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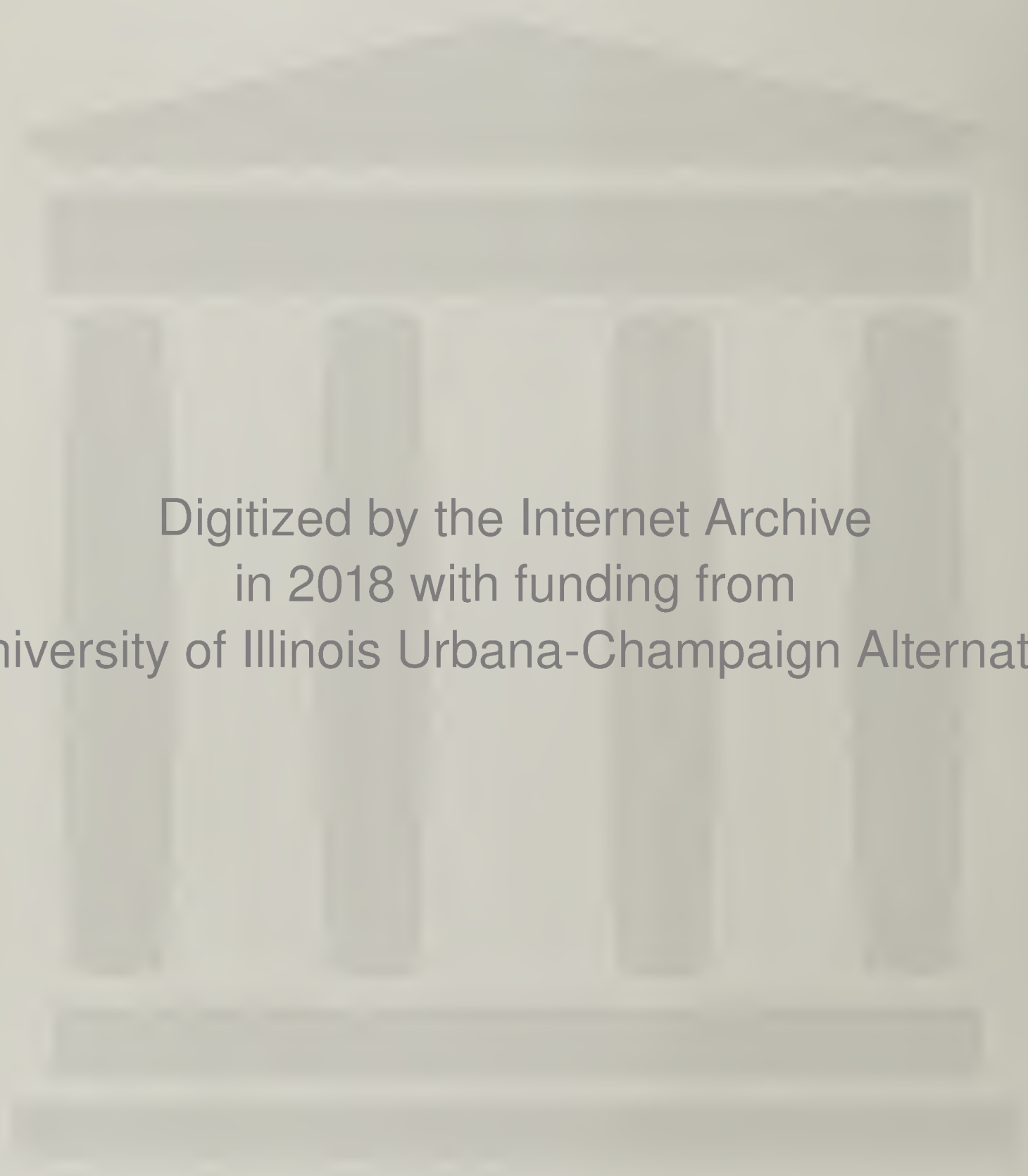
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A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

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SOMETIME PRESIDENT OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME IV. F AND G.

PART I. F.

By HENRY BRADLEY.

OXFORD:
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1901.

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gōu).
h ... *ho!* (hōu).
r ... *run* (rōn), *terrific* (ter'if'ic).
ɹ ... *her* (hēr), *farther* (fā'rðər).
s ... *see* (sē), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wēn).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (bap).
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bath* (bæð).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (dɪtʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vɪ'ʒən), *déjeuner* (de'ʒœne).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (sɪ'ŋɪŋ), *think* (þɪŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fɪŋgər).

(FOREIGN.)
ñ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (aɪnv'roɪn).
lʲ ... It. *seraglio* (se:ā'lʲo).
nʲ ... It. *signore* (sɪnʲo're).
χ ... Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (lɒχ, lɒχʷ).
χʲ ... Ger. *ich* (ɪχʲ), Sc. *nicht* (nɪχʲt).
ʎ ... Ger. *sagen* (zā'ʎən).
ʎʲ ... Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (lɛ'ʎʲən, rɛ'ʎʲnən).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mɔd').
aɪ ... *aye* (=yes), *Isaiah* (ə'zaɪ:ā).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).
ʊ ... *cut* (kʊt), *son* (sʊn).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɛ'vɪ:), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃe).
|| ɛ ... Fr. *chef* (ʃɛf).
ə ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (nə'sjən).
əɪ ... *I, eye*, (əɪ), *bind* (baɪnd).
|| ə ... Fr. *eau de vie* (ə də v'vi).
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).
ɪ ... *Psyche* (saɪ'kɪ), *react* (rɪ'ækt).
o ... *achor* (ə'kɔr), *moral* (mɔ'ræl).
oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boi).
o ... *hero* (hɪ'ro), *zoology* (zɔ'lɒdʒi).
ɔ ... *what* (hwɔt), *watch* (wɔtʃ).
ɒ, ɒ* ... *got* (gɒt), *soft* (sɒft).
|| ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kœln).
|| ɔ ... Fr. *peu* (pø).
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).
iu ... *duration* (di'ʊrɪʃən).
u ... *unto* (v'ntu), *frugality* (fru-).
iu ... *Matthew* (mæ'tju), *virtue* (v'rtju).
|| ü ... Ger. *Müller* (mü'l'ler).
|| ü ... Fr. *dune* (dün).
o (see i, e, ɔ, u) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
i, u (see e, ɔ, u) }
' as in *able* (ə'b'l), *eaten* (ɪ't'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).
ō ... *curl* (kōrl), *fur* (fūr).
ē (ē) ... *there* (ðē), *pear*, *pare* (pē).
ē (ē') ... *rein*, *rain* (rē'n), *they* (ðē').
ē ... Fr. *faire* (fē').
ō ... *fir* (fōr), *fern* (fōrn), *earth* (ēθ).
ī (ī) ... *beer* (bī), *clear* (klī).
ī ... *thief* (þīf), *see* (sē).
ō (ō) ... *boar*, *bore* (bō), *glory* (glō'ri).
ō (ōu) ... *so*, *sow* (sō), *soul* (sōl).
ō ... *walk* (wōk), *wart* (wōrt).
ō ... *short* (ʃōrt), *thorn* (þōrn).
|| ō ... Fr. *coeur* (kœr).
|| ō ... Ger. *Göthe* (gōtē), Fr. *jeune* (ʒœn).
ū (ū) ... *poor* (pū), *moorish* (mū'riʃ).
iū, iū ... *pure* (piū), *lure* (lū).
ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).
iū, iū ... *few* (fiū), *lute* (lū't).
|| ü ... Ger. *grün* (grün), Fr. *jus* (ʒü).

OBSCURE.

ǎ as in *amceba* (ām'f'ba).
ǣ ... *accept* (æks'pt), *maniac* (mē'niæk).
ǫ ... *datum* (dē'tm).
č ... *moment* (mɔ'mɛnt), *several* (sɛ'vɛrəl).
č ... *separate* (adʒ) (sɛ'pə'ret).
é ... *added* (æ'dɛd), *estate* (ɛst'et).
ĩ ... *vanity* (væ'nɪti).
ř ... *remain* (rɛ'meɪn), *believe* (bɪ'lɪv).
ǫ ... *theory* (þē'ɔri).
ǫ ... *violet* (vəɪ'ɔlɛt), *parody* (pæ'rɔdi).
ǫ ... *authority* (ɔ'thɔ'riti).
ǫ ... *connect* (kə'nekt), *amazon* (æ'mæzən).
iū, iū ... *verdure* (vɛ'rɔdiū), *measure* (mɛ'ʒiū).
ř ... *altogether* (ɔlt'ɔge'ðər).
iū ... *circular* (sɛ'kɪl'jār).

* ɒ the o in *soft*, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as *e*, *o* (having the phonetic value of *e* and *o*, or *ɛ*, *ɔ*, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mann* from *mann*, *on* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.	gen. = genitive.	pa. t. = past tense.
a (as a 1300) = ante, before.	gen. = general, -ly.	Path. = in Pathology.
a., adj., adj. = adjective.	gen. sign. = general signification.	perh. = perhaps.
absol., absol. = absolutely.	Geol. = in Geology.	Pers. = Persian.
abst. = abstract.	Geom. = in Geometry.	pers. = person, -al.
acc. = accusative.	Goth. = Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic).	pf. = perfect.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.	Gr. = Greek.	Pg. = Portuguese.
adv., adv. = adverb.	Gram. = in Grammar.	Philol. = in Philology.
advb. = adverbial, -ly.	Heb. = Hebrew.	phonet. = phonetic, -ally.
AF., AFr. = Anglo-French.	Her. = in Heraldry.	phr. = phrase.
Anat. = in Anatomy.	Herb. = with herbalists.	Phren. = in Phrenology.
Antiq. = in Antiquities.	Hort. = in Horticulture.	Phys. = in Physiology.
aphet. = aphetic, aphetized.	imp. = Imperative.	pl., pl. = plural.
app. = apparently.	impers. = impersonal.	poet. = poetic.
Arab. = Arabic.	impf. = imperfect.	pop. = popular, -ly.
Arch. = in Architecture.	ind. = Indicative.	ppl. a., ppl. adj. = participial adjective.
arch. = archaic.	indef. = indefinite.	pple. = participle.
Archæol. = in Archæology.	inf. = Infinitive.	Pr. = Provençal.
assoc. = association.	infl. = influenced.	prcc. = preceding (word or article).
Astr. = in Astronomy.	int. = interjection.	pref. = prefix.
Astrol. = in Astrology.	intr. = intransitive.	prep. = preposition.
attrib. = attributive, -ly.	It. = Italian.	pres. = present.
bef. = before.	J., (J.) = Johnson (quotation from).	Prim. sign. = Primary signification.
Biol. = in Biology.	(Jam.) = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.	priv. = privative.
Boh. = Bohemian.	(Jod.) = Jodrell (quoted from).	prob. = probably.
Bot. = in Botany.	L. = Latin.	pron. = pronoun.
Build. = in Building.	(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's	pronunc. = pronunciation.
c (as c 1300) = circa, about.	lang. = language. [Johnson.]	prop. = properly.
c. (as 13th c.) = century.	LG. = Low German.	Pros. = in Prosody.
Cat. = Catalan.	lit. = literal, -ly.	pr. pple. = present participle.
catachr. = catachrestically.	Lith. = Lithuanian.	Psych. = in Psychology.
Cf., cf. = confer, compare.	LXX. = Septuagint.	q.v. = quod vide, which see.
Chem. = in Chemistry.	Mal. = Malay.	(R.) = in Richardson's Dict.
cl. L. = classical Latin.	masc. (rarely m.) = masculine.	R. C. Ch. = Roman Catholic Church.
cogn. w. = cognate with.	Math. = in Mathematics.	refash. = refashioned, -ing.
collect. = collective, -ly.	ME. = Middle English.	refl., refl. = reflexive.
colloq. = colloquially.	Med. = in Medicine.	reg. = regular.
comb. = combined, -ing.	med. L. = mediæval Latin.	repr. = representative, representing.
Comb. = Combinations.	Mech. = in Mechanics.	Rhet. = in Rhetoric.
Comm. = in commercial usage.	Metaph. = in Metaphysics.	Rom. = Romanic, Romance.
comp. = compound, composition.	MHG. = Middle High German.	sb., sb. = substantive.
compl. = complement.	midl. = midland (dialect).	Sc. = Scotch.
Conch. = in Conchology	Mil. = in military usage.	sc. = scilicet, understand or supply.
concr. = concretely.	Min. = in Mineralogy.	sing. = singular.
conj. = conjunction.	mod. = modern.	Skr. = Sanskrit.
cons. = consonant.	Mus. = in Music.	Slav. = Slavonic.
Const., Const. ... = Construction, construed	(N.) = Nares (quoted from)	Sp. = Spanish.
with.	n. of action. = noun of action.	sp. = spelling.
Cryst. = in Crystallography.	n. of agent = noun of agent.	spec. = specifically.
(D.) = in Davies (Supp. Eng.	Nat. Hist. = in Natural History.	subj. = subject, subjunctive.
Glossary).	Naut. = in nautical language.	subord. cl. = subordinate clause.
Da. = Danish.	neut. (rarely n.) = neuter.	subseq. = subsequently.
dat. = dative.	NF., NFr. = Northern French.	subst. = substantively.
def. = definite.	N. O. = Natural Order.	suff. = suffix.
deriv. = derivative, -ation.	nom. = nominative.	superl. = superlative.
dial., dial. = dialect, -al.	north. = northern (dialect).	Surg. = in Surgery.
Dict. = Dictionary.	N. T. = New Testament.	Sw. = Swedish.
dim. = diminutive.	Numism. = in Numismatics.	s.w. = south western (dialect).
Du. = Dutch.	obj. = object.	T. (T.) = in Todd's Johnson.
Eccl. = in ecclesiastical usage.	Obs., obs., obs. ... = obsolete.	techn. = technical, -ly.
ellipt. = elliptical, -ly.	occas. = occasional, -ly.	Theol. = in Theology.
e. midl. = east midland (dialect).	OE. = Old English (= Anglo-	tr. = translation of.
Eng. = English.	Saxon).	trans. = transitive.
Ent. = in Entomology.	OF., OFr. = Old French.	transf. = transferred sense.
erron. = erroneous, -ly.	OFris. = Old Frisian.	Trig. = in Trigonometry.
esp., esp. = especially.	OHG. = Old High German.	Typog. = in Typography.
etym. = etymology.	OIr. = Old Irish.	ult. = ultimate, -ly.
euphem. = euphemistically.	ON. = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).	unkn. = unknown.
exc. = except.	ONF. = Old Northern French.	U.S. = United States.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.	Opt. = in Optics.	v., vb. = verb.
f. (in subordinate	Ornith. = in Ornithology.	v. str., or w. = verb strong, or weak.
entries) = form of.	OS. = Old Saxon.	vbl. sb. = verbal substantive.
fem. (rarely f.) ... = feminine.	OSl. = Old Slavonic.	var. = variant of.
fig. = figurative, -ly.	O. T. = Old Testament.	wd. = word.
F., Fr. = French.	OTcut. = Original Teutonic.	WGer. = West Germanic.
freq. = frequently.	orig. = original, -ly.	w. midl. = west midland (dialect).
Fris. = Frisian.	Palæont. = in Palæontology.	WS. = West Saxon.
G., Ger. = German.	pa. pple. = passive or past participle.	(Y.) = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Gael. = Gaelic.	pass. = passive, -ly.	Zool. = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
 † = obsolete.
 || = not naturalized.
 In the quotations.
 * sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
 1 = before 1100.
 2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
 3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
 5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
 * indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
 :- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

PREFATORY NOTE TO F.

THE half-volume of the Dictionary containing the words beginning with F includes 9,339 Main words, 1,419 Subordinate entries, and 2,849 Special combinations explained under the Main words, making a total of 13,607 words, besides 3,459 Obvious combinations recorded and for the most part illustrated by quotations, without separate explanation. Of the Main words, 2,364, or 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, are marked (†) as obsolete, and 215, or 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, are marked (||) as alien or imperfectly naturalized.

Except for the total absence of words directly taken from Greek, the portion of the English vocabulary treated in this half-volume is representative of all the various sources which have contributed to the formation of the language. The words that have come down from Old English are very numerous, and many of them have necessarily occupied an unusually large proportion of space, on account of the great variety of senses and applications which they have acquired in the course of their long history. The verb *fall* and its related substantive, with their derivatives and combinations, occupy nearly ten pages. Among other long articles may be mentioned those on *fast*, *father*, *fear*, *feel*, *fetch*, *field*, *fill*, *find*, *fire*, *fish*, *flesh*, *flow*, *fly*, *food*, *foot*, *foul*, *friend*, *full*. Under all these words will be found recorded, and authenticated by quotations, many senses hitherto overlooked by lexicographers. The articles on the words *for*, *forth*, and *from*, have cost much thought and research, and it is hoped that they will form a substantial contribution to English grammar, and will be found serviceable in elucidating many hitherto obscure passages in our older writers. The Scandinavian element in the language is represented by several important words, including *fellow* (the academic use of which has never before been correctly explained in an English dictionary), *flat*, and *fling*. The words of Romanic and Latin derivation are perhaps even more numerous than those of Old-English descent, and are unusually interesting. It so happens that while the Romanic and Latin derivatives occurring under the first five letters of the alphabet are for the most part merely literary, or belong to the technical or the scientific vocabulary, those under F include a large number of the familiar words of everyday speech, such as *fable*, *face*, *fact*, *fade*, *fail*, *faint*, *fairy*, *faith*, *false*, *fame*, *family*, *famine*, *fancy*, *fantastic*, *farce*, *farm*, *fashion*, *fate*, *fatigue*, *fault*, *favour*, *feast*, *feat*, *feature*, *feign*, *felon*, *female*, *fence*, *fender*, *ferment*, *ferret*, *festive*, *fiction*, *fierce*, *fig*, *figure*, *file*, *finance*, *fine*, *finish*, *firm*, *fix*, *flame*, *flavour*, *flounce*, *flour*, *flourish*, *flower*, *focus*, *foil*, *folly*, *foment*, *fool*, *force*, *foreign*, *forfeit*, *forge*, *fork*, *form*, *formal*, *fort*, *fortify*, *fortress*, *fortune*, *fossil*, *foundation*, *fountain*, *fraction*, *frail*, *franchise*, *frank*, *frantic*, *fray*, *frenzy*, *frequent*, *friction*, *fringe*, *fritter*, *frivolous*, *frock*, *front*, *frontier*, *frown*, *frugal*, *fruit*, *fry*, *fugitive*, *fume*, *function*, *fund*, *funeral*, *fungus*, *funnel*, *fur*, *furnace*, *furnish*, *furniture*, *fury*, *fuse*, *fusion*, *fusty*, *futile*, *future*, etc. As these words, though of foreign origin, have long been completely established in popular currency, they have in most instances developed many new senses in addition to those which they had already acquired in the languages from which they are taken, and the articles devoted to them are therefore usually of considerable length. A remarkable characteristic of the portion of the vocabulary here treated is the abundance of onomatopœic formations, and of words which, though having a definite etymology, have been felt to have an inherent expressiveness in their sound which has influenced their development of meaning: such, for example, as *fizz*, *flab*, *flap*, *flash*, *fleece*, *flick*, *flip*, *flop*, *flounce*, *flounder*, *slump*, *slurry*, *flush*, *flutter*, *fumble*, *fuzz*.

The almost total absence of terms of purely scientific application beginning with F is partly due to the fact that the great mass of English scientific terms are either formed from Greek elements, or contain Latin prefixes. As has been already stated, no word of immediate Greek derivation begins in modern English orthography with F. If a phonetic system of spelling had been adopted in English, the proportion of scientific terms under the letter would have been very large, as it would have included the many Greek derivatives which are now spelt with initial PH-. The letter F is also remarkable in containing no words beginning with Latin prefixes, which in all the earlier letters occur in considerable numbers. Most of the scientific terms which are found in this portion of the Dictionary are special applications of words which are popularly current in non-technical senses. In the explanation of these the assistance of eminent specialists has been obtained. Although much of the 'encyclopædic' matter which it has been the custom to insert in English dictionaries is of set purpose excluded from this work as being alien to its scope, the current senses of scientific terms are often given with greater precision than in previous dictionaries, and many interesting facts with regard to their origin and history have for the first time been brought to light.

Among the articles which contain material of value to students of legal history may be mentioned those on *farm*, *fee*, *felony*, *feoffee*, *feu*, *fend*, *fine*, *franchise*, *frankpledge*, *frithborh*. In most of the Law

Dictionaries, and hence in some dictionaries of the English language, there appear many alleged terms of early English law which have no real existence, having been evolved from misreadings or misunderstandings of the texts. It has not always been thought worth while to occupy space in recording these figments; but in a few cases (as under *fierding-court*), where the error has obtained some general currency, its origin has been briefly pointed out.

In the etymologies, the conclusions reached by earlier investigators have been carefully considered in the light of the new evidence afforded by the quotations, and of the general results of recent philological research. Among the articles containing etymological facts or suggestions not found in earlier dictionaries may be mentioned those on the words *factotum*, *fade*, *failure*, *fake*, *fall*, *fallow*, *faller*, *far*, *farther*, *farce*, *farm*, *fathom*, *favel*, *favella*, *fee*, *feeze*, *felon*, *feud*, *flamfew*, *flamingo*, *flannel*, *flask*, *flavour*, *flee*, *fleece*, *flippant*, *flounder*, *focile*, *fog*, and *foggy*, *fogger* (with which compare the later articles *fooker*, *fowerker*, *fulker*), *foist* vb., *follow*, *frantic*, *free*, *fresh*, *frct*, *frill*, *frith* sb.², *frizzle*, *frock*, *froe*, *frog*, *frough*, *fudge*, *full* v.¹ (to baptize), *funnel*, *fur*, *further*, *fuss*, *fylfot*. In this department I have received continued help from Prof. Sievers, now of Leipzig, Prof. Napier, Oxford, and Monsieur Paul Meyer, and on particular questions from other scholars, among whom are the Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, the Rev. Canon D. Silvan Evans, Dr. H. Sweet, Oxford, Prof. J. H. Gallée, Utrecht, and Monsieur A. Hatzfeld.

The material for the letter F, so far as it existed in 1875, was sub-edited, according to the original plan of the Dictionary, by the Rev. G. Wheelwright, who printed a specimen (8 pages 4to) containing *Fa—Face*. The earlier portion was afterwards taken in hand by the Rev. G. B. R. Bousfield, B.A., and Mr. J. Peto, the former of whom sub-edited *F—Fi*, and the latter *Fl—Floun*. I have to record, with great regret, the removal by death of both these valued helpers in the work of the Dictionary. Owing to this and to other circumstances, it was not found possible to obtain outside help in the preliminary arrangement of the material from *Flu-* onwards.

I have to acknowledge with gratitude the continued and unremitting labour of Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., who has enriched every page with new and valuable quotations. Lord Aldenham, the Rev. Dr. J. T. Fowler, of Durham, and Mr. W. H. Stevenson, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, have also read all the first proofs, and have often suggested important improvements.

Occasional assistance in special departments has been received from most of those whose names are mentioned in the Prefatory Note to the letter E, especially from Mr. A. Beazeley, C.E.; Sir F. Pollock, Bart.; Mr. R. B. Prosser; Mr. W. Sykes, M.R.C.S. (now of Gosport). The constant (almost daily) help rendered by Dr. Furnivall it would be impossible adequately to acknowledge. Thanks for information or advice on the treatment of particular words are also due to Mr. A. Caland, Wageningen, Holland; Mr. W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, Royal Gardens, Kew; Mr. H. T. Gerrans, M.A., Oxford; Mr. James Hammond, M.A.; Mr. George Heppel, M.A.; Mr. A. F. Leach, M.A.; Prof. Maitland, Cambridge; the Rev. H. Rashdall, M.A.; Mr. J. M. Rigg; and Mr. R. J. Whitwell.

My assistants in the preparation of this half-volume (to whom I owe most cordial thanks for their painstaking and zealous co-operation) are Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A.; Mr. Walter Worrall, B.A.; Mr. W. J. Lewis; Mr. H. J. Bayliss, and (latterly) Miss E. S. Bradley. In the proof-reading I have, as before, been ably assisted by Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A. My removal to Oxford, which took place in the middle of 1896, has, by enabling me to confer with my assistants personally instead of by correspondence, materially facilitated my work, and the results are already visible in the greatly increased rapidity with which the copy has been produced.

HENRY BRADLEY.

OXFORD, October 1897.

EMENDATIONS.

Falcon-gentle. 'The falcen-gentle is the female of the peregrine, not of the goshawk . . . and her male is the tercel-gentle.' (D. H. Madden, *Diary of Master William Silence*, 1897, p. 376.)

Faldstool. The explanation given of the OE. form *fyldestōl* is incorrect; cf. the gloss 'volumina, fylðas' in *Zeitschrift f. deutsches Alterthum*, IX. 494.

Fastgong, Fastingong. The ON. forms *fstu-gangr*, *fstu-inngangr*, should have been referred to. From the latter it appears that the correct analysis of *fastingong* is *fast* sb. + *ingang*.

Feindill. The article should be deleted, the word in the quot. being a mistake for *seindill* (= seldom).

For, prep. 7 c. The expression 'to name (a child) for (=after) a person' is erroneously marked 'now only U.S.' It is still current in Sc.

Forayer. A reference should be given to the articles FOURRIER, FURRIER¹.

Fox sb. 16. *Fox-whelp* b was app. a kind of eider. Cf. the following quot.:

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* iv. 14 For the kinds then of Cider-Apples in being . . . Some commend the Fox-Whelp.

Foy, v. Mr. G. H. Haswell informs us that on the north-east coast (esp. at Shields), a *foy-boat* was a small boat used (before the introduction of steam-tugs) to tow vessels in and out of harbour. The boat carried a small anchor or 'kedg', and was rowed a certain distance ahead of the vessel being towed; the kedg was then dropped, and the men on the ship 'hove upon' the kedg with a windlass until the vessel came over it, when the kedg was taken up and the process repeated. The operation was called *foying*, and the men employed *foy-men*. (See *The Maister: a Century of Tyneside Life*, p. 39.)

Fruz, v. Delete the reference to FURZE v., and insert the following as the first example:

1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Beau's Duel* IV. 1 Merey on me, what a bush of hair is there fruz'd out.

F.

F (ef), the sixth letter of the Roman alphabet, represents historically the 6th letter (*waw*) of the Semitic alphabet, which expressed the sounds of *w* (approximately) and the related vowel *u*. In early Greek writing the letter had at first the same twofold power; but subsequently its accidental varieties of form came to be differentiated in function, the form **F** (retaining the 6th place in the alphabet) being appropriated to the consonantal use, while **V** or **Y** served for the vowel, and is the source of the Roman **U**, **V**, **Y**, as explained under those letters. As the sound *w* was lost in the chief literary Greek dialects of the classical period, its sign **F** (called by the grammarians from its form the **ΔΙΓΑΜΜΑ**) is not included in the later Gr. alphabet. In the Roman adoption of the Gr. alphabet the sound given to the 6th letter was the voiceless labiodental spirant (*f*). In OE. the letter retained the sound (*f*) unless it stood between two vowels, when it was pronounced as the corresponding voiced spirant (*v*). In the S.W., according to some scholars, the voiced sound was used also initially. In mod. Eng. **F** is always sounded (*f*), exc. in the word *of*, where it is voiced to (*v*) through absence of stress.

In MSS. a capital **F** was often written as **ff**. A misunderstanding of this practice has caused the writing of **Ff** or **ff** at the beginning of certain family names, e.g. Ffienness, Ffoulkes.



c 1000 **ÆLFRIC** *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6 Semivocales syndon seofan: f, l, m, n, r, s, x. **1580** **BARET** *Adv.* F., If ye drawe in length and therewithall put your under lippe to your ouer teeth, ye shall heare the verie sound of EF.

b. *attrib.* (see quot.).

1836 **DUBOURG** *Violin* (1878) 274 The parallel holes on each side... were... straighter than what are called the *f* holes. **1880** **GROVE** *Dict. Mus.* I. 500 The holes in the belly of the violin are called the *f* holes from their shape.

II. Used as a symbol, with reference to its place (6th) in the alphabet.

1. **F**, **f**, *f* is used to denote anything occupying the sixth place in a series. (Cf. **A**, **B**, **C**, etc.)

2. In Music **F** is the name of the 4th note of the diatonic scale of C major; called **F** in Germany, *fa* in France and Italy. Also the scale or key which has that note for its tonic. *F* clef: the bass clef (see **CLEF**), placed on the line in the staff appropriated to the note **F**; its form  or  is said to be a corruption of that of the letter.

1848 **RIMBAULT** *First Bk. Piano* 53 Place the first finger on every black key except F-sharp. **1856** **MRS. BROWNING** *Aur. Leigh* v. 214 Boldinacci when her **F** in alt Had touched the silver tops of Heaven itself. **1880** **GROVE** *Dict. Mus.* I. 184 The Sonata in C. contained when completed a long Andante in **F**.

III. Abbreviations.

1. **F.** = various proper names, as Frederick, Fanny; = Fellow in F.G.S., F.R.S., etc. Also a. = FATHER as a title of Roman Catholic priests.

b. *Physics.* **F.** = Fahrenheit (thermometer). **c.** *Comm.* **F. A. A.** or **f. a. a.** = free of all average; **f. o. b.** = free on board. **d.** In a ship's log **F** stands for fog; **FF** for thick fog. **e.** In Music *f* stands for forte (loud), *ff* for fortissimo (very loud), but sometimes *ff* stands for *piu forte* (louder), and fortissimo is indicated by *fff*. **f.** **F** formerly used in criminal procedure (see quot.). **g.** **F** (orig. standing for 'fine') is the distinctive mark of a particular description of black-lead pencil; also *attrib.* **h.** As a chemical symbol, **F** = Fluorine.

1551 *Act* 5-6 *Edw. VI.* c. 4 To be... burned in the cheek with an hot yron, hauing the letter **F**. whereby... they may be knowne... for fraymakers and fighters. **1809** **TOMLINS** *Law Dict.*, **F.** is a letter wherewith felons &c. are branded and marked with a hot iron, on their being admitted to the benefit of clergy.

2. The three *F*'s (see quot.).

1881 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/4 Fair rents, fixity of tenure, and free sale, popularly known as the three *F*'s. **1891** *Ibid.* 8 Sept. 3/3 Why not go in at once for the three *F*'s—fair rent, fixity of tenure, and free sale.

Fa (*fā*), *sb.* [Originally the first syllable of the *L. famuli*: see **GAMUT**.] The name given by Guido to the fourth note in his hexachords, and since retained in solmisation as the 4th note of the octave.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Sol and ut and la, And that froward file that men clepis fa. **1597** **MORLEY** *Introd. Mus.* (1771) 4 There be in Musicke but vi. Notes, which are called vt, re, mi, fa, sol, la. **1660** **HOWELL** *Lexicon*, **Fa**, one of the highest Notes in Musique. **1890** **W. H. CUMMINGS** *Rudim.*

VOL. IV.

Music 202 In France it is customary to call the sounds by fixed syllables instead of letters, as follows:

Do or Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do or Ut.
C. D. E. F. G. A. B. C.

Hence as *vb.* (see quot.)

1592 **SHAKS.** *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 120, I will carie no Crotchets: Ile Re you, Ile Fa you; do you note me?

Fa, obs. *f.* of **FEW**.

Fa, *faa*, obs. *ff.* of **FOE**.

Fa', *faa*, *Sc.* *ff.* of **FALL**.

Fa', *ard*, *Sc.* pronunc. of *favoured*; only in compounds, as *ill-*, *well-fa'*ard.

Fab, obs. and *Sc.* var. of **FoB**.

Fabaceous (*fābē'as*), *a.* [*f.* late *L. fabāceus* (*f. faba* bean) + *-OUS*: see *-ACEOUS*.] Having the nature of a bean, like a bean.

1727-36 in **BAILEY**. **1775** in **ASH**; and in later Dicts.

† **Fa'bal**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. fabāl-is*, *f. faba* bean.] 'Of or belonging to a bean' (**Blount Glossogr.** 1656-81). **1692-1732** in **COLES**.

Fabel (*fābēl*), var. of **FABEL**.

|| **Fabella** (*fābē'lā*). *Pl.* -*æ*. [*mod. L. fabella*, dim. of *faba* bean.] (See quot. 1884.)

1854 **OWEN** *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 89 A fabella is preserved behind the outer condyle. **1884** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fabella*, a name for the sesamoid bones in the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle of the dog and other animals.

† **Fabellator**. *Obs.* [as if a. *L. *fabellātor*, *f. fabella*, dim. of *fabula* story.]

1656-81 in **BLOUNT Glossogr.** **1775** in **ASH**.

Fabes: see **FEABERRY dial.**, gooseberry.

Fabian (*fā'biān*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. Fabiānus* of or belonging to a Fabius or to the Fabian gens.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the Roman gens Fabia.

1842 **MACAULAY** *Battle Lake Regillus* xvii, Tall Caeso was the bravest man Of the brave Fabian race.

2. Pertaining to, or after the manner of, Q. Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctator ('Delayer') from the tactics which he employed against Hannibal in the Second Punic War, and which consisted in avoiding a battle, and weakening the enemy by cutting off supplies and by continual skirmishing.

1808 **J. BARLOW** *Columb.* v. 826 In vain sage Washington... Plays round his foes with more than Fabian skill. **1843** *Tait's Mag.* Oct. 615/2 The Fabian policy to which Sir Robert Peel has tied himself up. **1849** **L.D. HOUGHTON** in *Life* (1891) I. x. 433 The Fabian Duke succeeded in checking his zeal.

b. *Fabian Society*: a society founded in 1884, consisting of Socialists who advocate a 'Fabian' policy as opposed to immediate attempts at revolutionary action. Hence *Fabian principles*, etc.

B. sb.

† 1. *Flaunting Fabian*: see quot. 1598.

[Perh. originally a transl. of *L. licens Fabius*, used by Propertius with reference to the Fabian priests of Pan, and the licence permitted them at the Lupercalia.]

1598 **FLORIO**, *Brauzazzo*, a swashbuckler, a swagger, a cutter, a quarellor, a roister, a flaunting fabian. *Ibid.*, *Sfoggiatore*, a riotous, lauish, flaunting fabian, a careless fellow, an vnthrif. **1599** **NASHE** *Lenten Stuffe* 46 Of all fishes the flanting Fabian or Palmerin of England... is Cadwallader Herring.

2. A member of the 'Fabian Society', or one who sympathises with its opinions.

1891 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 242/3 The first essay... on 'The Impracticability of Socialism,' will hardly win souls away from the Fabians.

Fabiform (*fā'bifōrm*), *a.* [*f.* *L. faba* bean + *-(I)FORM*: see *-FORM*.] Bean-shaped.

1852 **DANA** *Crust.* II. 1287 Short; in a side view, very broad fabiform. **1855** **RAMSBOTHAM** *Obstetr. Med.* 44 Corpus luteum is somewhat fabiform, of a dull yellow tint.

Fable (*fā'b'l*), *sb.* Forms: 4, 6 **fabel**, 1, 4-5 **fabil** (1, **fabil** (le, 4- **fable**. [*a.* *F. fable* (OF. also *flabe*, *fauble*, Pr. *faula*) ad. *L. fabula* discourse, narrative, story, dramatic composition, the plot of a play, a fable, *f. fā'ri* to speak: see **FATE**.]

1. A fictitious narrative or statement; a story not founded on fact.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23837 (Cott.), Bot war a ribaude us tald, of a fantome or of a fabel. **a** 1340 **HAMPOLE** *Psalter* xxxiii. 11, I sall lere 3ow noght be fables of poetis, na the storis of tyrants. **1483** **CAXTON** *Cato* G vj b, The poetes... sayen and reheren many fables and thynges meruayllous. **1577** **RUODES** *Bk. Nurture in Babes* Bk. 64 Keepe them [children] from reading of fayned fables... and wanton stories. **1642** **MILTON** *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 118 Those lofty fables and romances, which recount in solemn cantos the deeds of knighthood. **1700** **DRYDEN** tr. *Ovid's Met.* xii. in *Fables* 441 It seems a Fable, tho' the Fact I saw. **1726** **DE FOE** *Hist. Devil* I. x. (1840) 142 If we may take the story of Job for a history, not a fable. **1840** **DICKENS** *Barn. Rudge* xxi, Some say he kissed her, but that's a fable. **1860** **HAWTHORNE** *Transform.* II. i. 3 It is a most enchanting fable... that is, if it be not a fact.

b. *esp.* A fictitious story relating to supernatural

or extraordinary persons or incidents, and more or less current in popular belief; a myth or legend. (Now rare.) Also, legendary or mythical stories in general; mythological fiction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6995 (Cott.), In his [Saleph's] time war be fabuls written... Saturnus and sir iuber. **1494** **FABYAN** *Chron.* v. cvi. 81 Of this last ende and burying of Arthur... are tolde many fables. **1520** **SKELTON** *Bk. P. Sparow*, I remember the fable Of Penelope. **1592** **DAVIES** *Immort. Soul* iv. (1714) 40 Minerva is in Fables said, From Jove, without a Mother, to proceed. **1667** **MILTON** *P. L.* l. 197 [Satan] in bulk as huge As whom the Fables name of monstrous size. **1756-7** tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 288 The old fable of Seth's pillars. **1774** **GOLDSM.** *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 251 The existence... of a pigmy race of mankind, being founded in error, or in fable. **1837** **LANDOR** *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 215 Scythia was a land of fable... to the Romans. **1855** **MILMAN** *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. i. 170 Mohammedan fable had none of the inventive originality of fiction.

c. A foolish or ridiculous story; idle talk, nonsense; *esp.* in phr. *old wives' (women's) fables* (*arch.*). Also † *To take* (something) *for fable*, to hold at fable (transl. OF. *tenir a fable*).

1382 **WYCLIF** 1 *Tim.* iv. 7 Schonye thou vncouenable fablis and veyn [1388 vncouenable fablis and elde wymmenus fablis]. **c** 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxi. (1869) 83 Wolt pou holde be gospel at fable? **1508** **FISHER** *Wks.* (1876) 85 In the whiche confessyon we may not tell fables and other menues fautes. **1523** **L.D. BERNERS** *Froiss.* I. cclxxxviii. 430 Syluester toke it for no fable. **1605** **BACON** *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 9 After a... time... they [narrations of miracles] grew to be esteemed but as old wives' fables. **1721** **STRYPE** *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xx. 56 [We] distorted them into old wives fables.

d. A fiction invented to deceive; a fabrication, falsehood. † Phrase, *without (but, sans) fable*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2349 (Cott.) Bot for þis hight might be no fabul. **c** 1300 *K. Alis.* 134 Of gold he made a table Al ful of steorren, saun fable. **c** 1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron.* (1810) 146 Men... Pat neuer lufed fable bot mayntend pes & right. **c** 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4608 Þis 3e witeþ wel alle with-oute any fabul. **a** 1500 *Childe of Bristowe* 227 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* (1864) 119 Al thynges... he gaf aboute, withouten fable, to pore men. **1535** **STEWART** *Cron. Scot.* I. 534 Rycht fair he wes and seccfull als but fabill. **1548** **HALL** *Chron.* 87 b, The writers of Frenche fables to deface the glorye of the Englishmen, write [etc.]. **1590** **SHAKS.** *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 76 Sans Fable, she her selfe reuil'd you there. **1635** **SWAN** *Spec. M.* i. § 1 (1643) 2 The fables of the Egyptians. **1700** **DRYDEN** tr. *Ovid's Met.* xiii. in *Fables* 457 This is not a Fable forg'd by me, Like one of his, an Ulyssean lie. **1786** **T. JEFFERSON** *Writ.* (1850) II. 52 What is said... on this subject in the *Courier d'Europe* is entirely fable. **1848** **MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* II. 8 The extraordinary success of the fables of Oates.

e. A creation of fable; something falsely affirmed to exist; a 'myth'.

c 1590 **MARLOWE** *Faust.* v. 125 Come I think hell's a fable. **1611** **TOURNEUR** *Ath. Trag.* iv. iii, Their walking Spirits are mere imaginary fables. **1691** **HARTCLIFFE** *Virtues* p. xxiii, If a Man cannot believe... that the Immortality of the Soul is a Fable; then [etc.]. **1836** **J. GILBERT** *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1852) 126 Some substitute there plainly must be... or moral administration is a fable.

2. A short story devised to convey some useful lesson; *esp.* one in which animals or inanimate things are the speakers or actors; an apologue. Now the most prominent sense.

1340 *Ayenb.* 155 Herof 3et ysopes be fable of be little hounde and of be asse. **1483** **CAXTON** *Esope* 3 She gaf to hym the yeffe of speche for to speke dyverse fables and Inuencions. **1576** **FLEMING** *Panopl. Epist.* 227 A fable of the grasshopper and the Ant. **1605** **BACON** *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 11 The husbandman whereof Æsop makes the fable. **1711** **ADDISON** *Spect.* No. 183 7 1 Jotham's fable of the Trees is the oldest that is extant. **1796** **H. HUNTER** tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 496 His Fable of the Belly and the Members. **1841-4** **EMERSON** *Ess. Hist. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 6 A poet makes twenty fables with one moral. **1865** **WRIGHT** *Hist. Caricature* v. (1875) 75 We find no traces of fables among the original literature of the German race.

3. [After Latin *fabula*.] The plot or story of a play or poem. † Also (*rarely*), a dramatic composition, play.

1678 **RYMER** *Trag. of Last Age* Ded. 4, I have chiefly consider'd the Fable or Plot, which all conclude to be the Soul of a Tragedy. *Ibid.* 87 This Fable [of *Othello*] is drawn from a Novel... by Giraldi Cinthio. **1711** **ADDISON** *Spect.* No. 39 7 3 The modern Tragedy excels that of Greece and Rome, in the Intricacy and Disposition of the Fable. **1767** **B. THORNTON** tr. *Plautus* II. 112 note, The part which Lysimachus afterwards takes in the fable. **1779-81** **JOHNSON** *L. P.*, *Cowley* Wks. II. 60 The fable [of the *Dauides*] is plainly implex. **1847** **EMERSON** *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 355 Shakespeare knew that tradition supplies a better fable than any invention can.

† 4. Talk, in phrase to hold (a person) in fable; discourse, narration. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1439, I wole nat longe holde you in fable Of alle this gardyn delectable. **1530** **BUCKMASTER** *Let. in Corpus Christi Documents* (1838) 24 Here shalbe an ende for this tyme of this fable. **1598** **B. JONSON** *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, Whilst they, Sir, to relieve him in the fable, Make their loose commenis, upon every word, Gesture, or look, I use.

b. The subject of common talk; a person or

thing who has become proverbial; a 'byword'. *arch.* [After L. *fabula*: see *Hor. Ep. i. xiii. 9.*]

135 COVERDALE *1 Kings ix. 7* Israel shall be come a by-
worde and fabell [1382 WYCLIF, schal be into a proverbe and
into a fable] amonge all nacions. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of*
Rome vii. Ye sacred ruines. Alas! by little ye to nothing
flie, The people's fable, and the spoyle of all. 1605 B. JON-
SON *Volpone i. v.* Knew you not that Sir? 'Tis the common
fable. 1670 COTTON *Esperson ii. vii.* 316 He..became..
the fable of the Court. 1766 C. ANSTEE *Bath Guide xv. 14*
I'm a fable!..and serve to dispense An Example to all
Men of Spirit and Sense. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dan.*
6 We grew The fable of the city where we dwelt. 1849
THACKERAY *Pendennis lxxxv.* He..broke the bank several
nights, and was the fable of the place.

¶ 5. ? A trifle, toy. *Obs. rare-1.*

1552 HULOET, Seller of fables, haberdash wares, or trifles.
6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. attributive, as *fable-book*,
-forge, *-lesynge*, *-tale*; b. objective, as *fable-*
forger, *-maker*, *-monger*, *-teller*, *-weaver*; *fable-*
framing, *-mongering* adjs.

1387 TREVISA *Hidden (Rolls) II.* 421 Varro tellep nouzt a
fable lesynge. 1552 HULOET, Fabler, or fable teller, or full
of fables, *fabulosus*. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas l. iv. 114*
And therefore smile I at those Fable-Forges. 1610 HEALEY
St. Aug. Cite of God 679 How mischievous the presump-
tion of those fable-forgers was. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal*
173 Rhodope. (fellow bondwoman to Æsop the fable-
maker). 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian vii. 55* Niger..
who tells us a fable tale. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal Pref.*,
The famous Italian fable-weaver, Ariosto. 1677 GALE *Crt.*
Gentiles II. iii. 72 The Pythagorising Jewish humor of
Fable-framing Philosophie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.*
i. iv. Contents 190 The licentious figments of Poets and
Fable-mongers. a 1700 DRYDEN *Epist. vii. 32* All these
fable-makers. 1734 WATERLAND *Scripture Vindicated Pref.*
xxii. The attentive Readers may perceive how to dis-
tinguish the true and proper Allegorists from the Fable-
mongers or Mythics. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even. l. ii.*
xv. 208 Fable books used for the initiation of children in
reading. 1833 H. A. in *Philol. Mus. II.* 442 Men who
were not fable-makers or compilers of marvellous stories.
1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale xxxiv.* 168 His credulous, fable-
mongering ears.

Fable (fā'b'l), v. Also 7 *fabule*. [a. OF. *fabler*:—L. *fābulārī* to talk, discourse, f. *fābula*:
see **FABLE**. The Eng. senses are directly derived
from those of the sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To speak, talk, converse. *Obs. rare-1.*
[A Latinism.]

1382 WYCLIF *Luke xxiv. 15* While they talkiden (or fableden)
[*Vulg. fabularentur*]. Ihesu him self neisynge went with
hem. 1570 LEVINS *Manip. 2* To fable, talke, *confabulari*.

† 2. a. To tell fictitious tales, speak fiction,
romance. b. To talk idly. *Obs.*

a. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks. II.* 133 Whanne men
speken fables bi fabelen in þe speche. 1401 *Pol. Poems*
(1859) II. 41 Daw, thou fablest of foxes. 1571 GOLDING
Calvin on Ps. xviii. 16 David..doth not fable like a Poet.
1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI. v. v. 25* Let Æsop fable in a Winters
Night. a 1721 PRIOR *1st Hymn Callimachus 69* Saturn's
sons..Old poets mention, fabling. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick*
vi. 115, I do not dream nor fable.

b. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule i. xviii. 31* Let
Paracelsus..neuer so foolishly fable to the contrarie. 1653
FISHER *Baby Baptism 7* Fabling about moods and figures.
1870 *Daily News* 15 Oct., Superstition is at last resolvable
into the claim of ignorance..to fable of the ineffable.

3. To speak falsely, talk falsehoods, lie. *Const.*
with. Obs. exc. arch.

1530 CALISTO & MELIB. in *Hazl. Dodsley I.* 68, I wonder
where she gets The things that she hath with folks for to
fable. 1535 BOORDE *Let. in Introd. Knout. Introd. (1870)*
57 In witness þat I do not fable with yow. 1612 *Two*
Noble Kinsmen iii. v. To say verity, and not to fable We
are a merry rout, or else a rabble. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT
Trav. 158 [Those who have made a pilgrimage to Mecca]
are euer after accounted Syets or Holy men, and cannot
fable from that time forward. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba x.*
xiii, Thou hast fabled with me! 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia*
de Lucy III. 268 Mother, I do not fable.

4. *trans.* To say or talk about fictitiously; to re-
late as in a fable, fiction, or myth; to fabricate,
invent (an incident, a personage, story, etc.). With
simple and complementary object, *to with inf.*,
with sentence as *obj.*; also *absol.* † *To fable up*:
to work up by fiction *into*.

1553 ENEN *Treat. Neve Ind. (Arb.)* 42 What foles do
fable, take thou no hede at all. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest 96*
It is fabled with the Poets, that Ixion, Junoes Secretary,
prouoked hir to Venery. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis ii. (Arb.)*
46 Hee fabled sundry reportes. 1598 STOW *Surv. vii. (1603)*
34 Aldersgate..called not of..Eldarne trees..as some haue
fabled. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit. i. xi. 21/2* The Hur-
lers..fabled to bee men metamorphosed into stones. 1638
FORD *Lancies iii. iii.* That is a truth much fabled, never found.
1667 MILTON *P. L. vi. 292* Turn this Heav'n itself into the
Hell Thou fablest. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil i. x. (1840)* 139
Men soon fabled up their histories..into miracle and wonder.
1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind (1801)* 4 The most learned of
mortals will never..act over again what is fabled of Alex-
ander. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian v.* Of these [cannon]
the Chinese were at liberty to fable what they pleased.
1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772.* 354 This castle is
fabled to have been founded by Ewin. 1794 COLERIDGE
Relig. Musings viii. Armed Deities Such as the blind
Ionian fabled erst. 1814 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe iv. 110* More
clear Than ghosts are fabled to appear. 1847 TENNYSON
Princ. iii. 120, I fabled nothing fair But, your example
pilot, told her all. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv. viii.* 207 The in-
habitants fabled that the birds which attempted to fly over
it fell down into the water. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades*
iii. 242 And so men fabled me, a huntress.

Fabled (fā'b'ld), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] In
senses of the vb.

1. Described or mentioned in fable, celebrated in
fable; mythical, legendary.

a 1740 T. TICKELL *To a lady, with descr. Phoenix*, Each
fabled charm in matchless Cælia meets. 1780 COWPER *Progr.*
Err. 231 Like fabled Tantalus. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab iv.*
89 A garden shall arise, in loveliness Surpassing fabled
Eden. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm. Ser. iii. v. Introd. (1872)*
61 Like the fabled monsters of old.

2. Having no real existence, fictitious, invented.
1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng. xiv. lxxxiv. (1612)* 350 This for no
fabled Caution was observed, but too trew. 1725 POPE
Odys. xvi. 100 Do..priests in fabled oracles advise? 1870
MORRIS *Earthly Par. III. iv. 188* Men by fabled woes were
stricken.

Fabledom (fā'b'ldəm), *rare.* [f. **FABLE** sb. +
-DOM.] The 'realm' or 'world' of fable.

1852 (title), Freaks and Follies of Fabledom, a little
'Comic' Lempiere. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon II.* 334
The literature of fabledom.

Fabler (fā'b'lər), Also 4, 7 *fabuler*. [f. prec.
+ -ER¹: *perh.* after OF. *fableur*:—L. *fābulatōr-*
em: see **FABULATOR**.] One who fables. † a. A
writer of fables or apologies (*obs. rare-2*): a
literalism of translation. b. One who invents
fictitious stories; chiefly in contemptuous use, a
fiction-monger, fabulous historian. † c. One
who speaks falsely, a liar (*obs.*).

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch iii. 23* The fablers, or janglers.
1609 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid. iii. 23* Marchants of Merre, and of
Themian, and fablers..searchers of prudence and under-
standing.

b. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World iv. ii. § 21.* 485 Our great
traveller Mandeville..we account the greatest fabler of the
world. 1644 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks. (1660)* 130 The bold
legends of lying fablers. 1728 W. SMITH *Ann. Univ. College*
153 Little Credit is to be given to these Fablers. 1821 T.
CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag. II.* 228 The romantic
fablers have generally aggravated the horrors of Circe. 1869
J. D. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations ii. (1877)* 24 That ready fabler,
the Carian physician Ctesias. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount*
28 Rather was he [Swedenborg] a mechanical fabler of
facts.

c. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A. II.* 157 Alle þis opure Fabulers
and Faytours, þat on Fote remen. 1548 HALL *Chron. 88 b.*
The inhabitants of Vernoye geving to light credit to the
Frenche fablers, received the duke. 1579 E. K. GLOSS.
Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Apr. 120 Certain fine fablers, and
loude lyers. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag. ii. i.* in *Hazl.*
Dodsley X. 46 Y are villians, fablers!..you lie. 1624 P.
WHITE *Repl. Fisher 86* Some..censure the reporters of
Miracles, as..Fabulers and Lyars.

¶ **Fabliau** (fabli'ə), Pl. *fabliaux*. [F. *fabliau*,
assumed sing. to OF. *fabliaux*, pl. of *fablet*, dim.
of *fable*: see **FABLE**.] A metrical tale, belonging
to the early period of French poetry.

1804 SCOTT *Introd. Sir Tristr. 48* The interesting *fabliaux*
of the Anglo-Norman *trouvours*. 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sis-*
mond's Lit. Eur. (1846) i. viii. 221 Some of the *Fabliaux*
very nearly approach the romances of chivalry. 1874
GREEN *Short Hist. v. (1876)* 215 The broad humour of the
fabliau.

Fabling (fā'b'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FABLE** v. +
-ING¹.] The action of the vb. **FABLE**; the telling
of fictitious stories, fabulous narration, romancing,
† lying; an instance of the same.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter cxviii [cxix.]. 85* Wicked fablenges
talde to me. 1530 CALISTO & MELIB. in *Hazl. Dodsley I.* 78
With thy fabling and thy reasoning, i-wis I am beguiled.
1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit. i. 24* In the same veine
..of fabling they called this Iland Albion. 1671 MIL-
TON *P. R. iv. 295* The next to fabling fell and smooth con-
ceits. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry (1775)* l. 22, I have
considered the Saracens..the first authors of romantic
fabling among the Europeans. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Old*
Benchers, Extinct be the fairies and fairy trumpery of
legendary fabling.

b. *attrib.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph. (Arb.)* 45 They wolde thinke you
made it but a trifling and fabling matter. 1565 GOLDING
Urid's Met. Ep. (1593) 11 The Poet..in fabling-wise dooth
make it happen in Deucalions time.

Fabling (fā'b'liŋ), *pp. a.* [f. **FABLE** v. + -ING².]
That fables, in senses of the vb.; that invents or
relates fables; addicted to fable, romancing; in
bad sense, mendacious.

1548 HALL *Chron. (1809)* 51 Crafty imaginers of you
fablyng French menne. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent*
(1826) 9 The fonde dreames of doting monkes and fabling
friars. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage i. x. (1614)* 52 As for
Noah, the fabling heathen..deified him. 1704 POPE *Wind-*
sor For. 227 The fabling Poets' lays. 1822 B. CORNWALL
Ludovico Sforza i. 4 She stood Like one of those bright
shapes of fabling Greece. 1861 SAT. *Rev. 21 Dec.* 643
Fabling hatred was busy with the name of the fallen
usurper.

b. *occas. said of utterances, etc.*

1620 T. PEYTON *Paradise in Farr S. P. Jas. I (1848)* 178
The fabling prayes of Elizium fields. 1755 GENT. *Mag.*
XXV. 420 Confus'd mythology, and fabling song. 1814
SOUTHEY *Roderick xx.* 208 False records, fabling creeds,
and juggling priests.

† **Fa'bor, fa'bour.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *fauxbourg*:
see **FAUBOURG**.] A suburb.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace *viii. 527* On to the zettis and faboris
off the town Braithly thai brynt. 1489 K. HEN. VII. in
Paston Lett. (1874) III. 357 They drewe down the faboris
of Gyngham, and made theyme mete to defende a siege.

† **Fabrefaction.** *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L.
**fabrīfactiō-em*, n. of action f. *fabrīfacere*, f. *fabrē*

skilfully + *facere* to make.] The action or pro-
cess of fashioning or making (a work of art).

1652 GAULE *Magastrom. 29* O toylsome labour, in presti-
gious fabrefaction! 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. 429* The
Platonists, whose Inferiour Generated Gods..were supposed
to have had a stroke in the Fabrefaction of Mankind.

Fabric (fæ'brik, fā'brik), *sb.* Forms: 5-6
fabrike, -yke, 6-7 *fabrique*, (7 *fabriq*), 7-8
fabrick(e), 7- *fabric*. [a. Fr. *fabrique* (-Pr.
fabriga, It. *fabbrica*, Sp. *fábrica*), ad. L. *fabrica*, f.
faber worker in metal, stone, wood, etc. See
FORGE sb.]

I. A product of skilled workmanship.

1. An edifice, a building.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg. 275/1* He had neuer studye in
neue fabrykes ne buyldynges. 1538 LELAND *Itin. II.* 68
Gibbes the last Prior..spent a great summe of Mony on
that Fabrike. 1666 EVELYN *Diary 7 Sept.*, The august
fabriq of Christ Church. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl.*
Brit. ii. i. ii. (1743) 326 Fabricks..said to have been built
by the Picts. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour. IV.* 84 A vaulted
fabric without wood or iron-work, three stories high. 1813
SCOTT *Tricerm. iii. xvi.* Never mortal builder's hand This
enduring fabric plann'd. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr. iii. vi.*
The ruinous fabric was very rich in the interior.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T. i. ii. 429* You may as well
Forbid the Sea for to obey The Moone, As..shake The Fab-
rick of his Folly. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq. 91* Men..
inspired..to erect the Fabrick of the Church. 1788 REID
Aristotle's Log. ii. § 2. 30 Force of genius sufficient to shake
the Aristotelian fabric. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot. VI.* lxviii.
126 The whole fabric of his ambition was tottering.

† 2. A contrivance; an engine or appliance. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg. iv. 721* When here that fabrique
utterly did faile. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy xxv. xi. 553* When..
[the city of Tarentum] began to be assailed with fabricks.
1603 — *Plutarch's Mor. 1243* What need had he to use any
such tragique engine, or fabricke to work such feats. 1657
REEVE *God's Plea 40* Tiberius..there invented his detestable
Fabricks of lust.

3. 'Any body formed by the conjunction of dis-
similar parts' (J.); a frame, structure.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Search vii.* Lord, dost thou some
new fabrick mold Which favour winnes..leaving th' old
Unto their Sinnes? 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit (1693)* 25 This
Goodly Fabrick of Heaven and Earth. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon*
iii. 268 All the parts of this great fabrick change, Quit their
old station, and primeval frame. 1728 THOMSON *Spring 648*
Dry sprigs of trees, in artful fabric laid. 1853 KANE *Grin-*
nell Exp. (1856) 476 In this egg-shell fabric the Esquimaux
navigator..encounters risks which, etc. 1863 P. BARRY
Dockyard Econ. 241 The armour-plates and other necessary
portions of the ponderous fabric.

b. *esp.* with reference to the animal body.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth. ii. 84* The whole Fabrick of Man,
Body and Soul, is dissolv'd. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm. i. 1*
To..examine this outward fabrick the body! a 1848 R.
W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm. i.* (1853) 49 The wonderful
fabric of the human body. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiog. 228* The
solid animal fabric returns to swell the sum of the fluids and
gases.

c. *fig.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gramm. i. ii.* The less [letters]
make the Fabrick of Speech. 1669 PENN *No Cross xii. § 10*
Death ends the Proud Man's Fabrick. 1785 REID *Int.*
Powers Ded., To pick holes in the fabric of knowledge
wherever it is weak and faulty. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Re-*
visit. (ed. 4) 380 A substantial fabric of public strength,
freedom, and opulence. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.*
I. iii. 77 Questions arising out of it appertaining..to the
whole fabric of society.

4. A manufactured material; now only a 'textile
fabric', a woven stuff.

1753 HANWAY *Trav. (1762)* I. v. lxx. 318 We are every day
making new fabrics. 1791 ROBERTSON *India ii. 88* Working
up its [silkworm's] productions into..a variety of elegant
fabrics. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl. 10* The fabrics
produced..were wanting in most of the qualities essential to
good porcelain. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer. II.* 227
The woollen fabric manufactured in these establishments.
1874 GREEN *Short Hist. v. 218* Up to Edward's time few
woollen fabrics seem to have been woven in England. 1883
STUBBS' *Mercantile Circular 8 Nov. 982/2* The people in
Nagasaki are fast going back to their old practice of spinning
this class of fabric for themselves.

transf. and fig. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic ii. (1833)* 18
The fine nervous fabric which constitutes the retina. 1859
KINGSLEY *Misc. (1860)* II. 119 The villain of the piece..
being a rough fabric, is easily manufactured with rough
tools.

II. 5. The action or process of framing or con-
structing; erection (of a building); formation (of
an animal body or its parts). Now only *spec.* The
construction and maintenance (of a church); = *Eccl.*
Lat. fabrica ecclesiæ.

1611 COTGRAVE, *Fabrique d'un'Eglise*, The fabricke,
reparation, or maintenance of a Church. 1650 BULWER
Anthrofomet. v. 72 The..providence of God manifested in
the fabrique of the eye-lids. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos. i. 17*
The..prodigious skilfulness of Nature in the fabrick of so
Minute an Animal. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit. 43*
He attributed the Fabrick of the Colosseum to him. 1757
BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist. i. ii.* Britains..so expert in
the fabrick of those chariots. 1840 MILMAN *Lat. Ch. III.*
iv. i. 382 The other [third] to the fabric and the poor.

b. *attrib. in fabric-fund, -lands, -roll.*

1672 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Fabric-Lands* are Lands given to
the rebuilding, repair, or maintenance of Cathedrals, or
other Churches. 1726 *Dict. Rusticum s. v.* 1848 WHARTON
Law Lex., *Fabric Lands*, property given towards the re-
building or repairing of cathedrals and churches. 1859
RAINE (title), The Fabric Rolls of York Minster (Surtees).
1875 J. T. FOWLER *Ripon Ch. Accts. (Surtees)*, Index.
Fabric fund of Ripon.

6. Kind or method of construction or formation. † a. of things in general, buildings, instruments, etc. Also style (of architecture). *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 82 The fabric of the Church is Gothic. 1662 STILLINGFEL *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 16 The peculiar and admirable fabric of the eyes. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 313 If any person... do not know the fabric or use of any of the Instruments. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 6 Architectonical Artists look narrowly upon... the fabric of the Temple. 1690 LOCKE *Unm. Und.* IV. iii. § 24 The particular Fabricks of the great masses of matter, which make up the... frame of corporeal Beings. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 4 The Boats are of a miserable Fabric. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 190 To be well informed of the fabric and strength of this fort. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 228 They were exposed upon the waters in a machine of this fabric.

b. of manufactured materials. Chiefly of textile articles: Texture. † Also *concr.* a particular 'make' or class (of goods).

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 8 Let a particular fabric of paper be made. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XVII. ii. 77 We... conjecture, that the tents of the Patriarchs... were of the same fabric. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 55 One who is constantly at work amongst cloths of different fabric.

c. *fig.*

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 181 The fabric and constitution of our mind no more depends on our choice than that of our body. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 57/1 Fools of each fabric; sharpeners of all sorts. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 106 He used almost always the same fabric of verse. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 597 Compounds vary extremely as regards laxity or compactness of fabric.

7. *concr.* a. Of a textile article: The woven substance; tissue, fibre. Also *fig.*

1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Annus.* 152 In following that example our bleachers destroyed the fabric of their goods. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* ix. (1852) 263 There are minds in whose fabric the ratiocinative faculty preponderates. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Mannf.* II. 228 German wool is of that inferior description which enters into the fabric of low middling cloths. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 3 Faith in the Unseen and reverence for the Divine—are inwoven in the very fabric of our nature.

b. *Occas.* used for: Structural material.

1849 MURCHISON *Siberia* iii. 42 Lime wherewith to supply the fabric of the thicker shell of other mollusca. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 245 The chief constituent of the vegetable fabric. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 503 The fabric of the mill appears to have been invariably timber.

III. 8. A building erected for purposes of manufacture; a place where work is carried on; a factory, manufactory. *rare.*

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fabric*, a shop or work-house wherein any thing is framed. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xiv. 61 His fabric appeared as a little town, having about four hundred looms. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxxi. The Marquis... has established a fabric of woollen cloth. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* (1808) I. 33 There is a great fabric of carpets at Axminster. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 431/1 The first fabric of liquors which had any extensive renown was that of Montpellier.

† **Fa'bric**, *v. Obs.* In 7-8 fabric(e). [f. *prce.* sb.] *trans.* To construct, fashion, frame, make (a material or immaterial object). Also, *To fabric up* = FABRICATE I and I c.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hou.* x. ii. That [Target] of Achilles, fabrick by the Armourer Vulcane. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* II. xv. 215 Such as the Papists fabricke up to themselves in their works of Supererogation. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 74 Matters fram'd and fabric't already to our hands. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* i. 349 The polish'd Glass, whose small Convex... shews... how [Cheese-Inhabitants] Fabrick their Mansions in the hard'n'd milk. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 5 You fabrick Generals as Statuaries - do Figures of Wood and Clay.

Hence † **Fa'bricker**, **Fa'bricking** *vbl. sb.*

1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 107 The Original Authors and Fabrickers of the Word [trimmer] designed to describe those... who were neither Loyal Subjects... nor Vigorous Patrons. *Ibid.* 116 A key of his own Fabricking.

Fabricant (fæ'brikənt). *Now rare.* [a. F. *fabricant*, ad. L. *fabricant-em*, pr. pple. of *fabricāre* to FABRICATE.] One who fabricates, constructs, or fashions (anything); a maker or manufacturer.

1757 *Herald* (1758) I. No. 10. 161 The fabricant is taxed in the materials he uses. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxlv. The minister, in the name of the king, first fabricant. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 40 Every fabricant or manufacturer at Lyons, in the flower'd way. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 162 Woe to us fabricants of bronze. 1884 G. BADEN-POWELL in *Fortn. Rev.* I Nov. 641 Fabricants and refiners manage to create a large margin of 'sugar'.

† **Fa'bricate**, *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *fabricat-us* pa. pple. of *fabricāre*.] (See *quot.*)

1755 JOHNSON *s. v.*, When they [Scottish lawyers] suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricate*.

Fabricate (fæ'brikēt), *v.* [f. L. *fabricāt-* ppl. stem of *fabricā-re*, f. *fabrica* FABRIC sb.]

1. *trans.* To make anything that requires skill; to construct, manufacture. *Now rare.*

1598 YONG *Dinna* 171 Wals fabricated by artificial hand. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 59 A guilty conscience... is the devil's anvil on which he fabricates all those swords and spears. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 235 God Fabricated the Earth. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772. 10 Hinges... and other branches of hardware are fabricated here. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* II. 134 Colourless Glass... has never yet been fabricated. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 198 He is reported to have fabricated clocks.

1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 247 And silk was first fabricated in that city [Tours].

† b. *To fabricate about with*: to surround as with a framework of. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 64 This citie, the metropolis of Persia, is fabricat about with spacious gardens.

c. with immaterial object. Also *absol.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. 328 Our later Mathematicians have... fabricated new systemes of the World, out of their own Dedalian heads. 1783 C. J. FOX *Sp. E. India Bill* 26 Nov., He was not vain enough to think, that any bill he could fabricate would be perfect. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* II. 43 The secret workshop in which nature fabricates cognitions and thoughts. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* II. 19 The tens of thousands [of words] which might be fabricated.

† d. Used for: To produce factitiously. *Obs.*

1776 TH. PERCIVAL *Philos., Med. & Exp. Essays* III. 274 The military eruption is frequently fabricated by... heating remedies and forced sweats.

2. In bad sense: To 'make up'; to frame or invent (a legend, lie, etc.); to forge (a document).

1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xl. 349 The whole story was fabricated. 1790 PALEY *Hore Paul* i. 5 An impostor who was fabricating a letter in the name of St. Paul. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ix. (1819) 346 Every saint [had] his legend, fabricated in order to enrich the churches under his protection. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 391 Numerous lies, fabricated by the priests... were already in circulation. 1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 71 § 33 If any person... wilfully fabricate in whole or in part... any voting paper.

Hence **Fabricated** *ppl. a.*, **Fabricating** *vbl. sb.*

1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 67 His Art in contriving and fabricating of Ships, and Gallies. 1796 A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* II. 65 While the secret schemes of diabolical revenge were fabricating. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 542 Among the fabricated articles, are great numbers of stoves. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 67 New fabricated republics. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 43 This fabricated flight from Richmond was not among the charges. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxv. (1856) 205 There is not a man... who would have given... the countenance of his silence to a fabricated claim.

Fabrication (fæ'brikē'fən). [ad. L. *fabricā-tion-em*, n. of action f. *fabricāre* to FABRICATE.]

1. The action or process of fabricating (sense 1 of the vb.); construction, fashioning, manufacture; also, a particular branch of manufacture. *Now rare.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. i. 290 Plato... falls into conjectures, attributing... the Fabrication of the Body to the *Dii ex Deo* or Angels. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 62 The Fabrication of all those Parts and Organs be not absolutely necessary to the producing any effect. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 44 The fabrication of a new government is enough to fill us with disgust. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* III. (ed. 2) 37 Our woollen, cotton, and silk fabrications have drawn out an immense amount of artisans. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 10 Materials which have each in their turn served for the fabrication of implements.

concr. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 356 Seuerus his forced valie, with other strong... fabrications.

2. In bad sense: The action of fabricating or 'making up'; the invention (of a statement); the forging (of a document). Also *concr.* An invention; a false statement; a forgery.

1790 J. BRUCE *Source of Nile* II. 151 Fabrications of people that never have been in Abyssinia. 1819 SIR W. O. RUSSELL *Crimes & Misdemeanours* IV. xxvii. § 1 The fabrication and false making of the whole of a written instrument... will amount to forgery. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 257 What is said to have happened might have been invented, and the occasion and motives for the fabrication may be conceived. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xiii. 83 The common account of his death is a mere fabrication. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 46 Stories... that had too inconvenient a basis of evidence to be dismissed as fabrications.

Fabricative (fæ'brikə'tiv), *a.* [f. L. stem *fabricāt-*: see FABRICATE and -IVE.] Having the power or quality of fabricating; tending to fabrication.

1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Julian* 142 Forms subsist in Nature fabricative, but not intellective. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 118 The first triad is demiurgic or fabricative, that is Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan.

Fabricator (fæ'brikətər). [a. L. *fabricātor*, f. *fabricāre*: see FABRICATE.]

1. One who or that which frames or fashions.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. ix. The Almighty fabricator of the Universe doth nothing in vain. 1765 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 283 These worms appeared evidently, instead of being the fabricators of it, to have pierced their way into the soft substance. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. iii. 262 The grotesque genius of its fabricator. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 413 Domestic fabricators are too apt to fail in this particular, thinking that when they have mixed together a portion of sugar and fruit their labour is done. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 26 The Deity as the fabricator of Adam's language. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* ix. (ed. 3) 166 They teach us that the fabricators of the antique tools... were all post-glacial.

2. In bad sense: One who frames a false statement or forges a document; a forger.

1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 101 The Translator or Fabricator of the Works of Ossian. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 231 Had they been fabricators of these genealogies, they would have been exposed at the time to instant detection. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* III. vi. 82 The fabricator of a forged will.

Fa'bricatory, *a. rare-1*. [ad. late L. *fabricātor-i-us*, f. *fabricāre*: see FABRICATE and -ORY.] Tending to fabricate.

1855 *Chamb. Jnrl.* IV. 66 Neither Youth melodramatic... nor Antiquary fabricatory.

Fabricatress. [f. FABRICATOR + -ESS.] 'A female who fabricates.'

1846 WORCESTER cites LEE.

† **Fa'bricature**. *Obs.* Also 7 *fabrycature*. [f. L. stem *fabricāt-*: see FABRICATE and -URE.] The action of fabricating; construction. b. Method or style of construction. c. Structure; 'make'.

1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 37 The scite and fabrycature of which [forte] declare St John Norris... an ingener. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 643 In the fabricature of their Honey-combes, they [Bees] make the fashion according to the magnitude and figure of the place. 1641 *Disc. Pr. Henry in Harl. Misc.* (Mab.) III. 523 The fashion and fabricature of the ships. 1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 399 A Dragon... of such artificial yet naturall fabricature.

† **Fa'brile**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *fabrile*, ad. L. *fabril-is*, f. *faber* artificer.] Of or belonging to a craftsman or his craft. *Fabrile glue*: carpenter's glue (L. *fabrile gluten*).

1611 COTGR., *Fabrile*, of, or belonging to the craft of a Smith, Mason, or Carpenter. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 22 The fabrile glue decoct in Water and applied, helpeth the teeth. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 649 Trees, fitted... for Timber and all other Fabrile employments. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Diet.*, *Fabrile*, or of Smiths work, *fabrilis*.

Fabular (fæ'biū'lār), *a.* [ad. L. *fābulār-is*, f. *fābula* (see FABLE sb.).] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fable, fabulous.

1684 W. BAXTER tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* (1694) IV. 87 These then are most of the Heads of this Fabular Narration. 1811 LAMB *Guy Rane*, The way which we take to perpetuate the memory of this deliverance is well adapted to keep up this fabular notion. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 535 Simplicity... is better adapted to fabular composition.

† **Fa'bular**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *fābulārius*, f. *fābula* FABLE.] A narrator or recorder of tales or fictions.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 279 That Great fond Fabular Simeon Metaphrastes.

Fabulate (fæ'biū'lēt), *v.* [f. L. *fābulāt-* ppl. stem of *fābulār-i* to speak, f. *fābula* FABLE sb.]

† 1. *a. trans.* To relate as a fable or myth. b. *intr.* To talk or narrate in fables. *Obs.*

1616 T. ADAMS *Serm. Jas.* iii. 8 Wks. (1629) 143 Guarded... as... it were with Gyants in an Inchaned towre, as they fabulate. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 17 This historie... is with much nimble... witte fabulated by Ovid.

2. *trans.* To invent, concoct, fabricate.

1856 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.*, *Fabulating* visit and vision to express his grief.

† **Fabulation**. *Obs.-o* [ad. L. *fābulātion-em*, n. of action f. *fābulār-i*: see *prec.*] The action of fabricating.

1727-36 BAILEY, *Fabulation*, the moralizing of fables. 1775 in ASH.

Fabulator (fæ'biū'lətər). [a. L. *fābulātor*, agent-n. f. *fābulār-i* (see FABULATE).] One who fabricates or relates fables; a story-teller.

1604 *Aberdeen Reg.* 24 Oct. (Spalding Club) II. 264 He that happinns to be fabulatur, to bring his candill with him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 17. 298 Looking upon this Orpheus, not as a meer Fanciful Poet and Fabulator. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. iii. 170 An historical Point, which no Fabulator would have thought of. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. iii. 163 He desired the fabulator to tell him longer stories. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 72 The great then had fabulators or tale-tellers, as royalty has now... its readers.

Fabule, *obs. var.* FABLE sb. and v.

Fabulist (fæ'biū'lɪst). [ad. F. *fabuliste*, f. L. *fābula*: see FABLE sb. and -IST.]

1. One who relates fables or legends; a composer of apologies.

1593 MUNDY *Def. Contraries* 12 The fabulists feigned Acteon to be turned into a Hart. 1682 DUDLEY *Light to Paradise* 93 Fortune, who... by the fabulist, is represented with a great Complaint in her mouth upon that occasion. 1757 FOOTE *Author Prol.*, The Grecian fabulist, in moral lay, Has thus address'd the writers of this day. 1835 *Johnstoniana* 256 The fabulists frequently make the wolves converse with the lambs. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* 45 The fabulists of Christendom... surround Christ's boyhood with a blaze of miracle.

† b. A professional story-teller. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i. Stale Tabarine, the fabulist. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 84 The Sallaries of Buffoons, Fabulists or Revelers.

2. One who invents falsehoods.

1625 BR. HALL *Public Thanksgiving Wks.* 1837 V. 22c Those bold Fabulists... take a course to cast themselves into that pit, whence [etc.]. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. iii. (1817) 87 The mind of a forger or a fabulist. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. iii. 47 The former [Heraclides] is confessed to have been an egregious fabulist. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 151 The most ingenious of voyagers has been condemned as an idle fabulist.

† **Fabulistic**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. [f. *prec.* + -IC.] Given to be a fabulist; devoted to the composition of fables or apologies.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sir G. Nonsense Wks.* II. 2/2 Esop, that old fabulisticke Phrygian.

† **Fa'bulize**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *fābul-a* FABLE + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To invent fables. b. *trans.* To concoct, invent. c. To relate as legend: with sentence as *obj.* d. To dress up as a fable.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* i. i. § 19. 71 Endlessly among themselves they fabulize, nourish the mystery. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16 They did but fabulize an apish imitation of God's truth. 1738 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* II. 530 The Persians fabulize in their Alcoran, that [etc.]. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaica* I. 251 It is utterly impossible that it [the Pentateuch] could thus grossly have fabulized.

Hence **Fa-bulized** *ppl.a.* **Fa-bulizing** *vbl.sb.* and *ppl.a.*

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 241 Their fabulized history. 1816 — *Orig. Pagan Idol* I. 315 The very wildest style of oriental fabulizing. *Ibid.* II. 502 The fabulizing monks of the holy sepulchre. *Ibid.* III. 334 A fabulizing martyrology.

† **Fabulose**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fabulosus*, *f. fabula*; see **FABLE sb.**] Fond of fables, myths, or enigmas; = **FABULOUS** I.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 76 They [the Cabalists] grew so vain and fabulose that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 152 These fabulose Monks mixe many of their own fantastic allegoric Fables therewith. 1727-36 BAILEY, *Fabulose*, feigned, full of fables.

Fabulosity (*febūlō'sī-ti*). [ad. F. *fabulosité*, ad. L. *fabulōsitāt-em*, *f. fabulosus*; see **prec.**]

1. The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness. *a.* Of persons; Fondness for narrating or inventing fables.

1599 ABP. ABBOT *Descr. World, Chaldea* (1634) 112 In their [Chaldeans'] fabulosity they would report that they had . . . Observations for five and twentie thousand years. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 23 The fabulosity of those times.

b. Of a composition, narrative, etc.: Fabulous or mythical character; fictitiousness.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 489 Some . . . more civilly avoiding the fabulosity of this tale say [etc.]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 236 Plato . . . doth but . . . slyly jar it, plainly insinuating the fabulosity thereof. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. vi. ii. 490 He supposed the fabulosity of that [Book of Job] concluded against the real existence of the Patriarch. 1777 JOHNSON in *Mad. D'Arbly's Early Diary* 27 Mar., There is not . . . much of the spirit of fabulosity in this Fable.

† 2. *quasi-concr.* Something fabulous; a fabulous statement, fable. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 605 That . . . posterity ensuing may yet be acquainted with their fabulosity. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan. Pref.* 48 The ridiculous fabulosity of Enoch and Elias their coming again in the Flesh. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 8 These form historical matters of singular interest if they be investigated from facts in contempt of fabulosity.

Fabulous (*fabū'lō's*), *a.* [ad. L. *fabulosus*, *f. fabula*; see **FABLE sb.** and **-OUS**. Cf. F. *fabuleux*.]

1. Of a person (or anything personified): Fond of relating fables or legends, given to fabling.

Now only with sbs. like *historian, chronicler*; cf. sense 3. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1551) 10 Wherof . . . the fabulose poetes reporteth [Venus] to be engendered. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 18, I see Report is fabulose and false. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 26 Aristotle . . . holdeth God to bee . . . no otherwise then the fabulous Poets have feigned. c1650 COWLEY *Death Crashaw* 28 Wanton as Girls, as old Wives, Fabulous! 1805 N. NICHOLLS in *Corr. with Gray* (1843) 43 An author . . . never fabulous except when he gave the relations of others. 1864 BURTON *Scott Abr.* I. i. 2 Boece and our other fabulous chroniclers.

† *b.* Fond of listening to fables or stories. *Obs.* 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. vii. (Arb.) 30 The Clergy of that fabulous age. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 12 It was Plato's Custome to hide his choicest opinions, under the figure of some Fable . . . lest he should . . . displease the fabulous people.

2. Spoken of or celebrated in fable or myth; fabled, mythical. [So L. *fabulosus*.]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 Atlas, the most fabulous mountaine of all Africke. 1887 SWINBURNE *Lochnie Ded.* viii, Milton's . . . lips have made august the fabulous air.

3. Of a narrative: Of the nature of a fable or myth, full of fables, unhistorical, legendary. *Fabulous age, period*, etc.: one of which the accounts are chiefly or entirely mythical.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 215 Such thynges as have byn wrytten . . . of the places where they growe are all fabulous and false. 1656 M. BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judeorum in Phenix* (1708) II. 401, I have seen a fabulous Narrative of the Proceedings of a great Council of the Jews. 1712 PHILLIPS *Distrest Mother* Pref., A Matter of Fact . . . far removed into the dark and fabulous Ages. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. I. 214 The story . . . is in a great measure fabulous. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* III. 78 The fabulous chronicles of those ages. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 60 The Chinese possess . . . their fabulous and semi-historical periods.

4. Of alleged existences or facts: Belonging to fable, mythical, legendary.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 121/1 Which because in the iudgement of the most it may seeme meere fabulous, we will omit and passe over. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 4 Those fabulous Dragon's teeth. 1737 CHESTERF. *Wks.* (1777) I. 70 The fabulous birth of Minerva. 1833 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 330 The former existence of the Atlantis of Plato . . . may be true in geology, although fabulous as an historical event. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 69 Winged dragons and other fabulous monsters.

† *b.* Of a doctrine, error, or notion: Based on or originating in fable or fiction. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 351 Our Historie auoideth not the suspicion of some fabulous errors. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 334 Their fabulous Doctrine concerning Demons. 1794 PAINE (*title*), The Age of Reason, being an investigation of true and of fabulous Theology.

5. *a.* Resembling a fable, absurd, ridiculous. *rare.* *b.* Such as is met with only in fable; beyond the usual range of fact; astonishing, incredible.

a. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 50 How wayne and fabulous is it, to iudge the Chirch alreidy in euery part holy and spottlesse, wherof all the members are spotty and very vnclane. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. vi, Tush! these idle dreames Are fabulous. 1853 BRINLEY *Ess.* 278 The pretence is fabulous.

b. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 228 With a fabulous and incredible multitude [L. *cum multitudine fabulosa*]. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. I. 234 *foot-n.*, According to the modern slang phrase, I had . . . used 'fabulous' quantities [of opium]. 1852 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. xlii. 237 His [Daniel Webster's] passion for fish . . . is something fabulous. 1857 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) II. xii. 18 Houses . . . let at fabulous rents. 1859 MACAULAY *W. Pitt*, Misc. Writings (1889) 431 He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost fabulous.

Fabulously (*fabū'lō'slī*), *adv.* [f. **prec.** + **-LY**.] In a fabulous manner or degree.

1. After the manner of a fable or fiction; as in a fable.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. vii. (1604) 131 These things are vnertaine and fabulously augmented. 1613 SELDEN *Notes on Drayton's Polyolb.* viii. (1622) 122 Giants . . . fabulously supposed begotten by spirits upon Declesian's or Danaus' daughters. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 205 This they terme mythicon or fabulous, because the account thereof . . . is fabulously or imperfectly delivered. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vicu Nat.* II. 467 The voyages, indeed, are fabulously narrated. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 527 It would read fabulously enough.

2. In deviation from the fact; fictitiously, falsely.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* M^{sex}. I. 36 As is (though as I take it) fabulously reported. 1608 B. JONSON *Masque at Ld. Hadington's Marriage* Induct. Wks. (1616) 934 The place from whence, as I have been, not fabulously, informed, the . . . Radcliffees . . . tooke their name. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 39b, A certain Spaniard . . . was fabulously said to . . . see the lowest Veins of Water that run under ground.

3. To a fabulous degree; greatly, immensely.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 247 His cruelties have been fabulously exaggerated. *Mod.* He is reported to be fabulously wealthy.

Fa-bulousness. [f. as **prec.** + **-NESS**.] The quality or state of being fabulous. *a.* Of a person: Fondness for fables; proneness to fiction or invcn-
b. Of a narrative, etc.: Resemblance to a fable; fabulous, fictitious or mythical character.

a. 1611 COTGR., *Fabulosité*, fabulousnesse, th' inuention of lyes, tales, fables, or fained reports. 1680 DODWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 169 Their [the Rabbins'] notorious fabulosity. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. 2/1 The Fabulousness of the Poets. 1775 JOHNSON *W. Isl. Scot.* Wks. X. 329 His [Boethius's] fabulousness, if he was the author of the fictions, is a fault for which no apology can be made.

b. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* XXX. 488 The fondness and fabulousness thereof appeereth in this. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* I. vi. heading, The fabulousness of the Heroical age of Greece. 1702 ECHARD *Ecl. Hist.* III. iv. 386 He afterwards wrote two letters . . . to show the fabulousness of the history of Susanna. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 5 The ancient history of North-Britain, whatever might be its fabulousness. 1837 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 101 To notice with a grave remark as to their fabulousness, the peculiar marvels of the stories.

Faburden. *Mus. Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5 *faburdon*, -thon, -thyn, 6 *fabourdown*, 6-7 *faburthen*, 6- *faburden*. [a. Fr. *faux-bourdon* (Ch. D'Orléans a 1466), i.e. *faux* false + *bourdon* BOURDON 2.]

1. 'One of the early systems of harmonizing a given portion of plain song or a canto fermo, afterwards used as a term for a sort of harmony consisting of thirds and sixths, added to a canto fermo' (Stainer and Barrett).

14. . . CHILSTON in Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* (1776) II. 228 Faburdon hath but two sights, a thyrd above the plain-song in sight, the which is a syxt fro the treble in uoice; and euen wyth the plain-song in sight, the weche is an eygth from the treble in uoise. [1462 W. WEY *Itin.* II. (Roxb.) 96 Cantabamus in honore Dei et beate Marie Magnificat, in faburdon. 1484 *Visitation of Southwell Minster* (Camden) 46 In cantando faburdon non servat ritum chori.] 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlii, In modulation hard I play and sing Fabourdown, pricksang, discant. 1529 *Will. J. Robinson* (Somerset Ho.), Preestes . . . whiche shall singe playn songe and faburden. 1590 J. BUREL *Queen's Entry* Edin. xx. in *Collect. Scot. Poems* II. (1709) 5 Fabourdon fell with decadence, With pricksang, and the singing plane. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Here is an example, first the plain-song, and then the Faburden. a 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. ii. 139 What has since been called Counterpoint or in old English, Faburden.

2. *a.* The undersong; = **BURDEN** 9.

1587 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 94 When the descant sings in treble tunes above . . . let fa burthen say below I liv'd and dide for love. 1587 — *Ferdinando* Yij b, His mistresse liked . . . to sing faburden under him. 1609 *Pammelia* 70 The fourth must sing the Faburthen [Bome, bome on the first line of the stave]. 1622 R. TISDALE *Lavender's Philos.*, Sighing a sad faburthen from my quill To thy more nimble warblings.

b. The refrain; = **BURDEN** 10.

1580 LYLE *Euphues* (Arb.) 308 Least thou come in againe with thy fa-burthen. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* K iv b, Hee was accustomed to make it the Fa burden to annie thing hee spake. a 1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Bless. Birthd.* (1881) 137 Be sure no better straine then this can be The sweet Faburthen, to their melodye.

3. A legend, motto.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 52 On his target he had a number of crawling wormes kept vnder by a blocke, the faburthen *speramus lucem*.

4. *attrib. quasi-adj.* ? High-sounding.

1596 LODGE *Wits Miseric* 9 *Mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo*, and such faburthen words.

† **Fac** (*fæk*). *Printing. Obs.* [Short for **FACTOTUM**.] = **FACTOTUM** 2.

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Art Printing* 221 The next descent was for the letter-founders to cast the ornament in type metal, and pierce it for general use, and these cast ornaments for letters were called Facs.

Fac: see **FECS**.

Façadal, *a. rare.* [f. next + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to a façade or façades.

1879 [LINGHAM] *Science of Taste* v. 144 If a bye-law were made enforcing façadal uniformity in other blocks.

Façade (*fāsād*). [a. F. *façade*, *f. face*, after It. *facciata*, *f. faccia* **FACE sb.**]

1. The face or front of a building towards a street or other open place, *esp.* the principal front.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 534 We observed the façades of many noble buildings. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 397 The inner façade was repaired by Bernini. 1839 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 88/1 The façade of the palace is unequalled. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* cx, Shadow sucked the whole Façade into itself.

b. transf. and fig.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 407 Beneath a façade of columnar lava, we ate our dinner. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xviii. (1878) 230 The whole façade of the Evangelical theology.

|| 2. (Sec **quot.**)

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 Their estates [in Demerara] are regularly laid out in lots along the sea shore, called façades.

Faccion, **Faccious**, *obs. ff.* **FACTION**, **FACTIONOUS**.

Face (*fēs*), *sb.* Also 4 *faas*, 4-5 *fas(e)*, 5 *faz*.

[a. Fr. *face*, corresp. to Pr. *fassa*, It. *faccia*;—popular Lat. *facia*, altered form of *faciēs* form, figure, appearance, hence face, visage, represented directly by Pr. *fals*, Sp. *faz*, *haz*, Pg. *face*. The etymology of L. *faciēs* is uncertain: some scholars refer it to *facere* to make; others to the root *fa-* to appear, shine (cf. *fac-em* torch).

The general sense 'form, appearance', which in Latin was app. the source of the more specific use 'visage, countenance', is in many of its Eng. applications apprehended as a transferred use of the latter, and has received a special colouring from this association. On this account the more restricted sense is here placed first.]

I. 1. The front part of the head, from the forehead to the chin; the visage, countenance: *a.* in man. (In *Anat.* sometimes with narrowed sense, as excluding the forehead: see **quot.** 1831.)

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 169/2178 More blod þar nas in al is face. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 772 Als a man waxes alde . . . his face rounles ay mare and mare. c 1380 Sir *Fernamb.* 2460 Vp þey sterte euerechon; & be-held him on þe fas. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 141 The secunde chapite of woundes of þe face. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 My face thou may not se. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 75 Their Hats are plucked about their Eares, And halfe their Faces buried in their Cloakes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 600 His face Deep scars of Thunder had intrencht. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 374 Uneasiness from dryness and redness of the Face. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxi, The least hint of it was enough to make the blood fly into his face. 1762 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. ii. 24 Such pyramids on their heads, that the face became the center of the body. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 95 The Face, properly speaking . . . extends vertically from the upper edge of the nasal bones to the chin.

b. in lower animals.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xli. 14 Who openeth the dore of his face? for he hath horrible tethe rounde aboute. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* x. 14 The face of a lion, and . . . the face of an eagle. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 532 His grim Face a Bull's Resemblance bears. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Facs*, . . . sometimes called bill, or beak; sometimes snout, etc. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 785 Brutes graze the mountain-top, with faces prone. 1845 S. PALMER *Pentaglot Dict.* s.v., The face of birds comprehends the ophthalmic regions, cheeks, temples, forehead, and vertex;—of insects, all the parts situated between the labrum and prothorax.

c. transf. A representation of a human visage.

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acct. Scot.* (1877) I. 85 Item, a ring with a face. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 649 He's a . . . Painter, for he makes faces. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malbi* III. iii, That cardinal hath made more bad faces with his oppression than ever Michael Angelo made good ones. 1716 *Pope's Wks.*, *Basset-Table* 33 Upon the bottom [of an Equipage] shines the Queen's bright Face. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 No face but his own; a saying of one who has no money in his pocket, nor no court cards in his hand. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 111 Carved with fruits and flowers, intermingled with grotesque masks or faces. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 503 Walker had arrived in London . . . His face was in every print shop.

d. In popular names of plants, as **Face** and **hood**, **Three** († **two**) **faces** in, under a (one) **hood**, the heart's-case, pansy (*Viola tricolor*); **Face-in-hood**, the aconite (*Aconitum Napellus*).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 87 *Trinitatis herba* . . . is called in english two faces in a hood or panses. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 39a, Pansis, or three faces in one hodie. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hearts-case* . . . an Herb called . . . Three Faces in a Hood . . . or Pansies. 1771 R. WARNER *Plante Woodford*. 185 *Heart's-ease*. Three

Faces under a Hood. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Face and Hood (*Viola tricolor*). *Ibid.*, Face-in-hood (*Aconitum Napellus*).

2. Phrases. a. † *From face to foot* = 'from head to foot'. † *To know no faces*: to have no respect of persons. † *To have two faces*: to be guilty of duplicity; (of speech) to be ambiguous. In same sense, † *To bear or carry two faces under one hood*.

c1475 *Pol. Poems in Archæol.* XXIX. 341 Two faces in a hode is neuer to trust. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 138 Thou berest two faces in one whood. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 224 Icetes had carried two faces in one hood, and... was become a traitor. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 112 From face to foot He was a thing of Blood. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 24 Disease and Death know no faces. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 196 Persons whose speech had two faces.

b. *To look (a person, etc.) in the face*: to confront, meet with a steady gaze that implies courage, confidence, or (sometimes) defiance; also fig. *To shew one's face*: to put in an appearance, to appear; *lit.* and fig.

1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 408 Appear, sir, I pray you, dare ye not show your face? 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* I. i. Aureol... for love or shame Doth long delay to shew her blushing face. 1566 GASCOIGNE, *etc.* *Jocasta* II. ii. Boldly to looke our foemen in the face. a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. v. (1719) 20, I dare look Death in the Face, and I hope the People too. 1706? SWIFT *Wks.* (1883) X. 389 Where exiled wit ne'er shews its face. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 56, I should be ashamed to show my face in public. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 321 When Tumult... dared to look his master in the face. 1841 LONGF. *Village Blacksmith* II. He... looks the whole world in the face, For he owes not any man. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* vi. (1869) 250 The fairy looked him full in the face. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 118 Too clear to be misunderstood by anyone who looks the evidence in the face. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 194 He never so much as showed face at a window.

c. In advb. phr.: *Face downwards* (*foremost, uppermost*), etc.: with the face in the direction indicated. (*To fall*) *face on*: = 'face downwards'.

1856 *Leisure Ho.* V. 332/1 He fell face on into the water.

d. *Face to* (earlier † *and*, † *for*) *face*: looking one another in the face; also attrib. *Face to face with*: looking in the face of, confronting; *lit.* and fig. *To see face to* († *with*) *face*: 'without the interposition of other bodies' (J.), clearly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23607 (Cott.) Pair ioi, pair gladdscip, qua can tell... face wit face þat godd to se. 1340 *Ayenb.* 88 We him issolle yzy face to face clyerliche. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 357 Make þe to se þe same gode & þi-selfe wakend Face to face all his fourme. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II. 255 The proud Pechtis... face for face stude in thair fais sicht. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 2 Of these matters... we shall talk shortly face to face. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 490 Sir Walter Aston... spoke seriously face to face with him there-arent. 1767 GRAY in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 69, I am come... to congratulate you face to face on your good luck. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 600 The two armies were now face to face. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. vii. 155 The painter and the customer might never come face to face after all. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wkkg. Life* I. i. 105, I was... to be face to face with great public things. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 260 We shall see God face to face. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* I. 5 When we are face to face with real men.

attrib. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 172 We are liable to lose the solemn face-to-face reality of the strife within us. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 379 The face-to-face antagonist. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 319 We possess an intuitive, or face-to-face knowledge of certain properties of matter.

e. *Mil.* In words of command; † *Faces to the right, left, faces about* = right, left, about face (cf. FACE v. 9 b); also fig. Hence, *To turn face about*, † *again*.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i. Good Captayne, faces about, to some other discourse. 1625 MARKHAM *Soldiers Accid.* 20 Faces to the right hand. Faces to the left. Faces about, or Faces to Reare. 1632 J. HAYWARD *Tr. Biondi's Eromena* 77 He turned face againe with sword in hand. 1642 LAUC. *Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 65 They... turned faces about, and began to make head against us. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* VIII. 45 It had... turned him face about from the way of destruction.

f. *To throw, thrust, etc.* (something) *in* (a person's) *face*. *lit.* and fig.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 599 Who calles me Villaine? breakes my pate a-crosse? Pluckes off my Beard, and blowes it in my face? c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xxi. 58 Who taints his soul may be said to throw dirt in Gods face. 1760 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 53 You see him [Sterne]... ready to throw his periwig in the face of his audience. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv. 'I fling the words in your face, my lord.' 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. Wks. VI. 76 God... thrusts the thing we have prayed for in our face. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* XXXI. His success was cast in his face as a reproach.

g. In various Biblical Hebraisms. *Before the face of*: before, in advance of, in front of. *To set one's face*: to give a settled bearing or expression to the countenance. *To put, set one's face against*: to take up an attitude of determined hostility towards. *To set (one's) face † for, to, towards*: to take, etc. the direction of (a place); fig. to purpose, take the first steps *to, towards*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22757 (Cott.) Be-for þe face o þat kaiser angels sal his baner bere. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 9, I send... my messenger Bifor thi face thi word to ber. a 1340 HAMPOLE

Psalter xvii. 46, I sall less þaim as dust bifore þe face of wynd. 1388 WYCLIF *Lett.* XX. 3 Y schal sette faste [1382 putte] my face agens hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* I. 2, I sende my mess-saunger before thy face. [So in 1611 and 1881.] 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxi. 21 He... set his face toward the mount Gilead. — 2 *Kings* xii. 17 Hazael set his face to goe vp to Ierusalem. — *Isa.* I. 7 Therefore haue I set my face like a flint. 1624 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 11 Set your faces... against a whole faction of vice. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 493, I set face from Court for Scotland. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Revenge* IV. vii. Set thy face then; let me not see the remains of one poor smile. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 457 The poorest of the flock Are proud, and set their faces as a rock. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 21, I can set my face to it boldly. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 469 The first duty of every one is to set his face in direct opposition to what he believes to be false. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 326 It's high time... to be settin' our faces To-wards reconstructin' the national basis. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 14/2 We set our faces to the South.

3. Viewed with reference to beauty. † *To be in face*: to be looking one's best (cf. *to be in voice*). † *Full of face*: ? beautiful (but perh. the meaning is = 'full faced, florid').

In the A. V. only in the Apocrypha; the translators of the canonical books always use 'countenance' in this connexion.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 103 Say they haue Angells faces. 1608 — *Per.* I. Induct. A female heir, So buxom blithe, and full of face. 1611 BIBLE *Judith* xi. 21 There is not such a woman from one end of the earth to the other... for beaute of face. 1712-4 PORE *Kape Lock* I. 79 Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i. Is it one of my well-looking days child? am I in face to day? 1842 TENNYSON *Sisters* 2 She was the fairest in the face. 1851 PROCTER (Barry Cornwall) *Songs* lxxxiii. 3 No wealth had she of mind or face To win our love, or raise our pride.

4. With reference to its position in the front of the body, or as the part presented to encounter. In many phrases, some of which merely express the notion of confronting or opposition, without any reference to the lit. sense. Cf. 2 d. a. *To meet* (a person) *in the face*: to confront directly. *To have the wind in one's face*; *lit.* and fig. *To shut the door in, upon* (a person's) *face*; *lit.* and fig. c 1430 LYDG. *Bechas* I. x. (1544) 15 b, She made her ordinance... With Zisara to meten in the face. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 303 The Venetian Factor... shutting his gate vpon my face. 1710 BRIT. *Apollo* III. 3/1 When th' Wind's in your Face, Your Wit grows apace. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 17 People ply their business with skill and industry, but the wind turns in their face. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* Wks. 1885 II. 640 'Tis shutting the door of conversation absolutely in his face. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. clxiv. The door was fasten'd in his legal face. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiv. 193 Seldom meeting them in the face or reaching a decision which marks an advance. *Mod.* A horse runs well with the wind in his face.

b. *To fly in the face of* (a person, etc.), *lit.* of a dog; fig. to act in direct opposition to.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 203 Lette hym have his will, and he will flie in thy face. 1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 13 Let him shew them a Cudgell, they flie in his face. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 133 Shall he come and fly in the Face of the Prince? shall he say it is illegal? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. viii, Thackum held, that this was flying in Mr. Allworthy's face. 1752 in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Oct. 494/1 It was flying in the face of the legislature itself. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 379 He has... been... apt to fly in the face of some who courted him. 1891 *Nation* 10 Dec. 440/2 He had to fly in the face of adverse decisions.

c. *In (the) face of*: (a) in front of, directly opposite to; (b) face to face with, when confronted with; (c) in defiance of, in direct opposition to, notwithstanding.

(a) 1766 T. PAGE *Art Shooting* 36 When a bird comes directly in your face, Contain your fire awhile. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* 14 He was for the first time in face of the sea.

(b) 1871 SMILES *Charac.* II. (1876) 36 In the face of bad example, the best of precepts are of but little avail. 1883 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/2 Not a man... would seriously advise withdrawal in the face of a Chinese invasion. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/3 The difficulty of keeping up wages in the face of a drooping market.

(c) 1837 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. x. 461 They now assert here, in the face of facts, that the cholera has ceased. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 276 They were convicted in the face of the letter and of the spirit of the law. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/3 Plans, perseveringly carried out in the face of many discouragements.

d. *To make face to*: to offer resistance to. *rare*, after Fr. *faire face à*.

1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* x. (1850) 74 The king and his commanders... made face to the Moors... repelling all assaults.

5. Contextually equivalent to: Sight, presence. In various phrases: a. *To fear, flee from, etc. the face of*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 953 (Cott.) 3ee sal be flemid fra mi face c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 86, I salle be flemid awaye Fra Goddes faz, til pin of helle. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxv. 1 Thou fleddest from the face of Esau. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 768 Judah's promised king... Driven out an exile from the face of Saul.

b. *Before or in the face of*: before the eyes of, in the sight of. † *Before faces*: in the public view, in company.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10460 (Gött.) Bot i him saw bifore mi face? c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 192 þe man y trist an most for-sakeþ me at my nede, & draþ ys swerd bi-for my fas. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 846 þai had grace, And loue before þe bischope face? 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks.

532/1 Ye shoulde see the whole summe and effecte of this tale... before your face layed together. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 370 The Prince... causing euery one of them to recite the praise of Mahomet before his face. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 248 Even the most careless boyes will be affraid to offend in the face of the monitor. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 292 Atlas... was taken... before the face of thirty thousand men. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XVIII. 3 A new-married couple more than ordinarily fond before faces.

c. *To* (a person's) *face*: openly in his sight or hearing (implying frankness, effrontery or indecorum).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 188 You... gave him a frumpe even to his face. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 91 Wilt thou flout me thus vnto my face? 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* I. 231, I will not tell you to your face, that you are the Chrysostome of our Church. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* II. vi. 19 Men that there pick his pocket to his face. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 283 Thy very children... curse thee to thy face. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 638 Sharp... read to their faces the whole service as it stood in the book. *Mod.* He does not like to be praised to his face.

d. *In the face of*: in the sight or hearing of, in the presence of. Also fig. *In the face of the sun, of day, etc.*: openly.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 31 Angels... ben stable in the face of god. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 38 § 2 Mariages... contracte and solemnised in the face of the church. a 1618 W. BRAESHAW in Spurgeon *Tras. Dav.* Ps. xc. 8 Sins... committed in deepest darkness are all one to him as if they were done in the face of the sun. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 7 Pray for him in the Face of the whole Congregation. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 283 If the contempt be committed in the face of the court, the offender may be instantly apprehended and imprisoned. 1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July, She does this in the fair face of day. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 You will forfeit, in the face of all men, the character of faithful ministers of God. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 509 They broke open private houses... in the face of day. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 164 You proclaim in the face of Hellas that you are a Sophist.

6. The countenance as expressive of feeling or character; a countenance having a specified expression.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1138 So gretliche sche awondred was That hir chaunged blod and fas. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 357 They... with a smiling face promise us their benevolence. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 13 They wear their faces to the bent of the kings looks. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* ix. 7 For our iniquities have we... bin deliuered to confusion of face. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* III. i, It would do well, instead of looking-glasses, To set one's face each morning by a saucer Of a witch's congealed blood. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 616 And all this with a face of sad pietie and stern mortification. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i. I... hate the set face that always looks as it would say, Come, love me. 1843 MACAULAY *Lake Regillus* xii, With... haggard face to his last field he came.

b. *To make, pull a* (crooked, pitiful, wry, etc.) *face*: to distort the features. Hence the sb. is used colloq. for: A grimace.

1570 NORTH *Doni's Mor. Philos.* (1888) III. 184 The poore Birde when he saw hir make that face to him was halfe afraide. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 263 Leaueth thy damnable Faces, and begin. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 72 The fantastical faces he coined in the receiving of the smoke. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 67 Why do you make such faces? 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 7. 47 He will... make Faces at the Burgundian Grape. 1856 READE *Never too late* xlv, I shall pull a long face. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xiv. viii. 113 The almoner made no faces at a dance. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* II. II. xviii, 'The adjective is excellent', she said with a little face. 1890 G. M. FENN *Double Knot* I. i. 71 Making what children call 'a face', by screwing up her mouth and nose.

7. Command of countenance, esp. with reference to freedom from indications of shame; a 'bold front'; impudence, effrontery, 'cheek'. † *To put out of face*: to put out of countenance. † *To † bear, have the face*: to be sufficiently impudent.

1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 401 He beareth not the face With me to try a blow. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, With what face then, or with what countenance shal ye heare these wordes? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 11 Thinking by this face, To fasten in our thoughts that they haue courage. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. vi. 116, I haue not the face To say, beseech you cease. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 85 He a man of that face and fore-head. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* (1840) II. vi. 148 With what face can I say anything? 1735 PORE *Prol. Sat.* 36 To be grave, exceeds all Pow'r of face. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* (1840) 140 None are more blest with the advantages of face than Doctor Franks. 1821 SIR J. D. PAUL *Rouge et Noir* 45 Vice itself affects propriety That puts your vulgar virtue out of face. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.*, *Village Church*, I wonder that any man has the face To call such a hole the House of the Lord. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* V. xiv. v. 218 The new Kur-Mainz... conscious of face sufficient. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov., What an amount of 'face' it argues in him.

b. *To † push or show a face*: to exhibit a bold front. *To run one's face*: (*U. S. slang*) to obtain credit by impudence.

1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* VIII. There are three ways of getting into debt: first, by pushing a face. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 6 They might have shown a face even to Canning. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 286 Men that can run their face for drinks, an' keep a Sunday coat.

II. Outward form, appearance.

8. External appearance, look; also semblance of (anything). Formerly used both of material and immaterial objects; now *rare* except of imma-

terial objects in such phrases as *To adopt, carry, put on a (the) face of*. † *(To carry) a great face*: an appearance of importance. † *To have a face*: to have an appearance, give promise of success.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 317 As Aleyn, in the Pleynt of Kynde, Devyseth Nature of aray and face. c 1394 P. PL. *Crede* 670 Pei schulden nougt after þe face neuer þe folke demen. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 762 His part should have the face and name of a rebellion. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 137 This tale hath some face of truth. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 771 Monuments . . which beare any face of comeliness or antiquity. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* Pref., That is a thing carries a great face with it. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* IV. vi. (1733) 88 There was hardly any Face left of the Order, Piety and Devotion of former Times. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xvi. 395 France began gradually to assume the face of a regular civil government. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 247 Pillory me, but it has a face. 1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, Face of Plants, among botanists, signifies their general appearance. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 419 It carries no face of probability. 1827 SCOTT *Yrnl.* (1890) II. 35 Cadell explained to me a plan for securing the copyright of the novels, which has a very good face. 1860 H. GOUGER *2 Years' Imprisonment. Burnah* 41, I professed my ignorance of the touch of gold and the face of silver. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* i. (1866) 5 Vicarious, is a word that carries always a face of substitution. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xc. 356 The problems of the world . . are always putting on new faces.

b. † *At prime face* = *L. prima facie*; at, in, on the first face: at the first appearance or look, at first sight.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 870 This accident . . was . . so lyke a soth, at prime face. 1430 LYOG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, At pryme face, when he came to towne. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. 2 Although it seeme harde . . at the first face, yet folow thou styll the counsell. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 7 Naitur schawes furth Britannie all that it has at the first face. 1641 SHIRLEY *Cardinal* III. ii, That at the first Face of the object your cool bloods were frighted. 1810 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 192/1 A narrative, which, on the first face of it, looked . . much like truth. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. II. 120 In the very first face and showing of the thing.

¶ c. = PHASE (perh. confused with that word). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 278 In what face or position of the Moone, whether at the prime or full, or soone after. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* II. v. (1737) II. 322 This was not a Face of Religion I was like to be enamour'd with.

9. Visible state or condition; aspect. *To put a new face upon*: to alter the aspect of.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 110 To stirre up such an exquisite face of the church as we imagine. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. xxxv, The Face of outward Things we find, Pleasing and fair. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 694 Wee may reade Gods displeasure on the face of heaven. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaad's Lett.* I. 8 Lyvie, stayed not a little to consider the new face he would have put upon the Commonwealth. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 19 The Face of London was now indeed strangely alter'd. 1781 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 24/2 The arrival of so many ships, caused a new face of affairs. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 215 A pensive quiet reigns over the face of nature. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 284 The traces left by ages of slaughter and pillage were still distinctly perceptible . . in the face of the country.

b. Of a country: The configuration; assemblage of physical features. Also, † a description of the same.

1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 43 Changes . . made in the Face and Bounds of Maritime Countries . . by furious Inundations. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 6) 309, I almost believ'd it, by the Face Our masters give us of that unknown place. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Addison* Wks. III. 47 Comparisons of the present face of the country with the descriptions left us by the Roman poets. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 236 The military face of that country is understood with perfect exactness. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* VI. 78 The sun shone out, and I could observe the face of the country.

10. Outward show; assumed or factitious appearance; disguise, pretence; an instance of this; a pretext. Also, † *To make a (good, great) face*; to set a face on. † *To interpret (words) to wicked face*: to put a bad construction upon. Now only in *To put* (formerly *bear out, set*) a good face on (a matter): to make (a matter) look well; to assume or maintain a bold bearing (with regard to).

1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* v. 12 Hem that glorien in the face [so TINOALE; and 1881 appearance], and not in the herte. c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 227 Lete vs . . bere oute a good face as longe as we ben alyve. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 377 He interpret thir wordis of Posthumius to sa wikkit face, that the said Posthumius suld . . be odius . . to the hale ordoure. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xvii. Wks. 920/2 In some place of the same dyoces . . they have made a great face. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 9b, The pore forgotten, except it be with a few scrapes and bones, sent to Newgate for a face! 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 265 They . . made good face and shewe to fight with the Englishe men. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 95 Many . . have the skill . . to make a face as though they loved them [friends]. 1590 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 309 If thou . . have no cunning, but set a face on things, then take heed how you adure these spirits. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. ix. (1739) 118 [He] never invaded the liberties of the Commons by any face of Prerogative. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 278 They . . set a Face of civil Authority upon Tyranny. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 35 The very Court . . put on a Face of just Concern for the publick Danger. 1748 RICHARSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 110 That she may set the better face upon her gestation. 1867 FREEMAN

Norm. Coug. (1876) I. iv. 231 Richer puts as good a face as he can on Hugh's discomfiture.

III. The part of a thing presented to the eye.

11. The surface or one of the surfaces of anything.

a. *gen.* Chiefly in phrases orig. Hebraistic, *The face of the earth, the deep, the waters.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4802 þe face of þe erth sal brin with-out. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vii. 3 That the seed be sauyn vpon the face of al erthe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 All menne, dispersed throughout the face of the yearth. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* i. 2 Darkenesse was vpon the face of the deepe: and the Spirit of God mooued vpon the face of the waters. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 102 The Women of the City Sio, are the most beautiful Dames . . upon the face of the earth. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 88 When there has been a great hoar-frost . . the Crystalline beard . . usually covers the face of . . bodies. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 140 That great Deluge of waters which . . overflowed the Face of the whole Earth. 1791 *Ess. Shooting* (ed. 2) 230 If he is clad in a glaring colour, when the face of the country retains its verdure. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. i. 3 Such schools . . being improved off the face of the earth.

† b. Of a leaf in a book: = *SIDE*. *Obs.*

c 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 5, I will come to the third leaf and second face. 1579 — *Refut. Rastel* 730 From the first face of the 64 leaf to the seconde face of the 47 leaf.

† c. *Astrol.* The third part of a sign of the zodiac, extending over 10 degrees in longitudc. See also quot. 1819. *Obs.*

1426 POL. *Poens* (1859) II. 139 His dwelling place Ameddis the hevene in the third face. 1587 GOLOING *De Moria* xxxiv. 543 The Moone . . was in the first face of Virgo. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, She in her exaltation, and he in his triplicite trine and face. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 96 A planet is in its face when it is at the same distance from the ☉ or ☿ as its house is from their houses, and in the same succession of signs.

12. The principal side (often vertical or steeply inclined) presented by an object; the 'front' as opposed to the 'flanks'. a. Of a cliff, etc.; also *Geol.* of a fault: The front or slope.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 290 A goodly Village . . situate on the face of a fruitful hill. *Ibid.* IX. 423 Wee Coasted the scurille and Rockey face of Norway. 1751 R. PALTOCK P. *Wilkins* (1884) II. xviii. 203 Along the whole face of the rock . . there were archways. 1828 SCOTT P. M. *Perth* xiv, The tree . . had sent its roots along the face of the rock in all directions. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 503 As the face of this fault sinks to the west. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* I. xi. 75 Our way now lay along the face of a steep incline of snow. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 388 A noble precipice, rising with a rough face almost perpendicularly from the water's edge.

b. *Arch.* (a) The front or broadside of a building; the 'façade'. (b) The surface of a stone exposed in a wall. (c) The front of an arch showing the vertical surfaces of the outside row of voussoirs.

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xli. 14 The bredth of the face of the house, and of the separate place toward the East, an hundred cubites. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 17 The Face of the Building is narrow, and the Flank deep. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 132 [The Architecture] is also frequently broken into two or three divisions, call'd by Artists Fascias or rather plain Faces. 1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, Face, in archit., the front of a building, or the side which contains the chief entrance. Face of a stone, in masonry, that superficies of it which lies in the front of the work. 1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 20 The cornice of this order, in Greece, consisted of a plain face, under the mutule. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* i. (ed. 4) 6 The face of the house from one end to the other was covered with vines and passion flowers. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Face* (Carpentry), the front of a jamb presented towards the room. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., Face of a stone, the face intended for the front or outward side of the work.

13. a. Of anything having two sides: The side usually presented outwards or upwards; the 'front' as opposed to the 'back'; the 'right' side of cloth.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxy. 7 He wil destroy in this mountaine the face of the couering cast ouer all people. 1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xxxix. 1 They kiss'd . . the carpet's velvet face. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 237 Diagonal lines . . across the face of the cloth. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* VI. 89 The hollow under the face of the boss was open towards the reverse of the shield. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 137 That part of the anther to which the filament is attached and which is generally towards the petals, is the back, the opposite being the face. 1883 SIR E. BECKETT *Clocks, etc.* 146 The face of a wheel which turns in a gear. 1888 C. P. BROOKS *Cotton Manuf.* 127 The face of the card or the side which is in contact with the needles.

b. Of a coin or medal: The obverse; that which bears the effigy; sometimes used for either side. Hence in slang use: A coin (? *obs.*).

c 1515 COCKE *Lorelles B.* (Percy Soc.) 13 Some wente in cured gownes . . That had no mo faces than had the mone. 1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 617 The face of an old Roman coine. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nave-a-face-but-his own*, not a Penny in his Pocket. 1725 NEW *Cant. Dict.* Ne'er-a-face. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 22 The . . face of this dye is truly antick. *Ibid.* 23 The face [of a coin] should have a resembling bust of his majesty. 1856 SMYTH *Roman Family Coins* 233 The portrait on the other face of the medal.

c. Of a document: The inscribed side. Hence *On, upon the face of* (a document, etc.): in the words of, in the plain sense of. Also *fig.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 288 Their Great Seale . . locked in vpon the lower face of the Parchment. 1641 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 80 Every novelty carries suspicion in

the face of it. 1719 F. HARE *Ch. Authority Viud.* Pref. 8 The power and authority of the Ministers . . as it appears upon the face of Scripture. 1748 RICHARSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 186 An unprejudiced eye, upon the face of the letter, would condemn the writer of it. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1248 It ought to appear on the face of the plea, that [etc.]. a 1832 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 327 Of the history of language, no inconsiderable part remains to this day written upon the face of it.

d. Of a playing card: The marked or picture side.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1891) I. III. xxxii, The King never shews his game, but throws his cards with their faces down on the table.

e. Of a dial: The surface which bears the hour marks, etc. Of a clock or watch: The dial plate (perh. with allusion to the human face).

1751 R. PALTOCK P. *Wilkins* (1884) II. xix. 218 If I ask it [a watch] what time of day it is, I look but in its face, and it tells me presently. 1787 *Columbian Mag.* I. 329/1 The face of the dial will be parallel with the plane of the equator. 1837 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 87 Not watches so much as lockets with watch faces. 1840 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.* *Look at the Clock*, 'Grandmother's Clock!', . . nothing was altered at all—but the Face! 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* I. ix. (1891) 211 He looked at . . the face of the watch,—said it was getting into the afternoon. 1877 MRS. MOLESWORTH *Cuckoo Clock* (1891) 41 Some brilliant moonbeams . . lighted up brightly the face of the clock. 1892 N. Y. *Nation* 23 June 474/3 A volume without an index resembles a clock-face without any hands.

f. Of a book: The front or fore-edge.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/1 After the face [of a book] has been ploughed the back springs back into its rounded form.

14. Each of the surfaces of a solid. In a regular solid, a crystal, diamond, etc.: Each of the bounding planes.

1625 in Rymer *Fodera* XVIII. 236 One Aggett cutt with twoe Faces garnished with Dyamonds. 1750 D. JEFFRIES *Tract. Diamonds & Pearls, Expt. Tech. Terms, Collect.* . . the small horizontal plane, or face, at the bottom of the Brilliant. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 11 A crystal with cut faces. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 80 The occipital foramen of Mycetees . . is situated completely in the posterior face of the skull. 1873 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* VII. (1875) 188 Crystalline faces occur abundantly in many undoubted fossil woods and corals. 1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* I. 17 The faces of the block of coal on these sides are smooth and shining. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phancr. & Ferns* 177 The lateral faces . . are covered thickly with sieve-plates.

15. In implements, tools, etc.: The acting, striking, or working surface. In a molar tooth: The grinding surface. In a knife: The edge.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 4 In Fig. 5. A the Face [of a hammer]. 1791 *Ess. Shooting* (ed. 2) 345 The face of the hammer [of the gun] . . may be too hard or too soft. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Face, the edge of a sharp instrument. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* VI. 143 The face of the grinding teeth and the edges of the cutting teeth. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Face 4 b, the sole of a plane. *Ibid.*, Face (Gearing), that part of the acting surface of a cog which projects beyond the pitch line. *Ibid.*, Face (Grinding), that portion of a lap or wheel which is employed in grinding, be it the edge or the disk. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Terms Mech. Eng.* 133 The face of an anvil is its upper surface.

16. An even or polished surface.

1881 *Mechanic* § 449 Where one piece [of glass] is ground against another to bring them to a face. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Terms Mech. Eng.* 133 The face of a casting is that surface which is turned or polished.

IV. Technical uses.

17. *Fortification*. a. (see quot. 1727); b. (see quot. 1859, and cf. BASTION).

a. 1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 A proper place muste be ordeyned atte every face of the walles for to sette gones. 1672 LACEY tr. *Tacquet's Milit. Archit.* III. 4 The face which is the weakest part of the fortification, is defended by [etc.]. 1727 BAILEY, *Face of a Place* is the Front, that is comprehended between the flanked Angles of the two neighbouring Bastions. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 190, I attacked it [Dummlu] in three places, at the gateway and on two faces. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. xlix. § 24. 27 The efforts . . had been directed against the northern face of the fortress of Seringapatam. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/1 The Raponies . . are situated in the middle of each long face.

b. 1676 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1119/3 About Noon, a Mine in a Face of the same Hornwork . . took Fire. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 478 Having made a breach in one of the bastions [we] destroyed the faces of the two that were adjacent. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 261 The faces of a work are those parts which form a salient angle projecting towards the country.

18. *Mil.* (See quot. 1853.)

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 101 The faces of a square are the different sides of a battalion, &c., which, when formed into a square, are all denominated faces; viz., the front face, the right face, the left face, and the rear face. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Jan. 3/1 This face had not quite closed up before it was attacked.

19. *Ordnance*. 'The surface of metal at the muzzle of a gun' (Knight).

1727 BAILEY, *Face of a Gun* is the Superficies of the Metal at the Extremity of the Muzzle. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

20. *Mining*. a. 'In any adit, tunnel, or stopc, the end at which work is progressing or was last done' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 46 They frequently hole, or cut through from one Board to another, to carry their Air . . to the end or Face of their Boards. 1867 W. W.

SMYTH *Coal & Coal Mining* 131 Supporting the roof at the immediate 'face' by temporary props. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Mitas* i. v. 'They' visited several other faces of wash. Each face had a man working at it, sometimes two.

b. 'The principal cleaving-plane at right angles to the stratification. (Driving) on the face: against or at right angles with the face' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*). *Face on*: (see quot. 1883).

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 25 Faces, running most regularly parallel. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 238 The direction along which these joints run is often known as the face of the coal. 1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 99 *Face on*... working a mine parallel to the cleat or face.

21. *Steam-engine*. The flat part of a slide-valve; also, the corresponding flat part on a cylinder, on which the slide-valve travels.

1838 *Wood Railr.* 346 The slide would be moved to the extremity of the face of the cylinder. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

22. *Typog.* That part of a type (or punch) which has the form of the letter. Also, The printing surface of type. *Face of the page*: (see quot.). *Full face (type)*: as large as the body of the type will admit of. *Heavy face (numerals or type)*: having a broader outline, and printing thicker than the ordinary. *Old face (type)*: a form of Roman letter (characterized by oblique serifs and various other features) revived by Whittingham in 1844, and since very extensively used.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exercises* II. 201 So placed the Face of the Letter runs less hazzard of receiving damage. 1699 A. BOYER *Eng. & Fr. Dict.* s.v. A letter that has a good face (among printers), *un caractère qui a un bel ail.* 1787 *Printer's Gram.* 41 Kernal Letters are such as have part of their Face hang over. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 21 Short letters are all such as have their face cast on the middle of their square metal. 1853 *Caxton & Art of Printing* vii. 155 One of the heap which lies in the right position, both as regards the face being upwards, and the nick being outwards. 1871 *Amer. Encl. Printing* 167/2 *Face of the page*, the upper side of the page, from which the impression is taken. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 1049 In this metal the face of the letter intended to be cast is sunk. 1891 J. WINSON *C. Columbus* xxi. 524 The heavy face numerals show the successive holders of the honors of Columbus. 1892 *N. Y. Nation* 25 Feb. 155/3 The page is divided into triple columns, and the leading word of each column is in full-face.

† 23. *Card-playing*=*face-card*: (see 27). *Obs.*

1674 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 347 If you have neither ace nor face, you may throw up your game.

24. *Tea trade*. (See quot.) Cf. *FACE v.* 15.

1886 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 323 Prussian blue, native indigo and gypsum are the real materials employed for giving the 'face' as it is called.

† 25. *A face of fur*: ? a set of furs. Cf. *FACE v.* 12.

1562 *HEYWOOD Epigrams* i. lv. Cheepening of a face of fure. Into a skinner's shop... in hast ran a gentleman there to espie A fayre face of fur, which he woulde haue bought.

V. *attrib. and Comb.*

26. General relations: a. attributive (sense 1), as *face-cosmetic*, *-sponge*; (sense 12 b), as *face-mortar*, *-work*; (sense 13 a), as *face-side*; (sense 20), as *face-line*. b. objective (sense 1), as *face-levelling*, *-tearing* vbl. sbs., *face-mending*, *-wringing*, ppl. a., *face-mender*, *-moulder*; (sense 6 b), as *face-maker*; (sense 3), as *face-affecting* ppl. a. c. locative (sense 1), as *face-hot* adj., *face-joy*, *-spot*; (sense 5), as *face-flatterer*.

1675 *COCKER Morals* 24 *Face-affecting Lasses, Neglect their Graces, to attend their Classes. 1887 *CORELLI Thebna* II. 207 Beauties...deprived of elegant attire and *face-cosmetics. 1859 *TENNYSON Idylls, Vivien* 82 *Face-flatterers and backbiters. 1654 *GAVTON Pleas. Notes* ii. iv. 49 Who, (but one that will carry no coales) would have rewarded a friend thus for his opinion, only in *Face-hot presses. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* II. 336 In your bitter world... *Face-joy's a costly mask to wear. 1650 *BULWER Anthropomet.* Pref., Crosse to that *Face-levelling designe, Thy high-raised Nose appeareth Aquiline. 1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 99 Keep the 'face line of the stall neither fully face on nor end on. 1756 *COWPER in Connoisseur* No. 138 Those buffoons in society, the Attitudinarians and *Face-makers. 1808 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) One more Peep at R. A.* Wks. 1812 V. 367 Forced to beg her humble bread While every face-maker can feast. 1745 *E. HEYWOOD Female Spectator* (1748) III. 156 Have they not their...barbers, aye, and their *face-menders too? *Ibid.* 234 Those... *face-mending stratagems. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 222 The best *face mortar. 1650 *BULWER Anthropomet.* Pref., *Face-moulders who affect the grace Of a square, plain, or a smooth platter-face. c 1790 *INISON Sch. Art* II. 7 Prepare some...size, with which you must brush over the *face side [of a print]. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 311 The black bodies...made them look anything but suitable for use as *face-sponges. 1685 *COOKE Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) vii. i. 270 Pimpnel cleanseth *Face-Spots. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 213 The 'face work of the subordinate parts. a 1613 *OVERBURY Charac., Hypocrite*, A *face-wringing ballet-singer.

27. Special comb.: *face-ache*, pain in the nerves of the face; *face-ague*, an acute form of face-ache, tic douloureux; *face-airing* vbl. sb. (*Mining*), see quot.; *face-bedded* ppl. a., (a stone) placed so that the grain runs along the face; † *face-bone* = *CHEEK-BONE*; † *face-bread*, Heb. להם הפנים *lehem happānim* = *SHOW-BREAD*; † *face-breadth*, extent of the face (sense 1) from side to side;

face-card, a playing-card bearing a face (of a king, queen, or knave) = *COAT CARD*; *face-chuck* (*Mech.*) = *face-plate*; *face-cloth*, a cloth laid over the face of a corpse; *face-cog* (*Mech.*), one of the cogs or teeth on the 'face' of a wheel; *face-guard*, a contrivance for protecting the face, esp. in some industrial processes, fencing, etc.; *face-hammer* (see quot.); *face-joint* (see quot.); *face-knocker*, one in which the fixed portion has the form of a human face; *face-lathe* (see quot.); † *face-making* vbl. sb., portrait-painting; *face-mould* (see quot.); *face-painter*, (a) a painter of portraits, (b) one who applies paint to the face; *face-painting* vbl. sb., portrait-painting; *face-physic*, collect. appliances for the face; *face-piece* (*Naut.*), see quot.; *face-plan* (see quot.); *face-plate* (*Mech.*), an enlargement of the end of the mandrel (of a lathe) to which work may be attached for the purpose of being 'faced' or made flat; also *attrib.*, as in *face-plate coupling*; † *face-playing* vbl. sb., the exhibition of feeling or sentiment by the play of the countenance; *face-presentation* (*Midwifery*), presentation face foremost in birth; *face-shaft* (*Arch.*), see quot.; *face-stone* (*Arch.*), the slab of stone forming the face or front, esp. in a cornice, an entablature, etc.; *face-turning-lathe* = *face-lathe*; *face-value*, the amount stated on the face (of a note, postage-stamp, etc.), the apparent or nominal value; also *fig.*; *face-wall* (*Building*), front wall; *face-wheel* (*Mech.*) = *contrate-wheel* (see *CONTRATE* 2); also 'a wheel whose disk-face is adapted for grinding and polishing' (Knight); † *face-wind*, a wind blowing against one's face.

1865 *DICKENS Mud. Fr.* i. v. It gave you the *face-ache to look at his apples. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 211/1 Faceache I believe to be...inflammation of the nerves. 1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 99 *Face airing, that system of ventilating the workings which excludes the airing of the goaves. 1863 *Archæol. Cantiana* V. 14 Jamb's two feet eight inches apart, *face-bedded. 1883 *Stonemason Jan.* It is rare now for a face-bedded stone to be fixed in a building. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* viii. ii. His cheeks were fallen in, His *face-bones prominent. a 1656 *BP. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 238 The matter and form of the...Tables of the *Face-bread. 1651 J. [FREAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 271 Nine *face-bredths make a square well set man. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* (1855) 303 Desperate bad hauns...a haun without a *face-caird. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss. (E. D. S.)*, *Face-card*, a court card. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Eng.* 133 *Face-chuck, a face plate. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* xlv. VIII. 166 She...seeing the coffin, withdrew her hand from mine and...removed the *face-cloth. 1859 *TENNYSON Idylls, Guinevere* 7 The white mist, like a face-cloth to the face, Clung to the dead earth. 1833 *HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 61 An axil which carries likewise another [wheel] with *face-cogs. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Face-guard, a mask with windows for the eyes. 1883 J. W. MOLLETT *Dict. Art & Archæol.* 134 *Face guard* on a helmet, a bar or bars of iron protecting the face. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Face-hammer, one with a flat face. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. 324/1 *Face Hammer* (Masonry), one with one blunt and one cutting end. 1874 *Ibid.*, *Face-joint, that joint of a voussoir which appears on the face of the arch. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 18 May 3/4 Iron *Face Knockers. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Face-lathe, (a) a pattern-maker's lathe for turning bosses, core prints, and other face-work; (b) a lathe with a large face-plate and a slide rest adjustable in front on its own shears. Transverse usually but not necessarily. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Eng.*, *Face lathe*, a lathe chiefly or exclusively used for surfacing. 1623 *WEBSTER Duchess of Malfi* iii. ii. 'Twould disgrace His *face-making, and undo him. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 222 *Face mould, a mould for drawing the proper figure of a hand-rail on both sides of the plank. 1876 in *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* 1697 *Dryden's Virgil* Life (1709) 16 (Jod.) III *facepainters, not being able to hit the true features...make amends by a great deal of impertinent landscape and drapery. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* i. xiv. 276 The highest face-painters are not the loveliest women. 1852 S. R. MITLAND *Ess.* 107 note, 'He took me for a face-painter!' said a late eminent artist. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 355 He was...a landskip-painter...till he...fell to *face-painting. 1862 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* July 73 Whose picture...shows a higher character of face-painting. 1611 *DONNE Ignatius' Conclave* (1652) 129 Women tempting by Paintings and *Face-Physick. a 1613 *OVERBURY Charac., Faire Milkmaid*, One looke of hers is able to put all face-physicke out of countenance. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 117 *Face-piece, a piece of elm, generally tabled on to the fore-part of the knee of the head, to assist the conversion of the main piece, and likewise to shorten the upper bolts, and prevent the cables from rubbing against them as the knee gets worn. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Face-plan, the principal or front elevation. 1841 *TREDGOLD Mill-work* 428 The *face-plate has four adjusting screws for securing the work. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Eng.*, The term face plate is more commonly applied in the shops to the ordinary face chucks. *Ibid.*, *Face-plate coupling* = Flanged coupling. 1789 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* IV. 319 She perfectly possessed that flexibility of muscles and features, which constitutes *face-playing. 1841 *RIGBY Midwifery* iii. iii. 130 The opinion that *face-presentations were preternatural. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 345 The double semi-cylindrical *face-shafts, formerly running up the face of the piers. 1853 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* III. App. x. 238 The *face-stone and often the soffit, are sculptured. *Ibid.* III. 238 Arches decorated only with coloured marble, the facestone being coloured, the soffit white. 1841 *TREDGOLD Mill-work* 428 *Face-turning lathe. 1878 F. A.

WALKER *Money* xx. 461 Some English Merchant who is bound to pay money in the United States for more than the *face-value of his claim. 1883 J. L. WHITNEY in *Lit. World* 8 Sept. 293/1 He must take the advertisements of publishers at their face value, and regard them as what they claim to be. 1888 *Daily News* 13 July 3/3 If postcards were sold at the face value of the stamps upon them. 1891 *Lavo Times* XCI. 224/1 The note is still worth its face value. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Face-wall. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 191 The axle is turned round by a *face or crown wheel fixed upon the extremity of it. 1879 *CASELL'S Techn. Educ.* I. 349/2 Face-wheels have their cogs or pins placed perpendicularly to the face of the wheel. a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 113 A *face or back-wind signifies little.

Face (fēs), v. [f. prec. sb.]

I. To show a bold or opposing front.

† 1. *intr.* To show a bold face, look big; to brag, boast, swagger. Phrase, *To face and brace*: (see *BRACE v.2*). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 145 Facyn, or shewyn boolede face. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* 22 A fals extorcyoner Fasyng and bostynge to scratche and to kepe. 1601 *YARINGTON Two Lament. Traj.* iii. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. Wilt thou...Face and make semblance...Of that thou never meant to execute?

† b. In *primero*. (Cf. *BLUFF, BRAG*). *Obs.*

1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. 112 To play well at *Primero*, and to face and vie, and to hold and glue over when time serueth...are all workes of the imagination.

† c. To show a false face, maintain a false appearance. *Obs.*

1570 *ASCHAM Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 54 To laughe, to lie, to flatter, to face: Foure waies in Court to win men grace. 1589 *Hay any Work* 39 Thou canst cog, face and lye, as fast as a dog can trot. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 142 Suffolk doth not flatter, face, or faine.

† d. To have a (specified) appearance. *Obs.*

1669 *N. MORTON New Eng. Mem.* 106 The evil consequences thereof faced very sadly.

† 2. *trans.* a. To confront with assurance or impudence; to brave, to bully. b. *To face a lie (upon)*, to tell a manifest untruth (to). *Obs.*

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 512 II. 205 My Lord of Suffolks men come...and face us and fray upon us, this dayly. 1530 *PALSGR.* 542/2 Yet he wolde face me with a lye. 1533 *MORE Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1131/2 He...faceth himself the lie upon me. c 1540 *HEYWOOD Four P. P.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 382 But his boldness hath faced a lie. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 59b, The stranger so faced the Englishman, that he faynted in hys sute. 1625 *BACON Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 501 For a Lie faces God, and shrinkes from Man. 1632 *MASSINGER Emperor of the East* v. i. I have built no palaces to face the court.

3. With advbs. a. *To face down, out*: to put down (a person) with effrontery, to browbeat; to controvert (an objection, the truth) with coolness or impudence; to maintain (a statement) impudently. Also with sentence as obj.: to maintain or insist to a person's face that [etc.]. b. *To face out* (a matter, etc.): to carry through by effrontery, brazen out. † *To face it out with a card of ten*: see 1 b and *CARD sb.2* 2 a. c. † *To face out of*: to exclude shamelessly from; also, to bully out of.

a. 1530 *PALSGR.* 542/2, I face one downe in a mater. 1533 *MORE Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1131/2 He...scot-feth that I face out the trouth with lyes. 1580 *LUPTON Sirgila in Polimanteia* (1881) p. xvii. And so faced out thy poore Father before our face. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. i. 6 Here's a villaine that would face me downe He met me on the Mart. 1667 *DRYDEN Sir Martin* iv. i. I'll not be faced down with a lie. 1787 *WESLEY* in *Wks.* 1872 IV. 401 The clerk faced me down I had taken the coach for Sunday. 1860 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* VI. 100 With Paget's help she faced down these objections.

b. 1543 *BALE Yet a Converse* 59 Now, face out your matter with a carde of tenne. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 202 The Roscians kinsfolke have boldly adventured, and will face out their doynages. 1579 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 73 To...face it oute lustely as sum other good fellows doe. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* i. xii. § 2 (1622) 125 Oblucation, and facing out of the matter. 1630 *B. JONSON New Inn* i. iii. Cards of ten, to face it out in the game. 1876 *TREVELLAN Macaulay* (1876) I. i. 15 Unless they could make up their minds...to face it out.

c. c 1530 *MORE Answ. Frith* iv. Wks. 1132/2 Your false heresy, wherwith you would face our Sauour out of the blessed sacrament. 1601 *SHAKS. Truel.* N. iv. ii. 101 They...doe all they can to face me out of my wits. *Ibid.* v. i. 91 His false cunning...Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance.

4. *trans.* To meet (danger, an enemy, or anything unpleasant) face to face; to meet in front, oppose with confidence or defiance.

1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 79 A great body of Nobility march...briskly on, to face that potent Emperor Osman. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) VIII. 7 These silly ranting Privolvans...face their Neighbours Hand to Hand. 1708 *ADDISON State of War* 25 We...cast about for a sufficient number of Troops to face them [the enemy] in the Field of Battle. a 1745 *SWIFT (J.)* They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to face them. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* v. 150 He faced the storm gallantly. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* iv. 143 To face alone The jealous vengeance of the papal throne. 1842 *MACAULAY Horatius* xxvii. How can man die better Than facing fearful odds? 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. Fleet* ii. xviii. (1883) 250 A man will face almost anything rather than possible ridicule.

† b. To appear before (a city) as an enemy.

c 1645 *T. TULLY Siege Carlisle* (1840) i. They...p'ceeded...to face Carlisle with a Rascall rout in 1643. 1677 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 284 A small party...with which he faced the City Walls.

5. In weaker sense: To look in the face of; to meet face to face; to stand fronting. *lit.* and *fig.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 303 Facing the Judge and pleading both our best. 1779 MAD, D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., If I faced him he must see my merriment was not merely at his humour. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 275 He performed the journey... with such celerity that... he... faced his enemy... on the ninth day. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* ix. 110 Might he but face the terrible enchantress. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Nov. 5/2 The great problem which faces every inquirer into the causes of colliery explosions.

6. To look seriously and steadily at, not to shrink from.

1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 116 My own quiet required that I should face it [the idea] and examine it. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. v. 104 A lawyer in the habit of facing a question but on one side, can rarely be a philosopher, who looks on both. 1883 S. S. LLOYD in *North Star* 25 Oct. 3/7 The need for external supplies of food... must be faced.

II. With reference to the direction of the face.

7. *intr.* a. Of persons and animals: To present the face in a certain direction; to look. *lit.* and *fig.*

1594 W. S. in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9, I know thy griefs, And face from whence these flames arise. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* i. 1, He [the courier] sidelong bore his Rider on, Still facing, till he out of sight was gone. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 266 The 1st of the 20th, with one company of the 24th, were posted on the larger eminence, facing east and south. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. vii. 64 He steadfastly faced towards peace. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Fiduc.* i. 117 He faced to law and politics, to science and to literature.

b. Of things: To be, or be situated, with the face or front in some specified direction; to front. *Const. on, to.*

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 71 Saucers rust-coloured, large, facing downwards. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 *Dagger*, a piece of timber that faces on to the poppets of the bilgeways. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. iii. The little chapel that faced eastwards. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/2 The village faces full to the south. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 11/2 The really picturesque side of the hall, facing on a lovely lake.

8. *trans.* a. Of persons and animals: To present the face or front towards; to look towards.

b. Of a building, a country, and objects in general: To be situated opposite to, front towards.

a. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 364 Facing the in-land wee marched for three dayss. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 12 ¶ 15 Stand facing the light, that we may see you. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 216 He continues to combat... still facing the enemy till he dies. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 22 Neighing shrilly as they faced the rising sun.

b. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. (1847) 494/2 He gained... that part of Britain which faces Ireland. 1705 ANDERSON *Italy* (1767) 201 The side of the Palatine mountain that faces it. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 150 Yonder tree, which faces the south. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 55 A series of vertical walls... face the observer. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 June 8/7 The statue... faces the principal entrance to the museum.

c. Of letterpress, an engraving, etc.: To stand on the opposite page to.

1766 *Gent. Mag.* XXXVI. *Directions for placing the plates.* The Emblematical Design... to face p. 8. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Feb. 5/9 An increased price is paid for advertisements 'facing matter'. 1890 *Ibid.* 20 Nov. 2/2 A letter from Mr. Gladstone is good, and an article from him worth several columns 'facing matter'. *Mod.* [On a plate inserted in a book] To face page 56.

d. To face (a person) with: to put before the face of; to confront with.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 109 It was Gods wil to humble his... people by facing them with the temple of a cursed idoll.

9. *intr.* † a. in sense of *face about* (see b). Also *refl.* *Obs.*

1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 112 Upon y^e top of y^e Hill they [the Scots] face and front towards y^e prince. 1666 PEYPS *Diary* 4 June, The Duke did fly; but all this day they have been fighting; therefore they did face again, to be sure. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2652/3 Upon their approach our men faced, and about 20 fired. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* vi. Having got to the top... he faced him.

b. Chiefly *Mil.* To turn the face in a stated direction (left, right, etc.). To *face about*, to the right about, round: to turn the face in the opposite direction. As word of command, *Right or left about face!*

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iii. i. Let fall your cloak, on one shoulder—face to your left hand. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxiv. (1739) 135 He faces about therefore and... for Scotland he goes. a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 51 He... made them face about, and march again into the Town. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4675/1 He commanded them to face to the Left, in order to flank the Enemy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 1 The Knight faced towards one of the Pictures. 1713—*Englishman* No. 55. 353 This elevated Machine... moved through... Cornhill: whence it faced about. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. iv. 115 They immediately conjectured that the place had changed masters, and faced about. 1787 *Columbian Mag.* I. 47 To the right about face! Forward march! Halt, and face to the Front! 1820 KEATS *Cup & Bells* xxxvi. 1 Then facing right about, he saw the Page. 1823 BYRON *Frank* viii. xxviii. The rest had faced upon the right about. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i. The minister... faced round upon the party who had seized him. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley lxxxviii. Left face—wheel—quick march! 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 261 On which the Captain is to face inwards, and the Lieutenant and Ensign face to the right.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (ed. 8) 19 Right or left about three-quarters face. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 215 These men had faced about to the front.

fig. 1645 *Liberty of Consc.* 28 In this Sir you have faced about, sure you are not As you were. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. Introd. 217 His Spirit was so stout No Man could ever make him face about.

10. *trans.* † a. To attract or direct the face or looks of. b. *Mil.* To cause (soldiers) to face, or present the front.

1630 LORD *Banians & Perses* 72 Certaine mimickall gestures, so as may most face the people to gaze upon them. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 181 The Judgments of God face us to humilitie. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (ed. 8) 30 The company... will be faced, and countermarched. *Ibid.* 31 The remaining companies first being faced to the right about.

11. a. To turn face upwards, expose the face of (a playing card).

1674 COTTON *Complete Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 344 He clasps these cards faced at the bottom. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset Table* IV, Face't again;—what's the meaning of this ill luck to-night? 1742 HOYLE *Whist* 10 If a Card is faced in the Pack, they must deal again, except it is the last Card. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 19 He places the cards before him, taking care not to face or show any of them.

b. *Post-office.* To turn (letters) with their faces in one direction.

1850 *Q. Rev.* June 75 The object... is merely to 'face' the stamped and paid letters all the same way. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 7/1 All the letters have been faced, sorted, and stamped.

III. To put a face upon.

12. To cover a certain breadth of (a garment) with another material; to trim, turn up. In *pass.* said of the wearer. Also, *To face about, down.*

1561 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. vi. 189 My gowne of browne blue lyned and faced with black budge. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* II. 2 The Priest was faced afore with Veluet. 1607 TOPSELL *Foier-f. Beasts* (1673) 446 They... face about the collars of men and womens garments. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1378/4 A black hair Camlet Gown... faced down before, and on the Cape with Velvet. 1759 *Compl. Lett-writer* (ed. 6) 229 Blue cloth, trimmed and faced with white. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi. The five Lords of Justiciary, in their long robes of scarlet faced with white. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Expedition* 291 The uniform of the 44th was red faced with yellow.

absol. c 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 20 Silke and lase... To welt, to edge, to garde, to stitche and face.

† b. *transf. & fig.* To trim, adorn, deck, furnish.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 241 Would ye rather, for the better facing and colouring of your Doctrin, we should strike out this Forged Quodammodo. 1596 SHAKS. i *Hen. IV.* v. i. 74 To face the Garment of Rebellion With some fine colour. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* i. i. Wks. (Ritdg.) 410/1 An host... who is... at the best some round-grown thing, a jug Faced with a beard, that fills out to the guests. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 221, I saw the stuff... garnished and trimly faced with the commendations of a licenser. 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* in. i. Rebellion... fac'd with publick Good!

13. To cover the surface either wholly or partially with some specified material.

1670 COTTON *Esperson* II. viii. 349 The Terrass was not yet fac'd with stone. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 279 With whose heads... the savage Turk faced a great Bulwark. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 259 Delve of convenient Depth your thrashing Floor; With temper'd Clay then fill and face it o'er. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 112 If you face the sides of the Chimney with thin Copper. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 85 The same bar was melted again, and was cast in sand, faced... by charcoal dust. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 363 The more modern fence... is faced with stones.

14. To dress or smooth the face or surface of. Also, *To face down.*

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 152 One lathe... is kept for facing surfaces. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vi. 111 Blocks of basalt... some of them finely faced. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 221/2 The body is carefully faced down till a fine even surface is produced.

15. To coat (tea) with some colouring substance. Also, *To face up.*

1850 *Household Words* II. 277 'The tea-leaf... is 'faced' by the French chalk, to give it the pearly appearance so much liked. 1865 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 277 The green tea is either natural or coloured (faced) with indigo [etc.]. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 101/1 Exhausted leaves were... faced up to do duty as fresh tea.

† IV. 16. To deface, disfigure, spoil in appearance. [? Short for DEFACE.] *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9129 Polixena... All facid hir face with hir felteris.

Facea, Faceal, obs. ff. of FASCIA, FACIAL.

Facacies, anglicized form of FACETÆ.

Faced (fēst), *ppl.* a.¹ [f. FACE v. + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb. a. Of a card: That has been turned face upwards.

1674 COTTON *Complete Gamester* xv. (1680) 96 Then the bottom fac'd Cards are upwards. 1868 PARDON *Card Player* 21 Faced cards necessitate a new deal.

b. Of a body of soldiers: That has faced or turned about.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 185 When the whole was halted, the proper front would be taken by the faced wing.

c. Of clothing: Turned up with another material.

1661 PEYPS *Diary* 13 June, My gray cloth suit and faced white coate. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Faced, turned up with facings on the cuffs and collars of uniforms.

d. Of a block or piece of stone: Having the surface dressed or smoothed.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1878) 491 These [sling-stones] were called afai ara—faced or edged stones.

e. Of tea: That has been artificially altered in appearance, coloured.

1875 *Sat. Rev.* XL. 553/1 Consumers of 'faced' tea have taken to it for the benefit of manufacturers and importers.

Faced (fēst), *ppl.* a.² [f. FACE sb. + -ED².] Furnished with or having a face.

1. Of persons. † a. Having a face like (a dog, etc.). *Obs.* b. In combination with some defining prefix, as *bare-*, *dog-*, *full-*, etc., *faced*, for which see those words.

c 1500 *Bk. Maid Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 20 Faced lyke an aungell. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 110 Sowre countenanced, faced like death. 1599 MINSHU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 67 The Devill... brought the blush-faced young man to the Court. 1624 FORD, etc. *Sun's Darling* ii. i. Rural fellows, fac'd Like lovers of your Laws. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 293 We marched through a fiery faced plaine. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 The Bats... are faced like Monkeyes. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Sept., He is a rawboned fellow, 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 124 Their leafy height, that winter soon Left leafless to the cold-faced moon.

2. *Facel cloth*: a fabric manufactured with a 'natural lustre'.

1889 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 7/7 Advt., Faced Cloths, warranted not to spot with rain, in all the new shades.

3. *Faced card*=*face-card*, *court-card*.

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 41 'We are all faced cards'. 'I hope... you are not all Kings'. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1869 in PEACOCK *Gloss. Lonsdale* 29. 1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 138.

4. *Printing.* (see quot.)

1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 43 *Faced Rule*, Brass Rule with the ordinary thin face somewhat thickened.

5. *Arch.* 'Faced work', thin stone, otherwise called bastard ashlar, used to imitate squared stone work. In painting, the rubbing down each coat with pumice before the next is laid on. Used also of superior plastering. (*Arch. Dict.* 1892).

Faced-lined, a. *Her.* [f. FACED *ppl.* a. + LINED *ppl.* a.] Of a garment: Having the lining visible.

1825 in BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* s. v. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Herald.* 57.

Facel, var. of FASEL, *Obs.*, kidney bean.

Faceless (fēslēs), a. [f. FACE sb. + -LESS.] Without a face. † a. Of persons: Lacking face or courage; cowardly. b. Of a coin: Having the device and legend obliterated.

a. 1567 SEMPILL *Lordis Just Quarrel* in *Ballates* (1872) 30 Quhen faceles fuillis sall not be settin by. 1596 EDWARD III. i. ii. 9 Faceless fear that ever turns his back. 1727-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

b. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 272 Specimens of the bronze coinage of the later empire... mostly trite and faceless, as a farthing of the reign of George III.

† Facely, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY¹.] Giving a face to face view; open; transl. med.L.

facialis. Cf. FACIAL a. 1.

1605 BELL *Romish Faith* 44 The cleare and facely vision of God [clara et facialis visio Dei].

Facely, var. of FACILELY.

Facer (fēsə), [f. FACE v. and sb. + -ER.]

† 1. One who puts on a bold face; one who boasts or swaggers; a braggart, bully. *Obs.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Crakers, facers, and chylterne quellers. 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* Wks. I. 252 Nay: there be no greater tattlers, nor boasters nor facers than they be. 1611 BEAUM & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. ii. A race of idle people. 'Facers and talkers.'

2. *Post-office.* One who 'faces' letters (see FACE v. 11 b).

1850 *Q. Rev.* June 75 The act is by 'facers' called 'pigging'.

3. A blow in the face. *lit.* and *fig.*

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 243 Each of the pugilists exchanged... half a dozen facers. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 24 Not to dwell on each facer and fall. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* 2 The... shepherd... delivered a terrific facer upon our... middle-aged friend.

fig. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 109/2 With the right lending the Catholics such a facer, that they are unable to come to time. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money M.* xviii. 'I've had a good many facers in my life'.

† 4. a. A large cup or tankard. b. Such a cup filled to the brim; a bumper. *Obs.*

a. 1527 *Will T. Sparker* (Chetham Soc.) 17 Item, to my cosyn yong Thomas Smith my bowndon facer and my gilde spone.

b. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Absatia* II. There's a facer for you. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*, Facer, a Bumper without Lip-room. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

† Facet, sb.¹ *Obs.* Also 5 *faceet*, *facet*, *faucet*. [ad. (through F. *facet*) L. *facēt-us* (see FACETE a.) used as a proper name.] The book *Facetus de Moribus* (by some attributed to John Garland), which was used in schools as a book of instruction in behaviour.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 *Faceet*, booke... *Facetus*. c 1475 *Babes Bk.* (1868) 1 *Facet* seythe the Book of curtesye. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 45 The Dean of the Chappell to drawe these chyl dren... as well in the schoole of facett, as in songe. [1611 COTGR., *Facet*, a Primer, or Grammer for a yong scholler.]

Facet (fæset), sb.² Forms: 7 *fascet*, *faucett*, 8 *fasset*, *fossset*, 8-9 *facette*, 8- *facet*. [a. F. *facette*, dim. of *face*: see FACE sb.] A little face.

1. One of the sides of a body that has numerous faces; *orig.* one of the small cut and polished faces of a diamond or other gem, but subsequently extended to a similar face in any natural or artificial body. Cf. BRILLIANT. Also preceded by certain defining words, as *diagonal-, skill-, skew-, star-facet*; for which see those words.

1625 BACON *Ess. Honour* (Arb.) 69 Diamonds cut with facets. 1647 R. STAPVLTON *Juvenal* 69 Sea-green berill into facets cut. 1750 JEFFRIES *Treat. Diamonds & Pearls* (1751) 35 A Brilliant whose lustre is derived from the angles, or facets, of the sides only. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 157 United with antimony, it gives a brittle metal with facets. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xi. Above its cornice, row and row of fair hewn facets. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxiii. They polish rubies; that is, without cutting them in facets. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* viii. § 165 (1873) The appearance of certain small obliquely posited facets on the crystal previous to polishing. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Frs.* I. xv. 344 Light reflected from . . . myriads of facets [of hoarfrost]. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts & V. Facetting*, Facets on gold and silver are cut and polished on revolving wheels. *fig.* 1820 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Life R. Edgeworth* (1821) II. 260 That facet of the mind which it was the interest or the humour of the moment to turn outward.

2. *Anat. a.* A small flat and smooth articular surface of a bone.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 272/1 The atlas . . . is articulated with the occipital tubercle by a single concave facet. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 57 The ribs of the Sauria have only a single articular facet. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 228 On each side of this is an oval, convex, articular facet.

b. One of the individual parts or segments (*ocelli*) of a compound eye.

1834 McMURIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 239 Compound eyes, where the surface is divided into an infinitude of different lenses called facets. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 144 The numerous facets on the cornea of their great compound eyes form true lenses.

3. *attrib.*, as *facet-wise*. Also *facet-diamond*, a diamond whose surface is formed into facets; *facet-doublet*, a counterfeit jewel (see DOUBLET) similarly treated; *facet-flash*, a flash of light from one of the facets of a gem; in quot. *fig.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 601 Grind her lips upon a mill, Until the facet doublet doth fit their rhymes rather than her mouth. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1207/4 Two Diamond Rings with one Facet Diamond . . . in each Ring. 1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 186 A sapphire bodkin for the hair, Or sparkling facet diamond there. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Facet*, Multiplying-glasses are cut in facets or facet-wise. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1361 Rather learn and love Each facet-flash of the revolving year!

Facet (fæ'set), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **faceted** (often *erron. facettled*). [*f. prec. sb. Cf. F. facetter.*] *trans.* To cut a facet or facets upon; to cover with facets. *lit.* and *fig.*

1870 *Echo* 17 Jan., The almond form [of the Sancy diamond] completely faceted over. indisputably proves that it was an Indian-cut stone. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 544 The liquid name 'Miranda'—faceted as lovelily as his own gift, the gem. 1874 WESTROFF *Precious Stones* 140 Heart-shaped Amethyst. Facetted on face and back. 1881 J. PAVNE *Villon's Poems* Introd. 84 He alone divined the hidden diamonds and rubies of picturesque expression, to be . . . facetted into glory and beauty by the regenerating friction of poetic employment.

Facete (fās'tē), *a.*; rare in mod. use. Also 7 **facet**. [*ad. L. facēt-us* graceful, pleasing, witty. Cf. OF. *facet*.]

1. = FACETIOUS. *arch.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 662 Pleasant demands and facet jests. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. iv. Lodovicus Suessanus a facete companion, dissuaded him to the contrary. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1850) 292 A facete discourse . . . can refresh the spirit. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 259 He was a man of . . . a facete and affable countenance. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. v. I will have him . . . cheerful, facete, jovial. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Acharnians* 34 By Jove! these two hogs are facete ones! 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. ix. 310 Such a Ruffian . . . could maintain an appearance of a facete disposition to the last.

b. *absol.*

1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 162/1 If he would . . . consider the facete and the playful to be the basis of his character. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 257 One or two attempts at railery and the facete are indeed deplorable.

† 2. After Latin usage: Elegant, graceful, polished. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 Leicester . . . was much the more facete Courtier. *Ibid.* 56 He was so facete and choice in his phrase and stile. 1662 BAGSHAW in *Acc. Baxter's Suspension* 45 A man . . . of so Elegant and Facete a Style.

Hence † **Facetely** *adv.* *Obs.*, in a witty or humorous manner, pleasantly. † **Faceteness**, the quality of being witty or humorous; 'wit, pleasant representation' (J.).

1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 72 That which facetely was spoken by Erasmus. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. ii. 558 As James Lernutius hath facetely expressed in an elegant Ode. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxviii. 361 Poole facetely excused the matter. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 170 Parables . . . breed delight of hearing, by reason of that faceteness and wittiness which is many times found in them.

Faceted (fæ'setəd), *pp. a.* Also 9 (*erron.*) **facetted**. [*f. FACET sb. and v. + -ED.*]

1. Of gems, etc.: Having, furnished with, or cut

into facets. Also preceded by some qualifying word, as *many-, keenly-faceted*.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 203 The falling of a faceted spheroid from one facet to another. 1874 WESTROFF *Precious Stones* 140 Amethyst . . . cushion-cut face; facetted back. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 799/2 It is a many-faceted diamond of the purest lustre. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 3/1 It's [the electric light's] power is enormously multiplied by the faceted lens.

fig. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. xi. iii. 44 Friedrich . . . loves the sharp facetted cut of the man.

2. *Anat.* Provided with facets; see FACET sb. 2.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 770/2 The most remarkable modification of faceted eyes. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 22 An irregularly-shaped bony process . . . forms with this smooth faceted process a cup-shaped cavity.

Facetiæ (fās'ti-), *sb. pl.* Also 6 in anglicized form **facecies**. [*a. L. facētiæ*, pl. of *facētia* a jest, f. *facētus* FACETE.] Humorous sayings or writings, pleasantries, witticisms.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 118/2 With folish facecies and blasphemous mockery. 1657 J. SARRI *Myst. Rhet.* 78 The merry and pleasant sayings incident hereunto are called Facetiæ. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 324 Gilbert à Beckett . . . contributed jokes and facetiæ weekly.

Faceting (fæ'setɪŋ), *vb. sb.* Also 9 (*erron.*) **facetting**. [*f. FACET v. + -ING* 1.] The action or process of cutting facets on gems or metals.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts, Facetting*. 1877 STREETER *Precious Stones* I. iv. 32 The Brilliant depends greatly upon the faceting for its exceeding beauty. 1877 GEE *Goldworker* xi. 180 The . . . workman turning the links of gold chains between his thumb and finger . . . and while . . . it seems as if they are being presented in a haphazard fashion to the lap, the most perfect-shaped diamonds are being produced. This is called faceting.

Facetiosity (fās'ti-ſi-ſi-ti), *rare.* [*f. next; see -ITY.*] The quality of being facetious; in quot. *quasi-concr.*

1822 LIBERAL I. 209 The bookseller . . . evidently . . . laughs at the customer . . . when he has the luck to get rid of some heavy facetiosity by a chance sale.

Facetious (fās'ti-ſi-ſi), *a.* [*ad. Fr. facétieux* (cited from 16th c.), f. *facētie*, ad. L. *facētia* (see FACETIA) + -OUS.]

† 1. [After L. *facetus*.] Of style, manners, etc.: Polished and agreeable, urbane. *Obs.*

1592 H. CHETTEL in *Shaks. C. Praise* 4 His facetious grace in writing which approues his art.

2. Characterized by, or addicted to, pleasantry; jocose, jocular, waggish. Formerly often with laudatory sense: Witty, humorous, amusing; also, gay, sprightly. *a.* of utterances, compositions, actions, etc.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 203 It was then thought facetious, a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xiv. Wks. 1741 I. 147 Facetious speech there serves only to obstruct and entangle business. 1722 SEVEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 11 Intermixed the serious part sometimes with a facetious accident. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 19 Auntie gave George a nudge with her finger designed to be immensely facetious. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 346 Facetious messages . . . passed between the besieged and the besiegers.

b. of persons, their qualities, etc.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iii. My sweet facetious rascall. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 179, I am no way facetious nor disposed for the mirth . . . of Company. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 333 He was of a pleasant, facetious Temper. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 2 Transmitted . . . by a facetious correspondent. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* xxiv. (C. D. ed.) 251 'Oh you terrible old man!' cried the facetious Merry to herself. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 283 The mediæval carvers were many of them facetious fellows.

Facetiously (fās'ti-ſi-ſi), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a facetious manner.

1727-36 in BAILEY. 1731 WATERLAND *Scripture Vind.* II. 9 B. answers, very facetiously. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. iii. Pages which certain droll authors have been facetiously pleased to call The History of England. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xix, Sir Mulberry Hawk leered upon his friends most facetiously. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 6/1 The private view, facetiously so-called.

Facetiousness (fās'ti-ſi-ſi-nēs), [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality or fact of being facetious. † a. Polish and pleasantness of manner, urbanity (*obs.*). † b. Cheerful good-humour; also, wittiness, wit (*obs.*). c. Jocular, jocosity.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 267 The Italians in facetiousness doe jest; That [etc.]. 1644 BULWER *Chirrol.* 135 The facetiousness of manners and elegancies of learning. 1657 HOBBS *Stigmat of Wallis* Wks. 1845 VII. 386, I observe, first, the facetiousness of your title-page. 1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* III. ii. Relaxing with a wise facetiousness, he [William I] knew how to relieve his mind and preserve his dignity. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 362 This is a random facetiousness. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* I. (1858) 139 With dull facetiousness.

Fach, Fachen, *obs. ff.* of FETCH, FALCHION.

Fachine, *obs. f.* FACINE.

Fachon, *-oun*, *obs. ff.* of FALCHION.

Facia (fæ'fja), [*var. of FASCIA q. v.*] The tablet or plate over a shop front on which is written the name and often also the trade of the occupier. Also *attrib.* in *facia writer, sign and facia writer*.

Facial (fæ'fi-āl, -fāl), *a.* [*a. F. facia*, ad. med. L. *faciālis* of the face, f. *faciēs* FACE.]

† 1. *Theol.* In *facial sight, vision* = I. *visio facialis*: Face to face, immediate, open. *Obs.*

1609 BELL *Theoph. & Remig.* 16 The cleare and facia vision of God. 1633 EARL MARCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 194 Saint Steven . . . had a facia sight of his Saviour. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 17 You in that Beatifick Height, Head of Trinal God a facial Sight.

2. Of or pertaining to the face or visage; frequent in *Anat.*, as in *facial artery, nerve*, etc.

1818 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Facial nerve*. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 226 Facial outline of the North American Indians. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 273 The Facial artery arises a little above the great cornu of the os hyoides. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 213 A man of . . . great facial advantages. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 68 Biting her lips with an upward contraction of the facial muscles. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 281 The Virginian Eared Owl.—The facial disc is brown, edged with black.

b. *Palæont.* *Facial suture* (see quot. 1884).

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 167 The facial suture is wanting. 1884 SYD. SOC. *Lex., Facial suture*, the line of division between the glabella and the free cheek on each side in a Trilobite.

c. *Facial angle*: the angle formed by two lines, one horizontal from the nostrils to the ear, the other (called the *facial line*) more or less vertical from the nostrils to the forehead.

The facial angle above described is that of Camper; various other 'facial angles' have been subsequently proposed, and to some extent adopted in craniometry.

1822 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Phys.* 146 The ancients . . . were aware that an elevated facial line . . . indicated a noble and generous nature. Hence they have extended the facial angle to 90°. 1845 DARWIN *Jour. Nat.* xvii. (1852) 388 From their low facial angle they [some Lizards] have a singularly stupid appearance. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. vi. 140 Many have quite the Grecian facial angle.

3. Of or belonging to the visible part or surface of anything. *Facial value* = *face-value*.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 33 The external or facial surface, forms the anterior part of the bone. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vi. 371 To compensate for this monotomy in its [the façade's] facial line. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 328 Seeds . . . with 2 facial furrows. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 5 The coupons can be purchased under their facial value.

† 4. *quasi-sb.* = *facial angle*. *Obs.*

c 1817 FUSELI *Lect. Art* x. (1848) 5: 6 Camper . . . appears to have ascertained, not only the difference of the facial [sic] in animals, but that which discriminates nations.

Hence **Facially** *adv.* † a. Face to face. b. With reference to the face.

a 1641 [D. BAKER] *Holy Pract. Devine Lover* (1657) 6 In this life only enigmatically . . . in the future facially and really. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Aug., His Excellency is not facially remote from the portraits of Talleyrand.

† **Faciale**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*ad. late L. faciālem* face-cloth, f. *faciēs* face.] A face-cloth for a corpse.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17693 (Gött.) His faciale, his winding clath, þar war þai left.

† **Faciata, Faciate**. *Obs. rare.* [*a. and ad. It. faciata* FAÇADE.] A façade, front.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Oct., The faciata of the Court and Chapel. 1654 *Ibid.* 27 June, The faciata of this Cathedral is remarkable for its historical carving.

Facient (fæ'fjēnt), *sb. rare.* [*ad. L. facient-em*, pr. pple. of *facere* to do, make.] One who does anything; an actor or doer.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. § 77 (1693) 66 Is Sin in the Fact or in the Mind of the Facient? 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 250 The shape beheld he would grant to be a making in the beholder's own brain; but the facient, he would contend, was a several and other subject.

-**facient**, formative element repr. L. -*facient-em* 'making', pr. pple. of *facere* to make, occurring in compounds as *calefacere*, *liquefacere*, *refacere*, *tepefacere*, etc., from pr. pple. of which are adapted the Eng. *calefacient*, *refacient*, etc.; on the strict analogy of these are *absorbefacient*, and similar words not formed in L.; and in loose imitation *abortifacient*, *calorifacient*, etc., for which L. vbs. would have been in -*ficare*, and adjs. in -*ficus*, *calorific-us*. Some pronounce (fæ'fjēnt), but (fæ'fjēnt) or (fæ'fjēnt) is more usual.

|| **Facies** (fæ'fi-ſi-ſi), [*L. faciēs*: see FACE.]

† 1. Humorously for: Face, countenance. *Obs.* 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Abbé*, *Face d'abbé*, a jollie, fat, and red face; a fierce facies.

2. *Nat. Hist.* General aspect or appearance.

1727-36 in BAILEY, *Facies* (in Botanick Writers) a face. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vi. 105 They present the uniform 'facies' of a thick, yet finely laminated, dark, dull grey shale. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 475 The general facies of the Carboniferous vegetation. 1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* No. 623. 531 Not only is the facies of the flora identical, but identical species appear in both continents.

Facile (fæ'sil), *a.* Forms: 5-6 *facyl*(1)e, 6-8 *facil*(1), 5- *facile*. [*a. Fr. facile*, ad. L. *facilis* easy to do; also of persons, easy of access, courteous, easy to deal with, pliant, f. *facere* to do.]

1. That can be accomplished with little effort; = EASY II. Now with somewhat disparaging sense. † Formerly used as predicate with inf. phrase as subject, and in phrase *facile and easy*.

1483 CAXTON *Esop* 97 It is facile to scape out of the hands of the bynd. 1538 STARKEV *England* I. iv. 133 As the one ys ful of hardnes and difficulty . . . so the other ys facile and esy. 1577 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* I. 449/1 They . . . thought it easie and facile to be concluded. 1641 PRYNN

Antip. Epist. 4. I gathered with no facil labour, the most of those Materials. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 236 The more facile making of the linen manufacture. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* xci. Wks. 1729 II. 126 All other acts of piety will be facile and easy to him. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 357 Having won, as he supposed, his facile victory. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 250 The work appears facile.

2. Of a course of action, a method: Presenting few difficulties.

1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 109 The way is very facile, and without great labour. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 152 Yet have they found out this facile and ready course. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. ii. (1647) 112 His Holiness hath a facile and cheap way both to gratify and engage ambitious spirits. 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 703 It will render the Magistrates Province more facil. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 463 Baiting . . in the manner performed on the continent, is an infinitely more economical and facile mode of administering refreshment to a jaded animal. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 271 The facile modes of measurement which we now employ.

† b. Easy to understand or to make use of. *Obs.* 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. v. As touchyng grammere there is at this day better introductions and more facile, than euer before were made. 1579 DIGGES *Stratit.* II. vii. 47 We have by the former Rules produced this playne and facile Aequation. 1633 SC. *Acts Chas. I.* c. 34 The short and facile grammar. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 100 Those poets which are now counted most hard, will be both facil and pleasant. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 103 To make this curious Machine more useful and facile. 1786 T. WOOLSTON *Lett.* in *Fenning Yng. Algebraists' Comp.* (1787) p. v. It having been long considered as a most facile Introduction to Algebra. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 24 The harp and the piano-forte were equally facile to Rosa.

3. Moving without effort, unconstrained; flowing, running, or working freely; fluent, ready.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. ii. This author . . has so modern and facile a vein Fitting the time and catching the court-ear. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 204 One man excels . . in a facile and ready expression. 1796 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 371 Your . . happy facile expression in writing. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 31 (1822) I. 246 On the facile wings of our sympathy. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atlanta* 1641 Deaths . . with facile feet avenged. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 144 Stesichorus was one of those facile and abundant natures who excel in many branches of art. 1886 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* III. 57 To the facile pen of an Oxford man we owe the production of the most popular manual of our history.

4. Of persons, dispositions, speech, etc.: † a. Easy of access or converse, affable, courteous (*obs.*). b. Characterized by ease of behaviour.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. iii. Facile and debonaire in all his deeds. 1638 FEATLY *Transubt.* 219 A young Gentleman of a facile and affable disposition. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Aug. My father is all himself—gay, facile, and sweet. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v. Manners, though facile, sufficiently finished. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* x. 134 He was positive, facile, amiable.

c. Not harsh or severe, gentle, lenient, mild. Const. *to*; also *to* with *inf.*

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 88 Your proper nature is mylde, facile, gentyll, and wytty. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 116 She was of a more facile and better inclined disposition. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. v. § 7 Q. Elizabeth . . A Princess most facil to forgive injuries. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 80 However he were facil to his Son, and seditious Nobles . . yet his Queen he treated not the less honourably. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 207 The guilty sons were too happy to avail themselves of his facile tenderness.

5. Easily led or wrought upon; flexible, pliant; compliant, yielding.

1511 COLET *Serm. Conf. & Ref. in Phenix* (1708) II. 8 Those canons . . that do learn you . . not to be too facile in admitting into holy orders. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 251 Be nocht our facil for to throw Quhill that 3e try the mater throw. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 103 Facil Princes . . promote them [Flatterers] above faithful Friends. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVII. cxviii. Alas, That facil Hearts should to themselves be foes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 51 Adam and his facil consort Eve Lost Paradise. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. vi. 192 The tame security of facile friendly coincidence.

b. in *Scots Law*. 'Possessing that softness of disposition that he is liable to be easily wrought upon by others' (Jam.).

1887 GRIERSON *Dickson's Tract. Evidence* § 35 Proof that the grantor of a deed was naturally weak and facile . . has been held to reflect the burden of proving that [etc.].

c. *transf.* Of things: Easily moved, yielding, 'easily surmountable; easily conquerable' (J.).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 667 Henceforth not to scorne The facil gates of hell too slightly barrd.

† 6. quasi-adv. Easily; without difficulty. *Obs.*

c 1523 WOLSEY in *Fiddes Life* II. (1726) 114 His countries, whose parts non of the Lords or Commons would see facile incline unto. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 316 Whatsoever were purposed to hym they . . might easily se and facile heare the same. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 80 The Muses . . mair facil 3our mater will consaif, Fra time that thay heir 3our enarature.

Facilely (fæsil'i), adv.; rare in mod. use. Forms: 5 facely, 6-7 facilie, -lly, -ly(e), 6-facilely. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a facile manner.

1. With little exertion, labour, or difficulty; without effort or restraint; easily.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 That thenne shalle permytte hym facely & lightly to do his vyage safely. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 60 Now let us see how facily this matter . . may be brought to pass. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 32 Cloyster-men . . might more facily be swayed to bend. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH, in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 39 He might

facilier do itt the second time in the way the House had ordered it. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 267 The . . principle, upon which the whole formerly so facily moved, is destroyed.

† 2. Affably, courteously, graciously. *Obs.*

1528 FOX in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. liii. 142 His holiness very promptly and facily had condescended unto the granting thereof. 1550 DR. NORTHUMBERLAND *Lett.* 23 July in *Consid. Peace & Goodw.* Prot. 5 That your Grace may facily condescend thereunto.

3. With (a too) ready acquiescence; without sufficient consideration, thoughtlessly.

1864 *Spectator* 25 June 740 He facily concludes that some male animals have teats, others not. 1872 *Daily News* 28 Feb., The cheers . . were no empty breath of a populace facily beguiled by the lust of the eye.

Facileness. ? *Obs.* Also facilnes(s). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being facile; easiness to be persuaded; easy good nature; pliancy.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 94 The cite of gabine, throcht there facilnes, gef hasty credit to sextus tarquinius. *Ibid.* 97 That 3our facilnes be nocht sedusit be ther astuce and subtil persuasions. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVII. cxviii. Others they with facileness befriend! a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 292 Some have a kind of goodness and facileness of disposition. 1727-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. **Facilie**, *obs.* f. FACILELY.

Facilitate (fæsilit'eit), v. [f. F. *facilit-er* to render easy (= It. *facilitare*, f. *facilis* FACILE, after L. vbs. like *débilitare*, etc.) + -ATE³.]

1. *trans.* To render easier the performance of (an action), the attainment of (a result); to afford facilities for, promote, help forward (an action or process).

1611 COTGR., *Faciliter*, to facilitate or make easie. 1621 SIR G. CALVERT in *Fortesc. Papers* 155 It will . . facilitate the present negotiation. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* I. II. 64 It . . much facilitated the Duke of Guise his Victories, to have an Enemy reduc'd to such streights before he came to engage them. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* Ixxxvi. 141 It . . may facilitate your election. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 278 All such things as increase and facilitate the animal or natural Motions. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 102 All the alkaline bodies . . facilitate the solution of picrotoxin in water. 1883 STUBBS *Mercantile Circular* 27 Sept. 861/2 The reformed procedure . . has not appreciably facilitated the progress of public business.

† b. To make easier or less abstruse; to simplify. *Obs. rare.*

a 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 89, I thank you for . . facilitating to my understanding the scope and purpose of the XI of St. Mat.

† 2. To lessen the labour of, assist (a person).

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 77 Which may more easily leade and facilitate us, to the consenting to such a lust. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 64 Here lived the Emims shrowdly smote by Chederlaomer, which probably did facilitate the Moabites in their victory over them. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 303/2 The author seems to aim solely at facilitating the pupil in his dealings with everyday French.

Hence **Facilitated** *fpl. a.*, **Facilitating** *vbl. sh.*, and **Facilitating** *fpl. a.*

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 3 Which would have bene . . a facilitating of any enterprise, which . . that Earle was ever . . vndertaking against him. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 171 Rectifying . . errors . . by the assistance of such facilitating helps. 1776 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) I. 288 These facilitating circumstances. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* VII. 151 Undoubtedly habit is a great facilitating principle. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 1/2 The lake district . . is in no need of facilitated means of access.

Facilitation (fæsilit'eit-jən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

1. The action or process of facilitating or rendering easy; an instance of this.

1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1629) 769 For facilitation heereof, it [the Synod] doth renew some things decreed by the holy Canons. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 § 5 The use of their discoveries to the facilitation of commerce. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 102 This facilitation of conveyance would contribute much to the improvements in the northern parts of the island. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Lent. Journey* ix. 134 Impediment to free locomotion was a very much more important consideration than facilitation of it.

2. A means of facilitating or helping forwards; help. Const. *to*, towards. Now rare.

1648 W. MONTAGU *Devout Ess.* I. x. § 6. 118 A generall habit of sincerity, which when it is referred to religious uses, proves a facilitation towards fidelity and perseverance in them. 1823 LAMB *Corr.* (1870) 218 The impediments and facilitations to a sound belief are various.

Facilitative (fæsilit'eitiv), a. [f. FACILITATE v. + -IVE.] Tending to facilitate.

1864 *Glasgow Citizen* 19 Nov., Tolls are restrictive, and not facilitative.

Facilitator (fæsilit'eitə), [f. FACILITATE v. + -OR.] One who or that which facilitates.

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 266* An apparatus for shaving which he denominates the useful and elegant facilitator. 1834 *Nero Monthly Mag.* XI. II. 260 Steam and gas . . are the grand facilitators and illuminators of the intercourse of the most distant provinces. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 11 The Washington correspondent . . says the Senate is becoming the great facilitator of jobs and schemes.

† **Facilite**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Fr. *faciliter*: see FACILITATE.] = FACILITATE.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 193 By this meanes profound conceit shall bee facilitated, and therewith the auditors instructed . . and moved. 1608 D. TUVIN *Ess. Polit. & Mor.* 86 b, The facilitating of treacherous . . practises.

Facility (fæsili'ti). Forms: 6 facilitye, (fa-) cillitie, faelytye, fecility), 6-7 facilitie, 6-facility. [a. F. *facilité*, ad. L. *facilitat-em*, f. *facilis* easy: see FACILE and -ITY.]

1. The quality, fact, or condition of being easy or easily performed; freedom from difficulty or impediment, ease; an instance of the same. Often in phr. with (*great, much, more*) facility.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxii. An induction . . howe children . . may be trayned . . with a pleasant facilitie. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 383, I cannot see what you may do wyth more facilitie and easinesse. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. iii. (1611) 191 The great facilitie of their language. 1649 ROBERTS *Clarvis Bibl.* II. 20 That difficulties deterre not from the study of Scripture, there are intermingled some facilities. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* (ed. 3) 121 The facility with which government has been overturned in France. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. II. 17 The facility or difficulty of understanding. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 29 The relative facilities of the several experimental deductions.

2. a. in *sing.* Unimpeded opportunity for doing something. Const. *of, for, to* with *inf.* In early use also: † Means, resources (cf. FACULTY).

1510 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 27 Ye . . have had great facility Strange causes to seek. 1656 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. Newcastle* (1886) 317 To impoverish my friends, or go beyond the limits or facility of our estate. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 172 He found great facility everywhere and very little aversion anywhere. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 347 The Facility of covering the Spectators with an Awning . . was . . not one of the least wonderful Things about the Building. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 601 The limitation in number . . of beer . . houses . . exposes all to an inconvenience because there are some by whom the facility would be abused. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 147 The utmost facility is allowed to the upper millstone of adjusting itself.

b. in *pl.* (also *every facility*): Opportunities, favourable conditions, for the easier performance of any action. [So Fr. *facilités* from 17th c.]

1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 357 He wishes to be permitted and to have the facilities given to him to return to France as soon as possible. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* I. 35 The facilities given to the exportation of goods manufactured at home. 1865 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* II. (1870) 28 Throw every facility in their way. 1876 PATTERSON in C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 250 The facilities for ordinary traffic are apt to break down.

3. In action, speech, etc.: Ease, freedom, readiness; aptitude, dexterity.

1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* To Rdr., His swete eloquence, and incredyble facilitie. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 57 Lilly, the famous for facility in discourse. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 382 An ordinary care and skillful Facilitie in collecting . . their descents. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 86 We are capable . . of getting a new facility in any kind of action. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 103 The stranger . . performed it with such facility and expedition, that [etc.]. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 475 Spenser composed with great facility. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 16 Facility in learning is learning quickly.

b. Of style: Easy-flowing manner, fluency.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 126 The elegance, facility, & golden cadence of poesie. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. *B 1 Both writ with wonderful Facility and Cleanness. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* xv. 96 He proceeds with an increased facility of style.

† 4. Easiness of access or converse, affability, condescension, courtesy, kindly feeling. *Obs.*

1550 VERON *Godly Saiyns* (1846) 22 Beseching . . that ye of your wont goodness & facilitie vouchsafe to accept this my rude labour. 1677 MARVELL *Lett. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 287 This slid over, out of their facility to an old servant. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 25 Mar. an. 1776, I wondered at this want of . . facility of manners. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 112 note, Our men were much struck . . with the facility of the Portland ladies.

5. Easiness to be led or persuaded to good or bad, readiness of compliance, pliancy. Also rarely const. *to* with *inf.* Liability, readiness.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxvi. Wks. 900/2 Of some facilytye of hys owne good nature. . . easi to beleue som suchas have told him lies. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 202 That is but Facilitie, or Softnesse; which taketh an honest Minde Prisoner. 1646 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 181 To all which y^o King yields, with a facility of nature. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 165 Licentiating any thing that is coarse and vulgar, out of a foolish facility. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 169 The facility of Charles was such as has perhaps never been found in any man of equal sense. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* VIII. 216 Those who have in time past been guilty of any sin . . have a facility to fall again.

b. in *Scots Law*.

c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1778) 279 In regard of the Facility of the Earl of Arnan. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., As a ground of reduction, facility is quite distinct from incapacity.

c. *transf.* Of things: Flexibility. *rare.*

1856 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. 401 The swell of the ice . . transmitting with pliant facility the advancing wave.

6. Indolent ease, indifference.

1615 T. ANAMS *Two Sonnes* 68 They imagine that facilitie, a soft and gentle life is hence warranted. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson Advt.*, Those who read them with careless facility.

Facilize, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FACILE + -IZE. Cf. F. *faciliser*.] *trans.* To render easy or plain.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surrey* I. viii. 15 It shall not bee amisse to particularize the Natures and qualities both of good and badde soyles, to the end their distinctions may be facilitated.

Faciles: see FASEL.

Faciner(i)ous: see **FACINOR-**.

† **Facineros**, *a. Obs. rare*—*v.* [ad. *L. facinerosus*, var. of *facinorōsus* (see **FACINOROUS**).]

FACINOROUS. 1727 in **BAILEY**, vol. II.

Facing (fā'siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FACE v. + -ING*]. The action of the verb **FACE**.

† 1. The action of boasting, swaggering, or brow-beating; an instance of this, a defiance. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 190 Protestations and exclamations, with facing craking and mynatorie wordes agaynst the Cardynalles. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps. xii.* 5 Their importunate facing and bracing in wordes. a 1625 *FLETCHER Lover's Progress* iii. vi. Leave facing, 'twill not serve you. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxvi. (1739) 140 This wrought... complainings in England, and facings between the Emperor and the Pope.

† *b. attrib. in Facing-card* (see **FACE v.** and **CARD sb.** 2a): *fig.* an imposing allegation or argument. *Obs.*

a 1624 *Br. M. SMITH Sermon* (1632) 33 If yee [goe away,] for these facing-cards of multitudes or chaire, vnhappy are ye.

2. *Mil.* The action of facing or turning in another direction. *Facing-about*: the action of turning in the opposite direction, an instance of this. Hence *To put (one) through (his) facings, to go through (one's) facings*: *lit.* and *fig.* Also *transf.*

1635 *BARRIFFE Mil. Discip.* ix. (1643) 32 Facing is a particular turning of the Aspect from one part to another. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* iii. ii. § 11 After many encounters and facings about, they fell into their severall troops. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 232 Their facing about... put them into a great disorder. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 13 In going through the facings, the left heel never quits the ground. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* i. xli. 356 Grace, not at all unwillingly, was put through her facings. 1888 *C. BLATHERWICK Uncle Pierce* i. Look in as you pass... and I'll put you through your facings.

3. The action of turning (a card) face upwards.

1674 *COTTON Complete Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards* 344 Lest there should be a discovery made of the facing, he palms them as much as he can.

4. *concr.* (chiefly in *pl.*): Something with which a garment is faced (cf. **FACE vb.** 12); *esp.* the cuffs and collar of a military jacket, when of a different colour from the rest of the coat.

1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* 89 Two Copes the facing taken of. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 87 Their skins are of great use through the world... for garments, facings, and linings. 1612 *BARRY Merry Tricks* iii. i. Tawny coats, with greasy facings. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2368/4 The stuff having yellow Spots... with a little Silver Edging across the Facing. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* i. xx. 49, I made robings and facings of a pretty bit of printed calico. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* iii. 56 His facings bore the designation of his corps. 1853 *STOCCLELLER Mil. Encycl.* s. v., The facings of the artillery are scarlet. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* i. xxii. 580 The silk lining or facing is used for the summer robe only.

b. transf. and fig.

1642 *WOTTON Life Dk. Buckingham* 5 These Offices and Dignities... were but the facings and fringes of his greatness. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. viii. 388 Well may the Hypocrite afford gaudy facing. 1808 *Syd. SMITH Plynley's Lett.* x. Dulness turned up with temerity, is a lively all the worse for the facings. 1862 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* (1863) 46 Each shelf uniform, with its facings or rather backings, like well-dressed lines at a review.

5. The action of putting a new face on (anything); of overlaying (a building, etc.) with other material; of colouring (tea); the action of covering or protecting the face of. Cf. **FACE v.** 13–15.

1549 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, For fasyng of the Images in the Church ix d. Item fasyng of the tabyl that stode at the Awlter iiiij d. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 52 Of Facing Timber-buildings with Bricks. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* i. 1480 They [houses] are undergoing reparation by new facing. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Facing 4 the covering of brick or rough stonework with fine masonry, such as sawed freestone or marble. 1875 *Sat. Rev.* XL. 552/2 We are told that the 'facing' of tea... does not affect its quality.

6. *concr. a.* A superficial coating or layer; also the material of which this is made.

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 110 The inner facing of his chimney Casket. 1783 *T. WARTON Hist. Kiddington* (ed. 2) 67 If we suppose some assistance from an artificial facing, they must have been visible at a vast distance. 1832 *W. STEPHENSON Gateshead Local Poems* 32 I'll get My anvil a new facing. 1856 *J. H. WALSH Dom. Econ.* (1857) 285 Exhausted tea leaves made up with... facing. 1875 *Sat. Rev.* XL. 553/1 Green teas with a slight facing of colour. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 52 Nickel, brass, and steel facing for printing from.

b. esp. The external layer of stone or other material which forms the face of a wall, bank, etc. Also the corners, door-jambes, etc. of stone employed to set off a brick building.

1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 585 Facings, in joinery, those fixed parts of wood-work which cover the rough work of the interior sides of walls &c. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* i. 303 Rubble work... the facing of which with stone has chiefly disappeared. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* i. xx. 485 The older portions of... Merton College, many of which have perhaps been disfigured by modern facings. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Facing (Hydraulic Engineering). *a.* Protection for the exposed faces of sea-walls and embankments... *b.* A layer of soil over the puddle, upon the sloping sides of a canal. 1876 *GWILT Archit.* 562 Walls are most commonly built with an ashlar facing. 1884 *J. T. BENT in Macm. Mag.* Oct. 432/1 The facings and window cases of all the houses are of marble.

c. An external cover or protection.

1849 *GROVE Greece* II. lxix. (1862) VI. 220 The horses also were defended by facings both over the breast and head. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 185 A small pane of glass, formerly the facing of a daguerreotype.

d. Founding. (See *quot.*)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Facing (Founding), powder applied to the face of a mold which receives the metal. The object is to give a fine smooth surface to the casting. 1883 *T. D. WEST Amer. Foundry Practice* 364 Sea-coal or bituminous facing is mixed in with sands for heavy casting... There is a limit to the percentage of facings to be mixed with the sand, which, if exceeded on the heavy castings, causes the iron to eat into the facing sand.

7. *Mining.* = **CLEAT sb.** 5.

1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.*, Facing, a cleat. 1883 in *GRESLEY Coal-mining Gloss.*

8. *Brick-making.* (See *quot.*)

1884 *C. T. DAVIS Bricks, Tiles, etc.* (1889) 137 The opening through which the bricks are wheeled into the kiln, and hauled out after burning... is a 'facing'... or 'abutment'.

† 9. The action of defacing or disfiguring; also the result of this; defacement, disfigurement. *Obs.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9215 Refreshing his face for facyng of tere.

10. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *facing-block*, *-brick*, *-implement*, *-machine*, *-tool*; *facing-loam*, *-sand* (see *quot.*).

1876 *GWILT Archit.* 555 An exterior *facing block of a better manufactured brick. 1850 *DOBSON Bricks & Tiles* i. ii. 83 For *facing-bricks additional processes are employed.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Facing-brick (Building), front or pressed brick. 1876 *VOYCE Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Facing Implements, used for facing or renewing the vent and breech pieces of an Armstrong gun. 1881 *WYLLIE Iron Founding* 13 Fine or *facing loam, used to form the face of the mould. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV. 324 *Facing Machine... a machine for dressing the faces... of mill-stones. 1881 *WYLLIE Iron Founding* 73 This coal-dust sand is termed *facing sand' as it... forms the face of the mould. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 204 *Facing tool.

Facing (fā'siŋ), *ppl. a.* That faces.

† 1. Bold, audacious. *Obs.*

1566 *T. STAPLETON Ret. Untr. Jewel* i. 33 So outrageous Untruths, so facing falsehoods. 1592 *BABINGTON Comfort. Notes Genesis* iii. § 2 Thirdly, by a bold lye of a facing Diuell shee is pulled on to her destruction. 1624 *Br. MOUNTAGU Gagge Pref.* 9 Who opineth... that hee may... build his salvation upon the facing impudency of every light-skirt mountebanck.

2. That is opposite to. *Facing points* (Railway): a pair of points which open towards the approaching train. Also *attrib.* (see *quot.* 1889).

1849 *Builder* 3 Feb. 56/3 For the protection of the boxes for facing points from dust, rain, snow, &c. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XX. 238 Many accidents have been caused to trains by facing-points... turning the train unexpectedly into a siding. 1889 *G. FINDLAY Eng. Railway* 75 The 'Facing-Point-Lock', which is a bar of iron working in connexion with facing points.

† **Facinor(i)ous**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 facinor(i)ous.

[*f. L. facinor-*, also *faciner-* (see next) + *-(i)ous*.]

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 35 He's of a most facinor(i)ous spirit. 1636 *HEYWOOD Challenge Prol.*, Dukes and Kings Presented for some hie facinor(i)ous things.

Facinorous (fā'si'nōrəs), *a. Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 6 facynorous, 6–7 fascinorous, 7 faciner(i)ous, 6– facinorous. [ad. *L. facinorōsus*, *f. facinor-*, also *faciner-*, *facinus* a deed, *esp.* a bad deed, *f. facere* to do; see *-ous*. Cf. *OF. facinereux*, *facinoreux*.] Extremely wicked, grossly criminal, atrocious, infamous, vile. Said both of persons and their actions. Very common in 17th c.

1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 381 The people havyn in their freshe memorie the facinorouse act of there kynge. 1592 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* IV. App. lxii. 95 Others they have cast into... Newgate... among the most facinorous and vile persons. 1627–77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. lxxvii. 323 The world... is not so... facinorous, as it was in times of Paganism. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 131 Things highly charged with sin... to a more facinorous and notorious degree. 1679 *BEDLOE Popish Plot Ep.* A b. Notwithstanding all their facinorous Performances. 1721 *CIBBER Perolla Wks.* 1727 IV. 314 The horrid Scroll Of Deeds facinorous. 1871 *K. ELLIS Catullus* lxiii. 24 'Tis said, that father... with act impure stain'd the facinorous house.

Hence † **Facinorously adv.**, **Facinorousness.**

1692 *tr. Sallust* 154 Thus, by how much every one acted most facinorously, so much the more secure he thought himself. 1727–36 *BAILEY, Facinorousness*, Villainy, Wickedness. 1822 *MRS. E. NATHAN Langreath* II. 267 The facinorousness of your lover. 1841 *BORROW Zinca* (1846) I. x. 103 Constantine the Great... condemned to death those who should practise such facinorousness.

Facion, *-um*, *-un*, *obs. ff. FASHION.*

Fack, var. of **FAKE sb.** 1

Facon, *obs. f. of FALCON.*

Faconde, *-ound*, var. of **FACUND.**

† **Facrere**. *Obs.* [*F. faire croire* to make believe.] The art of 'make-believe', deception.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 230 First ben enformed for to lere A craft, which cleped is facrere. For if facrere come about, Than afterward hem stant no doubt.

Facsimile (fæksi'milī), *sb.* Pl. *facsimiles*. [Orig. two words, and before this cent. usually written as such, *L. fac*, imper. of *facere* to make + *simile*, neut. of *similis* like.]

The form *factum simile*, occurring in *quot.* 1782, is often stated to be the original; but of this we find no evidence.]

† 1. The making a copy of anything, *esp.* writing; imitation. *Obs.*

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1662) III. 206 He, though a quick Scribe, is but a dull one, who is good only at *fac simile*, to transcribe out of an original.

2. An exact copy or likeness; an exact counterpart or representation. Also in *phr. in facsimile*.

1691 *T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxvi, A fac simile might easily be taken. a 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1742) 59 He... made what they call a fac simile of the Marks and Distances of those small Specks. [1782 *POWELL Antiq., Let. to Astle* 178 Drawings copied *per factum simile*.] 1795 *SEWARD Anecd.* (1796) III. 10 The annexed Engraving, a complete fac-simile. 1824 *J. JOHNSON Typogr.* II. xii. 434 One of the most... ancient of those manuscripts has been printed in fac-simile. 1851 *D. WILSON Proh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iv. 281 The inscription is produced in facsimile. 1868 *G. STEPHENS Runic Mon.* I. p. vi, Masterly facsimiles.

b. transf. and fig.

1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 191 This is a fac simile to his declaring... that leave was given. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* II. xvi. 42 Representing before them fac-similes [*sic*] of their own mean selves. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* IV. viii. 371 Mirabeau's Gospel of Free-Trade... some seventy or eighty years the senior of an English (unconscious) Facsimile.

3. *attrib.*

1767 *S. PATERSON Another Traveller* I. 415 The first fac simile man in Europe. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 27/2 A facsimile copy of the curious little miscellany. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem.* 142 Much better adapted... for fac simile writings. 1861 *BERESF. HOPE Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 227 Wyatt substituted facsimile plaster for stone groining in Lichfield nave. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Greek Test.* 13 Those elaborate fac-simile editions of the chief codices.

Hence **Facsimilist**, one who makes facsimiles.

Facsi'milize, *-ise v. trans.*, to make a facsimile of, reproduce exactly.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 453/2 Netherclift... is well known as a facsimilist. 1885 *Law Times* 2 May 11/2 Inglis, an expert in handwriting and facsimilist... said [etc.].

Facsimile (fæksi'milī), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.*

a. To serve as a facsimile of; to resemble exactly.

rare. *b.* To make a facsimile of; to reproduce.

1839 *LAOY LYTON Cheveley* (ed. 2) II. v. 163 Two... sofas facsimiled each other at either end of the fireplace. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 454/1 The signature... of Louis XIV of France, as here facsimiled. 1877 *A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile* Pref. 14 Even romances and tales are... photographed, facsimiled in chromo-lithography.

absol. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 5/1 They are the work of the artist who adapts, and not of the photographer who facsimiles.

Hence **Facsi'miled ppl. a.**

1887 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 313/2 With facsimiled, but uncoloured illustrations.

Fact (fækt). Also 6 fackte, factt, 6–7 facte, 7 fack. [ad. *L. factum* thing done, neut. pa. ppl. of *facere* to do. First in 16th c.; the earlier adoption of the *OF.* form survives with narrowed sense as **FEAT**.]

1. A thing done or performed. † *a.* in neutral sense: An action, deed, course of conduct. *Occas.* = effect. Also, action in general; deeds, as opposed to words. *Obs.*

1545 *JOYE Exp. Dan.* xi. Zvij b, Let emprours and kinges folow this godly kynges fact. 1592 *WEST 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 2 E, Right... is the chiefest cause of obligations, the fact of man the remote cause. 1605 *P. WOODHOUSE Flea* (1877) 13 The minde doth make the fact, or good or ill. a 1626 *BACON Sylva* x. 243 As they are not to mistake the Causes of these Operations; So much lesse are they to mistake the Fact, or effect. 1643 *PRYNNE Sor. Power Parl.* App. 193 The fact of him who acts the Gardian, is imputed to the Co-gardians. 1708 *SWIFT Sent. Ch. Eng. Man*, A history of facts done a thousand years ago. 1745 *P. THOMAS Jnl. Voy.* 206 At length he committed a Fact that completed the Destruction of himself and all his Family. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* II. xii, Gracious in fact if not in word.

† *b.* A noble or brave deed, an exploit; a feat (of valour or skill). *Obs.*

1543 *GRAFTON Contin. Harding* 603 For the whiche noble facte, the kynge created hym afterwarde duke of Norfolk. 1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, His purpose of wai and blood. 1605 *STOW Ann.* 481 Henry Hotespur... taketh prayes, exercising laudable factes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 124 He who most excels in fact of Arms. 1730 *A. GORDON Maffet's Amphith.* 321 Whether this wonderful Fact was performed in the Theatre or Amphitheatre, Xiphiline... leaves us in doubt.

c. An evil deed, a crime. In the 16th and 17th c. the commonest sense; now *Obs.* exc. in *to confess the fact* and *after, before the fact*, in which the sense approaches that of 2.

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Every such... person... shall be adjudged a traytour, and his facte high treason. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 47 To marke thynges that goe before the facte, as whether he hated the man or no. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. xi. (1877) i. 223 He is... hanged... neere the place where the fact was committed. 1603 *Philotus* lxxxiii, For to commit sa foull ane fack. a 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* viii. (1635) 34 Any accessory before the fact is subject to all the contingencies pregnant of the fact. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 252 In a Provinciall Court held in y^e County of Kent, where y^e fact was Committed. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 21 All who were concerned in that vile fact were pardoned. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 39 Accessories after the fact being still allowed the benefit of clergy in all cases. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 95 He was carried before Justice Russell, where he confessed the fact. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 92 An absolution after the fact might be one.

† *d.* Actual guilt (as opposed to suspicion). *Obs.*

1632 MASSINGER *Emperor of East* v. ii, Great Julius would not Rest satisfied that his wife was free from fact, But, only for suspicion of a crime, Sued a divorce.

†e. An action cognizable, or having an effect in law. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxi. (1635) 89 If tenant intails discontinue, or suffer a descent, or doe any other fact whatsoever.

†2. The making, doing, or performing. *In the (very) fact* = in the (very) act. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 157 b, These three articles he denied either for fact or thought. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. i. 173 Naughtie persons. . . Dealing with Witches and with Coniurers, Whom we haue apprehended in the Fact. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iii. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 360/1 A project, for the fact, and venting Of a new kind of fucus. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 795 Those effects which are wrought . . . by things in fact, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination. 1650-3 *Dissert. de l'ace in Phenix* (1708) II. 382 Causes. . . not of our fact and our avoiding. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 ¶ 1, I have myself caught a young Jack-anapes. . . in the very Fact. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i. i, I caught him in the fact. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 20 She was detected. . . in the very fact of laughing. . . at the description.

†3. *Math.* = FACTUM 3. *Obs.*

1673 KERSEY *Algebra* i. iv. (1725) 15 A third Quantity which is called the Product, the Fact, or the Rectangle. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

4. Something that has really occurred or is actually the case; something certainly known to be of this character; hence, a particular truth known by actual observation or authentic testimony, as opposed to what is merely inferred, or to a conjecture or fiction; a datum of experience, as distinguished from the conclusions that may be based upon it.

[In class. Lat. *factum* had occasionally the extended sense of 'event, occurrence'; hence in scholastic Lat. was developed the sense above explained, which belongs to all the Romanic equivalents: Fr. *fait*, It. *fatto*, Sp. *hecho*.]

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 21 They resolved that the Admirall should goe disguised. . . to assure himselfe of the fact. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 52 The said Commissioners are to report to this Board the Truth of the Fact. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 13 These Facts plainly shew that the French [etc.]. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gilbl.* x. i, Facts are stubborn things. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 154 The reader, instead of observations or facts, is presented with a long list of names. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbe Raynal* (1791) 26 Facts are more powerful than arguments. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 62 It is an undoubted fact of human nature, that the sense of impossibility quenches all will. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 283 One fact destroys this fiction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 611 The very great advantage of being a fact and not a fiction.

b. in apposition with a following clause, or with const. *of*. Now often used where the earlier lang. would have employed a clause or gerundial phrase as subject or as the regimen of a preposition; cf. mod. use of 'the circumstance that'.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 72 Persons alive. . . who can justify the fact of this. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 11 The fact of resemblance between relations is sometimes called analogy. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 244 The physiological fact of the peculiar connection between the mind and the brain.

†c. Occas. applied *concr.* to a person, an institution, etc. (A strained use.)

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Grnls.* (1872) I. 14 The first Napoleon. . . one of the eternal facts of the past. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xxi, The British Empire in India was already a great fact.

5. Often loosely used for: Something that is alleged to be, or conceivably might be, a 'fact'.

a 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* lxix. Wks. 1738 I. 428 It would have been absurd to allege in preaching to unbelievers, a Fact which itself presupposed the Truth of Christ's mission. 1793-7 *Spirit Pub. Grnls.* (1797) I. 356 If another soldier should call you a jail-bird, and the truth of the fact be notorious. 1824 *Westminster Rev.* II. 209 This is, as usual, a false fact, supported by a supposed motive. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* June 900 'The poison of false notions, and, if we may use an expression which, we believe, is in Junius, false facts. 1832 BR. THIRLWALL *Remains* (1878) III. 185 But I do not mean to deny the fact. 187- *Ibid.* 489, I am not concerned to deny the fact. *Mod.* The writer's facts are far from trustworthy.

6. (Without *a* and *pl.*) That which is of the nature of a fact; what has actually happened or is the case; truth attested by direct observation or authentic testimony; reality. *Matter of fact*: a subject of discussion belonging to the domain of fact, as distinguished from *matter of inference*, *of opinion*, *of law*, etc. (See also MATTER.)

1581 E. CAMPTON in *Confer.* ii. (1584) M b, He speaketh of a matter of fact. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 31 A. . . description of the matter-of-fact. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 50 An instance. . . collected from experience and present matter of fact. 1745-9 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 115 'It is Fact' that something uncommon was expected. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 271 The evangelists wrote from fact, not from imagination. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 35 'To deny the power of the legislature to dispose of it [property] at pleasure, is to confound expediency and justice with fact. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonec.* iv. (1852) 120 This case of deliverance. . . from the pangs of guilt. . . is fact. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 241 Imagination is often at war with reason and fact. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 68 As a matter of fact we rarely, if ever, experience either.

b. *In fact*: in reality (cf. sense 1 and *indeed*).

Now often used parenthetically in an exegetical statement, or when a more comprehensive ascription is substituted for that which has just been made. *In point of fact*: with regard to matters of fact; also (and now usually) = in fact.

1707 ADDISON *Pres. State War* 36 If this were true in Fact, I don't see any tolerable colour for such a conclusion. 1711 SWIFT *Frml. to Stella* 10 Nov., Three or four great people are to see there are no mistakes in point of fact. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 24 In whatever light you may consider it, this is in fact a solid benefit. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 38 In fact, a thousand questions might be asked. . . which he would not find it easy to answer. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 712 In point of fact, the influence exerted. . . has never been great. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 49 Gray was, in fact, a feminine man. 1888 A. W. STREANE *Jeremiah* 102 In point of fact Jeremiah was absent from Jerusalem. *Mod.* He is very independent—extravagantly so, in fact.

c. *The fact (of the matter)*: the truth with regard to the subject under discussion.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 23 Whereas the fact is that I enquire with you into the truth.

7. *Law*. In *sing.* and *pl.* The circumstances and incidents of a case, looked at apart from their legal bearing. *Attorney in fact*: see ATTORNEY.

a 1718 PENN TRACTS Wks. 1726 I. 501 The Jury is judge of Law and Fact. 1892 J. M. LELY *Wharton's Law Lex.* 616/1 When a jury is sworn it decides all the issues of fact.

† *Fact*, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *fact-us*: see FACT *sb.*] Made.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* xxvi, The flesh. . . of excrementale earth is wholly fact.

Factful (fæktful), *a.* [f. FACT *sb.* + -FUL.]

a. Of a person: Well acquainted with facts. b. Of a literary work: Full or consisting of facts.

1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. 19 Our fact-full friend whips out some unpleasant fact. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 337 The cheap little collection. . . seldom admits numbers which are not 'matterful and factful', as some singular people say.

† **Factible** *a.*

c 1630 W. OUGHTRED in *Vernon Life Heylin* (1682) 46 The difficulty of the place of [the moon's node] I saw factible at Sea.

Faction (fæksjən), *sb.* Also 6 *faccion*, *fac(e)-yon*, 8 *factione*. [a. F. *faction*, ad. L. *faction-em*, n. of action f. *facere* to do, make.]

The L. senses are: 1. action or manner of making or doing; 2. a class (of persons) either professional or social; 3. a political party, chiefly in bad sense, an oligarchical clique. The popular F. representative of the word, which had only the first sense, appears in Eng. as FASHION.]

†1. A doing or making: cf. FASHION. a. Manner of acting or behaving; an action, proceeding, course of conduct. b. The action of doing or making something; an instance of this. *Obs.*

a. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. App. viii. 22 The Pope's Factions in refusing to. . . confirm those which were duly elected to Ecclesiastical Dignities. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 110 The factions of dogs for their own ease:—When they lie down, they turn round in a circle two or three times together. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 628 The prisoner of Jesus Christ, in bonds not for any faction of yours or fault of his owne.

b. 1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 34 Their daily new makings, productions, factions, creations. . . of Christ. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 29 Faction, when a Testator declares this to be his last Will and Testament. 1689 *Foxes & Firebrands* iii. 216 Either by Creation or Faction from some pre-existing matter.

2. A class, sort, or set of persons. †a. *gen.*

1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 13 Dyuers facciones Of collegianes monkes and chanones Haue spred this region ouer all. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 37 This fellow were a King, for oure wilde faction. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* ii. i. 130, I will. . . leave the faction of fooles. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 187 He chose. . . young men out of the commons, who being sorted into factions should learne certaine kinde of shouts and applauses.

b. *spec. in Rom. Antig.* One of the companies or organizations of contractors for the chariot races in the circus.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 188 A chariot driver one of the greene-coate faction. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl. IV. 69 The blue and green factions continued to afflict the reign of Justinian. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* i. iii. 231 An enthusiastic partisan of one of the factions in the chariot races. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* xi. 308 The factions of the Blues and Greens were promised as many chariot-races as could be run between morning and night.

c. *Sc.* A division of a class in school; a section.

1700 *Extracts fr. Aberdeen Rec.* 23 Oct. (Burgh Record Soc. 1872) 331 Item, in tyme of prayer that each *decurio* goe to the factione under his inspectione. 1870 J. BURNS *Mem. W. C. Burns* i. 20 He fought his way steadily. . . through the class till he reached. . . the highest 'faction'. 1872 D. BROWN *Life J. Duncan* ii. 14 Maintaining his position in the first faction or bench,—each faction containing only four boys.

3. A party in the state or in any community or association. Always with opprobrious sense, conveying the imputation of selfish or mischievous ends or turbulent or unscrupulous methods.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess. Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 If any faccyons or bendes were made. . . she. . . dyde boulte it oute. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 33 Tindals faction and his disciples. . . beleue lyke their master. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. viii. (1634) 25 Core, Dathan, and Abiram, and all that wicked faction. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 97 What continuall warres hath the Faction of the Arrians bene the occasion of? 1640 YORKE

Union Hon. 331 Hee. . . was Chiefe of the faction of the white Rose. 1667 PEPEY *Diary* (1877) V. 4 He hath joined himself with my Lady Castlemaine's faction. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xviii. 493 The public tranquillity was disturbed by a discontented faction. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. i. vi. 157 Religion was running into factions. 1849 LEWIS *Infl. Author.* x. note 385, When a party abandons public and general ends, and devotes itself only to the personal interests of its members and leaders, it is called a faction, and its policy is said to be factious. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vii. 108 The Marian faction and the Spanish faction had played into each other's hands.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1063 The faction of evill is so much stronger in our nature, then that of Good. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* ii. ii, The spirit and flesh man in two factions rend. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 94 If intestine Broils alarm the Hive. The Vulgar in divided Factions jar.

c. In Ireland applied to certain mutually hostile associations among the peasantry, consisting usually of the members of one particular family (which gives its name to the faction) and of their relatives and friends.

1830 W. CARLETON *Irish Peasantry* II. 29 His family was not attached to any faction—and when I use the word faction, it is in contradistinction to the word party—for faction, you know, is applied to a feud or grudge between Roman Catholics exclusively. 1838 S. C. HALL *Lights & Shad. Irish Life* I. 287 There's as many as twenty of my faction at the Greybeard's stone.

4. 'Party' in the abstract; self-interested or turbulent party strife or intrigue; factious spirit or action; dissension. † *To be in faction with*: to be in league with.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 106 Ther should be facyon and partys, wyth grete ambycyon and enuy. a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* ii. Wks. 1873 I. 33 The Rogue's in faction with 'em. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 13 An Equality among Pastors, cannot hold long without Faction. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 16 But Faction hath no regard to national interests. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 247 Idle tales, spread about by the industry of faction. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 276 The man of principle. . . even in the fury of faction is respected. 1860 HOOK *Lives Alps* I. vi. 348 The popularity, which faction was obliged. . . to concede.

†b. A factious quarrel or intrigue. *Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 18 Hurdibias allayed the factious and quarrels that he found among his people. 1623 LAUD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 263 III. 241 A faction about the choice of a newe Governour. 1661-2 PEPEY *Diary* 22 June, There are factions (private ones at Court) about Madam Palmer.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *faction-fight*, † *-governor*; *faction-mad*, *-ridden*, *adjs.*

1841 in S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 427 'The *faction-fights'. . . said an intelligent countryman. 'are a most. . . gone off the face of the country'. 1890 W. SMITH'S *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (ed. 3) I. 438 Even in Rome faction fights frequently took place towards the declining period of the empire. 1639 DRUMMEL OF HAWTH. *Vind. Hamiltons* Wks. (1711) 238 Hamilton was not named by a private *faction-governour. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 673 An overbearing race That, like the multitude made *faction-mad, Disturb good order. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 1/2 The distracted and *faction ridden Republic of France.

† **Faction**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To act in a factious or rebellious spirit; to intrigue; to mutiny. Also *to faction it*.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answe. Nameless Cath.* 45 Preaching to them, not factioing against them. 1656 S. H. GOLD. *Lavo* 81 They need not faction it for their places, being already plac'd. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* iii, This rebel nature factions in my breast.

2. *trans.* To form into factions.

1656 S. H. GOLD. *Lavo* 35 They. . . divided and factioed the people to the Hazard and Ruine of al.

Hence † *Factioned ppl.* *a.*, † *Factioning vbl. sb.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref., How are they commonly so faction'd and sided, that their Relations are but their Interests. 1656 S. H. GOLD. *Lavo* 61 Which else by such factionings and rebellions have been endangered.

-**faction**, *repr. L. factionem*, forming nouns of action related to vbs. in -ry; properly used only where -fy represents L. *facere*, Fr. *faire*, as in *satisfaction*; but through confusion occasionally used (instead of -fication) where -fy represents L. *ficare*, Fr. *-fier*, as in *petrification*.

Factional (fæksjənl), *a.* [f. FACTION *sb.* + -AL.] Of or belonging to a faction or factions; characterized by faction.

1650 B. DISCOLLINIUM 16 It must be a National Necessity, and not a Partiall or Factionall. 1832 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 647 Aiding. . . the independent part of society. . . and balancing the interested and factional parts. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 973 Jews factional, fanatical, full of hopes. 1881 *Fifeshire Grn.* 24 Mar. 4/3 There have been two factional victories in Scotland within a brief period.

Factionary (fæksjənəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] *A. adj.*

†1. Taking part in a quarrel or dissension; active as a partisan.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 30 Remember my name is Mene-nius; always factionary on the party of your Generale.

2. Of or pertaining to a faction.

1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iv. 94 Whenever he [the monk] ascended to the higher eminences of the Church, he too became. . . a factionary and political leader.

B. sb. A member of a faction; a partisan.

1555 EDEY *Decades* 62 Many occasions were sought

agent Ancus by Vascus and his factionaries. *a 1834* COLLIERIE *Notes on Waterland in Lit. Remains* IV. 245 The unmistakable passions of a factionary and a schismatic. *1854* tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char., Cromwell* II. 201 This religious enthusiasm... transformed a body of factionaries into an army of saints.

† **Factionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To join together in a faction, band together.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 68 Whose bodies though thus divided, their minds continued most firmly factionated.

2. *intr.* To form factions.

1642 HALES *Tract conc. Schisme* 11 Factionating and tumultuating of great and potent Bishops.

Factioneer, *sb.* [f. as prec. + -EER.] A member of a faction, a party-man.

1710 LIGHT *to Blind* fo. 626 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 142 The factioneers must have their will.

1732 SIR C. WOGAN *Let. to Swift* 27 Feb., He [Charles II] found himself obliged to... turn cabalist and factioneer. *1806* W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 139 Appoint a factioneer by any other name than the people's, and he is ruined.

Factioneer (fækʃənɪə), *v. rare.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To busy oneself in factions. Hence **Factioneering** *ppl. a.*

1881 *Glasgow News* 22 Mar., The dupe of factioneering dogmatism.

† **Factioner**, *Obs.* [f. FACTION *v.* + -ER 1.] One who makes or joins a faction; a partisan.

1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* II. 440/1 The assemble... did... appoint general fastings, especially, when some factioner in the country was to move anie great enterprise. *c 1610* SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 311 He was advertised by some Factioners that the Earls of Angus, Mar, etc... had an Enterprise in Hand. *1644* in *Carte Ormonde* III. 360 Ormonde's factioners meet every night.

Factionist (fækʃənɪst), [f. as prec. + -IST.] a. One who promotes or leads a faction. b. A member of a faction, partisan. Also *attrib.*

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answer. Nameless Cath.* 67 A Libeller by custom, a Factionist in Societie. *1625* BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* II. xxiv. 271 Wee live with Puritans and opposite factionists. *1718* STRYPE *Life Whitgift* i. xiii. 76 He [Dr. Still]... kept a strict Hand over the growing Factionists. *1830* D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. i. 5 Leaders... may degenerate into factionists. *1891* *Daily News* 31 Oct. 6/5 The Parnellites were simultaneously holding a meeting, which was addressed by the factionist leaders.

† **Factionse**, *a. Obs. rare -o.* [ad. L. *factiōsus*: see next.] 'Given or inclinable to faction, seditious' (1727 Bailey, vol. II.).

Factionous (fækʃjəs), *a.* Also 6 *faccious*, *factionse*. [ad. F. *factieux* or L. *factiōsus*, f. *factiō-em*: see FACTION and -OUS.]

1. Of persons and their dispositions: Given to faction; inclined to form parties, or to act for party purposes; seditious.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 44 Calling me vaynglorious... seditious, factionse, a sower of heresies. *a 1568* ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 76 A discoursing tong, and a factious harte. *1593* SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. 1. 135 Chop away that factious pate of his. *1624* CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iii. 52 We should incur the censure of factious and seditious persons. *1750* BERKELEY *Patriotism* § 42 Wks. 1871 III. 457 The factious man is apt to mistake himself for a patriot. *a 1850* CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 62 A factious opposition sickens at the sight of prosperity. *1874* GREEN *Short Hist.* x. (1876) 742 The factious spirit, which springs from a long hold of power.

2. Of actions, utterances, etc.: Pertaining to or proceeding from faction; characterized by party spirit.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 666/1 For the setting forth and aunacing of hys [Tindal's] false factious heresies. *1606* SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 191 Ajax... makes factious Feasts. *1665* BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi. (1675) 239 His Factious indignation at the Princes faults. *1782* PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 109 In this factious manner was the great doctrine... established. *1803* SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 25 Why can factious eloquence produce such limited effects in this country? *1862* LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 2. 120 The party chiefs used the mob more effectually for their own factious and selfish purposes.

Factionously (fækʃjəslɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a factious manner or spirit; with a factious purpose; in the interest of a faction.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Vanderzamente*, factiously. *1637* GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 123 Why did they carry matters so factiously and violently? *1693* *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 47 They have stubbornly and factiously conspired against the Apostolical Hierarchy. *1796* BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. 1802 IV. 509 The opposition, whether patriotically or factiously, contending that [etc.].

Factionousness (fækʃjənəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being factious; a disposition to make factions, or act in the interest of a faction; seditiousness.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 16 A gentleman... friendly, without factionousness. *1581* MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 67 Some... did with their factionousness trouble the Church. *1679* KID in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 14, I have been... branded with Factionousness. *a 1710* BR. BULL *Serm. Priestly Office* Wks. 1827 I. 166 Not to add to our load... by your wayward factionousness. *1812* G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gl. Brit.* 428 Whatever might be the factiousness, or imbecility of statesmen, on either side the Irish Channel. *1884* *Manch. Exam.* 28 Oct. 5/7 The Opposition at question time displayed more than its usual factiousness.

† **Factist**, *Obs. -o* [ad. F. *factiste* (Cotgr.), in OF. *factiste*, f. L. *fact-* ppl. stem of *facere* to make + -IST.] 'A poet or play-maker' (Coles 1696).

Whence *1775* in ASH.

† **Factitate**, *v. Obs. rare -1.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *facitūre*, freq. of *facere* to do, make.] *intr.* ? To work busily.

1617 LANE *Spr's Tale* 116 In her selfe to factitate, and proiectes to begett of greatest great.

Factitious (fæktɪʃjəs), *a.* [f. *factici-us* made by art (f. *facere* to make) + -OUS.]

† 1. Made by or resulting from art; artificial.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 It becomes the chiefest ground for artificial and factitious gemmes. *1685* BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 39 Beer, Ale, or other factitious drinks. *1709* DE FOE's *Tour Gr. Brit.* I. 293 The Stones of which it [Stone-henge] was composed, are not factitious. *1774* J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 236 The one was a natural eminence... The other was a factitious mound. *1801* J. JONES tr. *Bygge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* xv. 382 His factitious black lead pencils... are not prepared from the native ore, but a composition... of iron and sulphur.

† 2. Of soil, etc.: Produced by special causes, not forming part of the original crust of the earth. *Obs.*

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 137 Those [islands] I call factitious, that are not of the same date and antiquity with the sea, but have been made... by accidental causes. *1739* LABELY *Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 7 This Bed of Sand, Mud and Dirt, is a factitious Bed. *1794* S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 80 Factitious soil, formed of decayed or rotten leaves. *1808* WILFORD *Sacr. Isles in Asiat. Res.* VIII. 298 The factitious soil of the Gangetic provinces... has been brought down by the alluvions of rivers.

3. Got up, made up for a particular occasion or purpose; arising from custom, habit, or design; not natural or spontaneous; artificial, conventional.

1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Pref.*, The Atheists Artificial and Factitious Justice, is Nothing but Will and Words. *1748* HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 420 The factitious... Nature of these Pleasures. *1776* GIBBON *Decl. & P.* I. ix. 174 The use of gold and silver is in a great measure factitious. *1796* MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 51 Factitious wants created by luxury. *1810* BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 67 The mass of factitious expence and delay... with which the approaches to justice are clogged. *1848* MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xi. § 4 Its acquisition was invested with a factitious value. *1865* TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* II. 23 Factitious grammatical signs. *1871* FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 106 The momentary and factitious joy which had greeted the day of William's crowning died utterly away.

Hence **Factitiously** *adv.*, in a factitious manner. **Factitiousness**, the quality of being factitious.

1795 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 478 There is no such Fear, as is factitiously pretended, of Popery and arbitrary Power. *1836-7* SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiv. (1859) II. 279 Our factitiously complex... notions, are all merely so many products of Comparison. *1858* HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills.* II. 59 Festivity, kept alive factitiously. *1668* WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 3. 28 Factitiousness, artificial, technical, made. *1883* T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 257 As the day passes on... and he is still unhired, there does appear a factitiousness in the smile.

Factitive (fæktɪv), *a. Gram.* [ad. mod. L. *factitiv-us*, irregularly f. *fact-* ppl. stem of *facere* to make.] a. Of a verb: Expressing the notion of making a thing to be (either objectively or in thought or representation) of a certain character (e.g. 'To make a man king', 'to call one a fool', 'to paint the door green'); taking a complementary object; = **FACTIVE** 2. Also in *factitive object*, *predicate*, or *accusative*, the complementary accus. governed by a factitive verb. b. By some grammarians used for: Causative.

1846 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 95 The simple infinitive was also used to denote the second object after a factitive verb. *Ibid.* 69 The factitive relation... a favorite technical term of the New or Beckerian Philology... is [etc.]. *Ibid.* 70 This second object is called the factitive object. *1871* *Public School Lat. Gram.* § 110. 251 Verbs called Factitive... because they contain the idea of making by deed, thought, or word. *1877* WHITNEY *Eng. Gram.* 166.

Hence **Factitively** *adv.*

1877 WHITNEY *Eng. Gram.* 166 Even intransitive verbs are thus used factitively.

Factive (fæktɪv), *a.* [f. L. type **factiv-us*, f. *facere* to make.]

† 1. Tending or having the power to make; concerned with making. *Obs.*

1612 R. SHIELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 35 What new existencies are made of one Christ, by your productive, creative, and factive consecrations. *a 1625* BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 206 The factive sciences have their excellencies, specially painting and navigation. *1649* BULWER *Pathomyst.* I. iii. 11 Factive motion is... restriction to animal actions performed by the abillitie of the Muscles.

2. *Gram.* (See quot.; = **FACTITIVE**.)

1880 *Public School Lat. Primer* 134 Factive Verbs are such as may be said to make... a thing to be of a certain character, by deed, word or thought... Factive Construction in the Passive becomes Copulative.

Hence † **Factivity**, capacity, range of activity. *a 1643* J. SNUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 82 He persuades himselfe it is in his factivity, because another hath done it.

Factlessness (fæktlɪsnəs), *nonce-wd.* [f. *FACT* *sb.* + -LESS + -NESS.] The quality of being devoid of or wanting in facts.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 708 An instance of the 'factlessness' of the book.

Factor (fæktər), Also 6-7 *factour*. [ad. Fr. *facteur*, ad. L. *factor*, agent-n. f. *facere* to do, make. Some of the obs. senses are immediately from L.]

1. A doer, agent,

† 1. One who makes or does (anything); a doer, maker, performer, perpetrator; an author of a literary work. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* xxxi. Foes of vertue, factours of all evylls. *1598* J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 116 Where vertue hath one affecter, vice hath many factors. *a 1635* CORBET *Poems* (1807) 18 Their plays had sundry grave wise factors, A perfect diocess of actors. *1647* CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 141 An avow'd Factor and Procurer of that odious Judgement. *1863* MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiii. 321 To fasten upon the factor of his monster-crime its responsibility.

† 2. A partisan, adherent, approver. *Obs.* [So in med. Lat.; Du Cange regards it as a corruption of the synonymous **FAUTOR**; but cf. L. *facere cum aliquo* to take a person's side.] In the latest examples with mixture of sense 1 or 3.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 177 Alle the... whiche done... byleuen in whichecraft and sorsery... and their factors. *1542-7* BJORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xvi. (1870) 165 Martyn Leuter & other of hys factours, in certayne thynges dyd take synistrall opinions. *1642* FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. 400 Modern Factours for the Independent congregations. *1685* STILLINGFEL *Orig. Brit.*, Two very busie factours in the Arian Cause. *1715* BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 365 What is he but a vile Factor to Libertinism and Sacrilege?

3. One who acts for another; an agent, deputy, or representative. *Now rare.*

1485 CANTON *Chas. G. iii.* (1881) 16 The kyng... sente anone Aurelyen his factour. *1551* EDW. VI *Let. in Udall's Royster D.* (1847) p. xxx. note, Lycense to... Nicholas Udall and to his factors and assigns to prynt... the worke of Peter Marter. *1563-87* FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 643 They... Authorised... the Vicechancellor, to be the common Factor for the University. *1631* GOUGE *God's Arrouis* IV. xv. 397 Parker was a kind of factor for English Seminaries and Nunnes beyond sea. *a 1704* T. BROWN *Sat. Quack Wks.* 1730 I. 63 Death's busy factor, son of desolation. *1776* ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* i. (1869) II. 298 These judges were a sort of itinerant factors, sent round the country for the purpose of levying certain branches of the king's revenue. *1862* MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 104 The jealousy of the emperor was peculiarly sensitive in regard to every act and word of his factor at Alexandria.

fig. *1601* DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 72 All other vices are but Factors to Couetousness. *1673* S. C. *Art Complaisance* 70 Reason and honesty are too oft made factours to their avarice.

4. *Comm.* One who buys and sells for another person; a mercantile agent; a commission merchant. Also in *comb.*, as *corn-*, *cotton-*, *produce-*, *wool-*, etc. *factor*.

At the present time, a factor is distinguished from an ordinary agent or broker, in having actual possession of the goods he deals in, and trading in his own name.

1491 in *Arnolde Chron.* (? 1503) 40/1 Shall ressayue the said v. C. frank of y^e said J. de castro and alonso or of any of them or of their factors. *1523* Act 14-15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 No person... shall sell... to any marchaunt... or to any of his... factours... any maner of brode white wollen clothes. *c 1592* MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i. Bid my factor bring his loading in. *1683* *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1852/8 A Factor... for Norwich Hose or Stockings. *1727* A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 113 Send Factors all over India to carry on trade. *1745* DE FOE's *Eng. Tradesman* II. xlviii. 212 The buyers of cheese, butter, corn and malt, are called factors. *1850* W. IRVING *Mahomet* v. (1853) 26 Mahomet... was employed by different persons as... factor in caravan journeys to Syria. *1891* P. O. *London Directory* 1689/3 Corn and flour factors. See also... Malt factors... Hop factors... Seed factors.

b. One of the third class of the East India Company's servants. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1600 *Min. Crt. Adventurers* 23 Oct. in *Cal. State Papers, E. Indies* (1862) 109 Thos. Wasse to be employed as factor. *Ibid.* 18 Nov. *ibid.* 111 Three principal factors to have each 100l. for equipment... four of the second sort to be allowed 50l... four of the third sort 50l... and four of the fourth and last sort 20l. each.] *1675-6* in J. BRUCE *Ann. East-India Co.* (1810) II. 375 We do order, that... when the Writers have served their times they be stiled Factors. *1781* LD. CORNWALLIS *Corr.* (1859) I. 378 We... have a council and senior and junior merchants, factors and writers, to load one ship in the year. *1800* WELLINGTON in *Owen Desp.* 719 Writers or factors filling the stations of registers.

c. At Birmingham and Sheffield: A trader who buys hardware goods from the workman or 'little master' by whom they are made, usually causing his own trade-mark to be stamped upon them.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 13 The operatives pressed between reduced prices and want of work, betook themselves to the factors. The factor... advanced to the workman a small sum to purchase the requisite tools.

d. *attrib.*

1858 H. VAUGHAN *Address River Usk* Pref. 18 The factour-wind from far shall bring The odours of the scattered spring. *1711* SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 304 Certain merchant adventurers in the letter-trade, who in correspondence with their factor-bookseller, are enter'd into a notable commerce with the world. *1880* BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* 2nd Ser. *Clive* 91 This fell in my factor-days.

5. One who has the charge and manages the affairs of an estate; a bailiff, land-steward. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. viii. (1634) 187 If any idle Factor or Bayliffe doe devoure his masters substance. *1640-1* *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 17 That he

retain in his own hand his factor's fee. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 54 Wm Pickering of Province factor... to one Growden. 1722 *Woodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 672 Call for as many copies as you want... from Mr. M'Ewen's factor. 1804 J. BRISTED *Pedestrian Tour* I. 230 Lord Kinnaird's factor, or bailiff-steward. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 326 The Steward, Factor as the Scotch call him, used to send letters and threatenings. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 16 § 11 It shall not be lawful for any assessor... to be employed as a factor for heritable property or land agent.

b. A person legally appointed to manage forfeited or sequestered property. *Sc.*

1690 *Acts of Sederunt* 31 July, The factor shall be liable for annual rent of what rents he shall recover. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 153 The sole office taken at Glenure, was his acting in the quality of factor on the forfeited estate of Ardschiel. 1885 R. BELL *Hand-bk. Law Scot.* § 1480 To take measures for the preservation of the estate... by the appointment of a judicial factor.

c. *U. S. Law.* (See quot.)

1878 DRAKE *Attachm.* (ed. 5) § 451 In Vermont and Connecticut, he [the garnishee] is sometimes called a factor, and the process [of garnishing], factorizing process.

II. 6. *Math.* One of two or more numbers, expressions, etc., which when multiplied together produce a given number, expression, etc. Also, common, primary, prime factor, for which see the adjs.

1673 KERSEY *Algebra* I. iv. (1725) 15 The Quantities given to be multiplied one by the other are called Factors. 1780 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 408 For that xy may be positive, the signs of the two factors x and y must be alike. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vii. i. 305 Error in either factor must involve error in the product. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 1 Every expression of a Quantity consists of two factors or components.

7. *transf.* An element which enters into the composition of anything; a circumstance, fact, or influence which tends to produce a result.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, 339 The reason... is the science of the universal, having the ideas of oneness and allness as its two elements or primary factors. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* 1st Ser. i. 14 This Book... is so essential a factor in the spiritual life of men. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 77 The first factor in the making of a nation is its religion.

Factor (fæ'ktɔr), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

a. *intr.* To act as a factor or agent. In quot. *fig.* b. *trans.* To deal with (goods, money, etc.) as a factor; in Birmingham and Sheffield use, to procure goods as a factor does (see prec. 4 c).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. § 70. 527 The Pope... had his pipes and conducts to convey this stench into this land, and the wealth of it backe in lieu thereof. Which was now so factoured by his Chaplaine Martin, that, etc. 1621 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* 44 Send your Prayers and good Workes to factor there for you. 1692 [see below]. *Mod. (Sheffield)*, He manufactures a few articles, and factors the rest.

Hence *Factored ppl. a.*, *Factoring vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. xlvii, A carrion-crow he is... the devil's factoring knave. 1692 SETTLE *Triumphs Lond. Ded.*, Chaffering, or Factoring have been thought so unnecessary Preliminaries in dealing with Sir John Fleet, that [etc.]. 1883 *Birm. Daily Post* 11 Oct., The Hardware Factoring Business. 1886 *19th Cent.* Aug. 244 Articles sold under other local designations in London and all over the world are the 'factored' work of Birmingham craftsmen.

Factorage (fæ'ktɔrɪdʒ). Also 7 -idge. [f. FACTOR sb. + -AGE. Cf. F. *factorage*.]

1. The action or professional service of a factor; the action of buying or selling (goods) on commission. Also *attrib.*

1670 SIR T. CULPEPPER *Necess. Abating Usury* 8 Trading with our own stocks, honest Partnership, and discreet Factorage. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 367 A celebrated house of factorage in Constantinople. 1834 LAMB *Mr. Liston Misc. Wks.* (1871) 406 Satisfied with the returns of his factorage. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xx. vi. 143 Himself once a Preacher, but at present concerned with Factorage of Wool on the great scale.

2. Commission or per-centage paid to a factor on goods purchased or sold by him.

1613 F. ROBERTS *Revenue of Gospel* 100 Carriage, factorage, impost and custome. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 111 Hee that exceedeth his Commission shall lose his Factoridge. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* III. 214 To engross the whole Profit of Commission and Factorage to themselves. 1809 R. LANGEFORD *Introd. Trade* 70 Factorage 1s. per Quarter. 1852 M'CULLOCH *Dict. Comm., Factorage*... is also frequently charged at a certain rate per cask, or other package.

3. The place of business of a factor; an agency. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 108 The Cheesmongers of London have thought it worth their while to set up a Factorage here, for these commodities [butter and cheese].

4. *collect. a.* The whole body or assemblage of factors; see FACTOR sb. 5. b. The sum total of constituent elements; see FACTOR sb. 6.

1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 12/1 The importance of the factorage was raised enormously in their own esteem. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Med.* 127 These, were the factorage analyzed, might crop up as constituents seldom absent.

Factordom (fæ'ktɔrdəm). *rare* -1. [f. FACTOR sb. 5 + -DOM.] The system of management by factors.

1888 *Scot. Leader* 20 Jan. 4 He lets some light into factor-dom that will not be relished.

† **Factress.** *Obs.* Also 7 *factress*. [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female factor or agent.

1608-11 BR. HALL *Epist.* v. i. (1627) 363 Still the Deuill

begins with Euc. Marcion had his factresse at Rome. 1638 FORD *Fancies* III. iii, Your factress hath been tampering for my misery. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Queer.* (1702) 190 These are our best Factresses, we have for doing Businesses. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6094/3 Mrs. Ann Harland... Coal-Factress.

Factorial (fæktɔ'riəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + (-)AL.] **A. adj.**

1. *Math.* (See quot. and B a.) 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 155 The term factorial expression has been in some instances applied to an expression of which the factors are in arithmetical progression. 1860 BOOLE *Calc. Fin. Diff.* 6 The term in which they [factorials] in Boole's sense] are involved is called a factorial term. 1867 GALBRAITH *Algebra* (ed. 3) 396 Factorial functions. If the function consist of equi-different factors.

2. Of or pertaining to a factor (sense 4).

1881 BLACKIE *Lay Sermon*, v. 177 Large farms and factorial management have formed together an unholy alliance.

B. sb. Math. [In F. *factorielle*.]

a. *gen.* The product of a series of factors in arithmetical progression. In later usage sometimes with wider sense: The product of a series of factors which are similar functions of a variable that changes by a constant difference in passing from any factor to the next. Cf. FACULTY 2 c.

(Boole *Calc. Fin. Diff.* 6 defines the word as meaning each of the factors composing such a product, and uses *factorial term* for what other writers call a *factorial*.)

1816 HERSCHEL in *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* App. § 370 Any quantity of the form $ax + b$ etc. may be resolved into factorials. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 559 Arbogast... proposed to call the different cases of x^{n-1} by the name of factorials. 1867 GALBRAITH *Algebra* (ed. 3) 397 To find the difference of a factorial.

b. *spec.* The product of an integer multiplied into all the lower integers.

For example, the factorial of 6 (written symbolically 6! or 6!) is $6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 720$. Factorials are of frequent use in the investigation of Permutations and Probabilities.

1869 J. J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Camb.* (1881) 77 The number of changes that can be rung on a peal of bells is the factorial of the number of the bells.

Factorial, *a.* *rare.* [f. FACTORY + -AL.] 'Pertaining to a factory; consisting in a factory.'

1864 WEBSTER refers to BUCHANAN. 1885 *Science* VI. 100 The advisability of... securing a limited district for a... 'factorial establishment' for American citizens in that region [the Congo country].

Factorize (fæ'ktɔrɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* (*U. S. Law.*) In Vermont and Connecticut, = GARNISH.

1864 IN WEBSTER. 1878 [see FACTOR sb. 5 c.].

2. *Math.* To break up (a quantity) into factors. **Factorship** (fæ'ktɔrɪʃp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

The office or position of factor (senses 3, 4).

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 162 What you shall doe in Turkie besides the businesse of your Factorship. 1611 COTGR., A factorship; or, the dutie and charge of a factor, *factorerie*, *factorerie*. 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 188 My friend... had happily pleased my Lady L. in his Factorship. 1730-6 IN BAILEY (folio). 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxiv. (1857) 342 In a few years after he had appointed him to the factorship he disposed of all his lands. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 4/6 £2,294 8s. 5d. had accumulated during his factorship.

fig. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 7/2 A class which contributes pretty largely to the factorship of immorality and sin.

Factory (fæ'ktɔri). Also 6-7 *factorie*. [repr. med.L. *factōria*, f. *factor*: see FACTOR. The proximate source is uncertain: the word is found in several of the Romanic langs.: It. *fattoria*, Sp. *factoria*, Pg. *feitoria* (1551 in the original of our first quot.); Fr. has *factorerie* (Cotgr. 1611), f. as FACTOR + -erie -ERY; also, *factorie* app. adopted from some foreign lang. In senses 4-5 referred to the type of *factōrium* place or instrument of making (recorded in sense 'oil-press'), f. *facere* to make.]

1. An establishment for traders carrying on business in a foreign country; a merchant company's trading station.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxi. 54 b, To the intent hee might remaine in the Factorie with the Factor. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. vii. § 3, 573 Here [Sofala] the Portugals haue... a Fort and Factorie of very rich Trade. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1692/1 The total subversion of their Factory at Amoy. 1701 *Charter Soc. Prof. Gospel*, The maintenance of clergymen in the Plantations, Colonies and Factories of Great Britain. 1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 3 Feb., He is chaplain to the British factory at St. Petersburg. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 84 Vancouver, the main factory of the Hudson's Bay Company. 1861 PATTON *Ess.* (1889) 1. 39 Long before... the Hanse... fixed their factories in Lisbon.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. 34 All those that seek to bear themselves uprightly in this their spiritual factory.

attrib. 1804 VALENTIA *Voy. & Trav.* (1809) I. vii. 372 The factory-house is a chaste piece of architecture.

2. The body of factors in any one place. *Obs.*

1702 W. J. BRUYN *Voy. Levant* vi. 18 The three Statues were... sent... by the French Factory to Paris. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxxv, I feasted... with the consul and factory.

3. The employment, office, or position of a factor; factorship. (Chiefly *Sc.*: cf. FACTOR sb. 5.) Also, *Letter of factory* = 3 b.

1560 in Tytler *11st. Scot.* I. xx. (1864) III. 328 No disposition of factorie shall be made by [contrary to] his advice.

1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 64 Diuers personis... hes maid

dyuersis bandis, obligationis, lettres of factorie. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 35 The Merchant Royall... comes to his Profession by traualle and Factory. 1752 G. BROWN in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Nov. 555/2 He... accepted the factory of the estate. 1869 *Act* 32-3 *Vict.* c. 116 § 3 A conveyance... for the purposes of such estate or trust, or factory.

b. A document investing another with the authority of a factor or agent.

1640 1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 134 The factorie granted be Gilbert Browne of Bagbie to Johne Browne, merchand. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 380 He... gaue a factorie to his son-in-law, to go over with Forther and agent that business.

4. The action or process of making anything.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 864 These reasons... are far from satisfactory... T establish, and keep up your Factory. 1678 *Ibid.* III. ii. 1446 Gain has wonderful Effects, T improve the Factory of Sects.

5. A building or range of buildings with plant for the manufacture of goods; a manufactory, workshop; 'works'.

1618 USSHER *Lct. to Camden* 8 June, The Company of Stationers in London are now erecting a Factory for Books and a Press among us here. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 307 The spacious factory of the manufacturer. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 63 Somebody must settle whether the factory is to work for... ten... or eight hours a day.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1618 MIDDLETON *Peacemaker Wks.* 1886 VIII. 326 Come then to the factory of Peace, thou that desirest to have life. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1716) 21 Our corrupted hearts are the Factories of the Devil, which may be at work without his presence. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monaduc Wks.* (Bohn) I. 433 Factory of river and of rain; Link in the alps' globe-girding chain. 1856 — *Eng. Traits, Univ. ibid.* II. 91 Oxford is a Greek factory. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Break-ft.* x. 216 This was no common miss, such as are turned out in scores from the young-lady-factories.

6. *attrib.* (sense 5), as *factory-girl*, *-hand*, *-inspector*, *-man*, *-people*, *-spinner*, *-village*. Also *factory acts* (earlier *factories acts*), the statutes 42 Geo. III. c. 73 (1802), 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 103 (1833), and various later acts, passed for the regulation of factories in the interest of the health and morals of the persons employed in them; *factory-cotton* (U. S.), unbleached cotton cloth of home manufacture, as opposed to imported fabrics; also called *factory* and *domestic*.

1845 GEO. MURRAY *Islaford* 143 *Factory-girl, who... contrives to sport a cotton parasol. 1850 LVELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 300 There had recently been a strike of the factory girls. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Factory-hand, a person employed about a mill. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 699 The appointment of *Factory Inspectors has been productive of the greatest advantage. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 349 The patient, a *factory-man, forty-seven years of age. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 71 Roberts destroyed the *factory spinner. 1841-4 — *Ess., Poet ibid.* I. 161 Readers of poetry see the *factory-village and the railway.

Hence **Factoryship** = FACTORSHIP.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 511 He who shot Sir Alexander Boswell is... duly fitted with a factoryship.

Factotum (fæktɔ'təm). [ad. med.L. *factotum* (f. *fac*, imper. of *facere* to do + *tōtum* the whole) in phrases *Johannes Factotum*, *Dominus Factotum*, *Magister factotum*, which appear to be renderings in etymological equivalents of Romanic expressions = 'John Do-everything', 'Mr. Do-Everything'; cf. It. *fa il tutto*, *fattutto* of similar formation. These phrases are found in 16th c. in Eng., and *Frère Jean Factotum* (Paré a 1590), *Dominus Factotum* also in Fr.; their source has not yet been discovered. The word *factotum* without the prefixed words is used in German (as neuter sb.) from 16th c. (Grimm cites Fischart 1579), and in Fr. and It. from 17th c.]

1. † a. In L. phrases: *Dominus factotum*, used for 'one who controls everything', a ruler with uncontrolled power; *Johannes factotum*, a Jack of all trades, a would-be universal genius. † b. One who meddles with everything, a busybody. c. In mod. sense: A man of all-work; also, a servant who has the entire management of his master's affairs.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposcs* III. iv. (1572) 31 He had the dis-bursing... of al my masters affaires... he was *Magister factotum*. [Ariosto 1525; *era fa il tutto*.] 1584 R. PARSONS *Leicester's Commw.* 65 Throughout all England my L. of Leycester is taken for *Dominus factotum*. 1592 GREENE *Groats-w. Wit Eiv*, Being an absolute *Johannes factotum* [he] is in his owne conceit the onely Shake-scene in a Countrey. 1618 S. WARD *Serm. Exod. xviii.* 21-22, 65 Is there no mean between busibodies and tell-clothes, between *fac-totum* and *say't neant*? 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, *Tip.* Art thou the dominus? *Host.* *Fac-totum* here, sir. 1662 FOULIS *Plots of Saints* (1674) 278 Robert Passellew... was *dominus fac totum* in the middle... and *fac nihil* towards the end—of the reign of Henry III. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* 18 Mar., The garden where I am my own fac-totum. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* 1st Ser. (1863) 9 The pensioner and factotum of the village, amongst whom he divides his services. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* III. ii. 25 A butler, or factotum,—for there was only one male servant in the house.

attrib. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xi, The small factotum footman.

† 2. *Printing*: see quot. *Obs.*

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 255 *Fac-totum* signifies among Printers, a Border in the middle of which any Letter of the

Alphabet may be put in for use, and then taken out. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABD Technol. Dict.

Hence **Factotumship**, the office of a factotum. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 345 During the long time of their Dominus fac-totum-ship, in whole Christendom.

Factrix (fæ'ktri:k), rare-1. [f. FACTOR, after Lat. analogy: see -TRIX.] = FACTRESS.

1870 H. SCOTT *Fasti Scot.* Eccles. V. 204 Lady Forbes factrix for her son.

Factual (fæ'ktʃuəl), a. [f. FACT sb., after the analogy of ACTUAL.] Pertaining to or concerned with facts; of the nature of fact, actual, real.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes Southey's Life Wesley* (1858) II. 2 That I should quench the ray and paralyse the factual nerve, by which I have hitherto been able to discriminate veracity from falsehood. 1846 WHEWELL *Syst. Morality* iii. 58 We can never present the Factual part of a Fact, separate from the Ideal part. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Antigone of Sophocles* Wks. XIV. 211 Any direct factual imitation, resting upon painted figures, would have been no art whatsoever. 1884 R. F. BURTON *Book of Swords* 201 Our factual knowledge of Mesopotamian civilisation.

absol. 1876 W. ALEXANDER *Bampton Lect.* v. (1877) 144 The facts and the history are Jewish; but there is a typical in the factual.

Hence **Factually** adv., in a factual manner; as matter of fact.

1852 PULSFORD tr. *Muller's Chr. Doctr. Sin* I. 28 The universal moral condition of the human race, as it factually exists. 1884 R. F. BURTON *Book of Swords* 149 Nilotic allegories and mysteries which the vulgar understood factually and literally.

Factum (fæ'ktʃəm). [a. L. *factum*: see FACT. Cf. F. *factum*.]

1. *Civil Law*. 'A person's act or deed; anything stated or made certain' (Wharton 1848).

2. A statement of facts, or of the points in a case or controversy; a memorial. [After Fr. legal use.]

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 587 An action was brought against M. de Voltaire, and an odious *factum* was drawn up in the printer's name. 1872 W. H. JERVIS *Gallican Church* I. xiii. 440 The curés of Paris and Rouen put forth a series of *factums* or memorials. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 349/1 Not... a novel nor an historical monograph, but an elaborate *factum*.

† 3. *Math.* The product of two or more factors multiplied together. *Obs.*

1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man I. iii. 351 When the *Factum* of the proper Powers of all the Quantities is so. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* xvii, A *factum* of two unknown quantities.

Facture (fæ'ktʃu:r). Now rare. [a. F. *facture*, ad. L. *factura*, f. *facere* to make. The popular Fr. form is *façure*: see FEATURE.]

1. The action or process of making (a thing). Cf. *manufacture*.

1580 BARET *Adv.* M 50 The *facture*, or making of a thing. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 41 The *facture* or framing of the inward parts. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos.* II. Professors Resident shall be bound to study and teach... the *Facture* of all Merchandizes. 1671 MAYNWARING *Anc. & Mod. Pract. Physick* 15 There is no other way of progress... but this of preparation and manual *facture*. 1888 WINDLER in *Sat. Rev.* 26 May 821 A new class who discovered the cheap, and foresaw fortune in the *facture* of the sham.

b. The result of the action or process; the thing made; creation.

1647 J. MAYER *Comm. Eph.* II. 10 We are his *facture*, created in Christ Jesus unto good works.

2. The manner or style of making (a thing); construction, make; workmanship.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* I. Bountee, riches, and womanly *facture*. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Iliads*, *Po Vulcan* (1858) 109 Vulcan... whom fame gives the prize For depth and *facture* of all forge-devised. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 73, I thought not all the goldsmiths on earth had so much gold, silver, jewels, and craft of design and *facture*. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Nov. 667 The *facture* [of a literary work] of Mr. Lewis Morris... has been generally creditable.

† 3. *Comm.* = INVOICE. A Fr. sense: perh. never used in Eng.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Factus**. *Math. Obs. rare*. [a. L. *factus* (? sc. *numerus*), pa. pple. masc. of *facere* to make.] The product of two or more numbers or expressions; = FACTUM 3.

1669 NEWTON in RIGAUD *Cor. Sci. Men* II. 282 The *factus* of their denominators will be $b^5 + 10b^4 + 35b^3 + 50b^2 + 24b$.

Facty (fæ'kti), a. [f. FACT sb. + -Y 1.] Full of facts.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 5/1 A 'facty' article on 'The Political Condition of Spain'. 1884 *Ibid.* 4 Dec. 5/1. 1890 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 2/2.

† **Facula** (fæ'ki:lā). *Astron.* Chiefly pl. *faculæ* (fæ'ki:lā). [L. *facula*, dim. of *fac-em*, *fax* torch.] One of the bright or luminous spots or streaks on the surface of the sun, as distinguished from the dark spots or *maculæ*.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Facula*, a little Torch: Among Modern Astronomers, *Faculæ*, are certain Bright or Shining Parts, which they have sometimes observed upon or about the Surface of the Sun. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 415 When they disappear, they are generally converted into *faculæ* or luminous spots. 1858 HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* (ed. 5) § 388 Strongly marked... streaks, more luminous than the rest, called *faculæ*. 1881 STOKES in *Nature* No. 625, 595 Sometimes *faculæ* will break out at the surface of the sun where there is no spot.

Facular (fæ'ki:lā), a. [f. prec. + -AR.] Of or pertaining to *faculæ*.

1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* II. 419 *Facular* streaks of great splendour can be seen. 1884 — in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 592 Large portions of the *facular* regions.

† **Faculence**. *Obs.* -o [f. next: see -ENCE.] Brightness, clearness.

1727-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† **Faculent**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med. L. *faculent-us*, f. *fax* torch: cf. *luculentus*, f. *lux*.]

Giving forth light like a torch; bright, clear.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 589 Vergill. In Latin tongue was most *faculent*, Name mair pregnant, *facund* nor eminent. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

Faculous (fæ'ki:ləs), a. [f. L. *facula* (see FACULA) + -OUS.] Consisting of *faculæ*; of the nature of *faculæ*.

1868 B. STEWART in *Macm. Mag.* July 251 The *faculous* mass seemed to be giving out its end. 1869 *Spectator* 3 July 786 The intense brilliancy of the *faculous* ridges.

Facultate (fæ'kultet), v. rare. [f. L. *facultat-em*: see FACULTY and -ATE 3 7.] trans. a. To invest with authority, empower. b. To authorize.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 21 Whatsoever... portendeth ruine and destruction to the lives of men... is *facultated* by him [God]... to transgresse a Law without guilt of sinne. 1878 BARING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* III. 41 The gift of life *facultates* the enjoyment of life.

Facultative (fæ'kultetiv), a. [a. F. *facultatif*, -ive, f. L. *facultat-em*: see FACULTY and -ATIVE.]

1. a. Of enactments, etc.: Conveying a 'faculty' or permission; permissive as opposed to compulsory; hence of actions, conditions, etc.: Optional.

1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 718 In forming these quotas, neither the *facultative* departmental centimes, nor the communal centimes shall be taken into account. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Law of Nations* v. vii. (1875) 387 Creating what is called 'occasional', 'accidental' or 'facultative' contraband. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 50 What was... to use a French expression, *facultative* to the communes, what... they did or not as they liked. 1881 *Times* 1 July 9/6 'The great schools... treat classics as obligatory, and science as merely *facultative*. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 403 Permit even for the Latin clergy a *facultative* celibacy.

b. *transf.* Used by scientific and philosophical writers for: That may or may not take place, or have a specified character.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 139 The *Facultative* Actions are those which... are... neither inevitably nor uniformly produced when the organs are stimulated, but... take sometimes one issue and sometimes another. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 621 The *facultative* [hypermetropia] is present when objects can be accurately seen at any distance. 1884 *Syl. Soc. Lex.*, *Facultative hypermetropia*... those cases of hypermetropia in which objects at an infinite distance can be distinctly seen both with and without convex glasses.

2. Of or proceeding from a faculty.

1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 154 Every *facultative* activity that goes out from me. 1888 — *Study Relig.* I. i. 55 A purely inward process, viz. the play of an *a priori* *facultative* activity with the matter of our sensitive passivity.

Hence **Facultatively** adv. rare, in a *facultative* manner or degree, contingently.

1877 GARNSEY tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 360 Certain *facultatively* parasitic. *Species of Moulds*.

Facultid (fæ'kultid), a. [f. FACULTY + -ED 2.]

a. That is accredited by a faculty. b. Furnished with a faculty or special capacity.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Prades* (1842) 379 The *facultid* students from Edina. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. v. 163 Turner was a great single *facultid* man.

† **Facultive**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Of or belonging to the faculties.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* III. 15 This *Facultive* Gift, or Natures endowment. *Ibid.*, Could there be a *Facultive* subsistence... without its body.

Facultize (fæ'kultiz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

trans. To endow with faculty (see FACULTY 1 c). Hence **Facultized** ppl. a., endowed with faculty; practical, shrewd.

1872 LITTLEDALE in *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 13 We... need what the Americans call 'facultized' women. Not merely capable women, educated women... but such as have capacity trained into practical efficiency.

Faculty (fæ'kultī). Forms: 4-6 *faculte*, (5 *facultee*), 5-7 *facultie*, 6- *faculty*. [ME. *faculte*, a. F. *faculté*, ad. L. *facultat-em* power, ability, opportunity, also resources, wealth, f. *facilis* easy (cf. early L. *facul* adv. = *facile* easily).]

Facultās and *facilitās* (see FACILITY) were originally different forms of the same word; the latter, owing to its more obvious relation to the adj., retained the primary sense of 'easiness', which the former had ceased to have before the classical period.]

I. 'The power of doing anything' (J.).

1. Of persons: An ability or aptitude, whether natural or acquired, for any special kind of action; formerly also, ability, 'parts', capacity in general. Sometimes (influenced by sense 4) used to denote a native as opposed to an acquired aptitude.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 59 To her youen the *facultee* and power for to reherce and saye alle thinges that sholde come in her mouth. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7 M. Lewins extemporal *facultie* is better than M. Becons is. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 128 The *facultie* and use of well writing. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. viii. 68

There is no kind of faculty or power in man or any other creature, which can [etc.]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* II Many excellencing in Poetical *facultie*. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 87 Behaviour... which if a man of but common faculty doe imitate, he makes himselfe ridiculous. 1636 MASSINGER *bashe. Lower* IV. i. The heavenly object... would... force him [Ovid] to forget his faculty In verse. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 3 This Faculty of Weeping, is peculiar only to some Constitutions. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 6, I devoted all my faculties to the ambition of pleasing them. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* III. 204 Music, though in one sense an Art, yet is in another a natural faculty. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 1 Were will in human undertakings synonymous with faculty. 1836 *Johnstoniana* 238 The faculty of teaching inferior minds the art of thinking. 1853 LYNCEU *Self-Improv.* III. 68 Every self-improving man has faculty enough to become a good reader.

† b. A personal quality; disposition. *Obs.*

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 89 They knew the king's faculties. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 30 The Queen Mother knowing his [the King of Navarre's] faculty. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. ii. 73, I am Traduc'd by ignorant Tongues, which neither know My faculties nor person.

c. General executive ability, esp. in domestic matters. (Chiefly U. S., but current *colloq.* in some circles in England.)

1859 MRS. STOWE *Minister's Wooing* I. i. 2 Faculty is Yankee for *savoir faire*, and the opposite virtue to shiftlessness. 1884 J. D. WHITING in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 741/1 Lizzie had 'faculty', and proved a notable housekeeper.

† 2. Of things: A power or capacity; an active quality, efficient property or virtue. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I. 14 The sterres had no *faculte* ne power... to enlumyne the sayd place. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 It passeth the faculty of our barbarous tongue to expresse any of them. 1578 LYTE *Dolours* II. cvi. 296 Lovage, in *facultie* and vertues doth not differ much from Ligusticum. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 67. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* v. 87 It is... of a penetrating, cooling and detersive faculty. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 49 The Electrical faculty of Amber. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 167 Nitre is of great Use... in Regard to its Faculty of contributing... to the Propagation of Plants.

† b. One of the 'mechanical powers'.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magicke* I. iii. (1648) 13 Of the first Mechanical faculty, the Balance. *Ibid.* vii. 43 That which is reckoned for the fourth faculty, is the Pulley. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 60 Leaver, Roller, Wheel, Pulley, Wedge, and Screw... fundamental Faculties of Mechaniques.

c. *Math.* A function of the form $x^{m_1} a_1 x^{m_2} a_2 \dots$, i.e. $x(x+a)(x+2a)(x+3a) \dots$ to m factors. See FACTORIAL B a.

[Introduced c 1798 by Kramp, who afterwards withdrew it in favour of Arbogast's term *factorial*. The word has since been revived, but is less frequent in English than in Continental use.]

1889 CHRYSTAL *Algebra* II. 374 Any faculty can always be reduced to another whose difference is unity.

3. An inherent power or property of the body or of one of its organs; a physical capability or function.

a 1500 Colkelbie *Sow* 637 And laking teith famvlt hir *faculte* That few folk mycht consaue her myvmling mowth. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr. strange Words, There ben thre faculties... which gouerne man, and are distributed to the hole bodye... namely animal, vital, and natural. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 324 The bodie, and the abilities of the same, whiche are called corporall faculties. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* viii. (1664) 100 The Spirits... impart a faculty to the nerves of sense, and real motion. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 406 If the arteries bee dilated by a faculty, then are they contracted by their granity. *Ibid.* 612 The Visue *facultie*... the Faculty of Hearing. 1656 BRAMHALL *Reptie.* I. 5 Sensibility and a locomotive faculty are essential to every living creature. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* I. 9 If the Faculty of the Guts be slow... and dull, they must be involuntarily excited to motion. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 42 A man may use the faculty of speech as an instrument of false witness. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., To account for the act of digestion, they [the ancient philosophers] suppose a digestive Faculty in the stomach. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 362 Sight and hearing, for example, I should call faculties.

4. One of the several 'powers' of the mind, variously enumerated by psychologists: e.g. the will, the reason, memory, etc.

(By phrenologists applied to the congenital aptitudes supposed to be indicated by the cranial 'organs' or 'bumps': e.g. 'language', 'imitation', 'constructiveness'. This use has greatly influenced popular language.)

1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* I. i. 2 That ingraven gift and *facultie* of wit and reason. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 66 When we are born, who knows whether... we shall have the faculties of reason and understanding? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (1695) 126 The Understanding and Will, are two Faculties of the mind. 1726 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 27 You cannot form a notion of this faculty, conscience, without [etc.]. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 369 The faculties of consciousness, of memory, of external sense, and of reason, are all equally the gifts of nature. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 159 'The Moral Faculty'... is intelligibly and properly spoken of as One. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesmen. Geo.* III. *Loughborough* (ed. 2) 44 Changes... effected while the monarch's faculties were asleep. 1859 MILL *Liberty* (1865) 34/2 No need of any other faculty than the ape-like one of imitation. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* II. 46 Our personality... is centred in one faculty which we call the will.

† 5. Pecuniary ability, means, resources; possessions, property. *sing.* and *pl.* Also *attrib.*, as in *faculty tax*. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 14 Han we eny thing of residue in *faculteis* and erytage of the hows of oure fader? — *Tobit* I. 25 Tobie is turned ageen to his hous, and al his

faculte restorid to hym. 1490 CANTON *How to Die* 11 Wylt thou the thynges that ihou hast taken be by the restored after the value of thy faculte. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* 1. 620 The faculties This house is seised of. 1649 *Alcoran* 47 Restore to them [Orphans] their faculties, and devour them not unjustly before they be of age. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & P.* II. 28 If so heavy an expence surpassed the faculties or the inclination of the magistrates, the sum was supplied from the Imperial treasury. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 104 The prices... are beyond their faculties and occasion great misery. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 356 We raise no faculty tax. We preserve [read presume] the faculty from the expence.

II. Kind of ability; branch of art or science.

† 6. A branch or department of knowledge. *Obs.* In this sense the word is used to render the Med. L. *facultas* = Gr. *δύναμις* used by Aristotle for an art or branch of learning.

c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* 1. 248 To speke of love? hyt wol not be; I kanoot of that faculte. c 1400 *Test. Love* 11. (1560) 282 b/2 All the remanant beene no genders but of grace, in faculte of Grammar. 1494 FADYAN *Chron.* vi. ccxiv. 232 Y^e whiche I remyte to them that have experience in suche facultie. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 30 The grete learned clerkes in all faculties. 1598 F. MERES in *Shaks. C. Praise* 22 In this faculty the best among our Poets are Spencer, Daniel, etc. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 335 Books written in all faculties:—Grammar, Poetry, History [etc.]. 1757 BURKE *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* II. ii. He brought with him a number of valuable books in many faculties.

7. *spec.* One of the departments of learning at a University. Hence *Dean of a Faculty*.

When four faculties are mentioned, those intended are Theology, Canon and Civil Law, Medicine, Arts, of which the first three were called the Superior Faculties. Logic, Rhetoric, Astrology, Surgery, Grammar, and (in the English Universities) Music are occasionally spoken of as Faculties, and degrees could be taken in them; but the Masters teaching these branches did not form distinct bodies as those mentioned in sense 9.

[c 1184 GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS *De Gestis* II. i. (Rolls) I. 48 Ubinam in iure studuerit... Præceptor autem ejusdem in ea facultate. *Ibid.* II. xvi. (Rolls) I. 73 In crastino vero doctores [hospitio suscepti] diversarum facultatum omnes.] 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 When any man is i-congyed here to commence in any faculte. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 97 In connyng of dyuynyte as in other lyberals facultees. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 162 This man, whom I now prefer to this degree, in this faculte. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 29 The... Professor... in Latin demanded... to what Faculty I addicted myself. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl., Adv. Learn.* 27 We have hardly Professours for the three principall faculties. 1835 MALDEN *Orig. Univ.* 5 This faculty [of arts] originally constituted the whole university [of Paris]; and the faculties of theology, law, and medicine, were not added till a later period. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 114 In colleges, properly so called, the head will be the dean of his faculty. 1875 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 37 The Chairs of the University are comprehended in the four Faculties. The affairs of each Faculty are presided over by a Dean. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Mixed ESS. 101 At Bonn there is a Protestant faculty of theology. 1892 *Durham Univ. Calendar* cxii. Degrees in the Faculty of Music.

8. In a more extended sense: That in which any one is skilled; an art, trade, occupation, profession. *Obs. exc. arch. or Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 244 For unto swiche a worthy man as he Accordeth nought, as by his faculte, To haven with sike lazars acquaintance. 1494 FADYAN *Chron.* II. xlv. 29 A cunnynge musician; the whiche, for his excellence in that facultie, was called of the Brytons God of Glemen. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 11 The facultie of Bowyers [is] almoste destroyed. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 253 No persone... shall take... any... Straunger, to occupy the facultie of Barbary or Surgery. 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 163 They lende listening eare, to... slaunders... have them in high... favour, who professe that facultie. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 14 By facultie at first, I was a Taylour. 1675 *Art Contentum*. vii. § 6. 214 We... rely upon men in their own facultie. We put our estates in the lawyer's hand, our bodies into the physician's. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. i. Wit, be my facultie and pleasure my occupation. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchase* 208 A... Soap-boiler, dwelling without Aldgate... and... another Gentleman of the same Faculty... in Southwark. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. ii. § 66. 184 They... proposed to abolish all... crafts, faculties, apprenticeships, and restrictions of every kind. 1841 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* I. 7 To gentlemen of the faculty of physic the study of the law is attended with some importance. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 388 Doctors in the University and the three learned faculties.

9. The whole body of Masters and Doctors, sometimes including also the students, in any one of the studies, Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts.

The use of the Latin word in this sense originated at some period in the 13th cent.; quot. 1255 indicates a use intermediate between this and sense 7.

[1255 in *Chartularium Univ. Paris* (1839) I. 278 Nos... magistri artium... propter novum et inestimabile periculum, quod in facultate nostra imminet. 1325 *Title of Decree in Munimenta Acad.* (Rolls) I. 117 Quod facultas artium plene deliberet de tractandis in congregatione generali.] c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* viii. iv. 241 Pai studiously De matere in pare faculteis Sowcht. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 17 The several Faculties are distinguished by their Habits. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2275/3, 24 Doctors of the several Faculties, the two Proctors, and 19 Masters of Arts. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. ii. 11 Louis the eleventh... borrowed the works of the Arabian physician Rhasis, from the faculty of medicine at Paris. 1832 *tr. Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vii. 152 The faculty of the Sorbonne... was acknowledged to be the first theological school in Europe.

10. *transf.* The members of a particular profession regarded as one body: a. of the medical profession (in popular language 'The Faculty').

1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Calling to them such expert persons in the said Faculties [of Physicians and Surgeons]. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1185/2 One of the most cunning men in y^e faculty. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* Pref. 2 The faculty deserveth the patronage of a Prince. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* iv. (1730) 101 A zealous Member of the Faculty. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xiii. We must do something to oblige the Faculty. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 14 Fat bacon... was once in vogue amongst the Faculty for weak digestions. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 186 Their own faculty have no remedy for this disease.

b. *Sc. The Faculty (also the Dean and Faculty) of Advocates.*

1711 *Act Faculty Edin.* 18 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4887/3 The Dean and Faculty of Advocates understanding, that several malicious Reports have been rais'd. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* Faculty of Advocates, the college or society of advocates in Scotland. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1866) III. iii. 145 A great part of the Faculty of Advocates was expelled from Edinburgh.

III. Conferred power, authority, privilege.

11. Power, liberty, or right of doing something, conferred by law or permission of a superior. *Faculty to burden*: *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1809).

1534 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 128 They would clere take away from the Chauceller all faculty to banish... any townsmen. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vii. 17 Duncane Hath borne his Faculties so meeke. 1681 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 271 Usinge the facultie of a freeman. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 345 Pole... laid aside the marks of his legatine authority and abstained from the exercise of his faculties. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* viii. 259 Care has been manifested in... divesting Power of the Faculty of Abuse. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. In the Scotch law... a faculty to burden is the power or right of charging an estate with a sum of money. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 320 The charter of incorporation... gives it [a bank] every faculty which it possesses. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 422 Something anti-civil and anti-social which the State had the faculty to judge and the duty to suppress.

b. A dispensation, license: *esp. Eccl.* an authorization or license granted by an ecclesiastical superior to some one to perform some action or occupy some position which otherwise he could not legally do or hold. *Court of Faculties*: a court having power to grant faculties in certain cases. *Master of Faculties*: the chief officer of that court.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 3 The Archbishop of Canterbury... shall have power and authority... to give... dispensations, compositions, faculties, grants, rescripts [etc.]. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 11 The Court of Faculties, for Dispensations. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. An especial officer... called... the Master of the faculties. 1662 Bk. *Com. Prayer*, Ord. *Deacons* Pref. None shall be admitted a Deacon, except he be Twenty three years of age, unless he have a Faculty. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 75 The Bishop can grant Faculties for the building... of them. 1843 *Act 6-7 Vict.* c. 90 § 8 The Master of the Faculties... is hereby... empowered to issue Commissions [etc.]. 1857 FROUDE *Short Stud.* *Monast.* (1867) 282 An abbot able to purchase... a faculty to confer holy orders. 1869 *Times* 16 Mar. 12/4 This was an application... for a faculty or license to make some alterations in the interior of the church. 1872 PHILLIMORE *Blunt's Church Law* iv. i. 263 Private rights to particular seats, conferred by a faculty, i.e. a license from the ordinary. 1885 MOZLEY *Remin.* II. lxxv. 70 The faculties... did not assign pews to persons... but to persons and families residing in certain houses.

IV. 12. *attrib.* a. (sense 11) as *faculty-court*, -*office*. b. (sense 7) as *faculty-place*. c. (sense 10) as *faculty-composition*, -*habits*, -*influence*; also, *faculty-pew*, -*seat*, a pew or seat in a parish church appropriated to particular persons by a faculty: cf. sense 11; † *faculty-tax*, a property or income tax.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 97 An wholly professional and *faculty composition. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 568 The *Faculty Court, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 97 Professional and *faculty habits. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 64 This *faculty influence*, as Mr. Burke chooses to phrase it, was not injuriously predominant. 1715 KERSEY, *Faculty-office. 1881 *Dict. Eng. Churchm.* 354 All... pews other than *faculty pews in an ancient church are the common property of the parish. 1682 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 123, I hope by this you are secured of a *faculty place... and advise you to thinke of taking your D^r degree in laws as soon as you can. 1872 PHILLIMORE *Blunt's Church Law* iv. 1. 263 *marg.* No jurisdiction in *faculty seats. 1766 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 45/2 Besides a *faculty-tax upon all personal estates. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 356 Land and offices only excepted we raise no faculty tax.

† *Facund*, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *facound* (e), *facund* (e), 5 *faciund*, *faconde*. [ad. F. *facunde*, semi-popular ad. L. *facundia*, f. *facundus* (see next).] Eloquent.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 4 Paire facunde & paire skilles ere of haim self. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 Rhetorique, whose faconde Above all other is eloquent. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3748 He was... of faciund full faire, fre of his speche. c 1440 *Servies* (E.E.T.S.) 127 Pechastite of daniel, be ffaconde of ysae. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 346/4 The... moste plentyuous wysedome of facunde and spekyng.

Facund (fæ'kund, fāk'und), a. *arch.* Forms: 4-5 *facound* (e), 4-6 *facound* (e), 6 *faconde*, 6-*facund*. [ME. *faconde*, *facounde*, ad. OF. *facond*, ad. L. *facundus* eloquent, f. *fari* to speak.]

1. Eloquent; also *fig.*, said of beauty, etc.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 521 With facound voyes seyde, 'Holde your tonges there'. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 230/1 Martha was ryght facounde of speche. 1503 HAWES

Examp. Virt. iv. 43 [They] were endued with faconde pulcrytude. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Papyngo* 710 Jour facunde wordis fair. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 27 Poets and excellent musiciens whose braines being not moysted with the iuyce of Bacchus... be nothinge plenty no facund. 1610 *Chester's Tri.* Joy's Speech 89 The powerfull tongue of facund Mercury. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 179 The learned and the facund Jerome... is our authority.

† 2. Inspiring or promoting eloquence. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xl, The facund well and hill of Helicon.

† *Facundate*, v. *Obs.*—o [f. FACUND a. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make eloquent.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692-1732 in COLES.

† *Facundie*, a. *Obs. rare*—l. [ad. L. *facundia*.] = FACUND sb.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 167 For the facundye wych she oysyd there.

† *Facundious*, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *facundia* (see FACUND sb.) + -OUS. Cf. OF. *facondienx*.] Of persons: Gifted with fluent speech; eloquent, glib. Of speech: Copious, fluent.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xv, Of speche ryght facundious. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* Prolog. 4 O prudent Gower in language... most facundious. 1534 WHITTON *Tully's Offices* II. (1540) 102 The crafte of eloquence... [is] more facundious. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* 408 Our facundious Fooles. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-66 in BAILEY.

Hence † *Facundiously* adv., eloquently. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 37 Yet Eloquution... The mater exorneth right well facundiously. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 75 Eloquentie to speake, and facundiouslie to delate of that thing.

† *Facundity*, *Obs.* Also 6 *facundite*. [a. OF. *facondité*, ad. L. *facunditatem*, f. *facundus*: see FACUND a. and -ITY.] Eloquent.

1530 PALSGR. *Epist.* 8 The natural inclination... unto eloquence and facundite. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 76 Mercury... begets eloquence, facunditie, and elegancie of speech. a 1652 BROME *Queen* III. vii, Upon my facundity, an elegant construction. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (M.E.) II. 739 Eve... reproaches him... With suitable facundity.

Facy (fā'si). *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. FACE sb. + -Y.] Characterized by 'face'; insolent, impudent.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, These... facy, nasty... rogues. 1887 DARLINGTON *Folk-sp. S. Chesh.* 182, 'I should ha' thowt nowt at doin' summat for him if he hadnur ha' bin so facy.'

Fad (fæd), sb.¹ *dial.*

1825 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. C. Words* 66 *Fad*, *fund*, a bundle of straw, twelve of which make a thrave. 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 135 Aw' thowt about the fad o' straw.

Fad (fæd), sb.² [Etym. unknown; widely current in dialects (chiefly midland), and thence recently adopted in general use. Cf. next vb.]

1. A crotchety rule of action; a peculiar notion as to the right way of doing something; a pet project, *esp.* of social or political reform, to which exaggerated importance is attributed; in wider sense, a crotchety hobby, 'craze'.

1834 BP. FRASER in *Hughes Life* (1887) 14 Uncle need not fuss himself about the Doctor becoming a Bishop, as it is all a fad. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxxxii. 363 She may take up some other fad now. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xxx. 339 The Engadine is the last fad of the moneyed classes. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Nov. 491/2 Sløjdd... the last new 'fad'.

2. A fussy, over-particular person. Only *dial.*

1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 138 'Everybody told me as I should never stop ooth sich a nond fad.'

3. *Comb.* *fad-monger*, one who deals in fads; *fad-mongering ppl.* a.; *fad-mongery*.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1452. 238 Measures of the kind dear to the fadmonger. 1885 *Ibid.* 24 Jan. 104/2 The... asceticism dear to his fad-mongering friends. 1890 *Guardian* 1 Oct. 1527/3 'Fadmongery' or 'faddism' is... becoming... a rampant and ridiculous craze.

Fad (fæd), v. Chiefly *dial.* [Belongs to prec. sb.; it is not certain which is the source of the other. Cf. FADFAD v.] *intr.* a. *dial.* (see quots.). b. *nonce-use*. To advocate 'fads'.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Fad*, to be busy about trifles. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 138 'The poor owd Maister canna do much now—only fad-about a bit.' 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Sept. 383/2 We have... a warning against listening to faddists, fad they never so charmingly.

Hence *Fadding ppl.* a.

1864 *Field* 28 May 383 To condemn us old hands as finical, priggish, fadding.

Fad: see LANGFAD, *Obs. Sc.*, long boat.

Faddish (fæd'ɪʃ), a. [f. FAD sb.² + -ISH.] a. Of persons: Addicted or given to fads, whimsical. b. Of things: Of the nature of a fad.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fondish* or *Faddish*, adj., shallow in point of intellect, whimsical. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. 194 Never was there such a faddish creature. 1891 *Athenæum* 31 Jan. 148/1 The faddish extremes of some composers.

Hence *Faddishness*.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 1/2 If only they give up faddishness. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 184/2 Political faddishness.

Faddism (fæd'ɪz'm). [f. FAD sb.² + -ISM.] Fondness for fads; a disposition to pursue fads.

1885 *Spectator* 19 Sept. 1221 It will... annihilate faddism. 1890 *Guardian* 1 Oct. 1527/3 'Fadmongery' or 'faddism'.

Faddist (fæd'ɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who has a fad; one who indulges in fads.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Apr. 4 The faddists will not be deterred by such a trifle as that. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Apr. 455 He is a very fair specimen of the modern faddist Radical.

Faddity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = FAD sb.² 1.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Jan. 92/1 It is one of the many pet little faddities of this overweening sect.

Faddle (fæd'l), *v.* Obs. exc. dial. [Cf. FAD *v.* and FONDLE, DANDLE, etc.]

1. *trans.* To make much of (a child), pet, carress. 1688 *MIEGE Fr. Dict.* 11 To faddle a Child, carresser un Enfant. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1881 *EVANS Leicester Words* 144 'His mother had use to faddle him a deal.'

2. *intr.* 'To trifle; to toy; to play' (J.).

1755 in JOHNSON. 1761 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* I. 204, I thought... to have faddled away a good while longer. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Sherosh. Word-bk.* Faddle-after, to pay minute attention to a person, to be solicitous about—and complying with—fads. 'Bessy's a rar' place up at the owd 'all; nuthin' ardlly to do but faddle-after the Missis'.

Hence **Faddler**, one who faddles; **Fadding** *ppl. a.*, trifling, petting.

1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in Ind.* 8 It [the garden] was divided into fadding heds. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 5/1 The critic who gratified Mr. Stevenson by calling him a 'fadding hedonist'. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 19 It is to be hoped that it contains a much smaller percentage of faddlers.

Faddle (fæd'l), *sb. dial. or colloq.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. Nonsense, trifling; usually FIDDLE-FADDLE.

1850 in BAMFORD *Gloss. S. Lanc.* 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *D. Grieve* I. 26 Oh, is they? Then I spose books is faddle.

2. (See quot.)

1881 *EVANS Leicester Words*, Faddle sb., a fanciful person; either fastidious in trifles or devoted to some particular hobby.

Faddom, obs. f. of FATHOM.

Faddy (fæd'i), *a.* (and *sb.*) Chiefly dial. and colloq. [f. FAD sb. + -Y.]

1. Of persons and personal attributes: Occupied with fads, particular about trifles, crotchety. Of things: Of the nature of a fad, taken up as a fad.

1824 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* I. 11 She is so faddy. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 238 The local sanitary official may be crotchety and 'faddy'. 1885 *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan. 6/4 Such a faddy thing as the planting of trees at this place. 1888 McCARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. vii. 112 A faddy old book-collector.

2. *sb.* = FAD sb.² 2.

1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 239 It's bad enough to be under a real missus who is a faddy.

Hence **Faddiness**.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 621 The extreme faddiness of the old falconers.

† **Fade**, *sb.* 1. Obs. [f. the vb.] The action of the vb. FADE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23513 (Cott.) Frencsch þar es, wit-vten fade [sc. in heuin]. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 301 [A slain hero and a flower just gathered have] the same drooping head, the same lifeless fade, the same relics of a form that was once fair and flourishing.

Fade (fæd), *sb.* 2 dial. [? f. FADE *v.* 1] Mould (on cheese); oftener blue-, green-fade.

1884 HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.*, Green-fade, blue mould in cheese. 1887 DARLINGTON *Folk-speech S. Chesh.*, Blue-fade.

† **Fade**, *sb.* 3 Obs. Also 6 faid. a. A company of hunters. b. ? The leader of the hunt.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. iii. 56 Quhen... the rangis and the faid on breid Dynnis throw the gravis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 205 Quhen the faid had brocht in the wolf afore the houndis, the skry arais, and ilk man went to his gam. 1567 SEMPILL *Inclination of King in Ballades* (1872) 2 The faid also rycht feilte could he set. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 25 The foremost [ship]... doth fuir before with lantern and flag, as fade whom the rest should follow.

† **Fade**, *a.* 1 Obs. Also 4 fede, 5 fadde. [Etymology unknown; the senses assigned are somewhat uncertain, and perh. the examples do not all contain the same word.]

1. Strong, doughty, brave, powerful. Also, of a thing: Great, large.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 153 Þe kniȝtes þat wer fade, þai dede as rohand bade. *Ibid.* 2474 In þat forest fede Tristrem hodain gan chast. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 149 He ferde as freke were fade. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 616 Ther was no mane that durste hym lett, I þofe that he ware fadde. *Ibid.* 1165 The childe sawe that he was fade. c 1400 Rowland & O. 1420 Full fele Sarazenes felle þay fade.

2. ? Cruel, ? hostile.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24025 (Cott.) Þe folk þat was sa fade [v. r. fad] O clai þai kest at him þe clote, And laiked with him sitisote. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1440 If I sle hym, or he me, That never ȝit was fade?

Fade (fæd), *a.* 2 Also 3 vad, 5 faed. [a. F. fade vapid, insipid, dull, faded; according to M. Gaston Paris (*Mém. de la Soc. de Ling.* I. 90) repr. L. *vapidum* (see VAPID); cf. OF. *raide*:—L. *rapidum*, *maussade*:—L. *male sapidum*.]

The great difficulty is the anomalous representation of L. *v* by *f*; the apparent parallel in OF. *feiz* (mod. *fois*):—*vicem* is questionable, the *f* in that case being prob. due to sentence-combination. The ordinary view that *fade* descends from L. *fatuum* foolish, also insipid (whence Pr. *fatz* fem. *fade*, in same senses), is inadmissible on phonological grounds; but it is possible that early confusion with this word may have given rise to the change of *v* into *f*. No OF. **vade* has been found: if it existed it would explain the Eng. *vade*, var. of FADE *v.*, which is otherwise difficult to account for, as the Eng. dialects that have *v* for *f* usually retain *f* in Romanic words. Cf. Fr. dial. (Lyons) *vadou* (fem. *vadoussi*), repr. L. type **vapidusum*.]

VOL. IV.

† 1. Of colour, etc.: Dull, pale, wan, sombre. Obs. exc. arch.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 318/672 Of fade [MS. *Harl. No.* 2277 vad] colour of hard buyde. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 891 Þi faire hewe is al fade. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 173 The nettle... maketh hem [roses] fade and pale of hewe. c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1850) II. 7 The day is gone, the nygh is derk and fade. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1288 With angry hert and colour fade. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 225 Thyn een... lost thay have thare light And wax alle faed in fere. c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 23 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 93 His evy countenances and his colour fade. 1854 *Syd. DOBELL Balder* xxiii. 127 Tears Grow in the fade eyes of the relict world.

† 2. Faded, feeble, languishing, withered. Obs.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3220 Proude wymmenn... þat arc so foule and fade, That make hem feyrene than God hem made Wyb oblauchere. 13... *Leg. Rood* (1871) 66 Pare grouned neuer gres, ne neuer sall, Bot euermore be... falow, and fade. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xi. 12 Ther is a man fade. 1540-54 CROKE *P's.* (Percy Soc.) 30 All ben cleane put out of place That my sowle trobled, and ben fade. 1613-31 *Primer Our Lady* 18 Our sence here fraile and fade. 1752 *BERKELEY Thoughts on Tarwater* Wks. 1871 III. 493 Tar-water... may extract... from the clay a fade sweetnessness.

|| 3. [mod.F. *fade* (fad).] That has lost taste; insipid, commonplace, uninteresting.

Some of the early instances may be the Eng. word in fig. use of 2.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 195 Fade and unsavoury Anglo-saxon turns of thinking and speaking. 1775 MAD. D'ARLEY *Early Diary* 3 Apr. Mr. Nesbit... is a young man infinitely fade. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1832) I. xvi. 261 Simplicity had something too fade in it to suit his taste. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 556 A picture at once crude, coarse, and fade [sic]. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 102 A fade and vapid style of set-speech compliment. 1862 *Athenæum* 25 Oct. 527 Mrs. Opie's fade and feeble sentimentality.

Hence **Fadeness**, Obs. *rare*—1. The quality or state of being 'fade'; want of vivacity, dullness.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 550 Emily... was a blonde... yet had she none of the fadeness so common to such a complexion.

Fade (fæd), *v.* 1 Forms: a. 4-5 fade(n, (4 fate), 5-6 faid(e, 6 feid, 4- fade; β. 5-6 vade. [a. OF. *fade-r*, f. *fade* FADE *a.* 2]

1. *intr.* Of a flower, plant, etc.: To lose freshness and vigour; to droop, wither.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 607 For a flour þat semes fayre and bright Thurgh stormes fades. c 1465 *12 Lett.* 45 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 2 An R for the Rose þat is fresche and wol nat fade. 1578 *Gude & G. Ball.* (1868) 83 Lyke the widdit hay sone sall they faid. 1610 NICCOLS *Winter Night* (cont. *Mirr. Mag.*) 556 The barren fields, which whilome flower'd as they would neuer fade. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 360 Elisian Flours... that never fade. 1704 POPE *Autumn* 20 Ye trees that fade when autumn-heats remove. *Ibid.* 69 The garlands fade, the vows are worn away. 1859 TENNYSON *Lotus-eaters* 82 The flower... Ripens and fades, and falls.

β. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 212 Life began to vade. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens v. lxxix.* 648 The leaves... do not vade and perish. 1579 TOMSON *Catvini's Serm.* Tim. 613/1 The state of this world... is flitting, and euer vading. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xxxii. § 2 (1598) 43 When the flowers be vaded, then followe the seedes.

fig. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 354 Faded was al hir beaute. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Contemplation* iv, Thy youth, Sall feid as dois the somer flours. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 261 Our expectation of the breach betweene the crowne of France and Cromwell... is fading. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xvi. 11 And Joys that never fade. 1828 MRS. HEMANS *Graves Household* 23 She faded 'midst Italian flowers. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iii, Honors fade unworn.

† 2. To grow small or weak; to decline, decay, fail, or faint; to shrink. *lit.* and *fig.* Obs.

1388 WYCLIF *Josh.* xviii. 3 How longe faden ȝe bi cowardise. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. iii. (1495) 443 A manere ryuer that... fadyth in drye weder. c 1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 114 Pou art þe lufe þat neuere sal fade. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, The heuently rychesse, that neuer shall fade ne fayle. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1212 The faith shalbe at that tyme so far faded, that [etc.]. 1585 J. B. tr. *P. Viret's Sch. Beastes* Cb, With the touch thereof [poysen] her heare, her eares, and nose, did fade.

† 3. *trans.* To weaken; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to corrupt, taint. Obs.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 272/2 Ne death, ne no manner travayle hath no power myne heart so much to fade. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9188 A frele woman me fades. c 1425 WYN-TOUN *Cron.* vii. i. 69 Set þow hawe fadyt þi Lawte. c 1440 *York Myst.* i. 132 Sum ar fallen into fylthe þat evermore sall fade þam. 1775 [see FADED *ppl. a.*]

4. *intr.* Of colour, light, or any object possessing these qualities: To lose brightness or brilliance; to grow dim, faint, or pale. Also with *away*.

a. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9295 Hys wrytyng was alle to-fade. 13... *Pearl* (Gollancz) lxxxvii. 6 A parfyt perle þat neuer fatez. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 109 The moone is somelede faded. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5309 'Qui fadis so þi faire hew?' said þe faire lady. 1430 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy I. vi, When the day gan faide. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 8 Preamb., The Colours made with the which Orchell... faden away. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xviii, Thy eternal summer shall not fade. 1718 *Preethinker* No. 63. 53 The strongest Colouring will fade. 1783-94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *Nurse's Song* 13 Go and play till the light fades away. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xii. xv, Dimmer now it [the flame] fades, and now is quenched. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 74 Light... deepening at one extremity into red, and fading at the other into a pure ethereal hue.

β 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 127 Colour whych wyll not vade.

fig. 1792 ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 88 When nature fades and life forgets to charm. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 172 When the fact is seen under the light of an idea, the gaudy fable fades. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* v. 208 The old Dispensation faded away in the dawning light of the New.

5. *trans.* † a. To lose brilliancy of (colour). Obs. b. To cause to lose colour; to dim, dull, wither. Now *rare*.

1559 CAVILL in Baldwin's *Mirror for Magistrates* (1563) B iv a, The freshest colours sconeest fade the hue. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iv. 154 So haue I seen the march wind striue to fade The fairest hew that Art, or Nature made. 1658 DRYDEN *O. Cromwell* xv, No winter could his laurels fade. 1744 E. HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) I. 272 Ill-nature... swells the lip, fades the complexion, contracts the brow. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 587 To brighten or fade their colours. 1839 LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* Prose Wks. (1886) II. ii. iii. 81 The early autumn gives to the summer leaves a warmer glow, yet fades them not. 1864 N. HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe's Secret* xi. (1883) 133 Tapestry, or carpet... still retaining much of the ancient colors, where there was no visible sunshine to fade them.

6. *intr.* To pass away or disappear gradually; vanish, die out. Also with *away*.

a. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 15 He stands amazed how he thence should fade. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 155 Like this insubstantiall Pageant faded. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, And fades, as if into air, at my approach. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 11, I saw the last blue line of my native land fade away. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 134 Religious animosity... would of itself fade away. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 68 Headland after headland... until they faded into the mysterious North. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vi. 279 Other persons and things might fade from their memory. β. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 35 Thys bodyly wele wyl sone vade and vanysch away. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 117 The glory of thenglishemen... began... to decay, and vade awaie in Fraunce. a 1555 J. PHILPOT in Pagitt *Hersieogr.* (1648) 43 To my great grieve it [a vision] vaded away.

b. humorously *transf.* To vanish mysteriously.

1848 THACKERAY *Fan. Fair* ix. 540 Florence Scape, Fanny Scape and their mother faded away to Boulogne.

† c. *trans.* (causatively). Obs.

1787 *Mirror* 295 Those lineaments which time... had almost faded away from her remembrance.

† **Fade**, *v.* 2 Obs. *rare*. [OE. *fadian*:—WGer. type **faddjan*, f. **fada* (OHG. *vata*) state, condition; cf. OHG. *keunvalōn* to discompose, confound.] *trans.* To dispose, suit, arrange.

c 1020 *Laws of Cnut, Eccl.* xix, And word and weore freonda gehwylc fadige mid rihte. c 1400 *Sawdone Bab.* 678 He and his sone Sir Perumbras Here goddis of golde dide fade. c 1475 *Partenay Prol.* 164, I... my witte shal put to fade In to other fourme.

Fade, *v.* 3 dial. 'To dance from town to country' (*W. Cornw. Gloss.*).

1846 *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 19 A passel of maidens... begin'd for... to fade so friskis.

Fade, obs. Sc. form of FEUD sb.²

† **Fadeable**, *a.* Obs. [f. FADE *v.* 1 + -ABLE.] Liable to fade.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. (1865) 884 Neither Christ's honour nor our thankfulness are fadeable things.

Faded (fæd'd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] That has lost its freshness and vigour; withered, decayed, worn out.

1580 BARET *Akr.* F 16 Withered, faded, flaccidus. 1595 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 27 The fields with faded flowers did seem to mourne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 602 Care Sat on his faded cheek. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 64 Her [Nature's] faded powers with balmy rest renew. 1775 T. PERCIVAL *Philos., Med. & Exp. Res.* (1776) III. 223 Like faded cheese. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxxi. (1824) 705 The condition of Vivaldi, his faded appearance... were [etc.]. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 90 Old Saturn lifted up His faded eyes. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* vi. 116 Every language is a dictionary of faded metaphors. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 177 The faded glories of Arthur's Court. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/4 That unenviable cognomen of faded flowers.

Hence **Fadedly** *adv.*

18... DICKENS (Webster), A dull room fadedly furnished.

Fadeless (fæd'les), *a.* [f. FADE *v.* 1 + -LESS.] That is exempt from fading or decay: unfading.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vi. xx, Flow'rs... Which into fadeless colours flow. c 1722 WATTS *Kelig. Inw.*, *One Death Sir T. Abney*, Come dress the hed with fadeless flowers. 1796 COLERIDGE *To J. Cottle*, May your fame fadeless live! 1852 D. M. MOIR *Leg. St. Rosalie* Poet. Wks. II. 79 Paradise, Where all is fadeless. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1860) 177 A deathless, fadeless ray.

Hence **Fadelessly** *adv.*

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 189 The robe of nature is yet fadelessly green. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 121 Judah gave each... a last look... as if to possess himself of the scene fadelessly.

Fader, obs. and dial. f. of FATHER.

Fadge (fædz), *sb.* 1 dial. and *techn.* [Etymology uncertain: it is not clear whether the word is connected with FADGE *v.* Cf. OF. *faiz* bundle (mod.F. *faix* burden).] A bundle of leather, sticks, wool, etc.; a bale of goods.

1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 180 Three hundrethe and threttene fadges of lynte. 1596 *Ibid.* 263 One hundredthe nynty and one fadges, or bundels, of lynt. 1808 JAMIESON, *Fadge*, a bundle of sticks. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fadge*, a name amongst leather sellers for a covering of undressed leather inclosing a bundle of patent or other valuable leather. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Fadge*, a burden, part of a horse's load. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Fadge*, a bundle of cloth, wool, &c. fitted into a pack-sheet and fastened with skewers.

Fadge (fædʒ), *sb.* Also ? *6* fage. A large flat loaf or bannock.

a 1609 *tr. Ier Camerarii* in. in Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1609) 150 b, All kinds of bread. . . that is, a fage [*L. quachetum*] symmell, wastell. . . and bread of trayt. [The older text of the translation (Record ed.) omits the equivalent of *quachetum*.] 1719 RAMSAY *Ep. Hamilton* n. iii, A Glasgow capon and a fadge Ye thought a feast. *a* 1774 FERGISSON *Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1845) 38 A crum O kebbuck whang'd and dainty fadge. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot., Berwickshire* 77 Cakes. . . of barley meal, baked to a great thickness and called fadges.

Fadge, *sb.* *3* *dial.* A short fat individual.

a 1765 'Ld. Thomas & Fair Annet' viii. in Child *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* (1835) iii. lxxiii. 182/2, I sall hae nothing to mysell Bot a fat fadge by the fyre. 1876 in C. C. ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*

Fadge, *sb.* *4* *slang.* A farthing.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* xv. 161. 1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* 1873 in *Slang Dict.* 157.

Fadge (fædʒ), *v.* Also *6-7* fadg, fagge. [Etymology unknown: first found late in 16th c.]

The various uses of the word are substantially identical with those of the older *FAY* *v.* (—OE. *fazan*), of which, however, it can neither be a variant nor a derivative by any known process. Possibly it may have been a new type formed unconsciously on the suggestion of *fay* and some word ending in *-age*. Cf. *FADGE* *sb.* The close correspondence of the senses with those of *COTTON* *v.* 1 is remarkable.]

† 1. *intr.* Of things: To fit, suit, be suitable. Const. *dat.* or *to*. Also, to agree, fit in *with* (a thing); to agree, go down *with* (a person). *Obs.*

1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* Pt. 1. v. v, In good soothe, Sir, this match fadged frim. 1599 MARSTON *Sea Villanie* i. 1. 172 How ill his shape with inward forme doth fadge. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Epist.* i. 40 Ill, mee seems, that Cognizance doth fadge To such a Coate. *c* 1622 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* ii. ii, These clothes will never fadge with me. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iv. (1662) 12 The Study of the Law did not fadge well with him. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 43 You do not. . . make it fadge to your purpose. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 708 Let men avoid what fadgeth not with their stomachs. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* IV. 2/1 Your Rhimes ne'er will Fadge With us.

† 2. Of persons: To do *with*, put up *with* (a thing); to agree, 'hit it', rub on (with a person).

1592 NASHIE *Strange News* Fij, A new kind of quicke fight, which your. . . slow-moving capacite cannot fadge with. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 163 The Exorcist. . . faggeth with me now. 1604 *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 123 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 272 The merry Crew, That with no drinke coulede fadge, But where the fat they knew. 1639 SIR J. LENNE in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1892) I. 209 Mistress ffaulkner and my lady do fadge. 1643 MILTON *Divorce Pref.*, They shall. . . be made, spight of antipathy to fadge together. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. li. 25 When they thirv'd, they never fadg'd, But only by the ears engag'd.

† b. To be content or willing, agree, 'make up one's mind' to do something. *Obs.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xl. (1612) 195 For it did many fadge to ght. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* vii, My rambling flocks would never fadge to stay Within my pastures. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. (1669) 20/1 If you cannot love naked truth, you will not fadge to go naked for truth.

3. *trans.* † To fit (the parts of) together (*obs.*). Also, To fadge up: to fit up, piece together. *rare.* Cf. *FUDGE* *v.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull. & Selv.* 75 The Watch thus fadg'd together. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartery* iv. 28 Frocks 'fadged up' out of old faded breadths of her mistress's dresses.

† 4. *intr.* To fit in with or suit the surroundings; hence to get on, succeed, thrive. Of an event: To come off. Often with *indef. subject*, *It*, *that*, *this*, *matters*, *things*, etc. *It won't fadge*: it won't act. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 142 Nothing fadgith, with them is at variance. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxix. (1612) 145 If gold but lacke in graines, the wedding fadgeth not. 1608 MERRY *Edw. Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 230 You see how matters fadge. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 173 The Ethiopian Priest first enters (without whom, they say, the miracle will not fadge). 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xv. (1647) 255 Why do our English merchants bodies fadge well enough in Southern aire? 1650 R. GENTIUS *Considerations* 179 Either the seed doth not fadge and take root there, or it turns to poison. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* iv. iii. 45 Well, sir, how fadges the new design? 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Pables* 44 The Fox. . . saw it would not fadge. 1809 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) III. 195, I shall be impatient to hear how your matters fadge. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss. s.v.*, 'That 'ull never fadge.'

† 5. Of persons: To make things fit; hence, to get on, succeed. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. *s.v.* *Mouldre*, Let him that cannot fadge in one course, fall to another. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Unnat. Father* Wks. ii. 136/2 He. . . saw that he could not fidge there [in Holland] according to his desire. 1789 COWFER *Lett.* 6 June, We. . . have none but ourselves to depend on. . . Well, we can fadge.

6. To make one's way; to jog along; to trudge. *rare exc. dial.* [Perh. a different word.]

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 266 From hence we fadg to Ferry-Brigs. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss. s.v.*, 'He goes fudging along'. 1861 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 764 A man came fadging nimbly after me on a fresh ass. 1870 BARBER *Forness Folk* 3 (*Lauc. Gloss.*), I. . . fadged away up Gainswell. 1876 C. C. ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss. s.v.*, 'Thou fadges like an old horse.'

Hence *Fadge* *sb. dial.*, a slow regular motion, a jog-trot. Also *attrib.*

1873 HARLAND *Swedale Gloss.*, *Fadge-trot*, a jog-trot.

1877 ROSS, etc. *Hollderness Gloss.*, *Fadge*, a jog-trot. 1878 in DICKINSON *Cumberld. Gloss. s.v.*

† **Fadging**, *pph. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fits, suits, etc.; well-matched.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxii. 194 He. . . much was joy'd that single strokes should try This fadging conflict.

Fadgy (fædʒi), *a. dial.* [f. *FADGE* *sb.* 2 + -Y.] Corpulent, fat, unwieldy.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1877 in ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*

† **Fading**, *faddding*, *sb. Obs.* [Etymology unknown; the Ir. *feadán* (fædʒn) pipe, whistle, has been suggested; but cf. *FADE* *v.* 3] The name of a dance, app. Irish. 'With a fading' was the refrain of a popular song of an indecent character.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* iii. v, I will have him dance Fading; Fading is a fine jig. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 195 He has the prettiest Loue-songs. . . with such delicate burthens of Dildo's and Fadings. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xcvi, See you yond' Motion? not the old fad-ing. . . But one more rare. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in a Cage* v. i, Under her coats the Ball will be found, With a fading. 1672 JORDAN *Lond. Tri.* 13 To the tune of—With a Fadding.

Fading (fædʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FADE* *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. *FADE*; also, the period of decay. *Fading out*: a gradual dying out.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 178 The fading of our dayes. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 233 Persons. . . discontinuing their attendance herein. . . presently manifest a kind of slaking and fading in good duties. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 95 ¶ 1 That fading in her Countenance. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 90 We may call it an attenuation, a fading-out.

Fading (fædʒɪŋ), *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fades, in various senses of the vb.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxviii. 1 The fayingne floure. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 364 Vadeing shadows. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. iv. § 5 Wonder not that he. . . should wish for fading Water. 1658 T. GOODWIN *Fair Prospect* 37 Like a cupboard of glasses, fair to the eye, but very brittle and fading. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. x. (1695) 71 The Pictures drawn in our Minds are laid in fading Colours. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 5 The fading flowers, That yester-morn bloom'd waving in the breeze. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 57 The fading light warned me that it was time to return.

b. *Bot.* Of the petals: Withering before fertilization is completed.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 318 Petals. . . permanent, but fading.

Hence **Fadingly** *adv.*, **Fadingness**, tendency to fade.

1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 26 The cold moonshine fadingly struggled. 18. . . ? KEATS *To—* Poems (1889) 346 Do not look so sad. . . and fadingly. 1654 W. MONTAGU *Devout Ess.* xi. § 3 Beautie, the fadingness whereof is the great detector of our frailtie. 1735 *Dict. Polygraphicum*, *Fadingness* is represented in painting, by a lady clad in green [etc.].

Fadme, -om, etc., *obs. ff.* FATHOM.

† **Fadoo'dle**, *Obs. rare*—1. Something foolish or ridiculous; nonsense.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 131 When all the stuff in the letters are scann'd, what fadoo'dles are brought to light.

Fady (fædɪ), *a.* [f. *FADE* *v.* + -Y 1.] Tending to fade, shading off by degrees into a paler hue.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 180 The vivid vermeil left his fady cheek. 1763 — *Ess.* 105 Planted. . . with yew-trees, then firs, then with trees more and more fady. 1775 in ASH; and in later Dicts.

Fae, *Sc. var.* of *FOE*.

Fæcal (fækāl), *a.* Also 7-9 fecal. [f. *L. fæc-em, fæx*, dregs + -AL. Cf. *F. fæcal*.] Belonging to or of the nature of feces, characterized by the presence of feces, as in *faecal abscess, fistula, tumour*.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Lytell celles, wherein the fecall mater taketh forme. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* i. ii. 6 Easlier to expell the fecall excrements. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Fæcal Matter*. 1775 NOURSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 438 The faecal discharge lessened daily. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 155 The characteristic faecal odour and colour. 1878 T. BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 2 An abdominal tumour may be. . . faecal. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fistula, faecal*, an abdominal fistula opening into an intestine.

† **Fæcality**. In 7 fæcality. [f. prec. + -ITY.] *concr.* Faecal matter.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. iv. 23 O the fair fecality where-with she swelled.

Fæcaloid (fækəlɔɪd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling feces.

1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* (Intestinal Obstruction 739) 'The vomit is. . . fæcaloid in appearance and odour.'

† **Fæcation**, *Obs.* [f. next + -ATION.]

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fæcation*. . . a term in the older chemistry for the separation of a deposit from a fluid.

Fæces (fæsɪz), *sb. pl.* Forms: 5-8 feces, -is, 6 fecies, fesses, (8) fecieces, 7- fæcees. [a. *L. fæces* pl. of *fæx* dregs.]

1. Sediment; dregs, lees, subsidence, refuse.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* i. 4 Rotun fecis of wyyn. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* B vij, Euery water shold be cast upon his owne feces. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* ii. 40 The Lee or feces of the best sallet oyle. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* i. li. 13 The fecies or residents of the Powder in the bottom. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brac.* i. (ed. 4) 73 The Fæces or Sediment which causes the Fermentation to be fierce or mild. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 524 Set apart the liquor, that the feces. . . may subside.

2. Waste matter that is discharged from the bowels; excrement.

1639 BEAUMONT & FLETCHER *M. Thomas* ii. iii Do you

mark the faeces? 'Tis a most pestilent contagious fever. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 293 If there be any Acrimony in the Fæces. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. i. 96 The Impressions which the Aliment, Bile, and Fæces, make upon the villous Coat. 1802 *Med. Jynl.* VIII. 369 The expulsion of the faeces. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 139 The residue. . . leaves the body as the faeces.

† **Fæcical**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. fæc-es* + -IC + -AL.] = *FÆCAL*.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* ii. 35 Hee. . . did. . . also make good vinegar the fæcical parte of thereof. *Ibid.* iii. 10 Fæcicall.

Fæcula, *fecula* (fæ'ki'lə), *pl. -æ.* [a. *L. fæcula* crust of wine, dim. of *fæx*: see *FÆCES*. Cf. *F. fæcule*.]

The spelling *fecula* is now the more common, but is not in accordance with analogy, as *L.* words not anglicized in termination ordinarily retain their original spelling.]

1. 'The sediment or lees which subsides from the infusion of many vegetable substances, esp. applied to starch' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). *Amylaceous fæcula*: starch. *Green fæcula* (*Fr. fæcule verte*): see quot. 1800.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* v. 146 It is better to use the powder of the root [of Paony] than the fæcula. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. ii. 76 The fecula remaining on the filter he compared to. . . Carolina indigo. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 258 Green Fæcula, is extracted from the juice of vegetables: this green colour is exceedingly fugitive. . . The other kind, called Amylaceous Fæcula, is in a great measure extracted from corn. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 257 The fecula. . . is not dissolved, but merely suspended mechanically. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 691 The bulbs generally contain a large quantity of fecula.

2. Sediment in general, dregs. *sing.* and *pl. rare.*

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 385 Astringent vegetables. . . precipitate a fine black fecula from sulphate of iron. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 411 Linseed oil. . . is. . . filtered to free it from feculae.

Fæculence, -ency, -ent: see *FEC*.

Fæcundity, *obs. f.* of *FECUNDITY*.

Fæsin, *obs. f.* of *FAIN*.

Faerie, *faery* (fæ'eri), *sb. (a.) arch.* [A variant of *FAIRY*; it prob. existed in ME. (cf. OF. *faerie*), but its first known appearance is as employed *arch.* by Spenser (usually as trisyllable). In present usage, it is practically a distinct word, adopted either to express Spenser's peculiar modification of the sense, or to exclude various unpoetical or undignified associations connected with the current form *fairy*.]

1. The realm or world of the fays or fairies; fairyland, fairydom (cf. *FAIRY* *sb.* 1). Usually, the imaginary world depicted in Spenser's *Faery Queene*, the personages of which have little or no resemblance to the 'fairies' of popular belief.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. Introd. i, None that breatheth living aire does know Where is that happy land of Faery. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* Ded. i, Some victor Knight of Faery. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xlix. 80 A grass so verdant. . . that it seems the very floor of faery. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 554 Men dreaded there to see The uncouth things of faerie.

† 2. = *FAIRY* *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* iv. 307 The feasts that vnder-ground the Faerie did him make.

† 3. = *FAIRY* *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 15 The stout Faerie. . . Thought all their glorie vaine. 1591 — *Tears of Muses* 31 The. . . light-footed Faeries. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 436 No goblin or swart faery of the mine, Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* (never in predicative use), with sense: Of or belonging to 'faerie', resembling fairyland, beautiful and unsubstantial, visionary, unreal. Also *Comb.*, as *faery-land*, -tale; *faery-fair*, -frail *adjs.*

1590 SPENSER (*title*), The Faerie Queene. *Ibid.* i. Introd. ii, Lay forth. . . The antique rolles. . . Of Faerie knights. *Ibid.* ii. Introd. iv, Of faery lond yet if he more inquire By certain signes. . . He may it find. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. vi. 20 To night at Hermes-Oke. . . Must my sweet Nan present the Faerie-Queene. 1652 BROME *Joviall Crew* iv. Wks. 1873 III. 417 A House. . . built upon Faery-Ground. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 781 Faerie Elves Whose Midnight Revels. . . some belated Peasant sees. 1804 WORDSW. *To the Cuckoo* viii, The Earth. . . Again appears to be An unsubstantial faery place. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* viii, Hoodwink'd with faery fancy. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* v. ii. § 89 The legends of Faeryland. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 174 So faery-frail, so faery-fair. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* iii. v, To taste the faery cheer Of spirits in a dream.

Fafell, var. of *FAVEL*, *Obs.*

† **Fafle**, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [Of echoic origin: cf. *maffle*; also *dial. faff* a puff of wind, *faff* to blow in sudden gusts.] a. To stutter or stammer; to utter incoherent sounds. b. To saunter; to fumble. c. Of a sail: To flap idly in the wind.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 9 To faffle, balbutire. *Ibid.* 127 Fafill. 1580 in BARET *Adv. F.* 19. 1781 in HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss. s.v.*

Fag (fæg), *sb.* 1 [f. the vb.]

1. 'That which causes weariness; hard work, toil, drudgery, fatigue. *colloq.*

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* 13 Apr. This was my fag till after tea. 1798 NELSON *Lett.* (1814) II. 233 As no fleet has more fag than this, nothing but the. . . greatest attention can keep them healthy. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 8 Not worth the fag of going and coming. 1860 DIXON *Hist. Bacon* x. § 19 The fag and contest of the world.

2. In English public schools, a junior who performs certain duties for a senior. Also *transf.* a drudge.

1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* xcv. § 3, I had the character at school of being the very best *fag* that ever came into it. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* I. 50 She finds herself in the situation of 'a fag' at our public schools. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1851) 597 He [Hastings] hired Impey with a tart or a ball to act as fag. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii, The night-fags had left duty.

transf. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 115 William Tag, Thalia's most industrious fag. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 171 The diminutive fag of the studio.

3. *attrib.* as *fag-day*, *-partner* (cf. *fagging partner* under FAGGING *ppl.* a.).

1828 ARND in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 713/1 A fag partner at whist when a better fourth hand is wanting. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 6/1 Far more exhausting than a fag day of five hours at Rugby.

† **Fag** (fæg), *sb.* ² *Obs. exc. in Comb. and dial.* [See **FAG** *v.*]

1. Something that hangs loose; a flap. In quot. *attrib.* See also **FAG-END**.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bja, The federis at the wyng next the body be calde the fagg or the fagg federis.

2. = **FAG-END** in various senses.

c 1580 J. CHAPPELL *Will* in Noake *Worcestershire Relics* (1877) 34 To his sister-in-law he [a clothier] leaves a 'fagg' to make her a petticoat. to Roger Massye. a white fagg to make him a coat. a 1626 MIDDLETON *Changeling* iii. iii, 'To finish (as it were) and make the fagg Of all the Revels. 1659 FULLER *App. Inf. Innoc.* i. vi. 5, I have. presented the whole Cloath of his Book. Length and Breadth, and List and Fag and all. 1775 ASH, *Fag*, the fringe at the end of a rope.

3. *dial.* a. An odd strip of land. b. Odds and ends of pasture-grass.

1880 *Times* 17 Sept. 8/3 The fags along the sides of the river are being irretrievably damaged. 1884 LAWSON *Upton Gloss.*, *Fag*, generally *Old Fag*, tufts of last year's grass not eaten down.

Fag (fæg), *sb.* ³ [Etymology unknown; perh. senses 1 and 2 do not belong to the same word.]

1. A 'knot' in cloth.

1464 *Act. 4 Edw. IV.* c. i, En cas que ascune atuel diverse ou Rawe, Skawe, cokell ou fagge, aveigne destre en ascun part des ditz draps. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fag*, a knot in cloth.

2. A parasitic insect which infects sheep; a sheep-tick; hence a disease of sheep. Also, *sheep-fag*, *dial.* *attrib.* *fag-water* (see quot.).

1789 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 71 Hippobosca ovina, called in Lincolnshire sheep faggs. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Sheep-fag*, a parasitic insect that infects the wool of sheep. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Fag-water*, water mixed with arsenic and soft-soap in which sheep are dipped to kill the ticks.

Fag (fæg), *v.* [Of obscure etymology; the common view that it is a corruption of **FLAG** *v.* would satisfactorily account for the sense; see quot. 1486 in **FAG** *sb.* ² 1. Cf. also **FAIK** *v.* ³]

† 1. *intr.* To fag, droop, decline (*lit.* and *fig.*); to fall off, swerve from, *into*. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1530 PALSGR. 543/1, I fagen from the trouthe (Lydgate); this terme is nat in our comen use. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1017/2 His handes fagged downward. 1624 BR. HALL *True Peace-maker* 24 Woe be to those partiall Judges. the girdle of whose equitie faggs downe on that side where the purse hangs. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* 202 Elective States. often fagge aside into schismes and factions. 1708-11 G. MACKENZIE *Lives* (1722) III. 202 The Italian attacked him with such. Eagerness, that he began to fag, having overacted himself. 1786 *Harvest Rig* in R. Chambers *Pop. Poems* Scot. (1862) 44 They never fag. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Fag*, to hang back.

2. To do something that wearies one; to work hard; to labour, strain, toil.

1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Apr., All day I am fagging at business. 1794 LD. SPENCER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 299 Arthur Paget, on whose account I am now fagging to Berlin. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 19 Mar., I fagged at my review on Ancient Scottish History. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. viii, The Marquis in his travelling carriage. fagged up a steep hill. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 144 Like giving up a problem instead of fagging on till it is solved. 1884 LAWSON *Upton Gloss.*, *Fag*, to pull hard as at a rope.

3. *trans.* To make (one) fatigued; to tire, weary. Said of both persons and things.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 Apr., I worked at. correcting manuscript, which fags me excessively. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Recefr* xxii, He would fag me desperately at cricket. 1858 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. iv. 235 Correcting the vast number of sheets that have come. has fagged him too much. 1879 DIXON *Brit. Cyprus* xxvii. 269 No one cares to fag himself with talk.

4. In Public School phraseology. a. *intr.* To be a fag, to act as a fag; to perform certain services for another. To *fag out*: to go as fag, *esp.* in cricket, to field.

1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Num. Life* (ed. 3) iii. xv. 48 Fagging for a niggardly glutton. 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii, I won't fag except for the sixth. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, On a Joke 89 The ground where you had to fag out on holidays. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 288/2 They must. fag out at cricket.

b. *trans.* To make a fag of; to compel to do certain offices.

1824 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* I. 138 He was not high enough in the school to fag me. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg.* Fam. xvi. (1887) 53 He was fagged in the schoolroom during the hours that he was at the mercy of

his superior fellows. 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii, What right have the fifth-form boys to fag us? 1889 A. R. MORE in *Boy's Own Paper* 699/2 He [the prefect] used to fag me to blow the chapel organ for him.

5. *Naut.* (See quot.). Cf. **FAG** *sb.* ²

1841 DANA *Seaman's Manual* 104 A rope is fagged when the end is untwisted. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 285 *Fag out*, to wear out the end of a rope or end of canvas.

6. *slang.* To beat. *Obs.* [? A distinct word; cf. **FEAGUE**.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fag*, to Beat. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

Fag (fæg), *v.* ² *dial.* Also *vag*.

1. *trans.* To cut corn with a sickle and a hooked stick; = **BAG** *v.* ²

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 120 Six ridges. being fagged or cut at the ground. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. 1. 213 Some farmers fag a large quantity of barley. 1875 in *PARISH Sussex Gloss.* s. v. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s. v. *Fag*, 'When the straa be long, vaggin' wuts be better'n mawin' on um.'

2. *Comb.*, as *fag-hook* = *fagging-hook*.

1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.*, *Fag-hook*.

Hence **Fagging** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*, as *fagging-hook*, *-stick*.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 28 Little fagging or bagging. is performed except in the vicinity of the metropolis. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. 1. 213 The straw is cut close to the ground with a fagging hook. 1881 *Oxford Gloss. Supp.* s. v., A hooked stick, called a faggin' stick.

† **Fagald**, *faggald*. *Sc. Obs.* [Corrupt form of **FAGGOT**.] A faggot.

1375 BARBOUR *Brnce* xvii. 615 Gret fagalds [ed. Skeat faggatis] tharoff thair maid Gyrdyt with irne bands braid. c 1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 897 Full feill fagaldys in to the dyk thair cast. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 146 Congall. Richt mony fagald all that nycht gart mak. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* II. 18 I'm sure only o' them's worth a faggald of thee.

Fagarie, *-ary*, *obs. ff. VAGARY*.

† **Fage**, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 *faage*, 5 *fagg*, 9 *dial.* *fadge*. [Of unknown origin; not identical with **FADGE** *v.*]

1. *trans.* To coax, flatter; to beguile, soothe.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7622 (Fairf.) David come him to fage. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4669 For se bot fage ay be flesche & felsen it wele. c 1470 HARDING *Chron* LXVI. ii, Such subtyll meane to fage the kyng he fande.

2. *absol. or intr.* To coax, flatter, toady; to speak coaxingly to.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 44 It is manere of ypocritis. to fage and to speke pleasantly to men, but for yvel intent. 1382 — *Judg.* xiv. 15 Fage to thi man. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* l. xliii. (1554) 25 b, Women can flatter and fage. c 1460 — *Order of Fools* 66 He that falsly wul fage. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 159 The Fox can fagg and fayne. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Fadge*, to 'toady', to play the parasite.

Hence † **Fager**, a flatterer; also **Faging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

1435 *Mysyn Fire of Love* (E.E.T.S.) 20 Fagiars & bakbitars. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 120 A Fager, adulterator. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 56 þei spaken fagyngne words as ypocritis doen. *Ibid.* III. 175 Þis was a fagyngne of þe fendus childur. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 513 With-outen fagyng. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 354 Sho brought him inne with faging wordes white. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 120 A Fagyngne, blandicia. *Ibid.*, Fagyngne, blandis. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Fage-ing* or *Fagey*, deceiving, flattering, soft-sawdery.

† **Fage**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *prcc.* vb.] The action of coaxing or deceiving; a deceit, fiction.

1420 J. PAGE *Slige Rouen* in *Archæol.* XXII. 370, I will haue it withoute fage. c 1450 LYDG. *Hist. Thebes*, Hold it for no fage. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1721 in BAILEY.

Fag-end (fæg'end). [f. **FAG** *sb.* ² + **END**.]

1. The last part of a piece of cloth; the part that hangs loose, often of coarser texture than the rest.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1778 *Love Feast* 21 Like base Fag-Ends will surely be cut off. 1809 TOMLIN *Law Dict.* s. v. *Fag*, The fag-end. where the weaver. works up the worst part of his materials. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

b. Of a rope: An untwisted end.

1775 in ASH. 1808 WHITBREAD *Sp.* in *No. Commons* 22 Jan., Sooner than have surrendered the fag end of a cotton rope to England. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxii. 66 There was no rust, no dirt. no fag ends of ropes.

2. *transf.* The last part or remnant of anything, after the best has been used; the extreme end, e.g. of a portion of space or time, a collection of persons, a written composition, volume, etc.

1613 R. TAILOR *Hog lost Pearl* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 329 There's the fag-end of a leg of mutton. a 1656 BR. HALL *Revelation Unrev.* § 1 The fag-end of this last century. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 5 This wind was the fag-end of a Hurricane. a 1687 COTTON *Martial* l. ii. (1695) 3 Where now a godly terrace does extend. Was but the court's fag and expiring end. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 174 The turning out of the Fag-end of that Parliament. 1729 BERKELEY *Skel. Serm.* vi. Wks. IV. 640 The first fruits. to the devil, the fag-end, when faculty for good and evil is gone, to God. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Nj, The Fag ends of a certain Lordship. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. xxxv. 109 To be wove into the fag end of the eighth volume. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xlii, To. hum the fag-end of a song. 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* iv, The old Kidderminster carpet. burnt into holes with the fag-ends of cigars. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. viii. 241 Vegetating at the fag-end of England.

Fagged (fæg'd), *ppl. a.* [f. **FAG** *v.* + **-ED**.]

† 1. Flaccid, drooping. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vi. 88 They incontinent become slacke, narrow together, fagde, and shorter.

2. Wearied out, excessively fatigued.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* May, I felt horribly fagged. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlvii. 97 Leave him fagged out by the way-side. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* i. v. 25 You look thin and fagged. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHURST *Cream Leicestersh.* 300, I have seldom seen as many fagged faces as on Saturday.

Fagger (fæg'ər). [f. **FAG** *v.* + **-ER**.] One who fags. a. One who has a junior boy as his fag at school. b. One who works hard.

a. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Recefr* liv, I was the fagged, and not the fagger. 1885 *Academy* 6 June 393/3 It would be of some interest to ascertain his fagger's name.

b. 1833 W. JOWETT *Mem. C. Neale* (1835) 38 He had. never been a hard fagger. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 45 The hardest faggers and the hardest idlers.

Faggery (fæg'ərɪ). [f. **FAG** *sb.* ¹ + **-ERY**.] The system of fagging at public schools.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 207 Faggery was an abuse too venerable. to be touched by profane hands.

Fagging (fæg'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FAG** *v.* + **-ING**.] The action of the vb. **FAG**.

1. The action of working hard or wearying oneself at something; an instance of this, hard work. Also *fagging about*.

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 163 After all this fagging, Mr. Lowndes sent me word, that he. could not think of printing it [the book]. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) I. 194 The ordinary indoor fagging of the chamber in George's Square. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 122 Hard knocks, hard fare, and hard fagging of every description. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 110, I had such a fagging about last year.

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1775 ASH, *Fagging*, a beating or thumping.

3. The system under which a junior boy acts as fag to a senior. Also *attrib.*

1824 T. MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 77 Drury's kindness. enabled me to bear. fagging. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 42 In no fear of fagging. 1825 S. R. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 1291 The fagging system was only to be tolerated. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 202 For elevating the tone of the School he made use of the sixth form and of fagging.

Fagging (fæg'ɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. **FAG** *v.* + **-ING**.] That fags, in senses of the vb.

1806 SURREY *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 20 An idle fagging partner. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* i. v. 25 Mine is a fagging profession!

Faggot, *fagot* (fæg'gɒt), *sb.* Forms: 4 *faget*, 4-6 *faggott*, 5 *fagatt*, -ot(t), 6 *faggett*, *Sc. faggat*, 4- *fagot*, 5- *faggot*. See also **FAGALD**. [a. Fr. *fagot*, of unknown origin; cf. It. *fa(n)gotto*.]

1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees bound together; a. for use as fuel.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3164 (Cott.) 3ong ysaac a faggett broght. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.* R. xvii. cxlix. (1495) 703 Thornes. ben bounde in faggottes. and brent in ouens. 1478 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 77 The price of the c fagots iijjs vjd. 1578 *Gude & G. Ball.* (1868) 92 As the flame burning quahair it can find the faggat. 1649 BLAINE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 36 Thou must take good green Faggots. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 133 To pick her wintry fagot from the thorn. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 128 Goody beggd a helping hand To heave her rotten faggot up. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 424 In all probability the fagot was of very various sizes.

† b. *Mil.* for use in fascines. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sewadone Bab.* 285 Fagotis to hewe. And fille the dikes faste anon. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 112 Castyng faggottes into the ditches. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1064 [He] would oftentimes. carrie a fagot. before him. for the raising of the mount. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 3 The Black Prince. filled a Ditch with Faggots as successfully as the Generals of our Times do it with Fascines.

2. With special reference to the practice of burning heretics alive, *esp.* in phrase *fire and faggot*; † to *fry a faggot*, to be burnt alive; also, to *bear*, carry a faggot, as those did who renounced heresy. Hence *fig.* the punishment itself.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 277 Running out of Germany for fear of the fagot. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 44 You deserved to fry a fagot. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. v. 274 Fagots were never ordained by the Apostle for arguments to confute heretics. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 101 You answer our Arguments with Fire and Faggot. 1721 STRYKE *Eccl. Mem.* I. viii. 86 He should go before the cross bare-headed. carrying a fagot on his shoulder. 1741-8 WATTS *Impropr. Mind* I. xiv. 195 Mitres or Faggots have been the Rewards of different Persons according as they pronounced these consecrated Syllables, or not pronounced them. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 206 Racks, wheels and crosses, faggots, stakes and strings. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 85 Wolsey caused them to carry a fagot to the fire. Henry placed them in the midst of actual faggots. 1888 J. GARDNER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XIII. 30/2 It is not easy to answer arguments in prison, with fire and faggots in the background.

b. The embroidered figure of a faggot, which heretics who had recanted were obliged to wear on their sleeve, as an emblem of what they had merited.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

3. In wider sensc. † a. A bundle or bunch in general, e.g. of rushes, herbs, etc. b. *fig.* A 'bundle', collection (of things not forming any genuine unity).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xiv. 38 Fagotis and bondellis of rede. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 25 b, Yet must he. pryuyly

bear a fagot of ruffles in his chamber. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 5 They founde faggottes of the bones of mennes armes and legges. 1650 W. CRADOCK in Spurgeon *Tras. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiii. 1 That he may .gather the wicked into one fagot . . . that they may be destroyed together. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 99 A little Faggot of Thyme, Savory, and Parsley. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. xxxviii. 154 My faggot of compliments. 1782 in Baker *Biogr. Dram.* iii. (1812) 260 A faggot of utter improbabilities. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 214 The psalms and liturgies of churches are . . . a fagot of selections.

4. A bundle of iron or steel rods bound together. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Item for every last of faggottes of iron iii. s. 1640 in Entick *London* II. 181 For a faggot of steel 1d. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Faggot* of Steel (in Traffic) the Quantity of 120 Pound-Weight. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 338 This is termed a faggot [of iron], being about 12 or 14 inches long, and six inches square. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 221 The bars were then . . . fastened into a faggot.

5. (See quot. 1851.) 1851 MAYHEW *Lab. Labour* II. 227 He . . . made his supper . . . on 'fagots'. This preparation . . . is a sort of cake, roll or ball . . . made of chopped liver and lights, mixed with gravy, and wrapped in pieces of pig's caul. 1858 SALA *Journ. due North* 308 The curious viands known in cheap pork-butcher's . . . as Fagots. 1881 in *Oxford Gloss.* Supp.

6. A term of abuse or contempt applied to a woman. *dial.*

1591 LODGE *Catharos* 4 b, A filbert is better than a faggot, except it be an Athenian she handfull. 1840 BARIAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Grey Dolphin*, 'What's that you say, old fagot?' 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* ii. xxi, She . . . struck at me, she did, the good-for-nothing faggot!

† 7. A person temporarily hired to supply a deficiency at the muster, or on the roll of a company or regiment; a dummy. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Faggots*, Men Muster'd for Souldiers, not yet Listed. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 105. 4/1 You may be some Faggot to pass at a Muster. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 75 The Adjutants . . . came to treat and settle with me about the Fagots (Men deficient of the Number of Workmen, ordered from each Regiment). 1756 LD. CHESTERFIELD *Connoisseur* cii, William, a Faggot in the First Regiment of Guards. 1802 in JAMES *Mil. Dict.*

8. = FAGGOT VOTE. 1817 SIR F. BURDETT in *Parl. Deb.* 1368 These faggots . . . returned the two members to the House of Commons. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 6/6 He . . . had not the slightest doubt he would win, unless he were to be swamped by faggots. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 374/1 The art of manufacturing faggots.

9. In various occasional uses: (see quots.).

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., *Faggots of Oranges*, Orange-Peels turn'd or par'd very thin, in order to be preserv'd. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 287 *Fagot*, a billet for stowing casks. 1880 E. CORNW. *Gloss.*, *Faggot* . . . a secret and unworthy compromise.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *faggot-bearer*, -*boat*, -*flame*, -*maker*, -*making*, -*pile*, -*steel*, -*stick*, -*wood*. Also, *faggot-brief*, a dummy brief (cf. 7); *faggot-drain*, a drain made by placing faggots at the bottom of a trench and then covering them with earth; † *faggot-spray*, the refuse twigs, etc., left in making faggots; † *faggot-waisted a.*, arranged in pleats like a bundle of sticks. Also FAGGOT-VOTE.

c 1515 COCKE *Lorelles B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 With lollers, lordaynes, and *fagot berers. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. iii, If you scape with life, and take a *faggot-boat. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 97 The briefness ones . . . pretend to pore over 'faggot' briefs. 1819 *Communic. Board Agric.* 245 Many of these *faggot-drains have failed. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 243 Turkish cinimers Not fiercer bite than Christian *faggot-flame. 1854 R. SCOTT *Discov. Witcher* v. i. 73 Three witches of great wealth . . . assailed a *faggot-maker. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. 1, Originally a faggot-maker, his mode of tying up bundles excited the attention of Democritus. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village and Ser.* (1863) 408 Its long open sheds for broom and *faggot-making. *Ibid.* 257 The cart-shed . . . and the *faggot-pile. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Put some Rubbish of Lime-stones. *Faggot-spray, or the like, at the bottom of the Cases. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 234 The article known among dealers by the appellation of *faggot steel. 1523 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 13 Began to be labour her . . . with a *faggotstick. a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 7 The maid followed puss, with a faggot-stick in her hand. 1581 Rich *Farewell Mil. Prof.* (1846) 218 Their dublettes sometime *faggot wasted above the navill; sometimes cowe-beallied below the flanches. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 727/2 Boats came . . . to fetch *Faggot-wood.

Faggot (fæ'gɒt), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. Fr. *fagoter*.] 1. *trans.* To make into a faggot or faggots; to bind up in or as in a faggot. Also, *To faggot up*. 1598 FLORIO, *Affascinare* . . . to fagot. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 33 Hermes . . . with his Wife, Children, and whole family. . . were all faggotted together to make one great bone-fire. 1649 BLITHIE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 162 All their brush being faggotted into the Fagot. 1669 FLAVEL *Husbandry Spiritualised* (1832) 210 Growing amongst them that shall shortly be cut down and faggotted up for hell. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* ii. 132 Then shall they be faggotted together in Bundles for the Fire, who were here Companions in Drunkenness. 1786 COWPER *Lett.* 8 May, The dunce . . . cut down and faggotted up the whole grove. 1857 LANDOR (*title*) *Dry Sticks* Faggoted.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 5 Titles packed and faggotted vp together. 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* V. 542 He . . . faggotted his Notions as they fell, And if they rhim'd and rattled all was well. a 1722 LASLE *Hush.* (1752) 173 The . . . seeds are not . . . faggotted together with so strong an union. 1784 HARE *l'ict. Faith* 38 Things essentially and substan-

tially different, bundled and faggoted together for the occasion. 1882 MOZLEY *Remin.* I. lv. 352 [Newman] faggoted Hampden's pamphlet . . . with several other scandals. . . in the 'Foundations of the Faith Assailed'.

† c. To bind (persons) in couples; also, to bind hand and foot. *Obs.*

1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Inforced Marriage* v, Then [they] faggotted you and the fool, your man, back to back. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Faggot*, to bind Hand and Foot. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. *Metall.* To fasten together bars or rods of iron preparatory to reheating and welding.

1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Iron* vi. 102 These [puzzle bars] are cut up and piled regularly together or faggotted. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 The axes should be made of the best scrap iron faggoted.

3. To set (a person) on the faggots preparatory to burning; *lit.* and *fig.* *rare.*

1543 JOYE *Confut. Winchester* 24 Fagetting, burninge and slaying the true professors . . . of gods holy word. 18. LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 156 The poet is staked and faggotted by his surrounding brethren.

4. *intr.* To make or bind faggots.

1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. x. 108 Heaps of white chips . . . showed that woodmen had been faggotting. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 76 After they have finished faggotting, the women rake up the fragments for their cottage fires.

† b. To carry or wear a faggot in token of recantation; to recant. *Obs.*

1535 SHAXTON in Strype *Eccle. Mem.* I. App. lxi. 149 Making only his reformation in words; and neither faggotting nor . . . any open revocation.

5. (See quot.)

1880 E. CORNW. *Gloss.*, *Faggot* . . . a man who in the wrestling ring, sells his back, is said to faggot.

Faggoteer (fæ'gɒtɪə), *n.* In 9 faggoteer. [f. FAGGOT sb. + -EER.] One who makes faggots.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 117/1 If some one would only organize a phalanx of faggoteers.

† **Faggoter** (fæ'gɒtə), *n.* In 5 faggoter. [f. FAGGOT sb. or *v.* + -ER.] = *prec.*

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 366 To William, fagoter, for makeage of wode vj. dayes ix. d.

Faggoting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the *vb.* FAGGOT.

2. In *Embroidery*. The process by which a number of threads in the material are drawn out and a few of the cross threads tied together in the middle. Hence, the work done in this manner. 1885 *Chicago Advance* 19 Feb., Bits of dainty 'fagoting'.

Faggotless (fæ'gɒtləs), *a.* [f. FAGGOT sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of faggots. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 78 Lifting his hands, as he peered into the faggotless cupboard.

Faggot-vote (fæ'gɒt, vɒt), *n.*

App. a transferred use of FAGGOT sb. 7, 'dummy' soldier; as many faggot-votes were often created at one time by the practice (forbidden in 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 25) of subdividing a single tenement among a number of nominal owners, the word was naturally interpreted as alluding to the primary sense 'bundle of sticks'. A vote manufactured for party purposes, by the transfer to persons, not otherwise legally qualified, of sufficient property to qualify them as electors. 1817 SIR F. BURDETT in *Parl. Deb.* 1368 Lord Lonsdale had conveyed to him a certain property, on which he was to vote in that borough, as, what was familiarly called a faggot vote. 1836 DISRAELI *Lett. Rannymede* 60 Notwithstanding . . . your father's fagot votes. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/2 Attempts to tamper with the register by the introduction of what are termed faggot votes.

Hence **Faggot-voter**, -*voting*. 1880 GLADSTONE in *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 2/1 The subject of the fagot voter. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Oct. 7/2 The question of faggot-voting.

Faggoty (fæ'gɒti), *a.* In 9 (*erron.*) faggotty. [f. as *prec.* + -Y.] Of or pertaining to faggots. Hence **Faggoty-minded**, disposed to use faggots, inclined to burn opponents.

1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 5 The virulent faggotty-minded pervert Scheffler.

† **Fagnet**. *Obs. rare* -1. Some kind of net for fishing.

1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No Person . . . with any . . . Crele, Raw, Fagnet, Trolnet . . . shall take . . . Spawn or Fry of Eels.

† **Fagong**. *Obs. rare.* [corruption of Pg. *fagão* stove.] A fire-place used on shipboard.

1772 NEWLAND in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 90 E E [is] the fagong or fire-place. *Ibid.*, I had well secured the pot in the fagong E E.

Fagot, var. of FAGGOT.

† **Fagottist** (fæ'gɒtɪst). [Ger. *fagottist*, ad. It. *fagottista*, f. *fagotto*: see next.] A performer on the bassoon, bassoonist.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 836 Brandt, the celebrated fagottist at Munich.

† **Fagotto** (fæ'gɒtɒ). *Mus.* [It. *fagotto*. Cf. Ger. *fagott*.] = BASSOON 1, 2 a.

1724 in *Explication Foreign Words in Music* 30. 1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Musical Terms* 52.

Fah, var. of FAW, *Obs.*

† **Fahlband** (fā'lband). *Geol.* [Ger.; f. *fahl* ash-coloured (= FALLOW a.) + *band* BAND, stripe.] A zone or stratum in crystalline rocks.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 1 May 577 A succession of partly decomposed rocks known as fahlbands or rotten belts.

† **Fahlerz** (fā'lɛrts). *Min.* Also *fahlertz*. [a. Ger. *fahlerz*, f. *fahl* ash-coloured, yellowish + *erz* ore.] Grey copper or copper-ore, tetrahedrite.

1796 KIRWAN *Min.* II. 148 The grey Ore from the Hartz is the real Fahlerz. 1808 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 57 A combination of galena and fahlertz. 1880 tr. *Wurtz Atom. Th.* 141 The varieties of fahlerz.

Fahllore (fā'lɒrɔɪ). *Min.* [Partially translated form of *prec.*] = *prec.*

1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 201 Grey Copper-Ore, or Fahl-Ore. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 189 'Twenty men have been at work slowly developing some of the lodes of 'fahl-ore.'

Fahlunite (fā'lɒnɪt). *Min.* [f. (by Hisinger, 1808) *Fahlun*, in Sweden + -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and iron, resulting from the alteration of *iolite*.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 18 Fahlunite Kars. 112 b. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 298 The rock contains as accessories . . . hydrargillite, fahlunite, gahnite, etc.

Fahrenheit (fā'rɒnhəɪt, fæ'rɒnəɪt). The name of a Prussian physicist (1686-1736), inventor of the mercurial thermometer. Used *attrib.* and *ellipt.* to denote the thermometric scale introduced by him and still in common use in England and the U.S., according to which the freezing point of water is 32° and the boiling point 212°. Often abbreviated F; e. g. 20°F = 'twenty degrees (of) Fahrenheit'.

1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 109 The mercury stood at 240 degrees in De L'Isle; which is 72 below 0 in Fahrenheit. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 65 Fire-heat at 212° of Fahrenheit produced detonation.

Faichte, *obs.* f. of FEAT.

Faie: see FAY v.

† **Faience** (fai'jəns). Also 8 fayance, 8-9 fayence. [a. Fr. *faïence*, prob. an appellative use of the proper name † *Fayence*, Faenza in Italy, one of the chief seats of ceramic industry in 16th c.] 'A general term comprising all the various kinds of glazed earthenware and porcelain' (Fairholt).

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 152 Fayances or Earthen-Ware. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 28 Roman fayence, called Raphael's earthen-ware. 1835 MARRIAT *Olla Podr.* xiii, Every article of fayence. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 41 The Chinese . . . seek to equal the wonderful coloring of the faience of Persia.

attrib. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 504/2 A Henri II. faience candlestick.

Faierie, *obs.* form of FAIRY.

Faik, *sb.* [Of obscure origin; prob. identical with FAKE sb.]

1. 'A fold of anything; as a ply of a garment' (Jam.). *Sc.*

2. = MANYPLIES.

1890 J. H. STEEL *Diseases Sheep* 119 Impaction of the faik or manyplies.

Faik (fɛk), *v.* 1. *Sc.* [Belongs to FAIK sb.]

1. *trans.* 'To fold, to tuck up' (Jam.).

† 2. To enfold, clasp. *Obs. rare* -1.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. vii. 88 Half lyffes thy fyngyrrs war sterand, Within thy neif doys gryp and faik the brand.

Faik (fɛk), *v.* 2. *Sc.* Also 5 falk, 9 faick. [Shortened form of *defaik*, DEFALK.] *trans.*

1. a. To abate, diminish, lessen. b. To deduct.

1445 *Burgh Records Aberdeen* 18 Feb. (Jam.), Thar sal be chosin four discrete persounes to falk the tax of men that has tholit skath oft. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treasurer* (1877) I. 245, Xxviij wolkis; of the quhilkis thar is to be falkyete twa wolkis of the tyme of 30wle. 1822 GALT *Entail* I. 169 I'll no faik a farthing o' my right.

2. 'To excuse, let go with impunity' (Jam.).

1789 BURNS *2nd Ep. to Davie* iii, Gif it's sae, ye sud be licket. Sic hauns as you sud ne'er be faiket, Be hain't wha like.

Faik, *v.* 3. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [Possibly the same word as FAIK *v.* 1; cf. ME. use of *fold* = falter, fail (said of the limbs). But cf. OS. *fakōn*, MDu. *vaeken* to slumber.] a. *intr.* Of the limbs: To fail from weariness; to cease moving. b. *trans.* To faik never a foot: to not to cease from movement.

1768 ROSS *Helmore* (1866) 152 Her limbs they faicked under her and fell. *Ibid.* 210 The lasses . . . faiked ne'er a foot for height nor how. 1808-79 JAMIESON s.v., *My feet have never faikit*, I have still been in motion.

Faikes (fɛks). *Geol.* Also *fakes*. (See quots.).

1808-79 JAMIESON, *Faik*, a stratum or layer of stone in the quarry. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Faikes* or *Fakes*, a Scotch miner's term for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones. 1876 — *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 92 Faikes, a thin-bedded shaly sandstone of irregular composition. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 6. 158 Micaceous sandstone—a rock so full of mica-flakes that it readily splits into thin laminae. This rock is called 'fakes' in Scotland.

Faikyn, *Se. var.* FAKEN a. *Obs.*, deceitful.

† **Fail**, *sb.* 1. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 fale, 6-8 fail, 8 feal. [? a. Gael. *fàl* a sod.]

1. 'Any grassy part of the surface of the ground, as united to the rest' (Jam.).

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XII. Prol. 88 The variant vestur of the venust vaill Schrowdis the scherall fur, and every fail.

2. 'A turf, a flat clod covered with grass cut off from the rest of the sward' (Jam.). Also turf, as a material.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 146 Euerie man ane flailk sould mak of tre, And faillis delf into greit quantitie. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 172 He beidit ane huge wall of fail and devait. 1639 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1792) I. 173 Close it [the port] up strongly with fail and thatch. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. III. I. (1743) 400 Every minister has fewel, foggage, fail, and diviots allowed them.

3. Comb. fail-dyke, a wall built of sods.

1536 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scot.* I. 174* The overthrowing of a 'fail-dyke' built on the said lands. 17... in *Scott Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1803) III. 241 'Behint yon auld fail dyke, I wot there lies a new slain knight.' 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xx, 'Auld Edie will hirple out himself if he can get a feal-dike to lay his gun over.'

Fail (fēil), sb.² Also FAILYIE. [a. OF. *faile*, *faillie* deficiency, failure, fault, f. *faillir* to FAIL.]

1. = FAILURE 1. *Obs.* exc. in phrase *Without fail*; now used only to strengthen an injunction or a promise; formerly also with statements of fact, = unquestionably, certainly. † Also, in same sense, (*It is*) *no fail (but)*, *sans fail*: without any doubt, for certain.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 245 Per wyoute fayle, At Eccestre strong enou hii smyte an batayle. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 245 In luf & pes sanz faile went Edward. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1092 *Dido*, Comaundend hire massangers for to go The same day with outyn any fayle. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xvii. (1544) 188 b, In Europe stant Thrae... it is no fayle. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvi. 29 a, It is no fayle but it [the knowledge of medicines] was perceived, by what things were wholesome, & what unwholsome. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* I, I wil no fayle deliuer thee. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* III. 10 The liuing God... will without faile driue out from before you the Canaanites. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 27 Dangers, by his Highnesse faile of Issue, May drop vpon his Kingdome. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 176 There is no fail of justice... yet. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 128 There might be never any Fail of Generations. 1713 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Feb., The meeting of parliament... will be next Tuesday... without fail. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xviii, The tailor has promised the clothes on Saturday without fail.

† 2. = FAILURE 3. *For fail*: in the event of failure; as a precaution against failure. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Aleh.* II. in Ashm. (1652) 29 Of all paines the most greivous paine, Is for one faile to beginn all againe. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xci. 141 The Prince suffers in the faills of his Ambassador. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 98 Be sure you plow up... annoying weeds, and for fail let somebody, with a spade, follow the plough, to root up such as are left. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 84 (1740) 272 They continually watched for Colours, and for Fail, made them, to affirm this.

† 3. = FAILURE 2. *Obs.*

1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 207 Overmuch sorrow... upon the faill of any earthly helps or hopes. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 47 Chalkie Pillars... threatening a fail, if not a fall.

† b. Death. *Obs. rare.*

1613 SHAKS. *Henry VIII.* I. ii. 145 How grounded hee his Title to the Crowne Vpon our faile.

Fail (fēil), v. Forms: 3-4 faile-n, (4-5 faylen), 3-5 fail(I), 3-6 faill(e)n, faylle, 3-7 faile, (3 vaile), fayle, -y, 4-6 faly(e), (4 failly, fal(I)e, feile, 6 feyle, faeille, 7 faill, fall), 3-fail. *Sc.* 4-6 failje (6-7 printed failze), (6 false, 7 failye), faillie. [a. OF. *faillir* to be wanting, miss (mod.f. *faillir* to miss, *falloir* impers. to be wanting, to be necessary) = Pr. *faillir*, *falhir*, OSp. *fallir* (in mod.Sp. replaced by the derivative form *fallecer*, f. L. type **fallecere*), Cat., OPg. *falir* (mod.Pg. *falecer*), It. *fallire*:—vulgar L. **fallire* (for class. L. *fallere* to deceive), used *absol.* in sense 'to disappoint expectation, be wanting or defective.' The OF. verb was adopted in MHG. *vēlen* (mod.G. *fehlen*), Du. *feilen*, ON. *feila*. In 15-17th c. in intrans. senses often conjugated with *be*.]

I. To be or become deficient.

1. *intr.* To be absent or wanting. Now only of something necessary or desirable (coinciding with sense 5); often in pr. pple. with sb. or pron., as *failing this* = 'in default of this' (see FAILING *prep.*). In early use, † To be wanting to complete a specified quantity; also *impers.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1486 (Cott.) Matusale Liued... til þat nine hundred yeur war gan And seuenti, falid it bot an. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 741 What if fyue faylen of fyfty þe noubre? c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 182 There faylethe but 5 Degrees & an half, of the fourthe partie. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 63 Make þat þe splentis & byndynge faile above þe wounde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4279 Forþi failis vs all infirmite[is] of fleuyre & of ells. 1483 CAXTON *Golth. Leg.* 284/3 The preues of the lignages were fayled. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 6 If suche heyres shulde fayle. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. iii. 29 Let there not faile from the house of Ioab one that hath an issue. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Jouru. Jerus.* (1732) 128 Shaded over head with Trees, and with Matts when the houghs fail. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 58 Failing proof then of invented trouble.

† b. with *dat.* of the person. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11426 (Gött.) Þaim fayled neuer drinc ne fode. a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 30 Þo þe work was al-most ido; hem vailed a vair tre. c 1300 St. Brandan 510 Him faillide grace... his lyf to amende. 1424 Paston Lett. 4 I. 12 Hem fayled ropes convenient to here... purpos. 1611 BIBLE 1 Kings ii. 4 There shall not faile thee... a man on the throne of Israel.

c. To be inadequate or insufficient. Chiefly in phrase *time would fail*. Const. *dat.* of person.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 548 Tyl any water in þe worlde to wasche þe fayly. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 244 Kyng James would make no aunswere... knowing that his power now fayled... to performe the request demanded. 1611 BIBLE 1 Heb. xi. 32 The time would faile mee to tell of Gedeon. 1614 B. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 612 The day would faile mee if I should [etc.].

2. To become exhausted, come to an end, run short. Const. *dat.* of the person; also, † of, from (a place, receptacle).

c 1250 *Old Kentish Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 29 Wyn failede at þise bredale. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 326 Alle þer store failede. 1382 WYCLIF 1 Macc. iii. 29 He saw3, that monee faillide of his tresours. c 1400 *Cato's Morals* 87 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, Loke þou spende mesureli, þe gode þat þou luiis bi, or ellis wille hit faile. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 43 The breath gan him to faile. 1611 BIBLE 1 Kings xvii. 14 Neither shall the cruse of oile faile. — Job xiv. 11 The waters faile from the sea. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. xvi. 58 Their Provisions being failed, they fed upon Hides. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consider. Money* (ed. 2) 68 Where the credit and money fail, barter alone must do. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 146 All other enjoyments fail in these circumstances. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xviii, Soon would our food and water fail us here. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 124 Health is none where water fails!

b. To become extinct; to die out, lose vitality, pass away. Of an odour or sound: To die away.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68 Machometes lawe sail faile. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 If the office of Seynt Marie preest fayle. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. III. 393 Of him the airis maill did falze. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* ix. 28 These dayes of Purim should not faile from among the Jewes. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davida's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 5 The eldest line failing. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 91 Where wealth and freedom reign, contentment fails. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 239 The blood of the Kempees shall not inherit till the blood of the Stiles's fail. 1819 SHELLEY *Ind. Serenade*, The Champak's odours fail like sweet thoughts in a dream. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. viii. 120 Religion seems to be failing when it is merely changing its form. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 24 The music... Rose again from where it seem'd to fail.

† c. Of a period of time or anything that has a finite duration: To come to an end, expire. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 14 Somere hem faylid. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 b, As sone as the triews shall faylle ye shal be guerdoned. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 96 h, The season of the yeaere mete for warrefare fayled. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* i. 12 Thou art the same and thy yeeres shall not faile.

† d. To cease to speak of. *Obs. rare.*

c 1650 *Merline* 1208 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 460 Now let us of his mother fayle, And turne us to another tale.

3. 'To fall off in respect of vigour or activity' (W.); to lose power or strength; to flag, wane; to break down; *fig.* of the heart. Of the eyes, light, etc.: To grow dim.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 None deoffes pufte ne þurue 3e dreden, but 3if þet lim ualse [v.r. faile]. c 1275 LAY. 2938 Þo holdede þe king [Leir] and faillide his mihte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Tr. Consc.* I. 727 At even late he... fayles... and dwynes to noht. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 7 Eche herte of a man shal wane, or faylen. 1393 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. viii. (1495) 54 The soule vegetable faylyth and at the laste when the body deyth, it deyeth. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3549 His sight faileth. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 88 His heart fayled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 9, I perceive Thy mortal sight to faile. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 136 Let slip thine Anchor, the Wind fails. 1743 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 20 Oct., My voice suddenly fail'd. 1820 SHELLEY *Julian* 597 The poor sufferer's health began to fail. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* IV. 67 The wind... failed. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* 78 Her heart within her did not fail. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* 1st Ser. (ed. 7) 107 In Scotland it used to be quite common to say of a person whose health and strength had declined, that he had failed. 1881 S. COLVIN *Laudor* 136 That kind... old lady had been failing since the spring of 1829 and had died in October.

b. with *dat.* of the person (approaching sense 5).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24001 (Cott.) Gang, and steyuen, and tung, and sight, All faillid me þat tide. a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 20 þe strenghe him failede of is lynes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1443 All failis þam þe force. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 47 My senses did faile me. 1611 BIBLE Luke xxi. 26 Mens hearts failing them for feare. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 61 If my memory fail me not. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 136 His eyesight fails him now. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 116 The heart of Eustace failed him.

c. *dial.* To fall ill (of).

1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., As though he was going to fail with the measles. 1876 *Surrey Provinc.*, *Fall of*, to fall ill of, to sicken with.

† d. To die. *Obs.* [So Sp. *fallecer*.]

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. ii. 184 Had the King in his last Sicknesse faild. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Fail*, to die.

4. To prove deficient upon trial. † Of fighting men: To give way (before an enemy). Of a material thing: To break down under strain or pressure (*arch.*). Of a rule, anticipation, sign: To prove misleading.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 393 For thar small folk begouth to failze, And fled all skalyt her and thar. c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 56 In general this rewle may not faile. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1372 With þat scho [a tower] fisch noper fayle fyue score aukirs. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 133 Or ellis þou schalt knowe bi þis signe þat nevere failþ. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 47 Thyng counterfeet wol faylen [printed fayler] at assay. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xxvii. 76 Creatures... bred in... fresh Rivers die presently, if they come into Salt water... This fayleth in some Fishes. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 18 The second Pier of the Foot-way, failed and carried off by the Floods. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 95 Loop and button failing both At last it [the cloak] flew away. 1815 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.*

155 The abundance of berries in the hedges is said to pre-sage a hard winter, but this often fails. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xi. 2 O let the solid ground Not fail beneath my feet.

5. Not to render the due or expected service or aid; to be wanting at need. Chiefly with *dat.* of the person, rarely with *to*. *quasi-trans.*: To disappoint, give no help to; to withhold help from.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 424 Ihe schal þe failli neure mo. a 1300 K. Horn 638 Mi swerd me nolde faillie. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 592 in E. E. P. (1862) 86 Foreward he huld þis monkes: & ne faillide hem no3t. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 99 Sir Lowys failed nouht, his help was him redie. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlvii, Frettut with fyne gold, that failis in the fizte. c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aynon* I. 37 Serue the kyng... nor faylle hym not for noo thyng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 The inglis men dreymis that 3e haue failzet to them. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 b, Al their other weapons in fight have failed them. 1771 MRS. E. GRIFFITH II. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 44 If it [the shattered boat] should fail me... said I to myself. 1836 KEBLE *Serm.* viii. Postscript (1848) 373 The language... fails him... in his endeavour to find words to express the greatness of the gift. a 1845 LYTE *Hymn*, 'Abide with me' When other helpers fail and comforts flee. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 222 Here again chronology fails us. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., In the afternoon the wind fails us.

† b. *trans.* with double *obj.* or const. *of*: To disappoint of (something due or expected). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 188, I wil nought faile yow my thanks. 1647 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 7 Two posts having failed me of intelligence.

II. To have a deficiency or want; to lack.

6. *intr.* To be wanting or deficient *in* (an essential quality or part).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 22 Men þat failen in charite. c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* III. 8 Though somme vers fayle in A sillable. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 Bot 3it þai faile in sum articles of oure beleue. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Kv, Peter to faillie a litell in the justice, than to be superflue in crualte. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 80 You might have fail'd in the knowledge of those particulars. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 114 The Dialogue fails in unity.

b. *To fail of*: = 7.

1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* x. (in Warton (1840) I. 94) Of gode knyghtes darh him nouf fail. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 248 Of siluer in thy purs shalwot faille. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9 § 1 The King... not willing his...subgettis to faill of remedy. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 42 If I faile not of memory therein, we [etc.]. 1651 MARIUS *Adv. Conc. Bills of Exchange* 24 The drawer of the Bill was failed of his credit. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 20 When the Atmosphere begins to thicken... we seldom fail of a Wind. 1713 *GAY Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 17 A dancing-master of the lowest rank seldom fails of the scarlet stocking and the red heel. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 150 Whenever the continent shall come to fail of timber. 1867 LONGF. *Giotta's Tower* 6 How many lives... Fail of the nimbus which the artists paint Around the shining forehead of the saint. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/4 Failing of any other remedy, they grumble.

7. *trans.* To be or become deficient in; to lack, want, be without. *Now rare.*

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1535 A fust faylaynde þe wryst. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 269 Thai of the host that failt met. c 1400 *Soudowde Bab.* 2290 He saugh the ladies so whigte of ler, Faile brede on here table. 1466 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* 560 II. 291 Send me word... whether ye have your last dedes that ye fayled. 1483 *Festival* (W. de W. 1515) 22 Whan Jacob fayled corne he must nedes sende for more. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) III. xi. 44 The Primate prayed that their chosen King might never fail the throne. 1883 JEFFERIES *Stor. Heart* vii. 115, I fail words to express my utter contempt.

† 8. *To fail little, not much*: to have a narrow escape (of some misadventure). Const. *to* with *inf.* and *of* with gerund. Also, *To fail of*: to keep clear of, escape, miss. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. (1629) 13 We fayled not much to have been cast away. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 130 The Romans Rams... failed little to be all set on fire. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. ii. (1699) 16 Croesus... failed but little of being burnt alive. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* IV, That pernicious Counsel of sending base money hither very narrowly failed of losing the Kingdom. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 216 A weak prince... seldom fails of having his authority despised.

III. To fall short in performance or attainment.

9. *intr.* To make default; to be a defaulter; to come short of performing one's duty or functions.

1340 *Aynb.* 173 Yef he faileþ at his rekeninge: god nele na3t faly at his. 1389 in *Eng. Glits* (1870) 30 And qwo fayle, schal payen thre pound of wax. 1471 EARL WARWICK in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. I. 4, I pray you fayle not now. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 394 Desyrand... To mak redres als far as tha had faillit. 1551 *Act Mary* (1814) 488 Gif ony Lord... failzeis and brekis the said act. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxi. 10 Their bull gendereth, and faileth not. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 534 Nature fail'd in mee. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 324 No one will be less likely... to fail in his religious duties.

† b. *trans.* To make default in; to break. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 12 Fals kinge, thou hast faylled thy coue-nant. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* III. 5 It is a great crime to fail trust. 1784 COWPER *Tirocin.* 293 These menageries all fail their trust.

† c. To disappoint (expectation). *Obs.* Cf. 5.

1634 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 178 Your Vncle... Hath failed your expectation. 1651 GATAKER in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Whitaker* 403 Neither did he therein either faile their estimation, or [etc.]. 1699 W. DAMIER *Voy.* II. I. 105 Not altogether to fail the Readers expectation, I shall give a brief account.

10. *trans.* To leave undone, omit to perform,

miss (some customary or expected action). *Obs.* exc. with *inf.* as object.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* l. 352 To mordre who that woll assente He may nought faile to repente. 1485 CANTON *Chas. Gt.* 29 He faylled not to doo gretely hys deuoyr in sacrificys & oblations. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* l. cclxlii. 362 We commaunde you.. that this be nat fayled, in as hasty wyse as ye can. 1529 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* l. 102 II. 2 Fayle not therfor to be here thys nyght. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. ii. 16 Let them not faile to burne the fat presently. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. v. (1840) 87 My morning Walk with my Gun, which I seldom failed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. xi, Burst be the ear that fails to heed. 1885 C. J. MATHEW in *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 779/1 He failed to keep his word.

† b. with gerund as object. Also, *To fail of.*

1723 *Pres. State Russia* l. 105 Such corrupt Habits as could not fail producing an Aversion to him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ii. ii, Thomas.. whom he had hitherto seldom failed of visiting at least once a Day.

† 11. *intr.* To be at fault; to miss the mark, go astray, err. *Const. of, from. Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 95/103 Pou faillest of þin art. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. i Vnnethes are any funden þat failles nought fra halynes. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 31 And *spiritus prudencie* in menyne poynt shal fayle Of þat he wenep wolde falle. c 1440 *Jork Myst.* xxiii. 210 In þoure faith fayland. 1538 STARKY *England* l. iv. 119 The order of our law also in the punnyshment of theft.. faylyth much from gud cyyvylte. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 17 b, If.. Mosquetiers in taking their sights, doo faile but the lengthe of a wheate corne in the height of their point.

† b. *trans.* To miss (a mark, one's footing, etc.). Also, *To fail of. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 123 He lamsyt furth delyerly, Swa that the tothir failzeit fete. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1220 He faylyd of hym, hys hors he hette. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxv, The hors fayled footynge, and felle in the Ryuer. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* l. clixiii. 201 He fayled nat the Englysshe Knyght, for he strake hym. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 338 He had thought to have lept agayne to his horse, but he fayled of the Styrop.

† c. *trans.* To come short of; to miss, not to obtain. Also *absol. Obs.*

1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xi. 25 Þe freke þat folwed my wille failled neuere blisse. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iii. 159 Gyue gold al a-boute.. to notaries þat non of hem faille.

12. *intr.* To be unsuccessful in an attempt or enterprise. *Const. to with inf.*; also *in.* Said of persons; occas. of the means.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1463 Now we fande our force, now we fail. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1646 *Hipsiph.* & *M.*, He shal nat fayle The fles to wyne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* l. clixiii. 201 And thennglyshe knight thought to haue striken hym with his speare in the targe, but he fayled. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 116 Albeit he faille in probation of the remanent exceptions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 139 Our envious Foe hath fail'd. 1732 LAW *Serious* C. viii. (ed. 2) 112 Poor Tradesmen that had fail'd in their business. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 47 Conciliation failing, no further hope of reconciliation is left. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 254 They scarcely ever fail to bring out fish. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 31 You scarce can fail to match his masterpiece. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 60 Some occupations.. can be taken up by men who fail in other work.

b. Of an action, design, etc.: To miscarry, not to succeed.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 98 My purpos is i-failed. c 1450 *Why I can't be a nun* 151 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 142 My techyn may not faile. 1610 SNAKS. *Temp.* Epil. 12 My project failles. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 148 A revolt which failed.. through the desertion of their head. 1883 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 355 His action.. would fail, and he would have to pay the costs.

c. Of crops, seeds, etc.: To be abortive or unproductive.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 414 Frute faylede all pulke 3er, & heruest late also. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 34 So semly a sede most fayly not. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras*, Their seedes shall faile, through the blasting, and haile. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* l. 48 Chuse not those [Grafts] that are very small, they commonly fayle. 1712 MORTIMER *Hush.* ii. ii. 9 He thinks that very few [Grains] failed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* 124 The year in which our olives fail'd.

d. *To fail of*: to come short of obtaining or meeting with (an object desired), or of accomplishing or attaining (a purpose, etc.). Now *rare* exc. with gerund or *vbl. sb.*

a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 404 Ase þauh a mon þet heuede longe i-swunken and failede.. a last, of his hure. c 1315 SHORHAM 3 Yf thou nelt naugt climme thos, Of hevene thou hest y-fayled. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. iii. (1495) 412 Yf she faylyth.. of the pray that she resyth to. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. x, He fayled of his stroke, and smote the hors neck. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 145 Some failed of the purposed end. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. x. 39 Fayling of his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 7 His man never failed of bringing in his prey. 1737 JOHNSON *Let.* 12 July in *Boswell*, Could not fail of a favourable reception. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbomania* 165 She never can fail of bewitching the reader. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* l. ii. 83 To fail of part of the admiration due to other endowments. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 249 Mere perception does not reach being, and therefore fails of truth.

13. To become insolvent or bankrupt. Said of individuals and of mercantile houses, banks, etc.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 127 If that Endorser fail and be insolvent. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 291 Mills, with his auctioneering, atlases, and projects, failed. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 25 June 2/3 Twelve capital houses have failed in different parts of Italy. 1868 BENTLEY *Wealth & Politics* ii. 81 Thirty-one banks failed in little more than three months.

14. a. *intr.* To be unsuccessful in an examination, to be 'plucked'. b. *trans. (colloq.)* Of an examiner: To report (a candidate) as having failed; to 'pluck'.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 11 He 'fais' them all, turns to mistress, 'Your children are perfect idiots.'

IV. † 15. *trans. nonce-use.* To deceive, cheat (*L. fallere*).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xi. 46 So lively and so like that living sence it fayld.

† *Fai-lable*, a. *Obs.* [f. *FAIL* v. + *-ABLE*.] Liable to fail or give way; unreliable.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. ¶ iij b, Such signes are fayleable. 1576 Tyde *Taryeth no Man* in J. P. Collier *Illustr. Eng. Pop. Lit.* xvi. 70 It is a thing but fayleable and vayne. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 129 This [plan] was yet never failleable to me since I found it.

† *Fai-lance*. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-ANCE*. Cf. *OF. failance*.] The quality or fact of failing; failure, neglect, falling off; an instance of the same. *In failance of*: for lack of.

1612 HAYWARD *Ann. Eliz.* (Camden) 9 The faylance wherof would eyther change or abate theyr loves. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xx. (1634) 240 Such pawse.. as may afforde you meanes to discerne any failance. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* Pref. 195 Disquisitions about our failances and aberrations. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvii. 125 They use the root of a kind of moss.. or in the failance of that, the stalke of Angelica. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 60 What else.. should make the Success equiponderate with the Failance?

Failed (*fæld*), *ppl. a.* Also 5 *Sc. failzeit*, 6 *Sc. failit.* [f. *FAIL* v. + *-ED* 1.]

1. Decayed, worn out. Chiefly, of a person: Impaired in health or vigour; infirm.

1490 CANTON *Eneydos* iv. 19 A persone.. nyghe alle faylled and deed. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treasurer* (1877) I. 324 Ane ald failzeit preist. 1535 STEWARD *Cron. Scot.* II. 683 Malcome.. The kirk of Durhame foundit of stone and lyme, That failit wes. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv, After striking a few strokes, he.. said to his companion, 'I'm auld and failed now, and canna keep at it'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Failed*, in impaired health.

2. Unsuccessful. Also, Bankrupt, insolvent.

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 344 The late failed designe. 1869 *Daily News* 4 Jan., Similar proceedings were stopped in another failed company. 1871 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* vii. 17 If we ever.. chance to catch hold of any failed bankers. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 6/2 Failed books.. were sent off to the colonies.

Failer (*fæl-lar*). [f. as prec. + *-ER* 1.] One who fails, in senses of the vb.

1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. ii. 90 Fals is a faytur, a faylere of werkes. c 1690 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 181 Cabbidge.. of which you are no failer. 1728 in *Memorabilia Domestica* (1889) 12 To be paid by the party failer to the party performer. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 159 'Tis easy! and.. Would give the honest failer halcyon days. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* (ed. 3) 143 On his sole head, failer or succeder, Lay the blame or lit the praise.

Failer, obs. f. of FAILURE.

Failze, obs. *Sc.* form of FAIL.

Failing (*fæ-lin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FAIL, in various senses; an instance of this, a failure. † *For, without (any) failing* = for, without fail (see *FAIL sb.* 1).

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 27 Ther is not failing ne trauallying in hym. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxv. (1495) 241 Rotyd moystrure comyth vp of the stomak.. and therof comyth.. fayllynge of teeth. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 375 He thought with hym to speke Wythout any faylynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 This.. meltynge of the soule the prophet Dauid calleth a faylynge of the spiryte. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 185 b, [Of bees] There are sundry kinges bredde for failing. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 65 The Lord shall gine thee.. fayling of eyes, & sorrow of minde. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 127 The waight in the head and sterne by fayling of the water, began to open her planks in the midst. 1671 J. COSIN *Corr.* 23 May, Your apprehension of my failing before the Great Chapter-day. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Bankruptcy*, A failing, breaking or stopping of payment, diminishes the merchant's credit.. When a merchant, etc., fails to appear at the exchange, etc., without apparent reason, it is called a failing of presence.

2. A defect, fault, shortcoming, weakness.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 b, All which unreadynesses, and failings. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 179 My selfe to supplye their wants and faylings. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 94 Not aggravating failings, but hoping all things. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 164 E'en his failings leand to Virtue's side. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vii. v. (1864) 459 His bigotry, the failing of the age. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. ii. iv. 257 Want of firmness has been repeatedly mentioned as his [Cicero's] principal failing.

Failing (*fæ-lin*), *ppl. a.* Also 4 *failand*, *failande*, *Sc. failzeand*. [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.]

1. That fails, in the senses of the vb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28844 (Cott.) Failand frute comis o þat tan. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andreas* 961 Fore þis joy failzeand þu Ay-lestand joy has chosine nov. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* (E.E.T.S.) 9 Þingis transitory & faylynge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 404 O.. much failing, hapless Eve. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 293 My never-failing old pilot.. had a pistol. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xiv. 204 Axes.. of soft iron, fair to the eye and failing to the stroke. 1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 648/2 Plowright was.. in failing health.

† 2. *Astron.* Of a planet: Remote from some fixed point. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 4 If [a planet] passe the

bondes of thise forseide spaces, a-boue or by-nethe.. they sein þat the planete is failling for the assendent.

Hence *Faillingly adv.*, *Failingness*.

1631 *Celestina* iv. 49 That failingnesse of force and of strength. 1847 CRAIG, *Faillingly*, by failing. 1880 M. CROMMELIN *Black Abbey* l. xii. 163 The poor Tom-boy.. struggled, faillingly, to join in Hector's ever-manlier pursuits.

Failing (*fæ-lin*), *prep.* [The pr. pple. of *FAIL* v., used either with intrans. sense in concord with the following sb. or pron. (*failing this* = 'if this fail'), or in trans. sense with the sb. etc. as object (*failing this* = 'if one fail this').] In default of.

1810 H. T. COLEBROOKE 2 *Treat. Hindu Law Inher.* 225 In default of these, the heritage goes to the son of the.. aunt. Or, failing him, it passes, etc. 1818 WORDSWORTH in *Wks.* 1876 l. 241 Many must have opportunities of knowing him; or failing that intimate knowledge, we require, etc. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Present* 92 Failing all else, what gossip about one another. 1859 DASENT *Pop. Tales Norse* Introd. p. xlv, By clinging.. to some king or hero.. or, failing that, to some squire's family.

Faille (*fây*, *fæl*). Also 6 *faile* or *faile*. [a. *F. faile* in same senses.]

† 1. A kind of head-dress. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Faile, an upparmost garment of a woman. 1694 EARL PERTH *Lett.* (Camden) 30 A faile.. is a great scarf of tafita for the best, and of worsted for others. 2. A light kind of ribbed silk fabric.

Faille française has a larger rib than *faile* proper, being thus intermediate between this and 'ottoman'. Recently the term *wool faile* has been applied to a kind of 'terry'.

1869 *Le Follet*, Feb., *Faile* is very fashionable for long dress. 1878 9 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 366 The most important of these manufactures comprise.. 'Failes', black. 1887 *Eng. Ladies Jnl.* XXX. 122 The bonnet is of cream faile. 1888 *Bow Bells Weekly* 13 Jan., The train is in full folds of yellow tulle over yellow faile. 1889 *Daily News* 24 July 5/5 The finest and softest corded silk, of the sort known technically as *faile française*.

Faille(n, failly, faillie, obs. ff. of *FAIL*.

Failure (*fæ-ljūr*). Also 7 *failer*, *fayler*, *failour*, *failleur*, *failler*, *failzour*, *faylor*. [First in 17th c. in form *failer*, a. *AF. failer*, for *F. failleur* to *FAIL*; see quot. 1641, and cf. law terms like *cesser*, *trover*. Subsequently the ending was variously confused with the suffixes -OR, -OUR, -URE, but the original form did not become obsolete until the end of the century.] The fact of failing.

1. A failing to occur, be performed, or be produced; an omitting to perform something due or required; default.

[1641 *Termes de la Ley* 154 *Failer de Record* est quant un Action est port envers un, & le defendant plede [etc.].. Donques il est dit pur failer de son Record.] 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 33 There would necessarily follow.. a fayler of Justice in the highest Court of Justice. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 307 Consecrated here in London by the Reverend Fathers of this Church, through failer of a Bishop surviving in that. 1648 FAIRFAX *Remonstrance* 31 How easie it is to finde, or pretend a failer of full performance. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.*.. On the failer [ed. 1682 failleur] of his Line. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 65 Haveinge all Titular Arch Bps.. comd^m by Proclam^m to depart this Kingdom, & on their Faylor to be proceeded against. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 237 On failure of the descendants of John Stiles himself, the issue of Geoffrey and Lucy Stiles, his parents, is called in. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 80 To preserve to.. Ferdinand VII, all his dominions, and, in his failure, to his legitimate successors. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 67 On the failure of issue.. an adopted son succeeds. 1885 *Act 48-9 Vict.* c. 72 § 5 A failure of justice will take place if the leave [to appeal] is not granted.

† b. A lapse, a slight fault; a failing, infirmity. *Obs.*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* v. (1658) 73 Thorough failer of memory, or false copying. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 270 In regard of the ordinary failures of the Press.. the Reader is desired to correct these faults before hee begin. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 262 An unwilling faylor and error in their proceedings. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 323 This [envy] is the basest and most ungenerous of all our natural failures. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. viii. 209 He owed his death to.. a little inadvertency and failure of memory.

2. The fact of becoming exhausted or running short, giving way under trial, breaking down in health, declining in strength or activity, etc.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist.* iii. § 1. 152 There then must needs have been an universal failure and want of Springs and Rivers all the Summer-Season. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 259 We concluded the failure had been in the Forelock of the bolt. 1841 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. viii. 126 The mind gone.. utter failure of intellect. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 28 Mar. 67/2 The house had become uninhabitable through the failure of the water-supply.

3. The fact of failing to effect one's purpose; want of success; an instance of this.

1643 NETHERSOLE *Proj. for Peace* (1648) 19 The failer of the timely discovery.. happened.. through your.. default. 1667 LD. DIGBY *Elvira* v. 82, I.. th'other day, could scarce overcome The sense of a slight failour. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iv. 509 All the Exceptions and Failers will lye, upon the account of *L.* 1800 MALONE *Dryden* I. ii. 505 By his failure in that work he might lose the reputation which he had gained. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 219 The failure of his foreign hopes threw Edward on the resources of England. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 327 We see efforts ending in feebleness and failure.

b. *concr.* A thing or person that proves unsuccessful.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. This attack was a failure also. 1865 MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July. If you elect me and I should turn out a failure. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 813/2 Lutheranism has been from the very first a conspicuous religious failure. 1889 *Academy* 1 June 369/1 The general result of efforts directed to this end is the production of... educated failures.

4. The fact of failing in business; bankruptcy, insolvency.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3791/4 Divers Failures have... happened among the Traders in this City. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 5 The Bankers of Geneva were utterly ruined by the Failure of Mr. Bernard. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 25 June 2/3 Two of these failures have occurred at Milan. 1861 PATTON *Ess.* (1889) i. 41 A few years later... came the failure of the great Italian bankers.

† **Failye.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 failze, (7 printed failzie). [a. OF. *faille*: see *FAIL sb.*] a. Failure, non-performance; also, an instance of this. b. Consequent liability to a penalty.

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 488 He sail content and pay for euerie failzie [of an act] ane hundredth markis. 1552 LYNDE-SAY *Monarchie* 5760 The fraudfull failzeis Off Schireffis, Procestis, and of Bailzeis. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 40 Ane thousand merks, to be payit to the Committie... in case of failzie. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* (1792) II. 225 It was a snare devised to draw gentlemen under failzieis.

Fain (fē'n), a. and adv. Forms: a. 1 fæzen, fæzn, 3 fæin, fein, vein, vayn, 3-6 fayn(e, (5 faynne), 4 (fyne), 4-5 feyn(e, 4-7 faine, 5 fyene, 5-6 fane, 6 faint, (fayen, feene), (7-9 feign), 3- fain. Also compar. 3 fenre. β. 3-4 faze(n, 3 vawe, 4-5 fawe(n, (5 faue). [OE. *fægen*, *fægn* = OS. *fagan*, *fagin*, ON. *feginn*; allied to OE. *gefōn* (pa. t. *feah*), OHG. (*gr-*) *fehan* (pa. t. *fah*) to rejoice.]

A. adj. 1. Glad, rejoiced, well-pleased. Often in phrases, *full fain*, *glad and fain*. Const. *of*; also followed by *inf.* or *subord. cl.* Now chiefly *dial.* or *poet.*

a. *Beowulf* 1633 Ferdon forð þonon fepelastum ferþum fægne. 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 5 Ic bio swiþe fægn gif ðu me lædest þider ic ðe biððe. c 1205 LAY. 4891 þe duc þer fore fain wes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20452 (Cott.), I am full fain yee ar me mid. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4552 Of þair dede þai sal be fayn. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 974 Bot þen was þis wrechede mon full fayne. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 84 Now in hart fulle fane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 589 He... of their cuning was so glaid and fane. a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Man's Est.* i. (1580) 7 He is very faine of the findyng of suche a fiele. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 114 Are glad and faine by flight to saue themselves. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 56 Then full faine wilt thou be to haue Christ Jesus receive thy soule. 1664 *Floddan F.* vii. 65 And of his welfare all were fain. 1787 BURNS *Two Dogs* 137 My heart has been sae fain to see them. 1801 WORDSW. *Cuckoo & Night*, xxvi. I should be wondrous fain That shamefully they one and all were slain. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* i. 195 My master is quite fain of his company. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* iii. 176 And fain and full was my heart.

β. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 218 So þat hii mette hem þer, boþe hii were wel vawe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3800 War-for y am wel fawe.

b. *Proverb.* 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 157 Fayre promys makyth folys fayne. 1579 LYLIV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 69 There may you see... the faire wordes that make foolies faine. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G. iv.* Fine words to make foolish maidens fain.

2. Const. *to with inf.* Glad under the circumstances; glad or content to take a certain course in default of opportunity for anything better, or as the lesser of two evils.

a. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 28 þei were fayn to ask pes. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 He was faine him self to save. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 26 They were faine to patche uppe the matter with a little piece of paper clapped over the foresaid wordes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. i. 153, I mnt be faine to pawne... my Plate. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* ii. § 26. 170 Men were faine to eate horse-flesh. 1693 LOCKE *Education* § 89. 105 Castalio was fain to make Trenchers at Basle to keep himself from starv-ing. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* xvi. (Chandos) 60 Pleas'd with the prospect he was feign to yawn, and go to sleep again. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 52 He was fain to take shelter in a canal. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vi. 115 Christabel was fain to make the best of her life at Mount Royal.

β. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 208 To fle sone he was wel fawe.

b. This passes gradually into the sense: Neces-sitated, obliged.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* II. 785 Pinkye... so loste his voyce, that he was fayne to leave off. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 75 Lodowyke... was feene with teares to acknowledge his cowardize. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 103 In this condition, he is fain to bear his burdensom Cross towards the place of his Execution. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 7 Many plants are mentioned in Scripture under such names as they are fain to be rendred by analogy. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 315 A Cannon of so vast a bigness, that it was fain to be drawn by seventy yoke of Oxen. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 23, I have been fain to trust the oversight... of my work to others. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 360 Ascham, indeed, was fain to apologise for having written in English. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 93 He was fain to acknowledge that she was right.

3. Disposed, inclined or willing, eager. Const. *of*, *for*, *to with inf.* arch. or *dial.*

c 1205 LAY. 6994 For elchen vuele he wes fein. 1340 70 *Alex. & Divd.* 237 So it furus bi folk þat fain is to teche. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Natur passis Nurriture* 34 To fang his friendship they war fane. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl'd. Ball.* 32 The... sleet and snaw are nought at aw, If yen were fain to gang! 1851 GALLENGA *Mariotti's Italy* 75 'The gentle and respectful behaviour of the soldiery in what they were fain to look upon as a land of conquest. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 83 Vain for a man to think that he Can hide what a woman is fain to know!

† b. Apt, wont. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii. 37 Whose steadie hand was faine his steed to guyde. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 1. 7 To a busie man temptation is fain to clumbe up together with his businesses.

† 4. Well-disposed, favourable. Const. *of* or *dat.* Also in phr. *fair and fain.* *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 12719 Lauer king Aldroein Ofte þe wurde godd fein [c 1275 fain]. c 1305 11,000 *Virgins* 134 in E. E. P. (1862) 69 Ourse of britaigne þo hi fonde such a creatoure, so fair & so fayne. c 1440 *Sir Gower* 679 Fader, and Sone, and Holy Gost, Of owre sowles be fayne. [a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 77, I... saw Love coming towards me, fair and fain.]

B. adv. Gladly, willingly, with pleasure. Frequent in *I, he, etc. would* († *had*) *fain*; otherwise *Obs.* or arch.

a. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde fein pinian and sitten on forste and on snawe. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 192 Vor uein wolde þe hexte cwemen ou. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 272/53, I chulle þe telle fayn. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 121 And if þou wolde neuere so fayne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/3 The soppes of which he fayne ete. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. iv. 64 To bring agane Eneas full fane thai wald. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 151 The kyng... demanded of them whyther they wolde faynest go. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 10 A mirrhour... Wherein her face she often vewed fayne. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 72, I would faine dye a dry death. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 86, I would fain know wherein consists that sharpness. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* x. iv. He full fain would sleep. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* 32 My spirit seeks thee fain. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 85 Those who would fain divide the community into two great castes. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* iii. 173 She... kisseth her sweet and fain. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* ii. vii. She had fainer not.

β. c 1130 *King of Tars* 1058 Agyen the soudan he gan hyghe, And wolde hym sle ful fawe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 308 Panne wolde þay wel faze, 3if þei myst helpe to þat sir Olyuer hadde be slaye.

† **Fain,** sb. *Obs.* [f. prec.] Gladness, joy.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3852 (Laud MS.) Laban then he did to calle for fayne of hym his frendis alle. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2086 Alsone als he saw him stand For fayn he liked fote and hand. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 844 Syr Garcy went crowlande for fayne.

† **Fain,** v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 fægenian, fægnian, fahnian, 2 fægenien, 3 fægnien, fainen, (fawe), 3-6 fayne, (4 feyn), 3-7 faine. See also *FAWN v.* [OE. *fægnian*, *fægenian* (f. *fægn*, *FAIN*) = ON. *fagna*, OS. *faganōn*, *faginōn*, OHG. *faginōn*, *feginōn*, Goth. *faginōn*.]

1. *intr.* To be delighted or glad, rejoice. Const. *of* (earlier *genitive*), *on*, *in*; with *to* and *inf.* also, to desire, wish.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx. § 1 Ne sceal he... to ungemetlice fægnian ðæs folces worda. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* l. 66 Fægnodon ealle. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 11 þa hi þis gehyrdon hi fahnodon [c 1160 *Haltan G.* fageneden]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 Fele shule fagenien on his burde. c 1205 LAY. 21843 þa fainede swiðe folc an hirede Of Arðures cume. a 1240 *Urcisun in Cott. Hom.* 199 3if þu wult hit iðauien iwis he wule dūrchut fawe. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* v. 12 And fayne sal alle þat hope in þe. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 14 Ffaynes in lord & glades rightwis. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 246 Clerkis shulde... feyn to be discharged of erpeli goodis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1745 Feyne all with fainnes & fayne at þou may. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 417 And thogh some tyme be gude the world make man to fayne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 36 [She] faines to weave false tales.

b. To pretend kindness. Cf. *FAWN v.*

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 194 Hwonne ou ne wouted nowiht, þeonne ueined he mid ou.

2. *trans.* To make glad. Hence to welcome (a person); also, to congratulate (const. *of*).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1441 Eliezer... bro3t him a wif... He fagnede hire wið milde mod. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlii[i]. 4 God þat fainnes me yowtheðe al. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 243 þei... faynede me wiþ wordes, Bote þei hateden me. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2 Fayn wold þai here Sum farand þing efter fode to fayn þere he[ist]. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 10 Of hys companye no man us fayne.

3. To rejoice in, enjoy; also, to take to gladly, show preference for, *rare*.

1483 CAXTON *Cato E viij*, I wyl not that ye... suppose that... synnars faynen [L. *lucrarī*] theyr synnes without to haue... punycyon... in thys world or in the other. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ci. (1612) 399 The sprewest Citie-Lads for her would faine the Countie-aire.

Hence † **Faining ppl. a.**, gladsome, affectionate; also, longing, wistful.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12732 Clunestra... Resayuit hym... With a faynond fare. 1596 SPENSER *Illymus, Hon. Love* 216 His heavens queene... in his fayning eye Whose sole aspect he counts felicity.

Fain(e, obs. ff. of *FEIGN*.

Faineance (fē'nāns). *rare*—1. [f. FAINEANT: see -ANCE; F. *faineance* occurs in Montaigne.] = next.

1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxvii. 342 The mask of sneering faineance was gone.

Faineancy (fē'nānsi). [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] The quality or condition of being a faineant.

1854 THOREAU in *Salt Life* (1890) 156 They may be single, or have families in their faineancy. 1884 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 316 The reduction of the House of Lords to faineancy.

|| **Fainéant** (fē'nai). *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 fainiant, faitneant, fayneant. [F. *fainéant* (16thc. also *fait-néant*) 'do-nothing', f. *fait*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *faire* to do + *néant* nothing; really an etymologizing perversion of OF. *faignant* sluggish (still current as a vulgarism), pr. pple. of *faindre* to skulk: see FAINT.]

A. *sb.* One who does nothing; an idler. Often with allusion to the *rois fainéants*, 'sluggard kings', a designation of the later Merovingians.

1619 SIR D. CARLETON in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 93 The two last Emperors... were both nothing. 1621 [see FAC-TOTUM 1]. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 13 There are yet to spare... Cashers and Fait-neants, 220,000. 1855 H. G. LIDDELL *Hist. Rome* v. xlvii, The fainéants who had disappointed them could hardly appear in public.

B. *adj.* That does nothing; indolent, idle.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. i. 14 The fainéant Merovingians. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* iv. 163 The faineant aristocrat and apathetic dullard.

|| **Faineantise** (fē'naihtiz). Also 7 faitneantise. [Fr. *faineantise*, f. *fainéant*: see prec.] 'Do-nothing-ness'; indisposition to do anything; indifference, inactivity.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Lct. in Leisure Hour* Dec. (1874) 805 Nor would any fatigue... have degusted me so much as our ten years fain(n)teantise has done. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 99 If the King had, by any Faineantise or Remissness, let their Line run into Opportunities. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* ix, He had... sent all King Henry's saints about their business, or rather about their no-business, their faineantise.

Fainer, obs. f. *FEIGNER*.

† **Fainhead.** *Obs.* In 4-5 faynhead. [f. FAIN a. + -HEAD.] Gladness, joy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3851 (Gött.) Laban for faynhead he did to call... his freindes all. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2446 Hit shall... fille you with faynhead.

† **Fainlessly,** adv. [? f. *fain*, *FEIGN v.* + -LESS + -LY 2. Cf. FAINTLESS.] Without attempted evasion.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 261 Women... have fainelesly and willingly left their bodies and embraced their deaths.

Fainly (fē'nli), adv. *rare*. [f. FAIN a. + -LY.] Gladly, eagerly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 28 Lord Eolus richt fanelie did thame gyde. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 221 Grace... Easily, Willingly, fainly betoomes another, any other, all others share with it in the common Saluation. a 1800 *Jolly Goshawk* ix. in *Child Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* IV. 360 She's gone unto her west window And fainly aye it drew. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 268 Xerxes, stript of all his glory... Fainly comes... to the bridge that links the lands.

Fainness (fē'nnes). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. FAIN a. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being fain; eagerness, gladness.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3851 (Cott.) Laban for fainnes did him call... his frendes all. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 7 þou has gifen faynes in my hert. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 80 Tha... left all waist for fanenes for to fle. 1571 G. BUCHANAN *Admon. Treas Lordis Wks.* (1892) 30 Causit ye... hamiltonis to fon for faynnes. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T. v. viii.* 228 The... baillie rubbed his hands with fidgety fainness. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. ix, Foulon (in his fainness)... also claps.

Faint (fēnt), sb. [f. FAINT a. and v.]

† 1. Faintness. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13477 (Gött.) If þai turn ham þair wai, For þe faint sone faile sal þai. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 4195 Beues for fleynt bere hym lowe. c 1430 *Syr Gern.* (Roxb.) 8814 For pure fient right now she sank. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxx. 430 Huon... was sere wery for faynt, for the blude that he had loste. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 149 My hope... stumblen straight, for feeble faint. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xli. 165 Wearing with travaile, and faint of his wounds.

2. A swoon.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. xvi, The Saint, Who propped the Virgin in her faint. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* (1870) 280 In a dead faint. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 45 The night... found me still where he had laid me during my faint.

3. *Comb.* as † *faint-fit* = fainting-fit. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 190 Without a scream, a faint-fit or a kick.

Faint (fēnt), a. Forms: 4 and 9 in sense 1 b) feint, 4-6 fainte, faynt(e, feynt(e, 6 *Sc.* fant(e, 4- faint. [a. OF. *faint*, *feint* feigned, sluggish, cowardly, pa. pple. of *faindre*, *feindre* (mod.F. *feindre*) to FEIGN, in early use also *refl.* to avoid one's duty by false pretences, to shirk, skulk.]]

† 1. Feigned, pretended, simulated. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19535 (Cott.) þar-for tok he [Symon Magus] baptim faint. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xl. 6 Vayn thyng & faynt spak his hert. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12591 þo lyghers... forget a faint tale vnder fals colour. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 229 A faynte frend night he þer fynde. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 144 He that loueth the with feynt loue. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 93 And finished the sayde peace with an assured othe... but it semed a faynt peace, for [etc.].

b. Law. *Faint action, pleading, etc.*: = 'feigned action', etc.: see **FEIGNED**.

1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII* c. 24 The saide Manour . . to be recovered by fainte pleader, reddicion or other fraude or covyne. 1552 HULOET, *Faynte accion, actio exermata*. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Faynt pleader*. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 154 Faint pleading is a covenous, false, and collusory manner of pleading to the deceit of a third party. 1672 in COWEL *Interpr.*, *Faynt alias Feynt Action*. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 517 A faint title.

II. Sluggish, timid, feeble.

† 2. Avoiding exertion, shirking, lazy, sluggish. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2519 'Rowes on faste ! who that is feynt, In evel water may he be dreynt !' 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 5 He . . had his thoughtes feint Towardes loves and full of slouth. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153 Feynt, *segnis*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* I. vii. 33 The beis . . fra thair hife . . Expellis . . the faynt drone be. 1680 TEMPLE *Orig. & Nat. Gov.* Misc. 53 The spirits . . are rendered faint and sluggish.

3. Wanting in courage, spiritless, cowardly. *Obs.* or *arch. exc.* in *faint heart* (now associated with sense 4 b).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18081 (Cott.) A faint fighter me thinc er þou. c 1300 *K. Allis*. 7597 Haveth now non heorte feynte ! c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1575 Ase he was mad & feint To Iesu Crist he made is pleint. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* cxvi (Percy Soc.) 44 Myn herte is fals[e], feynt, and drye. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 184 Thoughte ye shold abyde behynde as weke men and feynte. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Unon* lii. 177 Thou arte of a faynte corage. a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 219 The faint spies that went to the land of Canaan. 1627 MAY *Lucan* iii. (1625) 103 To send thee civil wars Having so faint a chiefe. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. His Party . . soon grew faint. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 689 Faint heart never yet raised a trophy. *absol.* 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. x. The fierce that vanquish, and the faint that yield. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 120 He made the faint of spirit take their place.

b. *Proverb.* 1569 W. ELDERTON *Bullad, Britains Ida* v. i. Faint heart ne'er won fair lady. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. iii. All hell's plagues light on the proverb That says 'Faint heart'—! But it is stale.

4. Wanting in strength or vigour. † a. Of persons or animals, their faculties or condition; also (rarely) of material agents: Weak, feeble; sickly, out of condition. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 785 Febul wax he & faynt. 1399 LANGE. *Rich. Redeles* III. 88 With many ffair fflowe, þou3 þey ffeinte were. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 288 In bigger howes fele, and fainter fewe Brannches doo traile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VII. viii. 74 Thi vile unweildy age, Ourset with hasart hair and faynt dotage. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxliii. 7 My sprete waxeth faynte. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 143 Barley strawe . . is fownde . . not altogether soe faint as haver strawe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 130 If I catch a Trout in one Meadow, he shall be white and faint. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 204 If the Sire be faint, or out of Case. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 36 Where the scantiest or faintest Land-winds are found. 1764 HARNER *Observ.* IV. iv. 142 A very slow faint fire.

b. Of actions, wishes, purposes: Half-hearted, languid, feeble.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 24 Turning feare to faint deuotion. 1630 in *Picton L'pool Munic Rec.* (1883) I. 158 Many disorders grown . . through . . faint execucon of those lawes. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV.* 183 The King . . dismiss the Embassadors with some faint comfort. 1728 VENERE *Sincere Penitent* Pref. 4 A faint . . progress in . . religion. 1735 POPE *Prolog.* Sat. 201 Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 581 A faint show of opposition from one or two peers. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 37 And found there had been some faint attempt at sweeping.

5. Producing a feeble impression on the senses or the mind; dim, indistinct, hardly perceptible: a. of light, sound, odour.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 270 The sound grew fainter and fainter. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 84 By . . Turpentine, &c. all those reflections are made more faint. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Vision*, *Faint Vision* is when a few Rays make up one Pencil, and tho' this may be distinct, yet it is obscure and dark. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 59 Diligent to catch the first faint gleam Of smiling day. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 1015 The summer wind faint odours brought From mountain flowers. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 96 Echo shrinks, as if afraid Of the faint murmur she has made. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* I. (1879) 10 A star of the sixth magnitude is . . the faintest visible to the naked eye.

b. of a colour.

1552 HULOET, *Faynte and vnperfte colour, dilutus color*. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 74 All manner of Blues, from the faintest to the deepest. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5468/4 Stolen . . a Faint Bay Horse. 1730 THOMSON *Summer* 1317 (1746) From her naked limbs of glowing white, In folds loose-floating fell the fainter lawn. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 724 The faintest part of the picture. 1872 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 111 She saw a little creature . . With . . faint blue eyes.

c. Of markings, etc. Applied *spec.* to the lines of a pale blue or neutral tint ruled on paper as a guide for handwriting. Hence *quasi-adv.* in *ruled faint*.

d. of objects of mental perception, e.g. resemblance, probability, etc. Also of conceptions or representations: 'Pale' or feeble compared with the reality.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 166 Some faint hopes of relief. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. xvii. 333 The faint remembrance of the word of God. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 113 We form a faint idea of [it]. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* x. 338 Such is a faint picture of the state of things. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 5/3 There is not the faintest chance that [etc.].

absol. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 417 Some first fact I' the faint of time.

6. Feeble through inanition, fear, or exhaustion; inclined to 'faint' or swoon. Const. † of, *with*.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 509 Pey bro3t hym to pylate, he stode ful feynt. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 332 He ys bope paal & feynt. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ix. Which of labour were ful mate and feynt. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 249 Guycharde . . was feynte and felle down to the erthe. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 30 When a Man . . rises first from his sick Bed . . he quickly grows faint. 1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* II. (ed. 2) 291 He was exceedingly . . faint with the bruises he had received. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 272, I was taken so faint afterwards. *transf.* 1548 HALL *Chron.* 230 b, Knowyng his tresorie . . to bee so voyde and faint.

III. 7. Producing faintness; sickly; † having a sickly smell. Of the atmosphere: Oppressive.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxvii. [clxxviii] 530 The wether was so faynt. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. i. The white Conyskin Though it be faint tis faire to the eye. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ.* *United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 46 Warm faint Air turns in a Night to a sharp Frost. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 182 The Weather was very wet, hot and faint. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug., I wish La Villa Ricca de Vera Cruz had not quite so faint a smell. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 345 The atmosphere was a little faint and sickish.

IV. Comb. 8. a. with adjs. of colour, as *faint-blue*, *-green*, etc. b. parasynthetic, as *faint-breathed*, *-hued*, *-lipped*, *-voiced*, etc.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. ii. Babylon 301 The faint-breath'd children Cry often Bek. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 9 Persons . . but pale in goodness, and faint hued in integrity. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 19 Faint-lipped shells. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in S.* 5 A faint-blue ridge upon the right. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 138 Purple and faint-green relics of the day. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* xiv. 284 Difficulties become faint-voiced.

9. *quasi-adv.* with ppl. adjs., as *faint-gleaming*, *-glimmering*, *-heard*, *-lit*, *-warbled*, etc.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 48 The meek-ey'd morn appears . . faint-gleaming in the dappled east. 1728-46 — *Spring* 585 The long-forgotten Strain, At first faint-warbled. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 12 The Stars . . faintglimmering with remains of day. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvii. 260 Faint-heard refrains. 1867 R. LYTTON *Chron. & Char.*, The faint-lit cold-wall'd corridors.

Faint (*fēint*), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *feinte*, 4-6 *faynt(e)*, (6 *faynte*), *feynt(e)*, 5- *faint*. [*f. FAINT a.*; cf. the rare OF. *feintir* = scense 1.]

1. *intr.* To lose heart or courage, be afraid, become depressed, give way, flag. Now only *arch.* after Biblical uses.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3638 For here fon gun feynte & felde were manye. a 1400 *Adam Davy's Dreams* 118 A voice me bede I ne shulde nough feinte. 1526 FYNDALE 2 *Cor.* iv. 1 As mercy is come on us we faynte not. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 50 h, The straunger so faced the Englishman, that he faynted in hys sute. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 41 The soldiers blamed each other for fainting. 1701 STEELE *Chr. Hero* III. 62 His great heart, instead of fainting and subsid-ing, rose and biggen'd. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 187 He was despised by many; yet he faintet not. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. P.* 24th Sund. after Trin., Why should we faint and fear to live alone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 478 Answer and faint not.

2. To become faint, grow weak or feeble, decline. Const. *in, of. Obs. exc. poet.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13918 All feblit þe freike, faintet of strenght. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 460 All her ymage paynte In the remembrance till thou begynne to faynte. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. xviii. The understandinge begynnyth to faynt. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* I. i. 31 in Hazl. *Dodsley* (1874) II. 190 Sometimes Esau's self will faint for drink and meat. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 45 If they perceive, that you faint in courage. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* IV. 473 The Fires were fainting there. 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* I. i. 56 Loading the morning winds until they faint With living fragrance. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Odalisque*, The day, through shadowy arches fainting.

† b. To fall short. *Obs. rare.*

1623 BINGHAM *Lepsius's Comparison* 3 It fainteth or straieth from the marke, if you aime further off.

3. To fall into a swoon. Also with *away*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3550 He . . faintet for febull, and felle to þe ground In a swyme. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 95 Caste some watir vpon me, I faynte ! 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 149 And now he faintet, And cride in fainting vpon Rosalinde. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* IV. i, Oh, I shall faint ! 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 107 Where Christ faintet thrice, under the weight of his Cross. 1742 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 12 Jan., As soon as she rose from prayer, she faintet away. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. lii. (1862) IV. 421 He faintet away and fell back. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 16 She could have faintet.

b. To droop, sink into. *lit. and fig. rare.*

1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 34 There Affection . . Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 139 A flower That faints into itself at evening hour.

4. To lose colour or brightness; to fade, die away. Const. *into*. Now *rare*.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii. Colours that may neuer faynte. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 66 The Wines doe . . beginne to faile or faint. 1675 A. BROWNE *Ars Pictoria* 90 The next [grounds] . . as they loose in their distance must . . faint . . in their colours. 1708 H. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 67 Unskill'd to tell Or where one colour rises or one faints. 1711 POPE *Lett. H. Cromwell* 12 Nov., Those . . figures in the gilded clouds which while we gaze long upon . . the whole faints before the eye, and decays into confusion. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* xv. 124 The draperies hang fainting and turning grey and brown. 1890 W. C.

RUSSELL *Ocean Tragedy* III. xxxii. 193 The sky had faintet into a sickly hectic.

b. *nonce-use.* To grow dull or insensible to.

1669 PENN *No Cross Wks.* 1782 II. 93 We faintet to that pleasure and delight we once loved.

5. *trans.* To make faint or weak, depress, enfeeble, weaken. *Rare* in mod. use. Also *impers.* *It faints me*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 828 O luxurie . . thou feyntest mannes mynde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11162 Purgh failing of fode . . fainttes þe pepull. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1090 Efele I have seyn thair dammes feynt or quelle. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIX. xiii. Doth he not knowe how your hert is faynted ? 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* IV. (1887) 22 Neither faint it [the body] with heat, nor freese it with cold. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 103 It faints me To thinke what followes. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxv. 3 Deferred hope faints the heart. a 1657 LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1662) 195 It . . faints my industry. 1755 GUTHRIE *Christians Gl. Interest* (1667) 113 This seriousness breaketh the man's heart, and fainteth the stoutness of it. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* III. 175 Too much joy almost faintet the heart of the Mistress. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* LXIV. 216 Son, whom needs it faints me to launch full-tided on hazards.

† b. To make less, diminish. *Obs. rare.*

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* III. viii. 212 With incensing touch To faint his force.

Faint-draw (*fēintdrō*), *v.* [*f. FAINT a.* + *DRAW v.*] *trans.* To draw or delineate lightly.

1728 SAVAGE *Bastard* 33 You had faint-drawn me with a form alone.

Fainted (*fēintēd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. FAINT v.* + *-ED* 1.]

† a. Rendered cowardly or timid. † b. Become weak or exhausted. c. Fallen into a swoon (*rare*).

c 1500 *Melusine* 140 By one only Cowarde & feynted herte is sometyne lefte & loste al a hoole werke. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Unon* liii. 180 A ! false faynted hert. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 124 Why doth none of his gallant nobles re- vive the faynted courage of their Lorde with a new cuppe ? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Snect.* (1851) 296 So reviving to the faintet Common-wealth. 1847 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXVI. 32 There she lies, not faintet . . but like a somnambule.

† **Fainten**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. FAINT a.* + *-EN* 5.] *trans.* To make faint, depress, dispirit.

1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. II. ii. 1, Thou wilt not be . . absent . . so long as to fainten the heart.

Fainter (*fēintēr*). [*f. FAINT v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who faints or gives way.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii. The soldiers chosen for this service should be . . no fainters in spirit.

† **Faintful**, *a. Obs.* [*f. FAINT sb.* or *v.* + *-FUL*.] Ready to faint; causing or indicating faintness.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 18 Faintfull and like to die. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 98 Let them stream along my faintfull looks. 1594 LONGE *Wounds Civ. War* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 195, I feel the faintful dews of death.

Faint-heart (*fēint'hārt*), *sb.* and *a.* [*f. FAINT a.* + *HEART*.] *A. sb.*

† 1. The fact or condition of having a faint heart; want of spirit. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 760 They [men] . . through faint-heart, and lack of courage, do change their first mind. 2. One who has a faint heart; a coward.

1870 *Daily News* 16 Nov., 'You are all fainthearts, not Frenchmen.'

B. adj. Faint-hearted, timid, spiritless, cowardly.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. ii. That coward faint-heart runaway. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 17 Cowards . . And faint-heart foles. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 501 O faint-heart thief of love.

Faint-hearted (*fēint'hārtēd*), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ED* 2.] Having a faint heart; wanting energy, courage, or will to carry a thing through; timid, cowardly. Also *absol.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153 Feynt hertyd, *vecors*. 1535 COVERDALE *I Sam.* xiii. 7 All the people were fayntharted after him. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* v. xi. 421 A few white-livered, faint-hearted souldiers. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 17, I find you are faint-hearted, and unfit for our trade. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 54 Young fellows like you, are sometimes faint-hearted. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 145 A faint-hearted . . faction soon began to show itself among those of higher degree.

absol. a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 746 The punishment threatened . . to the fearful and faint-hearted. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 395 The disadvantages of any epoch exist only to the faint-hearted.

Hence **Faint-heartedly** *adv.*, in a fainthearted manner. **Faint-heartedness**, the quality or state of being fainthearted; timidity, cowardice.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Laschement.* faint hartedly. *Ibid.*, *Cowardise*. faintheartednesse. 1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 76 To finde such faintheartednes in mysele at the first conceit of death. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus Collog.* 110 But how many Christians dye very faint-heartedly ? 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 60 A Faint-heartedness . . always accompanys Putrefaction and Insensibility. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnveld* (1879) II. xi. 26 Baffled . . by the faintheartedness of his nominal friends. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Lights & Ins.* xi. 120 'It is such a responsibility to take' . . I said, faint-heartedly.

Fainting (*fēintiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FAINT v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. **FAINT**.

1. A growing feeble or faint-hearted; depression, discouragement.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13936 With fainttyng & feblenes he fell to þe ground. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 46 Almost at fainting vnder The pleasing punishment that women beare. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Love Unknown* 2 In my faintings I presume your love Will more comolie, then help.

2. Swooning.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. v. 18 This root . . [e. campane] thus confectioned is singular good for faintings. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. (1879) 176 Fetch something, and give it Mercy . . to stay her fainting. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* i. i. 40 Hence Faintings and Stupors. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxix. 344, I meant to stop your fainting.

b. attrib. in fainting fit, a swoon.

1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 97 Fainting Fits, or a Syncope . . will ensue. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Catharine . . was . . recovered from her fainting fit. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* iii. (1857) 128 Often he fell into long fainting fits, which his attendants mistook for death.

Fainting (fainting), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That faints, in senses of the verb.

1558 PHAER *Aeneid* vi. 361 The feble mone doth giue sometime a fainting light. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 76 The Senate, whom I perceived in manner fainting and wearie. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 40 That I may kindly giue one fainting kisse. 1708 EDM. SMITH *To Mem. of J. Philips* in *Anderson B. P.* vi. 18 The fainting Dutch remotely fire. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 201 Yes, O Yes! she replied in an almost fainting tone. 1771 HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 162 We had such trembling and almost fainting doings. 1818 SHELLEY *Lett.* 10 July, Translating into my fainting and inefficient periods, the divine eloquence of Plato's Symposium. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 239 His eloquence roused the fainting courage of his brethren.

Faintingly (faintingly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a fainting manner; + feebly, + faint-heartedly; like one who is fainting.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 41 This letter is not only lamentably indited, but also faintly invented. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 108 And albeit he was . . like-liest of all other to attain the victory, yet . . he faintly withdrew. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 470 His many knocks cause him faintly to fall. 1839 LADY LYTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. vii. 135 Mademoiselle began to . . incline her head faintly towards his shoulder. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Dream in Gondola* 96 A deft canoe . . Faintly rocked within a lone-some cove.

Faintingness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = FAINTNESS.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 126 Save only a faintingness when I came on shore.

Faintise. *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 feint-, feynt-, -ise, -yee, -yse, (4 fentesye, 5 feyntyse), 4-5 faint-, fant-, faynt-, -es(e), -is(e), -ys(e), (4 Sc. fayntice, 5 feyntise). [a. OF. *faintise*, *feintise* (mod.F. *feintise*) = Pr. *feintesa*, f. *faint*, *feint* feigned, sluggish, cowardly: see FAINT a.]

1. Deceit, dissimulation, hypocrisy, pretence. 1340 *Aenb.* 26 Hit wes al fayntise and yporisie. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 594 Ere he fayne any faintes. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 217 The kyng . . dysposed hym to receyue baptym . . without fayntise.

2. Feebleness, weakness (of body or mind); want of energy, cowardice. Cf. FAINTNESS. *Without faintise*: without flagging or flinching.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 39 Muche ping, bat ys eldore loren þow feyntise . . he wann seþpe a þeyn. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 176 Philip withouten fayntise did alle his trauaille. a. 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 246 For feyntise fel þat fayre fode, Nakyd he bar þat hard rode To ward caluery. c. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* LXXXI. viii, Thei faught without feyntise.

Faintish (faintish), *a.* [f. FAINT a. + -ISH.]

1. + a. Rather weak or feeble. *Obs.* b. Affected with a feeling somewhat like that of fainting. Also of the feeling itself.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 501 Neither does all that sweat make us faintish. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 82 Those Cattel that feed on Grass are weak and faintish in comparison of those . . fed with Hay and Corn. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 224 He continued faintish for some days. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 267, I wax faintish at the big squat man. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* iii. ii. (1853) 288 Charles had a faintish feeling come over him. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 128 A qualm of faintish sickness.

2. Rather indistinct, hardly perceptible.

1712 *Nereides* 35 The Water-Lillies are a faintish sweet. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* v. 1, Upon her Cheek a faintish Flush was spread. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. i. 4, Then in a faintish, but angry voice, 'begone from my door'. 1767 EHRET in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 114 The young leaves . . are of a faintish green. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving in Remin.* (1881) 268 To the Louvre . . got rather faintish good of the pictures there.

Faintishness (faintishness), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being or feeling faintish; a slight tendency to faint.

1733 ARBUTHNOT *On Air* iii. § vii. 48 The sensation of faintishness and debility. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 221 When . . faintishness . . render[s] cordials necessary, we would recommend good wine. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 575, I felt myself assailed by a kind of faintishness. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1859) 206 While faintish-ness increased so that I could hardly speak.

Faintive, *a. rare* -1. [f. FAINT v. + -IVE.] Ready to faint; languid.

a. 1813 A. WILSON *Disconsolate Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 96 She poured out her mane, Sae faintive, sae plaintive.

Faintless, *a.* [f. FAINT sb. + -LESS.] Exempt from fainting; unflagging.

1593-4 SYLVESTER *Profit of Imprisonment* 323 By faintless exercise faire Vertue to maintaine. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 96 Cramp be thou faintless.

VOL. IV.

Fainting, *sb. and a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] A. sb. One who is faint or faint-hearted. B. adj. Faint-hearted.

1614 C. B. *Ghost of Rich. III.* Such fayntlings never yet were prest with coyne. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1752) 82 Thou art such a fainting, silly creature.

Faintly, *a. Obs.* [f. FAINT a. + -LY¹.] = FAINT in various senses.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 267 It being but a faintly food. 1771 J. FOOT *Penseroso* ii. 69 Hence the spring Emits a faintly blush.

Faintly (faintly), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

+ 1. Feignedly, hy way of feint or pretence, deceitfully. *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 152 Gode acord to make, forsoþe fülle fayntlie. c. 1400 *Cato's Morals* 16 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, Faintli for to speke . . is falsid and blame. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxi. 287 Some men of armes passed after fayntly. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 241 Countryes . . by hym stollen and faintly conquered. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 365 Gabinus . . was forced to . . fight for Pompey at first faintly [L. *simulate*] and unwillingly, but at last heartily.

+ 2. In a spiritless manner, like a coward; timidly.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10596 Hii fouzte feinteliche, 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 491 What he bygyneþ fresche-liche, he forsakeþ hit feyntliche as a woman. c. 1400 *Melayne* 1419, I fro this grete Jounree Fayntly fledde a way. 1580 BARET *Abv.* W. 341 Womanishlie, faintlie, fearefullie, multiþriter. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 285 He faintly now declines the fatal strife.

3. In a weak, feeble, or languid manner; feebly.

c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 572 Cryst gob keredly þys heuy cros vndyr, And feyntly hyt bereþ. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 180 þus moun we se how feyntli we serve to Crist. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1617 Wel feyntlie she felt hir stere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 155 b, Perfection, whiche they slowly & weykly or fayntly desyre. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 Faintly kissing him, she breathed out her life. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 16 The tide pressing against the stream, tho faintly. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F. II.* xli. 504 Their valiant promise was faintly supported in the hour of battle. 1861 *Athenæum* 29 June 854 Cavour faintly smiled.

+ b. With hesitation, not actively or energetically, coldly, half-heartedly. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153 Feyntly, segniter. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 13 Though I wyll bot fayntly . . ny wyllie is to wyllie perflyghtly. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 177 They set forward the king, and . . hrought him to London . . where he was faintly receyved, and feblely welcomed. 1627 MAY *Lucan* iii. (1635) 356 Brothers faintly would 'gainst brothers fight. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 468 ¶ 3 To praise faintly the good Qualities of those below them. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 180 Having but Mayow . . faintly on my side.

4. In a faint or almost imperceptible degree; very slightly; in faint tones; without vividness or distinctness.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 24 An arrow . . fayntly fluttering. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 227, I faintly broke with thee of Arthurs death. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* iii. 706 Some . . faintly Blue. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii, The cowslip posies, faintly sweet. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 149 The wide and stony beds, whose centre was faintly marked by the course of a shallow stream. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 420 This salt detonates faintly. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 436 Faintly visible to the naked eye. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 459/1 The notice of objection is not signed by any elector, but is stamped faintly with a stamp signifying that 'Richard Mason' is the objector.

+ b. Hardly, scarcely. *Obs.*

1529 *Supplic. to King* 50 Doo not these thinges fayntely agree with the sayenge of . . Paule the Apostle. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* ii. ii, We have but faintly yet begun our journey. 1636 — *Bashful Lover* iii. iii, My enemy—I can faintly call him so.

Faintness (faintness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being faint.

1. The state or condition of being without strength or exhausted; exhaustion, feebleness.

a. 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 901 For feyntnes sche myght not speke a worde. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vi. ccxvi. 201 He bled so sore that for fayntnes he fyll from his horse. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 60 b, This miserable famyne . . encreasyng so . . that the stout souldiour for faintnes could skase weldes his weapon. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. iv. 72 There followeth a . . faintnesse of their ioynts. 1672 SANDERSON in *Walton Life M. i. j.* A great bodily weakness and faintness of spirits. a. 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 63 'Tis this faintness of their Desire which is the Cause of it's being successless. a. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragn.* i. (1876) 14 The faintness or potency of the feeling.

+ b. transf.

1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 For fayntnes of the springes . . the accustomed course of the waters . . diminished. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 226 To them he explained . . the fayntnesse & lenesesse of hys treasure.

+ c. Of flesh: Want of firmness or solidity.

1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 56 Of this fertilitie proceeds the faintness of the flesh there.

2. The state of being faint in spirit; dejection, timorousness; inertness, slackness, sluggishness. *Obs. exc. in faintness of heart, etc.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxvii. (1495) 430 For his feyntnes and cowardnes the kite is ouercome of a birde that is lesse than he. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 280 In feyntnes I falter, for þis fray fell. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 107 The palenesse of this Flower, Bewray'd the faintnesse of my Masters heart. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd., They . . have neglected through faintnesse the onely remedy of their sufferings. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 301 Faintness of heart and infirmity of purpose must naturally . . be found in so vast a mass.

3. The feeling of being faint or ready to swoon.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 b, He fell downe for

feyntness and weyknes. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xx, The faintness is already gone off. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The faintness which seemed to overpower him. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 29 Sudden faintnesses at the last moment.

4. The quality or fact of being faint or of feebly affecting the senses; dimness or feebleness (of light, colour, outline, etc.).

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* iii. iv. 50 It [the emerald] . . will, when worn by the neglected wife, Shew when her absent Lord disloyal proves, By faintness. 1732 BRERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 8 Littleness or Faintness . . seem to have no necessary connexion with greater Length of Distance. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 40 The faintness of the sound of this letter. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix. 169 The faintness of the gathering twilight.

Faints (faints), *sb. pl.* Also 9 faints. [pl. of FAINT a. (quasi-sb.).] The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the process of distillation. Also attrib.

1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 295 Is it not a great Fault among Distillers, to allow any of the Faints to run among their pure Goods? 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 580 The latter part of this running being weak, is called faints. 1883 J. GARDNER *Brewer, Distiller etc.* v. 146 The remaining weak spirit that distils over, called faints, is caught separately.

attrib. 1880 *Act* 43-4 *Vict.* c. 24 Sched. 1, A low wines and feints charger must be connected with the still. *Ibid.* 24 § 3 Spirits conveyed into a feints receiver.

Fainty (fainty), *a. Obs. exc. poet. and dial.* [f. FAINT a. + -Y.]

1. Faint, sickly, languid. In later use chiefly: Inclined to swoon.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. II. 257 Faith waxed feeble and fainty. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* lxix. (1636) 78 If a man use much Saffron, it will make him very fainty. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvi. (1655) 109, I presently found my stomach fainty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 431 The fainty Root can take no steady hold. 1700 — *Fables, Flower & Leaf* 381 The fainty knights . . knew not where To run for shelter. 1796 COLERIDGE in *Mrs. Sandford T. Poole & Friends* (1888) I. 177 It . . left me pale and fainty. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 295 All hands . . their fainty frames have flung Upon the earth. 1884 HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.* s.v. *Aitch*, Fainty aitches are fainting fits.

2. Causing or productive of faintness; sickly.

1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue Death Sir F. Walsingham* 107 Who shall recure their faintie maladies? 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 602 A faintie sultrie blowing. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 86 They are apt to sweat much, whence proceeds a fainty indisposition.

Hence + **Faintiness**.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 31 Green Corn or Grass . . makes such Cattle . . apt to faintyness and Diseases. *Ibid.* 593 Causing a general Faintness to attend the whole Body.

Faiple, *Sc. var. of FIPPLE*, underlip.

Fair (fear), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 feire, feyre, 4-7 faire, fayre, 5-6 fayer (6 fairer), 5-7 fare, 7- fair. [a. OF. *feire* (mod.F. *foire*) = Pr. *feira*, *fiera*, *fieyra*, Sp. *feria*, Pg. *feira*, It. *fiera*:—Lat. *fēria* holiday.]

1. A periodical gathering of buyers and sellers, in a place and at a time ordained by charter or statute or by ancient custom. (In many cases fairs are resorted to for pleasure-seeking as well as for business; and in England they sometimes survive merely as gatherings for pleasure.) Often modified by prefixing other words, indicating the things sold, the time of year, or some special object for which the fair is held; as *cattle*-, *cheese*-, *horse*-, *ram*-, *sheep*-, etc., *fair*; *Easter*-, *Michaelmas*-, *summer-fair*.

[1292 BRITTON I. xiv. § 3 *Qe il facent crier la pes de eux en citez . . et en feyres et en marcheiz.*] c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 328 In feire and markette þei salle seke him oute. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 211 Ich wente to be faire With many [maner] marchandises. 1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 119 A blak horsse boycht . . in the fayre. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 122 b, The fairer, on the day of Saint Michael the Archangell, kepte in . . the tounne of Caen. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 12 To neglect a great faire, and to seeke to make markets afterwards. 1686 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 181 Ye freemen . . of New Castle . . Requesting a Fare to be kept in yt Towne twice a year. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. II.* i, Has he not . . made himself the fool of the fair. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 272 Where the King grants a fair or market, the grantee shall have . . a court of record. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 327 Each has its market day, and its annual fairs and festivals. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 315 A mere cattle-fair; no booths with toys and sweeties. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 145 The summer fair had long gone by.

b. *phr.* A day after the fair: too late.

1548 *HALL Chron.* 218 b, A daie after the faire, as the common proverbe saith. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iii. 1, You came a day after the fair. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Mag.* (1883) 55 It . . would be the day after the fair.

c. *transf.* Applied to a 'bazaar' or collection of goods to be sold to raise money for a charitable purpose. Chiefly in *fancy-fair* (see FANCY a. 1 d), *church-fair* (U.S.).

1876 W. A. BUTLER *Mrs. Limber's Raffle* i. 18 A church fair, or any fair, in fact, always seems to me like a contrivance to get a great deal of money for very little value.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fair-booth*-, *-day*-, *-ground*-, *-place*-, *-stead*-, *-time*-, *-town*; *fair-like* adj.; *fair-going* a., going to a fair; *fair-keeper*, (a) one who has a stall, etc., at a fair; (b) an officer charged with the maintenance of order at a fair.

1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 385 On the village-green stand moss-grown 'fair-booths'. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 431 He...took the towne of Peppes on their 'fair-day'. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 122 The Prince of Princes...went through this Town...upon a Fair-day. 1771 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 18 June, It being the fair-day. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 6 Many a kind 'Fair-going face'. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 123 The world...has grown A Fair-going world. 1881 *Echo* 9 July 31 The Munster pig buyers have peremptorily refused to buy on the 'fair-ground' of Sir Henry Becher. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4398/3 The 'Fair-keepers resorting to the Two Fairs held in... Bristol. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 106 The guard, or 'fair-keepers'...were supplied with ale, etc., at the expense of the town. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 21/2 The... 'fairlike markets'...kept in Dublin. 1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 39 A battle was fought in the 'fair-place'. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 166 Merchandize... is the Nations Head-servant... sent out to all the earth, as to a general Market, and 'fairstead to buy her provisions'. 1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 384 In the 'feyre tyme ijd'. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 122 a, Camelford, a market and 'Fayre (but not faire) towne.

Fair (fēar), a. and sb.² Forms: a. 1 fæzer, (fæjir), 2 *Orni.* fazzerr, (3 fæier, -izer, -ir, fajer, faizer, feizer, 2-6 feir, -yr, feier, -yer, 5-7 faire, -yr(e, 5 feiræ, -yre, 3-6 faier, -yer, (5 fayir), 4-7 far(e, 2-fair. β. 2-3 veir, (3 væzer, veizer, veiezer), 3-4 vair, -yr. [Com. Teutonic: OE. *fæzer* = OS. *fagar*, OHG. *fagar*, ON. *fagr* (Sw., Da. *fager*), Goth. *fagrs*:—OTeut. **fagro-z*.] A. *adj.* (In all the older senses formerly used antithetically with *foul*. This is now *obs.* or *arch.* exc. with the sbs. *weather*, means.)

I. Beautiful.

1. Beautiful to the eye; of pleasing form or appearance; good-looking. Phrases, *Fair to see* (arch.); *fair and free* (obs. or arch.).

No longer in colloquial use; in literature very common, but slightly *arch.* or *rhetorical*.

a. of persons; chiefly with reference to the face; in mod. use, almost exclusively of women. Also of the body or its parts.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 Swa fæzer swa swa Alci-biades... was. a 1000 Cædmon's *Gen.* 457 Op-dæt he Adam gearone funde... and his wif somed, freo fægroste. c 1200 ORMIN 6992 Patt an wass swiþe fazzerr wif. c 1205 LAY. 3886 He wes wis he wes fair. *Ibid.* 25305 þa weiezereste wifinen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2659 So fæizer he so to sen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 66 Fairor womman nas þo non. *Ibid.* 556 Vairore fole ne miþt be, þan wiþ him was þere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4223 (Cott.) Ioseph... was fre and feiri c 1320 *Sir Beues* 538 Ne non, so faire lines had! c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 613 Cleopatras, Sche was fayr as is the Rose in May. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P. R. v.* xviii. (1495) 123 Yf the chynne be proporyonate to the forehead, it makyth it fare. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 601 þe fax on his faire hede was ferly to schawe. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 782 My dowghttyr gente That ys so feyer and fre. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 166 b, In this troubleouse season... was y^e quene delivered at Westmyner of a fayre sonne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 40 A Gentlewoman... faire of bodie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 47 That Faire and Warlike forme. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 324 The fairest of her Daughters Eve. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 760 His Head, from his fair Shoulders torn. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxv, Of stature fair. 1832 TENNYSON *Sisters*, The earl was fair to see. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 681 Fair as the Angel that said 'Hail'!

fig. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *Life T. Aquinas* II. 639 The noblest and fairest spirits of beautiful, wicked Athens.

b. Applied to women, as expressing the quality characteristic of their sex. So, *The fair sex* (= Fr. *le beau sexe*), a fair one.

c 1440 *Iork Myst.* xlv. 259 If we bynde ouzte þat faire one in fere nowe. 1599 MINSHU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 5 What from our faire neighbour? Yea Sir. Well, they are from a cleanly woman. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 92, I... can by no means approve the ambition of your fayre neighbour. [1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 329 Persons of the fairer sex.] 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 331 The confessing lover... ascribes all to the bounty of the fair-one. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 48 A Note... which my fair Correspondent had taken Opportunity of leaving. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 24 The fair sex have now nothing to do but dress and paint. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* v. 155 My fair readers must excuse me. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 442 These melancholy cases... spread a general alarm over a considerable district among the fair sex. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM *Wet Sheet & Flowing Sea* *10 O for a soft and gentle wind! I heard a fair one cry.

absol. with plural sense.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 624 What will not Beaux attempt to please the Fair? 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xviii, At church... the fair carry the appearance of saints.

c. of abstractions personified.

1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 24 There, stript, fair Rhet'ric languish'd on the ground. 1750 GRAY *Elegy, Epitaph* i, Fair science frown'd not on his humble birth. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 365 Fair Freedom, taught... to feel The rabble's rage.

† d. used in courteous or respectful address.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4596 Faire fader, bi mi feiþ folili 3e wroukten. c 1450 *Merlin* 9 Ffeire suster ye ought not to come in this place. *Ibid.* 15 Ffeire sone, for your sake shall I suffer the deth. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 92/3 Ha faire sires he was but late byheded. 1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Fayresyr, *beau sire*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 205 Ye be welcome fayre sister, with my fayre Nephew your sonne. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. v. ii. 310 Faire sir, God saue you.

† e. of animals. Hence in Hunting use applied distinctively to a roebuck of the fifth year. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 734 Panter is an wilde der, Is non fairere on werlde here. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlv. 20 The she calf fair

and shapli Egypt. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* A vj b, This is a fayr hawke. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* v. 10 Ye that ride upon fayre Asses. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 401 A sea Gull among a sort of faire swannes. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 1 In it [the flea] are two fair eyes. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* ii. 41 A partridge plump, full-fed and fair. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, The fairest herd in the Halidome.

f. of inanimate things.

Beowulf 773 On hrusan ne feol fæzer foldbold. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He... bið al swa is an eppel iheowed, he bið wið-uten feire and frakel wið-innen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 A faier hode inne to wunien. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 48/42 A fayr wode in deorse, a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22511 (Cott.) þe sun... es þe fairst on to loken at midday-tyme. c 1340 *Ibid.* 2468 (Trin.) A... fair cuntre þe flom ran þourze feire to se. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1541 On hys heurde a hoge fayr myter. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 16 Preamb., Divers tenementes and feier places bilded ther. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 46 He brynge forth euery yere fayre floures. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 87 The fayre towne of Compaigne. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 46 Carrie him... to my fairst Chamber. 1658 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 324 He hath already a fayre and large pew in the church. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 88 He presented his Majesty with a fair guilt Cup. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 422 The same wicker work, but much fairer. 1799 WORDSW. *'She dwelt'* Wks. (1888) 115/1 A violet... Fair as a star, when only one is shining in the sky. 1808 SCOTT *Alarm.* i. i, Tweed's fair river, broad, and deep. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 104 Awakening earthquake, o'er whose couch Even now a city stands, strong, fair and free. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ingol. Penance*, The Ingoldsby lands are broad and fair. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lambs* vi. § 20. 182 A fair building is... worth the ground it stands on.

g. of appearance, visible qualities, arrangement, etc.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hi alle wurðon awende of þan fæze hiwe. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4225 (Trin.) þi godenes & þi feire hew. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3613 As faire semblaunt thanne shewed he me... As aforð didde he. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xvi. 7 Judith... with hir fayre bewtye hath discomfited him. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iij b, Ye may finde a faire diminishing as I have said before. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Rupert Godwin* I. i. 1 The Captain and his wife were both in the fairest prime of middle age.

h. In various plant names, as **Fair Days**, **Grass**, the Goose-grass (*Potentilla anserina*); **Fair in sight**, the Blue-bell. See also **FAIR MAID**.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xxiii. 175 These floures [Blue bells] be now called Fayre in sight. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 42/2 Fair Grass, or Fair Days, *Potentilla anserina*.

† 2. Of sounds, odours, etc.: Agreeable, delightful. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 566 (Gr.) Seznas stodon on fæzgerne sweg. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 46 A fayr reflayr 3et fro hit fot.

† 3. Desirable, reputable. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 144 Feyer hit is to haue a son. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 212 (Harl. MS.) He hadde i-made many a faire mariage. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxii. 28-9 To be cald a knyght is fair... To be cald a kyng is fairour. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vii. 134 His two sons who slew him, got exile... too fair a reward for so foul a Patricide. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* ii. ii, E'ne let him go, a fair riddance.

b. Of an amount, an estate, fortune, etc.: Considerable, 'handsome', liberal.

a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 109 þu schalt me a ueir dol of heueriche blisse. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* iv. xii. 172 The imagination... performeth a faire deale more in the Table, than the painter. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 88 A faire fortune is come to our countryman Sir Chi. Wrey. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 112 Scotland, since her sovereigns had succeeded to a fairer inheritance, had been independent only in name. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xviii. 289 Giles, to whom a fair heritage was no less agreeable than a fair wife.

† 4. Of language, diction: Elegant. Hence *fair speaker*. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat.* Wyclif 141 If hise [antichrist's] cleriks kunne speke fayre latyne. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxviii. (1495) 514 Men of Grecia were fayr and moost grete spekers. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. Prolog. 10 To tret a matere in fare Dytte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 146 Fayre spekar, orator. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dictes* 145 It was... translated into right good and fayr english.

5. Of external manifestations, words, promises: Attractive or pleasing at the first sight or hearing; specious, plausible, flattering.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 899 (Gr.) Me nædre beswac... þurh fæzer word, a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 11 Ic habbe beswiken min encristen mid fayre wordes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24824 (Cott.) Wit hightes fair he wan þair will. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii. 23 Faunel with feir speche hap brougt hem to gedere. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 173 He mote be war þat faire biheste ne veyn glorie ne coveitise ne bigile him not. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 7 By fayre speche... the Kyng escaped oute of the Bisshopps handes. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. ii. 191 By hys dysymulaton and fare wordys [he] was interteynynd in a long sute. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 17 A fayre speaker, and a deepe dissemler. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* vi. 12 Many... desire to make a faire shew in the flesh. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. ix. (1712) 115 A fair Tale was made to the Pastor of the Parish. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* iv. xiii, After all your fair speeches... and kissing, and hugging. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* v. lvi. 125 He has fallen away from all his fair promises. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 604 The Sophists have plenty of brave words and fair devices.

b. Proverbs.

1471 [see FAIR a. 1 b]. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* Wks. 154 Fayre wordes make fooles fayne. 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* lix, 'Fair words make fools', replieth he again. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. iii, Fair words butter no cabbage.

II. 6. Of complexion and hair: Light as opposed to dark.

App, not of very early origin. In the context of our first quot. 'brown' and 'foul' are treated as equivalent.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 b, I shall marrie a faire woman... a browne woman. 1554 J. WALLIS in *Songs & Ball.* (Roxb. 1860) 146 [Women are] Feare than the flower delyce, Ruddye as the rose. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 201 Your Son-in-law is farre more Faire then Blacke. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 392 Negroes have their beauties as well as fair folk. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 58 Are Violets not sweet, because not fair? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 232 In all regions, the children are born fair, or at least red. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 547 Persons who have the fairest skin. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 193 His [face]... Seard' by the close eliptic, was not fair.

III. Free from blemish or disfigurement.

† 7. Of fruit, flesh, etc.: Sound, free from disease or specks. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 93 þe fleisch is maad fairer þan it was tofore. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 83 Take faire rawe parcellly. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 165 The fairest may be kept for Seed, as before of Carrots. 1671 *Eng. Rogue* IV. xi. 204 [Street cry] Fair Oranges,—Fair Lemons. c 1770 MRS. GLASSE *Compl. Confectioner* 6 Take the fairest and firmest pippins.

8. † a. Of things in general: Clean, unsoiled, unstained. Of paper: Not written upon, unused. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 39 Put hit in cofyns þat bene fayre. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 82 Put þe pork on a faire spitte. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, A fayre white linnen clothe. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvi. (1682) 142, I took a fair glass siphon. 1703 M. MARTIN *W. Islands Scot.* 278 They [the bones] were fair and dry. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 46 A paper book; all the leaves thereof were fair, except one. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 529 The vanes are covered with a piece of fair white paper.

b. Of water: Clean, pure. Now *rare*. † Of colour: Clear, not cloudy.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20212 (Fair.) Ho... wasshed hir bodi in faire water. c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 fol. 10 Bray hem in a mortar small with feyre water. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Iush.* iii. (1586) 121 Most Bullocks... desire a faire cleere water. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* i. xi. 42 Fair water may suffice to wash the Feet. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 108 As red as the fairest Vermilion. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 65 Gun-powder of a faire Azure... colour is very good. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 43 A Dish of Rice boiled in fair Water. 1756 BURKE *Snbl. & B.* iii. xvii, The colours of beautiful bodies must be dusky or muddy, but clean and fair. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxvi, A glass of fair water. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-f.* (1883) 3 The rinsings... spoil a draught of fair water.

c. Of handwriting: Neat, clear, legible. *Fair copy*: a transcript free from corrections. Cf. **CLEAN a. 3 c.** See **FAIR-COPY**.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 355 This Letter was written in a very fair hand. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 228 A fair copy of the Statutes. 1828 COLEBROOKE *Misc. Ess.* (1873) I. 518 Let him appoint, as scribe, one... whose hand-writing is fair, etc. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* I, A fair copy of his draft of the catalogue.

d. Phrase. Cf. **CLEAN 3 d.**

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Provi & Epigr.* (1867) 64 Except hir maide shewe a fayre paire of heeles. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 83, I shewed them a faire paire of heeles.

e. Of a line, curve, or surface: Free from roughness or irregularities; smooth, even. Now chiefly *Naut.*

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* D iij b, Take a tame Malarde and set hyrn in a fayr playn. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Iush.* i. (1586) 42 b, The floore must be fayre and smoothe made. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 Fair, a term to denote the evenness or regularity of a curve or line. 1888 LONGF. in *Scribn. Mag.* III. 424 Fair surfaces have fallen into neglect nowadays, our present fancy being for... wrinkled or blotchy surfaces.

9. Of character, conduct, reputation: Free from moral stain, spotless, unblemished. Also in phrase to stand fair.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Æuric mon þe ledeð feir lif and clene. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Manie swo leddeñ here lif þat te beginning was fair, and te middel fairere, and te ende alre fairst. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 14 Ailrik was... a duke of faire fame. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 47 A quiet, serene, and fair Conscience. a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 6 The poor painful priest standing fair in the Opinion of the neighbourhood. 1734 EARL OXFORD in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV 64 This person... had the fairest and most unexceptionable character. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iii. i. 293 My fair fame. 1892 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LV. 411/2 To the detriment of his fair fame.

10. Of conduct, actions, arguments, methods: Free from bias, fraud, or injustice; equitable, legitimate. Hence of persons: Equitable; not taking undue advantage; disposed to concede every reasonable claim. Of objects: That may be legitimately aimed at; often in *fair game*, fig. See **FAIR AND SQUARE**, **FAIR TRADE**.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13837 (Trin.) þo dedes to vs be not faire c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 786 There that feyer, To make an erlles sone myn Eyer? 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 95 The fat Calf. Whereby, in a false parabolical interpretation, is meant... Christ himselfe. 1647 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 77 L. C. doubts not of Lo. Bruces faire dealing. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* iii. i. 811 The fair Hunter's cheated of his Prey. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. x. (1695) 287 As fair a Man, as he... who sells several Things under the same Name. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. 278 Words which have the fairest Right to each Class 1790

PALEY *Horæ Paulæ*. Rom. ii. 18 [It] is rendered a fair subject of presumption. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 296 In that character it becomes fair game for ridicule. 1839 T. ATTWOOD *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 14 June, They only ask for a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 567 The king... would fall by fair fighting and not by murder. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 10 The fairest of all controversial antagonists. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 150 note, It is but fair... to state. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 388/2 A fair account should be given. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 3/2 'Fair houses', i.e. firms where the rules of the Union are followed.

b. Of conditions, position, etc.: Affording an equal chance of success; not unduly favourable or adverse to either side. Phrase, *A fair field and no favour*.

1711 PUCKLE *Club 22 note*, Supposing both box and dice fair, gamblers have the peep, eclipse, thumbing. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobio.* Wks. 1840 I. 60, I was now on a fair footing with them. 1845 JAMES A. NEIL I. vii. 143 That would not matter if the ground were fair. 1883 E. PENNELL *ELMHURST Cream Leicestersh.* 202 He... asked only for a fair field and a clear course.

c. *Fair play*: upright conduct in a game; equity in the conditions or opportunities afforded to a player; *transf.* upright conduct, equitable conditions of action generally.

1595 SHAKS. *John v.* i. 67 Shall we vpon the footing of our land, Send fayre-play-orders, and make compromise. *Ibid.* v. ii. 118 According to the faire-play of the world, Let me have audience. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* A. i. b. Some... name him when they quote him; and that's faire play. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 287 To give the fairest play to him. 1744 BERKELEY *Lett. Par-water* § 21 Give this medicine fair play. 1824 SCOTT *Red-giantlet* xx, Fair play's a jewel. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. v, To prevent his fine manners having their fair play. 1882 C. M. YONGE *Unknown to Hist.* xxxvi, Fear of the future shut his eyes to all sense of justice and fair play.

II. Expressing moderate commendation: Free from grave objection; of tolerable though not highly excellent quality; 'pretty good'. Of amount or degree: Adequate though not ample; 'respectable'.

1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 317 The course taken by the enemy often becomes a fair rule of action. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 133 Fair glacier work was now before us. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ii. (1875) 37 Very fair drawings of animals. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* xxiii. 385 A pretty fair notion of what had happened. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 304 Edward the Sixth, was a fair scholar in both the classical languages. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 388 A person in fair health. 18... R. KIPLING *Railway Folk* 56 A fair number of old soldiers.

b. In school reports, marking a passable degree of excellence.

1861 V. LUSHINGTON in *Working Men's Coll. Mag.* 149 Power to refuse the required certificate of school-attendance, unless the school is 'fair' for the purpose intended.

IV. Favourable; benign; unobstructed.

12. Of the weather: Favourable, not wet or stormy. Also with some notion of sense 1: Fine, bright, sunny. Now sometimes contrasted with *fine*, as 'the weather was fair, but not fine'.

c 1205 LAY. 7594 Heo hæfden swide fair weder. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1077 His seruants on a day faire Bare him with oute to take þe ayre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* iii. 15 Thy synnes also shall melt away, like as the yse in y^e fayre warme wether. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xvi. 2 It will be faire weather: for the skie is red. a 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 122 At Surat, Malabar... and that coast of India, is the fair season till March. 1713 BERKELEY *Ess. Guardian* v. Wks. III. 161 Fair weather is the joy of my soul. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphora* 71 October... mild and fair as May. 1867 QUIDA C. *Castlemaine* (1879) 6 The morning was fair and cloudless.

† b. *Fair day, daylight* = BROAD DAY, DAY-LIGHT.

c 1450 *Merlin* 610 It was than feire day. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxv. 392 It was faire day or he coude get into the right way. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 308 It was yet scarce fair day, when... the armies... began again the battell. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vii. 52 Where am I? Faire day light?

c. *fig.*; esp. in phrases, † *To make fair weather to, with*: to curry favour with. † *To make it fair with*: to deal complaisantly with.

c 1380 WYCLIF *ScL Wks.* III. 365 Crist... wolde not make it fair wip þes ordels. 1598 MARSTON *Com. Villanie* I. 139 Ixion makes faire weather vnto Ioue. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 173 Friendship maketh indeed a faire Day in the Affections, from Storme and Tempests. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 5 The Roman Catholiques are making Fair Weather with the Dissenters. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 217 For fair weather the Act of 1844 works.

13. Of the wind: Favourable to a ship's course. † *To come fair*: to become favourable.

c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* 1967 Of faire wyndes and eke of tempestes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. 123 The wind sits fair for news to go to Ireland. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 386 So soon as the wind came fair aboard away we went. 1790 BEATSON *Naz. & Mil. Mem.* 374 To proceed... with the first fair wind. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 1 A fair wind... soon brought us close to our destination.

14. Giving promise of success; 'likely to succeed' (J.); likely, promising, advantageous, suitable. Of a star, omen: Propitious. Phrases, † *To be, seem, stand fair for, or to with inf.*; † *To be in a fair way of, to*: to have a good chance of (doing, obtaining, or reaching something).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 837 To se quethir fayr war him

till To ly about the toun all still. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1119 Now fraist we before how fairest wille be. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) 8 Ther is no better... nor no fayrer cure. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 10 A stand where you may make the fairest shoote. 1596 — *Merch. V.* ii. i. 20 Your selfe... stood as faire As any commor... For my affection. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 113 They... let slip that so faire an opportunitie. a 1618 RALPH *Ess.* (1650) E v, The Caliphes... obtained... a mighty Empire, which was in faire way to have enlarged. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 11 Many more... who might seeme faire for it [the grace of God]. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 197 Cardinal Francisco Barbarini is believed to stand fair to be elected pope. 1669 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* iv, How fair you are for everlasting salvation. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* v. ix. 386, I presently looked for the jugular veins... opened the fairest, and took away... a dozen ounces of blood. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 29, I once was, as I thought, fair for the Celestial City. 1683 DRYDEN *Vind. Dk. of Guise*, The first play I undertook was the Duke of Guise, as the fairest way... of setting forth the rise of the late rebellion. 1757 BURKE *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 563 The crowd, to which he had such fair pretensions. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 101 Being at last in a fair way of succeeding. c 1820 SHELLEY *Homers Hymn to Castor* 20 Fair omen of the voyage. 1822 — *Trium. of Life* 256 The star that ruled his doom was far too fair. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 551 A fair prospect of reaching their destination.

† b. *A fair day*: success in battle. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 76 b, A famous victory and a faire daie. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 602 The Egyptians thought to haue had a faire day at them. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. xxxii. 239 They [the Romans]... were but only in some good hope of having a fair day of their enemies.

† c. *To have the fairer (of)*: to get the better or npper hand of. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 77 Their ennymies Had all the fayrer off the fycht. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6882 Ye troiens... þe fairer of þe fyght in þe feld had. *Ibid.* 7990 If it falle me by fortune the feirer to haue.

15. Of a means or procedurc, and of language: Gentle, peaceable, not violent. † Of the countenance: Benignant, kindly. † Of death: Easy, 'natural'; without violence.

In *fair* means the adj. can also have the sense 10, and sometimes has a mixed sense.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 45 He wolde fare wip his folk in a faire wise To bi-holden here hom & non harm wirke. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 Determining either by force or fayre meanes, to bring their purpose to a conclusion. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 161 With a faire countenance, and a majestic full of mildnesse... hee... sought to appease them. *Ibid.* 1332 To seduce men either by force or faire persuasion. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 101 Ferdinand... thought it his duty to draw, either by fair meanes or foul, all his Subjects to the Roman Catholick Religion. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 688 Not only dost... remit To life obscurd, which were a fair dismission. c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. (1716) I. 74 The Lord Treasurer Weston dyed of his fair death, flying beyond Sea. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 9 Try first by fair means. 1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 292, I have used both fair and foul words. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. iii. 160 They... endeavoured to obtain her by fair means.

16. Free from obstacles; unobstructed, open.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 19 The waye is lyke to be fayre and drye. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 69 A faire breach for the Christians to enter. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 12 Left faire to interpretation eyther way. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Table of Contents, His horse stumbling in a very fair way. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* (1711) I. 79 Keep the South-shore in fair view. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* v, They made a fair retreat. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 49 Go out on the other side... which I think is the fairest Outlet. 1768 J. BYRON *Narrative* 10 The sea making a fair breach over her. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* iii. iv, Keep back... so that each man may have A fair view of the pit. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 12 The fairest though farthest way about is the nearest way home.

17. Open to view, plainly to be seen, clear, distinct. Now chiefly *dial.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 157 b, The white... are alwaies the fairest marke in a Hawke, or a Bussardes eie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v, Fair on the face [God] wrote the index of the mind. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xix. (1675) 282 The fairer and wider Marks that may be hit in many places. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. ii. § 8 Although in all places of the Root they are visible, yet most fair and open about the filamentous Extremities of some Roots. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 305 All her thoughts... fair within her eyes. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss. s.v.*, Lincoln Minster's fair to see fra Barton field.

18. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as, *fair-ankled, -born, -checked, -coloured, -complexioned, -conditioned, -eyed, -featured, -fortuned, -fronted, -horned, -maned, -minded* (hence *fair-mindedness*), *-natured, -outsided, -reputed, -sized, -skinned, -spaced, -speached, -tongued, -tressed, -visaged, -weathered, -soned*.

1875 LONGF. *Pandora* vi, Zeus... like a swan flies to 'fair-ankled Leda'. 1830 BREWSTER *Edin. Cycl.* VII. 1. 49/2 The 'fair born children of Negroes. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 9 Let the 'fair-cheeked maid Embark, Chryseis. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iii. 154 'Fair-colour'd threads. a 1773 LD. LYTTELTON *Wks.* 1776. I. 189 A very pretty, 'fair-complexioned girl. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 139 She was of the fair-complexioned... and comely type. 1634 LAUD *Wks.* (1860) VII. 92 A very honest, 'fair-conditioned man. 1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* xi, 'Fair-ey'd pity in his heart did dwell. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elysium, Noah's Flood* 270 The bull... to the ark brings on the fair-ey'd cow. a 1845 HOOD *Lamia* v. 30, I thought This fair-eyed day would never see you from me! 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 30 O 'fair-featured maids. 1847 JAMES *Convict* iv, I was once as prosperous and as 'fair-fortuned as himself. 1830 TENNYSON *Clear-*

headed Friend 12 'Fair-fronted Truth shall droop not now. 1777 R. POTTER *Aeschylus' Suppliants* 324 Does Jove, approach her in this 'fair-horn'd state? 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iv. i. I. pick my choice Of all their 'fair-maned mares. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 187 An honest and 'fair-minded man's own instincts. 1853 LYNN *Self-Improv.* iv. 96 Discipline for temper and 'fair-mindedness. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* v. ii, Young Buckingham is a 'fair-natured prince. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 A blasted and sunburnt flower, even this plastered, 'fair-outsided world. 1795 J. FAWCETT *Art of War* 4 In the number rank'd Of 'fair-reputed callings. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. (1889) 30 They were 'fair-sized rooms... furnished plainly but well. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 98 The 'fair-skinned tribe of martial Germans. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* ii. 273 Now no azure vein Wander'd on 'fair-spaced temples. 1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* ii. i. Giv, This 'fayre-speachde queare. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Mem. B. Perduc* I. 16 Fair-speeched gentlemen as they are. 1842 FABER *Syrian Lake* 345 He is a 'fair-tongued knight. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. ix. 288 Angry with me for the sake Of a 'fair-tressed wanton. 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* xv. (1664) 157 He was comely and 'fair-visag'd. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 642 The Country [Brazil]. is... 'faire weathered. 1768 *Life & Adv. Sir Barth. Sapskull* I. 50 Suppose they have fair-weather'd countenances. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxiii. 142 'Fair-zon'd damsels form the sprightly dance.

b. Special *comb.* † *fair-chance*, some kind of game or lottery; *fair-curve* (see *quot.*); *fair-fashioned a., Sc.* 'having great appearance of discretion without the reality; having great complaisance of manner' (Jam.); *fair-hair, Sc.* = PAX(Y-WAX(Y; *fair-handed a., (a)* † of a horse (see *quot.* 1614); (*b*) having well-formed hands; *fair-walling* (see *quot.* 1886); *fair-world*, 'a good time, state of prosperity' (W.).

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. xi. 235 A Pharaoh Table Cards, and a 'Fair Chance being ready. 1775 ASH, 'Fair-curve [printed *fair-curve*]. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., A Fair-Curve, in delineating ships, is a winding line whose shape is varied according to the part of the ship it is intended to describe. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, 'Hegh, sirs, sae 'fair-fashioned as we are! 1823 ELIZA LOGAN *St. Johnstown* II. 195 'Ye are aye sae fair-fashioned... there's scarce any saying again' ye. 1614 MARSHAM *Cheap Husb.* 6 Observe in any wise to have them [mares] 'fayre-handed, that is, good head, necke, breast, and shoulders. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 528 Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, 'Fair-walling, the level, smoothly-built masonry or brickwork above the roughly-built foundations. a 1674 MILTON (W.), They think it was never 'fair-world with them since.

B. sb.² [The adj. used *absol.* or *elliptically*.]

1. That which is fair (in senses of the adj.); the fair side or face; also in phrases, *By (soft and) fair*: by fair means. *For (foul nor) fair*: for fair words or treatment.

In the expressions *Fair befall* and the like the word admits of being taken either as sb. or adv. The advb. sense is prob. original (see *FAIR* adv. 6 b), but cf. *quot.* 1423 below.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 85 To turne þe fayre outwarde. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. cxc.* Fair and lufe befall The nyght-ingle. 1456 *How Wisc Man taught Son* 151 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) 175 [Be] soft and fayre men make tame Hert and buk. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* (1868) 6 A lorde wolde haue a gentille woman, bi faire or be force. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 90 'Tis much pride For faire without, the faire within to hide. 1611 — *Cymb.* i. vi. 37 Can we not Partition make... Twixt faire, and foule? 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 429 Their blacke tongue can never spot the faire of virtue. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. x, No-thing short of the fair and honourable, will satisfy the delicacy of their minds. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 529 After... frequent interchange of foul and fair.

b. *colloq.* *To see fair* = 'to see fair play'.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxv. (C. D. ed.) 218 If you will step in there... Mr. Weller will see fair. 1891 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 5/2 The police... came up to see fair between both sides.

2. One of the fair sex, a woman; esp. a beloved woman. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxvi, That faire vpward bir eye Wold cast. c 1489 CANTON *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 84 The fayer þ' proude pucell. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 182 O happie faire! Your eyes are loadstarres. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* iii. i, The best, though call em... Faires, fines, and honies, are but flesh and blood. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 146 Say, ling'ring fair! why comes the birth Of your brave soul so slowly forth? 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. (Ld. Lovat's Execution), No fair forgets the ruin he has done. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. x. 177 Pursuing his fair in a solitary street. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 169 Some prouder fair hath humbled Thy proud passion.

transf. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 202 Produce him to the Fair; And join in Wedlock to the longing Mare.

† 3. A person with a fair complexion.

1771 T. HULL *Hist. W. Harrington* (1797) III. 1 One is a fair, the other a brunet.

† 4. Beauty, fairness, good looks. Also *pl.*: Points or traits of beauty. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 Pass lichoman fæzer and his streon... mazon beon afeored. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 10 Þe mone and þe sune wundried of faire. a 1225 *Juliana* 6 He sunchere iseh hire utnune feir. a 1240 *Urisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Heo neuer ne beoð sead þi ueir to iseonne. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. i. 98 My decayed faire, A sunnie looke of his, would soone repaire. 1599 MARSTON *Com. Villanie* ii. vii. 207 The greene meades, whose native outward faire Breathes sweet perfumes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* ii, His weeping spouse Elisa... all her beauteous fairs with grief infecting.

† b. *Comb.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Song xxviii, 388 The fayre-enamoured Flood.

Fair (fēa), *adv.* Forms: 1 *fæ3re*; 3-4 as those of the adj. with the addition of -e; 5- coincident with those of the adj. [OE. *fagre*, f. *fager*, FAIR a.] In a fair manner or degree.

1. In a beautiful or comely manner; agreeably, beautifully, brightly, handsomely, nobly.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 210 (Gr.) *Fagere* lechte þæt liðe land lagon yrende. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 228 *Fagere* he syngþ. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 þa wes þes tyendes hapas alder swiþe feir isceapen. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. XXI. 71 Somme seiden he was godes sone þat so faire deyede. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 108 Bowes blomst feyre. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 3 (Harl. MS.) The goode man . . . faire endid his liffe. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 150 The Latin tong did faire blome. 1577 B. Gooce *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 5 So faire he bare his age, as I tooke him to be scarce fiftie. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 142 The Moone shines faire. 1600 — A. J. L. iii. ii. 97 All the pictures fairest Linde are but blacke to Rosalinde. 1632 *SIR R. LE GRYS tr. Patereculus* 377 The excellent Generall . . . preferred things profitable before such as shewed faire. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* i. 3 Spread out his boughs and flourish faire.

2. Civilly, courteously, kindly. Now only in phr. to speak (a person) fair.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2351 (Gr.) Him . . . *fagere* . . . ee drihten andswarode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 þis fage folc . . . speket . . . feire bifore heore eucristene. c 1205 *LAY.* 4842 Wha swa oðerne imette þe faire hine igrætte. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 90 Morice bider com, and faire was vnderfonge. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 347 þemperour . . . comande þe couherde curteysli and fayre, to heue vp þat hende child. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5346 þar come a monke and prayde him faire. c 1460 *How Goode Wyf taught Daughter* 65 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) 184 Alle ben nought trewe þat faire spekyn. c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 87 They that speak fair, fair shall hear again. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. ii. 186 So faire an offer'd Chaine. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iii. iii. I spoke you fair, d'ye see, and civil. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Mill.* xlv. The work-people . . . spoke him soft and fair. a 1866 *NEALE Hymn*, 'Christian, dost thou see them', Christian, dost thou hear them, How they speak thee fair?

† b. (To keep, part) fair: i. e. on good terms with. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2750 He . . . twynnyss with þaim faire. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. i. 207 Tap for tap, and so part faire. 1641 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) l. 25 His Majestie . . . will certainly part fayre with this people. 1671-2 *SIR C. LYTTELTON in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 80 The Spaniard and we shall still continue faire together. 1700 *DRYDEN Palamon & Arc.* ii. 164 Fair they parted till the Morrow's Dawn. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5332/1 To keep fair with the Persian Court. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxiii. We must keep fair with him.

3. In neat and legible handwriting; clearly, legibly, plainly.

1513 *MORE Rich. III* in Grafton Chron. II. 782 This Proclamation . . . was . . . fayre written in Parchement. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* (1879) IV. 15 Up betimes to the office, to write fair a laborious letter. 1705 J. BLAIR in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col.* Ch. I. 151 A copy . . . which he promised as soon as it could be fair drawn out. 1774 *CHESTERF. Lett.* i. xvi. 50, I desire that you would translate and copy it fair into a book. 1832 *FR. A. KEMBLE Jynl. in Rec. Givth.* (1878) III. 187 After tea I . . . copied fair a speech I had been writing. 1838 *CARD. NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) II. 250, I then write it out fair for the printer.

4. Equitably, honestly, impartially, justly; according to rule. Also in phr. FAIR AND SQUARE.

c 1300 *Havelok* 224 Al was youen, faire and wel. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iii. i. 141 Heauen shield my Mother plaid my Father faire. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* ii. vii. I can never think you meant me fair. a 1764 *LLOYD Dial. betw. Author & Friend Poet.* Wks. 1774 II. 14 Read their works, examine fair. 1885 *North Star* 1 July 3/2 Lord Randolph . . . has ever hit fair.

† 5. In a proper or suitable manner; becomingly, becomingly. Also, *fair* and *sweetly*, *fair* and *well*.

1207 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 446 Kyng Henry . . . yburede ys well [at Reading] vayre ynou. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10448 (Trin.) Leue þi bere, Cloþe þe feire. c 1386 *CHAUCER Chan. Yeom.* 130 *Pro.* l. 250 He hem leyde faire and wel adoun. c 1340 *Freemasonry* 608 Knele doun fayre on bothe thy knen. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* Aj, Whiche fayre and swetely chastysed her daughters. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cccix. 467 Fayre fared, quoth the constable, we are nat in mynde to do to our enemyes so moche auantage. 1526 *TINDALE 2 Cor.* v. 11 We fare fayre [Luther *fahren wir schön*] with men. 1544 *BALE Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) l. 271 Bury them [images] fayre in the ground. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 44 To ride faire, is most cumelie for him selfe. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. vi. 118 You have crafted faire. 1665 *DRYDEN Ind. Emperor* v. ii. Stand fair, and let my Heart-blood on thee flow.

6. With good promise; promisingly, auspiciously; favourably, prosperously. *Obs.* exc. in *To bid*, *promise fair*; see the vbs.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1154 Nu is abbot & fair haued begunnon. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. xi. 17 Faire mote he thee. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. 123 The winde sits faire. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* v. v. 43 Since this Businesse so faire is done.

† b. With impers. vbs. used optatively. *Fair be to you*: prosperity attend you. *Fair befall*, *cheve*, *fall*: see the verbs. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. i. 46 Faire be to you my Lord. 1867 *JEAN INGELWOL Gladys* 306 O rare, The island! fair befall the island; let Me reach the island!

† 7. Gently, quietly, without haste or violence. Chiefly in phrases, *Fair and easily*, *evenly*, *softly*.

a 1000 *Menol.* (Fox) 314 He fagere mid wætere oferwearp wuldres cynebeorn. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 347 þei take it wisely faire & soft. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyl. Manhode* i. cxxxv. (1869) 71 If thei [the armour] ben heuy, go faire. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. xviii. 22 The oste . . . rode fayre and easily

all the daye. 1552 *HULOET*, Fayre and . . . softlye, *suspensio gradu*. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 210 The proverb is old and true, 'Fair and softly goeth far'. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 63 Sometimes he follows faire and a farre off, lingers aloofe and out of sight, etc. 1653 *UROUQUART Rabelais* i. xxiii. He returned fair and softly. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 85 So fair and softly, John he cried. 1804 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Pop. Tales, Will* ix, Fair and softly goes far in a day.

† b. Moderately, not excessively. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 71 Leche it faire, but not to thyn. 1482 *Roste* hem faire.

8. Evenly, on a level. Chiefly *dial.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 The nine Sail stood in fair with us. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'Th' table doesn't stand fair'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, The plate does not lie fair on the frames.

† 9. Directly, straight, 'due (north, etc.)'. *Obs.*

c 1480 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 449 Reynawd . . . wente fayre vpon the folke of Charlemagne. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 35, I came fair on the south side of my island. 1720 — *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 185 They stood . . . fair after us. *Ibid.* xv. (1840) 255 We stood away fair west.

b. With reference to a blow, etc.: 'Clean', 'full', plump, straight.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2229 Fayre on his fote he foundez on þe erpe. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xiv. Striking his antagonist fair upon the breast. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 651/2 A living catapult, that if he took you fair, would knock the life out of you.

c. Completely, fully, quite. Cf. *CLEAN* *adv.* 5. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2388 To-morn thei schull beryed ben, As the faire ded were. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2230 Som. . . faire fest on a fyre att þe four gates. 1457 *AGNES PASTON in Past. Lett.* (1787) l. xxxv. 144, I had leuer he wer fayr beryed than lost for defaute. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* 130 When he cometh to the church . . . take the image and chest doun, and beare him faire into the church. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* s.v., 'It [a cat's] fair wild.'

† d. Clearly, distinctly, plainly. *Obs.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. ii. 2 þe feld ful of folke ich shal 3ow fayre shewe. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* Prol. 82 Here fynde shall ye faire of þe felle peopull, What Kynges þere come of costes aboute. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 2 The pointe of the Lizard faire in sight. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) l. 256 We were fair in sight of Cape Corrientes.

10. Comb. a. With agent-nouns and vbl. sbs. forming sbs., as *fair-dealer*, *-dealing*, *-doing*, *-seeming*, *-speaking*.

1746 *LOCKMAN To First Promoter Cambrick & Tea Bills* 25 A Craft, indeed, gives some *Fair-dealers pain. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) l. 63 There is as much difference between one sort and another, as between *fair-dealing and hypocrisy. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 443 Let them not be weary in *fair-doing. 1724 *SAVAGE Sir T. Overtury* i. i. 6 The Statesman's Promise, or false Patriot's Zeal, Full of *fair Seeming, but Delusion all. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 25b, If it will be wyth gylfynge and *faire spekyng I shall nott be behynde.

b. With adjs., as *fair-fierce*, *-seemly*, *-sweet*, and with pres. pples. forming adjs., as *fair-applauding*, *-blazing*, *-blooming*, *-boding*, *-dealing*, *-flowing*, *-glaring*, *-growing*, *-revolving*, *-seeming*, *-shining*, *-sounding*, *-speaking*, *-spreading*, *-winding*.

1777 *R. POTTER Aeschylus' Supplicants* 1005 The voice Of *fair-applauding fame. 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 312 The officious wife prepares the fire *fair-blazing. 1740 *SHENSTONE Judgm. Hercules* 339 *Fair-blooming Health surveys her altars there. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 227 The . . . *fairest boading Dreames, That euer entred in a drowsie head. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 14. 96 A *fair-dealing, honourable Merchant. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1613) 224-5 She, *faire-fierce, to such a state me calls. 1848 *CLOUGH Amours of Voy.* iii. 85 The cypress-spires by the *fair-flowing stream. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* To Rdr. 51 The *faire-Glaring Tulip. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* II. xxi. 291 A tall *fair-growing elm. 1708 *J. PHILIPS Cyder* ii. 523 *Fair-revolving years. 1625 *K. LONG tr. Barclay's Argenis* iv. xviii. 303 Adulterate virtue, and *fair-seeming vice. 1776 'C. MELMOTH' *Pupil of Pleasure* l. vii. Plausible exterior, fair-seeming sentiments, etc. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ii. 30 *Faire-seemly pleasaunce each to other makes. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. i. 40 Henceforward will I beare Vpon my Targhet three *faire shining Sunnes. 1798 *INVASION* I. 227 Unsuspicious of the treachery concealed beneath words so *fair-sounding. 1871 *E. F. BURR Ad Fidem* iii. 39 Fair-sounding terms. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xiii. (1495) 198 In a good wyfe byhoueth that she be *fayre spekyng. 1647 *CLARENDON Contempl. on Ps. Tracts* (1727) 517 To grapple with our fair-speaking adversaries. 1746 *THOMSON Autumn* 246 His . . . once *fair-spreading Family dissolv'd. 1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* lxxxii. Sweet-gard'n-nymph . . . most *fair-sweet, do not . . . banish mee. 1746 *THOMSON Summer* 1426 The matchless vale of Thames; *Fair-winding up to where the muses haunt.

c. With pa. pples. forming adjs., as *fair-betrothed*, *-bound*, *-built*, *-compacted*, *-contrived*, *-divided*, *-exstructed*, *-feathered*, *-folded*, *-forged*, *-plastered*, *-sculptured*, *-set*, *-sunned*, *-told*, *-written*.

1608 *SHAKS. Per.* v. iii. 71 This prince, the *fair-betrothed of your daughter. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 129 Some goodly *fair bound Seneca's Tragedies. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. 1. Eden 372 The *fair-built Bridge . . . More like a trade-ful City. 1655 *H. VAUGHAN Silex Scint.* l. (1858) 49 A *fair-compactated frame. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* 55 Thy *fair-contriv'd designs. 1746 *THOMSON Autumn* 832 The *fair-divided earth. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* ii. iii. iii. xxiii. Those *fair extracted loads Of carved stone. 1607 *A. BREWER Lingua* i. i. A speech *fair fetherd could not lie. 1844 *LD. HOUGHTON Mem. Many Scenes, To Landor* 144 He . . . fed his heart—as thou—On storied Fiesole's *fair-folded brow. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ii. 2 That *fair-forged spright. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* xxii. 17 Lyke as a *fayre playsted wall in a winter house. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad*

l. iv. 117 Ships with . . . *fair-sculptured prows. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* l. 121 A full spread, *faire-set Vine. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* II. 300 Prayers—that upward mount Like to a *fair-sunned fount. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 153 Whiche *faire told tale, allured to hym muche people. 1700 *Prior Carmen Seculare* 27 Her *fair-written page.

Fair (fēa), *v.* Forms: a. 1 *fæ3rian*, 2 *feiren*, 4 *fairen*, 5 *fayre*, 7- *fair*; β. 4 *vayren*. Also, see Y-FAIR. [ME. *feiren*, OE. *fægrian*, f. *fager*, FAIR. In later use directly f. FAIR a.]

† 1. *intr.* To appear or become fair or clean.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 48 (Gr.) Bearwas blostmum nimað, byriz fægriað. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2903 Mur hit is in sonne-rising l. . . Weyes fairith. 1340 *Ayenb.* 95 þis trau greneþ and uayreþ be his uirtue.

b. Of the weather: To clear. *rare* exc. *dial.*

1842 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* l. 182 We are to go, if it fairs, to take tea at a show place. 1868 *Times* 16 Sept. 9 The weather fared by mid-day. 1891 *Miss Dowie Girl in Karp.* 148 When it rained he turned the furry side out . . . when it fared, he . . . reversed it.

† 2. *trans.* To make fair; to make clean or good-looking; to beautify. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 þus heo doð for to feiren heom seluen. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 876 þe rihtwys sone . . . faired hir more a housend folde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 233 þise zix leues . . . uayreþ moche þe lylve of maydenhod. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 69 Faire doughtres . . . holde it in yourte herte that ye putte no thinge to . . . fayre your usages. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxxvii. Faring the foul with art's false borrow'd face.

3. *Ship-building.* To make fair or level; to ascertain the correctness of curvature in the various parts of a ship. Also, to fit the beams, plates, etc., according to the curvature.

1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 1869 *SIR E. J. REED Shipbuild.* viii. 154 The ship is fared by means of ribands and cross-spalls. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 208/1 The frames . . . then can be fared with ease.

Fair and square, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* Honest, just, straightforward. **B.** *adv.* In a just or straightforward manner, honestly; with set purpose, determinedly. Also with ellipsis of 'acting' or the like = *fair dealing*.

1604 *FR. BACON's Proph.* 443 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 284 Faire, and square. The gamester calls foolies holy-day. 1649 *CROMWELL Lett.* cxlvi. (Carlyle) There will clearly be no living for the Portugal unless he . . . do that which is fair and square. 1673 *WYCHERLEY Gentl. Dancing-Master* Epil., You are fair and square in all your dealings. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* iv. ii. 7 We'll settle it between Ourselves: Fair and Square. 1887 *G. R. SIMS Mary Jane's Mem.* 252 We're lovers all fair and square and above board. 1850 *F. R. STOCKTON in Century Mag.* 543/1 When a man sits down, fair and square, to tell a story.

Hence *Fairly and squarely* *adv.*

1890 *W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister* 338, I think I can fight my own battles fairly and squarely.

Fair-ation. *dial.* [f. FAIR a. + -ATION.] Fair play.

1861 *E. WAUGH Birtle Carter's T.* 14 Give o'er! Let's ha' fair-ation.

Fair-copy, *sb.* *Law.* [See FAIR a. 8 c.] The condition of a document copied after final correction.

1873 *TRISTRAM Moab* viii. 158 Our depositons were now produced in fair copy.

Hence *Fair-copy v.*, to write out in fair-copy.

1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxxiii. She could ingross fair-copy [etc.]. 1885 *Lavo Times Rep.* LIII. 460/2 Notice of dissolution . . . was left at the offices . . . to be fair copied.

Faird, *Sc.* var. of *FARD v.*, to paint the face.

Faird, var. of *FARD* *Sc.* motion, impetus.

† **Fairess.** *Obs.* rare-1. [? f. FAIR-Y + -ESS.] ? A female fairy.

1674 *BREVINT Saul at Endor* 163 A Fairess, or a white witch.

Fair-faced, *a.*

1. *a.* Having a fair or light-coloured complexion. b. Of beautiful countenance.

The two senses are in many early examples not easy to distinguish.

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. ii. 68 (Qo.) Here is the babe as loathsome as a toade, Amongst the fairefast [ed. 1623 fairest] breeders of our clime. 1607 *ROWLANDS Famous Hist.* 56 The beauteous fair-fac'd Bride. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2512/4 He is a low well set Man, fair faced. 1795 *Fate of Sedly* l. 130 A fair-faced son of an Eastern Sultan. 1864 *J. FORSTER Life Sir J. Eliot* l. 28 The fair-faced fiend . . . had received her sentence on the previous day.

2. Having a fair appearance (see *FACE* *sb.* 8), pretty; fair to the eye only, specious.

1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 417, I shall shew you peace, and faire-fac'd league. 1616 *HAYWARD Sanct. Troub. Soul* i. (1620) 9 The fair-faced shewes of the world. 1693 *CONGREVE Double-Dealer* ii. viii. Tis such a pleasure to angle for fair-faced fools!

Fair-farrand: see *FARRAND*.

Fairfieldite (fēa'fildait). *Min.* [Named in 1879 by Brush and Dana after *Fairfield*, the county (in Connecticut) where it was found: see -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of calcium, manganese, and iron.

1879 *Amer. Jynl. Sc.* 3rd Ser. XVII. 359 Fairfieldite occurs generally in massive crystalline aggregates.

Fair-ful (fēa'ful). [f. FAIR *sb.* 2 + -FUL.] A quantity sufficient to make or fill up a fair.

1872 *BROWNING Fife* 164 Fix into one Elvire a Fair-ful of Fines.

Fair-haired, a.

Having fair or light-coloured hair.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II. i, Fair-haired Calliope.
1725 POPE *Odys.* VI. 145 The fair-haired Dryads of the shady wood.
1814 SCOTT *Waver.* XX, The flash of the gun cost me a fair-haired son.
1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 6 The Celts were fair-haired.

† b. In the name of a plant (see quot.).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1598) 102 The faire haired Iacint.

† **Fairhead.** *Obs.* Forms: a. 3 fairered, 3-4 faired(e, fairehed(e, (3 -hid), 3-5 fair-, fayrhed(e, 4 fairheed, fayrhed, feir(e)-, 4-6 fayrehed, (5 farhed), 6 S. fairheid; β. 3-4 vair-, vayrhede. [f. FAIR a. + -HEAD.] Beauty.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2666 He was 3uð, Wið faizered and strengthe kuð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2515 þe king . . bi-huld hire vairhede. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., In þaim is so mykill fayrthed of vnderstandynge. 1340 *Ayene*. 16 Liðtere, þe angel, vor his grete nyrbeynde an his grete wyt, wolde by abone þe opre angeles. c 1440 HYLTON *Seala Perfe* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlvii, The fairhede [1533 fairnesse] of angels. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xxxvi, Her bewtie schane candand sa greit ane glance, All fairheid it opprest. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 105 Thair was the flour of fairheid.

† **Fairhood.** *Obs.* = prec.

a 1587 FOXE *A. & M.* (cited in WORCESTER 1846).

Fairing (fē'rin), (*vbl.*) *sb.* [f. FAIR *sb.* + -ING I.]

1. A present given at or brought from a fair.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 86 The Gentlewomen that did serue her [the Empress] . . would vse their libertie in asking fayrings. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair Prol.*, The Maker . . hopes, to night To giue you for a Fayring, true delight. 1661 PEPSY *Diary* 31 Aug., To Bartholomew Faire. . . Mr. Pickering bought them some fayrings. 1786 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* 8 Nov., Presenting her one of my fayrings. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 149 With kerchief full of fayrings in her hand. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 655 The lasses get their 'fayring' from the lads in gingerbread and nuts from the stalls.

b. *transf.* A complimentary gift of any kind.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 2 We shall be rich ere we depart, If fayrings come thus plentifully in. 1668 PEPSY *Diary* 17 Sept., I . . did give her five guineas as a fayring. 1727 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* I. 135 A jewel box which Mrs. Tillyer desires you to accept as her fayring. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvii, Colin . . gives her a fayring to put in her hair. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* 2nd Ser. (1863) 439 To our little pet, Lizzy . . she predicted a fayring.

c. *fig.* To get, give (any one) his fayring: to get, give (him) his deserts.

1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxx, Neist time we meet, I'll wad a groat, He's got his fairin'. 1818 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii 'Mackay will pit him [Claverhouse] down . . he'll gie him his fayring.' 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. ii. iv. 262 'Ane o' them got his fairin'.

2. Cakes or sweets sold at fairs; *esp.* gingerbread nuts. Chiefly *colloq.*

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 13 He'll . . creish her loof Wi what will buy her fairin To chow that day. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.* s.v., Do you like fayrings or comforts best?

3. ? *nonce-use.* Buying, etc., at a fair.

1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 251 The fayring was done with shivers.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1593 *Pass. Morrice* I b, Honestie knowes what the fayring-monger will saye. 1790 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* Aug., I placed one of my fayring work-baskets . . on a table.

Fairish (fē'rif), a. and *adv.* [f. FAIR a. and *adv.* + -ISH.] A. *adj.* Somewhat fair.

1. Moderately good, passable.

1611 COTGR., *Beaustre*, fairish, reasonably faire, passable. 1660 in HOWELL *Lexicon*. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 142/1, I rowed in a fairish 'eight'. 1853 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 331 So ended a fairish day's sport. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. xi. 226 Sometimes . . he is in fairish spirits.

b. *dial.* Tolerably well (in health); † also, merry with drink.

1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 3 Humphry . . was now quite fairish, as he called it, and attended to nothing but spouting speeches from Shakespear's Pistol. 1876 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I be fairish'. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Vairish*, 'I be a veelin' varish now zur'.

2. Considerable in amount; fairly large. *colloq.*

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, 'Theer's pritty feirish on 'em this turn.' 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* II. 136 Cost a fairish penny, didn't it? 1884 *Gd. Words* 229 Two fairish sized tubs.

b. *adv.* In a fair manner; to a fair degree. *colloq.* or *dial.*

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* I. iii, I . . got laughed at pretty fairish. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., 'Ah's gettin' on fairish wi job.' 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., 'Surs! it's feirish waarm.'

Fairlead (fē'ul'd), a. (see quot. 1860). b. = FAIR-LEADER.

a. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 21 What do you mean by a fair lead? In reeving a rope, to be very careful to have it so led through the block or sheave aloft, that it does not cut or chafe any of the rigging, or cross any other ropes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Fairlead.

b. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 290 Of late . . fairleads or dead-eyes of malleable cast-iron have been employed.

Similarly **Fair-leader** (see quot. 1841). **Fair-leading** *vbl. sb.*, *attrib.* in fair-leading block, a block that acts as a fair-leader.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 104 Fair-leader, a strip of board or plank, with holes in it, for running rigging, to

lead through. Also, a block or thimble used for the same purpose. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 59 The falls being led . . through fair-leaders in ship's side. *Ibid.* 55 A fair-leading block stropped to it.

† **Fairlec.** *Obs.* [f. FAIR a. : sec -LOCK.]

Fairness, beauty.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Feirlec ant strenche beoð his schrudes. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 He 3iued feirlec to al þat is feir in heuene & in earde. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 145 He 3af him . . Feirlek and freodam.

† **Fair-like, a.** *Obs. rare*! [f. FAIR a. + LIKE a.] In good condition; well-looking.

1662 HICKERINGILL *Apol. Distressed Innocence* Wks. (1716) I. 273 Naboth . . was too Fat and Fair-like to avoid the Shambles of these bloody Butchers.

Fairly (fē'uli), *adv.* [f. FAIR a. + -LY 2.]

† 1. So as to make a fair appearance; beautifully, handsomely. Also in bad sense: Speciously. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 242 Alle the hoost cometh fayrely afre him. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5142 Pai . . ferdon on fote fairly to gedur. 1483 *Cath. Troy*. 120 Fayrly, ornate. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 84 Was euer booke . . So fairly bound? 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 131 Saint Germaines . . was very fairly builded. 1819 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxvi, To make The skin . . appear more fairly fair. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 47 Raiment . . Most fairly woven.

b. Of writing: Neatly, elegantly. *arch.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vi. 2 The Indictment . . in a set Hand fairly is engross'd. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 514 The book is fairly writ on vellum.

† 2. Courteously, respectfully. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 233 Fairly I bespoke the Officer To go in person with me. 1608 — *Per.* v. i. 10, I pray ye, greet them fairly.

3. With due regard to equity; candidly, impartially; without undue advantage on either side.

1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-zebe* III. i, I interpret fairly your design. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 272 ¶ 1 Circumstances fairly represented in the Spectator. 1776 *Trial of Nun-doomar* 25/1 The Durbar charges were not just and fairly charged. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 72 The inferences that are fairly deducible from it. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 375 The counsel were by no means fairly matched. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* v. (1872) 47 In no corner of these islands were the Quakers treated fairly. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 260 Only in the light of that time can they be fairly considered.

4. Becomingly, fitly, properly, suitably; proportionably.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 1. 128 My cheefe care Is to come fairly off from the great debts. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xx, The Bolt-heads, &c., being fairly parcelled. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* IV. ii. § 24. 98 The Serum of the Blood is fairly substituted in its place. 1800 *Med. Jyrl.* IV. 462 His time will be fairly, and I doubt not successfully employed. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* v. 74 You may fairly marry as soon as you like. 1892 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Lancet Times* Rep. LXVII. 139/1 The facts . . may be fairly described in that manner.

b. By proper or lawful means, legitimately; opposed to *foolly*.

1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Bioud's Eromena* 145, I will kill thee fairly, as becomes a good Knight. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶ 3 [They] in decent Manner fought full fairly with their wraatfull Hands. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xi. 236 We came honestly and fairly by the ship. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* III. 23 She came fairly by her death.

† 5. Gently, peaceably, quietly, softly. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 It standes still and rymnez no3t, or elles bot fairly. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 40 Guyon . . with strong reason master'd passion fraile, And passed fairly forth. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. v. 14 They parted very fairly in iest. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 168, I fairly step aside, And hearken.

6. Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 490 The door fairly set open for him by Divine Providence. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iii, § 11 The Pores . . by the help of good Glasses, are very fairly visible. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II, [I] saw the bonny city lie stretched fairly before me. 1841 MIAL *Nonconf.* I. 2 It becomes dissenters fairly to avow it.

7. Completely, fully, quite, 'clean'; actually, positively, really.

In written examples it is often difficult to know whether this or the very different sense 8 is intended; but in speech this confusion is prevented by the marked difference in intonation.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 9 All which they nevertheless fairly overcame. 1604 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 249 III. 216 He would wish him fairly buried before his eyes. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pisto's Trav.* xx. 73 They fairly tore out one another's throats with their teeth. 1713 *Guardian* No. 42, I fairly nodded in the elbow-chair. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, I had some thoughts of fairly shipping back to England again. 1804-8 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 268, I never think of fairly sitting down for a conversation. 1823 LAMM *Elia, Poor Relation*, When he goeth away, you dismiss his chair into a corner . . and feel fairly rid of two nuisances. 1867 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 500 The star of Harold was fairly in the ascendant. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ.* *Org.* v. 306 Our system . . has fairly run away with us. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* IV. 64 We were fairly in the trap.

8. Moderately, passably, tolerably.

1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 110, I am fairly safe to-night. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63 The structure of the ice was fairly developed. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. xiv. 215 He . . rode fairly to hounds. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1880) 9 People with whom the world goes fairly well materially.

9. *Comb.*, as fairly-balanced, -fitted.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 8 They were . . a fairly-balanced, give-and-take couple. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 115 He drew The arrow from the fairly-fitted belt.

Fair-maid.

1. = FUMADE.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 54 The Italians call them [salted pilchards] *fumados*. . . from a corruption of this word they are universally called, in Cornwall, 'fair-maids'. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 128 Quarter Hogsheads of Fairmaids.

2. In various names of plants. **Fair maid(s) of February**, the Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*; **Fair maids of France, of Kent** [= Fr. *belles-pucelle*], a double-flowered variety of Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aconitiflorus*.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 331 Common Snowdrop. Fair Maids of February. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Fair*, Fair Maid of France, the *Ranunculus aconitiflorus* of Linnaeus, a perennial. 1863 *Prior Plant-u.*, *Fair Maids of February*, white flowers that blossom about the 2nd of that month. *Ibid.*, *Fair Maids of France*. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-u.*, Fair Maids of Kent.

Fairness (fē'iness). [f. FAIR a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being fair; beauty: a. in the abstract; also *concr.* something that is fair, a beautiful feature, an ornament.

c 1200 ORMIN 12253 Off hæle, off fægernesne, Off strennche. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 39 Thare es souerayne fairenes, lyghtenes, strenghe [etc.]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvii. (1495) 325 The mone is the fayrnes of the nyght. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 177 Beholdynge in bym all fayrness, all power, and all verteu. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. vii. 35 Persons of the greatest fancy, and such who are most pleased with outward fairneses are most religious. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xvi. § 14 For all fairness we have to seek to the flowers.

b. of women.

a 1000 *Liber Scint.* 168 Leas gyfu & ydel ys fægernys. c 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 35 For ir feirnesse, þau ho bee comen of prelle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 47 Felyce hir fayrnesse fel hir al to sklaundre. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Man-hode* I. vii. (1869) 4, I seigh a lady in my wey; of hire fairnesse she dide me ioye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 In the whiche synne they fall comunly by the reason of theyr fayrnes. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 164 The higher powers have bestowed upon you fayrnesse above man. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. iv, The print gives . . some of her Flemish fairnes. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 54 And right royally she uses the prerogative of her fairnesse.

c. of men and children; rarely of animals. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* xlv. 5 (Bosw.) Mid ðinum hiwe oððe wlite and fægernysse ðinre. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Sunne and mone þostreþ for his fairnesse. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1233 Wantede ðit child fairnesse and mist. 1387 TREVISA *Iliden* (Rolls) I. 285 A woman . . wedded a bocher for his fairnesse. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 68 If Sathanas were transfigured into his former fairnesse. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* liii. 2 When we loke vpon him, there shalbe no fayrnesse. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 48 The beautie and fairnesse of his eyes. 1820 KEATS *Ihyperion* III. 125 The immortal fairnes of his limbs.

† d. of inanimate things. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Plant. Synne* 7025 Myzte no . . tunge telle þe feyrnesse. c 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 12 Þe fairnes of þe feldeis wyþ me. c 1400 *Cato's Morals* 109 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, No3t for þe fairnes, bot for þi nedines, loue þou þe peny. c 1511 *1st Eug. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 All with feders bounden for there bewtynes and fayrnes. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 305, I am not of opinion that any place can be found like to this in fairnesse. 1662 MERRETT *tr. Neri's Art of Glass* lxxxvi, A Violet colour of notable fairnesse. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle*, I shew'd him the Money, and he soon knew the Piece. . . from the particular Fairness of it.

† e. of speech. *Obs.*

c 1490 *Prompt. Parv.* 146 (MS. K.) Fayrnesse of speche, *faciundia*.

2. Of the complexion or skin: Lightness of colour.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 331 The whitenesse thereof [ivory] was . . thought to represent the natural fairnesse of man's skinnie. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 550 Ambitious of intermarrying with Persians . . on account of the fairnes of their complexion. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, The fairnes of his skin, where it had not . . been exposed.

3. Equitableness, fair dealing, honesty, impartiality, uprightness.

c 1460 *Townley Myst.* 195 It is best that we trete hym with farenes. 1722 *Wodroou Corr.* (1843) II. 628, I hope fairness and truth were in mine eye. 1771 *Jynius Lett.* xlv. 245 No man . . will dispute the fairness of this construction. 1802 *Med. Jyrl.* VIII. 184 We do not doubt of the fairness of the statement. 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 91 A show of fairness was . . necessary to the prosperity of the Magazine. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xcix. 387 The criticisms of an outspoken press rarely assail . . their [English judges] fairness.

† 4. Of the weather: The state of being free from storms or rain; fineness. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 146 Fayrnesse of wedur, *amenitas*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 37 Fairnesse of weather: quietnesse, *serenitas*. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 23 The Moon, Tides, and Fairness of Weather were more favourable to us by Night than Day.

† 5. Courtesy. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 3272 Me vnder-feng þene king : mid mochele feyrnesse. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1745 Feyne all with fairnes & fayne at þou may.

† 6. Gentleness; only in *By*, with fairness: by fair or gentle means. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 519 To drawen folk to heven, with fairnesse, By good ensamble. c 1400 *Beryn* 1396 Let assay efft ageyn, with feirnes hym to chast. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. lxxvii, Outher with fayrnes or foulnesse I shalle brynge hym to this courte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 331 The king . . will provide some remedy for us, eyther by fayrnesse or otherwise.

Fairney-cloots. *Sc.*

'The small horny substances above the hoofs, where the pastern of a horse lies, but said to be found only in sheep or goats, *Ettr. For.*' (Jam.)

1822 *Hogg Perils of Man* III. 33 'Here's a tyke w' cloven cloots like a gait, fairney cloots and a' thegither.'

Fair-pleader, -ing. *Law.* = **BEAU-PLEADER**. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.* s.v., Neither in the Circuit of Justices, nor in Counties... any Fines shall be taken of any Man for Fair pleading, that is, for not pleading fairly or aply to the purpose. 1700 [see **BEAUTLEADER**]. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1848 in *Wharton Law Lex.*

Fair-sex, v. nonce-wld. In *To fair-sex it*: to discourse upon the fair sex.

1712 *Swift Tril. to Stella* 8 Feb., I will not meddle with the Spectator, let him fair-sex it to the world's end. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXX. 346 He may fair-sex it (as Swift says) to the end.

† **Fairship.** *Obs.* [f. **FAIR** a. + **SHIP**.] a. Fairness, beauty. b. The personality of a 'fair lady'. Cf. **BEAUTYSHIP, ladyship**.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 688 There may no man here feyrship wyte. a 1400 *Vernon Poems* 444 The swete face of his Lorde there... In his feyrship he may him showen... Of hevyn he may i-se the wydnes, The feyrshope and the heynes. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 11 How every wit Capers... to fit Words to her fairships grief.

† **Fairsome, a.** *Obs. rare* -¹. [f. **FAIR** a. + **SOME**.] Beautiful; in quot. *absol.*

a 1641 SIR J. SUCKLING in *N. & Q.* I. 72 Still I'll love the fairsome.

Fair-spoken, a. Also 7 fairspoke. a. Of persons: Gifted with fair speech; courteous, pleasant; smooth-tongued.

1460 *Campgrave Chron.* (Rolls) 81 He was... fayre-spokyn, but he spak but seldam. 1530 *Palsgr.* 312/1 Fayre spoken... *bien en langage*. 1597 *Hooker Ecl. Pol.* v. (1617) 266 Arius... a subletwitted and a marvellous fair-spoken man. 1647 *Hammond Serm., Christian's Oblig. Peace* (1649) 7 Fair-spoken sword-men... whose words are softer than butter. 1665 *Dryden Ind. Emperor* II. i, Kalib, ascend, my fair-spoke servant rise. 1828 *Landon Imag. Conv.* III. 473 He was... fairspoken both to high and low.

b. Of words: Bland, civil.

1649 *Milton Eikon. Pref.*, These his faire spok'n words shall be heer fairly confronted... to his... deeds.

Fair-trade.

1. a. Trade carried on legally as opposed to dealing in contraband goods. b. In the 18th c. also applied (in popular language) in the precisely opposite sense; a euphemistic synonym for smuggling.

1774 *Burke Amer. Tax.* (1775) 49 The contraband will always keep pace in some measure with the fair trade.

2. In recent use: The fiscal system advocated by those who consider that 'one-sided free trade' is injurious to the nation adopting such a policy, and that the principle of free trade should be applied only in dealing with nations that admit our products free.

1881 *Gladstone in Times* 8 Oct. 6/5 This he says he wants, not as protection, but in the name of fair trade. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Feb. 263/2 An excellent speech against 'Fair-trade'.

attrib. 1881 *Spectator* 10 Dec. 1558 The Fair trade question. 1882 T. H. FARRER *Free Trade v. Fair Trade* II. 6 The programme of the Fair Trade League is not definite in its particulars. *Ibid.* II. 8 That application is not contained in the Fair Trade programme.

Hence **Fair-trader**, (a) one who trades fairly or legally; (b) one who supports the Fair-trade programme. **Fair-tradism**, the doctrines of a **FAIR-TRADER** (sense b).

1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 56 Others who have found y^e encouragement from y^e farm^s of Ireland to y^e ruin of y^e fair Trader here. 1746 *Lockman To First Promoter Cambridge & Tea Bills* 27 Bid the Fair-trader... bemoan His credit lost. 1881 W. F. EEROYD *Sp. at Oldham* 21 Fair Traders... wanted... an extension of real free exchange. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 674 1 The Fair-traders are at their wits' end for a compromise with Free-trade. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 12/1 Fair-tradism is apparently to be brought down from national to local application.

Fairway. Also 9 fare-way. [See **FAIR** a. 16; the interpretation suggested by the spelling *fareway* (cf. **FARE** v.) appears to be erroneous.] A navigable channel in a river or between rocks, sandbanks, etc.; the usual course or passage of a vessel on the sea or in entering and leaving a harbour.

1584 in *Binnell Descr. Thames* (1758) 62 That the fair way be kept as deep and large as heretofore. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1006/4 The fair way going into Plymouth Sound. 1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1789), *Débaqueur*, an officer whose duty it is... to keep the passage, or fair-way, open. 1858 *Adm. Reg. in Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 103 Sea-going vessels... at anchor in roadsteads or fairways. 1883 *Chamb. Trnl.* 523 Clear water fairways, by which the fishermen wend a speedy course from point to point. 1893 *Daily Chron.* 4 Jan. 5/7 She was in the fairway of all steamers crossing to and from New York.

attrib. 1875 *Bedford Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 137 Fairway buoys are plainly marked.

Fair-weather, a.

1. Fit or suitable only for calm or fair weather.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 69 These fair-weather birds would never put to sea. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. 650 The first gale would send the whole of this fairweather armament to the bottom of the Channel. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/3 They are all fair-weather craft.

2. *fig.*

1736 *Pope's Lett.* 1 Oct. 1730 My Fair-weather-friends of the summer are going away for London. 1748 *Smollett Rod. Rand.* III. That there fair weather Jack (pointing to the young squire). 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 287 What a fair-weather service there is of God! 1873 *Miss Broughton Nancy* II. 10 Am I to be only a fair-weather wife to you?

Fairy (*fē-ri*, *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 feir-, feyr-i(e), -ye, (5 fery, 6 feirie), 4-5 fai-, fayerie, -ye, (4 fayrye), 4-6 fair-, fayr-é, -ey, -ie, -y(e), (6 fayero, 6-7 pharie, 7 farie, phair-, pherie), 4- fairy; also FAERIE, -y. [a. OF. *faerie, faierie* (mod.F. *fērie*), f. OF. *fac* (mod.F. *fēe*) **FAY sb.** 2.]

A. sb.

† 1. The land or home of the fays; fairy-land. *Obs.*: see **FAERIE**.

c 1320 *Orfeo* 273 The kyng of Fayré, with his route, Com to hunte all aboute. c 1386 *Chaucer Sqr.'s T.* 88 Though he were comen ayeen out of fayrie. c 1400 *MAUNDE*. (Roxh.) xvi. 73 A sperhawke... and a faire lady of Fayrie sittand perhy. 1593 *DRAYTON Eclogues* III. 15 [Collin] is to fayrie gone a Pilgrimage. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii, The Doctor Swears that you are... Allied to the Queene of Faerie.

† 2. A collective term for the fays or inhabitants of fairyland; fairy-folk. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Orfeo* 189 Awey with the fayré sche was ynome. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 230 Temperour wend witerly for wonder of pat child, bat feylyly it were of feyrye. c 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* XIV. 337 The horse... that cam of the fery. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. CCXXIV. [CCXX.] 700 Suche as knowe... affymeth that the fayry and the nympes be moche conuersant there. c 1540 *Pilgrin's Tale* 88 Where this man walked, there was no fayre... for his blessinges... did vanquyche them. 1603 *Philotus* CCXXVIII, Gang hence... to the Farie, With me thou may na langer tarie.

† 3. Enchantment, magic; a magic contrivance; an illusion, a dream. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6924 That thou herdest is fayrie. c 1310 *E. P.* (1862) 134 Hit nis but fantum and feiri. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol.* 6 Me bifel a fery A Feyrie me bouhte. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyr. Manhode* II. XXXVI. (1869) 89, I wot not what this tokeneth, but if it be a fayrie. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* CLVI. 595 To y^e entente that the monke shuld not begyle hym, thus by the fayrey and enchauntement.

4. One of a class of supernatural beings of diminutive size, in popular belief supposed to possess magical powers and to have great influence for good or evil over the affairs of man. See **ELF** and **FAY sb.** 2

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 371 And as he were a fairie. c 1450 *Foc. in Wr.* Wülcker 571 *Cavni*, fayries. 1563 *FULKE Meteors* (1640) 68 b, Those round circles... that ignorant people affirme to be the rings of the Fairies dances. 1583 *SEWILL Ballades* XXXV. 210 Ane carling of the Queene of Phareis. 1650 *BAXTER Saint's R.* II. (1654) 270 Hags (or Fairies) that is, such as exercise familiarity with men. 1743 *COLLINS Ep. to Sir T. Hanmer* 98 Twilight fairies tread the circled Green. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* 167, I am the Fairy Mab. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 128 She is small enough to be a fairy, and a fairy she may be for aught I can find out. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 5/1 The first appearance of the conventional Fairy... is made in Perrault's 'Contes' (1697).

b. *Fairy of the mine*: a goblin supposed to inhabit mines. (The designation is used by Milton; later writers use it as the equivalent of the German *kobold* or *gnome*.) † *Fairy of the sea*: a Nereid.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 12 The fayre nymphe or fayeres of the sea (cauled Nereides). 1607 *TOWSE Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 261 The Virgin lived among the Pharies of the Sea. 1634 [see **FAERIE** 3]. 18... *Scot. Encycl.* s.v., The Germans believed in two species of Fairies of the Mines.

5. *transf.* † a. One possessing more than human power; an enchantress. *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 12 To this great fairy [Cleopatra], He commend thy acts.

b. A small graceful woman or child.

1838 *LYTTON Alice* 21 Miss Merton was... surprised by the beauty... of the young fairy before her.

B. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to fairies; of the nature of fairies; enchanted, illusory, fictitious.

c 1640 *WALLER To one who libelled C'tess Carlisle* III, Hast thou not heard of fairy Arthur's shield. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 286 His two Fairy Poets wrote Tragedies against him. 1713 *Guardian* No. 141 The fairy images of glory and honour. 1821 *SHELLEY Epipsych.* 193 The fairy isles of sunny lawn.

2. Resembling a fairy, fairy-like; delicate, finely formed or woven.

1788 W. GILPIN *Mount. & Lakes* II. 223 Little fairy scenes, where the parts, tho trifling, are happily disposed. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* II. ii, Delicate and fairy cast of beauty. a 1829 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) I. 229 Many a fairy form I've met. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 91 [He] Show'd her... The little dolls of crowslip, fairy palms, fairy pines. 1883 *ALDRICH Ponkapog to Pesh* 243 Fairy textures from looms of Samarcand.

C. attrib. and Comb.

1. General relations: a. simple attrib., as *fairy-arrow*, *-book*, etc.; also in various local names for the Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), *fairy-bell*, *-cap*, *-fingers*, *-glove*, *-thimble*, *-weed*; b. appositive, as *fairy-folk*, *-godmother*; c. instrumental and originative, as *fairy-born*, *-haunted*, *-pencilled* adjs.; d. parasynthetic and simulative, as *fairy-featured*, *-formed*, *-like* adjs.

1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 94 What look'd a flight of *fairy arrows. 1870 *Science Gossip* 1 June 135 In Anglo-Irish we call it [the Foxglove]... *fairy bell. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* II. 213 A child... sleeping with dropt head Upon the *fairy-hook he lately read. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 11 All these things... So wrought on her, though *fairy born and wild. c 1620 *Convert Soule in Fair S. P.* 7as. 1 (1848) 89 And for thy food eat *fairy bread. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village* 3rd Ser. (1863) 83 The prettier Irish name of that superb plant [the fox-glove], the *fairy-cap. 1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Friar* II. 21 These *Fayery favours are lost when not concealed. 1778 *LANGHORNE Owen of Carron* LXVII, The *fairy-featured vale. 1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Fairy fingers, *Digitalis purpurea* L. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VII. vi. 7 Nymphs and Fawns... Quhilk *fairfolkis... clepyng we. 1827 *POLLAK Course T.* III, Tales of fairy folk and sleepless ghosts. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 90 The *fairy footings on the grass. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* III. cii, Bees and birds, And *fairy-form'd and many-colour'd things. 1870 *Science Gossip* 1 June 135 Its [foxglove's] other name *'fairy glove'. 1883 *OUIDA Wanda* I. 43 A very *fairy godmother. 1792 S. P. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 3 To view the *fairy-haunts of long-lost hours. 1603 *HARNETT Pop. Impost.* 21 The poore Wench was so *Fayrie haunted, as she durst not goe... to Ma. Dihale hir chamber alone. 1891 *Sale Catal. Glass Wks. Stourbridge*, Five *fairy lamps. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* IV. iv. 57 Let them all encircle him about And *fairy-like to pinch the vnclean knight. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* I, So slight and fairy-like a creature. 1867 *DEUTSCH Rem.* (1874) 5 Hieroglyphical *fairy-lore. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* I. 91 Those who had looked upon the sight... Saw but the *fairy pageant. 1810 *Associate Minstrels* 105 The *fairy-pencilled spray. 1884 *HOLLAND Chester Gloss.*, *Fairies' Petticoats, the foxglove. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* I, Tell the Goddess of this *fairy scene. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* II. ii. 1 Come, now a Roundell, and a *Fairy song. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 89 He had... told her *fairy-tales. 1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Fairy Thimbles, *Digitalis purpurea* L. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* VII. § 25 They have exposed their *fairy ware not to cheat but divert us. 1870 *Science Gossip* 1 June 135 In Anglo-Irish we call it [the Foxglove]... *fairy weed.

2. Special Comb.: *fairies-arrow*, = **ELF-SHOT** 2; *fairies' bath*, *Peziza coccinea*; *fairy-beads* (see quot.); *fairy-bell* (see quot. 1861); *fairy-bird* (see quot.); *fairy (fairies') butter*, (a) (see quot. 1777), (b) *Tremella albidia*; *fairy-cheeses*, *Malva rotundiflora*, from the shape of the seeds; *fairy-circle*, (a) = **FAIRY-RING**, (b) a fairy-dance, (c) a circle of fairies dancing; hence *fairy-circled* a.; *fairy-court*, the court of some fairy king or queen; *fairy-cucumber* (see quot.); *fairy-cups*, (a) *Primula veris*, (b) = *fairies' bath*; hence *fairy-cupped* a.; *fairy-dance*, (a) = **FAIRY-RING**, (b) dance of the fairies, in quot. *fig.*; *fairy-dart*, = **ELF-SHOT**; *fairy-eggs* (see quot.); *fairy-fingermarks* (see quot.); *fairy-flax*, *Linum catharticum*; *fairy-grass* *Brisa media*; *fairy-green*, = **FAIRY-RING**; *fairy-groat* (see quot.); *fairies'-hair*, *Cuscuta epithymum*; *fairy-hammer* (see quot.); *fairy-hillock* (see quot.); *fairies-horse*, *Senecio Jacobina*; *fairy-lint*, = *fairy-flax*; *fairy-loaf* (see quot.); *fairy-martin*, Australian name for *Hirundo ariel*; *fairy-money*, money given by fairies, said to crumble away rapidly; *fairy-mushroom*, a toadstool; † *fairy-nips* (see quot.); *fairy-pavements*, cubes used in Roman pavements; *fairy-pipe*, an old kind of tobacco-pipe, frequently dug up in Great Britain; *fairy-purse* (see quot.); *fairy-queen*, the queen of the fairies; *fairy-rade, Sc.*, the expedition of the fairies to the place where they are to hold their annual banquet; *fairy-shrimp*, = *Chirocephalus diaphanus*, a British fresh-water crustacean; *fairy-sparks* (see quot. 1875); *fairy-stone*, (a) a fossil sea-urchin or echinite, (b) a flint arrow-head, = **ELF-SHOT** 2; *fairies'-table*, various fungi; *fairy (fairies')-treasure*, *-wealth*, = *fairy-money*; † *fairy-walk*, = **FAIRY-RING**.

1794 *SUTHERLAND in Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 15 The common people confidently assert that they [celts] are *fairies' arrows, which they shoot at cattle. 1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Fairies' Bath. 1831 J. HODGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 222 The crinoidea or enchrinal fossil, which in Cumberland is called *fairy beads. 1861 *MRS. LANKESTER Wild Flowers* 47 The tiny white flowers [of Wood Sorrel]... are called by the Welsh *'fairy bells'. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 204 Little Tern... *Fairy bird (Galway). 1777 *BRAND Pop. Antig.* (1813) II. 339 There is a substance found... in crevices of lime-stone rocks... near Holywell... which is called Menyn Tylna Teg or *Fairies Butter. So also in Northumberland the common people call a certain fungous excrescence, sometimes found about the roots of old trees, *Fairy Butter. 1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Fairy-Butter. *Ibid.*, *Fairy cheeses. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xi. § 1 Those dark Rings in the grass which they call *Fairy-Circles. 1711 *Acc. Dissemper Tom Whigg* II. 44 Tom... trod out Fairy Circles at the Head of each Tribe. 1854 in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* (1873) VII. 32 In the churchyard there is a large... fairy circle. 1859 *TENNYSON Guinevere* 255 The flickering fairy-circle wheel'd and broke Flying. 1777 *WARTON Monody Poems* 7 Fancy's *fairy-circled shrine. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Wks.* (1711) 44 To... know the sports OF foreign shepherds, fawns, and *fairy-courts. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The Ecknite Spoke, or *Fairy Cucumber. 1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Fairy Cups. 1863 *BROWNING Poems, By Fire-side* 59 The *fairy-cupped Elf-needed mat of moss. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1776) 62 A florid green circle

or *Fairy-dance at the bottom. 1798 SOTHEY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 51 The twinkling fairy-dance of light and shade. 1877 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* 284 *Fairy-darts, flint arrowheads now called celts. 1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highl.* I. Intro. 1 Fishermen... often find certain hard, light floating objects... which they call sea-nuts... and *fairy-eggs. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Fairy-finger-marks, hollow marks in limestone as if fingers had been pressed upon the stones when soft. 1841 LONGF. *Wreck Hesp.* ii. Blue were her eyes as the *fairy-flax. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Fairy grass. 1819 *Edin. Mag.* July 19 He who tills the *fairy green, Nae luck again sall hae. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* ii. n. xxiv. 218 Some peeces [of coine]... are dailie taken vp, which they call... *Feirie groats. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* 71 In their courses make that round, In meadows... found, By them so call'd the *Fairy-ground. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Fairies' hair. 1815 *Clan-Albin* II. 240 note, *Fairy-hammers are pieces of green porphyry, shaped like the head of a hatchet. 1808-79 JAMIESON, *Fairy-hillocks... verdant knolls... from the vulgar idea that these were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that they used to dance there. 1877 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* 284 Fairy-hillocks. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Fairies' Horse. *Ibid.* *Fairy lint. 1877 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* 284 *Fairy leaves... fossil sea-urchins (echini), said to be made by the fairies. 1805 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Australia* I. 113 The *Fairy Martin is dispersed over all the southern portions of Australia. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iv. (1695) 38 Such borrowed Wealth, like *Fairy-money... will be but Leaves and Dust when it comes to use. 1849 LYTTON *Castles* xvii. vi. Half-suspecting they must already have turned into withered leaves like fairy-money. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 137 Toad-stool... *Fairy-Mushroom. Any of the poisonous Fungi. 1656 ADEY *Candle in Dark* 129 There be also found in Women with Child... certain spots black and blew, as if they were pinched or beaten, which some common ignorant people call *Fairy-nips. 1787 *Archaeol.* VIII. 364 Some small stone cubes... which the country people called *fairy pavements. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. Tobacco-pipes. From their smallness, some ancient tobacco-pipes are called *fairy pipes. 1877 E. PEACOCK *Manley & Corringham Gloss.* *Fairy-purses, a kind of fungus... something like a cup, or old-fashioned purse. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 9, I serve the *Fairy Queene. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 59 The chariot of the Fairy Queen! 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1248 Look how she sleeps—the Fairy Queen so fair! 1810 CROMER *Remains Nithsdale Song* 208 At the first approach of summer is held the *Fairy Rade. c. 1820 HOGG *Woolgatherer in Tales & Sk.* (1837) I. 196 There have been fairy raids i' the Hope. 1857 A. WHITE *Brit. Crustacea* 263 The *Fairy Shrimp seems to live on dead animal or vegetable matter. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Worlds* 65 *Fairy-sparks or Shel-fire: Kent: often seen on clothes in the night. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* *Fairy-sparks, phosphoric light seen on various substances in the night-time. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 53 That we call a *Fayrie stone, and is often found in gravell pits amongst us. 1791 FORD in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* I. 73 Arrow points of flint, commonly called elf or fairy stones are to be seen here [Lauder]. 1881 *Ile of Wight Gloss.* *Fairy stones, fossil echini. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Fairies Table or Tables, (1) *Agaricus campestris*. (2) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. [1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* iv. i. 'Tis *Fairies' Treasure.] 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 15 Every man keeps it [Religion] as a Fairy-Treasure. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 207 The circles in Grasse called commonly *Fairy Walkes. 1652 *Brief Char. Low Countries* 26 (Brand) She falls off like *Fairy Wealth disclosed.

Fairybabe, corrupt form of FEAR-BABE, -BABY.

Fairydom (fē'ridəm). [f. FAIRY + -DOM.] = FAIRYLAND.

1844 R. P. WAIN *Chatsworth* I. 34 The cleverest fingers in fairydom. 1884 *Child Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* ii. xxxix. 336/1 An attempt to rescue a woman from fairydom.

Fairyhood (fē'rihud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] a. The condition of being under the influence of fairies; enchanted state. b. Fairy nature or characteristics. c. *concr.* Fairies collectively.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 475 Sipping his coffee in the blessed unconsciousness of the fairyhood of his situation. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 179 The 'Midsummer Night's Dream' displays more of the fairyhood of fairies, than the 'Paradise Lost' does of the angelhood of angels. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 85 The down-trodden fairyhood.

Fairyism (fē'riiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

a. The personal qualities of a fairy; fairy power. Hence *transf.* the power (of a poet) to cast a spell over a hearer or reader. b. The conditions of fairy existence; a resemblance to those conditions; fairyland. c. Belief in fairies, fairy-lore.

1715 tr. *D'Anois' Wks.* 373 The Gift of Fairyism, which I receiv'd from my Birth. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. G. Montagu* 17 May, The air of enchantment and fairyism, which is the tone of the place. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 401 The miracles of fairyism. 1803 — in *Ann. Rev.* I. 265, I would have shown you the great power of my fairyism. 1835 SIR E. BRYDGES *Milton's Comus* 182 Thomson... has not the distinctness and fairyism of Milton. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 26 What Rousseau... terms 'a false air of magnificence, fairyism, and enchantment'. 1877 OUIDA *Puck* xxiii. 273 In all her... winged fairyism.

Fairyland (fē'rilənd). [f. as prec. + LAND.] The country or home of the fairies; an enchanted land existing only in fancy.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 60 When thou wast stolne away from Fairy Land. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. i, Methinks we walk in Dreams on Fairy Land. 17... GRAY in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 294 King Arthur was not dead, but translated to Fairy-Land. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 20 Looming like baseless fairyland. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 231 Euripides... entered the fairyland of dazzling fancy.

Fairy-ring (fē'ri'rin). [f. as prec. + RING.] A circular band of grass differing in colour from the grass around it, a phenomenon supposed

in popular belief to be produced by fairies when dancing; really caused by the growth of certain fungi.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Epil., Let. turtle-footed peace dance fayrie rings About her court. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 222 We tread the same Fairy-ring. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 36 So from dark clouds, the playful lightning springs, Rives the firm oak, or prints the Fairy-rings. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 328 The 'fairy rings'... are found... upon dry downs. 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.*

b. *attrib.* in fairy-ring-champignon, etc.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* Fairy-ring Champignon, see Champignon. *Ibid.* Mushroom, fairy-ring. Marasmius oreades and M. urens.

Fairyship (fē'risip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP; cf. his lordship.] The personality of a fairy.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 413 Her fairyship may fairly be considered to be already sufficiently rewarded.

Faisable, -ible, obs. ff. of FEASIBLE.

Fait, sb. *Law. Obs.* [a. Fr. *fait* deed, act: see the variant FEAT.] a. A deed. b. In the translation of Perkins: Act of parties, as distinguished from operation of law.

1562 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 14* § 12 Convicted... in an Action of forger of false Faytes. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 191. 85 The difference between a license in fait and a license in Law. 1651 W. G. tr. *Covel's Inst.* 182 Amongst those Obligations in writing, which we call Fairs or Deeds.

Fait, obs. form of FEAT.

Fait, v. *1 Obs.* Also 4 *fayte*(n). [? Back-formation from FAITOUR.]

1. *intr.* To act or speak falsely, use false pretences; to beg on false pretences.

c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3054 Falsly canestow fayt. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 208 Alle suche bei faiten. 1393 *Ibid.* C. i. 43 Faytynge for hure fode.

2. *trans.* To deceive, lead astray.

c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 76 My fleissche in ouerhope wolde me faite.

Hence **Faiting** vbl. sb., deceit, pretence.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 38 But þo þat feynen hem folis, and with faityng libbeth.

Fait, v. *2 Obs.* [ad. OF. *faitier*, f. *fait*, pa. pple. of *faire* to do.] *trans.* To arrange, construct, fit.

1635-6 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* I. 482 Hinging of the said bell and faiting all wark thairto.

Faite, v. *Obs.* [aphet. f. of AFAITE.] = AFAITE 4, 5.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* v. 49 Heo wolde vn-souwen hire smok, and setten þer an here Forte fayten hire Flesch. 1393 *Ibid.* C. ix. 30 Faite þy faucones to culle wyld foules.

Faiterous, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. *faiter*, FAITOUR + -OUS.] Characterized by deceit; treacherous.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* iii. xviii. 100 Faiterous and secret mischeefe was underhand practised by the Tribunes. *Ibid.* 959 Peevish folly first and faiterous falsehood afterwards.

Faitery. *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 *fai*-, *fayterie*, -y(e), (4 *faytrye*, 6 *fairytry*). [f. as prec. + -Y.] Fraud, deception, hypoerisy.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xi. 90 And wher-of serueth lawe... if no lyf vnder toke it, Falsenesse ne faytrye. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. liii. (1869) 96 Not that i sey thee thus for to putte thee in to faitourye [mistransl. Fr. *festeidye* 'indolence']. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 147 Fayterye, *fictio*. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 40/1, I let passe ouer the fairy and falsheid that is therein vsed. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxviii. 867 He [Philip of Macedon] charged the Romanes with fraud and faiterie.

Faith (fāp), sb. Forms: 3 *feid*, 3-4 *feip*, (4 *feip*), 3-6 *feith*(e), 4-5 *feyth*(e), 4 *faipe*(e), 4-6 *fayth*(e), (5 *fath*, *feth*), 5-6 *faithe*, 4- *faith*. See also *FAY sb.* 1 [a. OF. *feid*, *feit* (pronounced *feid*, ? *feip*: see Suchier in Gröber's *Grundriss Rom. Phil.* I. 586); = Pr. *fe* (nom. *fes*), Sp., Pg. *fé*, It. *fedè*: = L. *fides*, f. root of *fid-ere* to trust. The later OF. form *fei* (whence mod. F. *foi*) was also adopted in ME., and survived in certain phrases down to 16th c.: see *FAY sb.* 1

The L. *fides*, like its etymological cognate Gr. *πίστις*, which it renders in the N. T., had the following principal senses: 1. Belief, trust. 2. That which produces belief, evidence, token, pledge, engagement. 3. Trust in its objective aspect, troth; observance of trust, fidelity.]

I. Belief, trust, confidence.

1. Confidence, reliance, trust (in the ability, goodness, etc., of a person; in the efficacy or worth of a thing; or in the truth of a statement or doctrine). Const. *in*, *þof*. In early use, only with reference to religious objects; this is still the prevalent application, and often colours the wider use.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3405 (Cott.) In drighntin was his fayth ai fest. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 2286 (Trin.) In maumetrie furst feip he [nembrot] fond. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 4 Observaunce... & rytes of paiens, in which my spirit ne hath no feith. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth De P. R.* xv. lxxxvii (1495) 522 The Germans touryd the Liouones... to the worship and fayth of one god. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 151 Se that thy fayth be pitched On thy Lord God. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii. vii, Attempt no farther to delude my Faith. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 235 Such an one has great faith in Ward's pills. 1821 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. i. 18 Faith in the constancy of this law. 1837 J. II. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. vi. 87 To have faith in God is to surrender oneself to God. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 163 Without faith in human virtue or in human attachment. 1855 KINGSLEY

Let. (1878) I. 442 There was the most intense faith in him... that Right was right.

b. Belief proceeding from reliance on testimony or authority.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 60 b, An historickall faithe. As I doe beleve that Willyam Conquerour was kyng of Englande. a. 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 15 Faith is... assenting to Truthes for the Authority of the Speaker. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. ii. § 9 When we derive the Evidence of any Proposition from the Testimony of others, it is called the Evidence of Faith. a. 1873 HUXLEY in *Hamerton Intell. Life* viii. ii. (1873) 299 The absolute rejection of authority... the annihilation of the spirit of blind faith.

2. Phrases. To give faith: to yield belief to. To pin one's faith to or upon: to believe implicitly.

1430 *Paston Lett.* No. 14 I. 30, I prey yow to gyve feith and credence touchant this matier. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 27 Fayth to be geven to the Word of God. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I vii, One oughte to geve more feithe unto the secrete consentment of the soule, than [etc.]. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxv. 140 Opinions... unto which they give so much faith, that nothing can be able to remove them from it. 1702 POPE *Dryope* 69 If to the wretched any faith be giv'n. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Mar., Some pin... their Faith on... Hoadly. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, You believe... that I am willing to give faith to wonderful stories. 1812 SHELLEY *Propos. Association* Prose Wks. I. 270 Well-meaning people, who pin their faith upon their grandmother's apronstring. 1885 *London Society* Apr. 357 The... practitioner of the old school... pins his faith to time-honoured methods.

3. *Theol.* in various specific applications. a. Belief in the truths of religion; belief in the authenticity of divine revelation (whether viewed as contained in Holy Scripture or in the teaching of the Church), and acceptance of the revealed doctrines. b. That kind of faith (distinctively called *saving* or *justifying faith*) by which, in the teaching of the N. T., a sinner is justified in the sight of God. This is very variously defined by theologians (see *quots.*), but there is general agreement in regarding it as a conviction practically operative on the character and will, and thus opposed to the mere intellectual assent to religious truth (sometimes called *speculative faith*). c. The spiritual apprehension of divine truths, or of realities beyond the reach of sensible experience or logical proof. By Christian writers often identified with the preceding; but not exclusively confined to Christian use. Often viewed as the exercise of a special faculty in the soul of man, or as the result of supernatural illumination.

1382 WYCLIF *Jas. ii.* 17 Feith, if it haue not werkes, is deed in it self. 1526 TINDALE *Prol. Moses* Wks. 7 Fayth, is the beleuyng of Gods promyses, and a sure trust in the goodnes and truth of God, which fayth iustified Abrah. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Abraham the father of fayth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 375 Faith... maketh God & man friends. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 271 Faith is a gift of God, which Man can neither give, nor take away. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xviii, Faith... is the Assent to any Proposition... upon the Credit of the Proposer, as coming from God, in some extraordinary way of Communication. 1700 BURKITT *On N. T.* John i. 12 Faith is... such an affiance in Christ... as is the parent and principle of obedience to him. 1744 SWIFT *Serm. Trinity* 52 Faith is an entire Dependence upon the Truth, the Power, the Justice, and the mercy of God. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 111 Faith, the root whence only can arise The graces of a life that wins the skies. 1830 WORDSW. *Russian Fugitive* ii. xi, That monumental grace Of Faith. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 415 The faith of which he speaks, is a real true confiding faith. 1869 GOULBOURN *Purs. Holiness* iii. 21 Faith... the faculty by which we realize unseen things.

4. That which is or should be believed. a. A system of religious belief, e.g. *The Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan*, etc., *faith*. Also, *Confession, Rule of Faith*, for which see those words.

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 4062 He is at the Sareynes faith. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 At haly kirkes fayth alle on were bope. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xviii. 258 In a faith lyueþ þat folke, and in a false mene. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (1839) iii. 18 Thei varien from oure Feithe. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 1 The cristen feyth is affirmed. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* ii. Wks. 179/1 The church... muste... haue all one fayth. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 They haue no law written and are of no faith. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 75 He weares his faith but as the fashion of his hat. 1611 BIBLE *Jude* 3 Earnestly contend for the faith which was once deliuered vnto the Saints. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 21, I swear to thee by the faith of Pagan, that [etc.]. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 302 Are you willing to renounce the faith of your father? 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiii. 81 The child should be brought up in the religious faith of the father.

transf. 1878 MORLEY *Byron Crit. Misc.* 1st Ser. 224 It was perhaps the secret of the black transformation of the social faith of '89 into the worship of the Conqueror of '99.

b. *The faith*: the true religion; usually = the Christian faith. Also, without article in certain phrases, as *contrary to faith*, etc. *Of faith*: part and parcel of the faith.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21013 (Cott.) Iacob þe mar... þe land o spaigne in fait he fest. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 8990 (Fair.) þat catyf kinde... made him [salomon] in þe faiþ ful fals. a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 11 Joseph... hedde I-turned to be feyþ, fifti with him-seluen. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* ii. 240 A very pynacle of the fayth. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 50 marg., The Indians subdued to the fayth. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 A manifest falling away from the Faith. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 108 The Gospel conteineth intirely

the faith. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1845) II. App. 401 Matters contrary to faith. 1867 BR. FORBES *Explan.* 39 Art. i. (1881) 5 The uncompounded nature of God is of faith.

c. What is believed, or required to be believed, on a particular subject. † Also *pl.* points of faith, tenets.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 378 Freris perverten þo right feithe of þo sacrament of þo auter. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1638 Prechynge. The faythes of holy chyrche. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 632/1 We assumed the common faith of our countrymen respecting the discipline of the Jew to be true. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. 276 A repetition of the Hebrew poets' faith.

† 5. *Act of (the) faith*: = AUTO DA FÉ. *Obs.*

1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum in Phenix* (1708) II. 400 The Act of the Faith, which is ordinarily done at Toledo, was done at Madrid, Anno 1632. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4565/1 On the thirtieth of the last Month an Act of Faith was held in this City (Lisbon) by the Inquisition.

II. Inducement to belief or trust.

† 6. Power to produce belief, credit, convincing authority. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Ep. to Estwick* Wks. iv. 836 S. Jerom is a man of no faith with me. 1808 W. MITFORD *Hist. Greece* IV. xxxi. (app.) 124 It may not be unnecessary towards establishing the faith of the foregoing narrative.

† 7. Attestation, confirmation, assurance. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 326 To yive a more feith. In blacke clothes they hem cloth. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) F.vj. The manney folde paines makethe cleare faythe inoughe, that the greter follie is yowres. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xii. 27 An excellent MS. that makes faith in this particular. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 375 Relying on the Faith of Books.

† 8. Assurance given, formal declaration, pledge, promise. In phrases, *To do, make faith* (= *L. fidem facere*): to affirm, promise, give surety. *To give (one's) faith* (= *L. fidem dare*): to give assurance, pledge one's word. *On his faith*: on parole. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xi. 15 He shal be tormentid with euel that doth feith [vulg. *fidem facit*] for a stranger. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 548 Pat 3e me faith make, In dede for to do as I desyre wille. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9969 He toke feith of free and bond. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 223/1 Alle made fayth to other that [etc.]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxi. 254 The kyng of England. trusted them on theyr faithes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 b, Emongest men of warre, faith or othe, sylldome is performed. 1558 BR. WATSON *Ser. Sacram.* xxviii. 178 Jane, here I geue to thee my faythe and truthe. I wyl marrye thee. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 807 Faith was made to them, that they should come safe. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 32/2 King William. upon faith given returns to London. 1685 H. CONSETT *Prac. Spir. Courts* 265 If the Plaintiff doth personally make Faith, that [etc.].

b. *On the faith of*: in reliance on the security of. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 344 [They] traded there on the faith of treaties. 1839 FRIERWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 204 On the faith of his oath they had placed themselves in his power. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 28 The bank-note is circulated entirely upon the faith of the issuing bank. 1890 SIR R. ROMER in *Law Times' Rep.* LXIII. 685/2 The plaintiff applied for shares. on the faith of the prospectus.

III. The obligation imposed by a trust.

9. The duty of fulfilling one's trust; allegiance owed to a superior, fealty; the obligation of a promise or engagement.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2187 Bi ðe feið ic o3 to king pharaon. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 333 Þe best were þan in his feith. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 39 The feyth þat þei owen to God. 14. Customs of Malton in *Surtices Misc.* (1890) 63 He schall never clame no thyng. bott alonly hys faythe for hys. lande. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxv. 538 Vpon the feyth that ye owe to me. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 78 Untill he were returned unto his fayth. 1598 W. PULLIPS *Linschoten* in *Arb. Garner* III. 15 The Lords. took theyr oaths of faith and allegiance unto Don Philip. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 987 Who to save Her country from a fierce destroyer, chose Above the faith of wedlock-bands. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Brenner's Greece* I. vii. 245 To give their faith and obedience to the French monarch.

b. In many phrases, in which the sense approaches that of 8: *to engage, pledge, plight (one's) faith*; † *to swear, perjure one's faith*; *to keep († hold), break, violate (one's) faith*; so *breach of faith*.

c 1320 *Scuyn Sag.* (W.) 3274 For glotonye he brake his fayth. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 48 Everych of hem his feith to oother kepte. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 138 Non of hem holdethe Feythe to another. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Bj, A man ought. to kepe feyth unto his frendes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 283 Berowne hath plighted faith to me. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii. Faith is not to be held with heretics. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 339 No Faith is to be held with such as differ from them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 25, I my Nisa's perjurd Faith deplore. 1700 — *Palamon & Arcite* 78 For you alone, I broke my Faith with injurd Palamon. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 129 The two princes mutually engaged their faith never to [etc.]. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) II. xv. 296 He led the way and kept faith.

10. The quality of fulfilling one's trust; faithfulness, fidelity, loyalty. † *To bear faith*: to be loyal to.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2678 Dat him sal feið wurdful ben boren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6980 (Cott.) Pair faith lasted littel space, þai. lefte þe lagh of hei drighthin. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prolog. 2 Alle that him feyth bereth & obeith. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 70 Thus he. feigneth under guile feith. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 127 Bearing the badge of faith to proue them true. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 166 Oh where is

Faith? Oh, where is Loyalty? 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 40 Persons of great faith to his Majesty's cause. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 492 Illustrious for victory and faith. 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 137 Confidence. in our faith and probity. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 166 Indignant at his want of faith.

11. *Good faith, bad faith*: = *L. bona, mala fides*, in which the primary notion seems to have been the objective aspect of confidence well or ill bestowed. The Eng. uses closely follow those of *L.*

a. *Good faith*: fidelity, loyalty (= sense 10); esp. honesty of intention in entering into engagements, sincerity in professions, BONA FIDES.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6778 (Fairf.) To vse gode faith god vs bede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxv. 230 By good feyth and trust. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 15 June Wks. 1846 III. 464 They have been able to observe good faith with their creditors. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 37 Among what men. are fellowship and good faith possible? 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Reports* 15 Q. Bench Div. 139 It is admitted that the magistrates. acted in good faith.

b. *Bad faith*: faithlessness, treachery; intent to deceive. *Punic* (rarely *Carthaginian*) *faith* (= *L. fides Punica*): faithlessness.

1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* II. ii. The Punicque faith is branded by Our enemies. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlvii. 179 The bad faith of the Chinese. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 174 ¶ 2 Carthaginian Faith was a proverbial Phrase to intimate Breach of Leagues. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 318 French faith became the same among us, as Punic faith had been among the Romans.

12. In asseverative phrases. a. *In (good) faith*: in truth, really, 'sooth to say'.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 858 And fayn sche wold þan in feiþ haue fold him in hire armes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 91 He is to wys in feith, as I bileue. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 25 In good feith to telle soth I trowe. She wolde nought her eye swerve. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 735 þou failes not in faith of a fowle end. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III in Grafton *Chron.* II. 769 In good fayth. I would not be he that [etc.]. 1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 28 In faith this mule hath taken degree in Zalameda. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) 107 In good faith, we have no poor kindred now.

b. *In faith, i' faith, faith, good faith*: used interjectionally.

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xii. Nedelongs most I sitte him by. Hi-fath, ther wille him non mon butte I. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III in Grafton *Chron.* I. 781 In faith man. I was never so sory. c 1530 REDFORD *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 11 Do ye fle, ifayth? 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 48 Faith sir. tis but as the wiser sort doe hold opinion. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. II. iv. 16 Good faith, good faith, the saying did not hold. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. iii. Y'faith, we're well. 1709 TATLER No. 110 ¶ 4 Faith Isaac. thou art a very unaccountable old Fellow. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i. Speak to me thus, and i'faith there's nothing I could refuse you. 1795 BURNS *For a' That* iv. Gude faith, he mauna fa' that. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* v. I'd rather be in old John's chimney-corner, faith. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* v. Good faith, he has no choice. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.*, Cool i'faith! We ought to have our Abbey back you see.

c. In quasi-oaths. *By or on my, thy, etc., faith, By the faith of (my body, love, etc.). My faith* (= *Fr. ma foi*!).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 275 Now telle me, felawe, be þi feiþ. sei þou euer þemperour? c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lxj. But, be my faythe, with-outun stryue. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 36b, By your faith sene ye good that I ought to go after him. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 75 On my feyth ye be well the man. 1588 MARPREL *Epist.* (Arb.) 5 By my faith, by my faith. this geare goeth hard with vs. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 450 By the faith of my loue, I will. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 84 Now by my faith and honour. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. iv. Strange, by my faith! the Hermit said. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1421 Weapons outlourished in the wind, my faith!

¶ 13. An alleged designation for a company of merchants.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* F vij. a, A faith of Marchandis.

IV. 14. *Comb.* Chiefly objective, as *faith-breach, -breaker, -stretcher; faith-definition, -reformation, -tradition, faith-breaking, -keeping* sb. and adj.; *faith-confirming, -infringing, -†-workful* adj.; *faith-wise* adv.; *faith-cure*, a cure wrought by means of 'the prayer of faith' (*Jas.* v. 15); whence *faith-curer, -curist*, one who believes in or practises *faith-cure*; *faith-fire, fig.* the flame of faith; *faith-healer* = *faith-curer*; *faith-healing*, healing by *faith-cure*; *faith-mark*, one of the leading tenets of religion; *faith-press*, the Inquisition.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 18 Now mimtely Reuolts vpbraid his *Faith-breach. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153 *Feythe breker(r), *fidifragus*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 736 They are false Faith-breakers in their office. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Jas.* II Wks. (1711) 30 They declare the king, and those that abode with him, faith-breakers. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxi. 236 He was. no faith-breaker. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. vii. 174 The very instant of her *faith-breaking. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 123 The. covetous Faith-breaking Senate. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 56 *Faith-confirming Charity. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 274 A *faith-cure is a cure wrought by God in answer to prayer. 1888 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXXII. 507 The miracles claimed by the *faith-curers. 1888 N. Y. *Herald* 29 July 1866 Great preparations are being made by the *Faith-Curists. for their annual conference. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 209 But he will finde no such fopperies in *Faith-definitions made by the Catholick Church. 1890

McCAYE & BREEN *Alcester Lect.* 40 Neighbouring bishops were expected to keep the *faith-fire ablaze along their frontiers. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 276 We claim that all *faith-healers should report as do our hospitals. 1885 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 85 Persons who believe in *faith-healing. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Natures Embassie* (1877) 24 A *faith-infringng Polymnestor. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. 253 This was. giuen. in recomendation of loyaltie or *faith-keeping. 1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstrance* 30 For point of Faith-keeping. witness his Accords with the Scottish Nation. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 383 The faith-keeping Prince of the Scots. 1822 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 8/2 When once the ancient *faith-marks of the Church are lost sight of. 1624 T. SCOTT *Lawfuln. Netherlandish War* 14 That most intolerable. thraldome of the Inquisition, or *Faith-pretresse. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 233 The. most refin'd quintessence of all *Faith-Reformation. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils Wks.* 1875 IV. 126 Those *faith-stretchers. that put mens consciences upon the torture. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 43 A compleat and proper notion of *Faith-Tradition. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 72 Salvation came intellect-wise, and not *faith-wise. 1604 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. Handl. Relig.* (1605) 93 Troupfull Gad was grauen in this *faithworkfull stone.

† *Faith*, v. *Obs.* [f. *prcc. sb.*] a. *intr.* To place or rest one's faith on. b. *trans.* To provide with a creed or standard of faith. c. To utter upon one's word of honour. d. To give credit to, believe, trust.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. By whose example women may well lere How they shuld faith or trusten on any man. 1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* v. These decrees that papistry of late days faithed the church withal. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 10 It is called faithfulness because it is fulfilled which was faithed [quia fiat quod dictum est]. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 He shall [not] have cause. to faith the other [opinion] unadvisedly. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 72 Would the reposal of my trust. in thee Make thy words faith'd?

† *Faithed*, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. FAITH sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Having faith: with defining words as *feeble-faithed, strong-faithed*, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 1007 They are the folk that. strengist feithid be. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 507/2 Therewer no weake conscience of feble-faithed folk offended. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 90 He is weake faithed which loueth and embraceth the trwe doctrine. albeit he dare not defende it openly.

2. Of a promise: Given on one's faith or word of honour.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 159 Hast thou thy faithid promise broke.

Faithful (fē'fūl), a. [f. FAITH sb. + -FUL.]

† 1. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Full of or characterized by FAITH (sense 3); believing. *Obs.* exc. *absol.*: see 7.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5348 (Cott.) Faithful abraham. 1542 BECON *Pathow. Prayer* Wks. 141 Inflame. mens hearts with the love of faithful prayer. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 155 The poor faithful man is more sure of his living, than if he had the same in his chest. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. You are not faithful, sir. This night, I'll change All, that is mettall, in thy house, to gold. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* iii. 9 Faithful Abraham. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 66 He saw no. difficulty for a faithful mind to believe the trinity.

2. Firm in fidelity or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound by any tie; constant, loyal, true. *Const. to.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19799 (Cott.) Pair he fand a faithful frend. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 307 So faithfull þei bisemed þope erles and barons. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* II. 15 To be faith-ful to hym he saue þow fyue wittes. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 221 Full faithfull schall þe fynde me. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 162 The chiefest and faythfullest of your fayvourers. 1639 DR. HAMILTON in *Jl. Papers* (Camden) 104 My cariage. such as became your faithfulst servant. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Let. to King 4 No small part of his faithful subjects. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 80 [They] vowed themselves to be his faithful allies. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 112 His faithful dog shall bear him company. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Demerara* III. 35 Be faithful to your master. 1856 GRINDON *Life* II. (1875) 13 We must. be faithful to His revealed law.

b. *transf.* of things.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 51 The Remedies faithful to the Intentions. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 762 His faithful Bed is crown'd with chaste Delight. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 8 A greensward smooth And faithful to the foot. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, Whose hand was faithful to his sword.

3. True to one's word or professed belief; abiding by a covenant or promise, steadfast. *Const. to.* c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 139 Ffor the sarazines ben gode and feyfulþe, for ther kepten entirely the commandeement of the holy book Alkoran. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUND. *Fr. Acad.* II. 187 God is so often. called faithful. because I see neuer falsifieth His faith. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* vii. 9 The faithful God, which keepeth Couenant and Mercy with them that loue him. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* v. 114 Naturally good, And faithful to his word. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 100 Are ye remaining faithful to your covenant?

† b. Of a covenant, promise, etc.: Containing a pledge of fidelity, binding. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. xii. 59 Bwndyn. wyth faythful Band To succoure þe Fredwme of Scotland. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 162, I haue made a faythfull vow. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 117 The faithfulst offerings. That ere deuotion tender'd.

4. Of persons and their conduct: Conscientious, thorough in the fulfilment of duty.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 337. Be feistful & fre & euer of faire speche. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. vi.* 253. Je freke þat fedeth hym-self With his feythful labour. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 238/2. So faythfull a prince. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* iii. ii. (1872) 180. Faithful assiduous studies. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 144/2. The faithful and conscientious discharge of his duties.

b. Often used (? after *Prov.* xxvi. 6) with reference to the duty of telling unwelcome truths or giving unwelcome counsel. Chiefly *colloq.*

1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* I. ii. v. 17. Think not those faithful who praise all thy actions, but those who reprove thy faults.

5. Of persons and their actions: That may be believed or relied upon; trustworthy, veracious. † Also, of things: Reliable.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 65. I have founde you folk faifful of speche. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. xix.* 141. Suche a surgeny sethen yseye was þer neuere, Ne non so faifful fysiician. 1611 *BIBLE Ps. cxix.* 138. Thy testimonies .are. very faiffull. 1678 *PRIOREUX Lett.* (Camden) 65. The faiffullest relators .are the Grecians. 1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* ii. xvii. Unless I had much faiffuller interest, [he] advised me to give over my pretensions. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* iii. Memoirs scarcely more faifful than romances. 1891 *M. E. WILKINS Humble Romance* 280. Her husband .did the cooking, and he was as faifful at it as a woman!

6. True to the fact or original, accurate.

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 241/1. Any good verteous man hath hadde the mynde in faifful wise to translate it. 1660 *H. MORE Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 211. This is the faiffullest Account that I can give. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 484. When the faifful pencil has design'd Some bright Idea of the master's mind. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* i. vi. Mrs. Deborah .made a faifful report. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 161. In faifful memory she records the crimes. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 59. A faifful catalogue of its many miseries! 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iii. § 42. 159. The Latin, though .more faifful than the Septuagint, is far from being perfect. 1857 *H. MILLER Test. Rocks* iii. 153. We pronounce the map .a faifful copy.

7. *absol.* Chiefly *pl.* a. In sense 1 (but with some notion of 2, 3): 'True believers'; the believing members of the church; the orthodox of any religious community. Often as transl. Arab. *al-mu'minūn* (genit. *-īn*), the designation given by Mohammedans to those of their own faith.

Father of the faithful (after *Rom.* iv. 11): Abraham. *Commander or Father of the Faithful*: titles applied by Mohammedans to the Caliph.

1558 *BP. WATSON Sev. Sacram.* xv. 95. Hee was one of the number of the faiffull and familiars with Christ. 1563 *MAN tr. Musculus' Commonpl.* 275. The Sacraments .be given unto the faifful only. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. xiv. (1611) 275. The faiffull which departed this life before the coming of Christ. 1609 *BIBLE (Douay) Hist. Table II.* 1073. Seths children and other faiffull were called the sonnes of God. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 102. We beleue the faiffull to eate Christs body. a 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo Wks.* 1721. III. 77. The Faifful, who retrieve baptismal Flame. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Faifful*, a designation the mahometans assume to themselves. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* ii. vi. 14. The faifful received the eucharist every Lord's day. 1840 *Comic Almanac* (Hotten) I. 248. The Sultan of Turkey .the Father of the Faifful. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 71. Another custom required of the faifful on this festival is the giving of alms. 1846 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXIV. 68. The Commander of the Faifful repaired .to the tomb of the Prophet. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 159. A communion service at which the faifful might sit. *Ibid.* 555. Sufficient evidence that he was not one of the faifful [the covenanters].

† b. *transf.* as a slang term for drunkards.

1609 *W. M. Man in Moon B* 3/2. One of the faiffull, as they prophane term him .he will drinke many degrees beyond a Dutchman.

† B. *adv.* = FAITHFULLY. *Obs.* in educated use.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A vj. I love her .faythfuller then you. 1645 *MILTON Tetrarch.* Wks. 1738 I. 233. To see Covenants of greatest moment faiffullness perform'd. 1651 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) 216. I doe faiffull promise and ingage myselfe that [etc.].

C. as *sb.* A faithful person. a. A true believer, one of 'the faithful'. b. A trusty adherent.

a. 1571 *HANMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 54. What faiffull soever being penitent, shall be buried there. 1588 *A. KING tr. Causius' Catech.* 15. No work of godliness sould be aesteem of ane trew faifful hard. 1849 *CARO. WISEMAN Miracles N. T. Essays* 1853 I. 188. Nor is there reason to suppose, that every simple faifful was a Thaumaturgus.

b. 1648 *British Bell-man* 2. Whilst the King and his Faiffuls retained their Places of Dominion. *Ibid.* 4. Your out-cries against those his [the king's] old faiffulls. 1890 *H. M. STANLEY Darkest Africa* II. p. xiii. The Faiffuls at Zanzibar.

† **Faithfullist.** *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. adj. + -IST.] A believer.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* ii. Prol. You have .seen .and like upright Faithfullists, have firmly beleueed all to be true that is contained in them.

Faithfully (fē'pūli), *adv.* [f. FAITHFUL a. + -LY².] In a faithful manner.

† 1. With full faith, trust, or confidence; confidently, confidently. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 107. I afferme faiffully that that is Cristis body. c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xxxvii. 395. Feiffully now trosteth to me. 1552 *Bury Wills* (1850) 141. Most faiffully beleueing .y^e my sowle .shall rest wth Abraham. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iii. ii. 46. If his occasion were not vertuous, I should not vрге it halfe so faiffully.

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† b. Assuredly, in truth. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1890. And þou faiffully a sole, & a freike mad, May be countid in this case.

2. a. With fidelity or firm allegiance; loyally, truly. *Yours faiffully*: one of the customary modes of subscribing a letter. b. With strict adherence to duty, conscientiously. c. Sincerely, truthfully.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii.* 64. I schal fynden hem heore fode þat feiffulliche lyuen. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv.* 120. He beleueth not feiffully in God. 141. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 49. Euery wygth þat loughth feiffully. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trump.* 154. Daniel .serued his prince faythfully. 1588 *J. UDALL Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 16. The Discipline which they receined of Christe, they deliuered faythfully to the people. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 1082. Beleuee us .who love you not fainedly, but faiffully, and in deed. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 317. He .did. faiffullie exercise his ministry. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 254. They who do their own Endeauours faiffully shall be .strengthened to do more. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxxviii. 335. Those laws .he has sworn to administer faiffully. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* III. 119. The fatal secret .was faiffully preserved. 1787 *W. PITT* in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 68. Most sincerely and faiffully yours, W. Pitt. 1793 *SEATON Edystone L.* § 222. Faiffully remembering not to terminate the beating, till [etc.]. 1873 *OUIDA Pascarel* I. 61. We all went to him faiffully.

3. In strict accordance with the facts or original; accurately, correctly, exactly, truthfully.

14100 *Morte Arth.* 1913. I wille .faythfully tellene. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 654. I will you faiffully enforme how ye fare shall. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 524. I haue said ye veritie .faiffullie. 1690 *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* Pref. Thus .do [we] faiffully keep an exact register of their contentions. 1712 *Spect.* No. 527. 2. What I have faiffully related. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 13/1. The church is faiffully represented in the annexed drawing. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* iii. 79. So came I .to judge faiffully with my proper eyes.

4. † a. In a convincing or assuring manner (*obs.*). b. With binding assurances (still common *colloq.*). Cf. FAITHFUL 3 b and FAITH 7, 8.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 455. So feiffully to me spake he. 1525 *ABP. WARHAM in Ellis Orig. Lett.* iii. I. 370. To whom I have feiffully promised not to vtter the same. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 241 b. Promisyng faiffully shortly to sende for her. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 192. If that you were the good Sir Rowlands son, As you haue whisper'd faiffully you were. *Mod.* He promised faiffully to send the book the next day.

Faithfulness (fē'pūlnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being faithful. a. Fidelity, loyalty (to a superior or friend); trustworthiness, conscientiousness. b. Strict adherence to one's pledged word; honesty, sincerity. c. Exact correspondence to an original or to fact.

1388 *WYCLIF Esther* vi. 3. What .meede gat Mardochee for this feiffulness? 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* A v a. Cherefull to faiffulness. a 1533 *I.D. BERNERS Huon* lxxxii. 253. Grete petye it shalbe yf ye sholde dye for your trouth and faiffulness. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19. The beast of most .faiffulness. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* ii. vi. § 12. The truth and faiffulness of God. 1688 *SOUTH Serm.* (1704) I. xii. 517. The Band, that .supports all Compacts, is Truth and Faiffulness. 1700 *BURKITT On N. T. Matt.* x. 40-2. Our .Saviour encourages his Apostles to Faiffulness in their Office. 1783 *HAILES Antig. Chr.* ii. 31. The faiffulness and loyalty of the Jews to the Roman government. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 191. The valour and faiffulness of the house of Geroy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/2. Persons .dependent upon each other's stability and faiffulness. *Mod.* I was exceedingly pleased with the faiffulness of the likeness.

Faithless (fē'plēs), a. [f. FAITH sb. + -LESS.] Without faith.

1. Without belief, confidence, or trust; unbelieving. Const. † of, in.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6517 (Cott.) To þis fait-les lede Manna fel. 1611 *BIBLE John* xx. 27. And bee not faiflesse, but beleueing. 1681 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 123. The more sober sort .are not altogether faiflesse as to his innocency. 1826 *E. IRVING Babylon* II. vi. 74. Men are not now more faiflesse of Armageddon, than [etc.]. 1842 *LOWELL Sonnets* xvi. An old man faiflesse in Humanity. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* cvi. The faiflesse coldness of the times.

b. Without religious faith; unbelieving. Of a heathen or a Jew: Without Christian faith. Also *absol.* The faiflesse: unbelievers. Now rare.

1534 *MORE On the Passion* Wks. 1320/1. That dede doone by y^e faiflesse is not meritorius at al. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol. sig. 11 i. Else shalt thou remaine euermore faiflesse. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. iii. 34. He .shall .holy Church with faiflesse handes deface. 1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* vi. 252. As faiflesse as the Jewes, are we. *absol.* 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 138 b. A great number of others imagined by the faiflesse.

2. Destitute of good faith, unfaithful, insincere; false to vows, etc., perfidious, disloyal. Const. to.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. x.* 135. Fals folk and Feifles, þeoues and lyzers. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 377. The fortune that faillyn is to feiftheles peple. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. i. 123. A most vnnatural and faiflesse Service. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 81. 478/2. A man .of a .faiflesse disposition. 1725 *POPE Dunciad* xiv. 322. Domestic in his faiflesse roof I stand. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 214. The dangerous, faiflesse, and ill-concerted projects of the .council of Bombay. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* ii. 142. The faiflesse flatterer. 1839 *KIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 65. She had never been faiflesse to the royal bed.

3. That cannot be trusted or relied on; unstable, treacherous, shifting, delusive.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iii. i. 137. Oh faiflesse Coward, oh dishonest wretch. 1738 *JOHNSON London* 239. The midnight murd'rer bursts the faiflesse bar. 1766 *GOLDSM. Hermit* 10. Yonder faiflesse phantom flies To lure thee to thy doom. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 466. Striving to tear us from this faiflesse anchorage.

Hence **Faiflessely** *adv.*, in a faiflesse manner.

1643 *PRYNNE Treachery & Disloyalty* App. 218. Had we .not faiflessely betrayed, but sincerely discharged the severall trusts reposed in us.

Faiflesse (fē'plēsēs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being faiflesse. a. Want of fidelity, disloyalty, perfidy. b. Want of good faith, insincerity. c. Want of religious belief; infidelity.

1605 *BP. HALL Medit. & Vows* i. § 10. So great distrust is there in man .from his impotence or faiflesse. 1726 *POPE Let. to Bethel* 9 Aug. *Lett.* (1737) 320. I .wish he had lived long enough to see so much of the faiflesse of the world, as to have been [etc.]. 1758 *T. EDWARDS Canons Crit.* (1765) 344. Sharp are the pangas that follow faiflesse. 1790 *BLAIR Serm.* III. xiii. 275. When the heart is sorely wounded by the ingratitude or faiflesse of those on whom it had leaned. a 1849 *J. H. EVANS in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxi. 17. The faiflesse of Abiathar, and the faiflesse of even his faifful Joab. 1849 *GROTE Greece* ii. xlvii. VI. 96. Perdikkas whose character for faiflesse we shall have .to notice. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xii. 347. Faiflesse .characteristic of this present century.

† **Faifly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. FAITH sb. + -LY².]

1. With fidelity, faiffully, loyally, steadfastly, truthfully.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 162. Feitheli scho hir candel held aye. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 316. Of þe treus to speke. And feifly þerto bondon. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxii.* 70. Faiffully for to speke his furst name was ihesus. c 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 541. Y shalle faifly fyeght Both in wrong and in ryght.

2. As an asseveration: In deed or truth, certainly, surely, verily.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1636. Þis gomen is your awen .faythly 3e knowe. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 4032. We are faifly to fewe to feigte with them. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2279. Now faifly .fall þe so thrise, þou sall be crowned.

Faifward, *adv.* *rare.* [See -WARD.] Towards (the Christian) faith.

1886 *J. M. LUDLOW in Homilet. Rev.* Aug. 165. Almost resistless tendencies faifward .were born of his early Christian culture.

Faifworthy, a. [f. FAITH + WORTHY a.] Worthy of belief or trust, trustworthy. Hence **Faifworthiness**, the quality of being faifworthy (Worcester, 1846, citing *Quart. Rev.*).

a 1535 *FISHER Wks.* 433. Luther .neither is faif worthy .nor he doth no miracles. 1671 *J. WEBSTER Metallurg.* iii. 56. Certain and faif-worthy Authors in the nearer Germany. 1772 *NUGENT Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 217. It is affirmed by a .faif-worthy author. 1861 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct. The lady is faifworthy in her evidence as to identity. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 98/2. So far as profound knowledge .can ensure faifworthy evidence.

Faitneant, -ise, *obs.* ff. of FAINEANT, -ISE.

Faitour (fē'tai). *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4-7 faytour, -tour(e), -toure, 6 fayter, feytour, 4-faitour. [a. *AF. faitour*, *OF. faitor* doer, maker: -L. *factōr-em*: see FACTOR. The special sense of 'impostor' seems to be peculiarly AF. and Eng.; cf. *OF. failure* sorcery, spell.]

1. An impostor, cheat; *esp.* a vagrant who shams illness or pretends to tell fortunes.

App. already obsolescent in 1568, as *Grafton Chron.* II. 598. glosses it 'as much to say as loyterer, vagabond, or begger'. Sir W. Scott often uses it *arch.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxx. 16. Þai ere all faitors & ypocrites & iogulors þat desaynes men. [1383 *Act 7 Rich.* II. c. 5. Gouvernours des villes & lieux ou tielx faitours & vagerantz vendront.] c 1430 *Life of St. Kath.* (1884) 23. Put me in duresse as þou; I were a faytour. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxx. 69. These faytours that ben called sothe sayers. 1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1209/2. Nor to beleue euery faytour .that will saye hymselfe that he is verye sycke. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 39. Those faytours [gloss. vagabonds] little regarden their charge. 1624 *BP. MOUNTAGU Gagg* 104. As faitours use, you play fast and loose. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* ii. xi. Tyrant proud, or faitour strong. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* viii. Yonder stands the faitour, rejoicing at the mischief he has done.

b. *nonce-use.* The disease of being a 'faitour'.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 25 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 93. He was infecte .With the faitour, or the fever lordelyn.

† 2. Comb. **Faitour's grass**: Spurge, the acrid juice of which was used in malingering.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 146. Faytowrys gresse, or tytymal. 1534 *FITZHERBERT Husbandry* (E.D.S.) lix. A Grasse that is called feitergrasse [ed. 1598 feitergrass].

Faix, var. of FECS *int.*

Fake (fē'k), sb.¹ *Naut.* Also 7, 9 faeck. [Of obscure origin; cf. FAKE v.¹]

The MHG. *rack* had the sense 'fold' in addition to those of 'appointed place, portion of space or time, compartment'; if a similar sense belonged to the etymological equivalents OE. *fæc* (recorded in sense 'space of time'), MDu. *vak* (enclosure, partition), the word might come from either source. If it be identical with the Sc. FAIK sb. fold, a native origin seems probable.]

(See quot. 1867.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Lay it [Cable] up in a round Ring, or fake, one above another. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 163/2 How many Facks is in the Rope? 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *M.S. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 14 Oct., Hauled up the Small Bower and Sheet Cables and Coiled them down again in shorter fakes. 1810 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 18) 274 *Fack* or *Fake*. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fake*, one of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies disposed in a coil.

Fake (fāk), *sb.* 2 *slang.* [Belongs to FAKE *v.* 2.]

1. An act of 'faking'; a contrivance, 'dodge', trick, invention; a 'faked' or 'cooked' report.

1827 MAGINN in *Blackw. Mag.* (Farmer), The fogle-hunter's doings. Their morning fake in the priggish lay. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1861) I. 223 After that we had a fine 'fake'—that was the fire of the Tower of London—it sold rattling. 1885 *Punch* 31 Jan. 60 If I worked the theatrical fake—which I don't. 1887 *Financ. News* 24 Mar. 1/4 D. is generally regarded as the father of the testimonial fake. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/2 The abominable fakes... telegraphed to the papers by the agencies.

attrib. 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 9 June 10/2 heading, Another Fake Interview Denounced.

2. A composition used for 'faking' (see *quots.*).

1866 *Islington Guardian* 3 Apr. 3/3 [Condensed milk sold to dealers to be watered down and retailed as new milk] is known in the trade under the name of 'Fake'. 1880 GEE *Goldsmith's Handbk.* x. (ed. 2) 140 Soft-soldering Fluid bears various names in the different workshops, such as 'monkey', 'fake'.

Fake (fāk), *v.* 1 *Naut.* [app. f. FAKE *sb.* 1, which, however, appears much later. Cf. Sc. FAIK *v.* 1 to fold.] *trans.* To lay (a rope) in fakes or coils; to coil.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 742 Ffreesk one þe forestayne, fakene þeire coblez. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 The chain cables and messengers are faked in the chain lockers. 1875 BENFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* viii. 4ed. 2) 281 But for subsequent shots the line may be faked on the beach.

Fake (fāk), *v.* 2 *slang.* [Of obscure origin. There appears to be some ground for regarding it as a variant of the older FEAK, FEAGUE, which are prob. ad. Ger. *fegen* (or the equivalent Du. or LG.) to furbish up, clean, sweep.

In Rowland's *Martin Mark-ale* 1610, a *seager of loges* is explained as meaning 'one who begs with false documents' (cf. to *fake* a *screeve*); and the modern *fake away* appears to correspond to the earlier *seager it away*. The colloquial and jocular uses of the Ger. *fegen* closely resemble the senses mentioned in *quot.* 1812: amongst those given by Grimm are 'to clear out, plunder' (a chest, purse: cf. to *fake* a *clay*), 'to torment, ill treat'.]

1. *trans.* In thieves' or vagrants' language: To perform any operation upon; to 'do', 'do for'; to plunder, wound, kill; to do up, put into shape; to tamper with, for the purpose of deception. In the last-mentioned application it has latterly come into wider colloquial use, *esp.* with reference to the 'cooking' or dressing-up of news, reports, etc., for the press. Also, *To fake up*.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To *fake* any person or place, to rob them; to *fake* a person may also imply to shoot, wound, or cut; to *fake* a man out and out, is to kill him; a man who inflicts wounds upon, or otherwise disfigures, himself, for any sinister purpose, is said to have *faked himself*; if a man's shoe happens to pinch or gall his foot, he will complain that his shoe *fakes* his foot sadly... to *fake* your slangs, is to cut your irons in order to escape from custody; to *fake* your pin, is to create a sore leg, or to cut it, as if accidentally. In hopes... to get into the doctor's list, &c.; to *fake* a *screeve* is to write any letter or other paper; to *fake* a *screeve*, is to shape out a skeleton or false key, for the purpose of *screeving* a particular place; to *fake* a *clay* is to pick a pocket. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* 352 The ring is made out of brass gilt buttons... it's faked up to rights. 1874 *Punch* 7 Mar. 98/1 Praps he'd a come to you with him [a horse] faked up for sale. 1885 *Sporting Times* 23 May 1/3 The chorister fair... Faked herself up. 1885 H. P. GRATTAN in *The Stage* 10 July, A pair of shoes to fake the patchey (*Anglice* play the harlequin). 1885 *Spectator* 24 Jan. 119/2 Nine pictures out of ten in modern galleries are simply studies—'faked up'. 1887 *Times* 30 July 5/5 He now knew that... these diamonds were 'faked'. 1888 *Phonetic Jnl.* 7 Jan. 4/2 'Faking' in newspaper fraze meanz... the supplying... of unimportant detailz which may serv an excellent purpos in the embellishment ov a despatch. 1888 'BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* I. xvii, The horse-brand... had been 'faked' or cleverly altered.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To steal (?only a literary misapprehension); also in *fake away* (see *quots.*).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Fake away, there's no down*... go on with your operations, there is no sign of any alarm or detection. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iii. v, 'Nix my dolly pals fake away.' 1860 READE *Cloister & II.* III. iv. 82 They molest not beggars, unless they fake to boot, and then they drown us out of hand.

Hence **Faked ppl. a.**; **Faking vbl. sb.**; **Faker**, one who 'fakes' (cf. CLY-FAKER); **Fakery**, the practice of 'faking'.

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, Lay St. Aloys, Nought is wakinng Save mischief and 'faking'. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* II. iii. 29 We never calls them thieves here, but prigs and fakers. 1872 *Morning Post* 7 Nov. 3/1 Since the 'faking' of the scales in Catch-em-Alive's year. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 1 Aug. 2 'I've turned faker of dolls and doll's furniture.' 1886 *Bicycling News* 11 June 536/2 What has been termed a 'faked' machine. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 70 The gold and vellum binding with the orange-tinted edges form a pretty piece of 'fakery'. 1892 A. C. DOYLE *Advent. S. Holmes* xiii, in *Strand Mag.* IV. No. 24. 657/2, I found him [the horse] in the hands of a faker,

Fakement (fāk-mēnt), *slang.* Also **fakeman-charley**. [f. as prec. + -MENT; the origin of the longer form is unknown.] A piece of manipulation, contrivance, 'dodge'; vaguely, a thing, 'concern'; a trimming, decoration (on an article of clothing).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Fakeman-charley*, Speaking of any stolen property which has a private mark, one will say, there is a *fakeman-charley* on it; a forgery which is well executed is said to be a *prime fakement*; in a word, anything is liable to be termed a *fakement*, or a *fakeman-charley*, provided the person you address knows to what you allude. 1823 EGAN in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) s.v. *Tell the makers to mind their fakements*, desire the swindlers to be careful not to forge another person's signature. 1838 GLASCOCK *Land Sharks* II. 4, I see you're fly to every fakement. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 52 Pair of long sleeve Moleskin... with a double fakement down the side. *Ibid.* I. 246 Ah! once I could screeve a fakement (write a petition). 1877 *Five Years Penal Servitude* iv. 254 You worked that little fakement in a blooming quiet way.

† **Faken**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fācen*, *fācen*, 2 *fācne*, 3 *Orm. fakenn*. [OE. *fācen* = OS. *fēken*, *fēcan*, OHG. *feichan* fraud, ON. *feiken* portent:—O Teut. **faikno-m*.] Fraud, guile; wickedness, crime.

c 924 *Laws of Æthelstan* i. § 17 He ladige þa hand mid þe man tyhð þæt he þæt facen mid worhte. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 18 Ða se Hælend hyra facen [c 1160 *Hatton*, facne] gehyrde, þa cwæð he. c 1200 ORMIN 12797 An soþ Issraellische mann þatt niss na fakenn inne.

† **Faken**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fācene*, *fācene*, 3 *fācen*, *fācen*, (4 *foken*), 5 *Sc. faikyn*. [OE. *fācene* (oftener with umlaut *fēcene*) = OS. *fēkni* wicked, ON. *feiken* awful, monstrous:—O Teut. **faikno*, f. **faikno-m*: see prec.] Deceitful, fraudulent.

c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* cvii. 10 Swa hi alysdre lifes ealdor of heora feonda facenn handum. a 1200 *De Animo & Corpore* (ed. Phillips 1838) 8 [þ]i tunge is ascortet þeo þe facen was. c 1200 ORMIN 12655 þe frosst off fakenn throwþe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 194 Saladyng was fulle foken [printed foken, *rime-word* token], on him may non affie. c 1450 HENRYSON *Fables, Paddock & Mons* 58 Fair thingis of tymis ar fundin faikyn.

Hence † **Fakenliche** *adv.* *Obs.*, craftily.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxvii. 35 þin broðor com facenlice and nam þine bletsunga. a 1200 *De Animo & Corpore* (ed. Phillips 1838) 8 Heo geodðode fakenliche & þen feonde icwemde.

† **Faki**. [Arab. فقيه *faqih* one learned in the law.] A title given in Africa to schoolmasters.

1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 112 He chanced to combine in his own person the titles of both sheik and faky. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* vi. 151 ['The Mahdi'] became the disciple of a faki (head dervish) who lived near Khar-toum. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 629 Tipping the faki or schoolmaster.

Fakir (fākīr, fākīr), *Forms*: 7 *fakier*, (*fuckeire*, *foker*, *quere*), 7-9 *fakuir*, (8 *fackire*, *fa(c)quier*, *foughar*), 9 *fakeer*, *faqueer*, 8-*fakir*. [a. Arab. فقير *faqīr* lit. 'poor, poor man'; some of the early forms may be due to the pl. فقار *fuqār*.]

1. 'Properly an indigent person, but specially applied to a Mahomedan religious mendicant, and then loosely, and inaccurately, to Hindu devotees and naked ascetics' (Yule).

1609 Ro. C. *Hist. Disc. Muley Hamet* vii. Clij/2 Fokers, are men of good life, which are only given to peace. 1638 W. BRUTON *News from E. Indies* 27 They are called Fackeires. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 568/1 You shall take care to embark all the Paquiers. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 27 Bestowing a part of their plunder on... Paquiers. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xi, Nor there the Fakir's self will wait. 1861 DICKENS *Tom Tiddler's Gr.* i, A Hindoo fakier's ground. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 178 A fakir would hardly be an estimable figure in our society.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fakir-race*; *fakir-like* *adj.* and *adv.*

1849 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk. Ser.* II. 390 Pilgrims... carrying bars of iron... fakir-like. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 146 The genuine successors... of a fakir race. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 6/2 The fakir-like devotion with which he has fixed his eyes upon... the House of Lords.

Hence **Fakirism**, the system, faith, and practice of the Fakirs.

1856 KINGSLEY *Hours w. Mystics* Misc. I. 349 Hindoo mysticism... has died down into brutal fakeerism. 1883 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 806 Fakirism is devil-worship.

Fa'la, *rare*—[ad. Du. *falie*.] A sort of kerchief worn in Holland.

1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 340 May she be curst to starve in Frogland Fens, To wear a Fa'la rag'd at both the Ends.

Fa-la (fālā). a. Used as a refrain. b. *Music*. A sort of madrigal or 'ballet' in vogue in the 16th and 17th c.

a. 1595 MORLEY 1st *Bk. Balletts* 1, Sit we heere our lounes recounting Fa la la la. 1665 EARL DORSET *Poems* (1721) 58 To all you Ladies now at Land... With a Fa, la, la, la, la. a 1800 COWPER *Poems, To Celia* i, No serenade to break her rest... With my fa, la, la.

attrib. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Tales* 78 Fifths or thirds And other Crankums set and shown Many Fa la words. b. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 180 Another kind of Ballets, commonlie called fa las. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 59 Your Madrigals or Fa'la's of five and six Parts. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* ii. 55 Ballets, or Fa-las, of the end of the sixteenth century.

Falaterie, obs. f. of PHYLACTERY.

Falau, obs. f. of FALLOW.

Falaver, -ing, obs. or dial. ff. of PALAVER, etc.

|| **Falbala** (fælbālā). Also 8 *falbeloe*, *fall-bulow*. [*Falbala*, a word found in several Romance languages from the 17th c. downwards; origin unknown. Cf. FURBELOW.] A trimming for women's petticoats, scarves, etc.; a flounce, *fur-below*. Also *attrib.*

1704 CIBBER *Careless Husband* 1, As many blue and green Ribbons... as would have made me a Falbala Apron. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 171 Freeing their fall-bulows... from the annoyance both of hilt and point. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*, xxxii, The girls went off... to get their best... falbalas. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xx. v, I have got my face wrinkled like the falbalas of a petticoat.

† **Fale**, *App.* some plant.

c 1310 *Old Age* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 As falc i falow an felde.

Falcade (fælkād), *Horsemanship*. [a. Fr. *falcade*, ad. It. *falcata*, L. *falcāta*, fem. of *falcāt-us*: see FALCATE.] (See *quot.*)

1730-6 BAILEY, A falcade is the action of the haunches, and of the legs, which bend very low, as in corvets when a stop or half-stop is made. 1775 in ASH.

Falcate (fæ'lekt), a. *Anat., Bot., and Zool.* [ad. L. *falcāt-us*, f. *falc-em*, *falx* sickle.] Bent or curved like a sickle; hooked.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 166 The mandibulae of Lampyris... are falcate. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 349 *Falcate*. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 56 Pod... always falcate or spirally twisted. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 273 Capsule compressed, ovate, oblique or falcate. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 39/2 The four wings... are falcate at the tip. 1884 SYD. Soc. *Lex.*, *Falcate cartilages*, the semi-lunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

Falcated (fæ'lektēd), a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] a. *Astron.* Having a sickle-shaped appearance; said of the moon or a planet when less than one half of its surface is illuminated.

1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Grog. Mag.* I. *Introd.* 18 Mercury, on his approach to [the Sun] is falcated like the new-moon. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron. Vocab.* 916 The Moon... is said to be 'falcated' when its illuminated portion is crescent-shaped.

† b. *Bot. and Zool.* = FALCATE. *Obs.*

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 224 These are tipped with large falcated Apices. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 642 In *Attacus Atlas* the primary wings are falcated or hooked at their apex.

† **Falcation**. *Obs.* [f. L. *falc-em* sickle: see -ATION.]

1. The condition of being falcate; *concr.* a falcate outgrowth or appendage, hook.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 The Locusts have... a long falcation or forcpated tayle behinde. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* v. i. (1715) 107 In whose [the Moon and Venus] Falcations the dark part of their Globes may be perceived.

2. (See *quot.*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Falcation*, a mowing or cutting with Bill or Hook. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Falchion (fō'ljŏn), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *fach-*, *fau-*, *fawch-*, *-on(e)*, *-oun*, (5 *fauchune*, *fawchun*, *fouchon*, *fwalchon*), 6-9 *fau-*, *fau-*, *fawch-*, *-eon*, *-ion*, (6 *fachen*, *falcheon*). 6-7 *fau-*, *fawchin(e)*, 7 *falchon*, 8 *faulchin*, 7-*falchion*; also 5 *fawken*, 7 *falcen*, *perh.* by confusion with FALCON. [ME. *fauchoun*, a. OF. *fau-* *chon* = It. *falcione*:—vulg. Lat. **falkiōn-em*, f. L. *falci-*, *falx* sickle.]

1. A broad sword more or less curved with the edge on the convex side. In later use and in poetry: A sword of any kind.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8645 Hys [the priest's] tung shuld be hys fauchoun. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 2244 Lucafer... drew out a schort fauchoun. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 246 V trowe youre fauchone hym flaes. a 1533 I.D. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 141 He... toke a grete fauchon in his handes. a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 501 He lifts his Fauchion with a threatening Grace. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 37 In the bright air the dreadful fauchion shone. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxvi. Spears shook, and faulchions flashed amain. 1852 KINGSLEY *Poems, Andromeda* 237 Curved on his thigh lay a falchion.

† b. *Single, double falchion, case of falchions*: various species of sword-play. *Obs.*

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. iii. vii. (1743) 189 The nobility and gentry have... quarter-staff, single falchion, double falchion, etc. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 436 2 The several Weapons following, viz... Single Falchion, Case of Falchions, Quarter Staff. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. v, He dreaded not old Lewis either at back-sword, single falchion, or cudgel-play.

attrib. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxvi. 138 Axes of were facioned asswel after fawken wise as other. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 150 A falcen sword after the Turkish fashion. 1667 PERYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 330 His Knife... was with a falchion blade.

† 2. = BILL *sb.* 1 4 or BILL-HOOK. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 343/3 Other plowemen... followed the wulf and with their stanes and fauchons delyerud the child hoole. 1506 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 8 Let thy bright Fauchion lend Me Cypressse boughes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 333 The Huntsman... with a wood-knife or fauchon at his side,

+ **Falchion**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To cut with a falchion, use a falchion upon. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2216 I hold thy hande Or I shall fawchyn thy flesshe, and scrape the on the skyn.

Falcidian (fælsid'ian), *a.* [*f. Falcidius* + *-AN.*] In *Falcidian law* (*Lex Falcidia*), a law carried by P. Falcidius, which ordained that no Roman citizen should bequeath more than three-fourths of his estate away from his legal heirs. Hence *Falcidian portion*, the fourth part thus reserved.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1756 G. HARRIST. *Justinian's Inst.* II. xxii. 105 The Falcidian law was at length enacted. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* IV. xlv. 391 His successor .. was empowered to retain the *Falcidian* portion.

Falci ferous, *a.* *Obs.*—^o [*f. L. falx* (ē)-, *falx* sickle + *-FEROUS.*] Carrying a sickle, scythe-bearing. 1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1692-1732 in COLES.

Falciform (fælsifōrm), *a.* [*f. L. falcem* sickle + *-(I)FORM.*] Sickle-shaped, curved, hooked. Frequent in *Anat.*, as in *falciform cartilage*, *ligament*, *process*, etc.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 236 Immediately behind this fin was another, tall and falciform. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 410 The right lobe is the largest .. its falciform ligament broad. 1798 HOOVER *Med. Dict.*, *Falciform process*, the falk, a process of the dura mater, that arises from the crista galli, separates the hemispheres of the brain and terminates in the tentorium. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 13 The fold which passes upwards towards the liver is falciform. 1838 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLIII. 650 What a falciform .. and warlike organ, leads the van of Wellington's warlike countenance!

Falcon (fō'lkŋn, fō'k'n), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 *faukun*, 4 *faucon*, -*kon*, -*koun*, 4 *facoun*, 4-7 *faucon(e)*, 5-6 *facon*, 5-7 *faw(l)con*, -*kon*, (5 *fawken*), 6-8 *faulcon*, (7-*kon*), 5-*falcon*. [*MÉ. faucon* (*faukun*), *a.* OF. *faucon*, *falcon*, *ad. late L. falcōn-em*, *falco*, commonly believed to be *f. falx*, *falx* sickle, the name being due to the resemblance of the hooked talons to a reaping-hook. Cf. *It. falcone*, *Sp. halcon*. In the 15th cent. the spelling was refashioned after Lat.]

1. *Ornith.* One of a family of the smaller diurnal birds of prey, characterized by a short hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power; *esp.* one trained to the pursuit of other birds or game, usually the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). In *Falconry*, applied only to the female, the male, being smaller and less adapted for the chase, is called the *tercel* or *tiercel*.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 101 That other þer a faukun bredde. 1362 LANGLEY *P. Pl.* A. vii. 34 Feche þe hom Faucons þe Foules to quelle. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Sparrowhoke, fawken, and gentille gossehawke. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 12 A Faucon trowing in her pride of place. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. (1655) 11 It [Air] stops not the high soaring of my noble generous Falcon. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 94 As stoops the Falcon bold To pounce his Prey. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 213 He laid a bet upon his falcon's flight. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxix. 561 The Great Grey Shrike was formerly used as a falcon.

b. with epithet defining the species.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlv. By comparyson as fauwons pelegrynes. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 79 It is said to be lesser than a Peregrine Falcon. 1781 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* I. 54 White-rumped Bay Falcon. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 208 Plain Falcon. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 537 White Falcon, a name for the Jer Falcon. 1821 SELBY *Brit. Ornith.* I. 39 *Spotted Falcon*: a name for the Peregrine Falcon. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigton-shire*. These cliffs are frequented by the Peregrine falcon.

2. A representation of a falcon.

1525 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 39 For the scoryng .. the facon and the branche before seynt myghill xiiij. 1589 HAKLUVY *Voy.* (1600) III. 736 A .. Gentleman, from whom our Generall tooke a Fawlon of golde with a great Emerald in the Breast thereof.

3. An ancient kind of light cannon.

[For the practice of naming species of fire-arms from birds of prey, cf. *musket*.]

1496 LD. BOTHWELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 13. I. 31 Ye provision of Ordinance .. is bot littill .. ij. great curtaldis .. x. falcons or littill serpentinis. 1577-87 HARRISON *England*, II. xvi. (1877) 281 Falcon hath eight hundred pounds, and two inches and a half within the mouth. 1663 *Flagellum*; or *O. Cronwell* (1672) 103 Two demy Culverings .. two Falcons. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xx. Falcon and culver on each tower. 1849 J. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* xv. 163 The royal stores furnished .. falcons, or light six-pound field-pieces.

4. *Comb.* chiefly *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *falcon-face*, *-fisher*, *-flight*, *-guise*, *-nest*; *falcon-eyed* *adj.*; *falcon-like* *adj.* and *adv.*; (sense 3) *falcon-shot*.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 26 A quick brunette, well-moulded, 'falcon-eyed. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xiii. 171 He had the genuine 'falcon-face' of the Huculs. 1759 *tr. Adanson's Voy. Senegal* in *Pinkerton Voy.* (1814) XVI. 649 The 'falcon-fisher' .. is a bird about the bigness of a goose. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Indian with dead Child*, The arrows of my father's bow Thine 'falcon-flight have sped. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON *tr. Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 60 In the Norse mythology .. Freyja had a 'falcon-guise. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTIL *Elegy G. Adolphus Wks.* (1712) 54 With full plum'd wing thou faukon-like could fly. 1852 READE *Peg Woff.* (1853) 88 To see her falcon-like stoop upon the stage. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. viii. Canna's tower .. Like 'falcon-nest o'erhung the bay. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134, 2 thousand 'Falcon shot. 1600 HAKLUVY *Voy.* III. 714 It is within falcon-shot of the ships.

+ **Falcon**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. prec. sb.*] To hunt with falcons; to hawk.

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 27 Aug., After dinner we went falconing.

Falconer¹ (fō'kŋn, fō'k'n), *Forms:* 4-6 *fauconer*, (4 *fauconner*, 4-5 *faukener*, -*oner*), 5 *falconar(e)*, *fawconer*, -*kener(e)*, 6 *faconer*, 6-8 *faulk(e)ner*, 7 *fauconer*, (fal-, *faukner*), 5-*falconer*. [*a.* OF. *fau(l)connier* (mod. *F. fauconnier*), *f. fau(l)con* *FALCON* *sb.*: see -ER².]

1. One who hunts with falcons, one who follows hawking as a sport.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 468 Thise ffaconers .. with hir haukes han the heron slayn. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 273 This youth was .. a fine faulkner. a 1641 SUCKLING *Lett.* (1696) 93 Faulknors that can but seldom spring right Game, should [etc.]. c 1720 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 109 A Falk'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiv. The falconer tossed his hawk away. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 121 The Common Sparrowhawk .. is employed .. by falconers.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 68 A malicious and hungry fawconer of titles & sillables.

2. A keeper and trainer of hawks. Also, as an official designation, *Grand or Great Falconer*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 152 Fawkenere (PYNSON *falconer*), *falconarius*. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasy* 563 in *Babes Bk.* 317 The chaunceler answers .. For zomen, faukeners, and hor horsyng. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Some of his graces fauconers. 1619 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 226, I sent .. a caste of marlyns .. by his own fawfalconer. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4711/2 The great Faulkner prepared a curious Artificial Firework for their Entertainment. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 32 The Emperor of China in his sporting excursions .. is usually attended by his grand falconer. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. v. Behind him came his falconer and bard.

+ **Falconer**². *Obs. rare.* In 6 *fawconere*, *faukner*. [*a.* F. *fauconnière*, *f. faucon*: see *FALCON* *sb.*] A game-bag carried by falconers.

c 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 47 It was a great bagge like a fawconere And hong upon his gyrdle by a ring. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 231 By his side, a great side pouch like a faulkner.

Falconet (fō'kŋnēt). Also 7 *fau(l)conet*. [*In sense 1 ad. It. falconetto* in same sense (= *Sp. falconete*; cf. *Fr. fauconneau*), dim. of *falcone* *FALCON*; in sense 2 *f. FALCON* + *-ET.*]

1. A light piece of ordnance of various calibres, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

1559 *Naval Report* in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1881) VI. 168 (Culverins) minions (and) falconets. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 343/2 A Falconet. The Bore 2 inches. 1647 NYE *Gunnery* 78 *Falconets*. The mouth of the peece is 2 inches and a quarter high .. the weight of the shot one pound 5 ounces. 1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortification* 54 A Falconet .. carries a 6 pound ball. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 108 Planting little Falconets on the top of our Walls in Swivels. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 142 With only a couple of falconets or two-pounders, as their whole artillery.

2. A species of Shrike (order *Passerina*).

1851 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 180 The Crested Falconet (*Lanius frontatus*) .. inhabits New Holland. *Ibid.*, The falconets have a compressed beak almost as high as long.

Falcon-gentle. Also 5 *falcon gent*. [*After F. faucon gentil.*] A name applied to the female and young of the Goshawk (*Astur palumbarius*).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 147 As a gentil faucon soeth. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 238 Gerfacons, sparrowhaukes, faukons gentylys. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 479 Torment .. Get her a facon jent. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Diiij b. There is a Fawken gentill and a Tiercell gentill. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xiii. 136 Nor her winged speed The falcon-gentle could for pace exceed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. iii. 314 The falcon gentle, with which, when properly trained, they go forth on horseback.

Falconine (fæ'lkŋnīn), *a.* *Zool.* [*f. L. falcōn-em* falcon + *-INE.*] Like a falcon or hawk, belonging to the *Falconidae*. In mod. Dicts.

+ **Falconish**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [*f. FALCON* *sb.* + *-ISH.*] Like a falcon; proper to or characteristic of a falcon.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 193/1 The legat Guallo .. vpon a falconish or wooluish appetite flected the church.

Falconry (fō'kŋnri). [*a.* F. *fauconnerie*: see *FALCON* and -RY.] *a.* The branch of knowledge concerned with the sport of hawking, and the breeding and training of hawks. *b.* Occasionally, the practice of hawking.

a. 1575 TURBERVILLE (*title*) *The Booke of Falconrie.* 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Cr.* 62 You haue a certayne bird in the mistery of Falconry, called the Hobby. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 117 The Greeks understood little or nothing of our falconry. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 1 The Art of Falconry is in danger of being entirely lost.

b. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ix. § 1 (ed. 2) III. 361 Falconry .. became from the fourth century an equally delightful occupation. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* 206 Falconry afforded a .. picturesque sport to the great.

Falculatē (fæ'lkulēt), *a.* [*f. L. falcula*, dim. of *falx*, *falx* sickle + *-ATE.*] Resembling a little sickle in form, small and curved.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 329/1 Others [of the Marsupials] are digitigrade with falculatē claws.

Fald, *obs. f. of FOLD.*

Faldage (fældēdz). *Law.* [*ad. law-L. faldagi-um*, *f. OE. fald*, *FOLD* *sb.*¹ In 16th c. anglicized as *FOLDAGE.*] An old privilege by which a lord of the manor could set up folds in any fields within the manor, in which his tenants were obliged to put their sheep, the object being to manure the land.

1692-1732 COLES, *Faldage*, the Lords liberty of folding his tenants' sheep. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 330 This Faldage in some places is termed Fold-course or Free-fold. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 373 His right of faldage, i. e. to have the tenant's sheep to manure his land.

|| **Falde'lla**. *Obs.* [*med.L., a. It. faldella* in same sense, dim. of *falda* fold of cloth, skirt.] (See quot. 1753.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 317 Leie berupon faldellas wip white of an ey. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Faldella*, a word used by some of the writers in surgery for a sort of compress made of list contorted together in several doubles.

Falderal, *folderol* (fældərə'l, fəldərə'l). Also *fal de rol*.

1. As a meaningless refrain in songs.

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* IV. ii. Wks. (Ritldg.) 554/2 Wildair [sings] Fal, al, deral! 1864 BROWNING *Mr. Sludge* Fol-de-rol-de-rido liddle liddle-oll.

2. A gewgaw, trifle; a flimsy thing. c 1820 HOGG *Basil Lee in Tales & Sk.* (1837) III. 56 'He'll flee frae ae falderrall til anither a' the days o' his life.' 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 154 That his darling might never want for fal-de-rals. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 118 The little piebald is far too 'cute to trust her legs on that English fal-deral [a rickety fancy bridge].

attrib. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* vi. 67 None of your fal-deral lavender boots, but rigid, unmistakable shoes.

Hence **Falderal** *v.*, in phr. *To falderal it*: to sing falderal, to sing unmeaning sounds.

1825 L. HUNT *Poems, Redi Bacchus* 426 Falderrallalling it With quips and triple rhymes.

|| **Faldetta** (faldet'ā). Also in quasi-Fr. form *faldetto*. [*It. faldetta*, dim. of *falda*: see *FALDELLA*.] A combined hood and cape, worn by women in Malta.

1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brummen* 101 Women, semi-shrouded in their black silk faldettes. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cr. Nowell* xii (1881) 48 A maiden with the love dream nestling beneath the bridal faldetta. 1883 C. D. WARNER *Roundabout Journ.* xiii. 119 All the Maltese ladies .. wear the faldetta to church.

+ **Faldfee**. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 3 (?) *faldfey*. [*app. f. OE. fald*, *FOLD* *sb.*¹ + *feoh* (see *FEE*).] Some kind of manorial dues.

The record quoted by Blount has not been identified; it is not the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*. Possibly there is some error.

? a 1300 *Liber Niger* Heref. fol. 158 (Blount) W. M. tenet novem acras terræ Customarie in Bosbury .. et debet quasdam consuetudines, viz. Tak & Toll & Faldfey. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Ten.* 155 This Faldfey might signify a fee or rent paid by the Tenant to his Lord for leave to fold his Sheep on his own ground. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1809 in TOMLINS *Law Dict.* 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

+ **Falding**. *Obs.* A kind of coarse woollen cloth; frieze.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 391 In a gowne of faldyng to the kne. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 186 Irish wollen, lynnyn cloth, faldyng .. bene here marchaundys. 1523 FITZHERB. *Itsb.* § 44 A pece .. of faldyng, or suche a soft cloth.

attrib. 1392 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 174 Item lego patri meo .. meam armilausam, videlicet faldyng-cloek.

b. A covering or garment of the same.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 26 His presse i-covered with a faldyng reed. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 Blak faldynges instede of mantels and of clokes. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 147 Faldyng, clothe .. *amphibalis*. 1526 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 13, I gyff to Alice Legh .. my best typpett my faldyng and my bok in the church.

+ **Faldistory**. *Obs.* Also 8 *faldistory*. [*ad. med.L. faldistori-um*, var. of *faldistolium*: see *FALDSTOOL*.] The seat or throne of a bishop within the chancel.

1675 PLUME *Life Bp. Hacket* (1865) 82 The Reverend Bishop came to the faldistory in the middle of the choir. 1722 SPARROW *Bk. Con. Prayer* 273 A Faldistory is the Episcopal Seat or Throne within the Chancel. 1768 E. BURY *Dict. Terms Art.*, *Faldistory*, the Bishop's Seat, or Throne within the Chancel. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Faldore, var. of *FALL-DOOR*.

Faldstool (fō'ldstūl). See also *FALDISTORY*. [*ad. med.L. faldistolium*, *ad. OHG. faldstul* lit. 'a folding seat or campstool', *f. faldan* to fold + *stool* seat, chair: see *FOLD* and *STOOL*. Cf. *FAUTEUIL*. The OE. *fyldstōl* appears to be from Lat. or Rom., as the vowel of the first syll. has unlaut due to the euphonic *i* prefixed in Romanic to a syllable beginning with *st*.]

1. *Ecc.* An armless chair used by bishops and other prelates when they do not occupy the throne or when officiating in any but their own church.

c 1050 *Abbo Glosses* in *Ztsch. f. dtsches Alt.* XXXI. 10 For-buh du tyghweolne size onfoh þu fyldstol [c 1100 feldstol]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 239 þer he yzeȝ ane grātne dyeuel þet zet ope ane uyealdinde stole and al his mayne aboute him.] 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 256 In later times .. the fald-stool was 'a chair of woode covered with crymen velvet'.

2. A movable folding-stool or desk at which worshippers kneel during certain acts of devotion; *esp.* one used by the sovereign at the ceremony of coronation.

1603 *Ceremon. at Coron. Jas. I* (1685) 3 A Fald-stool, with Cushions for the King to pray at. 1685 *St. George's Day* 6 The King knelt at a fald-stool. a 1693 *ASHMOLE Antiq. Berks.* (1719) I. 10 A Judge in his Robes, kneeling at a Faldstool. 1838 *Form Coronation* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 86 The Queen... kneeling at the Faldstool set for Her. 1851 *KINGSLEY Yeast* ii, She turned and prayed at her velvet faldstool. 1862 *GOULBURN Pers. Relig.* (1864) 66 When we fail to derive from Prayer comfort and satisfaction, we become cowards, and run away from the faldstool.

3. A small desk at which the Litany is appointed to be said or sung; a Litany-stool.

a 1626 *BE. ANDREWES in W. Nichols Comm. Bk. Com. Prayer Notes* (1710) 23 The Priest... (at a low Desk before the Chancel-door, called the Fald-stool) kneels and says or sings the Litany. 1838 *Form Consecration* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 90 Then followeth the Litany to be read by two Bishops... kneeling at a Faldstool. 1869 *Daily News* 22 Dec., The Litany was chanted by two of the minor canons at a faldstool. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Ch.* 45 The small desk for the Litany to be said from, generally misnamed the Faldstool.

† **Fale**, *sb. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; it has been conjectured to be a subst. use of OE. *fāle* dear: see *FELE* a.2.] App. = 'comrade, fellow'.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1845 Let anoper ys message telle, & stond þou þer by by fale.

† **Fale**, *a. Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 92 Þa3 þe fader þat hym formed were fale of his hele.

Fale, *obs. f. of FALLOW.*

Fale, *var. of FELE* a.1. *Obs. many.*

Falern(e) (fāl'ern), *a. and sb.* Chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. (*vīnum*) *Falern-um*.] = next.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 420 He likewise 'gaue away a largesse of wine as well Chian as Falern. [1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 117 Their wines of Setia, Cales, and Falerne.] 1703 *J. PHILIPS Splendid Shilling* 34 Wines, that well may vie With Massic, Setin, or renown'd Falern.

Falernian (fāl'erniān), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the *ager Falernus* in Campania, which produced a celebrated wine. Also *absol.* Falernian wine.

1726 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* i. 2 Whose lady kiss'd Damon the butler behind a hoghead of falernian. a 1764 *LLOYD Dial. Poet. Wks.* 1774 II. 6 Gen'rous liquor... Broach'd from the rich Falernian tun. 1842 *LYTTON Zanoni* 29 Vineyards famous for the old Falernian. 1884 *MRS. ROSS in Longm. Mag.* Feb. 404 White Falernian [wine] is excellent.

Falewe, *obs. f. of FALLOW.*

Falk (fōk), *sb.* Also 9 *faik*, *fauk*. A name applied dial. to one of the three species of the Auk; the Razor-bill.

1698 *M. MARTIN Voy. St. Kilda* 61 The Bird, by the inhabitants called the Falk, the Razor-Bill in the West of England. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1758) II. 148 Razor-bill. The Falk. 1806 *P. NEILL Tour Orkney & Shetland* 197 Bawkie, Razor-bill, Alca Torda. In the Hebrides this bird is called Falk or faik.

Falk, *obs. form of FAIK* v.2 *Sc.*

† **Falked**, *a. Obs. rare.* = FALCATE.

1597 *GERARD Herbal* II. xxxiv. (1633) 299 Crooked or falked hawkeweed hath leaves... slightly indented.

Fall (fōl), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3 *fael*, 3 *soth*, *væl*, *val*, 3-7 *fal*, 4-7 *falle*, 6 *faule*, *fawle*, *foll*, 8-9 *Sc. fa'*, *faw*, 3- *fall*. [f. FALL v.: cf. OFris. *fal*, *fel* masc., OS., OHG. *fal*, ON. *fall* neut. The synonymous OE. *fiell*, *fyll* (= **falli*-z), f. same root, did not survive into ME., unless it be represented by the forms *ful*, *væl* in Layamon.] An act or instance of falling.

I. A falling from a height.

1. A dropping down from a high or relatively high position, by the force of gravity.

c 1200 *Ormin* 11862 Full hefi3 fall to fallenn. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2322 Nis navt grislich silhde to seon fallen þæt þing þæt schal arisen, þurh þæt fal, a þusentfalt te ferehe. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 15 Betwene two stooles is the fall. 1553 *J. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 154 An other pitying his fall, asked him... how got you into that pitte? 1563 *FULKE Meteors* 8 By the fall of them [the starres], both thunder and lightning are caused. 1599 *SHAKS. Pass. Pilgr.* 136 A green plum that... falls... before the fall should be. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 76 The companions of his fall... He soon discerns. 1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 151 One of them, by a Fall from the Parapet at the Top of the Factory, was killed. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xi. 14 These leaves that reddened to the fall. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 25 *Fall*, a dropping down of the roof stone. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 84 Fixing my feet suddenly in the snow, [I] endeavoured to check his fall. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-bab.* 297 That was all in his day's work like a fair fall with the hounds.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* a descent from high estate or from moral elevation.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Se herre degre se þe fal is wurse. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 53 Min hert so high set have I, a fall I drede to haue thereby! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, Whom they moost auance, they... gyue them the greater fall. 1679 *BURNET Hist. Ref. an.* 1543 I. iii. 326 Doctor London... did now, upon Cromwell's fall, apply himself to Gardiner. 1780 *HARRIS Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 454 The fall of these two empires. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 333 The fall of the Stuarts. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 582 Puritanism... drew... a nobler life from its very fall.

c. *concr.* That which falls; also *pl.*

1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ix. 63 Nor shall the present year... spread of feeble life a thinner fall. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 268 The short and broken [straw]... goes away in

what is technically termed 'falls' or pulls. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 4/2 To clear away a 'fall', some of the blocks of coal in which were as large as trucks.

d. A descent of rain, hail, snow, meteors, etc.; the quantity that falls at one time or in a certain period. Cf. RAINFALL.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 551 Some gentle gust... Hindering their [vapours'] present fall by this dividing. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 128 Raine in... violent irruptions: dangerous... in the fall. 1749 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 20 A very great Fall of Hail, Snow, and Sleet. 1814 *D. H. O'BRIEN Captiv. & Escape* 178 The flood was very rapid from the late falls of rain. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 151/1 Aërolites, when taken up soon after their fall, are extremely hot. 1858 *LONGF. Children* iii, The wind of Autumn, And the first fall of the snow. 1871 *LOCKYER Astron.* iii. § 316. 139 Among the largest aërolitic falls of modern times we may mention the following.

concr. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 63 A fall of snow thus acts like a mantle of fur thrown over the earth.

e. The coming down, approach, first part (of night, twilight, winter). *rare.* Cf. NIGHTFALL.

1655 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 674 Fifteen thousand Horse and Foot were sent... about fall of the Night. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 229 They are best... at the fall and dead of Winter. 1816 *KEATS Poems, To my Brothers,* The love so voluble and deep, That aye at fall of night our care concedes. 1823 *BYRON Juan* vii. lvi, Towards the twilight's fall.

† f. Shedding, effusion (of blood). *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. ii. 25 Neuer two such Kingdomes did contend, Without much fall of blood.

† g. The dropping out (of teeth). *Obs.*

1520 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 78 Hollowness of mouth, fall of teeth, faint of going.

† h. The downward stroke (of a sword, etc.).

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. v. iii. 111 Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath, That they may crush down with a heavy fall The usurping helmets of our adversaries. 1604 — *Oth.* II. iii. 324, I heard the clink and fall of swords.

2. (In early use also more fully † *fall of the leaf*.) That part of the year when leaves fall from the trees; autumn. In U. S. the ordinary name for autumn; in England now rare in literary use, though found in some dialects; *spring and fall*, the fall of the year, are, however, in fairly common use.

1545 *ASCHAM Taxoph.* I. (Arb.) 48 Spring tyme, Somer, faule of the leafe, and winter. 1599 *RALEIGH Reply to Marlowe Poems* (Aldine ed.) 11 A honey tongue, a heart of gall is fancies spring, but sorrows fall. a 1631 *CAPT. SMITH Eng. Improvement Reuised* III. (1673) 59 The best time to... remove younger trees is at... the fall of the leaf. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1679) 15 His... leaves... becoming yellow at the fall, do commonly clothe it all the winter. 1714 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 726 In the spring and fall he was always disturbed. 1752 *J. EDWARDS Wks.* (1834) I. p. cxcv/1, I thank you for your letter... which I received this fall. 1826 *SCOTT Mal. Malagr.* i. 10 She has been bled and purged, spring and fall. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 379 The winter pruning should be performed... at the fall of the leaf. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* I. xi. (1872) 67 His first child... was born there... in the fall of that year 1831. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlvii. 38 It was in the fall of the year... that Agrippa sailed for the East. 1864 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 255 Frosts have been unusually backward this fall. *fig.* 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 82 In the fall of life how sweet's repose.

3. The manner in which anything falls. b. *Cards.* The manner in which the cards are dealt.

1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xvi. 33 The lottes are cast in to the lappe, but their fall stoneth in the Lorde. 1885 *PROCTOR Whist* iv. 60 The fall of the cards in the first suit may... lead him to do so.

4. Birth or production by dropping from the parent; the quantity born or produced.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 14 May 1/4 The largest fall of lambs this year almost ever known. 1831 *HOWITT Seasons* 72 The principal fall of lambs takes place now. 1865 *J. G. BERTRAM Harvest of Sea* (1873) 236 The greatest fall of spawn ever known in England occurred forty-six years ago.

II. A sinking to a lower level.

5. A sinking down, subsidence (*esp.* of waves and the like); the ebb (of the tide). Also, the setting (of the sun, stars, etc.), *arch.*; † the alighting (of a bird). † *To be at fall*: to be in a low condition

1571 *HANMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 128 The sunne... holdeth his course to his fall. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 24 What rising, and deepest falls of waves... doth he there relate. 1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* II. 396 In their falls [sow] lay out such throats, that [etc.]. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* II. ii. 214 Now they are at fall, want Treasure. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 264 The perpendicular rise and fall of the spring-tides. 1868-70 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1890) 168/2 The wide sun reddened towards his fall. *fig.* 1672 *TEMPLE Ess. Govt. Wks.* 1731 I. 104 Modes of Government have all their Heights and their Falls.

b. *Astrol.* (See quot.)

1676 *LILLY Anima Astrologie* 10 When a Planet is joyned to another in his Declension or Fall; that is, in Opposition to its own House or Exaltation. 1819 in *J. WILSON Dict. Astrol.* 99. 1835 in 'Zadkiel' *Lilly's Introd. Astrol.* 337.

c. *fig.* Decline, decay.

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. II. xv. 23 Amsterdam... rose upon the fall of this Town [Antwerp]. 1682 *OTWAY Venice Preserved* IV. i, Remember him that prop'd the fall of Venice. 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 12 Nov., A country that was in the utmost state of fall and degradation.

d. The decline or closing part (of a day, year, life). Also rarely, *Fall of day* = the west.

1628 *VENNER Baths of Bathe* 7 The declining or Fall of the year. 1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* 98 Th' adventurous merchant thus pursues his way Or to the rise or to the fall of day. 1800-24 *CAMPBELL Poems, Caroline* II. *To Evening Star* v, Sacred to the fall of day, Queen of propitious stars. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Man* i. (1883) 8 The older pictures were mostly the heads of men, taken in the fall of life.

6. The discharge or disemboguing of a river; † the place where this occurs, the mouth.

1577-87 *HARRISON Descr. Brit.* xii. in Holinshed 53 The greatest rivers, into whose mouths or falls shippes might find safe entrance. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 113 The Po... before its Fall into the Gulf... receives... the most considerable Rivers of Piemont.

7. The falling of a stream of water down a declivity; hence, a cascade, cataract, waterfall. Frequent in *pl.*, as in *Falls of the Clyde, Niagara*, etc.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 36 His laye... he made... And tuned it vnto the Waters fall. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vii. 318 The fall and roaring of Nyle. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 185 The shallow waters that drill between the pebbles in the Falls of Guiny or Africa. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 265 The fall of waters, which one hears all around. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 9 Of the falls in the Rhine, near Schaffhausen. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 30 It is good angling... at the falls of mills. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 92 The falls of Clyde principally interest the stranger. 1832 *HT. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* ix. 116 On that fall of the stream will be our mill. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 198 The roar of the falls is heard in the distance.

† b. That over which water falls. *Obs.*

1749 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 26 Some Pieces [of ice] stopped upon a Fall or Ridge of Stone.

† c. *Fall of a bridge*: cf. quot. 1880.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 115 Waters, when they... are strained (as in the falls of Bridges). 1880 *WALMSLEY Bridges over Thames* 6 The resistance caused to the free ebb and flow of a large body of water by the contraction of its channel produced a fall or rapid under the bridge.]

8. Downward direction or trend of a surface or outline; a deviation, sudden or gradual, in a downward direction from the general level; a slope or declivity.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Abruptum*... that hath such a fal or stipenesse downe, that a man cannot go but fall downe. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 615 Neither doth this circle shine in the concauitie or in the fall of the gem. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 194 A small insensible Fall should be given these Channels. 1755 *GRAY Lett. Wks.* 1884 II. 265 A natural terrass three mile long... with a gradual fall on both sides. 1832 *SCOTT Jrnl.* (1890) II. 465 Stocked with wild animals towards the fall of the hills. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest* xxvii, The symmetrical fall of the shoulders. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1, 188 Most of the Weald lands have a good fall for draining. 1865 *BARING-GOULD Werewolves* vii. 87 The girls... saw a little fall in the ground.

b. The distance through which anything descends, whether suddenly or gradually; the difference in the levels (of ground, water, etc.).

1686 *BURNET Trav.* iv. 238 The Tarpeian Rock is now of so small a fall, that a Man would think it no great matter... to leap over it. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 191 You... know exactly what Fall there is from the Top of the Hill... to the Bottom. 1739 *LABELVE Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 11 The perpendicular Height of the Fall that might be expected under a Bridge. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 223 Its waters are... poured down, by a fall of an hundred and fifty feet perpendicular. 1881 *SALTER Guide Thames* 9 Hart's Weir... has a fall of 3 ft.

c. *Naut.* (See quotes.)

1644 *MANWARING Seaman's Dict.* 38 When we mention the Falls of a ship... it is meant by the raising or laying some part of the Deck higher, or lower than the other. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1526/4 The Adventure Pink, Dogger built, two Decks, with a Fall where the Windles stand. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 117 Fall, the descent of a deck from a fair curve lengthwise... to give height to the commander's cabin, and sometimes forward at the hawse-holes.

9. The sinking down of the fluid in a meteorological instrument. Said also of temperature, and loosely of the instrument itself.

1806 *GREGORY Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 204 The principal cause of the rise and fall of the mercury is from the variable winds. 1815 *T. FORSTER Atmos. Phenom.* 228 The rise of the thermometer... accompanies the fall of the barometer. 1823 *SCORESBY Jrnl.* 30 The most remarkable fall of temperature I ever witnessed. 1864 *Nat. Hist. Trans. Northumb. & Durh.* I. 119 The violent falls in the barometer were not attended by corresponding disturbance of the air.

10. *Mus.* A sinking down or lowering of the note or voice; cadence.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* I. i. 4 That straine agen, it had a dying fall. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 251 At every fall smoothing the raven down Of darkness. 1706 *A. BEDFORD Temple Mus.* ix. 186 A fall in Musick, and then a rising again to the same sound. 1760 *BEATTIE Hermit* ii, Why... Philomela, that languishing fall? 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. § 14 The echo of one of the falls of an old utterance. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Coll. Breakf. P.* 682 Mortal sorrows... Are dying falls to melody divine.

11. A sinking down or reduction in price, value, etc.; depreciation.

c 1555 *EDW. VI Jrnl.* (1884) 39 There was a Proclamation fighed [signed] for shortening of the fall of the Mony. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 127 Another... hanging himself for the fall of the market. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 99 The natural fall of interest, is the effect of the increase of Mony. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiii. (1743) 126 By the great fall of Monies now, the Sheriffs

authority... is much diminished. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 5 The speculator... anxiously looks for a fall. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* ii. xi. (1852) 380 The remarkable fall... in the prices of corn. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 189 A sudden fall of rents took place.

III. A falling from the erect posture.

12. A falling to the ground: a. of persons.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 537 (Cott.) Hijs fete him bers up fra fall. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 147 Fal, casus, lapsus. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 285 They cannot avoyd the fall whereof they be in danger. 1632 *LITINGOW Trav.* iii. 82 Onely apprehended by a fall in his flight. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 224 Kisingh... hastened to take advantage of the hero's fall. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* iii. ii. He felt the shock of his fall the more, after the few paces he had walked.

b. of a building, etc.; fig. of an institution, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28853 (Cott.) A wall bateild fast wit-uten fall. 1535 *COVERDALE Matt.* vii. 27 That housse... fell, and great was the fall of it. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 282 Some are slaine with the soudaine ruine and fall of a bancke. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon*, 131 And the Elegies they commonly sing at their [state] Piles' fall. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 447 He relates the fall of one of these wooden structures at Fidenia. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 109 The other by a fall of a house.

13. *Wrestling.* The fact of being thrown on one's back by an opponent; hence, a bout at wrestling. Phrases, *To give, shake (Sc.), try, wrestle a fall.* lit. and fig. Cf. FOIL.

1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 6 Not for one foyle or fal to be dismayd. 1600 *SHAKS. A. V. L.* i. ii. 216 You shall trie but one fall. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 76 a, Who-soever ouerthrowth his mate in such sort... is accounted to giue the fall. 1645 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 111 We must wrestle a fall with some kind of creatures. 1676 *COTTON Walton's Angler* ii. vi. (1836) II. 371 Let him [a fish] come, I'll try a fall with him. 1686 *DRYDEN Duchess of York's Paper Defended* 125 As three Foils will go towards a Fall in Wrestling. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* i. 141 'Fu' o' good nature... And kibble grown at shaking of a fall. 1803 *ANDERSON Cumbd. Ball.* 62 At rustlin, whilk o' them dare try him a faw? 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes* ii. iii. (1868) 216, I must wrestle a fall with him. 1868 *Times* 14 Apr. 6/5 France... was not then ready to try a fall with Prussia. 1883 *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 The final falls were wrestled between Moffatt and Kennedy.

14. A felling of trees; *concr.* the timber cut down at one season.

1572 *Nottingham Rec.* iv. (1889) 141/29 In wyne iij. quartes... fetched... when the falle was appointed xij d. a 1613 *OVERBURY Neues, Neues Fr. verie Countrie* Wks. (1856) 176 Justices of peace have the selling of underwoods, but the lords have the great fals. 1649 *BLITHIE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 160 At every fall... take a good... Sampler growing of Ash or Willow. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4373/4 The Fall of above 130 Acres of Wood Land... are to be sold. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 314 Beech woods... are periodically thinned, and the fall used by wheelers and... chair-makers. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The young Squire... 'ell fall a sight of timber; an' a grand fall ther'll be.

† b. The roots and stumps of felled trees. Obs.

1785 *PHILLIPS Treat. Inland Nav.* 40 Grubbing up the fall at fifty years, then planting again in the same place. c. *Marl-digging:* (see quot.; cf. 19 d).

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 313 They... proceed to make what are termed 'falls'... this is done by... undermining at the bottom... clay wedges shod with iron... driven in at top... and... the clay splits down perpendicularly.

15. Of a city or fortress: The fact of coming into the power of an enemy by capture or surrender.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 35 Achilles and Hector, that made the fall of Troy so famous. 1776 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* (1887) IV. 499 The fall and sack of great cities. 1816 E. BAINES *Hist. Wars Fr. Rev.* i. xxiv, Immediately on the fall of Mantua, Bonaparte published a proclamation to his army. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 183 It was universally supposed that the fall of Londonderry could not be long delayed.

16. *fig.* A succumbing to temptation; a lapse into sin or folly. In stronger sense: Moral ruin.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Pet fite ping is miche scheome pet hit is, efter val, to ligen so longe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9770 (Cott.) Adam... mought wit na chance Of his fall get gain couerance. c 1450 tr. T. à Kempis' *Imit.* i. xxv. 37 The religiose man... is open to a greivous falle. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 28 Preamb., The Kinges Highnes... heynyng sorry for eny suche untroughth and fall of eny of his subiects. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Humber* xvi, Let my... fall... bee a glasse wherein to see if thou do swerue. a 1656 *Bp. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 415 He who before fel in over pleasing himself, begins to displease himself at his fall. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 516 They see the falls of those that profess a real love for him. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey.* v. xiii, The moral fall of a fellow creature!

b. *Theol.* The fall, the fall of man: the sudden lapse into a sinful state produced by Adam's transgression.

a 1300 [see prec.]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 42 The other Sacramentes... were applied to mans nature after the fall. a 1656 *Bp. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 359 Mans will since the fall hath of it self no ability to any Spiritual Act. 1698 *KEILL Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 189 The Theorist... ridicul'd the Scriptural relation of the Fall. 1699 *BURNET* 39 *Art.* ix. 111 To return to the main point of the Fall of Adam. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* vi. 157 We are all conscious of the effect of the fall.

† 17. *ellipt.* for: The cause of a fall. Cf. *to be the death of*, etc. Obs.

1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* ii. 3, I wil not dryue them out before you, that they maye be a fall vnto you. 1594 *HOOKEER Eccl. Pol.* i. iv. 56 The fall of Angels, therefore, was pride. 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* v. 13 The tongue of man is his fall.

18. The fact of being struck down by calamity or disease, in battle, etc.; death, destruction, overthrow.

c 1205 *LAY. 635* Paet ne mihte bes kinges folc of heom fael maken. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7933 Pi falle I dessyre. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. iv. 141 But what shall I gayne by yong Arthurs fall? 1611 *BIBLE Judith* viii. 19 Our fathers... had a great fall before our enemies. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 322 Now happened the fall of one of the greatest men in Europe... Oliver Cromwell. 1842 *MACAULAY Lays, Lake Regillus* xxix, And women rent their tresses For their great prince's fall.

IV. 19. As a measure.

† a. The distance over which a measuring-rod 'falls'; *esp.* in fall of the perch (= b). Obs.

The general sense in the first quot. may have been merely inferred by Folkingham from the specific use.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. iv. 52 *Lineal Fals.* Lineall dimensions are diuersified... as Inches, Palmes [etc.]. *Ibid.* ii. vii. 59 Acres... differ in Content according to the... lineall Fall of the Perch.

b. A lineal measure (orig. = perch, pole, rod), the 40th part of a furlong, varying in actual extent according to the value locally assigned to this.

App. peculiar to northern and north midland districts, where the furlong was larger than the present statute furlong.

1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particata*, Sa meikle lande as in measuring falles vnder the rod or raip, in length is called ane fall of measure, or ane lineall fall. 1662 *DUGDALE Hist. Imbanking & Draining* 165 Another [Gote] to be set fourscore falls beneath the old Sea Gote. 1869 *PEACOCK Lonsdale Gloss., Fau'*, a rood of lineall land-measure of seven yards.

c. The square measure corresponding to the above; the 160th part of a customary acre. Now only in Scotland, where it = 36 square clls.

[1319 *Charter Conishead Priory, Lancs.* in *Dugdale Mon.* (1661) II. 425 Concessionem... de duabus acris, & trihus rodīs terrae, & triginta fallis.] 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particata*, Ane superficial fall of Lande... contains ane lineall fall of bredth and ane lineall fall of length. 1629 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1886) III. 152 Adam Smith hath purchased... sfoure falles of land. 1760 in *Scotsman* 20 Aug. (1885) 5/3 Fourteen acres, thirty-three falls, and six clls of ground. 1827 *STEWART Planter's G.* (1828) 343 At the rate of 9d. or 10d. per Scotch Fall (which is about one fifth part larger than the English Pole or Rod). 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 303 The Green then measured eighty-seven falls.

d. *Marl-digging.* A measure of 64 cubic yards. (Perh. not in any way connected with the preceding: see 14 c.)

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. i. 27 The marl is calculated [in Lancashire] by the fall, which is 64 cubic yards.

V. A falling to one's share; a happening, occurrence.

† 20. What befalls or happens to a person; one's fortune, 'case' or condition, lot, appointed duty, etc. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8117 Thy fall and bi faith is foule lose. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 304 Fowle fall have I now yf I feyne me now. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xx. 68 Held her hert... so ouer pressid wiþ loue that she had to blanchardyn that she myght noo lenger hyde her falle. a 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) P, A sodayne falle of mischaunce. 1631 *HEYWOOD Fair Maid of West* iv. Wks. 1874 II. 393 What must my next fall be? 1721 *Wondrow Corr.* (1843) II. 557 It is my fall to go to the next Assembly. 1785-6 *BURNS Address to Deil* xvi, Black he your fal 1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 121 Fair be thy fal! my Phoebe Graeme.

† 21. The date of occurrence (of days). Obs.

1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* ii. 66 [The almanac may be useful] to distinguish winter from sommer, spring from haruest, the change of the moone, the fall of euerie day.

† 22. The descent (of an estate, etc.). Obs. rare.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D iij, Noble men... in their vsuall conueighances do marshall the fal of their inheritances by limitation vpon limitation.

VI. In various concrete applications.

23. An article of dress. a. A band or collar worn falling flat round the neck, in fashion during the seventeenth century.

1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* iii. Wks. 1856 III. 223 Under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set, Appears a fall, a falling-band forsooth! 1608 *MACHIN, etc. Dumb Knt.* i. in *Hazl. Dodslay* X. 122 The French fall, the loose-bodied gown, the pin in the hair. 1640 G. H. *Wit's Recreations* No. 250 A question tis why women weare a fall. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* iii. viii, His lordship was represented in his scarlet uniform... with... a fall of Bruxelles lace. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Fall*, a border of lace to the neck-part or body of a lady's evening dress.

b. A kind of veil worn by women; *esp.* one hanging from the front of the bonnet.

1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* iv. i, There are those Falles and Tyres I tolde you of. 1818 *MISS FERRIER Marriage* xxiv, The Chantilly fall which embellished the front of her bonnet. 1865 *Ann. Reg.* 48 Miss Kent wore a thick fall, which almost screened her face from view.

c. In various applications: (see quots.)

1634 T. CAREW *Calum Britannicum* 2 Mercury descends... upon his head a wreath with smal fals of white Feathers. 1688 R. HOLNE *Armoury* iii. 258/1 Some... have... Falls or long Cuffs to hang over the Hands. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 112 The Montero or Spanish cap, made with a fall to cover their neck and shoulders. 1869 *MRS. PALLISER Lace* iv. 49 The... ladies wore their sleeves covered up to the shoulders with falls of the finest Brussels lace.

24. *Bot.* in *pl.* Those parts or petals of a flower which bend downward.

1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xiv. 155 The three outer-most of these parts... are bent downwards, and are thence called falls. 1882 *Garden* 22 Apr. 284/2 The 'falls'... are pure ivory-white.

25. The moveable front of a piano, which comes down over the key-board.

26. *Mech.* The loose end of the tackle, to which the power is applied in hoisting.

1644 *MANWARING Seaman's Dict.* 38 The small roapes which we hale-by in all tackles, is called the fall of the tackle. 1752 *SMEATON in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 495 The... line, by which the draught is made... commonly called, the fall of the tackle. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 184, 7... assists... in passing the fall round the windlass. 1848 *LAYARD Nineveh* II. xiii. 80 The ends, or falls of the tackle... being... held by the Arabs.

b. An apparatus for lowering bales, etc.; also *Naut.* in *pl.*

1832 *MARRYAT N. Forster* x, Overhaul the boat's falls. 1860 [see 29 fall-way]. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* I. viii. 289 The port boat's falls were... provided with patent hooks, which sprang open and released the boat the moment she touched the water.

† 27. An alleged name for a covey or flight (of woodcocks). Obs.

c 1430 *LYDG. Hors. Shepe. & G.* 30. Hence 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* F vj b.

VII. attrib. and Comb.

28. a. attributive (sense 2), as fall-feed, -plowing, etc. b. objective (sense 13), as fall-giver, -taker.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* i. 76 The fall-giuer to be exempted from playing againe with the taker. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* ii. 14 Offering... to pay forty Beaver Skins at the next Fall-Voyage. 1788 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 286 The orders... for insurance... for fall goods. 1821 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 3 Whole families were frequently swept off by the 'fall-fever'. 1848 *CHANDLER in Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 524 All the manure from the fall-feed is left where made. 1856 *OLMISTED Slave States* 663 The improvement had been effected entirely by draining and fall-plowing.

29. Special comb.: fall-board, a shutter hinged at the bottom; † fall-bridge, a boarding-bridge attached to the side of a ship; fall-cloud (see quot.); fall-(iron) door (see quot.); fall-fish (see quot.); fall-gate, *dial.* (see quot.); fall-pippin *U. S.*, a certain variety of apple; fall-trap = FALL sb.²; fall-way (see quot.); fall-wind, a sudden gust; † fall-window = fall-board; † fall-wood, wood that has fallen or been blown down.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* June 281 A pair of *fall-boards belonging to a window. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 419 Thai the schip on na maner Nicht ger cum till the vall so neir That thair *fall-brig mycht reik thar-till. 1823 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.* i. § 4 (ed. 3) 12 heading, Of the Stratus or *Fallcloud. 1837 C. V. INCLEDON *Taurus* 207 A *fall iron door, which answered the double purpose of door, and draw-bridge. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 32 A delicious chub which we call a *fall-fish. 14... *Brome Compt. Bk.* (1886) 165 Ony man that hath noyte hangyd his *fal-gates at resonable tymes. 1795 *MARSHALL E. Norf. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Fall-gate*, a gate across a public road. 1886 *Chester Gloss.*, *Fall-gate*, a gate across the high road. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 16 The wind is knocking down the *fall-pippins for us. 1885 *ROE Driven back to Eden* 262 Fall pippins and greenings. c 1450 *HENRYSON Uplandis Mous & Burges Mous* 90 Poems (1865) 111 Of cat, nor *fall-trap, I haif na dreid. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. vii. i. 213 Deadly gins and falltraps. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Fall-way, the opening or well through which goods are raised and lowered by a fall. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fall-wind, 1422 *Searchers Verdicts in Surtres Misc.* (1890) 16 The *falle wyndow to y^e stewartard. c 1524 *Churchav. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 126 Two lode of *fawle wode. 1528 *Papers Earls of Cumberland* in *Whitaker's Hist. Craven* (1812) 308 Item, 3 load of falwood and bavingis, 3s. 4d.

30. With adverbs forming combs. (rarely occurring in literary use) expressing the action of the corresponding verbal combinations (FALL v. XI); as fall-off, fall-out, etc.

1862 *SALA Accepted Addr.* 145 A ferocious fall-out about an abominable little Skye terrier. 1889 *Fall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 2/1 A steady income from advertisements makes a slight fall off in the sale of less consequence.

Fall (fəl), sb.² Forms: 1 fealle, 5 falle, felle, 9 Sc. fa, 8-fall. [OE. (*muls*) fealle wk. fem. (= OIIG. falla), f. feallan to FALL.] Something that falls; a trap-door, trap. Cf. PITFALL, SPRINGFALL.

[a 1000 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 477 *felx*, musfealle.] c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 147 Falle, or mowstrappe, *muscipula*, *decipula*. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 6 By a Fall is meant a wire door, hung at the top instead of the sides. 1802 *SIBBALD Gloss., Fa*, trap for mice or rats. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captivity N. Amer.* 114, I had constructed several falls... in the vicinity of the beaver houses.

Fall (fəl), sb.³ [Perh. a local Sc. pronunciation of whale; in Aberdeenshire wh is pronounced (f).] *Whale-fishing.* a. The cry given when a whale is sighted, or seen to blow, or harpooned. b. The chase of a whale or school of whales. *Loose fall* (see quots. 1820 and 1867).

a. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 156 When they see Whales... they call into the Ship, Fall, fall. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fall!* a *Fall!* the cry to denote that the harpoon has been effectively delivered into the body of a whale.

b. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 237 When the whole of the boats are sent out, the ship is said to have 'a

loose fall' *Ibid.* II. 534 Sometimes 10 or 12 fish are killed 'at a fall'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loose fall*, the losing of a whale after an apparently good opportunity for striking it.

Fall (fōl), *v.* Pa. t. fell (fel); pa. pple. fallen (fōl'n). Forms: *Inf.* 1 feallan, 3-5 falle(n), *south.* valle(n), 3-6 fal, (5 fale, fulle, 6 faul(e), *Sc. faa, fawe, 8-9 Sc. fa', 3- fall.* Pa. t. 1-3 féoll, 2, 3 feol, fol, 1, 2-3 *south.* veol, 1, 2-4 ful(1, 3 *south.* vul, 2-6 fel, 2 *south.* vel, 4-5 felle, (4 fele), 4 *south.* velle, 4-5 fl(1(e, fylle, 4 *south.* vil(1, 3- fell; *weak forms:* 4 felde, 6 falled. Pa. pple. 1 feallen, 4-5 fallin, -yn, (4 faleyn), 5-8 faln(e, 6 faulen), *Sc.* 6 fawin, 8 fawn, 9 fa(e)n, 3- fallen; also 4 falle, 4-5 fal, (7 fell), 5-7 fall; also 6 *weak form* falled. [A *Com. Teut.* redupl. str. vb. (wanting in Gothic): OE. *feallan* = OFris. *falla*, OS. *fallan* (Du. *vallen*), OHG. *fallan* (MHG. *vallen*, mod.G. *fallen*), ON. *falla* (Sw. *falla*, Da. *falde*): —O^{Teut.} **fallan* (pa. t. **fefall-*), perh. —pre-*Teut.* **phal-n-* cognate with L. *fallere* to deceive; more certainly cognate is Lith. *pùlti* to fall; the Gr. *σπάλλειν* (if f. root *sqhēl*) is unconnected.

In the intransitive senses often conjugated with *be*.
I. To descend freely (primarily by 'weight' or gravity): opposed to 'rise'.

1. *intr.* To drop from a high or relatively high position. Const. *† in, into, to, on, upon*; also, *to the earth, ground*.

c 890 K. ALFRED *Metra* v. 15 (Gr.) Him on innan feld munt mægenstan. a 1000 *Crist* 1526 (Gr.) Hi sceolon raðe feallan on grimme grund. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 þe angles of heouene uolle for heore prude in to helle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum of þe sed ful uppe þe ston. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 3if eni unwrie put we, & best feolle þe inne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24538 (Cott.) þe tere fell o min ei. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxi. 44 Vpon whom it [this stoon] shal falle it shal togidre poune hym. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 509 Þis egg, or þe kyng wist, to þe erth fallis. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2866 Malachias was fal of the toure. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 [The ball] mysseth the hande & falleth to the grounde. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 163 All amaz'd the Priest let fall the booke. 1601 — *All's Well* iv. iii. 217 His braines are forfeite to the next tile that falls. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 190 Two of our Asses fell ouer a banke. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 222 The water falls three hundred feet perpendicular. 1818 *SHELLEY Lett. Italy* 10 Nov., A plant more excellent than that from which they [seeds] fell. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 84 A stone . . fell on the deck at his feet.

b. Proverb. *Fall back, fall edge*: come what may; through thick and thin. Cf. *BACK sb.* 1 4.

1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 9 Fall backe, fall Edge, goe which way you will to worke. 1781 *COWPER Lett.* 13 May. 1830 *SCOTT Jnl.* 21 Dec., Fall back, fall edge, nothing shall induce me to publish what [etc.].

c. *fig.* esp. with reference to descent from high estate, or from moral elevation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8992 (Cott.) He fell fra liue and saul hele. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 215/2 To exclude hem from the felicity that they fil fro. 1621-51 *BURTON Anat. Mcl.* i. i. 11. xi. 29 Falne from his first perfection. 1707 *NORRIS Treat. Humility* v. 199 Pride . . made them . . fall from goodness and happiness. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* 139 No foreign foe could quell Thy soul, till from itself it fell. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 469 A fruit fallen from what is the creditor's. 1890 T. F. *Tout Hist. Eng. from 1689*, 45 In 1719 Alberoni fell through a Court intrigue.

d. of what comes or seems to come from the atmosphere (*e. g.* hail, rain, lightning, etc.), and by extension of heaven, the stars, etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* ix. 19 Se hazol him on utan feald. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxii. 6 Se stranga ren fealled on flys her. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1936 Of snowe was fallen aschour. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. iv. 102 Penne falleþ þer fur on false menne houses. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xiv. 152 The dew of heuene . . falled vpon the herbes. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cvi. 128 V^e stoness . . semed lyke thondre falled fro heuyn. 1614 *BP. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 499 What if heaven fall, say you? 1630 *LORD Perceus* 44 Fire . . occasioned by lightning falling on some tree. 1671 *R. BOHUN Disc. Wind* 236 Rain, falling . . by Bucket-fuls. 1842 *TENNYSON Morte d'Arthur* 262 Where falls not hail or rain or any snow. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* iii. 97 The thunder fell . . and killed a wife.

e. *fig.* of calamity, disease, fear, sleep, vengeance, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10270 (Cott.) For þis resun Es fallen on þe þis malicoun. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2951 Maugre on me falle 3ify þe wold slo! c 1346 *Prose Psalter* liv. [lv.] 4 Drede of dep fel vp ine. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 266 þe frenesie fil on hir. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon li* 171 A grete mysfortune fell apon vs. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 16 Great moreyne fell apon brute beastes. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* ii. 21 God caused a deepe sleepe to fall vpon Adam. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. i. § 20 Most fiercely fell their fury on the Dutch. 1751 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) II. x. 200 Calamities . . fall upon the good and the bad. 1860 *SIR T. MARTIN Horace* 112 Wonder fell on all. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Glanings* Ser. II. 48 A fiery persecution fell on the Lollards. 1886 *A. SERGEANT No Saint* II. vi. 132 A great stillness fell upon the place.

f. of darkness, night, etc.

a 1613 *OVERBURY Characters, Fair & happy milk-mayd*, When winter euenings fell early. 1771 *MRS. GRIFFITH tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 86 Night began to fall. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* iii. 24 The evening fell, 'Twas near the time of curfew bell. 1841 *LONGF. Excelsior* 1 The shades of night were falling fast. 1862 *TYNDALL Mountaineer* ii. 11 Soft shadows fell from shrub and rock. 1885 *STEVENSON Dynamiter* 104 The night fell, mild and airless.

2. To become detached and drop off. a. Of feathers, the hair, leaves, etc.: To drop off or out. b. Of clothes: To slip off.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 313 He let hym myd hors to drawe . . þat þe peeces felle of ys fless aboute. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3569 (Cott.) þe freli fax [biginnes] to fal of him. 1530 *PALSGR.* 544/1 Se howe his heares fall. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 165b, His [peacock's] taile falling euerie yeere. 1611 *BIBLE Lev.* xiii. 40 The man whose baire is fallen off his head. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. ix, Her hair fell, and her face looked older. 1854 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 353 The foetal incisors and tushes . . rarely fall before this period, notwithstanding they be worn to the gums. *fig.* a 1400 in *Retr. Rev.* Aug. 1853. 419 Clerkyn lowe fal from me So doth 3e lef on grofystre. 1850 *DICKENS Child's Dream of Star in Housch.* Words I. 26 My age is falling from me like a garment. 1889 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Thro' Long Night* II. ii. xiii. 196 Some of the quaint forms of his adopted speech were falling from him. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* May 84 My fevered mood fell from me.

3. Of objects moving vertically as on a hinge: To drop to a lower position. † *The orloge falls*: (the hammer of) the clock strikes.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1866) 57 Before þat þe orloge falles, or any belles rynges. 1621 *FLETCHER Thierry & Theodoret* iii. ii, The vault is ready, and the door conveys to 't Falls just behind his chair. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. iv, Let the drawbridge fall. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 15 Such a hammer will, as it is technically termed, fall well. 1881 *GREENER Gun* (1888) 139 The block is . . held in position by a spring stud until the hammer falls.

4. To drop, come or go down, in a given direction or to a required position; chiefly in *to let fall* (an anchor, curtain, sail, etc.). Also, *To let fall* (a perpendicular): to draw so as to meet a base line. Of a lash: To be brought down.

1593 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 100 Thy eyes windowes fall. 1594 — *Rich.* III. v. iii. 116, I let fall the windowes of mine eyes. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Let fall your fore sayle. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 161 Let a Perpendicular line fall upon the Base. 1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 98 Let fall a Ladder of Ropes. 1698 *T. FROGER Voy.* 69 We . . let fall Anchor. 1816 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 18 The perpendicular is to be let fall . . from the star on the meridian. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. Fleet* I. 187 The cruel cat falling at every step upon their naked and bleeding shoulders. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* II. ix. 179 The curtain fell on the fourth act.

b. To hang down, extend downwards.

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 115 His mane . . falling on the right side. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 365 A party-coloured Mantle which falls no deeper than the knees. 1745 *P. THOMAS Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 337 From the Ridge of his [Zebra's] Back down to his Belly, fall several streaks of various Colours. 1890 *PHILIPS & WILLS Sybil Ross's Marriage* i. 5 Golden hair fell in great masses upon her shoulders. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 Wild rose . . falling in close exquisite veils of pink and green.

5. Of the young of animals: To be 'dropped' or born.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2081 Mare fersere in feld fell neuire of modire. 1532-3 *Act 34 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 Any maner yonge suckinge calfe . . which shall happen to fall or to be calued. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. i. 90 Let wiues with childe Pray that their burthens may not fall this day. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* 1. 32 If a foale fall early in the yeare. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 121 ¶ I A Lamb no sooner falls from its Mother, but immediately [etc.]. 1844 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* v. 1. 175 Calves that fall early enough to be fattened before grass time. 1864 *Ibid.* XXV. ii. 296 The lambs should fall in May. *fig.* 1892 *Standard* 12 Feb. 2/3 A plan which fell still-born.

6. Of speech, etc.: To fall from (a person, his mouth): to issue or proceed from.

1605 *BP. HALL Medit. & Vows* ii. § 88 It was an excellent rule that fell from Epicure. 1770 *W. HODSON Ded. Temple of Solomon* 1 Wisdom falling from his Tongue. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 182 The words that fell fra her mutbe War words of wonder. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 45/1 Every word that fell from her lips.

II. To sink to a lower level: opposed to 'rise'.

7. To descend, sink into, to. Now only of inanimate things.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 287 Whanne þe spiritis fallip þan a mannes vertues failen. *Ibid.* 350 And þan do hem to seþing on þe fier til þe herbis falle to þe botme. 1665 *HOOK Microgr.* 172 Flies . . steady in one place of the air, without rising or falling. 1682 *OTWAY Venice Preserved* i. i, The obsequious billows fall And rise again. 1822 *G. W. MANBY Jnl.* (1823) 31 Those immense bodies of ice the undulating swell . . caused to rise and fall. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Inchcape Rock* 7 So little they [waves] rose, so little they fell. 1891 *J. WINSON Chr. Columbus* 238 There were signs of clearing in the west, and the waves began to fall.

b. To get into a low state, physically or morally; to decline. † *To fall in age*: to become advanced in years.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3563 (Cott.) Quen þat he bicomis alde, Til vnweild bigines to falle. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 212 If he be feble . . & his poue falle. 1530 *PALSGR.* 543/2 You fall in age apace. 1614 *BP. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 213 Fall'n to bee leuell with their fellowes; and from thence beneath them, to a mediocrity. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 84 How fall'n! how chang'd From him who . . didst outshine Myriads. 1728 *VENERE Sincere Penitent* Pref. 6 How easy it may be . . to fall from one wickedness to another. 1820 *KEATS Isabel* xxxii, Sweet Isabel By gradual decay from beauty fell. 1845-6 *TRENCH Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. viii. 280 We fall below our position. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 49 He was ever falling and falling, and no hand was held out to help him.

† c. Of a bird or rider: To alight. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 13563 His broder . . Fell vnto fote, & his fole esyl. 1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* i. 14 She fell from the Asse. c 1575 *Bk. Sparhawkes* (ed. Harding 1886) 16 That will make her fall at marke. 1619 *BERT Treat. Hawkes* 6 You may perhaps finde her folly giue her leaue to fall again vpon the ground within . . twenty yards of you.

† d. To go down hill. *Obs. rare.*

1691 *T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* 123 For the Ships ease of falling into the Sea.

† e. Of the sun, etc.: To go down; to sink, set. *Obs.*

1633 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 19 To places pallel, the Sunne neither riseth, nor falleth. 1658 *T. WILLSFORD Nature's Secrets* 37 Those Asterismes . . That in the night do either rise or fall. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* ii. 85 The Sun . . is descending, or as we commonly say he is fallen.

8. Of land: To slope.

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 100 Land falling . . South or southwest, for profit by tillage is lightly the best. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 31 Parts [of the earth] falling into fruitful dales. 1694 *SMITH & WALFORD Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 62 Rounds up . . in white Cliffs, and falls into shores. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 428 The high ground of the plateau falls towards this narrow strait.

9. Of a river or stream: To discharge itself, issue into.

c 1205 *LAY.* 1401 Per Laire falled i þa sæ. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xiii. iii. (1495) 442 The ryuer Downow . . fallith in to the See that hyghte Ponticum. 1490 *CANTON Eneydos* xxxiii. 122 The ryuer of tonyre . . fallet there in to the see. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* v. i. 381 The Ruer Ganges . . fallet into the Gulfe of Bengala. 1705 *ARBUTHNOT Coins* (1727) 251 The Loir, and the Rivers that fall into it. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 397 Rivers that fall into Lake Huron. 1865 *F. HALL in H. H. Wilson's Vishnu Purāna* II. 150 A river Veni . . falls into the Kfishnā.

† b. *transf.* of a road. *Obs.*

1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* I. 389 Lay ott the king's road, where it may fall into the king's old road. 1706 *Ibid.* II. 276 A Road . . falling into the Road leading to Philadelphia.

10. Of water, flames, etc.: To subside. Of the tide: To ebb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1876 (Cott.) How sal we o þis waters weit Quedir þai be fulli fallen yeit? 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1216 þe se . . Ebbs and flowes, and falles agayn. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 451 Quhen that the flude war fawin. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 66 The Water riseth and falls perpendicular ten Feet. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. v, The tide was a little fallen. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* vii. § 3. 185 The ocean falls and flows. 1886 *SHORTHOUSE Sir Percival* iii. 99 Flames that leaped up suddenly and fell again. 1887 *Earth and its Story* I. 331 The water suddenly rose an inch and fell again.

fig. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iii. 117 Not . . till it [Greece] fell to the lowest ebbe. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* Ded. A 2 their Hopes . . rose or fell with Your Lordship's Interest. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell the Third* iv. xxii, What though . . wit, like ocean, rose and fell? 1886 *Lesterre Durant* I. v. 66 The grand music rose and fell with a flood of sound.

b. Of the wind, weather, etc.: To decrease in violence; to abate, calm down. Also in phrases, as *it fell calm, a dead, flat calm*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24942 (Cott.) Þe storm it fell. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. 17 It fell calm this Afternoon. 1752 *WASHINGTON Barbadoes Jnl.* (1892) 73 V^e Wind was fallen. 1840 *R. DANA Bef. Mast* x. 24 In a few minutes it fell dead calm. 1872 *HOWELLS Wald. Journ.* 5 The storm fell before seven o'clock.

11. *fig.* Of the countenance: To lose animation; to assume an expression of dismay or disappointment. [Orig. a Hebraism.]

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* iv. 5 Caym was greetli wroth, and ther-with felle his chere. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1882 Downward his chere lete he falle. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* iv. 5 Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON J. Kettlerwell* i. ii. 13 As soon as he heard the Sound of Drum or Trumpet, his Countenance did always fall. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* vii, The countenance of the old man fell. 1888 *Q. Troy Town* viii. 81 Caleb's face fell a full inch.

12. To be lowered in direction, droop. Of the eyes: To be cast down.

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 48 The Peacocke . . stooping doune to his feet, his feathers fall with the selfe-sight immediatly. 1665 *HOOK Microgr.* 118 The tender Sprouts of it, after the leaves are shut, fall and hang down. 1889 *F. M. CRAWFORD Greifenstein* II. xviii. 234 His eyes fell before her gaze.

† 13. Of anything heated or swollen: To settle down. *Obs.*

1580 *BARET Alw.* F 92 The swelling fallett or asswageth. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Dowry* iii. i, Fall and cool, my blood! Boil not in zeal. 1665 *HOOK Microgr.* 39 You shall find the parts of the upper Surface to subside and fall inwards. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Annucm.* 186 If blisters do not fall, lay cloths over them steeped in vinegar.

† b. To be worn down. *Obs. rare* — 1.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4499/4 One . . rough Stone weighing about 21 Carrats, a Point something fallen.

† 14. To shrink; *esp.* of an animal or a limb, to become lean. Also *To fall in or out of flesh*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 544/2, I fall out of flessche by reason of sykenesse. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 167 A good leg will fall. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 92 His body fell to the wanted scantling. a 1661 *FALL Worthies* (1662) iii. 38 The cattle . . will fall in their flesh, if removed to any other Pasture. 1686 *J. SMITH Natural Time* 33 A Pendulum . . not being so subject to rise and fall, as others are. 1688 *R. HOLME Armory* ii. vii. 155/1 The tenth year the Temples [of a horse] fall. 17 . . *SWIFT Direct. to Servants*, The cattle are weak, and fallen in their flesh with hard riding.

† b. Of the complexion: To grow pale. *Obs.* c 1369 *CHAUCER Dethes Blanche* 564 That maketh my hewe to fal and fade.

† 15. Of a horse: *To fall at or on the crest*: to have the flesh or skin of the neck drooping or overhanging. Cf. CREST-FALLEN. *Obs.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3303/4 Lost. . . one white Nag. . . fallen at the Crest with the Harness. 1701 *Ibid.* 3715/4 Stolen. . . a Sorrel Gelding. . . falls on the Crest.

16. Of (the fluid in) a meteorological instrument: To sink to a lower point.

1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 154 If the water [in a weather glass] falls a degree in 6 hours. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiii. They found the suspended mercury fall a little as they ascended the hill. 1798 *tr. J. F. G. de la Perouse's Voy. round World II.* x. 188 The barometer fell considerably. 1825 A. CALDCLEUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* I. xi. 342 The thermometer in the winter seldom falls to freezing. 1860 ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 338 The quicksilver ranges, or rises and falls, nearly three inches. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* ii. 22 As I left the house the old mercury barometer was falling.

b. Of temperature: To be reduced.

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 11 When the amount of sensible heat in a body diminishes its temperature is said to fall. 1890 *Gd. Words Aug.* 553/2 The sun's temperature. . . may be rising instead of falling.

17. Music. To sound a lower note.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 If the base rise or fall, you must not rise and fall just as manie notes as your base did. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 4 If your Bass should fall a seventh, it is but the same as if it did rise a second. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus. ix.* 177 Teaching them first to rise, or fall Six or Eight notes.

18. Of a price, rate, rent, weight, etc.: To decrease, diminish, or become reduced.

1580 BARET *Alr.* F 91 The price of victuall was not much fallen. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* i. 20 b. When the price of corne falleth, men generally. . . breake no more ground, then will serue to supplie their owne turne. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Bargain* i. Let no man know The Price of Beauty faine so low! a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* Pref. The Rents of Land are generally fall'n. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. v. (1869) I. 45 The price of bullion has fallen below the mint price. 1890 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 10 May 303/1 The number. . . has fallen from four thousand to one thousand.

b. Of articles for sale, investments, etc.: To be lowered or diminished in price or value.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 62 Wools are as yet at high rate, but I thinke shortly they will fall. 1608 BR. HALL *Vert. & Vices* ii. 131 The Covetous. . . would despatch himselfe when corne falles. 1707 CIBBER *Double Gallant* v. ii. May all the bank-stocks fall when I have bought 'em. 1713 SWIFT *Jnrl.* to Stella 6 Feb. My livings are fallen much this year. 1801 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* I. 106 Wheat has fallen in our market from 92s to 30s the coomb. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 466 The exchange fell below par.

III. To lose the erect position (primarily with suddenness): opposed to 'stand'.

*To become suddenly prostrate.

19. *intr.* To be brought or come suddenly to the ground; also, *To fall prostrate, to the ground*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11760 (Cott.) Al þair idels. . . fel vnto þe grund. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 15 Þe iwes wend þat he shold haf fallen in till dust of dede. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23695 (Yrin.) Mony floures. . . þat neuermore shal falle ne dwyne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. i. 113 He ful for sorwe Fro his chaire. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 849 He stumbils. . . & fallis. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* E vij b. Downe in to the steppis ther fallyn of his fete. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) L. The extreme sorrowe. made her fall as almoste dede to the earth. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. ii. 20, I. . . am enioyn'd. . . to fall prostrate here, And beg your pardon. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 92 Where they fell, there they lay till the morne. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 153 Trees, and sturdy Oaks. . . fell in this Tempest. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 170 One may easily fall, as upon slippery Ice. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 279 My horse fell. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi. Starting aside I slipped and fell.

b. *fig.*; esp. in *To fall to the ground*: to come to nothing; to be discredited or futile.

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xi. 28 He that trusteth in his riches, shall fall. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balsac's Lett.* 237 Suffering that name to fall to ground. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. xi. (Rtdg.) 140 The natural power of kings falls to the ground. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 126 The injurious epithets. . . being proofless, fell to the ground. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 51 Falsehood is sure to fall to the ground ultimately. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 516 The proposition fell to the ground. *Ibid.* II. 161 Who. . . could hope to stand where the Hydes had fallen? 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxiv. 346 His great hopes fell to the ground.

c. To come down on (the point of) a sword, etc. In the Bible translations, after Heb. use: To throw oneself upon.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xxxi. 4 So Saul caught his swerd and felle vpon it [1388 felle the ronne]. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 67 He [a child] fel on þat knyff in þe former partie of þe prote. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xxxi. 4 Therefore Saul tooke a sword, and fell upon it. 1884 [So in R.V.]

d. Cricket. Of the wicket: To be knocked down by the ball in bowling. (By extension, the wicket is now said to fall when the batsman is dismissed in any way.) Const. to.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 13. 306 It was painful to see the Colonel's expression as the sergeant's wicket fell. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Robinson's wicket falling to Palmer's bowling. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 5/2 The sixth wicket. . . fell for 91.

20. Used (after Heb. idiom preserved in the Vulgate) with reference to voluntary prostration: To prostrate oneself in reverence or supplication. Const. *before, to* (a person), in early use with *dat.*, *at*, *† to* (his feet, *† hand*). Also, *To fall on one's face, knees*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Þas ealle ic þe sylle, ȝif þu feallest to me & me weorþast. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 16 Þa cyrde he. . . & feoll to hys fotum. c 1205 LAY. 12716 Þe archebiscop feol [c 1275 felle] to þes kinges fot. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16632 (Cott.) Þai. . . on knes be-for him fell. *Ibid.* 25646 (Gött.) Three kinges com of thrin land to fal þi suete sun til hand and gaf him gift. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1006 Whan sche saugh hir fader. . . Sche. . . felleth him to feete. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 815 Lordis & othire Come to þat conquerour & on knese fallis. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xix. 10, I fell at his feete to worship him. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1069 Their Governours fall on their faces to God. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* iii. 6 We fell on our knes before her. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii. 'I'm sure of it', said Tom, falling on his knees.

21. (*fig.* of 19). To succumb to attack or opposing force. a. Of a fortified place, rarely, of a ship: To be taken.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. viii. 11 So Illion fall thou. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 81 The forts left alone unsuccess'd, would afterwards fall of themselves. 1797 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* II. 343 On the quarter-deck of a Spanish First-rate. . . did I receive the Swords of vanquished Spaniards. . . thus fell these Ships. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. lvi. When proud Granada fell. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw.* 111, x. Stirling fell before he could advance to its relief.

b. Of an empire, government, institution, etc.: To be overthrown, come to ruin, perish.

1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 514 After a succession of centuries, the Roman empire fell. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Pettier Wks.* 1846 III. 248 If it [the press] be to fall, it will fall only under the ruins of the British empire. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxlv. When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall; And when Rome falls—the World. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 20 The faith of Woden. . . was not to fall without a struggle. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobson* i. i. 14 The Ministry was certain to fall in a short time.

22. In moral sense: To yield to temptation, to sin; esp. of a woman: To surrender her chastity.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 158 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 32 It is strong to stonde longe & lht it is to falle. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25812 (Fairf.) Wiþ how litel speche he most haue couered mercy quen he felle. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 9 An occasion to faul. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. iii. 88 It is their Husbands faults If wiues do fall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 129 The first sort by their own suggestion fell, Self-tempted. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 505 When he [David] fell so criminally and publicly with Bathsheba. 1869 *Daily News* 21 May. No girls. . . of any age who are suspected of having fallen. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 12 The first Adam. . . by sinning fell and died.

23. To drop down wounded or dead; to die by violence; rarely, by disease. Also *† to fall dead*.

a 1300 *St. Andrew* 104 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 101 As he homeward wende He ful dede. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 170 Sheo fallethe dede as any stoon. c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. i. in Dodsley *O. Pl.* 1874 II. 382 He. . . fought and fell in open field. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 62 The life-wearie-taker may fall dead. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 115 A brave Prince. . . fell by the axe of treachery. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* xlv. 106 If I had fallen in my Distemper. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 75, I had no desire of falling by the Hand of Captain C. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 80 The greater part of the higher nobility had fallen in battle.

† b. To be taken ill of (a disease). *Obs.*

1538 HEN. VIII in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 146 Yrion of Bearton, John Cocke the potheary, be fallen of the swett in this house. 1653 EVELYN *Mem.* 17 May, My servant. . . fell of a fit of apoplexy.

c. of animals. Also in *Sporting phraseol.*, *To fall to (one's rifle)*: to be brought down by.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 737 By the holy Butcher, if he [Ox] fell. 1823 SCORESBY *Jnrl.* 289 Another whale. . . fell under our lances. 1892 H. CHICHESTER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 116/1 Seven lions fell to his rifle in one day.

† d. *fig.* To lapse, die out, expire. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxiv. 86 heading, The duke dyed without heyre, wherby the dyscencion [descend] fell. a 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* II. 109 An additional excise, that had been formerly given, was now falling. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 187 A tack. . . granted to a single woman, falls by her marriage.

e. Cards. To be captured by (a higher card).

1712 POPE *Rape of the Lock* iii. 64 Ev'n mighty Pam. . . now destitute of aid Falls undistinguish'd by the victor spade. 1889 'B. W. D.' & 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* 2 A. . . leads knave of spades, to which nine, eight, and seven fall. *Ibid.* 58 The knave of diamonds must fall to the king.

24. Phrases (with sense varying betw. 21 and 23). *To fall a prey, sacrifice, victim to.* *lit.* and *fig.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 85 Thousands fall sacrifices to the severer Attribute. a 1774 FERGUSON *Drink Eclogue* Poems (1845) 52 The ox. . . fa's a victim to the bludiy axe. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 523 He. . . fell a victim to his error. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 298 Brave men have at various times fallen a sacrifice to this kind of damng. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/6 The. . . books fell a prey to the flames.

25. To stumble *† on, into*; to be drawn or forced *into* (danger, fire, a pit, etc.); *† to be caught in* (a snare).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 15 Oft he fylþ on fyr, & gelomlice on wæter. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6650 If ye fillen in her laas. 1456 *How Wise Man taught Son* 64 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 171 Comon women. . . Maks songmen. . . fulle yn danger. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 152 A man entending to avoid the smoke, felleth into the fyre. 1564 *Complaint Sinner* in Sternhold, etc. *Psalms*. The righteous man felleth now. . . or than In daunger of thy wrath. 1585 J. B. tr. *P. Virel's Sch. Beastes* C ij. To make them to fall into their nettes. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* iii. 5 Can a bird fall in a snare vpon the earth, where no ginne is for him? — *Acts* xxvii. 17 They. . . fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, strake

saile. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiv. 477 He perceives not the dangers under his feet till he falls into them. 1823 SCORESBY *Jnrl.* 390 In readiness for bringing up, if we seemed to be falling into danger. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iii. vii. 62 They fell into the ambush and were all cut off.

b. *fig.* *To fall into* (error, sin, etc.).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 God. . . ȝife us swa his will to donne. . . þat we nefallen nauit ine sunne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25400 (Cott.) Lat us in na fāding fall. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3438 In swa many veniel syns we felle. c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* ii. ix. 109 So miȝti men. . . fillen into ydolatrie. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1322 Vow art fallyn in the stornyn vengans of goddis wreth. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 10 Saynete Augustyne. . . fell into a chyldishe error. 1611 BIBLE *1 Tim.* iii. 6 Lest. . . hee fall into the condemnation of the deuil. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* i. vii. 64 The necessity into which you are fallen. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 4 Many new Vanities which the Women will fall into. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) III. i. 21 Many persons fall into mistakes in their notions of happiness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 202 An error into which we have fallen.

** With the additional notion of breaking up.

26. Of a building, etc.: To come down in fragments.

c 1275 LAY. 15949 Þine walles fulle. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxi. 9 He answerde, and seide, Is falle, is falle Babilon. c 1450 *Merlin* 37 The toure fallith. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 20 b. The people were faine to dwell abroad in the fields. . . for feare their houses would fall on their heads. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 64 Though the wide world, being broke, should chance to fall, Her may the ruines hurt, but not appall. 1755 *Let. in Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 561 At the time the city [of Lisbon] fell. . . on the opposite side of the river. . . many houses also fell. 1829 MILMAN *Hist. Jesus* xvi. (1878) 391 One of them [towers] had fallen with its own weight.

b. Of a substance: To crumble.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 30 Clay, well limed, will fall in winter.

† c. Of a vessel (in the body): To break down. Of a stitch: To give way. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 83 How shal it passe that way after those passages and pores are falne. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 91 Let the Taylor. . . undertake to mend a stitch fallen in their Bodies.

27. *To fall in or to † mould, pieces, powder*: to break up into fragments, and drop. Similarly, *to fall in two, asunder*. In mod. use *to fall to pieces* is often *transf.* and *fig.*; cf. *go, come to pieces* (see PIECE).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22798 (Fairf.) Quen godd will sua. . . þat mans flexs to mold se fall. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. i. (1495) 438 By strengthe of grete driness therth shulde falle to powder. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 133 The casual slipping out of a Pin had made several parts of his Clock fall to pieces. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 215 His Ship. . . being old and rotten fell in pieces. 1799 E. KING *Monumenta Antiqua* I. 309 They fell to pieces on being touched. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 254 The whole mass falls asunder. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Let. in Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 214 The whole concern must collapse and fall to pieces. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 200 Would it have been better. . . for the old belief gradually. . . to fall to pieces. 1882 *Standard* 9 Dec. 2/8 The crew rapidly fell to pieces.

† b. *To fall in two, to pieces*: (*Sc.*) to give birth to a child; cf. 40 c. *Obs.*

1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 111 Mrs. Dunning. . . is just ready to fall to pieces. 1788 PICKEN *Poems, Edina* 43 She fell in twa wi' little din.

IV. 28. To move precipitately or with violence; to rush. *Obs.* exc. combined with preps., as in *To fall upon*, to assault (see branch X). *† To fall about* (a person's) cars: to assail suddenly with blows.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2867 Other folke vpon fer fell thedur thicke. *Ibid.* 13171 þai fell to me fuersly, & my folke slogh. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1133 With þat þe flammand flode fell in his exen. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 163 Many Galleyes fall towards them so suddenly. 1660-1 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Mar. His master fell about his ears and beat him.

V. To be determined to a specified position or object; to have a certain incidence.

29. Of a missile or moving body, a movement; also, of light, the sight, etc.: To have or take its direction; to be determined or directed; to settle or impinge. Const. *on, upon*. So also of sound, *To fall upon the car*.

1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 61 A Rain-bow. . . formed by the light rays of the Sun falling upon vapours. . . opposite unto him. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 74 The ting'd Rays. . . past through them, and fell on a sheet of white Paper. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 35 The rays falling on the pupil. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 229 She. . . fell upon the south reef near the highest part. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 290 A random spear. . . fell wide of him. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 236 The spawn falls at a considerable distance from the place where it has been emitted. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xvi. 53 The sound of a closing door. . . fell on my ear. 1886 A. SERGEANT *No Saint* II. vi. 131 His eye fell. upon Cissy. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, The dreary forest, where full light never falls. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Apr. 474 The words fell solemnly on the stillness.

b. To have its eventual situation in a certain place, or on a certain object.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. vii. 17 The poynt D shall fall either within the triangle ABC or without. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* ii. (Arb.) 86 The Cesure fals just in the middle. *Ibid.* ii. (Arb.) 92 Your sharpe accent falles vpon the last sillable. 1705 CHEYNE *Phil. Princ.* § 42. 245 Birds. . . lay

their Heads under their Wings, that so the Center of the gravity, may fall upon the Foot they stand on. 1816 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 17 When the perpendicular falls within the triangle. 1875 *USELEY Harmony* iv. 61 Causes the Semitones to fall between the 3rd and 4th.

30. Of a lot, a choice, or anything that is determined by fortune or choice: To 'light upon' a particular object. See also *LOT*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 Pe lote felle on Reynere, and on his wif also. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1942 Ariadne, The lotte is fallen hym upon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xv(i). 6 The lotte is fallen unto me in a fayre grounde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 417 After a long fight the victorie fell on the Englishe part. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 30 The Soueraignty will fall vpon Macbeth. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* i. 26 They gaue forth their lots, and the lot fell vpon Matthias. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6008/1 The Election by Balloting fell upon M. d'Erlac. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 47 The suspicion of disaffection...fell on a man of eminent talents. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 248 The choice...fell on Whig candidates. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. (1868) 241 The people stood weeping, as the lot fell on this one and on that.

31. To come as a lot, portion, or possession; to be allotted or apportioned. Const. *to* with *dat.* or *to*, *† unto*; rarely *impers.* Also in phrases, *to fall to one's lot or share* (see *LOT*, *SHARE*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4072 (Cott.) Pat blis sal be neuer fall. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 142 Him felle to be pe toper c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7343 Sich armour as to hem felle. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 23 Your next enheritaunce that fille to youre seide progenitours. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 35 Although it [victorie] fall to the lot of the better, yet [etc.]. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 28 One onely poore Farme fell to my share. a 1668 DENHAM *Progr. Learning* 12 After the Flood, Arts to Chaldaea fell. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 127 The Commander...fall to 'em by right of Seniority. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 ¶1 He had an Estate fallen to him. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xiv. The hogs fell chiefly to his care. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 320 Many [prisoners] fell to the share of Agrigentum. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. xvi. 234 The whole fighting fell to Sir Horace. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ix. 131 A greater treasure than falls to the lot of most men.

32. To come as a burden or duty. Const. *to*, *on*, *upon*; also *to* with *inf.*

1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 59 Doe you know when we watch? This night it fals to the companie. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 174 The Loss or Gain falls upon the Merchants. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 25 It falls rather to the Zoologist than to the Botanist to notice them. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XLII. 1. 2 A charge of two cents an acre...fell to be paid by the allottees. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 188/2 The expense...must fall upon the purchaser.

b. Followed by *inf.* To be under the necessity, to 'have to' (be, do, etc.). *rare* in literary use; common in *north. dial.*

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 536 These countries would fall to be excluded.

† 33. To appertain or belong; to be applicable, fitting, or proper. Const. *dat.* of indirect obj., or *for*, *to*, *till*. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 6 Pe bischopriche of Ely, þat þe yle of Ely ys, And of al Cambrugge schire, þat þerto falleþ y wys. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1392 An engyne.. And al the takyl that therto fel. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 6 Wondirful crynyng þat falles till contemplatifly. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. 1. 50 'Penne Reddite' quap God 'þat to Cesar falleþ.' c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 51 Sojournd have these marchauntz in the toun A certeyn thyme, as fel to here plesance. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 15 'Seese þowre callynge.' This worde falles till vs folke of religioun. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 298 Blood-letynge.. fallþ for our craft þowþ we for pride take it to barbouris & to wommen. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 338 White clothis we saie fallis for a fonned ladde. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 640 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 321 Speke I wyllle of ober mystere þat falles to court. 15.. *How Plowman lerned Pater Noster* 20 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* (1864) 210 He coude..daube a wall; With all thyng that to husbandry dyde fall.

† b. *impers.*; also quasi-*impers.* with *inf.* phr. or subord. cl. as subject. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 446 Pe bones..yburde ys þere vayre ynou, as vel to an kyng. c 1300 *Seyn Julian* 9 (Ashm. MS.) It ne ualld nyst to me..to be ispoused to þe. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* II. 11 It falles to a myhty kyng, That messenger word of him bring. c 1375 *Cato Major* II. ix. in *Anglia* VII. Hit falleþ mon to spende his good. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 186 'Hit falleþ nat me to lye.' 1401 *Jack Upland, Pol. Poems* (1861) II. 20 Dede men should haue bat graves, as falleth it to dede men. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* 10 Als fallez a trew marchaunt to doo. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 103 She..supped well as falleth for her state.

VI. To come casually, or without design or effort, into a certain position.

34. Of things: To come by chance; esp. *† To fall in or into a person's heart, mind*, etc.: to occur to (him); also, *To fall in one's road, way*, etc.; rarely of a person.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15483 (Fairf.) How muþ hit falle in þi hert to be-gyn suche a dede. 1413 *Lyng. Pylgr. Soule* v. i. 71 It myghte not fall in no mans mynde fully to descriuen it. 1530 PALSGR. 544/1, I wyll nat do but as it falleth in my hayne. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 3 There is some thyng fallen I know not what into mine eyes. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 23 b, I will..answere as many of them [objections] as shall fall into my memorie. 1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 44 As for riches, if they fall in my way, I refuse them not. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. iv. Nor can it fall in my imagination, What wrong you e'er have done me. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 43 A matter of the like nature cannot possibly fall before you. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 62 A..deliberate connexing of Consequents, which falls not in the common road of ordinary

men. 1751 T. HOLLIS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 379 Acquainting you with any thing that fell in my way abroad. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 35 The earliest notice on the subject which has fallen in his way.

35. Of persons. a. To come by chance into a certain position. Now chiefly in phrase (of biblical origin), *to fall among* (thieves, etc.).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A mon litte from ierusalem in to ierico and fol among þoues. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 30 Sum man cam down fro Jerusalem in to Jerico, and felde among theuues. [So 1535 in COVERDALE; 1611 in A. V.] 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 39, I sithence fell into company. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 76 Be sprightly, for you fall 'mongst Friends. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 84 [He] falls among five hundred light horse of Carroons and perishes. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clav. Foot* xxvi, I fell among thieves, and got cleaned out. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxx. 296 The mixed company he falls into.

b. To happen, or be thrown *† into*, *on*, or *upon* (a period of specified character).

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 370 Ye are now fallen into a time wherein there is much opposition to Christ. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 2 (1806) I. 56 You are fallen on such incorrigible times. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. ii. 226 The degenerate days on which he had fallen. 1888 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Ser. II. iii. 91 Gray, a born poet, fell upon an age of prose.

36. To come naturally, without forcing or effort. *lit.* and *fig.* *† To fall to oneself*: to regain self-control. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 316 In his maner þe boon schal falle into his joinct. 1517 TORRINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 22 We..fell to an Ankyr in the Rode. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 35 He..something spoke in chollier, ill, and hasty; But he fell to himselfe againe. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 287 The ship will fall into her station without any difficulty. *Mod.* When the main features of your plan are settled, the details will fall into their places easily.

37. To be naturally divisible *into*.

1641 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 66 The Text falls into these parts so naturally. 1862 *Temple Bar* Mag. VI. 388 The subject..falls into four divisions. 1876 F. G. FLEAY *Shaks. Manual* II. i. 128 The plays fall distinctly into four periods.

VII. To pass suddenly, accidentally, or in the course of events, into a certain condition.

38. Of persons: To pass (usually, with suddenness) *† in*, *into*, *† to* some specified condition, bodily or mental, or some external condition or relation.

a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 224 He..feol so into unhoþe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19084 (Cott.) For wonder sum þat fell in aum. *Ibid.* 20496 (Cott.) All þar fell to slepe onan. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 590 *Cleop.*, He was fallyn in prosperite. c 1430 *LYNG. Bochas* I. x. (1544) 21 a, The wretchednes that I am in fall. c 1489 CAXTON *Sounes of Aymon* xxii. 489 Yf thus he wyllle doo I shall falle to peas. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* II. 172, I am fallen in to pouerte and mysery. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 14 The Abbot of Westminster..fell in a sodaine palsey. *Ibid.* 32 [He] fell in suche favour with the kyng. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 136 He fell to agreement with the French king. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 211 Shee fell into the travaile of childe birthe. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLES in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 298, I am fallen into an acquaintance with a most eminent Leueller. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 139 These two, being both Officers of the same Master, fell to difference. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 68 ¶3 Some..fall into Laughter out of a certain Benevolence in their Temper. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶2, I fell into a profound Contemplation. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 54 He fell into an agony at the thoughts of it. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iv. 192 The religious servitude into which the Scotch fell. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Brakf.* P. 377 Fall to sleep in the deep bosom of the Unchangeable. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xix. 186 Henry fell into one of his fearful rages.

b. *To fall in love*: to become enamoured. Const. *with*. Also *transf.* to become very fond of, or devoted to. (Cf. 40 c.)

1530 PALSGR. 544/2, I shall fall in love with her. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 2 Would'st thou then counsaile me to fall in loue? 1659 J. MOXON *Tutor to Astron.* 18 To make Men fall in love with Astronomy. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 25 A young lady of fashion..has fallen in love with my cousin. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 14 We must not fall in love with each other. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 6, I would go and fall in love..with the country round about.

39. Of things, whether material or immaterial: To pass, lapse (usually, unperceived or by neglect) *† in*, *into*, *† to* some specified condition, esp. arrears, confusion, decay, ruin, etc. Cf. 26, 27.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9204 (Trin.) Pat kyngdome fel in to wake. 1530 PALSGR. 545/1 This castell falleth to ruynes every day. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 35 It flowereth in June and July, and then falleth to seede. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 8 If in this desire he had beene satisfied, the peace of Italy had not perhaps falne into so sodaine alteration and trouble. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 23 My way of life Is falne into the Seare, the yellow Leafe. 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. vii. 424 The Lex Licina fell at length into Contempt. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 167 He found everything fallen into such confusion. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1227 The form of declaring with a continuando has fallen into disuse. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxi. 306 The tribute..had fallen into arrears. 1889 MRS. C. CARR *Marg. Maliphant* II. xx. 103 The wane of the day had fallen into dusk.

40. With compl. (adj., sb., or prepositional phrase): To become (whatever the complement signifies).

The compl. usually denotes either an unfavourable condition, or one that comes in the ordinary course of events.

a. with *adj.* as complement (e.g. ill, lame, sick, vacant, etc.). *To fall due*: see *DUE*.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvi. 13 The man fel ryche. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 856 Philip falne [was] sare seke. 1530 PALSGR. 545/1 My lorde entendeth to gyve him the nexte benyfyce that falleth voyde. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlii. 629 heading, To fal aquynted with the fayre damoyseil. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 241 The King fell exceeding angry. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xi. 89 When a party is wounded in the Back..he fals lame. 1667 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Halton Corr.* (1878) 51 Falling very ill again..of feavor. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* vii, She fell sick of sorrow and mortification. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 414 His horse fell lame. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. iii. 147 The Deutsch Ritters were fallen moneyless. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii. 303 All the offices fell vacant together. 1889 A. SERGEANT *Luck of House* I. ix. 129 Her tongue would fall silent.

b. with *sb.* as compl. Now only in *to fall heir*.

1591-2 LD. BACON *Let.* in *Spedding Life & Lett.* (1861) I. 116 His eldest son is fallen ward. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin's Hist.* 29 b, At last they fal friends out of a voluntarie consent. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 35 'Tis gain..that makes man fall a Traitor. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 100/2 The elder..eventually fell heir to a certain estate.

† c. with *prep. phr.* as complement. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* 14 They fall out of theyr mynde. 1530 PALSGR. 544/1 He is fallen all on a sweate. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 b, Hey..yf it be carryed into the Loft, rotteth, and the vapour being over-headed, falleth on fyre and burneth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 352 Them that waxe mad or fall beside themselves. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 601 Leyland..fell besides his wits. 1813 PICKEN *Poems, Auld Joanna* 43 Blear-eyed Kate had fa'n wi' bairn. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fall wi' bairn*, to become pregnant.

d. *To fall to be*: to come to be.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 42 Our mynde ought not so to be delited in the contemplation of hye thynges that we fall to be careles of our common stocke. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 44 The peeres of Brick or Stone between them [window-cases], will fall to be of a fit width. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 443 William fell to be in ill terms with his mother. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* iv. 6 The memory of his faults had already fallen to be one of those old aches.

41. a. Of a benefice or its revenues: To lapse, revert to the feudal superior. † b. Of an office, living, holding: To become vacant. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 544/1 So some as thou cannest se any offyce fall, come aske it of the kyng. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 948 Reuersions of fermes are bought long ere they fall. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 76 To remayne..in the manor house of Thirlwall, until Newbiggen fall. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 119 He..returned into England when His Place fell. 1686 R. PARR *Life Ussher*, He..obtained a grant of a patent..of such impropriations belonging to the Crown, as were then Leased out, as soon as they should fall. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 286 The Mastership of the temple was like to fall. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1885) I. xvi. 68 When the living fell, it was given elsewhere. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 48 The revenues should fall to the crown. 1891 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 58 The new Minster was held to fall by the treason of its Abbot.

† 42. To change, turn *to*, *into* (something worse). *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 108 Þoure fraunchise þat freo was fallen is to þraldom. 1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 7 Love is falle into discorde. *Ibid.* III. 275 Which..From angels into fendes felle. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 12 Ale the wyrt of this word fallus to foly. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. 18 Your writing..falleth otherwise to a manner of reproaching.

† 43. Of the weather: To turn out, prove to be.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Complaining* II, A silly flie, That live or die According as the weather falls.

VIII. To occur, come to pass, befall, result.

† 44. To arrive in course of time. Cf. COME v. 19.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2616 In erthe sal duelle þe bodis alle, Until þat dredful day sal falle. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 323 We mowe tellen our time when þe time fallus. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 337 Two Honey Harvests fall in ev'ry Year.

45. Of a special day or season: To come or occur at a stated time, or within stated limits.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 277 A Seyn Austynes day yt was, as yt valþ in May. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17283 & 77 (Cott.) Pat friday was our leuedy day..But now ful selden fallez it soo. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 12 The xiiij day of March fil vp-on a Saterday. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 20 The 11 Generation after Moses, which will fall about the time of Samuel. 1694 HOLDER *Time* viii. 101 The Vernal Equinox, which at the time of the Nicene Council fell upon the 21st of March, falls now above 10 days sooner. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xx. 352 The date..falling between the years 610 and 600 before Christ. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* III. iv. 44 Easter fell early that year.

46. Of an event, etc.: To come to pass; to happen, to occur. *Obs. exc. poet.* a. simply; rarely with *adj.* as complement.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 16/512 Mani miracle þar feol a-day. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12284 (Trin.) Wherfore haue ye leten þis falle. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xlviii. 29 He shewide thingus to come..er that thei fellen. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 64 A famyne that schold fallen in gret Bretayne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 174 Lykewiche they wold deale with vs if the case fell lyke. a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 897 A sodein monstrous marvel fell. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 521 The death of this cruel Tyrant..shall fall about two moneths after this later period. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 57 Oft a sigh prevails, and sorrows fall. 1823 LONGFELLOW *Life* (1891) I. iii. 33, I am rather sorry that the Exhibition falls so late in the year. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* v. i, If war should fall between yourself and France.

b. with *dat.* as indirect obj., or *to, unto*. Also with *adj.* as compl. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* App. ii. 706 Thei comen lepan and biderwarde, and þat hem fel swiþe harde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 45 Sa hard myscheiff hym fell. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2722 þe mare vnfrindschþ þarfore fall sall þe neuire. c 1450 *Merlin* to It. neuer fill to woman saf oonly to me. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* vii. 15 The peteous aduenture that fell to the two chyldren. 1583 SEMPILL *Ep. of St. Androis* in *Ballates* (1872) 218 A vengeance faa him. 18.. TENNYSON *Grasshopper Poems* (1830) 108 Shame fall 'em.

c. *impers.*; also quasi-*impers.* with subject clause. Now *rare*. Const. *dat.*, rarely with *adj.* as compl. † *Him fell well*: he prospered. † *It falleth profit*: it proves profitable. † *May fall* (in ME. = mayhap, perhaps): see MAY.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1521 Nidede ðat folk him fel wel. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11029 (Fair.) Hyht fille vpon an holiday. . . Ihesu and othir chylidryn in samyn went hem by the reuer to gamyn. 1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 638 in *Anglia* I, By þe weye it fel hem hard; an addre to hem gan lepe. c 1375 *Cato Major* i. viii. in *Anglia* VII. Ofte falleþ þe wyf hit hateþ þat loueþ þe goode hosebande. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 431 It falleþ profyte to summe men to be bounde to a stake. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2600 Pof us fall now to flee we may na ferryre wend. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* ix. 210 So it fell that . . . kinge Charlemyan sent for hym. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Kings* iv. 11 It fell on a day that hee came thither. 1868-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 387/2 As it fell . . . an elder gan to tell the story.

d. In phrases, *Fair fall, Foul fall*: may good or evil befall. Also, † *Fall what can, will, fall*: happen what may; through thick and thin.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1376 O, leue feren, feire is us i-fallen. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 277 My lady sovereyne. . . ys so good . . . I prey to God that ever falle hire faire. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 50 Faire falle þe my faire sone. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 Falle what wolte falle, y wol do more euelle. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 27 Fair fall that forster that so well can bate his hownde. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* ii. i. I will not come behind, Fall what can fall! 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 100 Fair fall to the Antinomians. a 1775 *Hobbe Noble* i. in *Child Ballads* (1890) vii. clxxxix. 2/1 Foul fa the breast first treason bred in! 1787 *Burns To a Haggis* i, Fair fa' your honest, sonsie face. 1860 MARTIN *Horace* 218 Foul fall the day. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., 'Fair-faw Johnny'; he's best lad o' th' two.

47. To come in the course of events, or of orderly treatment. Const. with *dat. infin.* *To fall to be, to be (spoken of, etc.).*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 34 The feaste of saynt Anyan fell to be the same tyme at Orleance. 1535 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. 1. 317 The same gentleman that toke hym may conuaye hym to the forsaide place where he shall faule to be upon monday next. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 87 The Gardens fall in the next place, to hee spoken of. 1639 GENTILIUS *Servit's Inquis.* (1676) 872 With ease they are made, because with ease they are revoked. . . as it falls to be most commodious for their businesses. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. iii. 372 A Church falling to be given in that way, the electors had a mind to choose me. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 310 Had it fallen to be edited by a philosophical enquirer. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vii. 62 The campaign of Sylla in the East does not fall to be described in this place. 1884 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 5/5 The advance would fall to be made in the driest time.

† 48. To come as a consequence or result. Const. *by, from, of, out of. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4520 (Cott.) Was þar nan emang ham all Cuth sai quat þar of suld fall. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. iii. (1495) 223 Of that ytychynge fallth many scalles. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 191 Ichinge & scabbe. . . fallþ ofte of salt metis. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Cj, Yet shall I saye . . . how it happed . . . and what fylle therof. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* ii. 4 Werby so many illes haue fallen. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 57 Other matters, which fall out of the former proofes. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Soliloquies* 35 What can fall from defective causes but imperfect effects?

† b. To turn to, result in; to turn out, result.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15420 (Cott.) To þaim þat þe cheping did, it fel to mikel vnspede. *Ibid.* 29058 (Cott.) Pat þi fast to saul fode mai falle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* xii. 47 Felyce hir fayrnesse; fel hir al to sklaundre. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxv. (1495) 727 Dronkenesse fallth ofte in mannys slowthe and spouse brekyng. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8931 All oure fare & oure fortune hath fallyn to be best. 1611 *Bible Ruth* iii. 18 Sit still. untill thou know how the matter will fall. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 211 Let the dispute about Comedy and Susarion fall as it will.

† c. *Fall of* (after 'what'): To happen to, to become of. Cf. *BECOME* 4. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 130 And asked hym, in good feythe what felle þe by chylidren. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 45 What shal falle of you my lady. 1525 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxviii. [lxxiv.] 234 No man knewe what sholde fal of theyr bodies.

IX. Transitive senses. **causative*.

† 49. To let fall, drop; to shed (tears); to cast, shed (leaves); to bring down (a weapon, the hand, etc.). *Obs.* exc. in *Bellringing* (see quot. 1868).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 66 It wolde make an harde hert man to falle the teris of his yen. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 135 To morrow in the battell. . . fall thy edgelesse Sword. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. (1641) 120/2 A spark, that Shepherds Have fahn . . . Among dry leaves. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* i. xii. (1622) 23 Arminius wife. . . not once falling a teare, nor craving fauor. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 5 The common executioner. . . Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck, But first begs pardon. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. i. 296 Fall it [your hand] on Gonzalo. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Poems, Calica* xxxvi. He had falne his Fathers Canne, All of Gold in the deepe. 1632 NABBES *Covent Garden* i. v. You've fallen my glove. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* VOL. IV.

E. India 2 We cast Anchor without falling our sails. 1665-76 RAY *Flora* 20 Shrubs which fall their leaves in the winter. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 201 They . . . the sullen draw-bridge fall. 1868 DENISON *Clocks & Watches* (ed. 5) 415 in some parts of England they never raise and 'fall' the bells in order.

† b. *fig.* To 'drop', not to insist on. *Obs.*

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I am willing to fall this argument.

† c. To drop, give birth to (lambs, etc.). *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 89 The . . . ewes. . . did in eaning time Fall party-colour'd lambs. 1667 COLEPESSE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 480 A White Lamb fahn on a Common.

† 50. To let down, lower in position or direction. *To fall one's crest*: see *CREST. Obs.*

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. xxii. 135 Causing a Matross to raise or fall the Gun with an Hank-spike. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* vi. V. 82 Half rearing the lids, to see who the next-comer was; and falling them again. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 8 Method employed . . . to raise or fall vessels out of one Canal into another.

† b. To cause to settle or subside. *Obs.*

1789 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* II. 235 Throwing in a small quantity of oil to fall the froth.

† c. To lower (the voice), either in pitch or loudness. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 105 To raise or fall his Voice still by Half-Notes. 1748 DODSLEY *Preceptor* Introd. (1763) I. 44 *Emphasis* is raising the Voice, *Cadence* is falling it.

† d. To lower (a price, etc.); to bring down in value, depreciate; to depress (the market). Also, of land: To become worth less (rent). *Obs.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 149 The Lands fall Rents. 1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest Wks.* 1727 II. 8 You fall the Price of your Native Commodities. 1717 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 425 In raising and falling the money, their King's edicts have sometimes varied a little. 1722 *Lett. from Mistr's Whly. Jnl.* II. 41 The turning of Money in Stocks; and raising and falling the Market. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 282 He falls the value of his land and raises the value of assignats.

† 51. To bring or throw to the ground; to overthrow. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7186 He hath take my castelis; He hath falle my torellis. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 43 Bere wel þin ernde. . . Conscience to falle. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxviii. God may bothe mon falle and rise. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 78 By desire men are enflamed, by anger kindled, fallen by error. a 1625 *Boys Wks.* (1629) 301 The serpent doth. . . bruise our heele and so fall vs.

b. Of a horse: To 'throw' (its rider). *U. S.*

The wk. conjugation indicates that this is taken as another word, f. *FALL* sb. a 1851 W. COLTON *Ship & Shore* viii. 139 The servant-boy . . . told how the animal had falled him three times.

c. To cut down (trees). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *U. S.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2930 The beestes and the briddes alle felledden for fere, when the wode was falle. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 437 Nowe make is to falle in season best. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 To fall the vnder wode. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 128 A Penalty to be laid upon such as Cutt or fall Marked. . . trees. 1805 H. REPTON *Landscape Gard.* 75 The most beautiful places may . . . be formed by falling. . . trees. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., These trees are getting too thick, I shall fall a few of them next year. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 201/1 We must fall a tree straight and true.

† 52. To throw, direct, cause to impinge (upon).

a 1774 GOLDSMITH *Surv. Experim. Philos.* (1776) II. 235 A number of plain glasses, united to fall their rays upon the same spot, would actually burn.

*not *causative*.

† 53. = 'To fall from', 'to fall down'. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5993 How a songe man felle a tre. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 201 If we miss One step, we headlong fall the precipice.

54. To have as one's share, come in for, obtain. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

[Derived from 31, by transposition of subject and object.] c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2406 A mede . . . That ye faithfully shall falle. a 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1820) 51 Feind a crum of the scho fawis. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 89 If a minister depart this life after Michaelmas, his executors shall fall that year's stipend. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 26 If they bee under five the procter fallett none. if there bee above five the procter fallett one. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 164 He heard that Dion had fallen a good estate. 1750 *Song. For a' that in Collect. Loyal Songs* 43 The Whigs think a' that weal is won, But Faith they ma' na fa' that. [Cf. 1795 BURNS *For a' that* iv, Guid faith he mauna fa' that.] 1889 *Manley & Corringham Gloss.*, *Fall*, to get, to receive.

X. With prep. (and prepositional phrases).

Besides the prepositions *from, into, out of, to*, which naturally follow *fall*, it is construed with a variety of others, for which see above; in the following combinations the sense is more or less specialized.

55. *Fall a* —. To set about, take to, begin (some action). Now only with vbl. sbs. in -ing.

Cf. *fall on* (64 a), and *A prep.* 13 b.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 274 Democritus . . . fell a laughing at what so ever he sawe done. 1635 SIBBES *Soul's Confl.* Pref. (1638) 11 Luther when he saw Melancthon. . . falls a chiding of him. a 1644 CHILLINGW. *Serm.* ii. (1664) 43 He is scarce a man. . . till he fall a work. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vi. Mr. Jones now fell a trembling as if he had been shaken with the fit of an ague. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. liii. 101 She reined in her horse and fell a-weeping.

56. *Fall across* —. To come upon by chance, meet with.

1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* v, I happened to fall across Estmere. . . in the park.

57. *Fall at* —. † a. To be drawn or pass suddenly into (debate, strife, etc.). *To fall at square*: see *SQUARE. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 69 Thurgh drunkenness þai fall at grete wordes. 1525 2 *Proph. St. Eng.* in *Furniv. Ballads from MSS.* I. 306 Flaunders and England shall fall at decensyoun. 1648 HERRICK *Bag of Bee* i, Two Cupids fell at odds.

† b. *Fall at hand*. To be near at hand, to be going to happen. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1139/1 Greate perilles appeare here to fall at hande.

58. *Fall behind* —. To drop into the rear of, be outstripped or left behind by.

1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 443/1 A man who has fallen behind his age. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. from 1689*, 12 Dutch commerce was now falling behind that of England.

59. *Fall down* —. a. See *DOWN prep.*

1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 27 Suppose a prince. . . to fall down a precipice.

b. To descend or drop down (a river, etc.).

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 103 We fell down from Hean to our Ships. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 296 The army quickly fell down the rivers and canals from Nimeguen. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 310 They fell down the river, till they came up to the 7 Dutch Ships.

60. *Fall from* —. a. See simple senses. † b. To drop off in opinion from, to disagree with.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 We mai see . . . how þes popis fallen for Petr, and myche more þei fallen for Crist. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 27 Galen . . . in some things hath fallen from him [Hippocrates].

† c. To drop away from, forsake, revolt against; to renounce one's allegiance to, or connexion with.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* lii. 3 Sedechias fel from the kyng of Babilon. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 148 b, After this spouseage, the Kynges frendes fell from hym. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 24 Suffre vs not . . . to fal from thee. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 320 England, I will fall from thee. 1649 Bp. REYNOLDS *Hosea* i. 37 Achitophel, a man of great wisdom fells from David.

† d. To drop out of, give up (a practice or purpose); to depart from, break (a commandment).

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 760 Theeves. . . never fall from their craft, after they once fall thereunto. 1535 COVERDALE *Jude.* ii. 19 They wolde not fall from their purposes. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 85, I exhorte yow . . . to . . . fall from your accustomed ydolatri. 1811 CHALMERS *Lett. in Life & Lett.* (1851) I. 243 In the . . . life of every individual . . . this commandment is fallen from.

e. = *Fall off* (see 91 d) *from*.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 290 The French admirall . . . being ill intreated in this cruell fight, fell from the gallion Saint Mathew.

61. *Fall in* (= *into*) —. † a. To come upon by chance, light upon. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 156, 'I falle in floreines', quad þat freke.

b. = *Fall into* 62 d.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 236 They fille in speche. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 26 As thei felle in talkinge . . . one of hem saide. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlix. 177 He fyll in seruyce with a man of armes. 1530 PALSGR. 544/2, I fall in aquoyntance with hym. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 81 She feared . . . to . . . fall in conference with him.

c. *To fall in hand to or with*: to set oneself to (an action), set upon (a person). See *HAND*.

62. *Fall into* —. † a. To come into, by chance or otherwise; to drop into. *To fall again into*: to get back into, be restored to. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlix. 207 He fell agayne into the princes love. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 39 We durst not fall into the Bay till break of Day. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 ¶ 1, I happened this Evening to fall into a Coffee-house near the 'Change. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 108 They fell into the Harbour unknown to themselves and by mere Chance, the 16th Day.

† b. To make a hostile descent or inroad upon. *Obs.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 244 Some Pioneers Inhabitants of Coon-sha . . . fell into his naked quarter. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 62 The Tartars of Dialogord falling into the Ukraïn. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 344 Ready either to invade them, or to fall into Flanders.

c. To take (one's place), take one's place in (the ranks, etc.). *lit. and fig.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 145 Two hundred of them falling into a close order, interposed themselves. 1888 W. J. KNOX *Little Child of Stafferton* iv. 49 In a moment they all fell into their places. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 3/3 Negotiations were opened with the lighter-men . . . in the hope of getting them to 'fall into line' with those unions. 1890 S. LANE-POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* i. xiv. 174 The Christian fleet was slower in falling into line.

d. To engage in, enter upon (*esp.* talk); to begin the discussion of (a subject). Also, to become the subject of (discourse).

c 1475 *Rauf Coltzear* 90 Into sic talk fell thay. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* *3 They fall into argument of some such matters. 1666 PEYTS *Diary* 14 Aug., We . . . fell into dancing. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 109, I know not what it was that fell into Discourse t'other Day. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 ¶ 2 We must immediately fall into our Subject. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxv. (1872) 225 The merchants and craftsmen had fallen into their callings. 1889 F. PICOT *Strangest Journ.* 163 One lady had fallen into conversation with them.

† e. To come within (the range of); to be taken in or grasped by. *Obs. rare*.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. 1625) 16 He fell into your notice. 1613 SHAKS. *Ilen. VIII.* iii. ii. 340 Those things you have done. 'Fall into' th' compass of a Premunire. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ To the intire Concavity [of the dome] falls into your Eye at once.

† f. To come under, be included among. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. 90 They [letters] . . doe for the most part, fall into the . . Defensorie or Excusatorie kinde. g. To comply or take up with, accommodate oneself to. Also, to have recourse to.

1714-5 ATTERBURY *Serm.* 13 Mar., We fall into all his Commands and Directions. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lii. 404 The generality of nations have fallen into the method of stamping them. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, We fell immediately into our usual Windsor life. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. from 1689*, 128 The ignorant masses fell blindly into the plans of the United Irishmen.

h. To get or drop into a habit, etc.).

1886 A. SERGEANT *No Saint* i. vii. 141 He had fallen into a trick of walking with bent head.

63. To fall off —. a. Of an animal: To lose appetite for (food); to refuse. b. Of a vessel: To deviate from (her course). Cf. 91 e, g.

1745 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 553 As soon as a Cow falls off her Meat, give her another Dose. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 316 [He] called out . . for the helmsman to . . allow the ship to fall off her course.

64. Fall on —. † a. To pass suddenly or break out into, set about (an action or state). *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14008 (Cott.) Sco fell on sulke a grete, bat al sco was vr lauerd fete. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 763 Thus should all the realm fall on a roare. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 262 The fellow fell on trembling. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 52 We fall on fitting of our Rigging and getting the Ship fit. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* vi. vi. § 3 If any one . . fell on eating . . he should be accursed.

b. Mil. To make a hostile descent or attack upon, join battle with; to rush upon, assault. (With indirect passive.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10515 Ffallys on hym fuersly, frap hym to dethe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 214 b, He feared lest the . . comen people . . would fall on hym, as one that fled away. 1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 26 The Dutch . . were fallen on our fleet at Chatham. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 533 No merchants' ships should be . . fallen on, till six months after a declaration of war. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* i. ii. 61 Stewart . . fell on the episcopal city of Elgin.

transf. and fig. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 419 When the Ambassador . . was pleas'd to fall on any with his ordinary Language. 1667 PEYVS *Diary* (1877) V. 179 The Parliament . . are likely to fall heavy on the business. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ I You cannot fall on a better Subject. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 38 The house of Commons were resolved to fall on all the ministry. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 126 A heavy sea falls on the coast. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bagnard's Dog*, He . . fell tooth and nail on the soup and the bouilli. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 194 They fell on him [Clarendon] as furiously as their predecessors had fallen on Strafford.

c. To come across, light upon; † to hit upon (an expedient). (With indirect passive.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV.* v. iv. 34 Seeing thou fall'st on me so luckily. 1652 SIR C. COTTERELL *tr. Cassandra* II. 107 At first he fell not on the thought of what it was. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxix. 199 A strange expedient was fallen on to supply this deficiency. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 96 They fell on means to leave her round. 1890 R. M. KITTLE *Old Hall* i. vi. 51 They had fallen on a theme it would be unwise to pursue.

d. To have recourse to; to make use of.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 142 Presently they fall on that common place, how much mischief it [learning] may do without Grace. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 452 They fell on propositions of a strange nature to ruin them. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 175 Sir George . . fell on some expressions which I still remember.

e. To drop back to, resume (a position).

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 140 After which fall on the position of the guard.

f. quasi-impers. with it introducing infinitive clause: To occur to, befall (a person). *rare.*

1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. viii. 108 Some persons recollect a time . . when it fell on them to reflect what they were.

g. To fall on board: see simple senses and BOARD sb. 12 c. Cf. 72 a.

1805 Log in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* VII. 207 note, The Royal Sovereign fell on board of our starboard beam.

h. To fall on one's feet: fig. to fare fortunately, be well provided for.

1886 WARNER *Their Pilgrimage* (1888) 6 Mr. King . . was put in good humor by falling on his feet, as it were, in such agreeable company.

† i. To fall on shore: to run aground. *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edm.* II. iv. vi. With sore tempests driven, To fall on shore.

† To fall on sleep: see ASLEEP.

65. Fall through —. To make a 'mess' of. *Sc.*

1825 JAMIESON s. v., By her foolish airs, she's fa'n through her marriage. 1826 HOGG *Meg o' Marley*, The minister's fa'en through the text An' Meg gets a' the blame o't.

66. Fall to —. † a. To be drawn by feeling to; to attach oneself to, become a follower of; also, to make one's peace with. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15131 (Gött.) We se þe folk alle fall till him. 1557 K. ARTHUR i. xviii, To them fell kyngye Ryence of North Wales. 1611 BIBLER i *Chron.* xii. 19 There fell some of Manasseh to David, when he came . . against Saul to battle.

† b. To get upon (the scent); to get the scent of, track. *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1425 Þe howndez . . fellen . . fast to þe fuyt. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* i, Thay hom dyzt into the depe dellus, Fellun to the femalus.

† c. To agree with, accede to (a proposal, etc.).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxi. 195, I wold gladly fall to any reasonable way. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 214 b, The citizens . . fell to this pact. 1683 PENN in R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* vii, He fell to the Bounds of the Land they had agreed to dispose of, and the Price.

d. To apply or betake oneself to; to have recourse to; to take to; to begin, proceed to. With sb., inf., or gerund. Also in *Fall to it*: set to work, bestir yourself.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 647 Tel þou me . . al þe soþe as þow art gent & free, & supþe schalle we to-gadre boþe falle to fiste a-þe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4587 A wolfe . . . When he has faute of his flesh he fallis to þe soile! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, Fall to prayer and make thy petycyon to God. a 1568 ASCHAM. *Scholem* i. (Arb.) 32 Then will he sonest faul to beate his scholars. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 14 Growing to more yeeres, they fell to distrust him. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 3 Speake to th'Mariners: fall too't, yarely, or we run our selues a ground. 1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 112 In Marston corn fields [the Parliamentary army] falls to singing psalms. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4329/5 They fell to their Oars. 1727 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* 18 That Licentiousness which . . fell to corrupt our Language. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* iv. xi. 187 He fell to patting the mare with great uncton. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* I. x. 236 He was healed instantly, and fell to religion.

e. † To fall to (food): to begin eating (it). To fall to work: to begin working.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1326 Thay felle to thaire fude. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 495 Fall nowe to worke for your lyeunge. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 52 When this is done they fall to their Meat. I saw one of these Grave-Feasts. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 243 He fell to work. 1817 COBBETT *Taking Leave* col. 25 The Grazier then fell to work with his stick in such a style as I never before witnessed. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iii. (1889) 22 The four fell to work upon the breakfast.

67. Fall under —. † a. To throw oneself at the feet of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12475 (Gött.) Honurand him he fel him vnder.

b. To come or be elased under, be included in.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon. vii.* Riche fures, oþer than be wanned to fall vnder . . be yerly charges off his wardrobes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 281 The present limitation . . does not fall under either of these heads. c 1865 J. WYLOE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 5 Electrotyping and Gilding . . fall under this section. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 357 Being signs they fall under the category of language.

c. To be brought under the operation or scope of, be subjected to.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 307 Them, that . . passe over what soever falleth under their fingers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 1 To speak unto such as do fall under or near unto a popular observation. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 222 Their *modus operandi* . . doth not fall under Demonstration. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 5 Absurdities . . as ridiculous as that which falls under our present Censure. 1824 MEOWIN *Convers.* Byron (1832) II. 109 His 'Revolt of Islam' . . fell under the lash of 'the Quarterly'. 1839 G. BIRN *Nat. Phil.* Intro. 35 These . . states of matter will fall under our observation.

68. Fall unto —. = Fall to, in various senses.

1535 COVERDALE i *Chron.* xii. 19 Of Manasses there fell certain vnto David. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 134 The Lady, somewhat hungrie, fell unto the Cates. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* vii. 4 Let vs fall vnto the host of the Syrians.

69. Fall upon —. † a. = Fall on 64 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15580 (Cott.) Alle þe apostels þan bi-gan to fal a-pon a gret.

b. = Fall on 64 b.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 231 Kyng Edward . . fyll vpon phelip of valloys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 148 Sir Edward . . fell sodeinly vpon the hoste of . . Sir Simond. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 132 The Commander . . began to fear, lest they might be fallen upon. 1698 T. FRIGER *Voy.* 33 This Bird . . perches upon some Tree . . waiting till the Fish swim euen with the Surface of the Water, to fall upon them. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. ii, He hath fallen upon me with that stick. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 106 Some of the principal Omras urged the Nizam to fall upon the Residency.

transf. and fig. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Apr., The Dr. has . . fallen upon Gronovius . . But he was provok'd to it by Gronovius's first falling upon him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. iv, When I expected you would have commended me for all I have done, to be fallen upon in this manner. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x, Kit . . falling upon a great piece of bread and meat. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xv. 278 Manenko fell upon our friends . . she is a most accomplished scold.

c. = Fall on 64 c.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 137 At last we fell vpon a Dalmatian widow, whose pittifull looks . . stroke my soule. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 99 Some Method should be fall'n upon to prevent the Evils which threaten Us. 1777 PRINGLE *Telescopes* 9 By the force of his . . genius he fell upon this new property of light. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 77 He . . soon fell upon the track of Mr. Robert Campbell's party, which had preceded him by a day. 1862 L. O. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. 189 Edward III fell upon an expedient which gave very great satisfaction to all. 1874 G. W. DASENT *Tales from Fjeld* 247 When he had walked a while, he fell upon an old wife.

† d. To begin upon, take up, set about. *Obs.*

1625 BURGESS *Pers. Titles* 2 My Purpose is not here to fall vpon that Question. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* i. v. 43 Otherwise some Interloper may . . fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undoe the first editor. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles*

& Com. iii, These Persons . . fell violently upon advancing the Power of the People. 1741 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 304 They immediately fell upon their favourite Subject.

e. To come (casually) to, take up with, adopt, have recourse to.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 231 He that falls rashly upon his determinations . . cannot but offend. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 130 His Majesty fell upon Davids design . . of numbering the People. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. v. 297 The church . . had fallen upon the belief that he [Christ] was soon to appear again.

f. *Geom.* Of a line, point, etc.: To have a place upon, cover, come exactly upon.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. viii. 18 The line FG may fall directly vpon the line DF. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 42 The vertex of the angle c' must fall upon the vertex of the angle c.

† g. To come upon, become legally chargeable to (the parish). *Obs.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 150 Consider that Bank-Granaries . . will be the occasion of taking infinite poor people off the Parish, and prevent others falling upon the Parish.

† h. = Fall back upon.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller* I. 218 Failing of an inscription, [he] may fall upon a derivative.

† 70. Fall with —. To come upon in due course; to meet with. Chiefly *Naut.* To make (land). *Obs.*

1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 112 The 12 of May we fell with the Isle of Lundy in the Channel of Bristol. 1599 *Ibid.* II. i. 258 The land is very high that we fall withall. 1632 LE GRYS *tr. Vell. Patere.* i Teucer . . falling with [adpulsus] Cyprus, did build . . Salamina. 1646 J. BRINSLEY *Araignm. Pres. Schism* i Opening his Bible, he fell with that of the Psalmist. 1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 124 Expecting to fall with Indians, for I saw many Fires up in the Land. *Ibid.* 125 This Morning . . I fell with a fine Sandy Bay.

71. Fall within —. To come within the influence, operation, or scope of; to be included in.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 228 Those things that . . fall within the view of the sight. 1688 *Lett. conc. Present St. Italy* 92 This was indeed a matter that could fall within the Popes understanding. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlv. 240 There may be instances . . which do not fall within my own exceptions. 1806 MED. *Jrnl.* XV. 561 This . . work would not have fallen within the notice of our department, had it not been [etc.]. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 A charge . . such . . as should fall within this penalty. 1884 G. DENMAN in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 466 Statements . . made . . so recklessly as to fall within the rule of fraud.

XI. With adverbs, forming the equivalent of compound vbs. in other langs.; e.g. to fall out = L. *excidere*, Ger. *ausfallen*.

(The phrases *fall foul*, *fall short*, are for convenience placed here, notwithstanding some uncertainty in the grammatical character of the adjuncts: see FOUL, SHORT, *adjs.* and *advbs.*)

72. Fall aboard. a. See ABOARD 2 d.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 294 Men þat now dremen an accident wiþouten suget mai falle aborde wiþ þese foolis. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s. v. Aboard, To fall Aboard of, to strike or encounter another ship, when one or both are in motion. 1791 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 187 They fell aboard a Swedish line of battle ship.

† b. To make a beginning. *Obs.*

a 1680 BUTLER *Cat & Puss Rem.* (1750) I. 93 To lose no further Time, he fell aboard. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Fall-a-board, fall on and Eat heartily.

73. Fall about. a. See simple senses and ABOUT *adv.*

1874 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Mr. Smith* vii. (1876) 74, I wish you would not go falling about that way.

† b. To search around, cast about. *Obs.*

1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxi. (1862) I. 86 It is high time we were . . falling about to try what claim we haue to Christ.

74. Fall abreast of. See 36 and ABREAST 4.

1886 MRS. C. PRAEO *Miss Jacobsen* I. x. 205 The object of it . . checked his horse and fell abreast of her.

† 75. Fall adown. See 1 and ADOWN A. 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 401 Þe on alf[of the body] vel adoun anon, þe oþer byleude style Þe in sadel. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 277 Þe stoon falliþ adoun of þe reynes toward þe bladdre bi þe weic of þe urine. 1513 BRAIDSHAW *St. Werburgh* i. 1302 His gloues . . shortly to grounde falled adowne.

Fall afire. See 40 c and AFIRE.

† 76. Fall after. Of a dream: To come true.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 13 To wene that dremes after falle.

77. Fall asleep. See 38 and ASLEEP 2, 3.

1393 LANGE. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 5 Ich fel eft-sones a slepe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* ii. 75/1 We . . fall a slepe, when we should moste harken. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 82 She . . fell asleep. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. vi. 102 The fit wearing off, I fell asleep.

Fall aslope. See 39 and ASLOPE.

78. Fall astern. See 36 and ASTERN 3.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 160 If you sail against a Current . . Swifter than the Ship's way, you fall a Stern. 1776 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine*. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* I, The boat fell astern, leaving two Spaniards clinging to the side.

79. Fall away. a. See simple senses and AWAY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16691 (Cott.) Skales fell fra his cien a-wai. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 179 If þou wolt kepe heeris þat þei schulen not falle awei. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Instr.* i. (1586) 39 Flowres . . which falling away, leaue behind them little round knoppes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 112 The top of it . . gradually falls away on each side with a gentle descent. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* ii. 14 Portions of snow had fallen away from the upper slope. 1889 A. C.

DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 24 The breeze has fallen away to nothing.

† b. To cease to speak of a subject. Const. *from*.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1257 Let us fall away from this matter, For it suffiseth, this that scyde is here.

c. To withdraw one's support, draw off, desert, revolt. Const. *from*, to.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* x. 19 Thus fell Israel awaie from the house of David. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxv. 11 The fugitives that fell away to the king of Babylon. 1889 A. C. DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxxiii. 362, I am surprised. . . that you should have fallen away from that allegiance.

d. With respect to religious belief or practice : To become a backslider ; to apostatize (*from*).

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. 84 Some fell . . away . . from soundnes of belief. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* viii. 13 These . . for a while beleue, and in time of temptation fall away. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) x. 285, I believe a saint may fall away. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xxi. 'O Joshua . . wilt thou thus fall away from the truth?' 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) i. iv. 210 Large numbers of the Normans . . fell away from Christianity.

† e. To lose flesh or substance ; to shrink. *Obs.*
1530 PALSGR. 544/1, I fall awaye, I wax leane of fleshe. . . *Je descharne*. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 446 He delights, like a far overgrown Man, to see himself fall away. 1770 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 354 Mrs. Jonathan. . . is much fallen away.

f. To decay, pine away, perish, vanish.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 223 All things . . when they are at their full ripenesse, then are they most fit to fall away and perish. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 193 Till bones and flesh and sinewes fall away. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* iv. 32 Cause the boldness of their strenght to fall away. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 111 ¶ 5 How can it enter into the Thoughts of Man, that the Soul . . shall fall away into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? 1827 LONGE *Life* (1891) I. viii. 106 The cottages [are] ruinous and falling away piecemeal. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* li. 6 Within me Every lost sense falleth away for anguish.

80. Fall back. a. See simple senses and BACK.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iii. iv. Can mens prayers. . . Fall back like lazy mists? 1676 WALTON's *Angler* i. xix. The . . slime which that river leaves on the banks, when it falls back into its natural channel. 1696 tr. *Die Moul's Voy.* *Levant* 176 A large piece of Felt . . which falls back on their Shoulders. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 144 The Church would soon have fallen back . . into its ancient corruptions.

b. To step back, give way. Of troops: To retreat, retire.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* ii. ii. Brother fall back And you shall learne some mischeife. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 204 Falling backe where they Might field-room find. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iii. i. Fall back on The sudden. . . and break out Into a loud laughter. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/1 That regiment being ordered to fall back on their approach. 1823 DOUGLAS, or *Field of Otterburn* III. iii. 36 His enemies . . fell back to avoid his . . thrusts. *fig.* 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 3 Nothing but an invincible Resolution . . could have prevented me from falling back to my Monosyllables. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlvii. 464 They fell back a little, too, to favouring the celibacy of the clergy.

c. Of a coast-line: To recede.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 224 The coast falls gradually back.

† d. To fall into arrear (in payments). *Obs.*

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 88 The . . nabob . . falling back in other payments in the same . . proportion.

81. Fall back on, upon. a. *Mil.* To retire to. b. *fig.* To have recourse to (something) when other things fail.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* 287 The internal Evidence of Christianity . . on which we must fall back. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxiii. 456 A manual trade, on which to fall back in the time of need. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iii. xxii. 205 The rebel army fell back . . upon Linlithgow. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* v. 254 Young men presumably with some private means to fall back upon.

82. Fall behind, behindhand. See simple senses and BEHIND, BEHINDHAND.

1530 PALSGR. 543/2 He is fallen behynde the hande, within this thre yere. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/2 If the tenant falls behind with his instalments. 1887 VISCER. BURY & HILLIER *Cycling* i. 40 After about twenty miles the horse slowly but surely falls behind.

† 83. Fall by. a. To miss receiving something. b. *Sc.* To be mislaid. c. *Sc.* To be affected with any ailment, esp. to be confined in childhood (Jam.).

1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd. St. George* B ij b, His arme now thrusting forth. . . To lath the stripes for feare of falling by. 1640 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* II. xxix. (1671) 491 Christ's papers of that kinde cannot be lost or fall by.

84. Fall down. a. See simple senses and DOWN.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Swa michte æac þe oðre þe þer fellon don. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2734 3et sal ðin pride fallen dun. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iv. 5 Caynan was wrooth greetli, and his cheer felde don. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. The estate off þe Romans . . be game to fall doune. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* II. viii. 6 The anciant worthy citie doune is fall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 99 There fell doune a deadly storme, at the *Grecce Levante*. 1755 *Lett. in Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 564 At Algazai several walls fell down. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 474 When boiled . . the black oxide of iron fell down in abundance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 183 He is ready to fall down and worship them.

† b. To pass down, descend. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 294 Advancing in our course, we fell downe from the hills in a long bottome.

c. Of a ship, etc.: To 'drop down' towards the sea. Also, † To sail to. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in *Arb. Garner* III. 24 They fall down by means of the stream. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Empire in Amer.* xix. 194 Before he fell down to the Havana, he should touch at St. Christophers. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 34 He ordered his ship to fall down to Gravesend. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Dec. 687/2 They . . fell down to Ameraliksfjord.

† d. To make a hostile descent, swoop down.

17. . . *Remarks Reign Will. III in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 490 If the troops of his most Christian majesty had fell down into the Spanish Netherlands.

† e. To take to one's bed ; to sicken. *Obs.*

1757 B. FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. (1887) II. 522, I . . got fresh cold and fell down again. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) III. 800 Our crew . . began to fall down in fevers.

85. Fall forth. = To fall out.

† a. To drop out (*obs.*) † b. To happen, occur (*obs.*) † c. To quarrel, fight (*obs.*).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 The . . teeth . . will shed and fall forth of the head. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. i. 52 Here it falleth forth . . hec which is most studios, is best learned. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 464 The males oftentimes fall forth, for sometimes eight . . males follow one lioness.

86. Fall foul. a. To come into collision. Chiefly of ships. Const. *of*, † *on*, *upon*, † *with*.

a 1613 OVERBURY *News, News from Sea* Wks. (1856) 181 A mans companions are (like ships) to be kept in distance, for falling foule one of another. 1678 PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* II. i. 53 Both the Ships Company began to cry out, for fear of falling foul one upon another. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 284 The Prize . . fell foul with her Head on our Starboard Quarter.

b. *fig.* To clash, come into conflict (with) ; to get into disputes ; to quarrel.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 183 Shall wee fall foule for Toyes? 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* (1675) 37 Henry must of necessity fall foul with the Emperour. 1645 CROWWELL *Lett.* 14 Sept. (Carlyle). To avoid confusion and falling foul one upon another. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 156 We fell very foul. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 80 So that we may not . . fall foul of the forces . . of that infinite world.

c. To make an attack. Const. *of*, *on*, *upon*.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xlii. 376 Yet fell they [the Danes] so foule vpon Essex . . that the King was enforced to compound a peace. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 427 John Bale . . falleth foul on all friars. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 505, I have fallen foul on priesthood. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* iv. 338, I fell foul upon them . . and put them to flight. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 116/2 You fall foul upon our miracles and our saints. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/2 The Duke then falls foul of Lord Rosebery for stating this fact.

87. Fall in. a. See simple senses and IN.

1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 595 A fence . . to prevent any person from falling in. 1887 STEVENSON *Talk & Talkers* II. in *Mem. & Portraits* 177 He was all fallen away and fallen in ; crooked and shrunken. *Mod.* Her eyes have fallen in.

b. Of a building, etc.: To drop to pieces towards the interior or inwardly. *transf.* Of a cliff. To drop in fragments into the sea.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* v. (1840) I. 94 Thinking that the top of my Cave was falling in. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar Wakef.* xxii. Part after part [of the roof] continuing to fall in. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* i. Almost at the same instant the roof fell in. 1829 MILMAN *Hist. Jesus* xvi. (1878) 402 During the night, the wall suddenly fell in with a terrific noise. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 68 The whole crater top fell in.

c. Of the mouth: To recede.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4031/4 His Mouth falls in.

† d. To make one's way in, accidentally or otherwise ; to rush in with a hostile intention. *transf.* Of the sea. Also of a ship: To take a course (to land). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Dau.* xiii. 26 Forsothe seruantes of the hous fellen yn by the posterne. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 10 Achis spake: Whither fell ye in to daye? 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 247 They . . fell in among a company of Spanish soldiers . . who immediately fired at them. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5374/1 A large Boat . . fell in amongst them, and took one Boat. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 137 This ship . . had fallen in to the northward of the Island. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1268 These are covered by islands in the offing, so that no sea can fall in to hurt a ship.

† e. To strike in, interpose a plea. *Obs. rare.*

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 291 Nicolaus . . purposed to fall in for Herod in his plea against Syllaus.

† f. To happen, occur, take place. Also to appear (in a narrative). *Now rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. (Arb.) 99 Continue on till an other like distance fall in. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1655) 75 What became of those Jesuites will fall in afterward. a 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* II. 163 An accident fell in . . which took off much from Oates's credit. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xvii. (1886) 139 The report fell in at the same instant.

g. *Mil.* To get into line, take one's place in the ranks.

1750 R. PALTOCK *Peter Wilkins* II. ix. 73 Nasgig . . gave Orders for the whole Body . . to fall in behind me. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley *lxv.* 306 'Fall in, fall in there lads!' resounded along the line.

transf. 1815 CHALMERS *Lett. in Life* (1851) II. 21 The ministers . . must fall in at every procession.

h. *trans.* To form (troops) in line ; to parade.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* (7th thous.) II. 311, I fell them [Sepoys] in against the wall. 1888 J. H. PARKE in H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* (1890) I. xix. 464 Stanley fell in all the men. 1889 *Fall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 5/2 The marines were fallen in for rifle drill.

i. *dial.* To meet, become acquainted. Cf. 90 a.

1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (1810) 163 Fifty shwort years hae flown owre us, Sin' furst we fell in at the fair.

j. To agree. Of things: To fit in. Of persons: To concur in an arrangement.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 130 So handsomely do all things fall in and agree together. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* from 1689, 300 In 1871 British Columbia . . also fell in on condition of a railway being built to join them with the eastern colonies.

† k. To make up a quarrel, become reconciled. *Obs.* Cf. *Fall out*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 112 *Pand.* Shee none of him, they two are twaine. *Hel.* Falling in after falling out, may make them three. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i. They fall in and out ten times a day.

† l. To give way, yield. *Obs. rare* - 1.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Nov., The King is now fallen in, and become a slave to the Duke of Buckingham.

m. To come to an end, terminate. Of a debt: To become due. Of a fund: To become available. Of land, houses, etc.: To come again into the owner's disposition at the end of a lease. Of a lease: To run out.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 379, 600 millions of debt had fallen in. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 258 Colleges are . . taking up their bad leases, and, when the lands fall in, will probably let them to respectable tenants. 1885 *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 18 The claim . . would bind those assets when they fell in. 1887 BESANT *Katharine Regina* i, The inheritance fell in. 1891 *Pictorial World* 7 Mar. 295/2 The leases of a rookery in Bermondsey fell in.

88. To fall in for. To come in for, get, incur.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 465 Those pigs having flourished most which had fallen in for the lion's share. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small House at Allington* xvi, 'I did not mean to fall in for this' said Crosbie to himself.

89. To fall in upon. To come upon unexpectedly ; to drop in upon or visit by chance.

1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* III. 99 His creditors all fell in upon him. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* II. iii. 29 To fall in upon his generals and see the encampments suddenly and without notice . . is the very thing that suits his versatile humour. 1890 *Century Mag.* 128/1, I am always glad when any one falls in on me like you have to-night.

90. To fall in with. a. To come upon by chance, light upon, meet with, get into company with. Also, † To arrive at (land).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. v. 51 After he once fell in with Mistress Shore. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 472 We fell in with a small woody Island. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vii. 71 We had great expectation of falling in with Pizarro's squadron. 1780 COKE *Russ. Disc.* 26 Possibly the time is not far distant when some of the Russian adventurers will fall in with that coast. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 30 A Polish corps . . fell in with the main body of the Russians. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* i. 5 They fell in with no other vessel till they came in sight of the shore.

b. To drop into the views of, agree with (a person) ; to make common cause or side with.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiii. 409 He falls in with all his neighbours that fall out. 1708 SWIFT *Sacramental Test* in *Misc.* (1711) 333 The Number of Profest Dissenters . . was . . something under a Dozen, and . . Thirty others, who were expected to fall in with them. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 144/1 Those under its influence continually fell in with . . the French party.

c. To accede to or comply with (a proposal), join in (a project).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 4 Leontine . . prevailed upon to fall in with the Project. 1816 CHALMERS *Lett. in Life* (1851) II. 31 Falling in with such arrangements . . as your natural superiors expect you to concur in. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Conward Conscience* III. ix, Sir John did not fall in with this suggestion.

d. To harmonize with, suit, match. Of a point, period of time, etc.: To coincide with.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 3 The reign of Adrastus at Sicyon falls in with that of Atræus and Thyestes at Argi or Mycenæ. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 100 The Track . . of the circular Segments, with which the Tracing-Point ought to fall in exactly. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* vi. 354 His 20th year fell in with the 4th year of 83d Olympiad. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 239 Nothing could fall in more perfectly with her views concerning Scottish affairs. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 677 It falls in exactly with his conduct directly after.

e. To agree, concur with (an opinion, the opinion of) ; to conform to ; to humour. Also, To unite, join with.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 200 With this opinion all those fall in, who assert that Comedy is more recent than Tragedy. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 459 Hobbs in some degree falls in with Locke. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 127 Those . . generally fall in with the popular opinion. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* i. 3 He fell in with the views of his patroness. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 101 How pleasantly he falls in with their several natures and qualities.

91. Fall off. a. See simple senses and OFF.

1490 CANTON *Encyclop.* xxxii. 121 The wax . . beganne to melte and the feders to falle off. 1583 HOLYBAND *Camfo di Fior* 51 Put thy saccell over thy arme, that it fall not off. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xii. 7 His chaires fell off from his hands. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 165 Who does not see that the Frauds . . would all fall off? 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 1 (1806) I. 16 The mask of universal philanthropy has fallen off. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 422/1 The drunks fell off asleep.

b. To drop off in position ; to step aside or back, withdraw. Also *fig.* † To recall an offer.

1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII.* IV. i. 64 The . . Lords, and Ladies, hauing brought the Queene To a prepar'd place . . fell off A distance from her. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* II. ii,

Sweet youth, fall off. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Consc.* i. vi. 58 You have just reason . . . to fall off from the bargain. 1710 *Steele's Tatler* No. 247 ¶ 5 When you had consented to his Offer, if he fell off, you would call him a Cheat. 1838 *Dickens O. Twist* lii, They fell off, one by one . . . the street was left to solitude.

c. *Naut.* Of a vessel: To fail to keep her head to the wind; to refuse to answer the helm. Rarely *trans.* To let (a vessel) veer from the wind.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Grammar* i. xvi. 76 In keeping the Ship near the Wind, these terms are used. . . Fall not off, Veer no more, keep her to. 1699 *Dampier Voy.* II. ii. 22 She would fall off 2 or 3 Points from the Wind. 1750 in *Blackley Naval Expositor* s. v. *Fall*. 1841 *Dana Seaman's Manual* xii. 74 Let her have a plenty of helm, to come to and fall off freely with the sea.

d. *Naut.* To separate, part company; to move away, deviate. Of a coast-line: To trend away.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 64 The Prince . . . fell off with a contrary wind to Fermentera. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* i. 20 Starboard give not fire until he fall off. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) I. i. 14 The shore falls off to the westward towards Cromer. 1795 *Nelson in Nicolas Disp.* II. 13 As the Ship fell off, [I] gave her our whole broadside. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 555 The vessel fell off from her course.

e. Of lovers or friends: To part company, become estranged, draw off. Of subjects: To revolt, withdraw from allegiance.

1513 *More Rich. III* in *Grafton Chron.* II. 787 Whose hart she perceived more fervently set then to fall off for a worde. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 93 Revolted Mortimer? He neuer did fall off. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 1046 Like as those which purposed love, when they fall off, call for their tokens backe againe. 1667 *Milton P. L.* i. 30 What cause Mov'd our Grand Parents. . . to fall off From their Creator. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 179 ¶ 1 Were I always Grave, one half of my Readers would fall off from me. 1721 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 131 The duke of Saxony fell off, and fought against them. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* III. xiv. 254 He sees the . . . people falling off from the king.

f. To decrease in amount, intensity, or number; to diminish.

1605 *Shaks. Lear* i. ii. 126 Loue cooles, friendship falls off, Brothers divide. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 31 It was the Season of the Year for the Tides to fall off. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 271 Towards evening . . . the breeze began to fall off. 1833 *Macaulay Life & Lett.* (1883) I. 304 The publishers . . . tell him that the sale is falling off. 1842 L. HOWARD *Cycle of Seasons* 19 The rain now falls off again. 1890 *Lougman's Mag.* July 247 The demand for porcelain had much fallen off.

g. To decline in health, vigour, interest, etc.; to degenerate. Said also of health, interest, etc.

1709 *Addison Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 2 Many great Families are insensibly fallen off from the Athletic Constitutions of their Progenitors. 1802 T. BEEDOE *Hygeia* vii. 38 The patient fell off in flesh. 1821 *Shelley Lett. fr. Italy* 22 Oct., The 'Jungfrau von Orleans' of Schiller,—a fine play, if the fifth act did not fall off. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* xxvii, 'We have fallen off deplorably,' said Mr. Carker. 1890 G. GISSING *Emaniculated* II. i. xiii. 100 Her . . . health began to fall off.

92. *Fall on.* †a. See *I f and On*.

1535 *Coverdale Matt.* xiv. 15 Ye night fallth on.

b. To come with violence; to make an attack, join battle. (*absol.* of 64 b.)

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 59 Whan þe Sabynes fil on. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2132 þai fall on freschly þe folk of þe cite. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 57 They fell on, I made good my place. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5473/1 Flanginy fell on with the St. Lawrence. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. 425 The English were impatient to fall on.

c. To set to work, begin, make a start. Now *rare*; cf. 99 c.

1677 *Varranton Eng. Improv.* 66 We came to an agreement. Upon which I fell on, and made it. . . Navigable from Sturbridge to Kederminster. a 1680 *Butler Rem.* (1759) VIII. 3 All stood ready to fall on. 1733 *Fielding Quix.* in *Eng. Ded.*, Wit, like hunger, will be with. . . difficulty restrained from falling on, where there is great plenty. . . of food. 1890 W. MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 765 The squall fallth on when the sun hath arisen.

93. *Fall out.* a. *intr.* See simple senses and *OUT*.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 39 The rootes standyng upwarde that the seede may fall out. 1658 *Willisfordo Natures Secrets* 172 There fell out of the Air such multitudes of strange. . . flies. 1703 *Dampier Voy.* III. 20 Tho' several of the Nails or Pegs of the Boat should by any shock fall out. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1451 The morning flood falling out too early.

b. *Mil.* To drop out of one's place in the ranks; to drop behind a marching body.

1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 60 The Farriers and Band fall out. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 180 To bring up any Man who may have fallen out. 1890 *Standard* 7 Aug. 5/7 Some of the men were obliged to fall out from fatigue.

†c. *Mil.* To make a sally. *Obs. rare* - 1.

1637 *Monro Expedition* ii. 25 Major John Sinclair . . . not having a hundred Musketers within the Towne in all, nevertheless fell out with fiftie. . . and skirmished bravely.

d. To disagree, quarrel.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 76 Whan theeues fall out, true men come to their goode. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 61 The Bp. of Derry and Sr Rich. Grenville are fallen extremely out. 1783 *Cowper Lett.* 2 Feb., Monarchs. . . fall out, and are reconciled just like the meanest of their subjects. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xvii. 159 The king and the archbishop soon fell out.

e. *Fall out with*: to quarrel *with*. Rarely in *indirect pass.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 545/1 Fall nat out with your frendes for a

thing of naught. 1542 *Udall Eras. Apoph.* 253 a, Pollio had aforetyme been angrye and foule out with Timagenes. a 1659 *Osborn Luther Wind.* (1673) 403 Falshood is fallen-out with for. . . Love of Truth. 1771 *Fletcher Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 213 So preach that those who do not fall out with their sins may fall out with thee. 1859 *Thackeray Virgin.* iv, So this good woman fell out with her neighbours.

f. To come by chance into existenc. *rare*.

1856 *Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh v. Poems* 1890 VI. 213 If the Iliad fell out. . . By mere fortuitous concourse of old songs, Conclude as much too for the Universe.

g. To happen, chance, occur, arise, come to pass. Now chiefly quasi-*impers.* with subject clause. Also, *To fall out to be*.

1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 102 It must needes fall out, that he shall have the better. 1598 *Greenewey Tacitus Ann.* XII. x. (1622) 170 Vologeses thinking there had fell out just occasion of invading Armenia. . . assembleth his power. 1627 *Perrot Tithes* 51 How often falls it out that a Parishioner . . . detaines some part or the whole of his tithes. 1650 *Baxter Saints' R.* iii. (1654) 13 If anything fell out amiss. 1688 *Lett. conc. Present St. Italy* 101 It fell out to be the year of Jubily. 1650. 1770 *Langhorne Plutarch* (1879) I. 344/2 The death of this great mathematician fell out in the year of Rome 542. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* vi, Thus it fell out that Biler . . . sought unfrequented paths.

h. To prove to be, turn out. Formerly with *adj.* as *compl.*, or *to be*; now only with adverb of manner.

1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes 4 marg.*, As things fall out, the common sort judge. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 15 b, Such kinde of bargainynge. . . maketh his accomptes seeldome fall out just. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 71 God purposed it as it is fallen out. 1642 *Rogers Naaman* 369 If there fall out to be any defect therein. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* 115 If the Division doth fall out even, without any over-plus. 1705 *Stanhope Paraphr.* I. 7 When Matters so fall out that we cannot attend to Mercy and Sacrifice both. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xiv. 130 The chronicler tells how things fell out.

†i. *To fall out in*: to burst out *in*, to begin.

a 1555 *Latimer Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 97 Zachary . . . fell out in praising of God.

†j. *To fall out upon*: to result from. *Obs.* 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 88 Fatal events have fallen out upon vain prophecies.

94. *Fall out of.* a. See simple senses and *OUT*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12269 heading (Fairf.), Ihesus raisid a dede childe fallin out of a loft. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 93 þere schal falle out of him pecis gobetmele. 1563 *Fulke Meteors* (1640) 68 b, Quicksilver hath divers times fallen out of the clouds. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 He fel out of heauen into Lemnos. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 62 The people. . . were falling out of archery practice, exchanging it for similar amusements. 1885 *Mauch. Even. News* 6 July 2/2 Land has fallen out of cultivation.

†b. To make a raid from. *Obs. rare* - 1.

1535 *Coverdale 2 Kings* v. 2 There had men of warre fallen out of Syria, and caried awaye a litle damsel.

c. *Mil.* (Cf. 93 b.)

1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* xv, Do you fall out of the line, and wait here with me. 1859 *Jephson Brittany* xiv. 234 The men piled arms and fell out of the ranks.

d. *To fall out of lease*: to cease to be held on lease.

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 154 Farms which fell out of lease.

95. *Fall over.* a. See simple senses and *OVER*.

b. *Sc.* To go to sleep. †c. To go over to (the enemy).

1595 *Shaks. John* iii. i. 127 Dost thou now fall ouer to my foes? 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 32 The Waves . . . fall over with dashing and foaming. 1820 *Scorsby Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 466 The moment life is extinct, it [a whale] always falls over on its side. 1823 *Lockhart Reg. Dalton* ii. v, Ellen Hesketh. . . wakened me—I had just fallen over.

96. *Fall short.* a. Of supplies: To give out, fail, become insufficient.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 106 Their [foxes'] Food falls but short there. 1748 *Auson's Voy.* ii. ii. 137 Apprehensions of our provisions falling short.

b. Of a shot, etc.: Not to reach the mark aimed at.

1793 *Hoste in Nicolas Disp. Nelson* I. 329 note, The Fort fired at us, but their balls fell short. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. of Aide-de-C.* xxxi, The bombs fell short.

†c. *clipt.* for *Fall short of finding*: to miss.

1688 *Bunyan Heavenly Footman* (1886) 171 Be sure thou wilt fall short the way at last.

97. *Fall short of.* a. To fail to reach or obtain (an object, wages, etc.); to fail in performing (one's duty).

1590 *Sir J. Smyth Disc. Weapons* 21 b, The matches . . . fall . . . short of the pannes and powder. 1629 tr. *Herodion* (1635) 111 The souldiers falling short of their hopes were extremely offended. 1793 *Smeaton Edystone L.* § 101 The workmen should on no occasion fall short of the common wages of the country. 1890 H. S. MERRIMAN *Suspense* II. v. 114 He fell lamentably short of his duty.

b. To fail of attaining to (a certain amount, degree, level, or standard); not to reach the same amount, etc. as. Also † *To fall short to*.

1596 *Spenser F. Q.* vi. iii. 5 They fall too short of our fraile reckonings. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commw.* 88 They . . . will fall short to our expectation. 1662 *Stillingle. Orig. Sacr.* ii. iv. § 1 The other Prophets fell so much short of Moses. 1697 *Dampier Voy.* (1698) I. 202 They fell short of the number they told us of. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 5 Though they excel later Writers in Greatness of Genius, they fall short of them in Accuracy. 1746 *Hervey Medit.* (1818) 113 A felicity that never falls short of the very perfection of elegance. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* iii. iii. (1852) 467 The income . . . fell greatly short of the expenditure.

98. *Fall through.* To break down, come to nought, fail, miscarry. † Rarely of persons.

1781 G. R. CLARK in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 324 Should we fall through in our present plans . . . the Consequences will be fatal. 1879 *Miss Yonge Cameos* Ser. iv. ix. 106 The charge seems to have fallen through. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 The proposed amalgamation . . . fell through.

99. *Fall to.* †a. Analytical form of *ME. to-fallen* to happen, occur. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2719 No man . . . ferd is of fortune till it falle to.

b. Of a gate, etc.: To shut automatically.

1889 *Maartens Sin of J. Aveling* I. i. x. 130 The oaken door fell to behind them.

c. To set to work, make a beginning; *esp.* to begin eating; also, to come to blows. (Cf. 66 d, e.)

1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* v. v. 98 My Lord, will please you to fall too? 1677 *Varranton Eng. Improv.* 101 Let us fall too, and consider of some good things to advance the Woollen Manufactures. 1842 *Dickens Amer. Notes* ii, We fall-to upon these dainties. 1865 *Parkman Champlain* iii. (1875) 223, I have seen our curé and the minister . . . fall to with their fists on questions of faith. 1886 *Tip Cat* xv. 199 Dick, finding a spare rake, fell to and worked with a will.

†100. *Fall together.* a. Of the eyes: To close. b. To collapse, contract, shrink up. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762 + 75 (Cott.) To-geder fell his eghen. 1654 *Whitlock Zootomia* 75 He telleth him . . . that the Brain is fallen close together.

c. *Fall together by the ears*: see *EAR* 1 d.

† Phrase-key. (The prepositional combinations in X, and the adverbial combinations in XI, are not included.)

Fall *pres. conj.* (fair, foul f., f. what can, etc.) 46 d; fall a prey, sacrifice, victim 24; f. about a person's ears 28; f. among thieves 35 a; f. at the crest 15; f. calm 10 b; f. dead 23; f. due 40 a; f. from a person, his mouth 6; f. heir 40 b; f. in age 7 b; f. in flesh 14; f. in (one's) heart 34; f. in love 38 b; f. in pieces 27; f. in two 27 b; f. into error, sin 25 b; f. into (a person's) heart, mind 34; f. on (one's) face, knees 20; f. on a sword 19 c; f. out of flesh 14; f. profit 46 c; f. to be 40, 47; f. to earth, ground 1, 19; f. to (one's) lot, share 31; f. to mould, to pieces, powder 27; f. to (one's) rifle 23 c; f. to (one's)self 36; f. to (one's) share 31; let fall 4.

† *Fall-able*, a. *Obs.* Also 6 -ible. [f. *FALL* v. + -ABLE.] Capable of falling, liable to fall.

1548 *Hall Chron.* 177 b, The feble foundation of this fallible buildyng. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 487 Unless God had made man fall-able, there had bene no praise of his workes or vertue. a 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 371 Man, as he was creable, fallable, saveable.

† *Fallace*, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 fallas, 5 falace, 4-7 fallace. [a. F. *fallace*, ad. L. *fallācia*, f. *fallax*: see next.]

1. Deception, trickery, falsehood; deceitfulness; an instance of the same; = *FALLACY* 1, 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3664 (Cott.) If mi fader þat es now blind Mai mi fallace oght vnderfind. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xiii. 22 The fallace of richesses strangulith the word. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* Hiv, The fallaces and vanytees of the world. 1599 *Hakluyt Voy.* II. ii. 73 Lyes and fallaces that they did write. a 1634 *Chapman Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 235 Nay without fallace they have several Beds.

2. A sophistical argument; = *FALLACY* 3.

1532 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 637/2 A goodly false foolishse fallace. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. xiv. § 6 Socrates. . . hath exactly expressed all the fourmes of obiection, fallace and redargution.

† *Fallace*, a. *Obs. rare* - 1. [a. OF. *fallace*, ad. L. *fallax* (stem *fallāci-*), f. *fallere* to deceive.] = *FALLACIOUS*.

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xvii. 231 Freres. . . Meuen motifs meny tymes insolibles and fallaces.

† *Fallaci-loquentia*. *Obs.* - 0 [ad. L. *fallāci-loquentia*, f. *fallāci-* (see prec.) + *loquentia* talking; see -ENCE.] Deceitful speech.

1656-81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1721-61 in *Bailey*.

† *Fallaci-loquent*, a. *Obs.* - 0 [f. L. *fallāci-* (see *FALLACE*) + *loquent-em*, pr. pple. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking deceitfully. 1730-6 in *Bailey*.

Fallacious (fāl'ē-jōs), a. [f. L. *fallāci-a* (see *FALLACY*) + -OUS. Cf. F. *fallacieux*. In early use it appears with sense derived from that of the sb.; subsequently (in accordance with the usual tendency of adjs. in -ACIOUS) it came to be taken as the representative of L. *fallax*.]

1. Of an argument, syllogism, etc.: Containing a fallacy.

1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xi. xx, Seven sophisms full hard and fallacious Thys ydre used in preposicion Unto the people. 1651 *Baxter Inf. Bapt.* 228, I undertake to prove every Argument of his . . . to be vain and fallacious. 1788 *Reio Aristotle's Log.* v. § 3. 116 Such fallacious syllogisms are considered in this treatise. 1864 *Bowen Logic* ix. 294 Those fallacious reasonings which are correct in form.

2. †a. Of persons: Deceitful (*obs.*). b. Of things: Deceptive, misleading.

a. 1663 *Cowley The Complaint* viii, Teach me not then, O thou fallacious Muse, The Court. . . accuse. 1769 *Burke Late State Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 82 This author . . . is only slovenly and inaccurate, and not fallacious.

b. 1651 *Biggs New Disp.* ¶ 305 A fallacious word, signifying contrary to what it pretends. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) VI. 204 A very fallacious method of judging. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 434 No evidence is more fallacious than that which rests upon isolated facts.

3. That causes disappointment; mocking expectation, delusive.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1046 That fallacious Fruit. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 385 False and fallacious hopes. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* i. ix Nor is it a deceitful joy. a fallacious peace.

Fallaciously (fāl'ē-jōsli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a fallacious manner.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. We.. promise no disturbance or reoppose any pen that shall fallaciously refute us. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 5. 139 That our senses fallaciously represented them [heat, colour, etc.] as being in bodies. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Lanc. Rep.* 28 Chanc. Div. 15 It is often fallaciously assumed that [etc.].

Fallaciousness (fāl'ē-jōsnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being fallacious.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 34 The.. fallaciousness of the Greek Nation. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 *2 Every one has.. detected the fallaciousness of hope. 1847 HARE *Vict. Faith* 44 The groundlessness and fallaciousness of a proposition.

† **Falla'city**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *fallacitāt-em*, n. of state f. *fallax*; see FALLACE a.] Fallaciousness.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 190 The old.. Aphorism of.. Nature's obscurity.. the Senses fallacy. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 49 However consistent this specious reasoning may be with.. justice, its fallacy will not escape detection.

Fallacy (fæl'äsi). *Forms*: 5-7 fallacy (e, 6-7 fallacie, (7 fallacie), 7- fallacy. [ad. L. *fallacia*, n. of quality f. *fallax* deceptive: see FALLACE a. First in 15th c. replacing the older FALLACE sb.]

†1. Deception, guile, trickery; a deception, trick; a false statement, a lie. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 67 Ha reynart how wel can ye your fallacye and salutacion doon. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 159 Then make they a narrow bridge covered with earth.. that the beasts may dread no fallacy. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 155 Winning by Conquest what the first man lost By fallacy surprized. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. ix, Her utter detestation of all fallacy.

2. †a. Deceitfulness (*obs.*). b. Deceptiveness, aptness to mislead, unreliability.

1641 J. JOHNSON (*title*), The Academy of Love, describing the Folly of younge Men and the Fallacy of Women. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 220 Let us not affirm their existence, and sit on the Fallacies of Sense. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 381 The fallacy of human friendship. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxv. 264 A consciousness of the fallacy of our senses.

3. A deceptive or misleading argument, a sophism. In Logic *esp.* a flaw, material or formal, which vitiates a syllogism; any of the species or types to which such flaws are reducible. Also, sophistical reasoning, sophistry.

Not in Wilson's *Logic* (1552) which has 'deceit', 'deceitfulness', as the equivalent of *fallacia* in this sense.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 100 a. It is a false fallacie.. to argue from a parte to the hole. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xvii. (1627) 208 To helpe to answer the subtilties or fallacies. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 160, I shall.. proceed to shew the fallacies and other weaknesses of those pretences. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* ii. iv. I. 357 The fallacy which seems to have misled those gentlemen. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 284 The commonest fallacy is ambiguity of the middle term.

4. A delusive notion, an error, *esp.* one founded on false reasoning. Also, the condition of being deceived, error.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 188 He entertaine the free'd [*Globe* ed. offer'd] fallacie. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 75 We being then thus obnoxious to fallacy in our apprehensions and judgments. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Decd. 22 When They cannot impose a Fallacye, endeavour.. to hinder Men from discerning a Truth. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 59/2 A vast number of absurd and mischievous fallacies. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 473 In adducing the authority of Hindu writers in favour of the doctrine, two sources of fallacy are discernible.

5. Sophistical nature, unsoundness (of arguments); erroneousness, delusiveness (of opinions, expectations, etc.).

1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* Pref. 30, I was enabled to see the fallacy of most of the arguments. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* ii. 158 The returns under the population acts have shown the fallacy of these opinions. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 193 Expectations of wealth, of which almost every succeeding expedition had proved the fallacy.

† b. Proneness to err, fallibility. *Obs. rare.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxvii. (1739) 120 Finding the fallacy of the infallible Chair, he hearkens unto other Doctors. 1796 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 87 Experience has taught me a sincere faith in the fallacy of human opinions.

6. *Comb.*, as *fallacy-monger*.

1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 10 When the revolutions broke out, these fallacy-mongers exclaimed.

Fallage (fāl'ldz). [f. FALL v. + -AGE.] The action or process of falling or cutting down trees.

1882 MAYNE REID in *N. Y. Tribune* May, The fallage is not all done at the same time.

Fal-lal (fæl'læl, fæl'el), *sb.* and *a.* Also fallol. [One of the many reduplicating formations expressing the notion of something trivial or gaudy; cf. *knick-knack*, *gew-gaw*. The suggestion may have been given by FALBALA.] *A. sb.*

1. A piece of finery or frippery, a showy adornment in dress. Chiefly *pl.*

a 1706 EVELYN (Fairholt), His dress has bows and fine fal-lals. 1718 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* ii, And thou dost really think those Fallalls becometh thee? 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 88 One of their painted Courtizans, adorned with fripperies and fallalls. 1816 SCOTT

Old Mortal, xxxix, It was an idle fancy.. to dress the honest auld man in thae expensive fal-lalls that he ne'er wore in his life. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* viii. 121 New bonnets.. and similar feminine fallalls.

2. *dial.* Affectation in manner, fussy show of politeness.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'I canna believe a word 'e says 'e's so much fallal about 'im.' 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.*, 'He's too much fallol about him to please me.'

3. = FA-LA.

1864 READER 17 Sept. 364 The slow dance with its 'fal-lal' burthen.

† **B. adj.** Affected, finicking, foppish. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. xlii. 291 Humouring his old fal-lal taste. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 17 July, I was so sick of the ceremony and fuss of these fall all people! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* xxv, Your cockups and your fallal duds.

† b. absol. *To be a little upon the fal-lal*: to border on the affected.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xvi, The lady is a little upon the fallal.

Fallalery (fæl'læ'leri). [f. prec. sb. + -ERY.] Tawdry finery, gaudy ornament.

1833 HOOD *Public Dinner* ii, Dames in the gallery, All dressed in fallalery. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conquerors* I. iv. 65 Dancing and flirting and fall-lalery.

Fallalish (fæl'læ'lis), *a. rare.* [f. FALLAL a. + -ISH.] Somewhat fal-lal. Hence **Fallalishly** *adv.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xliii. 274 An old soul, whose whole life has been but one dream, a little fallal-ishly varied.

† **Falla'tion**. *Obs.* *Forms*: 6-7 fallacian, -ion, fallation. [Formation not quite clear; f. FALLACY or its source, the ending being confused with -ATION; or f. FALLACIOUS, on the analogy of *suspicious*, *suspicion*.] = FALLACY 3.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem*, II. (Arb.) 132 Tomitanus.. hath expressed euerie fallacion in Aristotle, with diuerse examples out of Plato. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* I. iv. 26 b, Fallacians bee eyther in the word or in the reason. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 309.

† **Fall-away**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. vbl. phrase *fall away*: see FALL v. 79.] One who falls away from religion; an apostate.

1682 BUNYAN *Barren Fig-tree* (1684) 104 It is impossible for those Fall-a-ways to be renewed again unto repentance.

† **Fallax**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. L. *fallax*, neut. of *fallax* deceptive, f. *fallere* to deceive.] = FALLACY.

1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Fallaxe or desceyt, *fallace*. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 750, I answer to thargument, whych I do deny as a fallax. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* viii. (1652) 104 That ever-betraying Fallax of undervaluing our enemies. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* Cij b.

† **Falla'xity**. *Obs.* [f. L. *fallax*: see FALLACE a. and -ITY.] = FALLACY.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 226 Great deceit, fallaxity and crafty waies.

Fall-back, *sb.* For the stress on this and similar words, cf. BREAK-DOWN. [f. vbl. phrase *fall back*: see FALL v. 80.]

a. Something upon which one may fall back; a reserve. b. A falling back, depression.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 402 It is.. advisable.. to provide a 'fall-back', or adjacent stubble field into which the flock may retire at pleasure. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 162 He would leave the Mary.. to serve as a fall-back in case we should lose our vessels. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 2/1 You will have occasional months of fall-back, but that will in time be made up, and every quarter will show a steady increase.

† **Fall-door**. *Obs. rare.* [f. FALL sb. 1 + DOOR, after Flemish *valdeure*.] A trap-door.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 27 And ther stode a faldore by, and we clymened ther up.. and they that laye nexte the fyre cryden that the valdore was open.

Fall-down, *a.* [f. vbl. phrase *fall down*: see FALL v. 84.] That falls down, turned over.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Midway* xxiii, He appeared in a.. fall-down collar. 1882 *Unif. Reg. in Navy List* July 493/2 Coat. — Blue cloth, double-breasted, fall-down collar.

Fallen (fāl'n), *ppl. a.* For forms see FALL v.

1. That has come down or dropped from a high position.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1214 White as snowe falle newe. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 154 Two distinct species grow.. on the fallen branches of trees. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 27 Fallen acorns constitute the food of the dormouse.

b. *Fallen-stars* *Sc.*: (see quot.).

1808 JAMIESON, *Fallen stars*.. *Tremella Nostoc*, Linn.; a gelatinous plant, found in pastures &c. after rain. *Ibid.* s.v., *Sea Fallen Stars*.. an animal thrown on the sea-shore in summer and autumn; *Medusa æquorea*, Linn.

2. Of the sun: Having set. *rare.*

1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* i. iii, The long bright day is done, And darkness rises from the fallen sun.

3. Of flesh, etc.: Shrunk, emaciated. *Fallen fleece*: see quot. 1892.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 281 Her fallen flesh plumped up. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. xxx. 98 The old lines appearing strong in the.. fallen cheeks. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* No. 8 *Fallen Fleeces*. Fleece, wool, or mohair, taken from the dead carcasses of sheep, &c., and, therefore, diseased.

4. That has been laid low, or brought to the ground. Also *absol.* of men, *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1631 *DONNE Epigr.* (1652) 93 Falne Okes the Axe doth into Timber hew. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 283 The branches of the fallen forest. 1819 MRS. HEMANS *Aben-cerrage* 56 There blead the fallen, there contend the brave. a 1835 — *Marius* 82 Midst fallen palaces she sits alone. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 34 The estates of the fallen King [Harold].. were.. forfeited. *Ibid.* 62 The fallen gonfalon of Harold. 1878 J. P. HOPKINS *Jesus* v. 21 His delight was, to lift up the fallen.

5. *fig. a.* In a moral sense: That has lost purity or innocence; ruined. *A fallen woman*: one who has surrendered her chastity. b. With reference to rank, fortune, or dignity: That has come down from high estate.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Poems, IIm. Learning* xix, Yea of our falne estate the fatal staine Is such, as [etc.]. 1645 MILTON *Tetrarch. Wks.* 1738 I. 230 God.. would.. [not have] sent word by Malachi in a sudden fal'n stile. 1682 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1711/4 It was contrived by some Discontented Antimonarchical Fallen-Angel. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 276 *1 Your Papers with regard to the fallen Part of the Fair Sex. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. ii. 21 The Messiah was to restore fallen man. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Faliro* II. i, The once fall'n woman must for ever fall. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 482 The fallen dynasty and the fallen hierarchy were restored. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 71 Philosophy, even in her fallen estate, has a dignity of her own.

6. *Fallen-off*: (see FALL v. 91).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vii. 6 The Legions now in Gallia, are Full weake to undertake our Warres against The falne-off Britaines. 1806 SURREY *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 188 He is.. a fallen-off branch from the good old English tree.

† **Fallency**. *Civil Law. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *fallentia*, f. *fallere* to deceive: see -ENCY.] An instance of the failure of a rule; an exception.

1603 HAYWARD *Anst.* to *Doleman* iv. Lij, Alexander and Felinus doe assigne fue fallencies vnto these rules. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. Pref. 9 Socinus sets down 802 fallencies, (that's the word of the law,) concerning the contestation of suits and actions at law.

Faller (fāl'li). [f. FALL v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who falls, in various senses of the vb.

† Also with *adv.*, as *faller off*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 147 Fallare, or he þat ofstyn tyme fallthe, *cadax*. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 824 He was accounted.. a faller off from y^e true Church of God. a 1631 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 13 Nor are we fallers out of the Church, but they fallers off from verity. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules for buying Horses*, It's a true Mark of.. a perpetual Faller. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 1/2 Six riders were brought to grief.. Being experienced fallers, however, nothing more serious than bruises resulted.

2. A feller of timber. Only *dial.*

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., The fallers bin on Esridge [Eastridge] copy agen.

3. The Hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

1885 in SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 132.

† 4. A part of a mill for scouring clothes, etc.: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 107 There are Six or Eight Fallers (or Feet) which are taken and lifted up by the Axle-tree.. and so fall down-right into a Box, or Chest, wherein the Cloth lyeth.

5. The name of various appliances in spinning machines. Also *attrib.*

1851 L. D. B. GORDON *Art Jñl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* p. vi**/2 As the carriage approaches the roller-beam, the spinner gradually raises the faller-wire. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 396/1 Along the top of the spindles stretch two wires called the 'fallers'.

† **Fallera**. *Falconry. Obs. rare-1.* Also 7-8 in Dicts. fal(1)orn, falera. (See quotes.)

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* Cij a, When ye se that yowre hawkes clees wax white: then she has the fallera. 1692-1732 COLES, *Falorn, fall*, a disease in hawks known by their white talons. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Falera*.

Fallibility (fæl'ibi-liti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *fallibilité*.] The state or fact of being fallible; liability to err or to mislead (in mod. usage limited to the former); an instance of the same.

1634 'E. KNOTT' in *Chillingworth's Relig. Prot.* iv. § 14 Nothing of the Churches Visibility or Invisibility, Fallibility or Infallibility. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* n. i. 131 Those Evidences of Fact.. have or may have their several allays and fallibilities. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ix. 409 Tho' there be a great deal of Fallibility in the Testimony of Men. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 353 The fallibility which sometimes attends this method of distinguishing. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 216 The fallibility of judges and lawyers. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 18 The fallibility of what is called the moral sense.

Fallible (fæl'ibi'l), *a.* Also 6-7 fallable. [ad. late L. *fallibilis*, f. *fallere* to deceive: see -BLE. Cf. F. *fallible*.]

The L. word appears in Papias (11th c.) with the active sense 'deceitful'; in late med. L. it has the passive sense 'deceivable'.

1. Of persons or their faculties: Liable to be deceived or mistaken; liable to err.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. vi, I suppose her connyng was fallible. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 135 He is fallible, and often erring in judgment. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxxiii. (1700) 364 An Authority to which no fallible Body of men can have a Right. 1763 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) I. 391 A fallible being will fail somewhere. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. ii. 206 The papal power.. the representative of fallible man rather than of the infallible God. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* i. iii. 142 These rebuffs are wholesome reminders of his fallible human nature.

2. Of rules, opinions, arguments, etc.: Liable to be erroneous, unreliable.

a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2867 This worldes joye is transitorie, And the truste on it slipir and fallible. 1534 MOKE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 117 II. 52 The fallible opinion . . of lightsome changeable people. c 1555 HARPFIELD *Diverce Hen. VIII* (1878) 164 This argument . . is but a fallable argument. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 170 Do not satisfie your resolution with hopes that are fallible. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. 23 The . . fallible discourses of man upon the word of God. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. i. Uncertain and fallible Reports. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii. 393 The rules . . of preserving health . . are not only fallible and precarious. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iii. 286 A slow and painful process if rightly gone into, and a very fallible one if only partially executed.

† b. Not determinable with certainty. *Obs. rare.* 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 166 This Angle of Variation being quite fallible, and always variable.

† 3. Fallacious, delusive. *Obs. rare.*

1559 MORWYNG *Economy.* 176 Suche waters . . make a fallible image of youth.

4. quasi-*sb.* One who is fallible. *rare.*

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* Wks. (1716) 79 She [Queen Elizabeth] over-liv'd this infallible fallible [Pope Pius VI]. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractat. Success. Popeny* 164 All these fallibles are added up together in one sum which shall collectively constitute the Church.

IIence **Fallibleness** = FALLIBILITY.

1648 HAMMOND *To Ld. Fairfax* 19 The weakness and fallibleness of few principles. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Fallibly (fæ'libli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a fallible manner.

1552 HULOET, Fallably, *subdole.* 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. ii. § 94. 87 Why does shee employ particular Doctors to interpret Scriptures fallibly?

Falling (fō'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FALL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* FALL.

1. In intransitive senses.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1854 (Cott.) Abute fine monetz was þat it stud Wit-outen falling þat fers fludd. c 1340 *Ibid.* 411 heading (Fairf.) þe fallinge of lucifer and his felawes. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 11 She . . in her falling cried helpe on our lady. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 13 From the tyne of the falling of theym [lambs] unto the feast of . . Seynt John Baptyste. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 55 b. Sleet . . beginneth to melt in the falling. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Ravallement.* a falling in price, as the falling of the market. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 214 Vzza had better have ventured the falling, than the fingering of the ark. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 100 The falling of night would otherwise have forced us to lay aside our labour. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 378 The falling of the drops of alcohol from the beak of the receiver. 1839 LONGE *Hyperion* I. vii. (1865) 38 The silent falling of snow.

2. In various specific applications. a. *The falling of the leaf:* autumn. b. Setting (of the sun). c. *Pathol.* (see quot. 1884). d. In the barometer, etc. e. *Mus.* Cf. FALL *v.* 17.

a. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* I. 5 In Septembre in fall-ynge of the lefe.

b. 1555 EDEN *Decades* I. Folowinge the fallinge of the sonne.

c. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 303 For fallinge of þe maris þat is cleped dislocacioun of the maris. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Falling of the womb*, a popular term for *Prolapsus uteri*.

d. 1658 WILLSFORD *Natures Secrets* 154 The often rising and falling of the water [in a weather-glass] shews the outward Air very mutable . . and the weather unconstant. 1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 65 Wet and Rainy Weather come presently upon the Mercury's Falling. 1814 W. C. WELLS *Ess. Dew* 9 The falling of the mercury in the barometer. 1860 AOM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 340 Indications of approaching changes . . are shown . . by its [the barometer's] falling or rising.

e. 1609 DOULANO *Ornith. Micro.* I. vi. 17 The falling of a Song. 1674 SIMPSON in *Campion Art of Descant* 4 foot-*n.*, If the Bass do rise more than a fourth, it must be called falling. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 186 A falling . . at the beginning of a Strain.

3. In transitive senses.

1580 *Lease* in *Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 237 At every falling he will leave for every care fallen . . twelve trees. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) IV. 483 A libel against the last parliament about their falling of guineas.

† 4. A depression in the soil; a hollow, declivity, slope. *Obs.*

1563 GOLOING *Cesar* 61 b. High rockes and steepe fallings. 1580 SIONEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 250 Amphialus embushed his footemen in the falling of a hill. 1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 83 Observe . . the Risings, Fallings, and Advantages of the Places where you Bowl. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 21 Gardens . . having no Risings, nor Fallings.

5. *concr.* Something which falls or has fallen. a. A fragment (of a building); a ruin. b. usually in *pl.* A dropping, a windfall. Also *fig.*

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxi. 4 And olde fallings thei shul ere, and thei shul restore cities forsaken. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 214 A great part of it . . is . . almost covered with the aforesayd fallings.

b. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. i. Apples hanging longer . . than when they are ripe, make so many fallings. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 180 Virro was capable of such caduca, such fallings . . such windfalls. 1687 DRYDEN *Und & P.* III. 103 'Tis the beggar's gain To glean the fallings of the loaded wain. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Fallings*, dropped fruit. *South.*

6. With adverbs, expressing the action of the *vbl.* combinations under FALL *v.* XI.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Fallynge downe, *idemest quod Fallynge eyll.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Catarre* . . the Catarre or falling downe of humours. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 401 The falling from of his Friendes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Thess.* ii. 3 That day shall not come, except there come a falling away first. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 200 They . . observed the falling back of the French. 1712 W. ROGERS

Voy. 315 Numbers . . are lost by the falling in of the Earth. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. v. 26 All her falling away, and her fainting fits. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 181 The falling away of the gums after extraction.

b. *Falling off:* the action of the *vb.* Fall off (FALL *v.* 91); decadence, defection, diminution.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 47 Oh Hamlet, what a falling off was there. 1709 STEELE & ADOISON *Tatler* No. 111 ¶ 4 A falling off from those Schemes of Thinking. 1802 T. BRODOES *Hygeia* VII. Should it be accompanied by falling off in flesh. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* III. 60 A falling off of the milk is immediately noticed. 1837 WHITTIER *Barclay of Ury* xv. Hard to feel the stranger's scoff, Hard the old friend's falling off. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 155 The grey showed no falling off from his previous form.

c. *Falling out:* the action of the *vb.* Fall out (FALL *v.* 93), disagreement, quarrel; also † ending.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 97 This falling out of king John with . . Geoffrey Archbishop of Yorke. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 56 The falling out of verses together in one like sounde, is commonly called . . Ryme. 1667 PEPPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 194, I have heard of a falling out between my Lord Arlington . . and W. Coventry. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 337 We had a sad falling-out t'other Day. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 251 Blessings on the falling out That all the more endears.

Falling (fō'lin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That falls, in various senses of the *vb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27581 (Cott.) Þe standand fall, þe falland rise. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiv. 4 All their hoste shall fall downe . . as a falling figge from the figge tree. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 333 Presse not a falling man too farr. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 170 The high Hills . . break of the storms and falling Snow. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. Prol.*, One falling Adam, and one tempted Eve. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 86 Dark Prophecies predict our falling State. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1763) II. xxix. 29 My Caftan . . is a robe . . with very long strait falling sleeves. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 490 The vessel parted on the falling tide. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 148 The weakness of the falling empire. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S. vi.* 99 Hein's frowning brow and falling countenance. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv. 28 The long throat and falling shoulders. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiv. § 3 The speculative holders are unwilling to sell in a falling market. 1858 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 12 Kate Hooper . . had strong . . winds . . with falling barometer. 1874 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.* I. 852/2 The Peabody gun . . has a falling breech-block.

2. *Prosody.* Of a foot, rhythm, etc.: Decreasing in stress, having the ictus at the beginning.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 8 A rhythm which begins with the arsis, and descends to the thesis, is called falling or sinking.

3. *Astrol.* *Falling houses* (see CADENT *a.* 2).

1594 BLUNOEVI *Exerc.* IV. xxxvi. (ed. 7) 493 Those that go next before any of the foure principall Angles, are called falling houses.

4. *Falling-in:* that slopes inwards from below.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 2 July 11/2 Yachts with the falling-in top-sides of a man of war.

5. Syntactical Combinations. a. *Falling-†disease*, †-evil (see EVIL 7 b), †-ill, -sickness (now rare) = EPILEPSY. Also humorously for 'a fall', and *fig.*

The Eng. expressions are after L. *morbus caducus*; cf. Ger. *fallende sucht*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 176 Fallinde vuel ich cleopie licomes sicnesse. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* C v, An ounce is good for them that have the fallynge sekenesse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 171 The gall of a Ferret is commended against the Falling disease. 1652 *Woman's Universe* in *Watson Collect. Scots Poems* III. (1711) 101 Hippocrates . . Could never cure her Falling-ill, Which takes her when she pleases. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Falling Evil*, a Disease which sometimes happens to Horses, being no other than the Falling-sickness. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* (1871) I. 630 Its [epilepsy's] common designation is the falling sickness; or, more vaguely, fits.

b. in various other Combs., as falling-band = FALL *sb.* 1 23 a; † falling-door = *falling-door*; † falling-gate = *falling-sluice*; † falling-hinge, one by which a door, etc. rises vertically when opened; falling-mould, *Arch.* (see quot.); falling-sluice (see quot.).

1598 *Falling-band [see FALL *sb.* 1 23 a]. 1637 EARL OF CORKE *Diary* in Sir R. Boyle *Diary* Ser. I. (1886) V. 39 Sent me this date . . 6 laced falling bands and vi pair of cuffes suitable. 1753 HANWAY *Tract.* I. II. xxxiv. 231 The Divan, or open hall, is in the centre, and shuts in with *falling-doors. 1801 *Indl. Navig. Act* 2559 Two clear openings . . in which shall be placed *falling gates. 1783 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 320 A *falling hinge. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Falling Moulds, the two moulds applied to the vertical sides of the railpiece, one to the convex, and the other to the concave side, in order to form the back and under surface of the rail and finish the squaring. 1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, *Falling-sluice, a . . flood-gate, in connection with mill-dams . . self-acting or contrived to fall down of itself in the event of a flood.

Falling-star (fō'linjstār). [f. FALLING *ppl. a.* + STAR.] A meteor; a shooting star.

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 8 b, Thus much for the shooting or falling stars. 1690 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 98 The last sign we shall take notice of is that of Falling Stars. 1759 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 258 This meteor . . moved with less rapidity than falling-stars commonly do. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* x. 127 He found falling stars more frequent in the equinoctial regions.

Fallocke, obs. f. of FELUCCA.

Fallopian (fālō'piān), *a.* *Anat.* [f. *Fallopian* (Latinized name of an Italian anatomist 1523-1562) + -AN.] Used in the names of certain anatomical structures reputed to have been discovered by Fal-

lopius, as in *Fallopian aqueduct, arch, canal, ligament, tube*: see *quots.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fallopian Tubes.* 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwife* I. 113 The Fimbria of the Fallopian tube. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 55 There is a hole . . which terminates the Fallopian aqueduct, and transmits the facial nerve from the interior of the cranium. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Fallopian tubes*, two canals inclosed in the peritoneum . . communicating from the sides of the *Fundus Uteri* to the ovaries. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 88 The fallopian canal, appears at first as a simple broad groove in the tympanum. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fallopian arch*, a name for Poupard's ligament.

Fallow (fæ'low), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 falwe, 5 falghe, (valve), 5-6 falowe (e, 6-7 fallowe, 6-fallow. See also FAUCH *sb.* [The relation between this and the cognate FALLOW *a.* 2 and *v.* is not quite clear. The OE. *falgung*, glossed *novalia* ('fallows') and *occas* ('harrows') in *Corpus Glossary*, seems to imply a *vb.* **fealgian* (= FALLOW *v.*), f. **fealh*, recorded in *pl. fealga* harrows, implements for breaking clods (*occas* Epinal Gl.). The *sb.* and *adj.*, which have not been found in OE., were either f. *fealh* or f. the *vb.* Cf. OHG. *felga* harrow, mod. Ger. (Sanders) and East Fris. *falghe* fallow (*sb.*), *falgen* to break up ground, plough. As FALLOW *a.* 1 was used to denote the colour of exposed soil, it is probable that some confusion may have arisen at an early date between the two words.]

† 1. A piece of ploughed land; also *collect.* ploughed land in general, arable land. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2509 Thei . . drowen him unto the galwes, Nouth bi the gate, but over the falwes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 656 Who . . pricketh his blind hors over the falwes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 Fallow, lond eryd, *novale*. c 1450 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 618 *Varratium, i. novale, valve*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 121 Falghe (Fallowe A.), *terra sacionalis*. a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) I. 365 He must treade vpon the fallowes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 54 All our Vineyards, Fallowes, Meades, and Hedges . . grow to wildnesse. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* II. i, Around it Fallows, Meads, and Pastures fair.

2. Ground that is well ploughed and harrowed, but left uncropped for a whole year or more; called also *Summer fallow*, as that season is chosen for the sake of killing the weeds. *Green, cropped, or bastard fallow*: one from which a green crop is taken.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 Euery good housbande hath his barleye falowe . . lyenge rygged all the . . wynter. 1552 HULOET, *Fallowe* or *tylthe* of land, called the somer fallowe or *tylth, vernactum*. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiii. 628 So close to earth they plow The fallow with their horns. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 38 The best Ploughs to plow up Lays or Summer Fallows with. 1784 COWER *Task* IV. 315, I saw far off the weedy fallows smile With verdure not unprofitable. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. x. 369 Green fallows or what are termed fallow crops such as beans, peas, cabbages [etc.]. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxi, The lark's shrill life may come At the daybreak from the fallow. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 353 A summer fallow, or a clean fallow, may be sometimes necessary in lands overgrown with weeds. 1889 WRIGHTSON *Fallow & Fodder Crops* 5 The superiority of cropped over naked fallows.

3. The state of being fallow; an interval during which land is allowed to lie fallow.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 17 So shal he mucke all his landes ouer at euerye seconde falowe. *Ibid.* § 34 That is vsed, where they make falowe in a fyelde euery fourth yere. 1797 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* 177 Ten or twelve successive crops of wheat, without an intervening fallow. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 211 To withhold the land from cultivation . . with the view of making it, by a fallow, doubly profitable the next year. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 5 They resisted the rotation of crops and stood by their fallows.

fig. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 356 Your fallow adds to your fertility. 1796 — *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 140 Unless the fallow of a peace comes to recruit her [France's] fertility.

4. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a fallow; *esp.* grown on a fallow, as in *fallow-crop, -hay*; and in local names for the Wheatear (*Saxicola oenanthe*), as *fallow-chat, -finch, -lunch, -smich, -smiter*, from its frequenting fallows. Also *fallow-break*: see BREAK *sb.* 12; *fallow-field*; see *quot.* 1851.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 233 The Fallow-Smith, in Sussex the Wheatear. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Oenanthe*, the Wheatear . . In Warwickshire it is call'd a Fallow-smiter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Fallow-finch*. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 153 Beans are a good fallow crop. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 182 Nor wilt thou fallow-clods disdain. 1834 D. LOW *Pract. Agric.* v. 161 The culture of fallow-crops. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. 254 The Wheatear or Fallowchat. 1851 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Fallow-field*, a common. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 338 A large portion of the fallow-break can thus be dressed with home-made manure. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.) 9 Wheatear 1. Fallow-finch; Fallow-smich; or Fallow-lunch.

Fallow (fæ'low), *a.* 1 Forms: 1 falu, fealo, -u, 3 falau, (3-4 inflected falowe), 4 fale, -u, -we, 4-6 falow (e, 6 fallo, 6-fallow. See also FAUCH *a.* [OE. *falu*, *fealo*, *fealu*, *pl. fealwe* = OS. *falu*, (MDu. *vale*, mod. *vaal*), OHG. *falo* (mod. Ger. *fahl*, *falb*), ON. *fplr*, *pl. fplvar* = OTeut. **falwo*, prob. cognate with Gr. *πολιός* grey, L. *pallens* to be pale.]

1. Of a pale brownish or reddish yellow colour, as

withered grass or leaves. *Obs.* exc. of the coat of an animal; now chiefly in FALLOW-DEER.

Reynold's 865 (Gr.) Fealwe measas. a 1000 Riddles xvi. 1 (Gr.) Hals is min hwit and heafed fealo. c 1205 LAY. 18449 Pendragum and his cuiltes. sluzen 3eond þan felde falwe lockes. *Ibid.* 27468 Blod ut 3eoten, neldes falwe wurdan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1263 (Cott.) Þe falau slogh sal be þi gate. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 461 On in atyr blak Com prickande ovyr the falwe felde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 506 His hewe falow [*Corpus* falwe] and pale as Asshen colde. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 667 Many a dere both rede and falwe to be slayne before them. 1547 BOORNE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 25 An urine that is falwe lyke the heare of a falwe beast. 1598 SUAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 91 How do's your fallow Greyhound, Sir. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 185/4 A Fallow Dog. lost about a Fortnight since. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, The Coats and Colours of this noble Beast. are usually of three several sorts, viz. Brown, Red, and Fallow. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 24 His belly was of a pale blue, and his back fallow. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1954. 484/1 The horn of a fallow-ox.

2. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*), as the name of a colour.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. i. 289 Those that are of a lively red Fallow have a black List down. their backs.

3. *Comb.*, as fallow-coloured.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2347/4 Lost or stolen. a fallow coloured bitch. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 983 The fallow-coloured dog was taken away.

Fallow (fæ'low), *a.* 2. Forms: 5-6 falow(e), 6 fallowe, 6- fallow. [See FALLOW *sb.*]

Of land: frequent in phrases, *To lie, to lay fallow.* a. That is uncropped for the current year. b. Uncultivated. c. Fit for tillage; ploughed ready for sowing (*obs.*). d. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 12 He fond a hare full fayr syttand Apon a fallow lond. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 18 He that hath a falwe felde. 1611 COTGR., *Novellus*, fallowes; ground that lies fallow euerie other year. a 1689 NAVARETTE *China in Churchill's Coll. Voy.* (1732) I. 52 The land in China never lies fallow. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 473 There appears to have been little or no fallow land. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlii. 457 We are. . . compelled to let it lie fallow the next [year].

b. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 98 The tylthe of oure landes lyys falow as the floore. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 44 Her fallow Leas. The Darnell, Hemlock, and ranke Femetary, Doth root vpon. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* iv. 3 Breake vp your fallow ground, and sow not among thornes. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 40 ¶ 4 The soil must lie fallow. 1797 MAD. *D'ARLAY Lett.* Dec. He is like a fallow field. one that has been left quite to itself. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xviii. 226 A broad fallow field Of soft rich mould.

c. 1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Faloweland, terre labourable. 1580 BARET *Adv.* F 103 The Fallowe field, or that is tilled redy to be sowed. a 1627 HAYWARD *Edu.* VI (1630) 32 The ridges of the fallow field lay traverse.

d. 1642 FULLER *Hoby & Prof.* St. iii. xiii. 183 The head. . . hath lain fallow all night. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewoman.* 33, I suppose you do not intend to lay Fallow all Children that will not bring forth Fruit of themselves. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 11 Then I lay fallow—but the year after I had twins. 1827 HARE *Gnosses* Ser. II. (1873) 459 Fields of thought seem to need lying fallow. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 77 The fallow leisure of my life. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxvii, My heart lay fallow for every seed that fell.

† **Fallow**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 fealuwan, fealewian, fealwian, 3-4 falwe(n), 3 falewi, falwy, falowen, (*south. dial.* 3 valewen, valuwen, 4 valouwen, 4-5 falwe, 4-6 falow. [OE. *fealwian*, *fealewian*, *fealwian*, f. *fealo*, *fealu* FALLOW *a.* 1 Cf. O.H.G. *falewân*.] a. To become pale or yellow; hence, to fade, wither. b. Of the face, etc.: To blanch, grow pale.

a. a 1000 *Salomon & Sat.* 313 (Gr.) Lytle hwile leaf beoð grene, Þonne hy eft fealewið. c 1205 LAY. 16414 Fazedon þa feldeð & þat gras falweðe. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 89 Falwehen shule thy floures. a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 132 Mi fruit. . . is fouled and falwed. 1584 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* II. xiv. (1598) 35 Here lies a bounch of haire deepe falowed.

fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Þe blisse of heouene þet neuer ne valowed anh is cuer grene. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 50 Y-cast in care, Y falwe as flour. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Johannes* 175 Florysand a quhile 3e be, þat 3e ma eftirwart falow.

b. c 1205 LAY. 30987 Falwededen nebbes. a 1300 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 20 His [Christ's] fair lere falowip. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 Þis uayrheðe. . . fayleþ and alouweþ ase þet flour of þe uelde. a 1400 *Death & its Precursors* 15 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 65 His hew shal falowen. c 1440 *Sir Gouther* 62 Al falwyd hire faire chere.

Fallow (fæ'low), *v.* 2 Forms: 4 falwe(n), 5 falwe, (valwe), 5-6 falowe(n), 6 fallo(we), 6-fallow. See FAUCH *v.* Also in *Comb.*, TWIFALLOW, TRIFALLOW, etc. [? OE. **fealgian*: see FALLOW *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To plough or break up (land); to prepare for sowing. Also rarely, *To fallow up.*

13. *Chron. Eng.* 94 in Ritson *Met. Hom.* II. 274 Hy falwededen erthe, and feolden wode. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 Falwe londe (falowen P.), *nozo.* c 1450 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 618 *Varro*, valwe londe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 He setteth it in the vttmoste nycke, that is beste for falowynge. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ory. Pur.* Pref. (1634) ¶ 5 To heare one of my ploughmen tell how a piece of wheat must be fallowed and twyfallowed. 1604 ANT. SCOLOKER *Daiphantus* (1880) 37 He fallow vp the wrinkles of the earth. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* People 263. I fallowed and ploughed two acres of light gravelly land. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 239 Fifth year, tares, which should be fed on the ground, and immediately fallowed for backward turnips or rape.

2. To plough and break up (land) without sowing (it), for the purpose of destroying weeds, etc.,

and for mellowing the soil; to lay fallow. Also *absol.*

14. in *Walter of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 46 In aprell it is good seasoñe to falowe land. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 8 If thou haue any leys, to falowe or to sowe otes vpon. 1616 SWIFT & MARKIL *Countrie Farme* 20 He shall breake vp or fallow that Earth which he intends to keepe tilth the yere following. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 522 Fallow your Wheat Land, which will kill the Weeds, and mellow the Ground. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 172 Scarce any fallow, a few sow clover. 1886 HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.*

fig. a 1764 CHURCHILL *Journey* 27 Genius. . . Must, to ensure his vigour, be laid down, And fallow'd well. 1855 DE MORGAN in Graves' *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) II. 501 A teacher who does not either fallow or sow another crop is sure to get into mere routine.

Fallow, *Sc. f.* FELLOW *sb.*, FOLLOW *v.*

Fallow, *obs. f.* FELLOE, FELLY.

Fallow-deer (fæ'low-dîr). [*f.* FALLOW *a.* 1 + *DEER*.] A species of deer (*Cervus dama* or *Dama vulgaris*) smaller than the stag or red deer. So called from its colour. Also *fallow-buck*, *-doe*.

15. *Adam Bel* 469 We haue slaine your fat falow der. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram. & Dict.*, *Dama*, a valow deere. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 623 With Cries of Hounds, thou mayst. . . chase the fallow Deer. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 77 Made of the skin of sleekest fallow deer. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Refectory*, The cells hung all round with the fells of the fallow-deer.

Fallowed (fæ'lowd), *pp. l. a.* [*f.* FALLOW *v.* 2 + *-ED* 1.] In the senses of the vb.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) D i j b, In the corne felde and in fallowed landes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 62 Oxen. . . must also be accustomed to draw. . . a plough in fallowed ground. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 132 O'er the fallow'd Ground How leisurely they work. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. x. 368 Crops. . . produced on fallowed landes.

fig. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 84 In the meane time wee will lay in mortgage a peece of our fallowed invention.

Fallowing (fæ'lowij), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* FALLOW *v.* 2 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action or operation of ploughing and breaking up land; an instance of this.

c 1450 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 618 *Varracio*, valwynge. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 63 Falowynge and stirryng of the grounde, helpeth very moche to the sowynge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 40 At the first fallowing they marle the grounde. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 35 These several Ploughings or Fallowings are very advantageous to Ground in several respects. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Enconrag. Arts* I. 139 [The field] had received two fallowings.

2. The method or system by which land is ploughed, etc., and then allowed to lie uncropped for a time; an instance of this. Also *bare-, summer-fallowing*.

1669 J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 9 For the same reason are the Summer-Fallowings advantageous to the Husbandman, not only for the destroying of the weeds. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. (ed. 2) 392 With the assistance of fallowing, [the land] carries very good crops. 1777 NIMMO *Stirlingshire* 434 The advantages which that. . . soil must derive from summer fallowing. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 143 When fallowing, or a preparation for rotting the green sward, is intended. 1881 *Daily News* 4 June 5/3 A. . . quantity of land set apart for bare fallowing.

Fallowist, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* FALLOW *sb.* or *v.* + *-IST*.] One who favours or follows the practice of fallowing land.

a 1832 SIR J. SINCLAIR (in Webster 1832), A controversy. . . between. . . the fallowists and the anti-fallowists.

Fallowness (fæ'lonēs), [*f.* FALLOW *a.* + *-NESS*.] The condition of being fallow; idleness.

a 1631 DONNE *To R. Woodward* Poems (1633) 74 So affects my muse now, a chaste fallownesse. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 114 Regions rise In thorns by fallowness.

Fally (fǝ'li), *a. rare.* [*f.* FALL *sb.* + *-Y*.] Full of falls or shallow rapids.

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* I. 473 The rills [are] too fally to float a canoe.

† **Falsage**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* FALSE *v.* + *-AGE*.] Deceit, falsehood.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 39, I am. . . cursyd of God for my falsage.

† **Falsart**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 3 *pl.* falsarz. [*a.* OE. *falsart*, *faussart*, *fauxart*, f. *faux*:—L. *falx*, *falcem* sickle. Cf. mod. F. *faucard*, *fauchant*.] A bill-hook.

c 1380 *Sir Ferrnub.* 966 Pay caste til hem gleyues & launce, falsarz & feberd dart.

† **Falsary**, *Obs.* Forms: 5-7 falsarie, 6 falsery, *Sc.* falsar, 7- falsary. [*ad.* late L. *falsarius*, f. *falsus* FALSE.]

1. One who falsifies, or fraudulently alters (a document, etc.); a falsifier.

1435 in *Bp. Gray's Register, Lincoln* 173 Falsaries of þe popes lettres. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 176 The Bishop of Rome. . . was. . . found an open Falsarie, for. . . the Canons of his making disagreed from the very Originals. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* iv. 29 A falsarie is hee that in writing addeth, or detracteth, or altereth any thing fraudulently. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* Pref. (1740) p. xiv, A Writer of his own Time cannot avoid being partial, that is, a wilful Falsary. 1828 C. WORDSWORTH *Charles* I 213 Gauden. . . an habitual impostor and falsary.

b. One who forges a document; a forger.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 79 He that did forge this Epistle. . . was. . . an impudent falsarie. 1590 DAVIDSON *Repl. Bancroft* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 507 If this be not to

play the falsarie forger. . . let the chaplain himself he judge. 1678 *Acts of Sederunt* 31 July They will proceed against and punish these persons as falsaries and forgers of writtes. 1697 BENTLEY *Ep. Socrales* (1836) II. 189 'The ground for our falsary to forge this Epistle.

2. A false or deceitful person.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 141 O that there were a wyndowe in to y^r breastes of such falsaries. 1652 GABLE *Magastrom*, 331 A falsary, and an intruder into his secrets.

False (fɔls, fɛls), *a., adv., and sb.* Forms: 1-7 fals, (3 *Orm.* falls, 4 falsse, 3-4 vals(e), 4-7 falce, (5 fauce, 6 falls, faulso, fawse), 8-9 *Sc.* fause, 7, 9 *dial.* fause, -sse, 3- false. [*late OE.* *fals* *adj.* and *sb.*, *ad.* L. *falsus* = false (neut. *falsum*, used subst. in sense fraud, falsehood), orig. pa. pp. of *fallere* to deceive; cf. ON. *fals* *sb.* The *adj.* is found in OE. only in one doubtful instance (see sense 13); its frequent use begins in the 12th c., and was prob. due to a fresh adoption through the OF. *fals*, *faus* (mod. F. *faux* = Pr. *fals*, Sp., Pg., It. *falso*). The continental Teut. langs. adopted the word in an altered form: M.H.G. *valsech*, mod. G. *falsch* (cf. O.H.G. *gifalscôn* to falsify), O.Fris. *falsch*, Du. *valsech*, late Icel. (15th c.) *falskr*, Da., Sw. *falsk*.

The etymological sense of L. *falsus* is 'deceived, mistaken' (of persons), 'erroneous' (of opinions, etc.). The transition to the active sense 'deceitful' is shown in phrases like *falsa fides* 'breach of trust, faithlessness', where the *sb.* has a subjective and an objective sense. In mod. Eng. the sense 'mendacious' is so prominent that the word must often be avoided as discourteous in contexts where the etymological equivalent in other Teut. langs. or in Romanic would be quite unobjectionable. Some of the uses are adopted from Fr., and represent senses that never became English.]

I. Erroneous, wrong.

1. Of opinions, propositions, doctrines, representations: Contrary to what is true, erroneous.

c 1200 ORMIN 10024 To trowwenn wrang o Godd þurh þe 3eurre false lare. a 1225 *Juliana* 65 Forlore beo þu reue wið false bileaue. c 1380 WCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 250 Falce undirstondinge of þe lawe of Crist. c 1384 CHAUCER *L. Fame* iii. 982 Were the tydynges sothe or fals. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 267 Summen seien þat a womman mai be cured for to kutte off al þe brest & þat is al fals. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* Ev b, Of which two sonnes can first the paynyms and the fals lawe. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 To knitte true argumentes, and unknitte false. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholern.* I. (Arb.) 81 Corrupt maners in liuinge, breede false iudgement in doctrine. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxxii. lv. (1714) 125 How can that be false, which every Tongue. . . affirms for true? 1631-2 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 228 This man is to be for his false doctrines. . . sharply censured. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 107 [He] affirms that eating nuts causeth shortness of breath, than which nothing is falsier. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 83 'The Draughts are false. . . for they do not make any mention of the several Islands. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Pref. p. xxvi, The Persons, and Action of a Farce are all unnatural, and the Manners False. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iii. § 4. 66 When I see a strait staff appear crooked while it is half under the Water, I say, the Water gives me a false Idea of it. a 1797 MASON *Hymn* Wks. 1811 I. 467 Impious men, despise the sage decree, From vain deceit, and false philosophy. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 358 False systems of religion have. . . been deduced from the sacred record. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 279 It may perhaps correct some false notions.

b. *Law.* of a judgement or verdict.

1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 293 In the courts of law. . . false verdicts, false judgments. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 34 A writ also of false judgment lies to the courts at Westminster to rehear and review the cause. *Ibid.* 402 A jury of twelve men gave a false verdict.

c. *Arith.* **False position**: the rule also called simply **POSITION**, q.v.

2. Not according to correct rule or principle; wrong. a. *Gram.* Now somewhat *arch.* exc. in *False concord*, a breach of any of the rules for the 'agreement' of words in a sentence; *False quantity*, an incorrect use of a long for a short vowel or syllable, or *vice versa*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 A Grammarian is better liked, that speaketh true & good Latine, than he y^t speaketh false. 1580 BARET *Adv.* F 110 False verses, *carmina vitiosa*. 1588 MARPREL. *Epist.* (Arb.) 38, I write false Englishe in this sentence. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 450 In the Peoples Construing Booke, the Acts of those above them have alwayes some false Latine in them. 1709-10 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 237 To. . . correct the false spellings, &c. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 3 This Poet avoiding. . . a false Quantity. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* ix, A false quantity which his [Scott's] generosity may almost be said to have made classical. 1872 F. HALL (*title*) Recent Exemplifications of False Philology.

b. *Mus.* Of a note: Not in tune, wrong in pitch. Also, *False cadence* (see quot. 1888). *False fourth, fifth*, etc.: a fourth, fifth, etc., when not perfect. *False intonation*: (a) the production of an unnatural or improper quality of tone; (b) singing or playing out of tune. *False relation*: the separation of a chromatic semitone between two parts. Also, see quot. 1869. *False string*: a badly woven string, which produces an uncertain and untrue tone.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxxii. xvi. (1714) 115 If false Accords from her false Strings be sent. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 72 Shew me. . . which be the true notes, and which false. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 171 A Lute-String, if it be. . . Unequall in his Parts. . . we call False. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill*

Mus. in. 35 The fifth yields a false fourth, and the sixth a false fifth. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxii. Some false note's detected flaw. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 102 If ye sing not, if ye make false measure, We shall lose eternal pleasure. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* ii. 9 By a false relation is meant the simultaneous, or immediately successive, sounding of a note of the same name, but accidentally altered pitch. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 66 When the last chord of the phrase is other than the tonic chord and is preceded by that of the dominant, the cadence is said to be interrupted, false or deceptive. *Ibid.* 164 False or feigned music was that in which notes were altered by the use of accidentals.

c. Drawing.

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Painting* 134 If the Perspective is not just the Drawing of that Composition is false.

d. Law. *False imprisonment*: the trespass committed against a person by imprisoning him contrary to law.

1866 *Rolls Parl.* III. 225/1 The forsaid Nichol... destroyed the kynges trewe lyges... bi false imprisonment. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. viii. 127. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/2 An action to recover damages for false imprisonment.

e. Her. (See quot.).

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *False Arms* [in Heraldry] are those wherein the fundamental rules of the art are not observed. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xii. 81 An Orle is blazoned as a 'false escutcheon', by the early Herald. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, An Annulet [is blazoned] as a False Roundel. A Cross voided, as a False Cross.

f. Of a horse: (see quot.). *False gallop*: see GALLOP.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 56 In cantering to the right, a horse leading with the two near legs is 'false'. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* vi. 27 If it [the horse] turn to the right when the left legs are taking the advanced steps, it is false in its gallop.

g. Of a eard: (see quot.).

1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.* 163 A card [played] contrary to rule in order to take in the adversary... is technically called a false card.

3. Of a balance, measure: Not truly adjusted, incorrect. Also, Of play: Unfair. Of dice: Loaded so as to fall unfairly. † *False point*: a stroke of deceit; a trick.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27274 (Fairf.) Fals wezt & mette againe be lagh in lande is sette. c 1480 J. WATTON *Spec. Chr.* 30 b, Usyng of fals weghts or mesuring. a 1529 SKELTON *Dyners Balletys* Wks. 1843 i. 26 Ware yet... of Fortunes double cast. For one fals poynt she is wont to kepe in store. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 Those which plaie with false Dice, & would make other beleve yt they are true. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xx. 23 A false balance is not good. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 62 Men... Who know false play, rather then lose, deceive. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 293 False weights, false measures, false thumbs... in the markets and shops. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 22 If it weigh the importance of a fly, The scales are false. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 91 Causing two grooms to lose 15l. by false play. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xciii. All things weigh'd in custom's falsest scale.

4. Of shame, pride: Arising from mistaken notions.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. A false pride had still operated against his interest. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 61 True and false shame.

5. *False position* (F. *fausse position*): a position which compels a person to act or appear in a manner inconsistent with his real character or aims.

1830 Q. Rev. Jan. 120 It [taking tithes in kind] places them [the clergy] in what the politicians call 'a false position', with respect to the community at large.

6. (To make) a false step (= Fr. *faux pas*): a misplaced step, a stumble; hence fig. an unwise or improper action; formerly spec. a woman's lapse from virtue. *False start*: a wrong start in a race; often transf. and fig.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 207, I. unfortunately made a false step, and tumbled down again into the Boat. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 602 False steps but help them to renew the race. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 114 Such young women as have made a false step. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mont Blanc* 20 A false step might have swept us below into an immense crevasse. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 231 If he has taken a false step he must be able to retrieve himself.

7. Defective, not firm or solid. a. Farriery. *False quarter* [= Fr. *faux quartier*]: (see quot.).

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 504 Some lokyd full smothely and had a fals quarter. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. lv. (1668) 64 Infirmities of hoofs, as false quarters, loose hoofs. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *False Quarter* is a Rift... seeming like a piece put in, and not all entire. 1879 J. LAW *Farmer's Vet. Adviser* 379 False quarter... is similar to a sand-crack in appearance but caused by... destruction of the secreting structure at the top of the hoof.

b. Arch.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 87 What a false Bearing, or rather what Bearing at all has it? 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* s. v., *Bearing wall or Partition*... when [the partition is] built in a transverse direction, or unsupported throughout its whole length, it is said to have a false bearing, or as many false bearings as there are intervals below the wall or partition.

II. Mendacious, deceitful, treacherous.

In senses 8-10 the phr. *false as hell* was formerly common. 8. Of a statement: Purposely untrue; mendacious. Frequently in *To bear* († *speak*) *false witness*: to testify falsely.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne spec þu azein þine nexta nane false witness. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 40/223 Betera is trewe dede þane fals word. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26234 (Cott.) Fals

witnes and trouth breking. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4635 (Trin.) He was proude wif fals reede. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 593, I have... for trew or fals report... ilovede the al my lyve. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 80 To bakbite, and to bosten, and bere fals witness. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D. v. i.* See that no false surmises thou me tell. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 12 And they said, It is false. c 1630 JACKSON *Signs Time Wks.* (1673) II. vi. 380 False-witness-bearing, and Coveting their Neighbours Goods, are far more rife amongst us than they were. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. vi. (1647) 177 Afterwards this report was controlled to be false. 1678 EARL OF ARRAN in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. lxx. 100 He found all to be false as hell. 1813 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *Ho. Lords* 22 Mar., The accusation is as false as hell in every part! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii, She came to bear false witness in her sister's cause. 1833 CRUSE *Ensebus* i. vii. 32 Neither of the gospels has made a false statement.

9. Of a person or his speech: Uttering or expressing what is untrue; mendacious. (In *false prophet* the sense varies between this and 13 b).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 þat þe witnesse ne preoue heom ualse. c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 99 Thai... said that Crist was fals prophete. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3366 Sacrilege, and fals wittenessyng. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 284 Falce glosier maken goddis lawe derk. 1382 — *Mark* xiii. 22 Fals Cristis and fals prophetis schulen ryse vp. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 32 David... abhorreth soche false accusers. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Mal.* iii. 5, I will be a swift witnes agaynst false swearers. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 32 Innocence shall make False Accusation blush. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. v. § 5 There may be false Prophets as well as true. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. iii, My face is a false witness, and deserves to be pilloried. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1890 III. 395 O just and righteous Opium! that to the chancery of dreams summonest, for the triumphs of despairing innocence, false witnesses.

10. Of persons, their attributes or actions: Deceitful, treacherous, faithless. Formerly often pleonastically, expressing detestation, with sbs. like *traitor*, *treason* (now only arch.). Const. † of, to, † unto.

c 1205 LAY. 31422 þa rad forð a þan felde falsest alre kinge. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Ase vox is best falsest. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 þah þi fleschliche wil fals beo. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 385 Pys false byssop Ode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11530 (Cott.) He was traitur, fals in fai. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Amon* xxvii. 565 Now are deed the sonnes of foulques of moryllon by theyr false wyt. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxvii. 275 This Angelars was false and a traytoure. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* xix, My dedes... Wer shortly after treasons false estemed. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* ii. iii, Never was Plantagenet False of his word. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 141 Though his false finger haue prophan'd the Ring. 1663-72 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 471 False to his trust. 1676 SOUTH *Serm. Worldly Wisdom* (1737) I. ix. 349 False as hell, and cruel as the grave. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 ¶ 3 She had been false to his Bed. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 93 They... false to Phæbus, bow the knee to Baal. 1794 Song 'Stay, my Willie' in *Burns' Wks.* (1857) IV. 117 When this heart proves false to thee. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* i, 'Get up, ye false loon.' 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 231 He might be false to his country, but not to his flag. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. ii, I banish the false wretch.

† b. transf. Of ground, a foundation, etc.: Treacherous, insecure. Obs.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 54 An huge rocky cliff, Whose false foundation waves have wash't away. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii. 147 Graze not too near the Banks, my jolly Sheep, The Ground is false. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* liv. 55 The Heart of Man is like a Bog, it looks Fair to the Eye, but when we come to lay any Weight upon 't, the Ground is False under us.

† II. *False trust*: breach of trust [= L. *falsa fides*, where *falsa* is merely pple.]. Obs. rare.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* i. vii. 71 The... goods mis-carried, either by robbery or false trust.

12. Of things, indications, appearances: Fallacious, deceptive. Of a medium of vision: That distorts the object looked at; so in † *false glass*, *mirror*, *spectacles*. *False colour* (fig.): cf. COLOUR sb. 2 d, 12, 13.

1531 [see COLOUR sb. 2 d]. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F III A false glasse, *speculum mendax*. 1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Poes* ii. § 79 When they will needs have a sight of their own actions, it shows them a false glasse to looke in. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 146 The Devil makes us false spectacles. 1658 WOMOCK *Exam. Titulus* A, You seem to magnifie the riches of the divine Grace: but when we come strictly to examine it, 'tis by a false glass. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 392 Wit's false mirror held up Nature's light; Shew'd erring Pride. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 391 The true import of the evidence is duly weighed, false colours are taken off. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 Looking on all that passed at home... through a false medium. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. iii. § 7 So false is the appetite for sleep, that [etc.].

† b. *False door*, *postern* (= F. *fausse porte*): a secret door or postern. Obs.

c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Amon* viii. 190 Yf ye doo assaille the castell, they shall yssue oute at the fauce posternes. 1552 HULOET, I false posterne or backe dore. 1627 R. ASHLEY *Almansor* 44 King Almansor entered sometimes into this Hospital by a false dore. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 237 They have a false door to the alcove.

III. Spurious, not genuine.

13. Counterfeit, simulated, sham. a. Of things, esp. of metal, money, jewels: Counterfeit, spurious. Of a document: Forged.

c 1000 *Loc.* in Wr. Wülcker 183 *Paracaraximus*, fals pening [Possibly a compound of the sb., like ON. *fals-peningr*]. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 False gold worwurded berinne [sure]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28395 (Cott.) A-mang myn ober wark vn-lele haf i oft forged fals sele. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26

Of guod metal hy makeþ uales moneye. c 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 293 Pou schalt... do aweil al medicyns þat ben false. 1558 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 121 The suspicion which we gathered of their false charter parties. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 121 The wreits... can not prove against him, because they are fals. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* i. vii. 64 Criples that pretend false sores. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *False Diamond*, one that is counterfeited with glass. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 12 note, An artificial rose is not a 'false' rose, it is not a rose at all. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 288 False Papers frequently carried by slavers and smugglers. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., *False decretals*, the collection ostensibly made by Isidorus Mercator, in the middle of the ninth century.

b. Prefixed to personal designations: Pretended, that is not really such; esp. in *false god*, *prophet*.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 þurh false godes þe ælc biode ham selfe macede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Þese ben false cristene. c 1250 *Meid. Margrete* iii, He levede on þe false godes. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 58 It is beter a kyng for to be schewyng... a profitable vesselle... than fals goddis. [1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *ibid.*, Then such false gods]. 1552 HULOET, I false messenger... false prophet. 1870 (title), *False Heir* and other Choice Stories for the Young.

c. with the name of an author: = 'Pseudo-'. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. 629 The false Ingulf.

d. Of hair, teeth, etc.: Artificially made or adapted.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cabellera*, a false heare, or peruke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 Hired women, who for five houres space... howle bitterly, teare their false haire [etc.]. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxvi, One has false curls. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr. 3/2 The false teeth are nothing but animal teeth attached to the human teeth by means of small gold plates.

e. *False face*: a mask.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix, His fause-face slipped aside. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 248 A white false-face or mask of a most methodical expression.

f. *False key*: a skeleton key, picklock.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3708/3 A false Key, and a Steel, were left by the said Murderers. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 267 False keys, and all other counterfeit means of opening locks.

g. Of attributes or actions: Feigned, counterfeited, spurious.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxii, Least your true loue may seeme false. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* n. 197 False tears true pity move. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 25 So by false learning is good sense debased.

h. Law. *False action* = 'feigned action': see FEIGNED. *False plea* = sham plea.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *False Action* = Faint Action. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 246/2 *False plea*.

14. *Nav. and Mil.* Counterfeited for the purpose of deception; feigned, pretended; as in *false attack*, *lights*, *ports*, *signal*. Also in phrases (often fig.), † *To show false colours*, *Under false colour(s)* (see COLOUR sb. 6 b); † *To hang out false colours* (see COLOUR sb. 7 d).

c 1400 Fals colour [see COLOUR sb. 6 b]. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1179/2 One towards Mount Azine, which some look upon to be only a false Attack. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 252 Had we enter'd the Port upon the false signal, we must have been taken or sunk. 1765-93 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. (ed. 12) 294 Putting out false lights in order to bring any vessel into danger. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Faux sabords*, false ports, painted in a ship's side, to deceive an enemy. 1784 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 30 Dec., A letter... which seems to shew her gay and happy. I hope it shows not false colours. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 102 Various small motions made without longing, are termed false attacks. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Dict.* 252 *False attack*, a feigned or secondary movement in the arrangements of an assault, intended to divert the attention of an enemy from the real or principal attack. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 288 To sail under false colours... is an allowable stratagem of war. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 172 If men go through society before marriage under false colours.

b. *False fire*: † (a) a blank discharge of fire-arms (obs.); (b) a fire made to deceive an enemy, or as a night-signal.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 26 We shot and made false fires. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 86 Artillery men, though nimble with false fires, are not immediately compleated into true-Souldiers. 1711 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 289 Night coming on we lost sight of our consort, and made several false fires. 1720 DE FOR. *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 140 We made false fire with any gun that was uncharged, and they would walk off as soon as they saw the flash. 1805 NELSON in Nicholas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 57 We have found the comfort of blue lights and false fires in the Mediterranean. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Dict.* 101/2 When an army is about to retire from a position during the night, false fires are lighted in different parts of the encampment to impose upon the enemy's vigilance.

15. Improperly so called. (Prefixed, like *quasi-* or *pseudo-*, to form names of things bearing a deceptive resemblance to those properly denoted by the sb.) a. in various sciences.

1594 False ribbes [see BASTARD a. 5 c]. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 222 The Five inferior of each Side are the *False* [Ribs]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 245 Immediately on quitting the real womb, they creep into the false one. 1776 SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 14 It [Yellow Quartz] is called... after its colour... false topaz. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 248 When all the coats of an artery are wounded, ruptured, or perforated by ulceration, the tumour is called a false aneurism. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 175 This diagonal arrangement of the layers, sometimes called 'false stratification'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *False bark*, that layer on the outside of the stem of an Endogen, which consists of cellular tissue into which fibrous tissue passes obliquely. 1869 J. R. S. CLIFFORD

in *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 1457 At the sixth [segment] we come to what have been called the 'false legs' [of caterpillars]. 1881 MIVART *Cat. viii.* 229 The superior or false vocal cords. 1890 G. H. WILLIAMS *Crystallography* 212 False planes, apparent crystal faces, whose position is not that of true crystal planes, may be produced by oscillatory combination.

b. in popular or literary names of plants (sometimes rendering mod. L. names formed with *pseudo*-).

1578 False Rewbarbes [see BASTARD a. 5 b]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal Index*, False Mercurie. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. VI, 50 False Brome-grass. 1861 Chambers' *Encycl.* s. v. *Bottle-gourd*, The common bottle-gourd, or false calabash, is a native of India. *Ibid.* s. v. *Locust Tree*, The locust-tree of America is also called the false acacia, or thorn acacia. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, False Parsley.

† c. False nail: ? = AGNAIL 3. Obs.

1818 *Art Preserv.* Feet 335 False nails . . arise from a want of due attention to the parts surrounding the nail.

d. Phys. False conception: a spurious conception, in which a shapeless mass is produced instead of a foetus.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 87. 121 It . . brought from her an abortive or false conception. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 441 They shed Aslimy Juice, by false Conception bred. 1889 WAGSTAFFE *Mayne's Med.* l. oc. 94 False Conception, an imperfect impregnation or lighted ovum.

16. † a. False colour: in water-colour painting, a lighter tint of any of the recognized colours (*obs.*).

b. False dyes, colours (= Fr. *teint faux*): fugitive as opposed to permanent dyes.

1573 *Art of Limning* 4 Azure or Byze. His false colour, Two parts azure and one of ceruse. *Ibid.* 11 Lay. First thy false colours and after thy sadd. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 527 Dyes of the second class, are called false or little dyes. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. iii. 80 Two branches, namely, that of permanent colours, and that of false or fugitive colours.

17. (Chiefly *Mech.*) Subsidiary, supplementary; substituted for or serving to supplement the thing properly or chiefly denoted by the name. a. False bottom: a horizontal partition in a vessel. Also in *Mining and Metallurgy* (see quot. 1881).

1596 HARRINGTON *Metam.* *Ajax* (1814) 117 You shall make a false bottom to that privy that you are annoyed with—either of lead or stone. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1627) v. 127 Take a Vessel, and . . make a false Bottom of course Canvase. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 5 A false bottom where the Quick-silver must lie. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 146 Each vat is to have a false bottom, made with cross bars, or stout wicker work. 1881 D. C. DAVIES *Metall. Min. & Mining* 413 False Bottom. . . a loose plate put into the stamp box; a floor of iron placed in a puddling machine; a bed of drift holding auriferous drift, and overlying the bed of the latter that usually lies on the bed rock.

b. Shipbuilding. Of things temporarily attached to the real or true part to assist or protect it, as in false keel, keelson, post, rail, stay, stem, stern, stern-post. Also in False deck, a grating or the like supported above the main deck by the 'close fights'.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Ing. Seamen* 14 A grating, netting or false deck for your close fights. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 Another keele vnder the first . . we call a false Keele. *Ibid.* Fix another stem before it [the stem], and that is called a false stem. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 Having our . . Back-stays cut to pieces; as also our Main and False-stay. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) C iv b, The false post . . serves to augment the breadth of the stern-post. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 False keel. *Ibid.*, False rail, a rail fayed down upon the upper side of the main, or upper rail of the head. 1860 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, False keelson or Kelson Rider.

c. Gunmaking.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. xi. § 2. 33 The false-breech is cut away more than I like it. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 280/1 A pair of barrels . . abutting against a false breech. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 262 A false pin is screwed into the lever, which, when removed, will leave an aperture through which the breech-pin must be extracted.

d. Civil Engineering.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 824/2 False-works . . construction works to enable the erection of the main works.

e. Arch. in False pillar, roof (see quots.).

1552 HULOT, False rouse of a chambre, house, seller, or vault. 1611 PERRIN *Cases Cons.* (1619) 143 The other which was most outward, and lesse weightie might be vp-held by lesser proppes, which Artificers in that kind call by the name of false-pillars. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, False roof, the space between the ceiling and the roof above it. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 213 The main pipes should . . be in the false roof.

B. adv.

† 1. Untruly. With to speak, swear. Obs. or arch.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 776 3yf þou euer swore . . Yn any tyme fals or wykkedly. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Whanne Petre . . swore fals for a wommans vois. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 298 Par haue þai fals spoken. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 136 Let him in naught be trusted, For speaking false in that. 1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 202 He vow'd, nothing should make him answer false.

2. Improperly, wrongly. Of an arrow's flight: In the wrong direction; erringly. Of music: Out of tune, incorrectly. Obs. or arch.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 59 The Musitian . . plaies false. . . So false that he grieues my very heart-strings. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 74 Thou judgest false. 1608 — *Per.* i. i. 124 If it be true that I interpret false. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 139 False flew the shaft, though pointed well.

3. Faithlessly, perfidiously. Chiefly in To play (a person) false: to cheat in play; fig. to betray.

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1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 144 If . . thou play false, I doe digest the poison of thy flesh. 1593 — *2 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 184 Beshrew the winners, for they play'd me false. 1596 — *Merch. V.* i. ii. 48 His mother plaid false with a Smyth. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. iv. 117 Mine eare Therein false strooke, can take no greater wound. 1825 A. W. FONBLANQUE in *Westm. Rev.* IV. 402 Sheridan played false to his political friends on this occasion. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1872) V. xxiv. 24 They had their fears that Lewis might be playing false.

C. sb.

† 1. Fraud, falsehood, treachery. In early use esp. counterfeiting (of coin), forgery. Obs.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlv. 7 Hwi tihþ ure hlafof us swa micles falses? a 1016 *Lawes of Æthelred* vi. § 32 þæt an mynet gange ofer ealle þas þeode buton ælcon false. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1124 Hi hafden fordon eall þæt land mid here micle fals. c 1200 ORMIN 7334 Crist forverreþ þis fals & færd. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19254 (Edin.) Þu leies . . and aȝte haue wand wiþ fals þe hali gaste to fand. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 208 Wiþ-oute faute ofer faus. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8109 Now art þou trewly hor traitour, & tainted for fals!

2. One who or that which is false. † a. ellipt. for 'false person'. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4412 (Cott.) Ioseph . . þæt suikeful fals, þæt fole lichour. c 1340 *Ibid.* 17473 (Trin.) Alle false shul fare on þat wise. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12355 Eneas . . wold haue dungyn hym to deth, & deiret þe fals.

† b. What is false; falsehood. Obs. exc. as absol. use of the adj.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Men moten . . take ofte fals as bileve. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. II* (1801) 213 Such reports more false than truth contain. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 170 My false, ore-weighs your true. a 1600 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 224 Science . . Conveys, and counterchanges true and false. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 13 Truths . . were blended with the false.

c. Something that is false; untruth; false appearance. Obs. exc. arch.

1584 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros*, He . . hath put a false upon thy face. 1786 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* § 273 His Understanding is full of Falses. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* iii. iii, Earth's falses are heaven's truths.

† 3. Fencing. = FEINT. Obs.

1637 NABRES *Microcosm.* in Dodsley *O. Plays* IX. 122 Mar's fencing school, where I learn'd a mystery that consists in . . thrusts, falses, doubles.

D. Comb.

1. Of the adj. : a. With agent-nouns forming sbs., as false-buller, -coiner; † false writer, (a) one who writes incorrectly; (b) a forger.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29306 (Cott.) Fals bullers [see FALSE v. 1]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 False wyrtier, plastographus. 1580 BARRET *Adv.* F 109 A false writer. mendosus scriptor. *Ibid.*, A false coiner, adulterator monete.

b. With pa. pples., forming adjs. chiefly parasynthetic, as false-biased, -bottomed, -eyed, -faced, -faithed, -fingered, -fronted, -grounded, -hearted (whence false-heartedness), -necked, -principled, -visored.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 450 For our Equals, what they say or do . . what is good, we make Casual, or 'false Byassed. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 25 You have . . upon 'false-bottomed suggestions' endeavoured to disdain his [the king's] . . honour. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 55 Then banish 'fals-ey'd mirth. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. ix. 44 Let Courts and Cities be Made all of 'false-fac'd soothing. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cv. (1878) 71 'False-faithed Scotland. 1648 GOODWIN *Youngl. Eld.* Ess. 4 'Fals-fingered men. 1889 A. R. HOFF in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 697/2 The 'false-fronted frump. 1649 ROBERTS *Clar's Bibl.* 341 His confutation, of their 'false-grounded opinion. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 21 Y' 'falsehearted folk bear in their mouth hony dipt in poison. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. xii. 39 A false-hearted People that will not be convinced by Miracles. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, To Rhea Wks.* (Bohn) I. 402 When love has once departed From the eyes of the false-hearted. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xli. 7 To utter the 'falseheartednesse assonne as they come out of the doores. 1889 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 16 May, The . . false heartedness of the temperance Republicans. 1892 *Academy* 24 Sept. 270 'False-necked vases are represented in the tomb of Ramessu III. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 94 The brand of contempt should be fixed upon any . . 'false principled style of manners. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1355/2 The dark and 'falseisured kingdom of Antichrist.

2. Of the adv. : a. With pr. pples., forming adjs., as false-boding, -creeping, -glozing (see GLOZING), -judging, -lying, -persuading, -speaking, -warbling; with vbl. sbs., forming sbs., as false-contracting, -dealing, -ending, speaking, -promising, -reviling.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 247 'False boding Woman, end thy frantick Curse. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iii. *Puries* 746 Theiving, 'False-contracting, Church-chaffering [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1517 Jealousy itself could not mistrust 'False-creeping craft. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. ii. (1852) 51 This 'false-dealing proved a safe-dealing for the good people. c 1480 JOHN WATTON *Spec. Chr.* 30 b, 'Fals Enditing. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Dotage* 1, 'False glozing pleasures. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. ix. 347 A false glossing parasite would . . call his fool-hardness valour. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* viii. i. § 50 A very 'false-judging pedantry. 1562 Turner *Herbal* ii. 70 b, A 'falslyng good lesse man. 1682 OTWAY *Penrice Preserved* iv. i. 56 Thanks to thy tears and 'false perswading love. 1684 — *Atheist* i. i, There's . . 'False-promising at Court. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxxviii, Simply I credit her 'false-speaking tongue. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 286 False-speaking is wrong in itself. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 992 'False-warbling in his cheated ear.

b. With pa. pples., forming adjs., as false-derived, -fed, -found, -gotten, -imagined, -persuaded,

-pretended, -purchased, -spoken, -sworn, -tinctured, -whited, -termed, -written.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 190 Enery . . 'false-derived Cause. 1680 II. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 69 They shall not be 'false-fed, . . by deceitful Teachers. a 1558 (J. MARY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 14 Seditions have been nourished . . by printing of 'false found books. 1460 in *Pol. Kel. & L. Poems* (1866) 260 'Fals gotten good. c 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 72 Her 'false-imagined loss cease to lament! 1605 SHAKS. *Leor* i. iv. 254 (Qo.), I should be 'false persuaded I had daughters. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* Pref. Bv, 'False pretended supmacie. 1530 *Form Greater Excommuni.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 299 All tho ben acursed . . that use wytingly suche 'false purchased letters. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 142 'False-spoken, unjust. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2 b, A 'falsesworne Marchaunte. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* ii. 301 'False-term'd honour. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyricæ* ii. (1808) 169 The cruel shade apply'd . . a 'false tinctur'd glass. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. (1851) 173 A 'false-whited, a lawnie resemblance of her. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 93 Names 'false-written as Arthus for Arthurius.

c. With verbs, forming verbs, as false-colour, -play, -point, -promise.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 170 Genius neither distorts nor 'false-colours its objects. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 19 The Queene . . has 'false plaid my Glory Vnto an Enemies triumph. 1892 *Field* 7 May 695 1 They kept on 'false pointing and backing. Ivybridge did little else but false point. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Cup of Consolation* 22 Sailing Hope . . 'False-promiseth long Peace and plenty too.

3. Special comb. : † false-back a., † treacherously retreating; false-bedded a., -bedding *Geol.* (see quots. 1876, 1887); † false-cup, a kind of drinking cup; † false-heart a. = false-hearted (see Comb. 1); false-muster, an incorrect statement of the number of men in a regiment or a ship's company; false-nerved a. *Bot.*, having no vascular tissue; † false-winged a. *Arch.* = pseudo-dipterale. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. xlviii, The 'false-back Tartars fear with cunning feign. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text Bk.* *Geol.* v. 91 Sandstones are said to be 'false-bedded when their strata are crossed obliquely by numerous laminae. 1884 *Nature* 13 Nov. 32 The lower zone of false-bedded grits. 1876 WOODWARD *Geol.* (1887) 13 'False-bedding . . is a feature produced in shallow water by currents and tidal action, whereby beds are heaped up in irregular layers without any approach to horizontality or continuity. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 1. 124 False-bedding e.g. Current, Cross, or Drift-Bedding. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxiv. (1737) 152 'False-Cups, Tumblers. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 143, I am thy King, and thou a 'false-heart Traitor. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* (1756) i. 116 No. 17 There are besides several Faggots, and 'False-musters, which the General thinks proper to connive at. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'False-nerved, when veins have no vascular tissue, but are formed of simple elongated cellular tissue; as in mosses, seaweeds, etc. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 20 This Temple was . . 'false-wing'd.

† False, v. Obs. Forms: 3 falsie-n, (falsie-n), 3-7 false-n, (5-yn), 3-4 south, dial. false(n), 4-5 falshe, 4-6 fals, 6 falce. [a. OF. *false-r* (mod. F. *fausser*) : late L. *falsäre*, f. *fals-us* : see FALSE a. Cf. ON. *falsa*.] To be or make false.

1. a. *intr.* Of a thing: To prove unreliable; to fail, give way.

c 1205 LAY. 23967 þe helman his hæuede and his hereburne gon to falsie [c 1275 *falsie*]. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 228 Vor none deofles puffe ne þurue 3e dreden, bute 3if þet lim ualse. *Ibid.* 270 3if he mei underziten þet ower bileaue falsie.

b. *trans.* To cause to fail or give way; to foil (a weapon).

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 292 Godes stronge passiu falsie þes deofles wepen. a 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 255 Ne mei . . ne na wone falsi min heorte. c 1275 *Lune Ron* 124 in O. E. *Misc.* 97 Ne may no Mynur hire underwrote, ne neuer false þene grundwal. c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2125 The fir . . falsed the siment, and the ston.

2. *trans.* To counterfeit (money); to forge (a document).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29308 (Cotton Galba) Fals bulleres . . þat falses þe papes sele. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5362 3yf þou dedyst euer þy myghte To false a chartre. c 1450 MYRC 709 All that falsen the popes lettres. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cl. 131 A clerk had falsed the kynges money. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 193, I denounce . . all those that fals the kynges standarde. 1553 T. BECON *Reliq. Rome* (1563) 240a, All those that false the Popes Bull.

3. To falsify, make untrue; to introduce falsehood into; to corrupt.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 434 Men moten . . pacientliche disposen hem to deye for Crist, and fals not þe gospel for favor of men. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 66, I mote rehearse Hir tales alle . . Or elles falsen som of my matere. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 54 They that clyppe away from the money of goddes service, eny wordes or letters or syllables, & so false yt from the trew sentence. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Babylon* 473 Those scattered Masons Had falsed it [Adam's language] in hundred thousand fashions.

4. To be or prove false to. a. To break, violate (one's faith, word, etc.). Const. *dat.* of person.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11101 Men falsen here troupes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 619 He . . hath his trouthe falsed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxii. 20 These couenauntes sholde neuer be broke ne falsed. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxx. 429 Then shall I false her my promyse. 1563 B. GOOGE *Egloges* vii. (Arb.) 57 When fyrst she falsed her troth to me. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* ii. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, That false their saythes.

b. To play false to (a person); to betray, deceive. Also absol.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1053 Ther made neuere woman more wo than she, when that she falsed Troilus.
c1420 LYDG. *Temple of Glass* 63 Medee... was falsed of Iason.
c. *absol.* and *intr.* To defraud, deal falsely.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 301 To falsen and to ben unkinde.
c1450 MYRC 709 All that falsen or use false measures.
a1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 163 Never yet... Intended I to false, or be untrue.

d. *Presl.* To betray one's trust. (Doubtful: the word may be adj.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iii. 74 'Tis Gold... makes Diana's Rangers false themselves.

5. To maintain to be false, impugn. *To false (a doom)*: in Sc. Law 'to deny the equity of a sentence, and appeal to a superior court' (Jam.).

a1225 *Juliana* 69 Ah false swa hare lahe. a1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Thus xal I false the wordys that his pepyl doth testefy. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 60 In mennis lawe oft men falsen domis, & appelen þer fro. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxxv. (1869) 49 Thine argumentes, that seist i have falsed and repured thy gretteste principle. 1469 *Act Parl. Jas. III* (1814) 94 The dome gevin in the Justice are of Drunfress... & falsit and againe callit be maister Adam cokburn forspekar... was weile gevin & evil again callit. 1609, 1708 [see FALSING *vbl. sb.* below].

6. *To false a blow*: to make a feint.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. v. 9 Sometimes he strook him strayt, And falsed off his blowes t'illude him with such bayt. 1594 [see FALSING *vbl. sb.* below].

Hence *Falsed ppl. a.*, *Falsing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, in senses of the verb. *Falsing of dooms*: (see *FALSR* v. 5).

a1225 *Aucr.* R. 72 Þurh swuch chastement haueð sum ancre areder bitwene hire & hire preost... a valsinde luee. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2378 Lo! þer þe falsyng, foule mot hit falle! c1400 *Destr. Troy* 11330 Falsyng & flattery. a1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 30 Vet shall they shew your falsed faith. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 95 Not sure in a thing falsing. 1594 J. G. (*title*) tr. Grassi's *True Arte of Defence*, with a Treatise of Deceit or Falsinge. 1594 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* xxi, The adulterate beauty of a falsed cheek. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* i. iii. 181 Hence, ye falsed, seeming Patriotes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 70 Falsing of Domes (reduction of decreites) could be done incontinent be the partie agains quhom they are given. a1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 544 That falsed Homily. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. iii. x. (1743) 432 Edinburgh... assisted the Chamberlain in the falsing of dooms.

False-bray: see FAUSSE-BRAY.

† **Falsedict.** *Obs.* [A parallel formation to VERDICT, by the substitution of *false* for the first member.] An untrue deliverance or utterance.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 499 Wee will not take the verdict or rather the falsedict at his mouth. 1616 B. PARSONS *Mag. Charter* 23 A verdict... is a falsedict, if [etc.].

† **Falsedom.** *Obs.* [f. FALSE *a.* + -DOM.] Treachery, untruth; a falsehood.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 852* *note*, þe vnkunde suikedom [v. r. falsedom]. a1300 *Siriz* 65 in Wright *Anecd. Lit.* 4 Ne con ich saien non falsdom. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2748 3yf he swere fals, or falsdom bede.

Falsehood (fōls-, fōlsli, hūd). Also † **false-head**. Forms: a. 3-6 fals(e)-, (4 false-, fals-south dial. vals-), hed(e), -ed, (4 -ede, -heed, -id, 5 -hedd, 6 -heade), 6-7 -head. β. 4-6 fals- (6 false-) hod(e), (4 Sc. -ade), 6- falsehood. [f. FALSE *a.* + -HEAD, -HOOD.]

† 1. As an attribute of persons: Falseness, deceitfulness, mendacity, faithlessness. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 454 Of falshede, ne of trecherye, in þe worl hys þer mys. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 2 Sothfastnes is lessed & falshede waxis. c1440 *Generydes* 1539 A sotilte To hide your falshede. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Hiou* lxxxii. 253 Me thyneke he is full of falshede for I se none other but he purchaseth for your deth.

2. Want of conformity to fact or truth; falsity. Now almost always implying intentional falsity.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 22865 (Trin.) Mony wenen þat ben not wise þat þat flesche shal not hool vprise. þat to wene is but falshede. c1440 *Generydes* 5221 Falshede and trougth is euer atte debate. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* i. viii, Truhte and falsheð be two contraryautes. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxi. 34 In your answers there remaineth falshood. 1742 JOHNSON *L. P., Sydenham*, The falshood of this report. 1793 BEDDOES *Scurry* 46 He has... shewn the falshood of the conclusion. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 20 The shameless assertion, that truth and falsehood are indifferent in their own natures.

b. That which, or something that, is contrary to fact or truth; an untrue proposition, doctrine, belief, etc.; untrue propositions, etc. in general.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 136 Logique hath eke in his degree Betwene the trouthe and falsheode 'The pleine wordes for to shode. c1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* iii. xiv. 373 Out of a treuthe the folowith not a falsheode. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 289 Such Minds, as shall have as clear Conceptions of Falshoods, as they have of Truths. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rankes's Hist. Ref.* II. 278 Truth would be suppressed together with falsehood. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1854) I. 6 Each age has to fight with its own falsehoods. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 It would be easy... to exaggerate this truth... into a falsehood.

† c. An error, mistake (in writing); a slip of the pen. *Obs. rare.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 Falsheed yn boke, for yvel wrytynge, menda.

3. Deception, falsification, imposture; a forgery, counterfeiter. *Obs. or arch.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Notaries þet makeþ þe ualse lettres, and... to uale opre ualshedes. c1394 P. PL. *Crede* 616 Panne

[he]... fyeþ on her falsheðes þat þei bifore deden. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 122 Hee... Artificer of fraud, was the first That practis'd falshood under saintly shew. *Ibid.* iv. 812 No falshood can endure Touch of Celestial temper.

4. The intentional making of false statements; lying. (Occasionally with wider sense adopted from ancient philosophy; see quot. 1810.)

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. iv. § 10 Herodotus was... suspected of falshood. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, Add not the audacity of falsehood to the headlong passions of youth. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 135 Your logical falshood is—where, for example, you speak of a thing which is not true as if it were true, whether you think it true or not: your ethical falshood is—where you speak of a thing as true, believing it not to be true, whether it be really true or not. a1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 394 Fraud in kings was held accurst, And falsehood sin was reckoned. 1841 LANE *Arab. Afs.* I. 24 Falshood is permitted by their religion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 74 He who loves involuntary falshood is a fool.

5. An uttered untruth; a lie. Also, false statements, uttered untruth, in general.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 42/288 Alas, alas, þe deofole cas: to heore so muche falsheðe! c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 140 He seies, as blasphemie falsheð þat he makes medeful to slee Cristen men. c1450 *Gesta Rom.* xlix. 223 (Hart. MS.) He with his sotil cautellis & falsheðes blindithe & disseyuith þe soule. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 39, I will turne thy falshood to thy hart, Where it was forged, with my Rapiers point. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xii, Why did you accuse me of having told a falshood. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* ii. § 15. 42 To cover brick with cement, and to divide this cement with joints that it may look like stone, is to tell a falshood. 1856 PROUD *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 314 A small element of truth may furnish a substructure for a considerable edifice of falshood.

† 6. *Arith. Rule of Falsehood* = 'False Position': see POSITION. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 439 The rule of Falsehode, whiche beareth his name... for that by false numbers taken at all adventures, it teacheth howe to finde those true numbers that you seeke for.

7. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.): in mod. law books for the older FALSET.

1699 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Laws Cust. Scot.* xxvii. 134 *Falsum*, Falshood... a fraudulent suppression, or imitation of Truth, in prejudice of another. 1773 in J. ERSKINE *Instit. Law Scot.* iv. iv. § 66. 1861 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 378/2.

8. *Comb.*, as *falsehood-free*, *falsehood-monger*.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xii. 293 What will not those falsehood-mongers, the poets, have to answer for. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems, Exile's Return* iii, How change could touch the falsehood-free And changeless thee!

† **Falsleke.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FALSE *a.*: see -LOCK.] Falsehood.

a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 32 To fet y falle hem feole, for falsleke fifti folde.

† **Falsely.** *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 4 falsly. [f. FALSE *a.* + -LY 1.] False, deceptive.

a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 31 My fykel fleishe, mi falsly blod.

Falsely (fōls-, fōlsli), *adv.* Forms: 3-5 fals(e)-liche, (4 falslich, -lik, -lyche, valsliche), 3-5 falsli, 3-8 falsly, 4- falsely. [f. FALSE *a.* + -LY 2.] 1. In violation of truth; untruthfully.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 726 When þou falsly by hym swerest. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3054 Falsly canestow fayt. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 146 A man is accused falsly of a fact. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. I. 66 When a man... has base ends, and speaks falsely.

2. Erroneously, incorrectly, wrongly.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 23131 (Cott.) Falsli es he cristen calld. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 134 Thei seyn that the cristene men... beleeven follyly and falsly that Iesu Crist was crucyfyed. 1563 WINZET *Uncont. Litin.* xxvi. Wks. 1890 II. 54 Science falsly so callit. 1597 MORLEY *Intrad. Mus.* 183 Such things as I haue either left out or falsly set downe. a1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Anno. Metedorus in Poems* (1869) 240 All states are good, and they are falsly led, Who wish to be vnborne. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* i. x, How falsly is the spaniel drawn! 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 128, I have falsly represented his principles.

3. Wrongfully. a. Unjustly, for no sufficient cause, without justification. b. Dishonestly, fraudulently.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5347 3yf þou... falsly purchased... þat ys grette synne. c1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 235 Gascoyne & Normandie, þat þe kyng of France chalanges falsly. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 5 Enpresoned falsly by enme. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. xiv. (1869) 80 Thou mesurest falsliche, and stelest folkes corn. 1602 MARSTON *Antoni's Rev.* ii. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 98, I must die falsly. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 675 Success, which they did falsly boast. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 170 ¶ 7 For such who are treated ill and upbraided falsly.

4. Deceitfully, treacherously.

a1225 *Aucr.* R. 208 Falsliche igon to schrifte. a1300 *Cursor M.* 818 (Gütt.) þe feind... falsli bigiled adam. c1394 P. PL. *Crede* 693 A fewe folwen fully þat cloþ, but falsliche þat vseþ. 1401 *Pl. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Falselier than the fende. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 341 Kyng yon, that so falsli hath betrayed vs. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 34 Preamb., Persones falsly and traiterously ymagynyng... the deth... of the Kinge. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 253 John... falsly and unnaturally revolted unto the French king. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. The.* vii. 478 The third witness... falsly promises an Eden here.

† 5. Improperly. *Obs.*

1393 LANGE. P. PL. C. x. 270 Ful meny fayre flus falsliche washe! 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vij b, The daughters of Moab were falsly engendryd and goten. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 208/1 The church fell sodeinly down... was falsly wrought. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 251 A base

foule Stone, made precious by the soyle Of Englands Chaire, where he is falsly set.

Falsen (fōls'n, fōls'n), *v. rare.* [f. FALSE *a.* + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make false or unreal.

1888 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Apr. 482 The whole action of our minds is hampered and falsened.

Falseness (fōls-, fōlsnēs). Also 4-7 falsnes(s), 4-8 false- (south. dial. vals-) nesse. [f. FALSE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being false.

1. Contrariety to fact; want of reality or truth; falsehood, unreality. † Also quasi-*concr.* anything false.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1497 3yf he deme fals inggement, Pere falsnes ys, he shalle be shent. 1340 *Ayenb.* 250 Ualsnesse me ne ssel zigge. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. vi. (1495) 52 Racio or reason demyth bitwene... sothe and falsnesse. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 105 His rudeness... Did livery falsness in a pride of truth. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 170, I noe whit repent me of the Collogne newes I sent you, since I was... confident of the falsnes. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* ii. vii. § 1 He... did not know of the falseness of the affirmation at the time it was made. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 6 The falseness of its illusions.

2. Deceitfulness, duplicity, imposture. Also quasi-*concr.* a deceit, an imposture.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 265 He sent vnto þe pape, &c... a new falsnes did schape. c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 423 His infinite falsnesse Ther coude no man writen. c1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. i. 7 Se 3e that no man bigile 3ou bi... veyn falsnes. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 The said Deceits and Falseness. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 196 He was... arreigned and judged for his falsnesse. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* ii. 71 The falsenes... of our corrupt hearts. 1732 WATERLAND *Christ. Vind.* 38 They that reject Superstition in Theory, and yet retain it in Life... do but expose their own Folly and Falseness. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xx. (1862) 329 Another part of his falseness was, that [etc.].

3. Faithlessness, inconstancy, treachery. Also an instance of this.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 55 Falsnes brewes bale. 1393 LANGE. P. PL. C. xix. 173 Falsnesse ich [Iesus] fynde in þy [Iudas] faire speche. c1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 39 It was lost with tresoune and falsnes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cclxxx. 171 a, He wolde make y^e traytours derely abyte their falsnesse. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* iv. § 8. 40 Some inward guilt of falseness, for which that oath must be the cloak. 1709 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 203 Being for his falsnesse in the management of that trust broken and discarded. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. x. 386 His predecessor... had recorded their falseness and cruelty.

† 4. The fact of failing or 'giving way'. *Obs.*

1552 HILDEB. *Falsenes* of herte, *demissio*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 111 A falsnesse of heart, and feeble courage.

† **Falser.** *Obs.* Also 6 falsor. [f. FALSE *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. F. *fausseur*.]

1. A falsifier, forger, counterfeiter.

1340 *Ayenb.* 62 Ha ssel by demd aale ualsere. 1388 WYCLIF *Jas. Prolog.*, The whiche [enuyous men] pronounen me to be a falsere. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 53 Falsers of the kynges money are punnysshed by deth.

2. One who acts falsely; a deceiver.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Epil.*, To teach the ruder shepheard how... from the falsers fraude his folded flocke to keepe. 1597 LYLLY *Wom. in Moone* iv. i, Detested falsor! a1637 B. JONSON *True & Cry after Cupid*, We hope ye'll not abide him, Since ye hear this falsers play.

† **Falsery.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 falsary. [a. OF. *falserie*, f. fals FALSE *a.*] Deception, falsification, falsehood.

1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 397 The good emperor... came now to make him amends for his pretty falsery. 1639 GENTILIUS *Serviti's Inquis.* (1676) 889 That Tribunal, to which that falsary [calumniation of an accused person] hath not born respect. a1670 M. CASABON *Treat. Spirits* (1672) 214 This Gassendian thinks is enough to prove Plutarch's falsary.

† **Falseship.** *Obs.* In 3 falschipe, 4 falsship. [f. FALSE *a.* + -SHIP.] The quality of being false. a. Untruthfulness. b. Dishonesty, deceit.

c1230 *Itali Meil.* 26 Ah ichulle scheawen hit al wið falschipe ismedet. 14... in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 222 Glosinge and felship beon riue.

Falsesome, *a. Obs. exc. Sc. rare.* Also 9 *Sc. fause*-. [f. FALSE *a.* + -SOME.] Deceitful, untrue.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* i. Wks. 932/1 So many falsesome sayes in that sedicious boke. 1883 *Edin. Even. Expr.* 2 May 2/3 Of fausesome ways thou'st taen a scunner.

† **Falset** 1. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 falsat, 5 falssett. [app. a. OF. *falsset* (Codef. s. v. *fauissé*): see late L. *falsātum*, neut. pl. pple. of *falsāre*: see FALSE *v.*] Falsehood, treachery, fraud; an instance of this. In Scots Law = FALSEHOOD (see quot. 1609).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 122 Falsat cuirmar Sall haue... euill ending. 1482 *Certificate in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 40 To put down all falssett and untrewit. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 44 Mony falsettes daylie done within this realme be Notars. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 161 This then standeth in force... although there appeare erreure or falsset. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 69 The generall crime of falsset, contains vnder it sundrie speciall crimes. As false Charters or Writtes, false money, false measures, false wechts. *Ibid.* 128 He quha is convict of falsset in wechts.

† **Falset** 2, anglicized form of FALSETTO.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 59 A young Man singing... with such a Voice, as seem'd not to come from Heaven... it was a Falset. 1782 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* II. iv. 374 The other just come from Rome—sings in Falset. 1796 — *Memoirs Metastasio* II. 174 A great player on the violin in falset.

|| **Falsetto** (fə'set-to). Also 8 *error*. *falsetta*. [It., dim. of *falso* FALSE. Cf. *F. fausset*.]

1. A forced voice of a range or register above the natural; the head voice.

1774 WALPOLE *Lett. Earl Strafford* 11 Nov. There is a full melancholy melody in his (Leon's) voice, though a falsetta. 1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 142 The same difference . . . takes place between the natural voice and the common falsetto. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 419/1 The term basso falsetto has been proposed to designate this voice [a feigned lower voice], but the term lower falsetto is more accurate. 1855 SMEDLEY II. *Coverdale* lviii. 390 'To whom do I refer?' repeated her husband in the highest note of his shrill falsetto. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* 501/2 The male counter-tenor, or alto voice, is almost entirely falsetto.

fig. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. 1808 VIII. 103 The mock heroic falsetto of stupid tragedy. 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 186 All is tuned to the same smooth falsetto of sentiment. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Studies* 249 Much of the poem is written throughout in falsetto.

2. One who sings with a falsetto voice.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 44 You are pleased . . . to compare the *falsetti* of former times with the *soprani*. 1884 NIECKS *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Falsetto*, a singer who sings soprano or alto parts with such a voice.

3. *attrib.*

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 276 A sort of falsetto tone in her speech. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) I. 286/2 The falsetto voice has more of a humming character. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. vii. (1879) 605 The vocal cords are seen to be wide apart when falsetto notes are uttered. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 623/2 The last sentence . . . seems to us to go perilously near making a falsetto conscience out of the antipathies of strait-laced men.

Hence **Falsettist**, one who sings in falsetto.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* LXXVII. 73 Soprano falsettists were once common enough in France. 1892 *Daily News* 28 July 6/2 The Italian tenor . . . is an 'incomparable falsettist'.

Falsidical (fə'sid-ikəl), *a. rare* -l. [as if *f. falsidic-us* falsehood-telling (*f. L. falsum* falsehood + *dic-* weak stem of *dicere* to speak) + -AL: on the analogy of *VERIDICAL*.] Suggesting as true what is really false; falsehood-telling.

1886 MYERS *Phantasms of Living* II. 284 Illusory (or falsidical) hallucinations.

Falsifiable (fə'sif-ə-ib'l), *a.* [*f. FALSIFY v.* + -ABLE. Cf. *F. falsifiable*.] That may be falsified.

1611 COTGR., *Falsifiable*, which may be falsified, adulterated, forged, sophisticated. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* II. 412 The senses are the sovereign Lords of his knowledge, but they are uncertain and falsifiable in all circumstances. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 252 The Vedāntins believe the world to be falsifiable.

† **Falsific**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. falsific-us, f. fals-us* false + *-fic-us* making: see -*FIG*.] 'Making false, falsifying, dealing falsely' (Bailey 1736).

Falsification (fə'sif-ik-ə-ſən), [*n.* of action *f. late L. falsificāre* to FALSIFY: see -*ATION*.]

1. The action of rendering (something) false; fraudulent alteration (of documents, of weights or measures, etc.); misrepresentation, perversion (of facts); counterfeiting; an instance of the same.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* iv. § 15. 251 He . . . shoareth vp a ruinous mater with the falsification of his Doctours. 1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* III. § 5. 137 By falsification of the wordes, wittingly to endeavour that anything may seeme diuine which is not. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 38 Some adulterate Castoreum . . . this is a falsification discernible. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 36, I am accused for lies and falsifications. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 351 If there were . . . ground of suspicion that the Figures were altered, its still the same; but . . . If the Falsification were so neat, that it could not so easily be discerned . . . then [etc.]. 1706 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 77 Affectation is the falsification of the whole Person. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. iii. 176 Their . . . manifest falsifications both of manners and history. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 358 By a wise falsification, the great masters of painting got at their true conclusions. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Kaleigh* I. xxvi. 655 The falsification of date.

2. The showing (something) to be groundless.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Dec. 5/2 The complete falsification of these confident assurances.

b. *Equity*. 'The showing an item of charge in an account to be wrong' (Webster 1864, citing Story).

1845 J. W. SMITH *Man. Equity* 163 The proving an item to be wrongly inserted is a falsification.

Falsificator (fə'sif-ik-ə-tōr), [*agent-n. f. late L. falsificāre* to FALSIFY.] One who deals in falsification; a falsifier.

1609 T. MORTON *Answ. Higgins* To Rdr. 1 Lest thou shouldst stumble vpon me, as vpon a Falsificator. 1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 203 You must say you took up your quotations upon trust, or els confesse you are a falsificator.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Nov. The audacious falsificators print with old-fashioned type upon hand-made paper.

Falsifier (fə'sif-ə-ī, fə'sif-ə-ī), [*f. FALSIFY v.* + -ER.] One who falsifies.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 679/2 Lyars and falsefiers of scripture. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 1 283 Dare you deny that these were my words? If you do you are a falsifier. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 54 Diogenes . . . in his younger days was a falsifier of money. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 144 It is unjust to accuse the Evangelists and Apostles with being falsifiers. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 131 A wilful falsifier of history.

† **Falsify**, *sb. Fencing. Obs.* [*f. next vb.* (sense 7).] The action of 'falsifying' a blow; a feint.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 116 Amphialus . . . let flie A down-right blow; but with a falsifie Reuerst the stroke. 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronati* i. i, A falsify may spoil his cringe, Or making of a leg.

Falsify (fə'sif-ə-ī, fə'sif-ə-ī), *v.* Also 5-7 *falsifie*, 6 *faleefy*, *falsefyce*, -*ifyce*. [*ad. Fr. falsifier*, *ad. late L. falsificāre, f. L. falsific-us* making false, *f. falsus* FALSE: see -*IFY*.]

1. *trans.* To make false or incorrect. a. To alter fraudulently; to introduce false matter into or give an incorrect version of (a document, etc.).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. viii. 188 To falsefy the lettres of the pope. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 256 Those they haue falsefied of late purposely. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* III. xxxiii. 204 They did not therefore falsifie the Scriptures. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* v. 28 Funeral Orations had contributed very much to falsify History. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xx. 237 He . . . falsified the document by the substitution of a paragraph. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rise & Fall Struensee* Wks. 1846 II. 396 Accused . . . of having falsified the public accounts.

b. To give a false account of; to misrepresent. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 118 Which falsifies the eternal truth. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 152 Aemylus Probus mistook, or falsifye Thucydides. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 252 ¶ 1 Good-breeding has made the Tongue falsify the Heart. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 379 He sat . . . in his lonely island, coldly falsifying facts and dates.

absol. 1779 JOHNSON 10 Oct. in *Boswell*, Lord Bathurst did not intentionally falsify. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 510 Not that Johnson designedly falsified. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* I. 217, I falsified and fabricated.

† c. To assert falsely. *Obs.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin* 24 b, How they might take away his life, either by treason to be falsified against him, or [etc.].

† d. To adulterate. Also of disease: To corrupt, vitiate. *Obs.*

1562 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 11* § 1 Divers . . . Persons . . . diminish, impair and falsify the Monies and Coins current within this Realm. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 385 Those who . . . falsifie Merchandizes. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum in Phenix* (1708) II. 421 Verdigrisee . . . all falsify'd with earth. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* III. vi. 233 By diseases the joint water or radical humor is falsified.

e. To make (a balance or standard) untrue.

1611 BIBLE *Amos* vii. 5 Falsifying the balances by deceit. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 404 We are not compelled to falsify our standards.

f. To alter or pervert from correct rule.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 94 There can not be . . . a fowler fault, then to falsifie his accent to serue his cadence. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amien. Lit.* (1867) 475 He [Spenser] falsified accentuation, to adapt it to his metre.

g. To make unsound.

1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* 6 An unhappy spirit . . . falsified the relation between the parties.

† h. Used by Dryden in avowed imitation of It. *falsare*: (see *quot.*).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* IX. 1093 His ample shield Is falsify'd, and round with jav'lins fill'd. *Ibid.*, note, I use the word falsify in this place to mean that the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojans.

† 2. a. To produce a counterfeit of; to counterfeit.

b. To get up in imitation of something else. *Obs.*

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 After that crystall was once found out, they deuisd to sophisticated and falsifie other gems therewith. 1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 124 They stamp and falsified the best ancient Medals so well.

b. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 310 The Lapidarie [counterfeits] pearles and pretious stones by glasse and other substances falsified, and sophisticated by arte.

c. To declare or prove to be false.

3. 1449 BECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 50 To falsifie this present xiiij' conclusion. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 He shall have cause neither to falsifie the one opinion lightly nor [etc.]. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 42 No man can falsify any material fact here stated. 1849 STROVEL *Cannet's Necess.* Introd. 9 Relinquishing all claim to respect by falsifying their own affirmations. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* i. (1877) 23 The rights of conscience belong so much to the morality of society now, that they must falsify any moral creed opposed to them.

b. *esp. in Law* (see *quots.*). To falsify a doom (Sc.): = to false a doom; see FALSE *v.* 5.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 33 a, It shall not lye in the mouth of the teneante to falsifye or defete the recoverie which was againste his Lord. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 104 b, To falsifie in legal understanding is to prove false, that is, to avoid or . . . to defeat. 1642 tr. *Perkins's Prof. Bk.* v. § 382. 165 His wife shall falsifie this recovery in a writ of dowr. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 945 The sentence was conclusive evidence to falsify the warranty. 1854 J. W. SMITH *Man. Equity* 210 To give liberty to . . . falsify the account.

c. To fail in fulfilling, or prevent the fulfilment of (a prediction, expectation, etc.).

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 235 By so much shall I falsifie mens hopes. a 1719 ADDISON *Evid. Christ.* viii. (1730) 66 Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours . . . to haffle and falsify the prediction. 1851 W. COLLINS *Rambles beyond Railw.* vii. (1852) 124 The prognostications of our Cornish friends were pleasantly falsified. 1884 *L'pool Daily Post* 10 July 5 To consider . . . whether we are contented to falsify his high regard for us.

† 4. *intr.* To make a false representation or statement; to deal in falsehoods. *Obs.*

1629 tr. *Herodian* (1635) 112 Iulian was contemned by the Souldiery, for falsifying with them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 6 His wisdom would hardly permit him to falsify with the Almighty. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 338 The practice of falsifying with men will lead us on insensibly to a double-dealing with God himself. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxiii. 197 Would you either falsify or prevaricate? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, To propagate a malicious truth wantonly is more despicable than to falsify from revenge.

† 5. *trans.* To prove false to, fail to keep; to break, violate (one's faith, word, etc.). *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 585/1, I shall . . . finde Tindal himself so good a fellow, as to falsefy his own wordes here & beare a poore man company. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) 111 Aeneas . . . falsified his faith to Dido. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. (1851) 204 Falsifying that Oath, by night with all the Horse they had . . . stole to Exeter.

† 6. *intr.* To prove faint; to fail, give way. *Obs.* 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Aug., My heart beginning to falsify in this business.

† 7. *Fencing.* To feign (a blow); to make (a blow) under cover of a feint. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1595 SAVIOLO *Practice, Rapier & Dagger* i, If you perceivee . . . that he go about to falsifye vpon you . . . put your selfe in your ward. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xlii. 102 Now strikes he out, and now he falsifieth. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* I. i, Tigranes falsified a blow at your Leg, which you . . . avoided. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. x. 94 One of them making offer at his necke with a Halbert, and falsifying his blowe, hit him under the short ribbe. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 219 As th' are wont to falsify a Blow.

Hence **Falsified** *fpl. a.*, **Falsifying** *vbl. sb.* and *fpl. a.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 978 They do defile and blemish the wordes of God which deck them with strange and falsified titles. 1603 KNOOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 292 Your falsified faith. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 2 With the falsif'd name of Loyalty, to colour over base compliances. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 6/1 The falsified prediction is a good omen.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* II. 178 Lies, Corruptions, and Falsifications. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 78 Cloth, which by reason of exceeding falsifying and deerness of ours, groweth every day into more and more request. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 222 He shewed such excellent dexterity in warding the other's blows, slighting his falsifyings. 1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* Pref. 14 Purifying it . . . from the falsifying alloy. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crev.* Feinting or Falsifying.

† **Falsiloquence**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. falsiloqu-us* (*f. falsus* false + *loqui* to speak) + -ENCE.] False speaking; deceitful speech.

1710 E. WARD *Vulg. Brit.* XI. 121 Adorn'd instead of Sense With Trappings of Falsiloquence. 1736 in BAILEY.

† **Falsimony**. *Obs.* -o [*ad. L. falsimoni-a, f. falsus* FALSE.] 'Falsity, falseness' (Bailey 1736).

Falsish *a. rare.* [*f. FALSE a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat false.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* 1497 There exists A falsish false, for truth's inside the same, Truth that's only half true, falsish truth.

Falsism (fə'siz'm, fə'siz'm). [*f. FALSE a.* + -ISM.]

1. a. 'An assertion or statement, the falsity of which is plainly apparent' (W.). b. A platitude that has not even the merit of being true.

The word owes its meaning to the antithesis with *truism*; hence the two-fold application.

1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 209 Books like Mr. Colton's 'Lacon'—centos of trite truisms and trite falsisms pinched into epigrams. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 160 If so, it is a truism, if not, a falsism. 1855 — *Goethe* II. vi. 313 The ideas are no longer novel; they appear truisms or perhaps falsisms.

2. *nonce-use.* Falsity of representation, conceived as erected into a systematic principle of art.

1883 M. BLIND *Life Geo. Eliot* 68 Realism is thus the basis of all Art, and its antithesis is not Idealism but Falsism.

Falsity (fə'siti, fə'siti). Forms: 4 *falste*, *falsite*, 5 -*etee*, 6-7 -*itie*, (7 *fauxitie*), 6- *falsity*. [*a. OF. falseté* (mod. *F. fausseté*), *ad. L. falsitās, f. falsus* FALSE: see -*ITY*.]

1. The quality or condition of being false. a. Contrariety or want of conformity to truth or fact. Also an instance of this.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 577 Between veritie & falsitie there is no meane. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 27/2 He [Solon] absolutely forbid him to teach or act Tragedies considering their falsity unprofitable. 1677 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 89 His lordship had not said a word to prove the falsity of any one sentence. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* II. i. 3 He . . . denounced the falsity of the doctrine which was inculcated there.

b. Untruthfulness, deceitfulness, insincerity.

1603 I. C. in *Shaks. C. Praise* 57 Crossdiss falsitie. 1665 MAXLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 943 Accusations of ingratitude and falsity. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 235 A Greece which had lost its genius and retained its falsity.

c. Spurious or counterfeit character.

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 16. 146 Socrates was informed by it . . . of the Falsity of the Heathen's Gods.

2. Something that is false. a. An untrue proposition, doctrine, or statement; an error or falsehood. Also in generalized sense, that which is untrue; false opinion or statement, error, falsehood.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Epist.* *iv, In lyes and falsitie ther is no suche consent and concorde. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 57 God forbid, that this Authors fauxities should make us undervalue this worthy King. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 24 The most barefaced falsity ever imposed upon mankind. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* (1863) 428 A preamble, composed of every falsity that could be devised.

b. A counterfeit, sham. *rare.*

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 22 Jan., This, as Miss Waldron said of her hair, is all a falsity.

† 3. False or treacherous conduct; treachery, fraud. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 Dilixit Sir Adam gilerie & falste. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxvi. (1869)

123 Flaterye jam cleped bi my name . . . eldere doughter to falsetee. 1581 LAMBARDE *Etren.* iv. xxi. (1588) 625 Unlawfull taking of money for doing the office, or of such other falsitie.

Falstaffian (fɒlstæfʃiən), *a.* [See -IAN.] Characteristic of or resembling Falstaff, a fat, humorous, jovial knight in Shaks. *Hen. IV.* *Hen. V.* and *Merry Wives*. Also, resembling the 'ragged regiment' recruited by Falstaff (*Hen. IV.* iii. ii).

1808 R. K. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) i. l. 12 Clothing is issued to them [the Danish soldiery] once in three years; and . . . you can easily imagine what a Falstaffian array they are in by the time their new wardrobe comes round. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 411 Wrapped up to a Falstaffian rotundity in flannels and furs. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX. 676 He unwillingly tramped into Santa Fe at the head of his Falstaffian band.

† **Falsy**, *v.* *Obs.* = FALSE *v.* 4 *a.*

1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 20 To equivocate and falsie their oaths and faiths.

Falt, *obs.* form of FAULT.

Falter, var. of FAULTER, *Obs.*, defaulter.

Falter (fɒltər, fɒltər), *v.* 1. Forms: 5 *faltir*, 6 (in Fisher *falter*, *floghter*), *folter*, 6-9 *fautler*, (7 *foulter*), 7 *felter*, 4- *falter*. [Of obscure etymology.]

The current view, which connects the word with *fault*, is untenable, on the ground that *falter* has always been written with the *l*, and is so pronounced in the dialects in which it occurs, whereas in *fault* the *f* is an etymologizing insertion, which rarely occurs in spelling before 16th c., and was not pronounced, even by educated speakers, till much later. (But it is not unlikely that association with *fault* may have coloured the recent use of the word.) It seems possible that sense 1, 'to stumble', may have been developed from the sense 'to be entangled' (FALTER *v.* 2). On the other hand it is noteworthy that *ML. falden*, *FOLD v.* is used of the limbs and the tongue in the sense 'to give way, fail, falter'; perh. *falter* may be a frequentative of *falden*, formed irregularly through the influence of approximately synonymous vbs. like *batter*, *totter*, *welter*.]

1. Of a person or his steps; also of a horse: To stumble, stagger; to walk with an unsteady gait.

c 1340 GAY & GR. *Knt.* 430 Nawþer faltered ne fel þe freke . . . Dot stobþe he start forth vpon styf schonkes. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 280 In feyntnes I falter. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. vii. (1634) 159 Hee beginneth . . . to shake and folter. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 87 Which [mare] now suddenly faulting under him. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 30 If you doe perceive him to falter with any of his feet. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 537 Faltering, faint and slow. 1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 119, I have laid up my Rosinante in his stall, before his unfitness for the road shall expose him faulting to the world. 1821 BYRON *Sard.* v. i. The dispirited troops . . . had seen you fall, and falter'd back. 1878 *Masque Poets* 35 Thou guidest steps that falter on alone.

b. Of the limbs: To give way, totter.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 674 O messenger, fulfild of drunkenesse, Strong is thy breth, thy lymes faltren ay. 1447 BOKENHAM *Strongis* (Roxb.) 179 Hys legges to faltryn gunne sodeynly. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xvii. Where the water hath come to his [the horse's] bely, his legges hath foltered. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* i. ix. 120 He felt his legs falter. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 4 In descending the last steps . . . the foot of the elder lady faltered.

c. Of the tongue: To fail to articulate distinctly; to speak unsteadily (see 2).

a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlvi. (1539) 93 a. His tonge faultred, and his handes shoke. a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) i. 356 Thy tongue faltereth in thy mouth. 1671 R. BOYUN *Disc. Wind* 148 Wee find the tongue more apt to falter.

2. To stumble in one's speech; to speak hesitatingly or incoherently; to stammer. Of the voice, speech, etc.: To come forth incoherently.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 Faltryn yn þe tunge, *cespito*, *vel lingua cespitare*. 1530 PALSGR. 544/1, I falter in my speaking, as one dothe that is drunken. *Je baboye*. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* iii. (1593) 63 She folterd in the mouth as often as she spake. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 i. 124 Her speech falters. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 114 He . . . falters in this discourse. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 92 He did not falter, nor could be detected in his tale? 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi. The words of welcome faltered on his lips. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 687 His voice soon faltering stops. 1821 MRS. HEMANS *Dartmoor* 288 When holy strains . . . falter on its tongue. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 301 Even in the middle of his song He falter'd.

b. *trans.*; with quoted words as obj.

1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 230 She . . . made me most happy, faltering, 'I am thine'. 1884 POE *Eustace* 69 'Why would you have Ralph discharged?' she faltered.

c. To falter forth or out: to utter hesitatingly or with difficulty; to stammer forth. Also (*poet.*), To breathe out (the soul) by gasps.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 73, I faltered out my acknowledgements. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* i. i. While gasp by gasp he falters forth his soul. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 532 She . . . faltered out her commands that he would sit down. 1863 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 305 The Dean faltered out that he meant no harm.

3. To waver, lose steadfastness; to flinch, hesitate in action from lack of courage or resolution. Also of courage, hopes, resolve: To give way, flag.

1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) i. 313 That we floghter not in the catholike doctryne. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 123 The hier they flie, the sooner they falter and fail. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 i. 11 All other principles . . . will soon be shaken and falter. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) i. 2 If any

Man faultred in the Journey over Land he must expect to be shot to death. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 452 It made them falter and hesitate. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* i. xii, His hopes . . . began to falter. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 168 A part of the army faultered considerably. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1361 Nor let her true hand falter, nor blue eye Moist, till she had lighted on his wound. a 1864 I. TAYLOR (W.). Here . . . the power of distinct conception of space and distance falters. 1872 MISS BRADDON *To Bitter End* i. xvii. 291 The girl's spirits did not falter. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 77 The citizens . . . faltered as William . . . gave Southwark to the flames.

† b. To fail in strength, collapse. *Obs.*

1799 *Med. Jnl.* i. 18 Until the patient in a close room falters and sinks. 1886 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Gloss.*, *Faltrey*, to show signs of old age; to break up in constitution.]

c. *transf.* Of inanimate things: To move as if irresolutely or hesitatingly; to tremble, quiver. Also of a breeze: To flag.

The later examples are all from U.S. writers; to an English reader the use in the quot. from Irving sounds incorrect, that in the two others justifiable though unusual.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 152 Trade Wind blows . . . within 60 or 70 Leagues of the Mexican Shore, where they say it sometimes falters, but often reaches to within 30 Leagues. 1810 [see: FALTERING *ppl. a.*] 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 240 He . . . began to nod, and his staff to falter in his hand. 1848 LOWELL *Indian Summer Reverie* i. When falling leaves falter through motionless air. 1874 MORLEY *Barneveld* II. xvii. 227 The ancient Rhine as it falters languidly to the sea.

d. *dial.* Of a crop: To fail.

1863 *Dorset Gloss.* s.v., 'I be afeard the teaties will falter.' Hence *Faltered ppl. a.*, *Faltering vbl. sb.*

1706 EARL BELHAVEN *Sp. in Sc. Parll.* 5 Are our Eyes so Blinded? Are our Ears so Deafened? Are our Tongues so Faltered? a 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (1801) III. 42 In a voice, faltered by surprize . . . he eagerly demanded their business. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 65 The signes are a faltering in his fore legges. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 172 Some thing made those faulturings in my talke. 1722 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 290 He . . . hath long watched for my faultering. 1823 LAMB *Eliot Ser.* i. xi. (1865) 89 He has no falterings of self-suspicion. 1871 *Standard* 23 Jan., There were occasional natural falterings.

† **Falter**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* rare. [perh. var. of FELTER *v.*, to be felted, matted, f. OF. *feltre*, *fautre* felt. But cf. Olcel. *faltira-sk* 'to be cumbered, *faltira-sk* *við e-t.* to be puzzled about a thing' (Vigf.).] *intr.* To become entangled, catch.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6038 Þe whele faltird in his clathes þat ware lange and syde.

Falter (fɒltər, fɒltər), *v.* 3. Also 7 *fautler*, *foulter*, 9 *dial.* *fauter*, *fauther*. [? *a.* OF. **faltre* (recorded form *fautrer*) to strike, beat.] *trans.* To thrash (corn) a second time in order to cleanse it and get rid of the awn or beard, etc.; hence, to cleanse.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. x. They haue much ado . . . to thresh it cleane and falter it from the huls and eiles. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* (1652) 182 Then foulter and beat the husk again. 1681 HOUGHTON *Lett. Husbandry* 64 In choosing Barly . . . the Maltster looks that it be . . . cleane faltered from haines. 1788 in MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* 1876 in ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*

Hence *Faltering vbl. sb.* (in *Comb.*)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Faltering-irons*. 1869 PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Faultering-iron*, an iron used to knock off the beards of barley when thrashed.

Falter (fɒltər, fɒltər), *sb.* [f. FALTER *v.* 1.] A faltering or quavering, unsteadiness.

1834 CRESS MORLEY *Dacre* i. xi. 233 With a slight falter in her voice. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & I*. i. 74 She fancied she heard a falter in Viola's tones.

b. A faltering or quavering sound.

c 1842 LOWELL *Rhæcus Poems* (1844) 121 Far away . . . The falter of an idle shepherd's pipe.

Falter, var. of FELTER.

Faltering (fɒltərɪŋ, fɒltərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FALTER *v.* 1 + -ING 2.]

1. That falters; in senses of the vb: a. of a person, the limbs, etc.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Heb.* xii. 12 Your weake and foltryng knees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 846 Oft his [Adam's] heart . . . Misgave him; hee the faulting measure felt. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* iii. 210 With faultering feet. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxii, Her faltering hand upon the balustrade. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 178 The poor fellow then staggered on with faltering step.

b. of the voice, tongue, accent. Also of a person speaking, a breeze.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xi. 12 Swelling throbs empeach His foltering tongue. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeet.* (1851) 253 Speaking deeds against faltering words. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. iv. 318 In broken, faultering accents. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* v, The faultering gentleman, with looks on the ground. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xiv, My dull ears Catch no faltering breeze. 1878 *Masque Poets* 80 The small sweet voices of the night Begin in faltering music to awake.

2. quasi-adv. = FALTERINGLY.

a 1741 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1749) 191 He spoke very low and faltering.

Falteringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a faltering manner, hesitatingly.

1611 COTGR., *Brutement*, brutishly, rudely . . . also faulteringly. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 222 He had . . . faulteringly acquainted me, that the keys of his closet . . . were under his bed's-head. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvi, 'May not a witness summon persons before the tribunal . . . continued Vivaldi, falteringly. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* ix. (1885) 87 She ran falteringly.

Faltour, var. of FAULTER, *Obs.*, defaulter.

Falu, *obs.* f. of FALLOW.

Faluca, **Faluque**, *obs.* ff. of FELUCCA.

|| **Falun** (falōn). *Geol.* Usually in *pl.* [F.] (See quot. 1865.)

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 203 The *faluns* and associated strata are of slight thickness. 1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Faluns*, a French provincial term for the shelly Tertiary . . . strata of Touraine and the Loire.

Falunian (fālūniān), *a.* *Geol.* [f. prec. + -IAN.] The distinctive epithet of the group of strata represented by the *faluns*; upper Miocene.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 321 The *falunian*, sub-alpine, and diluvial stages of both continents. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxii. 430 The mollusca of the *Falunian* or Upper Miocene strata of Europe.

|| **Falx** (felks). *Anat. Pl.* *falces*. [L. *falx* scythe or sickle.] A process of the *dura mater*, sometimes called *falx cerebri*. *Falx cerebelli* (see quot. 1860).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Falx* . . . one of the Processes . . . of the . . . *Dura Mater*. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 83 In it a little Process of the *Falx* is lodged. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 435 There is a bony *falx* of some breadth. 1855 HOLDEN *Human Osteol.* (1878) 119 The 'crista galli', which gives attachment to the *falx cerebri*. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Falx Cerebelli* . . . term for a triangular portion of the *dura mater* . . . separating the two lobes of the cerebellum. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 231 The *falx* is occasionally found ciliated.

Falx, var. of FAULX, *Obs.*

Falye, *Sc. falze*, *obs.* f. of FAIL.

Fam (fæm), *sb. slang.* [short for FAMBLE *sb.*] = FAMBLE in various senses. Also in *Comb.* as *fam-grasp v.*, *intr.* and *trans.*, to shake hands, make up a difference (with); *fam-snatcher*.

1692-1732 COLES, *Fam grasp*, agree with. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Famgrasp*, to agree. 1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 180 *Fam*, a gold ring. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Fam*, the hand. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 28 Delicate *fams* which have merely been handling the sceptre. 1828 P. EGAN *Finish to Life in London* xiv. (1871) 309 To Jerry Hawthorn, Esq., I resign my *fam-snatchers*—i. e. my gloves.

Fam (fæm), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To feel or handle. 1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*

Faman, *obs.* f. of FOEMAN.

Famatinite (fāmætinait). *Min.* [Named by Stelzner 1873 from the *Famatina* mountains in the Argentine Republic: see -ITE.] An antimonial variety of enargite.

1875 DANA *Min. App.* ii. 20 *Famatinite*, Stelzner. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 3rd Suppl. 1. 733.

† **Famation**, *Obs.* [? Aphetic f. DEFAMATION, DIFFAMATION; but cf. FAME *v.* 1 4.] Defamation.

c 1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 188 *Fals famacions & fayned lawez*. c 1325 *Rembrun* xxiii, Ich wile þat Y ben hanged & drawe Boute Y defende me wip þe lawe OF þis famacion.

Famble (fæmb'l), *sb. slang.* [perh. f. FAMBLE *v.* in its (probable) original sense 'to grope, fumble'.]

1. A hand.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 87 He tooke his lockam in his famble. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* ii. i, Last we clap our fambles. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 19 White thy fambles. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxviii, If I had not helped you with these very fambles (holding up her hands).

† 2. A ring. *Obs.*

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* ii, Look on my finger . . . here's a Famble. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2715/4 A small Famble, made up of two little Diamonds, and 4 or 5 Rubies.

† 3. = FAMBLER *b.* *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 The thirteenth a Famble, false Rings for to sell.

† **Famble**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *famelen*. [Of obscure origin; the word may originally have had the sense 'to grope, FUMBLE'; cf. Sw. *famla*, Da. *famle* to grope, metathetic form of ON. *falma* (Icel. *fálma*), cogn. with OE. *folm* hand.]

1. *intr.* To speak imperfectly; to stammer, stutler.

14 . . . in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 224 His tonge shal stamieren, oper famelen. 1611 COTGR., *Beguayer*, to famble, fumble, muffle in the mouth. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Famble*, to Falter or Stammer in Speech. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1886 S.W. *Linc. Gloss.*, He fambles so in his talk.

2. (See quot.)

1877 PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fambling*, eating without an appetite.

Hence *Fambling vbl. sb.*, *Fambling ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Begayement*, a fambling or maffling in the mouth. *Ibid.*, *Begnè* . . . fambling, fumbling, maffling in the mouth. a 1693 URQUHART *Kabala's* iii. xxvi. 216.

† **Famble-cheat**, *slang.* *Obs.* Also *fambling cheat*. (See quotes.)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 82 A fambling chete, a rynge on thy hand. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* Eij b, *Fambling cheates*, Rings. 1692-1732 COLES, *Famble Cheats*, rings or gloves. *Cant.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Famble-crop, *dial.* [Cf. FAMBLE *v.* 2.]

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Famble-crop*, the first stomach in ruminating animals.

† **Fambler**, *Obs.* [f. FAMBLE *sb.* + -ER.] a. A glove. b. (see quot. 1725).

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* Eij b, *Famblers*, a pair of Gloves. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Famblers* . . . Villains that go up and down selling counterfeit Rings, &c.

Fame (fē'm), *sb.*¹ Also 3 fam, 6 fayme. [a. F. *fame*, ad. L. *fāma* report, fame, = Gr. φήμη (Dor. φάμα) f. root *fā-*, *phā-* (OArjan **bhā-*) in L. *fārī*, Gr. *phārai* to speak.]

1. That which people say or tell; public report, common talk; a particular instance of this, a report, rumour. Now rare.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 8750 (Gott.) Of his dome sna spredd þe fam, þat all spae of þis king salomon. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 71 Me schal trowe olde fame, þat is nouȝt wiþseide. 1388 *Wyclif i. Sam.* ii. 24 It is not good fame which Y here. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 47 Not verely certifice of so soroful a fame and happe. 1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* II. 758 As the fame runneth. a1626 *Bacon Ess.*, *Fame* (Arb.) 580 Mucianus mndid Vitellius by a Fame, that he scattered. 1679 *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 109, I heare this only from publicke fame. 1730 6 *BAILEY* (folio) s.v., Common Fame's seldom to blame. 1747 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 20 The very fame of our strength .. would be a means of discouraging our enemies. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* III. vi. i. 38 note, The King, whose zeal for Mr. Hastings was the object of common fame. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 163 At the fame of his approach, the colonists .. retreated northward.

b. (quasi-) personified.

1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 350 Fame with her swift wings Aboute fligh and bare tidings. a1547 *SURREY Æneid* iv. (1557) E.j.2 A mischeffe Fame. That moving growes, and flitting gathers force. 1548 *HALL Chron.* II. These monasticall persones .. toke on them to .. register in the boke of fame, noble actes. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 137 On each side of the Eagle is describ'd a Fame likewise upon the Wing. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xvi, I would thou couldst clear him of other charges, with which fame hath loaded him.

† c. Without fame: ? = 'without fable', certainly. *Obs.*

c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 116 Alle things sche trowith without fame That goddis lawe techith trithe to be. c1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 108 Segwarde was .. A trewe man, wythowten fame.

2. The character attributed to a person or thing by report or generally entertained; reputation. Usually in good sense.

a1225 *Ancre R.* 222 Heo schal .. þenchen þe lesse of God and leosen hire fame. 1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (1724) 367 þer nas prince in þe al worlde of so noble fame. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 574 A knyght .. Cuttass [and] fair and of gude fame. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 281 His virtues passed his fame. 1456 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 183 Allas! why dede wee these offence, Fully to shende the olde Englishe fames. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 169 This is the most spot that was .. ever moste to be caste in the Dukes fame. 1662 *PETTY Taxes* 58 Such whose fames are yet entire. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. iii. (1743) 366 They ought to .. enquire into her former and present fame. 1800-24 *CAMPBELL Poems, Adelgitha* i. A valiant champion .. slew the slanderer of her fame. 1848 *M. ARNOLD Bacchanalia Poems* 1877 II. 136 Many spent fames and fallen nights.

b. House of ill fame; see HOUSE.

3. The condition of being much talked about. Chiefly in good sense: Reputation derived from great achievements; celebrity, honour, renown.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 27/26 On of heom: þat was of grete fame. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* viii. 1 þe coy and þe fame of þi name ihesu. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 19 A man of mykil fame. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Nevve Ind.* (Arb.) 5 The fame of Achilles. 1634 *MASSINGER Very Woman* v. iv, Tho' the desire of fame be the last weakness Wise men put off. 1711 *Pope Temp.* Fame 505 Fame .. that second life in others' breath. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* III. cxii, Fame is the thirst of youth. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 205 Bands which had long sustained .. the fame of English valour.

† b. With adj. in pejorative sense. *Obs. rare.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2476 (Cott.) þe land of sodomie .. was in an iuel fame. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 42 This Father himself .. was also in a sinister fame.

† c. *concr.* One who constitutes the fame of a place; its 'glory'. *Obs. rare.*

c1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* Wks. (Ritldg.) 122/2 The learned Faustus, fame of Wittenberg.

† 4. Evil repute, infamy. *Obs.*

c1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 111 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 328 These gode men fallen oft in fame. c1375 *Cato Major* II. xxiii. in *Anglia VII.* þei ben two wikked vices And bringe men ofte in fame. c1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3413 The fame that on me hys brought. 1592 *DANIELL Compl. Rosamond* (1717) 37 Fame finds never Tonib t'inclose it in.

5. Comb.: a. objective, as fame-catcher, -seeker, -spreader sbs.; fame-achieving, -giving, -thirsting, -thirsty, -worthy adjs.; b. instrumental, as fame-blazed, -crowned, -ennobled, -sung adjs.

1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.* cx. (1878) 71 *Fame-achieving Arthur. c1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xvi. 57 Take thou my *fame-blazd arms. 1682 *HICKERIGILL Black Non-Conformist* Wks. (1716) II. 3 Let *Fame-catchers mind their stops. 1811 *MARIANA Starke Beauties C. M. Magd* 36 Dear, classic soil, whence *fame-crown'd Tasso sprang. 1777 *POTTER Æschylus' Furies* (1779) II. 294 To grace their *fame-ennobled arms with victory. 1756 *CAMBRIDGE Fakcer* 51 In retirement he sigh'd for the *fame-giving chair. 1886 *W. GRAHAM Social Problem* 20 Men, not self-seekers, nor *fame-seekers. 1552 *HUTOFT*, *Fame spreader, famiger. 1649 *G. DANIEL Triumarch.* II. vi. cxxlviii, Let not that Day, *fame-sung, fill up the month of Honour. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. ii. Babylon 486 *Fame-thirsting wits that toy l. to trick their gracious stile. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 219 Portingales *fame-thirsty king. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* 655 Athens .. was more famous than *fame-worth. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 146 Fame-worthy shepherd from Amphrysus.

† **Fame**, *sb.*² *Obs. rare.* In 6 fayme. [ad. F. *faim*:—L. *fam-em*, *fames* hunger.] Want of food, hunger.

a1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cxlviii. 560, I have bene in y^e presone to bere meet to y^e .. presoners, who cryeth out for fayme.

Fame (fē'm), *v.* Now rare. [a. OF. *fame-r*, f. fame FAME *sb.*¹; cf. med.L. *fāmāre*.]

† 1. *trans.* To tell or spread abroad, report. *Obs.*

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 3654 3yf he þat cunseyf fyrþer fame. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 122 To Fame, *famare*. 1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* xx, His prayse to fame. 1671 *tr. Palafox's Cong. China* i. 7 It is famed, that they were both Generals in the Emperour of China's Armies. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Pharsal. Gen.* (1693) 575 It was famed and reported frequently to him.

2. To report (a person or thing) as, for, to be (so and so), also to do (so and so). Chiefly in *passive*, to be currently reported or reputed.

c1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 275 He watz famed for fre þat fest loubd best. c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* III. 690 Ye wolde, Ben famed good, and nothyng nolde Deserve why. a1400 50 *Alexander* 2387 Alexander is .. famyd For ane of þe curstast kyng þat enir croune werid. 1550 *BALE Apol.* 68 b, Samuel shulde be famed abroad to have bene promysed and borne by myracle. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. iv. 26 Your Grace hath still bene fam'd for vertuous. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 175 This is famed to be the household Monument of certaine of the Kings of Iuda. 1638 *FORD Lady's Trial* I. iii, One however maskt In colourable privacy, is fam'd The Lord Adurnse's pensioner, at least. 1646 *BUCK Rich.* III. iii. 82 That Richard .. should fame king Edward the fourth a bastard. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1094 Thou art famed To have wrought .. wonders with an ass's jaw! 1820 *KEATS Ode to Nightingale* viii, The fancy cannot cheat so well As she is fam'd to do. 1881 *DUFFIELD Don Quix.* III. xxiii. 141 She was .. not so beautiful as she was famed.

3. To make famous: a. To spread abroad the fame of, render famous by talk; to talk of.

1388 *WYCLIF Math.* ix. 31 But thei .. diffameden [v. r. famyden] hym thorou al that lond. c1400 *Cato's Morals* 42 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1669 þat þou be nane of þese þat men famis in fable. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 254 He .. thy parts of nature Thrice fam'd beyond, beyond all erudition. 1616 *B. JONSON Epigr.* I. xliii, Her foes enough would fame thee in their hate. 1635 *A. STAFFORD Fem. Glory* (1869) 137 When we desire to fame some other maid. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* I. ii, His name on every shore Is famed and feared.

† b. To render famous by some quality, deed, etc. Said also of the quality or deed. *Obs.*

a1552 *LELAND Collect.* (1725) I. ii. 549 Syr Knight, ye be cum hither to fame your Helmet. 1592 *GREENE Poems* 31 The .. cedars trees, Whose stately bulks do fame th' Arabian groues. 1613 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* II. iv, Of holy Ursula (that fam'd her age). c1665 *MRS. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 3 In that magnanimity and virtue, which hath famed this island.

4. To spread an ill report of (a person); to defame. [Perh. short for DEFAME, DIFFAME: but cf. FAME *sb.*¹ 4.]

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 232 þow hast famed me foule by fore þe kyng here. c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 21 False and fekyll was that wight, That lady for to fame. ? c1475 *Sgr. love Degre* 392 Yf it may be founde in thee, That thou them fame for enmyte.

† 5. nonce-use. To fame it: to become famous.

a1625 *FLETCHER Hum. Lieutenaut* II. ii, Do you call this fame? I have famed it; I have got immortal fame, but I'll no more on't.

† **Fame**, *v.*² *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fam-es* hunger. Cf. OF. *famer*.] *trans.* To famish, starve. Hence *Famyt* *ppl. a.*

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 122 Stenen wille vs traueile, & famen vs to dede. a1400 *Conv. Myst.* (1841) 105 Thyn ffamyt folke with thi fode to fede.

Fame, *obs. f. of FOAM.*

Famed (fē'md), *ppl. a.* [f. FAME *v.*¹ + -ED¹.]

1. That is much talked about, known by report; † alleged by report; rumoured.

a1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiii. (1553) B/v.1 There have been diuers sonnes of Rome .. famed throughout the worlde. 1701 *ROWE Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, The fam'd Vertue of our Ancestors. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* II. viii. 131 Complaining so heavily of .. the famed acts of his [Cicero's] Son in law.

2. Celebrated, renowned, famous. Now *arch.* exc. as predicate (const. for).

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* II. i. 156 Were he as famous and as bold in Warre As he is fam'd for Mildnesse, Peace, and Prayer. 1676 *D'URVEY Mad. Fickle* III. i, This Scull was .. brought thither by a fam'd Antiquary. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 228 ¶ 2 A Man so famed for Astrological Observations. 1748 *WASHINGTON Jnl.* 18 Mar., We .. call'd to see y^e fam'd Warm Springs. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. xlvii, In famed Attica such lovely dales Are rarely seen. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-Bks.* 8 July (1883) 52 A corpulent, jolly fellow, famed for humour. 1881 *W. ALLINGHAM in Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 228 He grew Famedest monk of all the monastery.

b. With prefixed adv.

1796 *BURKE Regia. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 30 The ever-famed 'last week of October'. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* x, The descendant of the far-famed James of Douglas. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 89 He .. Lies quiet and well famed.

Fameful (fē'mfʊl), [f. FAME *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of fame, famous, renowned.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. iii. 377 Whose foaming stream strives proudly to compare .. with Fame-full st Floods that are. a1606 *J. DAVIES Bien Venu* 140 Occasion such, As now rich Opportunity doth giue To make you Fame-full.

Famelen, var. of FABLE. *Obs.*

Fameless (fē'mlēs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without fame or renown; undistinguished.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. Ded. to A. Bacon 6 My fame-lesse Name doom'd to oblivion. 1646 *G. DANIEL Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 47 When I, vnto the fameles Devia, now Vtter my song. 1796 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* x. 304 Nor few, nor fameless, were the English Chiefs. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 105 Earth's unknown heroes .. sink to a fameless grave.

Hence **Famelessly** *adv.*

1847 in *CRAIG*.

† **Fame'lic**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *famēlic-us* hungry, f. *fames* hunger. Cf. F. *famēlique*.] Pertaining to hunger; in quols.: Exciting hunger, appetizing.

1614 *B. JONSON Barth. Fair* III. i, It were a sin of obstinacy .. to .. resist the good titillation of the famelic sense, which is the smell. 1651-3 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year* (1678) 112 The famelick smells of Meat.

† **Fame'licose**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *famēlicōs-us*, f. *fames*: see prec.]

1730 6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Famēlicose*, often or very hungry. 1775 in *ASH*.

Famelist, var. of FAMILIST.

Famell, *obs. f. FEMALE.*

Famen, *Sc. var. of FOEMEN.*

† **Famer**, *Obs.* [f. FAME *v.* + -ER.] One who brands with infamy.

1646 *W. SHEPHEARD* (title), The Famers Famid.

† **Famicide**, *Obs.*—° [f. L. *fām-a* FAME *sb.* + -CIDF.] A destroyer of one's reputation, slanderer.

1656 81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

† **Famigerate**, *v.* *Obs.*—° [f. ppl. stem of L. *fāmiger-āre*, f. *fāma* FAME *sb.* + *ger-āre* to carry.] *trans.* To report abroad. Also † **Famigation** *Obs.* **Famigerous *a.* *Obs.***

1623-6 *COCKERAM, Famigerate.* 1692 1732 *COLES, Famigation*, a divulging, reporting abroad. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Famigerous*, carrying news, tales, &c.

Familiary, *a.* = FAMILIAR.

c1450 *Abce of Aristotill* 6 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 66 Be not to fers, to familiary, but frendli of chere.

Familiar (fāmili'ār, -li'ār), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 famuler(e, -iar, 5 -ier, -yer), famil-, famyler, -iar(e, -ier(e, -yar(e, -yer, 5-6 fameliar, -yar, 6-7 famillar, 4- familar. [a. OF. *familier*, *famelier*, *famulier* (mod.F. *familier*), ad. L. *familiār-is*, f. *familia*: see FAMILY.]

A. adj.

1. a. Of or pertaining to one's family or household. (Now rare, and with mixture of other senses.) † Of an enemy: That is 'of one's own household': *lit.* and *fig.* † Of habits: Pertaining to one's family life, private, domestic.

c1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 540 O famuler fo, that his service bedith! c1400 *Test. Love* II. 343/1 Nothyng is werse .. than .. a famylier enemye. 1534 *MORE On the Passion* Wks. 1294/1 The false treason of his familer enemy. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 205 Either the familer enemies abiding at home, or the extravagant foes, lyngering beyonde the sea. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 105 Conmaunded .. neyther .. his awne familier household to doe him anye kinde of service. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Prior* Wks. III. 143 His private character and familar practices. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ii. 35 Abram was dwelling .. in the midst .. of his familar circle.

† b. Of titles, heraldic bearings, etc.: Belonging to a family. *Obs.*

1646 *BUCK Rich.* III. II. 45 Yet neither of these foure legitimate children .. were permitted to the princely familar Title of Lancaster. *Ibid.* 46 [The Herald's] .. assign'd him .. a shield of familar Ensignes, the armes of France border'd with an Orle of Normandy or Guyen.

2. Of persons and their relations: On a family footing; extremely friendly, intimately associated, intimate. Const. † *till*, † *to*, *with*.

c1340 *HAMPOLE Prose T.* (1866) 7 He apperyde till ane þat was famyliare till hym in hys lyfe. c1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 215 Ful wel .. familar was he With frankleins over al in his cuntree. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1508 Herefride .. was familar to cuthbert neest. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lviii, She was moch famylyer wyth Seint Birgette in hyr lyfe. c1585 *R. BROWNE Answ. Cartwright* 28 Priuate famillar fellowshippe. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 438 Every one was .. pleased .. because he might be so familar with the Prince. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 160 ¶ 6 Time and intercourse have made us familar. 1831 *ARNOLD Let.* in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) I. ii. 37 Be as familar with them as you possibly can. 1847 *J. WILSON Chr. North* (1857) II. 9 A familar and privileged guest.

† b. Of knowledge: Intimate. *Obs.*

1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 285 She had attained a familar knowledge of the Roman and Greek languages.

c. In a bad sense. Unduly intimate. Const. † *to*, *with*. Now only with advbs. like *too*, *over*.

c1450 *tr. Th. à Kempis' Imit.* I. viii, Be not familar to eny woman. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VI. cxx. 224 Emma .. was accus'd to be famylyer with the bysschop of Wynechester. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Aboute all London there was no propre pym But long tyme had ben famylyer with hym. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1636) 279 A poore man found a Priest over familar with his wife.

d. **Familiar angel**: a guardian angel. **Familiar** † **devil**, **spirit**: a demon supposed to be in association with or under the power of a man.

14. *Prose Legends in Anglia VIII.* 146 Hir famylier angel þet hadde hir in kepynge. 1460 *CARGRAVE Chron.* (1858) 25 That same familar devel. 1565 *STOW Chron.* 107 b, A familar spirit which hee had .. in likeness of a Catte. a1641 *BP. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* VII. § 143 (1642) 473 People, who .. had familar spirits attending on them.

a 1707 BEVERIDGE *Wks.* II. (R.). They.. called over them that had familiar spirits, in the name of our Lord Jesus. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxvii. No familiar spirit could have suggested to him more effective words.

† e. *transf.* Of a plant: Adapted to relations with. *Obs.* rare.

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks.* Nat. 38 Mistletoe .. can never be made familiar enough with the Earth to take Root, or grow in it.

3. Of animals: Accustomed to the company of men; domesticated, tame, on a domestic footing with.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 263 1/2 He had one [hound] moche famyler whiche boldly wold take brede for the borde. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 21 It is a familiar beast to man. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 213 Serpents so familiar with men, that at dinner-time they will come like dogs and cats. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks.* Nat. 71 This year.. several .. [snakes] have been familiar about the House. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 423 Till the pampered pest Is made familiar. 1849 SK. *Nat. Hist.* Mammalia III. 56 The tapir is occasionally domesticated and becomes.. familiar. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 313 Good wine, is a good familiar Creature, if it be well vs'd.

† 4. Of food, etc.: Congenial, suitable. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *I'ia Recta* (1650) 90 Womans milk is best, because it is most familiar unto mans bodie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 61 Poysons have beene made by some, Familiar. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 106 Roe-buck. The flesh is.. familiar to mans body.

5. Of persons: Well or habitually acquainted, having a close acquaintance or intimate knowledge. Of a person's manner: Resulting from close association. *Const. with.*

1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 278 Who that wyl not make his remembrance famuler with them [the peryles of hell]. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii. He was amazed, how so .. groveling an Insect as I.. could entertain such inhuman Ideas, and in so familiar a manner. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 219 Familiar with her [vice's] face We first endure, then pity, then embrace. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 332 Men familiar with all ancient and modern learnings. 1861 M. PARTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 An assembly.. with whose incapacity we are familiar.

6. Of things: Known from constant association; pertaining to every-day knowledge, well-known. *Const. to, & with.*

1490 CAXTON *Envoyes* xxix. 112 As we see by example famyler whan [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 105 Such pointes as to you are familiar. 1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* III. (1584) X ij. This place of Tertull.. is a known and familiar place. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* ix. (1627) 145 Untill the Latine be as familiar to the Scholler as the English. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 22 It begins to know the Objects, which being most familiar with it, have made lasting Impressions. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 298 An experiment familiar to nurses. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 44 To simplify our laws, and render them more familiar with our comprehension. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* I. i. I will.. endeavour to tell you nothing that is familiar to you already. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* VIII. 180 The contradictions.. become by-and-by familiar, and no longer attract his attention.

b. Of every-day use, common, current, habitual, ordinary, usual. *Const. to.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. iii. 52 Familiar in his mouth as household words. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 10 The familiar custome, among Princes.. of violating Leagues. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 9 It is familiar among the Mingrelians.. to bury their Children alive. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ 10 All ridiculous Words make their first Entry into a Language by familiar Phrases. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 509 With such fine words familiar to his tongue. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Ateneum* III. (1852) 75 The practice of impeaching the wares of others.. is too familiar with mankind. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 618 Wine was an article of general and familiar supply.

† c. Homely, plain; hence, easily understood.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 156 1/2 The very strange familiar fassyon thereof. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 9 *Brag.* How canst thou part sadness and melancholy! *Boy.* By a familiar demonstration of the working. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 113, I do not straine it at the position, It is familiar; but at the Authors drift. 1694 ADDISON *Eng. Poets* 130 He [Montague] unreins His verse, and writes in loose familiar strains.

† 7. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Affable, courteous, friendly, sociable. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1602 Now was Jason.. goodly of his speche, and famulere. c 1430 *ABC of Aristotle in Babees Bk.* (1868) 11 ¶ to fers, ne to famuler, but freendli of cheere. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 225 1/2 If they [men] be familer we call them light. If they be solitarie we call them fantastike. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 76 Christ.. was a good familiar man.. he came to men's tables when he was called. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 416 Here I found euery where kind and familiar people. a 1656 USSNER *Ann.* VII. (1658) 802 Whereupon one in a familiar banquet .. promised Caius, that [etc.]. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 497 Bland and familiar to the throne he came. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 ¶ 12 In his unbended and familiar intervals.

8. Free, as among persons intimately acquainted, uncereimonious; occas. Too free, taking liberties with; also in *To make familiar with.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 31 In his hous as familiar was he, As it possible is any friend to be. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 88 That ye suffyr hym soo famyler with you. 1645 HOWELL *(title)* Epistole Ho-Elianae. Familiar Letters, domestic and foreign. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uphear* Wks. 1730 I. 79 There's no stopping your licentious tongue, otherwise you wold not make so familiar with the head of the Church. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 ¶ 2 It does look a little familiar, but I must call you *Dear Dumb.*

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. v. As if I had been familiar with your reputation. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1793) II. v. 110 He.. was indulged at all times, with familiar access to him person.

† b. *adv.* = FAMILIARLY.

1803 tr. *Le Bruin's Monsieur Botte* III. 28 A person .. who continues to treat me so shockingly familiar.

9. *Comb.*, as *familiar-fond*, *-mannered* adjs.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. VI. iii. 264 The ladies she is familiar-fond with. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VI. xlviii. A coarse, familiar-mannered man.

B. sb.

1. A member of a person's family or household (*obs.* in general sense). In the Roman Catholic Church, a person who belongs to the household of the Pope or a bishop, and renders domestic but not menial services.

1460 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 9 June (1872) 137 The said Sir Thomas Kenedy was in the Kyngis respit at the byschop of Sanct Andoris has of the Kyngis as famielyar tyl hym. 1536 SIR R. MORVSON in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. Ixxii. 175 We princes wrot ourselves to be familiars to popes. 1541 *Bacon News out of Heaven* Early Wks. (1843) 40 A mans own household and familiars shall be his most enemies. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 244 b. To him, and his servautes and familiars a fre and a general Pardon. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 268 Their vietnals are brought dayly to them by their familiars. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*, s.v. The nephews .. of a bishop.. in order to be considered his familiars, must render him real service. *Ibid.*, The familiars of the Pope .. enjoy many privileges.

b. An officer of the Inquisition, chiefly employed in arresting and imprisoning the accused.

1560 FRANKTON *Narr.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 239 This done, we took our journey towards Sevil; the familiar .. and his man well armed. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 246 When the said Familiar goes to any house.. all doors.. fly open to him. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 245 Many of the Castillans, who pillaged Rome, were familiars of the holy inquisition. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 441 If my familiars have done their duty, he is on his way to the scaffold. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iii. (1866) 165 It [the 'Holy Office'].. having its familiars in every house.

transf. 1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 227, I do not like to embody myself as a political Familiar.

2. A person with whom one has constant intercourse, an intimate friend or associate.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 18 For whiche þing oon of þi familiars not vnskilful axed þus. 3if, etc. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cci. 208 Hugh Capet .. was his famulyer and chief counseller. 1504 LAOY MARGARET tr. *T. a Kempis' Imit.* IV. xiii. Thou, my god, art closed & hyd in concell of thy familiars. a 1509 KINGESMILL *Man's Est.* XI. (1580) 70 Thou whom I have chosen.. one of my twelve familiars. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* II. x. 139 A co-partner and a deare fameliar of .. St. Peter and St. Paul. 1666 PENN *No Cross* ix. § 10 It wants thee off thy Familiars. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 14 Retaining her maiden appellation among her familiars.

b. One intimately acquainted with (a thing):

1875 LOWELL *Wordsw.* *Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 399 The life-long familiar of the mountains.

3. A familiar spirit, a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. xv. 65 A flie, otherwise called a divell or familiar. 1633 FORD *Broken II.* III. iv. You have.. a familiar That posts t' th' air for your intelligence? 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* (1812) I. 249 She paid me a visit.. to be introduced to my familiar. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 250 The old belief in familiars. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 152 Our familiar is .. a nimble and tricky spirit, like Puck.

transf. and fig.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xlix. Twelve days had Fear Been their familiar, and now Death was here. 1830 GALT *Lavie* T. I. vii. (1849) 22 The garret was alive with musquitoes, domestic familiars. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 51 Vile familiars to the dormitory kept us from closing our weary eye-lids. 1867 LOWELL *Rousseau* *Prose Wks.* 1890 II. 250 He.. keeps a pet sorrow, a blue-devil familiar, that goes with him everywhere. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 379 Style.. is one of De Quincey's familiars.

Familiarism (fami-liär-iz'm). [f. FAMILIAR a. + -ISM.] A mode of expression usual only in familiar language; a colloquialism.

1765 *Patriotism, a Mock-heroic* (ed. 2) Index, Familiarisms and vulgarisms. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. To Rd. 9, I thought it prudent to do away some of the familiarisms of the original minutes. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 506 *Would-be.* This familiarism deserved record.

† **Familiarist**. *Obs.* rare. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who is an authority on familiar spirits.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1840) 246 That learned familiarist Mother Hazel.

Familiarity (fami-li-är-iti). Forms: 4 famularite, -iarite, familiarity, 5-7 familiarite(e, -io, -iarte, (5 -yaryte), famyiliarite, (6 -tie, 7 -ty, 5 -tye, 6 -yaryte), 6- familiarity. [a. F. *familiarité*, ad. I. *familiarität*-em, f. *familiaris*: see FAMILIAR and -ITY.] The quality or state of being familiar.

† 1. The quality proper to the head of a household, hospitality. *Obs.* rare.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 18 Hardeknotte may be called a fader noreshoure of familiarity

† 2. The quality proper to a member of the family; hence, behaviour due from a retainer or a familiar friend, devotion, fidelity. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Secrecis*, Largesse engendrys familiarity, bat ys trew service. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b. All this he dyd to gyue us an occasion of reuerent familiarity. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 172 The duke of Yorke ledde the Quene

with great familiarity to all mens sightes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 116 A man full of familiarity and courteous acquaintance.

† 3. Suitableness, fitness (of food, etc.). *Obs.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) M vj a. A certayne familiarity that is betwene their natures. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseuc. Ep.* III. xxi. 159 There is .. required in the aliment a familiarity of matter.

4. The state of being very friendly or intimate, friendly intercourse; intimacy with (a person).

c 1450 tr. *T. a Kempis' Imit.* III. xlii. Pese folke cometh not .. to þe grace of my iocunde familiarite. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 87 Nocht alanerlie had he familiarite with the saidis princes of Latinis. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 27 The louing familiarity that shoulde be betwixt the minister and his people. 1664 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 174 The old familiarity and kindness betwixt the two Kings. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 111 When this familiarity is once obtained with the evil spirit. 1761 HUMR *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 127 [He] resolved to introduce Wolsey to the young prince's familiarity. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* III. 61 Pope was not disinclined to pride himself upon his familiarity with the great.

b. Undue intimacy.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 163 He [Edward].. his owne moder for suspecte famuliarite and homlynes deprived of al hire goodes. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 206 If any of them offer to have familiarity with their wifes, they punish him most seuerely.

† c. *concr.* A familiar person or persons. Also collect. A circle of intimate friends or connexions.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 43 A Lady of great honour, of the Kings familiarity. 1643 MILTON *Divorce Wks.* 1738 I. 201 The leaving of Parents, or other familiarity whatsoever. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 125 Such frivolous Reasons.. as unto all judicious Men, even those of his own Familiarity, are ridiculous.

5. Close or habitual acquaintance with (a thing); constant practical knowledge, habituation.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. ii. 3 When I have held familiarity with fresher clothes. a 1732 ATTERBURY (J.). We contract at last such an intimacy and familiarity with them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our minds. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 305 The familiarity occasioned by the daily sight of its ceremonies. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvii. 256 Our daily familiarity with the ordinary phenomena of life.

6. Absence of ceremony, free or unrestrained intercourse, esp. with inferiors. Proverb, *Familiarity breeds, & brings, & creates contempt.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 44 Hane þei so muche famularte or homlynesse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dietes* 40 Hyt behoneth a kyng to .. be conversant amongis them [his people] without ouermuche famylyarite. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Frasin. Par.* *John* 34a, Familiaritie bringeth contempte. 1599 MINSHU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* 65/2 Much familiarity oftentimes breeds contempt. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 151 Olivarez had been heard to censure very severely the duke's familiarity .. towards the prince. 1667 EVELYN *Publ. Employment* in *Misc. Wks.* (1835) 535 Familiarity creates contempt. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* VII. To allow him an unusual degree of familiarity in conversation. 1876 MISS BRADON *J. Haggard's Dan.* II. 102 Jim greeted his stepmother with frank familiarity.

b. An instance of familiar behaviour in action, speech, or expression; something allowed or justified only on the ground of intimacy. Usually in pl. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 180 Any other noble, and lawfull familiarities of intimacie, and decessesse. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 33 If you Confound these two Relations [of Master and Servant] by lavish and indiscreet Familiarities, you destroy the Respect. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve*, Misbecoming familiarities inscribed upon your ordinary tombstones. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 10 Too great [awe] to allow of his being guilty of a familiarity.

7. *Astrol.* (see quot.)

1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 99 Familiarities, called also configurations or aspects.

Familiarization (fami-liär-iz-ē-jən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of familiarizing in various senses; an instance of this.

1755 H. T. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* I. Pref. 6 By familiarization we reduce the force of formidable objects. 1765 MISS C. TALBOT in *Miss Carter Lett.* (1809) III. 126, I would.. read to it with proper familiarisations the most striking parts. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. i. A constant familiarization with such scenes. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 45 The familiarization of foreign words.

Familiarize (fami-liär-iz), v. [f. FAMILIAR a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make familiar.

1. *trans.* To make (a thing, rarely a person) familiar or well-known.

a 1639 WOTTON *Lett., Reliq.* Wotton. (1672) 478 Intending .. to familiarize it [final resignation of ourselves] between us as much as I can. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XXI. (1840) II. 271 Wethamstede.. being desirous of familiarising the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* I. 2 Your drawing compasses may familiarize to your mind the idea of an angle. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 14 Horses and hounds recognized that shout, familiarized to them by many a good run. † b. To render familiar or accustomed; to divest of strangeness.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 630 Long continuance and custome .. Familiarizing so the fit, that .. one may almost forget it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 3 The Genius smiled upon me with a Look of .. Affability that familiarized him to my Imagination. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks.* Wks. IX. 245 Shakspeare .. familiarizes the wonderful. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 45 Long habit and custom are able to familiarize to us things much more disagreeable than this.

fig. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* ii. iii. The beggars are a very ancient family in most kingdoms.

b. (Man, woman, etc.) of family: of noble or gentle descent.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.*, *External Figure* Wks. 1764 11. 60 If dress be only allowable to persons of family, it may [etc.]. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 111. 32 He... married a beautiful English-woman of family. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* ix. Three troops... each consisting of 200 men, who are all men of family. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 146 People of no 'family'.

c. In wider sense: A race; a people or group of peoples assumed to be descended from a common stock.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 25 You to me ful promise... That Roman family should spring from the auncytre Trojan. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 468 The Tamanaes, who belong to the same family, live on the right bank of the Orinoco. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 5) i. 18 By the mixture of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other.

5. transf. and fig. (with mixed notion of 3 and 4). A brotherhood or group of individuals or nations bound together by political or religious ties.

1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iii. 15 The Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named. 1650-3 *Dissert. de Pace in Phœnix* (1708) 11. 348 Of all the Families and Societies of Christians, they are most hated. 1865 E. EVERETT (W.), *The States of Europe* were by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one family. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 253 They [the apostles] subdued the... Greeks... the... Romans, and our... forefathers into one family.

6. A group or assemblage of objects, connected together and distinguished from others by the possession of some common features or properties.

a 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 There be two Great Families of Things;... Sulphureous and mercurial. 1731 POPE *Eph. Burlington* iv. 96 With all the mournful family of Vews. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Curves*, Family of Curves. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* i. 353 Family of curves is an assemblage of several curves of different kinds, all defined by the same equation of an indeterminate degree. 1813 BAKWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 457 The classification of simple minerals into families. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* viii. 65 Persian, Damascus, Rhodian, and Lindus wares, composing a large family. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 228 We have called a certain body of languages a family, the Indo-European.

b. In modern scientific classification: A group of allied genera. (Usually, a 'family' is a subdivision of an 'order'; but in the 'natural system' of botanical classification the two words are, so far as cotyledonous plants are concerned, synonymous: English botanists chiefly using 'order'; while in French Jussieu's term *famille* is retained.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The bearm and the herring, though very different in genus, may yet be brought into the same Family. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mammal Mat. Med.* 223 *Rest-harrow*, of the family *Laginiosae*. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 19 Several genera may, in like manner, be united into a family. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 1. 325 Family in botany is synonymous with order. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 337 The order *Lacertilia* is made up of a certain number of large groups, each of which is called a family, which family is again composed of genera.

7. Family of love: a sect which originated in Holland, and gained many adherents in England in the 16th and 17th c.; they held that religion consisted chiefly in the exercise of love, and that absolute obedience was due to all established governments, however tyrannical.

1579 J. KNEWSTUB (title), *A Computation of monstrous and horrible heresies*... embraced of a number, who call themselves the Familie of Love. 1606 SIR G. GOOSCAPPE ii. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) 111. 38 You are either of the familie of Love, or of no religion at all. 1645-62 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 105 This sect of the familie of love, are so called because... their love is so great that they may join any congregation. 1667 H. MORE *Dir. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 568 Being lately informed by an Elder of the Familie... that they of their Familie that were regenerated... became Christs.

8. slang. The thieving fraternity. See *11-man*. 1749 *Bamfylde Moore-Carew* (Farmer), No member of the Familie. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., Thieves, sharpers, and all others who get their living upon the cross, are comprehended under the title of 'The Familie'. 1838 GLASCOCK *Land Sharks* II. 100 This house... was a favourite resort of the Familie.

II. attrib. (adj.) and Comb.

9. Simple attrib., passing into an *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to the family or household; domestic.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 47 Such familie-servantes or retinue as to be agreeable... to his dignitie. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* 66 This Gentleman knew right well, that family exercises were the very goods and spurs unto godlinesse. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* vi. 5 Publick Church Prayer, and Family-Prayer are as great duties as secret Prayer. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiii. 438 These Family-devotions at the beginning and close of the day. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4522/2 That Coach was preceded by his Majesty's Family-Coaches. **a** 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 23 Such was the crook made in David's lot, through his family-disorders. 1768 *Woman of Honor* 11. 178 If this sordid... family-spirit does not soon meet with an effectual check. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) 11. 157 It was a family affair. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 329 Tell us something about their family life.

b. In tradesmen's signs, advertisements, and the like; *Family butcher, grocer, druggist*, etc.: originally one who supplies commodities for

household use, as opposed, e.g. to one who supplies them to ships or the army. *Family hotel*: one which claims to be especially for the reception of families.

c. Of or pertaining to a certain family, lineage, or kindred.

a 1715 WYCHERLEY *Ess. agst. Pride & Ambit.*, As if nobility consisted alone in being entitled to... have the family plate graved with a coat of arms. 1769 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 365 Ridale-hall, the family-seat of Sir Michael Fleming. 1773 MELMOTH *Cato Remarks* 171 Securing to the heir... a sufficient part of the family-estate to support his rank and station. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* x. 59 A family disposition to insanity. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 200 Sometimes accidental causes, produce what has been termed a family toe, partly in consequence of its being hereditary.

10. Phrases. **a.** *In a (or the) family way*: in a domestic manner; with the freedom of members of the same family; without ceremony. Also *† In family* (= *F. en famille*).

1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 136 p. 1 His Wife is the Daughter of an honest House, ever bred in a Family-Way. 1768 *Woman of Honor* 1. 87 Dining together, in family. 1784 *Let. to Honoria & Marianne* 11. 64 She would... stay some time with them, quite in the family way. 1789 G. KEATE *Polew Isl.* 107 At the house of this Chief they were received quite in a family way. **a** 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master like Man* (1811) 1. 193 You'll find all in the family way. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) 11. xii. 214 We should have discussed our interests in a family way. 1855 THACKERAY *Virgin* 11. x. 74 Why don't we ask him and his ladies to come over in a family way and dine with some other plain country gentlefolks?

b. *(To be) in the family way*: pregnant.

1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warn.* 1. 90 The Countess was again in the family way. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Firt* xxvi. Esther is in the family-way. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 62 The wives... will have a fine easy time when they are in the family way.

11. Special Comb.: *family Bible*, a large copy of the Bible for use at family prayers (its fly-leaves often contain a 'family register' or record of the birth of children, etc.); *family-boat* (see quot. 1883); *family circle*, the company of persons and their children, and other relatives and friends, who are inmates in the household; *family coach*, a large closed carriage capable of containing a whole family; also, a certain game of forfeits, in which a story of the adventures of a 'family coach' is related; *family-compact*, a treaty made in the eighteenth century between the Bourbon dynasties of France, Spain, and the Two Sicilies for common action, esp. against England and Austria; *family-council*, a meeting of the members of a family to decide questions relating to their common interest; *spec. see family-meeting*; *family-disease* (see quot.); *family-government*, (a) the government of a family; (b) the system in which each family stands alone as a political unit; *family-head* (see quot.); *family-likeness*, a resemblance such as may be looked for in members of the same family; also *fig.*; *family-living*, a benefice in the gift of the head of the family; *† family-lovist* [*f. family of love* (see 7) + *IST*], = *FAMILIST* 3; *family-man*, a man with a family; also (a) one who leads a domestic or homely life; (b) *slang* a thief; also a 'fence' (cf. sense 8); *family-meeting*, in *Louisiana* and *Quebec*, a council of at least five relations which meets before a public notary to give advice concerning a minor or other person; *family-picture*, (a) a painting representing a family; (b) a picture handed down as an heirloom; *family-piece*, (a) a composition relating to the doings of a family; (b) = *prec. (a)*; *family-tree*, a genealogical tree.

1781 JOHNSON *Let. Dr. Patten* 25 Sept., This Lexicon... might become a concomitant to the 'Family Bible'. 1822 J. PLINT *Let. Amer.* 73 The craft, called 'family boats'. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, Family boats, the name given to smacks worked by members of the same family. 1809 H. MORE *Catels* 1. 347 Being agreeable... in one's own 'family circle'. 1852 E. WARNER *Wide W. World* 82 They played the Old 'Family Coach'. 1761 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 52/2 The only reply was, that the King of Spain had thought proper to renew his 'family compacts'. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Family diseases, diseases proceeding from heredity'. 1715 DE FOU *Fam. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) 1. 106 We must set up a 'family government entirely new'. 1803 *Syd. Smith Wks.* 1859 1. 29/2 In politics, they appear to have scarcely advanced beyond family-government. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Family-head, when the stem was surmounted with several full-length figures. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers.* Byron (1832) 1. 94 In his women... there is little 'family-likeness'. 1883 CLOUD in *Knowl.* 24 Aug. 115/1 The family likeness of those Indian folk-tales to those [European ones] given above. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) 11. vii. 144 It is a 'family living'. 1883 READE *Many a Slip in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132/2 Joe was ordained priest, took the family living. 1859 NASHE *Martins Months Alinde* To Rdr. Wks. 1883 1. 165, I meddle not here with the Anabaptists, 'Family-lovists, Machiavelists, nor Atheists'. 1788 G. A. STEVENS *Adv. Speculist* 1. 221 Gamblers, Gambler's or 'Family-men'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) 11. 44 These private reserved mute family-men. 1846 SNOWDEN *Mag. Assistant* 342 Thieves: Family-men. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 17 I'm a family man

myself, with grown-up daughters of my own. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict. U.S.* (ed. 6), 'Family-meeting'. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 1. 147 The 'family-picture of the consul Mejer. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 p. 8 One of the most agreeable 'family-pieces of this kind I ever met with. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 11. 192 Mr. Willett... has a small family-piece of Dr. Hibbard, physician, his wife and five children. 1826 SCOTT *Provinc. Antig., Seton Chapel*, It is a family-piece, comprehending the Lord Seton, his lady, and four children, painted... by Sir A. More. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Duval* i. (1869) 1, I once drew a fine 'family tree of my ancestors.

Familyish, *a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ISH*.] In *nonce-uses*: **a.** Recalling family associations. **b.** Exhibiting the full force of family ties, 'clannish'.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 439 Snooksville had a very familyish sound. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 420/2 They're a very familyish sort of family.

Famine (*fæ'min*). Forms: 4-6 *famin*, *famyn* (e, 4- *famine*. [*a. F. famine* = *fr. famina*, *f. late* 1. type **famīna*, *f. famēs* hunger.]

1. Extreme and general scarcity of food, in a town, country, etc.; an instance of this, a period of extreme and general dearth.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 309 Famyn schal a-Ryse porw Flores and foul weder. 1494 FARBAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxvi. 186 By reason wherof ensued a great famyne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 20 The violent famine dyd frustrate all these apoyntmentes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 157 If in a great famine he take the food by force. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* 1. 285 A long and general famine was a calamity of a more serious kind. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* (Bohn) 11. 315 Famine... war... and effete races, must be reckoned calculable parts of the system of the world.

fig. 1644 MILTON *Arcep.* (Arb.) 72 Should ye... bring a famine upon our minds.

b. personified.

1610 *Histrio-m.* vi. 16 Thin Famine needs must follow Poverty. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 185 He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend... taints the golden ear.

2. transf. An extreme dearth or scarcity of something specified, material or immaterial.

1611 BIBLE *Amos* vii. 11, I will send a famine in the land, not a famine of bread... but of hearing the words of the Lord. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 184 These negroes... have no famine of Nature gifts and blessings. 1681 R. KNOX *19 Years' Captivity* in Arb. *Garnier* 1. 409, I... lamented under the famine of God's Word and Sacraments. 1888 *L'pool Daily Post* 26 June 4/8 The threatened water famine. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 3/3 The perennial talk of an ivory famine has as yet come to nothing.

3. Want of food, hunger; hence, starvation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 123 And schold hir children sterve for famyn. c 1450 *Merlin* 224 The Citee... was right stronge, that nothyng ne dowted, saf only for famyn. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* 510 That ancient and usuall punishment of famine. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 40 If thou speak'st false, Upon the next Tree shall thou hang alieue Till Famine cling thee. 1773 *Observ.* *State Poor* 8 More really die of famine than those who are found. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* 111. 101 Their horses... had recovered from past famine and fatigue.

4. Violent appetite, as of a famished person; chiefly *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 32 Of love the famine I fonde... To fede. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus Wks.* 1873 1. 169 The famine of base gold Hath made your soules to murders hands be sold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 847 Death Grind horrible a gastly smile, to hear IIs famine should be fill'd. 1858 MIDDLETON *Shelley* i. xvii. 168 He... shall never cease thirsting, but, striving ever to quench his thirst... shall only render it so much the more the famine of his nature.

5. Comb.: **a.** simple attributive, as *famine-blight*, *-prices*, *-wolf*; **b.** instrumental, as *famine-hollowed*, *-pinched*; *famine-bread*, a species of lichen (*Umbilicaria arctica*); *famine-fever*, (a) typhus; (b) relapsing fever.

1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 111 *Famine-blights that swept from east to west. 1887 *Enycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXII. 400 The so-called 'famine-bread'... which has maintained the life of so many arctic travellers. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* iii. 45 Is it not a 'famine fever' which never comes near a well-laden table? 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) 1. 132 Relapsing fever prevails generally during periods of famine, and has hence been called famine-fever. 1822 BYRON *Werner* i. i. 119 This... 'famine-hollow'd brow'. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* 11. xxi. 206 These 'famine-pinched wanderers of the ice'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) 11. 75 Bread rose to 'famine-prices'. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 7/1 Russia at present is... anxious to muzzle the 'famine wolf'.

† Famine, *v. Obs.* [*f.* *prec.* sb.]

1. trans. To distress with famine; to kill or subdue with hunger; to starve.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vi. 69 b/2 He was put in the castell Aungell, and was famyned to dethe. 1523 Lb. *BERNERS Froiss.* i. cccviii. 711 The flemynges thought by this sieg to famyne them within.

2. intr. To suffer, or die of, hunger; to starve.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 31 For wante of vitayles and foodes, they begonne to famyne. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* iii. x. 412 It grieueth him to behold others famine.

Hence **† Famined** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 178 Rather... than sacrifice the remainder of a famin'd body to an honourable death.

Famish (*fæ'mif*), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *famyssh*, (5-*ysch*, 6-*esh*, *-eszsh*, *-ishe*, *-isshe*, *-ysh*), 6-*famish*. [alteration of *FAME* *v.* 2, after vbs. in *-ISH*. Cf. *AFAMISH*.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to the extremities of famine and hunger; to starve. Also, † *To famish away.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1496 Pare suld my folk for defeate be famyscht for eure. 1489 CANTON *Fayles of A. II.* iii. 96 The other cartagians that kepte the said townes .. were famysshed. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 100 Tytus laye so sore to the cyte that he famysshed theym. 1535 COVERDALE, *Jocel* i. 20 The shepe are famyszshed awaye. 1593 SHAKS, 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 175, I danc't attendance on his will Till Paris was besieged, famisht, and lost. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parical's Iron Age* 91 Spinola before Breda, seeing no means to take it by force, resolved to famish it. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 250 The regicides whom he [Henry IV] hanged after he had famished Paris into a surrender. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxi. 3 All .. that shall ever in after years be famish'd.

fig. 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 64 They would famish the soules of the residue. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1802) II. 379 Some Females .. to feed their Pride .. will famish Affection. c 1766 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 445 Whose quality it is to famish the present hours. 1817 SHELLEY *Pr. Athanasie* i. 38 Those false opinions which the harsh rich use To blind the world they famish for their pride.

2. To kill with hunger, starve to death. Also, † *To famish to death.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 875 So longe logyd the sege there, That they wythynne nere famysched were. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Unon* i. 169 He was nere famyschyd for lake of sustenance. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 5 Robert .. had famished to death the king's brother David, in the castle of Falkland. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vii. 130 We were in a most dreadful apprehension of being famished to death. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. Paulo bewailed the probability of their being famished.

† b. To deprive (a person) of anything necessary to life. *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 78 Where thin Aire Above the Clouds will .. famish him of Breath, if not of Bread.

3. *intr. a.* To suffer the extremity of want of food; to be intensely hungry. *Const. for.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* ix. 20 Yf a man do turne him to the right honde he shal famesh. 1607 SHAKS, *Cor.* i. i. 5 You are all resolu'd rather to dy then to famish. 1680 BAXTER *Ansv. Stillingfl.* lxxiii. 93 They .. reproach them as covetous who will rather beg than sin or famish. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iii. 104 Not one wretch Whose children famish .. rears an arm. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. i, One of the most hungry mortals that ever yet famished.

fig. 1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* i. Poems 1887 II. 183 Sir Chynet, You famish for promotion.

† b. To die of starvation, perish from want of food. Also, † *To famish with hunger.* † *To famish a dog's death.* *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 545/1, I famysche for hunger, *je affame*. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 260 If the pore famysched for lacke of fode. 1607 SHAKS, *Timon* ii. ii. 91 Thou shalt famish a Dogges death. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. v.* (1851) 217 A small lland where many of them famish'd. 1683 DRYDEN *Art. Poetry* iv. 186 Now none famish who deserve to eat. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 118 They had all miserably famished with hunger.

Hence † *Famisher*, one who famishes (sense 1); *Famishing vbl. sb., Famishing ppl. a.*

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* B j, This hath ben a famyscher of the Kinges souldiours. c 1489 CANTON *Synnes of Aynon* i. 21 It was imprenable but only by famyschyng. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 126 Sundry documents concerning the famishing .. of the women and children of the late sovereign. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* i. 16 Their stomachs injured by occasional famishing. 1577 tr. *Bulinger's Decades* (1592) 174 Darius .. shutteth vp Daniels enemies in the same denne, to bee torne in peeces by the famishing beastes. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 77 The poor famishing wanderers.

Famished (fæ'miʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb. Also in *comb.*, as *famished-looking* adj.

a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 28 The pore pepille .. lene and famished for hunger. 1591 SHAKS, 1 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 7 The famisht English. Faintly besiege vs one houre in a moneth. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 59 Poor and half famished fellows despised him. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 167 The famished host of Radagaisus was in its turn besieged. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 467 A long, lean, famished-looking boy. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 138 Some rode on famished horses.

fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Longing* i, With sick & famisht eyes. To thee my sighs .. ascend. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Third of November* 1861 vi, Howling, like a wolf, flies the famished northern blast.

Famishment (fæ'miʃmənt). Now rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The state, condition, or process of being famished or starved; an instance of this, hungry appetite. Also † a means of starving.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xlii. iii, For drede of famyschement He treated with the duke Androgeus. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 66/2 Eugenia .. was assailed with .. famishment in prison. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. i. § 29 Hee caused the Earle by famishment to yelde vp his Fort. 1667 *Ansv. West to North* 13 The bane of Traffick, and the famishment of the poor Handicrafts-man. 1727-36 in BAILEY. 1847 A. H. CLOUGH *Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 279 The sky .. in Ireland looks upon famishment and fever. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 107 He with mad famishment, Three gullets opening snaps up that was thrown.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 206 Not to be per-taker of the mysticall supper at all, is a famishment and death. 1610-11 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgrimage* V ij b, Laugh and bee fatt, sith all you touch is gold, Though that foode your Soules famishment affordes.

† 2. = FAMINE 1. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 25 Greate fammissment was throughte all the londe. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* xiii. 8 Earthquakes .. and famishmentes and troubles.

Famon, *obs. f. of FOEMAN.*

† **Famose**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fāmōs-us*, f. *fāma* (see FAME).] = FAMOUS.

1432-50 tr. *Iligden* (Rolls) I. 181 In whom grete Constantine erecte ij. famose chyrches. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* i. v. 27 Bicause such speche is famose in vce. c 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 46 Famose poetys of antiquite. 1562 *Register of St. Andrews Kirk Session* (1889) I. 182 Befoyr ane curat and famos wytnes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvi. (1887) 103 The famoset knight, of the fellowship. c 1625 WHITELOCKE *Lib. Fam.* (Camden) 13 A reader .. that was reputed the famoset in that language about the towne. 1727-36 in BAILEY.

† **Famose**, *v. Obs. exc. arch.* Also 6-7 famoze, 7 famoize. [f. prec. adj.] = FAMOUS v. 1.

1590 FARLTON *Nevis Purgat.* (1844) 53 That merrye Roscius .. that famosed all comedies so with his pleasant and extemporall invention. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 687 The red crosse, by which Saint George the Tutelar Saint of all Englishmen is famozed. ? 1650 *Don Bellianis* 55 Our Prince, that is nolesse famosed then he. 1845 HALLIWELL *Fairy Mythology* p. viii, Robin Goodfellow was famosed in every old wives' chronicle for his mad merry pranks.

Hence † **Famosed** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 80 Posseseth Pyrrhus thee spouse of famosed Hector? 1600 *Tourneur Transf. Metamorph.* lxx, This noble conquest made him famosed. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i. (1772) 27 The halcyon famosed For colours rare.

† **Famosity**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. F. *famosité*, ad. L. *fāmōsitāt-em* ill fame, f. *fāmōsus*, see FAMOSE a.] Celebrity, notoriety, renown.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 110 Ane Williame of greit famosite. 1727-36 in BAILEY

|| **Famo'so**. *rare* -1. [It. *famoso*, ad. L. *fāmōsus* see FAMOSE a.] A notorious person.

1663 *Flagellum*; or O. Cromwell (1672) 9 Fate .. had decreed .. unhappy Birth of this Famoso.

Famous (fā'məs), *a.* Forms: 4-5 famows(e), 4-6 famouse, 5 famus, 4- famous; superl. 6 famoust, 6- famousest. See also FAMOSE. [a. AF. *famous*, OF. *fameus* (mod. F. *fameux*), ad. L. *fāmōs-us*, f. *fāma*: see FAME and -OUS.]

1. Celebrated in fame or public report; much talked about, renowned. *Const. for.* Also † *famous of renown.*

a. of persons, their attributes, etc.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3304 Ffamows in fierre londis, and floure of alle kynges. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6421 At mailros boisill, a famus man. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* 91 His moste noble fadre of famouse memorye. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 242 The famoust Queene that euer was. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 15 The .. Council of Nicæa, the first and famoset of all the rest. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 191 The .. old Stallion .. Famous in his Youth for Force and Speed. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 387 The body of this famous cardinal lies at Rome. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 154 The famous Italian singer Farinelli. 1833 TENNYSON *Blackbird* 16 The melody That made thee famous once, when young.

b. of things.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1440 *Hipsiph. & Medea*, This famous tresore. 14 .. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 103 To see this ster most famows of renown. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxii. 338 There also was her famoset Temple. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 255 Steeneberg, famous of old for a Harbour. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* i. iii. 83 The famous answer given by an excellent Philosopher. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. ii. 16 This Island of Madera .. is famous .. for its excellent wines. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 4 A train-band captain eke was He Of famous London town. 1850 McCOSH *Dir. Govt.* ii. i. (1874) 117 The three famous laws of Kepler. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 35 The stream of which (the Tummel) is famous for salmon.

† 2. Of good repute, reputable. *Sc. Obs.*

1555 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 145 Twa or thré of his nightbouris, famous and unsuspect men. 1683 *Act Justiciary* 8 Aug. in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1721) II. 309 For proving of this, adduced several famous witnesses.

† 3. In a bad or neutral sense: Notorious. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 16 He hadde tho a famous man boundun, that was sett Barrabas. 1606 SHAKS, *Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 48 Menacrates and Menas famous Pyrates. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 452 That famous infamous English Rebel Stuckley. 1691 TILLOTSON *Serm.* i *John* iv. 9 *Serm.* 1704 II. 460 The Death of the Cross .. was the Death of famous [later edd. infamous] Malefactours. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. iv. 160 The Infamously famous Count Julian. 1817 CORBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 367 A famous falsehood, which has appeared in the Morning Post. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. v. ii. 174 Make the name of Mountain famous infamous to all times and lands.

† b. Of utterances, etc.; after L. *famosus*: Libellous, slanderous. *Obs.*

1543 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 537 That na maner of man mak, write, or imprint any .. writings .. famous or slanderous to any persoun .. under the pane of death. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 Vntrue and famous libels.

† 4. That is matter of common talk; common, ordinary, usual. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* B iv, Coler vnnatural .. is called famous or notable: by reason hit is ofte engendred. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* ii. 9 Analogous .. words .. are to be taken in the most common or famous sense. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 43 Their mention is very fre-

quent and famous during the race of the French Kings of the Caroline Line. 1727-44 LEWIS *Pecocke* 17 Taking the word *preach* in its most famous signification.

5. Used (chiefly *colloq.*) as an emphatic expression of approval: Excellent, grand, magnificent, splendid, 'capital'.

1798 SOUTHEY *Battle Blenheim* 36 'But every body said', quoth he, 'That 'twas a famous victory'. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 141 My Irish maid .. soon roused up famous fires, and set the house in order. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 308/2 It is a famous place for a fair.

† **Famous** (fā'məs), *v. Obs. exc. arch.* See also FAMOSE v. [f. prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To make famous. † a. To render celebrated, earn celebrity for (*obs.*). b. Of a writer, etc.: To celebrate (*arch.*).

1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* in Halliwell *Shaks.* VI. 11 To famous that house .. shewe thy resolution to be peremptorie. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* 74 The wooden dove of Archytas, so famous .. by Agellius. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 508 This empire was famous .. by an eminent King. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 465 Men .. worthily famous on this side, and beyond the Sea. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 306 The heroic uncle, whose deeds .. were properly famous by the boy Homer.

† 2. To cause to be generally reputed for. *Obs.*

1614-15 W. BROWNE *Inner Temple Masque* 26 From whose continuall store such pooles are fed, As in the land for seas are famous. 1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 75 Our eldest, whom we have famousd for our sole and entire heirs.

Hence **Famousd** *ppl. a.*; **Famousing** *vbl. sb.*

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 15 That famousd trophy. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 5 We toyd so much in other Nations praise, That we neglect the famousing of our own. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 50 Men famousd for vertue.

Famously (fā'məsli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

† 1. In a famous or celebrated manner, renownedly. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Consut. Sanders* 670 Rome doeth set forth the merites of Peter and Paule the more famously and solemnly. 1594 SHAKS, *Rich. III.* ii. iii. 10 This land was famously enrich'd With politike graue Counsell. 1684 WINSTANLEY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 400 He became so famously witty. 1727-36 BAILEY, *Famously*, renownedly.

† 2. In or by common talk; commonly, openly. Also, in bad sense: Notoriously. *Obs.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 32 *Molucca* so famously spoken of for the great abundance of swete spices. 1592 NASHE *Intercepting of Cert. Lett.* G iij, [Stannyhurst] had neuer been praised by Gabriel for his labour, if therein hee had not bin so famously absurd. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 277 Which story is famously knowne in Cambridge. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref. It notoriously appeareth, and famously to their eternall infamy brands the Papists. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iv. ii. § 32 They looked on the Particulars, as Things famously spoken of. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiv. 18 The Town is famously infamous for a Seminary of female Lewdness.

† b. Publicly; so that the fact may be widely known. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) 709/1 The said John Hus shall be famously deposed and degraded from his priestly Orders.

3. *colloq.* Excellently, splendidly, capitally. Cf. FAMOUS a. 5.

1607 SHAKS, *Cor.* i. i. 37, I say vnto you what he hath done Famously, he did it to that end. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 544/4 The City of Argiers .. is famously carved and painted in her stern, being a new stout Ship. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 119, I had the terrible mortification of seeing a horse of Willy's famously beat. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* i. i, I've contrived it famously. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 119 We get on famously.

Famousness (fā'məsness). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The state of being famous. † a. The fact or state of being well-known (*obs.*). b. Celebrity, renown.

a. 1605 A. WOTTON *Ansv. Pop. Articles* 13 The perpetuall visibility, and famousnesse in the world. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* i. i. i. vi. 16 The famousness and long continuance of the *Annus Equabilis* in civil use among them.

b. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 27 Not by famousnesse of name, nor portlynesse of life. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* i. 28 The future famousness of a Stage-Player. 1726-36 in BAILEY. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* vii, In point of famousness, I'd sport my 'Random' against all the books that ever were .. written. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xvi. (1876) 212 She had taken in the housemaid and small-boy view of famousness.

Famp (fæmp). *Geol.* [Of unknown etymology; originally *dial.* (north of England).] 'An indurated wavy calcareous shale' (Phillips) found among limestone rocks. Also *attrib.* *famp-bed*.

1836 PHILLIPS *Geol. Yorksh.* ii. 28 On which is a 'famp' bed. *Ibid.*, Black beds intermixed with 'famp' and nodules of chert. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 325 *Famp* is a siliceous bed, composed of very fine particles. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Famp*, Newc., soft, tough, thin shale beds.

† **Fample**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. *trans.* Sense uncertain; in the context, To put (food) into a child's mouth.

c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 37 Hu muchel ha schule at eanes in his muð fampfen nowder to muchel ne lutel.

Famulary (fæ'mi'ləri), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *famulārīs*, f. *famulus* servant: see -ARY.] Of or belonging to servants.

1840 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 245 The famulary group was increased by sundry other servants.

† **Famulate**, *v. Obs.*—^o [f. *L. famulāt-* ppl. stem of *famulāri*, to be a servant, f. *famulus* servant.] 'To serve' (Cockeram 1623-6).

† **Famulative**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + *-IVE*.] Having the attribute of serving.
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 45 By means whereof... (as they pretend) the divine creative power is made too cheap... as being famulative always to brutish... lusts.

Famuler, *obs. f. of FAMILIAR*.

† **Famulist**, *Obs.* [f. *L. famul-us* + *-IST*.]

The genuineness of this word is very doubtful. In the Latin registers of Oxford colleges, the designation *famulus* appended to a name meant sometimes one of the college servants (who used to be regularly matriculated) and sometimes a poor student who entered college as a servant to another undergraduate. Most probably *famulist* is merely a blunder for this word; but it may possibly have been jocularly current as an Anglicized form of it.]

1818 TODD *s.v. Famulate*. The word *Famulist* is in use at Queen's College in Oxford for an inferior member of it. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in some later Dicts.

|| **Famulorum**. [*L.* genitive pl. of *famulus* a servant.] The name given to a prayer in the Mass for the Commemoration of the living, beginning 'Memento, Domine, famulorum famularumque tuarum'.

c 1380? WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1830) 134 Here special preiere, as famulorum & benefactorum. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 441 Pai say furst... one Famulorum saide of a frere is better þen a Pater noster. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 104 Wel I wote that alle 3e gate never a peny, with the pater-noster, but with 3oure famulorum... 3e gete many poundes.

|| **Famulus** (*fæ'mi'lʊs*). Pl. *famuli*. [*L.* *famulus* servant.] An attendant; *esp.* on a scholar or a magician.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. iii. 112 The Magician's Famulus got hold of the forbidden Book, and summoned a goblin. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. v. Faithful little famuli see all and say nothing.

Famy, *obs. Sc. f. FOAMY*.

† **Famylos**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. OF. *fameilleux*, *famelleus*, f. *L. famēs* hunger.] Famished, hungry, starved.

c 1475 *Partenay* 6258 To socour neddy and tho famylos.

Fan (*fæn*), *sb.* ¹ Forms: a. 1 *fann*, (*fon*, *Northumb. fonnæ*), 4-7 *fann(e)*, 4-*fan*. β. 5-7 *vanne*, 7-*van*. [OE. *fann*, *str. fem.*, ad. *L. vannus*, *fem.*, = sense 1 a. Cf. *F. van*.]

1. An instrument for winnowing grain.

a. A basket of special form (also, earlier, a sort of wooden shovel) used for separating the corn from the chaff by throwing it into the air. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.*, *Uanna*, *fon*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iii. 17 His fonnæ vel windgefonnæ. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *ibid.* His fann ys on his handa. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 264 Fanna, trogas, ascena. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 129 Strouted as a fanne large and brode. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 Fann to clesse wythe corne, *vannus*. 1573 *Tusser Hush.* (1878) 35 Flaile, strawforke and rake, with a fan that is strong. 1616 *SURF.* & *MARKH. Country Farme* 88 The Corne scattered from the Fanne. 1654 *TRAPP Comm.* Ps. xiii. 8 Chaff will get to the top of the Fan; when good Corn... lieth at the bottom of the heap. 1718 *POPE* *Iliad* v. 612 As when, on Ceres' sacred floor, the swain Spreads the wide fan to clear the golden grain. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 635 The grain shaken and winnowed by fans. 1889 *ELVIN Dict. Heraldry* p. xlix, Winnowing-basket... Fan or Vane.

β. c 1450 *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 570 *Capisterium*, a *vanne* [or a *Seve*]. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 100 Rushes so big, that they will serue to make sieues, rangers, and vans. 1610 *HEALEY* *Lines' Comm.* St. Aug. *Citie of God* (1620) 239 There was also the *Vanne*, which is otherwise called the *creele*. 1725 *POPE* *Odyss.* xi. 158 A shepherd... the Oar surveys, And names a *Van*. 1791 *COWPER* *Odyss.* xi. 157 Who shall name The oar... a *van*.

b. Any kind of contrivance to blow away the chaff; a fanner; a fanning or winnowing-machine.

c 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 A Fan is an instrument that by its motion artificially causeth Wind: useful in the Winnowing of Corn. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 259 They... do it... with the fan at home, I mean the leaved fan; for the knee fan... [is] not in use amongst them... But the wheel fan saves a mans labor. 1707 *MORTIMER Hush.* viii. 117 For the cleansing of Corn... is commonly made use of... a Fan with Sails. 1768 *Specif. of Meikle & Mackell's Patent* No. 896 A fan to blow out the gross chaff [in a grain dressing machine]. 1836 *HEBERT Engineer's Encycl.* I. 489 *Fan*... a rotative blowing machine, consisting of vanes turning upon an axis, used for winnowing corn.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Sometimes with allusion to Matt. iii. 12.

1559 T. BRYCE in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 172 When William Nicoll... Was tryed with their fiery fan. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 70 The fire and fan of iudgment and discretion. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 27 Distinction with a lowd and powrefull fan, Puffing at all, winnowes the light away. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 He hath sought to purge his floore by sundry fannes of afflictions. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 269 He... with quick Fann Winnows the buxom Air.

† d. Applied to things resembling a winnowing fan (sense 1 a) in shape (see quot.). *Obs.*

In the Chaucer passage the word is commonly supposed to mean 'quintain'.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prolog.* 42 Now sweete sire, wol ye lusten atte fann. 1a 1500 *tr. Vegetius in Promp. Parv.* 148 Olde werriours were wont to iuste with fannes, and play with the pil, or the pale. *Ibid.*, [Young soldiers ought to have] a shelde made of twiggis sunwhat rounde, in maner of a gredryn, the whiche is cleped a fanne.

e. (See quot.; = *FANFUL*). *dial.*

1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric. Gloss.*, *Fan* (Camb.) of chaff, 3 heaped bushels.

† 2. An instrument for blowing a fire; *lit.* and *fig.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 218/2 Fanne to blowe with, *estovillon*. 1594 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol. Pref.* 10 The contradiction of others is a fanne to inflame that love.

3. An instrument for agitating the air, to cool the face, etc. with an artificial breeze. a. A fan to be held in the hand.

A common kind, and the one always referred to in transferred senses relating to shape, is constructed so as to admit of being folded up in small compass, its form when unfolded being that of a sector of a circle.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 154 A fanne of golde and an Idole. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. ii. For the least feather in her bounteous fan. 1641 'SNECTYMNUS' *Ausv.* § 2 (1653) 5 Their daughters walking in Cheapside with their fannes and farthingales. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. v. 139 The ladies gave me a gale with their fans. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 32 Fans... made of a very thin kind of palm in the form of a crescent, having a stick of the same wood in the middle. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii. The widow dropped her fan. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 307 The posterior pair [of wings] are folded up lengthways like a fan. 1850 *LAYARD Nineveh* xiii. 325 Two eunuchs holding fans over the head of the monarch.

† b. = *PUNKAH. Obs.*

1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 133 Fans... hung at the Ceiling. There is also a small silken cord fasten'd to it, and drawn thro' a Hole into the Anti-Chamber, where a Servant is placed to keep the Machine playing. These Fans are usually hung over a Couch, or Bed.

4. *poet.* A wing. [? After *It. vanni* pl.]

a. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat* (1867) 238 The shame-faced birds... Did hold their fan before their eye. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Cock & Fox* 770 Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* i. 764 The fans Of careless butterflies.

β. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 927 His Sail-broad Vannes He spreads for flight. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 163 You [Sylphs]... the airy surge, Mix with broad vans. 1816 *WORDSW. Poems Sentim. & Reflect.* xxv. Ravens spread their plummy vans. 1830 *TENNYSON Love & Death* 8 Love... spread his sheeny vans for flight.

5. Anything spread out in the shape of a fan (sense 3 a); e.g. a leaf, the tail of a bird, the delta at the mouth of a river, fan-like tracery in a roof.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 3 Then fig-tree fannes upon their shame they wore. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxxiv. 204 The Peacock spreads his Tail, and Challenges the Other, to shew him such a Fan of Feathers. 1807 *SOUTHEY Esprella's Lett.* i. 142 On the upper story live peacocks are spreading their fans. 1815 *RICKMAN in Smith's Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 163 The squares were filled with fans, &c. of small tracery. 1856 *MISS MULOCK J. Italica* i. 6 The large brown fan of a horse-chestnut leaf. 1871 *TYNDALL Frigm. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 211 A fan of beams, issuing from the hidden sun, was spread out. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* II. 218 The interstices between the fans are filled up in various ways. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 2/1. I... detect a strain of the tendon in the fan of the off fore-heel. 1884 *DAWSON in Leisure Hour* Aug. 492/1 A great mass of similar matter was projected from it in a fan or delta.

β. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Met. Leg., Calion* xvi. As the deep vans [of the palm leaf] fall and rise.

b. = *Fan-light*.

1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxviii. (1886) 85 There was a light over the fan of the door.

c. *Organ-building* (see quot.).

1880 *HOPKINS in Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 598 s.v. *Organ*, A long arm of iron, called a fan, extending horizontally in front of the vertical draw-rod.

6. A rotating apparatus (analogous to the later forms of winnowing fan: see 1 b) usually consisting of an axle or spindle, with arms bearing flat or curved blades: a. for producing a current of air as a means of ventilation, etc.

1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 380 The effect of one of Fairbairn and Lillie's four-guinea fans upon a large factory is truly admirable. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 314 A fan, by which heated and compressed air could be supplied to the ash-pit. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 131 A powerful fan is used to drive air into some of the wards. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Fan*, a revolving machine, to blow air into a mine (pressure-fan)... or to draw it out (suction-fan).

b. for regulating the throttle-valve of a steam-engine. Also called *fan-governor*.

1887 *EWING in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXII. 509 The Allen governor... has a fan directly geared to the engine.

c. in a windmill (see quot.).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic Gloss.* 776 *Fan*, small vanes or sails to receive the impulse of the wind, and... to keep the large sails of a smock wind-mill always in the direction of the wind. 1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

d. (see quot.); also *fan-fly*.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic Gloss.* 776 *Fan*... an instrument... to decrease speed by its action on the air.

e. *Soap-manuf.* (see quot.).

1885 *CARPENTER Manuf. Soap* vi. 158 An important adjunct to a soap-copper... for preventing the contents from boiling over... is called a fan, and... it consists essentially of a rotating paddle, whose blades just touch the top of the boiling mass.

7. a. The flukes or lobes of the whale's tail. b. *Naut.* The screw used in propelling vessels; a single blade of the same. Also *attrib.* in *two-fan*.

c. *Angling*. A similar apparatus on spinning-bait. 1785 *Specif. of Bramah's Patent* No. 1478 Fig. 25. A is a wheel... made with fans on its extremity like the water

wheel of a mill... The fans will then act as oars and force the ship forward. 1859 J. S. MANSFIELD in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 15 Her engines... worked a two-fan screw. *Ibid.* 17 The *Prince* was supplied with a three-bladed fan. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 120 The other end of the brass [of the spinning bait] has fixed on it a pair of wings or fans, on the Archimedean screw principle.

† 8. Confused with *FANE sb.* 1, *VANE. a. A pennon. b. A weathercock. Obs.*

c 1375 *BARBOUR Troy-bk.* l. 229 With fannys ande banners wpon hight Aboue standande. c 1475 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 805 *Ilic cherucus*, a fanne [cf. *Promp. Parv.* 148 *Fane* of a stepylle, *cherucus*]. 1650 *V. Discollimium* 49 A red high-crown'd Cap on his head, with... a Fan or weather-cock on the top of it.

† 9. The motion of the air caused by or as by a fan. *Obs.* [Properly a distinct word: f. the vb.]

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. v. iii.* 41 The captive Grecian fals Euen in the fanne and winde of your faire Sword.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive (sense 3 a), as *fan-exercise*, *-form*, *-stick* (whence *fanstick-maker*), *-wind*; *fan-like*, *-wise* adj. and adv.; *fan-fashion* adv.; (sense 6) as *fan-blast*, *-blower*, *-house*, *-shaft*, *-ventilator*, *-wheel*. b. attributive in the sense of resembling a fan in shape, as *fan-coral*, *-crest*, *-hoop*, *-jet*, *-shell*. c. objective, as *fan-bearer*, *-maker*, *-painter*, *-painting*, *-carver*; *fan-bearing* adj. d. parasynthetic and similitive, as *fan-crested*, *-leaved*, *-nerved*, *-pleated*, *-shaped*, *-veined* adjs.

a. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 552 *Fan blast machines are frequently employed... to urge the fire of steam boilers. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Fan-blower*, a blower in which a series of vanes fixed on a rotating shaft creates a blast of air. 1867 *QUIDA C. Castlemaine* (1879) 2 Practising the *Fan exercise. 1853 *KANE Grimell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 319 This expanded, *fan-fashion, as it rose. 1871 *Figure Training* 110 The toes... spread widely, and in *fan form, out. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 7/1 The *fanhouse was partly destroyed. 1816 *SOUTHEY* *Poet's Pilgrimage* iv. 46 Where loftiest trees High o'er the grove their *fan-like foliage rear. 1836 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 688/1 The arms... are separated one from the other, fan-like. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 1069 The fan is driven by a small... engine K, connected to a crank on the end of the *fan-shaft B. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2149/4 Two *Fan-sticks, Carved curiously with hollow work. 1761 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXI. 498 The ladies began to count their fan sticks. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6170/9 Edward Bunn... *Fan-Stick-maker. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Fan-ventilator*. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.* s.v. *Fan*, The force of the current created by the *fan wheel. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* vii. 94 A *fanwynde to the hart, to coole the same. 1882 T. FOSTER in *Proctor Nature Studies* 55 Feathers radiating *fanwise from each of the fore-limbs. *Ibid.* 56 The fan-wise and rounded arrangement of the wing-feathers.

b. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 178 Great quantities of sponge and *fan-coral are annually thrown ashore. 1881 *Rep. Geol. Expl. N. Zealand* 67 This fan-coral bed. 1883 *MOLLETT Dict. Art.*, **Fan-crest* Her, an early form of decoration for the knightly helm. 1756 *COWPER Connoisseur* cxxxiv. Mrs. Mayoress... came sidling after him in an enormous *fan-hoop. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV. 326 **Fan-jet*, a form of nozzle for watering-pots and engines having a fan or spoon shaped lip.

c. 1877 A. B. FOWAROS *Up Nile* viii. 205 The King, attended by his *fan-bearers, returns in state. 1596 *DRAYTON Mortimeriados* TJ, No Apish *fan-bearing Hermophra-dite. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4781/3 Mr. Lewis Fortin, *Fanmaker. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Fan-maker*, a manufacturer of ladies' fans. *Fan and Sky-light Maker*, a manufacturer of semi-circular windows and glazed roofs. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6188/10 John Gibbons... *Fan-Painter. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 28 Rosalba Carriera was... a fan painter of celebrity in the 17th century. *Ibid.*, Cano de Arevalo... devoted himself to *fan painting. 1695 *CIBBER* *Love's Last Shift* 111, An eternal *Fan-tearer, and a constant Persecutor of Womankind.

d. 1799 *BARTON, Frigm. Nat. Hist. Pennsylv.* 2 *Mergus cucullatus* *Fan-crested-Duck. 1834 *CAUNTER Orient. Ann.* v. 85 The *fan-leaved palm. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Fan-nerved*, having the nerves radiating like a fan from one point as in some leaves and insects' wings. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 1/3 *Fan-pleated bows of lace. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 337 Grows exactly like the Boletus versicolor. *Fan-shaped; scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch diameter. 1807 *BRITTON Architect. Antiq.* I. (King's Coll. Chapel) 8 They appear in the fan-shaped tracery, or groining of the inner surface. 1850 *LYELL 2nd Visit U. S.* II. 134 The swamp palmetto... raises its fan-shaped leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v., **Fan-veined*, when the veins or ribs are disposed like those of a fan.

11. Special comb.: *fan-banner*, a fan-shaped banner; *fan-bonnet*, a bonnet so called from its shape; *fan-fly* = *FAN sb.* 6d; *fan-forge* (see quot.); *fan-frame* (see quot.); *fan-governor* (see *FAN sb.* 6b); *fan-groining*, *Arch.* = *fan-tracery*; *fan-monnt* [= *Fr. monture d'éventail*], the frame upon which a fan is mounted; *fan-palm*, a name applied to palms having fan-shaped leaves; *fan-plant*, the palmetto; *fan-print*, a design printed upon a fan; *fan-shade*, a shade for a lamp, etc., in form like a circular fan; *fan-steam-engine* (see quot.); *fan-tracery*, *Arch.* (see quot. 1842); *fan-training*, *Horticulture*, a method of training fruit trees on a trellis or wall, in the form of a fan; so *fan-trained a.*; *fan-tree*, (a) = *fan-palm*; (b) a tree spread out in the form of a fan (in quot. *attrib.*); *fan-vanling* = *fan-*

tracery; fan-window (see quot.); fan-work = fan-tracery. Also FAN-LIGHT, FAN-TAIL.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xviii. 128 The immense *fan-banners of peacocks' feathers. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 484 Black *Fan Bonnets. 1868 DENISON *Clocks & Watches* (ed. 5) 28 The simplest of all the methods of regulating the velocity of the train... is the *fan-fly. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 326 *Fan-forging a transportable form of forge and fan. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVII. 834 The *fan-frame [of an organ] is a set of backfalls having one set of ends close together, usually corresponding to the keys; the other ends are spread widely apart. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 71 The communication, effected by... the fan-frame movement. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 222 *Fan groining [is] itself a purely English invention. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 215/1 So inconsiderable an implement as a *fan-mount. 1865 BROWNING *Poems* I. 22 To carry pure death in... a fan-mount. 1820 T. GREEN *Universal Herbal* I. 284/2 *Chamaerops Humilis*. Dwarf *Fan Palm. 1839 MARY HOWITT *Humming-bird* 12 They flit about... through the fan palm tree. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 345 *Corypha umbraculifera*... Fan Palm... It resembles the common Fan Palm, or Palmyra, of the East Indies. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 177 It is sometimes called the fan-palm, because travellers use the leaves as fans. 1884 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 11 Frequent tufts of the *fan-plant; as it is here called. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (ed. 2) s. v. *Fan*, I have some *fan-prints of various similar subjects. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 160 One of the old-fashioned *fan-shades will be found useful. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fan-steam-engine. The action of this steam is the inverse of that of the fan. The outer annular casing... discharges [steam] from its inner surface in tangential jets upon the scoop-shaped blades which are attached to a rotating shaft. 1815 RICKMAN in *J. Smith's Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 164 We now come to a new and most delicate description of roof, that of *fan-tracery. 1842 BLOXHAM *Gothic Architecture* 196 A very rich and peculiar description of vaulting is one composed of pendant semi-cones covered with foliated panel-work, called fan-tracery. 1871 ROBINSON *London's Horticulturalist* viii. 325 *Fan-training is chiefly adapted for trees trained against walls. 1880 S. WOOD *Tree Pruner* 5 A well-developed *fan-trained Peach-tree. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 138 Light strippings from the *fan-trees. 1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 379 The fruit-tree method [of pruning] in which the plant is spread out in the fan-tree manner. 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Middle Ages* 83 This appears to be the first step towards *fan-vaulting. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fan-window (Arch.), a semicircular window with radial sash. 1801 *Beauties Eng. & Wales* I. 48 The vast arched roof, with its voluminous stones displaying all the elegance of *fan-work. 1833 W. BARNES *Cent. Mag. Lib. Topog.* III. (1893) 314 Four fan-work groins.

† **Fan**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* In 7 fann, phan. A jocular abbreviation of FANATIC.

1682 *New News from Bedlam* 13 The Loyal Phans to abuse. *Ibid.* 40 To be here Nurs'd up, Loyal Fanns to defame, And damn all Dissenters on purpose for gain.

Fan (*fen*), *v.* Forms: 1 fannian, 4-5 south. dial. vannien, vanne, 6 fane, 6-7 fann(e, (7 phan), 5--fan. [f. FAN *sb.* 1 Cf. F. *vanner*.]

1. *trans.* To winnow (corn, etc.). † Also *fig.* c 1000 *Liber Scint.* lx. (1889) 186 Na fanna [L. *ventiles*] pu be on alcum winde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 Our lhorð ssel uanni his corn ate daye of dome. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 149 Fanne corne, or oþer lyke, *vanno*. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxii. 640 Their tenantes ought... to bring home theyr cornes, and some to threshre and to fanne. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 15. 21 Men when they fan their come cannot do it so thorowly cleane. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 42 They take white oats... they are fanned, cleaned, and carried to a mill. 1884 C. H. FARNHAM in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 400/2 We... fan grain.

absol. 15... How *Plowman lerned Paternoster* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 218 He coude eke sowe and holde a plowe... Threshre, fane, [etc.].

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. vi. 177 The loue I beare him, Made me to fan you thus. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 13 Let vs then... fanne ourselues. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xiii. 38 Satan will fan thee not to get out thy Chaff.

b. To winnow away (chaff); to drive away or scatter like chaff. Chiefly with *away*, *out*. *lit.* and *fig.* c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Pan fan owt þe holys. 1639 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* cvi. 27 To sell their seed among the heathens, and to fan them in the land. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 11 They may fan away the chaff from the wheat. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 67 Phanning out of our way such advantages as the Royalists may seem to lay hold of. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* i. 11 As chaff, which, fanned, The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand in judgement. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 818 To fan And winnow from the coming step of time All chaff of custom.

c. To sweep away as by the wind from a fan. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* ii. To fan the flies from my ladie's face while she sleeps. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 29 Fanning the sere leaf far upon the leas. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 397 You could have fanned her out of the way with a butterfly's wing.

2. *intr.* † To make a fan-like movement; to flap. † Of a bird: To flutter. Of the wind: To blow. Now rare.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 457 [þe rauen] fongez to þe flyst, & fannez on þe wynde. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) vii. 25 þe fewle... fannez with his wenges ay till þe forsaide thinges be sett on fire. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 b. With her wynges she fanneth... unto she haue kyndled in them fyre. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 212 Fanning in his face with a Peacocks feather. 1671 R. BONUN *Disc. Wind* 99 They [winds] begin insensibly to fanne, and agitate the Air. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 27 These Sea-Breezes do commonly rise in the Morning... in half an Hour's time... it fans pretty briskly. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Fankee at*

Crt. K. Arthur I. 67 To feel the cold uncanny night breezes fan through the place.

b. To be wafted gently along; to move as by a gentle beating of the wings. *rare.*

1622 WITHER *Minstr. Philar.* (1633) 629 Such Downe As in time of Molting, fanns From the breasts of silver Swanns. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 66 We managed to fan along at a rate of two knots an hour. 1874 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 52 The Barn Owl... fans its way onwards with its down-fringed wings.

3. *trans.* To move or drive (the air) with a fan. Const. *dat.*, also *in*, *upon*.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxvii. 408 (Add. MS.) [The ape] toke vp the clothes, and fanned hem wynde. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iv. Cupids hover in the Air, And fan it in Aeneas lovely face! 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 26 Breath, which nature fannes upon it for a while. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. xv. The birds of heaven... fann'd around him The motionless air of noon.

b. To move like a fan; to wave. *arch.*

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 40 The willows... Shall now no more be seen, Fanning their joyous leaves to thy soft lays. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 374 The gourd and olive fan Their am'rous foliage.

4. To drive a current of air upon, with or as with a fan: a. with the object or effect of cooling. Also *To fan into* (*slumber*).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. ii. 50 The Norweyan Banners flowt the skie, And fanne our people cold. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 23 He made one of his followers to fan me with a ventilor for to refresh me. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 3 Fanned into Slumbers by successive Hands of them [Slaves]. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal Wks.* III. 221 The air in Bermuda is perpetually fanned and kept cool by sea-breezes. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xxvii. Where Arno's stream... still doth fan Itself with dancing bulrush. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 9 Thy bounteous forehead was not fann'd With breezes from our oaken glades. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Doctor's Fam.*, Mrs. Fred. took up her handkerchief and... began to fan her... cheeks.

b. with the object or result of kindling a flame; chiefly *fig.* Const. *into*, *to*.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. iii. 127 Let... Your Enemies, with nodding of their Plumes Fan you into dispaire. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ii. Ad. Sec. xi. 27 (Prayer) A coale from thy altar fann'd with the wings of the holy Dove. 1709 W. KING *Ovid's Art of Love* xiv. 67 By slow Degrees he fans the gentle Fire. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 60 Its unwearied wings could fan The quenchless ashes of Milan. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 146 He [Edward II] employed his ambassadors... to fan the dissensions between them. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 102 His almost imperceptible spark of life had been... fanned into a... flickering flame. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* iv. 96 The little fire... was fanned by a passing breeze to a lively flame.

5. Of a breeze, etc.: To blow gently and refreshingly upon, as if driven by a fan; to cool; rarely of a person: To breathe upon.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 142 High Taurus snow, Fan'd with the Easterne wind. 1605 TRYALL *Cher. v. i.* in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 339 The coole winds have fann'd the burning Sunne. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 15 Only Zephirus was let loose to fanne the Pinke. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anal.* ii. i. 316 The heat of the parts is fanned, cooled and tempered. 1704 POPE *Wind-sor For.* 194 Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. xii. It fanned my cheek Like a meadow-gale of spring. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palmis* i. 11 The sea, I ween, cannot be fann'd by evening freshness. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiv. 149 Terraces, fanned by cool breezes from the sea.

6. To spread out like a fan. a. *trans.* *Naut.* To widen. Also, *To fan out* (see quot. 1871). b. *intr.* for *refl.* *To fan out*: to expand in rays. *rare.* Also *fig.* (U.S.) To make a display.

a. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fanning*, the technical phrase for breasting the after part of the tops. Also, widening in general. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing*, *Fanning Out*... spreading out the upper part of the paper somewhat in the resemblance of a fan.

b. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 11 A prodigious winged horse... his wings fanning out. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *To Fan out*, to make a show at an examination. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 314 What Orient splendour of colour, fanning out far beyond towards Ithaca.

7. *slang.* a. *trans.* To beat; to rate soundly. b. To feel, handle.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., I fanned him sweetly, I beat him heartily. 1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 2) IV. 319 Joe... had fanned the gentleman's pocket, i.e. had felt the pocket and knew there was a handkerchief. 1887 TRISTRAM in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Dec. 228 Fanning them, which in the tongue of coachmen, is whipping them.

Fan, irregular pa. t. of FINE, to end.

Fan, obs. and dial. var. of FAWN *v.*

† **Fanacle**. *Obs. rare*—1. [App. meant for a dim. of L. *fānum* FANE.] A small temple, shrine.

1594 W. PERCY *Coclia* (1877) 17 One day I went to Venus Fanacle.

† **Fanal** (*fē'nāl*). *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 6 fanell, 9 phanal. [a. Fr. *fanal*, It. *fanale*, med. L. *fanale*, *fanalis*, f. Gr. *φάνος* lantern, f. *φάω* stem of *φαίω* to show.] a. A beacon, a lighthouse. b. A (ship's) lantern.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 147 As shyneynge fanells. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 90 Seeing her with three fanals or lanterns. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 133 On the right hand... there is an elegant fanal or light house. 1848 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 395 He flashes like a phanal, —all men catch The flame!

|| **Fanam** (*fnām*). Also 6 fanan, -on, 9 fanom. [Corruption of Malayālam and Tamil *panam*, f. Skr. *pañā* wealth.] A small coin, formerly the usual money of account in South India.

No longer used in British India; in some native states gold and silver fanams are still current; in Travancore the former is worth 4 and the latter ½ of a rupee.

1510 VARTHEMA *Hin. in Ramusio Navig.* (1588) I. 159 b. Batte anchora moneta d'argento chiamato fanon. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 233 This Fanan, is also a kynde of money which is in value, one ryale of syluer. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 822/2 A Fanam is only 5d. tho they have Golden and Silver Fanams. 1792 GARROW in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 409 The stone is... paid for at the Pollam, in the gold fanam. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 452 Their pay shall be a gold fanam for every day they do not work, and two gold fanams for every day they do. 1883 S. MATEER *Gospel in S. India* 148 A woman has given 100 fanams to provide two good globe lamps.

Fanatic (*fān'at'ik*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 fanatike, 6-8 -ick(e, 7 -ique, 7- fanatic. *sb.* 6 phanatik, 6-8 -ic(k, 7 -ique. [ad. L. *fānatic-us*, f. *fānum* temple: see *ATIC*. Cf. Fr. *fanatique*.]

A. adj.

† 1. Of an action or speech: Such as might result from possession by a deity or demon; frantic, furious. Of a person: Frenzied, mad. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 356 This uncouth and terribil buschement... ruschit... with phanatik and wod cours on thare inemys. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 71 Such fanatike and fond observations. 1626 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2), *Fanatick*, mad, franticke, also inspired with a propheticall furie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 221 Some think... the torryd Zone, the ferie sword; and such other fanatick fancies. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* 148 A fanatick fellow... gave forth, that himselfe was the true Edward. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 494/2 Persons Divinely inspired, and Fanatick. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† *b. Comb.*

1603 CHITTLE *Eng. Mourn. Garment in Harl. Misc.* (1793) 202 They are... proud, fanatick-spirited counterfeiters. 2. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Characterized, influenced, or prompted by excessive and mistaken enthusiasm, esp. in religious matters.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. (1702) I. 266 The Lord Mayor... Opposing all their Fanatick humours... grew to be reckon'd in the First Form of the Malignants. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid.* Considered 169 Papists, Atheists, and fanatic persons. 1659-60 MONK *Jf.* 6 Feb. in *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 303 Be careful neither the cavalier nor phanatique party have yet a share in your civil... power. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 215 All our Innatic fanatic Sects. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub.* I. 26 The two principal qualifications of a Phanatic Preacher are [etc.]. 1774 PINNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772. 58 The cloisters... fell victims to fanatic fury. 1850 W. IRVING *Alahomet* x. (1853) 39 The Fanatic legions of the desert. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 5/5 Banded... in fanatic and violent opposition to the measure.

B. sb.

† 1. A mad person. In later use: A religious maniac. *Obs.*

c 1525 *Robin Hood* 160 Fool, fanatick, baboon. 1655 M. CASARON *Enthusiasme* 7 One Orpheus, a mere fanatick. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 213 Dr. G[all] gave... hints how to treat fanatics, by using topical remedies and poultices.

2. A fanatic person; a visionary; an unreasonable enthusiast. Applied in the latter half of the 17th c. to Nonconformists as a hostile epithet.

1644 ABP. MAXWELL *Sacrosancta Regum Majestas* 44 *Gratia gratum faciens*, Saving Grace, as some fanatickes and fantastickes fondly imagine. 1657 JOHN GAULE *Sapient. Justif.* 11 Enthusiasts, Anabaptists, Fanaticks, and Familists. 1660 FULLER *Mist. Contempl.* (1841) 212 A new word coined, within few months, called fanaticks... seemeth well... proportioned to signify... the sectaries of our age. 1660 PEVYS *Diary* 15 Apr. Since Lambert got out of the Tower, the Fanaticks had held up their heads high. 1709 EVANS in *Hearne Collect.* 10 Nov. D. Sacheverel... thundered... against y^e phanaticks. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 430 Henry the Fourth of France... was unexpectedly murdered by a wretched fanatic. 1859 KINGSLEY *Sir W. Raleigh* I. 20 The man of one idea, who works at nothing but that... sacrifices everything to that; the fanatic in short. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 269 The Jews... were troublesome fanatics whom it was equally difficult to govern or destroy.

b. A fanatical devotee of.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 66 Those exploded fanaticks of slavery.

c. Comb.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix. To show, tho' conquer'd, they abhor (Fanatick like) all sov'reign Pow'r. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 62 Robinson's mischievous intent to go a fanatick hunting.

Hence † **Fanaticness** *Obs.*, fanaticalness.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Complexions* 17 Which is Phrenzie, Madnesse and Phanaticquesse. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-Footing* 108 The denying Tradition is a proper... disposition to Fanaticness.

Fanatical (*fān'at'ikāl*), *a.* [f. *prce.* + *AL*.]

† 1. Possessed by a deity or by a devil; frantic, mad, furious. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 538 A fanaticall Enchaunteresse [Joan of Arc]. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus's Hist.* (1612) 82 The Aduans... with some of Vitellius Cohortes, discomfited that fanatical multitude. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 89 Those Phanatical women of the Gentiles.

† *b.* Characteristic of a possessed person. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxix. 1031 The men shaking & wagging their bodies too and fro after a fanatical fashion. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1345 Certaine fanatical cries and voices

2. = FANATIC *a.* 2.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 96 A Christen mannis obedience standeth not in the fulfilling of fanatical vows. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 201 The Anabaptists, and some other phanatical spirits. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 283 That phanatical opinion... that no ecclesiastical person might lawfully exercise any secular power. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 307 Fox, a teacher of some fanatical people in Wiltshire, did conventicle there. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 25 As fanatical as any Quietist or Quaker. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 289 The present quarrel originated in a fanatical spirit, which had sprung up, many years before. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlvj. 308, I call a man fanatical when... he... becomes unjust and unsympathetic to men who are out of his own track.

† *b.* In a weaker sense: Extravagant. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 20, I abhor such phanatical phantasms.

† 3. Of or pertaining to the 'fanatics' or Non-conformists. *Obs.*

1678 HICKES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 318. IV. 46 Many of the fanatical party... hope that the Commons... will grow jealous of these military proceedings. a 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 245 Mr. John Fairclough... a non-conforming minister, was buried in the fanatical burial place, near the Artillery yard London. 1703 DE FOE *Shortest Way with Dissenters* Misc. 421 The phanatical Party of this Land.

Hence **Fanatically** *adv.*, in a fanatical manner.

Fanaticism, the quality or state of being fanatical; fanaticism.

1672 CRESSY (*title*), Fanaticism fanatically imputed to the Catholic Church by Doctour Stillingfleet. 1792 BURKE *Petit. Unitarians* Wks. x. 57 Men... furiously and fanatically fond of an object. 1833 KEBLE *Serm.* vii. (1848) 157 Those who maintain, profanely and fanatically, that the State... ought not to be of any religion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 422 The populace of France were fanatically catholic. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. 290 To which the notion of fierceness or fanaticalness is opposed.

Fanaticism (*fānə'tisiz'm*). Also 7-8 phanaticism. [*f.* FANATIC + -ISM.]

† 1. The condition of being, or supposing oneself to be, possessed. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1749) I. 36 Fanaticism, as it was used by the Antients in its original sense, for an 'Apparition' transporting the mind.

2. The tendency to indulge in wild and extravagant notions, *esp.* in religious matters; excessive enthusiasm, frenzy; an instance, a particular form, of this.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 133 Were not those the times to broach and vent their fanaticisms and impostures with more licentiousness and impunity? 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, 1 John i. 6, 7, Is it not Phanaticism to talk of Fellowship with God? 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. I.*, VI. vi. 106 The large infusion of fanaticism mingled with its regulations should be imputed to Loyola its founder. 1813 SCOTT *Rokely* vi. xxvii, Dark Fanaticism rent Altar, and screen, and ornament. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. i, This battle of Mountain and Gironde... is the battle of Fanaticisms and Miracles. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xx. 197 A sour fanaticism, which he mistook for piety.

b. In a weaker sense: Eagerness or enthusiasm in any pursuit.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 21 The fanaticism that prompts to endless attempts was found in... Kepler.

Fanaticize (*fānə'tisəiz*, *v.* Also fanaticise. [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To infect with fanaticism; to render fanatical, make a fanatic of; to infuriate.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 148 The Duke... accused the parliamentary zealots of having fanaticized the assassin. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Vey.* I. 106 These, that fanaticized Europe. 1860 SAT. *Rev.* X. 357/2 The object is... to fanaticize the mob against the day of trial.

2. *intr.* To act as a fanatic.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 269 Take heed least a worse Prophecy... overtake them... for fanaticizing and rejecting the express Words of Scripture. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. ii, A man... fighting and fanaticizing amid a Nation of his like. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 403 He loves humanity as a whole too truly to fanaticize for a class.

Hence **Fanaticized** *pp.* *a.*

1827 SOURHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 186 About two hundred, whom the French praised in reality... by calling them the most fanaticized, etc. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 912 A party of men honest but fanaticized.

† **Fanatism**. *Obs.* [*ad.* *F. fanatisme.*] = FANATICISM.

1680 *Refl. late Libel on Curseye-Meroz* 38 Whimsies, Fancies, Fopperies, and Phanatismes. 1686 *Pope's Anatomy* d. 15 All mixture of Calvinism and Fanatism. 1797 *Uist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 78/2 That was the moment pitched upon to... reorganize the power of fanaticism. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 312 The persecutions which fanaticism and monarchy have excited against you.

† **Fanc.** *Obs. rare* = *1.* [*a.* OF. *fanc* (mod. *F. fange*).] *Mud.*

1340 *Ayenh.* 251 De ilke welle ne uelþ nazt þane fanc (printed fanc) ne þe erþe... of þise wordle.

Fanciful (*fænsɪkəl*), *a. rare exc. dial.* [*f.* FANCY *sb.* + -IC + -AL.] = FANCIFUL.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 244 Praying in words, specially extemporary and various, is... fanciful. 1676 T. MACE *Musick's Monument* xxiv. 128 After they have Completed their Tuning, They will... fall into some... Fanciful Play. 1864 J. BROWN *Yeemes* 12 'What kind of weaver are you?' 'I'm in the fanciful line'.

Fancied (*fænsɪd*), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* FANCY *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Formed or portrayed by the fancy; existing only in the fancy; imaginary.

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 137 Thier fancied feares. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 212 By Angel was understood a fancied voice. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xvi. 324 The fancied felicity which he enjoyed. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* III. 271 With eye more dangerous Than fancied basilisk. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 307 Supporting their native sovereign in the pursuit of his fancied rights.

† 2. *a.* Contrived to suit the fancy or whim; *esp.* of dress; = FANCY *a.* 1. *b.* Artistically designed. Cf. FANCY *v.* 3. *Obs.*

a. 1688 PRIOR *Ode Ev.* III. 14 vi, Fancy'd Rules and Arbitrary Laws. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 21 June, Floating on the Thames in a fancied dress. 1781 HAYLEY *Tri. Temper* vi. 42 The gracious earl... Has plann'd... A fancied hall, a private masquerade. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 612 Striped and fancied silks. 1796 NED EVANS I. 92 A casimir waistcoat with a fancied pattern of silk embroidery round the button-holes.

b. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 142 ¶ 5 His Seals are curiously fancied, and exquisitely well cut. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. iv, The prettiest fancied [buckles] I ever saw.

3. That one has taken a liking or fancy for; favourite.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix. (1612) 144 A braue Esquire of Wailes, That tide her fancie to his forme, till fancied forme pretailes. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 185 What the Corinthians spake of their fancied preachers. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 245 Till beverage obtained the fancied smack. 1887 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 3/5 Molyneux... beat the more fancied Bloodstone.

4. Of an animal: see FANCY *v.* 9.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 249/2 The wide differences observable in 'fancied' animals.

Fancier (*fænsɪər*). [*f.* FANCY *v.* + -ER².] One who fancies, in senses of the vb.

1. One who fancies or imagines.

1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1889) 53 People who, in their speculations in politics, are not reasoners, but fanciers.

2. One who makes tasteful designs.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 11. 203 Their... most brilliant fanciers were employed in... embroidering the robe.

3. One who has a liking for, and a critical judgement in, some class of curiosities, plants, animals, etc. Chiefly with prefixed *sb.*, as in *dog-, flower-, pigeon-fancier*.

1765 JOHNSON *Shaks.* I. 155 Some now call that which a man takes particular delight in his *Fancy*. *Flower fancier* for a florist, and *Bird fancier* for a lover and feeder of birds are colloquial words. 1769 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 1. 152 It is also true that Dutchmen, generally speaking, are fanciers. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 280 Some of the nightingale fanciers... prefer a Surry bird to those of Middlesex. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 247 We have oddity fanciers among our ladies of rank. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 167 Dog-fanciers... in many cases might with as much propriety answer to the name of dog-stealers. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 34 The fourth year... the fancier may look out for a prize or two. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* III. 25 Numerous varieties of pigeons... are known to naturalists and fanciers.

attrib. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 3 Oct. 12/2 A 'fancier Judge'.

Fanciful (*fænsɪfəl*), *a.* [*f.* FANCY *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. *a.* Characterized by the possession of fancy (*rare*). *b.* In disparaging sense: Disposed to indulge in fancies; whimsical.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 63 Some fanciful Men have expected nothing but Confusion and Ruin. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 7. 45 A fanciful Fellow... amuses himself with the Woods and Mountains which he discovers in the Skies. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 83 A careful and fanciful pattern-drawer. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 43 Milton had a highly imaginative, Cowley a very fanciful mind. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 6 Fanciful people... sometimes gave mystical interpretations to the arrangements.

absol. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* vi. § 6, 17 Not only the Melancholic and the Fanciful, but the Grave and the Sober.

2. *a.* Characterized by or displaying fancy in design; fantastic, odd in appearance; *b.* suggested by fancy; imaginary, unreal.

a. 1627 HAYWARD *Edw.* I. 88 How foolish and fanciful were they [buildings]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vi. 71 He affects not phancy-full singularity in his behaviour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 75 With all our fanciful Refinements. 1767 J. BYRON *Voy. round World* 186 The other circumstances they have mentioned... appear to be merely fanciful. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxix, The fanciful and singular female... had one of those faces which are never seen without making an impression. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xi, She wears a petticoat... I would it were... of a less fanciful fashion. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, A variety of fanciful diseases. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 193 The claims of Art... cannot be set aside as fanciful.

3. *quasi-adv.* = FANCIFULLY.

1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 23 June, I hope you... were dressed fine and fanciful.

Fancifully (*fænsɪfəli*), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY².] In a fanciful manner.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* To Rdr., What conceited old man is this... that talks thus fancifully? 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. i. iv. § 4. 148 Hieroglyphic symbols fancifully adapted by Analogy. 1801 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* IV. 396 Carriages fancifully ornamented. 1809 PISKNEY *Trav. France* 2 Eliab... fancifully believed himself to be ill-treated. 1885 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 80/2 A word newly or fancifully applied.

Fancifulness (*fænsɪfəlness*). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fanciful.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxiv. (1713) 347 Some... suspecting such Interpretations of overmuch Phancifulness. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. v. 168 Transported with

too much fancifulness. 1818 *Bp. Horne's Wks.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. p. xi, Charges him [the bishop] with fancifulness and presumption. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* v. iii. (1861) 218 A... fancifulness in her execution of the music.

Fancify (*fænsɪfaɪ*), *v.* [*f.* FANCY *sb.* + -FY.] *trans.* † *a.* To have a fancy for; to like (*obs.*). † *b.* To fancy, imagine (*obs.*). † *c.* To imagine the existence of. † *d.* To make fanciful.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 441 The prime virtues that she most fancied in her Frenchmen. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 344 The good she ever delighted to do, and fancied she was born to do. 1890 SAT. *Rev.* 8 Mar. 291/1 Much study of the 'Ivory Gate' had... 'fancified' his own views.

Hence **Fancified** *pp.* *a.*

1845 TRAIN *Hist. Isle of Man* II. 359 note, This fancied island has been bound to the bottom of the ocean.

Fanciless (*fænsɪləs*), *a.* [*f.* FANCY *sb.* + -LESS.] Of persons, compositions, etc.: Destitute of fancy.

1753 ARMSTRONG *Taste* 185 A pert, or bluff important wight, Whose brain is fanciless. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 546 These [compositions]... are fanciless, and no more fit for one instrument than another. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, View St. Leonard's* 53 Who can be so fanciless as to feel no gratitude. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimca* II. 162 Fanciless men. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 144 In this book lay absolutely truth, Fanciless fact.

Fancy (*fænsɪ*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 5-6 fansey, 6-8 fansie, -ye, 6-7 fancie, -ye, 6-fancy. *β.* 6-8 phansy(e, -cie, -cy, 6-9 phansie. [A contraction of FANTASY; cf. the forms *fansy*, *phant'sy* under that word.] *A. sb.*

† 1. In scholastic psychology: = FANTASY *sb.* 1. [*c.* 1400, 1509: see FANTASY *sb.* 1.] 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vi. (1632) 56 Beasts... in actions of sense and phancie go beyond them [men]. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 101 We know matters of fact by the help of... impressions made upon phansy.

† 2. A spectral apparition; an illusion of the senses. Cf. FANTASY *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

[*c.* 1360-1576: see FANTASY *sb.* 2.] 1609 HOLLAND *Aunty. Marcell.* XIV. xi. 25 Dreadful spectres and fancies skreaking hideously round about him. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 10 Forrests, where are sometimes heard great illusions, and phancies.

3. Delusive imagination; hallucination; an instance of this; = FANTASY 3.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. 732 The righteous... may have their phancies; they may... conceive worse of their own estate than reason giveth. 1693 tr. *Emilie's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xv. 157 Phancies of a deluded mind. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 107 The vision appeared to his fancy. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, That may be my fancy. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. (1858) 156 Which... claims to be founded not on fancy... but on Fact.

4. In early use synonymous with IMAGINATION (see FANTASY 4); the process, and the faculty, of forming mental representations of things not present to the senses; chiefly applied to the so-called creative or productive imagination, which frames images of objects, events, or conditions that have not occurred in actual experience. In later use the words *fancy* and *imagination* (*esp.* as denoting attributes manifested in poetical or literary composition) are commonly distinguished: *fancy* being used to express aptitude for the invention of illustrative or decorative imagery, while *imagination* is the power of giving to ideal creations the inner consistency of realities. Often *personified*.

1581 T. HOWELL *Denises* (1879) 229 The flaming darts, That Fancie quickly burne with quenchlesse fyre. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 133 Sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* Pref. 5 What... dangerous opinions soever their phancies might give birth to. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 5 In Fancy consisteth the Sublimity of a Poet. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 411 ¶ 2 The Pleasures of the Imagination or Fancy (which I shall use promiscuously). 1713 CRESSY *Winchelsea Misc. Poems* 217 Wand'ring Wishes, born on Phancy's Wings. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 374 Fancy may combine things that never were combined in reality. 1811 COLERIDGE *Lect.* (1856) 45 When the whole pleasure received is derived from an unexpected turn of expression, then I call it wit; but when the pleasure is produced... by an image which remains with us... I call it fancy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. x. 221 Fancy colours the prospect of the future. 1845 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* 2 Poetry... embodies and illustrates its impressions by imagination, or images of the objects of which it treats... It illustrates them by fancy, which is a lighter play of imagination, or the feeling of analogy coming short of seriousness. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. iii. § 7 The fancy sees the outside... The imagination sees the heart and inner nature, and makes them felt. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 That ocean-horse in which the poetic fancy of the sea-roving Saxons saw an emblem of their high-prowed vessels.

b. A mental image.

1663 BR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 257 The very fancy of them [enjoyments] is delightful. 1798 COLERIDGE *Ode to France* i, Oft, pursuing fancies holy, My moonlight way o'er flowering fancies I wound.

5. Inventive design; an invention, original device or contrivance. Cf. FANTASY 4 d.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 223 Adorned with... fancies of Arabic Characters. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Scv. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 57 The model I imagine is to record our Ship... This Fancy we let alone untouched. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XII. ii. (1702) 322 The graving work... being the Phancy of a Foliage of the Vine. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1838) 168 Severall good fancy's of

human and animals. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 438 This fly (Salmon fly) is Mr. Blackwall's own fancy.

† b. *esp.* in *Music*, a composition in an impromptu style. *Obs.* Cf. FANTASIA, FANTASY 4 c. 1577 T. DAWSON (*title*), The Workes of a young Wyt, trust vp with a Fardell of Prettie Fancies. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 342 He.. sung those tunes to the over-scudched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware—they were his fancies, or his good-nights. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 27 May, Mr. Gibbons being come in... to musique, they played a good Fancy. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 848 He was.. much admired for his composition of Fancies of various parts. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III. vii. 408 John Jenkins a voluminous composer of Fancies for viols. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* I, *Fancies*, lively airs.

† c. *pl.* 'The ornamental tags, etc., appended to the ribbons by which the hose were secured to the doublet' (Fairholt). *Obs.*

a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* ProL, I've a new Suite, And Ribbons fashionable, yclipt Fancies.

6. A supposition resting on no solid grounds; an arbitrary notion.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 149 To know the truth, and fancies to eschew. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Proo.* (1552) 18 Menne myght loke upon it, and talke theyr fancies of it. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 25 Rather upon fancy, than upon anie souldiourlyke reasons. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* Wks. II. 58 After this I had another phansie.. not altogether unreasonable. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 33 This fancy is very ancient, for Orosius hints at it. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 142 As wild a fancy as any of which we have treated.

7. Caprice, changeful mood; an instance of this, a caprice, a whim. Also *concr.* a whimsical thing.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 86 A foolish madd worlde, wherein all thinges ar overrulid by fanyse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. 82 Cardans Mausoleum for a flye, is a meere phancy. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124 The addition of the French names would have been but a fancy. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 40 His wife's.. expenses are no way limited but by her own fancy. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* i. 2 A fancy has taken me just now to trouble you with my reasons. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 46 The antipathy of the nation to their religion was not a fancy which would yield to the mandate of a prince. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 43 Such cravings are usually called the 'fancies' of patients. 1878 MASQUE *Poets* 80, I have a fancy we go out to-day.

† b. Fantasticalness. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 171 This childe of fancie that Armado hight. 1602 — *Ham.* i. iii. 71 Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy; But not exprest in fancie; rich, not gawdie. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. xvii, A real swell, Full flash, all fancy.

8. Capricious or arbitrary preference; individual taste; an inclination, liking, *esp.* in phrases to have, take a fancy for, to; † to have no fancy with; to take, catch the fancy of.

1465 PASTON *Lett.* No. 530 II. 243, I have non fanyse with some of the feleppich. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII* c. 21 In case it fortune.. the king.. should take a fancie to anie woman. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 200 Speake muche, according to the nature and phansie of the ignoraunt. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshall's Hush.* iii. (1586) 114 b, Hee that hath a fancies to breed Horse. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 315 Each.. would interpret the opinions of Mahomet according to their owne fancy. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 314 The Persians have a great fancy to Black hair. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i. 36 Phansie took us to see the Fortress. 1700 S. L. tr. C. FRYKE's *Voy. E. Ind.* 82 The Admiral had a mighty fancy to go over. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 433 The.. tune caught the fancy of the nation. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxi. (1878) 533 What could have made Miss Crowther take such a fancy to the boy? 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 86 Have you no fancy To ride the white steeds?

† b. *spec.* Amorous inclination, love. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. of Clarence* xii, Knowing fansie was the forcing rother, Which stiereth youth to any kinde of strife, He offered me his daughter to my wife. 1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 81 Philautus was.. neuer loued for fancie sake. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 63 Tell me where is fancie bred. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. iii, 'Fancy is free', quoth Peg.

9. Taste, critical judgement in matters of art or elegance.

c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 23 He was.. genteel in his habit, and had a very good fancy in it. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 11 Palaces.. built with an excellent Fancy. 1713 SWIFT *Cadmus & Vanessa*, I'll undertake, my little Nancy In flounces hath a better fancy. 1748 C'TESS SHAFTESBURY in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmsbury* I. 72 A buff-coloured damask, trimmed with a good deal of fancy. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 42 They possess.. sense of colour, and fancy for form.

† 10. 'Something that pleases or entertains' (J.).

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 39 All such as are.. not carried with toys, fancies, and new fashions. 1712 MORTIMER *Husbandry* II. 204 London-Pride is a pretty Fancy for borders. 1721 CIBBER *Love's Last Shift* iv, A particular nice Fancy, that I intend to appear in.

† 11. An alleged name for the Pansy. *Obs.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 120 Fancy, in English, is a kind of Violet.

12. The fancy: collect. for those who 'fancy' a particular amusement or pursuit. a. *gen.*, as applied to bird-, book-fanciers, etc.

1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* 1863 VI. 57 note, A great book sale.. had congregated all the *Fancy*. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 772/1 Pigeon-fanciers are called the *Fancy*.

b. *esp.* The prize-ring or those who frequent it. 1811 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 11 Oct. (1856) II. 236 I have fibbed the 'Edinburgh' (as the 'fancy' say) most completely. 1848

THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xiv. (1869) 64 Mr. William Ramm, known to the *Fancy* as the Tisbury Pet. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. (ed. 6) 187 Among leaders of 'the fancy', it is an unhesitating belief that pluck and endurance are the highest of attributes.

attrib. 1811 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 6 Mar. (1856) II. 215, I am in high condition, to use a fancy phrase.

c. The art of boxing; pugilism. Also, sporting in general.

1820 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* 12 Nov., One of Matthew's passions was 'the *Fancy*'. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Plato's Rep.* Wks. IX. 236 When the 'fancy' was in favour. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 5 He.. is always.. at home.. to discuss the *Fancy* generally. 1889 *Standard* 28 Oct., Modern displays of 'the *Fancy*'.

13. The art or practice of breeding animals so as to develop points of conventional beauty or excellence; also one of these points. Sometimes with qualifying word prefixed, as *pigeon-fancy*.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 772/2 The peculiar fancy affecting him [the carrier] is to have wattles and excrescences round his eyes and beak. 1889 *Standard* 23 Oct., The layman uninitiated in the mysteries of 'fancy'.

attrib. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wkgs. Men* 105 Birds which fly long distances.. and are.. used as carriers are not carriers in the fancy sense. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 249/2 The less important art of fancy breeding. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 772/2 A pouter graces the frontispiece, using the word 'grace' in the *Fancy* sense.

14. = various combs. of the adj.

1841 *Week in Wall Street* 82 A very large portion of the stocks termed 'fancies', are entirely worthless in themselves. 1851 BECK'S *Florist* 140 Pelargoniums, both 'Fancies' and common kinds, were produced.. Mr. Ambrose's *Fancy*.. was.. distinguished. 1862 *Times* 17 Feb., Ordinary cloths and fancies moved off alike slowly.

b. = fancy-roller; see C 2 b.

1864 *Specif. Barracough's Patent* No. 1581. 5 The rollers c are the 'fancies', before named. 1873 E. LEIGH *Cotton Spinning* I. 144 The surface of the 'fancy' runs in the same direction as the cylinder only a little faster. 1876 W. C. BRAMWELL *Wool-Carder* (ed. 2) viii.

B. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1. General relations: a. Simple attrib. (sense 4) as *fancy-fit*, *-freak*, *-woof*; (sense 12 b, c) as *fancy-lay* [see LAY sb.].

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.*, In a Balcony 101 This wild girl (whom I recognise Scarce more than you do, in her 'fancy-fit). 1884 — *Ferishtah* (1885) 4 A 'fancy-freak by contrast horn of thee. 1819 TOM CRIB'S *Memorial App.* 43 We, who're of the 'fancy-lay. a 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolmaster* xvi, Weaves a 'fancy-woof, Dreaming he sees his home.

b. objective, as *fancy-feeding*, *-lighting*, *-stirring*, *-weaving* ppl. adjs; *fancy-monger*, *-weaver*. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 162 Their.. 'fancy-feeding flatterers shall all shrink from them. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. 132 The 'fancy-lighting daniels of Dryden. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 381 If I could meet that 'Fancie-monger, I would give him some good counsel. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xlv. 58 The Egyptian bazaar has been my.. 'fancy-stirring lounge. a 1845 HOOD *Compass* xvii, To eye of 'fancy-weaver Neptune.. seem'd tossing in A raging scarlet fever! 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 725/2 A certain 'fancy-weaving dervish.

c. instrumental, originative and adverbial, as *fancy-buffed*, *-blest*, *-born*, *-borne*, *-brad*, *-built*, *-caught*, *-driven*, *-fed*, *-formed*, *-framed*, *-grazing*, *-guided*, *-led*, *-raised*, *-struck*, *-stung*, *-woven*, *-wrought* ppl. adjs.

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iv. 21 Thy false affections may rise up, and shake Thy 'fancy-buffed Judgment. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learning* vii. Wks. 1881 II. 44 The 'fancy-built fabric is styled for a short time very ingenious. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 174 The young Factor being 'fancy-caught. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 131 They wandered, 'fancy-driven. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiv. 24 So shall.. pining life be 'fancy-fed. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 68 'Fancie-formed pictures. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 53 He his own 'fancy framed foe defies. 1852 MEANDERINGS *of Mem.* I. 79 The 'fancy-grazing herds of freedom's pen. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 36 'Fancy-guided motion. 1777 J. MOUNTAIN *Poetical Reveries* (ed. 2) 20 'Fancy-led th' ideas ran. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, *Ennui & Eginhard* 88 Love-letters thought the poet fancied. 1798 SOUTHEY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 80 Now, reader, 'fancy-raisd', as swells thy mind. 1773 J. HONE *Alonso* iv, If we stay here we shall be 'fancy-struck. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. vii. (1869) 149 Our ears are 'fancy stung. 1785 WARTON *Ode New Year* i. 9 Fable's 'fancy-woven vest. 1801 LUSIGNAN iv. 147 A 'fancy-wrought spectre.

2. Special comb.: fancy-bloke, *slang*, = FANCY MAN; fancy-fit v. *trans.*, to fit (with a garland) to one's fancy; fancy-free a., free from the power of love; fancy-loose a., ready to roam at will; fancy-sick a., love-sick; fancy-woman, a kept mistress (cf. FANCY MAN).

1846 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistrate's Assistant* 344 A 'fancy bloke. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* ii. 220 Each, as he did please, Might 'fancy-fit his brows. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 164 The Imperiall Votress passed on. In maiden meditation 'fancy free. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 98 They walk, fancy-free, in all sorts of maiden meditations. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 320 My thoughts.. for earth too 'fancy-loose. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 96 All 'fancy sick she is, and pale of cheere, With signes of loue. a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), When we come to the fancy-sick, there's no cure for it. 1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems* 219 To thee the lover, fancy-sick, will sigh. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 2/4 He brought home a female, whom he introduced as his 'fancy woman'.

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C. *adj.* [Developed from the attrib. use of the sb.; scarcely occurring in predicative use.]

1. Of a design varied according to the fancy; 'fine, ornamental', in opposition to 'plain'; as in *fancy basket*, *bread*, *trimming*, etc. Also FANCY DRESS, FANCY WORK.

a 1761 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 118 They [wall papers] are all what they [the shops] call fancy. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) I. 116 The fancy farm-houses.. I purposely pass over. 1834 MEDWEN *Angler in Wales* II. 211 He had for field duty two fancy uniforms. a 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* ii. ix, A very tall man with fiery red hair and fancy whiskers. 1842 TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* 102 Fish are we that love the mud, Rising to no fancy-flies. 1853 FRASER'S *Mag.* June. XLVII. 680/2 A large assortment of fancy breads. 1866 MRS. WHITNEY L. *Golithwaite* ix, To grow intimate over tableau plans and fancy stitches. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* June 78/1 'Fancy' flour differs from the ordinary superfine in that the middlings are ground through smooth rollers.

b. *Printing.* (see *quots.*)

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* s.v. *Job Letter*, Job Letter may be conveniently divided into Plain, Fancy, Text, and Script. 1888 C. T. JACOBI *Printers' Voe.* 42 *Fancy rules*, rules other than plain ones of various designs. *Fancy types*, founts of type of various kinds used for jobbing purposes.

C. Of flowers, grass, etc.: Particoloured, striped.

1793 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writings* 1891 XII. 378 From the fancy grass.. I have been urging for years.. the saving of seed. 1851 BECK'S *Florist* 139 Mr. Ayres shewed his fancy Pelargonium. 1893 *Webbs' Spring Catal.* 65 *Webbs' Fancy Pansy*. *Ibid.* 80 Perpetual fancy Carnation.

d. *ellipt.* That deals in, or is concerned with the sale of, fancy goods. *Fancy fair*: see FAIR sb.¹ i c.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 4 Haberdashers and others in the fancy line. 1848 THACKERAY *Fan. Fair* I, She buys a couple of begit Bristol boards at the Fancy Stationer's. 1863 J. C. JEAFFERSON *Sir Edward's Dau.* 113 A chattel for which a fancy-upholsterer in London would ask a strangely large number of pounds. 1876 *World V.* 17 A fancy-fair is one of the diversions of a London Season. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 317/2 A good Fancy Trade.

e. *Fancy ball* = *Fancy dress ball* (see FANCY DRESS sb.).

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 24 A grand fancy ball was to take place at the Argyle Rooms. 1836 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 34 A Fancy Ball, in which the prominent American writers should appear, dressed in character.

2. Added for ornament or extraordinary use.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 *Fancy-line* is a rope used to overhaul the brails of some fore and aft sails. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 104 *Fancy-line*, a line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, used as a downhaul. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 77 To increase the list of fancy and solo stops [in an organ].

b. *Fancy roller* (in a Carding-engine): see *quots.*

1850 *Specif. E. Leigh's Patent* No. 13027. 2 Thirdly in the employment of a 'fancy roller' for partially stripping the main cylinder, such roller being only partially clothed with card. 1873 E. LEIGH *Cotton Spinning* I. 144 For heavy carding a fancy roller, which is a roller that overruns the periphery of the cylinder, is sometimes used with advantage.. [It] lifts the cotton that would otherwise get wedged in the wire of the cylinder, and thereby admits heavy carding.

3. Calling forth or resulting from the exercise of fancy or caprice. a. Of an action: Capricious, whimsical.

1646 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 3) 118 Their own fancy presumption they call.. justifying faith. a 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Stratford-on-Avon* (1865) 330 The Avon.. made a variety of the most fancy doublings. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 417 Many a fancy flam was proposed. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, As a display of fancy shooting, it was extremely varied and curious.

b. Of a price, rent, etc.: Estimated by caprice, rather than by actual value. So *fancy stocks* (cf. FANCY sb. 14).

a 1838 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 28 The fancy price which a peculiar turn of mind led me to put on my liberty. 1848 J. R. BARTLETT *Americanism* 132 *Fancy Stocks*. A species of stocks which are bought and sold to a great extent in New York.. Nearly all the fluctuations in their prices are artificial. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 312 They will give a fancy price for a work by a Leighton. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 197 To take a moor at a fancy rent. 1888 T. E. HOLLAND in *Times* 18 Aug. 8/4 The bombardment of an unfortified town.. for the purpose of enforcing a fancy contribution or ransom.

c. Of an animal or bird: Of a kind bred for the development of particular 'points' or qualities. Also in *Fancy-farm*: an experimental farm.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 10 A great many sorts of fancy-pigeons. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii, To engage him.. to superintend his fancy-farm in Dumbartonshire. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 54 A dog recommended by its beauty, or any peculiarity.. is a 'fancy' animal. 1880 *Gainsburgh Times* 20 Feb. iii *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'What sort of a dog was it?'.. 'A fancy dog'. 1881 J. C. LVELL *Fancy Pigeons* *Introd.*, Fancy pigeons from the lofts of well-known breeders.

d. *Fancy franchise*: one based on an arbitrarily determined qualification (see *quot.* 1868).

1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 695/2 The dual vote was early abandoned, and its abandonment involved that of the 'fancy' franchises.. they proposed to give votes to all who paid £1 annually in direct taxes (not including licences), who belonged to certain of the better educated professions, or who had £50 in a savings-bank or in the funds. 1889 *Tablet* 21 Dec. 983 *Fancy franchises* were also abandoned.

4. Based upon or drawn from conceptions of the

fancy (*sb.* 3), as *fancy picture, piece, portrait, sketch*.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. 2 This picture is not a fancy-piece. c 1811 FUSELI *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 437 The Phantasie of the ancients..modern art..in what is called Fancy-pictures, has..debased. 1844 WHITTIER *Two Processions* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 116 The caricature of our 'general sympathizers'..is by no means a fancy sketch. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Art.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 20 In sculpture, did ever anybody call the Apollo a fancy piece? 1873 ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. (1875) 36 We..look at this wonderful character as a fancy portrait.

Fancy (*fænsi*), *v.* Also *a.* 6 *fancie*, 6-7 *fansie*, 8 *fansy*. *β.* 6-7 *phancie*, -*ey*, (6 *phansie*). [*f.* prec. *sb.* Cf. the older FANTASY *v.*]

I. With reference to mental conception.

1. *trans.* To frame in fancy; to portray in the mind; to picture to oneself; to conceive, imagine. Also (with notion of FANCY *sb.* 3), to suppose oneself to perceive.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 215 Several nations and ages do fancy unto themselves different years of danger. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 110 It [Berkshire] may be fancied in a form like a lute. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, She fancies musick in his tongue. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. 327 Fancysing to ourselves a confused Heap of Things. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xx. 97 The author is..at liberty to fancy cases, and make..comparisons. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1862) 31, I fancy a considerable shrewdness..in his ways.

absol. c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 31 If all our Search has yet reach'd no farther than simile..we rather fancy than know.

b. with simple complement, or *to be*: To imagine (a person, oneself, a thing) to be (so and so).

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. iv. § 6 Some have fancied the earth to be as one great animal. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 61, I fancies'd my self restor'd from Death to Life. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. Wks. (1757) 109 What most we wish, with ease we fancy near. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Landerput & S.* i. 11 Learning to fancy himself better than he is. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 218, I could have fancied it a walrus. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 64 He fancies himself not in the senate, but on the bench.

† c. with *inf.* as *obj.* *Obs.*

1726 J. M. tr. *Tragic Hist. Chev. de Vaudray* 157 He, at last, fancy'd to have found the Mystery of it. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Journal* (1756) II. 194 No. 83, I fancied to myself to see my amiable Country-women engaged in a deep Debate.

d. with *obj.* and *inf.* or object clause. Also, † To represent imaginatively.

1551 BR. GARDINER *Explic. true Cath. Fayth* 137 Fansinge that as one waue in the water thrusteth away an other, so doth one fourme an other. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 64 The figure of Europe is fancied to resemble a Queene. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 64 Employments, in which I fancy in my minde, we may spend our time. 1654 tr. Scudery's *Curia Politia* 5 A device..which fancies me to passe beyond Hercules's Pillars. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 107 He is aptly phanced even still revengfully to pursue his hated Wife. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, She almost fancied she heard voices swell in the storm. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 7 We read Bingham, and fancy we are studying ecclesiastical history.

e. In *colloq.* use often in the imperative as an exclamation of surprise. Also *absol.*

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 159 Fancy me boxed up in the narrow vehicle. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 13 Fancy we three meeting again in the Himalaya mountains! 1861 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, On being found out* 126 Fancy all the boys in all the school being whipped. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* xvi. 388 Fancy, now! [in England] a very common expression of surprise.

† f. To fancy out: to represent by an image; to exemplify. *Obs. rare.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vi. 105 The two later Motions are fancied out unto us, by a Man turning a Crane-Wheel, or Grind-stone 365 times round, while a Worm..creeps once round the contrary way.

2. To believe without being able to prove; to have an idea *that*. Frequently in *I fancy*: I rather think.

1672 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 99, I phancy the Dukes match with y^e Archduchess is a little dull. 1790 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) III. 162 This day, I fancy, will determine whether we are to be removed to Philadelphia or not. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 33 The estate is, I fancy, theirs yet. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xviii, We fancy she is engaged to a Mr. Atherton.

3. To liken (a thing) in fancy † to; to transform (it) into. *rare.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* Dod., I fancy them to our shad-doves. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. ix, Hast thou never, in the twilight, fancied Familiar object into some strange shape? 1868 LOWELL *Witchcraft* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 356 The first child that ever bestrode his father's staff, and fancied it into a courser.

† 4. To arrange in or according to fancy, or with artistic taste; to contrive, devise, design, plan.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iv. ii, Something I must fancy, to dissuade him From doing sudden violence on himself. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 136 They [painters] fashion diversely according to their skill in phancying the laying of their colours. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 145 The figure of a Horse preparing to defend himself against a Lion; but so rarely fancied as gains the Sculptor praise. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1763) I. vii. 32 Furniture..so well fancied and fitted up. a 1759 GOLDSM. *The Bee* No. 2 *On Dress, Clothes*..fancied by the artist who dresses the three battalions of Guards. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 298 The mourning Pallases at the Base

of it [a martial Figure] are both well fanciesd and well adapted.

† 5. To allot or ascribe in fancy. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. ii, I fancy'd you a beating. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 23 To fancy wings unto Dædalus. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lvi. (1739) 103 Fame hath fancied him that Title.

6. To have a good conceit of, plume oneself upon (oneself, one's own actions or qualities). *colloq.*

1866 *Daily Tel.* 20 Jan. 8/1 He ôgles, he 'fancies himself'. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* viii, I was conceited and fancied my game at whist.

II. With reference to fondness or liking.

† 7. a. To be to the fancy of; to please. b. To attach by 'fancy' or liking to. *Obs. rare.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) III. 431 The sautours fruct..fancied the sensual taste of Adams Wyfe. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 17 Fast fancied to the Keepers bonny Lasse.

8. To take a fancy to; to entertain a liking for; to be pleased with; to like. a. with *obj.* a person. (In early use often = to be or fall in love with.)

1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 54 The people of Israel..as a people more derely beloued and fanciesd. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 225 She went as simply as she might, to thentent that the king should not phansie her. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 12, I neuer yet beheld that speciall face, Which I could fancie, more then any other. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 1. § 8. 199 Ninius..fancied her so strongly, as, (neglecting all Princely respects) he took her from her husband. 1663-4 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* i. ii, I do not think she fancies much the man. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 95 Carlyle breakfasted with Moore..and fancied him. *absol.* 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 53 Shepherds can fancie, but they cannot saye. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 29 Should shee fancie, it should bee one of my complexion. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, Five thousand guineas in her purse! The doctor might have fancy'd worse.

b. with *obj.* a thing; also † with *inf.* as *obj.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. i, Not to spend Your coyne on euery bable, that you phansie. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arh.) 39 Burning..what they fanciesd not. 1669 A. BROWNE *Arts Pict.* App. (1675) 24 One phansies..to draw Pictures by the Life. 1727 POPE, &c. *Art of Sinking* 119 Throw all the adventures you fancy into one tale. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, Miss Ophelia was uneasy that Eva should fancy Topsy's society so much. *Mod.* The patient may eat anything that he fancies.

III. 9. To breed (animals or birds); to grow (plants) so as to develop in them conventional 'points' of beauty. Also, simply to breed.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* M. 15 Pigeons are 'fancied' to a large extent. 1876 [see FANCYING *vbl. sb.*]

Hence *Fancying vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb in various senses; also *cover*, something that one fancies.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 6 Civil wars are..caused by peoples fancying that [etc.]. a 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* I. (1738) xl. 252 A childish..imagination, that God is pleas'd with their..fancying that they believe they know not what. 1758 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 III. 8 Another of my fancyings..a pair of silk blankets. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 184 The fancyings of fancy costumes. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 249/2 'Fancying' is not governed by rules identical with those which regulate breeding for economic purposes. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Nov. 667/3 The excellent fancying of the little 'genteel' colony in Bankside.

Fancy dress, sb.

1. A costume arranged according to the wearer's fancy, usually representing some fictitious or historical character. Also *attrib.* in *fancy dress ball*.

1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan., I was soon found out by Miss Lalause, who..had on a fancy dress..much in the style of mine. a 1831 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) I. 225 The fancy-dresses were worn almost exclusively by the young ladies.

2. A dress with ornamental trimming.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. i, His curly locks, and his fancy dress.

Fancy dress, v. rare—1. *trans.* To array or clothe in a fancy dress.

1878 *Masque Poets* 226 Nothing can exceed a woman's tact in fancy-dressing both herself and fact.

Hence *Fancy dressed ppl. a.*, *Fancy dressing vbl. sb.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xv, Never was such ingenious posturing, as his fancy-dressed friends exhibited. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lii, Pitt Crawley..reprobated in strong terms the habit of play acting and fancy dressing.

Fancyette, nonce-wd. A little fancy.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Marginalia in Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) Jan., 125 [Two Fancyettes, as Coleridge names them, at the end of a volume of Fichte].

Fancy man. a. A man who is fancied; a sweetheart. b. *pl.* = *The fancy* (see FANCY *sb.* 11 b).

c. *slang.* A man who lives upon the earnings of a prostitute.

a. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xliiii, One day the sergeant was the fancy man, and the next day it was Tom. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *S.v. Fancy*, A sweetheart is still called a fancy-man.

b. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 247, I should have succeeded in astonishing the 'fancy-men'. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* x. 213 Fancy-men, patrons of the cock-pit and the ring.

c. 1821 P. EGAN *Tom & Jerry* 42 Although One of the Fancy, he was not a fancy-man. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 178 The women of the town buy of me..for themselves and their fancy men. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec. 825/2 They will bear from the 'fancy-man' any usage, however brutal.

Fancy work. Ornamental, as opposed to plain, work, *esp.* in needlework, crochet, knitting, or the like; rarely, a piece of such work.

1842 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 91 Their domestic manufactures are chiefly..fancy works, executed with the split leaves of the fan-palm. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xiv. (1867) 142 You don't do fancy-work!

b. *slang.* In phrase 'To take in fancy work': to be addicted to secret prostitution ' (Farmer).

† **Fand, fond, sb.** *Obs.* [*f.* next *vb.*] a. The action of trying; trial, proof, experience. b. The state of being tried; a trial, a temptation.

a. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 336 Of his fruit wile ic haueu fond. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4333 (Cott.) Sco broght him [Joseph] to be fand. *Ibid.* 24364 (Cott.) Ihard faand i þar-of fand.

b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25175 (Cott.) Pat thorouer cuning o þat faand He mai þe mede haf ai last[and]. 1451 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 230 Vef the commyns of Englonde Helpe the kyng in his fonde.

† **Fand, fond, v. Obs.** Forms: a. 1 *fandian*, -*igan*, 2-3 *fandien*, 2-4 *fondien*, 3-5 *fond(e)n*, *south. dial.* *vonden*, -*ien*, (3 *feonden*), 3-4 *faand*, (*faunde*), 4-5 *fand(e)*, *Sc.* *faynd*, 4-5 *found(e)*, (5 *foond*, *fownd(e)*). *β.* 1 *zefan*-, *zefondian*, 3 (i)yvonden, ifonden. [OE. *fandian*, *zefandian* = OFris. *fandia*, OS. *fandōn* to tempt, visit (Du. *vanden* to visit a woman after her confinement), OHG. *fantōn* to visit (the mod.G. *fahnden*, to raise hue and cry, is commonly believed to be identical in spite of unsolved phonetic difficulties).

The pa. t. and pa. pple. occas. appear in contracted forms *fond* (16th c.), *fonte* (14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To put to the proof, try, test (a person or thing); to make trial of (one's strength, skill); to taste (food, etc.); in early use with *gen.*

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. xii. § 4 Þæt þam weorce nanum men ær ne gerise bet to fandianne þonne þam wyrthan þe hit worhte. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark viii. 11 And þa ferdon ða pharisei..and his fandodon. c 1205 *LAV.* 25842 Þat he fehten mihte and fondien [c 1275 *fondie*] hine seolue. *Ibid.* 30092 Heore maines heo uondeden wel ueole siðen. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 To fonde þe hwæðer þu beo treowe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2902 (Cott.) Mani man..þam-self can noþer faand [Gitt. *fonde*] ne feil. 1340-70 *Alisannder* 107 Now fares Philip þe free too fonden his myght. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 618, I will..se quhat fors that thaí can faynd. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3372 Fonde of the fyneste, thow freliche byerne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 681 Quod Alexander to þis athill as he his arte fandis. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 36 My seruaud I will found and frast.

absol. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 542 Þe erth [gis man] þe tast, to fele and faand.

b. With sentence as *obj.*: To prove, try to find out, see.

a 1000 *Runic Poem* 25 (Gr.) Garsecz fandað, hwaðer ac hahbe æðele treowe. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2410 (Gr.) Ic wille fandigan nu..hwæt þa men don. c 1205 *LAV.* 2949 Ic wille fondien whulchere beo mi beste freond. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 5946 Ic sal fonden and sen Quat tiding so ic cam on ðe nigt. c 1300 *Harrou. Hell* 68 Forte..fonden how we pleyen here. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 264, I schall thynke on þam wele To fonde what is folowand.

c. To examine, scan.

13.. *Pearl* xv. (Gollancz) Her figure fyn quen I had fonte.

d. To 'tempt', 'prove' (God). In early use const. *gen.* after OE.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Hwi iweard hinc swa þæt 3it dursten fondian godes. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvijl. 14 Þai fanded God in drines. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 364 Thaí faynd god all too gretunly.

2. To endeavour to lead into evil; to tempt.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 He fondede god soþ mid his wrenche. c 1200 ORMIN 5945 He þurh þe lape gast Wass sibþenn fandedd þriþress. c 1275 *Passion* 28 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 38 For to beon yuonded of sathanas þen olde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 15 Zuo heþ þe dyueel diuerse maneres..to uondi þe uolk. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andreas* 167 Scho me fandyt hesily To syne with hyr in lichory. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* xv. 120 In whiche flood þe feend fondeþ man.

b. In good or neutral sense: To try to induce (to do something).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xviii. 276 He hym fandyde..of Scotland to tak þe crowne.

3. a. To have experience of, deal with (a person); to have (carnal) acquaintance with. b. To make experiment with (a thing); to prove, try. c. *absol.* To have experience (of something implied).

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 God þurh his mucle milce ne letes us nefer fandie. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Hadde he fonded sume stunde, he wolde seggen oder. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 860 Jongling..Foles thou wendest to fand. a 1330 *Rolaud & V.* 470 So hard he was to fond. 1340-70 *Alisannder* 740 Hee..founded hur fleshylych or hee fare wolde. c 1420 *Pallad. ou Hush.* i. 1137 But malthes colde in other crafte thou founde. *Ibid.* iii. 551 Canmetes nowe with crastes may be fande. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 741 Marie fande first the awowe of glorious maydenhede.

4. To enquire; to seek, look for; to enquire into (a matter); to search (a place), explore (a track). Also const. *of*, to enquire about, hence, to care for.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 Of smelles..ne uond ich nout mucheles. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6441 (Trin.) Þis ille folk was wantoun to fonde þat moyses hadde vndir honde. *Ibid.* 10340 (Trin.) Þis angel sende þe trinite..Nazareth þe toun to fond. a 1400-1450 *Alexander* 4871 Þat þan fonde all þe ilote fiftene dayis. c 1420 *Chron. Pilod.* 640 Þey..vondeden

þ' place, and made hit ryde Tyll [etc.]. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* vii. ix. 369 Þai fayndyd of þis þe kyngis wille.

b. *absol.* To ask.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1034 Leeue fader. fonde I, mee tell The sterre þat yee staren on sticketh it in heuin.

5. To attempt, try. Const. to with *inf.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 Þene cursede gast þæt feondeð to fordo me. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 455 3e stallewardes knyghtes, þat .þes kyng vondeþ bryng to noȝte. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21224 (Cott.) Mani oþer men in striff fanded for to folu his lijf. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* 1. 42 The barnage. . fayndyt fast To cheys a king. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 7 Elsynus bisshop of Wynchestre. . fondede to have þe see. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1750 Let vs fande som helpe to gett. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 304 He fondyd to put y^o prerogatyue. . from y^e munkys. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* iii. vii. 26 For in the sea to drowne herselfe she fond, Rather then of the tyrant to be caught.

absol. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 565 What may mon do bot Fonde?

b. To busy oneself.

c 1350 *Witt. Palerne* 1682 In þe kechene . . . arn crafti men . . . þat fast fonden alday to flen wilde bestes.

6. To attempt, undertake (a deed). Also with sentence as *obj.*: To take care, see (that).

Beowulf 2454 Þonne se an hafad þurh deaðes nyd dæda gefondad. a 1300 *Beket* 676 He wende him . . . into the see passage forto fonde. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I. v.* Thou hevestest sunne, That thou the counsaill woldest fonde, To latte the wille of kyng Edward To wend to the holy londe. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 656 Ffaunde my florestez þe frythede. c 1400 *Melayne* 1401 Thou fayles of that thou fande. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 120 He was in the holy lond, Dede of armes for to fiond. a 1455 *Holland Houlate* xlvii. 3aipe, thoct he 3ong was, to faynd his offens.

7. To acquit oneself (well); also with refl. pron. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* ix. 1273 Thai had. . fayndyt thaim rycht weill. *Ibid.* x. 1026 A . . . knyght. . fayndyt weill among his enemyes keyn.

8. To go, proceed; also with refl. pron. = FOUND v. 1 a 1340 *Cursor M.* 12978 (Cott.) Apon þe heist fell he fand, a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2671 Þan fandis he furth in-to þe fild. c 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 149 Fande þe furthe faste for to flee. c 1650 *Sir Lambewell* 517 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 160 A softly pace her palfray fand.

Fand, *obs.* pa. t. of FIND.

Fandang (fændæŋ) *dial.* [See next]. See quot. 1876 *Robinson Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Fandang* . . . the fanciful adornments in personal attire, trinkets.

Hence **Fandængous** a. Pompous, showy.

1797 *Mrs. A. M. Bennett Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 277 A parcel of nonsense about jukes and lords, and them sort of fandangus trumpery.

Fandangle (fændæŋgl). *colloq.* [An arbitrary formation; perh. suggested by next.] Fantastic ornament; nonsense, tomfoolery.

1880 *World of Cant* xxiv. 196 A girl is sure to keep up some of the old fandangle of her mother. 1887 *Jessopp Arcady* viii. 232 A solo with no end of shakes and trills and fandangles.

Fandango (fændæŋgo). [a. Sp. *fandango*; alleged to be of negro origin.]

1. A lively dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, very popular in Spain and Spanish America.

17. . . ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 138 You are twirled round in the *fandango* of the world. 1774 *MAN. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1810) I. 286 Upon my word, the fandango, like the allemande, requires sentiment, to dance it well. 1812 *S. ROGERS Voy. Columbus* v. 146 With gipsy maid Dancing Fandangos in the chestnut shade. 1863 *OUIDA Held in Bondage* (1870) 56 Scores of Castilian girls I have seen doing the fandango.

b. *Mus.* A tune to which the fandango is danced.

1800 *H. WELLS Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) I. 258 Spanish ladies, with guitars. . . who never had read of a fandango. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* lviii. The music commences. It is a merry air—a fandango. 1866 *ENGEL Nat. Mus.* i. 10 Gluck adopted in his ballet 'Don Juan' a well-known Spanish fandango.

2. A social assembly for dancing, a ball.

In 18th c. common in English use; now only U. S., or with reference to foreign countries.

1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 39 One of the most favourite amusements of the natives here, is a ball, or Fandango. 1766 *C. ANSTEV Bath Guide* xiii. 14 She loves an Assembly, Fandango, or Rout. 1785 *COWPER Faithful Bird* 33 Satisfied with noise, Fandango, ball, and rout! 1854 *BARTLETT Mex. Boundary* I. xviii. 429 A perpetual fandango was thus kept up day and night.

3. = FANDANGLE, *rare.*

1856 *MISS MULOCK Halifax* x. (1859) 109 No fripperies or fandangos of any sort.

4. *attrib.*, as *fandango-bird*.

1871 *J. F. HAMILTON in Isis* 305 The natives [of Brazil] call them Fandango birds, and say that they are in the habit of performing a dance.

Fandango, v. nonce-wd. To dance a fandango.

1834 *BECKFORD Italy* II. 364 Thirteen or fourteen couples started . . . and fandangoed away.

† **Fander, fonder.** *Obs.* [f. FAND v. + -ER ¹.] A tempter.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25360 (Cotton Galba) Fals fanders [we] here haue thrin. 1340 *Ayeb.* 116 Þe dyuel is þe wondere.

† **Fanding, fondering, vbl. sb.** *Obs.* [f. FAND v. + -ING ¹.]

1. The action of trying. a. A testing or putting to the proof; a trial.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7231 (Gött.) Ofte in fanding men findes sua [etc.]. c 1400 *Garnelyn* 147, I ne did it noght broȝer but for a fonyng. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 2493 And send him fandnyngs many ma. 14. . . *Thesu* 20 in Furniv. *Ballads from MSS.* I. 320 Þrettyng of benes & fonyng of foles.

b. A trying to do or find out something; an attempt, experiment.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1452 (Gr.) He. . . of earce forlet. . . haswe culufuran on fundunga. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17756 (Cott.) All þair fanding was for noght. c 1340 *Ibid.* 23776 (Fairf.) Wip-outen ani fonyng of flist. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iv. 691 Thai. . . maks fanding Off things to cum to haiff knawing.

2. Temptation.

c 1000 *Ælfric Interr. Sigewulfi* (Mac Lean) lxix, He wyle þæt hi beon þe ȝebungenran on þære fundunge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Þet ure leue beo ure sceold aȝein þes fondes fondunge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25111 (Cott.) Lede þou vs in na fanding. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* xvii. 32 In þe i sall be outrest fra fandyng. 1377 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. xiv. 298 Þe fyfte is. . . a frende in alle fondynges. 1426 *ADDELAY Poems* 21 Fore one fonyng of the fynd fulfyl your forward. 1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) x. iii. 374/1 The fende. . . stange. . . Adam. . . with his wycked fonyng.

3. ? A tempting of Providence. Cf. FAND v. 1 d.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* im. 289 For-owt fayntice or yheif fayndyng.

† **Fane, sb.** ¹ *Obs.* Also 5 *fayne*, 5-6 *phane*, 7 *faine*; and see VANE. [Common Teut.: OE. *fana* wk. masc. = OFris. *fana*, OS. and OHG. *fano* (Ger. *fahne*), Goth. *fana*, ON. (*gamm-*) *fani* (Da. *fane*, Sw. *fana*; the mod. Icel. *fáni*, 'buoyant, high-flying person', is unconnected).]

1. A flag, banner, pennant.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metra* i. 10 Fana hwearfode scir on sceafte. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3893 They trumpyd and her baners displaye Off sylk, sendel, and many a fane. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* ii. (Surtees) 227 A grete salte salar gylte with banars and fanes. 1503 *HAWES Examp.* I. vii. iii. 31 The towres. . . With fanes wauerynge in the wynde. 1671 *R. BOHUN Disc. Wind* 72 The fanes of ships. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 Ensigns, Jacks, Pendants and Fanes. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 194 On the fane of her fore-mast, is the date.

2. A weathercock. See VANE.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 940 O stormy poeple . . . ever untrew. . . and chaungyng as a fane. 1483 *Cuth. Angl.* 122 A Fayne of a schipe. . . ubi a wedder coke. c 1510 *BARCLAY Myrr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B iv, Varyng as fanes erect vnto the winde. ? 1635 *GLAPHORNE Lady Mother* iii. i. in Bullen O. Pl. (1883) II. 142 Light faines erected on the tops Of lofty structures. 1773 *J. NOORTHOUCK Hist. London* 611 The turret . . . from its top rises a ball that supports the fane.

Fane (fæn), *sb.* ² *poet.* Also 7 *fawne*, 5-7 *phane*. [ad. L. *fān-um* temple.] A temple.

14. . . *LYDGE. Lyfe of our Ladye* (Caxton) H j, To haue answer. . . How long this fane ryal of asyse . . . sholde last. 1430 — *Chron. Troy* ii. xiii, In this phane . . . they knele. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 107/1 The idolatrous temples and phanes. 1637 *HEYWOOD Dial.* iv. 62 The phane Where the two brothers deify'd remain. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 769 Where palaces, and fanes, and villas rise. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iv. x, To old Iona's holy fane. 1850 *TENNYSON in Mem.* lvi, Man, her last work . . . built him fanes of fruitless prayer.

transf. and *fig.* a 1618 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas, Panaretus* 656 Long live the Story Of Valiant Princes in the Fane of Glory. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 54 The fane where Fashion dwells, 'Lyce's Academy for Belles'.

Hence † **Faned** *ppl. a.* [+ -ED ²], having a fane; enshrined.

1633 *FORD Love's Sacr.* ii. ii, Such . . . as might well become The shrine of some fan'd Venus.

Fane (fæn), *sb.* ³ *Obs.* (See quotes.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 138 Drenc wip feondseocum men, of ciricellan to drincanne. . . fane, finul [etc.]. 1597 *GERARDE Herbat* Supp. to Gen. Table, *Fane*, white Flower deuce. 1878 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Fane*, some white-flowered Iris, but we cannot determine the species.

Fane (fæn), *sb.* ⁴ *Sc.* [Cf. Sw. *fan* the devil.] An elf, a fairy.

1806 *TRAIN Poet. Reveries, With Inverness* 100 Kate was haunted w' a fane. *Ibid.* 27 Every fane . . . in thy breast.

Fane, Sc. f. of FAIN, FEIGN.

Fane, obs. f. of FAN sb.

Fane, Sc. pa. t. of FINE v. to finish.

Faneer, obs. f. of VENER.

† **Fanega** (fanēgā). Also 7 *hanega*. [Sp. *fanega*, also *hanega*.]

1. A Spanish measure of quantity, usually equal to a bushel or a bushel and a half.

1502 *ARNOLD Chron.* 158 He promysed him of whete and barley xxv. fanegas. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 372 Everie Hanega of corne that is ground in Fez. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 285 The fanega costs here only ten or twelve rials, or two dollars. 1850 *B. TAYLOR Eldorado* vii. (1862) 65 We purchased half a fanega—a little more than a bushel—of wheat, for \$5.

2. A measure for land.

1852 *TH. ROSS tr. Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 478 In this country five thousand three hundred coffee-trees are generally planted in a fanega of ground.

Fan-fan (fænfæn). [Formed by repeating the first syllable of Fanny.] A pet dog.

1834 *FRASER'S Mag.* X. 169 The noble now upon his fan-fan spends Revenues large; her puppies are his friends.

Fanfarade (fænfærād). *rare.* [f. next + -ADE.] = FANFARE.

1883 *R. BROWN in Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 386 Ushered into the world with a louder fanfarade of literary trumpeters. 1884 *BLACKMORE Hist. Sir F. Upmore* I. 319 The infectious fanfarade of the great Rogue's March.

† **Fanfare** (fænfē-1, fænfār). Also 6 *famphar*, 7 *erroneously* *farfara*. [Fr. *fanfare* perhaps an echoic word.] A flourish, call, or short tune, sounded by trumpets, bugles, or hunting-horns.

1769 *GRASSINEAU Mus. Dict.* App. 20 (T.) *Fanfare*, [is] a sort of military air or flourish . . . performed by trumpets, and imitated by other instruments. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xi, Amid the fanfare of the trumpets. 1863 *LONGE, Falc. Federigo* 221 Fanfares by aerial trumpets blown. 1887 *GROVE Dict. Mus.* IV. 470 They [horns] were used . . . for playing merry fanfares . . . when the huntsmen . . . returned home.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Welcome Ld. Semple* 40 My trompet, to, sall sound The famphar of thy fame. 1628 *LE GRYS tr. Barclay's Argenis* 159 The farfars of Drummes and Trumpets. 1676 *TEMPLE Let. to King Wks.* 1731 II. 425 After all his Fanfares about a separate Peace. 1878 *L. W. M. LOCKHART Mine is Thine* II. xxiv. 130 The harsh fanfares of forced laughter.

Hence **Fanfare v. intr.**, to sound a fanfare.

1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* II. 237 As we moved the Trumpets fanfared the Drums rattled.

† **Fanfaron** (fænfærən), *sb. (a.)* Also 7 *fanfarone*, -rrone, 8 -ran, 9 -roon. [F. *fanfaron*, f. *fanfare*.]

1. A blusterer, boaster, braggart.

1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 62 They should not play the Fanfarrones. 1694 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* 137 There are fanfarons in the tryals of wit too, as well as in feats of Arms. 1754 *H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* (1834) III. clxviii. 78 An excellent fanfaron, a Major Washington. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pict.* xix. 297, I. . . always set him down as a vapouring fanfaroon.

b. Const. *of.* One who makes a parade of something; a trumpeter *of*.

1857 *FONBLANQUE Life & Lab.* (1874) 273 He is a little fanfaron of his virtues. 1880 *McCARHY Own Times* I. ii. 27 He became the fanfaron of virtues which he never had.

c. *attrib.* or *adj.* Braggart, boastful.

1670-98 *JASSELS Voy. Italy* I. Pref. He must not follow them in all their Phantastical and fanfaron clothings. 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* iii. *Diss. upon Pallas Anglic.* 21 These Fanfaron or Thrasionick Romists. 1831 *Soc. Life Eng. & France* ii. 74 Blood . . . seems to have been a sort of fanfaron assassin.

† 2. = FANFARE.

1848 *LYTTON Harold* II. ix. ii. 298 Amidst a loud fanfaron of fives and trumpets.

Fanfaronade (fænfærənād, fænfærənād), *sb.* Also 9 *fanfaronnade*, -arronade. [ad. F. *fanfaronnade*, f. *fanfaron*. Cf. Sp. *fanfarronada*.]

1. Boisterous or arrogant language, boastful assertion, brag; ostentation; an instance of this.

1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 217 The Gasconads of France, Rodomontads of Spain, Fanfaronads of Italy. a 1745 *SWIFT Pref. Bp. Sarum's Intro.* Wks. 1841 I. 379 b, The bishop copied this proceeding from the fanfaronade of Monsieur Bouffleurs. 1784 *BAGE Barham Down* II. 259 He damned her ingratitude; She, his fanfaronnade. 1789 *MRS. PIOZZI Journ. France* I. 24 [It] diverted me . . . by the fanfaronades that it contained. 1814 *SCOTT Diary* 24 Aug., He seems to . . . act . . . like a chief, without the fanfaronade of the character. 1865 *KINGSLEY Hereu.* xii. (1866) 165 They outvied each other in impossible fanfaronnades.

† 2. = FANFARE.

1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 The fanfaronnade . . . of the favourite Hussars. 1861 *DUTTON Cook P. Foster's D.* I. So much by way of a fanfaronade before the showman pulls the strings.

Hence **Fanfaronade v. intr.**, to bluster, swagger. **Fanfaronading** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. i. viii. 58 With ceremonial evolution and manoeuvre, with fanfaronading . . . they made oath . . . to stand faithfully by one another. *Ibid.* II. vi. viii. 422 Fanfaronading emigrants. 1878 *BAYNE Purit. Rev.* v. 157 His professed contempt for impossibility was useful only for fanfaronading purposes.

Fanfarra'do, nonce-wd. = FANFARE.

1824 *GALT Rothelan* III. 230 My arrival was announced to the ducal court with a great fanfarra'do.

† **Fanfreluche, v.** *Obs.* Also 7 *fanferluche*. [ad. F. *fanfrelucher* in same sense.] *intr.* To trifle; to act wantonly. Also, to *fanfreluche* it.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. xxiii, They . . . jum'd and fanfreluched at every fields end. a 1693 *Ibid.* iii. xxxi. 265 By dufling and fanfreluching it . . . Thirty times a day.

Fanful (fænfül). [f. FAN sb. + -FUL.] As much as a fan [FAN sb. 1 a] will contain.

1806-7 *A. YOUNG Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 110, 3 corn fansful of chaff each horse per week, at 6d. per fanful.

Fang (fæŋ), *sb.* Also 7 *phang* (e). [OE. *fang*, cogn. with OFris. *fang* m., ON. *fang* n., MHG. *fang*, *vanc* m., repr. O'Ent. **fango*, f. root of **fanhan* (see FANG v.).]

1. The act or fact of catching or seizing.

† 1. A capture, catch. Also a tight grasp, a grip. *In fang with*: in the embrace, under the protection of. (Cf. ON. *i fang*, in one's arms.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1725 In fang with my faire godis. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1219 King Eduward was rycht fayn off that fang. 1597 *J. PAVNE Royal Exch.* 41 Whome he once gettethe with full fange into his griping clowthes he howldeth faster then catt the mowce. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. i. 6 The icie phange And churlish chiding of the winters winde.

b. *Sc.* In phrase *To lose the fang*: 'to miss one's aim, to fail in an attempt' (Jam.). Also of a pump (see quot.).

1825 *JAMESON Suppl. I. s. v.*, A pump well is said to lose the fang when the water quits the pump.

2. *concr.* That which is caught or taken; captured game; booty, plunder, spoils (*obs. exc. Sc.*). Hence, in *Sc. Law* of a thief: *Caught, taken with the fang*.

1016 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.). [Hi]fang woldon fon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3728 (Cott.) Was þou not at me right now, And fedd me wit þi fang i trau? *Ibid.* 15434 (Cott.) Quen. Iudas þus receiued had his fang. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4801 (Fairf.) Quen 3e fondyn haue þou fange. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 71 Gif ane man apprehends in his house ane thief, with the fang of the thief. 1728 *Biggar Council Proceedings*, The fangs (plunder) being found in his house. 1790 MORRISON *Poems* 110 Snap went the sheers, then in a wink, The fang was stow'd behind a bink.

II. An instrument for catching or holding.

† 3. A noose, trap. In quot. *fig. Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 470 The Britis fled, and wes fane of that fang To leif the Romanis in the thickest thrang. 1794 *Piper of Peebles* 277 The Laird was fairly in a fang, An' naething for him now but hang.

4. A canine tooth; a tusk. In *pl.* applied *gen.* to the teeth of dogs, wolves, or other animals remarkable for strength of jaw.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 187 Theyr fanges or dogge teeth. 1613 *Heywood Silver Age* III. 157 These phangs shall gnaw vpon your crudel bones. a 1700 DRYDEN *Orid* viii. 535 The fatal Fang drove deep within his Thigh. a 1771 GRAY *Poems*, Descent of Odin 10 Eyes that glow, and fangs that grin. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 58 This is done by inserting his [a leech's] three fangs into the skin. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii. The few discoloured fangs gave him the aspect of a panting dog. 1867 EMERSON *May Day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 439 Wolves shed their fangs.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 196 By the verie phangs of malice, I swear I am not that I play. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 191 Fast in the Iron fangs of that Foxe Herod. 1794 *Fox & P.* 21 Jan. Wks. 1815 V. 159 The relentless fangs of despotism. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 28 Sufficient to bring him within the fangs of the recent statute. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. iii. 89 Having strong hopes... that Grace's father might escape the fangs of justice.

b. In various transferred uses: [see quot.].

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 123 The Phangs of a Tooth-drawer. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusid* vii. 282 The anchor's moony fangs. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 193 The fangs on the fliers are alternately driven. a 1825 FORBES *Loc. E. Anglia*, Fang, a fin. From the fancied resemblance of their pointed ends to long teeth. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 423 The water-line was toothed with fangs of broken ice. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 14 Fangs of crystal set on edge in his demesne.

† c. *pl.* The mandibles of an insect. *Obs.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 102 The matter thereof [of wax] they gather from flowers with their fangs. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 3 Her [a Bee's] fangs, or Mouth, wherein are her Teeth.

d. The venom-tooth of a serpent; also the claws, provided with poison-ducts, which terminate the chelicerae of a spider.

1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 295 The punctures made by the poisonous fangs were evident. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. § 1 The fang of a viper. Is a perforated tooth. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. 206 Where are your spider's fangs? 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 220 Each horn is tubular, like an adder's fang. 1875 CAMBRIDGE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 294 The channel [of the poison] running completely through the fang [in a spider].

fig. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend*, The serpent fang of this error. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xiii. 224 The fang of evil pierces the heel of the noblest as he treads it down.

† 5. A claw or talon. *Obs.*

Although this sense would appear on etymological grounds likely to have existed, it seems to rest solely on the authority of the Dicts. Possibly it may have been wrongly inferred from figurative applications of sense 4, in which the *pl.* is often equivalent to 'clutches', 'grasp', with little or no conscious allusion to the literal use.

1731 J. K. *New Eng. Dict.* (ed. 3), Fang, a claw. 1749 R. MARTIN, *Fangs*, claws. 1755 JOHNSON, *Fang*, the nails, the talons.

† b. (See quot.)

1768 E. Buys *Dict. Terms Art, Fangs*, (in *Botany*) the shoots or tendrils by means of which one Plant takes hold of another.

6. The pointed tapering part of anything which is imbedded in something else. a. A spike; the tang of a tool.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), Dog, a sort of iron hook, or bar, with a sharp fang at one end, so formed as to be easily driven into a plank. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 222 Fang, the narrow part of the iron of any instrument which passes into the stock. 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.*, Fang, a prong, e.g. a yelve-fang.

b. The root of a tooth; one of the prongs into which this divides.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 381 That Tooth... which had not a phang like other Cutters. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 365 If the fangs were capable of an increase by the ossific inflammation. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 142 One or more fangs which are embedded in sockets.

† c. A prong of a divided root. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Take out your Indian Tuberoses, parting the Offsets (but with care, lest you break their fangs). 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anemone*, [Sifting earth upon the bed] till... there remain only above ground the fangs of these young Anemones.

III. Technical uses.

7. *Naut.* a. A rope leading from the peak of the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail to the rail on each side (used for steadying the gaff). Now usually VANG. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. xiv. 8 Now the lie scheit, and now the luf, that slak, Set in a fang, and threw the ra abak. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* Giv, The mizen-yard is furnished with fangs, or vangs in the room of braces.

b. *pl.* The valves of a pump-box. [Cf. 1 b.]

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*
8. *Mining.* (See quot.) [Derbyshire dialect: perh. a separate word. Also WINDFANG.]

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 230 A Spindle, a Lampturne, a Fange. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Giv b, Fange is a Place... which is left as we drive along the Drift, on purpose to carry Wind along with us. 1802 MAWE *Mineral. Derbysh.* Gloss., Fang, a case made of wood, &c., to carry wind into the mine. 1836 R. FURNESS *Medicus Magnus* 51 [The devil] quite rusty with the smoke, Flew up the Fang. [Here app. used for 'chimney'.] *Ibid.* 69 (Glossary) Fang, a passage made for conducting air after the miner.

Fang (fæg), v. Now arch. or dial. Forms:

a. Inf. 1-2 fón, 3 fo-n; pa. t. 1-4 feng, (3 fang, south. veng, venk, 4 feyng), 3-5 fong(e, (5 fone), 8 south. vung; pa. pple. 1 fangen, 3 fon, 5 fonge. B. Inf. 3 *Orm.* fangenn, 3-6 fong(e)n, (3 foangen), 4-6 fange, (fannge, fonnge), 5 fangyn, (6 fangue), 7 phang, south. vang, 3- fang; pa. t. and pa. pple. 4-5 fonged, -ett, -id, -it, Sc. fangit, 4- fanged. [Com. Teut.: OE. fón, redupl. str. vb. corresp. to OFris. fā, OS. fāhan, OHG. fāhan (MHG. vāhen, mod. Ger. (poet.) fahen), ON. fā (Da. faae, Sw. fā), Goth. fāhan] -OTeut. *fanhan, pret. fefang, pa. pple. fangano-. About 1200 the stem fang- of the pa. pple. appears as a present-stem (inf. fangen), and gradually supersedes the older form; a similar change has taken place independently in the other Teut. langs.: cf. Du. vangen, mod. HG. fangen, late Icel. fanga (Da. fange, Sw. fānga). The weak pa. t. and pa. pple., which are peculiar to English, appear first in 14th c.; the original strong forms seldom occur after the 15th c.]

† 1. *trans.* To lay hold of, grasp, hold, seize; to clasp, embrace. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 3733 Mann mihhte himm fon & pinenn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17723 (Cott.) Symeon... iesus tuix his handes fang. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2971 Felly fangis it [a torch] in his fist. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 299, I wil him fang With mi fingers. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1796 In his hand a swerd he fone. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 425 Soderly in armys he couid him fang.

b. To catch (fish); to take in a snare. Also *fig. Obs. exc. arch.*

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* I. i. § 1 Her beop oft fangene seolas & hronas. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 As þe fuhel þe is fon i þe fuheleres grune. a 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5480 Of þat fysche þat þai þus fang. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 69 Might wee þat herring fang. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. viii. 36 He hath... fanged himselfe faster in the snare. 1850 BLACKIE *Aeschylus* II. 185 May Atē Fang them in her hopeless snare! 1877 — *Wise Men* 206 A little child... Can fang a stickleback with pin for hook.

† c. To seize upon (booty); to catch, apprehend, get into one's power (a person); to capture (a city), to seize (lands, possessions). *Obs.*

1016 O. E. Chron., Hi fang woldon fon. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 80 He might this ilk nonne fange To slake his lust. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 425 Ffaunge the fermes in fathe of alle þa faire rewmes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 956 His goddis... hym grace lent The fiese for to fonge. c 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 128 May I þat fatour fange. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 56 The toure of Baris... was so verray stronge That all the world for two men with force might nought it fonge. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5744 Pat na thefe suld him [a horse] fang. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxxix. iv. To assaile the citee, and haue fongid With might of menne. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1157 [He] wyll... streitly strangle us, And he may fange us. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 23 To Fangue, comprehendere. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. Wks. 1873 III. 10 Hee's in the lawes clutches, you see hee's fanged. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 23 Destruction phang mankinde. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 327 Death fang'd the remnant of his lugs.

absol. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* in Bullen O. Pl. (1882) I. 242 It has ever beene my profession to fang and clutch and to squeeze.

† d. To get, get at, obtain, procure. Also, to get together, collect. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 552 For ensample, bi my sawe sob mow 3e fonge Of iubiter. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2059 Amonta þe mistfull his men þan he fangis. c 1400 *Melayne* 984 Go fongge the another fere. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 16 Ther fanged I my fame. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VI. ix. 138 Furth renting all, his fude to fang full fane. 15... *Child of Bristowe* 33 Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) 112 He rought not whom he begiled, worly good to fong. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 3 He him bethocht for to fang sum defence. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Natur Passis Nurture* 34 To fang his friendship they war fane.

† e. To fang up: 'to pluck up' (the heart); to 'take up', interrupt sharply. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 988 Fange vp 3our hertis. *Ibid.* 2197 Pan fangis him vp þe sell kyng a fuyll feyned lastir.

2. To receive, accept. a. To receive as a gift, or as one's due; to earn as wages; also, to accept as one's lot. *Obs. exc. dial.*

Beowulf 2989 He þam frætwum feng. c 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 686 (Gr.) Foh hider to me burh and breotene bold to zewealde rodora rices. c 1200 ORMIN 5390 Seofine 3ifess þatt man foh Off Haliz Gastess helpe. c 1205 LAY. 6240 Ah ewer monradeno ic wulle fon. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* Rist for to done and to foangen. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 540 Þe fowre freke of þe folde fongez þe empyre. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 836 It mot ben a man of also mek an herte þat myzte... þat Holly Gost fongen. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2642 Wha juges men with wrang. The same judgement sal thai fang. c 1475 *Partenay* 2423 When thes Barons thys answer had fong. 1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 313 Euery seruant that ffangyth wagys, schalle [etc.]. 1846 *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 27 But ded'st fang any money? as a body may say.

† b. To fang cristendom: to receive baptism, become Christian. Also, of Christ, To fang men-nishe or mankind: to assume human nature. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 God fundede from heuene to eorðe to fongen mennishe. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 73 He willed anon in hys herte to fonge Cristendom. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Magdalena 242 Howe mane-kynd þat he can fange. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 279 Sche wold reney hir lay, And cristendam of prestes handes fonge.

† c. To receive as a guest; to welcome. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 13378 He... hehte þe beste cnihtes... þreo hundred him come to and he sam wolde wel fon. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 366 He fongid þo freikes with a fine chere. c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 247 Fals beleve is fayn to fonge The lewde lust of lollardie. c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 209 þe modir þat wolde deef fong. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1801) 130 Sa blyth as bird my God to fang.

3. = TAKE in various uses; esp. with obj. arms, counsel, leave, a name, one's way; to undertake (battle). Also const. to, unto, to be: To take (a person or thing) for (a purpose).

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 287 (Gr.) Mid swilcum mæg man ræd zepencean fon. c 1205 LAY. 22878 Elc þer feng water & clæd. 1290 *Beket* 7 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106 Gilbert Bekat... him biþouzte þe Croiz for to fo In-to þe holie land. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1122 Armes y fenge for loue of [þe]. c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 970 Pray him... That he the batail for ous fong, Ogain the steward. c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1556 Hir leue fayre con scho fonge. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 245 Straught unto Kaire his wey he fongeth. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 786 þei schulden... mene-mong corn bred to her mete fongen. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 805* (Dublin MS.) Frist of my faire foles fang þe a hundreth. *Ibid.* 3186 Þe name of an Emperoure ne wald he neuire fange. a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3831 Yf that a man outrageousli hem [wynes] fonge, They birien witte. 1420 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæol.* XXI. 67 As they satte here mete to fonge. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1831 They went Florence to leman have fonge. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 133 Let us fownde a slepe to fang. 1567 SEMMEL *Ballades* I. (1872) 2 Zit neuer did sho se his maik in France Off royall bluid to fang to be hir feir.

4. *intr.* To seize, lay hold, take hold on; to take to, betake oneself to, turn to, proceed to or against; to set upon, attack.

Beowulf 1542 Heo... him togeanes feng. 855 O. E. Chron., And þa fengon his ii sunu to rice. a 1000 *Byrthnoth* 10 (Gr.) þa he to wæpnum feng. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 De honde fod to... alle þinge þe hire beð biheue. c 1205 LAY. 659 þe mete forð wat for þer fengen feole to. *Ibid.* 1707 [Heo] fuden to þa Freinscan & heo hem to 3an fengen. *Ibid.* 5909 þa odere... fengen heom to 3æinenes. *Ibid.* 27176 þæt whenne Rom-leoden þer comen riden þæt heo uengen heom on. *Ibid.* 31785 þeos feng to his riche after his fader dæge. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 895 Wip-onten eny meþ on me heo fop. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 457 He [þe rauen] fongez to þe flyst. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3309 He fongede faste one þe feyleghes [of a wheel]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1990 Fyne, fole, of þi fare, & fange to þi kythis. c 1420 *Metr. St. Kath.* (Halliiv.) Yonge to Cryste sche can to fonge. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., 'I don't fang to your notions.'

5. To engage on, set about, begin on; to begin, commence to do (something).

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 4 Ic zetiohhod hæfde on oðer weorc to fonne. a 1000 ALFRED *Interr. Sigewulfi* (Mac Lean) xxi. We fod nu on þa axunge þar we hi ær forleton. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 þe feondes... fengen to 3eien Margarete meiden... leowse ure bondes. c 1275 *Woman of Samaria* 4 in O. E. Misc. (1872) 84 He venk to prechie. c 1306 *Execution Fraser* 89 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 216 Nou ichulle fonge ther ich er let Ant tellen ou of Frisel.

b. With on adv.: To begin. Cf. ONFANG v. = Ger. anfangen. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 31415 3et ich þe suggen wulle ane sunder rune lu þu mihte fon on þat hit ne buð nauere undon. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 þe edle meiden... feng on þeos bone. a 1225 *Juliana* 10 He feng on to tellen him hu his dohter droh him from deie to deie. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 179 And fo we on mid rihte dome.

† 6. To promise, resolve, undertake. Const. with inf. (or its equivalent). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 God us 3efe in horte to fon þet we ne þenchen ufel to don. a 1400 *Corn. Myst.* (1841) 243 To do penawns loke that 3e fonge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 599, I shall fonge you to forther, & my faith holde.

b. To fang to: to be sponsor for. *dial.*

[994 O. E. Chron., Se cyning Eþelred his onfeng at bisceopes handa.] c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 558 Seynt Ede hurse self was redy tho þer, To fonge to be child as he had y teyzt. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 80 He vanged to me at the Vant. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 8 When tha vungst to... Rabbin. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* 797 When the paa'sn come there wad-n nobody vor to vang to un.

† 7. *intr.* To take one's way, go, proceed; also, to swerve from. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Song Roland* 577 In Cristen name let us furthe fonge. c 1456 *Tournament of Tottenham* 193 in Percy *Relig.* He saw Tyrry away wyth Tyb fang. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 257 *Conscience*. Manhood, will ye by this word stand? *Manhood*. Yea, *Conscience*. I will never from it fong. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* I. Proheme (1821) 13 The fatal hors did throw their wallis fang.

Fang (fæg), v. [f. FANG sb.]

1. *trans.* To strike one's fang or fangs into. Of an anchor: To 'bite' with its fluke, rare.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 216 And with thin moony anchors fang the coast. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 531 What though sin, Serpent-like, fanged her.

2. To fang a pump, (loosely) a well: to give (it) a grip of the water; to prime. Cf. FANG sb. 1 b, 7 b. Also *fig.*

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 654 To fang a well signifies to pour into it sufficient liquid to set the pump at work again. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 19 If the wall's fanged I'll bring up a gush with a single drive. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. C. Folk* 181 Little he read, and what he did Was mostly sermons to 'fang his pump'.

Fanged (fænd), *a.* [f. FANG *sb.* + -ED².] Furnished with fangs; in various senses of FANG *sb.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 203 My two school-fellows,—Whom I will trust as I will adders fang'd. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. (1851) 44 Chariots phang'd at the Axle with Iron Sithes. a 1709 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II. *Victory of Poles* 65 A ridge of knotty oaks Deep fang'd. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* x. 424 As two fleet hounds sharp fang'd. 1794 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* xiii. The night was fanged with frost. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 34 They will make their fanged jaws meet at the very first stroke. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xvii. They be more fang'd than wolves and bears. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Herald.* Plate xlii, 52 Fanged tooth.

† **Fanger**. *Obs.* [f. FANG *v.* + -ER¹.] *a.* One who takes another under his protection, a guardian. *b.* One who catches or captures. *c.* That with which one catches hold (*e.g.* a tooth).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 4 Laverd, mi fanger [L. *susceptor*] art pou. a 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* xiv. The Scarth [was] a fische fangar. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 313 All the craft in that great head of yours cannot get it out of my fangers. 1763 DEL PINO *Sp. Dict.*, *Dientes caninos*, the eye-teeth, or fangers.

Fanging (fænjɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] 1. The action of the verb FANG in various senses. † *a.* The action of standing sponsor (*obs.*). *b.* The action of earning wages; in pl. *concr.* earnings. (*dial.*) 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 167 b. Thrughe fongynge of chyldren at the fonte. 1846 *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 46 Why a spent all hes fangings laste Saturda nite.

2. *Mining.* (A main of) air-pipes used for ventilation in mines. Cf. FANG *sb.* 8.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* H. That expense may be spared, and Air enough taken along by Fanging. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* s.v. *Fang*. Sometimes the term *a fanging* is applied to a main of wood-pipes.

Fangish (fænjɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Of the nature of a fang; piercing.

c 1825 BEDDOES *Poems*, *Israelite amid Philistines* 102 A curse.. Fangish enough to reach the quick of earth!

Fangle (fæŋɡl), *sb.*¹ Also 6 fangel, 7 south. *dial.* vangle. [This and FANGLE *v.*² app. arose from a mistaken analysis of NEWFANGLED, later form of *newfangle* 'eager for novelty'. As *newfangled* was said both of persons and of their actions or productions, it came to be diversely interpreted to mean either 'characterized by new fashions or crotchets' or 'newly fashioned or fabricated'.]

1. *New fangle*: a new fashion or crotchet; a novelty, new invention. (Always in contemptuous sense.) Now rare.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Tim. iv. 6 Full grown age, which is not wont easily to swerve into newe fangles. 1579 LYLIE *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 A Pedlers packe of new fangles. 1670 MAYNWARING *Physician's Repos.* 122 That Physician..departs from the primitive Practice, for a new fangle and fashion of Prescribing. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* lxxxix. (1878) 494 She would still scorn the new fangles of the world around her. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Words & Uses* (ed. 3) 334 New fashions and fangles of dress, of manners, and of speech.

† 2. A fantastic, foppish, or silly contrivance; a piece of finery; foppery, fuss. *Obs.*

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* i. Wks. 1881 II. 19 There was no Feather, no fangle, Gem, nor Jewell..left behinde. c 1600 *Time's Alteration* in Chambers *Pop. Lit.* I. 247 French fashions then were scorned, Fond fangles then none knew. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* (1851) 315 If God loathe the best of an Idolaters prayer, much more the conceited fangle of his prayer. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes IV. ix. 230 What fangle now, thy thronged guests to winne. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Fannatio*, Fangles or vangles properly the baubles or playthings of children that are proud to be new fangled.

† **Fangle**, *sb.*² *Obs. rare.* [? cf. Ger. (*dial.*) *fankel* spark; also, a sort of demon.] ? A spark.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. clxii, [Glendower] fraught wth some Rudiments of Art And strooke with fangle of his Countinrain, The boasted Merlin. *Ibid.* cclviii, 'There may we find wth out the fangle which Fires the dry touch of Constitution.

Fangle, *sb.*³ *Anglo-Irish.* [? *a. Ir. fainneall* 'a handful of straw for thatching' (O'Reilly).] (See quot.)

1863 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* Oct. 438 The parties returning home, probably by the light of fangles. *Ibid.*, note, Fangles..were long irregular cones of straw, tied at short intervals with twigs or slight straw bands. Being set on fire..they burned slowly, and were very useful in dark nights.

† **Fangle**, *v.*¹ *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 fangel. [? cf. Ger. *dial.* *fankeln* to trifle.] *intr.* ? To trifle. a 1400 *Tutivillus* 14 in *Rel. Aut.* I. 257 For his love that 300 der bo3th Hold 300 stil and fangel no3th.

Fangle, *v.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* [See FANGLE *sb.*¹] *trans.* Contemptuously used for: To fashion, fabricate; to trick out. Also, *To new fangle*: to dress up anew.

1615 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Siege Jerusalem* Wks. (1630) 10/2 Such gibbrish, gibble-gabble, all did fangle [at Babel]. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 90 Not hereby to..new fangle the Scripture. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 136 Such was their zeal for a new religion of their own fangling.

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1762 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 240 If I give a charm 'Tis so metamorphos'd by your fiddling and fangling. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Er bonnit wuz fangled all o'er ooth ribbints.'

† **Fangled**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. FANGLE *sb.*¹ + -ED².] Characterized by crotchets or fopperies.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 48 Mens minds wer not so fangled then as now they doe appeare. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 134 Be not, as is our fangled world, a Garment, Nobler then that it covers. 1727 in BAILEY.

Fangement (fæŋɡ'mənt), [f. FANGLE *v.*² + -MENT.] The action of fangling or fashioning; hence, something fashioned or made, an invention, a contrivance.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* 1. § 108 (1692) 97 He adventur'd to maintain Orthodox Religion against old Corruptions and new Fancements. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xiii. (1881) 53 Round-about foreign fancements. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 797 These here new-fashin vancements 'bout farmerin' an' that.

Fangless (fæŋɡləs), *a.* [f. FANG *sb.* + -LESS.] *a.* Without fangs, toothless. *b.* Of a tooth: Having no fang or root.

a. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 218 His power, like to a Fangless Lion, May offer, but not hold. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 81 A sort of fangless viper. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* iv. 302 A lion in fangless infancy.

fig. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesd.* (1794) 29 Rebellion fangless grin'd on Brunswick's pride. 1795 *Jemima* II. 198, I should read the consequence of his iniquity even in that almost fangless situation. 1887 SWINBURNE *Lochner* iv. i. 105 So shall fear, mistrust, and jealous hate Lie foodless, if not fangless.

b. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The mouth..furnished with..fangless..teeth.

Fanglet (fæŋɡlət), [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little fang or tooth.

1843 J. DAYMAN *Inferno of Dante* xxv. 159 Then either cheek with poisoned fanglets stung.

Fangot (fæŋɡɒt), [ad. It. *fangotto*, var. of *fagotto* bundle, FAGGOT.] A quantity of wares, esp. raw silk, from 1 to 3 cwt.

1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 841/4 Lost..out of a Close Lighter at Brewers Key, one Fangot of White Cyprus Silk. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4472/4, 4 Fangots of Italian Raw Silk. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1768 in E. BUVS *Dict. Terms Art.*

Fangy (fæŋɡi), *a.* [f. FANG *sb.* + -Y¹.] Having a number of fangs; divided into fangs; resembling fangs.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. n. 292 It makes the roots fangy. 1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* x. 120 A fangy range of teeth.

† **Fanikin**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*a. MDu. vancken* (Flem. *vaenken*, Kilian), dim. of *vane* (now *vaan*): see FANE *sb.*¹ and -KIN.] A small flag or banner.

1539 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. *298 Fanikynnis, Ansenjeis, stramaris, and banaris.

Fanion (fæŋjən), [*a. Fr. fanion*, f. as *fanon* (see FANON).] See quots.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fanion*, a Banner carry'd by a Servant belonging to each Brigade of Horse and Foot at the Head of the Baggage. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fanions*, small flags used in surveying stations, named after the banners carried by horse brigades.

Fank (fæŋk), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* [*a. Gael. fang, faing* = Ir. *fang* in same sense.] A sheep-cot or pen.

1812 P. GRAHAM *Agric. Stirling* xiv. 294 It is necessary to enclose the whole flock in the pen or fank. 1827 J. ANDERSON *Ess. State Soc. Highlands* 127 Bargains were concluded at the homes and fanks of the farmers. 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. C. Folk* 219 When he came to byre or fank.

Fank, *sb.*² *Sc.* [Cf. FANG *sb.* 7.] A coil of rope; a noose.

1825-80 in JAMIESON. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 255 He..is a prince of Bores, but..like the giant Pope..he can only sit and grin at Pilgrims..and is not able to cast a fank over them as formerly.

Fank (fæŋk), *v.* *Sc.* [f. FANK *sb.*¹] *trans.* To put (sheep) in a fank; to pen up (Jam.). Hence **Fanked** *ppl. a.*, penned up; in quot. *transf.* of a sword: Set fast in the sheath.

? a 1600 *Death of Percy* Reed xxviii. in Child *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* (1890) vii. cxciii. 27/6 Brave Percy raised his fankit sword, And feld the foremost to the ground.

Fankle (fæŋkl), *v.* *Sc.* [f. FANK *sb.*²; see -LE.] *trans.* To tangle, entangle; to entrammel (a horse, etc.) with a rope; hence, *To get fankled*: fig. to lose the thread of a discourse (see Jamieson s.v.).

c 1450 HENRYSON *Lyon & Mous* xxxiv. in *Evergreen* I. 196 Our ryal Lord..now is fast heir fanklet in a Cord. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1885 I. 103 My long spurs..never got fankled.

Fan-light (fæŋləɪt). A fan-shaped window over a door; sometimes applied loosely to any window over a door. Also attrib.

1819 P. O. *Lond. Direct.* 220 M'Namar, E., Metal Fan-light manuf. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv. In shape resembling the fan-light of a street door. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii. (ed. 2) 26 At the door of this [house]..now plunged in darkness except for the fan-light. 1888 GUILF *Encycl. Arch.* 766 Fanlight frames over doors.

Fannell (fæŋəl), *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 phanelle. [ad. med.L. *fanula* (Wt.-Wülck. 649) or *fanonellus* (Du Cange), dim. of *fano* (see FANON).] = FANON 1.

1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Fannell for a preestes arme, *fanon*. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 29 Item vest-

mentes copes crosses aulbes phanelles. 1672 J. DAVIES *Rites Durham* 16 Stoles and Fannels. 1830 *Beauties of Isle of Thanet* I. 51 On his left side..is seen the end of the fannel or maniple.

¶ App. taken as dim. of FAN or FANE: A small screen or fan.

1555 *Farille Facions* II. viii. 167 For that thei sette muche by beutie, thei cary aboute with theim phanelles [Lat. text *umbrellas*] to defende them fro the sonne.

Fanner (fæŋnə), [f. FAN *sb.* or *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who fans. † *a.* One who winnows grain with a fan. *Obs.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Repers, faners and horners. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xiii. 8. 600 Good corn..falls low at the feet of the Fanner.

b. One who fans (himself or another person) with a fan.

1888 *Bow-Bells Weekly* 13 May, The present Emperor of China when he was a baby had..twenty-five fanners. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 6/4 Which caused a draught almost sufficient to blow the fanner quite away.

2. = FAN *sb.*¹ *lit.* and *fig.* Also, in later use, an appliance forming part of this.

1788 *Specif. Meikle's Patent* No. 1645. 3 Below the harp a pair of fanners may be placed so as to separate the corn from the chaff. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 99 Fanners for cleaning grain have been long used by the most industrious of the farmers. 1800 *Farmers Mag.* (Edinb.) I. 159 James Meikle who went to Holland in 1710..brought over a winnowing machine or what is commonly called a pair of fanners. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 841/2 How from the fanners of his genius would the cock-chaffers of Cockneys fly like very chaff indeed! 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 201 The grain, after leaving the mill fanners, is put through hand-fanners preparatory to measuring.

b. *U. S.* (see quot.).

1890 *Dialect Notes* (Boston, U. S.) II. 58 *Fanner*, an open basket dishing out from the bottom upwards..Originally it was used to separate the chaff from the wheat.

3. (See quots.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fanner*, a blower or ventilating fan. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fanner*..a cooling apparatus.

4. A kind of hawk so called from the fanning motion of its wings. Also *vanner-hawk*.

1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Fanner*, a hawk. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 140 Kestrel..Vanner hawk, Windfanner.

Fanning (fæŋnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FAN *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FAN.

1. The action of fanning or winnowing (corn).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 43 The..fanning and wynnowing in Sommer. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* V. II. 144 Others take this fanning (Luke iii. 16, 17) for that discovery which shall be made at the day of judgment. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. vii. I. 123 'All the fanning in the world will not make you [a cornfield] so remunerative as commerce', said Rabb.

b. concr. The siftings of tea.

1870 *Daily News* 16 Nov., Common fannings mixed with broken stalks.

2. The action of moving the air with or as with a fan; an instance of this.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* Tiv, The fier, without fannynge of the aier, is shocked and quenched. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 133 Where a Man may lie and enjoy the Pleasure of Fanning as long as he pleases. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 41 Fanning..makes that Air feel cold or cool, which is otherwise warm. 1852 D. MOIR *Hymn to Night Wind* Poet. Wks. II. 381 The delightful fannings of thy wing!

3. The action of blowing gently as with a fan; an instance of this; a breeze.

1712 BUDGELL *Specul.* No. 425 ¶ 1 The Fanning of the Wind rustling on the Leaves. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* 562 The first glad fannings of the breeze. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 664 Exhal'd asphodel, And rose, with spicy fannings interbreath'd, Came swelling forth.

4. = *Fan-tracery* (see FAN *sb.*¹ 11).

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxix. § 4, I would rather..have a plain ridged Gothic vault..than all the fanning..and foliation that ever bewildered Tudor weight.

5. Also *Fanning-out*: the action of spreading out like a fan (cf. FAN *v.* 6); an instance of this.

1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, *Fanning*, widening the after-part of a ship's top. 1889 GEIKIE in *Nature* 19 Sept. 488/1 The fanning-out of the ice on its southward march.

6. *Comb.*, as *fanning-machine*, -mill. (= FAN *sb.*¹ 1 b.)

1747 *Gent. Mag.* XVII. 438 A Fanning Mill, used in Silesia, for cleaning of corn from tares, &c. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, *Fanning-machine*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fanning-mill*.

Fanning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That fans, in senses of the verb. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1340 *Gauv. & Gr. Knt.* 181 Fayre fannand fax vmbe-folde his schulderes. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 442 Fear not the fanning wind. a 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iphig.* 104 The fanning wind upon her bosom blows. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 284 Inhaling freshness from the fanning breeze. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xlv. My bark did skim The bright blue waters with a fanning wind. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fanning-breeze*, one so gentle that the sail alternately swells and collapses.

Fanny (fæni), *dial.* (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. No. 3, *Fanny*, a local term, a corruption of fanner or fanblower; that is, a wheel with vanes fixed on to a rotating shaft enclosed in a case or chamber to create a blast of air. It is used in the scissor-grinding industry.

Fanon (fə'nɒn). Forms: *a.* 5 fanen, -one, -oun, -un, *Sc.* fannowne, 6 fannom, (*Sc.*) -oun, fawnon, 6-8 fannon, 5- fanon. *β.* 6 phanon. [*Fr.* *fanon*, *ad. mod. L.* *fanōn-em*, *fanō* banner, napkin, *a.* OHG. *fano*, Goth. *fana*: see *FANE sb.* 1.]

1. An embroidered band, corresponding with the stole, but shorter, originally a kind of napkin, attached to the left wrist of the officiating priest or celebrant, and of the deacon and subdeacon at mass; a manipule.

1418 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 3; *j.* fanon. 1496 *Dives & Laup.* (W. de W.) viii. viii. 331/2 The fanon betokneth bounds of his [Christ's] honours. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Fenyet Freir* 55 On him come nowthir stole nor fannon. 1536 in *Antiq. Savish.* (1771) 107 Two Tunicles and three Albes; with divers Stoles and Fannons. 1571 *GRINDAL Articles*, Whether all Vestments . . . Stoles, Phannons, Pixes [etc.] . . . be utterly defaced . . . and destroyed. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 69 The usual episcopal vestments, the amice . . . fanon, etc.

2. (See *quots.*)

1844 *PUGIN Gloss. Eccl. Ornament* 120 Georgius says that the fanon or phanon worn by the Pope, is the same as the orale, and is a veil of four colours in stripes. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 466 The Roman pontiff . . . vested . . . in what is called the fanon now but formerly the 'Orale'.

Fant, var. *f.* FAUNT *Obs.*, child.

Fant(e), *obs. f.* of FAINT *a.*, FONT.

Fantad (fəntəd). Also fantod (*d.* [? An unmeaning formation suggested by FANTASTIC, FANTASY, etc.: cf. *fantigue*].) A crotchety way of acting; a fad.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fantods*, a name given to the fidgets of officers. 1880 *MRS. PARR Adam & Eve* xxxii. 440 I'd do the trick, if I was she, 'fore I'd put up with such fantods from you. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Fantodds*, 'megrimbs', 'mulligrubs', a stomach-ache; a fit of the sulks or other slight indisposition, mental or bodily. 1886 *BARNES Dorset Dial.* 63 *Fantod*, a fuss, fidget. 'She's always in a fantod about Meary'.

Hence *Fantod a.*, Fidgetty, restless.

1887 in *Kent Gloss.* 1883 *W. C. RUSSELL Sailor's Lang.*, *Fantod*, A fiddling officer who is always bothering over small things.

Fan-tail (fəntɪl), *sb.* [*f.* *FAN sb.* 1 + *TAIL*.]

1. A tail or lower end in the shape of a fan.

1728 *SWIFT Ladies at Sol's Hote*, We who wear our wigs with fan-tail and with snake. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 214 Turning the butt-end [of a sheaf] upwards, spreading out the ears, and making a sort of 'fantail'.

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the form of its tail. Also *fantail-pigeon*.

1735 *J. MOORE Columbarium* 54 They [pigeons] are call'd by some Fan-Tails. 1767 *S. PATERSON Another Trav.* II. 118 The . . . fan-tails and the . . . powers are of my breed! 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* (1849) 2/1 Runts, fantails, tumblers, and pouters. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* i. (1878) 16 The fantail has thirty or even forty tail feathers, instead of twelve or fourteen. 1884 *MAY CROMMELIN Brown-Eyes* i. 3 The grazing deer, and the proud fantail pigeons.

3. A genus (*Rhipidura*) of Birds found in Australia.

1848 in *MAUNOER Treas. Nat. Hist.*

4. *Mech.* A kind of joint. Cf. *dove-tail*.

1858 in *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*.

5. (See *quot.* 1874.)

1858 in *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, *Fantail*, a joint; a gas burner. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Fan-tail* . . . a form of gas-burner in which the burning jet has an arched form.

6. *Attrib.*, as *fan-tail-hat*, also, simply, *fan-tail*, a coal-heaver's hat, a sou'wester; *fan-tail gentleman*, a wearer of such a hat, a coal-heaver.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 243 The two fan-tail Gentlemen soon gave in. 1850 *P. CROOK War of Hats* 47 Those heavers, too, of coals, with smitted face And fantail hats. 1877 *J. GREENWOOD Dick Temple* II. vii. 220, I fancy I see you . . . with knee-breeches and calves and a 'fantail', shouldering an inkysack.

Hence *Fan-tail v. intr.* Of a whale: To work its tail like a fan. *Fan-tailed a.*, having a fan-tail.

1812 *H. & J. SMITH Rej. Addr.*, *Arch. Atoms* 154 The dustman . . . doffs his fan-tail'd hat. 1851 *H. MELVILLE Whale* xxxvi. 179 Does he fan-tail a little curious before he goes down? 1868 *WOOD Homes without II.* xi. 211 A rather pretty bird the Fan-tailed Warbler.

Fan-tan (fəntæn). [*Chinese fan-tan* repeated divisions.] A Chinese gambling game, in which a number of small coins are placed under a bowl and the players then bet as to what will be the remainder when the pile has been divided by four. Also *attrib.*

1878 *LADY BRASSEY Voy. Sunbeam* xxxiii. 401 A few natives playing at fan-tan. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 2/1 At their fan-tan tables lads of ten . . . years of age may be seen gambling away their pence. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 15/4 The home of fan-tan . . . is the Portuguese colony of Macao.

† **Fantaser**. *Obs. rare*—*1*. [*f.* *fantase*, *FANTASY v.* + *-ER* 1.] A fancier; one who is in love with (some one).

a 1547 *SURREY Descr. Restless State* 145 A fantaser thou art of some, by whom thy wits are overcome.

Fantasia (fantaz'ia, fəntā'ziā). [*a.* *It. fantasia* (see *FANTASY*), *lit.* 'fancy', hence 'an instrumental composition having the appearance of being extemporaneous' (Tommaseo).]

1. *Mus.* 'A composition in a style in which form is subservient to fancy' (Stainer and Barrett).

1724 *Explic. Foreign Words in Music* 30 *Fantasia*, is a Kind of Air, wherein the Composer . . . has all the Freedom and Liberty allowed him for his Fancy or Invention, that can reasonably be desir'd. 1776 *SIR J. HAWKINS Hist. Music* IV. iv. 47 His [Hilton's] Compositions were for the most part Fantasias for the viols and organ. 1815 *European Mag.* July 46/1 The first movement, termed 'Fantasia' . . . is a most spirited effort. 1879 *GROVE Dict. Mus.* I. 503/1 *Fantasia* . . . was the immediate predecessor of the term Sonata.

|| 2. The *It.* word is current in the Levant and North Africa, in the senses: *a.* Ostentation, pomp, self importance; *b.* A kind of Arab dance; also, an exhibition of evolutions on horseback by a troop of Arabs.

1838 *SPARKS Biog.* IX. Eaton viii. 263 But they must have a consul with less fantasia. 1859 *WRAXALL tr. R. Houdin* II. viii. 239 Our captain had arranged for us the surprise of a fantasia. 1873 *TRISTRAM Moab* ii. 28 A capital 'fantasia' or Arab dance . . . round our camp fire.

Fantasiad, *phantasiad* (fəntasid), *pp. a.* *arch.* [*f.* *FANTASY sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.] *a.* Framed by the fancy; imaginary. *b.* Filled with (strange, new) fancies or imaginations (so *OF. fantasie*). *c.* Characterized by phantasy; dreamy, imaginative. *d.* Full of fancies or caprices; whimsical.

a. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* II. xiv. (1634) 230 A fantasied Ghost is thrust in place of the Manhood. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* VI. xi. 521 Phantasiad dangers.

b. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 2 b, These our such new fantasied men of warre. 1595 *SHAKS. John* IV. ii. 144, I finde the people strangely fantasied.

c. 1882 *SHORTHOUSE J. Hughesant* II. ii. 54 The alluring world of phantasiad melody which Vainco had composed.

d. 1883 *C. F. WOOLSON For the Major* iv, Mr. Dupont was conducting himself after his usual fantasied fashion.

† **Fantastious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—*1*. In 5 *fantasy-sb.* [*a.* *OF. fantasieus*, *f. fantasie*; see *FANTASY sb.* and *-OUS*.] Full of fancies, capricious.

c 1489 *CANTON Blanchardyn* iii. 17 The dyuerse . . . conclusions that his fantasiose wylle dyde present by fore hym.

Fantasm, *a.*, etc.: see *PHANTASM* (*a.*, etc.).

Fantask (fəntæsk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 *fantask*. [*a.* *Fr. fantasque*;—*L. fantasticus*.]

A. adj. Fanciful, fantastie; curious. *rare*.

1701 *C. BURNABY Ladies Visiting Day* i. i, A clean Napkin and a plain Dish is my Feast; Garnish and Ornament are fantask. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Poems, Drama Exile* I. 52 Twelve shadowy signs of earth, In fantasque apposition. *Ibid.*, *No. Clouds* II. 226 The fantasque cloudlets.

† *B. sb.* Fancy, whim. *Obs.*

1698 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* III. iii, *Lady Brute* . . . There is not upon earth so impertinent a thing as women's modesty. *Belinda*. Yes, Men's Fantasque, that obliges us to it. 1703 *STEELE Tend. Husb.* II. i, I have a Scribbling Army-Friend, that . . . will hit the Nymph's Fantasque to a Hair.

Fantassin (fəntæsin). [*a.* *Fr. fantassin*, *ad. It. fantacino*, *dim. of fante* foot-soldier.] (See *quot.* 1835.)

1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* IX. i, Two hundred fantassins, or foot-soldiers, of Tuscany. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 534 Fierce Isolant fantassins. 1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* II. 253 Quaint fantassins with matchlock, musket, tulwar, and bow.

Fantast, *phantast* (fəntæst). [*ad. med. L. phantasta*, *Gr. φανταστής*, agent-n. *f. φαντάζειν*, *φαντάσθαι*. In *Gr.* the word meant (in accordance with the primary sense of the active verb) 'an ostentatious person, boaster': see next. Cf. *Ger. fantast*, *phantast*, which is the source of the modern use.]

1. A visionary, a dreamer; a flighty, impulsive person.

1588 *J. H[ARVEY] Disc. Probl.* 128 O vain Phantasts and fond Dotterels! 1804 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 413 A quiet and sublime enthusiast with a strong tinge of the fantast. 1855 *LEWES Goethe* (1864) 494 She is one of those phantasts to whom everything seems permitted.

2. A fantastic writer; one who aims at eccentricity of style.

1873 *F. HALL Mod. Eng.* 171 Fantasts and contortionists like Mr. Carlyle.

Fantastik (fəntæstik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 fantastik, 5-7 fantastike, -tyke, -tique, -tyque, 6-8 fantastiek(e), 7- fantastie. *β.* 6-8 phantastiek(e), 6 phantastike, 7 phantastiek. 7- phantastiek. [*ad. med. L. fantasticus*, late *L. phantastius*, *a.* *Gr. φανταστικός*, *f. φαντάζειν* to make visible (middle voice *φαντάσθαι*, in late *Gr.* to imagine, have visions): see *FANTASY*. Cf. *Fr. fantastique*.]

The form *phantastic* is no longer generally current, but has been casually used by a few writers of the 19th c., to suggest associations connected with the *Gr.* etymology.]

A. adj.

1. † *a.* Existing only in imagination; proceeding merely from imagination; fabulous, imaginary, unreal (*obs.*). *b.* In mod. use, of alleged reasons, fears, etc.: Perversely or irrationally imagined.

a. a 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 279 What is i-seide . . . of Merlyn his fantastik getyng. *Ibid.* VIII. 63 Kyng Arthures body [was founden] hat was i-counted as it were fantastik. 1529 *MORE Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 338 A very fantastike fable. 1627 *F. E. Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 11

His fantastique Happiness. 1721 *SWIFT South Sea* viii, He longs to rove In that fantastick scene. 1775 *HARRIS Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 299 A fourth sort . . . may be called fantastic, or imaginary; such as centaurs. 1816 *J. WILSON City of Plague* I. i, I could smile at such fantastic terrors. 1876 *M. ARNOLD Lit. & Dogma* 157 His hearers and reporters were sure to verse it on their own fantastic grounds also. *β.* 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 481 All those other phantastick Gods, were nothing but Several Personal Names. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th. i.* 94 My soul phantastick measures trod O'er fairy fields.

† 2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phantasm. *Obs.*

a. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 19/2 He shewed that he was very ryssen . . . by etyng openly, and by no art fantastyke. 1491—*Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 68 a/1 [I am] noo thynge fantastique, but a sparle of fyre; Asshes, and fleshe. 1598 *YONG Diana* 127 A meere dreame, or some fantastick illusion. 1624 *FLETCHER Rule a Wife* IV. iii, Is not this a fantastic house we are in, And all a dream we do? 1648 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 198 One will allow of his humanity . . . another will allow a divine soul with a fantastick body.

β. 1635 *A. STAFFORD Fem. Glory* (1869) 145 That He had a phantasticke Body, not made of his Mothers Flesh. 1691-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* IV. 377 Aery Banquets, Phantastick Food. a 1716 *SOUTH Scrm.* (1741) VII. 16 An aerial phantastic body.

† 3. Of or pertaining to phantasy, in its various psychological senses (see *FANTASY sb.* 1, 4) as denoting either the faculty (and act) of apprehending sensible objects, or that of imagination; imaginative.

1483 *CANTON Cato* F viij b, By cogytacyon or thynkyng fantastyke and by illusyon of the deuyll. 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* XX. ii. (1590) 47 [Phantastic] in her Ballance doth their values trief, Where some things good, and some things il'd seeme . . . in her phantasticke eye. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* Pref. 7 43 There is as much phantasticke pleasure in doing a spite, as in doing revenge. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 29 The different Phancies in us, caused by the respective Differences of them. Which Phancies or Phantastick Idea's are [etc.]. 1793 *T. TAYLOR Satlust* viii. 38 The irrational soul . . . is sensitive and phantastic life.

† *b.* Of poetry: Concerned with 'phantasy' (*Gr. φαντασία*) or illasory appearance. *Obs.*

[See *Plato Sophistes* xxiii. li. In *quot.* 1581 the word may be merely a transliteration of *Gr. φανταστική*.]

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 54 Mans wit may make Poesie, (which should be *Eikastike*, which some learned haue defined, figuring forth good things,) to be *Phantastike*: which doth contrariwise, infect the fancie with vnworthy objects. 1669 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* I. iii. i. 18 Phantastick Poesie is that, which altogether feigns things.

4. Of persons, their actions and attributes: † *a.* Having a lively imagination; imaginative (*obs.*). *b.* Fanciful, impulsive, capricious, arbitrary; also, foppish in attire. Now in stronger sense: Extravagantly fanciful, odd and irrational in behaviour.

a. 1488 *CANTON Chast. Goddess Chyld*. xix. 50 Whether he hane a sadde knowyng or feline or elles a soden wytte or fantastyk. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gentl.* II. vii. 47 To be fantastique, may become a youth of greater time then I shall shew to be. 1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* II. 1 Let no fantastique Reader now condemne Our homely Muse. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 577 The . . . fantastique Directions of ignorant Physitians. c 1760 *SMOLLETT Ode to Indef.* 100 And all her jingling bells fantastick Folly ring. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 312 The fantastick vagaries of these juvenile politicians. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 350 Great believers are always reckoned . . . impracticable, fantastic, atheistic.

β. 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Coneslagger* A iij b, He that talking of a young gentleman, shoulde say, that he was phantasticke, cholericke, amorous . . . doth hym no wrong. 1702 *STEELE Funeral* II, I have long . . . bore with your Phantastick Humour.

5. Arbitrarily devised. Now *rare*. Cf. *FANCY a.*

1658 *BRAMHALL Consecr. Bhs.* iii. 29 They say . . . the . . . Protestant Bishops . . . were consecrated . . . by a new phantastick forme. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* i. (1862) 115 Phantastick and capricious miracles. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. 396 Occasionally fantastic variations of well-known inscriptions occur.

6. Having the appearance of being devised by extravagant fancy; eccentric, quaint, or grotesque in design, conception, construction, or adornment.

a. 1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* III. 1077 Drusus, that fashion-imitating ape, Delights to follow each fantastic shape. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* III. Wks. (1757) 107 The masquerade's fantastic scene! 1750 *GRAY Elegy* xxvi, Yonder nodding beech, That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high. 1841 *SPALDING Italy & Its Isl.* II. 221 Vaulted halls adorned with the usual fantastic arches. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 30 The Arab traditions . . . are too fantastic to be treated seriously. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) I. vi. 109 The witch with fantastic gestures draws a circle.

β. 1618 *WITHER Motto, Nec Curo*, Each phantastique Garb our Gallants weare. a 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1714) 242 Written in such an affected and phantastick stile.

b. Arbitrarily used by Milton for: Making 'fantastic' movements (in the dance); hence in later allusions to Milton's phrase. So in *Comb. fantastick-footed*.

1632 *MILTON L'Attegro* 33 Trip it as you go On the light fantastic toe. a 1790 *WARTON On Approach of Summer* 59 Haste thee, Nymph! and hand in hand . . . Bring fantastic-footed Joy. 1826 *DISRAELI Vir. Grey* v. xv, Mr. St. Ledger . . . prided himself . . . on his light fantastic toe.

B. sb.

1. One who has fanciful ideas or indulges in wild notions. *Obs. exe. arch.*

a 1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* III. 148 Thou art Pedlam mad . . . And glori'st to be counted a fantastick. 1621 *QUARLES*

Pier. Poems, Esther (1717) 111 Power...to perverse fantasticks if conferr'd. spurs on wrong. 1706 E. WARR *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. vii. The Church-men justly growl to see...that the Force of Toleration...Should set each canting proud Fantastick Above their Courts Ecclesiastick. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Juglesant* II. xv. A Fantastic, whose brain was turned with monkish fancies.

β. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 3. I would be glad to weane this Phantastick from a veine of lightness. fig. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man Without Passiou* 132 Opinion is the Fountain, this Fantastick which seduceth our understanding, etc.

† 2. One given to fine or showy dress; a fop. *Obs.* α. 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, A Phantastique, An Improvident young Gallant. 1628 MILTON *Vacation Exerc.* 20 Trimming...which takes our late fantastics with delight. α. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 131 A Fantastic is one that wears his Feather on the Inside of his Head.

† 3. A fanciful composition. *Obs.* 1641 G. H. (*title*), *Wits Recreations*, Containing...Variety of Fancies and Fantasticks.

† 4. Power of fancy or imagination. *Obs.*

1764 *Public Advertiser* 31 May in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 385 It [Mozart's playing] surmounts all Fantastic and Imagination.

Fantastical (fæntæstikāl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.] *A. adj.*

† 1. = FANTASTIC *a.* 1. *Obs.*

α. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1545 My wordes wer not fantastical...I told youe no lesinge. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1182/2 With this fantastical fear of hers, I wold be loth to haue her in myne house. c. 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 43 Than me thynkthe y see youe likenes: Hit is nat so, it is fantasticalle. α. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 61 Our Pains are real Things, and all Our Pleasures but fantastical.

β. α. 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 160 A place that more properly confuteth this phantastical purgatory, than doth this same text. 1684 BURNET *The Earth* II. 100 When anything great is represented to us, it appears phantastical. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* vi. (1739) 99 note, Tertullian...runs the phantastical Genealogy thus.

† b. Of opinions: Irrational, baseless. (Passing into sense 6.) *Obs.*

α. α. 1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) 53 He...conceyueth a certayne fantastical opinion therof [of fayth]. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 1. 111. § 2. 52 Which only false Religion or fantastical Opinion...is able to effect.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Mys-shapen with phantastical opinions. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV.* 91 He said that the lawes of the realme were in his head...by reason of which phantastical opinion, he destroyed noblemen.

† 2. = FANTASTIC 2. Chiefly in *fantastical Body* in reference to the heresy of the Docete. *Obs.*

α. 1533 FRITH *Ausso. More* (1829) 174 Fantastical apparitions. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 308 Ye make of it [the Sacrament] a thing so fantastical, that ye imagine a body without Flesh. 1728 EAREBRY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 220 That the Body of Christ upon Earth was a fantastical one, as the Gnosticks held.

β. 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 200 Marcion...said that Christ had but a phantastical body. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. vii. 185 Hee did not take a phantastical body in the Incarnation.

† b. Of colours: = EMPHATICAL 5. *Obs.*

1666 HOOKE *Microgr.* 168 These colours are onely fantastical ones. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Phantastical Colours*, such as are exhibited by the Rainbow, Triangular Glass Prism, the Surface of very thin Muscovy Glass, &c.

† 3. = FANTASTIC *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 His lyghtes be euer eyther fantastical or els corporall. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 35 Euen so is the phantastical part of man...a representer of the best images...to the soule. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. 11. xxxv, The Orb Phantastick must exert All life phantastical.

† b. Pertaining to the passion of love. See FANCY 8 b. *Obs. rare*—1.

1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 7 Sodenly infected with the contagion of a fantastical fit.

4. = FANTASTIC 4.

α. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. i.* 1. i. They be nat in commune (as fantastical folles wolde haue all thyngs). 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXXI. (1612) 157 Loue is Fantastical in Women. 1616 SURFL. & MARKII. *Country Farme* 671 The herne is...very fantastical, as not given to stay in any place, but such as pleasteth him verie well. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 311 The gratifying of a fantastical Appetite. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. vi. 307 The fantastical changes of the fashion. 1862 MRS. OLIPHANT *Last Mortimers* I. v. 27 A pretty fantastical young girl.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 314 Many iudged hym phantastical. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. 11. 319 An affected phantastical carriage. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 129 The...vain and phantastical abuse of this Stinking Weed. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 30 ¶ 2 The Oxonians are phantastical now they are Lovers.

† 5. = FANTASTIC 5. *Obs.*

α. 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 24 The care and use of his fantastical Law.

6. = FANTASTIC 6.

α. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 79 The first suite is hot and hasty like a Scotch jigge (and full as fantastical). 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. II. 111 Canons...in triangular and other fantastical forms. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. viii. 177 A portrait which, however fantastical, may still bear some remarkable resemblances.

β. α. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 166 Our new phantastical building. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 151 ¶ 5 An Occasion wherein Vice makes so phantastical a Figure.

† b. sb. One who has fanciful ideas or notions. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 34 Who so is studious in th' Arte [of Poesie]...they call him in disdayne a phantastical. 1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco tortured* 57 Alas

poore Tobacco...thou that hast bene hitherto accompted...the Fantasticals foretresse.

Fantasticity (fæntæstikæiti). Also 7 phan- [f. prec. + -ITY.] Fantastical character or quality; eccentricity, grotesqueness, oddity.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* III. An epitome of fantasticity. 1606 SIR G. GOSSETT III. i. in Bullen *O. P.* (1884) III. 43 Our Lords are as far beyond them...for person...as they are beyond ours for phantasticity. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 154 A little fantasticity here and there, but upon the whole exquisite! 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount 275* He is not quite sure...about the fantasticity of these etymologies.

b. *concr.* and *quasi-concr.* Something that is fantastical; a crotchet, whim.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGNU. *Whole Creature* xv. § 3. 263 The Fantasticalities of their bodies. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 329 The Song he [Burns] sings is not of fantasticalities. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. 1. iii. 23 Ceremonial, and troublesome fantasticalities. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* vii. 284 The graceful fantasticalities of Lyly.

Fantastically (fæntæstikālī), *adv.* Also 6-7 phantastically. [f. as prec. + -LY.]

† 1. Through the exercise of the fancy or imagination. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 124 b, Somtyme as it were an aungell of lyght: somtyme visyibly, somtyme fantastically. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 121 My Soul fantastically joins with it.

† 2. In a phantasmal or unreal manner. *Obs.*

1543 BECON *New Year's Gift* Early Wks. (1843) 318 All this was not fantastically done, but truly and unfeignedly. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 64 Our Lord suffered in very deed, and not phantastically to the appearance only.

† 3. Fabulously, fictitiously. *Obs.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* B viij a, As Welse and Scottishe Poetes, haue phantastically fayned. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 91/1 Arthur, of whom the trilling tales of the Britains...fantasticalle do...report wonderous.

4. According to one's fancy; capriciously, arbitrarily.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 63 He cannot be a true seruer of God, which serueth Him...fantastically, and in hipocrisie. 1663 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* Wks. (1669) 59 Though it may seeme to some fantastically, yet was it wisely done. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. iv. One cannot so much as fantastically choose, even or odd. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 79 The righteous God deals with mankind not fantastically. 1885 *Lavo Times* LXXIX. 78/1 Any fantastically coined word.

5. In a fanciful or odd manner; grotesquely, oddly, strangely.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 334 A forked Radish, with a Head fantastically caru'd vpon it. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 129 Wooden hats, fantastically painted. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 747 Beads and feathers, fantastically arranged. 1813 BYRON *Glaucor* 302 The silver dew In whirles fantastically flew. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xlii. 365 Their dress was...fantastically gay.

Fantasticalness (fæntæstikālness). Also 7 phantasticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality, condition, or fact of being fantastical.

† 1. The condition of being subject to phantasms.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* II. 27 Fantasticalnes, or collusion, or illusions of the deuyll.

2. Addiction to strange fancies; eccentricity, oddity; an instance of this.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlv. (1887) 297 Is that point in suspicion of any noueltie or fantasticalnes to haue wemen learned? 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Common.* 266 Their...phantasticalnesse in apparall. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lviii. 229 Six little Girls danced with six of the oldest men...which seemed to us a very pretty fantasticalness. c. 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 34 We are taught to cloath our minds...after the fashion in vogue, and it is accounted fantasticalness...not to do so. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 39 Their mother was plainly crazed with hypochondriacism and fantasticalness. 1871 HAWTHORNE *Septimius* (1879) 119 The fantasticalness of his present pursuit.

3. Absurd unreality.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. VIII. 55 Chloes and Corydons—names that proclaim the fantasticalness of the life with which they are...associated. † 4. Capriciousness, whimsicality; waywardness. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxiii. 139 The wicked Fantasticalnesse of men in worshipping the sunne. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* IV. i. The fantasticalness of your appetite.

Fantasticate (fæntæstikēt), *v.* [f. FANTASTIC + -ATE.] † a. *trans.* To conceive or represent in the fancy; to fancy (*obs.*). b. *intr.* To frame fantastic notions. *rare.* Hence Fantasticateing *vbl. sb.*; Fantastication, fantastical speculation.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Maundeville* 66 a, Wee call the thinges...which are fantasticated and represented in the fantasie, Fancies. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xii. 53 Brunus...fantasticates, that by the Maniple is inferred the Messalian Priests special care to driue away bad affections. 1880 VERN. LEE *Belcaro* x. 28 Instead of enjoying, we fantasticate in theory. *Ibid.* vii. 179 His subtle and fantasticateing style of art. *Ibid.* i. 13 All the wonderful fantasticateations of art philosophers. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 3/1 This illimitable fantasticateing in a vacuum.

Fantasticism (fæntæstisiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

† 1. The doctrine that there is no objective reality; subjectivism. *Obs.*

α. 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Morality* IV. vi. (1731) 286 But I have not taken all this Pains only to Confute Scepticism or Phantasticism.

2. The following of arbitrary fancy in art or speculation.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. vi. i. § 14 In all the trees of the merely historical painters, there is...fantasticism and unnaturalness of arrangement. 1868 J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* Dec. 382 Speculation...without experiment, yields phantasticism.

† **Fantasticize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 fantastiquize. [f. FANTASTIC *a.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To throw oneself into fantastic or strange attitudes.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iii. (1632) 193 To rave and fantastiquize, as I doe, must necessarily be to doubt.

† **Fantastically**, *adv.* *Obs.* = FANTASTICALLY.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. He is neither too fantastically melancholy, or too rashly choleric. 1619 DRAYTON *Idol. Ded.*, A Libertine! fantastically I sing!

Fantasticness. Now *rare*. [f. FANTASTIC *a.* + -NESS.] = FANTASTICALNESS.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 16 Al sic terms procedis of fantastiknes ande gloriou consaitis. 1661 PRYNNE *Exam. Exuberances Bk. Com. Prayer* 31 To adorn our Bodies in a modest...manner; without...fantasticness. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* (1860) 78 When looking at an Oak-tree, you dwell...on the Fantasticness of the Branches.

† **Fantastico**. *Obs.* [It.; corresp. to FANTASTIC.] An absurd and irrational person.

1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 30 (Qo. 1) Limping antique affecting fantasticoes [fol. 1623 ed. phantasticks] these new tuners of accents. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 117, I have...scene fantasticoes.

† **Fantasy**. *Obs.* Also 7 phantasty. [f. FANTAST + -RY.] a. Fantastic display or show; ostentation, affectation. Also *concr.* Showy trappings. b. Visionary delusion. c. Illusory character, deceptiveness.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* § 47. 47 This strong spirit of Phantastrie...breaths in Paracelsus his books. 1670 GLANVILL *Way Happiness* IV. § 3. 139 The indiscretions...of some preachers, the phantasty and vain babble of others. α. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 429 There shall they stand bare and deuested of all their phantasty. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 47 There is something in us superior to Sense, which judges of it, detects its Phantasty, and condemns its Imposture. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 28 Fantasy and Levity...is so much seen to abound amongst us. *Ibid.* 51 Against Fantasy and Enthusiasm it self.

Fantasy, phantasy (fæntæsi), *sb.* Forms:

a. 4-7 fantasi(e, -ye, -azie, -aisie, -aysie, -esi(e, -esy(e, -essy, (5 fantsy, fayntasie, feintasy), 5-6 fantosy, 6-7 fantacie, -y, 4- fantasy. β. 6-8 phantasia, (6- esie, 6-7 phant'sie, -sy), 6-phantasy. [a. OF. *fantasie* (Fr. *fantaisie*), (= Pr. *fantasia*, Sp., Pg. *fantasia*, It. *fantasia*), ad. L. *phantasia*, a. Gr. *φαντασία* lit. 'a making visible', f. *φανταίνω* to make visible, f. *φαίνω* to show.

The senses of *φαντασία* from which the senses of the word in the mod. langs. are developed are: 1. appearance, in late Gr. esp. spectral apparition, phantom (so L. *phantasia* in Vulg.); 2. the mental process or faculty of sensuous perception; 3. the faculty of imagination. These senses passed through OF. into Eng., together with others (as delusive fancy, false or unfounded notion, caprice, etc.) which had been developed in late L., Romanic, or Fr. The shortened form FANCY, which apparently originated in the 15th c., had in the time of Shakspeare become more or less differentiated in sense. After the revival of Greek learning, the longer form was often spelt *phantasy*, and its meaning was influenced by the Gr. etymon. In mod. use *fantasy* and *phantasy*, in spite of their identity in sound and in ultimate etymology, tend to be apprehended as separate words, the predominant sense of the former being 'caprice, whim, fanciful invention', while that of the latter is 'imagination, visionary notion'.]

1. In scholastic psychology: † a. Mental apprehension of an object of perception; the faculty by which this is performed. *Obs.*

[α. 1382 ORESME in Meunier *Ess. sur Oresme* 179 Il entent par fantasie apprehension ou cognoissance sensitive des choses presentes.]

α. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 113 Pat place [he brayn] is propre instrument of ymaginacioun be [which] receyveþ pinges bat comperchidid of fantasie [res a phantasia comprehensas]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Picas.* xxiv. ii. These are the v. wyttes remeuving inwardly...common wytte...ymaginacyon, Fantasy, and estymacyon...And memory. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 1. 76 Sense perceiveth sweetness by tast or smell, light and pulchritude by sight and fantasie.

β. α. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 126 According to the diversity of the eye, which offereth it unto the phantasia. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 478/2 It is...likely, that all living Creatures which have Eye-balls oblique and narrow...have a peculiar phantasia of Objects. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* (1675) 40 Light...is the cause...whereby coloured things are seen, whose Shapes and Images pass to the phantasia.

† b. The image impressed on the mind by an object of sense. *Obs.*

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 14 When the resone es clyerde fra all...fygours and fantasyes of creatures. 1596 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. 155 Memorie supplieth none other office...than...to preserue the figures and fantasies of things.

† 2. A spectral apparition, phantom; an illusory appearance. *Obs.*

c. 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 30 in E. E. P. (1862) 134 þis worldly blis. Is but a fylkel fantasy. 1398 TREvisa *Bart. De P. R.* IX. xxv. (1495) 362 Moo fantasyes ben seen by nyghte than by daye. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 46 Somme fantasie of Fiton hath marrid this mynde. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Crou.* VI. xviii. 31 þe fantasie þus of hys Dreime Moyyd hym mast to sla hys Eme. 1530 PALSGR. 172

Phantasmie, a fantasy. **a 1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 64 All is but fantasye and enchauntementes. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 365 Trowand that tyme it was ane phantastie. **a 1583** GRINDAL *Fruitful Dial.* Wks. (1843) 59 No bread... but certain fantasies of white and round.

3. Delusive imagination, hallucination; the fact or habit of deluding oneself by imaginary perceptions or reminiscences. ? *Obs.*

a. 1340-70 *Alisanunder* 384 For fere, ne fantasie faile they nolde. **c 1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1535 This fool of fantasie [sc. Cassandra]. **1574** R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 60 Such as haue Mountaynes in fantasie and beggary in possession. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 54 You tremble and look pale: Is not this something more then Fantasie? **1658** S. SIMPSON *Unbelief* ix. 66 They thought it was but meer fantasie and imagination.

β. a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 83 Making... the elders... to wander in phantasies. **1654** Case of *Commonwealth* 50 If we falter, or be mis-led through phant'sie. **1675** BROOKS *Signal Presence of God* 20 Raising such a phantasy in the Lyons that they looked upon Daniel... as on one that was a friend unto them. **1753** SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 11/1 He will... be sometimes misled by his own phantasy.

4. Imagination; the process or the faculty of forming mental representations of things not actually present. (Cf. *FANCY* sb. 4.) Also *personified*. Now usually with sense influenced by association with *fantastic* or *phantasm*: Extravagant or visionary fancy.

In early use not clearly distinguished from 3; an exercise of poetic imagination being conventionally regarded as accompanied by belief in the reality of what is imagined.

a. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 41 The Idea of her person represents itself an object to my fantasie. **1602** MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 35 The soules swift Pegasus, the fantasie. **a 1631** DONNE *Elegie* Poems (1633) 153 When you are gone, and Reason gone with you, Then Fantasie is Queene. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 52 Ever in my mistresses... has Fantasy turned, full of longing to that unknown Father. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 176 Imagination, as it is too often misunderstood, is mere fantasy, the image-making power common to all who have the gift of dreams.

β. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 17 a, Nature is a righte that phantastie hath not framed. **1672-3** MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 130 You have attracted by force of phantasy some extraordinary Spirit to your assistance. **1704** NEWTON *Opticks* i. ii. viii. 120 By the power of phantasy we see Colours in a Dream. **1831** LYTTON *Godolph.* xxvii, Volkman himself, in the fulness of his northern phantasy, [could not] have sculptured forth a better image. **1837-8** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* ii. (1870) III. 22 We may view it in phantasy as black or white. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. vii 258 note, Their union with the Deity was... through the phantasy.

b. A mental image.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Grace before meat*, To the temperate fantasies of the famished Son of God. **a 1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vi. 81 Our creative shaping intellect projected its own fantasies. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. xlviii, Fantasies moved within her like ghosts.

c. A product of imagination, fiction, figment.

1362 LANCEL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 36 Iapers and fangelers... Founden hem fantasies. **1399** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 371 If 3e fynde fables or ffolly ther amonge, or any fantasie yfeyned that no ffrute is in. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 147/1 Centaurs, Satyrs, Griffins, &c. [are] Forced Figures... Fiction or Fantasy... to express a Novelty.

d. An ingenious, tasteful, or fantastic invention or design.

a. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxii. 123 (Harl. MS.) A silkyne gyrdil, sotilly i-made; for the damyselle comunely lovthe swiche fantasys. **1542** RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1561) Yvja, Some questions of thys rule may be varied above 1000 waies; but I would have you forget suche fantasies, tyll a time of more leysure. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, There was a monstrous fantasy of rusty iron.

β. 1542-3 Act 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Balades, plaies, rimes, songes, and other phantasies. **1821** KEATS *Isabel* xlvii, A soiled glove, whereon Her silk had played in purple phantasies.

e. esp. in Music; a fantasia. (Cf. 6.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 The chiefest kind of musick which is made without a dittie is the fantasie, that is, when a musician taketh a point at his pleasure, and wresteth and turneth it as he list. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. x. 34 This is called the Dupla or Semibreve Time... its Mood... is usual in Anthems, Fantasies, &c.

5. A supposition resting on no solid grounds; a whimsical or visionary notion or speculation.

Now more emphatically contemptuous than *FANCY* sb.

a. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2669 His olde fader fantasi pai filet in hert. **c 1440** *Generydes* 4652 Leve all these fantasies... ye shall not fynde it thus. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 b, The mynde... is moost apte to... waueryng fantasies aboute dyuerse thynges. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warren* 953 The Minds of the common People would be divided, according as any one would teach his Fantasies. **1876** WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xiv. 443 All that would be to them less than fancy—mere fantasy. **1878** MORLEY *L'aveuargues* Crit. Misc. 20 Many pernicious and destructive fantasies.

β. 1886 COGAN *Haven Health* cclxliii. (1636) 306 Vaine... is their phantastie that thinke it ungodly to flee from... the plague. **a 1610** HEALEY *Epictetus Man.* (1636) 30 Keepe thy mynde firme against all such phantasies. **1858** R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 6 Not a phantasy in religion... but might there soar or flutter.

† b. *In my fantasy*; = 'as I imagine'; modestly used for 'in my opinion'. *Obs.*

a. 1543 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1561) Lj, And yet in my simple fantasy these thynges offer them selves... to be studied for aboute progression. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 191 In mine own fantasie it wanteth not the feete of sound reason to stand upon.

β. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 237 There standeth a Towne yet called Sturmere, which (in my phantastie) sufficiently maintaineth the knowledge of this matter.

6. Caprice, changeful mood; an instance of this; a caprice, whim. **†** Often in *al, after, according to, upon one's own fantasy* (*obs.*).

a. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 Alle good women... ought to leve all suche fantasys. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 His wyf... he loued... of fyne loue wythout fayntasie. **1519** *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 7 Every man after his fantasy Will write his conceit. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warren* v. i. 146 Whosoever shall kill his souldier vpon his owne fantasie, without iust cause. **1649** MILTON *Eikon*. xi. (1851) 420 The Kingdom... must depend in great exigencies upon the fantasie of a Kings reason. **1679-1714** BURNET *Hist. Ref.*, It was... out of no light fantasie... that he thus refused it. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xvii, Fate plays her wonted fantasie... with thee and me. **1883** C. F. WOOLSON *For the Major* iv, Little ways... considered to belong to the 'fantasies of genius'.

β. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 137 b, The Dolphyn tooke upon hym, the rule... orderyng causes... after his awne... phantastie. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. v. 55 Our strength and labours were idely consumed to fulfill his phantasies.

† 7. Inclination, liking, desire. *Obs.*

a. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 51 The lambyssh poeple... Hadden no fantasie to debate. **c 1386**—*Miller's T.* 5 Al his fantasie Was torned for to lerne astrologye. **c 1450** *Merlin* 213 Soche a fantasie fill in his herte that he cowde not it remeve. **1462** *Paston Lett.* No. 435 II. 83 If... ther be sent swyche downe to tak a rewyll as the pepyll hathe a fantasie in. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 158 Throw fantasie of this Roxiana, Of hir sic pleusour he had. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 4 He fell into a fantasie and desire to... know how farr that land stretched. **a 1618** RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 83 Every man prefers his fantasie in that appetite, before all other worldly desires.

β. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 65/1 Diuerse men [worship] diuerse gods; so as euerie one hath in himselfe a mind or phantastie to worship.

Fantasy (fæntəsi), *v.* Forms: **a.** 5-7 fantasie, -ye, 5-6 fantesye, 6 fantase, -aise, 7 fant'sy, 5-fantasy. **β.** 6-7 phantastie, -y, (6 phantasey, 7 phantacy, -zy), 9 phantasy. [*a.* OF. *fantasie-r*, *f. fantasie* FANTASY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* = FANCY *v.* 1; rarely, *to fantasy with oneself*. Now *arch.* with the sense: To imagine in a visionary manner.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. 3 Men of craft may... Fantasien in their inward sight Devises newe. **1543** GRAFTON *Conti. Harding* 496 Dreames... his awne feare fantesieth. **1547-8** *Order of Communion* 1 Euerie manne phantasyng and deuysing a sondry waie by hymself. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 23/1 It was not the same very present Body of Christ, as the Priests did phantastie. **a 1577** SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 5 As wise men haue... fantasied foure simple bodies which they call elements. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 182 The image of the young gentleman was well phantazied in her brain. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* 509 A dream... so phantastied. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. 17 He fantasied in his imagination a kind of religion, half Catholic, half Reformed.

b. *with obj. and inf.* or object clause.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. ii, Day by day cast and fantasieyth How his venim may... Upon this Jason be fully execute. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 51 a, Som dyd phantasey one thyng to be the cause and som an other. **1582** BENTLEY *Mon. Matronics* 77 Fantasying with themselves that I doo it... of hatred. **1661** BOYLE *Style of Script.* 51 The Syrian Leper... vainly fant'sied, that Gods appointment could not put a difference between things that knew no other.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1548 UBALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. 13 He fantasieyth thus; In case thei go to wracke, what than?

† 2. *trans.* To wear the appearance (*φαντασία*) of. *Obs.* rare-1.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 60 At every part the form did comprehend His likeness; his fair eyes, his voice, his stature, every weed His person wore, it fantasied.

† 3. To take a fancy or liking to; to be favourably inclined to; to fall in love with. Also with *inf.*, to 'take it into one's head' (to do something). Cf. *FANCY* *v.* 8. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 104 b, He... favored her snyt, but muche more phantastied her person. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 4 b, As if one should phantasy to praise a Gose before any other beast. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxiv. (1612) 168 Death, late feared, now she fantaseth. **1641** PRYNNE *Anip.* 79 That he [the King] should neither phantacy nor regard the serious Petition of the importunate Commons.

absol. **1560** BECON *Treat. Fasting* xi. Wks. n. 89 b, Nether do they direct their fastes vnto any godly end, but as euerie one fantasieyth, so do they fast.

4. *intr.* To play fantasias; to extemporize. *rare* (but often in Carlyle).

1840 CARLYLE *Wks.* (1858) II. 323 He [Hoffmann] could fantasy to admiration on the harpsichord. **1858**—*Fredk. Gt.* II. x. vi. 650 Fantasying on the flute in an animated strain.

Hence *Fantasying* *vbl. sb.*

1543 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1561) Zv b, You should... not haue taken a question of your owne fantasying. **1555** I. SAUNDERS *Let. in Coverdale Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 184 The fantasying of the flesh-pottes of Egypte. **1607** SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichrist* II. ix. 135 We are charged with a Corinthian fantasying of mens persons.

Fantekyn, var. *f.* FAUNTEKIN *Obs.*

† Fantee, *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *fanterie*, ad. It. *fanteria*, *f. fante* foot-soldier (literally boy, short for *infante* = INFANT cf. FAUNT).] Infantry; *pl.* foot-soldiers.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fruits War* clii. in *Wks.* (1587) 146 Five... bands of English Fanteries. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 128 Trusting vpon their Caualery and Fanterie, wherein they are strong.

Fantigue (fæntīg), *dial.* Also *fanteag* (ue), *fanteeg*, *fantique*. [*Cf.* FANTAI.] A state of anxiety or excitement; an instance of this, *esp.* a fit of ill-humour.

1825 *Univ. Songster* ii. 142 Don't put yourselves in a fantique. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii, 'Involving our precious governor in all sorts o' fanteegs.' **1866** Mrs. H. WOOD *Elster's Folly* I. v. 117 You need not haue put yourself in a fantique. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, The Missis is in a pretty fanteig. **1882** *W. Worcestersh. Gloss.*, 'E's allus on with some uv 'is fanteagues.'

|| Fantoccini (fæntɒtʃɪni). Also 8 fantoccine, 9 *vulgar* fantosceny. [*It. pl.* of *fantoccino*, dim. of *fantoccio* puppet, *f. fante* boy, servant, etc.: see FANTERIE.]

1. *pl.* Puppets made to go through certain evolutions by means of concealed strings or wires.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 396 The exhibition of the Fantoccini in London. **1842** DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 60/1 Are there no Punches, Fantoccini, Dancing dogs... or even Barrel-organs? **1876** BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxx. (1884) 227 As awkward as a pair of fantoccini.

2. A dramatic representation in which these are the performers; a marionette show.

1771 Mrs. J. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 212, I was much pleased with the 'Fantoccine' I saw last night. **1817** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* (1832) 132 He had refused to go... to the Fantoccini. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 60 'The Fantoccini', he said, is the proper title of the exhibition of dancing dolls.

attrib. **1817** HAZLITT *Char. Shaks.* (1838) 220 The fantoccini exhibition. **1822**—*Tablet*. II. xii. 274 A little fantoccini figure... playing a number of fantastic tricks before the audience.

Fantom, *obs.* form of PHANTOM.

Faon, *obs.* form of FAWN.

† Fap, *a. Obs.* Drunk, intoxicated.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 183 The Gentleman had drunke himselfe out of his fiue sentences. And being fap, sir, was (as they say) casheerd. **1818** J. BROWN *Psyche* 44 Getting daily fap with ale.

Fapes: see FEABERRY *dial.*, gooscherry.

Faquir, var. of FAKIR.

|| Far, *sb. Obs.* [*Latin*.] A coarse kind of wheat; spelt.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. i. 1 Novembre wol with whete & far besowe. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 As for the bearded wheat Far, there is a certaine worme breeding in it like to a moth. **1624** MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* v. iii, Cockles from Chios, frank'd and fatted vp With Far and Sapa, Flower and cocked Wine.

Far (fā), *adv.* Forms: 1-4 feor(r), (3 south. veor), 2-3 (9 *dial.*) fur, 3-6 for, (3 *forre*), 2-6 fer(r), 3-4 south. ver(re), (2 fir, 3 fear, fe3er, feir, 4 fere, 5 feer), 3-7 farr(e), (4-7 fare), 3-far. *Compar.* 1 fier(r), fyr(r), 2, 4 fir, 3-4 (9 *dial.*) fur, 4-5 furre, fyrr, 7 furr, 5 far, 2-6 ferrer, (4-6 ferrere), 2-3 ferror, 4-7 farrer, 5-6 farrar. *Superl.* 1 fyrrest, 3-5 ferrest, 3-6 farrest, (4 furrest, 7 farst). [*OE.* *feor(r)* corresponds to OFris. *fir*, OS. *fer* (Du. *ver*), OHG. *fer*, ON. *fiarre*, Goth. *fairra*:—OTeut. **ferr-* (the OTeut. form of the suffix is not determinable with certainty; a distinct but synonymous type appears in OS. and OHG. *ferro*, MHG. *verre*), *f.* OTeut. root *fer-*:—OArmenian *per-*, whence Gr. *πέπρ*, Skr. *paras*, beyond.

The forms with final *-e* in 13-14th c. belong etymologically to the derivative FERREN; subsequently the monosyllabic *ferre*, *farre*, is a mere variant spelling of *fer*, *far*. The OE. comparative *fierr*, *fyrr* (:= **ferriz*) began in 12th c. to give place to a new formation on the positive, *ferrer*, *-or*; this survived till the 17th c. in the form *farrer*; after that period the comparative and superlative remained only in dialects, being superseded in educated use by *farther*, *farthest*: see FARTHER.]

1. At a great distance, a long way off. Const. *from*, (*colloq.*) *off*. Also with *advbs.* *away*, *off*, *out*.

a. in space.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* i. i. § 3 We witan heonan noht feor oþer ealond. **c 1025** *Interl. v. Rule St. Benet* I. 85 Pa callunga feor synd on zeswince. **c 1205** LAV. 543 Achialon hehte an flum þe nes noht feor from heom. **a 1300** *Cursor* M. 4933 (Cott.) Theues... of a cuntre þat hepen es far. **1340** HANFOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7650 Ilk planete es ferrer þan oþer far us. **c 1380** WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* III. 184 Sum ferrer and sum nerrer. **c 1420** *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xvi, A marchand of this cite Was fer oute in a nothir cuntre. **c 1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 156 Fer, or fer a-way, *procul*. **c 1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 112, I was not farre hence. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 40 Whiche caused grete fere and drede vnto the countreys nygh neyghbours and also ferre of. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 80 He vil see ane schip farrar on the seye. **1550** CROWLEY *Epigr.* 211 A Spittlehouse, no farre from where his dwelling was. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. iii, Things near seem further off; farst off, the nearest at hand. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 17 The painted Lizard, and the Birds of Prey... be far away. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 7 Not far from these was another Set of

merry People. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. 1. Far upon Northumbrian seas. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10 He is likely to be not far off himself. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Lacusts & Wild II.* (1884) 263 The Green Mountains... seen careering along the horizon far to the south-west.

b. *Far and near or high*: in every part, everywhere. *Far or near*: anywhere. *Far nor near*: nowhere.

a 1000 *Crist* 390 (Gr.) Feor and neah. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 To... beon iwardge de fir and neor. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 921 East and west, feor and neor. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 213 (Cott.) Marie... loked farre & neghe. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 107 Pere is no man feor ne neer. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 96 The brute was blowne abroad both farre and nye. [1629 (see 5).] 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 67. 305 Memorable matters, worthy to be knowne farre and neare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 295, I... have sought thee far and nigh. a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), I have been hunting... far and near... to find out a remedy. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XIII. But I could see nothing of them far or near.

c. in past time. Cf. FAR-OFF.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 226 In a freres frokke he was yfounde ones Ac it is ferre agoo in seynt Fraunceys tyme. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 442 Farre then Deucahon off.

d. *fig.* with reference to unlikeness, alienation of feeling, etc. Often elliptically in phrase (*So*) *far from* — *ing* (used when something is denied and something opposite asserted). Also interjectionally, *Far from it*.

1534 WHITTINGTON tr. *Tully's Offices* I. C v. This maner is as ferre distant from offyce... that [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *P's.* lxxiii. 27 They that are farre from thee, shall perish. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xix. (1700) 116 Gods love is so far from resembling the usual sort of Friends. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 150 So far from imitating the industry of their Ancestors... that [etc.]. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essenes* III. Wks. 1890 VII. 166 So far... from shocking his [the Jew's] prejudices... the error of the early Christians would lie the other way. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* IV. 221 It was in a far from unfriendly fashion. 1874 DASENT *Tales from Fjeld* 128 He was not far off losing both wit and sense. *Ibid.* 154 He was not far off being half-dead of thirst. 1882 WICKSTEED tr. *Kuener's Hibbert Lect.* III. 127 The truly religious tone... not unmixed, indeed, far from it, but unmistakable.

e. Phrases. *Far be it from (me, etc.)*: a form of deprecation = 'God forbid that (I, etc.).' *I'll be far (enough) if, etc.*: a strong negation or refusal (*vulgar*). *Far to find, seek*: (a) hard to discover, out of the way; (b) of persons: at a loss.

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xlv. 17 Joseph answered, Fer be it from me, that Ye thus do. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 77 Deþ þre fayre vertues and beþ naught ferr to fynde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 163 Bee it farre from me to utter any such speache. 1667 EARL OF CARDIGAN in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 9 Farre be it from me... to enter into dispute with your Lordship. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 4 Far be it that I should attempt to lessen the Acceptance which Men of this Character meet with in the World. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 23 I'll be fur enough if it en't a May-game. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone.* VIII. (1852) 225 Far, infinitely far, be such imputation from our thoughts. 1874 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 667 If instances must be cited, they are not far to seek. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvi. 285 Many minds... are far to seek for the grounds of social duty. 1888 SHEFFIELD *Gloss.* s. v. 'I'll be far if I do' means 'I will not.'

2. To a great distance; to a remote place.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 22 Tohwon dryhten ƿeite ðu feor. c 1205 LAY. 1720 He ferde to feor ut from his iueren. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2616 Wilt ðu, leuedi, ic go feor out. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2781 To fle... far away from be sec. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2184 Farrer fra men to be remoued. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Martyrs* Dij. I wisht the popes dominion Might stretch no furr than Callis Ocean. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 110 She... is so farre from Italy remoued. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 727 He ceas'd Contending, and remou'd his Tents far off. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 329 A... habitation, from which it seldom ventures far.

b. To a great distance in various directions; over a large area; widely.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 45 Carite sprat his bowes on bræde and on lengde swide ferr. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 216 Þi fame shall goo fer. c 1440 *Tork Myst.* xi. 80 So sall þe folke no farrar sprede. 1692 J. BARNES *Prof. Verses* in E. Walker *Epicetus' Mor.*, An Heathen, far for vertue Fam'd.

† c. To cast far: to make far-reaching plans. (Cf. FAR-CASTER.) So to *belink* far. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8269 (Cott.) Ferr and depe he vmbi-thoght. c 1394 *P. Pl. Cred.* 485 Fer he [þe deuell] castef tofom þe folke to destroye.

3. To or at an advanced point of progress. a. in space. (Down to the 15th c. the vb. *go* is often omitted after *will, shall, may, can, etc.*)

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Whright) 210 When the sonne hath thider i-drawe the mist thir hire hete, Hit ne mai no fur for the colde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 392 (Cott.) Jesus made hom semblant as he wald ferrer goo. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 Ferrere mot he noult, Scotland forto see. c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 89 Sayde this yiman, 'Wiltow fer to day?' c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 303 It is sett undir a mannes ers to drawe out þe emeroides þat sittþ hider fer yn. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6091 Ay þe ferrer þat he gase. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 276 No far thou shalle. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 1 How farre purpose you to trauell this way. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 114 ¶ 1 We were now got pretty far into Westminster. a 1801 R. GALL *Tint Quey* Poems 173 Here, or we gae farer ben, Aiblins it's fitting to let ken To them wha reads, that [etc.]. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. We travell'd fast and far. 1845 tr. *Sue's Wandering Jew* xvii. 86 Long bamboos which are driven far into the ground.

b. *fig.* with reference to progressive action or condition: To a great length or degree. *Far gone*: in an advanced stage. *To go far to* (produce a certain effect): to tend greatly. † *To speak a person far*: to go to great lengths in his praise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11011 (Götl.) Bot elizabeth was ferrer gane. 1360-80 WYCLIF *Tracts* xxii. (1879) 311 Þei shewen ferrere how þei ben discipils of fals pharisees. c 1430 *Chet. Assigne* 311, I kan sey no furre. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 8 This matter is so farre gone, that there is no remedy. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Q iii b, Least by presuming to farre, I should loose my selfe. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xc. 278 A, Who is so mad... vnlesse he be to farre gone, that standeth not in feare of them? 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Part.* 382 Maister Heskins store is farre spent. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 24 You speake him farre. 1668 HALE *Prof. Rolfe's Abridgm.* 3 Where the subject of any Law is single... prudence... may go far at one Essay to provide a fit law. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub. Apol.*, When these two enter far into the composition of any work. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 4 There's no carrying a Metaphor too far, when a Lady's Charms are spoke of. a 1715 BURNET *Owen Time* (1823) I. 377 To do all they could to hinder him to engage too far. c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* IV. 19 Both... very tipsy... one... so far gone, that she could not walk straight. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 233 This was going too far. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 361 This high duty... went far to enable the distillers to fix the price of spirits. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 191 The Corinthians had gone too far... to admit of listening to arbitration. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 You are already far gone in your love.

c. in time. † With genitive, *Far days, nights*: late in the day or night (cf. Gr. *πρόφα τῆς ἡμέρας, τῆς νυκτός*); in later use also *far-day, -night* (cf. 8 c).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3900 Be þai had fynschid þis fyt was ferre in with eyn. c 1440 *Generydes* 66 A man right ferre in age. a 1450 *Knl. de la Tour* (1868) 45 She happed to abide so long on a sonday that it was fer dayes. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* I. (1822) 135 He wes waik, and fer run in yeris. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* K iij b, It was farre in nighte. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1148/2 It is far nights. 1602 *2nd Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* II. ii. (Arb.) 42 But the day is farre spent, M. Recorder. 1631 *Celestina* VIII. 98 O how farre daies is it? 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 278 It was far-night ere we got away. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 26 The day being now far spent. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirt* III. 2 Far gone as the day was. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 A heavy downpour which continued far into the night.

4. By a great interval, widely. a. of separation in place; *fig.* of estrangement or alienation.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3483 His mercy was to ferre bihynde. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* I v a, The heaven saintes who be farrer distanted... from us then... London... from Cambridge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 12 These two Sees were farre asonder, that is to say, Caunterbury and Yorke. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 649 Following not far after himself. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 306 He... leaves the Scythian Arrow far behind. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1284 Far distant from their native soil. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xvii, Northam's lord grew far estranged From the bold heart with whom he ranged.

b. qualifying adjs., advbs., or their equivalents, implying excess, defect, or variation from a standard. † In 16-17th c. often prefixed to adjs. or advbs. of negative import, as in *far unfit* = far from fit.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 552 Þei were feri off-fouten and feor ouer-charged. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 348 This man gothe fer wyde from the streight waye. 1555 PHILPOT *Lct.* in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 229 God knoweth it is written far unceasily. 1564 GRINDAL *Fun. Sermon. Emph. Ferdinand Rem.* (1843) 29 Preparations afore death... far out of square. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 390 Then my Lord, your father is far impatient. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 532 A match thought farre unfit for such a man. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xli. 545 We were often far underfed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 They were not far wrong.

c. of inequality or unlikeness. Often with comparatives or superlatives; sometimes more emphatically *far (and) away*. Also with vbs., as *to differ, exceed, excel, etc.* *Far other*: widely different. † *To distinguish far*: to make a wide distinction.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* III. xiv. § 2 Feor on oþre wisan. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3922 A beste... Fere fersere þan an olifaunt. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 6 They be sold far under the Price that they be worth. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 75 a, He passed farre his grandfather in synne. 1562 J. HAYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 20 Ye be better fed then taught farre awaie. 1563 SHUTE *Archit. Dia.* Which differeth not farre from the declaration of Vitruuius. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. 373 One that beheld a farre other beauty... and tasted a farre other pleasure than of the worlde. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 81 Which far exceeds his barren skill to show. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 A farre most excellent weight of glory. 1646 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 124 No Englishman will... hold... that Scotland must be satisfied with it, farre leese that it be of the Scots framing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 862 To answer and resound far other Song. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 26 In France... the Hugonots are... far the greatest Traders. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 9 Of this various Matter... the far greatest Part of the Terrestrial Globe consists. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 92 ¶ 1 With us it is far otherwise. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi. 156 You will allow it to consist with me, as a Roman, to distinguish far between a Protestant and a Pagan. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* II. 53 Paul uses this argument to prove charity far preferable. 1773 MAD. D'ARÉLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 187 The delight... more far away than I have ever received. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Demoul.* 22 A slight surrender of principle was a far surer road to success. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *Thinly*

Hall xxxiv, You are far and away the greatest scoundrel I ever saw. 1885 *Law Reports* 29 Ch. Div. 528 The testator's estates were... incumbered... to an amount far beyond their value.

† 5. From a remote source. Obs. exc. in Comb.: see FAR-FETCHED, etc.

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 65 For this purpose all kinde of wilde beasts were brought farre and neere. 1697 tr. *Cress D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 34 Here's the Etymology of a Word drawn far enough.

6. Preceded by *as, how, so, thus*, the word (like many other quantitative advbs. and adjs.) often undergoes a change of meaning, the notion of definite quantity being substituted for the primary notion of great quantity. Hence the following modifications of the preceding senses:

a. To or at a definite distance.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1238 Bi also fer so a boȝe mai ten ðor sat his moder. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 506 (Cott.) How farre es in to hell pitte. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 ¶ 4 When there is a Battle in the Hay-Market Theatre, one may hear it as far as Charing-Cross. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 215, I had not thought it possible to see so far through so dense a storm.

b. Up to or at a particular point of advance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2253 (Cott.) Now we haue vs sped sa ferr. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* II. 60 Sith that it is soo ferre come that ye wyll not here vs, we shall kepe ovr peas. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* xviii. 16 Who am I? and what is my house, y^t thou hast brought me thus farre? 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* II. 64 Thus farre are the words of Jeremiah. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 105 If a Man would endeavour to raise or fall his Voice... as farre as an Eighth. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 172 The king was almost as far as Banbury. 1833 CRUISE *Eusebius* I. v. 29 Thus far Josephus. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 469 Menander... went on as far as the Isamus. 1855 THACKERAY *Neucombes* I. 221 She could make an ormolu bracelet go as far as another woman's emerald clasps. *Mod.* So far no great harm has been done.

c. To a certain extent or degree.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16386 (Cott.) Sacles es he sa feir se sum i can. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2209 Hated bothe of olde and yong, As fer as Gaweyn the worthy, Was praised for his curtesie. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dietes* (Caxton) I As fer as my wrecchednes wold suffyse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 116 The bay [horse] is most of price as farre as I see at this daye. 1579 LYL *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 For thou... wilt not permit any (as farre as in thee lyeth) to be well employed. 1601 J. MANNINGHAM in *Shaks. C. Praise* 45 A Citizen gaene soe far in liking with him. 1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 18 How fare I shall be abill to prevall with him I can not yett tell. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. viii. 35 He may be so farre a good man, as to be free from giving offence. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iii. 46 Such persons may so far conduce to the temporal prosperity of a nation. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 119 But this law so far as it prescribed a new bushel, had never been executed. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 423 To decide how far he deserved it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 427 Let us endeavour to ascertain how far we are consistent with ourselves.

7. quasi-sb. a. † *Of, on far*: see AFAR. † *Upon far*: at a distance. *From far*: at a distance (cf. FERREN). *By far*: by a great interval (= sense 4); see BY 18 b. *In so far*: to such an extent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6655 (Cott.) þam thoght him horned anon farr. *Ibid.* 13457 (Cott.) Fra ful ferr can þai til him seke. *Ibid.* 27643 (Cott.) Sin es fowler þan any deuil in hell by fer. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 17 Sum of hem comen fro ferre. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xix. 86 To þat ymage men commez fra ferre in pilgrimages. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 276 Thair was the greiter slaughter be over far maid vpoun the Inglis. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Devot.* 43 Lo! from farre I you salute. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* I. xix. § 10 Thus far of his apology was made. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 28 That, like the circle bounding earth and skies, Allures from far. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 282 By far the largest class of readers. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* I. viii. 104 Eloquence... imagination... or extent of knowledge, are all in so far a gain to him that [etc.].

† b. *To have far to*: to have a long way to go to, be far from. Obs.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 477 þe vyker had fer home & faire toke his leue. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XII. 196 Folwe forþ þat fortune wol; thou hast ful fer to elde.

8. Combinations.

a. When *far* (in senses 1-5) qualifies a ppl. adj. used attributively, it is usually hyphenated, thus giving rise to an unlimited number of quasi-compounds, as *far-beaming, -branching, -embracing, -extending, etc.*

1533 MORE *Answr. Poysoned Ek.* Wks. 1047/1 Making one perfyt person and one farpassing perfyt person of God and man together. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 2 The manner rather of desperate men farre driven. 1598 CHAPMAN *Ulad* I. 19 Far-shooting Phoebus. 1601 YARINGTON *Troo Lament. Trag.* III. II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. I will... live in some far-removed continent. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 These saphyre far-extending heights. 1688 *Addr. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 2536/1 Your far distanced New England Subjects. 1725 POPK *Odyss.* XIX. 127 O Queen! whose far-resounding fame, Is bounded only by the starry frame. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 272 Their Arms Far-gleaming, dart the same united Blaze. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Swift* Wks. III. 404 Variegated by far-sought learning. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 184 Mighty winds That sweep the skirt of some far-spreading wood. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xli, Leucadia's far-projecting rock of woe. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXIX, Far-heard clarionet. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1850) 69 Expressing profound and farstretching thoughts in the simplest words. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.*

Art 139 Consider what a far-branching, far-embracing good you have wrought. 1864 *ENGEL Mrs. Auc. Nat.* 232 Far-spread popularity.

b. rarely in similar quasi-comb. with *vbl. sb.*, as *far-flashing*, *-withdrawal*.

1822 *SHELLEY Hellas* 331 The far-flashing of their starry lances Reverberates the dying light of day. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* xvii, Their... strange effect of far-withdrawal.

c. Special combinations: *far-back a.*, ancient; *far-being vbl. sb.*, the state of being at a distance; *far-born a.*, born long ago; *far-darter*, one who sends darts to or from a great distance; *far-day*, the latter part of the day [cf. 3 c]; *far-eastern a.*, belonging to the extreme east; *far-farer (rare)*, = *far-goer*; *far-foamed a.*, fringed with foam for a great distance; *far-goer*, one who goes far, *lit.* and *fig.*; *far-gone a.*, advanced to a great extent; *far-northern a.*, lying in the extreme north; *far-point (Optics)*, the extreme range; *far-seeing a.*, = *FAR-SIGHTED* 1; *far-seen a.*, seen at a distance; also *Sc.* = *FAR-SIGHTED*; *far-shot a.* = *far-shooting*; *far-southern a.*, at the extreme south; *far-went a.*, that has wended or travelled far; *far-western*, belonging to the extreme west.

1890 *CHILD Eng. & Sc. Ball.* vii. ccix. 126/2 Some *far-back reciter of the Scottish ballad. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 124 The desolation of the *far-being from comfort. 1672 *WYCHERLEY Love in Wood* iii. i, Nine-and-thirty years old, mistress? I'd have you to know I am no *far-born child. 1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* i. 91 This is cause why heaven's *Far-darter darts These plagues amongst us. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) I. ii. 500 Dimly he remembered... the sight Of the Far-darter. 1655 *H. VAUGHAN Sillex Scint.* i. 74 *Far-day sullies flowres. 1861 *DASANT Burnt Nial* II. 354 Thorwald Kodran's son, the *far-farer. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* II. 172 Mourners, which his first endeavouring tongue Caught infant-like from the *far-foamed sands. 1841 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exorc.* (1842) VI. 358 The party which the *far-goers at least of the deliberants, believe to be the least undeserving of the two. 1778 *CONQUERORS* 39 As drunken men who brave the dangerous fight O'er sparkling glasses in the *fargone night. 1831 *T. L. PEACOCK Crotchet Castle* xvi, Which the far-gone innamorato found irresistible. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 309 The temperature of these *far-northern regions. 1876 *BERNSTEIN Five Senses* 72 The *far-point of the eye. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* viii. ii, Though wise and *far-seeing, Harold was not suspicious. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 790 From lofty Caucasus *far seen by those, Who in the Caspian... toil. 1827 *KEBLE Chry. P.* Monday bef. Easter, Two silent nights and days In calmness for His far-seen hour He stays. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* viii. 453 Useful Mercury And *far-shot Phœbus. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 228 Commodore Wilkes in his *far-southern discovery of an Antarctic continent. 1609 *BP. W. BARLOW Austro. Nameless Cath.* 191 The Gibeonites came to Iosua like *far-went Travellers. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Arte Eng. Poesie* 121 [Northern English] is not so Courtly... as our Southerne English is, no more is the *far Western mans speech. 1844 *BP. S. WILBERFORCE Hist. Amer. Ch.* (1846) 341 The peculiar services of a far-western clergyman.

FAR (fā), *a.* Forms: 1-4 *feor*(r), 2-6 *fer*, 3-7 *farr*, 5-7 *farre*, 3-*far*. *Compar.* 1 *fyrre* (fem. and neut. -e), 3-4 *fyrre*, *furre*, 3-6 *ferre*(r)e, 3 *fer-ror*(e, *south*. *verrorre*, 4-7 *farrer*. *Superl.* 1 *fyr-rast*, 3-5 *ferrest*, 3-6 *farrest*. [OE. *feorr* = OFris. *fer*, *fir*, OS. *fer*, OHG. *fer*: -WGer. type **ferro*-. As the adj. does not occur in Gothic or ON., it is prob. derived from the adv.]

1. Remote: *a.* in space; chiefly of countries or places; occas. of persons, etc. *The fur cast, north, west, south*: the extreme eastern, etc. parts of a region, or of the world. *The Far West*: now esp. the western parts of the U.S. or of North America. †*Far absence*: absence in a distant part.

a 1000 *Wife's Complaint* 47 (Gr.) *Feorres folclondes*. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1565 Into þe ferreste ende of Aloxandre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4820 (Cott.) Wee are o farr cuntre, Of a land hait chanaan. 1340 *Ayeb.* 204 Huerof yeaðle filozofes hem uledden in-to uerre stedes in-to dezer. 1382 *WYCLIF Joel* iii. 8 They shule selle hem to Sabeis, a fer folc. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1643 Thick folewastoure son... departed to ferre lande. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 585 Folke cain... from ferre ways for to seke hym. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 101 b The Englishemen considering... the farre absence of their frendes. 1553 *EBEN Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 8 To returne home from these farre countrys. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* (1886) xxxii. 38 Far foulis hes ay fair fethers, sum will say. 1682 *DRYDEN Mac Fl.* 131 To far Barbadoes on the western main. 1808 *J. BARLOW Colum.* i. 45 A far dim watch-lamp's thrice reflected beam. 1822 *SHELLEY Hellas* 873 What hearest thou? *Mahmud*. A far whisper. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1854) 56 It is far which beds the far-to-come with fire. 1890 *HOWELLS in Harper's Mag.* Nov. 965 The great plains... in the far West. *absol.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 494 To visite The ferrest in his parish.

b. *fig.* of remoteness or difference in time, relationship, or nature.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* II. vi. (1557) 100 A vice moste ugly, and farrest from humanitee. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 309 How farre this field is to that which bordereth upon it. 1630 *CRASHAW Poems* 129 Pulling far history Nearer. 1899 *TENNISON Elaine* 799 Sir Torre... Past up the still rich city to his kin His own far blood. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Faun* (1879) II. xx. 200 So many far landmarks of time.

c. *The far end*, †*the far*: the very end, or extremity; the last stage (of life, strength, or resources). Now only *dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 78 In this shall faithfully be founden to the fer ende, All þe dedis. *Ibid.* 8272 The next tym þou noyes me, þou neghis to þe fer. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* clxxxiii. (1862) I. 447 What standeth beyond the far-end of my sufferings... He knoweth. 1790 *W. COMBE Devil upon Two Sticks in Eng.* (1817) II. 58 Whose... love of pleasure will soon get to the far-end of a moderate fortune. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, He seems almost at the far end. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v. *Far end*, 'Ah'm ommast at t' far end.'

2. Extending to a distance, long. *Far traveller*: one who comes from or goes to a distance. †(*A person*) of a far fetch: far-reaching, far-sighted. †*Far way*: a long way, by far.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11385 (Laud.) For els might not the thre haue rawght to ride so farre way, And come to cryst thilk day. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xvii. 51 Of wyt and wysedome þat fer way is bettere Than richesse. 1508 *FISHER Psalmus N vjh*, Her grete & ferre Journey. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* xxix, A merchant-man maketh far voyages and great journeyes. 1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 314 Some men so euill and of so farre a fetch, that [etc.]. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 30 A verie farre way from Africa. 1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* 204 Far travellers may lye by authority. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxix, You could not miss the road... it was neither far way nor foul gate. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exorc.* (1842) I. 287 It would not be a far stretch of intellect to infer.

† b. Of authority: Extensive.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 29 God 3aue him no farrer power.

c. Of a difference in kind or value: Great. *Obs.* 1509 *FISHER Fun. Sermon. C'tess Richmond Wks.* (1876) 304 This shall be a farre dyfference. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 578 Valued, at a farre vnder rate, to bee worth... ten pound.

† d. Of a person: Advanced (in age or knowledge). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15124 (Trin.) Pis ihesus... was so wis & so fer in lore. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 218 As one farre in elde.

3. The remoter of two; in early use also in the comparative. †*The far side* (of a horse, etc.): the off or right-hand side. *The fur ahin* (Sc.): the hind right-hand (horse) in a team of four.

Prob. far here represents the original compar. form *fyrre*. c 1400 *Roseland & O.* 1227 With him Rowlande and Olyvere Appon the ferrere syde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9054 Priam the prise kyng... was feyghting in the feld on the fer syde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans D jh*, If yowre hawke nym the fowle at the fer side of the Ryuer... Then she sleeth the fowle at the fer Jutty. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 The farre ende of high holborn. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* II. 4 The white fore-foote, on the right side, commonly cald the farre side. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 12 To give them [lambs]... the botte on the farre buttocke. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6294/3 The Coronett of the far Hoof before. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* 95 She sat in a low chair on the far side of the shop. 1786 *BURNS Inventory* 20 My fur ahin's a wordy beast. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* III. xiv. 110 On the far side of the open stood one of the hills.

† **FAR**, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 1 *feorran*, 3-5 *ferre*, *ferre*, 4 *south. dial. verri*, *pa. pple.* *yverred*. [OE. *feorran*, *fyrren* = OHG. *firren*, ON. *firra*: -OTcut. type **firran*, f. **ferr*-, FAR a.]

trans. To put far off, remove. In *mod. dial.* only in the expression of a wish (see *quots.*). *Const. from*; rarely with double *obj.*

Beowulf 156 Grendel... ne wolde wið manna hwone feorh-bealo feorran. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxvii. 19 Neghburgh and frend fered þou fra me. 1340 *Ayeb.* 240 Pe stat of religion ssel by zuo yuerred uram þe wordle þet [etc.]. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 3625 Richard was nozt so ferred ys fon, þat hy hym þo ne seze. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxviii. (1869) 101 Thouh thou were foreveyed other ferred from this wey. 1855 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* xvii, Poolh, wench! I watter days be farred! 1863 — *Sylvia's L.* (ed. 2) I. 189, I wish the man were farred who [etc.].

b. *refl. and intr.* for *refl.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 He fursed (note ? *firres* [printed *fines*]) him awei urommard ure stefne. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 164 God wyste wel that man schold... uerry [printed *nerry*] fram alle healtre. 1340 *Ayeb.* 178 þe uozel him uerrep... uram þennes huer me brekþ his nest.

FAR, *obs. f.* of *FAIR* and *Sc. f.* *FAKE sb.* and *v.*

FAR, *obs. var.* of *FARROW*, young pig.

FAR-about, *adv.* and *sb.*

A. adv. † a. To a great distance around, everywhere (*obs.*). † b. At a great distance (*obs.*). † c. Far astray, out of the way (*obs.*). d. By far, very much (*dial.*).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21821 (Cott.) Thoru him i regned ferr a-bute. c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 241 Wherefore concord ys put feer aboute. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128 Ferre a-boute, multum distans a via regia. 1848 *A. B. EVANS Leicester-shire Words* 35 Oh! that's the nearest way; far-about.

† **B. sb.** A digression, wandering. *Obs.*

1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. xxix. (1647) 280 But what need these farre-about?

Farad (fæ'rād). *Electr.* [short f. *Faraday*, name of a great English electrician (died 1867): a term adopted at the Electrical Congress in Paris, 1881.] 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* II. 246 The practical unit of capacity is called the Farad. 1892 *Gloss. Electrical Terms in Lightning* 3 Mar. Supp. 7 The Farad is the capacity of a conductor in which the electrical pressure is raised one volt by the addition of one coulomb.

Faradaic (fæ'rādē'ik), *a.* [f. *Faraday* (see *prec.*) + -ic.] Used as a distinctive epithet of inductive electricity and of the phenomena pertaining to it.

1875 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 37 When the faradaic current elicits a response it should always be employed. 1881 *D. E. HUGHES in Nature* XXIII. 522 There is a Faradaic induction of 50° at both poles. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 568 Sensation and faradaic contractility were normal.

Faradaism (fæ'rādē'iz'm). [f. as *prec.* + -ISM.] = *FARADISM*.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 16/1 Induced Electricity, or Faradaism.

Faradic (fæ'rād'ik), *a.* [ad. Fr. *faradique* (Duchenne 1851), f. *Faraday*.] = *FARADAIC*.

1878 *A. HAMILTON Nerv. Dis.* 275 Duchenne reports two cures by the faradic current. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Faradine, *var. f.* of *FARADINE*.

Faradism (fæ'rādiz'm). [a. F. *faradisme*, f. *Faraday*: see -ISM.] Inductive electricity; the application of this for therapeutic purposes.

1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 97 Electricity, in the form of galvanism or faradism, should not be neglected as a local stimulant. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Faradization (fæ'rādəiz'z'ən). [f. *next* + -ATION.] The action of faradizing; the application of induced currents of electricity to the body.

1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Tabes dorsalis*, For this disease Duchenne recommends Faradisation. 1875 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 292 Faradization of the diaphragm.

Faradize (fæ'rādəiz), *v.* [ad. F. *faradiser* (Duchenne), f. *Faraday*: see -IZE.] *trans.* To stimulate by means of faradaic currents.

1864 *S. W. MITCHELL, etc. Gunshot Wounds* 138 It is the muscle itself, and not the nerve, which we desire to faradize.

Hence **Faradizer**, an instrument for faradizing.

Farage, *var.* of *FARRAGE*, *Obs.*

Faraginous: see *FARR*.

Farand, *etc.*: see *FARRAND*.

† **Farandine**. *Obs.* Also 7 *fara*-, *faren*-, *farin*-, *farran*-, *ferrandine*, *farrender*, *far-(r)endon*, *farwendine*, 8 *farandain*. [a. F. *fer-randine*, said to be f. *Ferrand* name of the inventor c 1630 (Littré *Suppl.*).] a. A kind of cloth used in the seventeenth century, made partly of silk and partly of wool or hair. b. A dress made of this material. Also *attrib.*

1663 *PEPYS Diary* 28 Jan., Her new ferrandin waist-coate. 1666 *LADY HATTON in Hatton Corresp.* (1878) I. 50 Farrender for a gowne. 1668 *SEIDLEY Mulberry Gardens* v. i, I must... wear black farandine the whole year about. 1672 *WYCHERLEY Love in Wood* v, I know a great Lady that cannot follow her husband abroad... because her Farandine is so ragged. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2078/4 Six Breaths of Peach-Colour Farandine. 1673 *FOUNTAINHALL in Suppl. Dec.* (1826) III. 2 Farandains... are part silk, part hair.

† **Farand'nical**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [f. *FARANDINE* + -ICAL.] Of the nature of farandine; hence, second-rate, worthless. Cf. the use of *bombast*, *fustian*, *linsey-woolsey*.

1675 *T. DUFFETT Mock Tempest* I. i. 4 You louzy farand'nical Sots, Reputation!

† **Farandman**. *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 7 *fairand-man*. [f. *farand*, *obs. pr. pple.* of *FARE* to travel + *MAN*.] A stranger, a traveller.

The *Law of Farandman* provided that a pedlar, not residing within the shrievalty, should have the right of bringing to trial, 'within the third flowing and ebbing of the sea', any person who had committed theft or felony against him.

[c 1205 *LAY. 4262* Alken farandine mon 3ef slaht ober hæfde þeofde idon.] 14... *Fragmenta in Sc. Stat.* I. App. v. 726 Partis striffande be þe law of farandman or pipuerous. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign., Faranduan*... a ne stranger or Pilgrimer. 1609 — *Reg. Mag., Burrow Lawes* clx, The law of Fairandman, or Dustifug.

† **Farandole** (fara'idol). [Fr. *farandole*, ad. mod.Pr. *farandoula* in same sense. Cf. Sp. *farandula* troop of travelling comedians.] A Provençal dance in 3/4 time (see *quots.*).

1863 *Denise* II. 23 The fête began with a farandole, that singular southern dance of the whole unmarried population. 1881 *Leeds Mercury* 3 May, A farandole is a kind of jig in which all the dancers join hands, winding in an interminable string, and going from room to room, upstairs and down, to the tune of fast polka music.

Farant, *var.* of *FERRAUNT* *obs.*, iron gray.

Farash, *obs. form* of *FERASH*.

Far-away (fār'āwē, fār'āwē'), *a., adv.* and *sb.* [f. *FAR adv.* + *AWAY*.] **A. adj.**

1. Situated at a great distance; remote: *a.* in space; *b.* in time; *c.* in relationship.

1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxix, 'Relics... fetched frae far-awa' kirks.' 1818 — *Rob Roy* xiv, 'Pate's a far-awa' cousin o' mine.' 1851 *H. MELVILLE W'hale* xxvi. 126 This far-away domestic memory of his young wife and child. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* III. xli. 324 Far-away ancestors. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* III. xiii. (1886) 107 They... gave a cheer that started the echo in a far-away hill. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brondan* I. 56, I am really most gravely interested in these far-away matters.

2. Of a look, eye: Directed to a distance, absent, dreamy.

1881 *Dr. Gheist* 204 That far-away look so characteristic of the human face when under the dominion of an all-

absorbing idea. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* i. ii, The girl kneeled with far-away eyes.

Hence **Far-awayness**, the state or fact of being far away, remoteness.

1888 *Univ. Rev.* II. 569 The far-awayness of Europe. 1888 *Athenaeum* 13 Oct. 420/3 The presence is to be remarked of (as it were) 'far-awayness' of touch [in a picture].

B. *adv.* See **FAR** *adv.*

C. *sb.* What is far away; distant parts; the 'dim distance'.

1823 HOOD *Ode Autumn* v, In the hush'd mind's mysterious far away. 18.. LONGF. *To the Stork* i, O Stork! that dost wing thy flight from the far-away!

Far-between, *a.* Occurring at long intervals; infrequent. (Chiefly in predicative use, after Campbell's echo of Blair's phrase.)

1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 589 Its Visits Like those of Angels' short, and far between. 1797 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 372 Like angel-visits, few and far between. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Elect. Beadle* i. 37 Occasions for their coming into direct collision are neither few nor far between. 1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No Church* I. 48 Travellers being so few and far between. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 312 These pines are few and far between; growing alone or in pairs they stand like monuments upon the hills.

† **Far-cast**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **FAR** *adv.* + **CAST** *v.*] *trans.* To cast to a distance off; in derivatives *fig.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 5 Dost þe whilk wynd fereastis fra þe face of þe erth. *Ibid.* xxx. 28, I am ferkasten fra þe clere syght of þi fairheide.

† Hence **Far-cast** *sb.*, the action or quality of casting (one's thoughts) to a distance; forethought, shrewdness, cunning. Cf. **CAST** *sb.* VI and VII.

Far-caster, one who exercises forethought. **Far-casting** *vbl. sb.*, forethought, cunning. **Far-casting** *ppl. a.*, scheming, shrewd.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 1447 Lo, how fortune is felle & of fer caste. *Ibid.* x. 4351 The fynde, with his falsheid & his fer east. onswaret the pepull. *Ibid.* viii. 3950 Wise of his dedis, In fele thinges forwise, & a fer-caster. 1400 *Manvnder*, (1839) xx. 219 Of malice and of fer-casting þe passen all men vnder heuene. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 23 Machometus was a wonderful man and fer castyng. 1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* clxii. 146 He was a fell man and a subtil eniuous and ferre eastyng. 1567-83 *Leg. Bp. Sanctandrois* 43 in *Semfill Ball*. 201 Then finding out ane new far east [printed fas cast].

† **Farce**, *sb.* ¹ *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 fars, 7-8 farce. [a. OF. *farce*, f. *farcir*, *farsir*: -L. *farcire* to stuff.] Force-meat, stuffing.

1c1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 75 Make a Coffyn an ynche depe & do þe fars þerin. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Take of the fars, and lay on þe cake. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cakes Ears*, They must be..unsew'd when ready, but so as the Farce may not fall out. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vi. 116 Make a farce with the livers minced small. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Farces*, meat chopped small, and well spiced.

Farce (fā's), *sb.* ² Also 6-7 farse, 6 *Sc.* farsche. [a. (in 16th c.) *F. farce*, app. a metaphorical use of *farce* stuffing: see *prec.*]

The history of the sense appears to be as follows: In the 13th c. the word (in latinized form *farsa*, *farsia*) was applied in France and England to the various phrases interpolated in litanies between the words *kyrie* and *eleison* (e.g. 'Kyrie, genitor ingenite, vera essentia, eleison'); to similar expansions of other liturgical formulae; and to expository or hortatory passages in French (sometimes in rime) which were inserted between the Latin sentences in chanting the epistle. (The related vb. *L. farcire*, OF. *farcir* to stuff, hence to 'pad out', interlard, was used in the same connexion in the expressions *epistola farsita*, *un benedicamus farsit*. See Du Cange s.vv. *Farsa*, *Farsia*, and Burney *Hist. Music* II. 256.) Subsequently the OF. *farce*, with similar notion, occurs as the name for the extemporaneous amplification or 'gag', or the interludes of impromptu buffoonery, which the actors in the religious dramas were accustomed to interpolate into their text. Hence the transition to the modern sense is easy. (The Eccl. Lat. *farsa*, *farsire*, referred to above, have been anglicized by mod. writers on liturgical antiquities as *FARSE* *sb.* and *v.*)

1. A dramatic work (usually short) which has for its sole object to excite laughter.

[14.. *La Vie de St. Fiace* in *Mysteris inédits* 15^{me} Siècle (1837) I. 332 Cy est interposé une farse.] 1530 PALSGR. 17 Suche as writte farsis and contrefait the vulgare speche. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papynge* 41 In ballatts, farses, and in plesand playis. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 31 July, To the King's House, to see the first day of Lacy's 'Monsieur Ragou'.. a farce. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlv. 235 Excellent farces so frequently.. perform'd in her [Oxford's] convocation-house. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 274 A tragedy, pantomime, and farce, were all acted in the course of half an hour.

b. That species of the drama which is constituted by such works.

1676 DRYDEN *Efil. Etheredge's Man of Mode* 3 Those Nauseous Harlequins in Farce may pass. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* 1 Jan., The scenes were pretty, but the comedy itself such intolerable low farce. 1756 HUME *Provinces of Drama* Introd. *Wks.* (1811) II. 30 By Farce I understand, that species of the drama 'whose sole aim and tendency is to excite laughter'. 1877 A. W. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 438/1 English comedy seemed inclined to leave to farce the domain of healthy ridicule.

2. Something as ridiculous as a theatrical farce; a proceeding that is ludicrously futile or insincere; a hollow pretence, a mockery.

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 296 The Farce is too gross and visible. 1704 PRIOR *Ladle* 139 A Ladle..is what I want..you have pray'd ill; what should be Great you

turn to Farce. 1705 W. WOTTON *Defense* 57 'Tis all with him a Farce and all a Ladle, as a very facetious Poet says. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xv, Unless every one's Life and Opinions are to be looked upon as a farce. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 255 It is quite a farce to talk of his liberty. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 246 The buzz of notoriety and the farce of fashion. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* III. lxxxix. 204 These delegates..duly went through the farce of selecting and voting for persons already determined on by the King.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *farce-scribbler*, -tragedy; *farce-like* *adj.*

1683 OLDHAM *Horace his Art Poet.* 362 in *Some New Pieces* (1684) 19 Satyrs..Whose Farce-like Gesture, Motion, Speech, and Meen Resemble those of modern Harlequin. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Painting* Pref. p. xxvi, Farce-Scribblers make use of the same noble invention [laughter], to entertain Citizens. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxvii, Those miserable, awful farce tragedies of April and June.

Farce (fā's), *v.* ¹ *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-9 farse, (5 farce, 5-6 fars). [ad. OF. *farsir* (Fr. *farcir*) = Pr. *farsir*: -L. *farcire* to stuff.] To stuff, to fill full of something. *Const. with.*

† 1. *trans.* In cookery: To stuff (an animal, a piece of meat) with force-meat, herbs, etc. *Obs.*

13.. *Medical Receipts in Rel. Ant.* I. 51 Farse the catte within als thu farses a gos. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 41 Broche pin Pygge; þen farce hym. 1530 PALSGR. 545/2 This conye is well fared. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 252 Pigge..fared with sage. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xviii. 173 If any farse a henne, the needle must be threaded the day before. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Breast of Veal*, Farce it between the Skin and small Ribs. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 235 To farce Cucumbers. *absol.* 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. li. 1231 Martiall was cuik till roist, seith, farce and fry.

† b. To farce together: to make into force-meat. *Obs.*

1653 B. *Discolliminius* 46 Polcats Lites, and Hedge-hoggs Livers.. farced together with the galls of Wizards. † 2. In embalming (see *quots.*) *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 264 They bury dead bodies farced with spices. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 325 Some used to embalm.. the belly.. farced with cassia.

† 3. To cram (the stomach, etc., oneself) with food. Also, To fill out (what is lean or shrunken).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 398 With gud morsellis [thai] farsis thair panch. 14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 154 She was..farsed with goostly fodes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* viii. Prol. 52 A gus.. To fars his wane full. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. v, If thou would'st farce thy leane ribbes with it too, they would not rub out so many doublets. 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. l. ix. (1642) 20 Never ceasing to farse his greedy throat with continual sustenance. 1669 *Address Young Gentry England* 39 They farse themselves with the most exquisite delicacies.

† 4. *gen.* To cram full of; to pack; also, to overlay thickly. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 233 His typtet was ay farsud ful of knyfes. 1569 STOCKER *Diod. Sic.* III. xiii. 124 b, A couer.. made of cowe hides farsed with wolle. 1577 HELLOWES tr. *Guevara's Chron.* 60 The ayre seemed to be farsed or compound with dust. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 31 When they [bees]..cells ar farsing with dulce and delicat hoonnye. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 137 His capase farsed with things of great value. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 563 A Helmet of excellent prooffe full farsed with Mayle. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xi. iii. (1678) 278 The wound must.. be enlarged.. that so there may be free passage.. for such things as are farced.. therein.

5. *fig.*; *esp.* To season, 'spice' (a composition, speech). Also with *np.* (Cf. **FARSE** *v.*)

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 11 Pai held haire pride farsid in felonye. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1369 *Hipsiph.* & *Medea*, Wordes farsed with plesance. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 49 Stoffid and farsid wiþ gold. 1406 HOCCLERE *La Mole Argle* 13 Farsid was I with hertes gladnesse. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 116 The book.. is farsed with many untruths. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 84/1 With what stuffe our old historiographers haue farced vp their huge volumes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* Induct., Stale apothegmes.. to farce their Scenes withall. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* III. ii, Farce thy lean ribs with hope. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* viii. 233 Such notable sayings are many of our late Criticks farced withall. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I, III. xi. 243 Their invec-tives were well farced for the gross taste of the multitude. 1834 SOUTHEY *Let.* in H. Taylor *Autobiog.* (1885) I. xvi. 280 Farcing it [a book].. with quotations.

† 6. To stuff or force (something) into something else; also To farce in; in *quots. fig.* Also to force (something) through (a strainer). *Obs.*

1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 30 Take mustarde..Stomper hit in a mortar fyne, And fars hit þurgh a clothe of lyne. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 257 He farceth in another slauder of vs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. iv. 361 Other prodigious miracles he farceth into his storie.

Hence **Farced** *ppl. a.* in senses of the vb.

1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Pygges farsyd. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 41 Capoun or gos farced. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* I ij a, Well farced tables. 1599 SHAKS. *Ilen.* V. iv. i. 280 The farsed Title running 'fore the King. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Carf*, Farced Carps.

† **Farce**, *v.* ² *Obs.* [Cf. *prec.* 4 and **FARD**.] *trans.* To paint (the face).

1400 *Rom. Rose* 2285 Farce not thi visage. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. xiv, To shere my berde, and farce my vysage With oyntments.. To make it souple.

Farce, *obs.* f. **FORCE** *v.* ² and ³.

Farcedom (fā'sdɒm), *nonce-wd.* [f. **FARCE** *sb.* ² + -DOM.] Farcial spirit or style.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 148 The broad farcedom of the earlier, however episcopal writers.

† **Farcement**. *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. **FARCE** *v.* ¹ + -MENT. Cf. OF. *farcement*.] Forcemcat, stuffing. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xciii. 145 They often spoil a good dish with..unsavoury farcements.

Farcer (fā'sɔr). [f. as *picc.* + -ER¹. Cf. F. *farceur*.] One who writes or acts a farce.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 132 These were rather the low humour of the Mimes, than of the Atellan Farcers. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Remarks Excurs. Italy* 300 note, [Some] consider Punch as a linear representation of the Atellan farcers. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 459 When a nation has once produced a great farcer.

Farcere, var. of **FARSURE**, *Obs.*, stuffing.

† **Farcetta** (fā'setā), *rare* -1. [as if ad. It. *farsetta*, dim. of *farsa* **FARCE** *sb.* ²] A short farce.

1835 *Musical Library* II. Supp. 48 After this came an exceedingly laughable Farcetta.

† **Farceur** (fā'sör). [F. *farceur*, f. *farcer* to act farces, f. *farce* *sb.*] A joker, wag.

1828 J. P. COBBETT *Tour Italy* (1830) 8 This wag, or farceur, as his countrymen would call him.. 'Aha' exclaimed the farceur. 1877 LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* xvii. (1878) II. 21 That rattling talker and farceur. 1884 *Standard* 30 Jan. 5/4 Mr. Barnum is a chartered farceur.

† **Farcic**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. **FARCE** *sb.* ² + -IC.] = **FARCICAL** *a.* ¹

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 437 All the farcic droll'ry to suspend.

Farcical (fā'sikāl), *a.* ¹ [f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to farce; of the nature of farce.

1716 GAY *What d'ye Call it* (ed. 3) Pref., They deny the characters to be farcical, because they are actually in nature. 1744 ARENSIDE *Let. to Dyson* Poems (1845) 276 A Dutch tragedy.. farcical beyond anything in Aristophanes. 1818 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 4 A farcical and operatic cast. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 65 The Comedy of Errors is Shakespere's one farcical play.

2. Resembling farce; extremely ludicrous; that is matter only for laughter; absurdly futile.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 63 Vice and farcical folly. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4 I. l. ix. 83 Fine farcical shew and parade. 1821 EDGEWORTH *Mem.* I. 69 My farcical marriage and more farcical divorce. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* VI. xvi. iii. 162 Nor is Death a farcical transaction.

Hence **Farcically** *adv.*, in a farcical manner. **Farcicalness**, farcical quality.

1779 LANGHORNE (T.), Images that are farcically low. 1836 I. HOOK G. Gurney I. 54 That disposition to treat high and serious subjects farcically. 1864 WEBSTER, *Farcicalness*.

Farcical (fā'sikāl), *a.* ² [f. **FARCY** + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to the farcy.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. i, I wish..that every imitator had the farcy..and that there was a farcial house, large enough to hold..them. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* xv. 317 A mare had been the subject of farcial enlargements.

Farcicality (fā'sikāliti). [f. **FARCICAL** *a.* ¹ + -ITY.] Farcical quality; an instance of this.

1849 THACKERAY *Let.* 3 Sept., [I] laughed..but it was at pure farciality, not at wit. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The farcialities of the actors were..tragically interrupted. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 3/1 An exercise the farciality of which shocks even reverent sceptics. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 9 June 707 A mixture..of risky but pardonable farcialities.

Farcied (fā'sid), *ppl. a.* [f. **FARCY** + -ED².] Affected with farcy.

1830 A. W. FONBLANQUE *England Under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 50 Sir Robert, the best, but farcied and touched in the wind. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 6/2 To render the slaughter of farcied..horses compulsory. 1892 *Ibid.* 28 July 7/2 Eight horses, all glandered and some farcied..in a stable.

† **Farcifal**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. **FARCE** *sb.* ² on false analogy of *fanciful*.] Ludicrous, farcical.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 326 He had been several times diverted with her farcifal extravagancies.

Farficy (fā'sisfī), *v.* [f. **FARCE** *sb.* ² + -(1)FY.] *trans.* To turn into a farce.

1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Bruinen* 86 They..farficy below stairs the 'comedy of errors' which they catch an occasional glimpse of above. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 173 Covent-Garden has had the vigour to farficy it for the merriment of mankind.

† **Farfiliate**. *Min. Obs.* [f. **FARCE** *sb.* ¹ + -(1)LITE.] Pudding-stone; conglomerate.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 133 The calcareous Farfiliate.. is formed of rounded calcareous masses.. cemented by a calcareous cement. 1811 PINKERTON *Petal.* I. 139 From their composition, they come under the denomination.. of farficates.

Hence **Farfilitic** *a.*, consisting of farfiliate.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 256 Farfilitic mountains are.. common in the north of Scotland.

† **Farciment**. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **farcimentum*, f. *farcire* to stuff.] Stuffing; seasoning.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disph.* 160 Pastyes, Puddings, many farciments and biscake. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Farciments*, stuffings or fillings of anything.

† **Farciminous**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. L. *farcim-in-um* farcy (f. *farcire*: see **FARCE** *v.* ¹) + -OUS.] Of the nature of farcy.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 60 The humors which annoy the body of oxen are many..the fourth is farciminous, wherein this whole body breaketh forth into matty bunches. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 9 There are seven species of this Maul. The moist..and the farciminous.

† **Farcin**. *Obs. exc. dial.* (in form *fashion*). Forms: 5 *farseyn*, 6-7 *farcion*, -*yon*, *fashion*, 6 *farcine*, -*yn*, 7-8 *farcin*. Also in *pl.* 6 *fassones*, 6-8 *fashions*. [a. Fr. *farcin*:—L. *farcinim*: see *prec.*] = **FARCY** 1.

a 1425 *Bk. Hunting* xiii. (MS. Bodl. 546 fol. 52 b), Fleyng manywe. . comēh moste comuneliche a bouthe þe houndes ers and yn hure legges þan yn any oþer places as þe farsyn. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 93 The farcyon is an yll soraunce. 1568 TURNER *Herball* iii. 17 The farcy or fassones. a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass Dram.* Wks. (1831) I. 67 If a horse have outward diseases as the spavin. . or fashion we let him blood. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. iii. 392 The farcy (of our ignorant Smiths called the Fashions). 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2158/4 A black brown Colt . . very full of Knots, like the Fashions. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The Farcin in Horses is the same as the Small-pox is in Men. attrib. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 211/4 A fine light Bay Stone-horse. . having some Fashion spots upon him.

b. A farcy-bud.

1453 *Paston Lett.* No. 188 I. 255 Hese hors hath j. farseyn and grete rennyng sorys. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. 22 Foule Farcions and other cankerous sores.

† **Farcinate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *farcināt-* ppl. stem of *farcināre* to stuff.] *trans.* To cram, fill, stuff: a. (a place) with something; b. (the stomach) with food.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 25 Their too much farcinat-ing and late ore-charging their stomachs with fresh victuall. *Ibid.* (1638) 318 Each Varella farcinat with ugly . . Idolls. 1775 in *ASH*.

Farcin (*fārsin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FARCE* v. 1 + -ING 1.] 1. The action of the vb. *FARCE*, in various senses; an instance of this.

c 1540 *Surr. Northampton Priory* in *Prance Addit. Narr. Pop.* Plot 36 Continual ingurgitations and farcyngs of our carayne Bodies. 1611 FLORIO, *Farsata*, a farcing or stuffing of meat. fig. 1602 CAREW *Cornewall* 75 b, It ministered some stuffe to the farcing of that fable.

2. *concr.* Stuffing, forcement.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 614/2 Neuer was there puddyng stuffed so full of farsynge. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* iv. v. in *Hazl.* Dodsley II. 236 Good herbs. . To make both broth and farcing. 1677 *Compleat Servant-Maid* 107 Take out the farsing and put it in a dish.

3. *attrib.*

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 68 A bunch of the best farcing herbs. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 235 He who looks Shall find much farcing Buckram in our Books.

Farcinous (*fārsinəs*), *a.* [f. *FARCIN* + -OUS.] 'Relating to, or being affected by farcy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Far-come (*fārkəm*), *a.* [f. *FAR* *adv.* + *COME* *ppl. a.*] That has come from a distance.

... *Lavus* *dux*. Feor cūmen [MS. cuman; v. r. -cund] man. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 32 His ship farre come. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* xiv. 399 His far-come friend to entertain withal. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 7 (1822) I. 53 Gilbert Becket took to his arms. . his far-come princess.

† **Farcost**. *Obs.* Also 3 *ferr* cost, *fare-*, *south.* *varecoste*, 4 *fercest*, 7 *fercost*. [ad. ON. *farkostr*, f. *far* journey, ship + *kostr* means, condition (Da. and Sw. *farkost*).]

1. A kind of boat or ship.

1284 in GILBERT *Hist. & Mun. Doc.* Ireland (Rolls) 190 De qualibet navi que vocatur Farecost 8d. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24885 (Cott.) Paa þat in þat ferr cost fard. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 743 Wyghtly one þe wale thay wye up þaire ankers. In floyens and fercestez, and Flemesche schyppes. 1455 *Will of Rawlyn* (Somerset Ho.), Dimidium vnus le Farecost vocat le Kateryn. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Fercosta*, Ane Fercost. . is inferior in birth and quantity to ane schip. 1609 — *Reg. Maj., Stat. Alex.* II. 19 Anie schip or fercost, or other veschell.

2. Condition, welfare; *pl.* circumstances.

c 1205 LAY. 30735 Brien hine gon fraïne of his fare-coste. *Ibid.* 32028 Vnder þissen uare-coste he summede ferde.

Faretate (*fārklet*), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *farcit-us*, pa. ppl. of *farcire* to stuff + -ATE 2.] 'Stuffed, crammed or full; without vacuities' WEBSTER 1832 (citing Martyn, who app. has only the L. *farcitus*).

Farcy (*fārsi*), *sb.* Also 5-6 *farsy* (e, 7 *farsey*, *farcie*, 8 *fassee*. [variant of *FARCIN*.]

1. A disease of animals, esp. of horses, closely allied to glanders.

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 400 Medesyn for a horse that had the farsy xij. d. 1552 HULOET, *Farsye*. . a sore vpon a beast or horse. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. xlix. (1668) 61 For the Farcy. . with a knife slit all the knots . . and then rub in the Medicine. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/8 Has had the Fassee. 1713 DERRIAM *Phys. Theol.* ii. vi. 5 An Horse troubled with Farcy. . cured himself of it in a short time by eating Hemlock. 1847 YOUTT *Horse* viii. 185 Farcy is intimately connected with glanders. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 115 Glanders and farcy are less frequently caught in knackeries than in stables.

b. = *farcy-bud*.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1089/4 The Horse has a Sore or Farcy on the Off-side. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 135 Horses . . sent to the salt marshes . . Leave there their glanders and their farcies.

2. The same disease as communicated to men.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. i, I wish from my soul, that every imitator. . had the farcy. 1865 *Morning Star* 4 Jan., A cabman died of 'acute farcy'.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *farcy humour*, *sore*, *ulcer*; *farcy bud*, one of the small tumours which

occur during the progress of farcy; *farcy button* = *prec.*, esp. applied where there is little thickening of connective tissue; *farcy cords*, *farcy pipes*, the hardened lymphatic vessels found in most cases of farcy; † *farcy horse* = *farcied horse*: see *FARCIED* *ppl. a.*

1533 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 34 That no man put eny farcy horses. . of the comen. 1802 BLAINE *Outlines Veterinary Art* (1816) 411 Every diffused swelling. . even ossifications and ligamentary enlargements are termed farcy humours. 1842 T. H. BURGESS *Man. Diseases Skin* 182 The matter . . of a farcy-bud will produce glanders. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 76 Tumours or a knotty condition of the subcutaneous glands, called 'farcy buds'.

Farcy (*fārsi*), *v. nonce vul.* [? ad. Fr. *farcir*: see *FARCE* v.] *trans.* To stuff.

1830 S. J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk. Ozon Times* (ed. 2) 11. 186 Poetry, with which the publishers were crammed and the public farcied.

† **Fard, faird**, *sb.* 1. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *fardo*, 7 *ferd*. [Prob. identical with ME. *FERD*:—OE. *fyrð*, *fjerd*, etymologically a verbal abstract f. *faran* *FAR* v. to go, though recorded only in the sense expedition, army.] Motion, rush, impetus. Hence, Impetuosity, ardour; a violent onset.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xi. 12 He persavis . . comand throw greysward His derrast son Enece with hasty fard. 1536 BELLERDEN *Chron. Scot.* x. viii. Ee ij a/v King Ferdech . . mischit with sic fard among his ennymes, that he was excludit fra his awin folkis. 1563 WINZET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 33 *Margin. note.* At this place . . Iohne Knox maid a fel fardie. 1639 R. BAILLIE *Let.* 28 Sept. *Lett. & Jmils.* (1775) I. 170 Well understanding that the ferd of our hot spirits could not long abide in edge. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* I. 85 None gained by those bloody fairds But two three Beggars who turn'd Lairds. 1714 RAMSAY *Elegy* 7. *Cowper* 45 'En tho' there was a drunken laird To draw his sword and make a fard in their defence.

† **Fard** (*fārd*), *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. arch.* [a. Fr. *fard* (OF. *fart* masc., *farde* fem.); of obscure etymology; Dicz refers it to OHG. *gi-farwit* coloured, painted (fem. *givarida*, glossed *fucata*), pa. ppl. of *farvejan* to colour.] Paint (esp. white paint) for the face.

1540 PALSGR. tr. *Acolastus* i. i. A certain gay gloss or fard, such as women paynte them with. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* II. 959 Fard and foolish vaine fashions of apparell are but bawds of allurements to vncleannesse. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 160 Ronge and fard are more peculiarly necessary in this Country. 1791 J. WHITAKER *Review of Gibbon* 4 The skeleton of history, not merely . . animated with life . . but . . rubbed with Spanish wool, painted with French fard. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Strange Mask* II. x. 8 The enamels and fards employed to conceal the mark of Time's finger.

fig. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Loerinus* xxvii, Though yce colore all with coate of ryght No fayned fard deceaes or dimmes his sight. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* viii. (1685) 75 The fard of Eloquence. 1839 THACKERAY *und Lect. Fine Arts*, Why will he not stick to copying her majestical countenance instead of daubing it with some . . fard of his own?

† **Fard** (*fārd*), *v. Obs.* Also 7 *Sc. faird*, *feard*. [ad. F. *fard-er*, f. *fard*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To paint (the face) with fard, to hide defects and improve the complexion.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 66 A lady. . that folke said she popped and farded her. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 69, I farded have my face with fard most rare. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas.* I. 56 That Beauty. . so farded and sophisticated with some Court Drug.

absol. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* 738 He frises and he fards, He oynts, he bathes.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To embellish or gloss over (anything).

1549 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 16, I thoct it nocht necessair til hef fardit ande lardit this tracteit vitht exquisite termis. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1838) 11 Our funerals wherewith wi but feard death. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. ii. 31 The . . inveigling trinkets, wherewith the Romish Whoore doth fard . . her self. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dufl. Proportion* A v, Euphonical Nonsense, farded with formality. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxi, Nor will my conscience permit me to fard or daub over the causes of divine wrath.

Hence † **Farded** *ppl. a.* † **Farding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. *FARD*, the effect produced by this. † **Farding** *ppl. a.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxvii. (1862) I. 208 This farded and overgilded world. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 458 They . . mask a feigned heart with the vail of farded language. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* II. 140 The farded fop, and essenc'd beau. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. (1634) 6 Vtterly abhorring and defying all farding, painting, and counterfeited cast colours. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 153 Like farding on a face that's wrinkled. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iij, Her comely countenance is miscoloured with the farding lustre of the mother of Harlots.

Fard, *obs. f. FEARED*, afraid.

† **Fardage**. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *fardage* (= Sp. *fardaje*, Pg. *fardagem*, It. *fardaggio*), f. *fard*: see *FARDEL*.]

1. The impedimenta of an army, baggage.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 116 Cortes departed with his army in good order, and in the midst of them went the fardage and artilerie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. lxiv. 1153 Perseus. . putting his fardage and carriage before.

† 2. = *DUNNAGE*.

(Used in charter parties about 1860; now *obs.* among English shippers.)

Fardel (*fārdel*), *sb.* 1. *arch.* Forms: 4-6 *fardele*, 4-7 *far*, *ferdel* (1e, (6 *ferdle*), 5 *fardille*, 6-7 *farthel* (1e, 6-9 *fardle*, (7 *fardal*), 3- *fardel*. [a. OF. *fardel* (later *fardeau*), dim. of *fard* burden, cognate with Sp., Pg. *fardo*.]

It has been suggested that the source of the Rom. word is Arab. *فرداه* *fardah*: see *Devic* s.v.]

1. A bundle, a little pack; a parcel. Also *collect.* Occas. in *pl.* *Baggage* (of a company of men).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5004 (Cott.) þai . . did þair fardels be vndon. *Ibid.* 24947 (Gött) Wid all þair fardel and þair fere þai com till land. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 432 Sum . . on his bak ber a fardele. 1388 WYCLIF *Ruth* ii. 9 Also if thou thirstist go to the fardels and drynke wattris. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5136 Foure hundred Ollifaunts in fere þis fardille to bere. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 273 This ferdell of gere I ley vp my bakke. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hiouli* lii. 176 He promysed to serue me and to bere my fardel. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxi. 15 We trusted vp our fardels and went vp to Ierusalem. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 783 There lyes such Secrets in this Farthell and Box, which none must know but the King. 1681 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 259 'Tis not easy to imagine the infinite fardels of papers. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ix, A little diminutive pony. . under such a fardel. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 228 You are to walk behind Lady Jane, and carry her fardel. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* (1856) 262 The tinker . . resumed his fardel, and followed Leonard to the town.

2. *fig.* A collection, 'lot', parcel (of immaterial things).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Suche . . sentences as we haue gathered of holy fathers. . toggyder, as in one fardell. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 459 What is their Alcoran, but a fardle of foolish impossibilities? 1667 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* iii. xix. (1713) 219 This fictitious Fardel of Transubstantiation. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Rom.* xi. 2 Let them prove that their fardles of traditions were delivered to the church from the mouth of the apostles. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. 49 *note.* A fardel of myths.

b. *esp.* A burden or load of sin, sorrow, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 208 þe fardel of his wickidnesse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 119/3 Goo fro me thou fardel of symne. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 356 His fardle of troubles. 1644 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 124 None sees the fardel of his faults behind. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxvi, These fardels of the heart. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. viii, Who can . . sit tamely down to groan under the fardel of the Present?

† 3. That in which something is wrapped; a wrapping, wrapper. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 24 In fardels of iacinct and of clothis of many colours. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 249 About their heads they lap such fardels of linnen, as they seeme comparable to the heads of Giants. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V.* cccxxix, In a Petty-Coat Wrapt, a night fardle.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1587 TURBERV. *Trag.* T. v. 313 Jewels for to save, Trusst up in fardell wise. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 6/2 An emancipation of all down-trodden, fardel-bearing. . slaves.

† **Fardel**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Also 7 *Sc. ferdall*, *farthel*. Also *FARTHINGDEAL* and *Sc. FARL*. [repr. OE. *firda dæl* fourth part; see *FOURTH* a. and *DEAL* sb.] A fourth part of anything. *Fardel of land* (see *quots.* 1641, 1706). Also in *pl.* *Quarters*, pieces, fragments.

c 1440 *Gaw. & Col.* 1019 The scheld in fardell can fle, in feild away fer. 1627 *Dumbarton Burgh Rec.* in J. Irving *Hist. Dumbartonshire* (1860) 483 It is . . ordanit. . that thair be onlie four kaiks in the pek, and thrie ferdalls in ilk kaik onlie. 1641 NOY *Compl. Lawyer* (1651) 57 Two Fardells of Land make a Nooke of Land, and two Nookes make halfe a Vard of Land. c 1666 W. SUTHERLAND in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. App. 101, I . . bought a Farthel of Bread and a Mutkin of Ale. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fardel of Land*, the fourth part of a Yard-land. 1883 SEEBOTH *Eng. Village Community* 57 There were also holders of fardels or quarter-virgates, and half-fardels or one-eighth-virgates.

† **Fardel**, *sb.* 3. In 6 *ferdele*, *fardell*. Also *FOREDEAL*. [a. Du. *voordeel* advantage.] Profit.

1523 *Hen. VIII* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. 45 Whereby . . shall ensue grete advantage and ferdle to the common affairs of the Kings grace. 1569 SIR T. GRESHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 183 II. 318 Her Highnes maie paie it bie the waie of exchaung. . to her gret fardell and profit.

† **Fardel**, *v. Obs.* Also 6-7 *fardle*, 7 *fardell*, 7-8 *farthel* (1. [f. *prec. sb.*; cf. OF. *farleler*, and see *FARL*, *FURDLE*, *FURL* *vbs.*]

1. *trans.* To make into a bundle; *fig.* in *quots.* Also to *fardel up*.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wils* i. (1596) 10, I haue alwaies held it an error, to heare many lessons of diuers matters, and to carry them all home fardled vp together. 1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. 443 Prophecies, Psalms, Proverbs, Parables. . found and fardelled together. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 33 So that all I can suppose, is, that it is Fardled up in the Four First Trumpets.

2. *Naut.* = *FURL*.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 72 b, The Capitaine generall commanded. . to fardle vp their spirits sailles. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 21 This Ensigne . . if fardled vp, all they are to do in the like order. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elizium* vii. 98 A pretty handsome Packe, Which she had fardled neatly at her backe. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Farthell*, *Farthelling*; is the same with what the Seamen now call *Furl* or *Furling*.

† **Fardellage**. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *fardelage*, f. *fardeler* to pack up, f. *fardel* *FARDEL* *sb.* 1] A package.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xiii. 34 Baggage and fardellages must be taken.

Farden, obs. and dial. var. of **FARTHING**.
Farder, obs. var. of **FARTHER a.**, *adv.*, and *vb.*
Fardin(g), **fardin(g)**, see **FARTHING**, etc.
† Fardlet. *Obs.* Also 5 fardelet. [ad. OF. *fardelet*, dim. of *fardele*, *FADEL sb.*] A little bundle.

1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Scowle* ii. xliii. (1859) 49 Justyce.. hadde me bitake my sorry fardelet. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Fardelet*, a fardelet, a little fardle.

† **Fardredeal**. *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. **FARTHER** + **DEAL sb.**; cf. *FADEL sb.*] ? Advantage.

1521 *Pace in St. Papers Hen. VIII*, i. 36 The Frenche Kyng.. is at a grete fardredeal.

† **Fardry**. *Obs.* In 5 fardrye. [ad. OF. *fardrie*, f. *farde*: see **FARD** and **-RY**.] The action of painting the face, the effect produced by this.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xlviii. (1869) 161 This fauce visage is cleped Fardrye, with which whan j am eelled and bcome riueld.. j make me shynynge in despite of nature.

Fare (fəɹ), *sb.* 1. *Forms*: 1 *fær*, *faru* (inflected *fare*), 3-4 *far*, 4-5, 8 *fair*, 4-6 *fayr(e)*, 5-6 *faire*, (6 *faier*, 4, 8 *phare*), 2-*fare*. [Orig. two words, both f. root of **FARE v.**: OE. *fær* str. neut. = OHG. and ON. *far*:—OTeut. **faro*(n), and OE. *faru* str. fem. = OFris. *fare*, MHG. *var*, ON. *fpr*:—OTeut. **far*ad.]

I. † 1. A going, journeying; course, passage, way; voyage. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 44 Anes dæges fæ. c 1005 *Byrthferth's Handboe in Anglia VIII*, 305 Hyt byð geradlic þæt we ascrutnon his fare. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1120 And on þam fare wurdon adriocene þæs cynges twegen sunan Willelm and Ricard. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 137 Ðare muchele burh ðe zelaste ðrie daiþes fare. c 1205 *LAV*, 4092 Suddæn he turnde his fare. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3179 Almost redi was here fare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4754 (Cott.) Þat flum þat rennes þar Til ioseph hus it has þe fare. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 98 Fyndeþ he a fayr schyp to þe fare redy. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iv. 627 God furthir vs m-till our fair! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2250 A Jentill man.. Folozes þare fare ai on fote. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 133 The ioyfull fare, the end of strife. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. x. 16 Nought the morrow next mote stay his fare. 1613-6 *W. Browne Brit. Past.* ii. iii. 70 Her Dolphins.. plyde So busily their fares on every side. 1751 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Fare*, a voyage or passage.

† b. An expedition. *Herring-fare*: a voyage to catch herrings. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 554 (Gr.) Fullesta mæst, se ðas fare ledeþ. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1128 Se firste fare was on Urbanes dæi. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) i. 141 After þis phare was pees in Scythia. 1530 *Palsgr.* 825/x A heryng fare, *pescher des harencz*.

† c. Equipment for a journey; rigging out (of a ship); apparel, belongings. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 926 Fair was his schip fare. 1393 *Gower Conf.* i. 119 He in all his proude fare, Unto the forest gan to fare. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3694 Of fethirhame & alle fare, as feetely enjoyned. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzeur* 419 Sa saw he quhair the Coilzeur came with all his fair.

2. † a. A road, track (*obs.*). b. *spec.* The track of a hare or rabbit (*obs. exc. dial.*). † c. A ferry (*obs. rare*—1; perh. merely suggested by Ger. *fahr* in the original).

1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xxxv. xxi. Ye had forsaken The lowe vale, and up the craggy fayre.. the hye waye had taken. 1610 *Fletcher Faithf. Sheph.* iv. i. Not a Hare Can be started from his fare. 1612 *Drayton Polyolb.* xvi. 269 Coming in her course to cross the common fare. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* iv. 548 A fare over the Mosel and Tarforst. 1879 *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Fare*, a track, as of a rabbit.—*Oswestry*.

† 3. A number of persons prepared for a journey; a troop, multitude. Also, a swarm (of flies). *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV*, 3904 Swule fare of fleozen her was. *Ibid.* 30666 Brien bonnede his fare. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 52 Pe emperour say, þat ys fare nas noþt þere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12763 (Cott.) Þe Iues tiband of him [John] hard, And of his far þat he wit fard. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11069 Þai folowest fast on þe fare, with hor fell dynttes Dang hom to dethe.

transf. 1634 *W. Tirwhitt tr. Balzac's Lett.* 324, I have observed among man onely a fare of flatteries, foolcs and Cheaters.

4. † a. A passage or excursion for which a price is paid; hence b. Cost of conveyance (now only of persons; formerly also of goods); passage money.

c 1425 *Wyntoun Cron.* vi. xviii. 226 Þare suld nane pay mare þan foure pennys for þare fare. 1514 *Fitzherb. Just. Peas* (1538) 194 b. These articles to be kept upon payne to forfayt treble the fare. 1535 *Coverdale Jonah* i. 3 He payde his fare, and wente aborde. 1570-6 *LANBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 438 Making the whole fare (or passage) worth foure shillings. c 1620 *Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) 8 Most willingly I'll pay thereof the fare. 1765 *Footie Commissary* i. Wks. 1799 II. 8 What's your fare? 1767 *Babler II.* No. 76. 57 That person.. who cannot.. take an eighteen-penny fare in occasional sedan. 1806-7 *J. Beresford Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. xxviii. Being asked by the coachman three or four times his fare. 1864 *SKEAT Uhland's Poems* 49 Boatman, come, thy fare receive.

5. The passenger, or (now rarely) company of passengers, that engages a vehicle plying for hire. [Presumably *transf.* from 4 b; certainly so apprehended in present use.]

1562 *J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 205 Thy fares over the water thou shouldst row. 1630 *J. Taylor* (Water P.) *Fearful Summer* Wks. i. 60/2 The those.. water-men.. land their fares in Heaven or Hell. 1636 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3149/4 The Fare was taken up in Grivell-Street, and set

down in Channel-Row. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 2 A hackney-coachman.. set down his fare, which.. consisted of two or three very fine ladies. 1708 *CANNING*, etc. *Loves of Triangles in Anti-Jacobin* (1852) 124 'Shoot we the bridge!' the exulting fare reply. 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. lxxi, Germany, wherein they muddle Along the road, as if they went to bury Their fare. 1841 *S. C. Hall Ireland* i. 69 Elevating what serves for a whip if they think a fare is approaching. 1876 *SAUNDERS Lion in Path* xvii, For his fare two persons.

b. † The 'load' (of an animal). *Obs.* Also U. S. The cargo of a vessel; a load or 'catch' of fish.

1600 *HEYWOOD & Eduv. IV.* 39 Drive Dun' and her faire softly downe the hill. 1884 *E. E. Hale Fort. Rachel* ii. 15 Stopping to telegraph to his partner.. of the fare taken.

II. † 6. Mode of proceeding, bearing, demeanour; appearance, aspect. *Obs.*

1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 2743 Þo he adde ysuyed me longe in þisse fare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24375 (Cott.) Þair tender fare For child þat þai ha born. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 861 Your fare is to strange. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xli, He foundes into the freke with a fresche fare. 1508 *DUNBAR Goldyn Targe* 225 On syde scho lukit with a fremit fare. 1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, vi. 84 She wold be gladder of peax, then she maketh fayre of. 1540 *HYRDE tr. Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) X vj, Let the wife.. shew example of sober fare.

† b. A proceeding, action; 'doings'; hence, fighting. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1096 Þe sawe þat 3e sente to segge of 3oure fare. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 130 Ich haue ferly of þis fare in faith. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7442 Furse was þe fare þo fyn men betwene. c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 90 This fare wille I no longer frayne. c 1450 *MYRC* 332 Songe and cry and suche fare, For to stynte þow schalt not spare. a 1548 *Thrie Priests Pells* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems* i. 38 Allace.. this is ane haisty fair.

† c. Display, pomp; commotion, uproar, fuss.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13212 (Cott.) Þai ledd his licam vte o tun, Til sebastin wit mikel far. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16263 He made gret fare flor þat Osewy was nought bare. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xx. 126 Swa did he [Croune his 3oung sone] With gret fair and solempnite. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) i. 419 Wawes of þe see.. brekep in þare Wip suche noyse and fare. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 199 Why makestow this fare? c 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 698 Baucillas, lat be thy fare. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150/1 Fare, or boost, *jactancia*, *arrogancia*. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzeur* 149 The King.. maid ane strange fair.

† 7. Condition, state, welfare; state of things, prosperity, success. *What fare?* what is the state of things? (cf. *What cheer?*). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2771 For te loken birdnesse fare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4238 (Cott.) Leue we now iacob in þis care To tell of ioseph and his fare. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 150 For miche wilndene þe weight to witen of here fare. c 1375 *Cato Major* ii. xvii. in *Anglia VII*, Of oþer menues euel fare Envye makeþ him glee. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2019 Fra þat I fraist haue þat faire of my faire lady. *Ibid.* 3257 Þi wale gode.. fully feld alle þe fare þat falle suld on erthe. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 77 He askede hur of hur fare. 1549 *LATIMER 4th Serm.* 77, *Eduv.* VI (Arb.) i. 18 He knoweth his fare by this—he is eyther in joye or in payne. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Ilen. VI*, ii. i. 95 How now faire Lords? What fare? What newes abroad? c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xv. 214 Add thy care, O Phœbus.. that this so sickly fare Of famous Hector be recurd.

8. Food, regarded with reference to its quality; supply or provision of food, regarded as abundant or scanty. † *To make a fare*: ? to provide plentifully (cf. 6 c). *Bill of fare*: see **BILL** 10.

c 1205 *LAV*, 10236 Her was unimete fare a þissere folc riche. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 537 He made a fare on þat fest, for þe frekez sake. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvi. 46 He maid thame mekill fest and far. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzeur* 112 Heir is bot hamelle fair. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* iii. xxii, The excess of fare is to be iustly reprocud. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 44 Whose knees are weake, through fast and euill fare. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1028 After such delicious fare. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 191 Careless of to-morrow's fare. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* in 1772, 212 Their daily wretched fare, limpets and periwinkles. 1816 *SCOTT Tales Landl.* Ser. i. Introd., Such fare as the mountains of your own country produce. 1874 *LISLE Carr Jud. Gwynne* i. ii. 62 Such homely dainties were not 'company fare'.

fig. a 1592 *H. Smith Serm.* (1866) II. 168 What is the fare? Peace, joy, righteousness. 1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* ii. i. 61 Truth we grudge her as a costly fare. a 1679 *GURNALL in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 132 This is no more than family fare, what thou promisest to do for all that love thee. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* xiv. 389 So few there are, Who will conform to Philosophick fare. 1727 *De Foe Prot. Monast.* iv, I shall have Neighbours Fare.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 4 b), as *fare-free* adj. Also *fare* indicator, an instrument for registering the fares paid in a public conveyance; † *fare-maker*, a booster.

1893 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 3/3 All the world knows that he is travelling *fare free. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/3 A *fare-indicator for cabs. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150 Fare makere, or bostowre, *jactator*.

Fare (fəɹ), *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. **FARE v. 2; see **FARROW sb.] A litter of pigs.****

1557 *Tusser 100 Points Husb.* lv, The losse of one fare of thy sowe is greater, then losse of two calves of thy kowe. 1674-91 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 97 A Fare of Pigs is so many as a Sow bringeth forth at one time. 1736 *BAILEY Housh. Dict.* 341 When a sow has brought a fare of pigs. 1787 in *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* Suppl. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

† **Fare**, *sb.* 3. *Obs.* Also 8 *phare*. [ad. It. *farò* in same senses, ad. L. *pharus*, Gr. *φάρος* PHAROS.] The name of a promontory (marked by a light-

house) at the entrance of the Strait of Messina. Hence, the strait itself. More fully *The Fare of Messina*.

1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 26 A shippe plying to gett into the fare of Messina. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5827/1 Before they could gett out of the Phare. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Fare*, a watch-tower at sea, as the Fare of Messina. 1739 *Encour. Sea-f. People* 38 He stood in about the Point of the Fare towards Messina.

† **Fare**, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* [Belongs to **FARE v.** 2] A certain game at dice.

1530 [see **FARE v.** 2]. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

Fare (fəɹ), *v.* 1. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *fared*.

Forms: *Inf.* 1-2 *faran*, 2-5 *fairen* (*Orm.* *farenn*), 4-5 *faryn*, 3-4 *south. vare*, *veare*, 4-5 *far*, 6 *farre*, 4-7 *fair*, *fayr(e)*, (5-6 *faar(e)*, 6 *faer*), 3-*fare*. *Pa. t. (str.)* 1 *fôr*, 2-3 *for* (*south. vor*), 4-5 *fore*, (4 *fer*, *fourre*, 4-5 *foore*), 4-7 *fur(e)*, 6 *Sc. fuir(e)*, 8 *Sc. foor*. *Pa. pple. (str.)* 1-4 *fairen*, 3-5 *farin*, -yn, 4-6 *farn(e)*, *fare*, (5 *fairen*). *Pa. t. and pa. pple. (weak)* 5 *faryd*, 6 *fard(e)*, (7 *feared*), 6-*fared*. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *faran*, *pa. t. fôr*, *pa. pple. faren*, corresponds to OFris. *far*, *fôr*, *faren*, OS. *faran*, *fôr*, (gi) *faran* (Du. *varen*, *voor*, *gevarn*), OHG. *faran*, *fuor*, (gi) *faran* (MHG. *var(e)n*, *vuor*, *gevar(e)n*), ON. *fara*, *fôr*, *farenn* (Da. *fare*, *foer*, *faret*, Sw. *far*, *for*, *farit*), Goth. *faran*, *fôr*, *farans*:—OTeut. **faran*, *fôr*, *farano*, f. pre-Teut. **por*-, *pôr*-, f. Aryan root **per*, *por*, *por* to pass through, whence many derivatives in all the Aryan langs.: cf. Sk. *par*, *p̄r* to carry through or across, Gr. *πέρω* pass, passage, ford, L. *portare* to carry; also the words mentioned under **FAR**, **FOR**.]

The change from the strong to the weak conjugation seems to have been due in part to the influence of the derivative *vb.* *FERE*, which in Eng. had the same sense, though in the other Teut. langs. its equivalent expressed the transitive sense 'to carry'. In the present stem this *vb.* became obsolete before 14th c.; but its *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *ferde* (in northern dialects also *fard(e)*) continued in use, virtually serving as inflexions of *fare*. The irregular *vk. vb.* thus produced (*fare*, *ferd*) became regular (*fare*, *fared*) before the 16th c. The strong *pa. t.*, already comparatively infrequent in ME., seldom appears after 15th c. exc. in Sc.; of the strong *pa. pple.* we have no examples after 16th c.]

I. To go, travel.

1. *intr.* To journey, travel, make one's way. Now *arch.* or *poet.* † In early use occas. with cognate obj. *To fare a voyage, a way* (cf. *way-farer*, -ing).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 Nu we farah to Gerusalem. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 On þis 3ære for se King Henri ouer sæ. c 1205 *LAV*, 2412 Alch mon mihte fairen 3end hire lond þaih he bere rad gold. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3295 (Cott.) I am a man farand þe way. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1101 Nov is Gij to Warwike fare. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5079 He had ferrest to fare. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xi. 530 To the castell thai thought to fair. c 1450 *MYRC* 265 Whenne they doth to chyrche fare. 1530 *LYNDESAY Test. Papynge* 100 Quhare euer I fure, I bure hir [the bird] on my hande. 15.. *Sir A. Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 64 Nor a Burgesse voy(a)ge we der not farre. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. l. 11 Resolving forward still to fare. 1609 *HEYWOOD Brit. Troy* xv. lvi, Eneas, madly Faring Through flames. 1664 *Flodden F.* i. 5 And how he fared was into France. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 940 On he fares.. half on foot, Half flying. 1725 *POPE Odys.* x. 683 Sadly they fared along the sea-beat shore. 1794 *BURNS There was a lass* ii, O'er the moor they lightly foot. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. i. iv, Abbé Sicard, with some thirty other Nonjurant Priests.. fare along the streets. 1855 *M. ARNOLD Poems, Resignation* 69 Through the deep noontide heats we fare.

fig. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. v. v, Altars.. changing to the Gobel-and-Talleyrand sort, are faring hy rapid transmutations to—shall we say, the right Proprietor of them?

2. In wider sense = Go. † a. of persons, *lit.* *To let fare*: = to let go. *Obs.*

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Þa heofod men heo betenan foran. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3935 (Cott.) Þe angel badd [iacob] lete him far. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2209 *Ariadne*, She.. kyssed.. The steppes of hys fete, there he hath fare. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5549 Sum.. farand as bestis. ? c 1475 *Syr. Ioue Degre* 739 To morowe ye shall on hunting fare. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 15 One knocked at the dore, and in would fare.

† b. *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Mark.* 6 He of wreðde for neh ut of his iwitte. 1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 5325 First wyll I to the Scripture fare.

† c. To depart from life; to die. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal faran to þan eche liue for his treowsceipe. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 15 Ær ðane he of ðese liue fare. c 1220 *Bestiary* 731 Hise loðe men sulen to helle fare. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1393 Hwi ne hihe we for to beon i-fultnet.. ear we faren henne? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2356 (Cott.) His fader was farn o liue. *Ibid.* 25441 (Cott.) Fast i fund to fare. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 70 Out of this world y most fare. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 330 We.. leue þat þe soule.. schal fare to blisse. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* vii. 98 Whan he shal hennes fare.

† d. *To fare on*: to rush upon, assault. *Obs.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) i. 10 He.. fuir on thame with sic a fellow force.

† e. Of a liquid, a stream: To flow, 'run'. Of immaterial things, *esp.* time: To go, pass, proceed. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2153 De vii. fulsum 3eres fairen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1034 (Cott.) Flummes farand in fer landes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 149 A fume þat fer in fele kynges londes.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3901 Four hours full farne & þe fife neghes. 15... *Smyth & Dame* 327 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 213 That blood out gan fare. 1827 *Hood Hero & L.* xciv. The crystal skin Reveals the ruby tide that fares within.

f. To fare astray († *misliche, amiss*): = to go astray. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 He scal misliche faran on monie gedwilpan. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2337 Why and wherefore hyt hys. That ȝoure syght fareth amys. *Ibid.* 2756 Thou levest wykked concel iwys. That makes the fare amys. 1596 *SPENSER Hymn Heav. Love* xxviii. (1611), When we fared had amis. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 119 Is it earthly music faring astray.

† g. To 'go', range, have a place. *Obs.* rare-1. 1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 293 The fields and boats fare before schools or books.

† h. To 'go', pass, change into something else.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. v. lxx.* (1495) 183 When the water heetyth, therof comyth whytnesse as it faryth in foam.

3. rarely *trans.* † a. To tread (under foot). b. Of a horse: To take (a person) along.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 120 Under my fete I shalle thaym fare. Those ladys that wille [not] lere my lare. 1867 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) II. 139 Ourselves two alone in the world, the good [pony] 'Larry' faring us.

II. With reference to behaviour or condition.

† 4. To 'go on', behave, conduct oneself, act.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11807 (Götl.) Þat wili wolf, þat for sun fals. *Ibid.* 16762 + 41 (Cott.) Mony grete clerkez. Seghen þe son fare soo. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 599 He... fares als an unresonabel beste. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 654, I will you faithfully enforme how ye fare shall. Your worship to wyn. 1470 *MALORY Arthur* xx. xii. Ye fare as a man that were aferd. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 651 He fared as one out of his wits. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Æneid* vii. 534 Thus fares the Queen, and thus her fury blows Amidst the crowd.

† b. To 'go on' impetuously, rage, rail (*against*). *Obs.* Cf. *FARE sb.* 1 c.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 98 One who being bidden to reade... a poore seely Epigram... taketh on and fareth against the paper wherein it is written. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* xvi. iv. 60 Constantius having intelligence hereof, fared and fumed. *Ibid.* xvi. xi. 73 They fared and raged above their wonted manner.

† c. With prep. *by, with*: To deal with, treat, *esp.* in *To fare fair or foul with*. Also in indirect passive. *To fare with oneself*: to behave. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 266 Wip him fare as a fol þat failede his wittus. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 825 So faren they by women. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 It is gret drede to fare foule with hem in suche materes. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxiii. Dame Lyones... soo faryd with her self as she wold haue dyed. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 9 b. He is a man... that few men can... faare wyth all. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 34 b. When they se bim [Christ] so foule faren with. 1526 *TINDALE 2 Cor.* v. 11 We fare fayre with men. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. vi. § 3. 621 Demetrius... fared very angerly with his brother.

† d. To fare with (a thing): to make use of, employ, possess; to live upon (food). *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ci. 9 My fas...sware þat it is ypocrysy þat i fare with. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 202 Fode for to fare wip. *Ibid.* 242 To witen of þe wisdom þat ȝe wip faren. *Ibid.* 618, & al þat weihes in þis word scholde wip fare. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2944 Quat faris þou with?

5. † a. Followed by *as though, as if, that*; To act so as to cause an expectation or belief; to pretend. Also *To let fare. Obs.*

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 17 b. If thou be wyse fare as thouw thou knowist nott. a 1535 *MORE De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 73/2 It maketh the stomak wamble, and fare as it would vomit. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. tr. *Erasm. Paraph.* John vii. 19, 20 They let fare as if they thought the multitude did not knowe their wickednes. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 He would... fare in shew as though he would have flowne in their faces. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 Thai fare that this singulariti in philosophi is like to grow to a shrode matter. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* 1. 121 Doe ye fare, as if the Lord bade yee come hither?

b. To seem likely, bid fair. *dial.* (With *inf.* it is often little more than a periphrasis for the finite vb.) 1849 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xlv. 'How do you fare to feel about it, Mas'r Davy?' 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'She [a cow] fares a cauving.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'His ailment fares to go hard with him.' 1883 *19th Cent.* Oct. 595 Fares as if they mos' of 'em goes up country. 1884 *Mchalah* i. 7 When she fares to say or do a thing, there is no staying tongue or hand. 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Col. Quaritch* III. v. 77 The skilly... do fare to take the skin off your throat.

6. *impers.* To 'go'; to happen; to turn out. *Occas.* with *well, ill*, etc. *Const.* † *by, with.* c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 7 Sekerliche swa hit fared. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 795 So it fareþ by ȝou folk þat fillen ȝou siluen. 1481 *CANTON Keynard* (Arb.) 89 He forgeteth that one wyth that other and so faryth by me. 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* cxxiii. (1636) 223 It fareth by them as it doth by a lampe. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 31/2 It fares alike with good and bad. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iii. 443 So fares it when with truth falsehood contends. 1713 *SWIFT Frenzy of F. Denny*, Beware... that it fare not with you as with your predecessor. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xlv. How fares it with the happy dead?

7. To 'get on' (well or ill); to experience good or bad fortune or treatment. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC On N. T.* (Gr.) 20 Hu mæz se man wel faran, þe [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11900 (Cott.) Send him quar he faris wert. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 548 The king then... spert... How thai... had fame. 1382 *WYCLIF 3 John* 2, I make preyer, thee for to entre, and fare welsunly. c 1450 *Merlin* 71 He farith well and is in hele. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 62 For we fare wars than ever we fowre. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 6 How he fuir that tyme... It war

duir lang... to tell. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag. T.* (1837) 10 Remember how fonde Pheton farde. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 193 His children had their heads cut off, and all his race feared the worse for his sake. 1612 *ROWLANDS Knaue of Harts* 41 The world did wrangle for their wealth, And Lawyers far'd the better. 1703 *POPE Thebais* 520 So fares a sailor on the stormy main. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 1 Fearing that his Poultry might fare the worse for it. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. vii. 50 Colonel Tatton... kindly asked me... how I fared of my Wound. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 341 Ill fares the traveller now. 1829 *LATYON Disowned* 6 How fares your appetite? 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 161 Sculpture fared as ill as painting. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 77 We shall see hereafter how he fared on his errand.

Phrase. 1614 *BP. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 412 That ancient check of going far and faring worse. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* I. ii. 38 We may go much farther and fare much worse.

8. *spec.* To be (well or ill) entertained with food; to feed (*well, ill, hardly, sumptuously*, etc.).

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi. 8 Whenne ich hadde myn hele... and louede wel fare. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 651/2 Saynt John... fasted and fore hard. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iii. vi. 37 Feast your eares with the Musike awhile: If they will fare so harshly. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xvi. 19 A certaine rich man... fared sumptuously euery day. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* (1879) IV. 215, I do not think they fared very hard. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 479 ¶ 3, I fared very well at dinner. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 324 No animal fares more sumptuously. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 169 Our breakfast, for all fare alike, is hard task.

9. Used in imperative with *well*, as an expression of good wishes to a parting friend, or as a mere formula in recognition of parting; = *FAREWELL int.*

arch. a. with the person as *subj.* (see sense 7). † Also *occas.* in infinitive.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 180 Frendes, fareth wel. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* Prol. 501 Let him farwel, God give his soule rest. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 204 Fares wele, ȝe be bygid. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (1888) 109 Fair now weil. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 166, I byd you mouste hartely well to fare. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* i. (Arb.) 37 Well fare the life... I ledde ere this. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xv. 29 Fare ye well. 1826 *BEDDOES Let. to B. Procter* Poems 171 Fare, as you deserve it, well. 1859 *TENNYSON Elaine* 692 A diamond is a diamond. Fare you well. A thousand times!

b. *impers.* (see sense 6) with *dat.*

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 544 If they prefer gain before godliness, fare them well. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* xx. 321 Fare him well. 1816 *BYRON Fare thee well* i. For ever, fare thee well. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) I. 247 Beloved, fare thee well! 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Fares-te-wel*: fare thee well.

† III. 10. To ache, throb. *dial.* † *Obs.* [Perh. etymologically 'to go on', rage: cf. 4 b.]

1781 in *HUTTON Tour to Caves* Gloss. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

IV. In phraseological combination with adverbs.

† 11. Fare about. To go about, set oneself. *Obs.* 1563 J. PILKINGTON *Burn. Paules Ch.* v. sig. Qij, Theym that fare about to doe againste the ordinance of God.

12. Fare forth (analytical form of OE. *ford-faran*). See *FARE v.* 1 and *FORTH*.

a. To go forth, depart, start. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 225 To heueriche hie sulle fare forð mid ure drihte. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 345 All hyr company, Lap on thar hors, and furth thai far. c 1400 *Melayne* 206 Rowlande... Fares forthe with Baners brade. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. 1. xxvi, Like Doves so forth they fore. 1727-38 *GAY Fables* I. l. xiv. 5 Forth he fares, all toil defies. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hyppatia* xxi. 258 Before sunrise... Raphael was faring forth gallantly.

† b. To go on, advance, with respect either to space or time. In the latter sense also quasi-*impers.* 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 939 Whan he is fare so forþ fer in his age. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3260 It was forþ [to] niȝt faren bi þat time.

† c. To go by, pass away. *Obs.* a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1629 Pinen, þe fare' forð in an hondhwile.

† 13. Fare up. To get up. *Obs.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 545 Þan faris scho vp and farkis furth a fute or tway.

Fare, v. 2 *Obs.* [var. of *FARROW v.*] *intr.* Of a sow: To litter. Hence *Faring ppl. a.*

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 74 Sow ready to fare. *Ibid.*, Good faring sow.

† **Fare, v.** 3 *Obs.* To play at the game called 'fare': see *FARE sb.* 4 *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 545/2, I fare, I playe at a game so named (at the dyse). 15... *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodslay* II. 115 A corner... Where boys were at dice, faring at all; When Careaway with that good company met, He fell to faring withouten let.

Fare, obs. var. FEAR v.

Fareden, var. of FOREDEN, ME., cmmity.

† **Fare-fee. Obs. rare.** [f. *FARE v.* + *FEE sb.* 2] A fee paid on quitting a tenancy.

1523 [see *FAREWELL B.* 2].

† **Farelet. Obs. rare-1.** See quot. [Perh. a mistake for *FORCELET*.]

1602 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 43 He that couenanteth to defend a castell or farelet is not bound, if warre bee raised through his fault, to whome hee made the couenant.

Farendine, var. of FARANDINE, Obs.

Farer (fəˈrɪər). Also 6 *Sc. farar*. [f. *FARE v.* + *-ER* 1.] A traveller. Chiefly with defining sb., as *SEAFARER, WAYFARER*, etc.

[1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xiii. 30 The wind... followit fast the se fararis behynd.] 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 52 Open as the highway to all farers.

Fareway, var. f. of FAIRWAY.

Farewell (fəˈweɪl). *int.* Also *sb.* (a.) and *adv.* Forms: 4-6 farwel(l)e, 4-8 farewell, (5) fayrwell, 6 fairewell, fearewele), 5-farewell. [The phrase *fare well* (see *FAREWELL g.*) treated as oneword.] **A. int.**

1. An expression of good wishes at the parting of friends, originally addressed to the one setting forth, but in later use a mere formula of civility at parting; Goodbye! Adieu! Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*, and chiefly implying regretful feeling.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xi. 41 'Zee, farewel phippe!' quod fauntele. c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 458 Fayrwell! Godson, thouw grant vs thy blyssing. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xvi. vii, Fare well, she sayde, for I must parte you fro. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. i. 36, I am your accessory, and so farewell. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 718 And now farewel. 1821 *BYRON Mar. Pal.* iv. i, Farewell! — we meet no more in life! —farewell! 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xlv. 9 Farewell company true, my lovely comrades.

2. *fig.* An expression of regret at leaving anything, or a mere exclamation = Goodbye to, no more of. Also *farewell to*, and *farewell it*.

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol.* 39 Whan... that the floures ginnen for to springe Farwel my book and my deuocioun! c 1386 — *Knt's T.* 1902 Farewel physike; go here the man to cherche. c 1475 *Spr. love Degre* 941 Farewell golde, pure and fyne; Farewell velvet, and satyne. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* iii. ii. 33 All the vertue thereof is gone, and farewell it. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 139 And if she yielded, farewell Bavaria. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* viii. 82 Farewell ye secret Woods, and shady Groves. 1766 *FORDYCE Sermon*, *Ing. Wom.* (1767) I. v. 193 Farewell to real friendship, farewell to convivial delight! 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 247 So farewell envy of the peasants' nest.

† b. Proverb, *Farewell feldfare*; said to one of whom the speaker wishes to see no more, with allusion to the fieldfare's departure northward at the end of winter. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 812 The harme is don, and farewell feldfare. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5513.

c. In the name of a plant (see quot.).

1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, Farewell Summer, *Saponaria officinalis* L. From its flowering in the months of August and September.

B. sb.

1. a. The *int.* used *subst.* as a name for itself, and hence for any equivalent, as in *To say farewell to*. With this has now coalesced the originally distinct use in *To bid farewell*, where *farewell* represents historically the *infinitive*, not as elsewhere the *imperative*, of the vbl. phrase. b. An utterance of the word 'farewell'; any expression or act equivalent to this; a parting salutation, formal leave-taking, adieu.

1393 *GOWER Conf. II.* 263 But farewell I was ago Unto Pallas. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xviii. 21 Bad them feare well. 1570 *NORTH Don's Mor. Philos.* (1888) IV. 229 For a farewell... he will yerke out behinde and put him in daunger of his life. 1587 *JANES in Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 113 But we, little regarding their curtesie, gaue them the gentle farewell, and so departed. 1633 *FORD Broken II.* iv. iv, She... begg'd some gentle voice to tune farewell To life and griefs. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. 12 So their Visitor bid them farewell. 1710 *ADDISON Whig Exam.* No. 1. ¶ 14, I take my farewell of this subject. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Sermon* xvi. 490 He was going to bid all things here an everlasting farewell. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 367 Fondly look'd their last, And took a long farewell. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 53 She had wept her last farewell on her mother's bosom. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* cxxiii, I cannot think the thing farewell. 1880 *OUIDA Moths* I. 116, 'I came to bid you farewell', he said softly. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 410/2 The 'farewells'... of actors and singers are not always to be depended on.

† 2. A payment on quitting a tenancy. *Obs.*

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 25 b, The tenant... shall make a fyne with the lorde for his dep[ar]tyng... and it is called a farefee or a farewell.

† 3. *transf.* An after-taste, twang. *Obs.*

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 183 The Jacke... leaves a clammy farewell in the mouth, but adds a double benefit to the stomacke. 1648 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 245 Temporal advantages of wealth [etc.]... have a very ill farewell with them at the last. 1759 *BOYER Fr. & Eng. Dict.* s.v., This wine has a sad farewell with it.

4. *attrib.* passing into an adj.: Pertaining to a farewell, accompanying or signifying a farewell. (In this use the stress is variable: most commonly *farewell*.)

a 1711 *KEN Hymns Evang.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 182 He num'rous Farewell-Blessings on them pour'd. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 445 ¶ 2 Writers, who have taken their Leave of the Publick in farewell Papers. 1713 *TICKELL Prospect of Peace* 41 The hardy Vet'ran... Leans on his Spear to take his farewell View. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coup de partance*, a farewell gun. 1822-56 *DE QUINCEY Confess.* (1862) 108 A few final or farewell farewells. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. x. 115, I accompanied them with my dogs as a farewell escort for some miles.

b. applied to the point where one 'bids farewell to', or parts from a person or thing.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* A ij, The Lizard being the farewell Cape to most Ships that sail out of the British Seas. 1865 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Farewell Rock*. The familiar term in the South Welsh coal-field for the Millstone Grit, because on striking it the miner bids farewell to all workable seams of coal.

† C. *adv.* (cf. *ADIEU adv.* 1) *To go farewell*: to go away, be dismissed. *Obs.*

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 23 Let A & F [two stars] go farwel til agayns the dawning a gret while,

Farewell (fē-īwe'l), *v.* Also 7 farwell. [*f. prec.*] *a. trans.* To take leave of, bid or say good-bye to. *b. intr.* To say good-bye.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 93 She brake from their armes . . . And fare-welling the flocke, did homeward wend. 1606 tr. *Rollock's Lect. on 1 & 2 Thess.* i. xxvi. 325 After tryell if thou findest it [his doctrine] sound . . . keep it; if not, fairewell it. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 28 It put some doubts to flight that you had farwell'd Barningham. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xliii. 356 Pantagruel . . . farwell'd . . . the President. 1885 R. F. BURTON 1001 *Nights* I. 122 She farwelled me with her dying eyes.

|| **Farfalla**. *Obs. rare.* [*It. farfalla* a candle-fly or moth.] (See *quots.*)

1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. ii. (1641) 208/1 [New Farfalla] in her radiant shine, Too-bold, I burn these tender wings of mine. 1626 COCKERAM, *Farfalla*, a Candle-Fly.

Far-famed (fā-ī-fē-m'd), *a.* [*f. FAR adv. + FAMED ppl. a.*] That is famed to a great distance; well-known, widely celebrated.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* ii. iii. The far-famed English Bath. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 162 Stern Ecetes came The far-fam'd brother of th' enchantress dame. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 539 That far-famed sanctuary of the laws. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes v.* (1868) 66 The far-famed slayer of the Gorgon. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 168 This was the far-famed valley of Eshcol.

† **Far-fet**, *a. Obs.* [*f. FAR adv. + fet*, *pa. pple.* of *FET v.* *Obs.*]

1. = FAR-FETCHED 1.

1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 93 Farre fet and deere bought is good for Ladies. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* (1622) 536 Those far-fet helps. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's* Fort. iii. iii. Your far-fet viands please not My appetite. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 401 Others . . . Whose pains have earn'd the far-fet spoil.

2. = FAR-FETCHED 2.

1533 MORE *Auspo. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1123/2 In . . . liys farre fet reason, neyther is liys maior true, nor hys argument toucheth not the matter. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 360 Therewith he told her a farre-fet tale. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 116 For Metaphors, he uses to chuse the . . . most far-fet that he can light upon.

3. as sb. (See *quot.*) *rare*—1.

1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xvii. (Arb.) 193 The figure *Metalepsis*, which I call the *farfet*, as when we had rather fetch a word a great way off then to vse one nerer hand to expresse the matter aswel and plainer.

† **Far-fetch**, *sb. Obs.* [Back-formation from FAR-FETCHED.]

1. A deeply-laid or cunning stratagem.

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* (1827) 129 Ye may see . . . how she can compass a matter to work displeasure by a far fetch. 1566 GASCOIGNE & KINWELMARSH *Jocasta* ii. 1, This minde of mine Doth fleet full farre from that farfetch of his. 1678 BUTLER *Ind.* iii. ii. 1584 Jesuits have deeper Reaches In all their Politick Far-fetches.

2. Fondness for far-fetched ideas.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 64 Wieland had too fine a smell; his reader must be practised, to be aware of his far-fetch.

3. *attrib. or adj.* = FAR-FETCHED.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Ynd. Astrol.* xviii. 365 Had he neuer printed it, this farre-fetch deriuation had neuer bene dearely bought.

† **Far-fetch**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. as prec.*] *trans.* To derive in a far-fetched manner.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. ii. (1647) 168 It seemeth a forced and overstrained deduction, to farfetch the name of Tartars from an Hebrew word. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 193 There is such a difference between far-reaching and far-fetching.

Far-fetched (fā-ī-fetst, fā-ī-fetst), *ppl. a.* [*f. FAR adv. + FETCHED*; cf. FAR-FET.]

1. Brought from far. *Obs. exc. arch.* † Of a pedigree: Traced from a remote origin.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abs.* i. (1879) 33 Farrefetched and deare health is good for Ladies, they say. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* clxxxvii. (1639) 169 Indian pearles be greatest and more desired as being far fetched. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp. Ded.*, The first fruites of my farre-fetcht experience. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. (1703) II. 162 A far fetch'd Pedigree, through so many hundred years. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 20 Oysters . . . conveyed thence to Rome, among other farfetcht Dainties. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* I. 254 According to the old Saying, Far-fetch'd, and dear bought, is fittest for the Ladies. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 243 He . . . brings his bev'rage home, Far-fetch'd and little worth. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 71 She reached her fine strong hand anear The far-fetched thing.

† *b.* Devious, circuitous. (Cf. to *fetch* a compass.) a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 48 Others by secret and far-fetch't passages escaped home.

2. Of an argument, notion, simile, etc.: Studiously sought out; not easily or naturally introduced; strained.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 99 Democritus and other . . . give other reasons, but . . . they seem to be far fetched. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Wish* iv. Pride and Ambition here, Only in far-fetch'd metaphors appear. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 1, I shall not trouble you with authorities, or far-fetched arguments. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 76 Some far-fetched conceit, or unpardonable extravagance. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* lxxxii. (1878) 450 Far-fetched ideas respecting English society.

Hence **Far-fetchedness**, the state or fact of being far-fetched.

a 1849 PoE *Browning Wks.* 1864 III 415 A certain far-fetchedness of imagery. 1866 *Times* 6 Apr. 5 No excuse for extreme quaintness, oddity, and far-fetchedness.

Far-forth, *adv.*: see FAR and FORTH; also 5 *ferthforthe*. Now usually as two words.

† 1. To a great distance or extent; far, far on.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxii. (1812) 120 She ferforth with child was then begonne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C vij. And it was thenne ferforth on the day. c 1500 *Melusine* xix. 106 These tydings were ferforth brought in the land, that Vryan knew of it. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 53 The humid night was farforthspent. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 30 Farforth to range.

† *b.* quasi-*adj.* *Farforth day*: late in the day, 'high-day'. *Obs.*

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxxii, The soules that are in this state are not all lyke ferforth. c 1450 *Merlin* 282 It is so ferforth that it is to late for vs to repente. 1560 INGELAND *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 312 In my bed, Until it were very far-forth day.

2. To a definite degree, or distance; in phrases, *how, so, or thus far-forth, as or so far-forth as, so far forth that.*

† *a.* in reference to distance or advanced position in space, time, or order. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22711 heading (Trin.), Now we be þus ferforþ god. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi, So ferforthe as this mylfe may endure. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxii. 51 Soffre yethus farre forthe. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 117 He gave also . . . the royaltie of the water on each side, so farre forth as . . . a man might cast a short hatchet out of the vessell unto the banke.

b. in reference to degree or extent. Now only in phrase *So far forth*, with sense 'to the specified extent and no more'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9204 Alle þes were aȝen þe kinge, as verþuorþ as hii couþe. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1585 (Trin.) Þe fende wende . . . þat al mankynde shulde han ben his So ferforþ þat god not myȝt [etc.]. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 792 As fer forthe as I han my arte. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* i. xxvii. 31 Crist . . . soo ferforth remitted his rigour. 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 486 II. 152 As fertheforthe as I kan undyrstand yet, they shall have grase. 1533 HEYWOOD *Pard. & Friar* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 207 Many a man so far-forth latheth grace. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom. Argt.*, Knowyng well how farfurth his disciples, had nede of lyght meate. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 178 Know thus far forth, By accident most strange, bountifull Fortune . . . hath mine enemies brought to this shore. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 179 [They] are so farre forth orthodox that they retain a saving profession. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. ii. § 2 Every Offence . . . may . . . be also punished equally, and as far forth as it may in a Commonwealth. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* iv. i. § 1 Induction . . . so far forth as it is an argument, may, of course, be stated Syllogistically.

Hence, **Far forthly** *adv. Obs.*, to a great or definite extent; also, entirely, excellently.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* viii. 158 Dowel on Domesday Is digneliche [i. e. ferforliche] i-preiset. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 52 God wote for I have, As ferforthly as I have kunnyng, Bene yowres. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 19 So ferforthly that alle creatures schal haue nede to hym. ? 1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flamincus* Fiv, That knyght whiche advanced himself most ferforthly . . . in the bataylle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxi. 127 The people . . . was wonderfully mynyssed . . . so ferforthlye, that . . . the quicke bodyes suffysed not to bury the ded.

† **Farger**, *sb. Obs.* ? A kind of false diee.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 38 Their Cheates, Bard-dice, Flattes, Fargers, . . . and many others.

Fargite (fārgīt), *Mm.* [*f. (Glen) Farg* in Fifehire + *-ITE*.] (See *quots.*)

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 427 *Fargite* is a red natrolite from Glen Farg, containing . . . about 4 p. c. of lime. 1883 HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 423 *Fargite*, consisting of two equivalents of natrolite and one of scolecite.

† **Fargood**, *New England. Obs.* ? An outtrigger.

1726 PENHALLOW *Ind. Wars* (1859) 53 But having no fargood, and their boat a dull sailor, ours gained on them so much, that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 54 The enemy making too near the wind (for want of a fargood) came to stays several times.

Far-hand, *sb. Sc.* [? *f. FAR a. + HAND*.]

But perhaps a corruption of *farand*, northern pr. pple. of *FARE* to travel; cf. *Farandman*.]

The condition or standing of an artisan who seeks employment away from home. Only in phrase *at far-hand*, and *attrib.*

1820 CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 32 Fee for a Stranger, or what is called at far-hand. *Ibid.* 38 The Crown receives Three Pounds for the stamp on the Far-hand tickets. *Ibid.*, The Far-hand entrants are exempted from bucket-money.

Farina (fā-ī-nā, fā-ī-nā). See also FERUNE, FARINHA. [*a. L. farina*, *f. far* corn. Cf. *F. farine*.]

1. The flour or meal of any species of corn, nut, or starchy root.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxvii. (1495) 643 Mele is properly called farina when the corn is well ground. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* i. (1586) 29 The Meale was called Farina.] 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 265 The farina of wheat does not give carbonate of lime by incineration. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 133 Two scruples of the farina of the Croton nut should be given in a little gruel. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 316 Starch is the farina of seeds and soft cellular roots and stems.

b. A powdery substance, dust.

1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 33 A white substance which we call Farina (Meal) to nourish the new-born Plant. 1764 J. GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 534 note, Small seeds, covered with a red farina. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 194 Some have the surface covered with a fine white powder, or farina. 1823 J. BABCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 32 Rub off the farina, should any adhere.

c. A preparation of maize used for puddings.

2. In various scientific uses. *a. Bot.* = *Polleu*.

1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 27 The Farina of each . . . Plant. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 486 Impregnated by the farina of the male [plant]. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 15 June 619 The bee and its congeners . . . by carrying the fructifying farina from flower to flower, convert flowers into fruit.

b. Chem. A fine white powder obtained from cereals, the potato, etc.; starch.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 11 Farina or the pure matter of starch. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 345 This white matter will at length subside: it may be collected on a filter and dried: it is then starch or farina.

c. Entom. A mealy powder found on some insects.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 327 Body cylindrical, brown, covered with farina.

d. Geol. *Fossil farina* (see *quot.* 1859).

1816 P. CLEVELAND *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) I. 170 Fossil farina . . . appears in thin, white crusts . . . attached to the lateral or lower surfaces of beds of shell limestone, &c. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Fossil Farina*, a mealy-looking infusorial or microphytal earth—the Berg-mahl of the Swedes and Laplanders.

3. *Comb.* farina-boiler, U.S., a utensil used for cooking farinaceous articles. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Farinaceous (fā-ī-nā-ſəs), *a.* [*f. L. farin-ace-us*, *f. farina* (see *prec.*) + *-OUS*. Cf. *F. farinacé*.]

1. Consisting of or made of flour or meal.

1656 [see FARINOUS]. 1755 GENT *Mag. XXV.* 8 It cannot be absolutely affirmed to be merely farinaceous, but it does not appear to be compounded of any animal substance. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 81 During the symptomatic fever, a mild, vegetable farinaceous diet is proper. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. xi. 278 Their farinaceous food creates a great craving for fish.

2. Containing or yielding flour or starch; starchy.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 485 A Farinaceous or Mealy Tree, serving to make bread of it. 1732 ARETHNOT *Rules of Diet* 322 Their Aliment ought to be light, of farinaceous vegetables. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 217 The greater fineness of the meal, and the less solubility of its farinaceous part. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 156 This large class of farinaceous seeds.

3. Of a mealy nature, resembling meal in texture or quality.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 10 One is a kind of Crystalline Stone, and almost all good Lead: the other not so rich and more farinaceous. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 13 The granulations of the crust much larger, but equally soft and farinaceous. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 81 The root becomes farinaceous, tasteless and inert. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 343 Cotyledons thick, fleshy or farinaceous.

4. Having a mealy appearance. *a.* Finely comminuted, powdery; now only *Path.*: see *quot.* 1884.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 47 This farinaceous Seed of Wort. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Farinaceous*, in Medicine, the term is applied to epidermal exfoliations which are pale and very minute, so as to resemble flour.

† *b.* Covered with farina or fine dust. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xv. 141 All farinaceous or mealy winged animals, as Butter-flies, and Moths. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 126 Crane Fly. Farinaceous wings; being covered with a mealy substance easily coming off upon a touch. 1829 LONDON *Cyclop. Plants* 1016-7 Farinaceous outside, pink inside.

Farinaceously (fā-ī-nā-ſəsli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *LY 2*.] *a.* In a farinaceous manner: see *quot.* 1840. *b.* In the direction of or with an inclination towards farinaceous food.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Farinaceously* *Tomentose*, covered with a mealy kind of down. 1853 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVII. 680 So farinaceously disposed were the guests . . . that the introduction of a cake . . . would frequently spur a jaded appetite to new efforts.

Farinar, *obs. form* of FOREIGNER.

Farination (fā-ī-nā-ſən), *rare*—1. [*f. FARINA* + *-ATION*.] The action of making into flour.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 401 It is hard, waxy, and unfit for farination.

Farine: see FARINHA.

† **Farined**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. F. farine* (= FARINA) in spec. sense powder for the complexion + *-ED 2*.] Powdered.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 230 Our effeminate Farined Gallants.

Faring (fē-ā-riy), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FARE v. + -ING 1*.]

1. The action of the vb. *FARE*; journeying, travelling; an instance of the same.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* i. (1596) 8 This faring, that a man takes from his owne Country. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* i. xxi, Through this troubled faring . . . I guiltesse past. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. ii. vi, His deplorable farings and voyagings draw to a close.

2. Condition or state; esp. a passing condition of body. *dial.*

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Ctess & Gertr.* II. 103 One woman asked another how her husband fared . . . and was answered, that he had strange farings. 1857 WRIGHT *Dict. Obs. & Provinc. Eng.*, *Farings*, feelings, symptoms. *East.* 1882 WHITTIER *Poems, An Autograph* xiii. 54 Age brings me no despairing Of the world's future faring.

3. *concr.* Entertainment, fare; in *pl.* made dishes.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 328 Broths, Pottage, Farings, Sauces. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 125 Watered meal of oats . . . we prefer . . . To all the king of Babel's faring. 1803 C. CAUSTIC *Terrible Tractoration* iii. (ed. 2) 122 Who cook up most delicious farings From cheese rinds.

b. To get one's *faring*: see *FAIRING sb.* 1 *c.*

1846 L. S. COSTELLO *Tour to & fr. Venice* 253, I am . . . glad to see how the old demon gets his faring.

† **Faring**, *fpl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That has a specified condition or state; (well-, better-, best-) conditioned. (Cf. FARRAND.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 204 Oon of the beste farynge man on lyue. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4119 He is... a wel faryng king. c 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. x, She thougt she sawe neuer... a better farynge knyght. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) vi. i, He hadde neuer seen... so wel faryng a man.

Faringee, var. of FERINGHEE.

† **Faringly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Like one in a specified condition; in a (well-, ill-, etc.) conditioned manner.

c 1440 *Partonope* 6735 The Sowdan... forth past Throw the Keyne wele faryngly. 1530 *PALSGR.* 830/1 All yll faryngly, *tout mousadement.*

|| **Farinha** (farīn'ā). Also 8 farina, and in anglicized form farinose. [Pg. *farinha*: -L. *farīna*; see FARINA.] = CASSAVA 2.

1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 52 Boiling the water and soaking a quantity of this Farina in it. 1863 *BATES Nat. Amazon* I. 28 Both are products of the same root, tapioca being the pure starch, and farinha the starch mixed with woody fibre. 1870 *DASENT Ann. Eventful Life* (ed. 4) i. 44 Salt-fish, and farine, and ale-wives. 1893 *Act* 56-7 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. I, An extraordinary quantity of manioc, or cassada, commonly called farinha.

attrib. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 170 Two Bags of Farine Bread.

Farinose (farīn'ōs), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *farīnōs-us*; see FARINOUS.]

A. adj. Yielding farina; also *Bot., Zool., and Path.* (see quot. 1845).

1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Farinose*, full of meal, meally. 1845 *S. PALMER Pentaglot Dict., Farinoux*, farinose: an epithet employed to designate... 2. in Botany and Zoology the parts, or organs, of Plants and of Insects which... are sprinkled with a white powder, resembling farina: 3. in Pathology a species of herpetic eruption. 1856 *LINDSAY Brit. Lichens* 42 The soridia... give it [a thallus]... a farinose or mealy appearance.

B. sb. Chem.

1882 *VINES Sch's Bot.* 57 At every point of a starch grain both constituents occur together; if the granulose is extracted, the farinose remains behind as a skeleton.

Hence **Farinosely** *adv.*

1840 *PAXTON Bot. Dict., Farinosely-tomentose*, covered with a mealy kind of down. 1847 in *CRAIG*.

Farinous (ferīn'ōs), *a. ? Obs.* [ad. L. *farīnōs-us*, f. *farīna*; see FARINA and -OUS. Cf. F. *farineux*.] *a.* Containing farina. *b.* Covered with a white mealy substance.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr., Farinaceous or Farinous*, mealy or full of meal, bemealed, bellowed. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Age*, If you are troubled with farinous or running Telters. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 12 The farinous Part loses a great deal of its essential Salts.

Farinulent (fāri'nūlēt), *a. Entom.* [ad. L. *farīnulent-us*, f. *farīna*; see FARINA and -ULENT.] 'Covered with minute dots resembling white or yellow powder, or with a fixed whitish powder on a dark surface' (*Cent. Dict.*).

|| **Fario** (fē'riō). [L. *fario* salmon-trout.] (See quot. 1753.)

[a 1672 *WILLUGHBY Ichthyogr.* 189 Ausonii ætate maximi & seniores Salmones dicebantur, mediæ magnitudinis & ætatis Sarones aut Fariones.] 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Fario* in Zoology, a term for a salmon when about half-grown. 1854 *BADHAM Halibut.* 7 They are all poached farios.

Farish (fā'rif), *a. dial.* Also farrish. [f. *FAR a. + -ISH*.] Somewhat far. Only in phr. *farish on*.

1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, 'We're getting farish on in years.' 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Farrish* on, advanced in years; also nearly intoxicated. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v. Farish on*, 'He's farish on by this time; I should say he'll be i' Lunnun by three o'clock.'

Farl (fā'rl), *sb. Sc.* Also 8 farle, 9 farrel. [Contraction for FARDEL sb.²] Originally, the fourth part of a thin cake made either of flour or oatmeal; now applied to a cake of similar kind and size, whether quadrant-shaped or not.

1724 *RAMSAY Tea-L. Misc.* (1733) I. 9 Sowens, and farles, and Baps. 1787 *BURNS Holy Fair* vii, An farls bak'd wi' butter. 1830 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* iii, I have tasted no food since daybreak but a farl of oat-cake.

† **Farl**, *v. Obs.* In 7 farle. [Contraction for FARDEL; cf. FURL.] = FARDEL v.

1622 *FLETCHER & MASSINGER Sea Voyage* I. i, Farle up all her Linnery.

† **Farland**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. *FAR a. + LAND*.] Coming from a distance; foreign.

a 1595 *SIR J. MAITLAND Admon. Mar* 36 in *Maitland Poems* (1830) App. 125 Farland fules scime to half foddoris fair. 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 33 Marchants... whose vent was to furnish the far land Jewes.

Farland, obs. form of FORELAND.

Farleu (fā'liu). *Law.* Also farley, farlieu. [Etymology unknown.] (See quot. 1670.)

1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict., Farley or Farleu*, In the Mannor of West-slapton in Com. Devon, if any Tenant die possessed of a Cottage, by custome he must pay sixpence to the Lord for a farley which probably may be in lieu of a Heriot; for in some Mannors Westward, they difference Farleu as the best good from Heriot the best Beast. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1851 *N. & Q.* 25 Oct. 317 Devonshire leases for lives often reserve a money payment on the death of each life as a 'heriot' or 'farlieu'.

Farley, -i(e), -ik, -y(e): see FERLY.

Farlot, var. of FIRLOT.

† **Farly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *FAR + -LY²*.] Far, to a great extent or distance.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 298 Farlee may we fownde and fare For myssyng of oure master Iesus. 1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* cvi, God sware unto them all that he would... sparplice them, as runnegates in countries farly wyde.

† **Farm**, *sb.¹ Obs.* Forms: 1 feorm (*Northumb. færm*), 2 fern, 3 south. veorme, 4 form, 5 farme. [OE. *feorm* str. fem. :-prehistoric **fermā*.]

Not found outside Eng., and no satisfactory Teut. etymology has been proposed. On the assumption that the primary sense was 'fixed portion of provisions, ration', it would be admissible to regard the word as a late L. *firma*, and so ultimately identical with *FARM sb.²* In *Domesday Book firma iunctus noctis* is equivalent to *anes nihtes forme* of quot. c 1122 below; and mediæval Lat. writers in England used *firma* in the sense of 'banquet'. If the hypothesis of its Latin origin be correct, the word must have been adopted at a very early date: it occurs frequently in the oldest poetry. The derivative *feormian* to feed, is found in the *Corpus Glossary* a 800 ('fovet, feormat, broedeb'; the corresponding OHG. gloss, 'fofmet, fofet' in *St. Gall. MS.* 913 may be derived from an OE. source, the vb. being otherwise unknown in OHG.)

Food, provision; hence, a banquet, feast.

.. *Beowulf* 451 No ðu ymb mines ne þearft lices feorme leng sorgan. a 900 *Charter* xli. in *O. E. Texts* (1885) 449 Hio forgefð fiftene pund for ðy ðe mon ðas feorme ðy soel zelaste. c 1000 *AgS. Gosp. Mat.* xxii. 4 Nu ic zezegawode mine feorme, mine fearras and mine fuzelas synt oflesgne. c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Peterborough) an. 777 Cudbriht geaf þone abbote .i. punde... & ilca gear anes nihtes feorme. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 At ferme and at feste. c 1205 *LAY.* 14426 Þæt þe king makede ueorme swiðe store. 1387 *TREvisa Iliden* (Rolls) VII. 217 3if he wolde come to his form he schulde have salt mete i-now. a 1500 *Chaucer's Drene* 1752 This hasty ferme had bene a feast.

Farm (fā'm), *sb.² Forms:* 3-7 ferme(e, (5 feorme, fereme, 6 fearme), 5-7 farme, (8-9 *Hist. ferm, pseudo-arch. feorm*), 6- farm. [a. F. *ferme*: -med. L. *firma* fixed payment, f. *firmāre* to fix, settle, confirm, f. *firmus* FIRM a. (The med. L. word, by a different application of the etymological sense, means also 'confirmation of a document, signature'; so Sp. and It. *firma*: see FIRM sb.²)]

† 1. A fixed yearly amount (whether in money or in kind) payable as rent, tax, or the like (as opposed to a rent, tax, etc., of variable amount, *e.g.* one calculated at a certain proportion of the produce). Also *Rent and farm. Obs.*

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 350 Euerych gret hows in wham me workeþ þe qwyntes, shal to be ferme v.s. by þe gere. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 156 Feorme, a rent, firma. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 596 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 319 Of þe resayner speke wyllie I, þat fermys resaynys wytyrly. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1830) 19, I wyl eche of hem alle haue iijid. to drynke whanne they pay her ferme. 1463 *M. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 975 III. 431 They... haskyd hem rent and ferme and they seydn they had payed you. 1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Lincolnshire* (Nichols 1797) 84 Robert Peby oweth for ferme of a salt-panne of 16 stone of lede 1s. 2d. 1527 *Bury Wills* (1830) 118 The yearlie fferme of iij acres londe. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 11 Takaris of ouir mckil mail or farme to the herschipe of the tenentis. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* xi. § 751. 329 If a man be bounden unto 1s. in 1000 to grant unto him the rent and farme of such a mill. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 814 All... Tythings shall stand at the old Farm, without any Increase. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 320 The most usual and customary feorm or rent... must be reserved yearly on such lease.

2. A fixed yearly sum accepted from a person as a composition for taxes or other moneys which he is empowered to collect; also, a fixed charge imposed on a town, county, etc., in respect of a tax or taxes to be collected within its limits. Cf. *FARM v. Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prof.* 252 b (Hengwrt) He was the beste beggere of his hous: [And yaf a certeyn ferme for the graunt]. 1505 *Act 8 Eliz. c. 12* § 1 The said Aulneger... standeth charged with the Payment of a great annual Farm to the Queens Majesty for the said Aulnege. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 172 The King... raised the values of the Farm of Counties granted to the Sheriffs. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) II. 184 He got undertakers to offer at a farm of the whole revenue. 1861 *RILEY Liber Albus* 39 One half of the ferm of the City due to the King. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 439 He [the Sheriff] paid into the Exchequer the fixed yearly sum which formed the farm of the shire.

b. The letting-out of public revenue to a 'farmer'; the privilege of farming a tax or taxes. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1667 *PEPYS Diary* 3 Aug., I find them mighty hot... against the present farm of the Customes. 1765 *SMOLLETT Trav.* (1766) II. 108 [The French King] has the revenue of the farms. 1825 *T. JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 86 The oppressions of the tithes, the tailles, the corvees, the gabelles, the farms and the barriers. 1885 *EDWARDS in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIX. 580 The first farm of postal income was made in 1672.

c. The body of farmers of public revenues.

1786 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) I. 547 A late contract by the Farm has [etc.]. *Ibid.* 568 They despair of a suppression of the Farm.

3. In certain phrases, senses 1 and 2 pass into the sense: The condition of being let at a fixed rent; now only with reference to revenue, the condition of being 'farmed out'. † *At, in farm; to*

have, hold, let, put, set, take, etc., † in, out or † forth to, to farm. Cf. med. L. *ad firmam, accipere, recipere, committere, locare.*

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 7773 He sette is lounes & is londes to ferme wel vaste. *Ibid.* 8566 Hor londes & hor rentes þe king huld in is honde & oþer wile to ferme lok. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 2409 3yf þou haue a þyng yn ferme. 1377 *LANGL. P. Ph. B.* xvi. 16 *Liberum arbitrium* hath þe londe to ferme. 1432-50 *Ir. Iliden* (Rolls) VII. 433 Venerable Anselme... deposed mony abbottes and putte þeire places to ferme. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 115 The wich I hold to ferme of the mayster and couent. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 157 Fernyn or take a þyng to ferme, firma, vel ad firmam accipio. c 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 432 II. 79, I must selle or lete to ferme all that I have. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 9 So dothe y' profyte ryse to the lordes, wheder they go by way of impropement or set to ferme. 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 20 In rents at ferme. 1557 *HAKLUTV Voy.* (1599) I. 314 A Cursemay, which the Emperour sometime letteth out to ferme. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 126 Quene Ilithe taken of the king in ferme. 1602 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 73 The Publicanes had Salt in ferme. a 1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* (1644) 83 Letting the Realm to farm to mean persons. 1660 *MARVELL Corr.* xiii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 41 The Excise we hear is to be lett to ferme. 1709 *J. JOHNSON Clergyman. Vade M.* II. (1731) 141 That no bishop, dergyman, or monk, do take to farm any estate or office. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v. ii.* (1869) II. 501 Taxes upon consumable commodities... may be let in farm for a rent certain. 1785 *BURKE Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 273 Districts which were in a condition to be let to farm. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* I. 383 The lease of a district in farm. 1845 *M'CULLOCH Taxation* Introd. (1852) 30 Government may let them in farm for a rent certain. fig. 1554 *LATIMER Sermon & Rem.* (1845) 274 Your learning is let out to farm.

b. in the operative words of a lease.

1765 *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 26 Preamb., His late Majesty... did... demise, lease, and to farm-lett... all those houses. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 68 The words demise, lease, and to farm let, are the proper ones to constitute a lease.

† 4. A leasc. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Fragmenta Collecta* c. 24 in *Sc. Stat.* I. 369 It is well leful till him till giff or to sell his ferm to quham soeuer he likis. 1596 *SPENSER State Tral.* (1633) 58 It is a great willfullnes in any such Land-lord to refuse to make any longer farms unto their Tenants. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxi. (1739) 47 Hence the Leases so made were called Feormes or Farnes.

5. Originally, a tract of land held on lease for the purpose of cultivation; in mod. use often applied without respect to the nature of the tenure. Sometimes qualified by sb. prefixed, as *dairy-, grass-, poultry-farm.*

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 123 Though a man... shall haue hys ferme .xx. yerres. 1553 *N. GRIMALD Ir. Cicero's Duties* 135 b, If they who offer to sell a good ferme [L. villa], etc. 1579 *RASTELL Expos. Terms Law* 91 Farne or ferme is the chiefe mesuage in a village or towne... used to be let for terme of lyfe, yeares, or at will. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* xxii. 5 But they... went their wayes, one to his ferme, another to his merchandize. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 448 The pleasant Villages and Farnes. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 259 There mingled farms and pyramids appear. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 676 Proceeding by ejectment to turn him out of the farm. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. 693 The farms of Lothian have become models of agricultural skill.

6. A farm-house.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. iv. 35 As when two greedy Wolves doe breake by force Into an heard, farre from the husband ferme. 1598 *HAKLUTV Voy.* I. 577 Farnes or granges which conteine chambers in them. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* vii. xiii. 1401 note, Neere unto this causey Caesar had a ferme or mannor house. *Mod.* Mr. Smith lives at the White Farm at the end of the village.

7. A place where children are 'farmed'.

1869 *GREENWOOD Curses Lond.* iii. 45 There can be no question that he has a better chance... than... at the 'farm.'

8. *slang.* The prison infirmary. To fetch the farm = to be ordered infirmary diet and treatment. Cf. *farmery*, FERMERY.

9. *attrib. and Comb. a.* Simple attributive (sense 5), as *farm-bailiff, -boy, -building, † -carle, -gate, -holding, -labour, -labourer, -produce, -rent, -servant, -stock, -work, etc.*

1551 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 72 My... wyfe... shall haue full enteres in all suche fermeholding as I haue in ferme and occupation at this daye. 1655 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) II. 349 The most revenue being farme rents. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 170 The low price of farm produce. 1825 *LOUDON Encycl. Agric.* § 7064 Farm-servants [in Angus] live chiefly on oatmeal. 1842 *LANCE Cottage Farmer* 26 The decided advantages of employing oxen in general farm work. 1845 *HIRST Poems* 77 The farm boy with his shining spade. 1859 *W. COLLINS Q. of Hearts* (1875) 44 The Farm-lands stretched down gently into a beautiful rich valley. 1860 *G. E. STREET in Archaeol. Cantiana* III. 99 note, The farm-buildings near the church. 1875 *W. McILWRAITH Guide Wigtonshire* 132 Some of the villagers are... farm labourers. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/5 The need for some farm-labour training on the part of the emigrants. 1891 *ATKINSON Last of Giant Killers* 86 The farm-carle had been gone a long time.

b. Special comb.: *farm-court* = FARM-YARD; *farm-crossing*, a railway-crossing from one part of a farm to another; † *farm-dish*, a fixed quantity of ore payable as rent for copper mines; cf. *toll-dish*; *farm-furrowed a., nonce-wd.*, cut up into farms; *farm-hand*, any person that works on a farm; *farm-instructor*, a teacher of agriculture; *farm-meal, Sc.*, meal given in payment of rent;

farm-office, usually *pl.*, the out-buildings on a farm; † farm-place = FARM *sb.* 6; farm-room, ? a rented room or a leasehold; farm-stock, the cattle, etc., implements, and produce of a farm; farm-stocking, the cattle on a farm; farm-store = farm-produce. Also FARM-HOLD, FARM-HOUSE, FARM-STEAD, FARM-STEADING, FARM-YARD.

1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* xiv. (1881) 329 He could look down into the farm-court. 1858 REDFIELD *Laws of Railways* (1869) I. 488 Cattle-guards at farm-crossings. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5141/4 To treat about further Setts of the same [Copper-Works] for Years at a Toll or Farm-Dish. 1857 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* 332 This... farm-furrowed, town-incrusted sphere. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 9 Farm-instructors are appointed to teach the Indian adults... to till their lands. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Aberdeenshire* vii. § 4. 244 Before 1782, the farm meal was commonly paid of this inferior oats. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour in Ireland* 55 They have convenient farm-offices for their cattle. 1825 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 7039 The farm-offices... consisting of a barn, cow and ox sheds and hog-sties. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 5 They... went their wayes; won to his ferme place. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 6 He was persuaded to betake himself to a certain Farm-place. 1633 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxvi. (1848) 54 An inheritance in this world (God forgive me, that I should honour it with the name of an inheritance, it is rather a farm-room). 1860 A. MORRIS in Borthwick *Amer. Reader* 78 Exclusive of farm-stock. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 230 The chamberlain should... levy an annual tax upon the crops and farm-stocking. 1848 CLOUGH *Boothie* ix. 93 Market-carts... bringing in... flower, fruit, farm-store.

Farm, v.1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *feormian*, 2 *fermien*, 5-7 *ferm(e)*, (4 *feerm*), 7- *farm*. [OE. *feormian*, of unknown etymology; cf. OHG. *â-fermi* 'squalor' (*Ahd. Glossen* I. 177).] *trans.* To cleanse, empty, purge.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke iii. 17 He feormað his bernas flore. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* x. 2 Thow shalt fynde two men byside the sepulchre of Rachel... feermynge greet dichis. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 44 Hane we not to... ferme the dikes. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 16 To clense and ferme the said privay. 1530 PALSGR. 548/1, I ferme a siege or privy, *Jescure*. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 30 The fellow sat a long houre farming his mouth. 1881 *Oxford Gloss.* Supp. s.v., 'Farm out th' 'en-us ööl ee?'

Farm (fām), *v.2* Forms: 5-7 *ferme*, 6-7 *farme*, 7- *farm*. [f. FARM *sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* To take or hold for a term at a fixed payment. † a. To rent (land, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 157 *Fernyn*, or take a þynge to ferme. 1530 PALSGR. 548/1, I have fermed his house and al the lande he hath in this towne, *jay prius a ferme* [etc.]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iv. 20 (Qo.) To gain a little patch of ground... To pay five ducats, five, I would not farm it. 1695 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 259 Abram... farmed... some ground of them. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 10 The Valley is farm'd of the Grand Signior at 1200 Dollars per Annum.

fig. absol. 1641 MILTON *Præf. Episc.* (1851) 88 To betake them... that... overgrown Covert of antiquity thinking to farme there at large roome.

b. To take the fees, proceeds, or profits of (an office, tax, etc.) on payment of a fixed sum.

1569 J. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, None of you shall ferme one cure... within this Dioces. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 12 These Publicanes, so called for that they fermed their Cities revenues. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxvii. (1647) 276 The Guardian farmeth the Sepulchre of the Turk at a yearly rent. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 427 The two women that farm the well. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 58 Let such... Collect a tax, or farm a lottery. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 The Tidemann farmed... the tin-mines belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall.

transf. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/1 Colonel Mapleson... as he could get no one to farm him... had... to farm others, and he became an impresario.

2. To let to another during a specified term on condition of receiving a specified payment. Also, *To farm out*.

a. To lease or let (land) to a tenant. Now *rare*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iv. 45 We are infor'd to farme our royall Realme. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Pref. 3 The Lands were farm'd out for near the full Rent in money. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. iii. 264 To raise money for the King, by farming out his lands. 1847 JAMES *Convict* vi. Is not the land you cultivate your own, as much or more than his that he farms to others?

b. To lease or let the proceeds or profits of (customs, taxes, tithes, an undertaking) for a fixed payment.

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iii. i. (Arb.) 35 My promise for farming my tithes at such a rate. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 362 The customs... yielded anno 1657, under 12000*l.* but was farmed anno 1658, for above thrice that sum. a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 9 If I be minded to farm out my Tythes. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 274 The concern should be farmed to some responsible individual. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* Intro. (1852) 31 Any attempt to farm taxes on income... would excite the most violent clamour. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 249 Augustus had farmed the copper-mines to Herod the Great.

c. To let the labour of († cattle, persons) for hire.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 55 Other buy Kie to farme them out to other. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. iii. 182 They farmed out the Indians. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 83 They have... continued to farm their subjects... to that very nabob.

transf. 1790 BOSWELL in *Mad. D'Arbly's Diary* Oct.,

I would farm you out myself for double, treble the money!

3. To contract for the maintenance and care of (persons, an institution, etc.) at a stipulated price. Also *To farm out*.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 100 A proposal made heretofore to farm the Navy. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 39 The patrons of the practice of farming workhouses. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* ii. 82 Oh, but this contract-plan—it's like farming the poor. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 3/1 The parish authorities... resolved, that Oliver should be 'farmed'. 1862 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* iii. (1864) 34 The support of these... criminal slaves is farmed out... to some responsible person at the lowest rate that is offered.

4. To cultivate, till.

1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 88 Many of the proprietors farm their own estates. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 179 He farmed a small spot of land belonging to a Bramin astrologer. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 557 The different degrees of skill and economy with which they are farmed.

5. *intr.* To follow the occupation of a farmer; to till the soil.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 6, I farmed upon my own land. 1807 CRABBE *Village* l. 40 Fields and flocks have charms For him that gazes, or for him that farms.

Hence **Farmed** *ppl. a.*

1888 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 4/6 A drop of 14 per cent. had occurred in labourers' wages over the farmed surface of England. 1889 *Ibid.* 25 Nov. 5/3 The survivor of the farmed children.

† **Farmable**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 *farmeable*. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be farmed or leased.

1611 COTGR., *Affordable*, farmeable, leasable, lettable.

1727-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Farmacie, -y, *obs. forms of PHARMACY.*

† **Farmage**, *Obs.* Also 7 *fermage*. [a. F. *fermage*: see FARM *sb.* and -AGE.] a. The system of farming taxes, tithes, etc. b. Leasehold tenure.

To let in farmage: to let on lease. c. see quot.

1611. d. Cost of cultivation.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 102 They do by farmage Brynge the londe into a rearage. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 12 Which to gentillmen they let in farmage. 1611 COTGR., *Fermage*, farmage: the profit made of, revenue coming in by, a farme. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 123 It seems they were willing to deduct the charge of the Fermage before they marked the Tythes.

† **Farme**, *sb.* [prob. dial. var. of FORM.] A 'shape' for a pudding.

1623 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* ii. i. ii. 68 Then put thereto at least eight yelks of Egges, a little Pepper, Cloves, Mace [etc.], and then fill it vp in the Farnes according to the order of good housewiferie. *Ibid.* 69 When all is mixt well together... fill it into the farnes.

† **Farmer** ¹. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *fyrmar*, 6 *fermer*, *fermourer*. [f. FARM *v.1* + -ER ¹.] One who cleanses or purifies. In comb. *gong-farmer*. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 203 Gonge fyrmar [v.r. gonge-fowar], *cloacarius*. c 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 3 Than came a gonge fermourer, Other wyse called a masser scourer. *Ibid.* 11 Stynkyng gonge fermers.

Farmer ² (fāmər). Forms: 4-7 *fermour(e)*, (5 *fermowre*), 5 *farmor*, 5-7 *fermer*, -or, 6 *farmar*, -our, *fermar*, 6- *farmer*. Also 6-7 *Sc. FERMOERER*. [a. AF. *fermer* (Britton), F. *fermier* :-med.L. *fīrmārius*, f. *fīrma*: see FARM *sb.* 2. Now usually apprehended as agent-n. f. FARM *v.2* + -ER ¹; some mod. uses may be properly regarded as belonging to this formation and not to the older word.

In the early recorded forms the suffix -er has been replaced by -our, so that the word apparently corresponds to the synonymous med.L. *fīrmātor*, one who takes something on lease (Du Cange), agent-n. f. *fīrmāre* in sense to contract for, become responsible for.]

1. One who undertakes the collection of taxes, revenues, etc., paying a fixed sum for the proceeds.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 358 Hym oughte nat be... crewel As is a fermour to don the harm he can. 1420 E. E. WILLS (1882) 52 My goodez that is... in be fermors handes off my rent. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 14 The Bailly fermour or receivour... for the tyme of the seid Kyng. 1569 J. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, No Parson Vicar, propriatorie or fermor of any benefice, doe [etc.]. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Hollushed* III. 1539/1 Thomas Smith... farmer of hirmajesties customs inwards. 1641 ART. *Impeachm. Bp. M. Wren* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) iii. I. 354 He... sold... the profits of his Primary Visitation... and for the better benefit of the Farmer, set forth a Book. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 5.3 If a Monke bee farmour unto the Kings Majestie. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 205 Questioning the Farmers of the Custom-house, for levying Tunnage and Poundage. 1706 T. HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Feb., The Priests and Tyth Farmers. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 114 These Commodities being under Monopolies in France, the Farmers of them took [etc.]. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxiii. 508 Taxes are raised... by means of farmers who advance the money as it is wanted. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlii. 57 He might go out as a farmer of the taxes to Sicily. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* i. v. 98 Contractors, speculators, farmers of revenues, and others.

b. *Mining*. The lessee of 'the lot and cope of the king' (see COPE *sb.* 3).

1653 MANLOWE *Lead Mines* 3 Then one half meer at either end is due And to the Lord or Farmers doth accrew. *Ibid.* 5 See that right be done... Both to the Lord, and Farmers, on the Mine.

c. The lessee of a government monopoly.

1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 194 The King of Persia

farms out the fishing... which brings him in... many times more than the Farmers make thereof.

† 2. *gen.* One who rents or has a lease of anything; a lessee. *Obs.*

1523 *Act 14-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Every owner, farmer, and occupier of the said weres.

3. *spec.* One who rents land for the purpose of cultivation; = *tenant farmer*. Now chiefly as a contextual application of 5.

1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 16 The Occupier and Farmer of them... to be discharged against his Lessor of the Rent. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 123 Though a man be but a farmer, and shall have hys farme xx. yerres. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) i. 133 The yeomen are for the most part farmers to gentlemen.

† 4. One who cultivates land for the owner; a bailiff, steward. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 1 Ther was sum riche man, that hadde a fermour, ethir a bailly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 281 They shall have y^e kyngdome of heuen, not as baylyes or fermors, but as possessorys. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 145 Architas... sent for his farmour, vnto whome hee sayde, if I [etc.]. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 146 Fermer, or gouernour of a ferme, *villicus*.

5. One who cultivates a farm, whether as tenant or owner; one who 'farms' land, or makes agriculture his occupation.

1599 T. M[OUTET] *Silkwormes* Ded., Meaner Theams besecme a Farmers quill. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 40/2 Many gentlemen and farmers, had... good farms... of their own inheritance. 1666 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 86 Many farmers broke... come being soe cheap. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 18 July, I eat like a farmer. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 15 The general experience of farmers had long before convinced the unprejudiced. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 2 We appear here as the farmers friends.

b. *dial.* The eldest son of the occupier of a farm.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., One labourer would ask another, 'Did my master set out that job?' And would be answered, 'No, my master didn't, but the farmer did'.

6. One who undertakes to perform (a specified work or service) at a fixed price.

1865 *Morn. Star* 26 June, It might be the interest of the farmer [of the permanent way] to starve the repairs... as much as possible.

b. One who undertakes the charge of children for a fixed sum. Usually *baby-farmer*.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 83/1 'It's very much blotted, sir', said the farmer of infants. 1869 GREENWOOD *Seven Curses Lond.* iii. 45 It is to the 'farmers' interest... to keep down their expenditure in the nursery. *Ibid.* iii. 57 Anyone however ignorant... may start as a baby farmer.

7. *slang. a.* An alderman.

1848 DUNCOMBE *Sinks of Lond. Gloss.* 1859 MATSELL *Vocabulary* s.v. (Farmer).

b. A hare (*Kent*).

8. *Comb. a.* Simple attributive, as *farmer-commonwealth*, *proprietary*. b. Similitative, as *farmer-like*, *farmer-looking* adjs.

1851 *Literary Gaz.* 27 Dec. 924/3 His burly form and uncouth, farmer-looking appearance. 1868 BRIGHT in *Star* 14 Mar., Would it not be possible... to establish to some extent... a farmer proprietary throughout the country? 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 3 Each little-farmer-commonwealth was girt in by its own border. 1891 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 A field whose profusion of weeds would have sorely exercised the farmer-like soul of Mr. Poyser.

Farmerage (fāmərédʒ). *nonce-wd.* [f. FARMER ² + -AGE.] The body of farmers collectively.

1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 493 The whole farmerage and shopkeepery of the place, with a goodly proportion of wives and daughters, came pouring in apace.

Farmeress (fāmərəs). [f. FARMER ² + -ESS.]

a. A woman who farms land. b. A farmer's wife.

1672 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 80 A gallant widow brought up a farmeress. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 171 She was an excellent farmeress. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 265 The farmeresses and yeomen's wives of the Melford district.

Farmer-general. [tr. F. *fermier-général*.] One who, under the old French monarchy, 'farmed' the taxes of a particular district.

1711 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 126 The said Farmer-General, or his Clerks. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 159 *Paris*, The farmer-general was just as inquisitive about our taxes. 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writings I. 90 A mitigation of the monopolies of our tobacco by the Farmers-general.

transf. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., I am no farmer-general. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 5/1 The right to sell programmes at 6d. is farmed out... and the farmer is often a farmer-general whose privilege includes a whole batch of theatres.

Farmerhood (fāmərɪhʊd). [See -HOOD.] The state of being a farmer.

1890 *Times* 19 June 9/3 A man... cannot glide into complete farmerhood by the easy and imperceptible gradations which the Committee seem to contemplate.

Farmering (fāmərɪŋ), *vb. sb. dial.* [f. FARMER ² + -ING ¹.] The business of a farmer.

1888 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Farmering*, farming as a pursuit.

Farmering (fāmərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] Engaged in the occupation of a farmer.

1883 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* June 96/1 A farming man wants to have four eyes.

Farmerish (fāmərɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat resembling a farmer.

1882 J. S. LLOYD *We Costellions* II. ix. 49 There was one farmerish looking lad.

† **Farmerly**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY¹.] Like a farmer.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. (1793) II. 513 Some Farmerly Men.. which had good reputations of affection.. to the King's Service. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1793 W. JONES (of Nayland) *Let. John Bull, Esq.* 2 Thomas Bull is a plain farmerly man, given up to the business of his calling.

† **Farmership**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The state or occupation of being a farmer, or steward; stewardship.

1551 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ii. The lucky first fruites that the Ghospel brought forth for his rent and fermership. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 85 Give an account of thy Farmer-ship.

Farmery (fā'məri), *sb.* [f. FARM sb. + -ERY.]

1. The buildings, yards, etc., belonging to a farm.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Don Zara* (1719) 8 The first thing therefore debated on by our Don was (as an Inquisitor) what food the Farmery afforded. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 81 The farmeries of Norfolk are.. large and convenient. 1851 J. J. MEECH *2nd Paper Brit. Agric.* 30 Our present ill-arranged farmeries. 1891 *Daily News* 2 July 8/1 A farmery and three cottages.

2. = FARMING 2.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 579 A rustic and rusticated fashion for farmery.

Farmery, *a.* [f. FARMER² + -Y³.] Farmer-like.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 312 Makes his cheese with farmery care.

Farmery, var. of FERMERY, *Obs.*

Farmhold (fā'mhould), [f. FARM sb.² + HOLD sb.] A quantity of land held and cultivated as a farm.

1449 Plumpton *Corr.* 68 He thinks to have the farmhold for xvij^s. viii^d. in one yeare; but he shall not. 1504 Plumpton *Cor.* 184, I will not lett Tho. Croft wife.. occupie her fermeald. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 275, I geue to my wyf Agness.. the leas of my hemhold during hir lyf naturall. 1628 COKE *Littleton* 52, A ferme is called in Lancashire a fermehold. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 151 Grants, fermeholds, annuities, corridors. 1882 G. ORMSBY *York* 27 Under a corrupted form it [the name Jacobi villa] probably still survives in the appellation of a farmhold.

Farm-house, [f. FARM sb.² + HOUSE.] The chief dwelling house attached to a farm.

In this word and FARM-YARD the Dicts. mark the principal stress on the first syllable; but in England this pronunciation is unusual, exc. when the word is attrib.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 91, I will bring thee where Mistris Anne Page is, at a Farm-house a Feasting. 1603 B. JONSON *Sepianus* IV. i, Tiberius sitting at his meat, In a farm-house they call Spelunca. 1711 T. HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 103 The great Farm-House call'd Chilswell Farm. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 46 Every antique farm-house.. is a picture. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 142 The farm-house garden.

Farming (fā'minj), *vbl. sb.* [f. FARM v.² + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FARM.

1. The action or system of farming (out) or letting out to farm (the revenue, etc.).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Arrendamiento*, letting, ferming. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 360 This and other practices of farming.. hath been a great trade in Ireland. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XII. 121 The farming out of the defence of a country.. could have no real object but to enrich the contractor at the Company's expense. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* Intro. (1852) 31 Bentham.. has endeavoured to show that farming is in every case the preferable mode of collection. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 88 His farming of the realm.

2. The business of cultivating land, raising stock, etc.; agriculture, husbandry.

1733 W. ELLIS (*title*), Chiltern and Vale Farming explained. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* People 294 When I am told that farming answers to gentlemen.. I never believe it. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 464 Capital.. expended on what is called high farming. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 90 As agriculture becomes more a science, farming will require greater skill.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* Simple attributive (sense 1), as *farming-system*; (sense 2), as *farming-country*, *-interest*, *-land*, *-life*, *-operation*, *-plan*, *-regulation*; *farming-office* = *farm-office*; *farming-stock*, the live stock and produce of a farm.

a 1764 LLOYD *Spirit Contradiction* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 144 Friend Jerkin.. rented, on the farming plan Grounds at much greater sums *per ann.* 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 152 The ordinary profits of farming-stock in the neighbourhood. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 131 A very.. commodious house, with farming-offices, on the most ample and solid scale. 1799 *Morning Post in Spirit Publ. Fmils.* (1800) III. 10 Any bye-laws or farming-regulations. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 240 *note*, The farming operations of ploughing and harrowing. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 202 The farming interest was far more depressed after the peace. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 287 Large areas of farming and garden land.

Farming (fā'minj), *apl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That farms, in senses of the vb.

1551 EDW. VI. *Disc. Ref. Abuses in Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 482 True gentlemen (I mean not theis ferming gentlemen, nor clarking knights). 1885 EDWARDS in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIX. 580 It put a board of postmasters in room of a farming postmaster-general.

Farmlet (fā'mlēt), *rare.* [f. FARM sb.² + -LET.] A little farm.

1881 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 490/2 They retire from business, buy a farmlet.. and resolve to live happily ever after.

† **Farmost**, *a. Obs.* [f. FAR + -MOST; irreg. superlative of FAR.] Farthest; most remote.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. v. 179 From off.. the farmost watch-towre of the Northerne world. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigismunda & Guiscardo* 264 Within the farmost entrance of the Grot.

Farmstead (fā'msted), [f. FARM sb.² + STEAD.] A farm with the buildings upon it, a homestead. Also *attrib.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 401 *note*, A farmstead, named Camus-ton. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 203 Mr. Dunlop.. passed a farmstead. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 88 The raven hanging o'er the farmstead gate.

Farmsteading (fā'mstēdin), [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] = prec.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 507/1 It [a kind of rat] establishes colonies in farmsteadings. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* III. vi. (1881) 490 The present structure being merely part of a small farmsteading.

Farmy (fā'mi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Marked by the presence of farms.

1818 L. HUNT *Sonnet, Hampstead*, A leafy rise, with farmy fields in front. 1857 MRS. GORE *Two Aristocracies* I. xv. 262 A fair landscape stretching far into the distance—farmy fields and stretching parks.

Farm-yard (with regard to the stress see FARM-HOUSE). The yard or inclosure attached to a farm-house or surrounded by farm-buildings. Also *attrib.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 258 In this very farmyard. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) I. 361 Farmyard Management. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 354 He soon came out, and crossing the farm yard, attacked a bullock. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 50 Guano.. 'a most powerful auxiliary to farm-yard manure'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 The English muse loves the farmyard.

Farness (fā'mēs), [f. FAR + -NESS.]

1. The state or fact of being far; remoteness. Also *occas.* of sight: Far-reachingness. Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxi. (1495) 69 The syte demyth a grete sterre but smalle.. for fernesce of place. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 650 Fearing the farness of the journey. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 29 Here is no neerensse of affinitie at all, but as much farnesse as needeth to be. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 29 By reason of the farnesse from the Court. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. ix. 208 Farness of sight and fixedness of belief. 1883 S. A. BROOKE in *Homilet. Monthly* Dec. 152 In their farness from the strife and trouble of men.

† b. Amount of distance. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. i Every bataille an arrowe shotte from the other, and all like fernes from the Englishe armye. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 78 Having nearnesses or farnesses between each other.

2. *concr.* Distant parts. (*From, in*) the farness: 'the distance'. *arch.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxv. 6 Thou that art the hope.. of the farnesse of the sea. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 263 In the farness lay the moonlight on the Mountains of the Nile. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 94 From the farness, To the castle.. rode a knight in flashing harness.

† **Farnet**, *Obs.* Also *fernet*, *farned*. [? a. ON. *fpru-neyle* company of travellers.] A band, company, train of attendants.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24947 (Cott.) Wit al pair farnet and pair fere Pai com til land. c 1340 *Ibid.* 6070 (Fairf.) Pe farned [C. fernet] par-wip [pe lambe] salle be fedde.

Farn(t)ic(k)le, -ed, var. FERNTICLE, -ED, *dial.*

Faro¹ (fā'ro). Forms: 8-9 pharaoh, *erron.* pharaoh, pharo, (8 pharaon, farro), 8- faro. [f. PHARAOH, after F. *pharaon*, It. *farao*.]

Why the name was given is not clear; some mod. Dicts. assert that one of the cards used in the game formerly bore the picture of Pharaoh.]

1. A gambling game at cards, in which the players bet on the order in which certain cards will appear when taken singly from the top of the pack.

1739 *Act 12 Geo. II.* c. 28 § 1 Games of the Ace of Hearts, Pharaoh, Bassett and Hazard. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) II. cnc. 233 Silver-pharaoh and whist for the ladies that did not dance. 1797 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 14/2 Convicted in the penalty of £50 each for playing at the game of Faro. 1842 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *Black Mosquetaire*, He Lost large sums at faro. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxvii, Preferring smoke and faro to fresh air.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *faro-player*, *-table*, *-winings*; *faro bank*, (a) a gaming-house where faro is played; (b) the banker's deposit of money against which the other players put their stakes; *faro banker*, the proprietor of a faro bank.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Harmony in Upstart* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 34 The Tricks of a Faro-Table or a Bowling-Green. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jnrl.* (1884) 187 Mr. Hay's profit is from the.. faro bank. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* 236 Let.. stately Cumberland [pinch] her faro winnings. 1796 *Ind. Advertiser* 21 May 2/4 The threatening notice taken by the Lord Chief Justice of the Ladies' Faro Tables. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 7 The villany of a female Faro Banker. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* iv, Mrs. Lutteridge.. being a great faro-player. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 52 Kill time.. at lansquet and the faro bank.

|| **Faro**² (fā'ro). [F. *faro*.] A kind of beer made chiefly at Brussels and in its neighbourhood.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar., You stop on the road to drink faro. 1865 *Ibid.* 28 Nov. 7/3 Faro and brown beer flowed almost for the asking.

Faröelite (fā'ro'ēlīt). *Min.* [f. (by Heddle) *Faröe* where it was found + -LITE.] A variety of Thomsonite occurring 'in spherical concretions, consisting of lamellar radiated individuals, pearly in cleavage' (Dana).

1858 GREGG & LETTSON *Min.* 157 Faröelite may rank as a distinct species.

Far-off (fā'ɔf), *a.* [f. FAR *adv.* + OFF *adv.*, formerly written as two words.]

1. Far distant, remote. a. In space. b. In time. c. In relationship.

a. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 194 Like farre off mountaines turned into Clouds. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 74, I hear the far-off Curfew sound, Over some wide-water'd shore. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vii, The far-off low of cattle. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. i. 199 Our far-off friends. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II. xiv, The far-off places in which he had been wandering. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. viii. 280 Their humble posture of far off adoration.

b. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* i, Who shall.. stretch a hand thro' time to catch The far-off interest of tears? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 78 The far-off result of the working of many minds in many ages. 1877 A. J. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 18 Those far-off days of Cheops and Chephren.

c. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 90, I.. am but a far-off kinswoman.

2. *absol.* In the far off: in the distance.

1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. xxv. (1887) 339 The eternal but subdued resonance of Niagara in the far-off.

Hence **Far-offness**, the state or fact of being far-off, distance.

1873 R. S. CANDLISH *Serm.* v. 93 My.. helpless far-offness from God. 1877 MALLOCK *New Republic* IV. ii. II. 208 But ah! the weariness, the far-offness of it all.

|| **Farouche** (fā'ru). Also *Sc. farouchie*. [Fr. *farouche*, of unknown origin; the received connexion with L. *ferocem* cruel is untenable.] Sullen, shy and repellent in manner.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann.* (1857) IV. 412 The King.. has great sweetness in his countenance instead of that farouche look which they give. 1814 BYRON in Moore *Life & Lett.* (1832) III. 56 It is too farouche; but.. my satires are not very playful. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlv, She has been very farouche with me for a long time. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 298 She is a little farouche.

† **Farrage**, *Obs.* Also 7 farage. [a. F. *farage*, ad. L. *farrāgo*: see FARRAGO.]

1. Fodder for cattle. Also *attrib.*, as *farrage rye*.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxiii. ii. 220 In those countries such kinds of farage are mowed up. 1659 TORRIANO, *Farrāggine*, dredge, bollimong, or farage rye.

2. = BULLIMONG 1.

[1578 LYFE *Dodoens* IV. vii. 459 *Farrago* is none other thing but barley, otes, and suche lyke graynes mingled together.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xvi. 573 That kind of dredge or farrage.. ought to be sowne very thicke.

3. = FARRAGO b.

1608 F. B. *Modest Cens.* 29 A farrage of jejune Learning.

† **Farraginary**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *farrāgin-*, FARRAGO + -ARY.] Confused, miscellaneous.

1538 LATIMER *Lett.* 25 Aug. in *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 401 This foolish farraginary scribbling.

Farraginous (fār'ādzīnēs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Miscellaneous, indiscriminate, 'hotchpotch'. Also of a person: That makes a hotch-potch.

1615 [see BULLIMONG 1 bl. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 10 A farraginous concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sex, and ages. 1669 W. SIMSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 103 The stomach.. becomes tanzil'd by the farraginous mixtures of concretes. 1765 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. § 6 Notes (ed. 4) 131 The great farraginous body of Popish rites and ceremonies. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 226 In some [mountains] different species [of stone] are jumbled together, these I call farraginous. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxii. (1862) 301 The Laureate has somewhere in his farraginous notes.. a story of certain Polish physicians who [etc.]. 1863 READE in *All Year Round* 3 Oct. 123/2 Bailey was one of the farraginous fools of the unscientific science.

Farrago (fār'āgo). Also 8-9 farago. [a. L. *farrāgo* mixed fodder for cattle, hence *fig.* a medley, confused mixture, f. *farr-*, *far* spelt, corn.] A confused group; a medley, mixture, hotchpotch.

† a. of material things or of persons. *Obs.*

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. vii, Hee.. holds.. their causes, a farrago, Or a made dish. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 149 The People were a Farrago, collected and gathered out of the neighbouring Nations. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xxx. 245 Among this farrago also were to be seen some maggots.

b. of immaterial things.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 371 A strange miscellanee, farrago, and hotch-potch of Poperie, Arminianisme, and what not. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 7 Ancient surgery was.. loaded with a farrago of external applications. a 1827 CANNING *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 41 No longer we want this farrago of cowardice, cunning, and cant. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth.* 120 A farrago of the Lord's Prayer, the Litany of the Church of England, and the extemporaneous effusion of Dr. Cumming himself.

Farrand, *farrant*, *a. Sc. and north. dial.* Also 4 farand(e). [prob. an application of *farande*, northern pr. pple. of FARE v.¹; cf. the sense 'to suit, befit' of ON. *fara*; also quots. s.v. FARMING *apl. a.*]

† 1. Of a person: Well-favoured, comely, handsome. *Obs.*

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 607 If þay [wy3e3] wer farande

& fayre to beholde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 514 Othir ladyis fayr and farand.

2. Of things: Becoming, dignified, pleasant.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 864 Lest les pou leue my talle farande. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 101 Vch farand fest. 1882 in *Lauc. Gloss.*

3. Having a specified appearance, disposition, or temperament. With qualifying word prefixed, as *auld-, evil-, fair-, fighting-, foul-, well-farvand.*

a1400 *Sir Perc.* 848 Sicke ille farande fare. c1440 *Ipo-mydon* 282 So goodly a man and wele farand. a1455 *HOLLAND Houlate* 153 Thai apperit to the Pape. Fair farand and fre. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. viii. 147 Sum the maist semly farand personage Tystis to the feild. 1635 D. *DICKSON Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 88 A sore matter for a sinner to be corrected and yet to go light-farand under it. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* s. v. *Farand, Fighting-Farand*, in a fighting humor. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xlii, 'Ochiltree, is very skeely and auld farant about many things.' 1830 *GALT Laverie T.* i. viii. (1849) 29 'Ye're an auld farant happy.'

Farrandly, farrantly (fæ'rändli, -tli), *adv.* *Sc. and north dial.* [f. FARRAND, -ANT + -LY².] Pleasantly, handsomely, splendidly.

c1325 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 435 Farrandely on a felde he cetelez hym to bide. 1613 T. POTTS *Disc. Witches* (Chet-ham Soc.) K b, What is yonder that casts a light so farandly. c1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* 49 Yo coom'n farrantly off. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 100 Hoo wouidn behave so farrantly, if hoo yerd what I're talkin' abeawt.

Farrantly (fæ'rändli), *a. north dial.* Also S-9 far-, farrently. [f. FARRANT a. + -LY¹.]

1. Of a person. a. Comely, handsome, good-looking. b. Genteel, respectable.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 17 Farantly, handsome. 1790 *MRS. WHEELER Westmtd. Dial.* (1821) 20 Whya hang thee, thau er farrantly enuff tae leak at. 1794 *MRS. DARWALL Poems* I. 95 Five farently youths for her wasted their prime. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* XV. 731 So took up wi' a farrantly whench.

2. Of a thing: Becoming, fit, proper.

c1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* 72 There's none sitch farrantly tawk abeawt'. 1839 *Cumberld. & Westm. Dial.* 13 Tae spin tow for bord claiiths en sheets..wod hev been mitch mair farently then ritin books. 1855 E. WAUGH in *Harland's Lanc. Lyrics* 136 A farrantly bargain he'd be.

Farreate (fæ'rɪɛt), *a. Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *farreat-us* pa. pple. of *farreare*, f. *farreu* eake of spelt-bread, neut. of *farreus*: see FARREOUS.] a. Of persons: United in marriage by the offering of spelt-bread (see CONFARREATION). b. Of marriage: = CONFARREATE a.

1880 *MURHEAD Gains* I. § 112 No person is elected to the office... unless born of farreate parents. *Ibid.* Digest 545 No one... who was not the issue of a farreate marriage.

Farreation (fæ'rɪɛtʃən), *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *farreatiō-em* the use of spelt-bread in marrying, f. as prec.] = CONFARREATION.

1656 in *BULLOKAR*; 1818 in *TODD*; and in mod. *Diets.*

Farrel, dial. form of FARL.

† **Farrement**. *Obs. rare.* Also farment. [a. OF. *ferrement*: -L. *ferrament-um* implement of iron.] In *pl.* Iron fittings.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *De the K. James* (1818) 15 The farrements of the chaumbur wyndos..wer..strongh sowdid yn the stonys with molyne lede. 1458 *Yattou Ch.-wardens' Accts.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 100 For..farmentes, hokys, and other thynges to the chorche euce.

Farrender, -ine, -on, var. of FARANDINE, *Obs.*

Farreous (fæ'rɪəs), *a. Med.* [f. L. *farre-us* made of corn, f. *far* corn + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Farreous*, scurfy; applied to the urine when it deposits a branny sediment.

Farrier (fæ'rɪər), *sb.* Forms: 6-8 ferrier, farriar, (7 farrior, -yer), 6- farrier. [a. OF. *ferrier*: -L. *ferrārius*, f. *ferr-um* iron, in med.L. (often *ferrus*) horseshoe.

The synonym FERROUR, current in Eng. in 14-16th c., is a different formation.]

1. One who shoes horses; a shoeing-smith; hence, also one who treats the diseases of horses.

1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 3 The..Crafts..of..Smiths, Farriers. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ii. § 6 An excellent Smith or Farrier who shall euer be furnished with Horse-shoes, nayles, and drugges, both for inward and outward applications. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 80 Essential Oil is much in use amongst our Farriers. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xvii. 146 Blacksmith and ferrier. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* x, The light stroke of a hammer as when a farrier is at work. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 178 Farriers or shoeing smiths appeared first in Germany.

2. An official who has care of the horses in a cavalry regiment. Also *Farrier-major, Corporal-, serjeant-farrier.*

1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 60 The Farriers and Band fall out. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 373 The Troop Farrier is carefully to examine each foot of every Horse. 1868 *Ibid.* p. 317 The Farrier Major is liable to be reduced for misconduct to the rank and pay of Farrier. 1885 *Ibid.* 279 Serjeant-farriers at home (including corporal-farriers of the Household Cavalry) are required to train men to become efficient as shoeing smiths. *Ibid.* 281 The services of the farrier quartermaster-serjeant are to be placed entirely at the disposal of the veterinary surgeon.

† 3. With sb. prefixed, as *serjeant-, yeoman-farrier* = FERROUR 3. *Obs.*

1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev.* 33 Three Yeomen ferriers. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4791/4 John Willis, late Serjeant-Farrier.

4. *Comb.*, as *farrier-like* adj.

1809 *Mod. Trav.* XXI. 308 Relieving them [strictures] in some scientific way; not by the Farrier-like..methods too commonly practiced.

Farrier (fæ'rɪər), *v. rare.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To treat (an animal) as a farrier does.

1814 *Selby & M. Weighton Road Act* II. 7 Beasts..returning from being shoed or farried.

2. *intr.* To practise farriery.

Hence **Farriering** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 154 The Art of Farriering and Cow-leeching. a1873 *LIVINGSTONE in Boy's Own Paper* (1889) 7 Sept. 778/3 Carpentering, gun-mending, farriering.

Farriery (fæ'rɪəri), [f. as prec. + -Y³.] The art of the farrier; now = veterinary surgery.

1737 *BRACKEN (title)*, Farriery Improved. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* lxxxvi, Several of the great here..understand as much of farriery as their grooms. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xiii, His extraordinary practice in farriery. 1880 *MISS BRADDON Just as I am* xxxix, They were acquainted with the elements of farriery.

Farro, *obs.* form of FARO.

Farrow (fæ'rɔw), *sb.* Also 1 faerh, fearh, 3 far, 8-9 dial. farry. Cf. *FARE sb.*² [OE. *fearh* str. mase. corresp. to OS. **farh* (whence diminutive MLG. *ferken*, Du. *varken*), OHG. *farh*, *farah* (MHG. *varch*; diminutive OHG. *farhelin*, MHG. *verkel*, mod.G. *ferkel*): -OTeut. **farho-z* boar: -pre-Teut. **porikos* = Gr. *πόρκος*, L. *porcus*: see PORK.]

† 1. A young pig. *Obs.*

a700 *Epinal Gloss.* 811 *Porcellus*, faerh. a1100 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wr. Wülker* 321 *Porcellus*, fearh. c1300 *K. Alis.* 2441 Heo..floodeden, so faren in feld.

transf. 1820 *BYRON Morg. Mag.* lxiii, Another, to revenge his fellow farrow, Against the giant rush'd.

2. An act or instance of farrowing. [Properly another word; f. the vb.]

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 229 One sow may bring at one farrow twenty pigges. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Dec., Mr. Lynn and his man..proved the dates of the farrows.

3. Hence *concr.* A litter of pigs; occas. in sing. (after *Shakspeare*) with numeral to indicate the number of young.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 149 b, If you will have two farrowes in one yeere. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* IV. i. 65 Powre in Sowes blood, that hath eaten Her nine Farrow. 1607 *TOSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 519, The Lavinians were much troubled about the signification of such a monstrous farrow. 1787 *HUNTER in Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 236 In that time she had eight farrows..and had in all seventy-six pigs. 1826 in *Sheridaniana* 313 A fine Chinese sow and nine farrow. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xvii, Two farrows of pigs ready for the chapman.

4. Of the sow: *In or with farrow*: with young.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 150 So shall the damme..bee sooner with farrowe againe. 1884 *Farm & Home* 25 Oct. 275/2 Boars do not usually pay much attention to sows in farrow.

5. *attrib.*, as *farrow-sow*.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 182 She rides upon a farrow-sow.

Farrow (fæ'rɔw), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5 *Sc.* ferow, 6-8 *Sc.* furrow, 7- farrow. [Of unknown derivation; *farrow cow* corresponds formally to Flemish *verwekoe*, *varwekoe* (De Bo), in 16th c. '*verrekoe*, taura' (Kilian), which means a cow that has ceased to be capable of producing offspring.]

Of a cow: That is not with calf (see *quots.*). Also in *To be, go or run farrow*. *Farrow-farrow*, barren in two successive seasons.

1494 *Act. Dou. Conc.* 363 Two ferow ky. 15.. *Depredations in Argyll* 51 (Jam.) Sex furrow cows. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 173/2 A Farrow Cow is a Cow that gives Milk in the second year after her Calving, having no Calf that year. 1725 *RAMSAY Gent. Sheph.* III. iii, My faulds contain twice fifteen furrow nowt. 1856 *AIRD Poet. Wks.* 193 Farrow, ill-haired, and lean. 1879 *Mem. Ochiltree* 52 If the same animal had no calf the following year, she was farrow-farrow.

fig. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 19 Whatever is big with or positive of eternity, cannot go farrow, or be privative of real entity.

Farrow (fæ'rɔw), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *Sc.* ferrie, (6 far-owe), 7-9 dial. farry, 4- farrow. Also 3 *iveruwe*, 4 *yvarre*; and see *FARE v.*² [f. FARROW *sb.*]

1. *trans.* Of a sow: To bring forth (young).

a1225 *Aucr. R.* 204 Pus beoð þeos pigges iueruwed. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. vi. 72 A grette sow fereit of grysith thretty heid. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 126 Many Sowes..will deuoure their Pigges when they haue farro'd them. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* lxxiii, A sow..farrowed fifteen pigs at a litter. 1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 The English sow had farrowed her pigs.

fig. 1823 *LAMB Lett.* (1888) II. 60 If Evelyn could have seen him, he would never have farrowed two such prodigious volumes.

2. *intr.* To produce a litter.

1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Þe 203e huanne hi heþ yuærzed wel blepeliche byt men ycloped mid huyt. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 701 On the wallis thai can cry, 'That thair sow ferryt was thair!' 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 342 For that same sow I half ordand sic draf..Sall gar hir ferrie sone at the midsyde. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* VII. li. 229 Swine..farrow commonly twice a yeere. a1658 *FORD*, etc. *Witch Edmonton* v. ii, To cast her Pigs a day before she would have farried. 1727 *SWIFT Baucis & Philemon*, Thought whose sow had farrow'd last. 1838-42 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* I. i. 2 She laid down and farrowed, and her litter was of thirty young ones.

† b. Of other animals. (See also FARROWING *ppl. a.*) *Obs. rare.*

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *La Muette*..the place where a Hare doth farrow.

Hence **Farrowed, Farrowing** *ppl. adjs.*, **Farrowing** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 Her mylckwhit farroed hoglings. 1510-20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 8 A farrowynge bytche. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth De P. R.* xix. lxiii. (1495) 899 A sow is moost thicke in farowynge tyme. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 149 b, Her farrowing times are so divided for the nonce. 1607 *TOSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 518 Barly..at the farrowing causeth an easie and safe pigging.

† **Farry**, *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from *FARRIER*, taken as agent-n. in -ER¹.] = *FARRIER v.* 1.

Hence **Farrying** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *farring*.

1807 *Beverley & Kexby Road Act* 6 Horses..going to be..farried. 1825 *Beverley Lighting Act* II. 17 Shoe, bleed, kill or farry any horse. 1678 E. K. (title) *The Experienced Farrier*; or *Farring Completed*, in two books *Physical and Chyrurgical*.

|| **Farsang** (fā'sæŋ). Also in Arab. form

farsakh. [Pers. *فارسنگ* *farsang*: see PARASANG.] 'A Persian measure of distance—the *Parasang* of the ancients—about four miles' (H. H. Wilson *Gloss. Ind. Terms*).

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1864) 65 From hence they reckon their way by farsangs. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxiii. 154 We travelled three farsangs over mountains. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* III. 119 A reservoir..40 farsangs in circumference. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 8/1 A distance of 12 farsakhs, or 48 miles.

Farse (fās), *sb. Eccl. Antiq.* [A mod. adaptation of med.L. *farsa* (see *FAUCE sb.*²) An amplificatory phrase inserted into a liturgical formula; also, each of the hortatory or explanatory passages in the vernacular interpolated between the Latin sentences in chanting the lesson or epistle.

1842 *Hook Church Dict.* 296 The subdeacon first repeated each verse of the epistle or *lectio*, in Latin, and two choristers sang the *Farse*, or explanation.

Farse (fās), *v. Eccl. Antiq.* [ad. OF. *farsir*, in pa. pple. latinized as *fareitus*: see *FAUCE sb.*] *trans.* To amplify (a liturgical formula) by the insertion of certain words; to provide (an epistle) with a 'farse' or interpolated vernacular comment. Also, to insert (a passage) by way of 'farse'.

1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 204 A very curious farced Epistle. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 320 The 'kyrie' was simple, not farced..Between each kyrie is farced..one of the ten Commandments.

transf. 1875 H. T. KINGDON *Fasting Communion* 11 A wonderful instance of 'farced' history.

Farse, *obs.* form of *FAUCE*.

† **Farset**. *Obs. rare* -1. A casket, small case.

1639 *HORN & ROB. Gate Lang. Uul.* I. § 552 Store-houses to keep things in, are chests [hutches], coffers..cases, caskets, farsets, little boxes. Hence 1671 in *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.*

Far-sight. Ability to see far. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 2/2 A far-sight machine, by means of which he [Edison] hopes to be able to increase the range of vision by hundreds of miles.

Far-sighted (fā'saɪtɪd), *a.* [f. *FARE adv.* + *SIGHT* + -ED².] Furnished with a capacity for distant vision.

1. *fig.* Looking far before one; forecasting, shrewd, prudent.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 75 The fair and far-sighted eye of his natural discerning. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 262 To man she has given understanding, far-sighted faculty. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 116 This far-sighted commander had..salted down..many of these birds. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* xi. 303 A few far-sighted thinkers.

2. *lit.* Able to see objects at a distance more clearly than those near at hand.

1878 *Eucycl. Brit.* VIII. 820/1 This kind of eye is called hypermetropic, or far-sighted.

Hence **Far-sightedly** *adv.*, in a far-sighted manner. **Far-sightedness**, the state of being far-sighted. *lit.* and *fig.*

1860 *MILL Refr. Govt.* (1861) 138 Any measure..truly, largely, and far sightedly conservative. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 June 5 The mother country must show herself far-sightedly liberal. 1824-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 243 Verily our Prophet did well and with far-sightedness in forbidding the human form..to be graven. 1881 *LE CONTE Mouoc. Vision* 48 This defect is often called..far-sightedness.

† **Farsure**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *fareere*, *farsor*. [ad. L. *farsura*, f. *farcire* to stuff.] = *FAUCE sb.*¹

1381 in *S. Pegge Form of Curry* (1780) 100 Make a Farsure and filful the skyn. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Of alle þo thynges þou make farsure. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 116 Tak pork and hennes flesh and good powders and make a farsor ther of.

Farsyn, var. of *FARCIN*, *Obs. farey*.

Fart (fārt), *sb.* Not in decent use. Also 5 *fert* (e, fartt), 5-6 *farte*. [f. the vb.; cf. OHG. *firtz*, *furz*, mod.G. *farz*, ON. *frettr*.] A breaking wind. Often in *let* († *let flee*) a *fart*.

c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 620 This Nicholas anon let flee a fart. 14.. *Madman's Song* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 260 Onys I fley and let a fert. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.*

(1867) 21, I shall geat a fart of a dead man as soone As a farthyng of him. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 220 The Guineans are very careful not to let a fart. 1728 SWIFT *Dial. Mad. Mullinix & Timothy* In doleful scenes that break our heart Punch comes, like you, and lets a f—t. 1825 THURLOW *Ess. Wind* 6 There are five or six different species of farts.

† b. As a type of something worthless. *Obs.*
c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 16 Bi alle men set I not a farte. 1642 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 233 Hee..cared not a f—t for it. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* v. A fart for your family.

† 2. A ball of light pastry, a 'puff'. *Obs.* [Cf. *F. pet* 'beignet en boule'.]
1552 HULOET, Fartes of Portingale, or other like swete conceites, *collybia*.

Fart (fāt), *v.* Not now in decent use. Also 3 *verto-n*, 4 *farten*, 5 *farton*, 6 *farte*. [Common Teut. and Indo-germanic: OE. **feortan* = OHG. *ferzan* (MHG. *versen*, and with ablaut variants *urzen*, *varzen*, mod.G. *farzen*), ON. *fréta*:-O Teut. **fertan*:-O Aryan **ferd*- (Skr. *phad*, *phad*, Gr. *πέδεν*, Lith. *pėdėti*, Russ. *пердеть*; the L. *pēdēre* is unconnected).]
1. *intr.* To break wind (see BREAK *v.* 47).
c 1250 *Cuckoo Song*, Bulluc sterteb, bucke uerteb. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 152 He was somdel squamous Of fartynge. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 150 Farton, *pedo*. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 941/1 To farte or to burste, *crepiter*. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. 1, I fart at thee. 1740 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 59 Now they are always in a sweat, and never speak, but they f—t.

fig. [after L. *offedere*.]
1580 BARET *Alc.* F 149 To fart against one: and Metaphorice, To denie with a loud voice, *offedere*. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 503, I cannot sufficiently admire, that there are not some men who fart against those men.
2. *trans.* To send forth as wind from the anus.
1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iv. iv, Tho' the devil fart fire, have at him! 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 3/1 What is meant, when we say, a Man Farts Frankinsence.

Hence **Farted** *ppl. a.* **Farter**, one who breaks wind. **Farting** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. used *attrib.*

Farting *ppl. a.*
c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 150 Fartare. *Ibid.* Fartyng, *pelituna*, *bombizacio*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Cest vn gros . . vasseur*, a great farter. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 35 The same starching [brothell] houses (I had almost said farting houses) do serue the turn. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 216 The farting tanner. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* (1694) II. xxvii. 166 Are your Farts so fertill?.. here be brave farted Men. 1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetraglot.*, A Farter, *peteur*. c 1687 C. COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 9 He was..the loud'st of Farters.

Farth, alleged synonym of **FARROW** *sb.* 2.
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 The young ones .. of a sow .. are called a Farth, a Farrow of Pigs.

Farthendeale, var. of **FARTHINGDEAL**. *Obs.*
Farther (fā'ðə), *adv.* and *a.* Forms: 3-6 *ferder*, *ferdre*, 4 *ferper*(e), 4-6 *ferthere*, 4-8 *farder*, 5- farther. [ME. *ferper* (whence by normal phonetic development *farther*) is in origin a mere variant of **FURTHER**, due prob. to the analogy of the vb. *ferpren*:-OE. *fyrdrian* to **FURTHER**. The primary sense of *farther*, *farther* is 'more forward, more onward'; but this sense is practically coincident with that of the comparative degree of *far*, where the latter word refers to real or attributed motion in some particular direction. Hence *farther*, *farther* came to be used as the comparative of *far*; first in the special application just mentioned, and ultimately in all senses, displacing the regular comparative *farver*. In standard Eng. the form *farther* is usually preferred where the word is intended to be the comparative of *far*, while *further* is used where the notion of *far* is altogether absent; there is a large intermediate class of instances in which the choice between the two forms is arbitrary.]

A. adv.
1. More forward; to or at a more advanced point.
a. in space, or in a course of procedure or development.
c 1300 *Cursor M.* 6831 (Gött.) Help him or þu ferþer wend. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1491 He no may ferþer far. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii. (1495) 81 The kynde drynesse of the erthe suffryth not the fletynge reeses of the see passe ferder. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11748 Thou art no farder..thy fame for to lose, þan I my lyffe were leuer leue in þe plase. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 276 We may no farther walk. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 281 Or we procede only ferder. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 161 b. The capitaines folowed no farther the chace. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* II. 845 The foole was never farther than the grammer schoole. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 5 Having little Prospect of.. carrying on these observations any farther. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 130, I shall run no farther into this Argument. 1883 H. T. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 5 If you can bear your lot no farther, say so. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 12, I wish..to carry the affirmative portion of my propositions greatly farther.

b. in time; Longer.
1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 26 As Ferdre in reigne grue their continuance. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 42 Until the next Committie day, and farder during their plessor. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 5 Some Creatures cast their Eggs as Chance directs them, and

think of them no farther. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 45 Then we need argue no farther.

c. *Farther gone*: at a more advanced stage.

1708 SWIFT *Sacramental Test Wks.* 1824 VIII. 355 The Observer is..farther gone of late in lyes than his Presbyterian brother.

2. To a greater extent, more completely.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 774 Vet feare I no farther then the law feareth. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 21 Not doubting..but you will accept my..trauells in good parte, (sen I requyre no farder). 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 33 Sit downe For thou must now know farther. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 7 Punishment cannot act any farther than in as far as the idea of it..is present in the mind.

3. In addition, also, besides, moreover.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Se we ferþer hou þis stward may erre in ordeinance of the Chirche. 1413 LINDG. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxviii. (1483) 75 He knoweth al thyng, therfore there is nought ferther to seken by discours. 1486 *Certificate in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 46 And farder entenditte to examyne in that behaue. 1562 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 13 Farder, sen all man hes this word reformatioun in mothe..we [etc.]. 1652 MILTON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 99 And have this farther, which I thought my parte to let you know of, that [etc.]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i. 2 Nay farther, the common Motive of foreign Adventures was taken away. 1794 *Fletcher's Wks.* VII. Pref. 6 The Reader is farther requested, to remember that [etc.].

4. To or at a greater distance; by a greater interval. *To wish (any one) farther.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 107 Ech man shuldo sue him or ferþer or nerþer. 1489 CAXTON *Fayttes of A.* IV. xvii. 280 It is farder from the lyght more than any of the other colours be. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lii. 76 The leaves be..standing farder asunder one from another. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 135 Flesh of a drie complexion is better nere calving time than farder from it. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* xiv. (1806) 71 He could hop on one leg farther than I. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Aug., Miss Plautia..only wished the maid farther for never finding us out till we began to be comfortable without her. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* iii, He would catch Her beauty farther than the falcon spied. 1847 HALLIWELL *s.v.*, I'll be farther if I do it, i.e. I won't do it. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracel.* I. vii. 106 Can anything be farther from theology..than stone-cutting?

5. *Comb.*, as *farther-spreading* *adj.*
1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dau. Der.* IV. liii. 90 The expression of something..with..farther-spreading roots.

B. adj.

† 1. Prior, anterior; front; = **FURTHER** *a.* 1. *Obs.*
1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 104 Kynde settith in the eyen in the ferder and the ouer parte of the beest. 1534 WHITTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 16 Where as there be two manners of contencions..the ferther is appropriated unto man, the seconde unto wyld beestes. *Ibid.* III. 117 Of the two farther manners Panecius did declare in three bookes. Of the thyrdy maner he wrote [etc.].

2. More extended, going beyond what already exists or has been dealt with, additional, more.

c 1520 SIR W. GODOLPHIN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* III. II. 218, I could not make no fferder serche. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 117 b, Avoydyng farther effusion of christen blood. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xvi. 146 For the clearing of this point, and the farther satisfaction of such as delight therein. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub Apol.*, There is one farther objection made by those who have answered this book. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. i, For fear he should ask farther questions. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 209 The king took no farther notice of what had happened. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xii, Down he sat without farther bidding.

3. More distant, remoter.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 332 The farther syde of London. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* 83 The Hierocæsarienses fecthe their matter from a farther beginning. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 207 To hinder them from a farther prospect. 1675 ASHMOLE *Diary* (1774) 348 Great pain in my farther tooth, on the left side of my upper jaw. 1743 POPE *Thebais* 420 Whose ghost..Expects its passage to the farther strand. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. xiv. 367 These Gifts were subservient to a farther end.

Farther (fā'ðə), *v.* Now rare. Also 7 *farder*. [The regular phonetic descendant in standard Eng. of ME. *ferpre-n*: see **FURTHER** *v.*] *trans.* To help forward, promote, favour, assist (an action, movement, etc., rarely, † a person); = **FURTHER** *v.*

a 1000-1390 [For examples of the forms with *fer*. (OE. *fy-*) see **FURTHER** *v.*]. 1570 NORTH *Doni's Mor. Philos.* (1888) III. 197 That I might..farder and aduance my poore familie. 1605 CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 100, I praie that yow wille pleased to farder the motion. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* I. § 2. 6 Though the benefits of this life may be much farthered by mutuall help. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bean's Duel* I. ii, I love niischief so well, I can refuse nothing that fartherers that. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. i. xv. § 9 It has been said..that the sense of beauty never farthered the performance of a single duty. *absol.* 1579 DIGGES *Stratiol.* v. 10 This..is sufficient for Division, more woulde rather discouragge than farther. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* (1675) 9 The more the capacity is wanting, the more my Labour will farther, when need requirith.

† **Fartherance**. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ANCE.] = **FURTHERANCE**.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 329 Conduce to the fartherance of human salvation.

† **Fartherer**. *Obs.* [f. as *picc.* + -ER I.] = **FURTHERER**.

1494 [see **CONDUCTRICE**]. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) vi. 289 Florence was not onely forward in his owne person but also a fartherer of others. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* § 13. 47 A great favourer and fartherer of the truth.

† **Farthermore**, *adv.* and *a.* *Obs.* Forms: see **FARTHER** and **-MORE**. [var. **FURTHERMORE**, q.v.]

A. adv. = **FURTHERMORE** in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10238 (Gött.), I bidd þe eum na ferþer-mare. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 Pferþermor we shal suppose þat bodyliche abyte..makip not men religiose. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3926, I shalle repente ferþermore, For the game goth alle amys. 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 199 Farþermore the prophetes were sory. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* II. 7 Some causes of his wythdraweng I wyll shew now or I wryte ferder more of my matere. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 112 Now fardermoir in that mater till mute, Tha passit all onto the yle of Bute.

B. adj. More remote; = **FARTHER** *a.* 3.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 643 The hithermore is called Tullie..the farthermore is named Barry.

Farthermost (fā'ðəiməst), *a.* [var. of **FURTHERMOST**; cf. **FARTHER**.] Farthest, most remote or distant.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. v. 90 The Illyrians..inhabit at the farthermost roots of the Alpes. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4145/4 She..is lame on the farthermost Shoulder. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 237 The farthermost expansion of Smith's Strait.

Farthest (fā'ðəst), *a.* and *adv.* Also 4 *ferpest*, *ferdest*, 5-7 *fardest*. [var. of **FURTHERST**; used as superlative of **FAR**: see **FARTHER**.]

A. adj.

1. Most distant or remote. Also with *off*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 239 þe ferthest ende of norfolke. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. i. (1495) 78 The fyre that is ferdest from the mydle of the erthe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 156 The fardest ligne of theschequer. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 121 He was a manne the fardest frome the feare of God that euer I knewe. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xli. (1611) 266 Which wee..imagine to be fardest off. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 222 The Prouerbe is true, That he who is farthest from his goods, is nearest to his losse. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 397 And that time for thee Were better farthest off. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 11 If it be most Direct and farthest off the Earth. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Poems & Ess.* 179 The farthest limits of the kingdom. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 31 With the edge at which those planes meet, the farthest from you.

2. Extending to the greatest distance, longest.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 109 In Nauigation, the farthest way about. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.*, It was the farthest piece of travel accomplished.

3. *absol.* At (the) farthest: *a.* of space: At the greatest distance. *b.* of future time: At latest. *c.* of degree: At the outside.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 122 Let it be so hasted that supper be readie at the farthest by fyue of the clocke. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos.*, Within one, two or (at farthest) three miles of London. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 33 When I was at the farthest..I could not see any sign of People. 1765 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cccli. (1774) IV. 221 You may depend upon what I promised you, before Midsummer next, at farthest.

B. adv. To or at the greatest distance. Also with *off*.

1598 YONG *Diana* 174 Sometimes striuing who could smite a stone fardest with them. 1607 TOURNEUR *Reuenger's Trag.* IV. I iii, Here's the comfort my Lord..When it seemes most it threatnes fardest off. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 247 Fardest from him is best Whom reason hath equall.

b. *Comb.* forming the superlatives of compounds of **FAR** *a.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 282 In the farthest-fet construction. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 10 The wisest one, The furthest-seen in Scriptures.

Farthing (fā'ðɪŋ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *feorðung*, 2 *feorping*, 2-3 *ferping*, -yng, 3-4 *south. verþp*, verthing, 3-6 *ferthing*, -yng(e), 4-6 *ferdyng*(e), 6 *farthinge*, -yng(e), 6-8 *fardin*(g), -yng, 9 *dial farden*, -in, 6- farthing. [OE. *feorðung*, *feorðung*, f. *feorð-a* **FOURTH**; corresp. to ON. *fjörðung*, of which it may possibly be an adoption.] A quarter of some particular denomination of money or measure.

1. The quarter of a penny; the coin representing this value. (Until 17th c. chiefly a silver coin; subsequently of copper alloys; now of bronze.) In translations of the N.T. used for the two Roman coins *as* and *quadrans*, respectively the tenth and the fourth part of a *denarius*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 42 Tuoge stycas þæt is feorðungpenninges. — *Luke* xxi. 2 Gesæl ðonne an widua ðorfondlico sendende mæsslenno feorðungas tuoeg. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 120/800 To gelden ech ferþing. 1335 *Act 9 Edw. III.* II. c. 3 Que nul esterling, maille ne ferthing soit fondu pour vessel. 1340 *Aynb.* 193 þe poure wyfman þet ne hedde bote tuaye uerþinges þet hi offrede to þe temple. c 1430 *How Good Wyff tauz'te Douȝtir* 184 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 46 Ne perfore spende neuere þe more of a ferthing. 1502 *Orl. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 136 Unto y^e last ferdyngce. 1520 Caxton's *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 91 b/1 The kyng ordeyned that the sterlyng halpenny and ferþyng sholde go throughout al his lande. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 165 She thinkth hir farthing good syluer. 1611 *Bible Matt.* x. 29 Are not two Sparrowes solde for a farthing? 1642 [see **BRASS** *sb.* 7]. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 11 A small piece of copper, called a Farthing. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2407/4 The new Tin Farthings..are to be delivered out at the Tinn Office in Bishopsgate-street. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* VI. xiii, Here, then..take every farthing I am worth. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. II. (1866) 32 A miser..hoards farthings. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii. (1878) 556 Nor can you touch one farthing of her money.

† **b.** *Under farthing*: marked with a farthing.
1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5365/4 Sheep .. gabel'd on the Left Ear, the Right Ear under Farthing.

2. transf. † **a.** A very small piece of anything.
Obs. Hence **b. fig.** A very little, 'an atom', 'a bit', *esp.* in *Not to care or matter a farthing*.

a. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 134 In hire cuppe was no ferthing sene Of grees.

b. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8884 Hit neuer fortherit me a ferthing to fylsy my goodes. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 828 Thou knowest not therbi to make the sicke man one farthinge better. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 43 It matters not a farthing whether he be Presbyterian or Independent. a1707 *Prior The Lulle* 18 Else all these Things we toil so hard in, Wou'd not avall one single Farthing. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 522 ¶ 6 The gentleman who has told her he does not care a farthing for her. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 347 Declared that he did not care a brass farthing.

† **3. Farthing (of gold)**: **a.** A quarter noble; also *farthing-noble*. (The AF. statute of 1421 has *ferling*.) **b.** A quarter royal (see quot. 1494).

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 15, I beqwethe to.. Davn John Wulfpet.. a ferthing of gold. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 655 This yere [1464-5] was a newe coyne ordeyned by the kyng .. namyd the royall .. in value of .x. shyllinges, the halfe royall .v.s. and the ferthyng ii. s. vi. d. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 220 [In 1351] the kyng stablysshed his coyne .. and ordeyned that .. a noble of golde shulde go for halfe a marke and xx.d for a farthyng of gold, and xii of those farthynges of golde dyd way an ounce.

† **4.** The name of various measures of land:
a. ? The quarter of a hide; = VIRGATE; cf. FARDEL sb.2 **b.** ? The quarter of a virgate. **c.** ? The quarter of an acre, a rood (see quot. 1669 for *farthing-land* in 5 b). *Obs.*

a1000 *Exon Domesday* fol. 356 Oltredus .. reddidit gildum pro iii uirg. et iii ferdin' et dim. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 36a, Commonly thirtie Acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish Acre, and four Cornish Acres, a Knight's fee. c1630 RYSDON *Surv. Devon* § 68 (1810) 65 Moyhun was seized of three rods and three farthings of land.

5. attrib. and Comb. **a. attrib.** Costing or valued at a farthing, as *farthing-candle*, whence *farthing-candle-light*, *farthing-fee*, -*loaf*. Also *objective*, as *farthing-coiner*.

c1300 *Havelok* 878 He .. bar þe mete to þe castel, And gat him þere a ferþing wastel. c1350 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 354 3if þe ferþingloß is in defawte of wyȝte ouer twelf pans. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 28 As moche ferþing white breed as comyth to iiij s. ij d. 1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) v. 181 To every man and woman and childe of the contrie a farddyng loaf. 1596 J. DEE in *Reorde's Gr. Artes* ii. 324 Directly against it [the price of wheat] in the second colunne you may fynd the waight of the farthing white loafe. 1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* i. iv. 2 Straying his tip-toes for a farthing fee. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 84 Then was .. read the severall confessions of the 2 farthing coyners. 1673 E. PEARSE *Best Match* vii. § 5. 76 Not so much as the light of a Farthing-Candle is to the light of the Sun. 1691 tr. *Emiliann's Frauds Romish Monks* 247 Her sisters would never be at a Farthing charge to procure Prayers for her. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) IV. 180 A Sun with us .. yields to every Farthing Candle. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xliii. That sort of farthing candlelight which glimmers When reeking London's smoky caldron simmers. 1848 GARNETT *Ess.* 120 The farthing-candle style of the notes. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 66 The farthing, as first issued, was called a farthing token.

b. Special comb., as *farthing-boat*, a boat on which the fare is a farthing; *farthing-cut*, a mark with which horses were branded by the owner; *farthing-gleek*, see GLEEK; *farthing-land* (see quot.); † *farthing-man*, *Sc.*, some official of a guild; *farthing-noble*, the fourth part of a noble; *farthing-office*, the office from which farthings were issued; *farthing-shop*, one where articles priced at a farthing are sold; *farthing-trout*, a name of the Samlet or Parr.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 58 She took the *farthing boat. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2694/4 Stolen or strayed .. one black Nag .. with a *farthing cut in the near Ear. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4877/4 A farthing Cut on his Left Ear. a1652 BROME *Mad Couple well Matched* ii. i. At Post and Pare, or *Farthing glecke. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 36a, Commonly thirtie acres make a *farthing land. 1669 WOLDRIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 A Farthing Land, or Farundale of Land, is the fourth part of an Acre. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 193 Three kinds of land, Assart, Farthing-land and Cotman-land. 15.. *Stat. Gild* in Balfour *Practicks* 77 Quhen the Alderman, Thesurair, *Farthing-man or Dene .. convene the gild brether for the commonn affairs. 15.. *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 5 The nobylle, half nobylle, and *ferdyng-nobylle. 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 714/4 The *Farthing-Office .. for the delivering out of Farthings will be open on Tuesdays only. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/1 The *farthing shop is in Dorset-street. 1865 COUCH *Fishes Brit. Isl.* IV. 245 Samlet .. *Farthing trout.

Farthingale (fā'ɪŋgəl). Forms: 6 farthyngall, 6-8 fardingal, 1, 7 *Sc.* fartigall, 7-8 farthingal, 7- fard-, farthingale. **β.** 6-8 vardingal(e, 6 verdynggale, 7 verdingal(e, (vertingale, virdingal). [ad. OF. *verducale*, *vertagalle*, corruption of Sp. *verdugado* a farthingale, f. *verdugo* rod, stick. (So called because distended by cane hoops or rods inserted underneath.)]

A frame-work of hoops, usually of whalebone, worked into some kind of cloth, formerly used for Vol. IV.

extending the skirts of women's dresses; a hooped petticoat.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Gospels* iii. 166, I warrant you they had bracelets and verdynggales and such fine gere. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* i. Wks. 1873 II. 282 To learne how to weare a Scotch Farthingale. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 499 The Women wear great Vardingales, standing .. far out at each side. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accomplish'd Woman* I. 124, I cannot esteem those who part with regret from their high-heads and vardingales. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* 11, Her majesty's old fardingale is not more out of fashion. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 47 The maids of honour had just stripped off their fardingales. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 280 Whatever he was saying or doing, he stopped short at the sight of a farthingale. attrib. 1711 J. DISTAFF *Char. Don. Sacheverelli* 4 A large Fardingale Petticoat.

Hence **Farthingalead** *a.*, having a farthingale.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 19 Like the faithful, ruffed and farthingalead wife on a fifteenth century tomb.

Farthing-bag (fā'ɪŋbæg). *dial.* Also 8 farding-bag. See quot.

a1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 248 They quite choaked up their first stomach called the farding bag. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Farthing-bag*, the second stomach of a cow. 'Ers bund i' the farthin' bag.

† **Farthingdeal**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *forthing-dole*, 6-7 *farthendele*, 7-8 *fardingdeal(e, farthingdole, far(r)undell*. [repr. OE. *fōrdan dæl*, accus. of *fōrda dæl* fourth part: see FOURTH and DEAL sb. Cf. HALVENDEAL, THRIDDEAL. The first element was afterwards regarded as a form of FARTHING.]

1. gen. A fourth part.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 3844 Als fast as þai þe forthing-dole had of þe flode past.

2. spec. a. The fourth part of an acre; a rood.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 208 A Rod of lande, whiche some call a roode .. some a Farthendele. 1600 T. HYLLS *Arih.* 67a, A farthendele or roode of lande. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Farding deale* alias Farundell of land signifieth the fourth part of an acre. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1835 *Rep. Municipal Corporations Comm.* II. App. 1248 The remaining .. acres are divided into quarter acres, called 'farthingdoles'.

b. See quot.; = FARTHING 4 b.

c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 156 Quarter of a yard land called a farrundell.

Farthingless (fā'ɪŋlɪs), *a.* [f. FARTHING sb. + -LESS.] Without a farthing; destitute.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 695 You being farthingless.

Farthingworth (fā'ɪŋzwɜːp). [f. as prec. + -WORTH.] As much as is bought or sold for a farthing, a very small amount. Also *fig.*

c1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 100 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 328 A prest.. That can noht a ferthingworth of god. c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 515 þe kyng may not take for hem an halfpeny ne ferþingworþ. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 360 A ferþing-worþ of synkelsede. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 519 A farthingworth of bruised Licoras. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE (1840) II. v. 108 Not one farthing's-worth of service.

† **Farture**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *fartūr-a*, f. *fart-*, ppl. stem of *fartire* to stuff.] = FARSURE, stuffing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 87 As Saliture and Farture rather seem to appertain to a cooks (shop).

Farundell: see FARTHINGDEAL.

Farwelled (fā'wɛld), *a. dial.* Also *far-fow-*, *welter'd*. [f. WELT v., a. ON. *welta* to overturn; the first element is perh. ON. *fār* harm, mischief, as in *fār-veikr* very ill.] (See quot.)

1870 TENNYSON *North. Farmer, New Style* viii. An 'e ligs on 'is back .. Woorse nor a far-welter'd [footnote, Or fow-welter'd] yowe. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Farwelled*, overthrown; said of sheep.

Farwendine, var. of FARANDINE *Obs.*

† **Fary**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *farie*. Cf. FEERY-FARY. [? Related to FARE sb. 6 c.] A state of tumult or consternation.

1500-20 DUNBAR 'Full oft I muss' 39 Lat us .. evir be reddy and adrest, To pass out of this fawfull fary. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prolog. 107 Amyd the virgultis all in till a fary, As feminine so feblit fell I down. 1513 — *Æneis* x. xiv. 31 Mezentius .. baith hys handis in that sammyn steyd Toward the hevyn vphevis in a fary.

Fary (Levins 1570), var. of FARROW v.

† **Fas**. *Obs.* (Since OE. only *Sc.*) Also 6 *fasse*, *fæs*. [OE. *fās*, *fas* str. neut., cogn. with OHG. *faso* m., *fasa* f. (MHG. *vase*), also MHG. *vaser*, mod. G. *faser*, of same meaning.]

1. A border, fringe.

c950 *Liudisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 20 Wif. .xeneolecde .. and zehran fas wedes his. 1474 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* (1877) I. 22 Item vij vnce of silk for fassis. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xxxiv, Fas, nor uther frenzies, had it none. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 137 With fassis fyne nane fairer mycht be found.

2. As the type of something worthless.

1508 *Ballad in Golgar. & Gano*, sig. b.v, Sik gouuernance I call noucht vvorh a fassse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. Prolog. 155 Scant worth a fas.

|| **Fasces** (fæs'iz), *sb. pl.* [L. *fascēs* (sing. *fascis* bundle) in same sense.]

1. A bundle of rods bound up with an axe in the middle and its blade projecting. These rods were carried by lictors before the superior magistrates at Rome as an emblem of their power.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* i. iii. (1622) 5 The fasces or knitch of rods. 1713 SWIFT *The Faggot*, In history we never found The consuls' fasces were unbound. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiii. 401 The consular fasces, the emblem of the hated Roman authority.

b. Her. As a badge.

1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.* s.v. *Fasces*, The Fasces are now frequently given to those who have held magisterial offices.

2. transf. and fig. a. The ensigns of authority or power, *esp.* in *To take, lay down, resign the fasces*; hence also, authority.

1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Valentinian* v. v. He must take the fasces. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 199 The Duke .. shook aloft the Fasces of the Main. 1673-95 *Wood Life* (1843) 184 The sen'r. proctor .. laid down the fasces of his authority. 1797 BURKE *Let. Affairs Irel.* Wks. 1812 V. *321 You must submit your fasces to theirs. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 292 Diocletian's self-corrected mind The imperial fasces of a world resigned. 1827 MACAULAY *Machiav. Ess.* (1854) 49½ He pines for .. the fasces of Brutus.

† **b.** The punishments threatened by the fasces; flogging or beheading. *Obs.*

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* ii. vii. 109 That Tragedy, whose Epilogue was Flame and Fagot, or at least the Fasces to younger men.

c. humorously. The birch rod.

1762 FOOTE *Orator* i. Wks. 1799 I. 197 The fescues and fasces .. have been .. consigned to one, or more matron in every village.

Fascet (fæs'et). A tool used to introduce glass bottles into the annealing oven.

1662 MERRETT *Ner's Art of Glass* 364 *Fascets* are Irons thrust into the bottle to carry them to anneal. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1825 in W. HAMILTON *Hand-bk. Terms Art & Sc.*

Fascia (fæs'jā). Pl. fasciæ. In architectural uses also -as. Forms: 7 *fasia*, *facea*, 8 *facio*, -tio, 9 *facia* (with English plural), 6- *fascia*. [a. L. *fascia* in senses 1 and 2.]

† **1.** in *Lat.* sense: A band, fillet. *Obs.*

1587 T. UNDERDOWN tr. *Neliodorus* 85 Cariclia tied a part of her fascia that was foule, about her head. 1594 DRAYTON *Ideas* Wks. (1748) 399 Poor rogue [Cupid] go pawn thy fascia and thy bow. 1606 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* Wks. (Rildg.) 554½ A Veile .. bound with a Fascia of severall coloured silkes.

2. Archit. Any long flat surface of wood, stone or marble, *esp.* in the Doric order, the band which divides the architrave, and in the Ionic and Corinthian orders, each of the three surfaces into which the architrave is divided. (Hence the use explained under FACIA.)

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D ija, The lowest Fascia .. the second Fascia .. the third Fascia. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 71 Beades in the Fascia, cut at round. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 13 A broad Plinth, or Fatio. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 81 The present edifice [is] built partly with brick, and stone faceas. 1769 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 169 This Work .. is crowned with a Fascia and Torus of wrought Stone. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* Introd. p. 46 One [Round Tower] at Ardmore has fasciæ at the several stories, which all the rest .. seem to want. 1881 F. YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1354 To the ends of the rafters a fascia should be nailed.

† **b.** A ceiling coved on two opposite sides only.

1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 39 A Fascia is the same as a Conca, and terminates to the wall. 1715 *Ibid.* (1721) I. 83 The Hall is arch'd with a Fascia.

3. Anat. A thin sheath of fibrous tissue investing a muscle or some special tissue or organ; an aponeurosis.

1788 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 268 Tendinous expansions, or Fasciæ .. support the muscles. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 30 A tumour formed apparently beneath the fascia of his thigh. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 413 The palmar fascia and the transverse ligament of the metacarpal bones. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 3 The temporal fascia in the turtle. 1876 DURING *Dis. Skin* 24 The superficial fascia of muscles.

b. The substance of which this is composed.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 133 This muscle is only covered by skin and fascia.

4. Any object, or collection of objects, that gives the appearance of a band or stripe. **a.** *Astron.* The belt of a planet. **b.** *Conchol.* A row of perforations. **c.** *Bot., Zool., and Ornith.* A band of colour. **d.** *Her.* = FESSE.

a. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Fasciæ*, in the Planet Mars, are certain Rows of Spots, parallel to the Equator of that Planet, which looks like Swathes or Fillets wound round about his Body. 1825 W. HAMILTON *Hand-bk. Terms Art & Sc.*, *Fasciæ*, the belts seen on the discs of the superior planets.

b. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 571 The ambulacra .. are not arranged in fasciæ.

c. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 152 There are three brown fasciæ running over it of considerable breadth. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 302 The secondary wings are black with an orange fascia near the posterior margin. 1839 JARDINE *Brit. Birds* II. 80 An ill-defined ochraceous fascia across the vent.

d. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 694½ The Fess, fesse, fascia, is a strip placed horizontally across the middle of the field.

Fascial (fæs'jāl), *a.* rare-1. [f. FASC-ES + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to the (Roman) fasces. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 148 Dost thou list .. the fascial rods, Recovered, to behold?

Fascial (fæs'jāl), *a.* 2 *Anat.* [ad. L. *fasciālis*: see FASCIA and -AL.] Of or pertaining to the fasciæ; aponeurotic.

Fasciate (fæ'si'et), *a.* [ad. late *L. fasciāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fasciāre* to swathe, *f. fasciā*: see *FASCIA*.] *Bot.* = FASCIATED.

Fasciate (fæ'si'et), *v.* [f. late *L. fasciāt-* ppl. stem of *fasciāre*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To bind with or as with a fascia. Also, *to fasciate together*.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. The armes not lying fasciating or wrapt up, after the Grecian manner. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 543 The fatal prediction of... accidents fasciating the boughs and branches of trees. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 148 A broad flat stalk, as if there were several of them fasciated together.

Fasciated (fæ'si'et), *ppl. a.* [f. *FASCIA* *v.* + -ED.] Cf. *Fr. fasciē*.]

1. *Bot.* See *quot.* 1835.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 382 *Fasciated* [is] when several contiguous parts grow unnaturally together into one. 1858 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. x. 365 The flower-stem [of the Cockscomb] is wonderfully 'fasciated' or compressed.

b. *Crystalllog.* Massed together.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 133 Very small crystals, elegantly fasciated in various directions.

† 2. Of a roof: Coved on two opposite sides only: see *FASCIA* 2 b. *Obs.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1721) I. 79 The Arches of the... Rooms near the Galleries, are fasciated.

3. Marked with bands or stripes; striped. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 152 The bluish, fasciated Porcellana. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1777) IV. 119 Red fasciated with black or white, along the spires. 1798 — *Hindustan* II. 204 The columns are ribbed and near their tops doubly fasciated. 1801 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* 2nd Supp. 312 Fasciated Sandpiper.

Fasciation (fæsi'et-jən). [*a. F. fasciation*: see *FASCIA* and -ATION.]

1. The binding up of a limb, etc., with bandages. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xix. 190 By their constant and foolish Fasciation the Bones... may be incurved. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Fasciation is a binding of Swathes about a Limb that is to be cured. 1880 WAGSTAFFE *Mayne's Med. Voc.*, Fasciation, the binding up of a diseased or wounded part with bandages.

† b. *concr.* A bandage. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 107 Even Diadems... were but fasciations, and handsome ligatures, about the heads of Princes. 1658 — *Hydriot.* i. 5 The fasciations and bands of death.

2. The process of becoming fasciated; also, fasciated condition (see *FASCIATED* 1).

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 148 The fasciation... being as it were an attempt for two stalks. 1881 J. GIBBS in *Science Gossip* No. 203, 254 The growth of several buds from the same node... does not often give rise to fasciation of the branches.

Fascicle (fæ'sik'l). Also 7 *fascikle*. [*ad. L. fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*: see *FASCES*.]

1. A bunch, bundle. Now only in scientific use. Formerly also *fig.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. v. 138 This Fascicle or bundle of virtues. 1792 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 46/2 The middle fascicle of hair... is wrapped in a large quill of silver. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 368 Lamellæ arranged in groups or fascicles. 1877 COUES *Fir. Anim.* vii. 18 The hairs of the tail... grow... in somewhat isolated fascicles.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* A cluster of leaves or flowers with very short stalks growing closely together at the base; a tuft. Also, a bunch of roots growing from one point.

a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Select Ind. Plants* Wks. 1807 V. 113 Each blossom, that opens in the fascicle. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 320 *Fascicle*, a term... synonymous with compound corymb. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 246 In Larch... and Cedar... the acicular leaves are numerous, in dense fascicles. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 147 An umbel... is sometimes called a Fascicle.

c. *Anat.* = FASCICULUS 1 c.

1738 STUART *Muscular Motion* iii. 44 A fascicle or bundle of... small muscular fibres. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 600/1 The nerve-tubes separate from the primary trunk into smaller fascicles. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 71 The tendons are for the most part implanted by separate fascicles into distinct depressions in the bones.

2. A part, number, 'livraison' (of a work published by instalments); = FASCICULUS 2.

1647 MAYNE *Serm. Viud.* 19 In the next fascicle, you say... that I maintain some things. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* II. x. ii. 606 Subm translates; sends it to him... fascicle by fascicle, with commentaries. 1887 *Homocop. World* 1 Nov. 521 The Sixth Fascicle completes this beautiful work.

Fascicled (fæ'sik'l'd), *ppl. a. Bot.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] = FASCICULATE a.

1792 ROXBURGH *Asiatic Res.* III. 470 Flowers Papilionaceous... fascicled. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 247 Leaves... sometimes fascicled in consequence of the non-development of the branch. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Fascicled-whorled*, arranged in parcels but forming a whorl, or circle. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 1. 31 note, Fascicled Roots are those which form in clusters. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 379 Fascicled branches.

Fascicular (fæsi'ki'lār), *a.* [f. *FASCICULUS* + -AR.]

† 1. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fascicular*, belonging to a bundle or fardel. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

¶ With allusion to *FASCES*.

1866 SALA *Barbary* 28 A fascicular bundle of canes of which a Roman lictor might have been proud.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fascicle. a. *Bot.* Also, *Fascicular tissue*, 'a term which

includes all the varieties of cellular tissue of plants which are collected into bundles or fascicles' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1884).

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Fascicular*, arranged in bundles or parcels. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 400 Whether the accompanying fibrous strands belong to the 'fascicular tissue' or to the 'ground tissue'.

b. *Geol. and Min.*

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 238 *Fascicular*... when the fibres diverge only on one side. 1816 P. CLEAVE- LAND *Min.* ii. 54 The fibres may be... fascicular, like a bundle of rods confined at one extremity. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 237 Confused, fascicular, radiating aggregates.

c. *Anat.*

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 70 *Fascicular* flattened bands, more or less expanded.

Hence *Fascicularly adv.*, in a fascicular manner. 17... KIRWAN (cited in Webster); 1847 in CRAIG.

Fasciculate (fæsi'ki'lūt), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ATE.] Arranged in a fascicle; fascicle-like; growing or occurring in a bunch, bundle, or tuft. a. *Bot.* b. *Zool.* c. *Path.*

a. 1794 MARTYN *Roussau's Bot.* xxvii. 412 The roots are... fasciculate. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* 46 Its branches are fasciculate and disposed around the stem in spirals. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. vii. 80 Leaves tufted in this way are said to be fasciculate [as in Pine].

b. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 83 When the branches are laterally in contact, as in the Columnaria... fasciculate forms result. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 117 A fasciculate rather than an arborescent arrangement.

c. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 119/2 The 'fasciculate' variety of cancer.

Hence *Fasciculately adv.*

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Fasciculately-tuberos*, roots composed of parcels of tubers. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 308 Corallum with unequal lamellæ, fasciculately interrupted.

† **Fasciculate**, *v. Obs.*—o [f. *L. fascicul-us* + -ATE.] *trans.* 'To tie up into a bundle or fascicle' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

1708-32 in COLES.

Fasciculated (fæsi'ki'lūt), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] In various scientific uses = FASCICULATE.

1777 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 611 The fasciculated surfaces in the heart. 1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* v. § 366, 345 The Fibres... successively collect themselves into Nerves, and when they are fasciculated or become Nerves [etc.]. a 1798 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) IV. xxxiii. 185 Asterias, or sea star, with twelve broad rays... roughened with fasciculated long papillæ on the upper part. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 140/1 The muscular system consists of reddish and whitish fasciculated fibres. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 115 We found some [veins]... full of small fasciculated crystals of rutile titanite. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* i. (ed. 4) 29 The fasciculated or bundled [root]... we see in the bird's-nest orchis.

Fasciculation (fæsi'ki'lūt-jən). [f. *FASCICULATE* *v.*: see -ATION.] a. The state of being fasciculate. b. That which is fasciculated.

Fasciculato, combining form of FASCICULATE, occas. prefixed to other adjs. to indicate a fasciculate form or arrangement.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 404 Fasciculato-glomerate: tubes of the coralla cylindrical. 1866 TRCAS. *Bot.*, *Fasciculato-ramose*, when branches or roots are drawn closely together so as to be almost parallel.

Fascicule (fæsi'ki'l). [*a. F. fascicule*, *ad. L. fasciculus*: see FASCICULUS.]

† 1. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 152 *Fascicule*, a reasonable full Gripe, a Handful.

2. = FASCICLE 2, FASCICULUS 2.

1880 G. ALLEN in *Academy* 24 Jan. 58/2 Mr. Spencer will obtain more readers for separate fascicules... than he is likely to find for his thicker volumes. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 453 Three large octavo volumes in double column, which will appear by fascicules of 300 to 400 pages.

3. = FASCICULUS 1 c.

1745 PARSONS *Muscular Motion* i. 22 Many Filaments, or tendinous Fibres, which are parallel to one another in every little Bundle or Fascicule.

Fasciculite (fæsi'ki'lūt). *Min.* [f. *FASCICULATE* + -ITE.] Tufted fibrous hornblende.

1823 HITCHCOCK in *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* VI. 226 So... striking an instance do these exhibit of the fascicular structure of minerals that I... have denominated them Fasciculite. 1884 DANA *Mb.* 240 The fasciculite of Hitchcock is merely this tufted hornblende.

¶ **Fasciculus** (fæsi'ki'lūs). Pl. fasciculi. [*L. fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*: see *FASCES*.]

1. = FASCICULUS 1; chiefly in scientific use.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 344 These pale-blue fasciculi Mr. Blackwell found to proceed from two additional spinners. 1823 SCORESBY *Jnrl.* 77 Every spine consisted of a fasciculus of needles. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiv. (1859) II. 286 Our cognitions comprehend different fasciculi of notions. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 4/6 To see Lord Palmerston... fumble with a fasciculus of papers. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 20 A small conical fasciculus [of rays of light] traverses the aperture.

b. *Bot.* = FASCICLE 1 b.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 135 The fasciculus is a cymose collection of nearly sessile flowers. 1889 WAGSTAFFE *Mayne's Med. Voc.*, *Fasciculus*, a handful, as of flowers, leaves, roots.

c. *Anat.* 'A bundle of fibres, chiefly applied to nerve structures' (Wagstaffe).

1713 CHESLENDEN *Anat. Introd.* (1726) 3 Nerves are Fasciculi of cylindrical fibres. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 21 The fasciculi of the muscular fibres. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 125 Each fasciculus being furnished by a membranous envelope.

2. = FASCICLE 2.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 281 He collected entire psalms... in eight separate fasciculi. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* vii. 161 An elegant folio fasciculus descriptive of the bell and shrine. 1880 *Athenæum* 29 May 699 We have received the first fasciculus of a new monthly periodical in Hebrew.

† **Fascina'de**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *FASCINE* + -ADE: cf. *stockade, palisade*.] (?) A defensive work composed of fascines.

1736 LEDIARD *Marlborough* III. 171 A Bridge of Hurdles and Planks... by which their Fascina'de were join'd.

† **Fascinage**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*a. F. fascinage*, *f. fascine*: see *FASCINE sb.*] = *prec.*

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5347/1 A great part of the Fascinage had been torn away by the Rhine.

Fascinate (fæ'sinēt). [f. *L. fascināt-* ppl. stem of *fascināre* to enchant, *f. fascinum* spell, witchcraft. Cf. *F. fasciner*.]

† 1. *trans.* To affect by witchcraft or magic; to bewitch, enchant, lay under a spell. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. ix, I was fascinated, by Jupiter: fascinated: but I will be unwitch'd, and reveng'd, by law. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. m. ii. 96 Why do witches and old women, fascinate and bewitch children? 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 108 Such as... promise to fascinate and cure stinking breaths.

2. † a. To cast a spell over (a person, animal, etc.) by a look; said *esp.* of serpents. b. In later use disconnected from the notion of witchcraft: To deprive of the power of escape or resistance, as serpents are said to do through the terror produced by their look or merely by their perceived presence.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T. i.* 17 Man is a... Basilisk... fascinating with an envious eye the prosperity of his neighbour. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Physiol. Anat.* I. xii. 390 The serpent fascinates its prey, apparently by the power of his eyes. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 582 James... remained at Whitehall, fascinated... by the greatness and nearness of the danger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or flying. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xii. 124 The pet dove of the castle fascinated in the forest by a serpent.

3. *fig.* † a. To enslave (the faculties), the judgement of (a person) (*obs.*). b. To attract and retain the attention of (a person) by an irresistible influence. c. Now usually, To attract and 'hold spellbound' by delightful qualities; to charm, enchant.

a. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton, Disp. Buckhm. & Essex* 54 A certain innate wisdom and virtue... with which he... fascinated all the faculties of his incomparable master. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 44 note, Aristotle, fascinated by the prejudice of the times, divides mankind into... freemen and... slaves.

b. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 378 He delighted to fascinate Josephine... in a dim-lighted apartment by the terrors of a fiction. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 111 The eye of the Ancient Mariner fascinated the wedding guest.

c. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 30 Illum'd by a wit that would fascinate sages. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. I.* v. The gay Ellinor was fascinated into admiration. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 23 They so fascinated the imagination... that [etc.].

absol. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 189 This power [eloquence]... fascinates and astonishes.

Fascinated (fæ'sinēt), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fascinated*, bewitched. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 56 (Paris) Tilting at it like fascinated knights. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* v. xii, Her fascinated eyes. 1817 — *Life* (1850) IV. 233 Are they rendered absolutely helpless by fear, like a fascinated bird?

¶ **Fascinating** (fæ'sinēt), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That fascinates, in senses of the vb. Now chiefly, Irresistibly attractive, charming.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xix. § 5, 353 Such temptations and fascinating vanities. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 9 Bewitching and fascinating flowers. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 111 M. Cousin's fascinating lectures on the history of philosophy.

Hence *Fascinatingly adv.*

1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 538 Our enamel smilingly and fascinatingly displayed. 1870 *Temple Bar Mag.* XXIX. 191 Heroines... lovely... and fascinatingly attired.

¶ **Fascination** (fæsinē'jən). [*ad. L. fascinā-tion-em*, n. of action *f. fascināre* to FASCINATE.]

1. The casting of a spell; sorcery, enchantment; an instance of this, a spell, incantation. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xi. § 3, 46 Fascination is the power and act of Imagination intensive upon other bodies. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 60 We deny that fascination or bewitching is done only by sight. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxix. V. 488 When Elijah used that holy Fascination upon Elisha to spread his mantle over him. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* i. i The odd Phenomena of Witchcraft and Fascination. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. iv. (1852) 66 They began to suspect that the Indian sorcerers had laid the place under some fascination. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 204 A belief in Fascination... appears to have been very generally prevalent in most ages and countries.

† b. The state of being under a spell. *Obs.*

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 101 Fascination is a binding, which comes from the spirit of the Witch, through the eyes of him that is bewitched, entering to his heart. 1767 FAWKES *Theocritus* vi. note, The antients imagined that spitting in their bosoms three times... would prevent fascination.

2. The action and the faculty of fascinating their prey attributed to serpents, etc.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 219 They [Rattle Snakes] are supposed to have the power of fascination in an eminent degree. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i. The fascination of the serpent on the bird held her mute and frozen.

b. The state of being so fascinated.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. (1833) 43 Mrs. A. described herself as at the time sensible of a feeling like what we conceive of fascination.

3. Fascinating quality; irresistibly attractive influence; an instance or mode of this.

1697 EVELYN *Natural History* ix. 301 Unaccountable Fascination, or other material Quality of Mastering Spirits. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 101 Some to the fascination of a name Surrender judgment hoodwinked. 1806 K. WHITE *My own Charac.* 42 in *Ken.* (1816) I. 29, I. . . can't withstand you know whose fascination. 1816 J. SCOTT *W's Paris* (ed. 5) 209 A Frenchwoman . . . will ever be felt . . . to be a creature of fascination. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1820) I. 183 The career thus thrown open had all the fascinations of a desperate hazard. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men Wks.* (Bohn) I. 283 Like a master . . . drawing all men by fascination into tributaries. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* I. xix. 203 That perilous fascination which haunts the brow of precipices.

Fascinative (fæ'sineɪtɪv), *a.* [f. FASCINATE *v.* + -IVE.] Disposed or tending to fascinate.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 96 Vipers. . . That fascinating seek the tender breasts Of wilful maidens, and sing their souls to sleep. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigration* I. vii. 119, I acknowledge Lady Diana's marvellous fascinating force.

Fascinator (fæ'sineɪtər), [*a.* L. *fascinātor*, agent-n. f. *fascināre* to FASCINATE. Cf. F. *fascinatur*.] One who fascinates. *a.* A magician. *b.* A charming or attractive person.

a. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 52 Nor does this happen merely from the sight, but from—the soul of the fascinator. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 147 The dread Fascinator from whom it had been taken.

b. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xvii. The demdest little fascinator in all the world. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* I. Sacha was considered an irresistible fascinator.

Fascinatrix (fæ'sineɪtrɪs), [*f.* prec. + -ESS. Cf. F. *fascinatrice*.] A fascinating woman.

1878 H. JAMES *Daisy Miller* 42 'She's an enchantress . . . a charmer', I said, 'a fascinatrix'.

Fascine (fæ'sɪn), *sb.* Also 8 fachine, 9 facine. [*a.* F. *fascine*, ad. L. *fascina*, f. *fascis* a bundle.]

1. *Mil.* A long cylindrical faggot of brush or other small wood, firmly bound together at short intervals, used in filling up ditches, the construction of batteries, etc. Usually in *pl.*

a. 1688 SIR T. MORGAN *Relat. Progr. France* (1699) 14 The major-general . . . ordered the two battalions . . . each man to take up a long fascine upon their muskets and pikes. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2807/2 Orders are given to provide a great number of fascines, in order to storm the Castle of Ebernburg. 1776 C. LEE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 158 They are employed in making fascines . . . for constructing three redoubts. 1801 WELLINGTON in *Curv. Desp.* I. 361 They ought to be provided with fascines to fill a part of the ditch. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 241 Of round-shot, of gabions and fascines.

b. *transf.* in various non-military uses, *esp.* in *Civil Engineering*.

1712 E. COOKE *Poy. S. Sea* 412 He . . . made a Sort of floating Island of Fascines, Earth, and other Materials. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 351 A large Dike or Peer made of Fascines and Earth. 1852 BURNELL *Rudin. Hydraulic Engineering* II. 94 The lower part of the majority of wooden jetties is . . . covered either by a mass of concrete, of loose stones, or of fascines. 1866 LEE tr. *Keller's Lake Dwell. Switz.* 70 The upper beds of fascines . . . lock into one another at the ends and form one continuous mass.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 121 This fascine of citations . . . is in truth nothing to the purpose. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 70 The pine is a natural fascine or fortification against the ravages of the elements.

3. *attrib.* *a.* Suitable for fascines, as *fascine-stick*. *b.* Consisting of made of fascines, as *fascine-battery*, *-bridge*, *-platform*; *fascine-dwelling*, a lacustrine habitation supported on fascines; hence *fascine-dweller*; *fascine-horse* (see *quot.*).

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxiii. (1804) 213 A body of sailors who made themselves masters of . . . the *fascine batteries. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xii. 150 When clearing away the jungle to construct the fascine battery. 1796 STEPMAN *Surinam* I. iv. 82 To throw a *fascine bridge over the marsh. 1882 R. MUNRO *Anc. Scot. Lake-dwellings* 12 The civilisation of the *fascine-dwellers. 1866 LEE tr. *Keller's Lake Dwell. Switz.* 69 The *fascine dwellings seem only to have been adopted in lakes of small depth and extent. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (ed. 9) 254 A *fascine horse is formed with two pickets . . . driven about 1 foot obliquely into the ground, so as to cross each other at right angles 2 feet above the surface of the earth; and they are fastened together at their point of meeting with cord. 1866 LEE tr. *Keller's Lake Dwell. Switz.* 72 This gentleman . . . noticed . . . parts of a *fascine platform. 1870 *Daily News* 18 Oct. The country . . . affording withies for binding and *fascine sticks to any extent.

Hence **Fascine** *v. trans.* to fill up with fascines.

1870 *Daily News* 29 Nov. The pioneers had . . . fascined the track.

Fascinery (fæ'sɪnəri), [*f.* FASCINE *sb.* + -ERY.] (See *quot.*)

1856 BRES *Terms Archit.* etc., *Fascinery*, a description of cradling or hurdle-work, employed to retain earth.

† **Fascinous**, *a.* Obs. rare. [*f.* L. *fascin-um* witchcraft + -OUS.] 'Caused or acting by witchcraft or enchantment' (J.).

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xix. (1672) 38, I shall not here undertake the task of discussing the possibility of fascinous Diseases.

† **Fase**, Obs. [*ad.* L. (Vulg.) *phase*, *a.* Heb. פסח *pasah* passover.] The passover.

1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xii. 21 Take a beeste by 3oure meynes and offre 3e fase [1382 paske]. *Ibid.* 43 This is the religioun of fase [1382 phask].

Fase, Obs. form of *foes*, *pl.* of *FOE*.

† **Fasel**, *sb.* Obs. -*o*. In 5 *fasylle*. [*f.* next.] A ravelling, a shred.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 150/2 Fasylle of a clothe (or other lyke, P.), *fractillus*.

† **Fasel**, *v.* Obs. rare. Also 6 *fasyll*, 7 *fazle*. [*Cf.* Ger. *faselen*, Du. *vezelen*, cogn. with OE. *fās* Fas.] *intr.* To ravel. Also, to *fasel out*.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 150/2 Facelyn as clothys (fascelyn P.), *villo*. 1530 PALSGR. 546/t My sleeve is fasyllied. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 58 Which hath fazed and entangled this controversy.

† **Fasels**, *sb. pl.* Obs. Forms: 6 *faselles*, *facilles*, 7 *phaselles*, *faceles*, *fasells*, *fesels*, 7-*fasels*. [*ad.* L. *fascoli*, *pl.* of *fasculus* in same sense. Cf. OF. *fascles*.] *a.* Chick peas: see CHICK-PEA. *b.* Kidney-beans: see BEAN 3.

1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 71 a, A kind of litle graine called in Latine *fascoli*, in Englishe *facilles* and cyche peason. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 86 a, Phasiolus may be called in Englishe *faselles* untill we can fynd a better name for it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 496 The Pulse named Dolychos, which is Fasels or Kidney beanes. 1616 SURF. & MARKIL *Country Farme* 147 Fasels or long Pease. 1628 MAY *Virgil's Georg.* I. 247 Disdain not Fesels, or poor Vech to sow. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. viii. 68 Pease, Beans, Fasels [etc.].

Fash (fæʃ), *sb. 1.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*f.* FASH *v.* 1.] Trouble, vexation; bother, inconvenience; also, something that gives trouble. To take (the) *fash*: to take (the) trouble, to be at the pains.

1794 BURNS *Addr. to Toothache* iv, Of a' . . . The tricks o' knaves, or fash o' fools, Thou bear'st the gree. 1808 ELIZ. HAMILTON *Cottagers of Glenburnie* (ed. 2) 150 We have never ta'en the fash to put it by. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, 'Clergy and captains can gie an unco deal o' fash in thae times.' 1832-53 *Whistle-bunkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 111 Weel kennin' it [cash] only wad breed me mair fash. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fash*, trouble, inconvenience. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 175 When there's ony fash or trouble, The deevil a thing you'll do at a'. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 252, 'I didna think ye wad hae ta'en sae muckle fash.'

Fash (fæʃ), *sb. 2.* *dial.* [*? var.* of FAS, OE. *fās*.] A fringe; anything resembling a fringe.

It is doubtful whether the first quot. belongs here: the word might be a. OF. *faisse* = L. *fascia* band.

1558 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) XXVI. 128 A fash of silke and sewed with gold. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Fash*, the long hair of a horse's legs.

b. *dial.* The tops of carrots, turnips or mangolds. *c.* 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect Gloss.*, *Fash*, the tops of turnips, etc. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

c. A rough edge or ridge left on nails, cast bullets, etc.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 215 The perfection of cut nails, consists principally in the shank being . . . free from fash. *Ibid.* 335 The teeth [of the saw] are severally filed to a sharp point, and the wiry edges, or fash . . . completely removed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fash*, the mark left by the moulds upon cast bullets. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Fash*, a burr or roughness on anything.

Hence **Fash** *a.*, hairy.

1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, 'His legs is varry fash.' **Fash** (fæʃ), *v. 1.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6-7 *fash(e)*, *fashe* (? 6 *fach*). [*a.* OFr. *fascher* (Fr. *fâcher*).]

1. *trans.* To afflict, annoy, trouble, vex. Also, to give trouble to, bother, weary. Also *refl.* and *To fash one's beard, head, thumb*: to take trouble.

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* v. (1822) 393 The Veanis var sa fascit be continuall amichium and desire of honouris. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lviii. 128 Behold . . . How thordinance lieth flies fer and ner to fash . . . how euerie pece . . . Hath a spider gonner with redy fired mach. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cxlv. (1862) I. 342 Fash Christ (if I may speak so) and importune Him. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 45 Be not fashed if you miss a letter. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. ii, Howe'er I get them, never fash your beard. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. ii. 21 Ne'er fash your head wi' your father's dodrums. 1824 SCOTT *Kedgautlet* Let. xi, 'Never fash yourself wi' me . . . but look to yourself.' 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 125 What gars your horse's tail wag that way? it's fashed wi' a weakness. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* II, He . . . never fashed his thumb about his debt. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. (1875) 60 People fash themselves about . . . dim and distant dangers. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Decant fash your head anent it.'

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To weary, be annoyed; to bother or trouble oneself; to take trouble. *Const. of.*

1855 JAMES I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 74 Then wondrous I . . . how they did them selfs so farr begyle, To fash of tyme. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 597 Of our fellowship 300 fashie. *Ibid.* 1435 For feir folk maun not fash. 1721 J. KELLY *Collect. Scot. Proverbs* 390 You soon fash of a good office. 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 70 Wha . . . wad fash to scribble, Expecting scorn for a' his trouble? 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish Dalmailing* 229 The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to

fash. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii. 178 'They didnae stop to fash with me!'

Hence **Fashed**, *pp. a.* Troubled, worried.

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 296 The mair I wrestlit with the wynd, The fasher still myself I fynd.

Fash (fæʃ), *v. 2.* *dial.* [*f.* FASH *sb. 2.*] To cut off the tops (of turnips, etc.).

1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Fash*, to pare, to cut off. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fashing* turnips is generally done by piecework.

Fashen. *Sc.* Also *feshen*, *foshen*. [*pa. pp.* of *FETCH* *v.*]

1768 ROSS *Helene* iii. 123 Just as their ain, she's fashen up, an' ta'en For Dick's ae dather, now by ilka ane.

Fashery (fæ'ʃəri). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 *fascherie*, -*ery*, (*faschrie*, *fashrie*), 7-9 *fasherie*. [*ad.* OF. *fascherie* (Fr. *fâcherie*), f. *fascher* (*fâcher*) to FASH.] Annoyance, trouble, vexation, worry; also something that causes worry. *rare* in *pl.*

1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tractive*, We geve nocht occasion of fascherie to the Redare. 16. . . in *Poet. Misc.* (1845) 33 My muse began to tire, Through daily fascherie of my owne affaires. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* v. 3 With frostis of fashrie frozen is that heet. 1621 MOLLE *Cancrar. Liv. Libr.* II. vi. 167 Fence the mind from the fasheries and troubles that molest it. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 173 Nobody gives you so much fasherie. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iv, You kirk-folk make sic a fasherie. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fashery*, all kinds of 'botheration'. 1882 STEVENSON *Men & Bks.* 389 Not without some cross and fashery of mind and body.

Fashion (fæ'ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4 *facioun*, -*un(e)*, 4-5 *fasoun* (4-*zoun*), 4-6 *Sc. fassoun*, (-s) *sowne*), 5-6 *facion(e)*, -*cyon*, -*oun*, (-ssion, -oun, -s) *syon(e)*, 5 *faseoun*, -*schyoun*, 6 *facon*, -*son*, -*sson(e)*, *fastyon*, *fashion*, -*seyon*, -*shin*, -*sshon*, -*s* *shyon*, -*szshion*, *fayssyon*), 6-*fashion*. [*a.* OF. *façon*, *fazon*, ONF. *fachon* (mod. Fr. *façon*) = Pr. *faisso*, It. *fazione* (the Sp. *faccion* is of learned origin) = L. *faction-em*, n. of action f. *facere* to make: see *FACTION* *sb.*]

† 1. The action or process of making. Hence, the 'making' or workmanship as an element in the value of plate or jewellery. *Obs.*

1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 154 Ffor the fasyon of the same schene, v. marc. 1575-6 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 15 This they [Goldsmiths] take not above the rate of xij d. for the ounce of Golde (besides the fashion). 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 29 The . . . chargefull fashion . . . doth amount to three odd Ducks more. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 393 Of the fashion of a childe in the wombe, and how the members are framed. 1664 PERRIS *Diary* (1879) III. 62 They judge the fashion to be worth above 5s. per oz. more. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. iii. 630, 14 or 15 thousand pounds weight [of silver plate], which, besides the fashion, would be [etc.].

2. Make, build, shape. Hence, in wider sense, visible characteristics, appearance. Said both of material and of immaterial things. *arch.* † *Out of fashion*: out of shape.

Some of the earlier instances may belong to 2 c.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2232 (Cott.) Fair in faciu for to sei. *c.* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2155 Me wolde benke be his fasoun, Pat hit were Beues of Hamtoun. *c.* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 402 A dere damisele . . . of alle fasoun be fairest. 14. . . *Tundale's Vis.* 2062 A crowne Off gold that was of semyly fashyoun. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 150/2 Fassyone, or factyone, forme of makynge, *forma, formefactura, formefactio*. *c.* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 35/1 There be dyuers people of fason in our lande . . . there be people that have the body of a man and the bede lyke a dogge. 1526 TINGALE *Luke* xii. 56 Ye can skyl of the fassion of the erth, and of the skye. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 31 Vnder the line equinoctiall . . . all thynges bee . . . out of fasyon, and comeliness. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 85 a, Phalaris . . . hath a sede . . . whyte in fasshon. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions xxx.* (1887) 111 If the infirmities in fashion be casual . . . exercise . . . will make that straight, which was crooked. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 29 The fashion of his countenance was altered. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 20 He inquireth into the nature and fashion of euerie Bone. *a.* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 261 This county, in fashion, is like a bended bow. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 21 A massy slab, in fashion square or round. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies Wks.* 1842 I. 591 The fashion of some constitution which suited with their fancies. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Before Parting* 21, I know . . . The fashion of fair temples tremulous With tender blood. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 221, I knew not The fashion of his nature.

† *b.* Spoken of as an attribute, that may be imparted and possessed; form as opposed to matter.

1576 LANBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. v, The craftsman that bringeth it to fashion. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 185 b, The . . . common sort [of bees] when they begin to have fashion, are called Nymphes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 394 The seede . . . receiueh not fashion presently vpon the conception, but remaineth for a time without any figure. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 897 When wee have matter, wee can give fashion: thou gavest a being to the matter, without forme.

† *c.* Face, features. *Obs.*

[A very common use in OF.; perh. associated with *face*.] *c.* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21319 (Cott.) Mathen o man he has facioun, Luce has of ox. *c.* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxviii. (1869) 155 She shadwde hire visage and hire facioun vnder hire hood.

3. A particular make, shape, style, or pattern. Somewhat *arch.*

c. 1325 *Song Merc* 41 in *E. F. P.* (1862) 119, I made þe Mon. . . Of feture liche myn owne fasoun. *a.* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2531 Galeis grete of fele fasowne. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 116 A quarte wyne pott of the olde fasshon. 1576 FLEMING *Panophil. Epist.* 299 Two standing cuppes of silver,

differing from the fashion of this time. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 9 The very Romane Service was of two fashions, the New fashion, and the Old. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. i. 62 Besides, our fashions of Utensils differ mightily from theirs. 1714 J. FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 32 The Author... puts in his Franco-Germanick, of the Latin fashion. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 464 A limited monarchy after the modern fashion. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN iv, Spreading out at the edges in the fashion of a basin.

b. *esp.* with reference to attire: a particular 'cut' or style. Cf. 8 c, 9.

1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 52 Somtyme cappe, somtyme hood; nowe the Frenshe fasshyon, nowe the Spanyshe fasshyon. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. vi. 84, I do not like the fashion of your garments. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 81 To wear his Clothes of that fashion which he likes best. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 6 Her dress... of no very modern fashion.

† c. A device, material or immaterial. Obs.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) bija, Against this fashion they have used to make a fashion like unto a paire of sheres. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1363 Se first quhat fashion may be fund To pacifie his pains.

4. Kind, sort. Now rare. Also † *In fashion to*: of a kind to.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 73 b, Suche fasshon of figure is not in a Mirt-berry. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 61 Thou friend of an ill fashion. 1596 — *Mech.* I. i. 23 This reason is not in fashion to choose me a husband. 1608 — *Per.* iv. ii. 84 Gentlemen of all fashions. 1611 COTGR., *Panier*... a fashion of Trunke made of Wicker. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 87 Consider the difference between these two fashions of compromise.

5. Manner, mode, way, *esp.* in *After*, † *of*, *in*, † *on*, this, such a, my, his, etc. fashion. rare in pl.

13... E. E. Allit, P. A. 1100, & coronde wern alle of þe same fassoun. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvii. 300 Palceonis þe stentit on syndry fassownys. c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 351 To hevy a bourdon for to lede of this facyon. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 173 [They] passed through the Cytie in good ordre after A warlike facion. 1567 83 *Sempill Ball.* 98 Ay selling caill, The best fassoun I may. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 111 He hath importund me with loue, In honourable fashion. 1633 BR. HALL *Harl Texts* 358 We doe, in all fashions of sorrow bemoane ourselves. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 7, I have govermed my Subjects in such a fashion that [etc.]. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) I. 109 After quite another fashion. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Distant Corr.*, Subjects serious in themselves, but treated after my fashion, non-seriously. 1860 TYNDAL *Glac.* i. viii. 58 In zigzag fashion... I continued to ascend.

b. In depreciatory sense, *After*, *in*, a or some fashion: somehow or another, in a sort, tolerably, not too well.

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 459 Whom yet Rome harbors, and, in a fashion, graces. 1860 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* i. (1878) 5 Work... which I can do after some fashion. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xvi. (1878) 89 Providence... has made me a lady after a fashion.

† c. A method of doing anything. Obs.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K viii, And this is the fachone be the whiche al the reames and dominions... I presently do possede, have beane gotten. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* i. (1586) 42 b, To wynnowe it after the olde fashion with the winde. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 404 To say nothing of the fashion of their Cures. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 39 A good fashion of singing. 1743 *Land & Country Brev.* II. (ed. 2) 134 He would I believe alter his Mind and Fashion.

6. Mode of action, bearing, behaviour, demeanour, 'air'. Now rare.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 29 Be what similit facyoun Meche peple to his favour he drew. a 1535 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 761 With som good grace and pleasant fashion. 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 237 He... takes a whiffe with gracefull fashion. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 304 She keeps her cruel Fashion. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* II. (1858) 81 With such a grace, with such a fashion.

b. pl. Actions, gestures, 'ways'. Now rare.

1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 182 With spiteful wordes and wanton fashions. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 28 He... gave himself in fashions to be somewhat like a Tyrant. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. 37 Whose eyes do dwell on the faces and fashions. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvi, He shall beg my pardon, and promise better fashions.

† 7. Outward action or ceremony; a mere form, pretence. Obs. exc. in Sc. phrase, *To make fashion*: to make a show, pretend.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xl. 7 Worshipping God slightly for fashyon sake. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. i. 13 Thou but ledest this fashion of thy mallice To the last houre of act. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 119 (1862) I. 296 The memory of his love maketh me think Christ's glooms are but for the fashion. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxii, Panurge made the fashion of driving them [i. e. dogs] away. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvi, He... only just pits a bit on the plate to make fashion.

8. A prevailing custom, a current usage; *esp.* one characteristic of a particular place or period of time.

c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 544 A knyghte... presented... a fayr knyff, after the facyon of the londe. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* Dvij, How unsemelie... a fashion that is, let the wise judge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 98 The fashion of the world is to avoid cost. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 870 Ingeniously, as his fashion is. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 279 The mind still turns where shifting fashion draws. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiv, Let every man Follow the fashion of his clan! 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 125 The old fashion of 140 gallons... to the butt... was then restored. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 266 New follies come, new faults, new fashions. 1876 MOZLEY *Untw. Sermon* i. 7 As a fashion of thought the idea... has... passed away.

† b. In pl. often = 'Manners and customs' (of nations), 'ways' (of men); chiefly in phrases, *To know, learn, see (the) fashions*. Obs.

1555 WATERMAN (title) The fardle of facions. 1599 MINSHIEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 36, I will dye and live with thee Peter, for thou knowest fashions. 1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) IV. 164 Any that come among you to see fashions. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. v. 196 To see the country, and to learn fashions (as the word goes). 1721 STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* II. II. v. 287 The king had sent him [Barnaby Fitz-Patric] thither to remain in his [the French king's] court to learn fashions.

c. *spec.* with regard to apparel or personal adornment.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 159, I wyll not change my olde fathers fashyon. 1576 PETTIE *Pal. Pleas.*, New fashions in cutting of beards. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 72 'Tis some od humor pricks him to this fashion, Yet oftentimes he goes but meane apparell. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 225 Fashions crosse the Seas as oft as the Packet Boat. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 10 ¶ 4 An opportunity to introduce fashions amongst our young gentlemen. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 105 To dress themselves in Miss Black's fashions. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xv. 241 A tall stout man, dressed in country fashion. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* vi. (1875) 103 During the feudal ages, the fashions in France and England were always identical.

9. Conventional usage in dress, mode of life, etc., *esp.* as observed in the upper circles of society; conformity to this usage. Often personified, or quasi-personified.

(The first quot. may belong to 2 or 6.) 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 161 The glasse of Fashion, and the mould of Foyne. 1632 LITWIG *Trav.* v. 205, I am... become a courtly Tobaccoconist; more for fashion then for liking. 1711 SHAPTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 288 The man of quality... must, for fashion-sake, appear in love. 1739 CHUBB *Apol.* (1756) I. 71 Taste and fashion with us have always had wings. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 38 As Int'rest biass'd knaves, or fashion fools. 1793 BRIDGES *Catarrh* 169 To break the spell of Fashion would be an achievement. 1806 MED. *Jrnl.* XV. 91 Fashion, that destroying angel. 1829 LYTTON *Deceit* II. vii, Some better object to worship than the capriciousness of fashion. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 10/2 Fashion and *bon ton* are by no means the same thing. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/5 Fashion is the all-absorbing subject.

b. Fashionable people; the fashionable world.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 161 Days... When heart met heart in fashion's hall. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 125 Paris fashion's blame.

10. The fashion: a. The mode of dress, etiquette, furniture, style of speech, etc., adopted in society for the time being. To lead, set the fashion: to be an example in dress, etc., for others to follow. To be in the fashion: to adopt the accepted style.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 34 A scarlet Robe with a hood (as the fashion then was). 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 276 Her loue is... as vnconstant as the fashion. 1604 JAS. I *Counsell.* (Arb.) 105 It is come to be the fashion. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* 13 Let vs have standing Collers, in the fashion. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 1 Alexander the Great had a wry Neck, which made it the Fashion in his Court, to carry their Heads on one Side. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 10 Several persons qualified to lead the fashion both by birth and fortune. 1794 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 474 It is the fashion to say it would have been difficult to make a breach. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* Pref. 7 It was then very much the fashion... to publish results and conceal methods. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, The fashion being of course set by the upper class.

b. The person or thing that it is fashionable to admire or discuss.

1790-1811 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) II. 217, I should not be tempted to marry him, if he were not the fashion. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 55, I was the fashion when she first came out. 1837 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. v. 78 Another book... is much the fashion.

11. In, out of (the) fashion: in, out of, vogue or customary use, *esp.* in polite society; according or contrary to the customary rule or standard. Also To bring, come, grow into, go out of fashion.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. v. 5 Slaying is the word, It is a deed in fashion. 1601 — *All's Well* I. i. 170 Virginitie like an olde Courtier, wears her cap out of fashion. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 505 The Hungarians did very availefully bring them [war-coaches] into fashion. 1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 103 Sins, when they are grown into fashion, are swallowed up as no sins. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 684 Shall nothing but our soules be out of the fashion? 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kindg. & Commw.* 55 Let him... take heed, that the apparell he wears, be in fashion in the place where he resideth. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 154 Would you be a man in Fashion? 1728 W. CLELAND *Lett. Publisher Pope's Dunciad* 19 Out of power, or out of fashion. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 157 Solitary pilgrimages were... much in fashion. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 179 The decorous gravity which had been thirty years before in fashion at Whitehall. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 532 1 Little dogs that had come into fashion. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vii, Aunt Dora's gowns... were always in the fashion.

12. (Man, woman) of fashion: † a. (In early use often more fully of high, great, good fashion.) Of high quality or breeding, of eminent social standing or repute. [Cf. sense 4 and OF. *gens de (bonne) façon*.] This gradually merges into the current sense b. That moves in upper-class society, and conforms to its rules with regard to dress, expenditure, and habits.

c 1489 CANTON *Blanchardyn* xlviii. 187 They... defended them vygoriously, as men of highe facion. 1597 SIR R. CECIL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 234 III. 43 A Gentleman of excellent fashion. a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 7 It is strange that men of fashion and Gentlemen should so grossly bely their owne knowledge. c 1675 *Housch. Ord.* 354 Persons of good fashion... that have a desire to see us at dinner. 1702 W. J. BRUYI'S *Voy. Levant* x. 37 Greeks of Fashion, who are not for herding with the Populace. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 204 Augustus was obliged... to foremen of fashion into the married state. 1755 E. MOORE in *World* No. 151 (1772) III. 278 A woman cannot be a woman of fashion till she has lost her reputation. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, Intimacy with people of the best fashion. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 76 A person of her fashion and figure. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) II. 50, I... was in favour with Brummell (and that was alone enough to make a man of fashion).

13. attrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib.

1829 *Westm. Rev.* XI. 399 This practice of blushing for unmodish friends... belongs to the fashion-mania.

† b. Forming with preceding adj. a quasi-adj. or adjectival phrase. Obs.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 4 What fashion Cloaths the Roman officers... used. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 85 The great Square... has old Fashion Houses on the East and South Sides.

c. Forming with a preceding sb. or adj. an adverbial phrase. Cf. -WISE.

[1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 313 He had deuyseid newe engynes after towre facion.] 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xxxii, Made like an Ivie leaf, broad-angle-fashion. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 66 Flint stones, neatly made broad Arrow-fashion. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4748/4 A Silver Hungary Water Bottle Flask fashion gilt. 1721 BAILEY, *Capon Fashion* [in Archery], the same as Bob-tail. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 295 Take the leg of a... small beef... and cut it ham-fashion. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* ix, Laying the outermost part of your feather this fashion next to your hook. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 624 The tardy bridal was done Christian fashion. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Seapainter's Log* 216 Picked up the puppy, holding it baby fashion in his arms.

d. objective, as fashion-following sb., fashion-fancying adj.; instrumental, as fashion-fettered, -led adjs.

1621 S. WARD *Happin. Pracl.* (1627) 43 Sabbath-breaking, and fashion-following. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 These fashion-fansyng wits Are empty thinbrain'd shells. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 779 Whom do I advise? the fashion-led. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 11/2 Fashion-fettered fops.

14. Special comb.: fashion-fly, fig. one who sports in the beams of fashion; fashion paper, a journal of fashionable life; fashion-picture, a representation of fashionable costumes; fashion piece, *Naut.* (see quotes.); fashion plate, 'a pictorial design showing the prevailing style or new style of dress' (W.); fashion-timber, = fashion-piece. Also FASHION-MONGER.

1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 63 Many a careless *fashion-fly. 1885 E. D. GERARD *Waters Hercules* xxx, She snatched up the *fashion-paper. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 780/1 The subject... is a mere *fashion-picture. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 2 From it [the Stern-post] doth rise the two *fashion peeces, like a paire of great hornes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Fashion-peeces* are those two Timbers which describe the breadth of the Ship at the Stern. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlix, My... fashion pieces were framed out. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 *Fashion-peeces*, the timbers... fashioning the after-part of the ship in the plane of projection, by terminating the breadth and forming the shape of the stern. 1864 WEBSTER, **Fashion plate*.

Fashion (fæʃən), v. Forms: 5 facioun, 6 facion, -yon, fation, fashion, 7 fashion, 6-fashion. [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *façonner*.]

1. *trans.* To give fashion or shape to; to form, mould, shape (either a material or immaterial object). Also, *To fashion out*.

1413 *LYNG. Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxx. (1483) 78 That this statua be facioun duely and fourmed as it sholde. c 1500 *Melusine* 50 Tentens... so meruayllously facyoned. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 45 Leather when it is made or fashioned for the foote, is called a Shoe. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 66 b, To polish and fashion out his then rough-hewn fortune. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxxi. 15 Did not one fashion vs in the wombe? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. ii. § 2 Every one... who shall go about to fashion in his Understanding any simple Idea. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 41 A course Stone is presently fashion'd. 1713 GAY *Fan* I. 112 *Poems* (1720) I. 35 Here the loud hammer fashions female toys. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Adit.* (1813) 83 Our stage is so prettily fashion'd for viewing. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 28 Young people fashion and form each other. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 18 Fragments of rude pottery, fashioned by the hand. 1788 *Musque Poets* 76 The wish I might have fashioned died in dreams.

† b. Said of the constituent parts of anything.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xx. 51 A Cavity fashioned by the *Os sacrum*, the Hip and Share-bones.

† c. To make good-looking; to beautify. Obs.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) Epist. *† j, He was disfigured to fashion vs, he dyed for our life.

2. a. To form, frame, make. rare.

c 1549 *Hist. Lucres* A ijb, Her browes bente, facioned with fewe heares. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 46 b, Favonius... had reason... to fashion them this reply. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 304 Many have to perish, fashioning a path through the impassable. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 275 The instrument... was fashioned of maple and of pine. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 13 Bringing his saw and

jackplane again into play, he fashioned companies .. out of maple blocks.

† b. To contrive, manage. *Obs.*

c1540 *Pilgr. T.* 79 in *Thynne Animadv.* App. i. 79 Then could he fation in the best wyce many a deynite dyche. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 194 They haue conioyned .. To fashion this false sport. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 297 You, and Dowglas .. As I will fashion it, shall happily meete. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. ii. 242 His going thence, which I will fashion to fall out betwene twelve and one.

3. To give a specified shape to; to model according to, after, or like (something); to form † into (the shape of something); to shape into or to (something). Also *refl.* and † *intr.* for *refl.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 29 Fashioned unto the shape of his sonne. a 1585 ABR. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 421 We are exhorted to fashion ourselves according to that similitude and likeness which is in him. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iii. 142 Fashioning them [the Hotblouds] like Pharaoes souldiours. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 Coines .. fashioned like point-aglets. 1672 3 GREW *Anat. Plants* ii. ii. § 31 The Mould; about which, the other more passive Principles gathering themselves, they all consort and fashion to it. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 467 This they fashioned to a conical figure. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 149 Some of them are fashioned into the figure of shells. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 242 Chairs fashioned according to the designs. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 508 A smith to fashion his steel into picks or awls. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 216 Communities which are fashioned after the structure of the elder world.

b. With complement or complementary obj.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 65 When Talbot hath .. fashion'd thee that Instrument of Ill. 1605 — *Lea* i. ii. 200 All with me's meete, that I can fashion fit.

† 4. To change the fashion of; to modify, transform. With *compl. like*, or *const.* to. *Obs.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 97 b, When a man fealeth .. him selfe .. altered and fashioned lyke vnto Christe. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Falling from God* I. (1859) 84 Be fashioned to him in all goodness requisite to the children of God. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 382 Fashion yourselfe to sobernesse. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) 312 Fashion thyself to Paill. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 220 Send him but hither, and Ile fashion him. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iii. 21 Who shall change our vile bodie, that it may be fashioned like vnto his glorious body. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* Epil. Wks. 1799 I. 31 His roughness she'll soften, his figure she'll fashion.

† b. To counterfeit, pervert. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. iii. 31 It better fits my blood to be disdain'd of all, then to fashion a carriage to rob love from any. 1599 — *Hen. V.* i. ii. 14 God forbid .. That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading.

5. To give (a person or thing) a fashion or form suitable to or to do (something); to accommodate, adapt to. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* Now *rare*.

1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* ix. 22 In all thyng I fashioned my selfe to all men. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 135 How shall I fashion me to weare a cloake? 1599 — *Much Ado* v. iv. 88 A halting sonnet .. Fashioned to Beatrice. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 88 b, There are some that fashion themselves to nothing more, then how to become speculative into another. 1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* vi. 50 It was spoken corruptly, according as the peoples tongues would fashion to it. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 50 This Cardinall .. fashion'd to much Honor from his Cradle. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* ii. i. Lies .. fashion'd to so damnable a purpose. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 529 We fashion our selves to extoll the ages past. 1770 GOLDSM. *Dcs. Vill.* 146 Doctrines fashioned to the varying hour. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1870) II. i. 3 These priests fashioned that which they did not understand to their respective wants and wishes.

† b. To present the form of; to represent. *Obs.*

1590-6 SPENSER (*title*), *The Faerie Queene*, Disposed into twelve books fashioning XII Morall vertues.

c. *intr.* To bring oneself, 'have the face' (to do something). *dial.* (Cf. *quot.* 1591 in 5.)

1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* (1858) 11 Aw wonder how yah can fashion to stand thear i' idleness. *Ibid.* 29 She did fly up, asking how he could fashion to bring that gipsy brat into the house. 1883 *Almoudbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, 'Why don't you go and ask him for it?' 'I cannot fashion'.

6. *Naut.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Civb, The knees .. fashion the transoms to the ship's side. [*Ibid. supra*: The knees which connect the beams to the sides.]

Fashion, var. of FARCIN *Obs.*, farcy.

Fashionability (fæ'sjonəb'li-ti). [*f.* next: see -bility, -ity.] = FASHIONABLENESS.

1839 G. DARLEY *Introd. Beaux. & Fl. Wks.* I. 30 Fashionability is a kind of elevated vulgarity. 1881 BLACK *Beautiful Wretch* I. 28 There was far too much flimsiness and fashionability about their social circle.

Fashionable (fæ'sjonəb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* FASHION *v.* and *sb.* + -ABLE.]

A. adj.

† 1. Capable of being fashioned, shaped, or moulded. *Const. to, into.* Of a damaged article: Capable of being brought into shape. *Obs.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 238 Hee that .. can endure the hewing, and growth more and more fashionable vnto good things. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 835 Nine yeares olde, a most fashionable and waxen age for all impression. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. viii. Wks. II. 256 Peter's .. power by them [keys] .. to exclude all that were not fashionable to this rock and corner stone. 1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Bless.* 27 Could the iron be pliable and fashionable to the minde of the smith. 1656 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 152 Some cups are broken and not fashionable.

† b. Conformable to. *Obs.*

1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrology* 15 It is most fashionable to Reason, That Job, by Musick .. understands [etc.]

† 2. Pertaining to outward form or ceremony; merely formal. *Obs.* (Cf. FASHION *sb.* 7.)

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 612 A fashionable observation of the outward Letter. 1633 — *Hard Texts* 110 His fashionable disciples .. went away from him. a 1656 — *Soliloquies* 73 Not that we should .. fall suddenly into a fashionable devotion. 1616 S. WARD *Coale from Altar* (1627) 47 No maruell if his service be formal and fashionable. *Ibid.* 82 To confess the truth of the fashionable Christian.

† 3. Of a good fashion or appearance; good-looking, stylish. Also, *fashionable-like*. *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 135 We have fashionable attendance. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* D iij a, Some of them Bear-like-whelps (by licking and smoothing) have gotten some fashionable like shape. 1719 DE FÖE *Crusoe* i. 244 A Cap .. made of a Hare-skin, very convenient and fashionable enough. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5865/4 A light dapple grey Nag .. fashionable and full aged.

4. *a.* Of persons: Observant of or following the fashion; dressing or behaving in conformity with the standard of elegance current in upper-class society.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 165 A fashionable Hoste .. slightly shakes his parting Guest by th' hand. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moore* (1849) 42 A finical fellow he is, and very fashionable. 1738 CHESTERE. *Common Sense* 11 Feb. No. 16 Taste is now the fashionable Word of the fashionable World. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 86 Nor do I believe a less fashionable man would have paid any attention. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 139 A numerous and fashionable company. 1892 *Speaker* 30 July 141/1 Reviewers are apt to be .. slavishly fashionable in adjectives.

absol. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 1 The polite and the fashionable.

b. Of things, esp. dress: Conformable to fashion; in accordance with prevailing usage; of the kind in vogue among persons of the upper class. Of immaterial things: Approved by custom, generally accepted, current (now in depreciatory sense).

1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 103 It .. was grown so fashionable, that it seemed to be no sin. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. vi. (1849) 125 His .. attire more fashionable. 1650 — *Pisgah* ii. viii. 177 Such chariots were .. fashionable in their fights. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scap. Sci.* Add. to R. Soc. 62 The eminence of your condition will .. make philosophy fashionable. 1668 ROKEBY *Let.* 6 Oct. in *Mem.* (Surtees) 17 A riding cloake of y^e best worsted camlett of a fashionable sorte. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pygmalion* 45 Fashionable robes her person deck. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 229 The fashionable opinions of the court. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 157 A newer and more fashionable mansion. 1825 J. NEAL Bro. *Jonathan* II. 329 A fashionable dress. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 515 Artificial ringlets clustering in fashionable profusion round his shoulders. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 119 His illusions .. were not of a fashionable sort.

5. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of persons of fashion. *b.* Treating of the world of fashion. *c.* Frequented or patronized by people of fashion.

a. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 4 These rascals .. carried it with a fashionable haughty air. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 221 That mode of life emphatically distinguished by the appellation of fashionable. 1884 J. HALL *A Chr. Home* 75 A hollow and conventional 'fashionable life'.

b. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 169 Nor are Sacred Books wanting to the Sect [of the Dandies]; these they call Fashionable Novels. 1882 PERODY *Eng. Journal.* xi. 78 The *Morning Post* .. made a name for itself by its fresh and sparkling paragraphs of Court and fashionable gossip.

c. 1815 tr. *Duc de Levis's Engl. 19th Cent.* i. 170 Ranelagh pleases them much: it is even called fashionable [*orig.* il reçoit même l'épithète de fashionable]. 1838 EMERSON *Nat., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214 In fashionable or political saloons. 1839 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 43 The Waal branch of the fashionable river. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xviii, Burgess & Co.,—fashionable tailors (but very dear). 1877 JOHNSTON *Dict. Geog.* 1234/1 Scarborough .. is now the most fashionable watering-place on the N.E. coast. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* i And drew up at a door in a fashionable quarter.

B. sb. A fashionable person. Chiefly in *pl.*

a 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (1801) I. 178 All the fashionables in town. 1800 H. WELLS *Constantia* Neville I. 240 That he was merely a fashionable, she could not believe. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 265 Our fair fashionables. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 150 Fashionables of all countries. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Pair* xlix, A very pleasing and witty fashionable. 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Girl of Period* II. 11 She will probably end her days as a frantic Fashionable.

Fashionableness (fæ'sjonəb'ldom). *rare.* [*f.* prec. + -DOM.] The fashionable world.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 338 A grand entertainment .. given in Fashionableness.

Fashionableness. [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. Superficiality, formality. Cf. FASHIONABLE 2.

1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* iii. iii. 43 All which that Babylonish religion shiffteth off with a careless fashionableness. 1612-15 — *Contempl. N. T. Bloody Issue* Wks. (1634) II. 139 Outward fashionableness comes into no account with God; that is only done which the soule doth.

2. † a. Elegance, attractiveness (*obs.*). *b.* The quality or state of being in vogue or in conformity with fashion.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 128 (To give the world .. her due) she hath for the time a kind of a pleasing fashionableness. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 187 A Fashionableness which within a short while will perhaps be Ridiculous. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* § 37 This outside fashionableness of

the Taylor or Tire-woman's making. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1869) I. 105 The fashionableness and scarcity of the wine. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. iv. 95 The ultra-fashionableness of a professed *elegante*.

Fashionably (fæ'sjonəb'li), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY.] In a fashionable manner.

† 1. With respect to the fashion or external form: outwardly, superficially, in appearance. (Cf. FASHIONABLE 2.) *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 85 How fewe are there, that doe otherwise than fashionably professe him [Christ]. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 336 A Pettifogging Attorney .. may take bribes from both parties, and please both fashionably. 1628 BP. HALL *Contempl.* IV. xii. 74 Neither doth Saul goe fashionably to worke, but does this service heartily. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 25 Those many arts .. of dressing and adorning, which .. ingenuity .. had found out, and fashionably used.

2. Conformably to the prevailing fashion or usage, esp. that current in upper-class society.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Serving Man* (Arb.) 83 A Serving man .. is cast behind his master as fashionably as his sword and cloake are. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* ii. ii. ii. (1737) II. 148 However fashionably we may apply the Notion of good Living. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. vi. 215 He might so fashionably and genteelly .. have been duelled or fluted into another world. *Ibid.* VI. iii. 94 A rotten, fashionably diseased body. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 92 A mind, not yet so blank, or fashionably blind. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1849) 125 They were dressed fashionably, but simply.

† **Fashional**, *a. Obs.* Also *fashionall*. [*f.* FASHION *sb.* + -AL.] = FASHIONABLE 2 and 3.

1617 DONNE *Serm.* cxlvii. VI. 15 False and Fashional Christians. 1618 *Ibid.* cxxxiii. V. 389 The fashionall man that will do as he sees great men do. a 1631 — *Let.* (1633) 360, I think it now most seasonable and fashionall for mee to breake. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 98 The fine Flourishes of his Fashionall Rhetorick.

† **Fashionary**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* FASHION *sb.* + -ARY.] Formal; = FASHIONABLE 2.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacrifice of Faithful* (1648) 176 Your formall repentance .. your fashionary prayers.

† **Fashionate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f.* FASHION *v.* + -ATE.] a. Fashioned or formed after an image or model. *b.* Well formed, perfect.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Madrigal xxii, That figure fashionate Which in the jetty mirror lurks. 1593 LODGE *Will. Longbeard* Addr. to Rdr., Men are in thraldome to their fashionate manners. 1609 DEKKER *Gill's Horne-bk.* (1812) 94 Your mediterranean ile [middle aisle of St. Paul's] is then the only gallery wherein the pictures of all your true fashionate and complementall gulls are .. hung up.

† **Fashionative**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *fascionative*. [*f.* FASHION *sb.* and *v.* + -ATIVE.] a. ? Pione to fantastic behaviour, affected. *b.* Tending to fashion or form; formative of.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* 18 b, It is idleness that maketh amorous; it is idleness that maketh fascionative. a 1693 URQUIART *Rabelais* iii. xlii. 348 A Third Act, fashionative of another Member.

Fashioned (fæ'sjənd), *ppl. a.* 1 [*f.* FASHION *v.* + -ED.] Wrought into fashion or shape; formed with art or skill. *Rarely* of persons.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlii. 16 Let them conuerse .. that .. saye to fashioned ymages: ye are oure godes. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 83 Fashion'd Plate sells for more than its Weight of the same Silver. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jnl.* 9 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 305, I had expected to see a gentleman, but I never saw one less fashioned. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 86 A character is a completely fashioned will. 1881 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 299/2 It was necessary to seam them [stockings] up the selvages of web shaped on the frame (fashioned work).

b. preceded by *adv.* of manner.

1496 [see EYIL *adv.* 8 cl. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4691/4 Florence O'Donoghue .. a .. clean Limb'd and well-fashioned Man. 1769 *Dublin Merc.* 16-19 Sept. 9/1 Black-Nose .. has given such proof of his getting the finest fashioned foals. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. i, Less warlike or worse fashioned weapons.

Fashioned (fæ'sjənd), *ppl. a.* 2 Also *Sc. faw-sont*. [*f.* FASHION *sb.* + -ED.] Having or provided with a fashion (*i. e.* an appearance, manner, or shape) of a peculiar kind. Only in parasynthetic combinations as *honest*-, *long*-, *many*-, *what-a-fashioned*; also OLD-FASHIONED. *Extension*—fashioned (nonce—wd.): possessed of the property of extension.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 10 A newe and a strange fashioned Mill of your owne devise. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 58 Many, and many-fashioned Gods. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Iib.* xiii. (1821) 631 Thus may your honour see what a fashioned warre, I doe conceive to bee least in charge. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. vii. 14 The Peritonæum .. is like a Bladder, or a long-fashioned Egg. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 64 One figure being as much extension fashion'd as another. 1787 BURNS *Two Dogs* 142 Decent, honest fawsonf folk.

Fashioner (fæ'sjənə). [*f.* FASHION *v.* + -ER.] One that fashions; one that gives fashion or shape to; a creator, maker.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* xi. 11 The man is principall doer and fashioner. 1615 tr. *De Montfort's Survv. E. Indies* Pref. Bja, The Fashioner of this work. a 1673 J. CARYL in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxxxix. 14 God is the .. fashioner of us all. 1809 MRS. J. WEST *The Mother* (1810) 224 Fancy, fashioner of ills Most horrible. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxvii, A fashioner of doublets. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 27 A new era of which he was .. the fashioner.

b. One who makes articles of dress; a tailor costumier, modiste. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[*Cf.* *F. façonnier*, 'ouvrier qui travaille aux ouvrages façonnés' (Littre).]

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* i. Where is my Fashioner... Linener, Perfumer, Barber? 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fashioner*, as the Queen's Fashioner, or Taylor. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 254 Mr. Coshgrave, the fashioner in Shuffolk Street. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* i. 52 Those humble fashioners... went to work by measuring the person of their customer. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Fashioner*... a tailor. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 323 Fashion and its fashioners.

Fashioning (fæ'ʃənɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FASHION; an instance of this.

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 161 A fashioning of a thing, *formatura*. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 399 The conception and fashioning of man. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* (1617) 673 Earnest exhortations... for my better fashioning unto good correspondence and agreement. a 1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 337 It is the inward fashioning of every man's apprehension that makes him happy. a 1635 NAUGHTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 35 Art and Nature had spent their excellencies in his fashioning. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 141 The occasional dressing of leather and fashioning of gloves. 1884 LITTELL'S *Living Age* CLXI. 67 A mind that ruled the fingers' fashionings.

attrib. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc Wks.* (Bohn) I. 435 Wax their fashioning skill betrays.

b. *spec.* (See quot.) Also *attrib.*, as *fashioning-needle*, -point.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fashioning-needle*, one of the needles in a knitting machine which lift loops from some of the bearded needles and transfer them to others, in order to widen or narrow the work. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Fashioning*, the process of shaping the stocking-leg and foot, also the shirt-sleeve and pant-leg, and back. This is done by hand by means of small points with which some of the loops are removed to narrow the stocking or pant at the ankle... In the steam-work these fashioning points are forced through the material by pressure.

2. Style in which a thing is fashioned. Also *concr.*

1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 81 Stones of Norman fashioning. 1885 S. O. JEWETT *Marsh Island* xiv. A fair young girl of... flower-like fashioning. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xl. 261 Beehives of a rude fashioning. 1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Social Departure* 412 Rich fashionings in wood and precious metals.

† 3. The action or habit of following fashions (of dress). *Obs.* *rare* -1.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 173 As much Pride might be in affected Gravity, as in changeable fashioning.

Fashioning (fæ'ʃənɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That fashions.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 111 A fashioning or plastick spring of lifenessness.

Fashionist (fæ'ʃənɪst), [*f.* as prec. + -IST.]

1. A follower of the fashions; one who conforms to the prevailing style of dress; a fashion-monger.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homier's Hymns* Epil. For ostentation humble truth still flies, And all confederate fashionists defies. 1750 E. SMITH *Compleat Housewife* Pref. The Israelites grew Fashionists, and would have a King. 1850 LYELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 15 'There go two of our fashionists', pointing to two gaily-dressed ladies, in the latest Parisian costume.

2. One who prescribes or sets the fashions. *rare* -1.

1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 27 Signior Dandalo, the court fashionist.

Fashionize (fæ'ʃənəɪz), *v.* *rare* -1. [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (a garment) fashionable; to alter (clothes) according to the fashion.

1824 BLACKIE *Mag.* XV. 450 His taste compelled him to send this suit to his tailor every month to be fashionized.

Fashionless (fæ'ʃənləs), *a.* [*f.* FASHION *sb.* + -LESS.] Without fashion or shape.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 43 Misshapen and fashionless. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* iii. 48 Fashionlesse, illfaoured, vnhandsome lies the land With heaps of snow. 1833 WHITTIER *Prose* Wks. 1888 I. 309 We grapple with the fashionless air. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* ii. vi. The fashionless cloud of far time.

† **Fashionly**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*f.* as prec. + -LY 1.] ? Subject to the sway of fashion.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. ix. (1614) 784 Thou... mightest see as Monster-like fashions at home, and more fashionly monster of thy selfe.

Fashion-monger. [*f.* FASHION *sb.* + MONGER.]

One who studies and follows the fashion or fashions.

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* 166 Each quaint fashion-monger, whose sole repute Rests in his trim gay clothes. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* vi. 298 Wild fashion-mongers, and fantastic gallants. 1782 *European Mag.* I. 247 A knot of fashion-mongers assembled in the drawing room of a French dancer. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 425 A thrifty fashion-monger.

Hence † **Fashion-monging** *ppl. a.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 94 Fashion-monging boyes.

Fashionous (fæ'ʃəs), *a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 fa(s)cheous, (7) fachiús, 6-7 fashiús, (8) fashiús, 9 fash(e)ous, 7- fashiús. [*ad.* OF. *fascieux* (Fr. *fâcheux*), *f. fascier* (*fâcher*) to FASH.] Causing or giving anxiety or trouble; tiresome, vexatious. *rarely* of a person.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlv. It were bot ane fashiús and vane labour. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. Δωρον* (1603) 125 To free mens heads. from the fashiús thoughts on their affaires. a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1775) I. 221 The way of proceeding was fashiús both to ours and the English commissioners. 1789 BURNS *Lett. to Jas. Tennant* 56 For, faith, they'll aiblins fin' them fashiús. 1811 SCOTT *Lett.* 25 Aug. in *Lockhart*, Wearing on as easily as this fashiús world will permit. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, A fashiús kind of a body.

Fasiane, *obs.* var. of PHEASANT.

Fasing, *obs.* form of FACING.

† **Faskidar**. *Sc. Obs.* A name applied to the Northern Gull.

1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. Western Isl.* 73 The Bird Faskidar [*is*] about the bigness of a Sea-maw of the middle size. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1770) IV. 25 The arctic gull is... the Faskidar of Martin.

Fason, -oun, -owne, *obs.* ff. FASHION.

Fassaite (fæ'seɪt), *Min.* Also *fassait*. [Named in 1796 by Dolomieu, and in 1817 by Werner, after *Fassa* (in the Tyrol) where it was found: see -ITE.] † a. Foliated zeolite (*obs.*). b. A variety of pyroxene, containing a little alumina in addition to the elements of sahlite.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 46 Foliated zeolite.. *Fassait*. *Ibid.* 5 *Fassait* of Werner is a variety of augite.

Fasse: see FAS.

† **Fasse-phierre**. *Herb. Obs.* = SAMPHIRE. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1710) 316 He should likewise plant in Borders of the same Walls, his Fasse-phierre, or Samphire.

Fassee, *obs.* form of FARCY.

Fasset, *obs.* form of FACET, FAUCET.

Fasshin, -sshon, s'shyon, *obs.* ff. FASHION.

† **Fassion**. *Obs.* In 5 faoyon, fassyone. [*ad.* med. L. *fassion-em* (Papias), *f. L. fatēri* to confess.] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150/2 Fassyone, or knowlechyng [facyon, P.], *fassio*, *confessio*.

Fassoun, -oun, -s'syon(e), *Sc.* *fassoun*, (-s)sowne, *obs.* ff. FASHION.

Fassone, var. of FARCY *Obs.*, farcy.

Fast (fast), *sb.* 1. Also 3-6 *faste*, *Orm.* *fasste*. [Early ME. *faste*, prob. a. ON. *fasta* (Da. *faste*, Sw. *fasta*), = OS. *fasta*, OHG. *fasta* (MHG. *vaste*), f. O'Cut. *fastējan* to FAST. The OE. synonym was *fasten*: see FASTEN *sb.*]

1. An act or instance of fasting: a. as a religious observance, or as an expression of grief.

c 1200 ORMIN 11329 All wiputem mete & drinnch Heold Crist hisse faste here. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6523 (Cott.) But sum o þaim þis fast forsok, And þai þis riche manna toke. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xii. 134 The seke men be not constrained to fast fast. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* vi. iii. 116 a. He kepeth not the true fast whyche forbeareth flesh, or forgoeth his supper. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxvii. 9 Because also the tyme of the Fast was now passed. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* i. iii. I have... even starv'd My veins with daily fasts. 1700 S. L. tr. C. Fryke's *Voy. E. Ind.* 350 We kept a Fast in our Ship, to beg Gods assistance. 1851 H. T. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiv. 133 The day appointed for a general fast. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 515 The reformed clergy... appointed a public fast. *fig.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20031 (Cott.) þe thrid es better þan þe twa wit gastli fast all githes for-ga. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 57 The Scripture teacheth what true fast is... that is to say; To lett them out of bondage which be in danger... to deale thy bread to the hungry, &c. [See *Isa.* lviii. 6.]

b. in general. To break (one's) fast: see BREAK *v.*

9 c.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/1 Faste of abstynence, *jejunium*. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrant. Love* II. i. She's... refus'd to cast One glance to feed me for so long a fast. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 247 That fast to virtue I impute not. 1843 HOOD *Song of Shriv.* v. I hardly fear his terrible shape... It seems so like my own, Because of the fasts I keep.

† c. The action of fasting; abstinence from food. Also *personified*. *Obs.* *rare*.

[a 1300, 1545: see 1 fig.] 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 130 Surfet is the father of much fast. 1632 MILTON *Pense-ros* 46 Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth diet. 1795 *Montford Castle* I. 13 Ate with a voracity obviously the result of pining fast.

2. A day or season appointed for fasting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6570 (Cott.) Qua held þe fast mang ober men? 1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* v. 125 b. That which bred in the Church a miserable schisme... the Easter fast. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* iii. 5 The people of Nineveh... proclaimed a fast. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 13 All the Feasts and Fasts of the Church. 1847 S. AUSTIN *Rankie's Hist. Ref.* III. 75 In March 1552, the people of Zurich broke the fast and ate eggs and meat. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvi. (1883) 477 Except on... the Fourth of July, the autumnal cattle-show, Thanksgiving, or the annual Fast.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fast-book*, -*sermon*; † *fast-lost a.*, lost through a fast; *fast-mass*, Shrovetide; † *fast-spittle* = *fasting-spittle*; *fast-week*, *Sc.* the week preceding the celebration of the Sacrament, and including the fast-day. Also *FAST-DAY*, *FAST-GONG*.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 180 Feast won, fast lost. 1637 LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamb.* 14 June 20 The Prayer for seasonable weather was purged out of this last Fast-booke. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vadem.* (1689) 52 The stinging of Hornets is cured by... applying outwardly Cow-dung and Fast-spittle. 1681 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 514 Mr. Birch... preached the fast sermon at St. Marie's. 1866 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* s.v. *Shrovetide*, These days were sometimes called

.. Fast-mass. 1891 J. M. BARRIE *Little Minister* (1892) iii. 21 A garret in which the minister could sleep if he had guests, as during the Fast week.

Fast (fast), *sb.* 2 *Naut.* Also 5 *fest*. [*ME. fest*, a. ON. *fest-r*, f. *fasta* to fasten, f. *fast-r* FAST *a.* In mod. Eng. assimilated to the adj.] A rope, etc. by which a ship or boat is fastened to a wharf.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 158/1 Fest or teyngne of a schyppe, or bootys, *scalamus*. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, Fast... rope to fasten a boat or ship, *prymestium*. 1763 S. T. JANSSEN *Smuggling laid open* 222 The Captain... employed... His Majesty's Officer... to cast off his Fasts, fastened on Shore. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 104 The topsails were at the mast-head, the fast just ready to be cast off. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 35 We succeeded in changing our fasts to another berg. 1863 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 246 While their keels at the fast.

† 2. = ANCHOR-HOLD. *Obs.*

1638 T. JACKSON *Creed* ix. xv. Wks. 1673 II. 984 The cable [may be] very strong, when the fest or Anchor-hold is slippery. *Ibid.* ix. xix. II. 998.

Fast (fast), *sb.* 3 [The adj. used *absol.* or *ellipt.*] Something that is fast or fixed; *spec.* (see *quots.*).

1836 POLWHELE *Corn.-Eng. Voc.* 76 *Fast*. The fast is the understratum supposed never to have been moved or broken up since the creation. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 73 Forming an icy margin or beach known technically as the 'land ice', or 'the fast'. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-Mining Gloss.*, *Fast*, the first hard bed of rock met with after sinking through running sand or quick ground.

† **Fast**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* [*ad.* Fr. *faste*, *ad.* L. *fastus*.] Arrogance, pompousness

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIIII. 6027 He examines... the Fast and Gravity of the Spanish language. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* i. Wks. 1798 III. 27 Perhaps the generous sentiment implied in his motto... contained more true glory than all the Fast couched under Louis's [XIV] emblem of the sun.

Fast (fast), *a.* Forms: 1-2 *fæst*, 2 *fest*, 3 *Orm.* *fasst*, 4 *south. dial.* *vest*, 4-6 *faste*, 3- *fast*. [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *fast* corresponds to OFris. *fest*, OS. *fast* (Du. *vast*), OIHG. *festi* (MHG. *veste*, mod. HG. *fest*), ON. *fast*; prob. repr. O'Cut. **fastu-* (the word having, like other adj. *u* stems, passed into the *o* and *i* declensions), cogn. with Goth. *fastan* to keep, guard, observe.]

I. Firm.

1. Firmly fixed in its place; not easily moved or shaken; settled, stable. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as said predicatively of something fixed as in a socket (e.g. a nail, a post), where the sense approaches 4.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Booth.* xii. Se þe wille fast has timbrian ne sceall he hit no settan upon þone hehstan cnol. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 268 Ealle mæst hi [steorran] synd fæste on þam firmamentum. c 1274 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 313 Als fast As in a tempest is a roten mast. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 321 It is necessarie þat þe patient ligge also stille as he mai wipouten remeyving til þe boon be fast. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xvii. [xvi.] 30 He hath made the compass of the world so fast, that it can not be moved. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 179 If you lay not such a fast foundation. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 291 Pain of the Colick is moveable; of the stone, fast. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 A great heap of fast and loose bodies huddled up together. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* v. (ed. 2) 159 In lands... where the fast stones have been carefully digged out. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 264 It was ready to drop out. Some... expressed a wish that the harpoon were better fast. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 36 Structures hollowed in the fast mountain. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* iv. (1886) 161 Something... which sets a fast gulf between them and those who are... irredeemably saturated with corruption.

b. In immaterial sense; *esp.* Of a person, his attributes, feelings, etc.: Not easily turned aside, constant, firm, steadfast. Now only in *fast foe* (*arch.*), *fast friend*; in the latter the adj. is commonly apprehended in sense 4.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* iv. iii. § 4 Þonne eode he to cirican... & on sealmsonge fæste moode awunade. c 1200 *Trin. Coll.* *Hom.* 119 Þe holi gost... alithe hem of brihtere and of festere bileue þe hie hedden cr. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 He is man þe is fast & stabile ageyns ese. 1340 *Ayenh.* 116 Vayre zuete uader make oure herten ueste an stedeuest. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4616 We þat fourmed is & fast. 1485 CANTON *Paris & V.* 69 He had alle waye faste byleue in our Lord. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 271 A fast hope and confidence that he had in prayer. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 778 Catesby... founde him [Hastings] so fast... that [etc.]. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 102 If he should still malignantly remaine Fast Foe to th' Plebij. 1611 SPEND *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xix. § 23. 716 He had bene fast vpon the part of King Henry, while that part was in wealth. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 158 The Indian neighbourhood... were our fast friends, and ready to receive and assist us. 1793 BURKE *Cond. Minority Wks.* 1842 I. 621 England must be the fast friend, or the determined enemy, of France. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lutter* II. v. 91 We shall... be fast friends. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 68 There's the nice distinction 'twixt fast foes and faulty friends.

† c. Pleonastically. *Fast and sure*: well assured, certain. *Obs.*

1522 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 504, I make the faste and sure. c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 20, I wyl not breke yt, ye may be fast and suer.

d. † Of sleep: Deep, sound, unbroken. Of persons: = *Fast asleep*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 1 Fast I warrant her. 1605 — *Mach.* v. i. 9 All this while in a most fast sleepe. 1743 FIELDING *Journey* I. i. She was in a fast sleep. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* II. Wks. 1799 I. 211 Snioko the justice, he

is as fast as a church. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xli. 'They waked we sharp enough; but as for she! she's fast.'

e. *Fast aground, ashore*: (of a vessel) fixed on the ground, the shore. *Fast asleep*: fixed in sleep, sound asleep, in a deep sleep.

In these phrases *fast* seems to have been originally the grammatical predicate; now it is usually apprehended as an adv. qualifying *aground, ashore, asleep*.

1555 T. HAUKES in *Foxe A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 260 The old Bishop . . . was fast asleep. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 12, I see a man . . . Hard fast asleep. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 331 Running fast aground. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* ii. We were fast ashore before you knew anything of the matter. 1771 — *Humph. Cl.* (1846) 329 In half an hour I was fast asleep in bed. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* viii. The fat boy, for once, had not been fast asleep. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fast aground*, immovable or high and dry.

f. *Of a colour*: That will not quickly fade or wash out; permanent.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 80 Fast and firm colours, as Umber, Oke. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 92 Its texture is strong and neat; its colours are fast. 1884 I. LEVINSTEIN in *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 4/5 The fastest red dye known on cotton.

g. *Fast line* (Surveying): see quot. *Hard and fast line*: see HARD a.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 73 When a line is measured whose position is determined, it is called a *fast line*.

†2. *Firmly or closely knit together, compact, dense, solid, hard.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 114 Deos wyrt . . . bið cenned . . . on fastum stowum. c 1200 ORMIN 1602 Wiþ fast & findis laf & harrd. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* xvii. ii. (1495) 598 Trees that ben moost sad and faste. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1038 Then is hayle ingendered, because y^e thing is become more fast. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. xl. The Cherrie tree wood is firme and fast. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Cj. The stuffe [new Fustian] is so fast that it holdeth the sting. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 16 Tin is a fast metal, and not apt to dissolve. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 316 The half of the earth, *ef*, with the fast land below, is thrown into the furrow E F. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xvii. In close array and fast. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, This 'ere bread cuts so fast.

†b. *Of style*: Compact, terse. *Obs.*
a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 113 If Osorius would . . . translate Demosthenes, with so strait, fast, and temperate a style in latine, as he is in Greeke.

†3. *Of a fortress*: Strong. *Of a place or district*: Secure against attack or access. *Obs.* Cf. FASTNESS.

c 900 *Bada's Hist.* iii. xvi. Seo burg was to þon fast þæt [etc.]. c 1205 LAV. 9775 Sone he gon faren . . . in to Ex-chæstre, þa burh was þa fæstre. 1571 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 113 They found the country fast with woods, bogges, and paces trenched. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 100 Robbers and Outlaws . . . lurking in Woods and fast places. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hih.* vii. (1821) 86 A strong and fast Country.

4. *Firmly attached to something else; that cannot easily escape or be extricated; fixed to the spot; lit. and fig.* Said both of persons and things.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 352 Presse hem þat þei become fast togidere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 747* (Dublin MS.) In rapas fast for ryfing of bernas. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/2 Fast, or festyd be cleyng to, or naylyng, *fixus, confixus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii. 8, I am so fast in prison, that I can not get forth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 685 Being . . . almost fast in the deep mud. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 86 France . . . by keeping herself fast with them . . . hath drawn no small advantages from them [Swiss]. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* v. I am now fast in your Country. 1700 S. L. tr. C. Fryke's *Voy. E. Ind.* 41 The Hook struck into his Throat, and had him fast. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2236 Captain King . . . remained fast till the return of the boat. 1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) 1. Intro. . . If you and your mind and your nerves are such fast cronies. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 13 Mr. Scrope, who is fast with the gout. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 120 We must bind and keep you fast, my Rosalind. 1878 H. PHILLIPS *Poems Jr. Sp. & Germ.* 16 Prisoner fast was Virgil taken.

b. *Of a knot, band, etc.*: Firmly tied, not easily loosed. Also *fig.* of an alliance, etc.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 40 For that faste kinned and alliance, which is betwixt us. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 21 Tye the latheth of a loose knot, and not of a fast one. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 63 Our Prelates . . . have enter'd into fast League with the principal Enemy against whom they were sent. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 232 To lie still as if their Chains were fast.

c. *To make fast*: to bind, connect, or fix firmly. In nautical use also *absol.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16684 (Trin.) Abouen his heed . . . a bord was made fast. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 174 Per ben maad fast wiþ þe balkokis iij. vessels. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xvi. 24 Which iayler . . . made their fete fast in the stocks. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 In stead of tying, sea men alwayes say, make fast. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1608) I. 17 [He] took the end of a Line, and made it fast about his Neck. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 45 Captain More . . . made fast to another Piece [of ice]. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* vii. Make the boat fast, there's a good lad. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* i. The horses were made fast in one corner of the court.

fig. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 37 Betre is make forwardes faste, then afterward to mene an mynne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 144 A Gentleman, being handfasted to a Gentlewoman . . . afterwards lost her, being made faster to another manne, then ever she was to hym. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 469 3e man mak fast that salbe to 3ow laid.

d. *fig.* In a perplexity or difficulty; 'in a fix'. *To be fast for*: to be in want of. *dial.*

1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, I sent to borrow your saddle, for I . . . was fast for one. 1877 *Cheshire Gloss.*, 'I've

getten fast among it.' 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, 'Why don't you get on with your job?' 'Nay, Au'm fast.'

e. *Whale-fishing.* Of the whale: Having a harpoon sticking in it. Also of the boat, to which the harpoon is attached. Cf. *Fast-boat, -fish, -ship* (sec 11).

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arct. Reg.* II. 320 Whether the fish, at the time of being harpooned by the second ship, was fast or loose? 1823 — *Jrnl.* 444 Amongst this run of fish, the king George was fast to three. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 181 The immense creature almost flew . . . throwing tons of spray high into the air, shewing that he was 'fast.'

f. *Constipated; costive.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 Gif mannes innoð to fast sy. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Fast*, costive.

5. *Of a door, window, etc.*: Close shut, bolted, or locked. Also, *To make* (a door, etc.) *fast*.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 416 in E. P. (1862) 82 Make faste þe dore after þe. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 876 Thorgh the fast sate he con in teo, At the owt-goyng he lette hit fast be. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* 1355 (P.) The wyf fonde the dore faste. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 160 He that cumth last make all fast. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* v. ii. I'll first make fast the door. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 290, I thought I heard her coming to open the door . . . but it was only to draw another bolt, to make it still the faster. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* i. 9 He . . . walked round the cottage to see that the windows were fast. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxviii. 359 The door . . . was fast. With a single blow he burst it open.

6. *Gripping, tenacious.* *Const. of.* *Obs. exc. in To take fast hold of.*

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 5/2 A merelouse fast memorie. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 76 He greets his friend . . . with . . . so fast a closure, that [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iv. 13 Take fast hold of instruction. 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 557 Roses Damask & Red are fast Flowers of their Smells. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 272 These Conductors . . . laid . . . fast hold on their hands. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 62 Laying fast hold of the Skirt of my Waistcoat.

†b. *Close-fisted, mean, niggardly.* *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Pa feste Men þa þet mei lutel to wreche. a 1300 *Pop. Science* 275 A slouȝ wreche and ferblit, fast and loth to ȝeve his god.

7. *Mining.* a. *In fast country, ground*, applied to that part of the bed of minerals which lies next the rock (cf. 4).

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2096 The (then real but now imaginary) surface of the Earth, which is termed by the Miners, the Shelf, Fast Country or Ground that was never moved in the Flood. *Ibid.* 2099 When we come to the Shelf or Fast Country. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Fast Ground or Fast Country.

b. *Fast end, wall* (see quotes.). Cf. 1.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 25 *Fast Wall*, a sheth wall; the wall in which, at the top or bottom of a course, the bearing up or bearing down stopping is placed. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fast-end*, a gangway with rock on both sides. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal min. Gloss.*, *Fast End*, the limit of a stall in one direction.

II. *Rapid.*

[This sense was app. developed first in the adv., and thence transferred to the adj.: see FAST adv.]

8. *Of action, motion, or progress*: Quick, swift. Hence of an agent: (a) Moving quickly; (b) Imparting quick motion to something.

[In the first quot. the sense may be 'strong, vigorous' (cf. 1, 2 and the adv. 1 d).]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7169 (Cott.) Sampson . . . gaue a braid sa fers and fast, þat all þe bandes of him brast. 1552 HULOET, Fast wyrtter, *impiger scriba*. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. 1. 103 Idle Weeds are fast in growth. c 1610 *Speed in Lett.* Lit. Men (Camden) 109 With a fast eye you had overune it. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. 1, A fair, fast, legible hand. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav. E. Ind.* 120 A hundred Boats, all which row for the fastest. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Dec. I am slower, but MD is faster. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 287 His ship . . . foul to a degree that must necessarily hinder her fast sailing. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. The vixenish mare with the fast pace. 1837 APPERLEY *The Road* (1851) 32 The average price of horses for fast coaches. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/2 The want felt in Lancashire of a good fast bowler. 1886 T. HOPKINS *Twixt Love & Duty* xli. The fast train was exchanged for a local one. 1888 STEEL *Cricket* iii. 164 It is strange that English first-class cricket is so devoid of really fast bowling.

b. *Coming in quick succession.* *freq. in Shelley*; otherwise *rare*.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 533 For as fast years flow away The smooth brow gathers. a 1822 — *Coliseum* Ess. & Lett. (Camelot) 59 Like the fast drops of a fountain.

c. *Of a clock or watch*: Indicating a time more advanced than the true time.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 405/1 In an observatory it is always desirable that a clock should . . . be slow rather than fast. *Mod.* My watch is fast. 'It is six by my watch.' 'I think you must be fast.'

9. *Adapted to, or productive of, quick movement.*

a. *With reference to locomotion or transport.*
b. *Cricket and Football.* Said of the ground when hard and dry. c. *Billiards.* Said of a table of which the cushions are very elastic.

a. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* 245 As it was not a 'fast' station, we were subject to the possibility of waiting two or three hours for horses. *Mod.* A fast line (of railway).

b. 1888 STEEL *Cricket* iii. 150 Finishing his stroke as he would do on a fast wicket. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 345/3 The ground [at a football match] was very fast.

c. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 21 By a moderately fast table is meant one on which if a player strikes a ball as hard as he can, it will run five times the length of the table.

10. a. *Of persons*: Living too fast (see FAST adv. 7); extravagant in habits; devoted to pleasure, dissipated; usually implying a greater or less degree of immorality. Also in *fast life, living*, etc. b. Often applied to women in milder sense: Studiedly unrefined in habits and manners, disregardful of propriety or decorum. c. *Of language, etc.*: Characteristic of 'fast' people. d. *Of a place*: Inhabited or frequented by 'fast' people.

1745 E. HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 273 In deep consultation . . . how to repair the defects of age and fast living. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 179 All the fast men were anxious to make their acquaintance. 1852 L. OLIPHANT *Journey to Katmandu* 191 Lucknow is a fast place. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owllet Owlst.* 140 If a fast young lady be detestable anywhere, what must she be in a country parsonage? 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 2 The college was decidedly fast. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 119 I never heard . . . all these fast terms. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* xxiii. 203 My lot was cast in a fast set.

III. 11. *Comb. and locations*: fast-boat, a whaling-boat which has made itself fast to a whale, i. e. has harpooned it; † fast-fingered a. = CLOSE-FISTED; fast-fish, a whale which has been harpooned and is therefore fast to the boat; fast-freight, U. S. (Railways), goods for rapid transportation, whence fast-freight-line; fast-gated a., dial. going at a rapid rate; fast-goer, one who goes fast; † fast-hand v., to grasp tightly; † fast-handed a. = CLOSE-FISTED; fast-hold, (a) a stronghold; lit. and fig.; (b) confinement, durance; fast-pulley, also in *fast and loose pulley* (see quotes.); fast-ship, a ship which has secured a particular whale, by means of its boats; fast-shot (see quot.). Also FAST AND LOOSE.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 480 It frequently drags the *fast-boat with such speed through the water, that it is . . . soon out of sight. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 165 Those in the 'fast' boat haul themselves gently towards the whale. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 339 How *fast fingered and close handed are they, when any thing should come from them to a good purpose? 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 244 The first effort of a *fast-fish or whale that has been struck, is to escape from the boat. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., The Commercial Express *Fast-Freight line. 1875 WAUGH *Old Cronies* iv. in *Tufts Heather* (1892) I. 221 A *fast-gated spendthrift. 1885 MISS BRADDOCK *Wyllard's Weird* I. vii. 183 In a hunting country, the *fast-goers generally get together. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 104 She perceived it was a woman who *fast-handing a little plancke, floted on the sea. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Proeme, Nature in those gifts hath bene both liberall . . . and prodigall, though Fortune as sparing and *fast handed against me. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 207 The King also beeing fast handed, and loth to part with a second Dowrie. 1802 *Hatred* III. 152 A banditti . . . secured themselves from punishment by retiring to this *fast hold. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 566 The wild cat, the fox, and the badger, are almost entirely exterminated from their fastholds. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6 When the last fasthold of priestly influence is rapidly disappearing in the West. 1856 BRES *Terms Archit.*, etc., *Fast and loose pulleys, a very simple . . . contrivance for disengaging and re-engaging machinery, consisting of two pulleys. One pulley is fixed on an axle, another, having a bush, is loose. The band conveying the motion may consequently be shifted from one pulley to the other at pleasure. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fast-pulley* (Machinery), one keyed to the shaft so as to revolve therewith. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 250 These signals serve to indicate . . . the exclusive title of the *fast-ship to the entangled whale. 1846 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. Country Words* (ed. 3) 161 When a shot has discharged without disturbing the coal . . . it is said to be a *fast shot.

Fast (fast), *adv.* Forms: 1 fæste, 3 fæste, feste, south. *dial.* væste, veste, 3-6 faste, 3 *Orm.* fassste, south. *dial.* vaste, 3- fast; *comp.* 1 fæstor, 3 fæstre, south. *dial.* vaste, 3- faster. [OE. *faste* = OS. *fasto* (Du. *vast*), OHG. *fasto* (MHG. *vaste* firmly, fixedly, closely, quickly, mod. G. *fast* almost), ON. *fast*: — OTeut. **fastō*, f. *fastu* — FAST a.]

1. In a fast manner, so as not to be moved or shaken; lit. and fig.; firmly, fixedly. Often with *stand, sit, stick*, etc. † *To sit fast upon*: to insist upon.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* ii. xiii. þa sceat he mid þy sære, þæt hit sticode fæste on þam herige. c 1205 LAV. 9562 Heore grið heo setten fæste. c 1300 *Beket* 1306 Whan ech man of the lond fæste aȝen him is. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 188 It wole make hise heeris longe & make hem sitte faste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, Persones that . . . stycke fast in theyr owne blynde fantasy. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiii. 9 For . . . loke what he commaundeth, it stondeth fast. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 112 Whose faith may be the faster fixed on Gods verity. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* i. 37 He sitteth so fast upon the bare wordes. 1611 BIBLE I *Cor.* xvi. 13 Stand fast in the faith. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 202 Their fire had little or no effect. All stood fast with us. 1777 H. GATES in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 548, I have seen the Mohawk River fast frozen on the 10th of November. 1789 COWPER *Ann. Mem.* 1789. 45 The symbol of a righteous reign Sat fast on George's brows again. 1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 124 Stand fast, 95th. . . we must not be beat. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia*, No cries were there, but teeth set fast. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* i. i, Stick fast to the hand-rail.

b. *To sleep fast*: to sleep soundly.

(For *fast asleep* see FAST a. 1 e.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 Sume men slaped fæste and sume napped. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2780 In eijer [stone] a dragon þer inne slepe vaste. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foulles*

94 Tooke rest, that made me to slepe faste. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* F viij, Whye he fast slept she cutte away the heerys of his heede. 1557 *K. Arthur* (W. Copland) vi. 1, So syr Launcelot slepte passing fast. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 182 Him fast sleeping soon he found. 1758 JOHNSON *Let.* 9 Jan., I must have indeed slept very fast. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xcix, The day before, fast sleeping on the water, They found a turtle. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonnets, Comfort*, He sleeps the faster that he wept before.

† c. Expressing fixity of attention, effort, or purpose: Earnestly, steadily, diligently, zealously. c 1200 ORMIN 9241 Menn himm sohhtenn fasste to, Forr himm to seon & herenn. c 1300 *Havelok* 2148 Panne bihelden he him faste. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 57 The clerkes of the cuntré wolen him faste wowe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 42 The barnage . . Assemblyt thaim, and fayndyt fast To cheysse a king thar land to ster. *Ibid.* iv. 616 Eftyr the fyr he lukyt fast. 14 . . *Tundale's Vis.* 2053 Tundale lystenyd fast and logh. c 1430 *Syr Tryam*, 65 Syr Marrok, hys steward, Was faste abowtward To do hys lady gyle. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* (1822) 413 The army at Veos desiryt fast to have thare money for thare wageis. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* x. 23 She loked fast vpon him, & fell downe vpon the earth. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 21 Thou art so fast mine enemy. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 69 Others as fast reading, trying all things.

† d. Expressing vigour in action: Stontly, strongly, vigorously. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 399 Hii. . bysegede þe cyte, & asaylede vaste. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2783 Tristrem as aman, Fast he gan to fist. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 129 Be thai [presit] . . A little fastar . . thai discumfit soyn sal be. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlvii, Fast he foundes atte his face With a sward kene. c 1450 MYRC 1627 Wepeth faste and ys sory. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 51 Albeit Chamæleon . . ragit neur sa fast the contrait was concludit.

2. With firm grasp, attachment, or adhesion; so as not to permit of escape or detachment; tightly, securely. Often with *bind*, *hold*, etc. *lit.* and *fig.* See also *HOLD* v.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 2 Swiþe faste to somne gelimed. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Pe man þe halt faste his sinne . . he is demd for heuene to helle. c 1205 LAY. 15337 Pa wes Uortigerne vaste ibunden. c 1220 *Bestiary* 212 And feste ðe forðward fast at thin herte, ðat tu firmest higtes. c 1300 *St. Bruidan* 93 With bole huden stronge y-nou y-nailed therto faste. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 684 This es the leef that hangen nocht faste. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 315 Pan take faste þe boon & drawe it to his place aȝen. 1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxlii. 283 Kyng Richard was deposed and was kept fast in hold. 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Pinnes . . such as shal . . haue the heads sodered fast to the shanke. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 308 Something to hold fast, among many things that I have read. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. v. 53 Fast binde, fast finde, A prouerbe neuer stale in thriftie minde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 543 Let each . . gripe fast his orbed Shield. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2095/3 All the Ships in the Downs Ride fast. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 31 Clinging fast to the side of our vessel. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. 390 Fear binds us fast to guilt. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 306 To exhort them to choose and hold fast the good. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. of Page*, And wedded fast were we.

† b. *fig.* Of a command or prohibition: Strictly. c 1310 *St. Swithun* 76 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 45 Hii men faste he bad þat hi ne scholde him burie noȝt in church. 13 . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1147 To defowle hit euer vpon folde fast he forbedes. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxv. 14 The wordes . . are fast and surely keped.

† c. Of defence or concealment: Securely. *Obs.* 1481 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, In moore or in moos he hidyth hem fast. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xii. 13 A cite, which was very fast kepte with brydges.

d. With passive notion: So as to be unable to move. *To stick fast*: often *fig.* to be nonplussed, unable to get any further.

1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 41 The foore parte stucke fast and moved not. 1635 LAUD *Wks.* (1860) VII. 174 When he saw the man and his horse stuck fast in the quagmire. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* 15 Provisionally we stuck fast between two great rocks. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, Many of them stuck fast . . and attempted to clear themselves in vain. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 68, I found my limbs completely set fast from the intensity of the cold.

† e. quasi-*int.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1720 STRYPE in *Stow's Surv.* Lond. I. xxix. 250/1 [The charter of the Fraternity of St. George, 1537, ordained] that in Case any Person were shot . . by any of these Archers, he was not to be . . molested, if he had immediately before he shot, used that common Word, *Fast*.

3. In a close-fitting manner; so as to leave no opening or outlet. Often with additional notion of security.

c 1205 LAY. 15320 Pa ȝeten heo tunden uaste. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2788 (Trin.) Faste þe doreȝ gon he bare. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 7 þe lews . . sett a coroun on his heued and throst it þeron so fast þat þe blude ran doune. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Do it ouer þe fyre & hele it faste. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 167 Each one of these cels is shut fast with a little doore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 190 Some rich Burgher, whose substantial dores, Cross-barred and bolted fast, fear no assault. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 658 While Bigotry . . His eyes shut fast, his fingers in his ears. 1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* xxxvii, Cross-thwaite had kept his face fast buried in his hands. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* iv. (1862) 36 With their hats pulled fast over their brows. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* i. (1874) 2 Fast jammed in between a steep hill and the sea.

4. Of proximity; *lit.* and *fig.* Close, hard; very near. Now only in *fast beside*, *fast by* (arch. or poet.), and with vbs. expressing following, where the sense approaches 6.

c 1275 LAY. 9 Faste by Radistone. c 1325 *Song Yesterday* 68 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 To-ward vr ende we drawe ful fast. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15782 (Trin.) Wip þat word . . þei bigon to awake And him faste aboute biset. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 228 The See that touched & was fast to the mount. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 326 Ther were fyldes full faire fast bere besyde. c 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* viii. 169 If Aust be fast nygh September. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* 3009 (P.) Faste by hym he hyr sete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. deW. 1531), Welche worlde . . decaynge draweth fast to an ende. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 25 Fast before the king he did alight. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1117 A mill fast without the town. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 725 The Snake Sorceress that sat Fast by Hell Gate. 1679-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. ii. 48 Lautrech with the French army lay still fast about Bononia. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 314 And, fast beside him, once-fear'd Edward sleeps. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 399 The Globe of Light Drops sudden; fast pursued by Shades of Night. 1790 BEATSON *Narr. & Mil. Mem.* 394 Which brought the vessels in our rear fast up. 1801 WORDSW. *Cuckoo & Nightingale* xx, The next bush that was me fast beside. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 17 Fast by the springs. . Were strewn rich gifts. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 72 Fast on its appearance had followed the troubles of the reign of . . Eadward.

b. *Fast upon* or *on*: near upon (a specified quantity). Cf. Ger. *fast* almost. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxx. 177 After he had gone about with them a fortie yeres or fast vpon it. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* xxix. 735 So there were . . killed in the place . . fast upon a thousand. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'I gev fast on ten pounds for her.'

† 5. Closely, at once, immediately. *As fast as*: as soon as (cf. 6). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 823 (Gött.) Als fast as þai had don þat sinne, Bigan all vr bare to beginne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 552 Whan he cometh, as fast schul ye see A wonder thing, which ye saugh never or this. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3944 Pan come a flitir in of fowls, as fast as it dawid. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 322 It is necessarie as faste þat a mannes rigboun is out of þe joynct þat it be brouȝt yn aȝen anon. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 9 Was done afterwarde als her fast folowes. c 1440 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. C.) 56 Say a paternoster and an ave fast þereon. 1645 HAMMOND *Pract. Catechism* i. iii. 50 He . . gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 231 My Opinion was to execute it as fast as ever we could. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 117 And still as fast as he drew near, 'Twas wonderful to view, How [etc.].

6. Quickly, rapidly, swiftly.

For the development of this sense from the primary sense 'firmly', cf. 1 d, 4, 5, and expressions like 'to run hard'. It does not appear that this sense is recorded in OE., but it belongs to MHG. *vaste*, ON. *fast*.

c 1205 LAY. 7986 He warnede alle his cnihtes . . & fusden an veste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 401 Po þe Cristyne yt vndergete, aȝen hii vende vaste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3866 (Cott.) It was ferli . . How fast þai multiplid þar. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4003 Takens, war-thurgh he may understande, þat þe day of dome es fast comande. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7437, I prayde my felowes fast to ryde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 113 b, The Frenchemen . . fled into the toun so faste, that one letted the other to entre. 1585 J. B. tr. P. Viret's *Sch. Beastes* B viij b, Men doo not so fast breake them, as she repaireth and amendeth them. 1632 LITNGOW *Trav.* vi. 298 The Camell . . hath a most slow and lazy pace . . neither can he goe faster although he would. 1688 J. SMITH *Barroscop* 71 The Mercury then generally Rises very fast of a sudden. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 268, I found he . . would make it go almost as swift and fast again as I could. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1869) L 264 The rate of profit . . is . . highest in the countries which are going fastest to ruin. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* ii. xiii, Barendoun fled fast away. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. 2 His health was breaking fast. 1893 SIR L. W. CAVE in *Largo Times* XCV. 26/1 The frequent applications to commit for contempt of court are fast bringing the law itself into contempt.

b. In quick succession; one close upon another.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 82 The Bishop and the Duke of Glosters men . . Doe pelt so fast at one anothers Pate, That [etc.]. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 281 Where thou didst vent thy groanes As fast as Mill-wheeles strike. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 22/2 His honours had grown faster upon him than his fortunes. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 169 My tears fell faster than his. a 1822 SHELLEY *Song for Tasso* 12 My thoughts come fast.

c. Readily, with alacrity. *Obs.* exc. in colloq. phrase *fast enough*.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xviii, Thou dele fast of the gode, To tho that fales the fode. c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 30 They . . attended frely and fast a fote. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 2 The one affirmyng for his parte, and the other denyng as faste againe for his parte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. i. 69 Hee teaches him to hic and to hac; which they'll doe fast enough of themselves. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Sweet.* (1851) 314, I cannot but admire as fast what they think is become of judgement, and tast in other men. *Mod.* He would do it fast enough, if you paid him for it.

7. To live fast: a. to expend quickly one's vital energy; b. to live a dissipated life. Cf. *FAST* a. 10.

a. 1700 DRYDEN *Char. Good Parson* 9 Of sixty years he seemed; and well might last To sixty more, but that he lived too fast. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 126 As if they liv'd the fastest who took the greatest pains to enjoy least of life. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 78 Cold-blooded animals live much faster . . at high temperatures, than at low; so that they die much sooner.

b. 1699 T. BROWN *Colloq. Erasmus* iv. 26 Living very fast, as they say, [he] has brought his Noble to Nine-pence. 1754 *World* 19 Sept. 2 He has lived rather fast formerly. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *J. Bull* (1865) 389 They fear he has lived too fast.

8. Comb. with ppl. adjs. and (rarely) vbl. sbs.

a. (sense 1) as *fast-dyed*, -grounded, -rooted (whence *fast-rootedness*), *settled*, ppl. adjs.

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* ix, The only true, old, undoubted, and fast-grounded faith. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. 1 In the world we see a stedic and fast-settled order. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 83 The flower . . Fast-rooted in the fruitful soil. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* ii. 31 The fast-rootedness of religious vitality. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/7 The fast-dyed black goods retain their popularity.

b. (sense 2) as *fast-anchored*, -bound, -plighted ppl. adjs.; † *fast-fancied*, attached firmly by fancy.

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 181 Fast bound or tied, *religatus*. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 79 Thou com'st in post from merry Fressingfield Fast-fancied to the Keepers bonny lass. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, ccxxviii. 2032 His fast plighted troth. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v. v, Our fast-knit affections. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 151 Were they the wicked above all, And we the righteous, whose fast-anchored isle Moved not? 1814 BYRON *Hebr. Mel.*, *Destr. Jerusalem* ii, The fast-fettered hands. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* III. ii. 56 The darbies are the fetlocks—the fast-keepers my boy—the bail for good behaviour. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xxv. (1848) 382 There still remains with us a fast-cleaving and mysterious evil. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 193 Bring I thee Fast bound in welded fetters the knave.

c. (sense 3) as *fast-closed*, -shut, ppl. adjs.

1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 447 Our fast closed gates. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* (1711) 18 A fast-shut prison.

d. (sense 6) as *fast-sailing*, vbl. sb.; *fast-falling*, -going, -sailing, etc., ppl. adjs.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 162 Euen my Foes will shed fast-falling Teares. 1593 — *Rich. II.* iii. iv. 34 Goe thou, and like an Executioner Cut off the heads of too fast growing sprays. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. 187 A good fast feeding grass, most strongly that doth breed. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iv. 603 Fast-gath'ring tempests. 1800 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* IV. 200 A fast-sailing Polacca of about 70 Tons. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 338 That valuable property of a ship, called fast-sailing. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 49 Fast-fading violets cover'd up in leaves. a 1822 SHELLEY *Bigotry* i. 3 The fast-fleeting hind. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 96 The fast-sinking Old Times newspaper. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Penitent's Offering* Poems (1875) 496 That fast-flowing rain of tears. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, The fast-darkening scene. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 5/1 The fast-going autumn.

† *Fast*, v. 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fæstan*, 3-5 *fest* (e, n), -yn, 3-4 *fasten*, 5-6 *faste*, 5- *fast*. *Pa. t.* 3-5 *fest*, 4 *fast*-, *fested*-, *id*-, *yd*-, 5-7 *fasted*. *Pa. pple.* 3-5 *fest* (e), 4 *fast* (e). [OE. *fæstan* (rare; also in compounds *ge-*, *od-befæstan*), corresp. to OFris. *fæstia*, OS. *fæstian* (Du. *vesten*), OHG. *fasten*, *fæstan* (MHG. *fæsten*), ON. *fæsta* (Da. *fæste*, Sw. *fästa*); -O Teut. **fastjan*, f. **fast-u* - *FAST* a.

Before *st*, *f*, the unlaut of *a* in OE. was *æ* (instead of *e*), and in ME. dialects this is divergently represented by *a* and *e*. The wide prevalence of the form *fæsten* in ME., however, is prob. in part due to Scandinavian influence.]

1. To make fast to something; to attach with bonds or nails; to bind together. Const. *on*, *till*, *to*, *unto*. a. with reference to material things. Also, *To fast up* (a wound): to bind up.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 462 De spinnere . . fested atte hus rof hire fodredes. a 1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz) 110 Pan sche hadde . . in þe cradel fast him fest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1728 (Gött.) [Noe] himself festid [Fairfax feste] bath band and lace. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Fire þei fest on it alle, & brent it [þe rede haule] þat et felle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5275 Þe neyles þat hym thurgh hand and fote Til þe hard rode tre fast fested. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxx. 21 Boundyn in clothis and fastid. . . with smale linnen clothis. c 1440 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2717 On his legges thou doo fest Strong feutures. 1523 FITZHERB. *Serv.* xxv. (1539) 48 To faste the teme to the same. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 14 Jesus Christ was for your sakes faste vpon the crosse. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 4 Which cord was all fest together . . over the cover. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* iii. x. (1681) 29 Cover your wound, and fast it up. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Fast you[r] Anchor with your shanke painter. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 348 At the foot of that Cross three Nails, to signifie those which fasted our Saviour unto it.

b. with reference to immaterial things.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 553 Wo so fested hope on him, he sal him folgen to helle dim. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Isalter* xii. 1 A perfit man . . has . . fested þaim [desires] in ihesu crist. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 94 Firmly fast thy fayth on him, that's true continually.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* With *on*, *to*: To attach oneself to, take hold of, seize upon. Cf. *To fasten on*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3797 A fier maȝti ðat folc fest on. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 26782 (Cott.) þai þaim to þair filthes fest. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6772 Nedders þat on þam sal fest. c 1420 *Avon.* *Arth.* vii, Ther was non so hardy Durste on the fynde fast. 14 . . *Kyng & Hermit* 475 in *Hazl. E. P.* (1864) I. 32 Ther is no dore in this foreste And it [an arrow] wolde onne hym feste, Bot it schuld spyll his skale.

d. To make fast in wedlock; to betroth, wed. Const. *to*, *with*.

c 1300 *Sat. Kildare* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 He is sori of his lif þat is fast to such a wif. 1377 LANGI. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 123 Þow hast fest hire to fals. c 1430 *Syr Tryam*, 643 They schulde faste hur with no fere.

2. To fix in something else; to fix firmly; to establish, settle, in material or immaterial sense; and with sentence as *obj.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 46 In hondum ðinum . . ic fasto [commendo] gast minne. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1524 Ðor wurd wið him troweð fest Abimalech. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 150 þat ich hym wolde myd trowe sifer faste on honde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21013 (Gött.) Iacob þe mare . . þe

land of spaigne in faith he fest. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xv. 17 Lord, thi seyntyuarie, that thin hondes fastiden. c 1400 *Wauane & Gau.* 1989 His shelde bifor his face he fest. c 1440 *Secrees, Prose Version* (E.E.T.S.) A kyng, þat yn vnite and obedience hab confermed and fastyd þe louable people of Inde. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 91 Then wold I we fest This mete who shalle into panyere kest. 1664 *Flodden Field* ix. 81 His folks could hardly fest their feet.

b. To plant, bring or drive home (a blow). Of the sun: To send forth (a ray).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23385 (Cott.) Als suith als sunn mai fest fra est his lem vnto þe west, als suith mai þou cum þider. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 190 A stroke on him he fest. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5986 So strong was Caulang verrament That King Arthour myht fest no dint.

c. refl. To fast oneself of: to confirm oneself in. c 1220 *Bestiary* 182 Feste ðe of stedefastnesse and ful of ðewes.

3. To confirm (a covenant); to pledge (faith, etc.). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5725 (Cott.) For forward þat he wit þam fest His ei of reuth he on þam kest. 1306 *Sir Simon Fraser* 41 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 To the kyng Edward hii fasten huere fay. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2691 (Trin.) Pis couenaunt was faste wiþ þis. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3324 Yiff we may not oure thowdys faste. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 540 Passand that war. Till Inglismen. thair fewte for to fest.

Hence Fasted ppl. a.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/1 Fast, or bowndyn, or festyd, vinctus. *Ibid.* 158/1 Festyd, or teyyd fast to a thyng, fixus.

Fast (fast), *v.* 2 Forms: 1-2 *fæstan*, 2 *fæsten*, 2-3 *festen*, 3-4 *south. dial. vesten*, 3-4 *fasten*. *Orm.* *fæstenn*, 4-5 *fastyn*, *faste*, *south. dial.* *vaste*, 4- *fast*. *Pa. t.* 1 *fæste*, 2-3 *feste*, 4 *faste*, 7 *fast*, 3 *fastede*, 4-5 *fastid*, *Sc. fastit*, 4- *fasted*. *Pa. pple.* 3 *ifaste*, *south. dial.* *i*, *y-vast*, 4 *fast*, *fasten*, 4-5 *fastid*, *Sc. fastyt*, 4- *fasted*. [*Com. Tent.*: OE. *fæstan* = OFris. *fæstia*, MDn., mod.D. *vasten*, OHG. *fāstēn* (MHG. *vāsten*, mod.G. *fasten*), ON. *fasta* (Da. *faste*, Sw. *fasta*), Goth. *fastan*: -OTeut. **fastjan*. The Goth. word has also the sense 'to keep, to observe', of which the sense 'to fast' was originally a specific application; cf. med.L. *observare* 'to fast'. In accordance with this presumed derivation, the ecclesiastical use of the word is here placed first, though the wider sense 2 appears in OE. and in all the modern Teut. langs.]

1. *intr.* To abstain from food, or to restrict oneself to a meagre diet, either as a religious observance or as a ceremonial expression of grief.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Þæt ure Dribten æfter þæm fulwichte fæste. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboec in Anglia* VIII. 311 Þon sceal man fæstan on þam ærran sæternes dæge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ic wulle gan to scrifte and foreleten and festen þer fore. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Hwon 3e vesteð ine winter. 1340 *Ayenb.* 50 God him hat ueste. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 10 Þai fast noyt þe Saterdag na tyme of þe jere. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A vj. Yf ye may not faste the three dayes. 1542 BECON *Translation for Lent* Early Wks. (1843) 107 He also teaches us the true... manner of fasting. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 58 But Mistris... downe on your knees And thanke heauen, fasting, for a good mans loue. a 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 163 When he fasted, his diet was afflicting, such as became a mourner. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 129 Some persons fasted before Easter. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. i. 1 We fast by way of penitence.

fig. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27916 (Cotton Galba) To fast fro all syn. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 259 Prosper's saying, That to fast from sinne, is the best fast.

b. with mention of the kind of spare diet permitted. *Const. on*; † formerly also *in*, *to*, *with*, and quasi-*trans.* in phrase to fast bread and water.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 24 in E. E. P. (1862) 71 Ofte beo 3af hem mede Fro to faste þane fridai to watere & to brede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 383 Thai fastit bred and vattir ilkone. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 12 [She] fasted.. two tymes in brede and water. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 100 Thou rather wouldest.. fast bread and water. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 1. 303 You shall fast a Weeke with Branne and water. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 120 He fasted on bread, herbs, salt, and water.

2. *gen.* To go without food. † Also (contextually) to go without drink. *Const. from.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 200 Genim ðysse sylfan wyrtle leaf, syle etan fæstendum. c 1220 *Bestiary* 126 [De neddre] fasteð til his fel him slaked. c 1300 *Havelok* 865 Two days þer fastinde he yede. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17345 (Trin.) Fro mete & drinke for to fast. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 58 He [a camel] may well faste fro drynk 2 dayes or three. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 108, I had rather fast from all, four dayes then drinke so much in one. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 780 She must either quench her thirst with that, or fast. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peirce* ii. 220 If he should fast all day from eating and drinking. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 284 Fasting he went to sleep, and fasting wak'd. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 265 Drink half a pint in the morning fasting. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vi. 90 The monk.. was enjoined to fast rather than partake of food abroad.

transf. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cci. [cxvii.] 615 The daughter of Fraunce.. this fyue or syxe yere.. shall nat be able to kepe hym company.. he hath answered.. that.. though he faste a season, he shall take it well a worth. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 612 Not a counterfeited Stone, not a Ribbon.. to keepe my Pack from fasting.

b. Irish Antiq. To fast against, upon (a person): said with reference to the custom of sitting without

food or drink at the door of a debtor, or any person who refused to satisfy some lawful demand.

1865 HANCOCK tr. *Senchus Mor.* I. 115, I deem it right that they be fasted upon before distress shall be taken from them. 1873 W. K. SULLIVAN *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. Introd. 283 Where the defendant was a *Rig*, the plaintiff was obliged to 'fast' upon him.. before he made his distress. 1887 W. STOKES tr. *Tripartite Life St. Patrick* I. 219 Patrick.. went to the king.. And fasted against him.

c. quasi-*trans.* in various nonce-uses. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 109 Their loue is not so great.. but we may blow our nails together, And fast it fairly out. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She would if she could* iv. ii, Thou shoud'st fast thyself up to a Stomach now and then.

† 3. *trans.* To pass (time) fasting; to keep or observe (a day, etc.) as a time of abstinence. Also, To fast out. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 30 in O. E. Misc. 38 Þo he hedde heom [fourty dawes] yuast þo luste hym etc. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6558 (Cott.) Haf yee þe dais al fasten vte þat i bad ar i me went? c 1340 *Ibid.* 12921 (Fairf.) Til he haue fasted his lentyn-tide. 1553 BECON *Reliquies of Rome* (1563) 168 Telephorus.. appointed firste of all, Lente to be fasted. a 1681 WHARTON, *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 30 The Ember Weekes.. are four.. and anciently Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, in each Fasted.

Fast and (†or) loose.

a. An old cheating game (see quot. 1847).

1598 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* i. ii. v. At fast or loose, with my Giptian, I meane to haue a cast. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Song I, Leave pig by and goose, And play fast and loose. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 392 Had for'd his Neck into a Nooze, To shew his play at Fast and Loose. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Fast-and-loose*, a cheating game played with a stick and a belt or string, so arranged that a spectator would think he could make the latter fast by placing a stick through its intricate folds, whereas the operator could detach it at once.

b. *fig.* To play (at) fast and loose: to ignore at one moment obligations which one acknowledges at another; to be 'slippery' or inconstant.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 157 [Title of Epigram] Of a new married student that plaied fast or loose. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 242 Play fast and loose with faith. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 369 The French playing fast and loose with their Salick Law. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 320 ¶ I A little.. playing fast and loose, between Love and Indifference. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* X. 185 Doctrines.. which play at fast and loose with truth and falsehood. 1860 THACKERAY *Lowell the Wid.* vi. (1869) 252 She had played fast and loose with me.

c. Hence, shiftiness, inconstancy.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 319 The fast and loose of our prevaricating Divines. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 217 An eternal vicissitude of fast and loose. *attrib.* 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. iii. (1866) 821 The English Queen.. had.. almost distracted the provinces by her fast-and-loose policy.

Fast-day. [*f.* *Fast sb.* + *DAY*; cf. *fasten-day* s.v. FASTEN sb.] A day to be observed as a fast.

In some New England States *spec.* the day appointed every spring by the governor for fasting. *Sacramental fast-day* (Scotland): a fast observed on one day in the week preceding the yearly or half-yearly Communion Sunday; until about 1886 business was generally suspended on these days as on Sundays.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27210 (Fairf.) In halitide or fast-day. 1643 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* (1704) II. 289 Stir them up, the next Fast-day to the cheerful taking of it. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 232 It was some Fast-day with them. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xxix. (1864) 479 Moses appointed but one fast-day in the year.

attrib. 1866 LOWELL *Commencement Dinner Poems* 1890 IV. 256 A Fast Day discourse.

Fasted (fast'ed), *pph. a.* [*f.* FAST *v.* + -ED 1.]

That has gone without food: said of animals. Only in *Fasted weight*: the weight of an animal in a fasting condition.

1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. i. 192 The fasted live weight. 1855 *Ibid.* XVI. i. 64 The proportion of dead or carcass weight, calculated both to the un-fasted and the fasted live-weight, are given.

† **Fasten**, *sb.* *Obs. exc. in Comb.* FASTEN'S-EEN, FASTEN TUESDAY, *dial.* Forms: 1-2 *fæsten*, *fæstan*, (*Northumb. fæstern*), 1-3 *festen*, *vesten*, 3 *fasten*, *fastin*, (*fastim*), 4- (see FASTEN'S EEN). [*OE. fæsten* str. neut. -OTeut. type **fastunjo-m*, *f. *fast-ējan* to FAST. Similar but not exactly equivalent derivatives are OS. *fastunnia* str. fem., Goth. *fastunni* str. neut. The ONorthumb. form *fæstern* (cf. *ēfern*, *wēstern* = WS. *ēfen*, *wēsten*) is the source of the Sc. *fastryng*, *fastern*, etc.: see FASTEN'S-EEN.]

1. Fasting; an act of fasting; = FAST *sb.* 1.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. [cix.] 24 Cneow min Ʒeuntrumad sind fore festenne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Halgiap eower festen & medene lac bringap Drihtne. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 21 Soblice þis cynn ne byp ut adryfen buton þurh gebed and fæsten. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Ne lipnie 3e no al to eower festene 3if 3e mazen eni oder god don. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* k. 138 Vesten, weechen & oðre swuche.. beoð mine sacrefises. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28627 (Cotton Galba) Ogains pride prair may rise, fastin for flesli couatseye.

2. = FAST *sb.* 2.

a 725 *Lawes Wittræd* § 14 Gif mon his beowum in fæsten flæsc Ʒefe. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboec in Anglia* VIII. 311 Þæt ymbren fæstan byð on þissum monðe. c 1200 *Wintency Rule St. Benet* (1888) 83 Þa bec synd to syllanne on anginne fæsten[es].

3. *Comb.*, as *fasten-day*, -tide, -time.

a 900 *Charter* xxxvii. in O. E. Texts (1885) 444 Gif hit

þonne festendæg sie. a 1035 *Sec. Laws of Cnut* § 47 Yfel bið þæt man riht fasten-tide ær mæle etc. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Ich hit dude inne leintene, ine uestendawes, holidawes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27210 (Cott.) Halitide or fastim dai. *Ibid.* 28464 (Cott.) Bath lentine tide and fasten day oft haue i broken gain my lay. *Ibid.* 29071 (Cott.) Vee hele yur aum fastintide. *Ibid.* 29083 (Cott.) Þai held noght fastin time.

Fasten (fa's'n), *v.* Forms: *fæstnian*, *fæstnian*, 3-4 *festnen*, *fastnen*, *festni*, *south. vestni*, 3-6 *festne*, *festen*, *festin*, 5 *festyn*, *feston*, 4-8 *fastne*, 6 *Sc. fessin*, -ynn, *fassin*, 4- *fasten*. Also with prefix 1-2 *3e*, 2-4 *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *i*, *y*. [*OE. fæstnian* = OFris. *fæstna*, OS. *fastnōn*, OHG. *fāstinōn*, *fāstinōm* (MHG. *fāstēnen*, mod.G. *fāstēnen*), to make firm, bind fast (cf. also ON. *fastna* to pledge, betroth, Da. *fastne* to consolidate, Sw. *fastna* intr. to stick fast): -OTeut. **fastinōjan*, *f. *fast-u-* FAST *a.* See -EN 5.]

To make fast (cf. senses of the adj.).

† 1. *trans.* To make firm or stable; to establish, settle, confirm. To fasten the feet: to give or obtain sure foothold. *Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þa Ʒefestnede se ælmihti god þa nigen angle wærod. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Þe holie man is ned þat he [insert b] festned on his holiness. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2011 To festnin ham in treowe bileaue. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcii[i]. 1 He festned werld of erthe al. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 273 Þer he [Jonas] festnes þe fete. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27898 (Fairf.) Alle þat euer festenis witte drunkenis scallis hit. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 38 So in syon y was fastned. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* viii. 8 Yf she be a tower, we shal festen her with bordes of Cedre tre. - *Ecclus.* xl. 25 Golde and syluer fasten the fete [Vulg. *est constitutio pedum*]. a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Conf. Afflict.* (1585) F iv, The faithful are fastened and confirmed therein most unfainedly. 1643 *Plain English* 22 Men walking among Quagmires, know not where to fasten a foot.

† b. To make sure, confirm, ratify (an agreement). *Obs.*

a 900 *Charter* xli. in O. E. Texts 448 Ic abba Ʒeroefa ðis write & festnie mid kristes rodetacne. a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 35 (Gr.) We willað wið þam golde grið fæstnian. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þa þe hi alle hafeden þisne red betwux ham Ʒefestnod. c 1205 *LAV.* 29061 3if hit þi will weore.. þas spechen uæstnien. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Ich habbe iuestned, seið Job, foreward mid min eien. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 327 Bot mi forwarde with þe I festen on þis wyse. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxv. 16 Fastened therefore the sonus of Jonadab [Vulg. *Firmanerunt igitur filii Ionadab*], some of Recab, the heste of their fader. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xii. 80 In-to þat place, Quhare festnyd all þare Cowmandis was. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 41 Matrimonie, whiche the creatour of all thynges dñ. fasten and make holly.

† 2. To make firm or solid; to strengthen, harden. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Laufraud's Cirurg.* 52 Þis medicyn fastneþ þe place & defendiþ him fro putrefaccions. c 1440 *Giraldus' Hist. Irl.* (E. E. T. S.) 22 Lasers to clense, paralys to festnen, y-dropsie.. to helen. c 1440 *Secrees, Prose Version* (E. E. T. S.) 149 Mete and drynke þat he was costomed to before norished by, & þat has festnyd his substance. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* ii. (1856) 106 The force of the aire in Winter doth fasten and make sounde the Trees.

† b. *intr.* To become firm; to 'set'. *Obs.*

1660 *England's Monarchy Freest State in World* 7 How is it probable.. that any Government.. can ever subsist and fasten, without an exorbitant and all-devouring power.. to uphold.. it. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 36 b, Buildings.. are taken with the Frost.. before ever they have fasten'd. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 285 The rough part of them fastens very well with Mortar.

† c. *trans.* To fortify. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 109 Edward þe Eldere fastened a castel at the Mamcestre in Norþumberlond.

† 3. To make fast (in fetters); to set fast, render unable to move. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 49 (Gr.) Hie þam halȝan þær handa Ʒebundon and fastnodon. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxviii. 3 [lxix. 2], I am festened in slime depe. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 223 Such.. deep carouses of wine that both hee and I were almost fastned in the last plunge of understanding.

b. *intr.* To become fast or unable to move.

1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vi. 397 We leap at stars, and fasten in the mud. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 71 We fastened in the ice.

4. *trans.* To make fast to something else; to attach, more or less securely, by a tie or bond of any kind. *Const. to*, occas. *on*, *upon*; also with advbs. *on*, *together*, *up*. Formerly often, now rarely, with immaterial object.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid irenen neilen he wes on þere rode ifestned. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 95 To hire bieð ifastned alle ðe raftres of ðe hali mihtes. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Festne wið fulht mi sawle to þe seculen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 221 Hy byeþ y-uestned to-gidere be spoushod. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. iv. iii. (1495) 82 Moysture.. fastnyth the parties togider. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2849 Þai.. festonit the flete. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3498 Hevenly thynges and erthly hym liked est festyn to gidere. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 Preamb., Dyers.. upon the Lists of the same Clothes festen and sowe great Rissches. 1552 *ARB. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 77 Samekil is the lufe of God & our nychbour festnit and linkit togidder. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 86 My wife and I, Fastned our selues at eyther end the mast. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* *E. Ind.* 10 To fasten and cement them together. 1666 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 497 Men that are fastned to the Country by visible estates. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 74 When they saw it [my hair], really fastened to my head. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1885) II. v. 185 The chaise arrived, the trunks were fastened on. 1837 DICKENS

Picku, iv. Fastened up behind the harouche was a hamper. 1840 E. HOWARD *Jack Ashore* III. xv. He consented to be again fastened up, but he walked about as much as the limits of his chain would permit. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii. The visitor proceeded to fasten his horse to a large iron hook. 1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 137 The canvas... had been fastened on a pole.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make one's boat fast. In whale-fishing: *To fasten to* (see quot. 1820); also in *indirect pass.*

1700 S. L. tr. C. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 207 As soon as we could come to fasten by her [the Ship's] side. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 534 Each boat 'fastens to', or strikes a distinct fish. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 46 'Fastened to'... means, when a harpoon with a line attached is fixed in his body. *Ibid.* 165 The two boats that have not yet 'fastened'... give chase.

5. a. To bind (a servant, an apprentice) by a contract or agreement (*dial.*); cf. *fastening penny*.
† b. To join in a contract with (*obs.*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 51 In Marriage. To beo fastnet with fals. 1425 *Sc. Acts*, 1st *Parl. Gas.* I. c. 20 Pe schiref sall assigne xl dais to sic yarl men to gett paim masteris, or to festyn paim to leful craftes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 353, I fastned Iohn Browne with him to accompany his returne. *Mod.* (Sheffield) He's a sort of a prentice, but he's not fastened.

6. To attach together the parts of (a fabric or structure). *Obs. exc. Naut.*

1562 TURNER *Baths* 16 a. They that are... not well fastened together, ought not to tarye so long in the bath. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Chalmertan Air* c. 27 § 2 They festen and bindes them not with lether or glew. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 71 Their ships are fastened not with Iron but wood. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 284 A ship fastened with yellow metal.

7. To make fast, secure (a tie, band); to secure (an article of dress), e.g. with a clasp, pins, buttons, etc. Also, with pregnant sense, *to fasten* (a person) in a garment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1728 (Cott.) [Noe] he self festnid bath band and lace. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1720 Sche... festened hire in bat fel wiþ ful god pongs. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 24 The corners of which mantle are... fastened about their shoulders. 1666 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 130 Breeches fasten'd with Buttons. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 31 No chain can bind him, but the chains fastened on him by Heaven. 1767 J. BYRON *Voy. round World* 51 Skins... fastened about their necks by a thong.

b. *To fasten off* (a thread): to fix with a knot or extra stitches.

1893 Mrs. Leach's *Fancy-work Basket* May 146/2 Run ribbon through holes... and fasten it off at wrist with neat bow.

8. To make fast (a door, etc.) with a latch, bolt, etc., or (an envelope, etc.) with a seal. Hence, *to fasten* (a person or animal) in or out.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. vi. I will fasten the door. 1764 LLOYD *Rhyme* 153 Colts... Clapt up and fasten'd in the pound. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii. I have not caused this gate to be fastened. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xxii. Her ears are closed with wax, And her prest finger fastens them. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. cxxxvi. The door was fastened. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vi. 103 The lattice was not quite fastened. 1860 TVNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 216 The rooms were swept... the shutters fastened. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *To fasten out*, to turn the Moor-sheep to the moor for the season, excluding them for good from the enclosed land.

† 9. To close (the hands, teeth) with a grip. *To fasten hold*: to take hold firmly. *Obs.*

1530 LYNDSEAY *Test. Papyngo* 354 Fassinnyng 3our fingaris faste. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* iv. xxx. 153 To the end their adversaries should fasten the lesse hold upon them. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* v. iv. 15 This treasure... well I proue... To be this maidens with whom I fastned hand. 1599 MINSIEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 51 Two hands fastned together, alwaies hath bene a token of friendship. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1653) 750 When it once biteth and fasteneth teeth, it never letteth go.

10. To fix or hold securely in position; to make fast (what is loose).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8223 (Cott.) Bot þat þa wandis þan had rote, þat festind were in erde sua fast. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 86 Festining it wiþ irne þat it fal not. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 156 For to fastne þe schuldre þis bowen rostral is putt in maner of a wegge. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 1 (Harl. MS.) Þis nigromancien... fastenyd it [ymage] in þe wall afore him. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. lxxxv. 264 Axen of Rosemarie burnte, doth fasten loose teeth. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 24 A great Cross, fasten'd in a great piece of timber. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 223 Pitch the other sides to be Turned flat carefully against the Hole... fastning them with Wax. 1821 SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* Poems (1891) 586/2 Sit at the helm—fasten this sheet.

b. with immaterial object; also with *inf.* as *obj.*

c 1200 ORMIN *Ded.* 219 He wolldie festnenn swa Sop throwpe i þe 33re brestess. *Ibid.* 2441 Icc hafe festnedd i min þohht To libbenn i clænnesse. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xiii. 9 Freres wollen... fastne þe in here fraternite. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 26 Fastne þere in þee my þougt. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 45/1 Suche eyull oppynion once fastened in mennes heartes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. iii. 15 He... Fasten'd, and fix'd the shame on't in himselfe. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 74 Time will... fasten things as they are and should be. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* 481 When once a trust is sufficiently created, it will fasten itself upon the estate.

c. *To fasten down*: to fix (a thing) so as to prevent its rising; *fig.* to fix definitely.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape of G. Hope* I. 68, I have... rescued the character of the Hottentots from the brutish stupidity to which it has been fastened down by all the authors. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 12 To

fasten down its sense, the affix 'Evangelical' may suffice. *Mod.* The lid of the box is fastened down.

† d. *intr.* To take hold; to attach oneself; to make one's abode. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1429 Of a sparke unaspied... May feston vp fyre. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. ii. 26 The Damzell well did vew his Personage And liked well, ne further fastned not, But went her way. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* i. i. A very pretty girlshe was... But he was too wise to fasten. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 258 We are here in London, where I think we shall fasten for most part of this ensuing Summer. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 531 We... Spring from our fetters; fasten in the skies.

† 11. *trans.* To deliver effectively (a blow); to imprint (a kiss). *Const. on. Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 850 Strokis festnit in the shelde. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xvi. Or he coulde fasten on the other any violent stroke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. vii. (1614) 370 A mutuall kisse... is fastened on the cheek. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 170 Wee could never come once to fasten a blow on him. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. xxiii. 243 I could never fasten a salley yet upon him, but with losse to my selfe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Ded. Ej. Cou'd he fasten a blow... when not suffer'd to approach.

12. In various fig. applications of senses 4, 7, 10: To fix (something) upon (a person, etc.).

a. To direct (feelings, thoughts, attention, etc.) intently or keenly towards.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 53 Y schal fastne myn eyen op on þe. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 793 Hire hert upwads on heven was festined nyght & day. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* B vj. If she once fasten hir eyes on a nother, he shall enjoy hir. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 203 Fasten your eare on my aduisings. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* iv. 20 The eyes of all... were fastened on him. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 320 To that man whose heart is fastned upon thee. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xli. The attention of the sly little fiend was fastened upon them. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Introd. (1883) 50 My eyes fastened themselves upon the old scarlet letter. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 572 A madman armed with a knife, upon whom a steady eye must be fastened.

b. To fix (a nickname, imputation, etc.) on a person; to impute or attach to.

1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 38 Thinke how little paines Doth fasten credit upon lucky straines. 1638 WILKINS *New World* ii. (1707) 20 Some of the Ancients have fasten'd strange Absurdities upon the Words of the Scripture. 1672 CAYE *Prim. Chr.* i. v. (1673) 12 To form and fasten this charge upon them. *Ibid.* iii. v. (1673) 368 The story... fastened upon Philip the Emperor. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 304 He hath not been able... to fasten the least reproch upon them. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 18 To fasten doctrines upon them which they never approved. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 310 Those very Londoners... now fastened on the prince... the nickname of Butcher.

† c. To induce acceptance of (a gift, etc.); to propose (a health). *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 50 If I can fasten but one Cup vpon him. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 256 If you fasten a guist upon him, his thanks be liberrall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 431, I neuer saw one... to pledge or present his Maiesties health; but as many other healths as you list; they will both fasten, and receive from you. 1673 RAY *Journ. Lov.* C. 435 We could scarce fasten any mony upon them. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 354, I did not know how to fasten a Present upon Mr. Ratchiff.

d. To impose (something unwelcome) on a person. Now chiefly in *To fasten a quarrel upon*: to drag into a quarrel against his inclination.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* ii. i. He... could never fasten a quarrel upon you. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 8 Endeavouring... to fasten such a Sheriff upon them. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 41. 294 Divert her Malice by fastening a new Spark upon her. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. vi. 36 No practice... fastened upon us by decrees and penalties. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 325 The... Macdonalds... fastened a succession of quarrels on the people of Inverness. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 36 He... had fastened himself upon him.

13. *intr.* *To fasten on, upon*: † a. to obtain a firm hold upon, become fixed on (*obs.*); b. to seize on, lay hold of; to single out for attack or censure; to avail oneself eagerly of (a pretext, etc.).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1180 O godd... ne mei nan uel festnin. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 þe fiends arrow... ne wuonded þe nawt bute hit festni þou. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 783 No colour could fasten upon these matters. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 175, I will fasten on this sleeve of thine. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 48 Experience often hath... taught, that when advantage I do see, To fasten on occasion and begin. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xl. (1739) 60 Yet could not that custom fasten upon the Saxons. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 57 They break down the houses adjoining... that it [fire] may not fasten on other more solid structures. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 230 An English Mastiff... had the Impudence to fasten upon my Rival by the Arm. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 389 The senate... viewed Perseus as a prey, on which it resolved to fasten. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. ii. 25 One object on which our... imaginations may fasten. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Books* I. ii. 20 He is fastened upon by the man with the bundle. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. vii. (1866) 282 The whole mob... fastened upon the company of marble martyrs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 285 Sickness... has fastened upon him.

Fastened (fa'snd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

† 1. Settled, confirmed. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *Hymns, Heav. Beaut.* 289 They... in their fastened mynd All happie ioy and full contentment fynd. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. i. 79 O strange and fastned Villaine.

† 2. Rendered firm in consistency. *Obs.*

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. ii. 23 The which [excrement] being... somewhat fastened or stifle,

3. Fixed or bolted together. In *comb.*, as *copper-, iron-fastened* (see the sbs.).

1803 R. PERING in *Naval Chron.* XV. 60 Iron-fastened ships. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 284 The copper-fastened vessel will obtain the best rate.

Fastener (fa'snər), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who fastens or makes fast.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1838) II. vii. 142 The possibility of the door's baving been at first unlocked, and she herself its fastener.

2. That which serves to fasten anything.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iv. 151 Individuality of character, the only fastener of the affections. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-printing* 323 The modified Gallipoli oil acts... as fastener of the red lake. 1884 *Birm. Weekly Post* 15 Nov. 3/7 The fastener [of a trap-door] was not properly adjusted. 1892 *Law Times' Ref.* LXVII. 163/1 Small hooks or fasteners on the metal busks of the corsets.

† 3. One who fastens on something. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Plain country Fellow* (Arb.) 49 He is a terrible fastner on a piece of Beefe.

† 4. *slang.* A warrant for arrest. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fastner*, c. a Warrant. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

Fastening (fa'snin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FASTEN in various senses.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 8 Matrymoine... es lawefull festynnyng be-twixx man and woman. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 192 Of all fastnings or closing up of glasses... the seale of Hermes is most noble. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 24 Firm and unwasted as at their first fastening. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 244 The fastening of the circle of stones... upon their respective cubes. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Favorite* 33 There is no fastening of the shaft or stock into the socket.

b. *attrib.* *Fastening penny* (*dial.*): a small sum of money paid on hiring a servant, to secure the agreement. Cf. FASTEN v. 5.

1872 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 578 A bargain was struck, and considered thoroughly binding by the acceptance on the part of the servant of what was called 'the fastening penny'.

† 2. The condition of being fastened; a. of being set on a firm basis. b. *In fastening*=in prison.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 502 Thorgh whaim oþere ere broght til stabilnes & festyngyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 309 He [Iohn of Lorn] wes lang tyme in festnyng.

3. *concr.* That which fastens or makes secure; that which connects one person or thing with another, or secures (a person or thing) in position; † that which confirms or establishes.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Pos ilke bode wisliche þing of oðre is ful festning. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii[i]. 1 Lord my festynnyng. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlviii. 126 The church dores were shytted with keyes and with other fastnyng. 1611 BIBLE *Hab.* ii. 11 The stone shall crie out of the wall, and the beame [margin, note fastening] out of the timber shall answer it. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 18 May 3/4 Brass Sash Fastenings. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 340 Pizarro, unable... to adjust the fastenings of his cuirass, threw it away. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* v. Crumnie was not likely to break from her fastenings. 1885 *Law Reports* 15 Q. Bench Div. 316 A bar... was kept in its position by means of a fastening.

fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Confession* iv, Smooth open hearts no fastning have.

Fastening, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That fastens, in various senses of the vb.

1621 S. WARD *Happin. Practice* (1627) 1 The fastening Nayle of the chiefe Master of the Assemblies. 1821 BYRON *Cain* i. i. In his eye There is a fastening attraction. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 221 His tent... was of silk; the fastening chains were richly gilt. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 970, I shall have... no face of children born Or feeding lips upon me or fastening eyes For ever.

Fastenment (fa'snment), *dial.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] A fastening of any kind.

1877 *Auctioneer's Catal.* (Church Stretton) Door-fastenments. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'Put a fastnment o' the brew-'us door.'

Fastens. Also 7 fastins. [short for next.]

1616 *Chron. Snathense in Jnl. Statist. Soc.* XXI. 413 To be paid betwixt Candemas and Fastins. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Fastens*, Shrovetide.

Fastens-een, -eve, -even. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 4 fast(e)ryn(gs), 5-6 fasteringis, 6 fasterns, -trin-, -tron-, 8 fasten-, 8-9 fast-ing(s-, 9 fasterns-. [f. OE. *fastenes*, gen. of *fasten* FASTEN sb. + EVEN or EVE.] The eve of or day before the fast (of Lent); Shrove-Tuesday.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 372 On the fasteryn evyn rycht In the begynnyng of the nycht. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* (1877) I. 319 The vij day of Februare was Fasteringis evin. 1565 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 35 Fastens-een or Shrovetide. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Fastens-Even* or *Even*. c 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Law. Dialect Wks.* (1862) 68 Feersuns een, on it matter't nawt mitch. 1780 M. LONSDALE *Th' Upshot* ii. in *Jollie's Sketch of Cumberland Manners* (1811) 5 An upshot lang an' sair To keep up fastens-een. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* 7 On fasten-een we had a rockin. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 416 On Fasten's-eve,—the Schoolmaster... would call on the boys to divide, and choose for themselves 'Head-stocks'.

Fasten(s)-Tuesday. Also 9 *dial.* fassans, -ens. [see prec.] = prec.

1585 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 211 Betwene thys and Fastens Tuysdaye nexte cummyng. 1858 C. B. ROBINSON *Jnl. Statist. Soc.* XXI. 413 Shrove Tuesday being called Fastins Tuesday. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Fassans-tuesda*, Shrove Tuesday.

Faster (fæstər). Also 5 fastare. [f. FAST v. + -ER¹.] One who fasts or abstains from food.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27684 (Cott.) [Pis] man es gret faster.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/1 Fastare, jejunator, jejunatrix.
a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 13 It is a blessed thinge to faste, for the more harme it doth the faster, the more is the merit.
1560 *Becon Treat. Fasting* 79 b, A certayne monke .. was counted the greatest and deuoutest faster in all those quaters.
1662 *Gunning Lent Fast* 199 Such fasters I cannot better resemble, then to the ancient blood-thirsty Tyrants.
1712 *Swift Grnl. Stella* 16 Jan., This being fast day, Dr. Freind and I went into the city to dine late, like good fasters.
1807 *Milner Martyrs* i. ii. 58 note, A man .. of a strict life and a great faster.
1880 *Daily News* 27 July 5/5 The faster's condition physically during the day was remarkably encouraging.

† **Fast-gong.** *Obs.* [f. FAST sb. + ME. *gong*, act of going, see *GANG*.] Shrove-Tuesday; = FASTINGONG. Also *attrib.* in fastgong-tide (spelt after Norfolk pronunciation *faguntide*), Shrove-tide.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/1 Fast gonge, or schroffetyde, or gowtyde, carniprivium. 1674-81 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Faguntide* or Fastingtide, Shrove-tide, so called in Norfolk, being the time when the Fast of Lent begins.

|| **Fasti** (fæstəi). [Lat. *fasti*, pl. of *fastus* (dies) a 'lawful' day, a day on which the courts sat: hence as under.]

a. *Rom. Ant.* A calendar or calendars, indicating the lawful days for legal business, and also the festivals, games, anniversaries of historical events, etc., connected with each day of the year. *Consular fasti* (L. *fasti consulares*): the register of the events occurring during the official year of a pair of consuls; the series of such registers. b. *transf.* A chronological register of events; annals, chronological tables or lists of office-holders.

1611 *B. Jonson Catiline* v. iv, Let it [this day] be added to our Fasti. a 1670 *Hackett Alp. Williams* i. § 26 (1693) 20 Like Consuls that acted nothing, and were useful for nothing but to have the Fasti known by their Names. 1691 *Wood (title)*, Athenæ Oxonienses .. To which are added the Fasti or Annals, of the said University. 1734 *E. Corsini (title)*, Fasti of the Archons of Athens. 1786 *HAN. MORE Florio* 967 Still, in Life's Fasti, you presume Eternal holidays will come. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 245 A country [the U. S.], whose fasts are consecrated to record our cruelties and defeats. 1880 *C. T. Newton Art & Archaeol.* 15 Roman coins are not Fasti .. yet the labour of numismatists has made [them] almost the best authority for the chronology of the Roman empire.

† **Fastidiate**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fastidium* (see next) + ATE.] *trans.* To feel a disgust for, loathe.

1618 *Sir S. D'Ewes Autobiog.* i. (1845) vii. 106 Bury school .. I began to fastidiate, and be weary of the sweet and happy life I there led.

† **Fastidie.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *fastidie*, ad. L. *fastidium* in same senses.] a. Pride, haughtiness. b. Scorn, disdain.

1536 *E. HARVEL in Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 118 II. 77 My minde enclinit. .. to .. give ope the worldly fastidie to them qui ambiunt honores. 1538 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. App. lxxxiii. 218 Which when it [the general council] shall take effect .. must needs make him great dishonor, great fastidie.

† **Fastidiose**, a. *Obs.* = FASTIDIOUS.

1727-36 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*.

Fastidiousity, rare⁻¹. [f. L. *fastidiosus* (see FASTIDIOUS) + -ITY.] Fastidiousness. (In quot. humorously pedantic.)

1704 *Swift T. Tib v.* (1750) 74 His epidemical Diseases being Fastidiousity, Amorphity and oscitation. 1775 in *ASH*.

Fastidious (fæstidjəs), a. [ad. L. *fastidiosus*, f. *fastidium* loathing: see -OUS. Cf. Fr. *fastidieux*.]

† 1. That creates disgust; disagreeable, distasteful, unpleasant, wearisome. *Obs.*

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. ix, That thinge for the whiche children be often tymes beaten is to them .. fastidious. 1582 *HESTER Secr. Phiorav.* ii. xxiii. 102 A fastidious Ulcer. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* 193 A fastidious and irksome companion. a 1677 *BARROW Serm. Wisdom in Beauties of B.* (1846) 9 Folly is .. fastidious to society. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* II. 399 His partner, whose usage was .. fastidious to him.

† 2. a. That feels or is full of disgust; disgusted. 1534 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1312/1 Hee hadde of theym so muche, that he was full thereof, fastidious and wery. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 81 All desire of Change and Novelty, argues a Fastidious Satiety.

† b. Full of pride; disdainful; scornful. *Obs.* c 1440 *Foundation Barts Hosp.* (E. E. T. S.) 15 A lamentable querell, expressynge .. whate fastidious owtbreykynge hadde temptid hym. 1623-6 *COCKERAM, Fastidious*, disdainfull, proud. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 189 Regardless of the rodomantadoes of the fastidious Pagan. 1631 *B. JONSON New Inn, Ode* 7 Their fastidious vaine Commission of the braine. 1744 *YOUNG Night Thoughts* vi. 551 Proud youth I fastidious of the lower world. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1816) II. 277 (an. 1773) We see the Rambler with fastidious smile Mark the lone tree. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Garden* xxii. (1813) 447 Those who have much practical skill .. slight what is written upon subjects of their profession, which is a fastidious temper.

† c. *transf.* Of things: 'Proud', magnificent. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 62 One of them [Courts] fastidious in foure hundred porphyrian pillars. *Ibid.* 102 Temples of Idolatry .. once lofty in fastidious Turrets.

3. Easily disgusted, squeamish, over-nice; difficult to please with regard to matters of taste or propriety.

1612-5 *BR. HALL Contempl.*, O. T. XIX. x, A fastidious choice of the best commodities. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 77, I hold him prudent, that in these fastidious times, will helpe disedged appetites with convenient condiments. 1691 *RAY Creation Pref.* (1704) 7 Fastidious Readers. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 513 The weary sight. Too well acquainted with their smiles, slides off Fastidious. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 266 People whom the habit of seeing magnificent buildings .. had made fastidious. 1853 *TRENCH Proverbs* 3 A fastidious age .. and one of false refinement. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xvii. 342 Though being far from fastidious, refused to eat it. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xlii. (1878) 338 The society .. was not at all fastidious in its language.

Fastidiously (fæstidjəsli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a fastidious manner; † disdainfully; squeamishly, with excessive scrupulousness of taste.

1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* 42 Fastidiously and childishly .. full of Logicke rules. 1654 *HAMMOND Acc. Cawdrey's Triplex Distrib.* § 17 Discriminating themselves proudly and fastidiously from other men. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 33 The legislature .. fastidiously rejected the fair and abundant choice .. presented to them. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 128 Critics fastidiously rejecting what they deem the antiquated. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* I. xxi. 193 A couple of grooms, who sat with .. unmoved countenances, fastidiously stolid amid all the fun.

Fastidiousness (fæstidjəsni:s), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fastidious.

† 1. Loathing, disgust. *Obs.*

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28b, Sowthistle .. causeth fastidiousness or lothsomnesse of the stomake. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 267/2 Excepte it .. get a fastidiousnes therof [pappe]. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 425 After I had .. escaped infinite dangers .. excessive fastidiousnesse, unspeakable adversities. 1807 *COKE Austria* i. 67 Rhodolph observing their fastidiousness, rose from table.

† 2. Disdainfulness, haughtiness, pride. *Obs.*

1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3) Fastidiousnesse, disdainfulness. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* iii. § 14. 52 He reproved the fastidiousnesse of the Pharisee.

3. Disposition to be easily disgusted; squeamishness; over-niceness in matters of taste or propriety.

1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* 202 More Discerning Times .. will Repair the Omissions and Fastidiousnesse of the Present. 1784 *J. BARRY Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 207 Fastidiousness, and a useless and too critical nicety, may be expected to increase. 1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 745 The fastidiousness of criticism may object to the frequent repetition. 1869 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 98 Any nice inquiry .. would be a misplaced fastidiousness.

Fastidium (fæstidjəm), rare. [a. L. *fastidium*; see FASTIDIE.] Disgust; 'ennui'.

a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* i. 150 The fastidium, upon this occasion contracted, diverted his mind from .. such projects. 1885 *MRS. H. WARD tr. Amiel's Grnl.* (1889) 277 How is fastidium to be avoided?

† **Fastigate**, v. *Obs.* = FASTIGATE. [f. L. *fastigāt* - ppl. stem of L. *fastig-āre* to make pointed.] a. *trans.* To make pointed. b. *intr.* To become pointed.

1623-6 in *COCKERAM*; 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*; 1732 in *COLES*.

Fastigate (fæstidjəɪt), a. [f. L. *fastigi-um* summit of a gable, top, vertex + -ATE². Cf. F. *fastigié*.]

1. Sloping up or tapering to a point like a cone or pyramid. † a. of a hill = FASTIGIATED. *Obs.*

1662 *RAY Three Itin.* ii. (Ray Soc.) 148 That noted hill .. the top whereof is fastigate like a sugar loaf.

b. *Bot.* Having flowers or branches whose extremities form a tapering or cone-like outline.

1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 382. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252 Fastigate, when the branches of any plant are pressed close to the main stem, as in the Lombardy poplar. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 349. *Taxus fastigiata*, (Irish or Florence-court yew) is a fastigate variety.

c. *Entom.* Of the elytra: Tapering to a point. 1848 in *MAUNDER Treas. Nat. Hist.* Gloss.

2. † a. *Bot.* Formerly applied (after F. *fastigié*) in the sense 'having a horizontal surface at the top', as in an umbel or corymb. *Obs.*

[The use app. originated in a misunderstanding, the L. *fastigium* being interpreted as 'roof'.]

1793 in *MARTYN Lang. Bot.* s.v. 1794 — *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 445 The latter tree .. having a fastigate, or flat top. 1860 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* s.v.

b. Hence, of a zoophyte: = CORYMBED.

1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 175 *Mussa fastigiata*. Fastigate: disks usually nearly circular.

Hence **Fastigately** adv.

1840 *PAXTON Bot. Dict.*, Fastigately branched, the branches becoming gradually shorter from the base to the apex. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fastigate (fæstidjəɪt), v. [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To make pointed at the top like a gable. b. *intr.* To taper to a point.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Fastigate, to raise up, or grow up to a sharp top. 1732 in *COLES*.

Hence **Fastigiated** ppl. a., formed like a cone or ridge; 'roofed, narrowed up to the top' (Johnson 1773). † **Fastigation**, 'a making or growing sharp at the top like a pyramid' (Phillips 1662).

1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* Notes 381 Day will hang in the sky many thousand miles off from us, fastigated into

one conicall point. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* ii. v. § 4. 146 Hawks .. noted for having a fastigated or rising head. 1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1840 in *HUMBLE Dict. Geol. & Min.*

† **Fastigious**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *fastigi-um* + -OUS.] Like a fastigium; with gables. Also *fig.* Pretentious.

1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 91 They thought the Title too eminent and fastigious [orig. *sollervato*] for them. 1697 *EVELYN Acc. Architects* (1723) 50 The ancients dwelling-houses being generally flat at the top, Julius Caesar being the first whom they Indulg'd to raise his Palace in this Fastigious manner.

|| **Fastigium** (fæstidjəm). [L.]

1. The apex or summit; *spec.* in *Arch.* the ridge of a house.

1677 *HALE Contempl.* ii. 125, I have now arrived to the very Fastigium, the very highest point of this Mountain. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Fastigium*, the top or height of any Thing: In Architecture, the ridge of a House. 1825 *W. HAMILTON Hand-bk. Terms Arts & Sc.*, *Fastigium* .. the summit, apex or ridge of a house, or pediment.

2. The gable end (of a roof); a pediment.

1849 *J. WEALE Dict. Terms, Fastigium*, the pediment of a portico. 1876 in *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*

3. a. *Pathol.* The acme or highest state of intensity (of a disease). b. *Anat.* (see quot. 1884).

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 619 The period of the fastigium, the complete development of the fever. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fastigium*, the upper and posterior angle of the fourth ventricle lying between the upper border of the posterior medullary velum and the posterior border of the anterior medullary velum.

† **Fasting**, vbl. sb.¹ *Obs.* [f. FAST v.¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FAST¹; also *attrib.*

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxv. (Tollem. MS), Cipris is a medicinal tre of couenable and fastynge vertu. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 158 Festynge to a thyng, confixio. 1660 *HEXHAM De anckers aen den timmer*, a fasting of ankers to the Timber.

b. *Fasting penny* (dial.): = 'fastening penny'; see FASTENING 1 b.

1691 *RAY N.-C. Words*, Fasting-penny.

2. = FASTENING 3.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2590 It stonaid þam all For ferd þe festing suld faile.

Fasting (fæstɪŋ), vbl. sb.² [f. FAST v.² + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FAST; abstinence from food; an instance of this.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe .. bi his eadi festunge iþe wilderness. c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 28 Si mirre signefet uasting. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Be uastinges and be wakings. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* ccix. 191 He was so feble for his moch fastynge that he was dede almost. 1579 *FULKE Heskins Parl.* 530 Although fasting for merite bee iustly punishable by statute. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. viii. 388 Even fasting it self is meat and drink to him. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* viii, Corporal punishment, fasting, and other tortures and terrors. 1873 *W. K. SULLIVAN O'Curry's Anct. Irish* i. Introd. 283 *A Trosc* or fasting was made by the plaintiff going to the defendant's house, and remaining there for a certain time .. before making his distress.

† 2. A season of abstinence from food, a fast.

1382 *WYCLIF Acts* xxvii. 9 And whanne nou seylinge was not sykir, for that fasting passide, Poul counfortide hem. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. iii. (1495) 347 The fastynge of springynge tyme is the fyrst weke of Lente. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour A v j b*, The fastynge that she had kept. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 81 He bids the Jewes, even in their fastings, to use it.

3. *attrib.*, as *fasting-weeds*; *fasting-spittle*, the saliva that is in the mouth before one's fast is broken. Also FASTING-DAY.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 19 Mortifie it wip fastynge spitol. 1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1653) 607 If the fasting spittle of a Man fall into the jaws of a Serpent, he certainly dyeth thereof. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper. Fairie Temple* 104 Their Holy Oyle, their Fasting-Spittle, their sacred Salt. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Esther* v. 1 She laid aside her fasting-weeds, and put on her best. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 146 Rubbing them with fasting spittle.

Fasting (fæstɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That fasts, lit. and *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151 Fastynge, jejunus, inpransus. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace v.* 1034 For fastand folk to dyne gud tym war now. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. ccxlii. [ccxxxviii.] 745 Sir, are ye fastynge? a 1592 *H. SMITH Serm.* (1866) II. 213 Yet doth the non-resident keep his benefice fasting. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. i. 260 A fasting Tyger. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Initial Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 456 Inquisitive, and fierce, and fasting.

Hence † **Fastingly** adv., in a fasting manner, abstemiously, sparingly. *Obs.*

c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 667 Furst speke .. For frutes a-fore mete to ete þem fastynge. 1566 *DRANT Horace Sat.* vi. H viij b, My frende why lyke you still To lyve in cuntrye fastynge uppon a craggie hill? 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without Money* iv. v, You shall .. not dine neither, but fastynge.

Fasting-day. [f. FASTING vbl. sb. + DAY. Cf. *fasten-day*.] = FAST-DAY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29056 (Cotton Galba) þe thing þat þou þiself suld ett if it no fasting day þan ware. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. iii. (1495) 347 In ech of these foure tymes ben three fastynge dayes. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Do it in fastynge dayis & serue it forth. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, Any holye dayes or fasting dayes. 1656 *TRAPP Comm. 1 Cor.* vii. 5 Fasting-days are soul-fasting days. a 1711 *KEN Man. of Prayers Wks.* (1838) 424 All the fasting I advise you to, is only to some fasting-day. 1850 *A. J. STEPHENS Bk. Com. Prayer* II. 1150 Notice .. of the fasting days .. is commonly neglected.

† **Fastingong.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 fastyn-gong(e, (5 fastyngon), 5 fastyngange. Also, corruptly, 6 festigam. [*f. fastin* var. of *FASTEN sb.* + *gong*; *GANG*, going.] *SHROVE TUESDAY.* Also *Fastingong Eve, Fastin-gong Tuesday.*

1389 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 69 *Y^o* sonneday next after Fastyngonge. c 1442 in *Blomefield Hist. Norfolk II*, 111 John Gladman..on Tuesday in the last ende of Cristen-nesse viz. Fastyngonge Tuesday made a Disport with hys Neyghbours.. coronned as Kyng of Crestemesse. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxxxvii. ii. Southward came thei.. vpon the fastyngange eue. 1477 *SIR J. PASTON in Lett.* No. 786 III. 174 Wretyn at London.. the Fryday a for Fastyngong. 1530 *PALSGR.* 804/1 At Fastyngonge, a *Quarcsme* prennant.

Hence **Fastingong Sunday** = **Shrove Sunday.**

1450 *PASTON Lett.* No. 78 I. 110 All the tenawntes ben charged to pay al her rent.. be Fastyngong Sunday. 1541 *R. BARNES Works* (1573) 222/2 The Thursday before Festigam Sunday.

Fastish (fa'stɪʃ), *a.* [*f. FAST a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat fast.

1854 *S. PHILLIPS Ess. fr. Times Ser. II*, 330 A short, stout, empty, good-natured, and over-dressed—in other words a 'fastish' young man. 1873 *MISS BRADDON Str. & Pilgr.* II. ii. 167 Fastish noblemen. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 115 A useful bowler, fastish as a rule.

Fastland. [*f. as prec.* + *LAND*; after *Ger. festland*.] The mainland, as distinguished from islands; the continent.

1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 524 The irregular banks of these islands shielded them from all outlook from the fastland.

† **Fastlings**, *adv. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. FAST adv.* + *-LING* with *advb. genitive -s*.] ?Almost, nearly. (*Cf. FAST adv.* 4 b.)

a 1600 *A. SCOTT May iv.* Now all sic game is fastlings gone But gif it be amangs clovin Robbyns.

Fastly (fa'stli), *adv. arch.* [*f. FAST a.* + *-LY* 2. Now replaced by *FAST adv.*]

† 1. In a fixed or steady manner. *Obs.*

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxii. § 7 *Sio nafa.. færp micle fastlicor.. ðonne þa felgan.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 *þæt tuþer-efter þe wisluker wite him, hwon þu hæuest ikeiht him: & te uestluker holde.* 1340 *Ayeb.* 166 *Hit be-houep þæt he hym hwealde vestliche in his wyll.* 1549 62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* xxiv. 2 For he hath fastly founded it aboute the sea to stand.

† 2. Firmly, unwaveringly, steadfastly; with confidence. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal..festliche winnan wið onsigendne here. c 1200 *Triv. Coll. Hom.* 77 *Cumen festliche to ure saule leche and unhehen him ure saule wundes.* c 1205 *LAY.* 13000 *Imong þan eorlen he stod & fastliche hit wið-soc.* c 1350 *Prose Psalter* 106 *þe which bot if ich man haue bileued twerlich & fastelich.* c 1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) III. xiii. *Put forth fastely all thy good dedes to hym in as moche as they be good.* 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* II. 766 *The Lord Hastings..perswaded the lords to beleve that the Duke of Glocester was sure & fastly faithfull to his prince.* 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 306 *Faith, that fastlie beleeveth sinnes to be forgiven frelie by Christ.*

† b. Without intermission or cessation. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 *Gif þa lareowas þis nellap fastlice Godes folce beheodan.* a 1000 *ÆLFRIC Judg.* iv. 24 *Hiz fastlice weoxon.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 237 *Of þe folce we sigged þæt hit cump fastlice.*

† 3. Closely, securely. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Lat. & A. S. Glosses* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 354 *Artius*, *fastlicor.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 *Cleue to his mercy & goodnes the more fastly.* 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. v. (1641) 42/2 *A score of Anchors held her fastly bound.* 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 174 *At the first littering their eyes are fastly closed.* 1800 *Epist. to Sir W. Farquhar in Spirit Publ. Jnls.* (1801) IV. 175 *Men, who love their places..And fastly hold them with unblushing faces.* 1817 *J. SCOTT Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 305 *Their desires might hind them fastly to the Imperial cause.*

4. Quickly, rapidly, speedily; hence, readily. Now rare.

c 1205 *LAY.* 27774 *Forð heo gunnen fusen.. & fastliche heom to buyen.* 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 61 *Towards this afflicted fancy fastly drew.* c 1645 *T. TULLY Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 13 *Seeing them come fastly to her house.* a 1806 *K. WHITE Rem. II.* 84 *The sand of life Ebbs fastly to its finish.* 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World I.* 207 *The life of the child was fastly on the wane.*

Fastness (fa'stnəs), [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.]

I. The quality or state of being fast.

1. The quality or state of being firmly fixed; fixedness, stability. † Also, firm attachment.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 *Behealdap nu.. ða fastnesse.. þisses heofenes.* 1340 *Ayeb.* 107 *þæt no þing þæt moze beualle ne moze ous ondo of þe ilke uestnesse ne of þise grace.* c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 49 *If þat ilke pece have no fastnes to be hool boon do þat pece awey.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3259 (Dubl.) *Suld not be funde in hym fastnes.* 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 139 *The wynde is lykely to blowe it besyde the heed, for it hath no fastnes in the wode.* 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. ix. (1632) 16 *Falsehood, which therein can have no such footing or settled fastnesse.* 1677 *GILPIN Dæmonol.* (1867) 429 *His words be so far from the fastness of nails that they shall be as wind.* 1886 *E. KNECHT tr. Benedikt's Coal Tar Colours* III. 201 *Shades..characterised by their extreme fastness.*

† b. Fidelity, loyalty, firm adherence. *Const. to.*

c 1577 *STANVHURST Epitaph Baron of Louth* (Arb.) 151 *The fastnesse of foster brotherhod.* 1648 *SYMONS Vind. Chas. I.* 331 *Your tender care, and constant fastness to our Sovereign.*

† 2. Close alliance. *Obs. rare.*

a 1631 *SIR R. COTTON Advice* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll. I.* 471

Nothing can prevent the Spanish Monarchy, but a Fastness of those two Princes.

† 3. The quality or state of being compact or close; density, solidity. Also of style: Conciseness, pithiness. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 30 *This earth then brought by y^e heate of the sonne into a more fastnesse.* a 1568 *ASCIAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 114 *To bring his style, from all lowse gressnesse, to such firme fastnes in latin, as is in Demosthenes in Greeke.* 1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Ps.* xix. 11 *Solid gold, called Paz, which hath the name of strength, fastnesse, or solidity.* 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 17 *They think to hinder their quick descent by the fastness of the ground.* 1666 *J. SMITH Old Age* (1752) 103 *The fastness and fullness of the flesh.* 1673-4 *GREW Anat. Trunks* II. vii. § 4 *Its fastness [depending] on the closeness of the true Wood.*

† 4. Capacity for gripping tightly or retaining; tenacity, retentiveness. *Obs.*

1552 *HULOET, Fastnes, tenacitas, tenacitas.* 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* v. (1887) 27 *We finde also in them [children], as a quickenes to take, so a fastnesse to retaine.*

† 5. Security from invasion, difficulty of access; safety, strength. *Obs. Cf. 9.*

1596 *SPENSER F. Q. v. x.* 18 *To those fennes for fastnesse she did fly.* 1600 *DYMMOK Ireland* (1843) 23 *It is very hard to hurt him, by reason of the fastnes of his cuntry.* 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Æneid* ix. 940 *The Foes had left the fastness of their Place.*

6. Rapidity, swiftness.

a 1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 452/1 *Our..Ships have..advantage..by reason of their fastness by a Wind.* 1727-36 *BAILEY, Fastness, swiftness.* 1871 *SIR H. HOLLAND Recoll.* (1872) 268 *The increased fastness of living, incident to all classes and occupations of men.*

7. Of persons: The quality of being 'fast' in manners, talk, or mode of living. *Cf. FAST a.* 10.

1859 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 1 *There is a growing taste for fastness.* 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 31 Jan. 126/1 *Her fastness is more impulsive and less calculating, very much the result merely of animal spirits and impatience of restraint.* 1881 *C. NEW Serm.* 101 *Fastness is not manliness, but emptiness and weakness.* 1889 *H. JAMES London Life* xi. 211 *Putting an appearance of 'fastness' upon her.*

II. Concrete senses.

† 8. That which fastens or keeps fast. a. Support, help. b. A fastening. *Obs.*

a. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* xxiv. [xxv.] 14 *Fastnesse is the Lord to men dredende hym.* a 1400 *Prynor* (1891) 109 *Oure lord is a fastnesse to hem that dredith hym.*

b. 1676 *WORLIDGE Cyder* (1691) 117 *Weights of..lead, with rings, cords or other fastnesses to them.* 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* 'That their bull's bin 'ilin the dur o' 'is place, an' bruk the fas'ness.'

9. A place not easily forced; a stronghold, fortress.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* ix. § 12 (Z.) 41 *Munimen..fastnys.* 1586 *J. HOOKER Gerald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 157 *Thei..ouertooke them at a fastenes fast by the woods side.* 1650 *CROMWELL Lett.* 30 July (Carlyle), *They would rather tempt us to attempt them in their fastness.* 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 121 *Separate herds..which inhabit distinct fastnesses.* 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* III. 341 *A strong and almost inaccessible fastness at Bandi.*

fig. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 200 *In the impregnable fastness of his great rich nature he [the Roman] defies us.*

† **Fastrede**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 1 *fæstræd*, 3 *fastrede*. [*OE. fæstræd*, *f. fast*, *FAST a.* + *ræd* purpose.] Firm in purpose, inflexible, steadfast.

Beowulf 610 *Gehyrde on Beowulfe folces hyrde fæstrædne geþoht.* c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xix. *Se wisa & fæstræda Cato.* a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 211 *He is nu ripe and fastrede Ne lust him nu to none unrede.*

† **Fasts**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [Anglicized form of *FAST*; *cf. f. fastes*.] Annals, records.

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2019 *Two Ages after the same Fasts were compos'd by King Atlas.*

† **Fastship**, *Obs. rare.* [*f. FAST a.* + *-SHIP*.] The quality of gripping tightly; parsimony.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 202 *Simonie: Gael: Oker: Uestschipe of zeoue, oder of lone.* *Ibid.* 276 *Vestschipe salue [is] ureo heorte.*

† **Fastuose**, *a. Obs.*—0 [*ad. L. fastuōs-us*: see *FASTUOUS*.]

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

† **Fastuosity**, *Obs.* [*f. L. fastuōs-us* (see *FASTUOUS*) + *-ITY*.] The quality of being fastuous; haughtiness, ostentation, pomposity.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 45. 53 *That new Modle of Ethicks, which hath been obtdend upon the World with so much Fastuosity.* 1680 *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 25 *The excessive pride and fastuosity of the Idolatrous Hierarchy.* 1685 — *Illustr. Dan.* xi. 45 *Either a solid Greatness..or a tumid Fastuosity and affected Greatness.* 1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio).

Fastuous (fa'stuəs), *a.* Now rare. [*ad. L. fastuōs-us*, *f. fastus* haughtiness, arrogance: see *-OUS*. *Cf. F. fastueux*.] Haughty, arrogant, pretentious, ostentatious.

a 1638 *MEDE Paraphr.* 2 *Pet.* iii. 3 *Wks.* 1672 III. 616 *That supposed fastuous style of Saporess King of Persia to Constantius the Emperour, Rex Regum, etc.* 1653 *HAMMOND On N. T. Mark* vii. 22 *Fastuous and vain-glorious behaviour.* 1707 *COLLIER Refl. Ridic.* 101 *A pompous display of a fastuous Learning.* 1786-8 *J. WILLIAMS Child. Theopis* 132 *Too fastuous for exquisite passion's digression, Too fair for a hero.* 1836 *M. J. CHAPMAN in Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 22 *Let no man, With vain conceit and fastuous humour swelling, Sneer idly.* 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Oct. 418/1 *The..fastuous vates of dysentery.*

Hence **Fastuously** *adv.*, in a fastuous manner.

Fastuousness, the quality of being fastuous.

a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* 2 *Tim.* iii. 2 *Wks.* 1686 III. 318 *De-meaning our selves insolently and fastuously toward them.* 1728 *K. NORTH Mem. Musick* (1846) 123 *He behaved himself fast[u]ously; no person must whisper while he played.* 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* I. Add. § 5. 58 *Diogenes trampled upon Plato's pride with a greater fastuousnesse and humourous ostentation.* a 1677 *BARROW Pope's Suprem.* (1680) I. iv. 66 *Then there was no fastuousness in the Church.* 1752 *T. BIRCH Life Tillotson* 430 *He had nothing of pride or fastuousness.*

Fastyon, *obs. form of FASHION.*

Fasure, *Obs.* Also *fazor*, *fassure*. [*?a. AF. fasure*, *f. faire* to make.] Fashion, form.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 431 *That feles fleze of hyr fazor.* *Ibid.* 1083 *So ferly þer-of watz þe fasure [printed failure].* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3956 *Polidamas..[was a] fasure man of fassure [MS. fassure] & of fyn strenght. [But is fassure a form of favour?]*

Fasyll (e, var. of *FASEL*, *Obs.*

Fasyon (e, *faszshion*, *obs. forms of FASHION.*

† **Fat** (fæt), *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fæt* (t, 2-4 *fet*, *south. vet.*, (3 *feat*), 4-8 *fatt* (e, 5-7 *fate*, (5 *faat*), 4-*fat*. See also *VAT*. [*OE. fæt* str. neut., corresp. to *MLG.*, *Du. vat*, *OHG. fag* (MHG. *vaz*, mod.G. *fass*), *ON. fat* (Da. *fad*, Sw. *fat*):—*OTeut. fato-m*:—*Teut. root *fat-* (:—*pre-Teut. *pod-*, *pōd-*) to hold, contain; *cf. OFris. fatia*, *MDa. vatten*, *OHG. fazzōn* (MHG. *vazzen*, mod.G. *fassen*) to grasp; also, *Lith. pudas* (:—*pōdos*) vessel; *OE. fetel*, *OHG. feggil* (MHG. *vezzel* sword belt, mod.G. *fessel*, *fetter*), *ON. fetell* band.]

1. a. In early use *gen.* A vessel.

Beowulf 2761 *Geseah..he..fymmanfa fatu.* c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 7 *Gefyllod 3ie ða fatto of uatre.* a 1000 *Elene* 1026 (Gr.) *Heo þa rode heht..in seolfren fat locum belucan.* a 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xl. 11 *And ic nam þa winberian & wrang on þæt fat and sealde færaone.* c 1050 *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 347 *Acorra, fæte oððe gledfæte.* a 1225 *St. Marher.* 18 *þe reue..bed..bringen forð a uet ant fullen hit of wetre.*

fig. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 *þe uertu þat halt ure bruchele feat þat is ure feble flesch..in hal halnesse.* 1340 *Ayeb.* 231 *Hi bereþ a wel precious tresor ine a wel fyebeble uet.*

b. *spec.* A vessel of silver, or other metal, of a particular form; *esp.* one to contain holy-water.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1054 *A fende..pelt me in an holy fat.* 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 175 *A gylted cop called a fate covered.* 1484 *Churchman. Acc. Wigtost Boston* (Nichols 1797) 79 *For saundryng of the holy water fatte.* 1536 in *Antiq. Sarish.* (1771) 198 *A Fat of Silver for holy water.* 1571 *GRINDAL Injunct. Clergie & Laytie* B iv, *The Churchwardens..shall see..that all..Holy water stocks or Fattes..be utterly defaced.*

2. A vessel of large size for liquids; a tub, a dyer's or brewer's vat, a wine cask. *Cf. VAT.*

In the *A. V. esp.* the vat in which grapes are trodden.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 *Saloman þe wise..bitunde us in ane tunne, ant comen babilonnes men..ant breken þæt feat.* 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 802, *I schal fette yow a fatte yore fette for to wasche.] c 1400 Sowdone Bab.* 3152 *Kinge Charles..bade him ordcnye a grete fat To baptysse the Sowdone yne.* 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 *The occupier..shall have his wetyng of his barly in the fate of the seid Denyse duryng malyng tyme.* 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 100/3 [He] made hym to be caste in to a fatte or a tonne full of hote oylle. 1538 *BALE Thre Loves* 447 *Whan ale is in the fatt.* 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 27 *Harvest smeard with treading grapes late at the pressing fat.* 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 122 *In thy Fattes our Cares be drown'd.* a 1610 *HEALEY Theophrastus To Rdr.*, *A great water-pot like a Diers fat, or chaldron.* 1678 *J. PHILLIPS Tavernier's Trav.* v. viii. 219 *The golden fat out of which they take the water.* 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wine*, *The Liquor..should stand in the Fatt about fifteen days.* 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 521, 5 *Fatts red Wine* § 1661: 16.

b. Proverb.

1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* vi. (1637) 53 *They would have every fatte..stand on his owne bottoome.* 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 37 *Every Fatt must stand on his own bottom.*

3. A cask or barrel to contain dry things. *Occas.*

more explicitly, *dry-fat*.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 *For the freight of a drie fatte of the biggest sort vi. s. viii. d. sterling.* 1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 134 *Our pipes and fatts of bread.* c 1647 *A. WHELOCKE in Lett. Alp. Ussher* (1686) 546 *The Lambeth Books..as yet..remain in Fats, or great Chests.* a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 227 *Wares, That come in dry Fats o'er from Francfort Fairs.* 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 260/1 *All Goods..in Barrels, Hogsheds, Fats, Chests or Packs.* 1715 *tr. D'Anois's Wks.* 386 *The Fairy..return'd with a huge Fat full of Feathers.* 1812 *J. SMYTH Pract. Customs* 37 *Battery, in fats.*

4. Used as a measure of capacity (see *quots.*).

1413 *Act 1 Hen. V.* c. 10 *Un mesure use deins la dicte Citee appelle le Faat.* 1433 *Act 11 Hen. VI.* c. 8 *Une vessell appelle le Fat, que conteint viij busselx dez blees ou un autre bussell mys a ycell pur une quartier.* 1600 *Heywood Edw. IV.* I. i. iii. i, *I would give..a fat of leather, to match her to some justice.* 1607 *COWEL Interpr.*, *Fate or Fat*: is a great wooden vessell..vsed..to measure mault by, containing a quarter. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 *Sched. s.v. Books*, *The basket or maund, containing 8 bales or 2 fats.* 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Fat* of Ising-glass, a Quantity from Three Hundred Weight and a quarter to Four Hundred Weight. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Pr.* I. x. 166 *This measure [of 9 gallons] called a fatt was prohibited by statute.*

5. Comb.

1483 *Comb. Angl.* 123/2 *A Fattmaker, cuparius.*

Fat (fæt), *a.* and *sb.* 2 Forms: 1 *fæt* (t, 2-4 *fet* (t, *south. vet.* (te, 3-7 *fatt* (e, 3 *south. vat* (te, (4 *faat*), 4-*fat*. [*OE. fätt*, corresp. to *OFris. fat*, *MDu.*, *Du.*, *MLG. vet* (mod.G. *fett* adopted from

LG.), OHG. *feizit* (MHG. *veizet*, *veizt*, mod.G. *feist*):—O.Eut. **faitido-*, pa. pple. of **faitjan* to fatten (OHG. *veizzen*, ON. *feita*), f. **faito-* adj. fat, represented by OS. *feit*, MHG. *veiz*, ON. *feitr* (Da. *fed*, Sw. *fet*); the existence of the primary adj. in OE. cannot be proved, as the form *fat* in MSS. is prob. only a variant spelling of *fætt*.]

A. adj.

1. With respect to bulk or condition.

1. Of an animal used for food: Fed up for slaughter, ready to kill, fattened.

c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 27 *pin fader ofslah an fat* [c1160 *Haillon Gosp.* *fat*] self. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3643 (Cott.) O kyddes *fat* þou fett me tuin. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxv. 6 A feste of *fatte* bestes. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 349 *Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in mewe.* c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 179 *þif thei [the children] ben fatte, þei eten hem anon.* c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 *Sethe a mawdelarde þat fat is penne And cut in peses.* c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/2 *Fat fowle, or beste, mestye to be slayne, allite.* 1552 HULOET, *Fatte by feeding, as in a francke or penne, allitil.* 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 79 The party concluded it was to see whether he or she was fattest and fittest to kill first. 1849 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. x. 439 *Fat beasts sold for the price they were bought lean.* 1890 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 *Animals which have won prizes as 'fat', that is to say, as ripe for the butcher.*

2. Of animals or human beings, their limbs, etc.: In well-fed condition, plump; well supplied with fat (see B).

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iv. xiii. § 5 *Ge sindon nu utan fætte & innan hlæne.* a1000 *Dent.* xxii. 20, & þonne hig etap & fulle beop & fætte. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 [He] lueð his sunnen also deð þet fette swin þet fule fen to ligger in. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 *Hit regibbed anon, ase uet kelf & idel.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 429 *Ballede he was, & bycke of breste, of body vat also.* a1300 *Cursor M.* 4566 (Götl.) *Þe seuen of þaim. .were selcuth fat and fair ky.* 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C. x.* 208 *Faitours in frere clopyng hadde fatte chekus.* c1450 *Merlin* 227 *Her flesch whitter than snowe, and was not to fatte ne to sklender.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* v. v. 14 *A Windsor Stage, and the fattest (I thinke) ith Forrest.* 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 899 *The Beare, the Hedgehog. . wax fat when they Sleepe.* 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* II. i. The chief reason why I am not fat is. . because I am in love with three of our neighbours' maids. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. 190 *You may see in an Army forty thousand Foot-Soldiers without a fat Man.* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 45 *Their bodies are fat and muscular.* 1864 P'CESS ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 78 *My fat Baby. . is a great darling.* 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* (1884) 108 *The Mongols like to be careful of their camels, even when they are fat and strong.*

absol. c1205 LAY. 19445 *Ne durste þær bilæuen na þæ uatte no þe lane.*

b. In unfavourable sense: Overcharged with fat, corpulent, obese.

a1000 *Riddles* xli. 105 (Gr.) *Mara ic eom and fættra, þonne amæsted swin.* c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3068, *A necke. . nawber fulsom, ne fat, þet fetis & round.* c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (MS. B) 5 *Of seknesse of a wommans tetys to grete to fatte opere to lene.* 1494 [see CORPULENT 2]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iv. v. 25 *There was. . an old fat woman euen now with me.* 1646, 1791 [see CORPULENT 2]. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 294 *So fat a man one rarely sees.*

C. fig.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 b, *He is fatte of my benefytes and good dedes.* 1558 BR. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* i. A j b, *By the Sacramente. . wee are nourished to everlasting life, and made fatte with God.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 48, *I will feede fat the ancient grudge I beare him.* 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 180 *Advantage feedes him fat, while men delay.* 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xi. 25. 1620 MAY *Heir* i. i. in *Hazl. Doddsley* XI. 515 *'Twill feed me fat with sport, that it shall make.*

d. fig. in vulgar phrase *To cut up fat*: see CUT v. 59 k.

3. *transf.* Of things: Thick, full-bodied, substantial; *spec.* of printing types. Also † *To beat fat* (Typog.): see quot. 1683. † Of the voice: Full.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2104, vii *eaes wexen fette of coren.* 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxii. (1495) 942 *The voyces ben fatte and thycke whanne moche spyryte comyth out as the voyys of a man.* 1578 *LYTE Dodocus* II. xlii. 200 *The white lillie his leaues be. . somewhat thicke or fat.* 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 141 *There are. . Traders riding to London with fat Purses.* 1676 *MOXON Print. Lett.* 5 *The. . Draughts of the Letters will shew him what parts of a Letter must be fat or lean.* *Ibid.* 7 *The Stem or Broad stroke in a Letter is called the Fat stroke.* 1683 *MOXON Dict. Printing, Beat Fat*, *If a Press-man Takes too much Inck with his Balls, he Beats Fat.* The Black English Faced Letter is generally Beaten Fat. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 247 *The leaves of the seeds. . appeared twice as fat or thick.* 1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Printing, Fat Face or Fat Letter* is a letter with a broad stem. 1867 G. P. MARSH in *Nation* 3 Jan. *The substitution of full-faced—I have heard it called fat by printers. . small letter for capitals.*

b. Naut. (see quot. 1704).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 *If it [the Tuck] lie too low it makes her haue a fat quarter.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., *If the Trussing in, or Tuck of a Ships Quarter under Water, be deep: They say she hath a Fat Quarter.* 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v.

II. With respect to the component parts.

4. Containing much fat, oil, etc.; consisting of fat, greasy, oily, unctuous. *To cut it (too) fat*: lit. referring to a slice of meat, fig. (vulgar) to make a display. See CUT v. 8 b.

c1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxx. 15 [lxxxii. 16] *He hi fedde mid fætre lynde, hwæte and hunize.* c1200 *ORMIN* 995 *Bræd. . sinerred wel wip elesæw & makedd fatt & nesse.* 1377 LANGL.

P. Pl. B. xii. 264 *þe larke. . of flesch, by fele folde fatter and swetter.* c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 159/1 *Fet, or fatte, as flesche and ober lyke, þinguis.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Hensbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 147 *Fatt and newe Milke.* 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* v. v. 143 *If you be not too much cloyd with Fat Meate.* 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 332 *It shall be needful. . to use some fat broth.* 1638 *RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 7 *Mixed with Tallow or any Fat Thing.* 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 201 *The Milk. . is so fat, that it makes a Cream two fingers thick.* 1701 ADDISON *Lett. Italy* 134 *The fat Olive.* 1824 MRS. CAMERON *Marten & Scholars* vii. 43 *This nice fat cheese which brother gave me.* 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 205 *Which he began to relish, pronouncing them 'fat and tender'.* 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos Scenes* ix, *Promenading about. . with surprising dignity, or as the gentleman in the next box facetiously observes, 'cutting it uncommon fat'.* 1842 *Comic Almanac* 49 *A goose, even tailors have, who cut it fat.*

† b. *transf.* Of figs: Full of juice, juicy. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. xv. (1495) 121 *Leues of trees in whyche is fatte humour fallith not.* c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 212 *Medle þerwip fatte figis* 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 292 *Take fat Figs 12 oz.*

† c. fig. † Indecent, 'smutty'. *Obs.*

1758 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 157 *He. . sings as many fat songs as the best man in the Garden.*

d. Of wood: Resinous (U.S.); also † of amber. Of coal: Bituminous.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* viii. 74 *Fat Amber let the Tamarisk distill.* 1831 *MACCULLOCH Syst. Geol.* II. xlii. 356 *A resinous plant such as fir. . would produce a fatter coal than an oak, because the resin itself is converted into bitumen.* 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 234 *The resinous substance called fat-pine being usually found in places where the living pine is least abundant.* 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 335 *The room was filled with smoke of the fat light-wood.* 1877 *DODGE Hunting Grounds Gt. West* xxxvi. 393 *They [the Indians] procured some 'fat' pine knots.* 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining Terms, Fat Coals*, those which contain volatile, oily matters.

5. Of mould, clay, etc.: Containing much soluble or plastic matter; having a 'greasy' feeling to the touch; sticky. Of limestone: Containing much lime, and few impurities; hence, Pure.

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 168 *Y^e erthe muste. . be neyther too fat ne to grauelly.* 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 335 *The grounde of the country. . is so fatte, that if it rayne there three dayes. . the ordinaunce wolde sticke. . in the myre.* 1563 *FULKE Meteors* (1640) 14 b, *A Comet is an Ekhalation. . fat and clammy, hard compact like a great lumpe of pitch.* 1611 *BIBLE Song* 3 *Child.* 22 *marg.*, *Naphtha, which is a certaine kind of fat and chalkie clay.* 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 687 *Fat Pitch, and black Bitumen, add to these.* 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 238 *A fat Earth full of Allom.* 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 332 *It appeared very fat between the fingers.* 1794 *KIRWAN Min.* I. 116 *The distinction of fat and meagre limestones.* 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 682 *The fat clay. . is mixed with a meagre or sandy clay.*

† 6. Full of stimulating elements, rich. *Obs.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 268 *Fat, warm and subtile Nourishments.* 1797 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Livery of London* Wks. 1812 III. 441 *Pine-apples ne'er grow on cold raw clay But fat manure.*

7. Of fluids: Charged with solid or extraneous particles. † a. Of water: Thick, turbid.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 259 *Fatte water.* 1587 *HARRISON England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 160 *The fattest standing water is alwaies the best.* 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1653) 744 *This Serpent is bred in fat waters and soils.* 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 233 *When the Water is fattest and fullest of Foam.*

† b. Of wine or ale: Fruity, full-bodied, sugary.

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ezek.* xxvii. 18 *The Damascene was thy merchant. . in fatte wine.* 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iii. 102 *These Cloysters haue a brauer life for good cheare [and] fat Wines. . than any. . Friars can elsewhere find.* 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xi, *A species of fat ale.*

c. Of air, mist, etc.: Charged with moisture or odours; dense. *rare.* † Of a room: Full of dense air.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 1 *Come out of that fat roome.* 1659 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 186 *When a fat mist we view, we coughing run.* 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* viii. 91 *Make fat with Frankincense the sacred Fires.* 1837 *EMERSON Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. II. 189 *Public and private avarice make the air we breathe thick and fat.*

† d. See quot. *Obs.*

1683 *MOXON Dict. Printing, Fat Ashes*, *Founders call their Ashes Fat, if they are considerably Heavy, because then they haue much Mettle in them.*

8. *Fat oil* or *oils*: in various senses (see quot.).

c1790 *IMISON Sch. Art* II. 37 *Take four ounces of fat oil, very clear, and made of good linseed oil.* 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 433 *Fat oils become solid by long exposure.* 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 179 *Train-oil, a name given to it on the spot to distinguish it from whale, or seal oil. . called fat-oil.* 1877 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 179 *Fat or fixed oils. . resemble one another in not being capable of distilling without decomposition.*

III. With reference to the amount of produce or supply.

9. Yielding or capable of yielding excellent and abundant returns. a. Of land: Fertile, rich.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xiii. 224 *On fat londes and ful of donge foulest wedes groweth.* c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 72 *To see thi lande. . fatte and swete.* 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 112 b, *The fat ground.* 1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* i. i. (1673) 5 *The blood of Christians making the Churches soil more fat and fertile.* 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 98 *The roots. . multiply amazingly with the heat of the climate in a fat soil.* 1827 *POLLOCK Course T.* iii, *Turned fat lands to barrenness.* 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 103 *The broad, fat fields of Kent lay smiling in the sun.*

b. of a source of income (e.g. a benefice, office).

c1380 *WYCLIF Sch. Wks.* III. 519 *þif þe benefice befaat.* 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xli. (1887) 250 *To leaue his old poore place for a fatter rowme.* 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* (1851) 305, *I would wish him the biggest and the fattest Bishoprick.* 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 228 ¶ 1 *A worthy Gentleman has lately offered me a fat Rectory.* 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. iii, *'Church! priesthood! fat living!'* 1883 *American VI.* 38 *Congress as the creator of fat jobs.* 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Nov. 5/3 *His fat sheriffship.*

c. of a dispute or suit at law.

1644 *MILTON Educ.* (1738) 136 *The promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees.* 1646 J. COOKE *Vind. Law* 26 *A recreation which they have. . to recreate the spirit of the Judges and Advocates, which they call a Fat case.* 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. iii. xiii. 219 *Never was such a Lawsuit—so fat an affair for the attorney species.*

† d. Of a prisoner: That can pay a good ransom. *Obs. rare.*

1548 *HALL Chron.* 123 b, *So with greate riches, and fatte prisoners, he returned again to Paris.*

e. *Typog.* *Fat take, fat work*, in type-setting, work or a piece of work especially profitable to the compositor who works by the piece. Hence, *Fat page*: one having many blank lines or spaces.

10. Well supplied with what is needful or desirable. † a. Of a person: Affluent, wealthy. *Obs.*

1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xcii. 14 *They [the righteous] shalbe fat, & flourishing.* a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fat Cull*, a rich fellow. a1716 *SOUTH (J.) Persons* grown fat and wealthy by a long and successful imposture. a1764 *LYDD Farn. Epistle fr. Haubury's Ho.* 19 *Mark the fat Cit, whose good round sun, Amounts at least to half a Plumb.*

b. Of things: Abundant, plentiful; esp. of a feast, pasture, etc. Also, Well-stocked.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Gluttony & Drunkenness* (1859) 306 *He that loveth wine and fat fare shall never be rich.* 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 185 *The best and fattest pasturages.* 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. (1887) 267 *Finalie he retournes with a fat prairi.* 1611 *BIBLE Ezek.* xxxiv. 14 *In a fat pasture shall they feede.* 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 28 *Scotland is a thin and lean Kingdom. . England is a fat Kingdom.* a1790 *FRANKLIN Way to Wealth*, *A fat kitchen makes a lean will.*

IV. 11. Displaying the characteristics of a fat animal; slow-witted, indolent, self-complacent.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 268 *Wel-likeing wits they haue, grosse, grosse, fat, fat.* 1602 — *Ham.* i. v. 32 *Duller should'st thou be then the fat weede That rots it selfe in ease. . Would'st thou not stirre in this.* 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* vi. 10 *Make the heart of this people fat, and make their eares heauy, and shut their eyes.* a1616 *BRAUM. & FL. Wit without Money* i. i, *Grounding their fat faiths upon old country proverbs.* 1790 *BURKE Wks.* (1871) II. 373 *The fat stupidity and gross ignorance.* 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* iv. xxi, *With loose fat smile, The willing wretch sat winking there.* a1854 J. WILSON (W.), *How could it enter into his fat heart to conceive [etc.].* 1879 *Temple Bar Mag.* No. 227 *A fat smile of complacent wisdom on his face.*

V. 12. With the senses mixed.

c1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II 188 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 *The frere wole to the direge, if the cors is fat.* 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 559–60 *Sher. A grosse fat man. Car. As fat as Butter.* 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxix. 70 *Their heart is as fat as grease.* 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 437 *These countreys were fat enough to be stewed in their own liquour.* a1732 *GAY Songs & Ball.* *New Song on New Similies*, *My cheeks as fat as butter grown.*

VI. Combinations.

13. Parasyntetic (chiefly in sense 2), as *fat-backed*, *-barked*, *-beneficed* (sense 9), *-brained* (sense 2 or 11), *fat-checked*, *-eyebrowed*, *-fleshed*, *-hearted* (sense 2 or 11), *fat-kidneyed*, *-legged*, *-paunched* (sense 2 b), *-rumped*, *-tailed*, adjs. Also *FAT-FACED*, *FAT-WITTED*.

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* iii. ii. in *Hazl. Doddsley* IX. 386 *Your. . fat-backed. . drones.* 1616–61 *HOLYDAY Persius* 297 *'Armes, and the man I sing.' Perchance you'd dare To call this frothy, *fat-bark'd [L. cortice pingui?]* 1634 'E. KNOTT' *Charity Maintained* i. vi. § 21 *Such *fat-beneficed Bishops.* 1597 *DRAYTON Mortimeriados* 69 **Fat-brained Fleamings.* 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treat. Fr. Tong.* *Jonfflu*, **fat checked.* 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, **Fat eie browed.* 1863 *MISS POWER Arab. Days* & N. 109 *Those *fat-fleshed 'fair ones.* 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 230 *The *fat-hearted Israelites.* 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 5 *Peace ye *fat-kidney'd Rascall.* 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* VI. 351 *Glud [sic] Kate and *fat legged Lissey.* 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 72 *Quaint houses, with fat-legged balustrades on the roofs.* 1563 *FOX E. & M.* 169/2 *The *fat panned bishop.* 1842 *BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf.* II. 289 *The head is like that of the *fat-rumped [sheep]. Ibid.* II. 320 *The Doomba, or *fat-tailed sheep of Cabool.*

14. Special comb., as *fat-bird*, a name (a) of the Guacharo *Steatornis caripensis*; (b) of the Pectoral Sandpiper *Actodromas maculata* (U.S.); *fat-face*, (a) a term of abuse; (b) *Typog.* *fat-face*, less commonly *fat letter* (see quot. 1841), and *attrib.*; *fat-fed a.*, fed up to fatness: of a man, full-fleshed; also *transf.*; *fat-guts*, one having a big belly, used as a term of abuse, also *attrib.*; *fat-headed*, (a) having a fat head; (b) dull, stupid; *fat-lute*; *fat-rascal* (see quot.); † *fat-sagg a.*, hanging down with fat; † *fat-ware*, cattle fatted for market. Also, *FAT-HEAD*.

1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 179 *Answer me, *fat-face!* 1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Printing, Fat Face or Fat Letter* is a letter with a broad stem. 1871 *Amer. Enycl. Printing, Fat-face Letter*, *Letter with a broad face.* 1607 *TORSELL*

Four-f. Beasts 181 This kind of Dog . . is mighty, grosse, and fat fed. 1616 *Trav. Eng. Pilgr. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 329 Fat-fed friars. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 204 The fat-fed smoking temple. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 32 Peace ye fat guttes, lye downe. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 278 Till fat-guts Everard open'd, and quite marr'd it. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 536 Pray sit down here, you fat guts. c 1510 *Gest Robyn Hode* II. 38 With that cam in a fat-heded monk. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commu.* (1878) 99 The lazze Monkes, and fat-headed Friars. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 188 This I leave to thy own fat-headed prudence. 1768 *Life & Adv. of Sir Barth. Lapskull* II. 66 The fat-headed majority, intoxicated by the fumes of excess. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Dinner* (1865) 276 A fat-headed old gentleman next him. 1883 W. BROMLEY DAYENPORT in *19th Cent.* Sept. 402 A few obese fat-headed carp. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* *Fat-lute, a mixture of pipeclay and linseed oil for filling joints. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *Fat-rascal, a kind of rich tea-cake compounded with butter or cream . . and with currants intermingled. 1604 MIDDLETON *Black Bk.* Wks. 1886 VIII. 12 With her fat-sagg chin hanging down like a cow's udder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. XXIV. These forsooth they feed in mue, and franke them up like fat-ware, with good corn-meale.

B. sb.²

1. The adj. used *absol.* The fat part of anything. † Rarely in pl.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XXII. 280 That cast for to kele a croke and saue be fatte aboute. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xvii. 6 Burne the fat for a swete saoure vnto the Lord. c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 222 Take the fatte of capons or hennys. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 31 He shall make prouision of Fats, or of the marrowes of the bones of Mutton. 1667 MILTON P. L. XI. 439 Then sacrificing, laid The Inwards and thir Fat . . On the cleft Wood. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 238 Pour the fat out of the pan. 1890 MRS. BEETON *Cookery Bk.* 19/1 Droppings of fat and gravy . . fall from the roast meat.

2. In various *transf.* senses: † a. The soft part of a fruit or tree.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 278 Anoynting the ende of the borrowed feather in the fatte of a figge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 The fat, the softest and the worst part of the tree.

† b. The fat of glass: = Fr. *suin de verre*, SAND-DIVER, GLASS-GALL. *Obs.*

1598 LYTE tr. *Dodoens' Herbal* 116 That which . . swimmeth upon the stuffe whereof Glasses are made, is now called in Shoppes *Axungia vitri*: in English, the fatte or floure of Glasse.

c. The richest or most nourishing part of anything; the choicest produce (of the earth). Hence also, Plenty, superabundance. *Obs.* exc. in phrase (*To eat, live on*) the fat of the land.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peraumb. Kent* (1826) 223 This Realme . . wanted neither the favour of the Sunne, nor the fat of the Soile. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlv. 18 Ye shall eat the fat of the land. — *Deut.* xxxii. 14 The fat of kidneis of wheat. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. ii. In this plenty, And fat of peace. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commu.* 188 The fat and moystre of the earth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* Intro. Sulphurs, which are the fat of the earth. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* Pref. 9 We have the poetry . . of the 'fat of the land' in Thomson. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xiv. For thirteen years he has lived on the fat of the land.

3. a. The oily concrete substance of which the fat parts of animal bodies are chiefly composed; any particular variety of this substance. Often modified by a sb. prefixed, as *beef-, candle-, cow-, mutton-, ox-, etc. fat*. b. *Chem.* Any of a class of organic compounds of which animal fat is the type.

1539 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 285/4, 1593 Ludlow. Candle fat 12¹/₂ lb. 60/24. 1552 HULOET, Fatte or grease, *sagina*. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* II. 44 This Membrane separates an oily Liquor call'd Fat. 1774 GOLOSIN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 4 The muscles of the body are very strong, and without fat. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 848 But, beneath the skin, fat has been accumulated in prodigious quantities. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 50 Butter is the lightest kind of animal fat. 1884 *Athenæum* 12 Apr. 465/1 Fats were dear in the early time. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Fat, a greasy substance consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and a little oxygen. Fats are contained in both plants and animals and are compounds of glycerin with acids, chiefly palmitic, oleic, or stearic. 1891 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* Suppl. 78/1 Fats are digested with the expenditure of a small amount of energy.

c. Phrases: † *To lick the fat from the beard of*: to forestall the results of (a person's) enterprise or industry. † *The fat flits from (a man's) beard*: he lets go the advantage he has gained. (*All*) the fat is in the fire: in early use expressing that a design has irremediably failed; now used when some injudicious act has been committed that is sure to provoke a violent explosion of anger.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 169 b, Other . . marchantes . . sore abhorring the Italian nation, for lickynge the fat from their beaides, and taking from them their accustomed livynge. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Provi. & Epigr.* (1867) 6 Than farewell riches, the fat is in the fire. *Ibid.* 7 Blame me not to haste, for feare . . the fat cleane flit from my berde. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 123 But they that shooten neerest the pricke Sayne, other the fat from their beards doen lick. 1644 ORMONOE *Let. in Carte Life* (1735) III. 281, I bear nothing of the armes, ammunition or provisions, without all which all the fat is in the fire. 1797 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Livery of London Wks.* 1812 III. 449 Should we once complain The fat will all be in the fire. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Tamph.* iv. 4 The fat in the fire will be a thing worth looking at.

4. The habit of body marked by the deposition of fat; corpulence, obesity.

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 45 The two first [women] were very handsom, a little inclining to Fat.

5. In the phraseology of various trades or occupations, applied to especially lucrative kinds of work. † a. (see quot. a 1700). b. *Printing* (see quot. 1841). c. *Newspaper* (see quot. 1890). d. *Theatrical*, a part with good lines and telling situations, which gives the player an opportunity of appearing to advantage.

a. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Fat, the last landed, inned or stow'd of any sort of Merchandize . . so called by the several Gangs of Water-side-Porters. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

b. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), Fat amongst printers means void spaces. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing*, Fat, with compositors, short pages, blank pages, and light open matter: with pressmen, light forms, forms that require one pull at wooden presses.

c. 1890 *Answers* 6 Dec. 24 If he [the liner] has a piece of 'fat' (that is, a good piece of exclusive news).

d. 1883 *Referee* 18 Mar. 2/4 They have nothing to do, all the fat having been seized by Terry. 1885 W. C. DAY *Behind the Footlights* 116 Lest any of his 'fat' should be lost through the self grimaces of his fellow comedian.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib., as *fat-basis, -cell, -corpuscle, -deposit, -drop, -gland, -globule, -granule, -vesicle*; *fat-like* adj.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 129/1 Growths of *fat-basis. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 355 Some . . presented a resemblance to conglomerate *fat-cells. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 96/1 Deposition of peculiar altered *fat-corpuscles. *Ibid.*, The relationship of *fat-deposit to the morbid changes in Bright's disease. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 44 Dark globules, resembling *fat-drops. 1866 CHAMBERS *Encycl. s. v. Skin*, The sebaceous or *fat glands. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 326 *Fat-globules were detected under the microscope. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 130/2 We have occasionally seen *fat granules in these tumours. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 95 A *fat-like Substance. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. iii. 82 The *fat vesicle of the human subject.

b. objective, as *fat-engendering, -reducing* adjs. 1883 *Knowl.* 20 July 34/2 *Fat-engendering repose. 1883 *Ibid.* 27 July 49/2 Dangerous *fat-reducing systems.

c. Special combs., as *fat-free a.*, free from fat; *fat-gude, Shetland dial.* (see quot.); *fat-trap*, a device for catching fat in drains, etc.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 160 The dog and the rat can live on *fat-free meat alone. 1860 BALFOUR *Odal Rights & Feudal Wrongs* 114 *Fatgude, a term used in Zealand for the Butter or Oil paid to the Donatary. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/1 Gullies and *Fat-Traps.

Fat (fæt), v. Forms: 1 *fættian*, 3 *south. vetten*, 4 *fatten*, 4-6 *fatte*, (5 *faat*, 6 *fate*), 3, 6-*fat*. [*OE. fættian*, f. *fætt* FAT a.]

† 1. *trans.* As lit. rendering of Heb. *דִּשְׁשֵׁן* *dishshēn*, *Vulg. impinguare*: To anoint, 'make fat' (the head); to load (an altar) with fat. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xxxiii. 5 Du faettades in ele heafud min. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxiii. 5 þou fatted in oli mi heved ywhit. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxv. 8 The offering of the rishwis fatteth the auter. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 114 The Sacrifices with which they fatteth their Altars.

† b. To bedaub with fat or grease; hence, *transf.* to cover thickly. *Obs. rare.*

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* iii. 42 Durt fats my thighs.

2. *intr.* To grow or become fat. Also *to fat up*.

a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 128 Nout ase swin ipund ine sti uorte uetten & forte greater asein be cul of þer eax. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. D. P. R. v. xlii.* (1495) 158 Yf the mylte minnysshyth and fadyth, the body fattyth. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 161 The harder they [fowl] lie, the sooner they fatte. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 466 If they fat of their own accord, it hath been found that the tail of one of these Sheep have weighed ten or twenty pound. 1794 WASHINGTON *Lettr. Writings* 1892 XIII. 24 The hogs which have been fattening. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 355 Proper time being allowed, [they] will commonly fat to six score per quarter. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 467 They were fattening on the grass.

Fig. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxiv. 13 [lxv. 12] Faettiað endas woenstennes. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxv. 12 Fat sal faire of wildernes. c 1300 *Song Husbandm.* 32 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 151 Falsshippe fatteth. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 139 The heaviness of sin, wherein they lie fattening in all delights. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xv. § 1. 251 Vanities, on which our Prodigall eates, but neyther feeds, fils, nor fats.

3. *trans.* To make fat, fatten; usually, to feed (animals) for use as food. Also *to fat up*.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 56, & my fædde foulez [arn] fatted with sclazt. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 562 To faat hem is avayling and plesaunte. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) A vj/3 When they [our hogges] be fattet by costes and labour. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 137 b, A heard of swine: which they [Anabaptistes] fondly faine to haue ben fattet vp by the Lord. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 275 Charles . . fat their rancke gutts whilst poor wretches pine. a 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xiii. § 5 (1670) 436 The . . presence of the Master, saith the Proverb, fatteth the horse and the land. 1769 GRAY *Jnrl. in Lakes Wks.* 1884 I. 278 Numbers of black cattle are fattet here. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 172 The first who fattet up the peacock for the feasts of the luxurious. 1877 BARING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* 48 His ideal of beauty . . was woman fattet on milk till she could not walk.

absol. c 1440 *Secrees, Prose version* (E. E. T. S.), Pese fattys and moystes: Rest of body, gladnesse of wyl [etc.]. 1584 LVLV *Campaspe* I. ii, [Apelles] proueth that muche easier

it is to fatte by colours, and telles of birdes that haue beene fattet by paynted grapes.

Fig. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 172 Who so wol preye, he moot . . fatte his soule and make his body lene. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Liturgies, etc. Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 525 If they be watered, and fattet with the dew of Gods word. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Odour* II, This broth of smells, that feeds and fats my minde.

b. *refl. lit.* and fig.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* iii. C vj, A long deuoued cove Which graseth here . . And fattet her selfe for you. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 43 Fattening themselves with great and gainfull offices. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 179 She . . hath fattet herself with the Flesh of Saints.

c. Said of the food.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 61 Dieting þat fattih & makih him glad. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Q iij b, The substance or meate of cherries . . fattethe the bodye. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuinus Troes* Prol. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XII. 451 Making your huge trunks To fat our crows. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. i. iii. (1743) 24 Knot-grass . . its long knots will fat swine. 1829 *Bone Manure, Rep. Deuonst. Com.* 25 This improved and fattet the sheep. *absol.* 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* G ij, Grene chese nourysheth and fattethe.

4. *To fat off*: to fatten for sale or slaughter.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 90 Bull steers . . fed with hay during the labouring part of their lives . . then fattet off. 1850 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 679 Decided to fat off the wethers as early as possible.

5. To enrich (the soil) with nutritious or stimulating elements; to fertilize.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 52 b, Horned clauer . . fatteth the grownde. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc. v.* (ed. 7) 564 The floud Nilus, which by his inundations doth yeerely . . fatte the country of Egypt. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 30 If the sheepes dung did not fat the ground. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. (1655) 135 Which with the ashes left after the burning fatteth the ground. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb. v.* 660 Till Austria's titled hordes, with their own gore, Fat the fair fields they lored long before.

Fatal (fæt'äl), a. Also 4 fathel, 5-6 *Sc. fatell*, 6-7 *fatall*. [*ad. L. fätäl-is*, f. *fätum* FATE. Cf. Fr. *fatal*.]

† 1. Allotted or decreed by fate or destiny; destined, fated. *Const. to, unto. Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus v.* 1 The fathel destyne, That Joves hath in disposicioun. c 1430 LYG. *Bochas* IV. xiv. (1554) 114 a, Was neuer seine prince nor princess That more proudly toke their fatal death. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 178 Prynce Enee, That, for his fathale cuntre, of behest Sa feill dangeris sustenit. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 67 It appeared to be fatal to him, to like better of flatterers . . than plain speakers. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 909 Obnoxious to . . very much rain, a thing fatal to Islands. 1663-78 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 530 It was Still fatal to stout Hudibras . . when least He dreamt of it to prosper best. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 104 With perpetual inroads to alarme, Though inaccessible, his fatal Throne. 1713 BENTLEY *Collins' Preethinking* I. xxvi. 142 It is fatal to our author ever to blunder when he talks of Egypt.

† 2. Condemned by fate; doomed. *Const. to.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VII. ii, More lyker . . Unto a place which is celestiall, Than to a certayne mancion fatall. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre at Paris* I. iv, Now have we got the fatal, straggling deer Within . . a deadly toil. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. liv. (1612) 242 The Guizian Scot Fattal to Seas of blood. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Anyntas* IV. viii, A fatall oake, at which great Jove Levels his thunder. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. i, She, whose fatal and unexperien'd heart too soon believ'd thy many oaths.

3. Of the nature of fate; resembling fate in mode of action; proceeding by a fixed order or sequence; inevitable, necessary.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 33 As though . . fatall necessitie concurred . . with voluntary motion in giving the name. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* V. ix. (1620) 198 Euery cause is not fatal, because there are causes of chance, nature and will. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 134 Nature is a blind and fatal Agent. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. i. 14 We must not charge our transgressions upon a fatal necessity. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 114 What a hardy plant was Shakespeare's genius, how fatal its development. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 776 'Instinct' is 'fatal' but blind.

4. Concerned or dealing with destiny. Of agents: Controlling the destinies of men. (*The*) fatal *dames, ladies, sisters*: the Fates, or Parcae. *The fatal thread*: that supposed to be spun by the Fates, determining the length of a man's life; so *fatal web, fatal shears*.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 8 Not to hastily My fatal threed a sundyr smyte. 1552 HULOET, Fatal ladies, *parce.* a 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 9 b, Abiding the prooffe of their paine and the cutting in Sunder of their fatall threed. 1622 FLETCHER *Spanish Curate* IV. v, Fatall Dames, that spin mens threds out. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 45 The Parcae (or fatall Goddesses) were three. 1704 S. DALE in *Lettr. Lit. Men* (Camden) 210 Death cut the fatal threed of life. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 94 How wilt thou now the fatal sisters move? a 1721 M. PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 56 Nor Birds nor Goddesses can move The just Behests of Fatal Jove. 1880 BREWER *Reader's Hand-bk.* 323/2 The three Fatal Sisters were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

† b. Prophetic. *Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. 129 Poetes that were fatall. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* VIII. iii, They [the poets] . . Pronounced trouthe under cloudy figures, By the inuention of theyr fatall scriptures. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 393 They . . taking direction . . from the fatall Bookes, burned alive two men. 1635 COWLEY *Davidic* I. 917. As he [Balam] went his fatal Tongue to sell.

+c. Foreboding or indicating mischief; ominous. 1590 MARLOWE *And Pt. Tamburl.* iv. iii. The black and fatal ravens. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 195 Now I feare that fatal Prophecies. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 35 Such fatal fowles As croaking Ravens. 1658 WILSON *Natures Secrets* 173 For seven nights after his death, there was heard hideous howling... fatal Birds screaming in their Cities. *Ibid.* 188 These fatal Meteors are great motives to humble Man, to make him repent.

5. Fraught with destiny; fateful. Often with mixture of 6 or 7.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 163 The woful day fatal is come. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. viii. (1544) 13 Her father had fatal heere... the which did him assure Manly to fyght ayeinst his mortal foone. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 294 With out respyt cummy was thair fatalle hours. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 115 The fatalle daie of her obstinacie was come. 1612 MONNIEPENNE *Abr. Chron.* in *Misc. Scot.* i. 7 Who transported the marble fatal chayne to Westminster. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 725 The Snake Sorceress... kept the fatal Key. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. iii. What anxious moments pass between The hirth of plots, and their last fatal periods. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix. The fatal spot where the unlucky Bonnet-maker's body was lying. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) i. xi. 179 In these same fatal days the Emperor Nicholas did much to bring his good faith into question.

6. Producing or resulting in death, destruction, or irreversible ruin, material or immaterial; deadly, destructive, ruinous. Const. to. Also in phrase to prove fatal (10).

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) 10 That fatal fruite which kyndled all theyr care. 1685-8 ROXB. *Ball.* VII. 454 O that my sorrows were ended, by the most fatallest hand. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evermont's Ess.* 24 Suspicions fatal to the merit of Strangers. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* iv. 369 A Palsy... when it seizeth the Heart, or Organs of Breathing, [is] fatal. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* i. ii. 87 His death was fatal to the Catholic religion. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 144 A stroke as fatal as the scythe of Death. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. A removal in her present state must be fatal. 1803 MED. *Jrnl.* X. 315 Influenza... is by no means a fatal disease. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 80 The Spartan power had suffered a fatal blow. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. ii. § 14 To carry away this conclusion... would be a fatal error. *Mod.* A fatal accident occurred on Monday.

b. Of a weapon, bait, etc.: Sure to kill, deadly.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 17 Your eyes which hitherto haue borne in them... The fatal Balls of murdering Basilisks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 293 A crooked sting... that fatal instrument which renders this insect so formidable. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 358 A gudgeon is a fatal bait. Nothing is so certain to take.

7. The hyperbolical use of the word in sense 6 gives rise to a weakened sense: Causing serious harm; disastrous, gravely mischievous.

Cf. *F. fatal*, which is often used in a trivial manner unknown in English.

1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achit.* 146 By their Monarch's fatal mercy grown, From Pardon'd Rebels, Kinsmen. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 513 Incredible, did not fatal experience too much shew it. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 181 Wars had also a fatal influence on population. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) i. Introd. 42 To develop itself in other still fataler ways. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 371 Never would such disasters have befallen the monarchy but for the fatal law which [etc.]. 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Last Poems*, *Ld. Walter's Wife* x. Now, you no longer are fatal, but ugly and hateful.

8. Comb. with pr. and pa. pples., as *fatal-looking*; also (quasi-adv.) in *fatal-boding*, -*plotted*.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 47 Give the King this fatal plotted Scrowle. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* iii. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 149 The screech-owl chants her fatal-boding lays. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i. Brandishing pike and torch (one knows not in which case more fatal-looking).

+9. sb. in pl. Fatal persons or things. *The three Fatales*: the three Fates or Parcae. *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 556 The three fatales. *Ibid.* ii. 985 Thir Fatales thre... bad me pas, stand to my destinie. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 162 Providence is in the ordering of casuals as well as fatales.

Fatalism (fā'tālizm). [f. pree. + -ISM. Cf. Fr. *fatalisme*, It. *fatalismo*.]

1. The belief in fatality; the doctrine that all things are determined by fate; a particular form of this doctrine.

In early use not distinguished from 'the doctrine of necessity', i.e. the doctrine that all events take place in accordance with unvarying laws of causation. In strict etymological propriety, and in the best modern usage, it is restricted to the view which regards events as predetermined by an arbitrary decree.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 6 We shall oppose those three Fatalisms... as so many false Hypotheses of the Mundane System. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 6 Pantheism, Materialism, Fatalism are nothing but Atheism a little disguised. 1774 FLETCHER *Hist. Ess.* 1795 IV. 20 Fatalism, in which the greatest Infidels unanimously shelter themselves. 1829 LYTTON *Deceareux* ii. v. You are... a believer in the fatalism of Spinoza. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Thought* 18th Cent. (1881) i. 298 Fatalism assumes what necessity excludes, the existence of an arbitrary element in the universe.

2. Acquiescence in the decree of fate; submission to everything that happens as inevitable.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 61 marg., A Turk convinced against fatalism. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. vi. 194 The fatalism of the Greeks was very remote... from the dogma. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit. Misc.* (1878) 188 This acquiescence which is really not so far removed from fatalism.

Fatalist (fā'tālist). [f. as pree. + -IST. Cf. Fr. *fataliste*.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of fatalism; one who believes that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 38 The most notorious Fatalists. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 105 They [the ancients] were generally fatalists. 1887 T. FOWLER *Princ. Morals* ii. ix. The Fatalist, as distinguished from the Determinist, imagines himself to be completely at the mercy of some external power.

2. One whose conduct is regulated by fatalism; one who accepts every event as an inevitable necessity.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 61 It is commonly known that the Turks are fatalists. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 115 Those who know what strong fatalists these eastern people are. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 185 The confidence which the heroic fatalist placed in his high destiny. 1883 OUNDA *Wanda* i. 202 'What a fatalist you are.'

3. *attrib. or adj.* = next.

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 407 Every Fatalist... scheme destroys merit. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i. He preached 'higher doctrine', i.e., more fatalist and antinomian than his gentler colleague. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* Apr. 403 The fatalist resignation... now quieted him. 1874 LADY HERBERT *Hübner's Ramble* ii. ii. (1878) 513 The moral basis of society lies in a fatalist submission.

Fatalistic (fā'tālistik), a. [f. pree. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fatalism.

1832 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* (1835) II. 29 Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that fatalistic sense? 1838 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLIV. 240 The fatalistic forces of nature. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 197 A fatalistic view of jug-breaking. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) i. 12 The doctrine of innate tendencies they deride as... fatalistic.

Hence **Fatalistically** *adv.*, in a fatalistic manner; according to the fatalistic doctrine; like a fatalist.

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 267 Power... working fatalistically for given ends. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 53 The point at which life itself is despised as compared with what he... fatalistically calls his 'course'.

Fatality (fætə'liti). [ad. F. *fatalité*, ad. late L. *fatalitatem*, f. *fatalis* FATAL: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being predetermined by or subject to fate or destiny; subjection to fate, as attributed to the universe generally; the agency of fate or necessity, conceived as determining the course of events.

a 1631 DUNNE in *Select.* (1840) 83 We banish from thence, all imaginary fatality. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scops. Sci.* 29 To suppose every action of the Will to depend upon a previous Appetite or Passion is to destroy our Liberty, and to insert a Stoical Fatality. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 7 The Will of Man... may contract upon itself such Necessities and Fatalities, as it cannot upon a sudden rid itself of at pleasure. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 12 The blind impulses of Fatality and Fortune. 1702 ENG. *Theophrast.* 276 Marriages are governed... by an over-ruling fatality. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vi. 147 A Fatality supposed consistent with what we certainly experience does not destroy the proof of an intelligent author and Governor of nature. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) i. 583 An irresistible force, a something we cannot explain nor account for its existence... we call a fatality.

b. *fig.* 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 299 There was... a kind of Fatality in his Errors. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. iv. (1869) 83 There is a fatality about our affairs. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 61 The Viceroy... as fatality would have it, was struck.

c. A decree of fate.

1763 TUCKER *Freevill* § 42. 192 If he sows oats in his field, does he think anything of a fatality against his reaping wheat or barley?

d. That which a person or thing is fated to; a destined condition or position, a destiny.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* ii. (Arb.) 124 I took them both for a good boding, and very fatalitie to her Maiestie. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xxix. (1632) 398 Our fatalitie which lieth not in us to avoide or advance. 1648 STERREY *Clouds* 35 He cannot discern... the Fatality of Persons and Kingdomes. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Old Man & Lion* 95 All the Father's Precaution could not Secure the Son from the Fatality of Dying by a Lyon. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* x. 52 A fatality that it was hopeless to avoid.

+e. Used for: Belief in fatality; fatalism.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 14 I do not find him... charged with Fatality.

2. The condition of being doomed by fate; predestined liability to disaster.

1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 116 Ther is a strange fatality... attends all our intentions and designs. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* viii. 33 There [is] a fatality attending every measure you are concerned in. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* iii. v. A sad fatality had attended her family. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 190 The fatality attending an accursed house.

3. The quality of causing death or disaster; fatality; a fatal influence.

1490 CANTON *Howto Die* 21 Satanhas wyth all his cruell fatalltyes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 208 7 times 9, or the year of sixty three... is conceived to carry with it, the most considerable fatality. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* ii. i. Love and Death have their Fatalities. 1793 E. DARWIN in *Beddoes Lett. Darwin* 62 Young men and women... if they knew the general fatality of their disease... would despond. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1848) 185 Thy heauty hath fatality. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xx. 245 The insidious fatality of hot countries.

4. A disastrous event; a calamity, misfortune.

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 19 This was the tragedy

of Tuesday.. Since this fatality, some talk of an inclination in Surrey to associate. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popeny* Wks. I. 463 Their interviews are usually solemnized with some fatality and disaster. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 254 note, Fatalities to which the human race is liable. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. v. 83 A long series of fatalities ended in the wreck of two ships.

b. A disaster resulting in death; a fatal accident or occurrence.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* *Look at Clock.* The shocking fatality Ran over, like wild-fire, the whole Principality. 1861 TIMES 7 Oct., The only fatalities were the five above mentioned, while a large number were more or less injured.

Fatalize (fā'tālaiz), v. [f. FATAL + -IZE.]

a. *intr.* To incline to fatalism. b. *trans.* To render subject to fate or inevitable necessity. Hence **Fatalized**, **Fa'talizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1834 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* (1836) p. lii, Melancthon... expressly rejected the fatalizing Scheme. *Ibid.* 155 The fatalizing dogmatism. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* (1877) 85 The Universe would be without a God a fatalized organism. 1888 — *Study of Religion* i. ii. i. 243 Its ways seem fatalized.

Fatally (fā'tāli), *adv.* Also 7 *fatallie*. [f. as pree. + -LY 2.] In a fatal manner.

1. As decreed by fate; in a predestined manner.

1574 PETIT. to Q. Eliz. 22 Mar. in *Cal. State Papers*, *Colonial* 1574-1660. 1 Sundry rich and unknown lands fatally reserved for England. 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* ii. 33 Fatally predestinate To consecrate it selfe unto your loue. 1661 ORIGIN in *Phenix* i. 54 The inferior Spirit of the World acts not by choice but fatally. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 82 He trod so fatally the paths of Fame. 1880 VERN. LEE *Belcaro* vii. 195 Inevitably, fatally... the work... must be the ideal of all purely devotional art.

2. In a deadly or disastrous manner: a. Destructively, with destructive results.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 54 When Cressy Battell fatally was stricke. 1635 COWLEY *Davidis* iii. 584 Backward the Winds his active Curses blew, And fatally round his own Head they flew. 1812 H. R. in *Examiner* 4 May 283/2 A few yards of rope, which, by an unlucky snap, might... convince them too fatally of their mortality. 1859 C. BARKER *Associative Principles* iii. 66 These wars operated fatally upon the noble order of knighthood.

b. Ruinously, by or with disastrous results.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 21 Which like an Anti-Comet here Did fatally to that appear. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 8 How fatally human sagacity was sometimes baffled. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* Wks. 1842 i. 621 It is fatally known, that [etc.]. 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) i. 125, I must be fatally wrong. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. ii. 65 The possible dangers which afterwards were so fatally realized. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* (1883) II. xvii. 98 The Venetian fine lady... fatally hides her ankles in pantalets.

c. With death as the result, esp. of disease, to end, terminate fatally.

1809 MED. *Jrnl.* XXI. 278 The attack... terminated fatally. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 56 Those who fight the most frequently and fatally are the French creoles. 1882 MED. *Temp. Jrnl.* L. 56 Many of the cases... ended fatally.

Fatality (fā'tālneſs). [f. as pree. + -NESS.] The quality of being fatal.

1. 'Inevitable necessity' (J.).

1755 in JOHNSON; and in *mod. Dicts.*

2. a. Disastrous nature. b. Destructive or deadly quality.

1651 RELIQ. *Wotton*. B 8/2 Master Cuffe being then a man of no Common note... for the fatallness of his end. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devo.* (1663) 76 Whether for their readiness cheapness, fatallness, I argue not... but with stones destroyed they this servant of... Jesus Christ.

|| **Fata Morgana** (fā'tā mōrgā'nā). [It. *fata* a fairy; *Morgana*, sister of the British legendary hero Arthur, app. located in Calabria by the Norman settlers.] A kind of mirage most frequently seen in the Strait of Messina, attributed in early times to fairy agency. Also *fig.*

1818 R. JAMIESON in *Burt's Lett. N. Scot.* II. xxiii. 111 In mountainous regions, deceptions of sight, fata morgana, &c. are more common. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. viii. 78 He [Coleridge] preferred to create logical fatamorganas for himself on this hither side. 1892 *Daily News* 17 May 5/4 A fata Morgana seen last autumn near... Karlova. *attrib.* 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 61 Cloud mountains, and fatamorgana cities.

+ **Fatary**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. FATE sb. + -ARY 1.] One who foretells fates.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 147 Why doe our fataries and fortunaries so confound them... in their prognostications?

+ **Fata-tion**. *Obs. rare*. [f. FATE sb. + -ATION.] The exercise of inevitable and irresistible influence.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xviii. § 6. 148 If there be necessitating and enforcing fata-tion upon things. *Ibid.* xviii. § 19. 154 What fata-tion, or fatal necessitation to man, among all these?

+ **Fatch**, sb. *Obs.* [var. of *FETCH*.]

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) Cviii. Let her chawe in her mouth very small a few fatches. 1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 47 In bygnesse of a small fatche, and red coloured, which you mai cal therefore red fatches, bycause of their lykenesse. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 365 Berries as bygge as pease or fatche.

Fatch, *obs. form* of *FETCH* sb. and v.

Fate (fæt), sb. [ad. L. *fatum*, lit. 'that which has been spoken', neut. pa. pple. of *fārī* to speak. The primary sense of the L. word is a sentence or doom of the gods (= Gr. *θέσφατον*); but it was

subsequently used as the equivalent of the Gr. *μοῖρα*, which, originally meaning only a person's 'lot' or 'portion', had come to express the more abstract conception explained below (sense 1), and its personification as a mythological being.

Cf. OF. *fatē*, Pr. *fat*, It. *fato*, Pg. *fado*, Sp. *hado*. (The pl. *fatā* gave rise in popular L. to the fem. sing. *fatā* fairy: for the Rom. forms of this see *FAY sb.*) The immediate source of the Eng. word is doubtful. Chaucer uses it in *Troilus* (where he translates from Boccaccio's Italian), but in rendering the Latin of Boethius he uses only *destinē*.

1. The principle, power, or agency by which, according to certain philosophical and popular systems of belief, all events, or some events in particular, are unalterably predetermined from eternity. Often *personified*.

The OE. synonym was *wyrd*: see *WEIRD*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1550 The fate wold his soule hold vnbode. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 32 Stand fast good Fate to his hanging. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 191/1 Concerning Fate, Plato held thus: All things are in Fate, yet all things are not decreed by Fate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 232 When everlasting Fate shall yield To fickle Chance. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 161 Fate, and the Laws or Commands of the Deity, concerning the Mundane Oeconomy... being really the same thing. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* i. i. Fate, Or somewhat like the force of Fate was in it. 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 24 Jove, and all-compelling Fate. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* Pref. 25 Fate was something that even the gods often endeavoured... to resist. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 106 We... Fate's fixed will from Nature's wanderings learn. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 345 The idea of fate sets us free from the sense of blame. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* i. 11 What is He but a vast formless Fate?

b. *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 68 So perantun like would I o'resway his state That he should be my foole, and I his fate. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* iv. i. I am Fate in Persia And Life and Death depend upon my Pleasure.

2. *Mythol.* a. The goddess of fate or destiny; in Homer *Μοῖρα*. b. *pl.* In later Greek and Roman mythology, the three goddesses supposed to determine the course of human life (Gr. *Μοῖραι*, L. *Parce, Fata*).

In Gr. the three Fates are called Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; these names were adopted by Latin poets, but the mythologists give as native names Nona, Decuma, and Morta.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 199 *Pir...* Like Limander am I trusty still. *This*. And [I] like Helen till the Fates me kill. 1709 POPE *Jan. & May* 193 Bless the kind fates, and think your fortune rare. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* v. 338 Thread, which is spun by the fates in one part uniform and strong, in another weakened. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, Your slightest desires seem a law to the Fates. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 443 We three Sat muffled like the Fates.

3. That which is destined or fated to happen.

a. *gen.* Also in *pl.* Predestined events.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 173 What I will is Fate. So spake th' Almighty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 738 Th' inspected Entrails could no Fates foretel. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 73 Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, 'Tis the best way of meeting fate. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. i, There lay in the fates a Third Silesian War for him.

b. Of an individual, an empire, etc.: The predestined or appointed lot; what a person, etc. is fated to do or suffer.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 209 He curseth... His byrthe, hym self, his fate, and ek nature. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. of Clarence* lv, To flye theyr fate. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* i. ii, How blest a fate were it to us. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. (1843) 57/2 By a very extraordinary fate [he had] got a very particular interest... in many worthy men. 1668 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 Mr. Ho... deserves a better fate. a 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) i. 25 It has been commonly theyr Fate to fare hardlier. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 164 The general fate of sects is to obtain a high reputation for sanctity while they are oppressed. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iv. (1879) 68 A noteworthy comment on the fate of human pride.

c. In etymological sense: An oracle or portent of doom.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 50 The solemn knell fell in with the tale of life and sin, Like a rhythmic fate sublime.

4. What will become of, or has become of (a person or thing); ultimate condition; destiny. Often in *to decide, fix, seal one's fate*.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) i. 584 The lover waits for the decision of his mistress to fix his fate. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 322 Anxiety for the fate of the Edystone. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, If she is now discovered her fate is certain. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. ii, The base misers... deserve their fate. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 581 It only remained to the brothers to decide on the fate of its tenant. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. ii. 163 He was obliged to bear the... fate of a minister, who... had thwarted the popular will. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xc. 246 More of it may share the same fate 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 142 Plumer's fate was sealed.

b. Death, destruction, ruin.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* iii. xxvi. (1554) 97 b, Cirus was passed into fate 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* iv, Will you assist, and run a fate with us. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 114 In the Common Fate, The adjoining Abby fell. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* i. i, Thousand vulgar fates Which their Drugs daily hasten. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* i. xl. 345 Their fate has been well sung by Lord Houghton.

c. An instrument of death or destruction. *poet.*

1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* i. 74 He... Feather'd Fates among the Mules and Sumpters sent. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* i. 68 Hissing fly the feather'd fates.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *fate-spell*, also *fate-like* adj.; b. objective, as *fate-denouncing*, *foretelling*, *scorning* ppl. ads.; c. instrumental, as *fate-envioured*, *fenced* (implied in *fate-fencedness*), *-folden*, *-furrowed*, *-menaced*, *-stricken* adjs.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 48 The Bird of Night With *Fate-denouncing Outcries takes his Flight. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* ii. i, Why should I waste these *fate-envioured hours. 1827 HARE *Gnosses* (1859) 80 His own *fate-fencedness, or, as he would call it, his luck. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 93 An enchanted sea From all the world *fate-folden. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* 173 The *fate-foretelling seer, Amphiarus. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 329 Relentless Justice! with *fate-furrow'd brow! 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xv, The expression of the creatures (rattlesnakes) was... *fate-like. 1834 WRANGHAM *Homeric* 7 Knew'st thou what misfortunes lie, *Fate-menaced, on thine homeward way. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 282 Proud (Edipus, *fate-scorning, a 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonnets* iv, Under that *Fate-spell onely are fore-showne Eternal praises. 1866 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads* (1868) 172 Our greatest from his throne *Fate-stricken, and rejected of his own.

Fate (*fāt*), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To ruin irrevocably. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5091 A fame [may] be defouled, & fatid forever.

2. To preordain as by the decree of fate. *Const. to and to with inf.* *Obs.* exc. in *pass.* in sense: To be appointed or destined by fate. Often quasi-*impers.* with subject clause.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. 20 Heav'n... hath fated her to be my... helper to a husband 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 129 A treacherous Armie leuied, one mid-night Fated to th' purpose. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 248 Fated to wander. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. J.* i. 1. 4 It was fated that England should be the theatre of the first of a series of Revolutions. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 310 Whatever is fated, that will take place. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 152 The breathing-time... was fated to be of short duration.

†b. *ellipt.* To destine to death. *Obs.*

1788 COWPER *Stanzas* for 1788. 18 Could I prophetic say Who next is fated.

Fate, *obs.* form of *FAT v.*, *FEAT*.

Fated (*fātēd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *FATE sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Appointed, decreed or determined by fate.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* i. 282 Thy injured honor has its fated hour. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Mel. Leg.*, Wallace xvii, Each upon his fated day. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. 239 God's judgments were not... a mere fated thing.

2. Doomed to destruction.

1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 38 A blazing comet may cross this fated planet. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 14 Cavalry... were fast approaching the fated city.

3. Invested with the power of fatal determination' (J.).

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 232 The fated skye Giues vs free scope.

4. Controlled, guided, or driven on by fate.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ii. xxii, The fated Fire moved on. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* ii. ii, Fated in thy sufferings. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* vii. 448 The fated crew... warred Against the chosen saints. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. 1. 303 He purified His fated hands of that unlooked-for guilt.

5. Of armour: Made proof by spells, charmed. *rare*—2.

[Suggested by Ariosto's *armi fatate*; the It. *fatate* to render proof by spells, to charm, corresponds to OF. *fuer*—popular L. *fātūr*, f. *fatā* fairy (see *FAY sb.*); but the etymological notion as apprehended by Dryden was prob. 'protected as by a decree of Fate']

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* Ded., His fated Armour was only an Allegorical Defence. *Ibid.* viii. 716 Bright Vulcanian Arms, Fated from force of Steel by Stygian charms.

6. Preceded by some qualifying adv.: Having a particular fate or destiny. *rare* exc. in *ILL-FATED*, a 1721 PRIOR *Epil. to Phædra* 25 Her aukward Love indeed was oddly fated; She and her Poly were too near related.

Fateful (*fāt'ful*), *a.* [f. *FATE sb.* + *-FUL*.]

1. Of a voice or utterance: Revealing the decrees of fate; prophetic of destiny.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xix. 466 Then ceas'd for ever, by the Furies ty'd, His fate-full voice. 1794 COLERIDGE *Melan-choly*, A mystic tumult and a fateful rhyme. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* i. (1872) 28 That fateful Hebrew Prophecy. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* ii. Prel. 105 The fateful cawings of the crow. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkalion* ii. v. 84 The fateful words, 'Rise Brother'.

2. Fraught with destiny, bearing with it or involving momentous consequences; decisive, important. Chiefly of a period of time.

1800 COLERIDGE *Death of Wallenstein* iii. viii, A fateful evening doth descend upon us. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* ix. (1853) 35 The fateful banner of Khaled. 1861 *Romance of a Bull Life* xiii. 97 Each minute seemed fateful to her. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* xii. in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 907/1 A fateful conference... was taking place.

3. Marked by the influence of fate; controlled as if by irresistible destiny.

1876 S. A. BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* 130 The Bride of Lammermoor, as great in fateful pathos as Romeo and Juliet. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 6/2 That fateful inability to review their position. 1891 *Times* 14 Feb. 7/5 Peasants... begin...

their... wanderings from place to place in an aimless, fateful sort of way. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 229 As fateful as a Greek tragedy.

4. Bringing fate or death; deadly; = *FATAL* 6.

1764 J. GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 174 Nor fateful only is the bursting flame. 1798 CANNING & HAMMOND *Progr. Man* in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 16 Resounds the fateful dart. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 316 The soldier's fateful steel.

5. Having a remarkable fate; of eventful history.

1886 G. T. STOKES *Ireland & Celtic Church* (1888) 108 note, This fateful book is said to be still in existence.

Hence **Fatefully** *adv.*, in a fateful manner.

Fatefulness, the quality of being fateful.

1863 S. HIBBERD in *Intell. Observer* III. 439 If she [the bee] is so fatefully mechanical as to build and furnish a cell without knowledge of what it is. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvii. iii, Those fatefully questionable months. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 3 Assigning much mock fatefulness to Sir Crimmon Fluid. 1886 *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 274 A whimsical air of fatefulness.

Fateless, *a. rare.* [f. *FATE sb.* + *-LESS*.]

Without fate; in which fate has no existence.

1881 J. THOMSON *Vane's Story, Weddah & O.* iv. xxxv, Fateless Heaven.

Fat-faced, *a.* [f. *FAT a.* + *FACE* + *-ED*.]

Having a fat face. a. Of persons. †Also *fig.* (nonce-use) of land, with allusion to the sense *FAT a.* 9 a, fertile. b. *Printing*, as *fat-faced Egyptian* (see *FAT a.* 3).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 231 The curling playnes of fat-fac'd Palestine. 1782 GEORGE BATEMAN ii. 2 A short, thick-set, fat-faced man. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, A fat-faced puss she is. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old House* (1883) 30 A... fat-faced individual came into my private room.

Fath, *obs.* and *dia.* form of *FAITH*.

†**Fathe**, *Obs. rare*—1. See *quot.*

a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* Introd. (1882) 3 De dolore pectoris qui anglice dicitur fathe.

†**Fathead**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *FAT a.* + *-HEAD*.] = *FATNESS*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1547 Heuene dew, and erdes fetthed.

Fat-head, [f. *FAT a.* + *HEAD*.]

1. One having a fat head; a stupid dolt.

1842 BARIAM *Engol. Leg., Nursery Reminisc.* 7 You little Fat-head, There's a top, because you're good. 1885 MRS. RIDDELL *Mitre Court* xix, He is a fathead—a great blundering John Bull.

2. a. A labroid fish *Semicossyphus* or *Pimelometopon pulcher*. b. A cyprinoid fish *Pimephales promelas*, the Blackhead or Blackheaded Minnow. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Fat-hen (*fæt'hcn*). A name for certain plants of the Goosefoot tribe, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* and *Atriplex patula*. Also, in Australia, applied to various species of *Chenopodium* and *Atriplex* which are eaten as vegetables.

1795 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XIII. 204 Chickweed, fumitory, fat-hen, and persicaria. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* ii. 40 The fat-hen... grew abundantly on the reedy flats. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 172 Atriplex patula, *Fat Hen*. 1863 in *Prior Pop. Names Brit. Plants* (1879) 75. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 182 Fathen [*pr. falhen*] (a kind of indigenous spinach). 1889 MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED *Romance of a Station* 46 To gather fat-hen, to do duty as cabbage.

Father (*fā'ðər*), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *fæder* (1 -yr), *feder*, (3 *fæder*), 2-6 *fader*, (3 *Orm. faderr*), (*south. dial.* 3 *væder*, *veder*, 3-4 *vader*), 3-4 *fadre*, 4-5 *fadir* (e, -ur(e, -yr, 4 *faper*, 6 *father*. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *fæder* corresponds to OFris. *feder*, *fader*, OS. *fadar*, *fader* (LG., Du. *vader*, *vaar*), OHG. *fater* (MHG. and mod.G. *vater*), ON. *fader*, -ir (Sw., Da. *fader*, *far*), Goth. *fadar* (found only *Gal.* iv. 6, the ordinary word being *atta*):—O Teut. *fader*, ? *fader*:—O Aryan *pātēr* (*pātēr*, *pātr*), whence Skr. *pitr*, Gr. *πατήρ*, L. *pater*, OIr. *athir*.

The spelling in our quots. is uniformly with *d* until 16th c., exc. that *faper* occurs sporadically in the Cotton and Göttingen MSS. (a 1300); but the pronunciation (ð) may have been widely current in the 15th c. or even earlier; in 14-15th c. the spelling with *-der* is very common in words like *brother*, *feather*, *leather*, though this spelling cannot in all cases be supposed to indicate that the writers pronounced the words with (d). The mod. Eng. *-ther* (ðə) for OE. *-der*, *-dor* in *father* and *mother* is often wrongly said to be due to the analogy of *brother*, or to Scandinavian influence; it is really the result of a phonetic law common to the great majority of Eng. dialects; other examples in standard Eng. are *gather*, *hither*, *together*, *weather*. At present nearly all dialects pronounce *father* and *mother* with (ð) as in standard Eng.; in various parts of the north of England and the north Lowlands (d), alveolar or dental, is sometimes heard. The representation of OE. *a*, *a* by (ā) in this word is anomalous; the only parallel case, setting aside the class of instances in which the symbol (a) is used in this Dict., is *rather*. Among the chief variant pronunciations in dialects are *fāðər*, *fēðər* (by writers of dialect books often spelt *faither*, *seyther*), *fīðər*, *Sc. fēðər*, etc.

In OE. the genitive had the two forms *fæder* (cf. OS. *fader*, OHG. *fater*, ON. *fǫður*) and *fæderes*. The uninflected form survived in occasional use down to the 15th c.]

1. One by whom a child is or has been begotten, a male parent, the nearest male ancestor. Rarely applied to animals.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxvi[i]. 10 Forðon feder min & modur min forleorton mec. c 1000 *Ælfric Deut.* xxiv. 16 Ne slea man faderas for suna gylton. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 De sune wussheð þe fader deað ar his dai cume. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 14/457 He liet .. maken him king of al is fader lond. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 241 A kowherde, sire, is my kynde fader. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4863 Whanne fader or moder am in grave. 1473 *Warkw. Chron.* 10 Herry Percy, whos fadere was slayne at Yorke felde. 1571 *LYNDESAY MS. Collect.*, The litill birdis straikis thair fader in the face with thair wingis. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Ausw. Iugliss Railar* 12 Brutus .. Quha slew his fader howping to succede. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 11. 144 Ginetti .. proved his Fathers own Son. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. II. xiv. 62 For a son to call his father by that endearing name. 1884 *TENNYSON Becket* v. ii, His father gave him to my care.

b. *fig.* (Quots. 1597² and 1802 have given rise to proverbial phrases.)

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. i. (1495) 591 Aristotle sayth that the erthe is moder and the sonne fader of trees. 1577 B. *GOOGE Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 75 b, So shall the branch [when grafted] live, being both nourished by his olde Mother, and his newe Father. 1597 *SHAKS, 2 Hen. IV.* I. i. 8 Eury minute now Should be the Father of some Stratagem. *Ibid.* iv. v. 93 Thy wish was Father (Harry) to that thought. 1604 *JAS. I. Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 The four Complexions, (whose fathers are the four Elements). 1802 *WORDSW. Rainbow.* The child is father of the man. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) I. 7 He .. too often makes the wish father to the thought.

c. (More explicitly spiritual father.) The teacher to whom a person owes his religious life.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* iv. 15 If þe han ten thousandis of lile maistris in Crist Jhesu, but not manye fadris. 1769 H. *VENN in Life* (1835) 152 A lady said to me, 'You, sir, are my spiritual father.' a 1858 *Br. D. WILSON in Bateman Life* (1860) II. 208 As our Father Scott used to say.

d. Proverbs.

1549 *LATIMER 3rd Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 97 Happye is the chylde, whose father goeth to the Deuyll. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 400 This is it which some vtter in a prouerbe, That he will plant his father, must cut off his head. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 118 He will be a wise child that knows his right father.

e. Colloquially extended to include a father-in-law, stepfather, or one who adopts another as his child (more fully adoptive father).

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 2 My Father Capulet will haue it so. 1599 — *Much Ado* iv. i. 24 Stand thee by Frier, father .. Will you with free and vnconstrained soule Giue me this maid your daughter. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. ii. 63 If you wold not [weep for him] it were a good signe, that I should quickly haue a new Father. 1798 *COLEBROOKE tr. Digest Hindu Law* (1801) III. 147 Sons inferior to these .. claim the family of their adoptive father.

f. Applied *transf.* to the relative or friend who 'gives away' a bride.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. iv. 15 You must be father to your brothers daughter, And giue her to young Claudio. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) II. vii. 174, I was father at the altar .. and gave her away.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent, esp. the founder of a race or family, a forefather, progenitor. In *pl.* ancestors, forefathers. So in Scriptural phr. *To be gathered, † to be put to or sleep with one's fathers*: to be dead and buried. Also loosely for 'a man of old', 'a patriarch'.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 55 Sune gesprece was to fadores usra. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 9, & ne cweað betwux eow we habbað abraham us to fader. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 226 Vre foremes faderes gult we abugeð alle. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* II. 126 3owre fadre she felled þowr fals biheste. 1382 *WYCLIF Judg.* ii. 10 Al that generacioun is gedrid to her fadris. — 1 *Kings* i. 21 Whanne my lord kyng shal sleep with his faders. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) vi. 66 The Sarazines .. han the place in gret reuerence for the holy fadres, the patriarkes þat lyzn þere. a 1440 *Found. St. Barthol.* 34 He decessid, and was put to his fadres. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. i. 19 Theyr cyuyle ordynance and statutys, deuyssyd by theyr old Faderys in eury secte. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xiii. 36. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 351 God who fed our faders here with manna. 1791 *COWPER Farndley Oak* 144 One man alone, the father of us all, Drew not his life from woman. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 20 Nor were the arts of peace neglected by our fathers during that stirring period.

3. One who institutes, originates, calls into being; a constructor, contriver, designer, framer, originator. Also one who gives the first conspicuous or influential example of (an immaterial thing). *The Fathers* (U.S.): the framers of the constitution.

Often in designations of Biblical origin. *The Father of Lights*, etc.: applied to God. *The father of faith, of the faithful*: Abraham. *The father of lies* (after John viii. 44): the Devil.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* I. 14 He is Fader of Fei. 1382 *WYCLIF Jas.* i. 17 The fadir of listis. 1555 *EDEN Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Abraham the father of fayth. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 31 Iohn Cant. was the first father of this horrible error in our Church. 1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 114 In Germany no young Farmer is permitted to Marry .. till he .. hath planted, and is a father of such a stated number of Walnutt Trees. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 499 He [Chaucer] is the father of English poetry. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 275 Hannibal was called the father of warlike stratagems. 1795 *HULL Advertiser* 14 Nov. 3/3 Dr. Hooper the father of the canal. 1825 J. *NEAL Jonathan* II. 5 The Father of Lies himself. 1829 *SCOTT Jynl.* (1890) II. 290 Words .. sung by the Fathers of the Reformation. 1844 *SIR D. GOOCH Diaries* (1892) 54, I may .. I think, claim to be the father of express trains. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Wordbk.*, Father, the dockyard name given to the person who constructs a ship

of the navy. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. ix, To represent Plato as the father of Idealism. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* II. xli. 105 In 'the days of the Fathers'.

b. *pl. The Fathers (of the Church)*: the early Christian writers; usually applied to those of the first five centuries, but by some extended further. *Apostolical Fathers*: see APOSTOLICAL.

1340 *Ayeub.* 155 Ase zayþ þe boc of collacions of holy uaderes. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., If a manne woulde seache out by the auncient faders. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. ii. 153 As a certaine Father saith. a 1641 *Pp. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* iii. § 54 (1642) 200 To this discourse of Basil, other Fathers agree. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* 141 Irenaeus and Origen, and other Fathers. 1776-81 *GIBBON Decl. & P.* xvii. note, The Greek as well as the Latin fathers. 1839 *LONGF. Hyperion* iv. vii, I gazed with rapture on the vast folios of the Christian Fathers. 1887 *LOWELL Democr.* Prose Wks. 1890 VI. 14 A Father of the Church said that property was theft many centuries before Proudhon was born.

4. One who exercises protecting care like that of a father; one who shows paternal kindness; one to whom filial reverence and obedience are due. (In OE. applied to a feudal superior.)

O. E. *Chron.* an. 924 Hine geceas þa to fader & to hlafode Scotta cuning. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxix. 16 Fader I was of pore men. 1460 *EARL OF MARCHIE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 5. I. 9 Oure .. ryght noble lorde and fladur. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* III. i. 98 A Father of the Common-weale. 1627 *MASSINGER Gt. Dk. Florence* I. ii, For her love I will be a father to thee. 1787 H. *KNOX Lett.* 19 Mar. Washington's Writ. 1891 XI. 123 note, The glorious republican epithet, The Father of your Country. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. iii. 143 It was meant to assert that Scots .. owed no duty to Rome .. but only to their Father and Lord at Winchester.

b. with reference to patronage of literature.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* I. Pro. 85 Fader of bukis, protectour to science. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. v. i. § 17. 339 Francis I. has obtained a glorious title, the Father of French literature.

c. Applied to a religious teacher or counsellor (cf. 6).

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* I. 120 3e sholde be here fadres, and techen hem betere. c 1465 *Eug. Chron.* 28 *Hen. VI* (Camden 1856) 64 There thay slow him horribly, thair fader and thair bisshoppe. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 13 He was commonly called Father Gilpin. 1757 in *Sidney Life of S. Walker* (1838) 281 Dr [dear] Father in the Lord. 1828 *GRIMSHAW Mem. of L. Richmond* (1829) 132 He was regarded by them [the communicants] as a father. 1833 in *Sidney Life of R. Hill* (1834) 408 The minister who read the .. service, substituted the word father for that of brother.

5. a. Applied to God, expressing His relation to Jesus, to mankind in general (considered either as His offspring, as the objects of His loving care, or as owing Him obedience and reverence), or to Christians (as His children by regeneration or adoption). Also applied to heathen gods.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxviii[i]. 27 He geceð mec feder min ðu eard god min. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 9 An ys eower fadryr se þe on heofonum ys. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 25 And [he] steih in to heuene, and sitt on his fader swiðre. a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 10 Þe is also federleas þet haueð þurh his sunne vorlore þene Veder of heouene. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 757 Hehapaigilte his fader celestial. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xv, Ioye and honour be to the fader of heuen! 1533 *GAU Richt Vay To Rdr.* (1883) 3 Grace marcie and pece of god our fader. 1562 *WINSET Last Blast* Wks. 1888 I. 41 The lauchfull vocatioun of His Heuinlie Fader. 1775 *HARRIS Philos. Arrangement.* Wks. (1841) 322 Through which relation they are called his offspring, and he their Father. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* I. 354 Most unwillingly I come, by the great Father's will driven down To execute a doom of new revenge. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* lix, O Tiber! father Tiber, To whom the Romans pray. 1805 *TENNYSON En. Ard.* 785 Uphold me, Father, in my loneliness A little longer! 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 2 Some .. austere step-son of the Christian God, jealous of the divine benignity .. of his father's house.

† b. Applied to Christ. *Obs. rare.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xiv, Fayr fader ihesu Cryste I thanke the. [Hence 1859 *TENNYSON Guinevere* 558 Our fair father Christ.]

c. Theol. (God) the Father: the First Person of the Trinity.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiv. 26 Se halize frofre gast þe fader sent on minum naman. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þe feder and þe sune and þe halie gast isclde us þer wið. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* i. Gloria, Blisse to be Fadre and to þe Sone, And to be Hali Gaste. c 1450 *MYRC* 459 Leue on fader and sone and holy gost. 1548 *tr. Luther's Chiefe Articles Chr.* Faythe A v j b, The Holy Gost from the Father and the Sonne procedynge. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* II. i. 102 And God the Father turns a School-divine. 1851 *NEALE Mediev. Hymns* 127 Honour, land, and praise addressing To the Father and the Son.

6. Ecclesiastical uses.

a. The title given to a confessor or spiritual director. Also explicitly spiritual and (arch.) ghostly father (but the former, in Eng., has more usually the sense I c).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27857 (Cott.) O scrift þon do þi faders rede, sua þat þi saul mai ai be quite. *Ibid.* 28077 (Cott.) Til ouer lauerd crist and þe, mi gastli fader, yeld i nie. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 104 Min holy fader, so I will. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 b, Takynge penance of our goostly father for our transgression & synne. 1677 *LADY CHAWORTH in Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 43 The [Duchess] of Portsmouth .. has promised it to her ghostly father. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* II. vi, Penance, father, will I none.

b. A priest belonging to a religious order or congregation. Also the title given to the superior of a monastic house in relation to those subject to his rule.

1571 *HAMMER Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 48 He .. became father of the Monkes of Saint Hilarie. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* III. ii. 11 'Blesse you good Father Frier. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 3 A Father of a Convent. 1739 *GRAY Jynl. in France* Wks. 1884 I. 244 It [the Chartreuse] contains about 100 Fathers, and Freres together. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 278 S. Maria di Galiera is a beautiful church, and belongs to the fathers of the oratory. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 99 The skill and care with which those fathers [Jesuits] had .. conducted the education of youth.

c. Applied to bishops. *Right Reverend, Most Reverend Father in God*: the formal designation respectively of a bishop and an archbishop.

1508 *Fisher's Senen Penit. Ps.*, This treatise .. was .. compiled by the ryght reuerente fader in god Iohan Fyssher .. bysshop of Rochester. 1521 (title), The sermon of Iohan the bysshop of Rochester made .. by the assignement of the moost reuerent fader in god the lord Thomas Cardinall of Yorke. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* III. iii. vii. 61 He is within; with two right reuerend Fathers Diuinely bent to Meditation. 1681 S. *HOLLINGWORTH in MS. Bodl. Rawl. Lett.* LIX. fol. 190 To the Right Reuerant father in God His Grac William Lord Arch Bisshop of Canterbury. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 354 He had yielded to the intreaties of the fathers of the Church. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 89 The Pope and the assembled Fathers. *Mod.* The most Reverend Father in God (William), by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

d. *The Holy Father*: the Pope.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxxi. 314, I .. schewed my lif to oure holy fadir the Pope. a 1562 G. *CAVENDISH Life Wolsey* App. (1827) 519 They .. by force imprisoned our holy Father the Pope.

e. As a prefix to the name of a priest. Also abbreviated *F., Fr.*

Formerly, as still in Continental use, restricted to the regular clergy (see b). In the present century this has become the customary English mode of designating a Roman Catholic priest, even among those not of his own communion; but some secular priests still refuse the title as incorrect, preferring to be addressed as 'The Rev. A. B.' The abbreviated forms are seldom used exc. by Roman Catholics.

As the prefix 'Father' was in the 16th c. used only with the names of members of religious orders, its use was of course not continued in the reformed Church of England. Of late years the title has been applied, among a section of the High Church party, to Anglican priests, and some prominent members of that section are very commonly designated by it.

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* Wks. 140 The good Scottish freer father Donold. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 265 Father Simon was courteous. 1741 *CHALLONER Missionary Priests*, The same year were banished Father William Weston, S. J., Father John Roberts, O. S. B., Mr. Antony Wright and Mr. James West, priests. 1890 *Dublin Rev.* XXIV. 236 Our readers do not need to be told who Father Faber was.

7. At Cambridge; see quots.

1574 M. *STOKYS in Peacock Stat. Cambridge App. A.* (1841) p. vi, The Father shall enter hys commendacions of hys chyl dren. 1772 *JEBB Remarks* 20 The students enter .. preceded by a Master of Arts .. who on this occasion is called the Father of the College to which he belongs. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, Father*, one of the Fellows of a College .. who .. attends all the examinations for Bachelor's Degree, to see that .. justice is done to the men of his own College. 1884 *DICKENS Dict. Cambridge* 34 Then the Senior Wrangler .. is presented to the Vice-Chancellor by his Father (or Praelector) and receives his degree on his knees.

8. A respectful title given to an old and venerable man, and (with personification) to a river.

1559 *CUNNINGHAM Cosmog. Glasse* A iv b, How often doth father Moses in his .V. bookes, make mention of Babilon. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. i. 3 He call'd me Father. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 197 In vain on father Thames she calls for aid. 1742 *GRAY Eton Coll.* 21 Say, Father Thames .. Who foremost now delight to cleave With pliant arm thy glassy wave? 1815 *SOUTHEY Old Man's Comforts* 1 You are old, Father William, the young man cried.

9. The oldest member of a society, etc. (Chiefly, with reference to duration of membership; occas. with reference to age.) *Father of the City*, the senior alderman of the City of London.

1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 13 Sept., Sr Robert Clayton .. Alderman, the Father of y^e City. 1837 *APPERLEY The Road* (1851) 61 Mr. Warde the father of the field, may .. be called the father of the road also. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* vi, You'll be the Father of the Marshalsea. 1880 *ATHENÆUM* 18 Dec. 820/1 Sir Edward Sabine, now in his ninety-second year, is the father of the Society. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 8 July 7/3 The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M. P., 'Father of the House of Commons', was robbed of his watch on Thursday.

b. *Father of the Chapel*: see CHAPEL 10.

1683 *MOXON Printing* xxv. 356 The Oldest Freeman is Father of the Chapel. 1888 in *JACOMI Printer's Vocab.*

c. Hence, The presiding member, or president; also, The leading individual of a number.

1600 J. *PORY tr. Leo's Africa* I. 13 They call Abagni the father of rivers. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 219 Thou too, great father of the British floods! 1759 *JOHNSON Rasseles* I. 1 The mighty emperour, in whose dominions the Father of Waters begins his course. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1846) 251, I will take your place .. and think myself happy to be hailed 'Father of the Feast'.

10. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) The leading men or elders of a city or an assembly.

1590 T. *FENNE Frutes* 57 A grave father of Carthage who boldlie stood forth. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* I. 9 From whence

the Race of Alban Fathers come. 1776-81 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. 13 The fathers... of the council were awed by this martial array. *Ibid.* II. 93 A council of senators, emphatically styled the Fathers of the City. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. They were... the fathers of the city. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told* 7. (1851) II. ii. 34 The Selectmen of Boston, plain, patriarchal fathers of the people.

b. *esp.* The senators of ancient Rome. Sometimes *Conscript Fathers*, see *CONSCRIPT* a. 1. Also used for: The Patricians.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* II. (1822) 158 The samin yere deceissit Meninius Agrippa, quihl was lufit baith with the Faderis and small pepill. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. iii. 1. Heare me graue fathers. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 382 The authority of the Fathers, and the interests of the Republic. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays, Regillus* viii. The Fathers of the City Are met in high debate. — *Horatius* xxxiii. The Tribunes beard the high, And the Fathers grind the low.

11. *attrib. and Comb.* a. appositive (sense 1), as *father-bird*, -dog, -fool, -widower; (sense 1 b) as *father-cause*, -fount, -grape, -stock, -tree; (sense 5) as *Father-God*; (sense 6) as *father-abbot*, -confessor, -director, -jesuit, -preacher, -saint; (sense 9) as *father-poet*, -ruffian; b. *attrib.*, as *father-strength*; c. objective, as *father-slayer*; also *father-sick* adj.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi. The ceremony began with the exhortation of the *Father-Abbot. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time* 56 Soon every *father bird and mother Grew quarrelsome. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 1 The first and *father cause of Common Error. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 205 The admonitions of his *father-confessor. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x. He who appeared to be the *Father-director of the pilgrimage. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 459 The *father-dog was kept tame. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 390 One of these old *father-fools. 1884 J. HALL *A Chr. Home* 46 The *Father-fount of nature. 1875 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 213 Christians have been made sons of such a *Father-God. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 7 Such [port] whose *father-grape grew fat On Lusitanian summers. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Piler.* III. 14 Obedience the Students are bound to bestow upon *Father Jesuites. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 243 Before the age of Homer or till such time as this *father-poet came into repute. 1691 tr. *Emiliann's Frauds Romish Monks* 277 The one half of the Alms... belongs to the *Father-Priester. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxix. The *Father-ruffian of the band. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 108 Hear holy lessons from the *Father-Saints. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. lix. 281 So *father-sick! so family-fond! 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 120 A *Fader slaer, *patricida*. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. Colonies 526 From fruitful loyns of one old *Father-stock. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 206 The child in that bright season gaineth The *father-strength. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. i. Vocation 139 Fruits that... have a virtue given... to draw their *father-tree to heav'n. 1845 MRS. NORTON *Child Isl.* (1846) 132 The *Father-widower... Strokes down his youngest child's long silken hair.

12. Special combinations: *father-better* a. *Sc.*, better than one's father [cf. ON. *fǣdur-betringr* sb.]; *†father-breeder* = *father-forgery*; *father-dust*, the fructifying powder in the anther of flowers; = POLLEN; *father-forgery*, one who counterfeits writings of the Fathers; *father-general*, the head or chief of the Society of Jesus; *†father-queller*, a parricide; *father-waur* a. *Sc.*, 'worse than one's father' (Jam.). Cf. *father-better*, and ON. *fǣdur-verringr* sb. Also in syntactical combinations of the uninflected genitive, *father-brother*, -sister, *Sc.*, a paternal uncle, paternal aunt; FATHER-KIN.

1645 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) II. 295 Her glowing sonne, whom I pray God to bless, and make *father-better. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 103 Under his name our Popish *Father-breeders have of late set out a many of Sermons and Treatises. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 37 We stand content... That ay remane the chaist Proserpyna Within hir *faderis broderis boundis and ring. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 33 The father brother of the fathers side. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 540 From family diffused To family, as flies the *father-dust. The varied colours run. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 64 Our Popish *Father-forgers have set out divers things. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1326/1 Their *father generally deluiering them what he hath in office. 1679 OATES *Myst. Inq.* 16 All these... do serve as Intelligencers to the Father General. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 145 *Fader Qwellare, *patricida*. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 22 b. A most arrant father queller. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* IV. 52 (1642) 280 They would never endure Father-quellers to rule over them. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Eneya*, The *father sister and her bairnes suld succede.

Father (fā'dar), v. [f. pree. sb.]

1. *trans.* To be or become the father of; to beget.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 120 To Fadyr, *genitare*. 1583 STANFURST *Æneis* I. 285 By Mars fiery fathered twins. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 81 If the childe be right fathered. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. i. Vocation 997 Ismael... lives, to father mighty Progenies. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 26 Cowards father Cowards, & Base things Syre Base. 1877 S. LANIER *Poems, Florida Sunday* 103, I am one with all the kinsmen things That e'er my Father fathered. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III. iii. 132 Had I fathered him I had given him more of the rod than the sceptre.

b. *fig.* To originate, bring into existence; to be the author of (a doctrine, statement, etc.).

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* D iij/1 The true meanyng of them who fathered the Canon. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 When some grave personage fathereth a lie. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 7 Shall Error in the round of time Still father Truth? 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vii. As wild Icarus... as ever were fathered by a red Republic.

2. To appear or pass as, or acknowledge oneself, the father of; to adopt.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 On his wise may þai fader anoper mannez childe. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 148 Who so the Childe shall git. Vulcan... shall father it. 1678 DRYDEN *True Widow* ProL 32 He's a sot, Who needs will father what the parish got. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 213, I would father no brats that were not of my own getting. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 8 The charge of... fathering a supposititious child. *fig.* 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 170 Use will father what's begot by Sense.

b. To appear or acknowledge oneself as the author of; to adopt; to take the responsibility of. Also to represent oneself as the owner of.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* App. (Hakluyt Soc.) 282 They shall not... father any other mens goods but their owne. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 242 The report goes that he was not the... author of it, but another did it, and got him to father it. 1662-3 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly-Man* To Rdr. Unwilling to father other mens sins. 1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford*, Men of wit, Who often father'd what he writ. 1827 SCOTT *Yrnl.* (1890) II. 25 A singular letter from a lady, requesting I would father a novel of hers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xx. 498 By these two distinguished men Paterson's scheme was fathered. Montague undertook to manage the House of Commons, Godfrey to manage the City. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlv. *heading*, No other writer should be sought for to father any of the Psalms, when David will suffice.

3. To act as a father to, look after; to carry out (a law).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 192 Suppose... there were no magistrate to execute and as it were to father those lawes. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 395, I good youth And rather Father thee, then Master thee. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 3/1 The way in which Khama fathers his people.

4. *†a.* To trace the father of. *Obs.* b. *To father oneself*: to indicate one's paternity. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 111 The Lady fathers her selfe: be happy Lady, for you are like an honorable father. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 14 A Child is fathered sometimes by its resemblance. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* s. v. *Fadder*, A child having features resembling those of its father 'fadders it sel'. *fig.* 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* xviii. This spirited composition as we say in Scotland fathers itself in the manliness of its style.

5. To name or declare the father of (a child). With const. *on, upon*: To fix the paternity of (a child) *on or upon*; to affiliate to.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/1 To Father, *patrem nominare*. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* I. 2/1 Brute should have had more sons fathered on him. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Parley's Argens* II. xxii. 141 Neptune, upon whom... our Ancestors have fathered all the men of extraordinary huge stature. 17... *Young Tamlane* 67-8 Father my bairn on whom I will, I'll father nane on thee. 1885 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 7/3 He advised her to father her child. *Ibid.*, He had asked her to father it upon the gardener.

6. *fig.* of 5. To name the author of. *rare.* With const. *of, on, upon*: To ascribe (something) to (a person) as his production or work; to attribute the authorship of (something) to (a person).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* I. xxii. 11 This saying... is fathered on Socrates. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* I viij, The canones whiche the catholiques father of y^e apostles. c 1590 CARTWRIGHT in *Presbyt. Rev.* Jan. 1888 120 Especially if these be ther workes which are fathered of them. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 37 It is a likely report that they father on him. 1764 FRANKLIN *Narrative* Wks. 1887 III. 269 To father the worst of crimes on the God of peace. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 398 And coolly fathered the traffic on the Missionaries.

b. *To father* (a thing) *upon* (something else): to trace to (something) as a source or origin; to lay to the account of.

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iii, Fathering his riots on his youth. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* VI. 433 Such Phantastick and Un-intelligible Discourses... father'd upon those excellent Experiments. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 270 We father upon love several dealings and intercourses in which it is not concerned. 1774 FLETCHER *Fict. & Gen. Creed* Pref. Wks. 1795 III. 313 The principle on which such a doctrine might be justly fathered.

c. *loosely*, const. *on, upon*: To put upon, impose upon, attach to.

1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xvii. 47 This interpretation has been fathered upon them. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* III. § 1. 147 *note*, Some attempt to father on the Christian Church the limitations and orders of the Jewish priesthood. 1885 *Lav Times* LXXIX. 190/2 The word 'land' is to bear the meaning which is fathered upon it by sub-sect. 10 (i).

† 7. With complement: To assert to be (something) in origin; to declare to have been originally.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxiii. (1612) 346 The Scots... do father it The Stone that Iacob... Did sleepe vpon. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 13 Jeffrey Monmouth... was the first... that father'd Stone-Heng their Monument.

† **Father-age**. *Obs.* [f. FATHER sb. + AGE.]

a. The time of life when one is a father; hence, a mature age. b. An age earlier than the present, a period gone by.

1596 Q. ELIZ. *Lett.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 350 Were it in the nonage of a prince, it might have some colour; but in a Father-age it seemeth strange. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. ix. Tell me, ye Muses, what our father-ages Have left succeeding times to play upon.

Fathered (fā'dad), *pph. a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Provided with or having a father.

1601 SHAKS. *Yul. C.* II. i. 297 Think you, I am no stronger than my Sex Being so Father'd, and so Husbanded? 1605

— *Lear* III. vi. 117 That which makes me bend makes the king bow, He childed as I father'd! 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 648 Not much worse off in being fatherless Than I was, fathered.

Fatherhood (fā'darhūd); also *†fatherhead*. Forms: a. 4-5 *fader*-, -ir-, -ur-, -yr-, -hed(e), -heed, 5 *fatherhed*(e), 6 (fathered), *Sc. fatherheid*, 6-7 *fatherhead*. β. 5 *fader*-, -ir-, -hode, -hood, (fathyrod), 6 *fatherhode*, -hood, 6-*fatherhood*. [f. FATHER sb. + -HOOD, -HEAD.]

1. The attribute of being a father; the relation of a father to a child; paternity. Also in spiritual sense.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 179 Frute of such faderhede schal be joye of heven. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 21 Patres Conscripti, which is a name of Father-head. a 1647 FILMER *Patriarcha* I. § 9 (1884) 19 The right of fatherhood. 1759 JOHNSON *Lett. to Simpson in Boswell*, In his refusal to assist you there is neither good nature, fatherhood, nor wisdom. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 119 I'll lay hold of them by their fatherhood.

transf. 1889 *Boys' Own Paper* 23 Mar. 400/1 The fatherhood of the game [stool-ball] to cricket is unmistakable.

b. applied to God in his relation to mankind.

1611 PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 368 He beares in his person the image of Gods paternitie, or father-hood. c 1620 DONNE *Serm.* xxxviii. 380 Now we consider God in a two-fold Paternity a two-fold Fatherhood. 1830 E. IRVING in *Mackintosh Life* II. 477 We pray for those orphans who have been deprived of their parents and are now thrown on the fatherhood of God. 1876 A. SWANWICK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 116 This conception of the universal Fatherhood of God... has changed... the aspect of the world.

c. with especial reference to *Eph.* iii. 15 after the Vulgate rendering (*paternitas*).

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iii. 15 Oure Lord Jhesu Crist, of whom ech fadirheed in heuene and in erthe is named. 1583 GOLING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxvi. 214 We heare that all father-hood proceedeth of God. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.*, *Prayers* 36 To the Father... frome quhome al fatherheid in heauen and earth is named.

† d. *confused use.* The attribute of having a certain father.

1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.*, *Children Like Parents* 7 To descry The welcome notes of fatherhood, In form, and lip, and eye. 1878 GROSART *H. More's Poems* Mein. Introd. 41/1 His conception of our common Fatherhood and Brotherhood was Christ-like.

2. The relation of an author, originator, or perpetrator. *rare.*

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Our Living Poets* 462 Any more than Sillico and Ruggiero... lack... fatherhood to fine sayings. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Jan. 5/1 To adopt the fatherhood of such atrocities is an easy way of obtaining credit.

† 3. Authority of or as of a father in various senses; paternal authority, headship. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 894 And in fatherhed that longyth to my dygnyte Vn to yow^r grefe I wyll gyf credens. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 195/2 Yet had Becket no cause to claime fatherhood ouer the King. 1610 Br. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 4 Others... content to allowe the Pope's Fatherhood in spirituall matters. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 165 Shall fatherhood, which is but man, for his own pleasure dissolve matrimony? 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ii. (1694) 5 We might have had an entire Notion of this Fatherhood, or Fatherly Authority.

† 4. The personality of a father; in *Thy, your*, etc. *fatherhood*(s), a form of address, denomination, or title given: a. to ecclesiastics, *esp.* those of high rank. *His Holy Fatherhood*, the Pope. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 314 And [I] besought his holy fadirhode, þat my boke myghte be examyned. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 247/1 What thyng is in me y^t hath displeyd thy faderhede. 1534 *Hildebrand* (W. de W.) A vj, Although he haue fulfilled the penaunce of thy fatherhood enjoyned. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 22 b, Gregory the vj... had nothyng left hym, to sustayne hys owne holy fathered... but the bare offerynges and a fewe rentes there besydes. 1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 870 Sixe whole books, should, by their father-hoods of Trent, be... imperiously obtruded upon God, and his Church. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 113 Never to make an end, till both parties hath given some possessions to his Holy Father-head. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 147 He reproved Pope Sergius his fatherhood, for being a father indeed to a Base Child.

b. to God.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 904 That my prayour he resoundable to þi fathyrod In glory. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* I *John* 22 His fatherhed geueth pardon feily.

c. to a literal father; hence *gen.* to persons having a claim to respect.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 46 Not to displease your Fatherhood. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 410 II. 39, I submytt me lowly to your good faderhood. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* I. iv, Now to the judges, 'May it please your reverend honourable fatherhoods.' 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 256 If what we have said shall not by thy Fatherhood be thought best.

† **Fathering**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. FATHER v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. FATHER; an instance of this.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* I. 1 A fauonirale and gentle fatheryng. *Ibid.* 6 Ye Romaines are... by adopcion & fatheryng, called all to the... Surname of Iesus Christe.

Father-in-law (fā'darinlō). Also 5 *fadyr* in, yn, lawe, faderlaw, 6 *fatherlaw*. [App. in law = in Canon law. Cf. BROTHER-IN-LAW.]

1. The father of one's husband or wife.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2272 *Philomene*, Un-to his fadyr in lawe gan he preye. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.*

172 John Hobes and is faderlaw. **1533** LD. BERNERS *Ihuon* lxiv. 221 Gerard..called to hym his father in law, his wyfes father. **1598** CHAPMAN *Iliad* iii. 187 The fairest of her sex replied: Most reverend father-in-law, Most loved, most fear'd. **1704** T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 25 This ungenerous father-in-law .. discreetly hanged himself. **1843** BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 51 We are before the door of your intended father-in-law.
fig. **1650** B. *Discolliminius* 15 Pretended Necessity [is] the Father-in-law of intended iniquity.

2. = STEPFATHER. Now commonly regarded as a misuse.

1552 HULOET, Father in lawe, *vitricus*. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 81 All comfort that the darke night can afford, Be to thy Person, Noble Father in Law. **1598** GRENEWY *Tacitus' Ann.* iii. vi. (1622) 72 A..band of alliance..betwixt the father in law, and his wyues children. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. xxiii. 122 Nancy could not bear a father-in-law. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* i. ii. Father-in-law has been calling me a whelp and hound. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv. I am not their father, I'm only their father-in-law. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lvi. I did not like my father-in-law to come home.

Hence **Father-in-law** *v. nonce-wd.*, to call (a man) father-in-law.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. v. I'll teach you to father-in-law me.

† **Fatherkin**. *Obs.* [OE. *fæder cyn* (= ON. *fædur kyn*), *f. fæder*, genit. of *fæder* FATHER + *cyn* KIN. OE. had also *fædercyn*, where the former word is an adj.] Descent by the father's side.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 755 § 3 And hiera ryht fæder cyn gæp to Cerdice. [a. **1000** *Crist.* 248 (Gr.) Nu we areccan ne mægon þæt fædercynn.] **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 145 Fadyr-kyn, or modyrkyn, *parentela*. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & P.* xxxix. 71 From which grownd..by my fatherkin I must starte.

Fatherland (fā-dōlānd). [*f. FATHER sb. + LAND.*]

1. The land of one's birth, one's country. † *In* fatherland, at home (opp. to abroad). Cf. MOTHER-COUNTRY.

1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 270, I thanke my lucke that hath caused me to find here my Countryman, and one of my Fatherland. **1635** T. ODELL (*title*). A brief and short Treatise called the Christian's Fatherland. **1683** F. ELLIS *Lct. in Hedges' Diary* (1887) 120, I hope..to meet with much better [justice] in Father-Land for y^e inexpressable damage done me. **1799** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 399 Through thee alone the father-land is dear. **1840** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 130 Returning to their fatherland in peace. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 138 Stesichorus acknowledged an Ionian colony for his fatherland.

b. Used to translate the Dutch or German *vaderland*, *vaterland*. The Fatherland: now usually = Germany.

1672 TEMPLE *Ess. Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 100 The Dutch.. instead of our Country, say our Father-land. **1791-1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 31 The glorious history of its independence under the title of *Vaterlandsche Historie*—the history of Fatherland. **1839** W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland &c* The attachment which the Dutch show to their vaderland, or Fatherland, as they commonly term it. **1864** *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 433 Its [Tübingen's] famous University..more identified with the spiritual..development of Germany than any other single institution in the Fatherland. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 6 A German has his dream of a great fatherland.

2. The land of one's fathers; mother-country. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* I. 13 The ancient and genuine characteristics of my fatherland. **1831** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 528/2 They [the Americans] look to a dreadful breaking-up of those old establishments, under the shelter of which have grown..the liberties of their 'father-land' [Great Britain].

Hence **Fatherlandish** *a.* [+ -ISH], of, or pertaining to, one's fatherland.

1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* III. x. 279 Two genuine Nürnberg housewives, dressed in their fatherlandish caps. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 117 The immoveable and unchangeable fatherlandish friend,—the majestic Mont Blanc.

Father-lasher. The name of two species of sea-fish, *Cottus bubalis* and *scorpius*.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Fishes* 104 *Father-lasher*, Cornubiensis pueris dictus: *Scorpena Bellony*. **1740** R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* ii. xx. 125 The Father-lasher.. when full-grown does not exceed nine inches in length. **1863** COUCH *Fishes Brit. Isl.* II. 9 The Father-lasher, or Sting-fish, will live long out of the water.

Fatherless (fā-dōrless), *a.* [See -LESS.] In the OE. *fædur-leas* the first element is the normal form (not elsewhere occurring) corresponding to ON. *fædur* genitive of *fader*; the word is therefore not in origin a true compound, but a syntactic combination; cf. ON. *fædur-leass*.]

1. Having no father.

c 1205 LAY. 21897 Þu hauest...vre children imaken faderlese. **a 1225** *Ancr. R.* 10 Helpen widewen & faderlese children. **a 1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 42 Þe fadirles barn. **c 1450** *Merlin* ii. 35 Sholde ye not haue sought the fadirles childe. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer* Litany, That it may please thee to...provide for the fatherlesse children and widows. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. ii. 64 Our fatherlesse distresse was left vnmoan'd. **1600** HOLLAND *Liby* ii. 76 The commonwealth was half fatherlesse as it were, for the losse of a Consul. **1719** J. RICHARDSON *Se. Connoisseur* 127 We can be satisfied we are not...exposed here in a Fatherless World. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. ii. The widow'd mother and the fatherless boy. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 229 How shall I, Brotherless, friendless, fatherless, alone, Live on? *absol.* **c 1000** *Ags. Ps.* xciii. [xciv.] 6 Widwan & wrecan of-slogun & fædur-leas of-slogun. **c 1300** *Havelok* 75 To þe faderles was he rath. **1382** WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 27 Pupilles,

that is, fadirles or modirles or bothe. **1611** BIBLE *I's.* lxviii. 5 A father of the fatherlesse. **c 1737** DODSLEY *Epit. Q. Caroline Misc.* (1777) 227 Ask the cries of the Fatherless, they shall tell thee. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iii. 28 Harest thou not The curses of the fatherless?

2. Of a book, etc.: Without a known author; anonymous. *Obs.* exc. with intentional metaphor.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. ii. There's already a thousand fatherless tales amongst us. **1641** R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* ii. i. 67 A fatherlesse Treatise of Timothy's Martyrdome. **1732** *London Mag.* I. 78 To call that a fatherless Story. **1803** *Pic Nic* No. 14 (1806) II. 261 She humanely adopted several fatherless essays..that were wandering about the world.

Hence **Fatherlessness**, fatherless condition.

1727-36 in BAILEY. **1832** in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Fatherlike (fā-dōlōlik), *a.* and *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LIKE.] Like a father.

A. adj.

† **1.** Resembling one's father. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 135 Fadyr-lyk in all hys Dedis. **1614** R. WILKINSON *Paire Serm.* 11 It were well for the child, if it were not so fatherlike..as it is.

2. Having the aspect and bearing of a father.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 2/1 One of the most lovable and father-like men I have ever seen.

3. Such as is proper to a father; such as a father would do; fatherly.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122 Fatherlike, *paternus*. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 138 This manner of breaking of bread was verie fatherlike and commendable among the elders of olde time. **a 1641** BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. § 67 (1642) 296 He gave them father-like education. **1654** FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 127 Young men will herupon take occasion..to despise their..father-like authority. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 1079 This is right father-like. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Father-like*, fatherly.

B. adv. As a father, in a fatherly manner.

1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 539 How father-like he giues affliction bread. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 567 Observe how fatherlike he melts and mourns over them. **1834** H. F. LYTE *Hymn*, 'Praise my Soul,' Father-like he tends and spares us. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 154 The feeble infant..Whom Enoch took..and fondled fatherlike.

Fatherliness (fā-dōlīnēs). [*f. FATHERLY a. + -NESS.*] The quality of being fatherly; fatherly character, function, or feeling.

1551 CHEKE *Matt. Let.* iv. (1843) 116 His fatherlines in life, his authoritee in knowlege. **1662** J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 147 Although a fleshly Father doth give of his own, whence the name of Paternity or fatherliness is given unto him. **1727-36** in BAILEY. **1820** L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 16 (1822) I. 124 Ah, young gentleman, said he (for so he called me in the fatherliness of his age). **1856** *Lit. Churchman* II. 99/1 The fatherliness of God, as distinguished from His justice.

Fatherling (fā-dōlīn). (Only in nonce-uses.)

[*f. FATHER sb. + -LING.*] A little father. Used *a.* as an affectionate mode of address; *b.* in contempt.

1625 USSHER *Ausro. Jesuit* 282 These bastard fatherlings in their Nicene Creed, did not only insert this clause..but, etc. **1826** *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 847 In what nation..but the German, does a daughter address her father as her 'dear little fatherling'?

Father-long-legs. = DADDY-LONG-LEGS (the crane-fly, and long-legged spider).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 226 *Father Long Legs*, Phalangium. Several species. **1808** *Sporting Mag.* XXXI. 169 A spider, or a father long legs. **1856** MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* ii. xxii. (1879) 600 Mary climbs like a cow, and Ethel like a father-long-legs.

Fatherly (fā-dōlī), *a.* [OE. *fæderlic*, *f. fæder*, FATHER + *-lic*: see -LY 1.]

† **1.** Of or pertaining to a (natural or spiritual) father; paternal. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 75 By that fatherly and kindly power, That you haue in her. **1626** L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 33 Of his owne meere fatherly and Apostatical motion. **a 1633** LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* i. xlviii. § 3 (1670) 174 Now this fatherly power..is almost of it self lost and abolished.

† **b.** Of or pertaining to ancestors; ancestral. Hence also, Venerable. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 431 (Gr.) Þu las..þa fæderlican lare [sien] forlæten. **1581** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Poetrie is..of most fatherly antiquitee. **1634** CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 154 Ecclesiastical decrees, constitutions, provincial and synodal statutes, fatherly customs.

2. Resembling a father; † *a.* In age, hence, venerable (*obs.*). *b.* In character or demeanour.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 19 That place is more fitte for such olde fatherly men as you are, than for such yong men as I am. **1583** STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 71 The hishops are graue, ancient, and fatherlike men. **1777** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 277 How friendly, and fatherly, sweet soul! **1832** L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 89 A gentleman..who..having no children is so fatherly as to take care of the children of others. **1867** O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* iv. (1891) 47 He had been fatherly with Susan Posey.

3. Of the feelings and conduct: Such as is proper in or from a father; natural to a father; paternal.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 232 (Harl. MS.) Crist..hathe to vs a fadirlye affection. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 28 Y..thankid him that he wolde white safe to chaste me..in a fadyrly chastment. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 The father of heuen shewed hymselfe in a fatherly voyce, sayenge. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 86 Lat vsz knaw thy faderlie lwiff. **1623** JAS. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 283. III. 141 With my fatherlie blessing. **1649** BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* iii. iv. 264 Humbly to submit yourselfe to his fatherly directions. **1776** FOOTE *Bankrupt* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 122 Per-

haps it was a fatherly weakness. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* x. xiii, 'Twas fear, Fatherly fear and love. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* i. ii. 16 The fatherly admonition was received in silence.

Fatherly (fā-dōlī), *adv.* [*f. FATHER sb. + -LY 2.*] In a fatherly manner, as a father; with a father's care and affection.

a 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 364, I am so fadirly admonestid. **1589** *Pasquill's Return* D ij, Exhorting him fatherlie to giue over that course. **a 1723** I. MATHER *Vind. New Eng.* in *Andros Tracts* II. (1869) 27 God hath for a while Fatherly Chastised them by those Rods. **c 1848** LOWELL *Changeling*, I cannot lift it up fatherly, And bliss it upon my breast. **1853** MRS. BROWNING *Poems, Runaway Slave*, The sky..That great smooth Hand of God stretched out On all his children fatherly.

Fathership (fā-dōlīp). [*f. FATHER sb. + -SHIP.*] The position, state or relation of a father; paternity, fatherhood. † Also in *His Fathership*: the personality of an ecclesiastical father.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxx. 489 Lct vs beware of such manner of fathership. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 60 His Fathership. **1755** JOHNSON, *Paternity*, fathership; the relation of a father. **1809** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 168 After the fathership, and sonship, and all the other ships have been exhausted. **1871** *Sat. Rev.* 15 Apr. 457 There was not a throne which did not acknowledge in his [the Pope's] fathership the palladium of its liberty and strength. **1875** M. COLLINS *Blacksmith & Scholar*, etc. (1876) III. 107 The man whose fathership she disowned. **1890** T. W. ALLIES *Peter's Rock* 468 The civil bond sprung from a spiritual fathership.

† **Fatholt**. *Sc. Obs.* rare. [*a. Du. vathout*, *f. vat* cask + *hout* wood.] ? Staves for casks.

1543 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 18 (Jam.), xij hundreth fatholt at forty sh. the hundreth.

Fathom (fæ-dōm), *sb.* Forms: 1 *fædm*, *fædm*, 2-4 *fedme*, 4 *feþme*, *fademe*, 3 *fadim*, (*fadum*, *fathum*, *south.* *veðme*), 4-5 *fadme*, 4-6 *fadom* (e), 5-6 *fadam* (e), *fathem*, (*Sc.* *fadowme*, *fawdom* (e), 5 *fadmen*, *fadym*, *south.* *vathym*, *veth* (e) *ym*, 6 *faddam*, *feddom*, *Sc.* *faldom*, *faudom*, *south.* *vadome*), 6 *fatham* (e), 6-7 *fathome*, 7 *faddom* (e), 7- *fathom*. [OE. *fædm* str. masc. (also fem.) corresponds to OFris. *fæthm* sing., OS. *fathmōs* pl., the two arms outstretched (*Du.* *vadem*, *vaam*, measure of 6 feet), OHG. *fadum* cubit (mod.G. *faden* measure of 6 feet), ON. *fapmr* (Icel. *fádmr*, *Da.* *favn*, *Sw.* *famn*) the outstretched arms, embrace, bosom, also measure of 6 feet:—O'Leut. **fapmo-z*, cognate with Goth. *fapa*, MHG. *vade* enclosure, *f.* Teut. root *fep-*, *fap-*:—pre-Teut. *pet-*, *pot-*, whence also Gr. *πέταλος* spreading, broad, *πετάννυαι* to spread out.

Formally identical with this word are the MDu. *vadem*, OHG. *fadum*, *fadam* (MHG. *vadem*, *vaden*, mod.G. *faden*), thread; cf. OWelsh *etern* in same sense. Possibly the two widely divergent senses of the type **fapmo-* may be explained as different applications of the etymological sense 'stretching out'.

† **1.** In *pl.* The embracing arms; in *sing.* = BOSOM 1 b. OE. only.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxvii. 25 (Gr.) Freonda þy ma þa..hi lufan fædmum fæste clyppað. **a 1000** *Andreas* 825 (Gr.) Ða..het lifes hrytta..englas sine, fædmum ferigean..leofne.

† **b.** *fig.* Grasp, power. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1210 3ehwearf þa in Francna fædm feorh cýniges. **a 1000** *Crist* 1486 (Gr.) Þe ic alysde me feondum of fæðme. **1607** MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* Induct., I grasp best part of the autumnian blessing In my contentious fathom. **1622** FLETCHER *Prophetess* ii. i, He heleeves the earth is in his fadom.

† **c.** The object of embrace, the 'wife of thy bosom'. *Obs.* rare—1.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 209 Thy Bride..She that is now thy fadom.

2. † *a.* A stretching of the arms in a straight line to their full extent. Also in *to make a fathom*.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 29 The length..fro the both toppys of his myddell fyngers, whan he maketh a vadome. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 717 The first of these hornes..being of the length of my fadome. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 191 The extent of his fathome..is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crowne. **1785** BURNS *Halloween* xxiii. *note*, Take an opportunity of going..to a hean-stack, and fathom it three times round. The last fathom of the last time you will catch in your arms the appearance of your future conjugal yoke-fellow.

b. *fig.* Breadth of comprehension, grasp of intellect; ability. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. i. 153 Another of his Fadome, they haue none. **1827** T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 89 This..is beyond my fathom to determine.

3. A measure of length.

† *a.* The length of the forearm; a CUBIT. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 158/10 *Cubitum*, *Fædm* betwux elbozan and handwyrste. **c 1000**—*Gen.* vi. 15 *Præo* hund fapma biþ se arc on lenge. **a 1175** *Cott. Hom.* 225 An arc *præo* hund fedme lang. **c 1205** LAY. 27686 *Pat* sþer þurh rachte fulle are uedme. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 21532 (Gött) He right depe had doluen dare, Ma þan tuenti fadom or mare. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 145 *Fadme*, or *fadyne*, *ulna*.

b. The length covered by the outstretched arms, including the hands to the tip of the longest finger; hence, a definite measure of 6 feet (formerly for some purposes less: see quot. 1751), now chiefly used in taking soundings.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.*, *Passus*, *fædm*, *uel* tuezen stridi.

c 1300 *K. Alis*. 546 His taile was fyve fedme long. **c 1400** *Rom. Rose* 1393 These trees were sette. One from another in assise fyve fadme or sixe. **c 1450** *Merlin* 31 This tour is iij or iiij fadom of height. **a 1490** *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 175 Arches of x vethym yn hyth. **1496** *Ld. Treas. Acct. Scot.* (1877) I. 291, vj fawdome of smal pailjounne tow, ilk fawdome ijd. **1526** *TINDALE Acts* xxvii. 28 The shipmen..sounded and founde it .xx. feddoms. **1580** *BARET Alor.* F 199 As big as four men could compasse with their armes, or foure fathom broade. **1610** *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 396 Full fadom fue thy Father lies. **1643** *WINTHROP Jrnl.* (1790) 325 They..presented the court with twenty-six fathom more of wampom. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 163/2 The deepness of Water is sounded by Faddoms. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* iii. ii. 219 We could not find ground with sixty fathom of line. **1751** *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., There are three kinds of fathoms. The first, which is that of men of war, contains six feet; the middling, or that of merchant ships, five feet and a half; and the small fathom, used in sluys, fly-boats, and other fishing-vessels, only five feet. **1814** *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iii. xx, 'Where lies your bark?' 'Ten fathom deep in ocean dark!' **1865** *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* ix. 197 We..handed him two fathoms of cotton cloth. **1878** *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 176 The Gulf Stream itself is not more than 100 fathoms deep.

† **C.** (See quot.; perh. some error.) *Obs.*

1692-1708 *COLES, Fathom*, three Feet in length. **1751** *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Fathom is..used in several countries, particularly Italy, for the common yard or ell.

d. in *pl.* Depths. *lit.* and *fig.* Also in *fig.* expressions *Fathoms deep, fathoms down*; cf. **G.**

1608 *MIDDLETON Trick to Catch Old One* iii. i, Swallow up his father..Within the fathoms of his conscience. **1611** *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 502 All..the profound seas, hides in vnkowne fadomes. **1880** *MISS BRADDON Just as I am* xviii, You will sink fathoms deep in my respect.

4. Mining (see quot. 1881).

1778 *W. PRYCE Min. Cornub.* Gloss. 320/1 Work in the Cornish Mines, is generally performed by the fathom. **1872** *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 315 [Cost of] stoping \$12 or \$18 per fathom [of ore]. **1881** — *Mining Gloss.*, A fathom of mining ground is six feet square by the whole thickness of the vein.

5. A certain quantity of wood; now, a quantity 6 ft. square in section, whatever the length may be.

1577 *HARRISON England* ii. xxii. (1877) i. 340 Our tanners buie the barke..by the fadame. **1669** *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 317 A Fathom of Wood is a parcel of Wood set out, six whereof make a Coal Fire. **1681** *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, When a Ship is past service they saw the wood of it in length, and sell it by the fathom, which is six foot, two broad, and six high. **1835** *Tariff Tables* in McCulloch *Dict. Commerce* 1133 Lathwood in pieces under 5 feet in length, per fathom, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high [duty] £4 5s. od.; 12 feet long or upwards, per fathom, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high, £13 12s. od. **1875** *T. LASLETT Timber & Timber Trees* 252, 18000 fathoms of firewood were imported into London in 1874.

6. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *fathom lot*; *fathom-deep* *a. = fathoms deep* (see 3 d.), excessively deep; *fathom health*, a health (drunk) fathoms deep (see prec.); *fathom line*, the line used in testing the depth of the sea in fathoms; also *fig.*; *fathom-proof* (*nounce-ud.*), unfathomable; *fathom-tale* (*Mining*), a fixed sum for every fathom excavated; *fathom-wood* [cf. *Sw. famnved*, *Ger. fadenholz*] (see quot. 1867).

1835 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 75 *Fathom-deep in murders and debaucheries. **1850** *TENNYSON In Mem.* x. 18 If..the roaring wells Should gulf him fathom-deep in brine. **1600** *DEKKER Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 71 Carowsee mee *fadome healths to the honour of the shoomakers. **1596** *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 204 The deepe, Where *Fadome-line could neuer touch the ground. **1816** *BYRON Pr. of Chillon* vi, The fathom-line was sent From Chillon's snow-white battlement. **1821** *SHELLEY Epipsych.* 90 The brief fathom-line of thought or sense. **1792** *Elizabeth Percy* I. 91 As if he thought what passed, a smooth surface, but not *fathom-proof. **1881** *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Fathom-tale..probably arises from the payment for such work by the space excavated, and not by the ore produced. **1867** *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fathom-wood, slab and other offal of timber, sold at the yards, by fathom lots.

Fathom (fæ'dəm), *v.* Forms: 1 fæðmian, 3 fadme, 4 fapme, 6-7 fadom(e), fathame, 7 fathome, 7- fathom. [OE. fæðmian=OHG. fademōn, ON. fapma (Icel. fadma, Da. fawne, Sw. famna):—O Teut. *fapmōjan, f. *fapmo- FATHOMSb.]

1. *trans.* To encircle with extended arms.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1295 And mine armes weren so longe, That I fadmede, al at ones, Denemerk, with mine longe bones. **1637** *POCKINGTON Altare* Chr. 91 It contained too many Cubits for him to..fathome it round about. **1646** *J. HALL Hore Vac.* 71 No man ought to graspe more then he can well fathome. **1775** in *Asin.* **1810** *J. HODGSON Let.* in *Raine Mem.* (1857) I. 65 Ten trunks each more than I can fathom. **1828** *SCOTT Jrnl.* II. 187 Trees..so thick that a man could not fathom them.

transf. and *fig.*

Beowulf 3133 Hie..Jeton..flod fæðmian frætwa hyrde. **a 1000** *Andreas* 1574 (Gr.) Water fæðmedon. **1626** *MASINGER Rom. Actor* v. i, Caesar..in his arms Fathoming the earth. **1644** *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* Ded. (1658) 15 Flashy wits..cannot fadom the whole extent of a large discourse.

† **b.** To clasp or embrace (a person). *To fathom together*: to embrace mutually. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 399 Frendez fellen in fere fapmed to-geder. **c 1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 145 Fadmyñ (fadomyñ, P.), *ubno.* **1629** *T. ADAMS Fatal Banket, Shot* Wks. 1861 I. 242 Lascivious Delilahs..fadomed him in the arms of lust.

2. Of two or more persons: To encircle by extending the arms in line, with the view of measuring the girth. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1555 *EDEN Decades* 68 Seuen men..with theyr armes streached furthe were scarcely able too fathame them [trees] about. **1652-62** *HEYLVN Cosmogr.* iii. (1682) 148 Stocks of vines..as big in bulk as two men can fathom. **1724** *R. FALCONER Voy.* (1769) 135 Mr. Musgrave and I could but just fathom it. **1874** *DASENT Tales fr. Fjeld* 261 We will fathom it [a tree] and then we shall soon see.

b. Of one person: To measure in fathoms by means of the two outstretched arms. *rare.*

1680 *Play-bill* in *Rendle & Norman Inns Old Southw.*, He [the Gyant] now reaches ten foot and a half, fathoms near eight feet, spans fifteen inches. **1785** *BURNS* [see FATHOM sb. 2 a].

† **3.** *intr.* To fathom about: to try what the arms will take in; to grope about. *Obs.* *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 273 Per he festnes þe fete & fathmez aboute, & stod vp in his stomak.

4. trans. To measure with a fathom-line; to ascertain the depth of (water); to sound.

1634 *BRERETON Trav.* (1844) 5 Fathoming the depth of the water over against Brill, we found [etc.]. **1665** *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 253 In other places..[the Ocean] never hitherto has been fathomed. **1721-1800** in *BAILEY*. **1860** *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea xiii. § 563 Attempts to fathom the ocean, both by sound and pressure.

fig. **1613** *HIERON Spirit. Soune-ship* ii. *Serm.* 372 This loue, to bee Sonnes, who can fadome it? **1642** *R. CARPENTER Experience* v. xvii. 314 O God, who can fadome thy eternety? **1681** *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 742 To sound the depths and fathom..The Peoples hearts. **1732** *BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 17 An abyss of wisdom which our line cannot fathom. **1875** *HAMERTON Intell. Life* viii. i. 281 A..French nobleman whose ignorance I have frequent opportunities offathoming.

b. To get to the bottom of, dive into, penetrate, see through, thoroughly understand.

1625 *MASSINGER New Way* v. i, The..statesman..believes he fathoms The counsels of all Kingdoms on the earth. **1686** *J. SMITH Baroscope* 91 Causes..very difficult for Human Wit to Fathom. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* iii. ix. 400 There was some treachery designed him, which he could not yet fathom. **1781** *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* May, [His] character I am at this moment unable to fathom. **1839** *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 443 He could conceal his own designs and fathom those of others. **1853** *C. BRONTË Villette* xxxvii. (1876) 416, I saw something in that lad's eye I never quite fathomed.

5. intr. To take soundings. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, † *To fathom into*: to enquire into.

1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* i. iii, And deeply fadom'd into all estates. **1751** *R. PALTOCK P. Wilkins* (1834) I. 84 When fathoming, I could find no bottom. **1855** *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. ii. 389 The philosopher..went fathoming on..in the very abysses of human thought. **1878** *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 72, I can fathom by no plummet-line sunk in life's apparent laws.

Fathomable (fæ'dəməbəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being fathomed or sounded.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1698) I. 531 Southward of all the Soundings, or fathomable ground. **1727** in *BAILEY* vol. II.

b. fig. Comprehensible; intelligible.

1633 *ANES Agst. Cerem.* ii. 178 These [arguments]..seeming more fadomable. **1647** *Br. HALL Satan's fiery darts quenched* iii. vi. 303 Things..not fadomeable by reason. **1781** *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 26 June, Mr. Crutchley..continues the least fathomable..of all men I have seen.

Fathomer (fæ'dəmər), Also 6-7 fadomer, 7 feathomer. [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. One who fathoms: in the senses of the vb.

1598 *FLORIO, Scandagliatore*..a fadomer of the sea. **1616** *LANE Sgr.'s P.* ix. 25 Time, the feathomer of wittes and spoile. **1660** *HOWELL Lex. Tetragl.*, A Fadomer, toiseur. **1790** *COWPER Iliad* i. 726 Fathomer of my conceal'd designs.

2. An instrument for ascertaining the depth of the sea (see quot.).

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 4. 59 The object of the Fathomer is to obtain soundings without heaving-to.

Fathoming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. The action of encircling with the arms.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 145 Fademyne, ulnacio. **1630** *DONNE Serm.* lxxii. 736 A net is a large thing past thy Fadoming if thou cast it from thee, but if thou draw it to thee, it will lie upon thy arme.

2. The action or process of ascertaining the depth (of the sea, etc.).

1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 181 The fadoming of so bottomelesse depth. **1727** *Philip Quarrill* 79 Very expert in the Art of Fathoming.

b. attrib., as *fathoming-line*.

a 1800 *COWPER Comm. Milton's P. L.* ii. 934 A fathoming-line..for the purpose of sounding an abyss. **1874** *H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt.* vi. § 1. 364 The prophet here plunged his fathoming line into a deep ocean.

Fathomless (fæ'dəmləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

† **1.** That cannot be clasped with the arms. *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 30 Will you..buckle in a waste most fathomlesse With spannes and inches?

2. That cannot be measured with a fathom line; of measureless depth. Often of a metaphorical 'abyss'. **1638** *G. SANDY'S Paraphr. Div. Poems* Ex. xv, God, in the fathomlesse Profound, Hath all his choice Commanders drown'd. **1644** *MILTON Educ.* (1738) 126 Fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. **1647** *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 6/2 That fathomless abyss of reason of state. **1801** *SOUTHEY Thalaba* vii. vi, Adown..Plunge the whole waters; so precipitous, So fathomless a fall. **1830** *TENNYSON Ode to Memory* iii, The half-attain'd futurity, Tho' deep not fathomless. **1871** *E. F. BURR Ad Fidem* xv. 293 Passing up through fathomless azure.

3. fig. That cannot be penetrated or fully understood; incomprehensible. Cf. *FATHOM* *v.* 4 b.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* (1851) 184 Heer lies the fadomles

absurdity. **1713** *YOUNG Last Day* i. 229 Oh joys unmix'd, and fathomless delight! **1883** *E. CLODD in Knowl.* 15 June 352/2 The fathomless mystery of the universe. **1891** *Spec-tator* 14 Feb., His ignorance..is fathomless.

Hence **Fathomlessly adv.**

1822 *BYRON Werner* iv. i. 506 His death was fathomlessly deep in blood. **1878** *Masque Poets* 29 The smile so fathomlessly bland.

† **Faticane**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [ad. L. fatican-us, f. fāti- comb. form of fātum FATE + canēre to sing.] A singer of fate; a prophet.

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 162 What fatuous thing is fate, then, that is so obvious..as for the faticanes to foretell?

Fatidic (fə'tid-ik), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. fātīdic-us, f. fāti- comb. form of fātum FATE + dic-weak root of dic-ere to speak.] Of or concerned with predicting fates; prophetic.

1671 *J. DAVIES Sibylls* i. xviii. 48 The Fatidick Books. **1692** *J. EDWARDS Remarkable Texts* 310 The earth become old, so that the fatidick virtue was worn out. **1721-36** in *BAILEY*. **1844** *T. MITCHELL Sophocles* I. 72 note, A verb applicable to fatidic purposes. **1861** in *Jrnl. Sacred Lit.* XIV. 175 When Moses, in the fatidic spirit, foretold the future prosperity of Israel.

Fatidical (fə'tid-ikəl), [f. L. fātīdic-us (see prec.) + -AL.] *a.* = prec. *b.* Of persons, trees, etc.: Gifted with the power of prophecy.

a. **1607** *TOPSELL Serpents* (1653) 685 This Beast is..indued..with a fatidical or prophetic geographical delineation. **a 1652** *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* vi. 209 To understand what is spoken..in this fatidical passion. **1697** *POTTER Antiq. Greece* ii. xvi. (1715) 335 Urns, into which the Lots or Fatidical Verses were thrown. **1721-1800** in *BAILEY*. **1829** *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 98 The fatidical fury spreads wider and wider. **1855** *SMEDELEY Occult Sciences* 331 A tablet, on which certain fatidical verses were written.

b. **1641** *BRIGHTMAN Predict.* 2 Our ancient Prophets, Bards, and fatidical Vaticinators. **c 1645** *HOWELL Lett.* (1688) IV. 486 The Ancients write of some Trees, that they are Fatidical. **1652** *GAULE Magastrom.* 255 Fatidical Mars. **1864** *W. BELL in N. & Q.* V. 442 One of those fatidical women, who..ruled the destinies of the nation.

Hence **Fatidically adv.**

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xxv. 210 As fatidically, as under the Emperor Valence.

Fatidicate (fə'tid-ikēt), *v. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ATE.] *intr.* To declare or predict fates. Hence *Fatidicating vbl. sb.*, in quot. used *attrib.*

1867 *J. B. ROSE tr. Virgil's Æneid* 229 Carmenta deified Fatidicating power.

† **Fatidicency**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] A method of foretelling fate; divination.

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xix. 154 Let us make trial of this kind of Fatidicency.

Fatiferous (fə'tif-erəs), *a.* [f. L. fātifer (f. fāti- comb. form of fātum FATE + -fer producing) + -OUS.] Fate-bringing; deadly, mortal, destructive. **1656** in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* **1755** in *JOHNSON*; whence in mod. Dicts.

Fatigable, Fatiguable, *a.* [a. OF. fātigable, ad. L. fātigābilis, f. fātigare to FATIGUE.] *a.* Capable of being fatigued; easily tired. † *b.* Wearying, tiring. *Obs.* -o

a. **1608** *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* iii. ii, *Lip.* Indefatigable, boy, indefatigable. *Shr.* Fatigable, quoth you? **1853** *RUSKIN Stones* Ven. III. iii. § 26. 127 An imperfect, childish, and fatigable nature.

b. **1656** *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Fatigable*, wearying or tiring. Hence *Fatigableness, Fatiguenableness*.

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II. **1856** *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. iv. x. § 18 That other character of the imagination, fatigableness.

† **Fatigate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. fātigāt-us, pa. pple. of fātigare to FATIGUE.] Fatigued.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* Admon. in Ashm. (1652) 191, I was fatygate. **1530** *LYNDESAY Test. Papyngo* 474 My wytt bene waik, my fyngaris fategate. **1531** *ELYOT Gov.* i. vii, Suffre nat the childe to be fatigate with continuall studie. **1607** *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. ii. 121 His doubled spirit Requicken'd what in flesh was fatigate.

† **Fatigate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. fātigāt- ppl. stem of fātigare to FATIGUE.] = *FATIGUE* *v.* 1.

1535 *BONNER Let.* in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* II. 177 The Party adverse, which..goeth about to fatigate and make weary the Consistory of the disputations. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 The lang conteneuation of studie..did fatigat my rason. **1577** *HELLOES Guenara's Chron.* 309 The Romans were fatigated..with warres. **1622** *SIR R. HAWKINS Observations* (1878) 127 With which extreme heate the bodie fatigated, greedily desireth refreshing. **a 1652** *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* vi. 249 This kind of divine inspiration..did..[not] fatigate and act upon the imagination. **1749** *FIELDING Tom Jones* IV. 197 She will soon be fatigated with the journey.

Hence **Fatigated ppl. a.**

1552 *HULOET, Fatigated, defatigatus.* **1625-6** *PURCHAS Pilgrims* ii. 1837 These sweet seasoned Songs of Arcadian Shepherds..did recreate my fatigated corps. **1632** *LITHGOW Trav.* vi. 297 Fatigated travellers.

† **Fatigation**, *Obs.* Also 6 -aeion, -acyon. [a. OF. fatigation, ad. L. fātigatiō-em, n. of action f. fātigare to FATIGUE.]

1. The action of fatiguing; an instance of this.

a 1529 *SKELTON Image Ipoer.* ii. 393 Other like vexations; As with..Fatigations..And dissimulations, With like abominations. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Without frustrate or wilful delay..or any other manner of fatigation.

2. The state of being fatigued; weariness.

1504 *W. ATKINSON tr. à Kempis' Imit.* i. xviii, These sayntes..have served God..in great fatigation. **1570** *FOXE A. & M.* I. 382/1 Cyprus and Albania, whiche he after long

fatigation of siege, at length overcame. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* vi. iv. (1821) 215 He speaks of those fatigations that Daniel complains of. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. xliii. 144/2 Keeping watch. as they had many times. been compelled, to their great Fatigation and unquieting.

Fatiguable, var. of **FATIGABLE**.

Fatigue (făt'g), *sb.* [*a.* Fr. *fatigue* fem., *f.* *fatiguer*: see next. Cf. Sp. *fatiga*, It. *fatiga* fem.]

1. Lassitude or weariness resulting from either bodily or mental exertion.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. 323 It having been a Day of great Fatigue to me. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/2 Imminent danger of expiring from fatigue. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vii. iii. (1864) 434 Extremities of famine and fatigue. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 8 The mortal fatigue that seizes catholic societies after their fits of revolution.

b. *transf.* The condition of weakness in metals caused by repeated blows or long-continued strain.

1854 BRAITHWAITE in *Proc. Inst. Civil Eng.* XIII. 463 Many accidents on railways. are to be ascribed to that progressive action which may be termed the 'fatigue of metals'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 827/1 To fatigue is ascribed the breaking of car-axles. 1885 *Engineering* 10 July 31 The law of the fatigue and refreshment of metals.

2. That which causes weariness; † fatiguing labour, 'trouble' (*obs.*); a fatiguing duty or performance, labour, toil.

1669 TEMPLE *Lett. to Pr. Tuscany* Wks. 1731 II. 196 The glorious Fatigues which have hitherto been the Diversion of your Highness. 1691 WOOD *Atl. Oxon.* II. 644 When the Treaty for the delivery of it [Oxon] for the use of the Parliament was in agitation, he [Rushworth] was often posting to London upon intermessages and fatigues. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 37 A Question. which hath. given no small Fatigue to Learned Men. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 364 The Governor's Deputy. had the Fatigue to get our Provisions together. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 381 The fatigues of the election are over. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 305 The men were much distressed by. the fatigues of their previous march. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 12 Sight had become one of the day's fatigues.

3. The extra-professional duties of a soldier, sometimes allotted to him as punishment for misdemeanour; an instance of this.

1776 A. WARD in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 191, I. have ordered all the men, not on actual duty, to turn out upon fatigue every day. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 275 The levelling of ground in the vicinity of the Camp or Barracks, and making communications between different parts of them, are duties of fatigue. 1881 *Through the Ranks to a Commission* 57 For the two weeks that I was a private I took my turn at the daily fatigues.

b. Short for *fatigue party*, and in *pl.* for *fatigue-dress*.

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 135/2 *Fatigue*.. a party of soldiers told off for any other duty than a dress parade necessitates. 1892 W. G. BROWNE in *19th Cent.* Nov. 850 Change into stable fatigues.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fatigue-blouse*, -*cap*, -*jacket*, -*uniform*=*fatigue-dress*; *fatigue-call*, the call to fatigue-duty; *fatigue-dress*, the dress worn by a soldier on fatigue-duty; also *transf.* *fatigue-duty*=**FATIGUE** *sb.* 3; *fatigue-party*, a party of soldiers on fatigue-duty; *fatigue-work*=**FATIGUE** *sb.* 3.

1890 *Century Mag.* Aug. 617/2 A thin *fatigue blouse. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvi. A soldier in his *fatigue dress. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 387 He had put off a gay uniform for a fatigue dress. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 213 The black gown is the fatigue dress of judges. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 72 The soldier never slept till he had done his *fatigue-duty. 1852 LEVER *Daltons* II. iv. 35 A creature that. carries a bread bag over its shoulder through the streets in a *fatigue jacket. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Casnist. Rom. Meals* Wks. 1863 III. 271 A *fatigue party of dustmen sent upon secret service. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 2 A.. Fatigue-Party, is not entitled to exemption from a Tour of Duty. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. xvi. 304 The men of a fatigue party. were emptying out shot. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 2/1 A grey *fatigue-uniform. 1889 WOLSELEY in *Times* 15 Feb. 12/3 *Fatigue work, such as carrying coals.

Fatigue (făt'g), *v.* [*ad.* F. *fatiguer* (=Pr., Sp. *fatigar*, It. *fatigare*), *ad.* L. *fatigare*, *f.* stem **fati-* (in *ad-fatim* enough), prob. meaning 'yawning'; cf. **FATISCENT**.]

1. *trans.* 'To tire, weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour' (J.).

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2911/3 Many false Allarms to harass and fatigue their Men. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 345 Five of them. extremely fatigued themselves in pursuing them [cattle]. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 706 Heroes and their feats Fatigued me. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vi. vii. Thou fatiguest thyself in vain. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 34 My morning's work had fatigued me.

2. To weaken by straining; to strain (a mast).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 273 Augmenting the number of sails. at the risque of fatiguing the masts. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* v. 83 To render the angle-iron frames less fatigued.

† 3. *intr.* To undertake fatigue.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 163 Age is not vigorous enough for Business and fatiguing.

Fatigued (făt'gd), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED 1.]

a. Worned. b. Strained by over-pressure. 1791 COWPER *Hiad* v. 947 His arm failed him fatigued. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxvii. The popped warmth of sleep oppress'd Her soothed limbs, and soul fatigued away. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 12 Struck with her fatigued appearance, he made some inquiries. 1869 [see **FATIGUE** *v.* 2].

Fatigueless (făt'glēs), *a.* [*f.* **FATIGUE** *sb.* and *v.* + -LESS.] Without fatigue; unwearying; tireless.

1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 42 Endow'd them with fatigueless care. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 132 Riders upright and fatigueless. 1889 TALMAGE *Serm. in The Voice* 2 May. The angels are a fatigueless race.

Fatiguesome (făt'g'sm), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -SOME.] Of a fatiguing nature; wearisome.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 16 (1740) 515 The Attorney General's Place is very nice and fatiguesome, and the other quiet. 1746 TURNBULL *Justin* xxvii. iii. 218 Antiochus was overcome the second time; and after a fatiguesome flight of several days, came at last to [etc.]. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 475 His 'Excursion' would have been far less fatiguesome.

Fatiguing (făt'g'g), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* **FATIGUE** *v.* + -ING 2.] That causes fatigue; wearisome.

1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 322 Vendosme. by fatiguing marches gained the Dender on the 5th. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 189 It would be fatiguing. to go through a particular description. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 64 A heavy (trouting) rod is. fatiguing. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 77 The most fatiguing position.

Hence **Fatiguingly** *adv.*, in a fatiguing manner.

1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* II. 241 The most unpleasant part of this expedition, fatiguingly steep as it was. 1840 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 155 They dance quadrilles fatiguingly. 1871 LE FANU *Checkmate* II. ix. 93 [She] was. most fatiguingly well up in archaeology. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 149 One makes one's way fatiguingly along soft sea sand.

† **Fatiloquency**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* as next: see -ENCY.]

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv. By Gastromancy, which kind of ventral Fatiloquy was. used in *Ferrara*.

Fatiloquent (făt'lokwent), *a.* [*f.* L. *fati-*, comb. form of *fatum* **FATE** + *loquent-em* speaking; after L. *fatiloquus*.] Declaring fate, prophetic.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxi. 182 Fatiloquent Southsayers. 1885 BETHAM-EDWARDS in *All Year Round* No. 854 N. S. 76 A voice fatiloquent.

† **Fatiloquist**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* L. *fatiloquus* (see prec.) + -IST.] One who declares or foretells fates; a fortune-teller.

1652 GAULE *Magastromancer* 145 Fatiloquists. taken from talking they know not what. 1727-36 in BAILEY.

† **Fatiloquy**, *Obs.*—0 [*ad.* L. *fatiiloqui-um*, *f.* *fatum* **FATE** + *-loquium* speaking, *f. loqui* to speak.] Soothsaying. 1623-6 in COCKERAM.

Fatiscence (făt'sens), *Geol.* [*f.* next: see -ENCE.] The condition of being open in chinks or clefts.

c 1784 KIRWAN cited by Webster 1828.

Fatiscient (făt'sent), *a.* [*ad.* L. *fatiscient-em*, *pr.* *pple.* of *fatiscere* to open in chinks or clefts, *f.* **fati*-yawning: see **FATIGUE** *v.*] Having chinks or clefts; cracked.

1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 51 Fatiscient granite.

† **Fatist**, *Obs.* [*i.* L. *fati-um* or Eng. **FATE** + -IST.] = **FATALIST**.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char.* *Worthy Poet* 154 Hee is an enemy to Atheists; for he is no Fatist.

Fatless (fæt'lēs), *a.* [*f.* **FAT** *sb.* + -LESS.] Without fat or greasy matter.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 155 A mere wafer of fatless ham. constituted a breakfast. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 137 Four pounds of fatless meat.

Fatling (fæt'liŋ), *sb.* [*f.* **FAT** *v.* + -LING; cf. *mursling*.] A calf, lamb, or other young animal fatted for slaughter.

1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 4 Beholde, I have prepared my dynner; myne oxen, and my fatlings are kylled, and all things are redy. 1570 BRYON in *Fair S. P. Elis.* (1845) II. 335 My fatlings then I'll tender, And offerings to thee make. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xi. 6 The calf and the young lion, and the fatling [shall lie down] together. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 53 Twelve fatlings from the flock. 1877 BRYANT *Poems Sella* 303 The herd Had given its fatlings for the marriage feast. *attrib.* 1870 BRYANT *Hiad* I. ix. 275 Chines of a sheep and of a fatling goat.

Fatling (fæt'liŋ), *a. rare.* [*dim.* of **FAT** *a.* (see -LING), suggested by prec. *sb.*] Small and fat. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 122 The babe. began. to. reach its fatling innocent arms And lazy, lingering fingers.

Fatly (fæt'li), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY 2.] † a. Grossly, greasily. † b. Plentifully. c. To a great extent, largely. d. Like a fat person, clumsily.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C v/1 Some beast agayne still leane and poore is seene, Though it fatly fare within a medowe greene. 1611 COTGR. *Graissement*, fatly, grossly, greasily. 1866 WHIFFLE *Char. & Charac. Meu* 322 An old dowager lady, fatly invested in commerce and manufactures. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xi. 160 Renaissance angels and cherubs in marble. fatly tumbling about on the broken arches of the altars. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 132 Largely, fatly, staringly plain.

Fatner, *obs.* form of **FATTENER**.

Fatness (fæt'nēs), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being fat.

a. The condition of having the flesh interspersed with fat; plumpness, fullness of flesh, corpulence.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xvii[1]. 9 Hi habbap ealle heora fatnesse. .utan bewunden. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 If pat be bodi. .ben men bitwene fatnes & lenenes pat is neiper to fatten ne to leene. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvii. (1887) 76 Wrestling. taketh awaie fatness, puffs, and swellings. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 187 Eeles have all parts fit for generation. .but so smal as not to be easily discerned, by reason of their fatness.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 177 We can account for the extraordinary fatness of cooks, butchers, and other persons. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/1 Fatness alone prevented her from continuing to shine as a lyric star.

fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 153 In the fatnesse of this pursie times, Vertue it selfe, of Vice must pardon begge.

† b. *Typogr.* Breadth or thickness. *Obs.*

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 23 Measure the Fatness of the left hand Arch of e.

† c. Of a tree: Oiliness; juiciness. Of the soil: Unctuous nature; hence, fertility, luxuriance. *Obs.* *exe.* in Biblical phraseology.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xi. 17 Fatnesse of the olyue tree. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 4 The greete moystnesse and fatnesse of the grounde. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvii. 28 God giue thee of the dew of heauen, and the fatnesse of the earth. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), By reason of the fatness and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 Makynge it to increase in a spirituall fatnes of deuocyon.

† 2. That which makes fertile; a fertilizing property or virtue; fertilizing matter. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. ou Husb.* xii. 7 Valey ther hilles fattenesse hath rest. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 16 Comets. .betoken. .barrenness. .because the fatnesse of the earth is drawn up, whereof the Comet consisteth. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxv. 11 Thy paths drop fatnesse. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* 5 Dec. 29 Water. .to. feed the Plants of the Earth with. .the fatness of Showrs. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, Eternal Wisdom, Thee we praise* vii. They sink and drop Their Fatness on the ground.

† 3. *concr.* A greasy or oily substance, fat. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xvii[1]. 11 Fætynesse heora hi beclysdon. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. v.* lxxiii. (1495) 181 In the beest is fatnes that is callyd Adeps, Aruina wythout. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 257 Summe seien pat be fatnes of grene froggis. .hap vertu for to make men heere. c 1430 *Stans Puer* 39 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 29 In ale ne in wyyn with hond leue no fatnes. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) 113 The fatnesse of oyle may not burne, tyl a weyke or matche be put therto. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 71 There will distill into the receiver a fatnesse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 547 Whose offer'd Entrails shall. drip their Fatness from the Hazle Broach.

fig. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 90 As wip grece and fatnesse fyld be my soule. 1561 T. NORTON *Catwin's Inst.* I. 4 This is the iuste vengeance of God, to drawe a fatnesse ouer their hartes. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxiii. My soule shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatnesse.

† b. In the soil, etc.: An unctuous substance; an unctuous layer or deposit. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 20 b, A kinde of pith and fatnesse of the earth. called *Marga*. *Ibid.* 43 b, The fatnesse that the water leaues behinde it. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 355 Earth and Water. .mingled by the helpe of the Sunne, gather a nitrous Fatnesse. 1715 tr. *Paucirolinus' Remm.* II. ii. 283 Chalky Earth. .beaten and steeped in Water, affordeth a Cream or Fatness on the Top.

† 4. The richest or best part of anything. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxx[i]. 17 Of fætynesse hwates. c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlvii. 14 And with fattnes of whete filled be wele. 1644 G. PLATES in *Hartlib Legacy* (1655) 176 Cities, which. .devoured the fatness of the whole Kingdom. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. ii. Those 'ghostly kings would. . all the Fatness of my Land devour.

Fattable (fæt'ābl), *a. rare.* In 9 fatable. [*f.* **FAT** *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being fatted.

1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 145 Pigs being as greedy and fatable under Free-trade. .as they were under Protection.

Fatted (fæt'ed), *pp.* *a.* Somewhat arch. [*f.* **FAT** *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the *vb.*; now only, *Fattened*.

[To kill the fatted calf: proverbially used with reference to *Luke* xv.]

1552 HULOET, Fatted or dressed with fatte, *adipatus*, *a. um.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 215 A fatted hogge, *saginatius porcus*. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* iv. 23 Beside. .fallow Deere, and fatted foule. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, The Welcome* i. Go, let the fatted Calf be kill'd. 1660 HEXHAM, *Gemest lauit*, Duged or Fatted land. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 49 The fatted sheep. 1870 BRYANT *Hiad* I. ii. 54 Agamemnon Offered a fatted ox of five years old. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Pictures of the lean dogs and the fatted sheep.

Fatten (fæt'n), *v.* [*f.* **FAT** *a.* + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make fat or plump. Also to *fatten up*. Usually: To feed (animals) for market, make fit to kill. *Const. on.*

1552 HULOET, Fatten or make fatte, *crasso*. 1622 MAS-SINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, You snatch the meat out of the prisoner's mouth, To fatten harlots. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* III. 95 Wandering Laton. In spight of Juno, fatted with Joves balm. 1745 tr. *Colmuella's Husb.* viii. i, Such fowls as are shut up in coops, and fattened. 1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 284 His legs. have been fattened up by the gout. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 3 His idea seems to be that men in time of peace were only being fattened up for a speedy slaughter. 1853 SOVER *Pantroph.* 165 To fatten turkeys. .give them mashed potatoes [etc.]. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* viii. 148 Myriads of larks in combined flocks fattening themselves upon them. *absol.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 241 All Bodies may be made lean; but it is impossible to fatten, where, etc.

b. Said of the food.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 59 Whose battling pastures fatten all my flocks. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 299 Wine and Music fattens them [Persian women]. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & P.* III. 213 The forests of Lucania, whose acorns fattened large droves of wild hogs. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* III. xiii. 59 The same food is given. .to fatten cows or oxen.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To *fatten into*: to bring into a certain state by pampering (*rare*). To *fatten out*: to drive out by fattening.

1566 DRANT *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. I. .praye him. .to fatten all I have, excepte my witte alone. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 235 Choosing rather to fatten themselves by

a contented Notion, than by curious inquisition to perplex their other recreations. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 504 The excise is fattened with the rich result of all this riot. 1840 ARNOLO *Lct.* in *Stanley Life* (1881) II. ix. 163 It is then quite too late to try to fatten them [men] into obedience. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 36 John Bull has suffered the idea of the Invisible to be very much fattened out of him.

2. *intr.* To grow or become fat. *Const.* † *in*, *on*. † Of a letter type: To become thicker. *Obs.*

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 49 The belly fattens downwards. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xiv. 210 The good Old man and Thrifty Housewife spent Their Days in Peace, and Fatten'd with Content. 1712 GRANVILLE *Poems* 100 Tygers and Wolves shall in the Ocean breed, The Whale and Dolphin fatten on the Mead. 1745 E. HEVWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) III. 132 They .. rejoice and fatten in the blood of slaughtered millions. 1755 in *World* No. 113 ¶ 12, I therefore propose to you that .. we severally endeavour .. you to fatten, and I to waste. 1790-1811 COOMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) III. 271 After having, for some years, fattened in the ruin of others, he was at length ruined himself. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 1. 273 The meanest worm That .. fattens on the dead. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 252 The ewes readily fatten.

b. *fig.*
1638 BAKER *tr. Balsac's Lett.* II. 13 Methinkes .. shee fattens and grows graceful with these prayes you give her. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lviii. 357 Such persons, who fatten on the calamities of their country. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iii. 108 Those gilded flies That, basking in the sunshine of a court, Fatten on its corruption! 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 318 Foreigners who .. were to fatten on English estates and honours.

3. *trans.* To enrich (the soil) with nutritious or stimulating elements; to fertilize.

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1649) 50 The river Nilus, whose overflowsings doe marvellously fatten the earth. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 44 They are not ignorant also .. what kind of dung is best to fatten the same againe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 1. 661 Just Heav'n thought good To fatten twice those Fields with Roman blood. 1709 SWIFT *Merlin's Prophecy*, One kind of stuff used to fatten land is called Marle. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 190 Genuine philanthropy, which, like the olive tree .. fattens not exhausts the soil from which it sprang. *transf. and fig.* 1697 DRYDEN *Juvenal Sat.* iii. 112 Ob-scene Orontes .. fattens Italy with foreign Whores. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 259 How efficacious Water is, when it has been fatten'd and heated by Dung. 1842 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 34 Wealth .. shall slowly melt In many streams to fatten lower lands.

Fattened (fæt'nd), *pph. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED* 1.] That has been made fat.

1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i. 92 Full of well-fleec'd Flocks and fatted Doves. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 318 Where prolific Nile With various simples clothes the fattened soil. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 63 Fattened hogs of five years old are mentioned by Homer.

Fattener (fæt'nər), [*f. as prec. + -ER* 1.] a. One who or that which makes fat. b. One that grows fat. c. With *adj.*: An animal that fattens (early, late, slowly, etc.).

1611 COTGR., *Graissier* .. a Grasier, or fattener of cattell. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Mart. Scribl.* (1742) 14 The wind was at West; a wind on which that great Philosopher bestowed the Encomiums of Fatter of the earth [etc.]. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xl. Fatteners on public spoil. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 193 Their character as rapid and early fatteners. 1884 W. WREN in *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 11/1 There is a difference between crammers and chicken fatteners.

Fattening (fæt'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 1.] The process of making fat or becoming fat. Also the action of thickening (a type).

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* vii. xxi. (1668) 124 Peacocks being .. seldom .. eaten, it mattereth not much for their fattening. 1623-6 COKERAM II. A Fattening .. *saginat*ion. 1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 32 The Fattning is made by setting off 5 on either side the Centre. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 114 Nothing contributes more to expedite the fattening of cattle, than moderate warmth.

Fattening (fæt'nɪŋ), *pph. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2.] That fattens. a. That makes fat. b. That grows fat.

a. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 1. 119 Load with fat'ning Dung thy fallow Ground. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Monda-nim* 255 Fed by fattening rains. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. v. (1879) 395 Sugar or starch .. is always a large constituent of ordinary fattening foods.

b. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 6 Apollo .. bade me feed My fattning Flocks. 1790-1811 COOMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 185 An occasional sermon for the service of fattening ignorance, or idle opulence. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 178 Cattle and sheep of a peculiar fattening kind.

Fatter (fætər), *sb.* [*f. FAT v. + -ER* 1.] a. One who makes fat. † Said also of the food. † b. With *adj.* prefixed: An animal that grows fat (quickly, etc.). Also † *fatter up*.

1528 PAVNEL *Salorne's Regim.* Gij, Grene chese .. is a nourisher and a fatter. 1671 II. M. *tr. Erasim. Colloq.* 71 This Hen .. hath .. had a miggardly fatter of her up. 1866 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 83 Where food is plentiful the Java hog is the quickest fatter. 1882 *Athenaeum* 26 Aug. 271/2 Those who .. buy up lean chickens for the fatter's coop.

Fattily (fæt'li), *adv.* [*f. FATTY a. + -LY* 2.] As by a morbid deposition of fat. Only in *fattily-degenerated*.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v. Heart, degeneration of, fatty.* The fatty-degenerated heart is often enlarged and dilated. **Fattiness** (fæt'ni:əs), [*f. FATTY + -NESS* 1.] The quality or condition of being fatty.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* ii. 14 b, Some man will

saye .. that fattines is not in all waters. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 26 Fattinesse in meate. 1603 HOLLAND *Plu-tarch's Mor.* 659 Even salt it selfe hath a certeine fattinesse and unctuousity in it. 1638 *tr. Bacon's Nat. Hist.* ii. 40 We are to come next to the oleosity or fattiness of them. 1870 A. W. WARD *tr. Curtius' Hist. Greece* I. i. 29 Excessive fleshiness and fattiness of body were equally rare.

† b. *concr.* Grease. *Obs.*
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 308 The sweat or fattinesse of unwashed wooll.

Fatting (fætɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FAT v. + -ING* 1.]

1. The action or process of making (an animal or person) fat.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 165 b, M. Audisidius Surco, who first beganne the fating of this Foule. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 668 He is a mere glutton, born for the fating of his belly. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 45 [They] gained, the first three weeks of fatting, two pounds and a quarter each per diem.

† 2. The process of growing or becoming fat.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. 1. iii. 314 Clarence .. is well repayed: He is frank'd up to fating for his paines. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 242 Three causes .. which impede the fating of Man. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 106/1 The fating in the valuable parts of the body.

3. The process of enriching (land) or making (it) fertile or fruitful.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* i. xv. 93 The dung put aside for the fating of the medowes. a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 464 Salt .. is very good for the fating of the earth.

4. *attrib.*, as *fatting-house*, a place in which to fat animals; *fatting-land*, land suitable for fattening animals; *fatting-stock*, stock for fattening.

1580 BARET *Abv.* F 214 A fatting-house, *saginarium*. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 251 It is best to have the sides of the fatting-house open. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* II. 490 The value of fatting land being different. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., The requisite fatting stock.

Fatting (fætɪŋ), *pph. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2.]

a. That makes fat. b. That is growing or being made fat.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 88 a, The diete of fattinge thinges dothe nourishe abundantly. 1602 MIDLETON *Blurt, Master Constable* iv. ii, I've fatting knavery in hand. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 86 Fed off .. by some fatting sheep. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 458 Astout horse will eat much more than a fatting ox. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* 2nd Ser. I. 255 We believe in it [the pulper] for the young fatting animal.

Fattish (fætɪʃ), a. [*f. FAT a. + -ISH* 1.] a. Somewhat fat; fairly supplied with fat. † b. Somewhat greasy or unctuous. *Obs.*

a. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunche* 954 She had .. armes ever lith, Fattish, fleshy, nat great therewith. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. 161 For fatting, the best are those [poultry] that have the skinnies of theyr neckes thicke and fattysh. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iii. ix. 149 In the Lobe it is so mingled with Flesh, that it becomes .. fattish, fleshy and spungy. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. iii. 65 Talleyrand .. is fattish for a Frenchman. 1864 CARLYLE *Præd.* GL. (1865) IV. ii. iii. 58 The jolly Ambassador .. Camas, a fattish man.

b. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* iii. 51 Pitch of trees on Ida hill, and fattish wax with grease. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 1. x. 32 Clay mixed with a viscous and fattish Earth. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 216 Thin plates of white silver in a fattish stone. 1726 LEONI *tr. Albert's Archit.* I. iii. 49 a, The fattish sort [of mortar] is more tenacious than the lean.

Hence **Fattishness**, the quality of being fattish.

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 28 The body of the water .. did shine with a visible Fattishnesse.

Fattrels (fæt'rɛlz), *sb. pl. Sc.* [*ad. F. fatraille* 'trash, trumpery, things of no value' (Cotgr.).] Ribbon-ends.

1786 BURNS *To a Louse* 20 Now haud you there, ye're out o' sight, Below the fatt'rils, snug and tight. 1788 E. PICKEN *Poems Gloss.* 231 *Fattrels*, ribbon-ends, &c.

Fatty (fætɪ), a. [*f. FAT + -Y* 1.]

1. Resembling fat, of the nature of fat, unctuous, oleaginous, greasy.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxiv. (1495) 577 Yf a stone is not fatty it woll all to fall by maystry of drynesse. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 64 b, These liquors concreat, that be moist and not fatty. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 548 The bread wvich is made thereof is .. fattie, slymic, heauie. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. 104 Spirit of Nitre will turn Oil of Olives into a sort of fatty Substance. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 160 The fatty matters must be received back into the blood. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 398 The fatty ink employed.

† b. Besmeared with fat; greasy. *Obs. rare*—1.
1572 HULOET (ed. Higgins) s.v. *Fat*, The boye handled the pot with his fatty [*unctis*] fistes.

† 2. Of animals, their limbs: Full of fat, plump, well-fed. Of a leaf: Full of sap; juicy. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Fatte* or *Fatty*e, *adepts*. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Bucol.* vi. 16 A shepheard it behooves To feed his fattie sheepe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 216 The leaves be whiter and fattier.

3. Full of fertilizing matter. Of soil: Fat, rich.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 21 As when old father Nilus gins to swell. His fattie waves doe fertile slime outwell. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 113 For fatty lands These fit, for lighter those.

4. Consisting of or containing fat; adipose.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* vi. v. 353 The fatty veine called *Adiposa*. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 39, I have known several fatty tumours growing at the same time. 1861 HUME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. 1. 41 The Fatty or Adipose Tissue consists of vesicles .. filled with an oily fluid. 1884 *Syd.*

Soc. Lex., *Fatty ligament*, a synonym of the *Mucous* ligament of the knee-joint. *Fatty membrane*, the subcutaneous areolar tissue which contains the fat. A *Fatty tumour* is a mass of soft yellow fat, generally enclosed in a .. thin fibrous capsule.

5. Marked by morbid deposition of fat, tending to the production of fat, *esp.* in *fatty degeneration* (see *quot.*). *Fatty heart* or *kidney* = fatty degeneration of the heart or kidney.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 55 In fatty infiltration of a cell, the protoplasm is displaced by the fat. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 51 Fatty Degeneration is sometimes a part of a general tendency to fatty changes. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fatty degeneration*, that condition in which a part or the whole of any tissue or organ is replaced by fat. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 14/1 He .. dies within a few years from inertia or fatty heart.

6. *Fatty oil*: = fixed oil. *Fatty acid*; *fatty acid series*: see *quot.*

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 364 Catapucia Oil .. a fatty oil, extracted from the seeds of the *Euphorbia lathyris*, Lin. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 616 *Fatty acids* or *Soap acids*. 1868 HOBLYN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 9), *Fatty Acids*, a group of acids extracted from fats and fixed oils in the process of saponification. The *fatty acid series* is a term synonymous with the *acetic series of acids*. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 119 Its fatty acids form insoluble salts with the lime.

† **Fatuant**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L. fatuant-em*, *pr. pple. of fatuāri*: see **FATUATE** v.] Behaving fatuously, foolishly, silly.

1641 D. HOLLIS in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 316 A Sorrow not womanish and fatuant, but accompanied with Indignation, and vigorous magnanimous Resolution.

† **Fatuante**, *pph. a.* *Obs.* [*ad. L. fatuāt-us*, *pa. pple. of fatuāri*: see next.] Used as equivalent to the later **FATUATED**.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, *Crisp*.—O—oblatrant—furibund—fatuate—strenuous. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* ii. 1. ii. iii. 47 Their heads are fatuate and void of Humane Reason.

Fatuate (fæti'et), v. *arch.* [*f. L. fatuāt-pph. stem of fatuāri* to talk foolishly, f. *fatuus* foolish.] *intr.* To become silly, to act foolishly.

Hence **Fatuated** *pph. a.*, rendered fatuous.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fatuate*, to play the fool. 1692-1708 in COLES. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 464 Full-grown infant pumpkins, fatuated, empty of anything solid or digestible.

Fatuism (fæti'iz'm), [*ad. F. fatuisme*, f. *L. fatu-us*: see **FATUOUS** and **-ISM**] = **FATUITY** 2.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fatuitous (fæti'itəs), a. [*f. L. fatuit-ās* (see **FATUITY**) + **-OUS** 1.] Characterized by fatuity.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 129 The extremity of fatuitous madness. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxix. 427, I may be the most fatuitous .. of men. 1869 RUSKIN *Queen of Air* i. 59 In proportion to the degree in which we become narrow in the .. conception of our passions, .. their expression by musical sound becomes broken, fatuitous, and at last impossible.

Hence **Fatuitousness**. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fatuity (fæti'iti), [*ad. F. fatuit=Pr. fatuitat*, *ad. L. fatuitatem*, f. *fatuus* foolish.]

1. Folly, silliness, stupidity. Now chiefly (? after 2) in stronger sense: Crass stupidity, 'idiotic' folly; mental blindness caused by 'infatuation'.

The *F.* word, being associated with its etymological cognate *fat* sop, has usually the sense of 'conceited folly, silly affectation'; this sense, if it occurs in Eng., is only a Gallicism.

1648 Eikon *Bas.* v. 28 It had argued .. extream fatuitie of minde in Mee, so far to binde My own hands at their request.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 53 They descend to the fatuity of bringing wild beasts into their Gods and Emperours places. 1797 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* xxiii. (1824) 660 He confounded delicacy of feeling with fatuity of mind. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* x. (1873) 93 The applause of unintellectual fatuity. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxxv, O strange fatuity of youth! 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 10 Attacked with a strange fatuity the very Church on whose teaching the monarchical enthusiasm mainly rested.

b. Something fatuous; that which is fatuous.

1538 BALE *Thre Leaves* 1386 In wayne worshipp they teachynge mennys fatuyte. 1887 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLIV. 141/2 Star-gazing .. and kindred utilities and fatuities.

2. Idiocy, mental imbecility, dementia. Now *rare*.

1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. iii. 34 If .. the animal spirits are .. cold, [follows] fatuity and sottishness. a 1676 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* (1736) I. iv. 29 Ideocy or fatuity à nativitate. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 93 The Ancients imputed Fatuity to the Refrigeration of the Head. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. 391 A species of Madness; as Fatuity or Idiocy is. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 6 Apr., Death is dreadful, and fatuity is more dreadful. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 434 He has met with this appearance in cases of fatuity. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Fatuousity**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*as if f. L. *fatuos-us*, f. *fatuus* **FATUOUS** + **-ITY**] = **FATUITY**.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 1. 90 Which opinion .. is stiffly held .. not without some Fatuousity and Supercliousness. **Fatuous** (fæti'ūs), a. [*f. L. fatu-us* foolish, silly, insipid + **-OUS** 1.]

1. Of persons, their actions, feelings, utterances, etc.: Foolish, vacantly silly, stupid, besotted.

1633 STRUTHER *True Happiness* 20 Mathematicians are fatuous. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 162 What fatuous thing is Fate. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 73 We pity, or laugh at those fatuous extravagants. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* ix, A fatuous, stupid indifference to everything. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* i. iv, The veteran courtier, fatuous

as he was, was not duped by professions of regard. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 277 'The fatuous commonplaces of a philosophic optimism.' 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 33 Roman Senate, in their fatuous disregard for intellect. 2. That is in a state of dementia or imbecility; idiotic. Now rare exc. in *Sc. Law*.

1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* i. vii. § 48. 139 Fatuous persons, called also idiots... who are entirely deprived of the faculty of reason and have an uniform stupidity and inattention in their manner and childishness in their speech. 1842 M'GLASHAN *Sheriff Courts Process* § 441 When a fatuous or furious person has been cognosed. 1868 *Act* 31-2 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 Such person shall be deemed insane if he be furious or fatuous.

3. *Fatuous fire*: = IGNIS FATUUS. So *fatuous light, vapour*, etc.

1661 A. BROME *Epist.*, *New Year's Gift*, Those fatuous Vapors, whose false light Purlblinds the World. a 1668 [see FATUUS]. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxii. (1848) 354 The fatuous fire Of man's weak judgment. 1857-8 SEARS *Altham* iv. 31 A fatuous light that shall lead him astray.

† 4. In Lat. sense. Tasteless, insipid, vapid. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 8 b, Truth and Knowledge... where-withsoever is not seasoned, is fatuous and unsavoury. 1624 DONNE *Devotions* 25 Instantly the tast is insipid and fatuous.

Hence *Fatuously adv.*, in a fatuous manner; *Fatuousness*, the quality or fact of being fatuous; imbecility, stupidity.

1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* v. 154 The fair maid [Ophelia] who must be the tenant of this grave so fatuously dug. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mut. Royal* i, Such wild youths, she told herself, fatuously, generally make the best men. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 27 In both orders alike there is only too much of this kind of fatuousness. 1884 *Westmorland Gaz.* 1 Nov. 5/1 The... fatuousness of the policy... pursued in South Africa.

Fatuous, rare -1. Short for IGNIS FATUUS. a 1668 DENHAM *Progr. Learning* 160 Thence Fatuus fires and Meteors take their birth. 1820 COTTE *Exposit. Let. Ld. Byron* 165 To... turn aside Whoe'er may take thy fatuus for a guide.

Fat-witted, a. [f. FAT a. + WIT + -ED 2.] Of slow wit, dull, 'thick-headed'.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 2 Thou art so fat-witted... that thou hast forgotten to demand that truly, which thou wouldst truly know. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 215 Grave and pious, or fat-witted sophisters. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 62/1 If they are endowed, professors become fat-witted. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 374 These... lawyers, slow-paced and fat-witted as they must needs be.

Faubourg (fō'bur). Forms: 5 faubourgh, fabo(u)r, 6 faubor, (foubour), (fourbourg), 7-8 fauburgh, 7-9 fauxbourg, 9 fauberg, 7- faubourg. [late ME. *faubourg*, *fabo(u)r*, a. F. *faubourg*. From the 15th c. to the beginning of the 17th c. the word was more or less naturalized, esp. in Scotland; it is now used only as foreign, with Fr. pronunciation or (more frequently) semi-anglicized as fō'bur, -būrg.]

Litté considers *faubourg*, formerly also spelt *faux-bourg* (= 'false borough') to be a corruption of the earlier-recorded synonym *forssbourg* (f. *for* outside + *bourg* borough), which is the source of some of the Eng. forms given above. The word *faubourg*, *faux-bourg*, seems not to be known in F. before 15th c., but its existence in 1380 is implied by L. *falsus burgus* in a charter cited by Du Cange. Its origin may possibly be found in the MHG. *phalburgere* (also spelt *falburgere*), which according to German scholars originally meant 'burghers of the pale', i.e. 'persons living outside the city wall but within the palisade'; it afterwards denoted a special class of non-resident burghers, having only partial civic rights. The word occurs frequently in the imperial charters of 13-14th c., sometimes latinized as *phalburgenses*; and a charter of 1365, according to a French translation given by Laguille (1727) speaks of 'des faux bourgeois dits en allemand Pfalbourguers'. From these facts it seems not unlikely that *faubourg*, *faux-bourg*, may have been evolved from *phalburgensis* or its punning translation *falsus burgensis*, *faux bourgeois*.]

A portion of a town or city, lying outside the gates; a suburb. (In Paris the name is still retained by various parts of the city which were originally suburbs, but have long been included within the walls.)

1470, 1489 [see FAVOR]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 308/4 The other kepe the cytees the townes the castellys and the faubourghs. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxv. 596 Theyr foreriders went to the faubourges of Sence. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1825) 6 Neir the town wall and faubourg thereof. 1608 LD. HERBERT *Trav. fr. Paris in Life* (1886) 90 note, You must conceive they're... come To Fourbourgs St. Germans. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 315 Mylo. of Buckingham lyes here in these faubourgs. 1739 GRAY *Jrnl. in France* Wks. 1884 I. 243 A charming view... just before you come to Lyons, of the Fauxbourgs of that City. 1830 R. CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I.* 1. 40 The Canongate, one of the faubourgs of Edinburgh. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxiii. 355 At the further end of this fauburg stood a fortified tower.

Faucal (fō'kāl), a. and sb. [f. L. *fauc-ēs* (see next) + -AL.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the fauces or throat. In phonology applied chiefly to certain deep guttural sounds, esp. in the Semitic languages.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 T. DOUSE *Grimm's L. App. A.* 179 Its more usual affinity being for the faucal ā. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. iii. § 3. 180 'The faucal breaths' as well as the linguals, are characteristic of the Semitic languages. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Faucal*, relating to, or arising in connection with, the *Fauces*.

B. sb. A faucal sound.

1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. iii. § 3. 180 'Ain is the most difficult of the faucals. *Ibid.* I. iii. § 3. 181 *Cheth*... a 'fricative faucal', was a strongly marked continuous guttural sound produced at the back of the palate.

|| **Fauces** (fō'sīz), sb. pl. Also 6 fauleses. [Latin.] See also FAUX.

1. *Anat.* The cavity at the back of the mouth, from which the larynx and pharynx open out.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Demaunde. Whereof semeth the encla, and the amygdales and fauleses and where are they sette? 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Moutet's Health's Improv.* 3 The alimentary Mass... is thrust towards the Fauces. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 114 Without producing much affection of his salivary glands and fauces. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* (ed. 3) 33 The anterior fauces are greatly narrowed.

transf. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 17 E'er he pours into the distant deep, Through the wide fauces of yon hiant cliffs.

2. a. *Bot.* The throat of a calyx, corolla, etc. b. *Conch.* That portion of the first chamber of a shell which can be seen from the aperture.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Fauces*, the gaping part of monopetalous flowers.

Faucet (fō'sēt), sb. 1 Forms: 5 faucett, fawcett (t, 5-6 fawset, 6 faucete, -set, (fasset, faulset, -set), 7 faucit, -sset, 7-8 fosset, (forset), 4-faucet. [a. F. *fauisset* (in sense 1); of unknown etymology.]

† 1. A peg or spigot to stop the vent-hole in a cask or in a tap; a vent-peg. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Wyclif's Job* xxxii. 19 (MS. V.) Lo! my wombe is as must with out faucet [1388 spigot] ether a venting that brekith newe vessels. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farme*, To giue it [ayre] when the fosset is halfe out. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* ii. 1, With a faucet or peg. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. v. 266 Give it Vent... with a Hole made with a Gimblet; into which put a Peg or Faucet.

2. A tap for drawing liquor from a barrel, etc. Now *dial.* and *U.S.*

Formerly more fully *spigot and faucet*, denoting an old form of tap, still used in some parts of England, consisting of a straight wooden tube, one end of which is tapering to be driven into a hole in the barrel, while the other end is closed by a peg or screw. The peg or screw when loosened allows the liquor to flow out through a hole in the under side of the tube. Properly, the *spigot* seems to have been the tube, and the *faucet* the peg or screw (as still in the Sheffield dialect); but in some examples the senses are reversed, and each of the words has been used for the entire apparatus. In the U.S. *faucet* is now the ordinary word for a tap of any kind.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 205 Vernage... In faucetez of fyne golde. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 77 He asketh allowance for tubbys, treyes, and faucettes. 1468 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 268 For claretts and fawcetts vi d. 1530 PALSGR. 740/1 Our men be to thrustyte to tarye tyll their drinke be drawn with a faulset. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* G iv b, He founde a backe faulset set in his wyne vessell. 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* (1652) 16 Thi Nose like a Fausset with the Spicket out. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) I. 285 In spite of his Spigot and Faucet, The Statesman must go to old Nick. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 190 A hole in the rock, which is shut with a spigot and faucet. 1881 MISS LAFFAN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 379 This was furnished with a half-dozen faucets, which could be turned on at will. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Faucet*, a wooden tap-screw for a barrel. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 751 The dripping of the water from the faucet in the sink sounded sharp and distinct. *fig.* 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amic* A ij, To Lady Talbot, It is... more commendable to learne to suppress thy tongue, then to seeke the fasset to set abroch the same. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* iii. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 160 In every man there are all humours to him that can find their faucetts.

† b. A contemptuous appellation for a tapster.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* ii. ii, My chayre, you false faucet you. *Ibid.* ii. iii, Speake in thy faith of a faucet.

3. Used as a synonym of ADJUTAGE.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Experim. Philos.* (1776) I. 407 The contrivance of the fosset or ajutage.

4. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Faucet*, the enlarged end of a pipe to receive the spigot end of the next section.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *faucet-hole*, -seller. Also *U.S. faucet-joint* (see quot.).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i. 79 Hearing a cause betweene an Orendge wife and a Forset-seller. 1688 R. HOLME *Armony* iii. iii. 108/1 *Tap* is the Forset hole made in the head of the Barrel to draw the Liquor out. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Faucet-joint*, 1. An expansion-joint for uniting two parts of a straight metallic pipe, which is exposed to great variations of temperature. 2. One form of breech-loader in which the rear of the bore is exposed by the turning of a perforated plug.

† **Faucet**, **Fau'set**, sb. 2 *Obs.* [Corruption of FACET.] = FACET. Also applied to a faceted stone. *Comb.* *faucet-cut*, cut like a faceted stone.

1684 R. WALKER *Nat. Exper.* 131 The fausets (*i. e.*) those [diamonds] that are ground of their own Octoedra Figure, seldom or never failed. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2028/4 Lost... a little Drap containing one large Stone... and three little Fauces weighing about two Grains and half each. 1712 *Ibid.* 5055/3 The 2 Side-drops faucet-cut.

Fauch, **Faugh** (fāχ), sb. Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 north. fauf, fawf. 'A single furrow, out of lea; also the land thus managed, Ang.' (Jam.); = FALLOW sb. 2 and 3. Also *attrib.* *faugh sheep*, sheep fed on a fallow.

15... *Scotish Field in Percy's Folio* MS. I. 228 On the broad hills we busked our standards, And on a faugh vs beside. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 17 Well

happed sheepe are the best for an hard faugh. *Ibid.* 27 Our faugh sheepe doe not afforde soe fine a wooll. 1736 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1807) 16 Farmers faugh gar lairds laugh. 1792 G. S. KEITH in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* II. 535 Their outfields and fauchs are rated at from 3s. to 10s. 1794 R. MICHIE *Ibid.* X. 239 The fauchs are a part of the outfield never dunged. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fauf*, a fallow. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* s.v. *Fauf*, A 'potato fauf' is when the land is ready for the sets, and also after the crop has been taken out.

† **Fauch**, a. 1 *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 fawch. [From the sense app. a variant of FALLOW a. 1; the abnormal form may be due to association with FALLOW a. 2, of which *fauch* (see next) is the normal representative in *Sc.*] = FALLOW a. 1.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* viii. i. 74 A linze wattry garmond dyd hym vaill, Off colour fauch [L. *glauco*]. *Ibid.* xii. 108 Sum grece, sum gowlis... Blanchit or brovne, fawch zallow mony ane.

Fauch (fāχ), a. 2 Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 8 faugh, 9 north. fauf, 6 fauch. [Northern var. of FALLOW a. 2 (-OE. *fālχ-).] = FALLOW a. 2

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vi. vi. 68 Among the fauch rispiss harsk and star. c 1505 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 499 It was in ane fauch eard and rid land quhair they moved for the tyme. 1688 R. HOLME *Armony* iii. 73/1 Faugh ground, or ground lying Faugh... the same to Fallow. 1721 RAMSAY *Wks.* (1848) III. 56 He likes best To be of good faugh riggs possesst. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Fauf*, 'A fauf-field', a fallow-field. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Fauf*, To 'lie fauf' as when the soil is left to mellow.

Fauch, **Faugh**, v. Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 faucht, 9 north. fauf. [var. of FALLOW.] *trans.* To fallow (ground).

15... *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Sayand at [=that] hewald nochte eir nor faucht his land sa air in the yeir. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* 27 Apr. Yorksh. Wds. (E. D. S.), *Faugh*. 1799 A. JOHNSTONE in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XXI. 139 A part of folding ground, enriched by the dung of sheep and of cattle... or fauched (a kind of bastard fallow) and manured by a little compost dung, bore three, four or five crops. 1810 CRONK. *Rem. Nithsdale Song* (1880) 69, I brawlie can faugh yere weel-ploughed lea. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Faugh*, to fallow. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* s.v., They say a man is faufing his land when he is cleaning it with no crop on it.

Faucheon, -ion, -on, var. ff. of FALCHION.

Faucial (fō'siāl, -sāl), a. [as if f. L. *fauci-*, *faucēs* (see FAUCES) + -AL. Cf. FAUCAL.] a. Of or pertaining to the fauces. Of a sound: Proceeding from the fauces. b. *Bot.* Pertaining to the fauces or 'throat' of a flower.

1807 *Ann. Reg.* 932 That hoarse faucial noise before mentioned. 1840 POE W. *Wilson Wks.* (1864) I. 423 My rival had a weakness in the faucial or guttural organs. 1845 LANDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 60 Stamens... arising from the outside of an annular faucial disk.

Faucitis (fō'siitis), *Path.* [f. FAUC-ES + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the fauces.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 50 In faucitis, the strength of the solution [Nitrate of Silver] may vary from fifteen to thirty grains. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Faucon (e, -oun, -onet, obs. ff. FALCON, -ET.

Faucylle, obs. form of FOECILE.

Faud, dial. form of FOLD.

Faudom, obs. *Sc.* form of FATHOM.

Faue, obs. form of FAIN a.

† **Faufel** (l. *Obs.* [a. Arab. فوفل *faufel*].] = ARECA.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. vi. (ed. 7) 545 That Indian tree which is called Faufel. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 684 The Betel and Faufel (the first of the Pepper, the latter of the Palm kind). *Ibid.* 766 The Indians chew the Leaves instead of Betel with the Faufel or Arequa. 1755 JOHNSON, *Faufel*, the fruit of a species of the palm-tree. And in later Dicts.

Faugh (fō). *int.* Also 6 fah, 6-7 foh, 7 fough. An exclamation of abhorrence or disgust.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 320 b, All ye compaignie... crying foh at suche a shamefull lye. c 1597 NASHE *Let.* in Grosart *Wks.* I. Introd. 64 Had I bene of his [Sir J. Harrington's] consayle, he shold have sett for the mott, or word before it [H.'s *Aja.*], Fah! 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. ii, Fough, he smells all lamp-oyle. a 1679 LD. ORREERY *Guzman* iv, Faugh, What an unsavory Smell assaults my Nose! c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism*, Wks. 1716 I. 108 Foh! no more of them. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* l. ii, Faugh, the nauseous fellow! he stinks of poverty already. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 201 'A monkey! faugh!... I hate the nauseous animal'. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Duval* vii, Faugh! the wicked little beast!

Faugh, var. of FAUCH.

Fauzt, **fauht** (e, obs. ff. *fought*; see FIGHT v.

Faughter, dial. f. of FALTER v. 3

Faughter, var. of FAULTER sb. *Obs.*, a defaulter.

Faughty, obs. form of FAULTY.

Fauhn, obs. form of FAWN v.

Faujasite (fō'zāsīt). *Min.* [Named after *Faujas de Saint-Fond*, French geologist: see -ITE.]

1844 DANA *Min.* 524 Faujasite occurs in square octahedrons. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 617 Faujasite, a silicate occurring, together with black augite in the mandelstein of the Kaiserstuhl in Baden.

Fauld, *Sc.* and dial. form of FOLD.

Fauld (fōld). *Min.* [Perh. = *fauld*, *Sc.* var. of FOLD.] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 827/2 *Fauld*, the tympanum or working arch of a furnace. 1881 in RAYMOND *Min. Gl.*

Faul (e, obs. form of FALL.

Fault (fôlt, fôlt), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 (8, 9 *dial.*) *faut(e)*, (5 *fauute*, *fauzt*), 4-6 *fawt(e)*, 5-7 *falt*, *fauite*, 5- *fault*. [*ME. faut(e)*, a. OF. *fauite* fem. (also *faut* masc.) = Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *falta*:-popular Lat. **fallita*, a failing, coming short, f. **fallitus*, popular Lat. pa. pple. of *fallere*: see *FAIL* v.]

The earliest recorded spelling in Fr. is *fauite*; the etymological *f* was inserted by some writers in 15-17th c., and this example was followed in Eng. (our first certain instance being in the MSS. of Barbour written in 1487-9); from 17th c. the standard spelling has been *fault*, but in Pope and Swift it rhymes with *thought*, *wrought*, and Johnson 1755 says that in conversation the *f* is generally suppressed. In many dialects the pronunciation is still (fôlt).]

†1. Deficiency, lack, scarcity, want of (something specified). *rare* in *pl.* Also used *absol.* (like *want*) = want of food or necessities. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4504 (Cott.) Man þat . . . thoru his welth, na fautes felis. *Ibid.* 5385 (Cott.) Faut o bred was in þat tide. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 303, & when we faren to fed we finde no faute. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ix. 318 [He] has the castell tan, Throu falt of vach. c. 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 60 The Fowles faire for falt they fell off feete. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7608 He fande faute of honeste. 14. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 95 The pore, for faute late þem not spylle! 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* l. clix. 193 They had gret fait in their hoost of vitayle. 1591 *CONINGSBY Siege of Rouen in Camden Misc.* (1847) l. 30 You would have thoughte there had bene noe faute of men.

†b. The amount deficient (in an account). *Obs.* 1665 *PREYSS Diary* 20 Mar., He . . . is ready to lay down in ready money the fault of his account.

†c. For (the) fault of: in default of; in the absence of; through deficiency or want of. *Obs.*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 397/154 His son haueþ moch of his lond for þe faute of þe y-mone. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7834 Ded me weren leuer by Ihesus Than he starf for faute of ous. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sqr.'s T.* 435 She swooned . . . for faute of blood. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 699 For faute of that gete other thinges goode. 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 56 For the faute of swewe issue the remandye therof to the next heyre. a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N iij, Rome is fallen . . . not for faute of money and armes. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. 45 One it pleases me, for fault of a better, to call my friend. 1620 *Frier Rush* 30 His Masters shoone . . . for fault of greasing . . . were very hard. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 221 Seriousness is wanting, for fault of which great qualities have no lustre in them. 1794 *BURNS Gane is the day*, We'll ne'er stray for faute o' light.

†2. Default, failing, neglect. *Without (any) fault* (=Fr. *sans faute*): without fail; hence, for a certainty. Cf. *FAIL* *sb.* i. *Obs.*

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 1214 Thou schalt . . . have . . . folk inowe with thee; In us schall no fawte bee. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 34. Who-so . . . be nouthe þere . . . he schal paie a pound of wax for is faute. c. 1477 *CANTON Jason* 45 b, If ye wole telle me your name without any faute, I shal telle yow myn also. c. 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 215 Now shall they be honged to morowe withoute faute. c. 1500 *Melusine* 318 My swete loue, there shal be no faute of it. 1502 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 92 For fawte of thithing and offryng nectly-gently forgotyn iij s. iij d. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* l. xviii. 22 Your enemies . . . be within iij. myle of you . . . ther shally fynde them without faulte. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1627) 182 They are bred by euill mate, and fault of drinking good water.

3. A defect, imperfection, blameable quality or feature. a. in moral character. (Expressing a milder censure than *vice*.)

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xi. 209 Ne vnder-nym nouzte foule for is none withoute faute. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 100 We are not so sikir þat we be wiþ out fault, error, and vnunning. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1226 In me forsothe no fauzt þer nys. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Porrex* vii, Can I excuse my selfe deuoid of fault. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xiv. 308 That godly King . . . had some defects, but few faults. 1784 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 113 A benevolent man should allow a few faults in himself. 1785 *BURNS Epist. to J. Lapraik* xvii, There's æ we fewe fault they whiles lay to me, I like the lasses. a. 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 464 Great men too often have greater faults than little men can find room for. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* ii. 44 His independence and love of the English were his only faults.

b. in physical or intellectual constitution, appearance, structure, workmanship, etc.

c. 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 120 The fairest man . . . Withouten faute fra heid to fote. 1538 *STARKEY England* ii. i. 26 The commyn fautys and mysorduris of the same. 1599 *MINSHU Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 57 The women generally . . . have three faults . . . little eies, great mouthes, and not very smooth skin. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xvii. 86 Do not see . . . any fault, in the administration of their common business. 1675 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry* 74 Where can one [song] be seen without a fault? 1713 *SWIFT Cadmus & Vanessa* 603 She own'd the wandering of her thoughts, But he must answer for her faults. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 197 An essential fault of the Pythagorean theory.

c. In phrase *To a fault* (qualifying an adj.): to such an extent that it becomes a fault; excessively, extremely.

1752 *Scots Mag.* XV. 41/1 This was good-natur'd to a fault. 1762 *GOLDSM. Nash Wks.* 1881 IV. 89 She was . . . generous to a fault. 1849 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 140 His dress is plain to a fault.

d. Comm. *With all faults* (now sometimes abbreviated 'A.F.' or 'Job A.F.'): with all defects, i. e. the seller will not be answerable for them.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5400/4 To be taken away with all Faults. †4. An unsound or damaged place; a flaw, crack; *Mil.* a gap in the ranks. *Obs.*

1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Stoppe

all the holes where thou can fautes se. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. ii. 33 Patches set vpon a little breach Discredite more in hiding of the fault. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* iii. (1623) G iij, First, lift vp the stalls . . . then setting them downe againe . . . mend all brackes and faults about them. 1698 *SIR T. MORGAN Progr. in France in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 388 Major Morgan, observing the enemy mending faults, and opening the intervals of the foot, to bring horse in.

5. Something wrongly done. Phrase, *To commit* (rarely *do, make*) *a fault*. a. In moral sense: A dereliction of duty; a misdeed, transgression, offence. Also *occas.* Delinquency in general, 'something wrong'.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 177 For fele fautez may a freke forfete his blysse. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 66 Forto clesse her of sertaine fautes that she had done. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 3 Faustus . . . To them imputyngre grete fautes. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trump* 753 Winke not at faltes. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xli. 9, I doe remember my faults this day. 1748 *BUTLER Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 310 Distresses . . . brought upon persons by their own faults. a. 1853 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. iii. xvii. 219 A restless, undefinable sense of fault. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 250 A fault which is most serious, I said; the fault of telling a lie.

b. A failure in what is attempted; a slip, error, mistake. Now somewhat *rare*; lady teachers often use it in marking school exercises (after F. *fauite*). In early use *esp.* † a clerical error or misprint.

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* l. Author's Pref., If any faute be in this my rude translaycon. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* A iij b, If fautes escape . . . with penne spedely amende it. 1583 *HOLIBAND Campo di Fior* 359 Leave more space betwene both lines. That there maye be place to mende your fautes. 1633 *E. Campion's Hist. Irel.* (at end), Faults escaped. 1701 *DE FOE True-born Eng. Pref.*, The Book is Printed; and tho I see some Faults, 'tis too late to mend them. 1725 *WATTS Logic* iii. iii, There must be some fault in the deduction. 1774 *GOLDSM. Grecian Hist.* II. 35 The other army . . . had made another fault, not less considerable. 1845 *GRAVES Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 775/1 The . . . faults of the Florentine MS. are corrected.

c. *spec. in Rackets and Tennis.* A faulty stroke; a stroke in which the server fails to make the ball fall within the prescribed limits.

1599 *CHAPMAN Humorous Day's Mirth* Eij, I gaue him fifteen and all his faults. 1611 *COTGR., Bisque*, a fault at Tennis. 1679 *SHADWELL True Widow* i, We'll play with you at a bisk, and a fault, for twenty pound. 1886 H. F. WILKINSON *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 210/2 (*Rackets*), Two consecutive faults put a hand out. 1888 J. MARSHALL *ibid.* XXIII. 182/2 (*Tennis*), It is a fault if the service be delivered from the wrong court.

6. a. *To find (a) fault*: to discover or perceive a fault (senses 3-5) in a person or thing. b. Hence, idiomatically, *To find fault* (*with*, † *at*): to express dissatisfaction (*with*), criticize unfavourably, censure.

a. a. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 479 Faute þer-Inne 3if þat he fynde Mak no scornynge me be-hynde. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3837 Grete faute in thee now have I founde. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 183 Fautez nowe are founden fele. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 9 Geif the regent find falt quhairof the nomenclator has nocht advertysit hym. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 3 The only Fault I find in our present Practice. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 63 If he find any fault in her within three days.

b. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4850 Rule vs by rightwisnes . . . þat no fawte with vs founden be. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrepes* (Arb.) 6 Finding fault with him for one thing or another. 1593 *Tell-Troths N. Y. Gift* ¶ A man will finde fault without cause. 1611 *BIBLE Mark* vii. 2 When they saw some of his disciples ete bread with defiled . . . hands, they found fault. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 4 Eyes . . . over-curious to find fault at Art. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* (ed. 3) III. xi. 257 You find fault with me. 1776 *BENTHAM Fragem. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 230 If nothing is ever to be found fault with, nothing will ever be mended. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 161, I am not given to finding fault. 1892 T. W. ERLE in *Law Times* XCIII. 417/2 No fault was found with my suggestions.

7. a. With reference to persons: Culpability; the blame or responsibility of causing or permitting some untoward occurrence; the wrongdoing or negligence to which a specified evil is attributable. *To be in* († *one's*, † *the*) *fault*: to be to blame. † *To lay, put* (a) *fault* † *in, upon*: to impute blame to. † *To bear the fault*: to bear the blame. *It is my* (*his, etc.*) *fault*: I am (*he is, etc.*) the person to blame for what has happened.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 103 And leyden fautes vpon þe fader þat fourmed vs alle. c. 1475 *Rauf Colthear* 290 He will be found in his fault, that wantis. 1530 *CROME in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. x. 20, I doo nott putt faute in no man. 1530 *PALSGR.* 420/2, I am . . . in the faute that a thyng is a mysse, *jay tort*. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Northumbld.* xix, This was my hap, my fortune, or my faute. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 206 To lay the faulte upon Anthony. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Repl.* iv. xi. (1845) 235 Their Superiours are in the fault. 1700 S. L. tr. C. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 349 The Master was in all the fault. 1715 *DE FOE Fam. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) I. 96 Lay the fault on me. 1726-31 *TINDAL Kapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 675 Who are in the greatest faults. 1735 *POPE Ep. Lady* 73 Let Blood and Body bear the fault. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 319 All is lost, but not through any fault of mine. a. 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 22 When weak poets go astray, 'The stars are more in fault than they'. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* ii It will be our own faults if we lose sight of this one. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. i It was not any fault of mine.

† Incorrectly in plural, by the attraction of poss. adj. referring to two or more persons.

1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 242 Where this happens, it is their own Faults. 1774 *MITFORD Ess. Harmony Lang.* 228 It is our own faults if we err greatly.

b. The defect, the 'something wrong' (in things, conditions, etc.) to which a specified evil is attributable. (Phrases as in a.)

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 298 Giff . . . he thar-off failze, The fawt may be in his trawailze. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 21 By the negligence of the Harquebuziers . . . or by the fault of the touch-boxes. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 15 The fault lies in those false rules and customs. 1803 T. BEDDOES *Hygeia* xi. 15 Rich sauces eaten in profusion . . . are very frequently in fault. 1807 *Mad. Jnl.* XVII. 244 The fault . . . is not in the practitioner but in the patient. 1859 *TENNYSON Geraint & Enid* 1115 Creatures voiceless thro' the fault of birth.

8. *Hunting.* A break in the line of scent; loss of scent; a check caused by failure of scent. † *Cold fault*: cold or lost scent. *To be, † fall at* (a) *fault*: to overrun the line of scent owing to its irregularity or failure; to lose or be off the scent or track. *To hit off a fault*: to recover a lost scent.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 694 The hot scent-snuffing hounds . . . have singled . . . the cold fault cleanly out. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 107 Suddenly the honnds fell at a fault. 1637 *SHIRLEY Lady of Pleasure* II. ii, Give him leave To follow his own nose . . . while he hunts In view, —he'll soon be at a fault. 1687 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* v. i, Your blood-hound has made out the fault. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* x. vi, Bad bounds . . . never hit off a fault themselves. 1781 *BECKFORD Hunting* (1802) 163 If a long fault make his [the huntsman's] assistance necessary. 1888 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/5 They [bloodhounds] are at fault . . . by overrunning the line. 1888 P. LINDLEY *ibid.* 16 Oct. 10/5 The bound . . . took up the stale trail . . . without a fault.

b. *fig. At fault*: puzzled, at a loss.

[1626 *WOTTON in Reliq. Wotton.* (ed. 3) 550 We are . . . at a fault, in the Hunter's term.] 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Loom & Luggers* i. v. 87 One's conscience being at fault, an appeal to the law must settle the matter. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* i. i My little knowledge of a vessel was all at fault. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Grange* ii, There was sufficient diversity in the characters of the rejected to place conjecture at fault. 1886 *SHORTHOUSE Sir Percival* iv. 121 The walls and courts . . . were so full of . . . relics of the past that the wisest antiquarians were at fault.

†c. The phrase *at fault* is sometimes incorrectly used in the sense 'not equal to the occasion', 'in the position of having failed'. With still greater impropriety, it is (according to Mr. Fitzedward Hall) frequently employed by American and occasionally by Eng. writers in the sense of 'in fault'.

1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Thought* I. vi. 324 The many difficulties in nature . . . when made the groundwork of an argument . . . imply that the creator has been at fault.

9. *Geol. and Mining.* A dislocation or break in continuity of the strata or vein. Cf. *F. faille*.

1796 *Phil. Trans.* 351 They discovered . . . a fault . . . in the strata. 1813 *BAKEWELL Introd. Geol.* (1815) 263 Faults generally decline a little from a vertical position. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 43 The faults and dislocations of the strata. 1847 *ANSTED Anc. World* vi. 108 Every coal-field is . . . split asunder and broken into small fragments by . . . 'faults'. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xxvii. 392 The [ice] beds were bent, and their continuity often broken by faults. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* (ed. 3) 199 A valley . . . follows a line of fault in the chalk. 1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining* 103 There are several kinds of faults, e.g. Faults of Dislocation; of Denudation; Upheaval; Trough Fault; Reverse or Overlap Fault; Step Fault.

b. (See quot.) 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, In coal-seams, sometimes applied to the coal rendered worthless by its condition in the seam (slate-fault, dirt-fault, etc.).

10. *Telegr.* An imperfect insulation; the condition of being in contact with anything which impairs or weakens the current; a leakage.

1863 *CULLEV Handbk. Pract. Telegr.* iv. 64 These faults are called 'earth' and 'contact'. *Ibid.* iv. 65 Suppose . . . a fault to occur connecting the wire to the earth . . . This leak will lessen the total resistance.

11. *Comb.* Chiefly objective, as *fault-finder* *sb.*; *fault-finding* *sb.* and *adj.*; *fault-hunting* *adj.*; attrib. (sense 9) *fault-line*. Also *fault-reader*, one who can trace the correspondence of strata interrupted by a fault; *fault-rock*, *fault-stuff* (see *quots.*); *fault-slip*, the smooth surface of the fractured rocks in some types of faults.

1561 T. HOBB tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* Epist. Cij b, I confesse to my *faultfinders. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 49 Fault-finders . . . wil correct the Verbe, before they vnderstande the Nounce. 1852 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. iv. xxxv. (1863) 273 Social faultfinders, who are ever on the watch for error. 1626 *BERNARD Isle of Man* 20 He . . . liveth upon *fault-finding. 1865 *MISS MULOCK Chr. Mistake* 90 Small backbitings and fault-findings. 1622 *DAVIES Orchestra* lxxv, Correspondence. That no *fault-finding eye did ever blame. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Godwyn's Ann. Eng.* 43 The most fault-finding could not complain of any want in that kinde. 1612 *CHAPMAN Widowes T.* in *Dodley O. Pl.* (1720) VI. 210, I must . . . be sure to give no hold to these *fault-hunting enemies. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* vii. 197 On such a *fault-line atmospheric vicissitude has been effective. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 85 A good *'fault-reader' . . . must more than know geology. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ix. § 4. 365 Fragments of the adjoining rocks mashed and jumbled together, in some cases bound into a solid mass called fault-stuff or *fault-rock. 1882 *GEIKIE Text Bk. Geol.* iv. vi. 524 The line of fracture is marked by a belt or wall-like mass of fragmentary rock,

known as 'fault rock'. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining*, 'Fault-slip'. 1811 J. FAREY *Agric. Derbysh.* I. i. § 3. 120 Extraneous matters filling the Fault. I shall call them 'Fault-stuff'. 1877 [see *fault-rock* above].

Fault (fôlt, fôlt), *v.* Forms: 4 6 *faut(e)n*, *fawt(e)*, 6 *faulte*, 6-7 *falt*, 9 *Sc. faut*, 6- *fault*. [f. *prce. sb.*; cf. OF. *fauter*, which may be the source in the older senses.]

†1. *intr.* To be wanting or absent. *Const. dat.* c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Laurentius* 778 Pat was to pat ilke end: Gif ocht fawtyt, It til amend. 1377 LINGL. P. Pl. B. ix. 66, I fynde pat holicheche Shulde fynden hem pat hem fawteth. 1398 TREvisa *Barth De P. R.* xix. i. (1495) 860 Yflyghte lackyth and fawtyth: the qualyte of colour is not seen. c1460 *Lanval* 200 'Today to cherche y wolde have gon, But me fawtete hoseny and schon. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Pross.* II. xxx. 87 Here fawteth company.

†2. To be deficient in, to be lacking in. *Obs.* 1504 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxxix, Worldly wyse men fawteth in thy wysdome, good lorde. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Epist.*, Minding to furnish our tongue in this kind, wherein it fawteth. 1586 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) Aijj, I will blush for mine errors, where I fault in ability I will shew you my will. 1606 HOLLAND *Sucton*, Annot. 11 Hee faulted in common civillie.

†3. *trans.* To stand in need of, lack, want, be deficient in. *Obs.*

1377 LINGL. P. Pl. B. ix. 66 Foles pat fawten Inwitte. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2710 A thing . . . þarnes þe wyngis, And fawtis þe fethirhames. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iii. i. I fawte I [knyghtes], for so many have ben slayne. c1475 *Partenay* 6379 She noght fawteth þat hane shold A lady. *absol.* 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 31 Be this way the ost may never fawt.

†b. *impers.* = Fr. *il faut*. To be needful. *Obs.* 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) v. iii. 377 It fawteth not for to ymagen that they ben lesse ferefull in hell.

†4. *intr.* To come short of a standard; to make default, fail. *Obs.*

14.. tr. *Leges Quatuor Burgorum* c. 19 in *Sc. Stat.* (1844) I. 336 Gif he falsis twyis he sall be chastyte twyis for his forfante. Gif he falsis thryse [etc.]. 1486 *Stanley's Ord. Lichfield Guild* 12 If the seid . . . persons wyl absent them-self . . . [they] shal pay ij pownd of wax; and as ofte as any of them so fawteth after iij times monysshed, to be discharged. 1545 ASCHAM *Topoph.* (Arb.) 36 If shotinge faulte at any tyme, it hydes it not . . . but openly accuseth and bewrayeth it selfe. c1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) ii. iv. iv. Decay 512 Let not our Fervour fault, Through length of Siege. a1677 MANTON *Serm.* Wks. (1871) II. 137 He hath exceedingly failed and faulted in his duty.

†b. *quasi-trans.* To fail or omit to (do something); to miss (one's aim). *Obs.*

1522 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 103 Wherin His Grace shall not faulte to indeavour Hymself after his best power. 1527 KNIGHT in J. S. Brewer *Henry VIII.* xxviii. (1884) II. 224 The contents whereof I shall not fault to follow according unto your Grace's pleasure. 1591 *Troub. Raigene K. John* (1611) 53 He mend the fault, or fault my aime.

5. *intr.* To commit a fault, to do or go wrong, hence sometimes, to sin. *Obs. exc. arch. rarely quasi-trans.* with neut. pron. as *obj.* *Const. against, to, toward.* Also *rarely*, To fault it.

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 66 He fawtied be error & be vnkun-ning. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2659 'Quat has he fawted?' quod þe frek. c1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 74, I faulted neuer to you truelie. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* cxxx. 182 Men shalle saye that she fawted in dede. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xv. 132 Whatsoever I hane faulted, I hane faulted against him alone. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 122 I exort 30n. . . that gyf any of 30n lies falit contrar 30ur comont veil . . . that 3e correct 30ur selfis. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv. (1612) 211 They . . . die in lingring 'Torments, who Fault to their Inquisition. a1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. Z.* (1618) 27 He that marieth another, faulteth against the former wife. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* ii. i, And where my dogs have faulted, Remove it with a broom. a1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. l. xxii. (1642) 86 The people of Casarea faulted greatly when . . . they called King Herod a god. 1647 WARD *Simph. Cobler* 88 Poore Coblers well may fault it now and then, They'r ever mending faults for other men. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xx, He hath foully faulted towards me, in failing to send the auxiliary aid he promised. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 96 Had I died for thee I had faulted more.

†b. of things. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lx. (1612) 265 Somewhat somewhere faulteth. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 101 Everie thing faulteth either in too much or too little.

†6. To make a mistake, be in error, blunder.

1530 PALSGR. 546/2 It is no marvaile thoughte I faulte yet, I am but a begynner. c1550 CUEKE *Matt.* xviii. Y^e greak fawteth heer in y^e number. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vi. 95 Hee faults himselfe in the same kinde, that hee imputes to another. 1692 *Cont. Grace Conditional* 47 If they faulted in any thing about the Matter in controversie, it was in giving too much to Faith. 1765 CHESTERE. *Lett.* (1890) 178 His tongue stammering and faulting.

7. *trans.* To find fault with, to blame or censure. Somewhat *rare*. Also †To fault (a person) with or that: to charge with, find fault with because. Now chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.*

1559 BALDWIN *Mirr. Magistr.* (1563) vi. b, Or shal I fault the fates that so ordayne? 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 53 If it fall upon his head, let him fault himself. 1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue death Sir F. Walsingham* 276 (Arb.) 169 My mind . . . gins fault hir giuing place to sorrows sourse. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 4 The lion was faulted by the lioness, that his breath stank. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. ii. l. iii. 193 Josephus is to be faulted, for saying that it was in the 25th year. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 415 Fault the poor Flesh and quarrel with the Fish. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, What's that you're faulting now? is it my deal seats without cushions?

1850 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Petticoat Govt.* 161 Her manner . . . could not, to use an American phrase, be 'faulted'. 1866 LOWELL. *Biglow P. Intro.*, The Americanisms with which we are faulted.

b. To impugn or mark as faulty. *rare.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 233 Any deformity . . . in the body of a naked man . . . is soon espied and faulted. 1635 SHELTON *Learned Disc.* 54 God's house is abused by them which bring hither hawks and dogs, which is faulted in our Church-homie. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 58 If Protestants faulted not the Rule. 1882-3 J. J. MOMBERT in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 736 Twenty-nine passages . . . faulted by Lawrence as incorrect.

8. *Hunting.* To put (a hound) at fault; to throw off the scent. *rare.*

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never again* xii. 164 A way! By which we'll fault their staunchest hound.

9. *Geol. and Mining. trans.* Chiefly *pass.* To cause a fault (see *FAULT sb.* 9) or break of continuity in; to dislocate. To fault down or through: to depress (part of a stratum), to drive (part of it) through (another) with the result of causing a fault.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 139 It is faulted on the north-west against Old Red Sandstone. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 111 If the stratum were inclined at 15° without faulting, it would stand as in fig. D. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks*, Black slates at Llandello are faulted through the Caradoc beds. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ii. 8 Portions of the already solidified crust were faulted down or depressed. 1883 *Science* I. 101 An undulation which has overturned the folds, and has faulted them in some places.

fig. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* ii. (1844) 39 Correct reasoning would suddenly be faulted, as it were, by a vein of wild credulity.

Faulted (fôlt, fôltéd), *pp. a.* [f. *FAULT sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Having faults.

1. Having faults of character, faulty.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* iii. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 157 A maid so faulted seldom proves good wife.

2. *Geol.* Cf. *FAULT sb.* 9.

1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xi. 228 The contorted and faulted strata. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 727 The inequality of the faulted parts of the veins. 1881 E. HULL in *Nature* XXIII. 289 Durness limestone and its faulted position.

†3. Reproached as faulty, impugned. *Obs.*

1628 BP. HALL *Old Reliq.* xvi. § 2 (1633) 40 Our Saviour . . . tells him . . . That these faulted Traditions were of old.

†**Faulter.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 *faltar*, -our, *fauter*, -or, 6-8 *fautler*. [f. *FAULT v.* + -ER¹, and -our, -or; OF. had *fautier* adj. guilty.] One who commits a fault; a culprit, delinquent, offender.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 544 Of sic faltouris thair half tha brocht fyve hunder. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xiv. 10 The faulter . . . To saue his life, apealeth to be reprimed. 1602 *Henley in Arden Rolls*, A Presentment of all the faultes and fawters 13 Oct. 1602. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maydenhead well Lost* ii. Wks. 1874 IV. 120 Punish the faultier, and the innocent saue. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. ii. ix. (1743) 81 To the Lord High Admiral belongs . . . the goods of Pirates, Felons, or Capital faulters. a1796 BURNS *Here's his health in Water* 2 'Tho' he be the faulter. Yet here's his health in Water. 1840 *Whistle-binkie* (1890) I. 253 'Use no be sic a faulter.

Faulter, *obs.* form of *FALTER v.* 1, 3.

Faulter, -our, bad forms of *FAULTOR*.

Faultful (fôlt-, fôltful), *a.* [f. *FAULT sb.* + -FUL.] Faulty, culpable.

1591 *Troub. Raigene K. John* (1611) 65 Such meteors were the Ensignes of his wrath, that hastened to destroy the faultfull towne. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 715 So fares it with this fault-full Lord of Rome. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 36 You are the children of men, and like them fault-full. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. ix. § 4 The limiting lines between virtuous contentment and faultful carelessness. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cesar in Egypt* 313 Thy mercy much exceeded, As our faultful nature needeth.

Hence **Faultfully** *adv.*, in a faultful manner.

1859 RUSKIN *Arctos* I. 199, I have been myself faultfully answerable for this too eager hope in your mind.

Faultily (fôlt-, fôltlily), *adv.* [f. *FAULTY* + -LY².] In a faulty manner.

1. In a defective manner; defectively, imperfectly, incorrectly.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 42 Philosophie doth . . . faultily teach many things touching God. 1580 HOLLIBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong. Incorectement*, faultily. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 69 Many of those Priests . . . does read those things . . . so faultily, that they do not only hinder the denotation of the faithful, but also [etc.]. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 125 The Inscriptions are also most faultily taken. 1888 N. AMER. REV. Feb. 198 However faultily preached . . . these Indians had heard the one Gospel which must save the world.

b. = 'To a fault.' See *FAULT sb.* 3 c.

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. 6 Faultily faultless.

2. In a blamable manner; blamably, culpably.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Criminalmente*, faultily. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 221 If by it be not faultily indisposed to receive impressions from it. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 590 A man may be faultily scrupulous, as well as laudably conscientious. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 186 Depend upon it the corruption has . . . been faultily indulged.

Faultiness (fôlt-, fôltinès), [f. as *prce.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being faulty.

1. The quality or state of having blemishes or defects; defectiveness, imperfection. †To faultiness: = 'to a fault' (see *FAULT sb.* 3 c.).

1530 PALSGR. 219/1 Faultynesse, *faultinesse*. 1561 T. NOR-
TON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 263 Their good workes are but

begonne and savoring of the faultiness of the flesh. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. iii. 33 *Cl.* Bear'st thou her face in mind? is't long or round? *Mess.* Round, even to faultiness. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1808) II. 331 The first atheistic instance of the faultiness of things. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 326 The faultiness of our ship. 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* i. i. § 11. 182 Pleased, or displeased, according to the degree of excellence or faultiness. a1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. (1846) I. 69 Adducing a few instances of faultiness in Byron.

2. The quality or state of having moral blemishes, of being in fault or to blame; depravity, viciousness, culpability, guilt.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxv. 21 As though David requyre to bee preserved cleere from all faultynesse. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 31 Such as I could not free him from much faultiness. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* i. (1865) 63 My father would be unjust if he ascribed my neglect to vice, or faultiness on my part. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* vi. (1889) II. 242, I bow my head . . . Break myself up in shame of faultiness.

Faulting (fôlt-, fôltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FAULT v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the *vb.* *FAULT* in various senses; an instance of this. *Obs.*

c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lix, Nature compleineþ some of faulting & of greunaunce. 1622 W. WHATELY *God's Bush.* 127 Some grosse outward faultings therein. a1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1807) 155 His faulting of the translation . . . doth not at all commend his skill in the original. 1679 KING in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 50 So much silence and faulting even amongst Ministers.

2. *Geol.* The process of producing faults, dislocation of strata; an instance of this.

1849 DANA *Geol.* xiii. (1850) 574 In the faulting of a rock. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 345 The most wonderful shiftings and faultings of the beds are observable.

Faulting (fôlt-, fôltiŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as *prce.* + -ING².] That faults. *a.* That commits faults.

b. That is at fault. See *FAULT sb.* 8.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Pref. 8 Faulting fooles and youthly heades. 1837 BROWNING *Stratford* iv. ii, Pym's faulting bloodhounds scent the track again.

†**Faultive**, *a.* *Obs.* In 5 *faltive*. [a. F. *fau(l)tif*, -ive; see *FAULT sb.* and -IVE.] Faulty.

1496 *Seal of Cause* in Penneknik *Blue Blanket* (1722) 14 Quhair it beis fundyn faltive, to forbid the samyne.

Faultless (fôlt-, fôltlès), *a.* [f. *FAULT sb.* + -LESS.] Free from fault.

1. Without defect, imperfection, or blemish; irreproachable. Said with reference to moral character, physical or intellectual qualities, workmanship, beauty, etc.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. R.* 794 Of alle feturez ful fyn & faulez boþe. c1340 *Gaw. & Cr. Knt.* 640 Fyrst he watz funden faultez in his fyue wyttes. a1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. (1843) 577/1 A very faultless young man. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 253 Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see, Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxix. 203 A faultless, insipid equality. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 88 A singularly beautiful bird, faultless in its purity of white. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 506 The faultless model of a ruler. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 358 Resplendent in yellow coats and faultless hats.

2. That has committed no fault; that is not to blame; guiltless, innocent. *Obs. exc.* with mixture of sense 1.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 758 Finally were he faultie or faultlesse, attainted was he by Parliament. c1540 *Order in Battayll Cuijb.* As well for the faultlesse, as the gyltie. 1624 FAIRFAX *Gulfr. of Boulogne* iii. 39 For our sinnes he faultlesse suffered paine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 710 Take the Traytor's Head, 'Er in the faultless Flock the dire Contagion spread. [1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 305 Rochester . . . expressed a wish to be informed of the grounds on which the Admiral had been declared faultless.]

†b. *occas. transf.* Not caused by any fault. Also in *faultless pardon*, a pardon for an alleged offence never committed. *Obs.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 151 To take all faultes falles, reioisingle. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. lx. (1611) 317 In whome there is no other defect beside his faultlesse lacke of baptisme. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 575 Obliging the most deserving of his subjects to ask a faultless pardon.

Faultlessly (fôlt-, fôltlèsli), *adv.* [f. *prce.* + -LY².] In a faultless manner. †a. Blamelessly (*obs.*). b. Without flaw or blemish; irreproachably, perfectly.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 127 Give this much leave to a poore woman, in tender affection, faultlessly to bewaile her spouse. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 245 The fidelity of the clansmen to their leaders was faultlessly beautiful. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 362 She is faultlessly made. 1893 C. H. HERFORD in *Bookman* June 83 2 No doubt the translation is faultlessly correct.

Faultlessness (fôlt-, fôltlèsnès), [f. as *prce.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being faultless. †a. Freedom from blame; blamelessness (*obs.*). b. Freedom from defect or blemish.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 429 The wrong . . . you doe vnto me, to thinke me . . . so childish, as not to perceive your faithfull faultlesnesse. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* iv. iii. (ed. 4) 292 Our ideas of excusableness or faultlessness. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. 99 His excellence is by no means faultlessness. a1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. 197 Perfection is more than faultlessness. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 4 Venus . . . proud in the conviction of her faultlessness.

Faultress. *rare.* [fem. of FAULTER: see -ESS.] A female offender.

1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 16 Faultress dire to laws above.

Faultsome, a. *rare.* [f. FAULT *sb.* + -SOME.] Full of faults, faulty.

1891 R. KIPLING in *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 95, I like that fault. Be more faultsome.

Faulture (fōlt-, fōltiūa). *rare* -1. [f. FAULT *v.* + -URE.] A failing; in quot. *concr.* Decayed remnants.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* (First Version) l. 70 What I had seen...Seem'd but the faulture of decrepit things To that eternal domed monument.

† **Faultworthy, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FAULT *v.* + WORTHY.] Deserving of blame, blameworthy, culpable.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gentl. Inner Temple, Such things which...he iudgeth faultworthy. a 1656 Br. HALL *Revelation Unrevel'd* § 11 In both which extremes these last times have been too faultworthy.

Faulty (fōlt-, fōltiū), *a.* Forms: 4-5, 9 *dial.* faulty, 4-5 fawty(e), 5 fawte, 6 fawtie, faultye, 6-7 faultie, (6 faulte), 7 faultye, 7- faulty. [f. as prec. + -Y, perh. after F. *faulx*.]

1. Containing faults, blemishes or defects; defective, imperfect, unsound.

a. of material things.

1435 MISYR *Mending of Life* 108 So how settis bi-self on a fawte grounde. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4082 Pe walles of cuthbert oratory he fande þaim mekil fawty. 1530 PALSGR. 312/1 Faultye as fruite is that is nat sownde. 1577 Nottingham Rec. IV. 171 Many stretes is owte of order for mending vere faulte. 1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seal* 21 Some of the seales for ill cloathes, to have faultie engraven in them. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) l. 443 Here they made a new Boltsprit...our old one being very faulty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) l. 29 He [the colt] came of a faulty Mare. 1759 tr. Duhamel's *Lush.* n. i. (1762) 115 To pluck up the faulty ears as fast as they appeared. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 187 If a barrel be faulty, or locks inferior. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 47 Faulty as these layers of stone in the earth's crust are, defective as they necessarily are as a record. 1887 S. Chesh. *Gloss.* s. v. Faulty, 'These tatoes bin turnin up very faulty.' 1888 Berksh. *Gloss.* l'auty, anything...with part decayed is so described.

b. of immaterial things.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1830) 364 God takip þis ordenance in his churche as...in no wise faulty. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 27 Whether my correccion...be a diligent correccion, and Tindales translation faultye or no. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 b. It is a faulty argument. 1649 W. DUGDALE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 174 If Mr. Leicester do knowe it [my comparing of Domesday] to be faulty...that I will not deny. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 68 The origin of the gout lies in a faulty digestion. 1789 BURNS *Lett. to Miss Williams*, Where the expression seems to be perplexed or faulty. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos. Wks.* 1846 l. 185 Those...may consistently blame the faulty principle, and rejoice in its destruction.

2. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Having imperfections or failings; apt to do wrong or come short of duty.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 40 The cause why our affectiones are faultie, is for that they runne headlong, and haue no stay of themselves. 1621 Br. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 5 Our best endeuour is...faulty. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 506 ¶ 6 The ladies are generally most faulty in this particular. 1729 BUTLER *Serms.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 21 To forgive injuries...so peculiarly becomes an imperfect, faulty creature. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) l. iii. 14 His reputed faulty morals. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 63 The nice distinction 'twixt fast foes and faulty friends.

3. † *a.* That has committed a fault, error, or offence; guilty of wrong-doing (*obs.*). b. That is in fault or to blame (for some undesirable results).

13... E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 741 Quat if faulty be fre and faulty byse oper schalt þow shortly al schende & schape non oper. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1830) 364 Ellis men mosten say þat God is and was faulty in ordenance of boþe his lawis. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 72 Qwat man or woman be faulty, he schal paye...di. li. wax. c 1440 York *Myst.* xl. 130 A! foolis þat are faulty and failis of youre feithe. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arh.) 5 Reynard...knewe hym self faulty and gylty in many thynges. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fobys* (1570) 54 Howebeit I knowe my wordes shall suche greue, As them selfe knoweth fawtie and culpable. 1556 AURELIO & ISAB. (1608) Bvj, What soever person that were founde faultie of like errour. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* l. i, Thou art faulty; I sent for thee...Thou cam'st not. 1614 Henley-in-Arden *Rolls*, Wee Doe present william Kerbee shoemaker faulty. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 19 How often hath the City been more faulty to diuers of our former Kings. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 196 Workshops for faulty apprentices. 1812 II. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* 102 As it now stands, 'one fiddle' among many, the faulty individual will I hope escape detection. *absol.* 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 985/1 Yf he would compare the faulty wyth the faulty. 1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 759 It is an old policy of the faulty, to complaine first.

4. Of the nature of a fault; censurable, wrong.

1548 URALI, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col.* ii. 18 A faultie humbleness it is, through Angels to loke for that whiche shuld of Christ himselfe be asked. 1699 BURNER 39 *Art.* xxii. 247 No reserve is made in Scripture for this (*sc.* Idolatry) as being faulty only because it was applied wrong. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 66 Thus Rome grew now by means of whatever was faulty in the Church. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* Pref. 11 A faulty habit of mind.

B. quasi-adv. = FAULTILY adv.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xix. 208 What an humbling thing is the consciousness of having lived faulty.

Faulty, var. of FOUGHTY *a.*, musty.

† **Faulx.** *Obs.* Also *falx*. [a. OF. *faulx*, Fr. *faux* in *faux du corps* small of the back.] A trick in wrestling; a grip round the 'small of the back'.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 76a, Many sleights and tricks appertaine hereunto [i. wrestling]. Such are the Trip, fore-Trip, Inturne, the Faulx, forward and backward. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* i. 6 They practise...The forward, backward, falx.

Faun (fōn). *Myth.* Also 6-7 fawn. [ad. L. *Faun-us*, proper name of a god or demigod worshipped by shepherds and farmers, and identified with the Gr. Pan; also in pl. *fauni* (cf. Gr. *Πᾱνες*), a class of similar deities. (Chaucer's *fauny* is the L. plural.)

One of a class of rural deities; at first represented like men with horns and the tail of a goat, afterwards with goats' legs like the Satyrs, to whom they were assimilated in lustful character.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1544 On satyry and fawny more and lesse, þat halue goddes ben of wilderness. c 1386 — *Knt's T.* 2070 Nymphes, Faunes, and Amadriades. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 77 Here han the holy Faunes resourse. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* iii. iii, The poets' dreams of lustful fauns and satyrs. 1728 SWIFT *Lett.* 14 Sept. in Wks. (1841) II. 105 The muses and the fawns...will crown you with joy. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* iv, These silvans, satyrs and fauns. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxviii, Arise and fly the reeling Faun, the sensual feast.

Faun, *obs.* form of FAWN.

Fauna (fōnā). Pl. *faunæ*; also *faunas*. [mod. L. *fauna*, an application of the pr. name of a rural goddess, the sister of Faunus (see FAUN); used by Linnæus in the title of his work *Fauna Suecica* (1746), a companion volume to his *Flora Suecica* (1745). Cf. FLORA.]

1. A collective term applied to the animals or animal life of any particular region or epoch.

1771 *Lett.* in G. White *Selborne* (1876) 143 He should be able to account for the...manner of life of the animals of his own Fauna. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* Pref. 7 A few additions were afterwards made to this division of the British Fauna by Ray. 1844 *Vest. Creat.* (ed. 4) 99 Fossils do not form the sole memorials of the extraordinary fauna of this age. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) l. 133 The fauna of tropical America. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 448 The crustacea were represented in the carboniferous fauna. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 323 A narrow isthmus now separates two marine faunas. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 155 There are...geographical faunas and florae and geological faunas and florae.

2. A treatise upon the animals of any geographical area or geological period.

1885 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVIII. 16 A rapid survey of the ornithological works which come more or less under the designation of 'Faunæ'.

Faunal, *a.* *rare.* [f. FAUN + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a Faun, or to Fauns.

1592 R. D. *Hyperbomachia* 97b, Horned faunes...solemnising their faunal feasts. 1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXIX. 105 A pastoral, or rather 'faunal', sketch.

Faunal, *a.* *rare.* [f. FAUN-A + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the fauna of a country.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 161 The whole earth has been divided into six principal faunal regions. 1884 *Athenæum* 10 May 602/2 Their faunal distribution. 1889 APPLIN *Birds Oxfordsh.* Pref., The series of county faunal works.

Faund(e, *obs.* form of *found*, pa. t. of FIND.

Fauness (fōnēs). *nonce-wd.* A female faun. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Oct. 437/1 The fauness or satyress...grows a little monotonous.

† **Faunice**, *a.* *Obs.* -o [as if ad. L. **faunice-us*, f. *Faunus*: see FAUN and -IC.] (See quot.)

1674-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Faunick* (*fauniceus*), wild, woodish, rude. 1692-1732 in COLES.

Faunist (fōnist). [f. FAUN-A + -IST.] One who studies or treats of the fauna of a country or district.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) l. 173 The critical Faunist may possibly censure us. 1813 G. Low *Fauna Orcad.* Pref. 10 To assist the young Orkney Faunist in classing. 1851 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLIII. 253 The male *mugil*...was caught as faunists are in the habit of catching male moths.

Faunistic (fōnistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a faunist; hence, relating to a fauna. *Faunistic position*: the place in a fauna assigned by a faunist to a certain animal.

1881 *Nature* 25 Aug. XXIV. 379 The definition of their faunistic position and geographical distribution. 1890 *Ibid.* 17 Apr. XLI. 556 A number of faunistic papers in the Journal of the Linnean Society.

Faunistical (fōnistikal), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence *Faunistically adv.*, in a faunistical manner, as a faunist would.

1885 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 179/1 Specialists of different orders and families...treat the subject faunistically.

Faunological (fōnolōjikal), *a.* [f. next + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to faunology.

1884 *Nature* 31 July XXX. 326 Faunological and systematic zoological work.

Faunology (fōnolōjiz). *rare.* [f. FAUNA + -ology: see -LOGY.] That department of zoology which treats of the geographical distribution of animals.

† **Faunsere.** *Obs. rare* -1. [app. a corruption of OF. *vaussure* (= mod. F. *voussure*).] A vaulted roof.

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1817 The rof abone unlek, And the faunsere [i. r. fasoure, vaseure] ek, As hyt wolde asonder.

Faunship (fōnʃip). [f. FAUN + -SHIP.] The attribute of being a faun.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xii. (1883) 128 The fact of his faunship being otherwise so probable.

† **Faunt.** *Obs.* Also 4 fant, fawnt. [Aphetic form of OF. *enfant*, *enfant*: see INFANT. The shortened form has not been found in Fr., but It. has the corresponding *fante* boy, servant, foot-soldier, whence Ger. *fant*.] An infant, a child, a young person.

13... E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 161 At þe fote þer-of [i. e. of þe crystal clyffe] þer sete a faunt. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xii. 3 The crist day the fawnt shal be circumcidid. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4629 For quilk a frek is bot a fant þan is he first simple.

† **Fauntekin.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 faun-, fawnt-(e)kyn(e), 5 fantekyn. [dim. of FAUNT: see -KIN.] A little child, an infant.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiii. 213, I shal dwelle as I do my deuore to shewen, And conformen fauntekynes. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xi. 182 Fauntekynes and foolis. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 845 He has fretyne...als fele fawntekyns of freeborne childyre! c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 260 (Harl. MS.) Whanne I was a fantekyn, I was in a tounne, in a cradyl.

† **Fauntelet.** *Obs.* [Aphetic f. OF. *enfantlet*: see FAUNT and -LET.] A little child.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xii. 310 '3e, farewel fype', quath fauntelet.

† **Fauntelte.** *Obs.* [A badly-formed abstract noun from prec.] Childishness.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 146 Withouten fauntelte or foly.

† **Fauntempere.** *Obs. rare* -1. A dish in old cookery.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 19 Fauntempere—Take Al-maunde mylke, & floure of rys, Sugre [etc.].

Faurd, *Sc.* pronunc. of *favoured*; only in compounds, as *ill-, well-faurd*.

Fause, *Sc.* and *dial.* form of FALSE *a.*

Fause-house. *Sc.* [f. *fause*, *Sc.* f. of FALSE *a.* + HOUSE.] A hollow made in a corn-stack, with an opening on the side most exposed to the wind, for the purpose of drying the corn.

1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* x, Nell had the fause-house in her min', She pits herself and Rob in.

† **Fausen**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 valson, 7 valsen, 9 *dial.* fazen. A kind of eel. Applied variously to a fresh or salt-water eel, and to a small or large eel (see quot.). Also *fausen-eel*.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxxvii. 35 b, Take the fatnes of a valson ele. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1733) 31 Of Eccles there are two sorts: the one Valsen, of best taste, coming from the fresh riuers...the other, bred in the salt water & called a Conger Eele. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xli. 190 The wave-sprung entrails, about which fausens and other fish Did shoal. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 A fauson, or great fat eel. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 325/1 An Eel [is] first a Fausen, then a Grigg. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lx, Fausens, and Griggs. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Fazen* adj. The *fazen* eel is a large brown eel, and is so called at Sandwich in contradiction to the silver eel.

† **Fausen**, *a.* *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 The Friars chest filld with a fausen Nunne. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* ii. v. 57 Fausen sluts, like Bartholomew Faire pig-dressers.

Fauserite (fōsērit). *Min.* [Named by Breithaupt (1865) from *Fausen* name of a gentleman at Pesth + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1868 DANA *Min.* 645 Fauserite...From Herregrund in Hungary. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 611 *Fauserite*, a native magnesio-manganous sulphate.

Fauson, *obs.* form of FASHION.

† **Fausonry.** *Obs.* Also 7 fauxonry. [ad. OF. *fauzonerie*, *fauzonerie*, f. *fauzonner* to deceive, f. *fans* FALSE.] Fraud, in the legal sense; falsification of deeds or measures, coining false money, etc.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* l. xii. (1739) 121 Felonies, of Manslaughter, and Fausonry, are to be punished with loss of Member and Estate. *Ibid.* 122 Fauxonry is of several degrees or kinds...as falsifying the King's Charter, falsifying of Money...or falsifying of Measures.

Faussebraie, -braye (fōsbriē). *Fortif.* Forms: a. 5 fawce-, fawese-, (6 faws-) braye, 9 fausse-braie, 7- fausse-braye. β. 7-8 false-bray, (7 falsbray). [a. F. *fausse-braie*, f. *fausse*, fem. of *faux* false + *braie*: see BRAVE.] An artificial mound or wall thrown up in front of the main rampart. In early use, a covered way.

a. c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 77 A fawcebraye vpon a roche, thrughe y^e whiche reynawde...wente oute vnder couerte. *Ibid.* vi. 149 Also he made y^e portcolisse, fawsebrayes, & barbacanes well defensible. 1523 St. *Papere Henry VIII.* IV. 38 Having noo bulwarkes nor fawsebrayes. 1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortification* 57 The onely end of this Faussebray, is the defence of the Moat. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xi, All its trumpury of saps, mines...fawse-brays, and cuvettes. 1828 NAPIER *Penins. War* x. vii. (Rildg.) II. 74 A second wall, about 12 feet high, called a *fausse braie*...surrounded the first. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 211 note, One of the pinnaced battlements of the fausse-braye.

β. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 34 Others...were in the False Bray. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 212/2 Our men are now busily employed in placing new Palisados upon the Falsbray. 1702 W. J. BRUNN'S *Voy. Levant* xi. 51 One may more properly call that of the outward Wall a False-bray, or Under-Bulwark.

attrib. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VIII. 551 Having escalated the fausse braie wall.

+ **Fausse-brayed**, *pph. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Provided with a fausse-braye.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 187 A hous wel bolwarked and fausbrayed.

Faussee, var. of **FOSSEE**, *Obs.*

Faus(s)et, obs. form of **FAUCET**.

Faust (fōst), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *faust-us*, f. *favēre* to favour.] Happy, lucky.

1692-1732 in COLES. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise of Christendom* 73 The Emperor ascending the Capitol amidst faust acclamations in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues.

Fausted, var. of **FORSTID**.

+ **Fau'stitude**. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **faustitudo*, f. *faustus*: see **FAUST**.] 'Good luck'.

1721-1800 in BAILEY.

+ **Fau'stity**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *faustitatem*, f. *faustus* (see **FAUST**).] 'Good luck, happiness'.

1656 81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1729 M. RALPH *Misc. Poems* 243 I send you Health. And length and faustity of Days.

Faut(e), var. of **FAULT**.

Fauter (fō'terā), [f. *fauter*, for **FAUTOR** + -ER.] = **FAUTOR**.

a 1662 in Heylyn *Land* (1668) 1. 08 Thou art the fauter of all Wickedness. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* vi. (1832) 60 Father Jos was by no means a friend or fauter of sir Ulick.

|| **Fauteuil** (fō'vā). [a. F. *fauteuil*, f. OF. *faldetuil*, *faldetool* = med.L. *faldistolium* FALD-STOOL.] An arm-chair.

1744 GRAY in *Gosse Life* (1882) 74 Squatted me into a fauteuil. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Cress.* Ossory (1857) V. 324 The mountain-gods, pulling their fauteuils across a continent. 1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 71/2 Sofas, fauteuils, console-tables, girandoles. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxiv. (1874) 299 Her grandmamma's fauteuil.

+ **Fautive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **fautivus*, f. *favēre* to favour.] Tending to favour, favourable. *Const. of, to.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 37 Such instances as were by wise men observed Fautive of its progress. *Ibid.* 110 No corner of the Land to be fautive to it or polluted by it.

Fautor (fō'tōi, -oi). Forms: 4-7 fautour(e), (6) fauctour, 5-6 fawter, -or, -our, 6-7 fautier, 4, 6- fautior. Also 6-7 *erron*, *faultier*, -or, -our. [ad. F. *fauteur*, ad. L. *fautor*, f. *favēre* to favour.] One who favours; a favourer.

1. An adherent, partisan, supporter, abettor.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 Him and his fautours he cursed euerilken. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 443 But Symon and Iolin, with here fautours, stopped be wayes al aboute. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8356 With þair fautours all in fere. 1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 141, I shall never more...hide...such heresies...nor their auctors or fawtors. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Worcester xx, For princes faultes his faultors all men teare. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 693 This matter was with great heat debated...either part having great fautours. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. i. 312 Cartes...hath been thought by some to have been a Fautor of Atheism. 1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1798) I. 308 His lordship and his fautors will do well to contend stoutly...for their doctrine of language. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) I. vi. 289 [Hobbes] is not of the apologists and fautors of tyranny. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise of Christendom* 472 Montalembert, the great fautior and defender of the monks.

+ 2. A protector, patron. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 304 The archbishop...cursed him for contumacie, and great fautour of heretikes. 1548 W. PATTEN *Expedition Scot.* Ded. in *Arb. Garner* III. 52 His most benign fautior and patron. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 346 Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, a noble fautior of good letters. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 441 O thou that all things seest, Fautor of Chryse. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 321 He [a star] is the Fautor of Serenity. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* I. 24 By the favour of his Patron, and fautior of his Studies...he was made Scholar or Pastor.

Fautorship (fō'tōiʃp). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The fact or condition of being a fautior; partisanship.

1863 ALFORD *Grk. Test.* (ed. 5) I. Prolegomena 76 The comparative absence of blind fautiorship of the received text. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* I. 167 This final effort...was naturally construed as fautiorship of heresy.

+ **Fautress**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female fautior: a. a patroness; b. an instigator.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 313 The only Fautress of all Noble Arts. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1626) 48 Mans Fautress, Pallas, stood by. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* III. i. 1125 Pallas, the Fautress of my Master's Arms. 1717 GARTH *Ovid* Ded., He comes from Banishment to the Fautress of Liberty. 1732 in COLES.

+ **Fautrix**. *Obs.* [a. L. *fautrix*, fem. of *fautor* (see **FAUTOR**). Cf. F. *fautrice*.] = prec.

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xcii, Melissa mother is, and fautrix to the Bee. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1669) 153 Him Pallas, fautrix of good wits, sustains. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Herford's Ann. Eng.* III. 325 The Queen...was so exact a fautrix of justice.

Fauvel, var. of **FAVEL**, *Obs.*

|| **Fauvette** (fovet). [F. *fauvette*, f. *favve* follow.] The name given by French writers to a family of Warblers, and adopted by Bewick.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 209 The Fauvette. Pettichaps (*Motacilla hippolais*, Lin., *La Fauvette*, Buff.). *Ibid.* 212 The lesser Fauvette. Passerine Warbler. *Ibid.* 213 The Winter Fauvette. Hedge Warbler. *Ibid.* 216 This disposition...is common to all the Fauvettes. 1802 G. MONTAGU

Ornith. Dict., Fauvette (*Sylvia hortensis*, Bechstein). 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 345 *Sylvia hortensis*, the Garden Warbler. Fauvette. Garden Fauvet.

|| **Faux** (fōks). *rare.* [Assumed nom. sing. to L. *fauces*; the sing. has classical authority only in the ablative.] = **FAUCES** in various senses.

1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 293 The sweet fluid which many of them (plants belonging to Dionæa, Drosera, &c.) secrete near the faux. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, Faux (the gorge), the throat.

Fauxety, -ity, obs. forms of **FALSITY**.

Fauxonry, var. of **FAUSONRY**, *Obs.*, fraud.

|| **Faux pas** (fōpā). [Fr. *faux* false + *pas* step.] A false step, fig.; a slip, a trip; an act which compromises one's reputation, esp. a woman's lapse from virtue. Cf. *False step* in **FALSE** a. 6.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i, Before this faux pas, this trip of mine, the world could not talk of me. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 288 A firework...well designed? *Sir J. Superb.* 1. *Wild.* And happily executed? *Sir J.* Not a single faux pas. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 350 Terræ Filius...taxes them with any faux-pas, or irregularities they may have committed. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lx, Foreigners don't know that a faux pas in England ranks quite on a different list. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg., Acc. New Play*, His Lordship...Conceiv'd that his daughter had made a faux pas.

|| **Faux-prude**. *Obs.* [Fr.; *faux* FALSE and *prude* PRUDE.] A man who simulates prudishness.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i. Wks. (1888) 323 In Paris the mode is to flatter the prude, laugh at the faux-prude.

+ **Favaginous**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 faviginous. [f. L. *favus* honeycomb; perh. on false analogy of *farriginous*, or of L. *fabaginus*, *olcaginus*.] Formed like or resembling a honeycomb in appearance; cellular.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 515 A like ordination there is in the favaginous Sockets...of the noble flower of the sunne. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 201 A third [membrane]...faviginous like a honeycomb or tripe, without. 1692-1708 COLES, *Favaginous*. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

+ **Favel**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 favel, fawvelle, 5 favel(1)e, (favyll), 6 favel, 4 6 favel. [a. OF. *faugel*, f. *favve* fallow-coloured, a. Teut. **faweo*: see **FALLOW** a. 1

The OF. word had all the uses found in Eng., so that there is no ground for treating sense 3 of the sb. as a distinct word, though it is possible that it may have been associated by some ME. writers with OF. *favole* idle talk, cajolery:—L. *fabella*, dim. of *fabula* FABLE. The phrase 'to curry favel', OF. *estriller, torcher-faveel*, comes from the *Roman de Faveel* (1310), the hero of which is a counterpart of Reynard the Fox (see P. Paris, *MSS. Bibl. du Roi* I. 306); it has been adopted in Ger. as *den fahlen hengt streichen*. It is not clear whether before the date of this poem a 'fallow' horse was proverbial as the symbol of dishonesty; the same notion is found in German, 'to ride the fallow horse' (*den fahlen hengst reiten*)—recorded from 15th c.) having the sense 'to play an underhand game, act deceitfully'.]

A. *adj.* Of a horse: = **FALLOW** a. 1 (The exact colour denoted by the adj. in early use is uncertain.)

c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 33 There came rydynge a messenger vpon a horse fauell.

B. *sb.*

1. As the proper name of a fallow-coloured horse. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2320 Two stedes found the kyng Richard, That one hight Favel, that other Lyarde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 Siben at Japhet was slayn fauuelle [printed fauuelle] his stede. c 1375 *Morte Arthur* 2766 One flawuelle [printed flawuelle] of fryselande to fieraunt he rydys.

2. The fallow horse proverbial as the type of fraud, cunning, or duplicity. Only in phrase *To curry Favel*: see **CURRY** v. 5 a.

3. Hence used as a mere personification of cunning or duplicity.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 6 Boþe Fals and Fauuel and al his hole Menye! 1406 HOCCELEVE *La Male Regle* 223 O thou, fauele, of lesynges auctour. 14... *Kyng & Hermit* 157 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* (1864) I. 19 Were I oute of my hermyte wode, Off my favyll I wold not dred. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 92 Favel is false forsworne. 1576 R. EDWARDS *Parad. D. Devices* (1578) I iii, O favel false, thou traitor borne, what mischief more might thou devise!

|| **Favella** (fāvēlā). *Bot.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L.; used by J. G. Agardh (*Kongl. Vetensk. Acad. Handl.* for 1836, p. 43); his description and drawing suggest that he intended *favella* to stand for 'small beans', in which case the word would be an incorrect dim. of L. *fabā* bean, influenced by the F. form *fève*.] See quot. 1884.

1857 [see next]. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 274 When such a fruit is wholly external...it is called a favella. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Favella, a form of the conceptacular fruit of florideous Algæ in which the spores are collected into spherical masses which lie on the outer surface of the frond.

Favellidium (fāvēlī'diūm). *Bot.* [f. (by J. G. Agardh 1842) **FAVELLA** + Gr. dim. ending -*idiōn* (improperly used, as no diminutive sense was intended.)] See quot.

1842 AGARDH *Algæ* 60 Sunt sporæ numerosæ in glomerulum arcte congestæ, pericarpio hyalino...circumdatæ; has Favellidia appellavi. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 144. 170 Thus by the evolution of one cell, a favella...is formed; by the evolution of several detached but adjacent mother-cells, a compound favella or favellidium results. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 273 Such a fruit is called a favellidium

and occurs in Halymenia. 1834 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Favellidium (dim. of Favella), a form of the conceptacular part of a florideous Alga, in which the spores are collected into spherical masses, which lie entirely embedded in the substance of the frond, as in Halymenia; or project somewhat, as in Gigartina.

Faveolate (fāvē'ōlet), *a.* [f. mod.L. *favcolus*, dim. of *favus* honeycomb + -ATE³. Cf. F. *favcolé*.] Honeycombed, cellular.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Faverel (fāvērēl). [var. of next.] A name of various plants. a. An onion. b. *Draba verna*, whitlow-grass. c. See quot.

a. 1597 GÉRARDE *Herbal* App., Faverell is *Cepæa*. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Faverel*, an onion. *Line.*

b. 1770 SIR J. HILL *Herb. Brit.* II. 249 *Draba verna*, Whitlow Faverel. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Faverel...*Draba verna*.

c. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Faverell, an old name for *Veronica Anagallis*.

+ **Faverole**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *faverolle* (in Normandy the broad bean, *fabā vulgaris*).] A name of various plants; see quot.

c 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 555 *Fabaria*, faverole. 1597 GÉRARDE *Herbal* App., Faverole is water Dragons. 1878 86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Faverole...*Calla palustris* L. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Faverole, an old name for *Arum Dracuncul.*

+ **Favificous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. **favificus* (f. *favus* honeycomb + -*ficus* making: see -**FIC**) + -ous.] That makes combs.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 126 Maggots or Worms that are Favificous; or making of Combs. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2066 They are probably the favificous and gregarious kind.

+ **Faviform** (fā'visfōm), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *favus* a honeycomb + -**FORM**.] Formed or shaped like a honeycomb, honeycombed; esp. in *Surg.* (see quot. 1753).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Faviform, in surgery, a term used to express certain ulcers, which when pressed upon with the finger emit a sanies thro' several small holes. 1775 in *Asn.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Favillous (fāvil's), *a.* [f. L. *favilla* a hot ashes + -ous. Cf. OF. *favilleux*.] Consisting of or resembling ashes.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. 231 The avolation of the light and favillous particles. 1775 in *Asn.*

|| **Favissa**. Pl. *favissæ*. [L. *favissa* pl. underground cellars near the temples, used as store-houses.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Favissa [with Antiquaries], a hole, pit, or vault under ground, wherein some rarity of great value was kept. 1803 *Nation* 19 Jan. LVI. 53/2 The favissæ of temples, the vaults in which were buried...*ex-votos*.

Favonian (fāvō'nian), *a.* [ad. L. *favōnian-us*, f. *Favōnius* the west wind, a. OF or pertaining to the west wind; hence, favourable, gentle, propitious.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 686 Soft Spring, with breath Favonian. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 267 The favonian breathings and sighs which attended his preaching and prayers. a 1821 KEATS in *Life & Lett.* (1848) II. 263 Softly tell her not to fear Such calm favonian burial! 1854 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* (1858) 78 Thou Should'st breathe upon that pallid brow Favonian airs of mirth and glee.

+ **Favonious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Favōni-us* the west wind + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the west wind. 1692-1732 in COLES.

Favonius (fāvō'niūs). *poet. or Myth.* [a. L. *Favōnius* the west wind, f. *favēre* to favour.] The west wind, Zephyr.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 61 The feyrd cardinal vynd is callit fauonius or occidental. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* I. (Arb.) 37 If to the torrid Zone her way she bend Her coole breathing of Favonius lend. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 242 Favonius, breathe still softer, or be chid.

Favose (fāvō's), *a. Bot. and Path.* [as if ad. L. **favōs-us*, f. *favus* honeycomb.] (See quot.)

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, Favose, pitted, like the cells of a honeycomb. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Hence **Favosely** *adv.* (see quot.).

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, Favosely-scribulate, excavated in little pits or hollows. 1847 CRAIG, *Favosely*, in the manner of a honeycomb.

Favosites (fāvō'sē'tīz). *Geol.* Also anglicized as **favosite**. [mod.L. (Lamarck) f. **favōsus*: see prec.] A genus of fossil zoophytes, resembling a honeycomb in appearance.

1832 in WEBSTER. 1845 PENNY *Cycl. Suppl.* I. 566 Favosites, a genus of fossil Zoophyta, common in the Silurian strata of Norway and Wales. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 62 (1848) 65 The Pocilloporæ, Favosites, and many Cyathophyllidæ.

Favo-so-, combining form of **FAVOSE**, occas. prefixed to other adjs. to indicate a favose form.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Favoso-areolate, divided into spaces resembling the cavities of honeycomb. *Ibid.*, Favoso-dehiscent, appearing honeycombed after dehiscence.

Favour, **favor** (fā'vā), *sb.* Also 4-6 favore, favoure, (5-6 favoure, favowre, 6 favower, favour), 5-6 favyr, faver, 6 favur, (5 fawer, favyer), 9 *dial.* favver. [ME. *favor*, -our, a. OF. *favor*, -our (mod.F. *favkeur*) = Pr. and Sp. *favor*, It. *favore*:—L. *favōre-m*, f. *favēre* to regard

with goodwill, side with, show kindness to, protect. As in other words with the same ending, the spelling with *-our* is preferred in the British Isles, while in the U. S. *-or* is more common.]

1. Propitious or friendly regard, goodwill, *esp.* on the part of a superior or a multitude. *To find favour in the eyes of* (orig. a Hebraism): to gain the goodwill of. † Formerly also with *a* and *plural*: A liking, preference. † *To have a favour to*: to have a liking or regard for.

To curry favour: corruption of *to curry Favel*; see CURRY v. 5, and FAVEL sb. 2.

α 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 3. *pai doe wickidly, to get pain be fauour... of his world.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Scl. Wks.* III. 434. & fals not be gospel for fauor of men. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5419 The Mirmidons his men, hat mekill ioy hade, And fayuer of hat fre, hen any folke ellis. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 23 The fauoure of the lorde Jesus Christ be with you all. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlii. 1. 3 Thou haddest a fauoure vnto them. [So in 1611.] 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 1. (Arb.) 56 An other woulde haue the fauoure of the Swychers wome with money. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 94 To procure him the Kings fauour. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* 1. iv. 7 Is he inconstant sir, in his fauours. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* v. 8, I haue found fauour in the sight of the king. 1641 Dk. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 106 Your Ma^y... of whose... fauour I haue had so manie... testimonies. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Honoria* 19 He... found no fauour in his lady's eyes. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 247 Such assiduous zeal secured the fauour of the saint. 1807 CRABBE *Hall of Just.* 74 His fauour was my bliss and pride. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. x.* 1115 young life-guardsmen, for whom he seemed to have taken a special fauour. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 309 The oration... opens with a congratulation on the fauour of heaven. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 271 To create a fauour toward each other.

b. Approving disposition towards a thing; inclination to commend, sanction, or adopt.

1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* ix. 521 The first and highest place in Fancy's fauour. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 217 St. Brita's onion found... great fauour in their sight. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 154 Those who looked with fauour on his enterprise.

c. Objectively. (*To be, stand high, etc.*) in a person's fauour: in his good graces. Also *In, out of fauour, to bring into fauour, etc.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondishm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xliii. Thou mayst suspect and trowe him more in fauour and in conceipt then thou. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b. Familiar & great in fauour with princies. 1548 [see FALL v. 38]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 293 The king of Navarre... was out of the french kings fauour. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 251 To bring one in fauour with a man, *insinuar aliquem alteri.* 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep., App. v. 28 She is still highly in fauour. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict. s.v. Bring.* I'll bring you again into his fauour. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 1 Fools out of fauour grudge at Knaves in Place. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 447 Rochester... stood high in the fauour of the King. 1860 ADLER *Faurel's Prov. Poetry* ii. 21 The various kinds of Provencal poetry were not in equal fauour among the Castilians. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. 1. iv. 216 As slaves, or as captives... they were taken into fauour by the dominant nation.

† d. The object of fauour; a favourite. *Obs.* 1387 TREvisa *Ilgiden* (Rolls) VI. 413 Elleda fauour of citezeynes [L. *favor civium*] and drede of enemyes. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 664 Man, His chief delight and fauour.

† e. The action of favouring; patronage of an object. *Obs. rare*—1.

1692 TEMPLE *Ess. Anc. & Mod. Learn. in Misc.* II. (ed. 3) 65 The fauour of learning was the humour... of the age.

2. Exceptional kindness; gracious or friendly action due to special goodwill, and in excess of what may be ordinarily looked for. † *For fauour*: out of goodwill, freely.

The envelope of a letter sent by hand occasionally bears the words 'By fauour of Mr. —' (the friend who conveys the letter).

13... E. E. ALLIT. *P. A.* 967 Of þe lombe I haue þe aquylde For a syst þer of þurȝ gret fauor. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* vi. For the fauour þat we do to the persones þat kepe ham, wich fauoure þe Scottis do not. 1509 FISHER *Fuul. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 299 The good deserueth... to haue fauoure shewed vnto them. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 251 For fauour, *gratiosè.* 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 199 note, A crocodile, which I lately saw by the fauour of Mr. John Hunter. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii. I have a friend... who will... do me so much fauour.

b. An instance of this; something conceded, conferred, or done out of special grace or goodwill; an act of exceptional kindness, as opposed to one of duty or justice.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. 23 Doe me the fauour to dilate at full, What haue befaue of them. 1608-11 Br. HALL *Medit. & I'ores* II. § 23 So shal I... accept of small fauours with great thankfulness. 1667 ANNE WYNDHAM *King's Conceal.* (1681) 56 A Gentleman... desired the fauour of him, that he would please to step forth. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Prof. Fortescue's Ab. & Lim. Mon.* 39 He had extraordinary fauours shewn him from his Prince. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 268 Religion, richest fauour of the skies. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 13 We were allowed to mix with the officers... as a great fauour. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 284, I came to ask a fauour of you. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 309, I wish that you would do me the fauour of considering temperance first.

c. A complimentary term for: Communication, letter. (Now, at least in England, almost confined to commercial correspondence.) Also explicitly in † *the fauour of your letter.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 1. iv. viii. Since I was beholden to you for your many Favours in Oxford I have not heard from you. 1679 PEPYS *Lett. to Dk. York* 9 June, The... excuse of my no earlier owning the fauour of your Royal Highness's, by Captain Sanders. 1706 WALSH in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 56 At my return... I receiv'd the fauour of your Letter. 1738 FRANKLIN *Lett.* 13 Apr. Wks. 1887 I. 476, I have your favours of the 21st of March. 1751 T. SHARP in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 374 Last post brought me the fauour of yours of the 2^d inst. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 3 Your favor of June the 14th is come to hand. 1816 SCOTT *Lett. to Terry* 12 Nov. in *Lockhart*, I have been shockingly negligent in acknowledging your repeated favours. 1865 MARSH in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) III. 56, I received your favor of April 8.

d. Euphemistically. Formerly also *The last fauour* (= Fr. *les dernières fauours*).

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. iii. She... granted you the last fauour, (as they call it). 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. xiv. You think it more dangerous to be seen in Conversation with me, than to allow some other Men the last fauour. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 87 One who had bestowed her favours on many.

3. Kind indulgence.

a. Leave, permission, pardon. Chiefly in phrases, *By, with* (your, etc.) *fauour*; *by the fauour of*. Also, *Under fauour*: with all submission, subject to correction. *Obs. or arch.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 255 Sauting your displeasure... or, with your fauour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 68 By thy fauour... I must sigh in thy face. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 287 If the wife... depart from her husband, without his good fauour. 1611 B. JONSON *Cataline* 1. i. With fauour, 'twere no losse, if't might be enquir'd What the Condition of these Armes would be. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* 1. i. 168 Pray giue me fauour Sir. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 21 Under the fauor of these books. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* 1. i. § 20 (ed. 3) 21 By the fauour of so learned a man, it seems probable. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 135 Under fauour, I say it's an *Anapest*. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox*, With your fauour, I will treat it here. 1750 G. JEFFREYS in *Duncombe's Letters* (1773) II. 253 Under fauour, poetical justice is so far from being 'a chimera', that [etc.]. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xv. Under fauour, my Lord... the youth must find another guide.

† b. 'Lenity, mildness, mitigation of punishment' (J.); an instance of this, a lenient act. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* v. To shewrigoure þer as fauour aught to be shewid. c 1475 *Kauf Coils* 902 Now findis to haue fauour with thy fleichings. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xi. 20 And no fauoure to be shewed vnto them. 1596 *Merch. V.* iv. i. 386 Prouided... that for this fauour He presently become a Christian. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parient's Iron Age* 136 Prisoners... put to ransom, by a singular fauour of the Prince of Orange. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* vii. I could not discover the Lenity and fauour of this Sentence. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 267 Who... would construe... doubtful appearances with the utmost fauour.

† c. An indulgence, privilege. *Obs.*

1634 *Documents agst. Pryne* (Camden) 26 Hee should not haue the fauour to answer it in this Courte. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* A iij b, A fauour reserved to few, to become witnesses of a vertue so extraordinary. 1646 SIR L. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 67 She is proffered the fauour... of continuing a tenant. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 310 Those... had not the fauour of a sepulchre. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* IV. v. § 3 At length... they had the fauour to be slain.

4. Partiality towards a litigant, competitor, etc.; personal sympathies as interfering with justice.

Challenge to the fauour (Law): see CHALLENGE sb. 3.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 170 The Sampanites to him brought A somme of gold and him besought To don hem fauour in the lawe. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* 1. xxxii. (1859) 36 Without fauour iuge the trouthe. 1482 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 318 Awe noe fawer more to one than to a nother. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. ii. Not swayed or by fauour or affection. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 83 Faouur... to their own habitual depravations of nature. 1839 in *Bouvier Law Dict.* 447 Nor shall you [the Grand Jury] leave any one unpresented for fear, fauour, affection.

5. Aid, support, furtherance, whether proceeding from persons or things. *Obs. exc.* in phrases (now somewhat rare) *by, under* (the) *fauour of*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1746 We haue... ffele fryndes and fauer out of fer londys. 1434 MISYR *Mending of Life* 128 Our gostely ee... þat light in it self as it is... may not se, & jitt it fels it þat it is here, quhils it haldis with it favyr & heet of þatt light vnkawen. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 66 At winter he [the calfe] will be bygge ynounge to saue hym selfe amonge other beastes, with a lyttell fauoure. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 249 He hopeth that by the fauour of some man, he may be holpen in this crime. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pat. Hb.* ix. (1821) 116 The Armie... in attempting the Castle, without the fauour of the Cannon, must haue endured great losse. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 10 By the fauour of daylight we perceived a great many sails. 1699 DAMPIER *Jour.* II. ii. 46 Under fauour of this Supposition, the Privateers marched through the Streets. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 319 By the fauour of thick weather, and a hard gale of wind, they got clear. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 626 By fauour of six good rowers... we arrived at my country house. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxix. 537 He begged permission, under fauor of the night, to surprise the Bellerophon.

6. In favour of (= Fr. *en fauour de*). Used as a prep. in various senses. a. In defence or support of; on behalf of; on the side of. *To be in fauour of*: to be on the side of, to be disposed to support or advocate.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I, Hoo well haue you spoken in the fauore of the women. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlviii. 185 They... resolved to write a letter in fauour of us to the old Queen. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 97 Thirty six of the bishops present were in fauour of it.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 155 He attempted to interest in his fauour those Roman Catholics.

b. To the advantage of. (Rarely, † *in fauour to*.) Also *Comm.* with reference to a bill, etc.: So as to be payable to.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G vij. Them that in their owne fauour hathe approued and made the lawes. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 86 Ane act, allegit purchasit in his favores be Mr. John Diksone. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 13 When such an accident happeneth, it is usually in fauour to those extraordinary persons in whom [etc.]. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/2 Bollakey Doss drew a draught on Benares in fauor of Lord Clive. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 58 Trusts, in fauour of his wife and children. 1852 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 377 There remains a balance of strength in fauour of the bridge.

† c. In consideration of, for the sake of. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 46 One Regilian... got the Empire there, onely in fauour of his name.

d. Out of a preference for.

1893 *Law Times* XCV. 109/2 Builders... have refused land in Middlesex in fauour of land in a non-register county.

7. (*concr.* of 1.) Something given as a mark of fauour; *esp.* a gift such as a knot of ribbons, a glove, etc., given to a lover, or in mediaval chivalry by a lady to her knight, to be worn conspicuously as a token of affection.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 130 Hold, Rosaline, this fauour thou shalt wear. 1592 GREENE *Groat's-wit* (1617) 14 She... returned him a silke Riband for a fauour, tyed with a Truelouers knot. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. Wks. (Rtldg.) 261/2 Favours of more sovereign worth Than Thetis hangs about Apollos neck. 1712 *Spectator* No. 436 ¶ 6 That custom of wearing a mistress's fauour on such occasions [fencing contests] of old. 1842 BROWNING *My last Duchess*, My fauour at her breast. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. iii. 508 A time when he should... wear her favours in the tilting-field.

b. A ribbon, cockade, or the like, worn at a ceremony, e.g. a *bride's*, *coronation*, *wedding* fauour, in evidence of goodwill; also, a similar decoration worn as a party-badge.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 160 Here Fluellen, weare thou this fauour for me, and sticke it in thy Cappel. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb., Observing Sir W. Pen's carrying a fauour to Sir W. Coventry, for his daughter's wedding. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxx, I will send you... the Bride's fauour. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 166 The motto of the coronation favours was, God has sent our hearts content. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. ix. 27 The city shops are full of favours. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 254 A bride's fauour... he now wore in his cap. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 34 Choice of jackets, hats, and favours. 1859 JEBHSON *Brittany* xi. 183 He wears in his button-hole a fauour of blue, green, and white ribbons.

8. That which conciliates affection or goodwill; attractiveness, comeliness, beauty; an attraction, charm. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2844 An harpoun... made a lay of gret fauour. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 428 Bot ho hir passed in sum fauour. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* (1867) 126 A woman... With fauour in here face far passynge my reson. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 25 Wyth quahais [Japis'] fauour vmquihle strangely caught, This God Appollo glaidly has hym taucht. c 1585 *Faire Em* 1. 228 Not very fair, but richly deck'd with fauour; A sweet face. a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (1861) 124 Now ope, ye folds, where queen of fauour sits. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xl. 22 Thine eye desireth fauour and beautie. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commro.* 91 The general contentment, which our English women afford, without sophisticate and adulterate favours. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1854) I. 116 It takes away much of the fauour of life.

9. Appearance, aspect, look. Now *arch. or dial.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 34 The fauour of thy face... is foule and disfigure. a 1529 SKELTON *Poems* agst. *Garnesche* 9 The favyr of your face is voyd of all grace. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 1. (Arb.) 29 A man... whome, by his fauoure and apparell... I iudged to bee a mariner. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* iv. 50, I do loue the fauour... Of this most faire occasion. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 1. viii. 23 Palestine... ticked and trimmed with many new Cities, had the fauour thereof quite altered. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peiresk* I. A 8 a, It was your pleasure also to learn the fauour of his Countenance from his Picture. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 107 He is the 'counterfeit presentment' of his sister in external fauour.

b. The countenance, face. *arch.*

1525 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxcxliii. [cxcxliii.] 759 He was lyke kyng Richard in fauoure. 1581 C. T. in *Farr. S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 396 My fauour is harde, My body crouke. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 861 Courtoirs were sent out... with certain notes also of the fauour of the man. 1676 *London Gaz.* No. 1126/4 He is of low stature, and thin fauor. 1691 RAY *Creation* II (1704) 439 By their virtuous behaviour compensate the hardness of their fauour. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Poems, Love cured by kindness*, I... know Whence comes this noble fauour. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* v. ii. What makes thy fauour like the bloodless head Fall'n on the block?

† c. A feature. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 136, I will... staine my fauours in a bloody Maske. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* iii. 23 In thy Face, one fauour from the rest I singled forth. 1655 DUGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 343 The Gentleman... is void of any good fauour, besides the blenish of the small pocks.

d. Family likeness. Cf. FAVOUR v. 8. *dial.*

Mod. dial. (Staffordshire), I knew her by fauour, as soon as I saw her.

10. *Comb.* † fauour-currier = CURRY-FAVOUR; fauour-carrying *fpl. a.*: see CURRY v.; † fauour-ribbon, a ribbon worn as a love-token.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK in *Examiner* 14 Aug. Long floods of favour-carrying gable. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho.* (1889) 13/2 They train the lads up eaves-droppers and favour-carriers. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 291 Drinking, and dipping their favour-ribbands in the wine.

Favour, favor (fā'vōr), *v.* Forms: 4 favore, favure, 4-6 faver, 4-7 favoure, (5 favoryn, favir, *Sc.* fawowr), 9 dial. favver, 5- favour, favor. [a. OF. *favorer*, med.L. *favōrāre*, f. *favōr-em*: see FAVOUR *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To regard with favour, look kindly upon; to be inclined to, have a liking or preference for; to approve.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 740 Whi faure se. falce godus? c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13950 When Vlixes. persayuit, bat he to Circes was son. He faurt hym more faithly. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xiv. 24 He loued Iudas euer with his hert, and fauoured him. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F. 251 Not fauouring learning, not minding, auersus a Musis. 1626 BACON *Sylva* v. § 495 Men fauour Wonders. 1662 STILLINGFEL *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 4 Josephus seems to fauour the division of the City into three parts. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 485 The doctrines the most fauoured. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 620 That party which Mr. Fox inclined most to fauour. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 113 God fauour and preserve him. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lx. 285 It was one of the difficulties in the case to find what religion he fauoured.

2. To show favour to; to treat kindly; to countenance, encourage, patronize; † to indulge (oneself, a feeling).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 81 Rynges with Rubyes he Regratour to fauere. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 489 Faveriden hem in þese open erouris. c 1475 *Kauf Collyear* 903 Now haue I ferlie, gif I fauour the ocht. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kjb, Yf she be good, he ought to fauer her, that she may be the better. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* vii. 7 This wyse therfore fauoryng my selfe, I was in manner ignoraunt. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 78 Man onely. ceaseth not to fauour his sorowe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 22 William. fauoured them by giftes and easy lawes. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cii. 13 The time to fauour her. is come. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 103, I beseech you. fauor me soe much as to hint unto his Ma^y my misfortune. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. If there be a strong bias within. to fauour the deceit. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 112 If he will 'faue' me', by perusing my last communication. 1857 WHIEWELL *Hist. Indust. Sc.* I. 210 The former [John the Grammarian] was fauoured by Amrout, the conqueror of Egypt. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 38 No religion. would have fauoured the idea.

† b. To indulge with permission (to do something). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5101 A fole to be fauoret folli to speke. 1605 *Play Stuckey* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 160 What her bashfulness Conceals from you, fauour me to disclose.

c. To indulge or oblige (a person) with something. *I am fauoured with*: often used as a courteous form of acknowledgement.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 4 Fortune. fauored[c] me wip lyte goodes. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 14/2 The manner of his death gave Laertius occasion to fauour him with this Epigram. 1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 308, I am fauoured with yours of the 10th August. 1793 T. TWINING in *Country Clergym.* 18th C. (1882) 185 A lady. was asked to 'faue' us with a song'. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* II. v. Fielding twice fauoured me with visits. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 48 Agriculture has been fauoured with many privileges. 1842 A. COMBE *Favour. Digestion* (ed. 4) p. xxiv, Having been early fauoured with a copy of the original work.

† 3. *intr.* To show favour to, unto. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 77 She to nouthur part fauoreth. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 68 b, All those that haue. fauoured unto his said uncle of Winchester.

4. *trans.* To treat with partiality. Also, to side with, take the part of.

c 1350 *Will. Valerne* 1171 Hei3h king of heuene for bi holy name, ne fauore nou3t so my [fo]. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxviii, He fauowryd þe Part, þat langyd Schyr Alysawndyr Mowbray. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij b, I shall haue many wylle fauoure me in the same. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F. 251 He fauoured Cate-line. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* Intro. Margaret of Alencon. fauoured the Protestan's Religion. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 23 Uncertain which o' th' two to fauour, 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 170 Antigonus suspecting. that he fauoured Cassander. *Mod.* The examiner was accused of having fauoured his own pupils.

b. *Comm.* In market reports of a commodity: To be at prices favourable to (buyers, sellers).

1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 2/6 Oats fauour buyers.

5. To aid, support; to show oneself propitious to. 1595 T. MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 23 God fauoring me, they [the Spanish ships] would haue bin mine. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 258 Fortune fauours fooles. 1783 WATSON *Philip III.* II. (1839) 65 They were secretly fauoured by Henry IV. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 143 If Providence should. fauour the allied arms. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/1 The willingne.s of the House. to fauour its progress.

absol. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 213 Wel the more god fauoreth, When he the comun right socoureth. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* II. ii, Criste fauorand. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 99 Fortune fauours not and al thyngs backward go. 1697 DRYDEN *Enoid* I. 522 A Name, While Fortune fauour'd, not unknown to Fame. 1878 BROWNING *Lu. Saisius* 27 Had but fortune fauored.

b. Of a circumstance, fact, etc.: To lend confirmation or support to (a belief, doctrine, rarely, a person); to point in the direction of.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 The sentence also of the prophete Osee fauoreth moche (as me semeth) that it sholde be so. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 9 This relation is fauoured by the name of Litchfield. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxvii. 12 The sense fauours them there. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 209 ¶ 1 Every Circumstance. fauoured this Suspicion. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxxviii. 337 His opinion. appears to fauour you. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 105 Seems to fauour the opinion of Mr. Pott. 1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Lanc. Times' Rep.* 19 Apr. 229/2 Those cases which fauour the doctrine. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* II. 22 Every indication fauored rain.

6. Of circumstances, weather, etc.: To prove advantageous to (a person); to be the means of promoting (an operation or process); to facilitate.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 That night not fauouring us, we cast anchor. 1699 DAMIER *Voy.* II. n. 29 The Wind fauours them. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 97 ¶ 2 The Silence and Solitude of the Place very much fauoured his Meditations. 1710 — *Whig Exam.* No. 4 No one Place about it weaker than another, to fauour an Enemy in his Approaches. 1786 W. THOMSON *Philip III.* v. (1793) II. 115 The darkness of the night fauoured the enterprise. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 210 The argillaceous stratum. by its yielding nature, fauoured the waste and undermining of the. limestone. 1862 ANSTED & LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xvi. (ed. 2) 379 Had been fauoured by the wind. 1875 HAYCKE *Holy Rom. Emp.* I. (ed. 5) 10 The unity of the Empire. had fauoured the spread of Christianity.

absol. a 1440 *Found. St. Barthol.* 44 Marchauntys of flaudrys. faueryng the see, purposid to Londone.

7. To deal gently with; to avoid overtasking (a limb); to ease, save, spare. Now *colloq.* (esp. in stable parlance) and *dial.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 Faouur thy body. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 16 A Preacher. must haue his reader at his elbow, to fauor his voice. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 42 When a horse doth stand but firme vpon. three feete. fauoring the other. 1667 PERRY *Diary* (1877) V. 361 Walking in the dark, in the garden, to fauour my eyes. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 ¶ 12 A thread-bare loose Coat. which. he wore to keep himself warm, and not to fauour his under Suit. a 1745 SWIFT (Worc.). He [a painter] has fauoured her squint admirably. 1792 OSWALD-STONE *Brit. Sportsman* 228/2 He will set his foot on the ground warily, and endeavour to fauor it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* I. This habit. fauours my infirmity. 1837 C. M. GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas* (1843) 55 This [oil-can]. fauoured our other cooking apparatus. 1884 UPTON *Gloss.* 'He seems to fauour the off foreleg.'

8. To resemble in face or features; rarely, to resemble generally, have the look of. Now *colloq.*

1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* III. iii. This young lord Chamont fauours my mother. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 176 He fauours you in the face. 1712 STEELE *Spectator* No. 398 ¶ 1 The Gentleman fauoured his Master. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 431 'The manager, in countenance, fauoured his friend'. It should have been, 'resembled his friend'. 1866 S. LAVCOCK in *Harland Lanc. Lyrics* 191 Tha fauers th' dad! 1867 WAUGH *Dunstable* 19 'Conto make 'em eawt?' 'Nawe. but they fauain Todmorden chaps'.

Favourable, favorable (fā'vōrāb'l), *a.* [ad. F. *favorable*, ad. L. *favōrabilis*, f. *favōr*: see FAVOUR and -ABLE.]

† 1. Winning favour; hence, pleasing, agreeable, beautiful, comely. *Obs.*

In some examples the word may owe its shade of meaning to FAVOUR *sb.* 8 'beauty', or 9 'appearance, countenance'; cf. *personable*.

1398 TREvisa *Barth De P. R.* XIX. iv. (1495) 806 Hony is full fauourable and lykynge to the taste and to etc. c 1430 LYDG. *Chortle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 12 Hit maketh men. fauorable in euery mannes sight. a 1529 SKELTON *Anc. Acquaintance* 8 Of all your feturs fauorable to make true discription. 1590 SPENSER *Muicopotmos* 20 Of all the race. Was none more fauourable, nor more fair, Than Clarion.

† b. Admissible, allowable. *Obs.*

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 31 Bodies may be said, in a very fauourable scense, to haue those Qualities we call Sensible.

2. That regards with favour (a person, project, opinion, etc.); inclined to countenance or help; well-disposed, propitious. Const. *to, unto, † of.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1344 Til þam be world es fauorabel. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 15 Be fauorable eek, thou Polynna. 1441 PLUMPTON *Corr.* p. lix, Such as were fauorable of their said malicious purpose. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xvii, Y^e goddes were to hym so fauourable, that he slewe moche of the people of his brother and compellyd hym to fle. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 34 b, Bee fauourable to thy people. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 40 Happier the man whom fauourable stars A lots thee for his lonely bedfellow. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* III. xxxiii. 204 They would surely haue made them more fauorable to their power. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 507 O fauourable Spirit. Well hast thou taught the way that might direct our knowledge. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise* Wks. III. 451 It is to be hoped this Address may find a fauourable reception. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 37 The Indians. are particularly fauourable to the English. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 123 King Swegen was lending a fauourable ear to their prayers.

† b. Graciously (said of a superior); kindly, obliging. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 159 Unto the most holvest and fauorablist Prince in erthe. 1530 HEN. VIII in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 106. II. 17 To haue the fauorable and lovyng assistance of the noble men. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 2 Vnlesse some dull and fauourable hand Will whisper Musicke to my wearie Spirit. 1642 I. BASIRE in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 3 To give you thanks for your fauourable communication. a 1822 SHURLEY *Homers Hymn to Moon* 25 Hail Queen, great Moon. Fair-haired and fauourable [Gr. *πρόφρον.*]

† c. Of a reader or hearer: Disposed to interpret generously. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 606 Polydor Virgil must haue a warie and fauourable Reader. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 65/2 Herein Damachus had need of fauourable hearers.

† 3. Showing undue favour, partial. Const. *to.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 389 One said that Omer made lies. And was to the Greekes fauourable. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 225 Thus was the steward fauourable, That he the trouthe plein ne tolde. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv, And to make hem also fauorable and parcial.

4. Of an opinion, report, etc.: That is in favour of, approving, commendatory.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 23 The fauorablest expression of him falls from the pen of Roger Hoveden. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 8 If you would be so far my Friend as to make a fauorable Mention of me in one of your Papers. 1725 DE FOX *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 Giving a fauourable account of the place. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 764 That great defect would cost him. Men's fauourable judgment. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 247 To institute. fauourable comparisons. 1879 CASSIDY's *Techn. Educ.* I. 335 Most fauourable reports of the arm.

† b. Tending to palliate or extenuate. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Juvenal* viii. 350 Since none can haue the fauourable Thought That to Obey a Tyrant's Will they Fought. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxxviii. 336 Faouorable circumstances, alleged before the judge, may justify a doubt whether the prisoner be guilty or not.

5. Of an answer, etc.: That concedes what is desired. Of appearances: Boding well, hopeful, promising.

1734 M. PHILIPS in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 73 [His answer] was as fauourable as I could well wish for. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 61 The cunuch. soon returned with a fauourable oracle. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, I trust they haue assumed a fauourable aspect. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 77 How eagerly I hope for a fauourable answer.

6. Attended with advantage or convenience; facilitating one's purpose or wishes; advantageous, helpful, suitable. Said *esp.* of the weather, etc.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii, Thai haue not so much ffredome in their owne godis, nor be entred by so ffancable lawes as we be. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 175 b, The Wynd [was] so fauorable to the Erles purpose. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 245 The fauourable influence of the heauen and the planettes. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 38 This was the first battle of this age, which proved fauourable to the Hollanders. 1659 *London Chanticleers* xii. in *Hazl. Doddsley* XII. 350 Or a fauourable spide drop into the cream, and drown himself, that he may poison them. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. viii. 364 A place very fauourable for the making Levies of Men. 1745 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 282 Incapacity and ignorance must be fauourable to error and vice. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 325 Sail with a fauourable breeze. 1850 M. COSIN *Dir. Govt.* II. iii. (1874) 230 The cultivation of virtuous affections is fauourable to the health. 1866 CRUMP *Panking* vii. 153 The term 'fauourable'. state of the exchanges. 1877 LADY BRASSY *Voy. Sunbeam* ix. (1878) 146 Make the passage under fauourable circumstances.

Favourableness (fā'vōrāb'lnēs). [*f. prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being favourable. † a. Kindliness, leniency (*obs.*). b. Suitability. c. Eulogistic or approving character.

a. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi, He. exhorted them to a more larger fauourableness. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlvii. 5 The universall fauourableness wherwith he embraceth all mankind. 1625-8 CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 441 Her fauourableness in taking Contributions. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 109 To the fauourableness of your Law future censure. he pleased to add the fauour of your pardon. 1727-31 in BAILEY vol. II.

b. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 457 The fauourableness of the soil. 1790 PRICE in *Burke Fr. Rev.* 79, I mean the consideration of the fauourableness of the present times to all exertions in the cause of liberty. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 251 The speedy capture of a whale depends on. the fauourableness of situation and weather.

c. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* iv. 51 The fauourableness of their report.

Favourably, favorably (fā'vōrāb'l), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY 2.] In a favourable manner.

1. With favour or kindness; graciously, indulgently.

1388 WYCLIF *Prolog.* xi, We moun fauorably excuse hire [Judith] fro deedly synne in this doynge. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. viii. 25 He. trefyd þe Scottis fauorably. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 314 He had fauorably harde his proctours. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* C^{ress} Richmond Wks. (1876) 298 Whi lokest thou fauorably vpon them that despise the? 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* vi. 16 She. sheweth herselfe fauorably vnto them in the wayes. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Intro. Pref. (1845) 25 The Thoughts, which haue been the fauorablest entertain'd by the Readers of my other Books. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 130 Men. judge too fauorably. where themselves and their own interest are concerned. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 98 Hippo had been less fauorably treated than the other cities of the province. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* II. 29 It has a claim to be fairly and even fauorably considered.

† b. With undue favour or partiality. *Obs.*

1430-50 tr. *Uigden* (Rolls) I. 339 Som men feyneþ and fauorabliche seiþ þat Seynt Patryk clenst þat lond of. venemous bestes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, Stat. Robert III 52 Inquisitions taken fauorably, and be ignorant persons.

2. In favourable terms, or with a favourable result; to the credit or advantage of a person or thing.

1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 239, I doe not wonder they write fauorably of their Protectors

affaires. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 116 Epictetus had. spoken favourably of the Christians. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 17 Inyo was mentioned favorably in last year's report. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Sept. 5/2 Clemenceau's decision and vigour. contrast favourably with the timid and half-hearted utterances of M. Brisson.

3. Comb.

1854 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rigveda* II. 158 Creator of the Maruts, favourably-minded towards us, grant us those blessings which are most dear to thee.

Favoured (fā'vərd), *ppl.* a. 1 [f. FAVOUR v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb. Often used for: Favoured by Nature, fortune, or Providence; having unusual advantages or blessings.

Treaties often contain a clause providing that each of the contracting powers shall allow to the other all the advantage, with regard to customs duties, permission to trade, etc., that are granted to 'the most favoured nation'.

1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 273 Oft with some favour'd traveller they stray. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 245 The same privileges that France granted to the most favoured nation. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 112 One of those choice and favoured spots. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iv. 29 The rude shepherd's favoured glance. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 There were more favoured districts. 1891 *Daily News* 6 May 4/8 The favoured explanation of this action was [etc.].

Favoured (fā'vərd), *ppl.* a. 2 Also *Sc.* fa'ard, fa'rd, faurd. [f. FAVOUR sb. + -ED.]

1. Having an appearance or features, etc. (see FAVOUR sb. 9) of a specified kind. Only in parasynthetic combinations as *black-, crab-, evil-, hard-, ill-, well-favoured*, etc.: see these words.

2. Having or provided with favours or rosettes (see FAVOUR sb. 7 b). Only in *comb.*

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Conclusion 90 Those white-favoured horses wait.

Favouredly (fā'vərdli), *adv.* [f. FAVOURED *ppl.* a. + -LY.] In *comb.*, as *evil-, ill-, or well-favouredly*: see these words.

Favouredness (fā'vərdnəs), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of having a specified appearance or look. Only in *evil-, ill-, well-favouredness*: see these words.

Favourer (fā'vərar), Also 6 *Sc.* favorar. [f. FAVOUR v. + -ER.] One who favours.

1. One who countenances, encourages, or sides with another; a well-wisher, friend, or follower.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/1 A Fawerer, *fawer*. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 64 Preamb. The same persones. were adherents, assistents, confederatis, fawerers. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* vii. 7 Let him be punished with all his frendes and fawerers. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* III. 84 He was a great favourer of the French Nation. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 318 Being supposed a favourer of King James. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 62 That modest Freedom. which. . . some of my Favourers attribute to me. 1876 LYTTON *Pausanias* 49 A favourer of the Persians.

† b. Const. *to, towards.* *Obs.*
1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 56 They are not. . . faithful fathers, friends, and favourers to their country. 1586 R. CARYVLE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 225 III. 119 A favoror towards the maintenance of peace and amitie.

† c. A patron; = FAVORER 2.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xxi. 138 Go, Souldiers, with the gods your favourers, and subdue those men. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 18 A particular favourer, and Patron of Ariobarzanes.

2. One who supports or promotes a movement, opinion, project, etc.; a furtherer, promoter.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 91 Those whiche saye they be the favourers of the Gospell. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 4 (1873) 53 Learned, or singular favourers and advancers of learning. 1662 II. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 They were no enemies to the opinion of the Soul's Pre-existence, but rather favourers thereof. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* clxx. 394 Whether Matters will be refer'd to any favourer of Peace. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary V.* vii. 304 The French Revolution, of which she is a favourer. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v. They think me favourer of this marriage.

† **Favouress.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FAVOUR-ER + -ESS.] A female favourer.

1616 HAKEWILL *Answ. Dr. Carier* 184 A principal favouresse of the Protestant religion. 1660 HENHAM, *Len gunneresse*, a Favouresse.

Favouring (fā'vəriŋ, -v'riŋ), *ppl.* a. [f. FAVOUR v. + -ING.] That favours, in senses of the vb.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 52 Your entirely favouring and careful loving friends. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 23 Thy favouring hand. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 6 With the first favouring winde, we proceeded. 1763 SIR W. JONES *Caisa Poems* (1777) 137 As favouring lots ordain. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 104 Here the poet meets his favouring muse. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* vii. 262 To Bolton's sacred Pile On favouring nights, she loved to go. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* II. 14 As fast as. . . favoring circumstances enable him to do so.

Hence **Favouringly** *adv.*, in a favouring manner.
1820 LYTTON *Disowned* II. ii. (ed. 3) 21 The ancient servant, on whom four years had passed lightly and favouringly.

† **Favourish**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *favoriss-* lengthened stem of *favorir* to FAVOUR.] *trans.* a. = FAVOUR v. b. To bring into favour with.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos* xii. 45 The goddes in their destynaces haue fauourished the well with Iuno.

Hence † **Favourished** *ppl.* a., favoured.

1556 *Aurelio & Isah.* F, Youre colours that you gaue to youre favorishede [printed fauoirshede] knights.

Favourite, favorite (fā'vōrit), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 *favorit*, 7 *faforeite*, *favoret*. [a. OF. *favorit* (Cotgr.), var. of *favori*, pa. pple. of *favorir* to favour; = It., Sp., and Pg. *favorito*.]

A. sb.

1. A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, one preferred above others. Const. *of, with*.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 This Iuno fearing, and old broyls bluddy recounting, Vsd by her Greeke favorits. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 175 This new Favorite Of Heav'n, this Man of Clay. 1769 *Junius Lett.* viii. 38 There is another man, who is the favourite of his Country. 1781 T. GILBERT *Relief Poor* 9 Some of these Parish Officers are too apt to gratify themselves and their Favourites. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1885) II. ix. 205 Their cousin Jane. . . was the general favourite. 1802 WORDSW. *To the Daisy* 80 Thou not in vain Art Nature's favorite. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i. The king smiled slightly at the ardour of the favourite of his army. 1839 LONGE *Hyperion* II. vii. Of all operas, this was Flemming's favorite. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* vii. 155 Some persons are. . . favourites of heaven.

b. *spec.* in *Racing*, etc. The competitor or competing animal generally favoured or 'fancied', as being most likely to win.

1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 240/1 By the 3d round, Carter became the favourite (as it is termed). 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy. Liv.* iv. 26 All the favourites were out of the race early. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie F.* ii. 7 He was a student of mark—first favorite of his year, as they say of the Derby colts.

2. One who stands unduly high in the favour of a prince, etc.; one chosen as an intimate by a superior. Const. *to*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 9 Like fauourites, Made proud by Princes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. i. 237 A Favourite is a Court-diall, whereon all look whilst the King shines on him. 1660 T. FORD *Theatre of Wits* 36 The Duke of Suilli was a Favourite to Henry the 4th. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 95 Committing to a wicked Favourite All publick cares. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 443 He bestowed on his favourites the palaces which he had built. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5 The favourite [Piers Gaveston] was a fine soldier.

3. A curl or lock of hair hanging loose upon the temple; worn in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. [Cf. F. *favoris* whiskers.]

1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 189 Frelange, Fontagne, favorite. 1720 GAY *Dispensals* 74 in *Poems* II. 376 Sooner I would. . . with immodest favrites shade my face. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 78 They [curls]. . . ill deserved the name of 'favourites'.

† 4. = FAVOURER 1. *Obs.* [perh. apprehended as if f. FAVOUR sb. + -ITE.]

1585 7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art. Pref.* (1607) 12 They have prevailed but too much already with their too credulous favourites. 1589 R. HARVEY *P. L. Perc.* 12 Neither the breeders nor fauorites of discord. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 190 This factions bandying of their Favourites.

B. *adj.* (Not regarded as an *adj.* by Johnson, who places *quots.* 1711 and 1725 under the sb.) Regarded with especial favour, liking, or preference; beloved, chosen, favoured above others. *Favourite son*: *U.S.* (see *quot.* 1888).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 9 Every particular Master in this Art [criticism] has his favourite Passages in an Author. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 402 So Fathers speak. . . Their sage experience to the favrite child. 1747 GRAY (*title*), Ode on the Death of a Favourite Cat. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxxix, When Fortune fled her spoiled and favorite child. 1830 FR. A. KEMBLE *Lett. in Record of a Girlhood* (1878) II. iii. 106 Portia is my favourite of all Shakespeare's women. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* 52 Their favourite anecdotes had all been told. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. III. lxx. 552 A Favourite Son is a politician respected or admired in his own State, but little regarded beyond it.

Favouritism (fā'vōritiz'm), [f. *prec.* + -ISM. Cf. F. *favoritisme*.]

1. A disposition to show, or the practice of showing, favour or partiality to an individual or class, to the neglect of others having equal or superior claims; undue preference.

1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I. 82 The declared. . . enemies of. . . favouritism. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 409 We conduct war upon the principles of favouritism. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 261 Truth will always prevail over literary favouritism. 1880 ANNE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 695 Young men were appointed by favouritism, or interest. . . more than from any proved capacity or talent.

2. The state or condition of being a favourite; favour. Also, of a race-horse: Relative position in public favour.

1808 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIV. 691 Faction and favouritism are the high roads to power. 1823 BYRON *Yuan* x. v, We left our hero, Juan, in the bloom Of favouritism. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 220 As the productive-ness of one sort declines, a newer starts into favouritism. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* xvi. 158 She. . . would have had as good a right to favouritism for any race as Lady Elizabeth herself. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 5/2 Her [a mare's] favouritism went back to the 10 to 1 mark.

Favouritize, *v. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise favouritism. Hence **Favouritizing** *ppl.* a.

1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 222 A job-loving, favouritizing senior.

† **Favourize**, *v. Obs.* Also *favo(u)rise*. [ad. F. *favoriser*, f. *faveur*: see FAVOUR sb. and -IZE.] = FAVOUR v. Hence **Favourizing** *vbl. sb.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* I. xvii. 19 b [They] aided and favored all the enterprises of the

Emperour. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabellouer's Bk. Physicke* 185/2 Without favorising the childe anye thinge therein. 1606 HOLLAND *Sneton*. Annot. 29 Factions. favourizing this or that colour of the Chariotters. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 16 He would not favorize them with one good word toward the Emperour.

† **Favourless**, *a. ?Obs.* [f. FAVOUR sb. + -LESS.] Without favour. a. Not showing favour, unpropitious. b. That has no attractiveness or beauty.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 166 O cruell death, O fury fauourlesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 7 Such happiness Heven doth to me envy, and fortune fauourlesse. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. i. *Dido*. Is not Æneas fair and beautiful? *Anna*. Yes; and Iarbas foul and fauourless. a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 618 Whose fauourlesse phisnomie doth dewlie declare His vices.

† **Favourous**, *a. Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + -OUS. Cf. OF. *favo(u)reux*.] a. Full of favour, obliging. b. Adapted to win favour, pleasing.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 673 To wype my fete þou wer nat so fauoruz. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 591 Lufe is fauoud; and lufe is fauoruz. *Ibid.* IV. 110 With humbill hart. . . and fassounis fauoruz. 1597 BRETON *Wit's Trenchmour* Wks. (1879) 9/2 When women were wont to be kindhearted, conceits in men were verie fauoruz. 1775 ASH (citing CHAUCER), *Favurous*, favourable.

† **Favoursome**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -SOME.] That is an object of favour; acceptable.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. iii, Pray Thæbus, I proue favoursome in her fair Eyes.

Favous (fā'vəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *fav-us* honeycomb + -OUS.] a. Resembling a honeycomb. b. Resembling the disease *favus*.

1677 GREW *Anat. Seeds* i. § 10 (1682) 196 Its Surface favous, like that of Poppy. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fawner, -owre, *obs.* forms of FAVOUR.

† **Favus** (fā'vəs), *Path.* [L. *favus* honeycomb.] A contagious disease of the skin, characterized by pustules, so called from its resemblance to a honeycomb. Also *attrib.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. iii. (1495) 223 Constantine callyth suche a scabbe *favum*, an hony combe, for suche whelkes haue smalle holes, out of whiche matter comyth as hony out of the hony combe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Favus*. an Ulcer, mattery Sore or Scab. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 168 The *favus*, when it happens on the face, and the vesications behind the ears, often arise from the same cause. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Favus*, a contagious disease of the skin.

Favver, favyr, *dial. and obs.* ff. FAVOUR.

Faw (fā), *sb.* [Application of *Faa*, the surname of a tribe of Scotch gipsies; prob. a cognomen originally identical with next *adj.*] A gipsy. Also *attrib.*, as *faw-gang*, a gang of gipsies.

1756 *Jarrovo Par. Reg.*, Francis Heron, king of y^e Faws, bur. 13 Jan. 1777 *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1849) III. 100 Gipsies still continue to be called 'Faws' in the N. of Eng-land. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* 69 *Faw-gang*, a company of ruffians. 1827 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* II. 767 note, Tinkers, cloggers. egglers, and others of that worthy race called Faws. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Faw-gang*. a gang of rogues and beggars.

† **Faw**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *faaz*, *fūz*, 2 *foaz*, *fogh*, 3 *fah*, *foh*, *south.* *vaz*, 4 *fowe*, 4- *faw*. [OE. *fāz*, *fāh* = OHG. *fēh*, Goth. *faihs*; -O Teut. **faiho-s*; -pre-Teut. **poiko-s*, cognate with Gr. *ποικίλος* particoloured. (The mod. Eng. form would normally be **fow* or **fough*; *faw* is from northern dialects.)]

1. Coloured, stained, streaked; particoloured, variegated. Also in *Comb.* as *gold-faw*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 61 *Arrins* [varius]: faaz. *Beowulf* 1631 Lazu drusade water under weolman wad dreore fax. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 124 Ram sceallan þone faazan cnuca on niwe ealo. c 1150 *Semi-Sax. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 542 *Futrus*, *vel flautus*. *fouh*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þas faze neddre bitacned þis faze folc þe wuned in þisse weorlde. . . Wited eow þet 3e ne beo noht þe foaze neddre. c 1205 *Lav.* 24653 Sum hafde gode grene æc, and alches cunnes fah clād. *Ibid.* 30984 Gold-ūaze sceolde scanen bilifes. c 1440 *Gaw. & Galaron* II. 13 in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems* (1792) III. 218 Ferly fayr was the feild, flekerit and faw, With gold and goulis in greyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. x. (1839) 500 The God of bestis and of feildis faw.

b. In the plant-name **Fawthistle** (*lit.* coloured thistle), the eard thistle or teal. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/1 Fawthistelle, *labrum veneris*.

c. Of objects that reflect light: Bright, glancing, gleaming, twinkling.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxviii [i]. 36 Fultum þu him asfyrdst fazan sweordes. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 747 The pryce schippe. . . fondez wyth fulle saile over the fawe ythez.

2. quasi-sb. The *adj.* used *absol.* coupled with *gray*. A species of fur, e.g. ermine (see *quot.* a 1200). Cf. OF. *vair et gris*.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 361 Ne scal þer beo fou ne grei ne cunig ne ermine. c 1275 *Doomsday* 28 in O. E. *Misc.* 164 Moni of thisse riche that wereden foh and grei. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4174 Gij him schred in fou & gray. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1220 Þai raft me fowe and gris, And þus wounded þai me.

Faw, *dial. and Sc.* form of FALL v.

Faw, *obs.* form of FAIN, FEW.

Fawcebraye, *obs.* form of FAUSSEBRAYE.

Fawcet (t, -set), *obs.* forms of FAUCET.

Fawching, -chyn, *obs.* forms of FALEHION.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 25 b, Their enemies. . . were cutting of it [the gabell] with their wood-kniues or fawchings.

Faweht, Sc. form of **FOUGHT**.

Fawconer(e), obs. forms of **FALCONER** ¹ and ².
Fawd, *dial.* Also *fawd*. [Of obscure origin; cf. *FAD* *sh.*, *FEALD*; also *fawdom*, Sc. var. of *FATHOM*.] A bundle.

¹⁶⁴¹ *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Where you see that the water gets yssne . . . you may thrust in and ramme downe fawdes of strawe. ¹⁸⁷⁶ *Whitby Gloss.*, *Faud*, a truss of straw; as much as the two arms will compass.

Fawd, **Fawdom**(e), obs. Sc. ff. **FOLD**, **FATHOM**.
Fawe(n, -er), obs. forms of **FAIN**, **FAVOUR**.

Fawesebraye, obs. f. of **FAUSSEBRAIE**, -**BRAYE**.
Fawf, var. of **FAUCH** *sh.* Sc.

Fawkener(e), obs. forms of **FALCONER**.

Fawkenet, obs. form of **FALCONET**.

^{15.} in *Beauties of Thauet* (1830) II. 34 After the discharge of ii fawkenets . . . the forte was won.

Fawn (fōn), *sh.* ¹ Forms: 4-5 **foun**(e), (5 **fowen**), 5 **faon**, 5-7 **fawne**, 6-7 **faun**(e), 5- **fawn**. [a. OF. *faon*, also *foun*, *feon*; -med.L. **fēlōn-em*, f. *fatus* offspring.]

† 1. A young animal, eub. Obs.

[¹²⁷⁴ *Grands Chron. S. Denis* (Rev. Gall. & Franc. Script. (1818) XVII. 354) Jones fauns de bestes sauvages.] ¹⁴⁸¹ *CANTON Myrr.* II. vi. This beest hath but ones yong fawnes. a ¹⁶⁰³ *JAS. I Psalm* xxix. 6 Lyke to the faune of unicornis Will leape when he doth speke. ¹⁶⁰³ *OWEN Pembroke* i. xv. (1892) 127 The Fawne [of a seal] at the first is white.

2. A young fallow deer, a buck or doe of the first year. In *fawn* (said of the doe): pregnant.

† ¹³⁶⁹ *CHAUCER* *De the Blanche* 429 Of founes, sources, bukkes, does Was ful the wode. c ¹⁴⁰⁰ *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xxxi. 143 Dappeld and spotted, as it ware founes of daes. ¹⁴⁸⁶ *Bk. St. Albans* E. iv. And ye speke of the Bucke the fyrst yere he is a fawne. ¹⁵³⁵ *COVERDALE Jer.* xiv. 5 The Hynde shal forsake the yonge fawne . . . because there shalbe no grasse. ¹⁶⁶⁷ *MILTON P. L.* IV. 404 As a Tiger, who by chance hath spid . . . two gentle Fawnes at play. ¹⁷⁷⁴ *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 137 The fawns continue to follow the deer eight or nine months in all. ¹⁸¹⁰ *SCOTT Lady of L.* III. ii. The doe awoke, and to the fawn . . . led her fawn. ¹⁸⁷² *BAKER Nile Tribut.* II. 38 The does are now in fawn. *fig.* ¹⁶⁰⁹ *HEYWOOD Brit. Tray* xv. xxvii. That her compassed spleene may be withdrawne From them, whose violence spar'd not her Fawne.

3. Short for *fawn-colour* (see 4).

¹⁸⁹² *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 1/2 A Russian costume in fawns made of fancy crépon. *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 1/3 Slight moustache and hair of a fawn that we associate rather with Caledonia than the Netherlands.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *fawn-colour*, a light yellowish brown (hence *fawn-coloured* adj.); *fawn-skin*; also *fawn-brown*, -like adjs.

¹⁸⁰⁰ *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 177 They acquire a strong *fawn-brown tint. ¹⁸⁶⁵ *GOSSE Year at Shore* 75 Light olive, fawn-brown . . . or pure white. ¹⁸⁰⁰ *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 234 Of a red, inclining to *fawn-colour. ¹⁸⁴⁴⁻⁵⁷ *G. Bird Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 133 From the palest fawn-colour to the deepest amber. ¹⁸⁰³ *DAVY in Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 261 They gave dense *fawn-coloured precipitates. ¹⁸⁹¹ *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* II. 391 The little fawn-coloured bullocks. ¹⁸³⁸ *LYTTON Leila* I. iv. That elastic and *fawn-like grace. ¹⁸⁶² *SHIRLEY Nuge* Crit. III. 152 Little cousin Annie, with her shy fawn-like glances. ¹⁵¹³ *DOUGLAS Aeneis* VII. vii. 126 Sum wer cled in pilchis of *foune skynnis. ¹⁷⁷⁴ *J. BRYANT Mythol.* I. 10 Many allusions about a fawn, and fawn-skin, in the *Dionysiaca*. ¹⁸⁶⁴ *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 1389 Their leaves that nod Round thy fawnskin.

† **Fawn**, *sh.* ² Obs. [f. *FAWN* v. ¹]

1. An act of fawning; a servile eringe, a wheedling courtesy.

¹⁵⁹⁰ *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 48 Infida . . . plied Francesco with her flattering fawnes. ¹⁶⁰¹ *B. JONSON Poetaster* v. i. Thy . . . wholesome sharpnesse . . . pleaseth Caesar, more than servile fawnes. ¹⁶³³ *P. FLETCHER Poet. Misc.* 78 Will rave and chide . . . But soon to smiles and fawns turns all his heat. a ¹⁶⁵⁷ *R. LOVEADY Lett.* (1663) 146 The fawnes of Fortune. ¹⁷⁴⁴ *E. HEYWOOD Female Spectator* (1746) I. 131 You may know him by . . . a servile fawn on all who can . . . contribute to exalting him.

2. = **FAWNER**, rare-1.

¹⁶³⁵ *BRATHWAITE Arcad. Pr.* 80 Had he plaid huffoun, Fawn or knave.

Fawn (fōn), v. ¹ Forms: 4 *faghne*, *fayn*, 4-7 *fawne*, 4, 6-8 *faun*(e), (4 *fauhne*), 5 *fawny*, 6 *Sc.*, 9 *dial.* *fan*, 5- *fawn*. See also *FAIN* v. [app. a variant, with specialized sense, of *FAIN* v. to rejoice. The OE. forms *fagnian* and *fahnian* (whence respectively *fain* and *fawn*) are derived from different forms of the adj., viz. OE. *fagen*, whence *fain* adj., and OE. *fagen*, whence ME. *fave*.

Prof. Sievers suggests that the divergent forms are due to suffix-ablaut (-in, -an, -au) in primitive OE.]

1. *intr.* Of an animal, esp. a dog: To show delight or fondness (by wagging the tail, whining, etc.) as a dog does.

a ¹²²⁵ [see *FAWNING* *vbl. sh.* 1.] ¹³⁷⁷ *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 295 Here ne was lyoune ne leopart . . . pat ne fel to her feet, and fawnd with þe tailed. ¹³⁹⁸ *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. iv. (1495) 751 A lambe . . . fawnyth with hys taylle when he hath founde his moder. c ¹⁴⁴⁰ *Promp. Parv.* 152/1 Fawny as howndys, *applaudo*. ¹⁵⁹³ *SHAKS. Lucr.* 421 As the grim lion fawnyth o'er his prey. ¹⁶¹¹ *DEKKER Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 215 He can both fawne like a Spaniell, and bite like a Mastiue. ¹⁶⁶⁷ *MILTON P. L.* IX. 526 Oft he bowd His turret Crest . . . Fawning. ¹⁶⁷⁵ *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 203 The old dog Argus . . . fawnd with his tail, but

could not rise. ¹⁷⁹¹ *COWPER Odyssey* XVI. 11 Thy dogs bark not, but fawn on his approach. ¹⁸⁶⁵ *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* *Satia te Sanguine* 54 A tame beast . . . fawns to be fed.

b. *To fawn on, upon*: (of a dog, etc.) to show delight at the presence of, to lavish caresses on, to caress.

¹⁴⁷⁷ *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 41, I barke upon the foolles and fawne upon the wysemen. ¹⁵⁵³ *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 196 The Lion . . . fawnd gently upon hym. a ¹⁶⁰⁵ *MONTGOMERIE Descr. Fawne* 42 A Dog . . . will . . . fan on him vha givis him fude. ¹⁶³² *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Erotica* 193, I wondered to see her [a Deere] so gently fawne upon me without any feare. ¹⁷⁷⁶ *ADAM SMITH W. N.* I. ii. A puppy fawns upon its dam. ¹⁸⁴¹ *LANK Arab. Nts.* I. 49 The calf . . . came to me, and fawnd upon me. ¹⁸⁶¹ *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* III. (1889) 28 Jack [the dog] . . . was fawning on him as if he understood every word.

fig. ¹⁵⁷³ *TUSSER Husb.* cxiv. (1878) 216 Though Fortune smiles, and fawnes vpon thy side. ¹⁶⁰⁰ *HOLLAND Livy* IV. xlii. (1609) 166 It was no long time that fortune fawnd upon the Equians. ¹⁷⁹⁶ *BURKE Lett. noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 271 In the same moment fawning on those who have the knife half out of the sheath.

† c. *quasi-trans.* To wag (the tail). Obs.

a ¹³⁰⁰ *Cursor M.* 12354 (Cott.) Pas oper leons . . . honurd him faunand þair tail.

† 2. *trans.* = *To fawn on* (sense 1 b): To caress; to pat (the head of a dog). Obs.

a ¹³⁰⁰ *Cursor M.* 12333 heading (Gott.) Pe leonis fauned iesus. c ¹³⁴⁰ *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1919 Hor houndez þay þer reward, Her hede þay fawne & frote. c ¹³⁷⁵ *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eusemia* 183, & faynand hir þare talis knet. ¹⁴⁸³ *CANTON Gold.* Leg. 294/4 They ranne to this hooly vyrgyne in fawnyng her.

3. *intr.* To affect a servile fondness; to court favour or notice by an abject demeanour. Const. *on, upon* (a person, his looks, etc.).

a ¹³¹⁰ [see *FAWNING* *vbl. sh.* 2.] c ¹⁴⁴⁰ *LYND. Secres* ProL 675 Smothe afore folk to fawnyng and to shyne. c ¹⁵¹⁰ *MORR Pious* Wks. 16/1 If the worlde fawne vpon the. ¹⁵⁷⁶ *FLEMING Paupol. Epist.* 171 Such as fawne on them with flatterie. ¹⁵⁷⁷ *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 225 By fawning on his angrie lookes she turnes them into smiles. ¹⁶¹² *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* III. 3 Nor further fawnd [they] vpon God then to get out of his hands. ¹⁶⁹² *E. WALKER Epictetus' Mor.* xxxi. Nor flatter, fawn, forswear, assent or lie. ¹⁸²³ *LAMB Lett.* (1883) II. 62 How the knave fawnd when I was of service to him! ¹⁸⁵⁷ *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. vii. 398 Even our greatest writers prostituted their abilities by fawning upon the prejudices of their patrons. ¹⁸⁶⁵ *KINGSLEY Herein*, x. They fawn on a damsel with soft words. ¹⁸⁷⁹ *DIXON Windsor* I. xii. 118 He stooped to fawn where he was used to smite.

† b. *To fawn upon* (a thing, an object of desire): to aspire to. Obs. rare-1.

¹⁶³⁴ *FORD P. Warbeck* v. i. Could I be England's queen, — a glory, Jane, I never fawn'd on.

† 4. *trans.* To cringe to (a person). Obs. rare.

a ¹⁵⁶⁸ *ASCHAM Scholern.* I. (Arb.) 83 Though, for their priuate matters they can follow, fawne, and flatter noble Personages.

Fawn (fōn), v. ² [f. *FAWN* *sh.* ¹; cf. OF. *faoner*.]

1. *intr.* To bring forth young. Now only of deer.

¹⁴⁸¹ *CANTON Myrr.* II. vi. They [lionesses] come to fede their fawnes the iii day after theyhaue fawnd. ¹⁵³⁰ *PALSGR.* 546/2 Haue your dere fawnd yet? ¹⁶⁷⁹ *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 91 Because the Dear did then fawn, or bring forth their young. ¹⁷²¹⁻¹⁸⁰⁰ in *BAILEY*.

2. *trans.* Of deer: To bring forth (a fawn).

¹⁵⁷⁶ *TURBERV. Venerie* 141 The Bucke is fawnd in the end of May. ¹⁶¹⁸ *EARL OF CORK in Sir R. Boyle's Diary* Ser. I. (1886) I. 192 The first fawn that was fawnd in my Park.

Hence *Fawning* *vbl. sh.*

¹⁵⁹⁸ *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* XI. § 2 (1615) 81 When that our Agistors doe meete together for the fawning of our wilde beas. ¹⁶⁸⁵ *R. BRADY tr. John's Charter of Forests* § 7 in *Hist. Eng. App.* 141 The third Swaimmote shall be holden . . . concerning the fawning of our Does.

Fawn, obs. form of **FAUN**.

Fawner (fōnər), [f. *FAWN* v. ¹ + -ER ¹.] One who fawns, cringes, or flatters; a toady.

c ¹⁴⁴⁰ *Promp. Parv.* 146/1 Faynare, or flaterer, *adulator*. ¹⁵⁵³ *T. WILSON Rhet.* 106 b, Flatterers, fawners, and southors of mennes saynges. ¹⁶⁸⁵ *Gracian's Courtiers* Orac. 156 All the Fawners . . . are so many Monsters of impertinence. a ¹⁷¹⁵ *BURNET Onen Time* (1766) I. 68 His diary . . . represents him as an abject fawner on the Duke of Buckingham. ¹⁸¹² *SOUTHEY Omniana* II. 322 Certainly he was no fawner. ¹⁸⁶⁴ *E. SARGENT Peculiar* I. 289 He . . . began to play the fawner once more.

† **Fawnery**. Obs. [f. *prec.* + -Y.] The bearing or tricks of a fawner; flattery, sycophaney.

¹⁶⁶¹ *K. W. Conf. Charact.*, *Temperizer* (1860) 51 This puppet of policy differs from the foregoing spanniel of fawnery only in time and degrees.

Fawney (fōni), *slang.* [a. Irish *fáin* (v. e. ring).]

1. A finger-ring.

¹⁸¹² *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Fawney*, a finger-ring. ¹⁸³⁴ *H. AINSWORTH Rookwood* III. v. Fogles and fawnies soon went their way. ¹⁸⁵¹ *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 423 He wears a stunning fawny on his finger.

2. a. = *Fawny rig*. To go on the fawney: to practise the fawney-rig. b. One who practises the fawney-rig.

¹⁷⁸¹ *G. PARKER View Society* II. 167 There is a large shop in London where these kind of rings are sold, for the purpose of going on the Fawney. *Ibid.*, The Fawney says, 'I dare say some poor woman [etc.]'. ¹⁷⁸⁹ — *Life's Painter* 174 *Fawny*, an old, stale trick, called ring-dropping.

3. *Comb.*, as *fawney-dropper*, -*dropping*; *fawney-bouncing*, selling rings for a pretended wager; *fawney-bouncer*; *fawney-rig* (see quot.).

¹⁷⁸¹ *G. PARKER View Society* II. 166 The Fawney rig. ¹⁸²³ *EGAN Grasse's Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Fawney rig*, a common fraud thus practised:—a fellow drops a brass ring, double gilt, which he picks up before the party meant to be cheated, and to whom he disposes of it for less than its supposed, and ten times more than its real, value. ¹⁸⁵¹ *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 351, I do a little in the Fawney dropping line. ¹⁸⁵⁷ 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulg. Tongue* 39 Fawney droppers gammon the flats and take the yokels in. Hence *Fawned* [-ED ²], *ringed*.

¹⁸¹² *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Fawnied* or *fawney-fam'd*, having one or more rings on the finger. ¹⁸³⁴ *H. AINSWORTH Rookwood* III. v. My fawnied fawns.

† **Fawnquest**. Obs. [f. *FAWN* v. + *GUEST*.]

Possibly an etymologizing spelling of some dialect word. Nashe was an East Anglian; can the word be identical with *fangast*, given by Sir T. Browne without interpretation in his list of words peculiar to that region (*Misc. Tr.* viii. 146)? Hickes (*Ag. Gr.* 1689), however, says that in Norfolk a *fangast* *weuch* meant 'virginem viro jam nunc maturam et virum quasi expetentem'.

a. A fawning parasite, a sycophant, toady. Also *attrib.* b. One who robs or swindles another under the guise of friendship.

¹⁵⁹² *NASHE Strange News* Wks. Biv/1 Nuntius, a Fawnquest Messenger twixt Maister Bird and Maister Demetrius. ¹⁵⁹⁶ — *Saffron Walden* Tiii/1 He may be a fawn-guest in his intent neuertheles. ¹⁶⁰² *ROWLANDS Greene's Ghost* (1820) 15 There be certaine inates called Fawnquesters, who . . . will . . . say . . . a friend of yours . . . gaue me this bowed sixpence to drinke a quart of wine with you for his sake. *Ibid.*, Such Fawnquesters were they, that [etc.].

Fawning (fōniŋ), *vbl. sh.* [f. *FAWN* v. + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. *FAWN*.

1. Said of animals: see *FAWN* v. ¹.

a ¹²²⁵ *Aucr. R.* 290 Spit him amide þe bearde . . . þet . . . fiked mid dogge uawenunge. a ¹³⁰⁰ *Cursor M.* 12350 (Cott.) Abute his fete þe quipes ran. And wit þair fawning mad him cher. ¹³⁸² *WYCLIF Tobit* xi. 9 With the fawnyng of his tail he iozed. c ¹⁴⁰⁰ *I'waine & Gaw.* 2002 The lyoun wald nocht fyght, Grete fawning made he to the knyght. ¹⁶⁰¹ *SHAKS. Jul. C.* III. i. 43 Low-crooked curtsies, and base Spaniell fawning. ¹⁶⁰⁷ *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 109 The lower and stiller [voice of a dog] is called 'whining', or 'fawning'. ¹⁶⁶⁵ *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* III. vii. (1845) 159 With . . . how many Fawnings, does he [a dog] court me to fling it him? ¹⁸⁴⁴ *LOWELL Columbus* Poems 1890 I. 153 O days whose memory tames to fawning down The surly fell of Ocean's bristled neck!

2. Cringing, servile flattery or homage; an instance of this.

a ¹³¹⁰ in *Wright Lyric P.* iv. 23 Fyth of other ne dath he fleo, that fleishshes fawnyng furst for-eode. ¹³⁸² *WYCLIF Judith* xiv. 13 Vagio . . . made fawnyng with his hondis. ¹⁵³³ *UDALL Flowers Latine Speaking* (1560) 67 b, Nor suffre our selues to be wonne . . . with fawnyng. ¹⁵⁹² *WYKLEY Armorie* 145 Let no man . . . To highlie of her [Fortune's] lended fawnys boist. ¹⁷⁶⁶ *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxxi. No fawning, sir . . . cried the baronet. ¹⁸⁶² *Lp. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* I. 3 A spirit of fawning and truckling towards those in authority.

Fawning (fōniŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING ².]

1. That fawns or shows pleasure or fondness as a dog does; caressing, fondling. Said also of the arm, tail, or tongue.

c ¹³⁴⁰ *Cursor M.* 12354 (Trin.) Pese opere leouns . . . honoured him wiþ fawnyng tail. ¹⁵⁰⁹ *HAWES Past. Pleas.* I. xvi. When that these grayhounds had me so espied, With fawnyng chere of great humilitie In goodly haste they fast unto me hyed. a ¹⁵⁶⁹ *KINGSMEYLL Godly Advice* (1580) 1 The subtle fawnyng spaniell. ¹⁶²¹ *G. SANDYS Orind's Mct.* I. (1626) 13 She . . . Hung on his necke with fawnyng armes. ¹⁶⁹⁷ *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 741 Fierce Tigers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawnyng tongues. c ¹⁷⁵⁰ *SHERSTONE Columina* 7 The fawning cats compassionate his case And purr around. ¹⁸⁴² *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon*, (ed. 2) V. viii. 120 As a king giving names to fawning brutes. *fig.* ¹⁶³⁵ *QUARLES Embl.* I. vi. (1718) 25 Let wit or fawning fortune vie their best.

b. *quasi-adv.*

¹³⁸⁷ *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 þe nystyngale . . . Twytterþ wel fawnyng Wiþ full swete song in þe dawenyng. ¹³⁹⁸ — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxiii. (1495) 423 The byrde Kadatrius settyth his syghte on hym and beholdyth hym as it were fawnyng and playsyng.

2. Showing servile deference, cringing, flattering.

¹⁵⁸⁵ *ARP. SANDYS Sermon*, (1811) 137 Drunkenness is a fawnyng devil, a sweet poison. ¹⁶⁵⁰ *HUBBERT Pill Formality* 81 The fawning Parasite, and Saint-seeming devil. ¹⁷⁰¹ *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3708/1 Edward Troupe . . . with a fawnyng Scotch-like Tone. ¹⁷⁶⁹ *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxv. 164 A fawning treachery against which no prudence can guard. ¹⁸³⁸ *LYTTON Leila* I. v. The voice . . . smoothed into fawning accents of base fear. ¹⁸⁵⁷ *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. xi. 652 A fawning and hypocritical race.

Fawningly (fōniŋli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY ².]

In a fawning manner: a. Caressingly, joyfully.

b. Cringingly, flatteringly, servilely.

a. ¹⁷⁹⁰ *BEWICK Quadrupeds* (1807) 358 The sagacious animal . . . leapt fawningly against the breast of a man.

b. ¹⁵⁹¹ *HARINGTON Orle. Fur.* 332 note, Those Princes . . . that (as is said of them) 'Never see looks, but fawninglye disguised'. ¹⁶⁵⁴ *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xii. 38 They [i.e. the Pharisees] had nothing to say for themselves, but fawningly to call him Master. a ¹⁷¹¹ *KEN Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 178 Lucifer . . . Strove fawningly to attract good Edmund's Ear. ¹⁸⁵⁵ *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 401, 'It was set down in my instructions', answered Jeffreys, fawningly, 'that I was to show no mercy to men like you.'

Fawningness (fōniŋnəs), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS] A fawning disposition or demeanour; cringing behaviour, servility.

¹⁶⁷³ *O. WALKER Educ.* II. 20 It is much easier to bend a naturall mis-inclination to its neighbour virtue . . . as . . . fawningness to complaisance. ¹⁸²⁷ *DE QUINCEY Murder*

Wks. IV. 45 I'm for peace, and quietness, and fawningness, and what may be styled knocking-underness.

Fawnsome (fɔːnsəm), *a. dial.* [f. FAWN *v.* + -some.] Of an animal: Disposed to fawn; showing fondness.

1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The calf .. is grown so fawnsome it will follow us like a dog. 1873 *Scotdale Gloss.*, Fawnsome adj., winsome.

Fawntekyn, var. FAUNTEKIN *Obs.*, an infant.

Fawny (fɔːni), *a.* [f. FAWN *sb.* + -y.] Of a colour: Inclining to fawn.

1849 *Beck's Florist* 260 Madame Angelina, that most unique Rose in its creamy fawny tints. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 223/1 The sepals are of a pale fawny yellow.

Fawoure, *obs. form of FAVOUR.*

Fawse, *obs. and dial. form of FALSE *a.**

Fawsont, *Sc. var. FASHIONED.*

Fawt(e), *obs. forms of FAULT.*

† **Fax**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 feax, north. fex, 1-2 fex, 3-6 fax, (5 faxe, 6 facts, 7 faix, 26 pl. fassiss). *β.* 3 vœx, vax(e). [OE. *feax* = OFris. *fax*, OS. and OHG. *fahs* (MHG. *vahs*), ON. (and mod. Norw.) *fax*. The word occurs in the proper names *Fairfax*, *Malifax*.]

1. The hair of the head.

Beowulf 2967 Swat ædrum sprong forð under feax. c 900 *Beeda's Hist.* ii. xvi. He .. hæfde blæc feax. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 110 Wip þæt ðæt mannes fex feallc. c 1205 *LAV.* 24843 [Heo] lukan heom bi naxe [c 1275 [an heere] and liden heom to grunde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7244 (Cott.) Thoru his fax his force was tint. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Martha* 7 Scho was far of fax and face. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1545 Then they lowyd hur feyre fax, That was yelowe as the waxe. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ii. vi. 51 His fax and berd was fadit quilar he stuide. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 10 b, Y^e fassiss of their head set ful of new devised facuns. 1560 *ROLAND Crt.* *Venus* i. 915 With countenance and facts virginal. 1606 *HOLLAND Sucton.* Annot. 30a, Whose lokes and faix were so sliche and glib with sweet oyles, that they shone againe. [1610 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 723 Fax in the old English tongue signifieth the haire of the head.]

2. *derivatively.* The face.

[Perhaps a misunderstanding of the obsolete word as preserved in poetic phrases; see other *Sc.* examples in 16th c. would admit of a similar interpretation.]

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. Prol. 32 The fillok hir deformit fax wald have a fair face.

† **Faxed**, *a. Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -ED²; cf. ON. *fuxidr*.] Having hair, hairy. *Faxed star*: a comet, from the resemblance of its tail to hair.

891 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.), Same men cweþaþ on Englisc þæt hit [cometa] sie feaxede steorra. a 1259 *MATTHEW PARIS Chron. Marj.* an. 891 (Rolls) i. 428 Cometa apparuit que Anglice *Feaxede sterre* nuncupatur. [1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1636) 26 The old English .. could call a Comet a Fixed [sic] starre; which is all one with *Stella crinita*.] 1851 *Crombrd. Gloss.*, Faxed Star.

Fay (fɛɪ), *sb. Obs. or arch.* Forms: 4 fei, feyo, fai, 4-6 fey, 4-7 fay, 5 fa, 4-6 fay, 6 foy. [ad. later OFr. *fei* — earlier *feit*, *feid*: see FAITH. *Feith*, FAITH was the original, and became the ordinary, Eng. form: but *fey*, *fay* also passed into Eng. from contemporary Fr. a 1300, and was for a time almost as common as the earlier form, especially in certain senses, and in phrases such as *par fay*, *by my fay* = OFr. *par fei*, *par ma fei*.]

1. Religious belief; = FAITH *sb.* 1-4.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7562 (Cott.), I have in drightin fest mi fai. c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* (1849) 139 Her-to accordeth oure fay. c 1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 18 þat ys preved by crystes feye. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 117 þou schalt be founnen, I þe fay Hosed. 14. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 253 Ellis faileþ al oure fay. ? 14. *Chester Pl.* (1847) 11. 116 Newe tongues shall have to preach the fay. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 332 Mannes resoun may not preve oure fey. c 1450 *MYRC* 362 For who so beleueth in the fay. 1590 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 107 Both of their doctrine and of their fay. 1596 *SPENSER P. Q.* v. viii. 10 That neither hath religion nor fay.

2. Credit, authority; = FAITH *sb.* 6.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. ii. 112 For as moche as þe fey of my sentence shal be þe more ferme and haboundant.

3. Promise, assurance; = FAITH *sb.* 8.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11530 (Cott.) He [sheroude] was traitur, fals in fai. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2046 Par-to sche sykerede þanne hure fay, to help hem be hure miȝte. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1837 *Lucrice*, They answerde alle unto hire fey.

4. Allegiance; = FAITH *g.*; also in *To hold, keep, owe, swear (one's) fay*; = FAITH *sb.* 9 b.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg., St. Dominic* 246 Bi þe fei, þat i schal to þe. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 318 þe mariner swore his fay. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii. 545 [He] held him lelely his fay. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xlii. 59 þe Folk com to þe Fay. c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 53 For to pray That .. Lords keepe their fay Vnto their Soueraigne King. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. x. 41 Did foy and tribute raise.

b. *To be al, to take til (=to) any person's or persons' fay*: to be in, to take into allegiance or subjection to him or them.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12984 (Cott.) þe kinges all ar at mi fai. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii. 404 Bothwell .. then at yngliss mennys fay Wes. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xlii. 85 He tuk þame til þe Scottis Fay: Til hym þare Athis of þat made þai.

5. Fidelity; = FAITH *sb.* 10. Also *To bear fay*.

c 1300 *Havelok* 255 Alle þe englis dede he sweren þat he shulden him ghod fey heren. 1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) i. 215 So sikel in heare fay, That selden iseize is sonc forȝete. a 1520 *SKELTON Dk. Albany* 437 In loyalte and foy Lyke to Ector of Troy.

6. In asservative phrases: *a.* In (*good*) *fay*; = FAITH *sb.* 12 a.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6952 He .. thoughte in god fay. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13603 (Trin.) He is oure son þei seide in fay. 1423 *JAS. I Kings* Q. lix. Here is, in fay, the tyme. c 1475 *Kauf Coitȝear* 88 In gud fay, Schir, it is suith that 3e say. c 1532 *DEWEES Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1046 In good fay I thanke our Lorde. *Mod. dial.* (Devon.) Iss fay!

b. In quasi-oaths. *By, upon my (etc.) fay*: =

FAITH *sb.* 12 c. Also in Fr. form, (*Par*) (*ma*) *fay*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13593 (Götl.) 'A prophete', said he, 'bi mi fay'. c 1300 *Harrold.* 1101 81 Par ma fey! ich holde myne Alle tho that bueth heryne. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 201 If I say fals, sey nay, upon thy fey. — *Clerk's T.* Prol. 9 Tel us som mery tale, by your fay. — *Pars. T.* 7 793 Par fay the resoun of a man tellith him [etc.]. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 589 Betwyn Douyr & Calyce .. dwellth non so cunning be my fey. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 36 Ma fa! some I hope he shalle. 1547 *GARDINER in Strype Crammer* ii. (1694) 76 To say [etc.]. by my fay is overfar out of the way. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. xxii. Nephew, quoth Heron, by my fay. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* x. By my fay, the place seems a fortress instead of an abbey.

Fay (fɛɪ), *sb.* 2 Also 6 in Fr. form *fée*, 8 fay, 9 faies. [ad. OF. *fat*, *faic* (Fr. *fée*) = Pr. and Pg. *fada*, Sp. *hada*, It. *fata* — Com. Rom. *fata* fem. sing., f. L. *fata* the Fates, pl. of *fatum* FATE.] = FAIRY 4.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* i. 193 My wife Constance is fay. [a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Unon* cxlv. 536 The noble queene Morgan le fayc.] 1570 *B. GOODE Pop. Kingd.* ii. (1880) 15 a. As pleaseth him that fightes with Fées. 1633 *B. JONSON Tale Tub* ii. i. You'd have your daughters and maids Dance o'er the fields like faies to church. 1746 *COLLINS Dirge in Cymbeline Poems* (1771) 97 'The female faies shall haunt the green.' a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) i. 177 Be she a Fiend, or be she a Fay, She shall be Otto's bride to-day. 1873 *G. C. DAVIES Mount & Mere* xiv. 113 Which needed but little imagination to transfer them into faies and water sprites.

Fay (fɛɪ), *sb.* 3 Forms: 8-9 feigh, 9 fay, feagh, feo. [f. FAY *v.* 2] The clearings from the surface; the surface soil, the dross of metals.

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* Mj. This [the Limp] the Washers use for to throw off the Feigh from the Ore out of the Sive. 1802 *MAWE Mineralogy* 204 *Feigh*, Newc. Refuse washed from the lead-ore. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. iii. 40 Fee, pronounced 'Fay', a red rubbly thin-headed rock, with some marl. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fay*, *Fec*, the surface soil in contradistinction to the sub-soil. 1893 *SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION Professional Notes* V. 66 They commenced removing the surface soil, or 'fey'.

Fay (fɛɪ), *v.* 1 Forms: 1 fɛ3-an, 3-4 fezen, 3 feien, (fien), south. veien, 4 fey, south. vie, 5 fye, 6 faie, 5- fay. [OE. *fæg-an* = OS. *fægian* (Dn. *vægen*), OHG. *fuogen* (MHG. *viēgen*, mod. G. *fügen*) — OTent. **fægjan* to fit, adapt, join (cf. OFris. *fǣga*, which differs in conjugation), f. **fǣg-* (cf. OHG. *fuoga*, mod. G. *fuge* fitting together, joining), ablaut-form of Tent. root *fag-* in *fag-ro* FAIR a.]

† 1. *trans.* To fit, adapt, or join (whether in material or immaterial sense); to put together, add, compose; to fix or fasten in position. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddes* xxvi. 9 (Gr.) Heo .. fezed mec on faesten. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 206 Herculum gesiðð freofnðscipe fezð. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ure fader shop us and feide þe lemes to ure licame. *Ibid.*, Forþi we cleped him fader for þat he us feide here. c 1200 *ORMIN* 11501 Forr manness bodiȝ fezedð iss Offi fowwe kinne shafte. *Ibid.* 11523 3ið þu fezezt þreo wiþþ þreo þa findesst tu þær sexe. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 78 Vordi uenied Isaac hope & silence boðe togederes. *Ibid.* 396 Ure Louerd .. to-tweamed his soule urom his bodie vorto ueien ure bode togederes.

† b. ? To fit, furnish with. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 649 He lette makien enne die .. & feiede heo mid bormen.

† c. *To fay upon long*: to fix at a distant point (in time); to postpone. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5616 The ferrer þat we fay our fare opion longe. The more we procure our payne.

† 2 *intr.* To suit; to match with. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Agst. Pride Ladies in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 The bout and the barbet wyth frountle shule feze.

b. *U.S.* Of a coat: To fit. *To fay in*: to fit into its place; also *trans.* to fill up (a gap).

1866 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Poems 1890 11. 374 Ther' 's gaps our lives can't never fay in. 1868 *MRS. WHITNEY P. Strong* xi. (1869) 128 One of the things that fayd right in. 1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, 'Your coat fays well.'

3. To suit, do, go on favourably, succeed. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1300 *Beket* 658 That ne vieth nothings. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* 298r (P.) That may nouȝt fye And he se the with hys eye. He wyl knowe the anon righte. 1542 *UDALL Erasim.* *Apoph.* ii. 336 b, 'This waye it will not frame ne faie, Therefore must we proue another waye. 1863 *BARNES Dorset Gloss.*, 'Things dont fay as I should wish em.' 1886 *T. HARDY Mayor of Casterbridge* xx. It came to pass that for 'fay' she said 'succeed'.

4. *Ship-building*, etc. [Special uses of 1, 2.] *a. trans.* To fit (a piece of timber) closely and acenrately to (another). *b. intr.* Of the timber: To fit close, so as to leave no intervening space.

a. 1754 *M. MURRAY Shipbuilding* 188 Fay .. to fit two pieces of wood so as to join close together. The plank is said to fay to the timbers when it bears, or lies close to all the timbers. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Civ b, The wing-transom .. is fayd across the stern-post, and bolted to the head of it. 1775 *FALCK Day's Diving Vessel* 5 Two-

inch planks .. were fayd and nailed to all the timber of the external frame. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. 1794 *Rigging & Scamanship* i. 23 The mast where it fays is paid over with soft tar. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 102 The butts are rabbeted, and must fay close. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, The plank is said to fay to the timbers, when it lies so close to them that there shall be no perceptible space between them.

Hence **Fayed** *ppl. a.*; **Faying** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. FAY¹; also *attrib.*

1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* i. 133 The House was .. built of Logs of Wood laid one on the other, with two Sides plain or fayed, that they might be the closer. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Swo digeliche hit al dihte þat on elch feising is hem on sene. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 78 þis is nu þe reusun of þe veuinge. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Faying* in maritime phraseology, the union of two pieces so close that no intervening space occurs. 1869 *SIR E. J. REED Shipbuild.* x. 193 The rivet-holes shall be punched from the faying surfaces. *Ibid.* xvii. 338 Care being taken to punch from the faying-side.

Fay, feigh (fɛɪ), *v.* 2 Forms: 3 fæ3-en, fæien, fegen, fe3-en, 4-5 fyeen, 6 fio, 7 fea, 7-8 fee, 4, 7-9 fey, 7-9 feigh, *fa.* [a. ON. *fægja* to cleanse, polish: — OTent. type **fægjan*. ON. had also a synonymous parallel derivative from same root, *fåga* (=MDa. *vågen*: — OTent. type **fågōjan*) whence the Eng. *Fow v.* The ON. words appear to be related by ablaut to Dn. *vægen*, MHG. *vægen*, mod. G. *fegen*, to polish, clean, sweep.

In South Yorkshire it rimes with *weigh* (wɛɪ), not with *day*, *way*, *say* (dɛɪ, wɛɪ, sɛɪ); perh. the best spelling is *feigh*.] *trans.* To clean, cleanse, polish; to clear away (filth, etc.). Now only *dial.* in specific applications: To clean out (a ditch, pond); to pare away (surface soil); to clean (seed); to winnow (corn).

c 1205 *LAV.* 7957 Heo .. fæ3eden heoren wepen. *Ibid.* 8057 þe king .. hehten [þehte] heom alle .. fæien heore steden. c 1220 *Bestiary* 210 Fe3 ðe ðus of ði brest fide. c 1350 in *Archæologia XXX.* 353 þis drinke xal fyeen fro þi herte Glet & rewme. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1114 He feyed his fysnamye with his foule hondez. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 54 At midnight trie foule priuies to fie. *Ibid.* 133 Choised seede to be picked and trinlie well fide. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxi. xxxvii. (1609) 414 Such a deale of snow there was to be digged, faied, and thrown out. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vi. To empty jakes, fay channels, carry out dirt [etc.]. 1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Surtees) 4 Oates threshed and feyed. *Ibid.* 52 Fey up dursed corne, and lye strawe on the floores. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words*, *Fey*, to winnow. *Fey, Feigh*, to do any thing notably. To fey meadows is to cleanse them: to fey a pond, to empty it. 1704 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1836) 11. 59 Hee has already fey'd and ring'd y^e seller and enclosed a garden. 1796 *Pegge Anonym.* (1809) 91 To fee, or to feigh, as they speak in Derbyshire, is to cleanse; so to fee out is to cleanse out. 1813 *CULLUM Hist. Harvested & Hardwick Gloss.*, 'To fay or fey a pond or ditch, to clean hy throwing the mud out of it. 1864 *P. GREVILLE in Field* 29 Oct., The pond had not been cleaned out, (or as we say in Norfolk, fied out) .. for fifty-five years. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'Fey that hedge bottom out.' 1876 *Whithy Gloss.*, *Fay*, to fan, to winnow with the natural wind. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fey* to remove the surface soil, e.g. to obtain marl, sand, &c.

Hence **Faying** *vbl. sb.*; used *attrib.* in **faying-cloth**, ? a winnowing cloth.

1641 *BEST FARM. & Acct. Bks.* (Surtees) § 2. 115 An old coverlette .. and a feyng cloth for to lye upon them.

† **Fay**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* In 3 feahen, feahen. [Only in southern ME.; a Scandinavian origin is therefore unlikely, so that the word can hardly be identified with *prec.*; the sense also differs. Perh. repr. OE. *fægjan* ('fahit pingit' Epinal Gl.; cf. *afægan* to depict), f. *fah* colonred, FAW.] *trans.* ? To adorn.

a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 58 Al 3ct þet falled to hire [þet þe feazed hire C.]. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 45 Feahe þi meidenhad wið alle gode þeawes.

Hence **Faying** *vbl. sb.*

c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 43 Nis ha nawt in claðes ne in feahunge utewið.

Fay, *obs. form of FOE.*

Fay, *obs. var. of FEY a.*, fated to die.

Fayalite (fɛɪˈaɪlɪt). *Min.* [Named by Gmelin in 1840 after *Fayal*, one of the Azores: see -ITE.] A silicate of iron and other bases, found in Fayal and elsewhere.

1844 *DANA Min.* 586 Fayalite of Gmelin, from the Azores. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* xiii. 263 A mineral which, in chemical composition, is allied to the iron-olivine, fayalite.

Fayd, *var. of FADE v.* 2 to suit; in quot. *intr.*

14. *Wedding of Sir Gawain* 214 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* i. 109 'Thys may nott fayd', said Gawen.

Fayence, *var. of FAIENCE.*

† **Fayer**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also FOWAR. [f. FAY *v.* 2 + -ER¹.] One who cleanses.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Escureur*. a scower, cleanser; feyer. *Ibid.* s.v. *Fi.*, *Maistre fify*. feyer of priuies.

Fayettism (fɛɪˈetɪzəm). [ad. F. *Fayetteisme*, f. (La) *Fayette*: see -ISM.] The doctrine and practice of the followers of La Fayette.

1793 *BURKE Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 138 Fayetteism, Condorcetism, Monarchism, or Democratism. 1794 *ABBE BARRUEL Hist. Clergy during French Rev.* (1795) 227 All the known friends of Fayetteism. 1848 *W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten* i. 1. 313 Unhappy men immolated on pretence of Fayetteism.

† **Fayful**, *a.* Obs. = [f. *FAY sb.*¹ + *-FUL*] = FAITHFUL. Hence † **Fayfully** *adv.*, in a faithful manner. *a.* Loyal. *b.* Reliably.

† *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1715 Thay hafe the furthe forsette alle of be faire watyre, That fayfully of force fechte us byhowys.

1426 *Audelay Poems* 10 Fayfully wrytyn in hole wryt.

Fay-land (*fai'land*). [f. *FAY sb.*² + *LAND sb.*]

The land of the fays, fairy-land.

1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* I. ii. 622 For some green summer of the fay-land light Tripping she went.

Fayler, -or, obs. forms of FAILURE.

† **Fayles**. Obs. [The writer of *Lulus Anglicorum* (see quot. c 1330) connects the word with *FAIL v.*; the game being usually decided by the failure of one of the players to make a throw that would enable him to move. Godef. has two examples of the OF. phrase *jouer a la faille*, which, though figurative, may contain an allusion to this game.] An obsolete form of Back-gammon.

c 1330 *Lulus Anglicorum* in *Royal MS.* 13. A. xviii. 158 a, Est et alius ludus qui vocatur Faylys. [The game is described at length.] 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. iii, Hee'll play at Fayles, and Tick-tack.

† **Fayllard**, *a.* (quasi-*sb.*) Obs. rare = 1. [? AF. f. Fr. *jaillir*: see *FAIL v.* Cf. Fr. *habillard*, etc.] That fails or offends; offending, delinquent.

c 1310 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 145 No wily lufe na clerik fayllard.

Fayme, **Fayn**(e), obs. ff. FAME, FAIN, FEIGN.

Faynd, *v.* Sc. Obs.: see FAND.

Fayre, obs. f. FAIR, FARE.

Fayrey, -ie, -y(e), obs. ff. FAIRY.

Faysson, obs. form of FASHION.

Fayte(e), obs. form of FEAT.

Fayte(n), **Fayth**(e), **Fayto**(u)r: see FAIT-

Fayver, obs. form of FAVOUR.

† **Fazart**, *sb.* (a.) Obs. Sc. Also 6 faizard, fasert. [Of unknown etymology; according to Jamieson *faizard* is used in some parts for a hermaphrodite fowl.]

1. A coward, dastard.

1597 *MONTGOMERIE* *Cherrie & Slae* 377 To fazarts, hard hazarts Is deid or they cum thair. *Ibid.* 632 3on faizardis durst not. Clim vp the craig.

2. attrib. or adj. Cowardly, dastardly.

1508 *KENNEDY* *Flying v. Dunbar* 517 Fowmart, fasert, fostirit in filth and fen.

Faze (*fai'z*), *v.* U.S. trans. To discompose, disturb. Cf. FEEZE *v.*

1890 *Dialect Notes* (Boston, U.S.A.) *Notes from Louisiana* ii. 70 'You didn't faze him' = you did not disturb him. 1890 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 22 July, This blow, altho' a fearful one, did not 'faze' me.

Faze, obs. var. FEAZE *v.*

|| **Fazenda** (*fazendä*). Also fazende. [Pg. *fazenda* = Sp. *hacienda*.] An estate or large farm. Also the home-stead belonging thereto.

1825 A. CALDCLEUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* II. xvii. 185 The few fazendas in the neighbourhood were... occupied in pressing the sugar cane. 1845 *DARWIN* *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1873) 24 On such fazendas as these the slaves pass happy lives. 1846 G. GARDNER *Trav. Brazil* 522 The Fazenda of Padre Correa is situated in a hollow surrounded by bare hills.

|| **Fazendeiro** (*fazendiro*). In quot. fazendero. [Pg.; f. *fazenda* (see prec.).] One who owns or occupies a fazenda.

1825 A. CALDCLEUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* II. xvii. 243 Few fazenderos used the same piece of land for more than two consecutive years.

Fazle, var. of FASEL *v.* Obs. to ravel.

Fazoun, obs. form of FASHION.

Fe, obs. form of FEE.

Feaberry (*fē'bēri*, *fē'bēri*). *dial.* Forms: *a.* 6 feaberry, 7, 9 fe-, 9 fa-, fae-, fayberry, 7-feaberry. *b.* 7-9 pl. feab(e)s, 9 fabes, fapes, feaps. *γ.* pl. 7 thebes, thepes, 9 thapes. [Possibly corruption of **theve berry*, f. ME. *THEVE* = OE. *þife* prickly shrub (in *þife-porn*) + *BERRY*; the shortened form *thebes* appears to preserve the original initial. Cf. *DAYBERRY* (perh. a variant).]

A gooseberry; in Norfolk applied only to the unripe fruit (l'orby). Also attrib.

1597 *GERARDE* *Herbal* 1143 In English Gooseberrie, Gooseberrie bush, and Feaberrie Bush in Cheshire, my native countrie. 1611 *COTGR.* *Groiselles*, gooseberries; thornberries; fea berries. 1615 *MARKHAM* *Eng. Housew.* 1660 76 The best sauce for green Geese is the juyce of Sorrel and Sugar mixt together with a few scalded Feberries. 1674 *RAY* *S. & K. C. Words* 65 Feabes or Feaberries: Gooseberries, Suff. Thebes in Norfolk. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Feabs* or *Fea-berries*, a Country-Word for Gooseberries. *a* 1825 *FORBY* *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Fapes* s. pl. gooseberries. Various called also *feaps*, *feabs*, *fabes* and *thapes*; all abbreviations of feaberries. On that day [the Guild day] a fape-tart is an indispensable regale at every table. 1855 *E. WAUGH* *Lanc. Life* (1857) 104 'Fayberry cake', or such like homely buttery-stuff.

Feable, obs. f. FEEBLE; and var. of FIABLE, Obs.

Fead, **Feadary**, obs. Sc. ff. FEUD *sb.*², FEUDARY.

Feague (*fīg*), *sb.*¹ *dial.* Also 7 feak. [Cf. Du. *feeks* of same meaning, referred by native etymologists to the vb. *vegen* (see *FEAGUE v.*). Also cf. ME. *VECRE*.] (See quot. 1781.)

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1664 *BOLD* *Poems* 134 Three female idle feaks who long'd for pig's head. 1781 *HUTTON* *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Feague*, a dirty, sluttish, idle person. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

† **Feague**, *sb.*² Obs. rare = 1. [? f. *FEAGUE v.*] In phr. *by fits and feags* = 'by fits and starts'.

1600 *ABBOT* *Exp. Jonah* 171 Neither that we apprehend grace, by fits or feags as we are urged by any present thing.

† **Feague**, *v.* Obs. Also 7 fegue, 8 feag. [Prob., as suggested in Bailey 1721, this and the earlier recorded variant *FEAK v.*¹ (and the later *FAKE v.*) are ad. Ger. *fegen* lit. to polish, furbish, sweep (for the jocular applications see Grimm s.v.), or the equivalent Du. *vegen*. But there may be mixture of a native word; cf. *FEAK v.*³]

1. trans. To beat, whip. Also fig.

[1589-1598: ? Implied in BUMFEAGE.] 1668 *ETHEREDGE* *She Would if she Could* iv. ii, Let us even go into an arbour, and then feague Mr. Rakehell. 1681 *OTWAY* *Soldier's Fort.* v, Curs, keep off from snapping at my heels, or I shall so feague ye. 1691 *Rabshakeh* *Vapulans* 5 Well—on my Faith, he feagues these Black-coat Sparks. 1721-1800 *BAILEY*, *Feag*, to beat with Rods, to whip.

2. To 'do for', 'settle the business of'; = *FAKE v.*

1668 *ETHEREDGE* *She Would if she Could* iii. iii, Oh my little rogue... how I will turn, and wind, and feague thy body [in a dance]! *Ibid.* 'Tis with a bottle we feague her. 1671 *CROWNE* *Juliana* 1, I hope the Cardinal will feague 'um all. 1672 *WYCHERLEY* *Love in Wood* 1. i, Sly intrigue, That must at length the jilting widow feague. 1690 *D'URFEY* *Collins's Walk* London 1. 6 Had not th' Times his honour fegu'd. *Ibid.* ii. 84 When Cataline a league Had made, the Senators to feague.

b. (See quot.) Cf. *FAKE v.*

1785 *GROSE* *Class. Dict.* s.v., To feague a horse, to put ginger up a horse's fundament, to make him lively and carry his tail well.

3. To feague away: to set in motion briskly. Also fig. To agitate (a point) in one's thoughts. Also, To feague it away: to work at full stretch. (Cf. *To fake away*.)

1671 *SHADWELL* *Humourist* iii, Come in... and fegue your violins away, fa, la, la, la. 1672 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 55 When a knotty point comes, I lay my head close to it... and then I fegue it away i' faith. 1691 *SHADWELL* *Scowlers* iii. iii, Come out... I'll feague thee [partner in a dance] away. 1829 *SCOTT* *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 240 From that hour [three] till ten... I was feaguig it away.

† **Feaguer**. Obs. [f. prec. in unrecorded sense = *FAKE v.*; cf. *FAKER*.] See quot.

1610 *ROWLANDS* *M. Mark-all* Cij, A Feager of Loges, one that beggett with false passes or counterfeit writings.

Feak (*fēk*), *sb.* [Perh. related to *FEAK v.*³; possibly a sing. inferred from *feax*, *FAX*, mistaken for a pl.] A dangling curl of hair.

1548 *THOMAS* *Ital. Gram.*, *Ciocca*, a feake, or quantitie of heare. 1598 *MARSTON* *Pygmal.* Sat. i. 138 He that... Can dally with his Mistres dangling feake, And wish that he were it. 1600 *ABB.* *Exp. Jonah*. 593 It doth not become thee to go with such feakes and lockes. 1650 *BULWER* *Anthropomet.* ii. (1653) 72 If anything be lopped off their feaks or foretops.

† **Feak**, *v.*¹ Obs. [var. of *FEAGUE v.*] trans. To beat, to thrash.

1652 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 117 The foole was feakt for this.

Hence *Fea'king* *vb.* *sb.*; in quot. attrib.

1601 *CORNWALLIES* *Ess.* xxiv, Being without his feaking stick, he is without himselfe.

Feak (*fēk*), *v.*² *Falconry*. Cf. *FEAT v.* 2. [ad. Ger. *fegen* to cleanse, sweep.] *a.* intr. Of a hawk: To wipe the beak after feeding. *b.* trans. To wipe (the beak); also, to wipe the beak of.

c 1575 *Perfect Bk. Keping* *Sparhawkes* (ed. Harting 1886) 19 They must... haue tyme to feake. 1618 *LATHAM* *2nd Bk. Falconry* 146 When she hath fed, feaked, and rejoyced. 1686 *Blome* *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. 48 When she [your Hawk] hath fed, say she Feaketh her beak and not wipeth it. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* iii. 28, I... gently pulled her off the pelf, feaked and hooded her.

Feak (*fēk*), *v.*³ *dial.* Also 9 feek. [Cf. *FIKE v.* and ON. *fjúlka* to drift, fly away, and its causative *feyka* to blow, drive away, to rush.]

1. trans. To twitch, jerk, pull smartly.

1548 *THOMAS* *Ital. Gram.*, *Dichionare*... to feake the heare awaie. 1879 *MISS JACKSON* *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'I know w'en our Maister's in a bad 'umour, fur e' alays feaks 'is wescut down.'

2. intr. (See quot.)

1775 *ASH*, *Feake* (v. int. in the Scotch dialect), to flutter, to be officiously busy, to be idle. 1811 *W. Riding* *Gloss.*, *Feak*, to fidget, to be restless or busied about trifles. 1878 *Cambrid. Gloss.*, *Feek*, to be uneasy or anxious.

† **Feal**, *sb.* Sc. Obs. Also 6 feall, feall, 7 fiell. [In sense 1 perh. originally a subst. use of next adj., with the sense 'one who owes fealty'; but it appears to have been interpreted as if f. *FEE sb.*² or *v.* + *-AL*, and this derivation prob. gave rise to the other senses. Cf. OF. *fieal* pertaining to a fief (f. *fiē = fief*), and med.L. *fealiter* (Du Cange) = *feodaliter* 'by feudal law'.]

1. *a.* A feudal tenant, vassal, liegeman. *b.* A servant 'feed' or hired for a term.

a 1572 *KNOX* *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 123 The Cardinalis baner was that day displayed, and all his feallis war charged to be under it. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 127 All tenentis... haldand landis of ane Baron,

sould swear... that thay sall be leill fealis to him. 1663 *SPALDING* *Troub. Chas.* I (1851) II 280 Commanding all prentessis, seruandis, fiellis, not to change their maisteris.

2. The condition of being held in fee.

1478 *Acts Lords of Council* (1839) 10 Pe persones that has the landis in the Levenax in feale of be lord Glammys. 1630-56 *SIR R. GORDON* *Hist. Earls Sutherland*, (1813) 253 John Gray of Skibo had the lands of Ardinch in fiall from John... Earle of Sowerthland.

3. A payment due to the lord of the fee; also *gen.* a periodical payment, stipend, pension.

1543 *Sc. Acts Q. Mary* (1814) 439/1 To gidder with be fealis of be chantorie and denrie of Glasgw... pertenyng to be said lord for his fee. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 245 Exceptand... the gift and feall grantit by ws till... Gilbert Prymrois... for all the dayis of his lyf. 1607 *Jas. VI MS.*, *Let. to Ld. Scone* (Jam.), There being a particular yearly feall appointed to him for the discharge of the said office.

attrib. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 236 The saidis abbot and convent ar nocht able to pay the feall thridle of the said abbay according to the first assumption.

Feal (*fēl*), *a.* arch. [a. OF. *feal*, altered form (by substitution of suffix: see *-AL*) of *feclil*:—L. *fidēlem* faithful, f. *fidēs* faith.] Faithful, firm in allegiance, constant.

1568 A. SCOTT in *Bannatyne Poems* 251 Prent the wordis... Quhillkis ar nocht skar, to bar on far frae bowrdis, Bot leale, bot feale, may haell, avall thy Grace. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 243 Ane tenent... sould... say... Hear ze, my Lord, I sall be leill and feal to zou. 1603 J. SAVILE *Salut. Poem Jas. I* in *Arb. Garner* V. 636 France, and froward Ireland... Are feal subjects to your royal hand. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Feal*, the Tenants by Knights-Service us'd to swear to their Lord to be Feal and Leal, i. e. Faithful and Loyal. 1814 *SCOTT* *Wav.* xix, His right feal, trusty, and well-beloved cousin. 1827 — *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 15 My old and feal friend James.

Feal (*fēl*), *v.* north. *dial.* Also 4-5 fele. [A northern and north midland word, a. ON. *fela* to hide, also to commit, commend = Goth. *filhan* to hide, bury:—OTent. **felhan*, str. vb. (pret. *falh*, pa. pple. **folgano*). In ME. and mod. dialects always conjugated weak.

App. equivalent in form, though the relation in sense is obscure, are OE. *folan* (*fealh*, *folgen*) to stick fast, to reach, attain, OHG. *felahan* to put together. The compound vb. OE. *bi-folian* to entrust, commit, command, corresponds in form and sense to OFris. *bifella*, OS. *bifethan* (Du. *bevelen*), OHG. *bifelahan* (MHG. *bevelen*, mod.G. *befehlen*).]

trans. To hide, conceal.

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 3 In al thing es he nouht lele That Godes gift fra man will fele [printed *sele*]. *Ibid.* 12 For his [Christ's] Godhed in fleis was felid Als hok in bait. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3237 Thurghe that foreste I fiede... flor to fele me for ferde of tha foule thynges. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 67 My counsellors so... No wyt from me ye fele. 1570 *LEVINS* *Matip.* 205/30 To Feale, *velare*, *abscondere*. 1664 *Flodden F.* vii. 1899 The smothering smook the light so feald, That neither Army other saw. 1674 *RAY* *N. C. Words* (1691) 17 He that feals can find. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1873 in *Swailede Gloss.*

Feal, var. of *FAIL sb.*¹, q.v. Chiefly in the law-phrase *Feal and Divot*: see *DIVOT*.

Feald, *dial.* [? var. of *FOLD*; cf. *FAD*, *FAWD*.] A bundle of straw.

? 14... *Carle of Carlile* 239 in *Sir Gawayne* (1839) 264 Had itt not bene for a feald of straw Kayes backe had gone in 2.

Feale, obs. form of FEELE.

Fealty (*fē'alti*). Forms: 4-6 feaute, (5 feauty, 6 feautie), 4-5 feute(e), 4-6 fewt(e), (5 fewthe, fewtye), 4-7 fealtie, -ye, (5 fealtoe, feaulte, 6 -ie), 6- fealty. [ad. OF. *feaulte*, *feaulte*, *fealte* = Pr. *fealtad*, *fedeltat*:—L. *fidēlitat-em*, f. *fidēlis* faithful, f. *fidēs* FAITH.]

1. The obligation of fidelity on the part of a feudal tenant or vassal to his lord.

1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* I. 427 Schir byschop... Gyff thow wald kep thi fewte Thou maid nane sic speking to me. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1204 Pey haue knowleche of homages, serueice, and fewte. 1587 *FLEMING* *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1362/1 From all debt or dutie of fealtie. 1593 *SHAKS.* *Rich.* II. v. ii. 45, I am... pledge for his... fealtie to the new-made King. 1765 *BLACKSTONE* *Comm.* I. 367 This obligation on the part of the vassal was called his *fidēlitas* or fealty. 1814 *SCOTT* *Ld. of Isles* iii. viii, Each bent the knee To Bruce in sign of fealty. 1842 *TENNISON* *Mort-D'Arthur* 75 Not rendering true answer, as beesein'd Thy fealty.

2. The recognition of this obligation (see quot. 1635). Also pl. Frequent in phrases *to do, make, receive, swear*, etc. *fealty*.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2911 Alle heo duden him feutē. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 3 Ine tokē his feaute of alle pat lond helde. 1387 *TRIVISA* *Illegden* (Rolls) VII. 95 To whom [Swane] be men... pat dwelled at be norp side of Watlyng strete gefen ostage and sworn feutee. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3762 Sho sal hald hir land of the, And to the tharfor mak fewte. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 38 Prince Edward... receivede theire homages and feutees... in the name of King Edward. iijrd. c 1489 *CAXTON* *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 571 They of the londe receyved him to be their lorde & made to him fewt & homage. 1523 *FITZHERB.* *Surv.* 12 These tenautes maye holde their landes by... fealtie. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 5 Making... othe & feautie only to the kinges maiestie. 1614 *RALPH* *Hist. World* ii. 416 Solomon... receivede fealtie of all the Princes and People of the Land. a 1626 *BACON* *Max. & Uses* *Com. Law* (1635) 32 Fealty is to take an oath upon a book, that hee will bee a faithful Tenant to the King. 1682 *BURNET* *Rights Princes* v. 149 The Bishops were also obliged to swear fealty to the Prince. 1855 *MILMAN* *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. ii. 58 Where there was no fealty there could be no

treason. 1862 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. 146 The vassal swore to his baron fealty absolutely.

attrib. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* i. 359 Henceforward, though *Lotharius Imperator* might appear in Charter or Diploma and the fealty-form be preserved to him, his sovereignty in Italy was gone.

3. *transf. and fig.*

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in *Hazl. Dodley* i. 173 We all to him [God] owe fealty and service. a 1536 *Calisto & Melibea* ibid. i. 54 The more to God ought I to do fealty. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 91 Be-like that now she hath enfranchis'd them Vpon some other pawne for fealty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 204 Man disobeying Disloyal breaks his fealtie. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) iii. 276 The Church... makes a visible Profession of Fealty to him. 1717 E. FENTON *Homeric Odys.* xi. in *Pocms* 94 Stodious to win your Consort, and seduce Her from chaste Fealty to Joys impure. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr. I.* v. 82 The most advanced minds acknowledged their fealty to the old master [Homer].

Feam, *Sc. var.* of **FOAM**.

Feamality: see **FEM**.

Feance, *obs. form* of **FIANTS**.

Feane, *obs. var.* of **FEIGN**.

Fear (*fīar*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *fēr*, *fēr*, 3-6 *ferē*, 3 *fer*, 4-5 *feer* (e, 6 *Sc. feir*, 5-7 *feare*, 7-*fear*. Also 2, 5 *fore*. [OE. *fēr* the rare southern ME. *fore* may represent a variant **fār*; cf. *swār* = *swēr*] *str. masc.*, sudden calamity, danger, corresponds to OS. *fār* ambush (MDu. *vaer*), and except for the difference of declension to MDu. *vāre* fem. *fear* (cf. mod. Du. *gevaar* neut. danger), OHG. *fāra* fem. ambush, stratagem, danger (MHG. *vāre*; cf. MHG. *gevēre* fem. and neut., mod. G. *gefahr* fem.), ON. *fār* neut. misfortune, plague; the sb. (:-O^{TE}. **fēro-z*, *fāro(m)*, *fārā*) is not recorded in Goth., which however has the derivative *fērja* *lier* in wait.

The base *fēr* (:- pre-Teut. *fēr*.) is prob. one of the ablaut forms of the Aryan root *fer* to go through (see *FARE* v.), but the genesis of the sense is not clear; the current comparison with Gr. *πέρα*, L. *periculum* trial, attempt, risk, seems to be misleading.]

†1. In OE.: A sudden and terrible event; peril. *Beowulf* 1068 He se *fēr* begent. a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 452 (Gr.) Wæron Egypte eft oncyrde, flugon forhtigende, *fēr* ongeton.

2. The emotion of pain or uneasiness caused by the sense of impending danger, or by the prospect of some possible evil.

Now the general term for all degrees of the emotion; in early use applied to its more violent extremes, now denoted by *alarm*, *terror*, *fright*, *dread*. In 14th c. sometimes pleonastically *dread and fear*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Hi..wið-utan fore godes blisse bodedan. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 82/15 He bi-lefte for no fere. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2014 (Trin.) Into þe selde he drouge for feer. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxiv. (1495) 434 The ostryche maye not see the horse without fere. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 140 Fals hert myght noȝt bere þe grete drede and fere þat þai had. 1490 CAXTON *Encydas* xv. 61 O Jupyter, hast thou...determined...to gyue vs tremoure and feere. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 9 Feare may force a man to cast beyonde the moone. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 17 He...may...without al feir say [etc.]. 1611 *BIBLE Ex. xv.* 16 Feare and dread shall fall vpon them. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 206 Where no hope is left, is left no fear. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 12 We are in Danger of it [Passion], it raises our fear. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & P. I.* 303 Fear has been the original parent of superstition. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 107 A contract...might be entered into through fear. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xi. 265 Fear without fortitude degenerates into timidity.

b. *personified*.

1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. xii. 12 Next him was Feare, all arm'd from top to toe. a 1650 MAY *Old Couple* ii. (1658) 13 Then fear steps in, and tells me [etc.]. 1747 COLLINS *Ode Passions* 17 First Fear his hand...Amid the chords bewilder'd laid. 1817 COLERIDGE *Pocms* 69 Pale Fear Haunted by ghastlier shapings.

c. An instance of the emotion; a particular apprehension of some future evil.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* ii. v. Tender, and full of fears, our blushing sex is. 1701 DE FOR *True-born Eng.* 2 With needless Fears the Nation fill. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 36 The old hopes have grown pale, the old fears dim. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clow. Foot* ix. You need have no such fear.

d. A state of alarm or dread. Chiefly in phrase *in fear*; also, † *To put in (a) fear*, *to fall into fear*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 402 Þo þe Saracens yt yseye, hii were somdel in fere. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* xiv. 19 Delyuer me out of my feare. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 159 b. They...make it a sport to put their children in feare. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 13 They, and Menon himselfe, were put in a feare. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* i. 17 The Barbarians...fell into feare and disorder. 1691 tr. *Emilianus's Frauds Romish Monks* 390 She continued...in deadly fears. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. This state of fear being itself often a very considerable punishment. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITHS tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 200, I set out forthwith...in fear and trembling.

3. This emotion viewed with regard to an object; the state of fearing (something). a. Apprehension or dread of something that will or may happen in the future. Const. *of*, *to* with *inf.*; also with clause introduced by *that* or *lest*.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 172 in *Map's Pocms* [MS. Laund 108, fol. 200] Ne thorte us have frist ne fer that God ne wolde his blisse us sent. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 43 He...for Fere of daungers runnyth into a relygyous house. 1568

GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 They are ever in feare to lose that they have. 1647 CHAS. I *Lett.* in *Antiquary* i. 97 The feare of your being brought within the power of the army. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 459 The...king might...without any fear of opposition from England, proceed to annex Brabant. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 The fears of a general crisis are passing away.

b. *esp.* in phrase *For fear*, where in mod. use the sense of the sb. is often weakened; thus *for fear of* = 'in order to avoid or prevent'; *for fear that* or *lest* (also *collog.* with ellipsis of the conj.) = 'lest'.

When *fear* in these locutions is intended to have its full sense, *through* or *from* is now usually substituted for *for*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1908 (Trin.) But ȝitt bode he seven dayes in rest For fere lest any damnyng brest. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 481 Wene ye that I shall do that ye saye for fere of deth? 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 95 To depart...In the time of plague...for feare of infection. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 360, I was affrayd to mount sa high, For feir to get ane fall. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlix. Epit. (1609) 1238 To depart out of those quarters...for feare to bee murdered. 1678 *Trial of Ireland, Pickering, & Grove* in *Howell St. Trials* (1816) vii. 95 Grove would have had the bullets to be champt, for fear that [etc.]. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. 534 Must we not Wish, for fear of wishing ill? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. xi. It is good to be charitable to those sort of people, for fear what may happen. 1791 'G. GAMNADO' *Annu. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 104, I, for fear of the worst, took to my heels.

c. Apprehensive feeling towards anything regarded as a source of danger, or towards a person regarded as able to inflict injury or punishment.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 346 We ne haue fere of no fon þat faren wiþ-oute. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ix. 2 And ȝoure feer...be vpon alle the beestis of erthe. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3295 For þe grete fore [prime-word euermore] þe whyche he had þo bere of his virgyn Seynt Ede. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 80 But he could do none otherwyse, for feere of Charlemany. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 9 He stood in feare of the people of Tunis. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 92, I have an enemy of whom I am in fear.

d. A mingled feeling of dread and reverence towards God (formerly also, towards any rightful authority).

Wyclif has always *drede* in this sense. The distinction between *seruile* and *filial fear* (see quot. 1860), in Lat. *timor seruilis*, *filialis*, is stated (as already generally current) by Thomas Aquinas, *Summa* ii. ii. xix.

c 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 42 Wite þi doutren with eye wel, þat þai haue of þe fere. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* ii. 6 Holde fast his feare, and growe therein. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 75 A perpetual feare...of thy holy name. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 200 He...undertakes them with a most Christian-like feare. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* i. 130 There is a...slauish feare, and a sonlike feare. 1611 *BIBLE Ps. cxi.* 10 The feare of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 82 He is...under no other force...than the fear of God. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 1. xiv. § 27 That sacred dread of all offence to him, which is called the Fear of God. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 598 Fear is twofold; *seruile*, whereby punishment, not fault, is dreaded; *filial*, by which fault is feared. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xi. 295 Holy fear is the beginning of the obedience of the Children of God.

4. Solicitude, anxiety for the safety of a person or thing. Also in phrase (*for, in*) *fear of one's life*.

1490 CAXTON *Encydas* xlix. 142 He lepte in to one of the shippes...for grete feer of his lyffe. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 68 Then care, not feare, or feare, not for themselves, altered...the countenances of the...Louers. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Macc. xv.* 18 The...principal fear, was for the holy Temple. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 569/2 At a later period, when wandering, in fear of his life, over Italy [etc.].

5. In various objective senses.

a. Ground or reason for alarm. Chiefly in phrase (*there is*) *no fear*; now often used as an exclamation.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps. liij.* 5 They are afraied, where no feare is. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iii. 1. Give him but sage and butter...And there's no fear. 1699 W. HACKE *Collect. Orig. Voy.* iv. 7 No fear but they might get 2 or 3 thousand Dollards per man. 1861 *Times* 25 May, 'Is there any fear, Captain?' 1887 MONEY *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 338 He will never go hence...no fear.

† b. Intimidation. Obs.

1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 8 Witht oute distresse or fere done to him.

† c. Capability of inspiring fear, formidableness.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 190 There is no feare in him; let him not dye. 1654 GODDARD in *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) i. 46 Our wars will have much more reputation and fear, when...a whole nation will not consent to a war lightly.

† d. An object of fear; something that is, or is to be, feared. In the Bible occas. by a Hebraism, the object of (a person's) religious reverence, the God of (his) worship.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* x. 29 The waye of the Lorde...is a feare for wicked doers. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 204 Therefore let God be our feare. 1607 HEYWOOD *Woman killed* Wks. 1874 II. 100 The rumor of this feare stretch to my eares. 1611 *BIBLE Gen. xxxi.* 53 Iacob sware by the feare of his father Isaac. — *Prov.* i. 26, I will mocke when your feare cometh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 285 His [Satan's] fraud is then thy feare.

6. *Comb.* a. objective with adj. as *fear-free*; with pr. pple., as *fear-inspiring*; b. instrumental with pr. pples., as *fear-broken*, *-created*, *-depressed*, *†-fled*, *-frose*, *-palsied*, *-pursued*, *-shaken*, *-shook*, *-smitten*, *-spurred*, *-surprised*, *-tangled*, *-taught*;

fear-blast v., to blast (a person) with fear; *fear-struck*, *-strucken*, struck with or overwhelmed by fear; *fear-worship*, worship resulting from fear.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 74, I *fearblaste thee...with the winde of my weapon. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 106 Soldiers' hearts might be *fear-broken by the score of their sins who were no soldiers. 1777 POTTER *Aeschylus* 190, *Seven agst. Th.*, Is this a tale of *fear-created woe? 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* ii. x, *Fear-depressed envie. 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iii. *Schisme* 901 Each man hies Vnto the tents of *fear-fled Enemies. a 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* 11 Cannot you give me another [charm] to make me *Fear-free? 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 123 The demon...Springs o'er the *fear-froze crew with Harpy-claws. 1812 CRABBE *Dumb Orators* Tales i. An awe-compelling frown, and *fear-inspiring size. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 252 *Fear-palsied, and his mind scarce half awake. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) i. 53 Nor ceas'd the wight to scamper, *fear-purs'd. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. xvi. 381 Then came Selenissas death...into his *feare-shaken mind. a 1756 COLLINS *Ode on Highlands* 119 His *fear-shook limbs have lost their youthful force. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xvii. 190 Idomeneus, *fear-smitten, lashed The long-maned steeds. c 1626 *Dick of Devon* ii. v. in *Bullen Old Pl.* II. 42 Some of the *feare-spurred villains Were overturnd by slaughter in their flight. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* ii. v. Let not...these thick woods give sanctuary to the *fear-struck hares. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Canova's Lusiad* 53 The Moors start, fear-struck, at the horrid sound. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xxi. 282 Fear-struck, yet hoping to avoid the doom. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 124 Why shouldst thou be *fear-stricken...for thy parting from...thy body. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 203 He walkt, By their opprest and *feare-surprised eyes. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 149 His hope *fear-tangled...bound his eyes full fast. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.* *Hen. IV.* cxi. The *feare-taught Politicks Evade the Force, by yielding to the Power. 1849 H. MAYO *Truths Pop. Superst.* vi. 85 Somnambulism...has had no *fear-worship. 1865 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* X. 145 To learn the language of Fear-worship we must go back to the very beginning.

Fear (*fīar*), *v.* Forms: 1 *færan*, 3 *færen*, *Orm.* *færenn*, 3-6 *ferē*, (4 *fyre*, 5 *ferin*, -*yn*, *feyre*), 3, 6 (*Sc.*) *feir*, 4-5 *feer* (e, 4-6 *feare*, (6 *feair*), 7 *fare*, 6-*fear*. [OE. *færan* (:-**færan*) wk. vb. to terrify, f. *fēr* (see prec.); parallel derivatives in other Teut. langs., with senses varying according to those of the primary sb., are OS. *fārōn* to lie in wait; MDu. *vaeren* to fear; OHG. *fārēn* to plot against, to lie in wait, to endeavour after (MHG. *vāren* in same senses, also, rarely, to fear); ON. *fīra* to taunt, slight.]

I. 1. *trans.* To inspire with fear; to frighten. *Obs. exc. arch. or vulgar.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* i. 18 þa bodan us færdon. c 1200 ORMIN 675 He wile him færenn. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 Auh heo neude þo none leaue, bute one uort to offeren [*v. r.* *færen*] him. 1340 HAMFOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6429 For þe mynde of þam myght men feer. c 1400 *Soudowe Bab.* 59 Here Bugles boldly for to blowe, To fere the beestis. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 20, I sawe a vysyon whiche moche fered me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 166 Women in Fraunce to feare their yong children, would crye, the Talbot commeth. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 2 Warwicke was a Bugge that fear'd vs all. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 16 An old-wifes tale, fit for nothing but to fear fools. c 1665 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 524 Our King must have Seamen, most stout His enemies' hearts for to fear. 1801 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 46 If thy slumber's sweet...no dangers can fear me. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* viii, I would not...fear Thine eyes by gazing. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* xviii, Devil fear her!

† b. *It fears me*: = I am afraid. Obs.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* Prol. 2 It fereth me sore for to endyte. 1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 287 It feareth me besides, that God is punishing our present Sins. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 67 It fears me muckil ye haif seen Quhat good man never knew.

2. With pregnant sense.

† a. To drive away by fear, frighten away, scare (*esp.* birds or animals). Chiefly with *away*. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 147 Eddres to sleyn & foules oute to fere is. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxvii, Fere away the euill bestes. 1577 NORTHBROKE *Dicing* (1579) 45 b, If there were nothing else to feare them away from this play. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. i. 2 A scar-crow...to feare the Birds of prey. 1613 DENNIS *Secrets of Angling* ii. in *Arb. Garner* i. 174 There some great fish doth fear the rest away. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. ii. § 7. 152 A Swallow flew about his head...and could not be feared from him. a 1631 *DONNE The Storm* 52 Wks. 1873 II. 5 Some...would seeme there, With hydeous gazing, to feare away Feare.

† b. To deter from a course of conduct, etc. Const. *from*; also occas. followed by *that*...*not*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 109 (*title*) *Speculum de Anti-christo*, Hou anticrist & his clerks him trewe prestis for prechyng of cristis gospel. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl. C.* xviii. 285 Eueriche busshope...sholde...Feden hem [hus peple]...and fere hem fro synne. 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* Prol. Wks. i. 399 The ensamples...are writen to fear the flesh, that we sin not. 1531 FRITH *Judgm.* *Tracy* 251 He doth...fear us from putting any confidence in our own works. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1552) 3 To feare hym that he...shulde not prouoke S. Hierom. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1588) 135 Shall it not feare vs from so foule a custome? a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgm.* i. i. v. (1642) 184 Their example feared not the Cornishmen from rebelling.

† c. To drive by fear to, into. Obs.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 788 a, It should somwhat touche them to be sene by werynes of pryson to feare him to it. 1646 J. HALL *Pocms* i. 68 Nor will I...Lillies feare Into a landse.

II. To feel fear; to regard with fear.

3. *refl.* (cf. I b) To be afraid. † Formerly const. of. Now only *arch.* in phrase *I fear me*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294 (Fairfax MS.) So lowde his belle is runge . . . That of þe noise . . . Men feeren hem . . . Welmore þan þei don of þonder. 1530 PALSGR. 547/2, I feared me alwayes that it wolde be so. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* II. iv, I fear me he is slain. 1608 S. WARD in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 26, I fear me, he will hardly get Copies. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 167, I fear me that . . . some . . . earthly love mingles with his friendship. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 966 A flash, I fear me, that will strike my blossom dead.

4. *intr.* in same sense.

† a. To fear of (rarely at) : = sense 5.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 129 We fors not his friendship, ne fere of his hate. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 173 He or she that marriage doth breke May fere of deth eternal when they dye. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxv, Fearing of love's tyranny. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Iustine* 97 a, The men . . . which feared not at the command of King Phillip.

b. with dependent clause: To feel alarmed or uneasy lest (something should happen).

(Closely approaching the trans. use with clause; cf. 7b.)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 455 He feared sore leste Reynawde sholde make to deye rychard of normandy. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 38, I ever feare lest th' Earth . . . should fall to the other part of the Heavens. 1691 tr. *Emilia's Obs. Journ. Naples* 135 Fearing lest some Insurance might be caus'd. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Asc. Mt. Blanc* 20, I. feared lest I should drop down.

c. *simply.* (Blends with the absol. use of *senscs* 5 and 7.) Phrase (colloq.), *Never fear* : = 'there's no danger of that'.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 103 If she fear . . . By this [pale white cheeks] you shall not know. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust*. Wks. (Ritldg.) 100/1 'Tis but a surfeit; never fear, man. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* I. 19 And Joseph saide vnto them, Feare not. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 2. 7 To . . . take heed, provide so that they may not fear. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. ii, Fear not thou wedding guest! 1800 COGAN *Philos. Treat. Passions* I. ii. (1802) 102 As soon as we cease to fear, we begin to hope. 1838 LYTTON *Lady of Lyons* II. i, I'll find the occasion, never fear! 1888 MRS. PARR *Run-aways in Louisa Mag.* Apr. 640 I'm not going to blab on myself—never fear! 1893 MORLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3/2 Those only see aright into the future of civilised communities who hope—not those who fear.

5. *trans.* To regard with fear, be afraid of (a person or thing as a source of danger, an anticipated event or state of things as painful or evil).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x, Ther shulde non off hem growe to be like vnto hym; wich thyng is most to be fered of all þe worlde. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dites* 97 Thoo that sawe not yesterday Alexander ferede him gretely, and now thoo that see him fereth him not. 1530 PALSGR. 547/2 He feareth me above all the men lyvinge. 1563 GOLDING *Cesar* 30b, They feared not the enemy, but the narrowness of the ways. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* xii. 13 It shall be feared aboute all the kingdome that were before it. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 116 To fear the losse of the bell, more than the losse of the steeple. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. x. 282 His violence thou fearest not. 1697 DRYDEN *Æn.* x. 1261 Nor Fate I fear, but all the Gods defy. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 92 Every . . . person whom thou fearest. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. iii. 155 What man cannot understand he fears.

transf. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 149 It [ye castell] fered no sawtyng on no side of it.

b. with *inf.* (*vbl. sb.*, etc.) as object: To hesitate (to do something) through fear of the consequences; † to fear offence = to fear to offend.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 563 As if he feared to attadie . . . us. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iphig.* 114 He . . . would have spoke, but . . . found his want of Words, and fear'd Offence. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlv, Dorothea . . . feared to obey. 1799 tr. *Diderot's Natural Sin* II. 26 You feared disturbing our tranquillity.

6. To regard with reverence and awe; to revere. Now only with *God* as obj.; formerly in wider sense.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 101 Gretly is thi word fyred. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 33 Lett the wyfe see that she feare her husbände. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 52 This . . . Wombe of Royall Kings, Feard by their breed. 1611 BIBLE *P.* ciii. 13 The Lord pieth them that feare bim. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 10 If you fear God . . . as your father. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* IV. 135 Who . . . feared nought but God.

7. To have an uneasy sense of the probability of (some unwelcome occurrence in the future); to apprehend. Opposed to *hope for*.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 87 He that but feares the thing, he would not know Hath . . . knowledge from others eyes. That what he feared, is chanc'd. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii, If they have less to fear, they have less also to hope. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 London had ceased to fear a foreign foe.

b. with *subord. clause*. To be afraid that (something will be or is the case). In negative sentences the clause may be introduced by *but* or *but that* = that . . . not. Also with direct obj. and *to be* or simple complement; *rarely*, with *inf.* as obj. Also parenthetically.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16b, I feare sore that many chrysten people . . . do as the chylidren of Israel dyd. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 212 Fere not but ye shalbe well payed. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vi. 12 The Theefe doth feare each bush an Officer. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* I. 25 Never feare that I will impair his ill nights. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 47, I fear they are troubled with King's evil. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 628 What power of mind . . . could have fear'd, How such united force of Gods . . . could ever know repulse. 1692 tr. *Zingis* 11 He feared with reason to be unable to do any thing for Zingis. 1726

Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 47, I fear'd it would be . . . two hundred Pounds. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Vindict's Shipwreck* 255, I fear much that of the sixteen persons . . . three only of us have survived. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 225 He might do so without fearing that the Five Mile Act would be enforced. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* v, I fear we are all in your black books. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 16 The account . . . will hardly, I fear, render my letters very interesting.

8. a. † *trans.* (Perh. originally const. *dat.* : cf. *L. timere alicui*). To be apprehensive about, to fear something happening to (obs.). b. In same sense *intr.*; const. *for*, † *of*.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iv. 11, I feare off you, lest I have bestowed on you labour in vayne. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 213 Arthur fered his horse, lest that the Lyon sholde haue slayne hym. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 137 His Physitians feare him mightily. 1611 TOURNEUR *Arth. Trag.* v. i, If any roote of life remains within 'em . . . feare 'em not. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 6 The people . . . feared their own Free-holds. 1686 DRYDEN *Horace* I. xxix, 10 Let the greedy merchant fear For his ill-gotten gain. 1695 PRIOR *Ode death O. Mary* 47 So much she fears for William's life. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 11, I fear for thee that the same will befall thee. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 284 note, We feared for his recovery.

† c. In 18th c., when the vb. was conjugated negatively, a following negative was often illogically omitted, so that the vb. seems to mean: To apprehend the non-occurrence of (some event).

a 1699 STILLINGF. *Serm.* Wks. 1710 I. 619 We need not fear a gracious answer. 1747 S. FIELDING *Lett. David Simple* I. ii. 63, I liked him, and was so accustomed to the Addresses of every Man by whom I was seen, that I did not at all fear his immediately becoming one of my Train. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 211 If I apply for it, I don't fear its being granted.

† 9. To regard with distrust; to doubt. *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 16 The governour feared the wisdom and courage of his kinsman. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1653) 681 If a bird it tast . . . It dies assured death, none need it fear. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Fear* . . . to doubt or question.

Fearable (fī'rab'l), *a. rare.* [f. FEAR *sb.* + -ABLE.] Giving cause for fear; to be feared.

1886 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Asclepiad* III. 187 Is virus from a poisoned animal less fearable?

† **Fear-babe.** *Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* fairybabe. [f. FEAR *v.* + BABE.] A thing fit only to frighten a baby. Cf. SCAREBABE.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 299 As for their shewes & words, they are but feare babes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. 11, ii. All the bugbears of the night, and terrors and fairbabes of tomes . . . are before their eyes.

Fear'd, Feare, *obs.* Sc. ff. of FARD *v.*, FARE.

Fear(e, var. of FERE, *Obs.*, and of FEIR, *Obs.* Sc.

Feared (fī'id), *ppl. a.* Forms: 3-6 fer(e)d, (3 ferid, 5 fard, feerd, 6 Sc. feired, ferit), 4-6 ferde, 5-7 feard, (4, 6 *comp.* and *superl.* fearder, -est), 8-*dial.* feart, 6-*feared*. [f. FEAR *v.* + -ED I.]

† 1. Affected with fear, frightened, afraid; timid. Const. *of, for*, indicating either the cause of fear, or less frequently (= about) the object of concern;

with *inf.* = afraid to (do something). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1834 (Götl.) [Pai] war noht fered of his manace. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1998 Of peym bope was he nought ferd. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2423 (Fairf.) Þe kinge was ferde for goddis grame. c 1380 WYCLIF *Scl. Wks.* III. 394 Puple wolde be ferde to dwelle in his servise. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Nun's Pr. T.* 566 The veray hogges So fered were for berking of the dogges. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2566 Whoso es ferd i rede he fle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13842 The . . . kyng [was] of his lyf feerd. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 550 So . . . Ferd ferto trespace. c 1450 LONELIGH *Graill* IV. 450 The swerd, Of whiche many men was aftyr ferd. 14-*Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 91 Fearder I never was. 1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1322/1 That passyon . . . of which he was so ferd. 1578 Ps. cxxviii. in *Gude & G. Ball.* 113 Of thy hand labour thou sall eit, be not feird. a 1605 POLWART *Flying to, Montgomerie* 788 Feard flyar . . . I sall dunt whill I slay thee. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. xiii. (1662) 506 Conscience grows feared. 1698 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 247 They . . . would have eropen away in a feared manner. 1715 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 67 A few such feared fools, as I am reckoned hereabout. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* ix. (1873) 84 What are they fear'd on? 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxix, 'I'm maist fear'd to speak to him.' 1828 HOOD *Lamia* iii. 40 Jove! I was feared. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* iii, You'll no be feart to sail on a Friday.' 1891 E. ARNOLD *Lt. of World* 82 Thyself More feared of Cesar than of wrongfulness.

† 2. Apprehensive, having an uneasy foreboding. Chiefly with clause introduced by *lest* or *that*;

rarely const. *to* with *inf.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1440 *Plumpton Corr.* 155 He is feard lest they wyll not appeare without a suppena. c 1450 *Merlin* 27 He was ferde to lese his londe. c 1460 *Torneley Myst.* (Surtees) 116, I am fulle fard that we tary to lang. a 1535 MORE *Sergeant & Frere* 233 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 127 Yet was this man well fearder than, lest he the frier had slaine. 1884 J. PURVES in *Gd. Words* Nov. 76/1 'Wives are feared a man gets another sweetheart in six months' time away fra' hame.'

3. In senses of FEAR *v.* 5 and 7: Regarded with

fear; anticipated or suspected with uneasiness; † apprehensively supposed to be such.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 74 Their professed and feared Enemies. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* Ep. Ded. (1628) 2 The fear'd continuance of the like abuse. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 83 Addresses to divert a feared . . . displeasure of the Deity. 1719 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 451 The feared stand the success of the gospel is at. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 380 Pondering in their minds each

fear'd event. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/7 Feared loss of a Liverpool ship.

Hence † **Fearedly** *adv.*, fearfully, timidly.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 255 Ferdly scho ast, 'Allace! quhar is Wallace?'

† **Fearedness.** *Obs.* Also 3-5 ferd(e)nes(s(e, (3 ferednes, 4 ferdnis, 6 Sc. feirdnes). [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The condition of being frightened or afraid; terror, fear. Also, *rarely*, a cause of fright.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3996 (Götl.) Man þat þu wil helpe in nede, Ne thar him neuer na ferednes drede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2231 Hym in-to wanhope for to bring . . . thurgh þe ferdnes þat he sal tak. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 We ware mare deuote . . . for ferdnes of deuils þat appered till vs. c 1450 tr. *Girald. Hist. Ireland* 10 The slacht of þese fewe be ferdnesse to many. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 83 Hee for fearednesse bes fyled vp the way. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 18 Horryble sightes and dredefull ferdnes of wycked spirytes come to some.

Fearely, var. of FERLY *a.* *Obs.* strange.

Fearer (fī'raɪ). [f. FEAR *v.* + -ER I.] One who fears.

1535 COVERDALE *John* ix. 31 Yf eny man be a fearer of God . . . him heareth he. a 1601 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. cxix. H, With thy fearers all I hold, Such as hold thy biddings best. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* A iij, The Italians . . . are fearers of the Spanish greatness. 1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 350 Calvert was a great fearer . . . all through the contest. 1844 WARDLAW *Lect. on Prov.* (1869) I. 25 The true fearers of God are sadly in the minority.

Fearful (fī'fʊl), *a.* Forms: 4-5 ferful(l, (4 fervol), 4-6 fereful(l, fearful(l, 4-7 fearefull, 6-7 fearfull(e, 6- fearful. [f. as *prec.* + -FUL.]

I. *objectively.*

1. Causing fear; inspiring terror, reverence, or awe; dreadful, terrible, awful.

1340-70 *Alisannder* 201 þei lete fle to be flocke ferefull sondes. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxviii. 17 And [Iacob] dredynge seide, Howe feerful is this place! c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7731 This feerfull freike frusschet into batell. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 400 II. 25 She shuld be . . . put in ferfull place, in shortyng of hyr lyve dayes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 140 When he was in dyspleasure, he had a fearfull chere. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 10 b, A flying Dragon . . . very fearefull to looke upon. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 58 Feare this glorious and fearefull Name, the Lord Thy God. a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), That fearful Punishment . . . shall be inflicted on them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 98 My fearfull danger! 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 43 At midnight's fearful hour. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten P.* II. 90 M. de Choulout . . . made him take a . . . fearful oath.

† b. Const. *to, unto*.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 166 As his person was fearfull . . . to his adversaries present : so his name. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1475 They [Apes] are fearfull . . . to Birds that make their nests in Trees. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramblant* Wks. (1687) 418 A Glorious King, fearful to your Enemies.

c. *Comb.*; adverbially as in *fearful-sounding*.

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Schisme* 1065 If thou their metall by that touch-stone try Which fearful-sounding from thy mouth doth fly.

2. Applied to bad or annoying things in intensive sense. Cf. *awful*, *terrible*, *dreadful*, etc.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 39 The . . . fearfull stench of the unburied bodies. 1811 LAMB *Guy Raux*, They make a fearful outcry against the violation of every principle of morality. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xvi. 112 He complained of fearful thirst. 1884 *Christian Commw.* 21 Feb. 440/1 Their fearful departures from Apostolic practice.

b. *dial.* Enormous in quantity.

1877 N. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.*, 'There's a fearful lot o' apples t' year.'

c. *adv.* = **FEARFULLY**. *Obs.* in educated use; in some dialects merely intensive = **AWFUL**.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 8 In Angola the people are fearfull blacke. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westm. Dial.* (1821) 66 He leakt es if he wor fearful weel pleast. 1862 HAMERTON *Painter's Camp* I. 42 'You see theyve heard tell . . . at there's a feefil 'ansome young chap.'

II. *subjectively.*

3. Frightened, timorous, timid, apprehensive.

a. *simply.* Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1374 CHAUCEER *Troilus* II. 450 Criseyde . . . was þe ferfulleste wyght That myght be. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xviii. vi. (1495) 752 The female lambes ben . . . more ferful than the male. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xv. 361 'Ha, thef . . . how feirful thou art now.' 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, With their fearful tongues they shall confess. a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth P.* 783 Gain thou some Hours to draw thy fearful Breath. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 52 Chubs . . . be a very fearful fish. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. i. ii, But now my fearful people mutiny. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* x. (1727) 45 Th' impatient Greyhound . . . Bounds . . . to catch the fearful Hare. 1773 MRS. CHAYONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 111 Women are more fearful than men. 1827 KEEBLE *Chr. Year, 3rd Sunday in Lent*, It was a fearful joy . . . To trace the Heathen's toil. 1831 MRS. SHELLEY *Swiss Peasant* in 'Keepsake' 125 His fearful family would count in agony the hours of his absence.

absol. c 1400 *Prymer* (E. E. T. S.) 30 Seynte marie . . . helpe ferful, and refresche þe soreful.

b. Const. *of* (also *to* with *inf.*), or with clause introduced by *lest* or *that*.

c 1360 *Vern. MS. Min. Poems* 524 þe lattor þou art of good worching þe more feruol þou shalt be of bi-gynnyng. c 1400 *Beryn* 2971 Beryn and his company wer . . . ferfull howe to speide. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* I. iv. 225, I . . . now grow fearefull. 'That you protect this course. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* 270 The Irish are more fearefull to offend the Law. 1630 JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 101 Somewhat fearfull of our desperate wanderers. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 207 As a man blindfolded would do his hands when he is fearfull of running against a wall. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 173 Fearful to

offend... At awful distance he accosts the maid. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, Adeline was fearful of observation. 1798 WEBBE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 5, I am fearful that... an attack upon him now is more likely to end in discomfiture. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 204 This great minister's knowledge of the queen's temper... made him sometimes fearful to act. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, She would have led me in a string... so fearful was she lest I should be polluted. 1879 Low *Afghan War* iii. 279 The Afghan chief, fearful of trying an assault, determined to invest the place.

†c. Anxious, concerned; with *about*, of indicating the object of anxiety or concern.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* iv. 13 His herte was fearfull aboute y^e Arke of God. 1590 MARLOWE *and Pt. Tamburl.* iii. v, Thou art fearful of thy army's strength. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vi. 87 Edward shall be fearful of his life.

4. Of looks, words, etc.: Indicating or giving signs of fear or terror.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esthras* iii. 3, I beganne to speake fearfull wordes to the most hiest. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 181 Cold fearfull drops stand on my trembling flesh. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. l. § 7. 35 A wavering and fearful assent. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Adeline... threw a fearful glance around. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiii. 119 Hasty, yet feltering in his fearful speech.

†5. Cautious, wary. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 Fearefull in prosperities and pacyent in aduersities. 1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* ix, It is fit that... considering the deceitfulness of things... we should bring a fearful judgement. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 58 The march of the reinforcement was tardy and fearful. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 98 Our courts cannot be more fearful... than prudent.

6. Full of awe or reverence.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. (1611) 359 A kinde of fearfull admiration at the heauen. 1602 F. DAVISON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 323 That I to thy name may beare Fearfull loue. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 332 Paul saw in him the spirit of loving and fearful duty.

Fearfully (fī'ɹʌfʊli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

I. *objectively*: With communication of fear.

1. So as to cause fear; dreadfully; terribly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 245 b, The... impenitent synners... be... drawn downe to hell most terribly or fearfully. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxli. (1636) 272 That hee bee not waked sodainly and fearfully. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea. iv.* i. 77 There is a Cliffe, whose... bending head Looks fearfully in the confined Deepe. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlv. 148 This wicked fellow... within three dayes died most fearfully. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* lv, I am borne darkly, fearfully, afar. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, I was yesterday fearfully undeceived.

2. To a fearful extent or degree. Often hyperbolically as a mere intensive: cf. FEARFUL 2.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, Smoking fearfully. 1862 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 95 The evils arising from the use of alcohol have been fearfully aggravated by the invention of distillation. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* vii. 76 It was fearfully warm. 1878 Mrs. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* I. 25 Dinner? that's right, I am fearfully hungry.

II. *subjectively*: With a feeling of fear.

3. In a manner indicating fear; timidly, in fear.

1548 UDALL *etc. Eras. Par. Matt.* iii. 7 They demaunde of him fearfully what he thinketh best for them to do. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, I might observe The graver statesmen whispering fearfully. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramble* Wks. (1687) 501 The Abbot... fearfully summons in his Friends to guard him. 1730 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 8 Walk as prudently as you can, though not fearfully. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xix, A black head was seen to rise... fearfully out of the fore-scuttle.

†4. a. In a state of apprehension or uncasiness; anxiously. b. Cautiously, with hesitation. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 28 This pure living (once in manner lost, afterwards recovered and yet stil fearefully kept). 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 147 Whosoever shall... march slow or fearefully. c 1610 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 18 The Spaniards... compelled our foot to retire fearfully. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hunt*, His old Hounds... will hunt leisurely and fearfully.

Fearfulness (fī'ɹʌfʊlnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of inspiring fear; dreadfulness.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Mace.* xv. 23 Sende now also thy good angell before vs (o Lorde) in the fearfulness... of thy mightie arme. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* ii. xv. 50 A great Earthquake... with horrible fearfulness and damage. 1831 POTE *Assassins of Paradise* 18 Its very fearfulness the sound endeared. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 410 He beheld death in all its fearfulness.

2. The quality or state of being affected with fear; timidity, timorousness. *Const. of.*

1494 FABVAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxi. 180 The lordes... went vnto the kyng... and blanced as they durste his fearefulness. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxx. 13 A fearfulness will I sende in to the Egipcians londe. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 8 These bathes... are good for fearfulness of the hart. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. § 47 Is it credible that... our professed fearfulness to ask anything... should be noted for a popish error. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* ii. 1. 232 With a Lover's fearfulness he spake. 1666 SOUTHW. *Serm.* 25 Nov., A third thing... is fearfulness of... bold, popular offenders. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iii. 125, I was frequently rallied... on account of my fearfulness. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. § 46. 411 We cannot but be protected from all fearfulness of spiritual despotism.

Fearing (fī'ɹiŋ), *vb.* sb. [f. FEAR v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. FEAR. a. The being in fear or dread, † an instance of this. † *To have in fearing*: to be in dread of. b. The action of distrusting or doubting; † an instance of this.

In the Lancashire dialect used *collect.* for ghosts, fairies, goblins, etc. By dialect writers spelt *fēcōrin*.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 44 Decade of cleane sweepyng folke had in fearyng. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. x. 109 Sending often back his doubtfull eye By fearyng taught unthought of treacherie. a 1662 HEYLIN *Land* (1668) i. 113 Long he had not been in Spain, when there were many fearings of him in the Court of England. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* iii. 126 Poor Hobhowchin puts you in this fearyng.

Fearing (fī'ɹiŋ), *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That fears; often in comb. with prefixed object, as in *ghost*, *God-fearing*; see the sbs.

1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 14 The aristocratic is... the fearing, while the democratic is the hoping, party.

Hence **Fearingly** *adv.*, † a. in a terrifying manner (*obs.*); b. with fear, timidly.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lviii, Which shall make thant ieperd much by affection... to comfort spiders spitefully Rather then discomform them thus fearyngly. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 247 Not with cold wonder fearyngly But Orpheus-like. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 198 The Conformist... fearyngly doubted its consequences.

† **Fearlac.** *Obs.* Also 3 *far*, *ferlac*, 4 *ferlak*. [f. FEAR sb. (? or v.) : see -LOCK.] Fear, terror.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Kume worð þer efter ferlac. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 39 Þurh ferlac of eisful þreates. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 672 Ne hæp he ferlac for no fo.

Fearless (fī'ɹləs), a. [f. FEAR sb. + -LESS.]

Without fear.

1. Unaffected by fear; bold, intrepid. *Const. of* ; rarely, with *inf.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4993 Þone is a fereles foule. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 303 Feareless... To tumble. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 151 A man... fearelesse of what's past, present, or to come. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* i. xxi. (1640) 249 He... hath a bold audacious fearelesse heart. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 65 ¶ 2 The Hero stood as fearless as if invulnerable. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 15 The hardy chief... Fearless of wrong, repos'd his weary strength. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxix, Arise! my love and fearless be. 1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. xiii. 218 The fearless missionary spent ten days with these 'deceitful and bloody' men.

† b. Without doubt about; confident of. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 He was fearelesse of his establishment in his Fathers Royalties.

c. Of the bearing, demeanour, etc.: Showing no sign of fear.

1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 242, I have said, a fearless defence. 1815 — *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 27 Apr. ibid. 317 The uncourtly and fearless turbulence of this House. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 116 The Hebrew historian moves over it with a fearless step. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 430 His mien and his language were... noble and fearless.

† 2. a. Not regarded with fear. b. Giving no cause for fear, free from danger. *Obs.*

1599 SYLVESTER *Miracle Peace* xxix, Scap't from ship-wrack... and... shuiering on the fearless bank. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxxviii. (1609) 578 Men are least... secured against that which fortune saith is fearelesse. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 988 He [God] can... make him [Satan] if not usefull, yet fearelesse. 1745 WARBURTON *Serm.* i. 17 p. 8 So... will an honourless King promote the Worship of a fearless God.

Fearlessly (fī'ɹləsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a fearless manner; boldly, intrepidly.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 441 Happy is he who can fearlessly stand before the Son of God. 1685 PAXTER *Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* x. 27 What I speak to you alone... that publish fearlessly to all the World. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 327 In the eagerness of the chase will fearlessly spring over. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii, Mrs. Squeers waged war... openly and fearlessly. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 399 The Esquimaux dog... encounters the wolf fearlessly.

Fearlessness (fī'ɹləsniəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being without fear; boldness, intrepidity. *Const. of.*

1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 110 Their fearelessnesse of earthquakes and deaths argueth the truth of their religion. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iii. 672 Faith hath pow'r to teach men fearelessness. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 23 The devil... filling them with... fearelessness of God. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii, There is... a certain fearelessness, with regard to what may be hereafter. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 9 They proceed not from confidence of right, but fearelessness of wrong. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. xxv, All within Was magic case, and fearelessness secure. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 141 That... fearelessness of consequences... leads to positive crime. 1893 C. H. PEARSON *Nat. Life & Char.* 278 The old trick of thought that regards fearelessness in word and act as the true virtue of the man.

Fearling, *nonce-wd.* A creature that fears.

1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes, Birds* I. 216, I am a Libyan bird, the Fearling called.

Fearn (e, obs. and dial. form of FERN.

† **Fearnothing**. *Obs. rare.* = FEARNOUGHT 1.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6380/13 Charles Banton... Spinner and Carder for Fearnothing.

Fearnought (fī'ɹnɔŋt). [f. phrase: FEAR v. (in imperative) + NOUGHT.]

1. A stout kind of woollen cloth, used chiefly on board ship in the form of outside clothing in the most inclement weather, also as a protective covering or lining for the outside door of a powder magazine, the portholes, etc. Cf. DREADNOUGHT. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) I. 31 A Magellanic Jacket made of a thick woollen stuff called Fearnought. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 193 The wadding... is made of... fearnought or shepherd's cloth. 1836 Sir J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* viii. 110

A skreen lined with fearnought. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 210 A wooden plug covered with fearnought.

attrib. 1772-5 *Cook Voy.* (1777) I. i. ii. 20, I... gave to each man the fearnought jacket and trowsers allowed them. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 77 A ragged fear-naught great-coat. 1882 NARES *Scamanship* (ed. 6) 96 It is passed through fearnought shoots.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1883 *Abnoulbury Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Fearnought*, a machine for mixing wool, shoddy, and mungo before putting upon the condenser.

3. A drink to keep up the spirits.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* iv. x. 231 This is the fear-naught of the tentmen.

Fearsome (fī'ɹsʊm), a. [f. FEAR v. or sb. + -SOME.]

1. Fear-inspiring; frightful, dreadful.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 3722 The foremost looks a fearsome chiel. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxix, War's a fearsome thing. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Nell Cook*, The masons three... saw a fearsome sight. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. viii. 236 Iron fencing... with fearsome spikes at the top.

Comb. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix, 'A muckle stoor fearsome-looking wife she was as ever I set een on.'

† 2. ? *erron.* Timid, apprehensive, frightened.

1863 A. FONBLANQUE *Tangled Skein* III. 205, I was... fear-some of this very danger. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. viii. 120 I'm but a silly, fearsome thing!

Hence **Fear-somely** *adv.*, in a fearsome manner.

a. So as to excite fear. † b. Timidly. **Fear-someness**, the quality of being fearsome. a. Dreadfulness; terror. † b. Timidity.

1876 B. L. FARJEON *Love's Victory* ii, He looked about him fearsomely. 1883 *Daily News* 5 July 5/2 A prisoner... as fearsomely exciting as the elegant baron of fiction. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* i. xii, The fact... lent Tess's supposed position, by its fearsomeness, a far higher fascination. 1893 *Black & White* 11 Mar. 286/2 The women... were hiding fearsomely in their innermost rooms. 1893 *Daily News* 6 June 3/4 There is even a fearsomeness in her expression, as if she dreaded to move.

† **Fear'sance**. *Obs.* Also 6 *fesaunce*. [ad. AF. *fesance*, -*aunce*, *faisaunce* (Fr. *faisance*), f. *faire* to do. Cf. MALFEASANCE, NONFEASANCE.]

The doing or execution of a condition, obligation, feudal service, etc.

1538 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* v. 76a, This is nat proud that the fesance of the condycion... oughte to be made vpon the lande. 1642 tr. *Perkins's Prof. Bk.* x. § 673. 292 For the scowring of a ditch or for the covering of a house... he shall not have an assise because they lie only in fesance. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. 3 Under this Term [Gavel] were comprehended all Socage Services whatsoever which lie in Render or Fesance.

Fearser. A provincial name for the Arctic Gull (Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* 1866).

† **Fearsetraw**. *Obs.* Also *feas*, *festraw* (e. [A corruption of *festue*, FESCUE, influenced by STRAW.] = FESCUE (see quots.).

1595 G. MARKHAM *Trag. Sir R. Grinville* xxiii, [She] with her eyes festrawe points a Storie. 1611 FLORIO, *Festuca*, a fesque or feasetraw that children use to point their letters. 1638 FEATLEY *Struct. in Lyndomastigen* I. 198 To set up a man of straw, and push him downe with a festraw. 1648 tr. *Senault's Paraphrase upon Job* 408 Those Stones... make as little impression upon his body, as a feastraw would which the hand of a childe should push. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* iii. iii. 98 A... Type, Figure, Festraw, or Finger, that points [etc.].

Feasibility (fī'zibi-liti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being feasible.

1. Capability of being done; practicability.

1624 T. JAMES in *Abb. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 308 If he did turn away his mind wholly from Chelsey, I durst presume of more feasibility [sic] and possibility here of doing good. *Ibid.* 331 To give proof of the feasibility [sic] of the Work to the common profit of the Church. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* App. 196 The Excellency and feasibility of his invention. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 162 The alike easiness and feasibility of all things unto him. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Stone*, According to the different circumstance of Difficulty or Feasibility of it. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 519 They changed their minds on the feasibility of their enterprise.

b. quasi-*concr.* Something feasible.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 17 Men often swallow... feasibilities for possibilities [read possibilities for feasibility], and things impossible for possibilities.

† 2. Capability of being made. *Obs.*

1655 in *Ref. Commoro. Bees* 33 My confident Assertion of the fecibility of *Aqua vite* out of grain unmalted.

Feasible (fī'zib'l), a. Forms: 5 *faysyble*, *fesable*, 6 *fays*, *feae* (-7 *feice*)-able, 6-7 *faisable*, *fesible*, 7 *fac*, *fæs*, *fa(i)s*, *fe(a)ible*, *feizable*, -ible, *foisible*, 7-8 *feas(e)*-, *feazable*, -ible, 7- *feasible*. [a. OF. *faisable*, -ible, f. *fais*-impf. stem of *faire* (:-L. *facere*) to do: see -BLE.]

1. Of a design, project, etc.: Capable of being done, accomplished or carried out; possible, practicable.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* ix, Such an enterprise is the more feseable. 1587 RALEIGH *Lett. to Ld. Burghley* in *N. & Q.* (1864) V. 207 The matter and service will be very feasible. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 63 To an infinite power all things are equally faisable. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 114 It is... a very feasible matter for [England]... to gain the Universal Trade of the whole Commercial World. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAV *Diary* Dec., This seemed a most feasible way of producing some variety in our intercourse. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. iv. (1869) 89 The mind... runs

back to what was so...feasible at one time. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* i. vii. 200 We are so ready...as a nation, to go to any feasible expense to obtain what we want. *absol.* 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 111 It is the natural product of the political spirit, which is incessantly thinking of...the immediately feasible.

2. Of things in general, rarely of persons: Capable of being dealt with successfully in any way, either in a material or immaterial sense.

Cf. Sc. 'Feasible, neat, tidy. Roxb.' (Jam.)

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xii. 122 Paris...not being feasible, he retires into Britaine to refresh his Armie. 1614 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gaggs To Rdr.* 3 [I] am like enough to draw you my Parishioners with me, at least to make you more feasible, then otherwise you would be. 1624 — *Lett.* 22 Nov., in *Bp. Cosin's Corresp.* (1869) I. 27 Yet is it [the living] feasible for a good exchange. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* 48, I know all Lands are not so Feasible as others are. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Corn-Setting Engine*, a very easy and most feasible Instrument. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV. II. 87 The whole place was so feasible. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 307, I should so like a Scotchwoman, if I could get any feasible Scotchwoman. 1866 MACGREGOR *1000 Miles in Rob Roy Canoe* 5 The difficulty was to find...what rivers were at once feasible to paddle on and pretty to see.

3. Of a proposition, theory, story, etc.: Likely, probable.

Hardly a justifiable sense etymologically, and (probably for that reason) recognized by no Dict., though supported by considerable literary authority.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons Wks.* 1845 VII. 323 A proposition uttered, to the end to have it...examined whether it be true or not true, faisable or not faisable. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 57 Now Mirza kept the Key of the Gate, so that my Story was feasible enough. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* xvii, 'As you say, James', cried Mr. Fenton, 'this account seems pretty feasible'. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 105 The only feasible theory...that has yet been proposed. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith v. i.* § 2. 277 There might be some feasible doubts as to whether [etc.]. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi v.* 129 It seems feasible that a legitimate...trade might take the place of the present unlawful traffic.

† 4. As *sb.* in *pl.* Things feasible. *Obs.*

1661 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Sci.* xii. 114 We conclude many things within the list of Impossibilities, which yet are easie Feasibles.

Hence **Feasibly** *adv.*, in a feasible manner; **Feasibleness**, the quality or fact of being feasible, feasibility.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 86 Improve it by floating, which may very Feasibly be done according to the direction of the fourth...Chapter. 1722 COLLIER *Ess.* (1725) IV. 331 They have made the Project look feasibly, and contriv'd Ways and Means to prevent Discovery. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 107 The faiseableness of the Action intended. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 177 The faiseableness of the offers which had been made of seizing Gloucester. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* i, A demonstration of the faiseableness of infant instruction.

Feasor: see TORT-FEASOR.

Feast (*first*), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *fest* (e, 4-6 *feaste*, *feest* (e, (6 *Sc. feest*), 9 *dial.* *veast*, 6- *feast*. [a. OF. *feste* (Fr. *fête*) = Pr., Pg., It. *festa*, Sp. *fiesta* :—Com. Rom. *festa* fem. sing., a. L. *festa* festal ceremonies, neut. pl. of *festus* adj. festal; but the Lat. word equivalent to *feast* was *festum*, the neut. sing. of this adj.]

The L. *festus* is prob. a ppl. formation containing the same root as *feria* (— older **fesia*): see FAIR *sb.*]

1. A religious anniversary appointed to be observed with rejoicing (hence opposed to a *fast*), in commemoration of some event or in honour of some personage. *The feast*, in the N.T. *esp.* the Passover.

Movable feasts: those (viz. Easter and the feasts depending on it) of which the date varies from year to year; opposed to *immovable feasts*, such as Christmas, the Saints' Days, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 3if hit beo holiniht vor þe feste of nie lescuns þet kumed anorwen. c 1275 *Passion* 85 in O. E. *Misc.* 39 As hit neyhelechet to heore muclehe feste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 441 Hys Ester feste. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10428 (Trin.) Men shulde...fair closting on hem...take for her heze feestes sake. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 238 þei holden wel þis feste. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The Saterdag neght after the fest of Seint Michael. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 352 He said, it was bot till a kyrkyn fest. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxii. 1 The feaste of swete breed drue nye whiche is called ester. a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* vi, For honor of the feist. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 124 As the Romanes did their feast of Fugalia, or chasing out of the Kings. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xii. 14 You shall keepe it a feast by an ordinance for euer. 1740 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 85 Corpus Christi Day, the greatest feast in the year. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 308 It is the feast of Jupiter. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 651/2 A principal feast was made...in commemoration of the return of warmth and the sun. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*, *Feasts of the Church*, Days on which the Church joyfully commemorates particular mysteries of the Christian religion or the glory of her saints.

b. *Double feast* (L. *festum duplex*): the designation given to the most important class of feasts in the Roman Catholic church; for the (disputed) origin of the name see *Catholic Dict.* s. v. *Feast*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Euerich urideie...holded silence bure 3if hit beo duple feste. c 1500 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 68 On sondays and other solempne and double festys.

c. A village festival held annually, originally on the feast of the saint to whom the parish church is dedicated (cf. Fr. *fête de village*), but now

usually on a particular Sunday of the year, and the one or two days following. In some places called *wakes* or *revels*.

In England the village 'feast,' where it continues to be observed, is the great annual occasion (second to or rivalling Christmas) for family gatherings and the entertainment of visitors from a distance.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Worcester* xvii, When I should have gone to Blockam feast. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 33 Statute and feast his village yearly knew. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ii, The great times for back-swording came round...at the feast. *Ibid.*, The Vale 'veasts' were not the common statute feasts. 1864 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 476 At the feist, at the cool eventide, I walk'd on wi' you.

† 2. A gathering for pleasure or sports; a fête.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 13 The kyng...made his maundement that they al shold come wyth theyr armes and hors for to foust...and they that shold do best in armes...they shold haue the prys and the worship of the feste. c 1489 — *Sonnets of Aynon* vii. 175 They sholde kepe well the feast, that noo noyse nor noo stryffe were there made.

3. A sumptuous meal or entertainment, given to a number of guests; a banquet, *esp.* of a more or less public nature. Also a series of such entertainments. To make a feast: to give a banquet. † To hold a feast: to give or join in a banquet.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Untimeliche eten alehuse and at ferme and at feste. c 1275 LAY. 14425 þe king makede feste [1205 ueome]. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 78 Anon me him tijinge tolde þat þe admirall wolde feste [holden]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5074 þe fest of þat mariage a moneþ fulle lasted. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 954 Ful besy was Grisilde in every thing, That to the feste was appertinent. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 þe brethren and sustren...shul...hold togeder...a fest. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 205 He cast hym full cointly be cause of this thyng, In a Cite be-syde to somyn a fest. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 480 þis dere kyng...Had parrelld him a proude feste of princes & dukis. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxii. 103 The nexte day she made them a great feast at dyner. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. vi. 75 Make not a Cite Feast of it, to let the meat coole, ere we can agree vpon the first place. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 53 The Duke of Yorke comes to towne to the Artillery feast to-day. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1785) 165 Mr. Carnal Security did again make a feast for the town of Mansoul. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Savage* Wks. III. 344 *Savage*...was...distinguished at their public feasts. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* ii. 1, Seyd, the Pacha, makes a feast to-night.

† b. Hence rarely: The company at a feast.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 492 All þe fest was a-ferd & opire folke bathe.

4. An unusually abundant and delicious meal; something delicious to feed upon; *fig.* an exquisite gratification, a rich treat. To make a feast: to enjoy a good meal, eat luxuriously (*of, upon*).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 30 Eke min ere hath over this A deinty feste. c 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 44 Say felowes, what! fynde yhe any feast Me falles for to haue parte, parde! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290b, They attayne to greater feestes, and more...haboundant ioye of the spiryte. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 85 Folke saie, enough is as good as a feast. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* viii. 43 This makes thy morsell a perpetuall Feast. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 266 And make a feast upon me. 1739 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 48 Two eunuchs' voices, that were a perfect feast to ears that had heard nothing but French operas for a year. a 1744 POPE *Imit. Hor. Epist.* i. vii. 25 Pray take them, Sir—Enough's a Feast. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1025 The death-birds descend to their feast. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Distant Corr.*, The moment you received the intelligence my full feast of fun would be over. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xix. (1883) 338 He would make a feast of the portly grunter. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 247 How little of a feast for the senses. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, We had a feast.

† 5. Rejoicing, festivity. *Obs.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 75 We seide hem that we hadde i-beo in alle joy and feste, Bifore the 3ates of Parady. c 1315 SHOREHAM (Percy Soc.) 148 Ac nys no blyssye ne no feste [printed seste] A3eyns the joye of conqueste Thet hys thor3 god. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, Living out their days in feast and jollity. 1667 — P. L. vi. 167 Ministring Spirits, traid up in Feast and Song.

6. To make feast (= Fr. *faire fête*): a. To make merry, rejoice; in later use with narrower sense, to enjoy a delicious repast, to feast. *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 He...bringed hire on to...a last makien feste. c 1300 *Seyn Julian* 33 To gadere hi made gret feste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 730 The scottis folk...maid fest and far, And blew horns and fynes maid. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 188/1 As sone as thy salutacyon entrid in to myn cerys the chylde...made joye and feste. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* vii. 16 My hert is not very joyfull to synge nor to make feste. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.*, *Cupid & Psyche* (1890) 107/1 Come, sister, sit, and let us make good feast! 1881 TENNYSON *Cup* ii. Poems (1889) 762/2, I would that every man made feast to-day Beneath the shadow of our pines!

† b. To show honour or respect to, make much of (a person). Cf. Fr. *faire fête à*. Also *absol.* To pay one's court. *Obs.*

1340 *Aynb.* 156 þe lhord...him froteþ and makeþ him grete feste. c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 638 With his hede he maketh feste. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5064 She...laugheth on hym, and makith hym feste. c 1450 *Mertin* 88 He...merveilled why the kyng made hym soche grette feste. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvi. 189 His daughter came to hym to make him feste.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *feast-cake*, *-companion*, *-guest*, *-house*, *-night*, *-rite*, *-robe*; *feast-famous* adj. b. objective, as *feast-goer*; *feast-finding* adj.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ii, Every household...managed to raise a 'feast-cake'. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 40 His 'feast-companions'. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 143 Dainty Salmons, Cheyvens thunder-scar'd, 'Feast-famous Sturgeons. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 817 'Feast-finding minstrels. 1552 HULOET, 'Feast-gestes which be invited to the banquet or feast. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ii, The frighted scurrying away of the female 'feast-goers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 A 'Fest house, *convivarium*. 1539 CRANMER in *Strype Life* ii. (1694) 246 Every alehouse and tavern, every feathouse. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xx, This 'feast-night. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 404 Shall I be led To share thy 'feast-rites. 1594 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* iii. (1617) 94 Keeping on his 'feast-robe onely.

8. Special comb.: † *feast-bed*, a couch for reclining at meals, a triclinium; *feast-day*, a day on which a feast (senses 1-3) is held; *feast-maker*, the giver of a feast; *feast-master*, one who presides at a feast; *feast-won a.*, won by a feast.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 268 Lazing on their 'feast-beds. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13131 (Cott.) San lon al-wais in prisun lai, Til it com on a 'fest dai. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* i. 41 The feestdays theof ben turned in to mourning. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 þai drink na wyne comounly, bot on hegh feste days. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* v. 21, I despise your feast dayes. a 1746 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* (1768) 138 On the feast-day of Castor and Pollux. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii, It would never do to spoil his feast-days. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Epist. (Arb.) 26 Geuyng no thanks to the 'feaste maker. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 50 It [the word *trechedipna*] is sometimes taken for the feast-maker. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of Sed* 521 Doth not the Bridegroom turne alle the 'feast-maisters...out of his chamber. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 188 Then needs must the feast masters strive Too pensive thoughts away to drive. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 180 'Feast won, fast lost.

Feast (*first*), *v.* Forms: 3-5 *fest* (e(n, -in, -yn, 4 *feaste*, 5 *feest*, 6 *feasten*, 6- *feast*. [ME. *festen*, ad. OF. *fester* (Fr. *fêter*), f. *feste* FEAST *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make or partake of a feast, fare sumptuously, regale oneself. Also with *on, upon*, and *to feast it*.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 1578 Teller of jester is ofte myslike Ribaud festeth also with tripe. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2157 *Ariadne*, There festen they, there dauncen they and synge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 To Feste. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 65 Did this Companion...Reuell and feast it at my house to-day? 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxviii. 48 When the Sun-bak'd Peasant goes to feast it with a Gentleman. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 71 They honour a Martyr by feasting on his Festival. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 365 The Cyclops...Now feasts on the dead. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1136 Geraint...bad the host Call in...his friends And feast with these in honour of their Earl.

fig. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xviii, With my loves' picture then my eye doth feast. 1768 *Verse of Oxford Newsmen in Oxford Sausage* (1822) 177 At length we change our wonted note And feast, all winter, on a vote. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 13, I have, as it were, feasted upon the passions. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xxv. (1887) 226 The princess...let her eyes feast incessantly on a laughing sea.

† b. To keep holiday, give oneself to pleasure; to enjoy oneself. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. iv. 107 Feast here awhile, Until our stars that frown lend us a smile.

c. To feast away, to drive away by feasting; to pass (time) in feasting.

1621 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 6 Feast away thy cares. 1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* in *Eng.* ii. v, Then hungry homeward we return, To feast away the night.

2. *trans.* To provide a feast for, regale. Also *refl.*

1340-70 *Alisander* 978 When hee is fare fro fight his folke for too feaste. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 335 Religious þat riche ben shulde rather feste beggeres þan burgeys. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xxi, The kyng and all...that were fested that day. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 256 The Lorde Bartholomew...magnificently feasted there the Queene. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v, Here lies a dish to feast thy fathers gorge. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* iii. v. 80 Hope, the worlds...standing Guest, Fed by the Rich, but feasted by the Poor. 1725 DR. FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 179 Our men might be said not to refresh but to feast themselves here with fresh provisions. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN v, Arrangements made for feasting the number of forty in the stranger's hall. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. xx, The guests were all feasted after this initial ceremony.

fig. c 1300 *Havelok* 2938 Havelok...bigan...His denshe men to feste wel With riche landes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 318 *Fiat-voluntas-tua* festes hym eche day. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. vi. 36 Feast your eares with the Musike awhile. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir II. Wildair* v. v, We'll charm our eares with Abel's voice; feast our eyes with one another. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. xiii, With the Gypsies he had feasted only his understanding. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* iii. i. 163, I know not why My soul thus longs to feast itself on terror. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 256 To feast the Company with the most flattering accounts of the state of their affairs. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 45 Pope, at twelve feasted his eyes in the picture galleries of Spenser.

3. In a more general sense: To entertain hospitably and sumptuously.

1490 CAXTON *Encydes* xiii. 48 She doeth make grete appareylles for to feeste Eneas ryghte highly. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 b, They were of Philippe, duke of Bourgoigne, wel receyved and fested. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 30 The Duke of Medina Sidonia feasted the King, with chasing of bulls. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 2 How shall I feast him? What bestow of him?

Hence **Feasted** *ppl. a.* **Feasting** *ppl. a.* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 158/1 Festyd, or fed wythe goode mete and drynke, *convivatus*. 1652 DENLOWES *Theoph.* iv.

lii. 58 That I may enter with thy feasted friends, 1674 DRYDEN *State Innocence* 17 All these are ours, all nature's excellence Whose tast or smell can bless the feasted sence. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 86 Her beaute makes This Vault a feasting presence full of light.

Feasten (fē'stən), *a. rare.* [f. FEAST *sb.* + -EN 4.] Made for a feast.

1891 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 486/3 The admirable collection of feasten and ceremonial cakes.

Feaster (fē'stər), [f. FEAST *v.* + -ER 1.]

† 1. The giver of a feast, host, entertainer. *Obs.* c 1425 *Festivals Church* 294 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 220 Neuer festour fedde better. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiv. 18 A feaster and a feeder of the bodies. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 40 The feaster prayde ech one to take his place. 1611 COTGR., *Festinant*, a feaster or feast maker.

2. One who is in the habit of feasting; a luxurious liver.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 84 Thou shalt have more Ioy . . then the worldly Feasters have. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 50 Implying, that the Romans once plain and thrifty were now become feasters. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* i. Wks. (1847) 482/2 Lud was hardly, and bold in war; in peace, a jolly feaster. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iii. 401 While lawless feasters in thy palace sway. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 231 The pampered feaster.

3. One who partakes of a feast; a guest.

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iii. xiv. Among the feasters waited near, Sorrow. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 187 What music on the feasters fell.

Feastful (fē'stful), *a. arch.* [f. as prec. + -FUL. The formation was prob. first suggested by the sound of FESTIVAL *a.*; cf. FESTYFUL.]

1. Occupied in or addicted to feasting; of the nature of feasting; festive. † *Feastful day*: originally=festival day, but in late examples the adj. has the general sense.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* ii. i. 35 When the goldyne path of the son reducid to vs the desid ioyes of festful celebritie. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 49 Upon a festful day Clepyd of the temple the dedycacyoun. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 75* The feastful day of the Epiphanye. 1645 MILTON *Sonnet* ix. 12 The Bridegroom and his feasting friends Pass to bliss. 1671 — *Samson* 1741 The virgins also shall, on feastful days, Visit his tomb with flowers. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* i. 117 His herds and flocks in feastful rites devour. *Ibid.* iv. 901 They rise, and to the feastful hall remove. 1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 416 For this he had to smile The feastful city with all joy's excesses. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. 346 So fell the noisy day to feastful night.

2. Filled with feasting, full of food and wine.

1810 LAMB *Poems, Salome*, The feastful monarch's heart was fired.

Feasting (fē'stɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FEAST *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FEAST in various senses; an instance of this.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1669 He spendith iustith and makith festynge. 1377 LANGE. P. IV. B. xi. 183 3owre frendes wil . . fonde 3ow to quite 3owre festynge and 3owre faire 3ifte. 1538 STARKY *England* i. iii. 95 For ther was neuer so grete festynge and bankettyng. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 13 The Commons, whose whole study was Merchandizing and feasting. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4659/2 Publick Feastings have been made at Court twice every Week. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 133 They were giving themselves up to feasting and jollity. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lix. 339 Ptolemy celebrated his second deliverance . . by sacrifices and feastings.

attrib. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Place & Time Prayer* ii. (1859) 350 Come . . and cheerfully enter into Gods feastinghouse. 1641 BROME *Jewell Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 389 The Master of your Feast and feasting-House.

Feastings even, *ciron. form* of FEASTS EEN.

Feastivity, *obs. form* of FESTIVITY.

† **Feastly**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. FEAST *sb.* + -LY 1.] Festive, fond of feasting, jolly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 273 A . . feestlych man as fressh as May.

† **Feastly**, *adv. Obs.* In 3 festelike. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] As men do at a feast; merrily.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3407 Ietro . . at wið moysen festelike.

Feastraw (e): see FEASTRAW.

Feastress, *rare.* A female feaster.

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 9 note, The plays of the Feastresses and the Frogs.

Feat (fēt), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 fait(e, -yt(e, 4-6 fete, (4 fet), 5 faytte, 5-6 faicte, feacte, fett(e, feet(e, feit, (6 faytht), 5-7 feate, 6, 9 Sc. fate, 6- feat. [a. OFr. *fait*, *fet* (later *faict*):=L. *factum*: see FACT.]

† 1. In neutral sense: An action, deed, course of conduct; = FACT 1 a. Also *Feats and deeds*. To do, perform or work the feat: to 'do the deed'. To work one's (full) feat: to effect one's full purpose.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2464 To Wylton he bytte 3ow gon To parfume be fete. 1491 CANTON *Vitus Pair.* (W. de W. 1495) i. ix. 13 b/2 Saynt Iherom . . prayed that he wold recoute to hem of his faytes & his dedes. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 34 Preamb., Dyvers fetis between theym consyved and conspired. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 6 Of the which [treasure], he took a certain part . . to a Feete at his own Pleasure. a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* (1843) 65 Thou . . shalt be lawfully called to do thy feat and to play thy part. 1576 Tyde *Tarryeth no Man*, Thy money is English, which must worke the feate. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 310 To come to their succours in time, and yer the Englishmen had wrote their full feat. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 101 He that had resolve . . to . . doe his feate, and home agayne. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 34

Where numbers . . and weapons have not . . prevailed, there hath money alone done the feat. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 7 The Tartars . . as soon as they have done their feat . . betake themselves to their heels. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 511 If you have perform'd the Feat The Blows are visible. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. ii. 15 If then plain bread and milk will do the feat, The pleasure lies in you, and not the meat.

† b. Action in general; overt action; deeds, as opposed to words. *By way of feat* (Law; = F. *par voie de fait*): by violence. *Obs.*

1362 LANGE. P. IV. A. 1. 160 James be gentel bond hit in his book, Pat [Fey] withouten [fait] Is febelore þen nouzt. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4366 All þare fete . . in falsheðe it endis. 1426 *Oath of Lords* in *Hall Chron.* (1809) 135 Not suffer that any of the said parties . . procede or attempte by waye of feit against the kynges peace. *Ibid.*, Redressyng all such maner of procedyng by waie of feit or force. 1560 *Proude Wyves Pater Noster* 35 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 152, I can nought gete of him by fete nor wyle.

† c. A business transaction. *Obs.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Fiv b, Put your feates downe . . aparte in a leafe . . after your doing.

d. *By feat of*: by the agency of, by dint of. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* i. i. 1 Executed by fayt of dylligence and witte. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. xi, Men said, he changed his mortal frame By feat of magic mystery.

2. An exceptional or noteworthy act or achievement; esp. a deed of valour; a noble exploit. Often in *feat of arms*. Now somewhat *arch.*, and with some mixture of 3.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3105 All þe feete at oure fadirs in þe fold hade. 1485 CANTON *Paris & V.* 9 Knyghtes rely to do fayte of armes. c 1507 *Iustus Monachus May & June* 182 *Hazl.* in *E. P. P.* II. 127 Noble actes and faytes mercyall Shall be had in remembrance immortal. 1555 ABB. PARKER *P's. cvi.* 305 Noble faytes in Egypt done. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 Martiall and knyghtly faitis of armes. 1611 *Bible Judith* xi. 8 Thou only art . . wonderfull in feates of warre. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience*, A peece of sanctified and blessed waxe, which shall . . make the Devill runne, and doe many such feates. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 537 With feates of Arms From either end of Heav'n the welkin burns. 1813 SCOTT *Tierrm.* ii. xxvi, For feats of arms as far renown'd As warrior of the Table Round. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* i. 1, Those personal feats . . dazzled the populace. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 161 Othniel performed the feat of arms that won him the daughter of Caleb.

† b. *Man or folk of feat*: man or folk of deeds or might. Cf. *Fr. gens de fait*.

c 1500 *Melusine* 119 They were folke of faytte and of grete enterpryse. *Ibid.* 211 Prysoners . . al men of estate & faytte.

3. An action displaying dexterity or strength; a surprising trick, a 'tour de force'.

1564 *Brief Exam.* * * * * * Among the Painims . . men are able to worke theyr feates. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 989 Hee had rather send for his magicians to worke feates. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 281 The jugling feate Is plainly seen. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 22 Sleights of art and feats of strength went round. 1822 LMSON *Sc. & Art* i. 22 Feats of balancing. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 240 What tricks did the imps perform? They werena tricks, they were fates. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vi. 155 A wonderful feat of architectural skill.

† 4. An evil deed; a crime. *Obs.* = FACT 1 c. 1481 CANTON *Godfrey* 224 This fals turk . . had don this feat. 1490 — *Encydos* iv. 20 The bloody faytte vpon me doon by the false . . Plasmator. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xii, Towarde his feat to set me more on fire.

† 5. A kind of action; one of the operations practised in any art or profession; also, in more comprehensive sense, a department of action, a pursuit, employment, art or profession. *The feat of merchandise*: mercantile business. (*The*) *feat of war*: warfare. *Feats of war*: military duties or exercises. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10039 Wise men in werr . . Of all fetis enfourmynt, þat to fight longit. c 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 80 Freeman occupied a bowte the faite of merchandise in ferre contris. 1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 1 To serve the Kyng . . in feit of Warre. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. viii. (1537) 24 By the feate of portraiture . . a capitayne maye dyscure the cuntry of his aduersary. 1539 CRANMER in *Strype Life* ii. (1694) 243 The smith . . will not sell . . the tools of his occupation. For then how should hee worke his feat? 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 3 Suche persones . . exercise barbari, as washyng, or shawynge, and other feates thervnto belongyng. 1555 *Act* 2-3 *Ph. & M.* c. 11 § 4 No . . Weaver . . shall . . exercise the Feat or Mystery of a Tucker. 1574 J. DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 38 A good boke or Instrument for Perspective, Astronomy, or som feat of importance. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* iii. i. 268/1 The feate of merchandising is no where condemned throughout the holye Scriptures. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxl. xxv. (1609) 407 A nation unskillfull altogether in the feat of assaulting townes. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 57 They . . practise feats in the Artillery-grounds. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 498 People . . using and exercising the craft and feat of Fishing.

† 6. The art, knack, or trick of doing anything.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 373 Grisildis . . Coude all the fete of wislyhomlines. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1529 Masons . . þat mykull fete couthe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 27 None knewe better the feate howe to worke mischief. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Liturgies, etc.* (1844) 496 More . . than that I, by any feat of utterance, may easily express it. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stiffe* (1871) 107 They want the right feate, how to salt and season them. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* i. ii, I have got the feat on't. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* ii. 39 These Men having . . the Feat . . of Colouring, Painting and Fucussing.

† 7. Fact, actuality. In phrases: *The feat of*: the facts that relate to. *In, of feat*: in fact. *Obs.*

13 . . E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1106 Hit ferde freloker in fete in his fayre honde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 30 þai . . Of þe fold & of þe firmament wele þe fete cuthe. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 182 Than shulde worship unto oure noble be, In feet and forme to lorde and mageste. c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 13 Alway in feet ye haue refused him. 1481 — *Myrr.* iii. iv. I vij b, Will ye thenne after see the fait of the mone. 1490 — *Encydos* iv. 18 To haue knowleche of this myracle and of alle the faytte therof. c 1500 *Melusine* 184 Of faytte theire was grete scarmysching and grete losse.

† b. *Upon the feat of* (*Fr. sur le fait de*): on the subject of, concerning. *Obs.*

1483 CANTON *Goll. Leg.* 427/1 Gynying counceyll to the sowles upon the fayte of theyr consyence. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* (1868) 167 Ones it befell to Syre Fouques delauai, as he told me vpon the fayt of this Ensamble. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 76 The proude pucelle . . spake . . vpon the faytte of her werre.

8. *Comb.* objective, as *feat-worker*.

1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. xviii. § 5 (ed. 3) 504 Tumblers, and other feat-workers.

Feat (fēt), *a. and adv.* *Obs. exc. arch. and dial.* Forms: 4-6 fete, 6 feet(e, (fette, fait, feacte), 6-7 feate, 5- feat. [a. OF. *fait* made:—L. *factus*, pa. pple. of *facere* to make.

In *Fr.* the word seems always to have retained its distinctly ppl. sense. But *fait four* (lit. 'made for') is now used in much the same way as *feat for*, to (sense 1.)

A. adj.

1. Fitting, suitable, proper. *Const. for, to.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3024 Mete and drynk that is nought fete To hys body. 1555 ELEN *Decades* 181 A name very feete and agreeable to many of them. 1562 J. KEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 73 Shewyng him selfe a new man, as was feet. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.*, At tymes feet, and in places convenient. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 14 This place . . of nature iz foormed so feet for the purpose.

2. Of speech or action (hence of speakers or agents): Apt, apropos; smart, adroit. Of movements: Dexterous, graceful.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* Q iij b, The feat conueyans of a speche that soundeth well to the eare. 1532 MORE *Conful. Tindale* Wks. 421 He cometh furth with his feite proper taunte. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 157 Who hath plaid a feater cast Since iuglyng first begoon? 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 46 Their wit . . forgeth them some feate excuse to cloake their vanitie. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) II. 273 This youth was a feate fellow and a fine falkner. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 88 Neuer Master had A Page . . So feate. a 1625 FLETCHER *Night-walker* iii. vi, She speaks feat English. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. Intro., His reasoning, and deducing from those principles such feat conclusions. a 1699 STILLINGF. (J.), That feat man at controversy. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Monday 49 The featest maid That e'er at wake delightsome gambol play'd. 1719 CIBBER *Love in a Riddle* ii. i, Shew your Skill, and who's the featest Fellow! 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* s.v., A feite felly, a dexterous fellow. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* iii. (1871) 380 With featest strokes she drives forward her canoe.

3. Of dress, etc.: Becoming, well fitting, neat, elegant. Hence of the wearer: Neatly attired.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 37 Feat was hir array. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 1087 Patens faire and fete. 1560 *Proude Wyves Pater Noster* 47 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 153 Women . . Go feete and freshe and trynne in theyr gire. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 273 Look how well ny Garments sit vpon me, Much feater than before. 1613 WITHER *Epithal.* Juvenil. (1633) 364 In your neat'st and feate'st adorning. 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.*

4. Neat in form or appearance, pretty, 'nicc', elegant.

a 1471 *MS. Cantab.* F f. ii. 38, f. 48 (Halliiv.) Ye fele ther fe, so fete ar thay. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* Tv, She wereth corked slippers to make hir tal and feet. a 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 62 Her mouth proper and feate. 1594 PLATT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 7 Smai and feate Leaden vveights. 1607 TOTSELL *Four's Beasts* (1673) 229 The Sarmatican kind of Horses is feate and well fashioned. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 60 A woman of the featest fashion. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 93. 3/2 To what Use, can I put this feat Creature? 1785 BURNS *Halloween* iii, Lasses feat, an' cleanly neat.

5. Affected, finikin.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) K ij, She shal not . . use hir voyce to be feat and nice. a 1647 *Ess. on Death* in *Bacon's Wks.* (Spedding) VI. 603, I hold such to be but feate boldness, and them that dare commit it, to be vain. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* ii, 'Tis the featest finical fellow, I ever saw! 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* 1. (1721) 44 Would Pinkethman . . screw his Chaps into such feat Grimaces. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 11, I proposed to flux him; but Greenhat answer'd, That if he recovered, he'd be as prim and feat as ever he was.

6. *Comb.*, as *feat-bodied*, -looking adjs.

1613 BRAUN. & FL. *Coxcomb* iii. iii, This is a feat-bodied thing I tell you. 1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss.* s.v., 'She's a feat-lookin' lass.'

B. adv. In a 'feat' manner.

a 1455 *Houlate* 518 To fecht for the faith fete. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Upboudyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 27 That can gambauld or daunce feat and gent. 1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 48 Letters . . With sleided silk feat and affectedly Enswath'd.

† **Feat**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 fete, feete. [f. the adj. Cf. OF. *faitier*, FAIT *v.* 2.]

1. *trans.* To equip, furnish, make fit.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4632 We ere fetid full faire, & hes oure fyue wittis. 1613 P. FORBES *Comm. Revelat.* xv. 151 The preachers are feated by swallowing of the little booke. *Ibid.* 152 These Ministers of the last wrath are feated and prepared to this great execution.

b. *To feat oneself forth*: to display oneself.
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3989 He fecitis him forth in his force & in his faire hize.

2. *Falconry*. = FEAK v.² (of which it may be a corruption).

1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 154 There she [the sparrow] wpyeth and feteth her byl. 1575 TURBURY *Falconrie* 120 You must . . . feate hir beake and cope hir reasonably.

3. ? *To constrain to propriety*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. i. 49 [He] Liu'd in Court. . . A sample to the youngest: to th' more Mature, A glasse that feated them.

Hence *Feated ppl. a.*, suited. *Feating vbl. sb.*

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* vii, We murchance and mourgean in such delicate duilles, better feated for wowing nor wowing. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iii. Arg't., Yet for all's Feating, The proof of th' Pudding's seen i' th' eating.

Feateous, var. form of *FEATOUS a.*, Obs.

Feather (fēðər), *sb.* Forms: a. 1, 2 fēðer, 3 south. vefēr, 2-5 feþer(e, -ir, 4-6 feder, 5 fedder, 5 fedyr, 4-6 fether, 6- feather. β. 1 fīðer(e, fyðer(e, 2 fī-, fyðer, 2, 4 fyþer. [Com. Tent. OE. *fēðer* str. fem. = OS. *fēðara* (Du. *veder*, *veer*), OHG. *fedara* (MHG. *veder(e)*, mod.G. *feder*), ON. *fjōðr* (Icel. *fjōðr*, Da. *fjeder*, Sw. *fjäder*) :- OTeut. **fēþrā* :- pre-Teut. **fēþrā* fem., corresponding (exc. as to declension) to Gr. *πτερόν* wing, f. root **fēþ-*, whence Skr. *pat*, Gr. *πέτεσθαι* to fly. With this word in ME. was to some extent confounded its derivative *fēðere* neut., wing (:-pre-Eng. type **fēþrjo-m*), the examples of which are therefore placed here.]

I. As an appendage.

1. One of the epidermal appendages of a bird, usually in the form of a central shaft or midrib, of a horny nature, in part tubular, for the rest square in section and solid, fringed on either side with a 'vane', i.e. a row of thin narrow plates mutually adpressed (the 'barbs'), which form a rounded outline at the end. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as *contour*-, *covert*-, *pin*-, *quill*- etc. *feather*. In *pl.* also *Plumage*.

a 1000 *Phonix* 145 (Gr.) *Priwa* asceðeð fēðre flythwate. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Ase brid þet hæued lutel uleschs & monie uederen. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1688 Ne schal . . a wrecche feþer on ow bileve. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl. C. xv.* 173 þe pokok and þe popeiay with here proude federes. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 152/2 *Fedyr, penna, pluma.* 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 154 She proyneth & setteth her feders in orde. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Heath's Improv.* (1746) 171 The best part of a Duck are his Feathers. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* i. 155 The whole Feathers (excepting the Pinion Feathers, and the large Feathers of the Tail) are double. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 309 A feather consists of three parts, the quill, the shaft, and the vane.

b. In various *fig.* expressions: † *Two feathers out of a goose*: a very small part of anything. † *To gain more feathers*: (of a rumour) to assume larger proportions. † *To pick feathers off (a person)*: to plunder. † *To pull the feathers off (a person's fame)*: to detract from. *To smooth one's ruffled feathers*: to recover one's equanimity. *To find a white feather in one's tail*: to mount, show the white feather: (in allusion to the fact, that a white feather in a game-bird's tail is a mark of inferior breeding) to perceive, show signs of cowardice. *To crop the feathers of*: to strip of bravery and pomp.

c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* i. xii. (1544) 24 a, Of his good fame she gan the feders pull. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* ix. xxxviii. (1609) 342 The brute . . . got more feathers still as it flew. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 24 All that is desired is but two Feathers out of their Goose. *Ibid.* 25 The Lawyers Objections are only made . . . that they may pick some more Feathers off him. 1825 *On Bull-baiting* i. (Houlston *Tracts* i. xxvii. 4), I've long guess'd . . . that we should find a white feather in thy tail. 1827 *POLLOK Course T. v.* 1001 Vanity, With a good conscience pleased, her feathers cropped. 1829 *SCOTT Jm'l.* 15 April, No one will defend him who shows the white feather. 1849 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* lix, '—' said Simon, as he smoothed his ruffled feathers. 1856 *READE Never too late* xvi, You . . . tempt a . . . sick creature to mount the white feather.

c. *Proverb*.

1714 MANOEUVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) i. 130 Fine feathers make fine birds.

d. *transf.*

1784 *COWPER Task* v. 26 The bents . . . fledged with icy feathers, nod superb. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* iv. 221 Its plumes are as feathers of sunny frost.

2. *collect. Plumage*; also *transf.* (of plants); and in *fig.* sense: Attire, 'get-up'. *All fowls in feather* = birds of all feather.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 343 All fowles in fether fell þere vpon. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5604 Þar fand þai bridis. . . Of fēþir fresch as any fame. a 1634 *RANDOLPH Anyntas* ii. iii, What's their Feather? 1842 *TENNYSON Talking Oak* 269 All grass of silky feather grow. 1842 G. DARLING in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* ii. 10 Which proved to be the male in tolerable feather and condition. 1855 *THACKERAY New-comers* ii. 34, I saw him in full clerical feather.

b. In *fig.* phrases. In *fine, good, high*, etc. *feather*: in good condition of health, spirits, etc. Of the weather: *High feather* = brilliant condition.

† *A man of (the first) feather*: one of (very) showy parts. *To cut out of all feather*: to take all 'the shine' out of.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence Wks.* (Grosart) II. 78 You shall heare a Cavalier of the first feather. 1667 *DRYDEN Maiden Queen* v. i, A man of garniture and feather is above the dispensation of the sword. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chnz.* (Housch. ed.) 416/2 Todgers's was in high feather. 1852 R. S. SURTRES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xiii. 65 Our friend . . . was now in good feather; he had got a large price for his good-for-nothing horse. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* xxxii, I'm in wonderful feather. 1865 *SCOTT in Reader* No. 121. 452/3 She cut me out of all feather. 1873 *EDWARDS & MERIVALE Life Sir H. Lawrence* i. 389 Havelock in great feather showed us round the fields of battle. 1878 T. HAROV *Return of Native* i. (1879) 10 In summer days of highest feather. 1886 *BARING-GOULD Court Royal* xxiv, Never was Mr. Rigsby in finer feather than at Court Royal.

c. *Description of plumage; species (of bird)*. Often *transf.* in phrases of the same, *that, every*, etc. *feather*: = of the same, etc. kind or character. Proverb, *Birds of a feather flock together*.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anso, Osor.* 300 A Byrd of the same feather. 1599 *MINSHIEU Sp. Gram.* 83 Birdes of a feather will flocke together. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* i. i. 100, I am not of that Feather, to shake off My Friend when he must neede me. 1608 *DAY Hum. out of Br.* iv. iii, A whole brood of signets, and all of a feather. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Alaine*, A bird of his owne feather. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 60 Fowls of a feather flock together. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* v. 121 Many of the Covenanters were birds of the same feather. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 70 He knows good men are soonest decoyed by those which seem of a feather with themselves. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller* i. II. 48 Four hundred and fifty of them . . . will be of the misjudging feather. 1827 *POLLOK Course T. v.* 328 Birds of social feather, helping each His fellow's flight. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) i. 272 Literary quacks of every feather. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 4 Ferns of all feather.

† 3. Used in *pl.* for: Wings. Obs. [Cf. L. *penne*; the pl. *federa* was so used in OE., but some of the examples in 12-14th c. prob. belong to OE. *fēðere* wing.]

c 850 *Martyrology Fragm.* in *O. E. Texts* (1885) 177 þa hi bæron to heofonum mid hiora fīðra flyhte. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 2 Ic hæbbe swiþe swiþe fēþera. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 37 Swa seo henn hyre eicenu under hyre fyþer [c 1160 *Hatton* fibera] gegaderað. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 101 Under ðare scadewe of ðine fīðeres. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 64/357 And feþerene to beren cow up-on heiz. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 12 He flow abouen þe fēþirs of wyndes. c 1450 *De Imitatione* iiii. xliii, Jeue me feders of very liberte. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xliii. 11 He . . . appeared vpon the fethers of the wynde. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. ii. 174 Be Mercurie, set feathers to thy heeles. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* i. 146 Josephus gave all Noah's children feathers, to carry them far away.

fig. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. i. 110, I shal ficche feþeres in þi þouzt. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1216 Fleet-wing'd duty with thought's feathers flies. 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 4 Hee hath feathers to fly to the toppe of his high desires.

4. A feathered animal; a bird. Also *collect.* Feathered game.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. i. 71 Like the Haggard, checke at euery Feather. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 136 Your Setting-Dog must . . . love naturally to hunt Feathers. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. l. vii. § 7. 106 The true Sussex may easily be kept strictly to feather. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 13/2 He wandered . . . slaying whatever of fur and feather came in his way.

II. As a detached object.

5. Simply; also *pl.* as a commodity.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 234 Smyre mid nire [i.e. niwrel] feþere. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1026 For . . . folde þer-on a lyzt fyþer & hit to founs synkkez. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xii. 50 If men caste a fether þerin, it synkez to be grund. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 469 And with a fether sprinke and spot the conour. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 84 Looke, as I blow this Feather from my Face. 1608-11 *Br. Hall Medit. & Vows* ii. § 25 The Larke . . . while it playeth with the feather . . . is caught in the Fowlers-net. 1614 — *Recoll. Treat.* 413 That was but as the fowlers feather, to make mee stoop. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) i. 266 The feathers also from the same country. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* ii. 422 Feathers . . . give nearly the same products as hair. 1841-44 *EMERSON Ess., Prudence Wks.* (Bohn) i. 99 Everything in nature, even motes and feathers, go by law.

b. *Proverb*.

1861 A. LEIGHTON *Curious Storied Traditions* Ser. II. 263 There's aye feathers where the doo [doves] roosts.

† 6. A pen. Obs.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 6 Nim þine fēðere & site hraðe & writ fiftiz. c 1205 *LAY.* 49 Feþeren he [Lazamon] nom mid fingren.

7. A portion, or (*sing.* and *pl.*) portions, of a feather attached to the base of an arrow, to direct its flight. Also *collect*.

a 1631 *DRAYTON Robin Hood*, Their arrows finely paired, for timber and for feather. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* 90 Those Historical Circumstances . . . are like the Feathers that wing our Arrows. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 406 The barbed dart . . . sticks not in their hearts . . . up to the very feathers. 1825 *FOSBROKE Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. xliii. 689/1 They required nimble strong arrows, with a middling feather. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* viii. 134 The shafts of these arrows were provided, near their base, with feathers, or with strips of leather.

8. As a personal decoration; a plume, esp. in *ostrich-feather*. Also *collect.* *Prince of Wales' feathers*, also *The feather*: the plume of three

ostrich feathers, first adopted as a crest by the Black Prince. *Plush feather*: see quot. 1823.

1473 *WARKW. Chron.* 14 He . . . wored ays estryche feder. 1536 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) i. 51 Hattes of blake velvet and whyte feathers. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. iii. 24 They must . . . leane those remnants Of Foole and Feather. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satir. Ess.* (ed. 2) 211 Hee stickes a feather in his Hat. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* viii. 429 Not in the feather, wave it e'er so high. . . Is glory lodg'd. 1802 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Gt. Cry Little Wool Wks.* 1812 V. 166 The tradesmen . . . proud of the feather. 1804 *WINDHAM Sp. Additional Force Bill* 5 June in *Sp.* 1812 II. 229 The volunteers have . . . feathers as high . . . as those of the regular troops. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict., Feather (Mil.)*, an ornamental mark worn by officers and soldiers on their caps and hats . . . the *plush feather*, a straight smooth feather worn by officers on the staff. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 11/1 The Prince of Wales's feathers stand separate.

b. *Phrases*: *A feather in the cap, hat*: a decoration, mark of honour, *lit.* and *fig.*; also † the badge of a fool; hence † *Jack with the feather*, a plume of feathers, for a trifling person. † *To shake, wag the feather*: to make a display of one's honours.

1581 *PETTIE Gnazzo's Civ. Conv.* Pref. (1586) Avjb, Though a man shake the feather after the best fashion, and take upon him never so biglie, hee [etc.]. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 96 What plume of feathers is hee that indited this Letter. a 1633 *Flodden F.* xii. in *Child Ballads* III. vi. clxviii. 353 Jack with a feather was lapt all in leather. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 17 He wore a feather in his cap, and wagg'd it too often. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., He has a Feather in his Cap, a Periphrasis for a Fool. 1734 *DUCHESS OF PORTLAND Let. to Miss Collingwood in Autob. Mrs. Delany* i. 511 My Lord . . . esteems it a feather in his hat, that [etc.]. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* III. 370 A Feather in his Cap, was the least that was expected for him. 1818 *BYRON Juan* i. cxcix, Their favour in an author's cap's a feather. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press* v. 70 It is always a feather in my cap when [etc.].

9. In *pl.* As material for filling bedding, etc.

1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.*, *Rich. II.* clxxviii, Richard . . . Sleeps on the feathers which himselfe had drest.

10. a. Referred to as an object almost without weight, and capable of being moved with the greatest ease.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 35 Than shall we see two men beare a fether. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* ii. iii. 154, I am a Feather for each Wind that blows. 1728 *POPE Dunc.* ii. 44 A brain of feathers and a heart of lead. a 1839 *FRÆD Poems* (1864) i. 232 Folly's breath . . . would not stir a feather. 1843 *HOOD Forge* ii. xvi, Fit for knocking down with a feather. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* vii, She felt the weight of her boy as if it had been a feather. 1872 *BLACKADE. Phaeton* xxii. 307 Tita, who weighs about a feather and a half.

b. Hence: Anything of little strength or importance; a very small amount, a trifle. † (*To be pleased*) to a feather: to a nicety.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 232 You boggle shrewdly, euery feather starts you. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 376 They must be pleased to a feather. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* xxv. 390 A straw and a feather shall forfeit all the obligations in the world, in some tempers. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Titter, to Laugh at a Feather. 1794 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 112 Rising at a feather against our friends.

c. = FEATHER-WEIGHT. *To ride a feather*: see quot. 1823.

1760 *HEBER Horse Matches* ix. 20 Mr. Turner's bay . . . 5 years old, carrying a feather. 1822 *Examiner* 23/2 Dr. Phil-m-re, very light, a feather, took the field on his new rat-tail mare. 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf, etc.*, Boys under six stone are said to 'ride a feather'.

III. Something resembling a feather.

11. a. On human beings: A tuft or ridge of hair standing more or less upright. b. On horses: (see quot. 1803).

a. c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 301 Arthur and Bawdwin . . . shoke theyr eares to put awaye the fethers fro their heyre. 1580 *BARET Alv.* F 320 Feather . . . the curled bush of frizled haire (wherewith lustie gallants of late would seeme to counterfeit this iollie feather. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* II. v, What's a feather? . . . You see, sir, 'tis when a small lot of hair on a gent's head will stick up, do all we can to try and get it down. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* June 680 He wore his hair cropped close, except just in front, where it formed what the hair-dresser called a feather.

b. 1580 *BLUNDEVIL Art of Riding* i. ii. 2 The Horse that hath an Ostrich feather . . . on his forehead . . . can neuer be euill Horse. 1598 *FLORIO, Circhiello*, that which is called a feather in a horse. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* ii. 6 Euery horse . . . hath a feather in his forehead. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1692/4 A light Grey Nag . . . A Feather in the . . . Neck. 1737 H. BRACKEN *Fariery* (1757) II. 7 Feathers, or different Turnings of the Hair, in several parts of a Horse's body. 1803 W. TAPLIN *Sport. Dict.* 248 Feather. The Central division, and different directions, of the surrounding hair in a horse's forehead is so called: they are also frequently seen upon the neck . . . the mane, and . . . the hind quarters, and are considered natural ornaments.

12. A blemish or flaw having a feather-like appearance: a. in the eye; b. in a precious stone.

1847 *LEVER Kut. of Guyenne* xxxix. 335 He had only one [eye], there was a feather on the other. 1866 *MISS BRADON Lady's Mile* 190 She had learned to discover a 'feather' in a fifty-guinea emerald ring. 1879 — *Vixen* III. 293, I don't think there is a feather in one of the stones.

13. *Confectionery*. One of the degrees in boiling sugar. Also *The great, little feather*: see quotes. Cf. Fr. *à la (grande, petite) plume*.

1827 *JARRIN Italian Confectioner* (ed. 3) 3 Confectioners

..have seven essential..bases of their art. 4. La plume, the feather. *Ibid.* 4 The larger and greater quantity of bubbles, when blown through the skimmer, are the large feather. *Ibid.* 9 Boil to the feather some of the same clarified sugar. *Ibid.* 60 Clarify a pound of loaf sugar, boil it to the large feather. 1829 *Ibid.* 177 Take a pound of clarified sugar, boil to the little feather. 1883 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 152 For the 'feather,' dip the skimmer again into the sugar, and blow through the holes as before.

†14. *Swedish feather*: see quot. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 243 Staves with iron pikes at both ends, commonly called Swedish feathers.

15. In various phrases: (*To wear*) the Bull's feather: see BULL II b. *Naut.* To cut a feather: see CUT v. 37 b. In quot. *fig.* To move briskly.

1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 317 Men who..have not the skill to cut a feather, very often dance themselves into that noose. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxiv. He shambles about ..as well as ever he did—for Jack could never cut a feather.

16. In various technical uses.

a. A longitudinal rib added to a shaft, etc. to increase its strength.

1823 BUCHANAN *Millwork* 263 Apply the feathers merely to prevent bending in the middle. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 63, Z is a strengthening feather, under the crank frame. *Ibid.* 65 From the eye run six strong arched radii or feathers, terminating in a ledge. 1842-76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 1629 d, Transverse ribs or feathers on cast iron beams are to be avoided.

b. *Mining and Quarrying*. (see quot.)

1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 13 A hole is jumped in the block (of slate) near the edge; in this, two slightly curved pieces of iron are placed (the 'feathers'), having the concave surfaces toward each other, between them is inserted an iron punch; this is forcibly hammered in, and breaks the stone asunder. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-Mining, Feathers*. [Describes a similar contrivance in coal mines.]

c. A projection on a board, implement, or piece of machinery; *esp.* one intended to fit into some other part. Cf. FIN.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 212 The firm earth ..is opened by the feather of the other sock. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 828/1 Feather, a slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting as a fin therefrom so as to fit a groove. *Ibid.*, Feather, a tongue on the edge of a board. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 237 There is a feather in the straight part of the mandrel hole.

d. *Salt-works*. (see quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Mid-Feather* in the English salt-works, the name given to a sort of partition placed in the middle of the furnace. This partition divides the body of the furnace into two chambers.

e. *dial.* 'A lineh-pin; a pin used to keep machinery tight' (*N.W. Linc. Gloss.* 1877).

IV. [Properly a distinct word: f. the vb.]

17. *Rowing*. The action of feathering. See FEATHER v. II.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 10 Oxford and Cambridge styles used to be palpably different to the eye by the height of the feather. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Mar. 6/2 The feather was cleaner than that of Cambridge. 1885 *Manch. Guard.* 28 Mar. 6/6 The feather is exquisitely even, and this is the best point in their rowing.

V. *attrib. and Comb.*

18. General combinations; a. simple attrib., as feather-bolster, -brush, -embroidery, -fan, -flower, -guise, -merchant, -pattern, -plume, -tract. b. objective, as feather-beater, -cleanser, -dresser, -drier, -finisher, -seller; feather-bearing adj. c. instrumental, as feather-cinctured, -clouded, -tasseled adjs. d. parasynthetic and similitive, as feather-legged, -light, -like, -nerved, -tailed, -thick, -veined, -white adjs.; feather-wise adv.

c 1050 *Glosses* in Wt. Wülcker 465 Penniger, *feberberend. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 377 The feather-bearing side of the hand. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Feather-beater, feather cleanser. 1553 in ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* III. 573/4 *Feather bolster 5/. 1856 W. COLLINS *After Dark* Yellow Mask III. v. He was dusting his favourite busts .. with a *feather-brush when she came in. 1757 GRAY *Progress of Poesy* II. ii. Their *feather-cinctured Chief, and dusky Loves. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Westm. Rev.* XI. 229 Some feather-cinctured sage. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. Captains 747 His *feather-clouded Crest. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 26 *Feather-dresser: Fee—13. 6. 8. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Feather-dresser*. *Ibid.*, *Feather-drier. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 299 Beautiful mantles of the plumage, or *feather embroidery. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 289 Cooling her false cheek with a *featherfan. 1886 BESANT *Children of Gibon* II. vi. Sign-writers, *feather-finishers and the like. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Feather-flowers*, artificial flowers made of feathers..used by ladies for head ornaments and for fancy plumes. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Myth.* 60 In the Norse mythology several goddesses .. have .. *feather-guises. 1872-4 L. WRIGHT *Poultry* xi. 129 The chickens were *feather-legged. c 1837 HOOD *Ode to My Son* I. With spirits *feather-light. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* 680 Little *feather-like shoots rising single from the base of the leaves. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 270 Long, slender, flat, feather-like crystals. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Feather-merchant*, an importer or wholesale dealer in feathers. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Feather-nerved, the nerves disposed like the feathers of a pen. 1883 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Philos. Ornament* iv. 85 Barbaric annulks, zigzags, *feather-patterns, are found upon early vases. 1885 A. M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 83 *Feather-plumes or aigrettes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Featherseller, one who sells feathers for beds. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* II. Small head, small feet, and *feather-tailed. 1883 *Gal. Words* 113 Gorgeous articles of native dress *feather-tasseled, shell-fringed, coral-headed. 1884 BROWNING *Fe-*

rishtah (1885) 122 Snow, *feather-thick, is falling while I feast. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 419 The arrangement also of these first rudiments of the feathers in definite areas (*feather-tracts, pterylia). 1861 BENTLEY *Manual Bot.* 152 *Feather-veined. In these the midrib gives off lateral veins which proceed at once to the margins and are connected by numerous branching veinlets. 1876 H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 110 Veins going directly to the margin and forming feather-veined leaves (Oak and Chestnut). 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, *Feather-white sea*, said of the sea when covered with foam. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxix. (1609) 373 b, Opposing their targuets before them, raunged and joined one over another *featherwise.

19. Special comb.: feather-alum, see ALUM 4; feather-bird *dial.*, the Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*); feather-boarding, a covering of boards which thin off towards the lower edge, and overlap like a bird's feathers; feather-bog, a quagmire, *dial.* (Halliwell 1847); feather-brain, a person with a light or weak brain, whence feather-brained a., foolish, giddy; feather-cling, *Sc.*, a disease among cattle; feather-cloth (see quot.); † feather-cock, a coxcomb; † feather-driver, (a) = QUILL-DRIVER, (b) 'one who cleanses feathers by whisking them about' (J.); feather-duster, a brush made of feathers, used for dusting; feather-eyed, ?having a 'feather' (12 a) in one's eye; feather-foot, a foot as light as a feather, in quot. *fig.*; † feather-glory *nonce-wul.*, light and transitory glory; feather-heeled a. = FEATHER-FOOTED; feather-joint (see quot.); † feather-lock, *Sc.*, a spring-lock; feather-mail, the dress of feathers resembling a coat of mail worn by the Indians of Mexico, prior to the Spanish conquest; feather-monger, one who deals in feathers, also *transf.* of a bird; feather-mosaic, patterns worked in feathers; feather-ore *Min.* (see quot. 1863); feather-painting, the art of using feathers of various colours in place of pigments; feather-pated a. = FEATHER-HEADED; † feather-peeper, ?tips of feathers decorating a headdress; feather-pie (see quot.); feather-poke, (a) a bag of feathers, (b) applied to the Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*), the Long-tailed Titmouse (*Acredula rosea*), and the Wren (*Motacilla troglodytes*), perhaps from the appearance of their nests; feather-process (see quot.); feather-pulp, the pulp or matrix from which the feather is formed; feather-shot copper (see quot.); feather-spray (see quot.); feather-spring, the spring in a gun-lock which causes the *sear*, which holds the hammer at full or half cock, to catch in the notch of the tumbler; † feather-staff, a light kind of halbert; feather-star, a star-fish (*Comatula rosacea*); feather-stick, a stick covered with feathers; feather-top, nickname of a parrot (also *attrib.* = next); feather-topped a., (of a wig) frizzed at the top (see FEATHER sb. II); feather-tuft, an edible mushroom, *Clavaria cristata* (Hay Brit. Fungi (1887) 234); † feather-wife, a woman whose duty it was to prepare feathers for use; † feather-worker, one who prepares feathers. Also FEATHER-BED, FEATHER-EDGE, FEATHER-FOOTED a., etc.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 425 Do not here instance in competition with this Sacred Herb the *Feather Alum. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 617 Feather-alum, a name applied to native hydrated sulphate of aluminium..and to native iron-alum or halotrichite..both of which occur in delicate fibrous crystals or masses. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Brit. Birds* 23 *Feather bird. 1846 WORCESTER (citing LONDON), *Feather-boarding. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* x. 181 Poor palpitating *featherbrain. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi. Such a *feather-brained coxcomb as this. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 269 Your opposition is feather-brained and over-fine. 1799 *Highland Soc. Ess.* II. 218 *Feather Cling..is occasioned by want of water in very dry summers or in the hard frosts of winters. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Feather Cloth, a mixture of cloth and feathers woven together. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* 10 Muskats, syrenists, *feather-cockles. 1593 NASHIE *Four Lett. Confut.* K 1 b, The onely *feather-driuer of phrases and putter of a good word to it when thou hast once got it. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* vi. vii. 152 note, A Feather-Driuer who had these Bladders filled with the fine Dust or Down of Feathers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Feather-duster*. c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bedwall* Gr. II. ii. So *feather-ey'd ye cannot let us passe in the Kings high way? 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 209 The breeze with *feather-feet, Crimping o'er the waters sweet. a 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 31 Glory, not like ours here *feather-glory. ? 16.. *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 66 The *feather-heeld wenches that live by their owne. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 100 The wit of the Germans is not feather-heeled. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Feather-joint, a mode of joining the edges of boards by a fin or feather let into opposite mortises on the edges of the boards. 1478 *Act. Audit.* 82 That Schir Jhone..pay for ..a *fethir lok xviii d. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 363 The like colours on the *feather-mail of the Indians, showed that they were the warriors of Xicotencatl. 1599 NASHIE *Lenten Stuffe* 51 Some fowler with his nets, as this host of *fether mungers were getting up to ride double, inuolued or intangled them. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller* II. 147 The open-hearted feather-monger. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 153

The arts of working in metals, jewelry, and *feather-mosaic. 1767 SEIFERTH tr. *Geller's Metal. Chem.* 41 *Feather ore consists of the smallest capillary-like feathers. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 617 *Feather ore*, this name is applied to the capillary form of native sulphantimonite of lead. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 123 Count Carli is in raptures with a specimen of *feather-painting which he saw in Strasbourg. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiv. The *feather-pated giddy madmen. 1757 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 467 Madame Godineau in a round card cap of black lace .. it was a pity *feather-peepers' were not added to the cap. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Feather-pie, a hole in the ground, filled with feathers fixed on strings, and kept in motion by the wind. An excellent device to scare birds. 1559 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 170 Two *feder poks, two payre of harne sheits, two couerletts. 1837 BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 193 It's just loik thrustin yer hand up to't rist into a feather poke nest. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, When it snows we say 't'owd woman is shakin' her feather-poke'. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Brit. Birds* 26 Willow warbler.. Feather poke. *Ibid.* 32 British Long-tailed Titmouse.. Feather poke. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Feather poke*, the wren. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 419 The first sign of the feather is the growth of the knobs into papilliform processes (*feather-processes). 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 480/1 On the surface of the *feather-pulp a series of ridges are developed. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 388/1 Bean..and *feather shot copper [is made] by pouring [melted copper] into cold water. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Feather spray, such as is observed at the cutwater of fast steamers, forming a pair of wing feathers. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 207 Mr. Meredith's pistol had no *feather spring. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 95 The Recruit .. is to take it .. near the lock, his little finger touching the feather-spring. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* IV. iv. 135 The only weapons for a Capitaine, are a faire *Feather-staffe in the time of Peace. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 237 The *feather-star (*Comatula rosacea*), represents the crinoids. 1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. 579 The *feather-stick often renders the natives important service. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 24 Oct. 4 The antique *feather-top screamed the same phrases twelve months ago at Mr. Colston. 1785 MRS. BENNET *Juv. Indiscretions* (1786) I. 185 His nice *feather-top-wig. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 158 His wig .. white as a curd, *feather-topped, and the curls as close as a cauliflower. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. vii. i. 4 Divest them of their feather-topt wigs, their gowns and cassocks. 1867 LADY LLANOVER *Good Cookery* 53 As soon as the feathers were dry, they were taken away by the *featherwife. 1552 HULOET, *Fetherworcker, *plumarius*.

b. In various plant-names as Feather-bow = FEWERFEW; Feather-Columbine (see quot. 1878-86); Feather-fern (see quot. 1882); Feather-foil, the water violet (*Hottonia palustris*); Feather-grass, a perennial feathery grass (*Stipa pennata*); Feather-moss, the name of a genus (*Hypnum*) of British mosses; Feather-top Wild Campion (see quot. 1597); Feather-top grass (see quot. 1878-86).

1880 E. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Feather bow, fewer few, *Matricaria parthenium*. 1788-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Feather..Columbine..A frequent book-name for *Thalictrum aquilegifolium* L. an old-fashioned garden plant. 1882 FRIEND *Devon. Plant-n.*, *Feather Fern, *Spiraea japonica* L. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* 115 *Featherfoil. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 219 Common Water-Violet, or Featherfoil. 1875 ANDERIDA I. viii. 155 His paddle .. hung in the stems of water-crowfoot and featherfoil. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* 44 *Feathergrass. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* VI. 66 Order Gramineae..(Common Feather-grass). 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* 680 *Feathermoss, *Hypnum*. 1854 STARK *Brit. Mosses* 228 *Hypnum Trichomanoides*..(Blunt Fern-like Feather Moss). *Ibid.* 229 *Hypnum Complatanum*..(Flat Feather Moss). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. vi. § 2. 8 In English a Bent, or *Feather-top grasse. *Ibid.* II. cxxi. § 9. 385 *Lychnis Plumaria*, *Fethertop wilde Camion. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Princes*, Feather-top grass. *Gramen tomentosum arundinaceum*. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Feather-top Grass, *Calamagrostis Epigejos*.

Feather (fēðər), v. Forms: 4-5 feder, -ir, -yr, 6 fedder, 4 feper, 4-6 fether, 6- feather. Also with prefix 1 *geðferian*; pa. pples. (senses 1, 2) 3 *ivðered*, 4 *yfepered*, 6 *yfethred*. [OE. *gefidrian*, f. the sb., to which it has been assimilated in form from 14th c.]

I. To cover or furnish with feathers.

†1. *trans.* To give wings to; to 'wing' for flight. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 1 Ic sceal ærest bin mod *geðferian*. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 223. I not by what craft he febered his feet and his hondes, for he wolde flee in Dedalus his wise. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullys Offices* II. (1540) 160 Oh stable truthe: faythfulnesse fethered to flye to heuen. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* II. 139 Horse slaughter'd horse, Need feather'd flight. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* II. i, The Cornish..flew Feather'd by rage. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1662) 204 The Polonian Story..perhaps may feather some tedious hours. c 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, Second Brother* II. ii, Blessings of mine Feather your speed!

2. To fit (an arrow) with a feather.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Asearewe þæt is *ivðered*. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 272 Dartes y-febered wiþ bras. c 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 942 Ten brode arrowes held he there..But they were..feathered aright. 1530 PALSGR. 547/1, I feder a shafte, as a fletcher doth. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 185 Be his flights yfethered from the goose Or peacocks quils. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hon.* II. 60 The King having feathered these arrowes against his owne brest, passed forth [etc.]. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* I. ii, Cupid's arrow was well feathered. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v, An arrow feathered with his own wing. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* IV. i. 90 Shaft-heads feather'd from the eagle's wing.

fig. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 16 His aruys, that is his apostles... for that ere feperid wip vertus. *1393* LANGE. *P. Pl. C. xxiii.* 118 Manye brode arwes, Were fetherede with faire by-heste! *1631* MASSINGER *Believe as you list* ii. ii. All arrowes in thy quiver feathered with Sclanders. *1665* J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 77 Language, feathered with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetic accents. *1721* RAMSAY *Cupid thrown into S. Sea* iv. With transfers a' his darts were feather'd. *1835* LYTTON *Rienzi* iii. iii. Whose arrow was not feathered by sadness.

3. To clothe or provide with feathers; to furnish with plumage; to deck or adorn with, or as with, feathers; to form a feather-like covering or adornment for.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/2 To Fedyr, pennare, flumare. *1525* L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* iii. xlii. 54/2 These gentill byrdes had pyte on hym and fethered hym agayne. *1618* N. FIELD *Amends for Ladies* v. ii. A branch of willow feathering his hat. *1622* BACON *Hen. VII.* 111 The King cared not to plume his Nobilitie... to feather himselfe. *1810* SCOTT *Lady of L.* xiv. A wildering forest feathered o'er His ruined sides. *1833* H.R. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 19 With more than her usual fancy did she feather with cocoa-nut leaves the poles of bamboo. *a 1843* SOUTHEY *Doctor* iii. (1862) 14 A craggy hill, feathered with birch, sheltered it from the north. *1864* BURTON *Scot. Abr.* i. iii. 140 He sought to feather his hat with... French plumage. *1878* BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 134 The stalk... retains some of its primitive character by being feathered.

† b. To decorate (a person) with the projecting feather of an arrow; hence to pierce, wound. Also, To bury (an arrow) up to the feather. *Obs.*

1415 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) III. 125 Thei felle to grownde, Here sydes federed. *1577* HARRISON *England* ii. xvi. (1877) I. 279 An other [arrow should have been] fethered in his bowels. *1589* GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 38 A man of meane estate... being feathered with Cupid's bolt.

† c. *Pass.* To be covered with white waves.

1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 251 The Sea was feathered with a strong Tide.

4. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* Of a bird: To get its feathers, to become fledged. ? *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* i. 298 Thou seist hym [your young hawk] hym begyn to feder. *1486* *Bk. St. Albans* A ija. When they bene vncloused and begynneth to feder any thyng of lengthe. *1577* B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 169 They that meane to fatte Pigeons... doo sever them when they be newly feathered. *1659* D. PELL *Improv. Sea* 118 The Vulture... beholds her young to thrive and feather. *1790* A. WILSON *Discons. Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 98 A' safe and weel about our nest, An' them quiet feath'ring laid!

5. To cover with feathers, a. internally: To line with feathers, in phr. *To feather one's nest*: to avail oneself of opportunities for laying up wealth, to enrich oneself.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 38 By this meanes... they feather their nests well enough. *1612* T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 Yet all this worke is neglected, that his owne nest may be well feathered. *1658* OSBORN *Jas. I* Wks. (1673) 514 He might have feathered his family better than he did. *1753* SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 41/2 His spouse... was disposed to feather her own nest, at the expence of him and his heirs. *1876* F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xii. 149 Maxfield has feathered his nest very considerably.

b. externally: To coat with feathers; more fully, *To tar and feather* (see *TAR* v.).

1774 FOOTE *Coccyzus* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 194 You wanted to send me to be feathered abroad. *1829* W. H. MAXWELL *Stories of Waterloo, F. Kennedy* 205 The population were amusing themselves... in... feathering tithe proctors.

† 6. Of a cock: To cover with outspread feathers; to tread. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 357 He fetherid Pertelote twenty tyme, And trad as ofte. *1700* DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 70 Ardent in love... He feather'd her a hundred times a day.

† 7. ? To touch with or as with a feather; to touch lightly. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 per ich feðri on, awurðeð tene oðer tweloue.

II. To present or give (to anything) the appearance of feathers.

8. *intr.* To move, wave or float like feathers; to grow, extend in a feathery form.

1770 T. WHATELY *Mod. Gardening* 197 A noble wood crowns the top, and feathers down to the bottom of a large, oval, swelling hill. *1797* G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Maid of Moor* iii. The snow came feathering down. *1820* SCOTT *Monast.* ii. Little patches of wood and copse... feathering naturally up the beds of empty torrents. *1857* S. OSBORN *Quedah* xxiv. 356 The graceful palm, the plantain, and pandanus... feathering over the edge of a beetling cliff, as if they were ostrich-plumes. *1864* TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 540 Her full-busted figure head Starred o'er the ripple feathering from her bows. *1881* BLACKMORE *Christovell* iv. Like the wave and dip of barley feathering to a gentle July breeze.

b. *U.S.* Of cream: To rise upon the surface of tea, etc. like small flakes or feathers.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* The cream feathers. *1889* in *FARMER Americanisms*. *1890* *Critic* 21 June 314/1 To keep cream from feathering in hot weather.

c. *trans.* To send up feather-wise. *rare.*

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 222 Where... Vesuvius feathers up its quiet plume of pure white smoke.

9. Of a flower (chiefly, a tulip), *To be feathered*: to be marked with feather-like lines.

1833 HOGG *Suppl. on Florists' Flowers* 31 When a Tulip is feathered with dark purple. *1881* *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 748 The outer segments variously feathered with dark purple.

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10. *trans.* To cut (wood, etc.) down gradually to a thin edge. Cf. FEATHER-EDGED a.

1782 ENGEWORTH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 138 An arm of deal, feather-edged, and supported by stays of the same material, feathered in the same manner. *1794* VINCE *ibid.* LXXXV. 44 Pieces of lead with the edges feathered off.

11. *To feather an oar*: to turn it as it leaves the water at the end of a stroke, so that it may pass through the air edgewise.

a 1740 [see FEATHERING *ppl. a. b.*] *1774* in HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1062 He feather'd his oars with... skill. *1847* J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 248 We to-day shall feather an oar. *absol.* *1825* L. HUNT *Bacchus in Tuscany* 857 Boaters, who know how to feather, Never get tired. *1861* HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii. (1889) 121 This wind will make it very rough... Mind you feather high.

III. In various uses.

12. *Shooting.* To knock a few feathers from (a bird) without killing.

1890 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Let. Young Shooters* 137 You would have shot 'well behind', and not even feathered the tail of a cock-pheasant. *1892* *Field* 9 Apr. 524/1 Mr. Mervyn Watts... feathered a strong bird from No. 2 trap.

13. *Hunting.* a. Of a hound: To make a quivering movement with the tail and body, while searching for the trail. b. Of the huntsman (see quot. 1884).

1803 *Spirit Public Jnrls.* (1804) VII. 111 The leading hound, beginning to feather. *1839* F. D. RADCLIFFE *Noble Science* ix. 163 See that old bitch bow she feathers—how her stern vibrates with the quickened action of her pulses. *1861* G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* 310 At last Druid began 'to feather'... on the traces of a deer. *1884* JEFFERIES *Red Deer* vii. 118 The harbourer likes to 'feather'—to set the hounds direct on the trail. *1892* *Field* 7 May, In a lot of oats Saul feathered about, but could not find.

Feather-bed.

1. A bed stuffed with feathers.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 124 *Culcites*, feþerbed. *c 1275* LAV. 17443 For nou 3e mawe heom hebbe ase feþerbeddes. *c 1369* CHAUCER *De la Blanche* 251 Of downe of pure dowwes whyte I wily yve him a fether-bed. *1480* *Wandr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 130 Beddes called fetherbeddes stuffed with downe with their bolsters v. *1535* STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 445 All fether beddis forbiddin wes also. *1648* PRYNN *Plea for Lords* 37 The Duke... was smothered to death with a featherbed. *1749* WESLEY *Acc. School Kingswood* 6 All their Beds have Mattresses on them, not Feather-beds. *1828* SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. Make interest with your feather-bed till day-break.

fig. 1837 CARLVE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. viii. 134 Such bolsters and huge featherbeds of Promotion. *1870* LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 328 He has smothered the... simplicity of Chaucer under feather-beds of verbiage.

2. The Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*); also of the Whitethroat (*Motacilla sylvia*).

1854 BAKER *Gloss. Northampton* I. 224 Featherbed, the White-throat. *1885* SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 26 Willow warbler... Feather bed (Oxon).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *featherbed-campaigner*, *-captain*, *-soldier*, *-warrior*; b. *objective*, as *featherbed-maker*. Also *featherbed-lane*, *slang* (see quot.).

1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Nov. 8/3 We want no *feather-bed campaigners. *1692* HICKERINGILL *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 529 Is it because some *Feather-bed Captains sell such Ware? *a 1700* B. E. Dict. *Cant. Crew*, *Feather-bed-lane, any bad Road. *c 1515* COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Bed-makers, *federbed makers, and wyre drawers. *1837* MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* i. (ed. 2) 20 Our position... has certainly not been that of *feather-bed soldiers. *1872* BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii. 325 Each *feather-bed warrior who rides from Knightsbridge to Whitehall.

Feather-bone. [f. as prec. + BONE: after *whalebone*.] (See quot.)

1887 *Chicago Advance* 17 Feb. 112 Feather-bone... prepared from the quills of geese and turkeys, is largely taking the place of whalebone in the manufacture of whips [etc.].

Featherdom (feðə'dəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.]

The realm of feathered creatures.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 80/1 May they not be gathering the latest news from all featherdom?

Feathered (feðə'd), *ppl. a.* [f. FEATHER sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Of birds, animals, etc.: Provided with or having feathers. Also in parasynthetic comb., as *black-, hard-, pen-, well-feathered* adjs.

[*c 1150* *Eadwine's Psalter* (E. E. T. S.) lxxvii. 27 Fugles gefederede.] *a 1300* *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 15991 þe cok lepe vp... feder fayrer þan be-fo-m. *c 1300* K. *Alis.* 5406 Ily weren blake fethered on the wombe. *a 1440* *Found. St. Bartholomew's* l. vi. The vision of the federyd beiste. *1577* GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 163, I wil not refuse to shew you somwhat also of my feathered cattle. *1684* R. H. *School Recreat.* 131 See that he [the cock] be sound, hard feather'd. *1708* PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 263 My children then were just pen-feather'd. *1721* R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 85 Thus have I remark'd what is most observable in the feathered Tribe. *1769* J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumberland* I. ix. 311 The young being surprized... when they are near full feathered. *1840* F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 242 The legs are... feathered to the feet. *1876* SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vii. (ed. 4) 105 A feathered wanderer flew by.

transf. *1797* MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii. One of the supporting cliffs... was in deep shade, but the other, feathered with foliage. *1851* H. MAYO *Truths in Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 25 An abrupt craggy ridge, feathered with underwood.

b. Pertaining to or consisting of animals with feathers.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Natur Passis Nurture* 53 Fra sho with fedrit flesh was fed. *1611* COTGR. s.v. *Matinde*, The

Fox that sleeps a mornings meets with no feathered break-fasts. *1889* (*title of periodical*), The Feathered World.

2. That is, or seems to be, supplied with wings; winged, fleet.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* 100b, The God that feadreth [sic] is and blinde. *1596* SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* iv. i. 106, I saw young Harry... Rise from the ground like feathered Mercury. *1608* — *Per. v.* ii. 15 In feather'd briefness sails are fill'd. *1636* R. DURHAM in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 56 Those Grey-hounds, which with feather'd feet, Fly over your pleasant downes. *a 1658* CLEVELAND *Poems* 43 (L.) Nor think... our feathered minutes may fall under measure. *1792* S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* 1. 62 The feathered feet of Time. *1865* LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 429 Yet sometimes feathered words are strong.

3. Of an arrow: Fitted with a feather. Of a wound: Inflicted by an arrow.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 143 *Sagitta*, *vel spiculum*, gefyðerad flaa. *1513* DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 82 Als swyft as ganze or fedyrir arrow fleis. *1579* in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 403 Syxe sheffe of goode arrowes, well fethered hedds. *1697* DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) IV. 161 Across the shoulders came the feather'd wound; Transfix'd, he fell. *1715-20* POPE *Iliad* i. 68 He twang'd his deadly bow, And hissing fly the feather'd fates below. *1825* COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 53 The arrows of satire feathered with wit.

4. Adorned with a feather or plume of feathers.

1624 *Trag. Nero* iv. i. in Bullen *O. Pl. I.* 63 The feather'd man of Inde. *1631* T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 170 Your feathered Gallant of the Court. *1752* A. MACDONALD in *Scots Mag.* July (1753) 338/1 Allan was... dressed in a blue side-coat... and feathered hat. *1813* SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxiii. Their feather'd crests alone Should this encounter rue.

5. Furnished or ornamented with something resembling a feather or feathers: a. of animals. Cf. FEATHER sb. II.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2195/4 A black Brown Gelding... Feather'd of each side the Neck. *1721* BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 137 Moths have their Antennae short and feathered.

b. *Archit.* Cf. FEATHERING *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 14 note, A very rich canopied monument, with... double feathered arch. *1848* RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 90 The arch... is richly feathered.

c. of a plough-share. Cf. FEATHER sb. 16 c.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 215 Giving it a... feathered sock. *1799* J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 95 In land, which is free of stones, the feathered share is preferred.

6. a. Of leaves or petals, timber, etc.: Having feather-like markings.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 7 High grounds produce wood of a more beautiful-feathered and better graine. *1833* HOGG *Suppl. Florists' Flowers* 31 [A tulip with certain markings is called] a feathered Bybloemen or feathered Rose.

b. Of plants, branches, etc.: Formed or arranged like feathers; having feather-like hairs or tufts; feather-like.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. vii. 155 A littell crownet, out of the whiche the small feathered leaues do grow. *1776* WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 224 Summits... reflected, feathered. *1783* WATSON *Philop III* (1839) 359 Fir trees, whose close and feathered branches intwined with one another. *1820* KEATS *Hyperion* i. 9 The feathered grass.

7. In various names of a. flowers and b. moths.

a. *1578* LYTE *Dodoens* ii. vii. 156 Single Gillofers... are called in Englishe by diuers names, as... feathered Gillofers. *1823* CRABB *Technol. Dict.* The... feathered Columbine, the *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*. *1878-86* BRITEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Feathered Gillofers, *Dianthus plumarius*.

b. *1839* WOOD *Index Entomol.* 28 *Eulepia grammica*, feathered Footman. *Ibid.* 51 *Heliophobus leucophanus*, feathered Ear. *Heliophobus popularis*, feathered Gothic. *1869* E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 289 The Feathered Brindle (*Aporophyla australis*). *Ibid.* 399 The Feathered Ranunculus (*Ephunda lichenae*). *1870* WOOD *Common Moths Eng.* 50 The Feathered Thorn (*Himera pennaria*).

8. Of an oar: That is or has been turned so as to 'feather': see FEATHER v. II.

1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 417 As if the lightly feather'd oar... could take them to the shore. *1891* *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/4 The swish of feathered oars upon the water.

9. *Sugar-boiling.* Cf. FEATHER sb. 13.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Feathered Boiling of Sugar*... is when after several Boilings, the Artist blows thro' the Holes of the Skimmer... till thick and large Bubbles flying up on high, the Sugar is become Feathered.

10. *Feathered-shot* (see quot.). Cf. *feather-shot* copper, FEATHER sb. 19.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Feathered-shot*, copper granulated by pouring into cold water.

Feather-edge, sb. [f. as prec. + EDGE.] The fine edge of a board, etc., that thins off to one side, so as to resemble a wedge in section.

1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 396 A line... being brought to coincide with the feather edge.

attrib. *1616* MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For saing of fetheredg board. *1703* T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 40 *Feather-edge*... a sort of Bricks... thinner at one edge, than they are at the other. *1703* MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 160 *Feather-edge*, Boards, or Planks, that have one edge thinner than another are called *Feather-edge* stuff. *1874* KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Feather-edge File*, a file with an acute edge. *1883* *London Times* 5 May 5/2 Quantity of shop-shutters, feather-edge boards, cupboard fronts.

Feather-edge, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cut to a feather-edge, produce a thin edge upon. Also *transf.* to turn (oneself) sideways.

1799 JAS. WILSON *Mission. Voy. S. Seas* p. xlix, The planks being feather-edged, and lapped over. *1800* HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 306 The slip of wood at their back... was feather-edged towards the stove. *1854* THOREAU *Walden* i. 49 The boards were carefully feather-edged and lapped.

1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxiv. 249 Tell your mad relative to feather-edge himself. He is all front.

Feather-edged, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.]

1. Having one edge thinner than the other, so that the section is wedge-shaped. Also quasi-*adv.*

1793 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 131 That thick feather-edged board, generally nail'd round the Eaves of a House. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 115 Two Boards slit feather-edged will cover the House. 1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 396 Two feather-edged pieces of brass. 1806 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 198 Mr. Rogers' Norfolk ploughs lay their furrows quite flat; but the Essex ones feather-edged. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 282 The officers are to understand that the term feather-edged is applicable to such Slabs only as are rendered feather-edged by the natural convexity of the tree. 1861 J. H. WALSH *Horse* xxxii. 567 The disadvantages... of the feather-edged shoe.

2. Of ribbons, etc.: Having a tufted edge.

Featheret (fe'dæret). [f. as prec. + -ET.] A small feather.

1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* I. xii. 212 Dowl is the fluff, the featherets no finger can remove.

Featherfew. Forms: 4 feperfoy, 5 federfu, fedyrfoy, 6-8 fetherfew, 7- featherfew. [Corrupted var. of FEVERFEW.] The popular name of *Pyrethrum Parthenium*.

c 1325 *St. Patrick's Purg.* cxlvii. Mint, feperfoy and eglenetere. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 152/2 Fedyrfo, or fedyrfo, herbe, febriffaga. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 99 If beasts bee sicke yee shall gie them madder, long pepper, the bark of a walnut tree, with fetherfew. 1683 *Trvon Way to Health* 552 Herbs... of a strong bitter Quality, as Wormwood, Featherfew, Tansie, and the like. c 1759 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 57 Here's fetherfew, gilliflowers and rue. 1863 R. PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Featherfew*, the feverfew... from confusion of name with the feather foil. [An erroneous statement.]

Feather-footed, *a.* a. Having feet covered with feathers. b. *fig.* Moving silently and swiftly.

a. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Conton*, or *pigeon Paltin*, feather-footed doves or pigeons. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. viii. 295 There is a feather-footed breed.

b. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. 31 He bad the fether-footed houres go harness in his horse. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iii. Wks. 1874 VI. 137 Swift feather-footed Time. 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* xxiii. Fancy's light Dwarfs! whose feather-footed Strains, Dance... through a Waste of Brains! 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 110 The feather-footed ROSA... darted along the paddock. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 231 Soft as a featherfooted cloud on Heaven.

† **Featherham**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 feðerhama, -homa, 2 feperhome, 5 Sc. fetherham, fethrame, 6 Sc. fedderame, fed(d)rem, -rum, fethreme. [OE. *feðer-hama*, f. *feðer* FEATHER *sb.* + *hama* a covering.] A covering or appendage of feathers; plumage, wings.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1984 *Talaria* feðrhaman. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 690 (Gr.) Gesco ic him his englas ymbe lweorfan mid feðerhaman. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Her he nette feper-home and wenge. c 1470 *HARVING Chron.* xxv. iii. Afterward a Fetherham he dight, To flye with wynges as he could beest descerne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 93 Slyd with thil feddrame, to 3one Troiane prence. 1570 *Sempill Ball.* xiii. (1872) 77 Tak thio feddrum of the Crawl In syne of wo and dolour. 1606 BURNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 23 It wold make our crawl-down feddrum fal.

Feather-head. a. An empty or light head. b. A silly, empty-headed person.

a. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1857) I. 88 To me, in my poor feather-head, [he] seemed a somewhat unhandy gentleman.

b. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 154 Show the haughtiest featherhead, that a soul higher than himself is actually here. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 19 Our periodical featherheads do not know that we dwell in the modern land of Canaan. 1878 TENNYSON *O. Mary* v. i. A fool and featherhead. *attrib.* 1886 W. GRAHAM *Social Problem* 190 Mere feather-head folly.

Feather-headed, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.]

1. Empty-headed, hare-brained, silly.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 30 Many Gentlemens... estates are depumbed by their feather-headed wives. 1716 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* II. ii. Ah! thou hast miss'd a Man... so far above this feather-headed Puppy. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. liv. 106 Some feather-headed lady or gentleman. 1881 IRVING in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 305 It was little more than a conceited and feather-headed assumption.

2. Having a feathery top. *rare.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 173 Feather-headed grasses.

Featheriness (fe'dærinēs). [f. FEATHERY + -NESS.] a. Feathery state or condition. b. Lightness, fickleness.

1689 W. BATES *Sure Trial Uprightness* 120 There is such a levity and featheriness in our Minds. 1838 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLIV. 612 Pulling off bright wings, and destroying the lustrous featheriness. 1892 L. F. DAY *Nature in Ornament* iv. 53 The very featheriness of its flower-heads.

Feathering (fe'dæriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [+ -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FEATHER in various senses.

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 8/1 That bird of whom Suidas speaks, which dies in the very act of his feathering. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 26 North Carolina is left out... because it furnishes tar for feathering. 1875 SHARPE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) II. 372 This king [Henry V of England] directed the sheriffs of counties to take six wing-feathers from every goose for the feathering of arrows. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* iv. (1887) 35 Rowing their short, deep stroke, without any feathering, but in perfect time.

b. *Arboriculture* (see quot.).

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 237 What the workmen

call 'the feathering', that is, the position of the capillary rootlets upon the primary rootlets or branches, which are always found pointing outwards from the body of the Tree.

2. In various concrete senses: The plumage of birds; the feather of an arrow; feather-like structure in the coat of an animal.

1530 PALSGR. 219/1 Feddering of a shafte. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 57 The Beauty of whose Shells... is as remarkable as the diversity of Feathering in Birds. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 268 The ptarmigan shows a singular backwardness in assuming the summer feathering. 1875 G. W. DASENT *Vikings* I. 46 An arrow on which a golden thread was twisted in the feathering. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 121 His [the Irish setter's] coat... where it extends into what is technically known as feathering, is like spun silk in quality. 1891 J. L. KIPLING *Beast & Man in India* viii. 199 In Indian horse lore the set of these featherings... ending sometimes in circles or whorls, are all mapped out like currents on a mariner's chart.

b. *Archit.* (see quot. 1842-76).

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 132 The parts of tracery are ornamented with small arches and points, which is called feathering or foliation. 1842-76 GUILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Featherings*, the cusps, plain or decorated, at the ends of a foil in tracery. 1854 J. L. PETIT *Archit. Studies France* 84 Some windows of a single light, with a free trefoil feathering in the head.

c. *Gardening*. A feather-like marking or pencilling in a flower.

1833 HOGG *Suppl. Florists' Flowers* 25 The feathering elegant and various, heavy and light, close in some [Tulips], and slightly broken in others. 1882 *The Garden* 28 Jan. 67/1 The outer surface... suffused with purple featherings.

3. *attrib.*

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 165, I have established a pair of well-pronounced feathering-calluses on my thumbs. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 407 Whereby a 'feathering movement' is effected.

Feathering (fe'dæriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That feathers; in senses of the vb.

1789 W. GILPIN *Wye* 93 The ruins... with the feathering foliage. 1839 M. F. OSSOLI in *Memo.* (1862) I. 260 His wit is so truly French in its... sparkling, feathering vivacity. 1848 LYTTON *Arthur* III. xxvii. Where o'er the space the feathering branches bend.

b. Of an oar, paddle-wheel, float, etc.: see FEATHER *v.* II.

a 1740 TICKELL (W.), The feathering oar returns the gleam. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, *Feathering-paddles*. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 278 Feathering paddle-wheel shafts are sometimes carried on brackets secured to the ship's side. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Feathering Paddle-wheel*, a wheel whose floats have a motion on an axis, so as to descend nearly vertically into the water and ascend the same way, avoiding beating on the water in the descent and lifting water in the ascent.

Featherless (fe'dærlēs), *a.* [f. FEATHER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without feathers, in various senses.

c 1400 BERYN 1764 To shete a fetherles bolt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/2 Fedryles or with owtyn feders, *implumis*. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F iv, Yonge fetherlesse foules streyght taken from the nest. 1590 W. VALLANS *Tale two Swannes*, A haunted ducke... Was taken up all fetherlesse and bare. 1640 HOWELL *Dendrologia*, *Rhenussium* 74 That featherlesse bird, which went about to begge plumes of other birds to cover his nakednesse. 1658 CLEVELAND *Kustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 407 Some with Bows and featherless Arrows, a 1845 HOOO *To Hahnemann* iv, A featherless cocked-hat adorns his head. 1850 LVELL *2nd Visit* U. S. II. 223 Plato's definition of a man, 'bipes implume', 'a featherless biped'.

Hence **Featherlessness**, the state of being without feathers. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Featherlet (fe'dælet). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small feather.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor Pref.* 41 The episodes and digressions fringe [the story] like so many featherlets. 1866 *Morn. Star* 19 Dec., A fine bird, with... a tail of magnificent red, flecked by some snow-white featherlets.

Featherly: see *List of Spurious Words*.

† **Feather-maker**. *Obs.* One who dresses feathers; one who deals in feathers or plumes.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Vn plumassier*, a feather maker. 1620 ROWLANDS *Pair Spy-knaves* (1872) 8 Point the Feather-maker not to faile To plume my head with his best Estridge tayle. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1655/4 His Majesties Feather-maker (who dwells in the Pall-Mall).

Featherman. [f. FEATHER *sb.* + MAN.] One who deals in feathers or plumes.

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtdg.) 626/1 With Feathermen and Perfumers. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-glasse* I. ii. And you sweet Featherman, whose ware though light Oreweighs your Conscience. 1724 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Exam. Drugs*, The several trades... which depend on ours... such as that of hearers, coaches, coffins... feather-men and bell-ringers. c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxi. 202 Mother was so busy with that featherman, that it was of no use to ask her to hear me.

Feather-stitch. A kind of stitch in ornamental needlework, producing a decorated zigzag line. (See quot.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Feather Stitch*. The two varieties of this stitch are the Opus Plumarium of ancient writers, used... for filling in Embroideries worked in silk and crewels upon silk, cloth, and serge materials, and Feather and Double Feather Stitch used to make the ornamental lines that decorate underlinen [etc.]. *attrib.* 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* viii. 81 This was aptly called 'feather-stitch' work.

Hence **Feather-stitch v.**, **Feather-stitching** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *concr.*)

1884 *Draper's Price List*, Longcloth, scallop, feather

stitched. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xii. 149 The... feather-stitching on my pink shirt.

Feather-to-ongue, *v. trans.* To provide with a tongue or projection for fitting into a groove. Cf. FEATHER *sb.* 16 c.

1851 BECK'S *Florist* 50 For the bottom, the boards are placed lengthways, ploughed and feather-tongued, and bolted together with 3 bolts and nuts. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 27 Three inch deal... feather-tongued.

Feather-tongued, *a.* [f. FEATHER *sb.* + TONGUE + -ED 2.] Of a person: Light-tongued; talkative.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* 205 The light-foot, feather-tongued Dame Had far and wide spread... the fame Of Job's Misfortunes.

Feather-weight.

1. That which has the weight of a feather; hence, a very small thing.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 283/1 He turned... to observe the effect of the slightest featherweight in his favour. 1885 A. M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 108 The feather-weight of his carelessness, however, kicked the beam.

2. *Racing*. The lightest weight allowed by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap. Hence sometimes applied to the rider.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 136 The animals rode a feather weight. 1858 *Jockey Club Rules in Blaine's Rural Sports* (1870) 376 A feather weight shall be considered 4 st. 7 lb. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 132 [He] was going like a youth and a feather-weight. *fig.* 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. 313 Burghley and Walsingham... were no feather-weights, like the frivolous Henry III.

3. *Boxing*. Applied to a pugilist who is very light, as distinguished from a heavy-, middle-, or light-weight.

1889 E. B. MICHELL *Boxing* 147 The boundary between heavy and middle weight, down to feather-weight (9 stone). So **Feather-weighted** *ppl. a.*, trifling, unimportant.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 274 Finding that he can make those feather-weighted accidents balance each other.

Feather-work. [f. as prec. + WORK.] a. The art of working in feathers; also *concr.* (see quot. 1882). b. = FEATHER-STITCH.

a. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 217 Their Curiosity in Feather-works was such, that it surpasseth all Credit and Belief. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* v. 113 The Natives... are very expert in Feather-work. 1784 MRS. MONTAGU *Let.* 3 Feb. in *Lady of last Cent.* (Doran 1873) 326 My great piece of feather-work is not yet completed. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 32 Cotton dresses, and mantles of featherwork, exquisitely made. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Feather Work*. consists of covering buckram or other stiff foundations with birds' feathers arranged in designs and sewn entirely over the foundation.

b. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 339 A certain kind of needlework is called in ancient inventories 'opus plumarium' or feather-work, from the way the stitches overlies each other like the feathers on a bird.

attrib. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., That wondrously variegated featherwork tapestry which the old Aztecs used to work such marvels in.

Feathery (fe'dæri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.]

1. Of birds: Clothed with feathers; feathered.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 346 Might we but hear... the... village cock Count the night-watches to his feathery dames. 1753 DODDSLEY *Agriculture* I. 241 His feathery subjects in obedience flock Around his feeding hand. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 125 Beneath my chair Sit budge, a feathery bunch. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 12/2 The... bird... joins once more in feathery society.

b. Of a dog: Curly-haired.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 6/1 Groups of feathery setters... strain on their couplings.

2. Fringed, tipped, or flecked with something feather-like.

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 220 The beacon's glimmering height That faintly tips the feathery surge with light. 1826 MRS. HEMANS *Forest Sanctuary* I. iii, Sighing through the feathery canes. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dan.* II. 25 Silver arrows of pale summer moonlight pierced the feathery pine-branches. 1884 F. D. MILLET in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 520/1 The sky... feathery and soft in texture.

b. Of the voice: Husky.

1881 J. GRANT *Cameronian's* I. iii. 42 Sir Piers, whose voice had become... somewhat 'feathery'.

3. Resembling feathers or plumes. a. in appearance: Feather-like, plume-like, *esp.* of snow.

1580 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxlviii, Von feathery snowes from wynters nests. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. I. (ed. 2) 55 Which seems to be some feathery particle of snow. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 336 As the feathery snows Fall frequent. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 300 The feathery appendages to the seeds of Dandelion. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 323 The prolongations... passed into detached feathery clouds. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 180 Valeriana... Calyx-limb... developing into a feathery deciduous pappus. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Tree* I. i, Diamond stars trembling amongst her feathery golden hair.

b. in lightness. Hence of immaterial things: Light, fickle. Of material things: Light, flimsy.

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 281 So turns her feath'rie fancy to and fro. 1699 W. BATES *Spir. Perfect.* *Unfolded* xii. 420 Our Resolutions are Light and Feathery. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. vi, Blowing the feathery ash from his cigar. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 63 Holds not her yellow locks the tiara's feathery tissue.

c. *humorously*. Of a feather-dealer.

1813 MOORE *Post-bag* (ed. 8) 54 Fine and feathery artisan... Make for me a prince's plume.

Featish (fē-tif), *a.* [Altered form of ME. *fetis* (see FEATOUS) with the ending assimilated to the suffix *-ish*.] + *a.* Elegant, neat (*obs.* = see FEATOUS and next word). *b. dial.* Pretty good, tolerable, considerable; fairly well in health.

1825 J. BRITTON *Beauties of Wiltsh.* III. 373 'How do you do?' 'Featish'. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'There's a featish crop o' pears up' that tree.' *Ibid.*, 'They be featish liars i' Swillin'ton.' 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Featish*, 'There be a veatish lot on um.' *Ibid.*, 'I be got rid o' the doctor, an' be a-veelin' quite veatish like now.'

Hence + **Featishness**. *Obs.* neatness.

1530 PALSGR. 219/1 *Featishnesse*, *propnesse*, *feactise*.

+ **Featless**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. FEAT *sb.* + -LESS; cf. FECKLESS.] Inept, silly.

1599 JAS. I *Basil.* Δωρον 162 A featless arrogant conceit of their greatness. 1721 J. KELLY *Scott. Proverbs* 104 Featless Folk is ay fain of other.

Featly (fē-tli), *adv.* and *a.* Somewhat arch. [f. FEAT *a.* + -LY 2.] *A. adv.*

1. Fitly, properly, suitably, aptly; neatly, elegantly.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 585 He þat fetly in face fettled alle eres. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 135 Feetly with helpe sche can consent To set a cokewolde on the hye benche. c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* viii. 142 Clense it feety wel. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Protr.* (1552) 55 Gellius applyeth this prouerbe very feately to these grosse and rude men. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Fruites* 63 You will haue it [wine] smelling sweetely, coloured feately. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* iii. The giuing vp of the godlies ghost may feately be compared to three things. 1671 EACHARD *Obserr. Answ. Cont. Clergy* 62 We are bluntly told, not neatly and feately. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. viii. (1858) 33 Frills and fringes, with gay variety of colour, feately appended. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'It was all done vary feately.'

+ *b.* Exactly, precisely. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1883) 8 Bynd hem to gydur fetely so þat þe cropp may justly entur alle in to þe seyde hole. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* iv. 29 In this also the allegorie feately agreeth. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk. & Selv.* 74 A curious frame of well-ranged bulks so feately set together.

2. Cleverly, deftly, skilfully.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 Thynges wyth whiche they feety blere oure eye. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 488/2 He.. feately conuayed himself out of the frying panne, fayre into the fyre. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) O iij, Sweets, which the bees feately draw from them. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Feitly*, dexterously. c 1800 K. WHITE *Christiad* xvi. In homely guise I feately framed My lowly speech. 1888 G. H. RADFORD *Occasional Verses*, Let the gentle angler stand.. And feately cast his specious fly.

b. With reference to movements, *esp.* dancing; With graceful agility, nimbly.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1758 Þe lady.. fetly hym kyssed. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 176 She dances feately. 1635 BROME *Sparagus Garden* iii. ix, How feately she holds up the neb to him! 1704 POPE *Jan. & May* 620 So feately tripp'd the light-foot ladies round. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 9 Feately athwart the ridge she runs. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. lxxiii, Their chargers feately prance. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xxx. 215 His.. wife.. danced as feately as a fairy. 1842 BARIHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ingol. Penance* ii, Feately he kisseth his Holiness' toe. 1870 LOWELL *Stud. Wind.* 181 The Sapphic.. moves feately to our modern accentuation.

+ 3. Oddly, strangely. (Cf. FEAT *a* 5.) *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk. & Selv.* 29 If my soul does not thus feately stick out of my body. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Feately*, oddly, after an unusual or uncouth manner.

B. adj. Graceful. Of a dress: Neat, well-fitting.

1801 MOORE *Ringii*, Some the feately dance amused. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 269 Her dainty person clad in feately cloak.

Hence **Featliness**, feately quality; gracefulness.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. vi, The admirable 'featliness' of the Count de la Roche.. was rivalled only by the more majestic grace of Edward.

Featness (fē-tnés), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Elegance, shapeliness, spruceness, trimness.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 248 Featness with neatness hath neighbourhood enough. c 1615 *Lives Women Saints* 25 The featness.. of the bodie.. is the fouling.. of the soule. 1652 WHARTON tr. *Rothman's Chironmancy* Wks. (1683) 532 The Lines and other Signatures, are.. by their Featness more perspicuous. 1699 BOYER *Fr. & Eng. Dict.* s.v., *Featness*, *propreté*.

+ *b.* Nicety. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 12/2 The language carrieth such difficulty with it.. for.. the curious featnes of the pronunciation, that, etc.

+ 2. 'Oddness, uncouthness' (Bailey, folio, 1730-6).

+ **Featous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 fetis(e), -ys(e), 5 fetyce, 6 *Sc.* fettis; see also FEATISH.

b. 5 fet(e)ous, 6 feytous, (feat-, fetus(se), featous, 6-7 feat(u)ous, 7 fetuous. [ME. *fetys*, *a.* OFr. *fetis*, *feitis*, *faictis*, f. L. *facticius*: see FACITIOUS. In 15-17th c. the ending was confused variously with the suffixes *-ish*, *-ous*, *-eous*, *-uous*, and the word seems to have been apprehended as a derivative of FEAT *a.*, to which in later use it approximates in sense.]

1. Of persons and their limbs: Well-formed, well-proportioned, handsome.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 174 Fetyse of a fayr forme, to fote & to honde. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 188 Fetise nailes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 150 In comen tobesteres Fetis and smale. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 829 He was.. So faire, so jolly, and so fetise. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 159/2 Fetyce, or praty, *parvunculus*. 1477 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 809 III. 215 I ham waxse so fetys that I may not be gyrted in no barre of

no gyrdyl that I have. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* 23865 This king.. Thre sonis had baith fettis, fair and fyne.

b. Of things: Skilfully or artistically fashioned; hence, in wider sense, elegant, handsome, becoming. Often of dress.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 157 Full fetise was hire cloke. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 532 This dore.. was so fetys and so lite. *Ibid.* 1133 In clothing he was ful fetys. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 66 Wyne canels.. of box fetice & fyne. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* i. 83 Those that teache in schooles, With.. featusse knacks will lewre the little foolles. 1570 — *Serm., Easter Wk.* 220 b, Ye thinke it fine and featus to be called roses.. and Lilies. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 126 Upon this fetuous board doth stand Something for shew-bread.

2. 'Dexterous.' 1755 in JOHNSON.

+ **Featously**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. With respect to attire, or ornamentation: Beautifully, handsomely, elegantly.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1462 Þe copperounes of þe canacles þat on þe cuppe eres, Wer fetysely formed out in fylloles longe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* ii. 162 Faueil [sat] on a flat[er]ere fetislich atired. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* iv. v. 163 Fetisly stekit with prynnit goldin thredis. c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 180 His bottis sat cleyn and claspyn feytuously. 1605 DRAYTON *Eglogs* iv. 142 A hood.. Ywrought full featusously.

2. With reference to actions: Cleverly, dexterously, nimbly, properly. Of speech: Elegantly, with correctness and propriety.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 98 Þe herdes wif.. fetisliche it [þat child] babede, & wroust wip it as wel as 3if it were hire owne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 124 Frenche she spake ful fayre and fetisly. c 1400 *Beryn* 141 The fliere feynd fetously the springyl for to hold. 1595 SPENSER *Prothal.* 27 They.. cropt full feateously The tender stalkes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* iv. v, While hobby-horse doth foot it featusously.

Featuous, var. form of FEATOUS *a.* *Obs.*

Featural (fē-tiūrāl), *a.* [f. FEATURE *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the features.

1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* i. vi. 50 There was no featural resemblance between the two faces.

Hence **Featurally**, *adv.*, with regard to features. 1804 *Monthly Mag.* XVIII. 4 Never were cases more featurally distinct.

Feature (fē-tiūr), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 fetour(e), 4-6 feture, feyture, 5 fetur, (fay(c)ture, feture, fe(i)ter, fetour, 6 feuter, fewer, 7 feaure), 6- feature. [a. OF. *feture*, *factura* (= Pr. *fatura*, *factura*) = L. *factura*: see FACTURE.]

1. Make, form, fashion, shape; proportions, *esp.* of the body; a particular example of this. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c 1325 *Song of Mercy* 41 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 119, I made þe Mon., Of feture liche myn owne fasoun. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 134 *ibid.* 141, I behelde welle her feture. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 11 He was a man of high stature, And therto full fayr of feture. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 306 b, In all feytur of body.. I was moost lyke vnto thy Grace. 1600 DYNMOK *Ireland* (1843) 5 Horses of a fine feature. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. i. (1614) 558 Apes.. twice as bigge in feature of their limmes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 501 The king fell much enamoured of her feature. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 320 A woman appeared to him in his sleep, in a wonderful feature. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 328 Pleasantness.. is very visible in the complexion and feature of true Religion. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 88 An image, huge of feature as a cloud. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* i. i, Courtenay.. of splendid feature.

+ *b.* Good form or shape; comeliness. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. i. 19, I, that am.. cheated of Feature by dissembling Nature. 1594 PARSONS *Succession to Engl. Crown* Ep. Ded., His excellent partes of lerning, wit, feuter of body, curtesie [etc.].

+ *c.* *concr.* Something formed or shaped; a form, shape, creation. *Obs.* Cf. CREATURE 1.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 256/2 Alle fetures and creatures prayse the moder of lyghte. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, No doubt of that, sweete feature. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Arctophilos' Epist. to Arctoa* 84 Nature.. Adorns her shop still with the matchlesse feature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 279 So sented the grim Feature, and upturn'd His Nostril wide into the murkie Air.

+ *d.* As a term of contempt: = CREATURE. [So OF. *fature*; in Eng. perh. confused with FATOUR.]

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 60 Fature, for thy sake, Thy shalbe pent to pyne. *Ibid.* 120 To felle those fatures I am bowne. 14.. *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 162 Fye on thee, feature, fie on thee.

+ 2. *a.* In *pl.* The elements which constitute bodily form; the build or make of the various parts of the body. Hence in *sing.* with distributive *adj.* *b.* *concr.* A part of the body; a limb. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 794 Alle feturez ful syn & faultez bope. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 46 Prout of my faire fetours. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 5 Hyr oo foot is Both flesh and boon.. Men may behoden eche feature Ther of saf the greth too only. c 1460-70 *Compl. Criste* 200 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 172, I sende the bodily helthe.. fayrenes and also feturs fele. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 240 How many lacke theyr armes.. and other fetures of theyr bodyes. 1599 WEEVER *Epigr.* iv. xxii. Evj, Their rostaunted features cloth'd in tissue. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. vii. 103, I agreed in every Feature of my Body with other Yahoos, except, etc. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iv. i, Shall I stab Her lovely image stamp on every feature?

3. In narrower sense. *a.* In *pl.* and distributively: The lineaments of the face, the form or mould of its various parts. Also *collect.* in *sing.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 857 Wanne.. meliors migt se his face, sche pout.. þat leuer hire were haue welt him at wille þan of

þe world be quene, So faire of alle fetures þe fick was. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 255 The fetures of her face In which nature had alle grace. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 112 They began to behold.. hys feyr face Con-syduring hys feturis.. With grett insyght. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 12 Under such simple and homely feature, lay.. a most subtil.. wit. a 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 4 That rich treasure Of rare beauty and sweet feature. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Eng. Wom.* (ed. 4) II. xiii. 225 Men of sensibility desire in every woman soft features. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 222 The features of the *Tschuk-tschi*.. pronounce them of American origin. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xvi. 331 [He] equalled him in.. refinement of feature.

fig. a 1680 BUTLER *Sat. Hum. Learn.* II. Rem. 1759 I. 223 Words are but Pictures.. To draw the.. Features of the Mind. a 1788 MICKLE *Siege Marseilles* i. i, Oft.. have I beheld A little, wayward, giddy levity Show its capricious features. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. v.* 738 Redeeming features in the face of Time. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 25 Tenderness for animals is no unusual feature in the portraits of holy men.

b. *concr.* Any of the parts of the face; the eye, nose, mouth, forehead, or chin.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, There was daring.. in the dark eye, but the other features seemed to express a bashful timidity. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Visit* Wks. (Bohn) I. 404 Say, what other metre is it Than the meeting of the eyes? Nature poureth into nature Through the channels of that feature. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frmts.* II. 23 Hitting the poor Venus another.. blow on that unhappy feature.

4. *transf.* A distinctive or characteristic part of a thing; some part which arrests the attention by its conspicuousness or prominence.

a. of material things.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Euromont's Ess.* 164 Examine separately each feature of the Picture. 1791 BURKE *French Affairs* Wks. 1842 I. 570 The several kingdoms.. have.. some features which run through the whole. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 225 The grand feature of the country is the Indus. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 220 These Irish rings possessed.. the features of a true coinage. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 362 Another feature of the locomotive is the blast-pipe. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 186 String-courses or other architectural features.

b. of immaterial things.

a 1822 LO. CASTLERAGH *Speech*, The feature on which this question chiefly hinges. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii, The principal feature in him was lightness of heart. 1875 A. R. HOPE *Schoolboy Friends* 163 A great feature of the day were the recitations.

c. *Comb.*

1792 BURNS *Lett. to G. Thomson* 8 Nov., The emphasis, or what I would call the feature-notes of the tune. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 145 A feature-mark, a seminal speciality.

Feature (fē-tiūr), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To resemble in features; to favour; *esp.* with reference to family likeness or resemblance: Now chiefly *dial.*

1755 JOHNSON, *To feature*, to resemble in countenance. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v. xxxviii, 'Ye feature him, on'y ye're darker.' 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Ben faichurs is faither, but all the rest favour the mother's side. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort.* l. xx, She featured her mother's family more than her father's.

2. *a.* To affect, or mould the features of. *b.* To stand as a feature or distinctive mark upon.

1810 CRABBE *Borough* iv, Fear, hope, dismay.. featured every face. 1832 DE QUINCY *Charlemagne* Wks. XIII. 160 Differences by which they are severally marked and featured. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimée* (1877) V. i. 85 Knolls and ridges which featured the landscape. 1878 G. S. LANIER *Remonstr.* 3 Forbear To feature me my Lord by rule and line.

3. To sketch the features of; to outline, picture, portray. Also, To impress the features of upon (something).

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 62 The characters cannot be very minutely featured. 1822 BEDDOES *Bride's Tragedy* II. iv, Something in the air.. Featured its ghastly self upon my soul. 1864 *Reader* 19 Mar. 351 Which some keen spirits are already featuring to themselves.

Hence **Featuring** *vbl. sb.*; in quot. *concr.*

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. vii. 202 Documents and more explicit featuring.

Featured (fē-tiūr), *pp. a.* [f. FEATURE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

+ 1. Fashioned, formed, shaped. Usually preceded by *adv.* of manner, as *evil*, *fair*, *fine*, *ill*, *well* *featured*, for which see those words. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Three Kings* Sons 111 They were passing well featured. c 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 376 O prince of hell! Feutred in fashion abominable. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 468 Richard duke of Gloucester.. was.. euill featured of lymmes. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 51 The rich ring.. without the fayr feawtered fyngier, iz nothing. 1627 HAKEWELL *Apol.* i. iii. § 3. 32 Horses better featured.. then now. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 279 Thy nose.. is.. featured like some curious Turret.

+ *b.* Well-formed; comely, beautiful. *Obs.*

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 10, I at natures hand no featurde face could gaine. 1587 — *Trag. T.* (1837) 63 Their feutred limmes bedeckt. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix, (1612) 257 Love-worth Maacha.. haire To David feated Absalom. 1774 LANGHORNE *Country Justice* i. 123 In the free Eye, the featur'd Soul display'd, Honour's strong Beam.

2. *a.* Shaped into features. *b.* Expressed by features or external form.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 70 The well-stain'd canvas, or the featur'd stone. a 1779 LANGHORNE *Studly Park Poems* (Chalmers) 418 Let.. From Jones's hand the featur'd marble glow. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 349 Each strange form in motley masquerade, Featur'd grimace, and impudence pourtray'd. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moncyed Man* III. ii. 50 Her

smile was a featured sunbeam. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* xii. 231 Our earth, the featured Definite Has meanings all divine.

3. Furnished with or having features of a certain cast, usually preceded by some qualifying word.

1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 302 Angelic faces . . featured with impudence. a 1759 GOLDSM. *Voltaire* Wks. 1881 IV. 43 The Marquis d'Argent was graceful in person, regularly featured. 1850 EB. ELLIOTT *More Verse & Prose* I. 18 Who is that small Napoleon-featured pleader? 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 405 That hard-featured . . old forester.

Featureless (fī'tiūləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. Without good features; ugly. *rare.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xi. Let those whom Nature hath not made for store, Harsh, featureless, and rude, barrenly perish. 1860 SAT. REV. IX. 831/1 A guard of featureless barbarians.

2. Wanting facial features. Also, Having no marked or prominent feature.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 224 The other [face of Janus] . . maimed, featureless, and weather-bitten. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* vi. ii. Featureless spectres . . they seemed in their shroud-like robes. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 203 The statued form of Beauty . . Now prostrate, powerless, featureless and cold. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 66 Indiscriminate lovers . . turn blemishes into beauties . . the featureless are faultless.

3. *transf.* Without any prominent mark or point of interest; uninteresting.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. ii. 22 The low and featureless form of the ground. 1871 SAT. REV. 29 Apr. The absolutely featureless country house of George III.'s reign. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 717 Not recognising a single landmark on the featureless shore. 1891 *Punch* Christmas No. 7/2 The month [of March] will be so featureless.

b. Of business, *esp.* on the stock market: Giving no occasion for remark; uneventful.

1879 *Standard* 21 May 2/1 Business in Discount to-day was absolutely featureless. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Apr. 4/1 Canadian Pacific shares were featureless.

Hence **Featurelessness**.

1883 MRS. BISHOP *Sk. Malay Penin.* ii. in *Leisure Hour* 21/1 Yet with all this . . featurelessness . . Malacca is very fascinating.

Featurely (fī'tiūli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] Having strongly marked features; characteristic; typical.

c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 133 More intellectually vigorous and more featurely warriors of Christian chivalry. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iii. 59 Chaucer . . giving us the featurely expression of his own age.

Hence **Featureliness**.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 117 Don Quixote's leanness and featureliness.

Featy (fī'ti), *a.* [f. FEAT *a.* + -Y.] † *a.* Neat, pretty (*obs.*). b. Handy, clever, wide-awake (*rare*).

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* ii. i. 73 The featie conceits this Epitaph sheweth to have. 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 101 A maiden of Alfrude's degree could not travel . . without a featy handmaiden attendant upon her.

Hence **Featily** *adv.*, in quot. = FEATLY 2 b.

c 1630 in *Risdon Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 239 They . . foot it on the grass as featily.

† **Feauges**. *Obs. rare*—1.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 180 Many that went abroad, through weakness were subject to be suddenly surprized with a disease called the Feauges, whiche was neither paine nor sickness, but as it were the highest degree of weakness.

Feaver, -our, etc.: see FEVER.

Feawd, *obs.* form of FEUD sb.1, enmity.

Feawterlocke, *obs.* form of FETTERLOCK.

Feaze (fīz), *v.*1 *Obs. exc. Naut.* Forms: 6 faze, 9 faize, 8- feaze. [In some way related to OE. *fæs* (see FAS) fringe; possibly as a naut. term f. MDu. *vese, vese* fringe, frayed edge, which is related by ablaut to the OE. word.]

1. *a. trans.* To unravel (a rope), etc. b. *intr.* Of a rope or thread: To unravel at the end. Also of a stick: To wear rough at the end.

1568 SIR T. SMITH *De recta Ling. Angl. Script.* 31 b, Fāz, in *fila diducere* [Smith's 'fāz' = 'faze'; cf. 'gāz' = 'gaze']. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. (1587) 83, I findit [a bracelet] fazed almost quikein sunder. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* Pref. 28 The Schoolmen did feaze and draw it out, and then made it up into knots. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Feazing* [Sea Term] is the Ravelling out of a Cable, or any great Rope at the Ends. 1813 W. LESLIE *View Nairn* Gloss., *Feaze*, to have the woof at the end of a piece of cloth or ribband rubbed out from the warp. 1825 JAMIESON, 'That thread 'll no go through the eye of the needle; its a' feazed at the point.' 'Get a verrule put to your staff, the end o't's a' faiz'd.' 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Feaze*, to untwist, to unlay ropes; to tease, to convert it into oakum.

2. *intr.* (see quot.)

1813 W. LESLIE *View Nairn* Gloss. 454 *Feaze*, to have the edge of a razor . . turned to a side, instead of being blunted by use.

Hence **Feazings** *vbl. sb. pl.*; *St. fais-, faizins.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Faizins, Faisins.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Feazings*, the fagging out or unravelling of an unwhipped rope.

† **Feaze**, *v.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. (See quot.)

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 97 Such olde sheepe and lambes as doe shoote are to be . . feazed, i. e. to have all the woll under their taylor . . clipped away.

Feaze, *var.* of FEEZE sb. and v.

Feble, *obs.* form of FEBBLE.

Febre, *obs.* form of FEVER.

Febricitant (fībrī'sitānt), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *febricitant-em*, pr. ppl. of *febricitāre* (see next). Cf. F. *febricitant*.]

A. adj. Affected with fever; feverish.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* Contents iii, All Agues, and all Febricitant diseases, as is, the Rose, the Plague. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2099 A Fetus febricitant whilst in the womb. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Febricitant*.

† **B. sb.** One who is affected with fever. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeuticke* 2 D iij b, Vj. C. tymes haue we washed many febricitans incontinent after y^e fyrste actes [read acces]. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 245 The Amplifying force . . which formeth out in length the Bones of Febricitants, as wax.

† **Febricitate**, *v. Obs.*—0 [f. L. *febricitāt-* ppl. stem of *febricitāre* to have a fever, f. *febris* fever.] *intr.* To be ill of a fever.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Febricitation**. *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of state f. L. *febricitāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] The state of being in a fever, feverishness.

1584 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* xv. 11 Phisition Mirus talkes of saluation Of Tophes and Pustules and Febricitation. 1663-76 BULLOKAR, *Febricitation*. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Febricity (fībrī'siti), [ad. L. *febricitāt-em*, n. of state f. *febricitāre*: see FEBRICITATE and -ITY.] The state of having a fever or being feverish.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 174 In those three months' febricity Which followed.

Febricose (fībrīkō's), *a.* [ad. L. *febricōs-us*, f. *febris* a fever.] 'Feverish' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Febricula (fībrī'kiilā), *Med.* [a. L. *febricula*, dim. of *febris* a fever. Cf. F. *febricule*.] A slight fever, of short duration.

1746 SIR R. MANNINGHAM (*titl.*), The symptoms, nature, causes, and cure of the febricula . . commonly called the nervous or hysteric fever. 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 VI. 528 Many find themselves affected by that febricula, which the English alone call a cold. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 204 This febricula . . is not usually followed by any mischief.

Febriculose (fībrī'kiilō's), *a. Med. rare.* [ad. L. *febriculōs-us*, f. *febricula*: see prec.]

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Febriculose*, having a slight fever, relating to a Febricula.

Hence **Febriculosity**. *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Febriculosity*, the same as Febricitation. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Febriculosity*, feverishness.

† **Febriculous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *febriculōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] Slightly feverish.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Febriculous*, that hath or is subject to a Fever. Whence 1692-1732 in COLES.

† **Fe'brient**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *febrient-em*, pr. ppl. of *febrīre* to have a fever.] Feverish, sickening of a fever.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7248 An infant of a year old, who is dement and febrient.

Febrifacient (fībrīfī'siēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *febrī-* (*febris*) fever + -FACIENT.]

A. adj. Fever-producing.

1803 T. BEDDOES *Hygia* xi. 48 The fermentations from which the febrī-facient effluvia spring. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. sb. Something that produces fever.

1832 in WEBSTER (citing BEDDOES).

Febriferous (fībrīfērō's), *a.* [f. L. *febrī-*, *febris* fever + -FEROUS.] Producing fever.

1874 DUNGLISON, *Febriferous*, fever-bearing, as a febriferous locality. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Febrific (fībrīfīk), *a.* [ad. F. *febrifique* (Colgr.), f. L. *febrī-*, *febris* fever + -fic-us making: see -FIC.] *a.* Producing fever. *b.* = FEVERISH.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 203 A Febrific Glyster. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. iii. The aliment . . will aggravate the febrific symptoms. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 242 The febrific humour fell into my legs. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Febrifugal (fībrīfūgāl, febrīfūgāl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Adapted to mitigate or subdue fever; anti-febrile.

1663 BOYLE *Nat. Philos.* ii. v. x. 212 Nor the mixture hath been . . noted for any Febrifugal Vertues. 1853 *Chamb. Jrd.* XX. 28 The remedies prescribed were depuratory and febrifugal. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 2) 483 The plants of this order have . . febrifugal properties.

Febrifuge (fībrīfūdg), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *febrifuge*, f. (on L. type **febrifugus*) L. *febrī-*, *febris* fever + *fug-āre* to drive away.]

A. adj. = FEBRIFUGAL.

1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 235 Periwinkle is vulnerary, astringent and febrifuge. 1725 N. St. ANDRÉ in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6349/3 Testaceous Powders and Febrifuge Juleps. 1803 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 268 Barks supposed to be possessed of febrifuge properties. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 171 Nearly all the bitter plants are called febrifuge from their power to cure fever.

B. sb. A medicine adapted to drive away or to reduce fever; hence, a cooling drink.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lenery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 487 Divers other ingredients, thought to be Febrifuges. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 7 It hath been found an admirable febrifuge. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 305 The grand febrifuge of anchorites—cold water. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* vi. 96 He had however some effervescing lemonade, so I contented myself with that febrifuge.

transf. and *fig.* 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii. Chanting a rhyme which she believed sovereign as a febrifuge. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 364 Geometry seems to have acted as a febrifuge. a 1859 DE QUINCEY in H. A. PAGE *Life* I. iii. 34 The rough febrifuge which this awaking administered.

† **Febrifugous**, *a. Obs.* Also 8 febrifugious.

[f. as prec. + -OUS.] = FEBRIFUGAL.

1683 W. HARRIS *Pharmacologia* xii. 177, I have generally thought it Necessary to give some such . . Febrifugious draught. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Quinquina*, The resinous febrifugious substance of this Barke.

Febrile (fībrīl, febrīl), *a.* [a. F. *febrile*, ad. L. *febrilis*, f. *febris* fever.] † *a.* Of a person: Affected by, or suffering from, fever (*obs.*). *b.* Of or pertaining to fever; produced by or indicative of fever; feverish.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7194 Teach Physitians to fear how they expose their febrile patients. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* ii. (1672) 6 The Febril heat continuing its aduction upon the dryer fleshy parts, changes into a Marcid Fever. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. iii. The acidity occasioned by the febrile matter. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 137 Calculated . . to quiet the febrile heat. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 255 We were . . all in a febrile state. We could not eat. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* v. 69 The febrile irritation of the frame.

Hence **Febrility**, the state of being febrile, feverishness. † **Fe'brilous** *a. Obs. rare*—1. = FEBRILE b.

1873 R. BARNES *Dis. Women* 96 There is a state of febrility, . . of swimming of the eyes. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 54 In proportion as the local process is less acute . . there is less attendant febrility. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7194 Their febrilous essence of heat.

† **Fe'bris**. *Obs.* Also 5 febrys, 6 febres. [a. L. *febris* fever.] A fever.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 230/3 Al that yere she was seke and laboured in the febrys. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* ii. A ij. It [Sorell water] is good for the hote ague or febres. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 219 Vter that tyme . . Into the Walis seik in the febris la.

Febronian (febrō'nīān), *a.* [f. *Febrōnius* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to (Justinus) Febronius; a pseudonym under which J. N. von Hontheim of Treves wrote in the 18th century, maintaining the independence of national churches. Hence **Febronianism**, the doctrine thus maintained.

1856 *Literary Churchman* II. 66/1 The extract on the Erastianism, or 'Febronianism', of Austria is as follows. 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 722 In harmony with the Febronian principles. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 244/2 *Febronianism*. . . may be roughly described as an exaggeration of Gallicanism. *Ibid.* 346/1 The notorious Church reforms of Joseph II may be fairly called Febronian.

February (febr̄wəri), Forms: 3 feoverel, -rer, 3-5 fever(r)er, -yer(e, (3 -3eer), 4-5 fever3ere, (5 Sc. fevoryher), 4-6 feverel(l)e, (4 -yl), 4-7 februar, (9 Sc. febewar), 4 february, 6-7 februarie, (6 februaryar), 7-8 februeer, (7 -ere), 4- February. Also abbrev. *Feb.* [ME. *feverer*, ad. OF. *fevier*, = Pr. *fevrier*, Cat. *febrer*, Sp. *febrero*, Pg. *fevereiro*, It. *febraio*: = popular L. **febrārius*, L. *februārius*, f. *februa* pl. (*februum* sing. a word of Sabine origin signifying purification), the Roman festival of purification, held on the 15th of this month. The ME. form *feverel* appears to be of Eng. origin, the dissimilation being parallel to that in *laurel* from *laurer*. It is noteworthy that Welsh has the form *chwefrawl*, -ol (the L. type of which would be **februālis*), beside *chwefrawr*, -or repr. L. *februārius*. The later forms are taken directly from Lat. or refashioned after Lat.]

1. The second month of the year, containing twenty-eight days, except in bissextile or leap year, when it has twenty-nine.

[a 1000 *Menologium* (Gr.) 18 Swylce emb feower wucan hætte solmonað siged to tune, butan twam nihtum; swa hit gesealdon 3eo, Februarius far, frode 3esipas.] a 1225 *Juliana* 78 Oþe sixtende dei of feowerles moned. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8238 In þe monþe of feener. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. x. (1495) 354 Olde errorr of nacyons. . . halowed . . February to the nether goddess. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7099 Of feuer3ere þe sifit kalend. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 1 In Feuer3her befell the sammyn cace, That Inglismen tuk trewis with Wallace. 1588 A. KING tr. *Causinus' Catech.* H iij, S. Matthias day y^e 24 of februar. a 1660 WHARTON *Disc. Years, etc.* Wks. (1683) 83 February. a *Februo*, that is to sacrifice, because then the Romans sacrificed to Pluto . . for the Souls of their Ancestors. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* 464 The xx of February Leo (the Lion) ceases to set. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Februar* Poet. Wks. (1846) 157 Thou couldst gloomy Feberwar, O gin thou wert awa'. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Old Fol. of Life* (1891) 135 A warm day in February is a dream of April.

b. personified.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. x. (1495) 355 Februari is paynted as an olde man sittynge by the fyre. 1821 SHELLEY *Dinge for Year Poems* (1891) 568/2 February bears the bier. 1863 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* I. 202 February comes in like a sturdy maiden, with a tinge of the red hard winter apple on her hardy cheek.

2. Proverbs. *February fill-dike*: a popular appellation indicating the prevalence of either rain or snow in this month.

1557 TUSSEY 100 *Points Husb.* cii. Feuerell fill dyke, doth good with his snowe. 1573 — *Husb.* xxxvii. (1878) 87 Feb, fill the dike With what thou dost like. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* i. i, Februerie Doth cut and shear. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 40 All the months in the year curse a fair Februer. *Ibid.*, February fill dike, Be it black or be it white, But if it be white, It's the better to like. 1787 *Best Angling* 165 The Welchman had rather see his dam on the bier, Than see a fair Februeer. 1889 ALLAN *Weather Wisdom* 15 If in

February there be no rain, 'Tis neither good for hay nor grain.

3. attrib.; *February Red*, a kind of fly.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 41 What's the matter? That you have such a Februarie face. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 200 The February red . . belongs to the Perlidae. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 422/2 Late February days.

† **Februante**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *februāt-us* pa. ppl. of *februāre*: see next.] Only in *A day februate*, one devoted to purification.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 675 Hee..calleth this feast day, a day februate, that is a day of purgation, etc.

† **Februante**, *v.* Obs.^{-o} [f. L. *februāt-* ppl. stem of *februāre* to purify, f. *februum* a means of purification.] 'To purge souls by sacrifice or prayer' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

Februation. Now rare. [ad. L. *februatiō-em*, n. of action f. *februāre*: see prec.] A ceremonial purification or cleansing.

1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ii. 37 Those charms and februations anciently in use upon the appearing of an eclipse. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 172 To reconcile his peevish and touchy Greatness by some Februations. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1876 MARTIN tr. *Keil's Comm. Ezek.* I. 207 The passing of children through fire without either slaying or burning; a februation by fire.

† **Fec**. Obs. since 12th c. [OE. *fac*, corresp. to OFris. *fek*, *fak*, OS. *fac* (MLG., Du. *vak*), OHG. *fah* (MHG. *vach*, mod.G. *fach*); the continental sense is chiefly 'compartment', 'bounded space'. The normal mod.Eng. form would be *fack*.]

A definite interval in space or time; a limited distance, fixed period.

1000 AGS. *Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 13 On þæt castel þæt wæs on fæce [L. *in spatii*] syxtiz furlunga fram hierusalem. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Hi bi ene fecce to his curt come sceolde. *Ibid.* 235 Eft hine fece and þes lare and laze swiðe acodele þurh manifeald sennæ.

Fecal, **Feces**, etc.: see **FECAL**, etc.

Fecche, var. of *felch*, obs. and dial. f. of **VETCH**.

Fech(e), obs. form of **FETCH**.

Feeche, obs. forms of **FISH**, **FITCH**.

Fecher, obs. form of **FISHER**.

Fechia (fē'chiā). Also 8 in Ital. form *feccia*.

[a. It. *feccia*: vulgar Latin **fecia*, altered form of L. *fec-em* (fær): see **FACES**.] Dregs of wine.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/7 The . . Goods left unsold . . will be lowered to the following Prices . . the good Sherries to 18l. per But; the Feccia to 24s. per C.

attrib. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 33 Fecchia Ashes are the ashes of the grape-vine.

Fecht, Sc. var. of **FIGHT**.

Fecial, var. of **FETIAL**.

Fecifork (fē'sifək). Entom. [f. L. *fec-i-* (see **FECES**) + **FORK**.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entom.* IV. 353 *Fecifork* (*Fecifurca*), the anal fork on which the larvæ of *Cassida*, etc., carry their feces.

Feck¹ (fek). Sc. and north. dial. Also 5-6 fek, 6 fecce, fecet. [app. aphetic f. **EFFECT** sb.]

† 1. = **EFFECT** 2 b. The purport, drift, tenor, or substance (of a statement, intention, etc.). Sometimes coupled with *form*. ? Obs.

With first quot. cf. Chaucer *Merch. T.* 153 Theffecte of his entente.

1500 *Lancelot* 2938 This is the fek of our entent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 684 In forme and fec as it was wont to be. 1550 A. SCOTT in Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poetry* III. 148 Wald ye foisee the forme, The fassoun, and the fek, Ye suld it fynd inorne, With bawdry yow to blek. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edna*, IV. iv. 4, So the fek . . of all your long purgation . . is no more . . but the King wants money.

2. [cf. **EFFECT** 1 b.] Efficacy, efficiency, value; hence, vigour, energy.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 617 Quliuk semis weill to be Of lytill fecce or 3it auctoritie. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 631 They ar mair fashious nor of feck. 1789 BURNS *Elegy* on 1788, 22 Eighty-eight . . gied you . . E'en monie a plack, and monie a peck, Ye ken yoursels, for little feck. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.*, *Fek*, might, activity, zeal, abundance. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* III. 169 Your laddie there's owre young to be o' any fek in the way o' war.

3. Amount, quantity. *The (most) feck*: the bulk, greatest part, 'practically the whole'.

The corresponding sense of **EFFECT** sb. was not recognized in its proper place in this Dictionary, but an example of it prob. occurs in Chaucer *Fr. Tale* 153 'My purchas is theffect of al my rente', which may be rendered 'My gains are the feck of all my income'.

1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 700 Swa sall we fend the fek of this regioun. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 526 The lordis . . for the most feck, Among thame self held Donewald suspect. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* Poet. Wks. (1845) 35 Great feck gae hirplin hame like fools, The cripple lead the blind. 1794 BURNS *Carle of Kellyburn Braes* 53, I hae been a devil the feck o' my life. 1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-Farm*. 266 'I hope you have lost none.' 'No mony.' 'What feck, think ye?' 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xxiii, 'Naething will be said . . for . . the feck of three hours.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'He did t' feck o' t' wark.' *Ibid.*, 'There's a rare feck on t'.' 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* 139 'He had a feck o' books wi' him—mair than had ever been seen before in a' that presbytery.

† **Feck**². Obs. Also *fack*. [var. of **FAIK** sb.] One of the stomachs of ruminants; ? the omasum or manyplies.

1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* i. v. 29 Three Stomachs:

the Panch, the Read and the Feck. 1736 PEGGE *Kentisisms* (E. D. S.), *Fack* of a bullock; that stomach that receives the herbage first, and from whence it is resumed into the mouth to be chew'd. 1887 in *Kent Gloss.*

Feket (fē'kēt). Sc. An under waistcoat.

1795 BURNS *To Mr. Mitchell* iv, [Death] gat me by the feket, And sair me sheuk. 1810 AINSLIE *Tam o' the Balloch* in *Pilgr. Land. Burns* 242 Wi a feket sae fu', an' a stocking sae stent. 1851 *Glasgow Past & Present* I. 138 Flannels and feckets will festoon all the windows.

Feckful (fē'kfəl), *a.* Also 7 feetful. [f. **FECK** 1 + **-FUL**.] Efficient, vigorous, powerful.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 108 Gif he be feckful, and haue grace to correct maneris in wicked persones. 1606 tr. *Rollock's Lect.* 2 *Thess.* iv. ii. 49 Wher boldnes in preaching the Gospell is, there is effectualnes in it, & the man who hes this boldnes, is a feckfull man. 1678 R. MACWARD *Lett. in Scots Worthies* (1826) 429 He was the most faithful, feckful compassionate and indefatigable elder. 1721 RAMSAY *To Will. Starvat* 27 Feckfu folks can front the bauldest wind. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Life Wallace* iii. 28 Great room he made . . Till mony a feckful Chiel that Day was slain. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.*, *Feckful*, strong and brawny.

Hence **Feckfully** adv.

1723 McWARD *Contentings* 153 That great man of God, who hath so faithfully, so feckfully, and so zealously served his Generation.

Fekkins: see **FEGS**.

Feckless (fē'kləs), *a.* Also 7 feetless. Originally *Sc.* and *north. dial.*, but now not infrequent in literary use. [f. as prec. + **-LESS**.] Of things: Ineffective, feeble, futile, valueless. Of persons, their actions and attributes: Destitute of vigour, energy, or capacity; weak, helpless.

1599 JAS. I. *Basil. Δωρον* (1682) 33 A fecklesse arrogant conceit of their greatnes and power. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xix. 4 Their feckles flyng is not worth a flie. 1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 242 My Faith is both faint and fecklesse. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 91 Let others take their silly, feckless heaven in this life. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poet. Wks. (1845) 15 Wi' that he gat anither straik . . That gart his feckless body ache. 1823 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* II. 252, I am so feckless at present that I have never yet had the heart to commence it. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxxvii, I'm a poor black feckless sheep—childer may clem for aught I can do. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* vii. (1878) 41 They're feckless, idle young ladies.

Hence **Fecklessly** adv., in a feckless manner; **Fecklessness**, the state of being feckless; want of energy, fecklessness.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. iv. 71 Lamely, fecklessly, incapably. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 362 Love overlooketh blackness and fecklessness. 1893 *Athenæum* 21 Jan. 82/3 Great general fecklessness and want of resource in not trying to save the ship after she took the ground.

Feckly (fē'kli), adv. Sc. and north. dial. [f. as prec. + **-LY**.]

† 1. Effectually, indeed. Obs.

1680 [F. SEMPILL] *Panishm. Poverty* in Watson *Collect.* 1. 14 Her . . kindness which I fectlie fand, Most ready still for my behoof.

2. For the most part, mostly; almost. Also *maist feckly*.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poet. Wks.* (1845), Auld age maist feckly grows right dour Upon the ailings o' the poor. 1786 BURNS *Inventory* 29 Wheel carriages I hae but few, Three carts, and twa are feckly new. 1846 Ball. & Songs *Ayrshire Ser.* 1. 112 Tho' she's feckly twice my age I lo'e her best o' ony. 1891 H. HALLIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 90 Nae doot its feckly wrang to lee.

Feck(s): see **FEGS**.

Feky, see **FIKJE**, **Sc.**

† **Fect**, *v.* Obs. rare. Aphet. var. of **INFECT**.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Qij b, Yf the father were fecte. 1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 43 a, A very good remedie . . to drive it away after he is fected with it.

† **Fectually**, adv. Obs. Aphetic variant of **EFFECTUALLY**.

1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 643, I telle þe fectually I have thynges to seyn to be.

Feculence (fē'ki:ləns). Also 8 feculance. [a. F. *feculence*, ad. L. *feculentia*, f. *feculentus*: see **FECULENT**.]

1. The quality or state of being feculent; foulness. In quot. *fig.*

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 433/2 The fulness, as well as the feculence, of the mercantile body.

2. *concr.* Feculent matter; dregs, lees, dross, scum. Also (now chiefly) in stronger sense, filth.

lit. and *fig.*

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1617) 97 It is not amiss that some feculence lie thick upon the Ale. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Aich.* § 24. 17 How forcibly Nature will throw out the feculence. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* (1807) 60 Contriv'd To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist its feculence. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 589 All feculence of falsehood long thrown down. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 365 Slaves of dulness and ignorance, who drudge in feculence. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 86 Calcareous constituents, which may be easily recognized in the feculence or foam of the sea. 1854 BADHAM *Italcant.* 116 Eel . . often taste of the weeds and feculence where they dwell. 1855 FARADAY in B. JONES *Life* (1870) II. 363 Near the bridges the feculence rolled up in clouds.

b. = **FECES** 2.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. vii. § 3 The Peristaltick Motion, so necessary . . [to] the Expulsion of the Feculence.

† **Feculency**. Obs. Also 7 feculancy, *fœculency*. [ad. L. *feculentia*: see prec. and **-ENCY**.]

1. = **FECULENCE** 1.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 85 Mortality, feculency, and turbulency. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 122 Nothing of impure sulphureous feculency. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. v. (1713) 347 Spiritual Bodies . . raised and sublimed from this drossy feculency.

2. = **FECULENCE** 2; *lit.* and *fig.* In *pl.* Impurities. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 811, I cold never as yet finde . . drossy matter, or other feculency. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 215 The feculency of urine, that sinks to the bottom of the glass. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* vi. 418 That crust or dry feculency . . called Tartar. 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 6 The reciprocal attraction of the particles of isinglass and the feculencies of the beer. 1822 BURROWES *Cycl. X.* 287/1 The liquor sometimes thickens too fast to permit the feculencies to rise in the scum.

Feculent (fē'ki:lənt), *a.* Also 6 feculent, 7-9 feculent. [a. Fr. *feculent*, ad. L. *feculentus*, f. *fec-*, *fæx*: see **FECES** and **-ULENT**.]

1. Containing or of the nature of feces or dregs; abounding with sediment or impurities; thick, turbid. Now usually with stronger sense: Laden or polluted with filth; foul, fetid.

1471 RIFLEY *Comp. Aich.* III. in Ashm. (1652) 140 Feculent feces. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 81 The grosse and feculent part of blood. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 71 Any feculent or dreggy refuse. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 445 A misty Air, Fog and Feculent. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Rev. xxii. 1 A river, not of muddy or feculent water, but clear as crystal. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 8 Air which has performed its office in the lungs, is feculent and noxious. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 469 The evacuation of feculent matter.

fig. 1653 EVELYN *Mcm.* (1857) I. 300 Such feculent stuff. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 200 Heralds . . distinguishable from the feculent plebs . . by their gay Coats. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 93 (1740) 373 Every Word here is feculent and stinks. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 4 Aug. 130/1 The most feculent corruptions of modern civilization.

† 2. Covered with feces; filthy. Obs.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 61 Both his handes most filthy feculent.

Feculite (fē'ki:ləit). Chem. [f. **FECULA** + **-ITE**.] (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Feculite*, a term given to pulverulent vegetable substances . . which are soluble in hot water, and when treated with nitric acid yield oxalic and malic acids.

Fecund (fē'kʊnd, fē'kʊnd), *a.* Forms: 5-7 fecund, 5 fecunde, *7 foeund, 6- fecund. [a. F. *fecund*, ad. L. *fecundus* fruitful. In the 16th c. the spelling was refashioned after Lat.]

1. Of animals, the earth, etc.: Capable of producing offspring or vegetable growth abundantly; prolific, fertile. In *lit.* sense somewhat arch.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 77 Make a dyche, and yf the moolde abounde And wol not in agayne, it is fecunde. *Ibid.* i. 985 That wol make all fecundare On every side. 1537 tr. *Latimer's 2nd Sermon*, bef. Convocation i. 42 He was so fecund a father, and had gotten so many children. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iv. App. (1682) 33 Thorns, from the outer and less fecund Part. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 594 Animals fecund enough. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 489 The most Benign and Fecund Begetter of all things. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 30 The Nourishment and Growth of the Embrio Seed after its Germe is made fecund.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 294/2 Al your workes be cleped fecund. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Authentic Mem. Warren Hastings* 54 The most considerable . . of Mr. Burke's political apophthegms seem to quit their fecund parent . . when they are matured. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* vi. § 4. 166 This is . . fecund of other fault and misfortune. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 19 The printing presses of Paris . . so prolific and fecund in all kind of fruit. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 784/2 The most brilliant and fecund era in the history of music.

2. Producing fertility, fertilizing. Cf. **FECUNDITY** 5.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. x. 289 We are troubled with Aqueique Signs, as if our Aspect was most Fœcund. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie II.* xv. 28 Which yielded, in return for the fecund gift, a scanty growth of grass.

Hence **Fecundness**, the state of being fecund.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fecundate (fē'kʊndət, fē'kʊndət), *v.* [f. L. *fecundāt-* ppl. stem of *fecundāre*, f. *fecundus* fruitful.] *trans.* To render fruitful or productive.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxi. 304 He . . actuates and fecundates our Soules. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 4 (1653) 77 These meditations . . may . . fecundate ev'n the best mould they fall upon. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 110 Paradise . . is fecundated With the waters irrigated from these rills. 1863 *Jnrl. Pract. Med. & Surg.* Oct., Fresh researches may possibly fecundate this ingenious application. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 203 Even the Trouvères . . could fecundate a great poet like Chaucer.

absol. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. vii. 352 It may be thought that Mandrakes may fecundate since Poppy hath obtained the Epithite of fruitful.

b. *esp.* To make the female (individual or organ) fruitful by the introduction of the male element; to impregnate.

1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 31 Guarded with Petals or other Membranes; and yet are fecundated by the Dust of Male Flowers. 1781-7 R. WATSON *Chem. Ess.* V. 144 The eastern practice of fecundating the female palm tree. 1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 503 The germen . . is probably fecundated through its receptaculum. 1876

DARWIN *Cross-fertil.* i. 7 Nature has something more in view than that its own proper males should fecundate each blossom.

Hence **Fecundated** *ppl.* a. **Fecundating** *vbl.* sb. **Fecundating** *ppl.* a.

1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 502 Which opens itself afterwards to let loose the fecundated seeds. 1800 *Med. Juml.* III. 259 The heart is the first visible object in the punctum saliens of the fecundated egg. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 12 The fecundated ovum increases in size while traversing the oviduct. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 300 The Fecundating Principle. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 101 It must necessarily happen that the fecundating Spirit is dissipated. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XC. 452 This fecundating force, this power of prompting efforts at reproduction is possessed by every writer. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 39 The fecundating material itself is a thickish fluid. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fecundating corpuscles*, the spermatozoa. *Fecundating dust*, the pollen of plants.

Fecundation (fē-, fēkūndā'jən). [n. of action f. L. *fecundare*; see *prec.* and *-ATION*.] The process of fecundating; fertilization, impregnation.

1541 R. COPLAND *Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Or that ye make fecundacyon. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. vii. 350 A common conceit, that Rachel requested these plants as a medicine of fecundation. 1721 BRAOLEY *Wks. Nature* 31 This Fecundation is done by the help of the Wind, which conveys the prolifick Dust into the Tubes of the Pestsils. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 486 Everything indicates that the contact of the Spermatozoon with the Ovulum is the one thing needful in the act of fecundation.

Fecundator (fē-, fēkūndā'tər). [agent-n. f. L. *fecundare*; see *FECUNDATE*. Cf. F. *fecundateur*.] One who or that which fecundates.

1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* III. i. vii. 789 There may the filarial disease exist, with the mosquito as the fecundator and carrier.

Fecundatory (fēkūndā'tərī), a. [f. *FECUNDATE* + *-ORY*.] Of or pertaining to fecundation.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 208 The heavens, light, and fire, or the fecundatory powers of nature.

† **Fecundify**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. *FECUND* + *-(i)FY*.] = *FECUNDATE*.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1763 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/2 The eggs are deposited almost immediately after they are fecundified.

Fecundity (fēkūndī'tī). [ad. L. *fecunditas* -em fruitfulness, f. *fecundus*; see *FECUND* and *-ITY*. Cf. F. *fecundité*.]

1. Of female animals: The faculty of reproduction, the capacity for bringing forth young; productivity.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 50 When thou hast fecundyte Than schul they yiffes acceptable be. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 217 The fecundity of the beast that beareth them. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee*, His Fecundity is such almost throughout the Year, that [etc.]. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 7 They multiply with the fecundity of their own rattlesnakes. 1856 GRINDON *Life* ix. (1875) 112 The most astonishing examples of fecundity occur among fishes and insects.

2. Bot. The faculty or power of germinating.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 300 Some seeds that retain their Fecundity forty Years. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fecundity*, in Botany, the capacity of a seed for germination.

3. Of the earth: The quality of producing abundantly; fertility.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 57 Ffecunditee thowe see thus in this lande. 1432-50 tr. *Uigden* (Rolls) I. 320 The fecundite or plentuousness of the soyle. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. an. 12. 41 a, The Cornyshe men inhabiting the least parte of the realme . . and without all fecunditee, compleyned and grudged greatly. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Psalmire* 2 The Earth . . prevented thy desires with overflowing fecunditee. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xx. § 7 It [the Earth] has never failed, nor entirely lost its Fecundity. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* iv. vii. (1864) 251 The marvellous fecundity of the soil.

4. Productiveness in general, the faculty or power of being fruitful, fertility: a. of material things.

1555 EÖEN *Decades* 266 It norrysheth the fecunditie of thynges generate. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 137 This fecundity lasts all night, till the returne of the Sunne makes both the flowers and leaves drop off. 1721 BRAOLEY *Wks. Nature* 102 That Fecundity, which . . antient Physicians . . attributed to a Sympathy, or Love among Trees. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 573 It is not the heat of the Tropics which gives to this tree a fecundity so constant, and so varied. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 181 A few drops of a vegetable fluid impress us with an idea of the . . fecundity of nature. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vi. 93 The monks seemed to multiply with greater fecundity than the population of the most flourishing cities.

b. of immaterial things.

1621 DONNE *Serm.* xliii. 427 The Fecundity of the words. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 18 A demonstrative Proof of the fecundity of His Wisdom and Power. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xii. § 17 The mischief . . in point of fecundity pregnant to a degree that baffles calculation. 1824 W. IRVING tr. *Trav.* II. 54 The extreme fecundity of the press. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 10 That fecundity of fancy, which can adorn whatever it touches.

5. The capacity for making fruitful or productive, fertilizing power.

1642 H. MORE *Immortal. of Souls* III. iii. 169 The fixed sunne . . through his fecundity Peoples the world. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 443 The River Nilus is famous for its Greatness and Fecundity. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 144 The ancients thought that the waters of the Nile must have some power of fecundity. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* xii. 120 The fecundity of 'the springs'.

Fecundize (fē-, fēkūndīz, *v.* [f. *FECUND* + *-IZE*.] = *FECUNDATE*.

1828 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 652 It fecundizes the imagination with poetic forms.

† **Fecundous**, a. *Obs.* Also 7 fecundious. [f. as *prec.* + *-(i)OUS*.] = *FECUND*.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 103 The . . fecundious fat of the Goose's Axungia. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 408 The press from her fecundous womb Brought forth the arts of Greece and Rome.

Fed (fed), sb. U.S. [Short for *federalist*.] = *FEDERALIST* sb. 2.

1807 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xii. 187, I had three or four good Feds sprawling around me on the floor.

† **Fed, fede, a.** and sb. *Obs.* Also fedd, feid, pl. fede, -es, -is. [app. repr. OE. *gefæged (weak decl. *gefægda, -e), pa. pple. of gefægan (early ME. *ifwien*, *weien* to set at variance: see I-FAY *v.*), f. *gef*: see *FOE*.]

A. adj. At variance, hostile.

c 1250 *To Fortune in Old Eng. Misc.* 86 Wyþ freomen þu art ferly feid. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8535 (Cott.) Cartage . . to rome was euer fede.

B. sb. An enemy; spec. the fiend, devil.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7935 (Cott.) 'Pat man,' he said, 'es godds fed.' *Ibid.* 12948 (Götl.) Pan said þe lauerd to þe fede 'Man mai noght lue allane wid brede'. *Ibid.* 23746 (Cott.) Again vr fedes thrin to striff, vi flexs, þis werld, and þe warlau.

Fed, obs. form of FEUD sb. 1, enmity.

Fed (fed), *ppl.* a. [Pa. pple. of FEED *v.*] In various senses of the vb. a. Supplied with food; hence, nourished; lit. and fig. Chiefly with adv. prefixed, as *highly*, *well fed*; also in comb. with prefixed sb., as in *bacon*-, *bounty*-, *grass*-, *rump*-, *stall-fed*, etc. (see the sbs.). † b. = *FATTED* (*obs.*).

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/2 Fedd, *pastus, cibatus*. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 389 One of the feed and fed servants of y' Pope. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 3, I will shew my selfe highly fed. *Ibid.* II. iv. 39 A good knawe ifaith, and well fed. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 378 His fed imagination . . is so soone made to sterue againe. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 235 A clear dashing stream, not ice fed, but mere fountain and rainfall. 1892 R. KIRLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* (ed. 2) 140 To the cod and the corpse-fed conger-eel. b. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xv. 27 Thy father hath slayne a fed cally because he hath receaved him safe and sounde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The fox folloitt the fed geise. a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Worthy Rec. Lord's Supper* (1628) 61 The blood of bullocks, and fat of fed beasts.

Fedam, obs. form of FEYDOM.

† **Fedarie**, *Obs.* Also fedarie, federarie. [var. of *feodary* FEUDARY, q. v.; but used by Shaks. in sense due to circoncous association with L. *fedus*: see *FEDERAL*.]

The form *federarie*, which would be a correctly formed derivative of *fedus*, but occurs only in a single passage of the First Folio, is perhaps a misprint or a scholarly correction, as the usual form *fedarie* suits the metre better. The Second Folio and most subsequent edd. read *fedarie*, *y*, in all the passages.]

A confederate, accomplice.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 122 Else let my brother die, if not a fedarie but onely he Owe, and succeed thy weakness. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. ii. 21 Art thou a Foedarie for this Act? 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 90 Shee's a Traytor, and Camillo is A Federarie with her.

|| **Feddan** (fedā'n). Also fedan. [Arab. فدان *faddn*, *faddn* a yoke of oxen; an acre.] An Egyptian measure of land, a little more than an English acre in extent.

a 1817 BURCKHARDT *Arabic Prov.* (1830) 134 A piece of ground comprising seventeen feddāns. 1877 M. COAN *Egypt as it is* ix. 183 The small proprietors who own from fifty to several hundred feddāns. 1882 *Standard* 13 Oct. 5/4 Two hundred thousand fedans or acres of land.

† **Feddle**, sb. *Obs.* In 5 fedill, 7 fedle. [perh. repr. (with some change of sense) OE. *fēdels* fatted bird, f. *fēdan* to FEED.] One who is made much of; a pet, favourite. Also attrib.

[a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* A 467 *Altilla*, foedils. c 1000 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 190 *Altillis*, fedels.] a 1400-50 *Par fand* þai bridis . . of sefir fresch as any fame, as ere þir fedill dowis, þat [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Bedand*, a fedle, minion, favourite. *Ibid.*, *Cochomer*, . . make a fedle of. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xviii. 146 It will be my dainty Fedle-darling.

† **Feddle**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. *prec.* sb.] (See *quot.*)

1611 COTGR., *Cadeler*, to cocker, pamper, fedle, cherish, make much of. *Ibid.*, *Mignoter*, to dandle, feddle.

Hence † **Feddled** *ppl.* a. † **Feddling** *vbl.* sb. 1611 COTGR., *Cadele*, -de, cockered, pampered, fedled, cherished. *Ibid.*, *Mignotise*, a dandling, feeding, cockering.

Fedom, obs. form of FATHOM.

Fede, var. of FADE a. 1, and FEUD sb. 1, enmity.

Feder, obs. form of FATHER, FEATHER.

Federacy (fēdērāsī). [f. late L. *federātus* *FEDERATE ppl.* a., after CONFEDERACY; see *-ACY*.]

1. The state of being joined by a treaty; an instance of this, an alliance. *rare*.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 32 Forreigne federacies. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 240 Dardania's chosen chiefs Have come entreating fedracy of arms.

2. A body of federated states; = CONFEDERACY 3. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 354 To render Europe a united whole within itself . . a great federacy. 1864 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iv. 58 The central government in a Federacy is of necessity feeble.

Federal (fēdērāl), a. and sb. Also 7-8 fœdederal. [a. F. *fédéral*, f. L. type **federāl-is*, f. *feder-*, *fedus* covenant (=pre-Lat. **hōidhes-*) cognate with *fidēs* FAITH.] **A.** adj.

1. † a. *gen.* Of or pertaining to a covenant, compact, or treaty. *Obs.*

1660 STILLINGF. *Iren.* i. iv. (1662) 91 The sprinkling of the blood which was the main thing intended here as a federal rite. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* III. iv. 113 The Romans compell'd them . . contrary to all Federal Right and Justice . . to part with Sardinia. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 336 Not so the sage: inspired with pious awe He hails the federal arch. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 15 Our connection had been federal only, and was now dissolved by the commencement of hostilities.

b. *spec.* (*Theol.*) Pertaining to or based upon the Covenant of Works, or Covcnant of Grace. Also, Constituting or expressing a covenant entered into by an individual with God. See COVENANT sb. 8.

Federal theology: the system based on the doctrine of covenants made by God with Adam as representing mankind, and with Christ as representing the Church. *Federal head*: = covenant-head (COVENANT sb. 10 b), applied to Adam and Christ.

1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 418 There is a federal sanctity, or external and visible holiness at least in children of believing parents. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. viii. 71 Our restitution and access to the first federal condition. 1673 *True Worsh. God* 30 The Sacrament of Christs Body and Blood . . being a Federal Banquet. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 424 The Service of the Holy Communion carries in it something of a federal Nature, is a kind of covenanting or stipulating Act. a 1800 COWPER *On Milton's P. L.* Wks. 1837 XV. 339 Christ becomes the federal head of his church. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) VI. 91 As one of the leading exponents of 'federal' theology, he [Cocceius] spiritualized the Hebrew Scriptures to such an extent that [etc.].

2. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, that form of government in which two or more states constitute a political unity while remaining more or less independent with regard to their internal affairs.

This sense arises from the contextual meaning of phrases like *federal union*, in which the adj. was originally used in sense 1 a.

1707 SETON *Sp. in Sc. Parl.* in *Parl. Hist.* VI. App. 142 Sweden and Denmark were united by a federal compact under one monarch. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 197 The celebrated league, that united the Five Nations in Canada into a federal republic. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration* 4 July 8 The establishment of a permanent federal system. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* x. 88 A federal government is when an union is formed between several States. 1837 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 166 The party who believed that this was a Federal Republic. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. xii. 440 The scheme of constituting a federal union of the British North American provinces. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. ii. 26 There was not . . any federal bond among the several tribes.

b. Of or pertaining to the political unity so constituted, as distinguished from the separate states composing it.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 576 They have passed a bill rendering every person holding any federal office incapable of holding at the same time any State office. 1796 WASHINGTON *Let. Writings* 1802 XIII. 342 One or other of the proprietors in the Federal City. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 83 The federal sovereignty resided in the general assembly. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* xxi. 198 It was not until several years after the declaration of Independence (1776) that a Federal coinage was issued. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/1 Into both federal and cantonal legislation the Referendum has been introduced.

3. U.S. Hist. a. Favouring the establishment of a strong federal, i.e. central government.

1788 *Lond. Mag.* 21 [The people of Massachusetts] forward in promoting the federal interest. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 576 Everywhere the elections are federal. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 587 Marylanders . . are in general very federal. 1839 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 391 He [Hamilton] is the . . impersonation of the national or Federal School. . . as Jefferson is of the State Rights Republican School. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. 332 The disappearance of the Federal party between 1815 and 1820 left the Republicans masters of the field.

b. In the American Civil War of 1861-65; Of or pertaining to the Northern or Union party, or its supporters, troops, etc.

1861 O. W. HOLMES *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 2 A sad disaster to the Federal army. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 241 The stories of the barbarities and cruelties inflicted by the Confederates on Federal prisoners. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 258 A loud Federal cheer was heard, proving Jackson to be hard pressed.

4. United in a league, allied, confederated. *rare*.

1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 105 No fleet of mine was federal 'gainst Troy.

B. sb. Chiefly pl. One on the side of the Union in the American Civil War of 1861-65; esp. a soldier in the Northern army.

1870 A. H. STEPHENS *Hist. War betw. States* II. xxiii. 582 Two grand campaigns were now again clearly developed by the Federals. 1871 SIR S. NORTHCOLE *Life, Lett. & Diaries* (1890) II. 38 Timidly putting in a plea for a few flowers to two or three graves of Federals also.

Federalism (fēdērālīz'm). [ad. F. *fédéralisme*, f. *fédéral*; see *FEDERAL* and *-ISM*.] The federal principle or system of political organization (see *FEDERAL* a. 2 a); advocacy of this principle. In U.S. Hist. the principles of the Federal party; see *FEDERAL* 3 a.

1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 133 We see every man that the Jacobins chose to apprehend... conveyed to prison... whether he is suspected of royalism, or federalism, inderantism, democracy royal, or [etc.]. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 207 Federalism would have been too loose a tie. 1843 WHITTIER *Democr. & Slavery* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 112 State after state revolted from the ranks of federalism. 1844 SIR J. GRAHAM in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiii. 20 In Ireland... Federalism... with growing discontent, is gaining ground. 1876 H. C. LODGE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 116 The chapter on 'The Treasury and Federalism'.

Federalist (fēdērālīst), *sb.* [ad. F. *fédéraliste*: see FEDERAL and -IST.]

1. One who advocates or supports federalism or federal union.

1792 *Explan. New Terms in Ann. Reg.* p. xv, Federalists, or friends to a federal union; such as that... among the United States of America. 1794 BURKE *Prof. Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 318 The Girondin faction on this account received also the name of federalists. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* II. xii. 436 The federalists in Switzerland have only yesterday baffled both those evil powers. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 275 The federalists say that if all the productive societies are in direct connection with the Central Wholesale Society a [etc.].

2. *U.S. Hist.* A member or supporter of the Federal party. See FEDERAL a. 3.

1787 MADISON in *Federalist* No. 10 Cherishing the spirit and supporting the character of Federalists. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 30 The federalists are the great patrons of commerce. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. 325 The advocates of a central national authority had begun to receive the name of Federalists.

3. *attrib.*

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 117 Federalist motions and intrigues. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 289 The federalist merchants and lawyers consider the clergy so little fit for common affairs as to call them a set of people between men and women. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* July 130 The Federalist party was a very remarkable political organization.

Hence **Federalistic** a., inclined to federalism.

1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 398 Before 1848, Italy was more 'federalistic' than unitarist.

Federalization (fēdērālīzēshən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of federalizing or the state of being federalized.

1864 in WORCESTER (citing STILES). 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 12/2 This advantage they will gain by the federalization of the fleet. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug. Obviously the people of San Salvador do not desire federalisation.

Federalize (fēdērālīz), *v.* [f. FEDERAL a. + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To make federal, unite in federal union. b. To decentralize; to take from the central authority and hand over to federal bodies in the state, or to federal states in a union.

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 116 *Fédéraliser*, to federalize; to form confederacies, or factions, as that of the Brissotines, or Girondists. 1847 CRAIG, *Federalize*, to unite in compact, as different states; to confederate for political purposes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 12/2 Advice which may be condensed into one short sentence—Federalize the fleet. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/2 We are asked to federalise our institutions. 1889 *Times* 30 Oct. 8/2 He was not likely to suppose that we could federalize a part of a realm.

Hence **Federalized**, **Federalizing** *ppl. a.s.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 11/2 He established in Australia 300 federalized branches of the National League. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 627/2 The federalising revolution even Mr. Morley himself ridicules.

Federally (fēdērālī), *adv.* [f. FEDERAL a. + -LY.] In a federal manner. a. *Theol.* On the basis or faith of a covenant. b. After the manner of a federation.

1644-5 in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* 1. (1658) 83 They are Christians and federally holy before Baptism. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* viii. 94 A share in all which is there Federally offered to us. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* xxii. 33 Their souls are yet alive, federally alive unto God. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 142 A company of nations, federally bound of God.

† **Federalness** (fēdērālīnēs). *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being federal; federal character. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Federarie: see FEDARIE, *Obs.*

Federate (fēdērēt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *federātus*, pa. pple. of *federāre*: see next.]

A. *adj.* Federated, confederate, allied, in league.

1710 SHAFESB. *Adv. to Author* II. § 2. 83 Those compos'd of federate Tribes, or mix'd Colonies. 1766 WARBURTON *Alliance betw. Church & State* II. iii. (ed. 4) 194 In a federate Alliance, the two Societies still subsist intire. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* i. 3 The possibility of the maritime superiority of France, and her federate powers. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 427 [Me.] who have followed Trojans' fed'rate arms. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 2/1 There may... be the greatest inequality between the federate States.

B. *sb.* 1. One of the parties to a covenant.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* iii. 6 Redemption... differs from the Covenant of Grace... in regard of the Federates.

2. *French Hist.* Used as a translation of Fr. *fédéré*. a. A member of one of the armed associations formed during the first French Revolution, or during the Hundred Days in 1815, or a member of the Commune in 1871. b. A deputy to the Fête of the Federation, July 14, 1790.

1792 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 49 They invited armed federates, as they were called, in July 1791, to Paris. 1837 CARLYLE

Fr. Rev. II. I. xi. From all points of the compass, Federates are arriving. 1871 *Echo* 12 Apr. 3 It seems to me that the Government of Versailles has all along taken a wrong estimate of the federates of the Commune.

Federate (fēdērēt), *v.* [f. L. *federāt*-ppl. stem of *federāre*, f. *feder-*, *fadus*: see FEDERAL.] a. *intr.* To enter into a league for a common object. b. *trans.* To band together as a league; to organize on a federal basis.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. viii. Thus, at Lyons... we behold as many as fifty, or... sixty thousand, met to federate. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 1/2 We shall be compelled to grant Home Rule, and Home Rule will drive us irresistibly to federate the empire. 1884 J. DOUGLAS in *19th Cent.* Dec. 854 A strong recommendation to federate, which came from a Royal Commission... at Melbourne. 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* II. 162 Did the Chancellor himself, too, dream of federating the Continent against England?

Hence **Federated** *ppl. a.*; **Federating** *ppl. a.*

1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XII. 43 To hold them as dependent or federated states rather than as colonies. 1883 W. WESTGARTH in *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 2/1 Although annexation is refused to Queensland, to a federated Australasia it would be allowed. 1885 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 1/2 The mutual consent of the federating communities.

Federation (fēdērēshən). [a. F. *fédération*, ad. L. *federātiō*-em, n. of action f. *federāre*: see FEDERATE *v.* and -ATION.]

1. The action of federating or uniting in a league or covenant. Now chiefly *spec.* the formation of a political unity out of a number of separate states, provinces, or colonies, so that each retains the management of its internal affairs; a similar process applied to a number of separate societies, etc.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Federation*, a Covenanting. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 98 There must have been, if not centralization, at any rate something like federation. 1888 SIR C. G. DUFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 27 If federation of the colonies be partly accomplished.

b. *Federation of the (British) Empire, Imperial Federation*: a proposed readjustment of the relations between the various parts of the empire, by which the colonies would share with the mother country the control and the cost of all measures taken for the safety and well-being of the empire as a whole.

1885 MRQ. LORNE (*title*), *Imperial Federation*. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 11/1 A paper was read by Sir George F. Bowen on 'The Federation of the British Empire'. He adopted Mr. Forster's definition of 'Imperial Federation'—viz., such a union of the mother country with her colonies as would keep the British Empire one State in relation to other States, through the agency of an organisation for common defence, and a joint foreign policy.

2. A society or league formed for joint action or mutual support; now chiefly, a body formed by a number of separate states, societies, etc., each retaining control of its own internal affairs.

Now often in names of political societies and trade-unions, as, the Miners' Federation, the National Liberal Federation, the Social Democratic Federation, the Shipping Federation.

1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 126 Is he obliged... to keep any terms with those clubs and federations? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. 325 The Batavian federation. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. I. Addr. to Rdr. 5 There would be a federation amongst the sensible... people. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 All this was in the century preceding the formation of the Hanseatic federation. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hilliers & Burtons* liii. The Australian Federation... need not despair of finding a casus belli among themselves. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 5/8 In Durham the Federation means the union of the Durham collieries.

3. *attrib.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. ix. Our sublime Federation Field is wetted... with French blood. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 5/2 At an evening meeting Shipping Federation cards and books... were burnt.

Hence **Federationist**, an advocate of federation. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 5 The object of the Federationists. 1887 *Athenaeum* 28 May 703/1 The federationist leaves this problem 'outside the discussion'.

Federatist (fēdērātīst). [f. FEDERATE *v.* + -IST.] = FEDERATIONIST.

1884 J. DOUGLAS in *19th Cent.* Dec. 853 The Imperial Federatists.

Federative (fēdērētiv), *a.* [f. L. *federāt*- (see FEDERATE *v.*) + -IVE. Cf. F. *fédératif*, -ive.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to the formation of a covenant, league, or alliance. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. § 146 This [power] consists the Power of... Leagues and Alliances... and may be called Federative. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 227 The power to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the federative capacity of this kingdom. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 9 (1876) 697 The Scotch proposals of a federative rather than a legislative union were set aside.

2. Of or pertaining to a federation; forming part of a federation; of the nature of a federation.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxx. (1828) VIII. 395 A vast... idea of uniting Italy in a great federative republic. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 78 Our first essay, in America, to establish a federative government had fallen... very short of its object. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iv. II. 430 Argos, with the federative cities attached to her. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 39 This federative work develops... difficulties.

3. Inclined to form federations.

1885 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 506 The numberless corporations of the federative Saxon race, 1886

Blackw. Mag. CXXXIX. 582 They acquire... a sort of clannish and federative spirit.

Hence **Federatively** *adv.*

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 51 All the inferior powers... had contracted... federatively and individually, an alliance with the Emperor Napoleon. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 89 The authorities and tribunals federatively combined in our political constitution. 1854 ST. ANDRÉ *Land of Refuge* 55 Any established body not federatively constituted.

† **Federatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = FEDERATIVE 1.

1692 *Cort. Grace Conditional* 56 When God for his part performs the federatory action.

† **Federed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *federātus*: see FEDERATE a. and -ED 1.] Allied or leagued together.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvii. 9 Who with an other sermoun reherceth, seuereth the federed.

Federo-, used by Jefferson as combining form of FEDERAL: see QUOTS.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 12, I had applied that [appellation] of Federo Americans to our citizens. 1804 *Ibid.* (1830) IV. 16 A bastard system of federo-republicanism [i. e. a mixture of Federalist and Republican principles].

† **Fedifraction**. *Obs. rare*—1. [as if ad. L. **fedifractionem*, f. *fadus* compact + *-fractionem* a breaking. Cf. next.] Breach of covenant.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINION 45, I... shall be allowed the full benefit of all the... plenipotentialities and fedifractions that I... can devise.

† **Fedifragous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *fedifragus* (f. *foedus* compact + root of *frangere* to break) + -OUS.] Compact-breaking, faithless, perfidious.

1600 ABP. ABBOTT *Exp. Jonah* 359 Perfidious, and fedifragous, and barbarous Princes. 1651 C. LOVE'S *Case* 53 Such desultory and fedifragous practices.

absol. 1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* xii. 384 Jove... whose thunders great Do truces tie, fright the fedifragous.

Fedill, earlier form of FIDDLE *sb.* *Obs.*

† **Feding**. *Obs. rare.*

1506 *Ord. Chr. Men* (W. de Worde) I. iii. 33, I the commande... acursed spyryte fedynge [*spiritus immunde*] that thou go thy wayes. 1551 *Gray's N. Y. Gift* in Furnivall *Ball. fr. MSS.* I. 449 They clerely deface vs with their popishe fedynge [*prime-red.* proceedings].

† **Fedity**. *Obs.* Also 6 feditee, 7 foedity. [ad. L. *feditat*-em, f. *foedus* foul: see -ITY.]

1. Foulness, impurity, loathsomeness, whether moral or physical.

1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 Xenocrates... began sumwhat to declare of the feditee of riot and drunkenness. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xi. § 4 (1622) 116 All these delicacies... when they come into the belly, they are wrapt vp together, in one and the same fedity. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* IV. x. (1654) 375 The fedity and unnaturalness of the match. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 342 Being conscious... of the feditee of his own desire. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 186 The... fedity of the skin. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. *pl.* Foul or disgusting practices.

1539 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 417 When comperites doth shew what fedities doth grow. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* I. ii. 9 All the superstitions and fedities of the Romish Religion. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 23 Charging them... with the devouring of their own Children... and many other fedities. 1755 G. LIVINGTON *Moravians compared* 65 Some Fedities common amongst the Gnosticks, not fit to be named.

Fedme, *fepme*, *obs.* forms of FATHOM.

Fedylle, *obs.* form of FIDDLE.

† **Fee**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fioh*, *féo*, 1-3 *feoh*, 3-4 *feo*, 3 *south.* *veo*, 2-3 *feh*, 2 *Orm.* *feh*, 2-6 *fe*, (3 *fai*, *feih*), 5-7 *fie*, (6 *Sc. fye*), 3-7 *fee*. [Common Teut. and Aryan: OE. *feoh*, *fioh*, *fio*, str. neut., corresp. to OFris. *fia*, OS. *fihu* cattle, property (Du. *vee* cattle), OIIG. *fihu*, *fihu* cattle, property, money (MIIG. *vihe*, *vehe*, and mod. Ger. *vieh* has only the sense cattle), ON. *fē* cattle, property, money (Da. *fie* cattle, beast, Sw. *få* beast), Goth. *faihu* property, money—OTeut. **fihu*—OArvan **fēku*, whence also Skr. *paṇu* masc., L. *pecū* neut. cattle (cf. L. *pecūnia* money).]

1. Live stock, cattle, whether large or small. *Will fee*: deer.

c 900 K. ÆLFRED *Laws* xlii. Gif þe become oðres monnes ziemeleas fioh on hand... gecyðe hit him. a 1000 *Salomon & Sat.* 23 (Gr.) Feoh butan zewitte. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 783 Do sente he after abram... And gaf him lond, and a3te, and fee. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1059 (Cott.) Þis abel was a hird for fee. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 151 Ane That husband ves, and with his fee Ofthis hay to the peill led he. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 80 The keiper of the fie For verie woe woxe wanner nor the weid. ? a 1500 *True Thomas* 67 in Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* II. 15, I ride after the wilde fee; My raches rennen at my deys. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 343 Dstroyit war all bowis, flokis and fie.

2. Movable property in general; goods, possessions, wealth.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 2 Þa ungesceadwisne neotena ne wiliab nanes opres feos. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cviii. [cix.] 11 His feoh onfon fremde handa. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þe feorðe unþen is þet þe ricche mon... bihude his feh. c 1205 LAY. 4429 Þe king him sette... feoh & færd. c 1275 *A Lunne Ron* 70 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 95 Cesar ricche of wordes feo. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 418 He... bad he schuld cum him to help And he schuld haue half his fe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 28 Do get in oure gere, oure catalle and fe, In to this vesselle here, 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1993 Alasse, where is

nowe my golde and fe? 1566 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 74 Whose labour'd Anville only was His Fee.

3. Money.

Beowulf, 1380 Ic þe þa fæhðe feo leanige. c870 *Codex Aureus* 5 in O. E. Texts (1885) 175 Mid uncre clæne feo. c900 *Beda's Eccl. Hist.* iii. xiv. [xix.] (1891) 216 Forðon gif þu bišses monnes fea [pecunia] in his synnum deaðes ne onfenge, ne burne his wiite on þe. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. x. 9 Næbbe 7e gold ne seolfer ne feoh on eowrum bigyrd-lum. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 þa. salden heore ehte and pet feh bitahten þam apostles. c1200 *Ormin* 15068 He selleþ þ Haliz Gast forr fe. c1205 *LAY.* 9176 He midte æt-halden heore feoh þe Julius her fatte. c1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Vor sunne is þes deofles feih þet he 3iued to gael. a1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 25 Floriz ne let for ne feo To finden al þat neode beo. c1425 *WYNTON Cron.* viii. 754 Cornuþe . . wyth þe kyng of Inglandis Fe. 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* 30 in Hazl. *E. P.* II. 254 God give you good of your gold, she said, And ever God give you good of your fee.

4. Comb. fee-house, (a) in OE., a treasury, (b) a cattle-shed.

c1000 *Ælfric's Voc. Sup.* in Wr. Wülcker 184 *Ænarium*, feohhus. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 125/1 A Feehouse, bostar.

Fee (fī), sb.² Forms: 4-5 fee, feo, fey, 6 fie, 3-fee. Pl. 3 fez, 3-4 feez, 5 fese, 5-6 feeze, 6 feas, feis, 4- fees. See also FEU, FEUD sb.², FIEF sb. [a. AF. *fee*, *fie* = OF. *fē*, *fī*, **fiet* (app. implied in *fiez* pl.), *fief*, *fieu*, *fiu*, Pr. *feo*, *feu*, *fieu*, It. *fio* (prob. from Fr. or Pr.; the Langobardic Lat. *faderfium* is a compound of Teut. *fehu* FEE sb.¹), med.L. *feodum*, *feudum* (first cited by Du Cange from a charter of Charles the Fat, A.D. 884), also *fevum*, *feum*, *fedum*, in Sicily *fegum*.

The mutual relation of the various Romanic and med.L. forms is somewhat obscure. According to some scholars, *fief* is a vbl. sb. f. *fieuer* to grant in fee, f. *fieu*, which, as well as the other forms of the sb., descends from *feodum* or its Teut. source. The ultimate etymology is uncertain. A prevalent view is that the word is f. OHG. *fehu* cattle, property, money (= FEE sb.¹), + *ād* wealth, property. This must be rejected, because such an etymology could directly yield no other sense than that of 'movable property', which is very remote from the sense of *feodum* as used in early records, viz. usufruct granted in requital of service (often opposed to *alodis*, originally meaning 'inheritance'); cf. the synonyms, Ger. *lehen*, OE. *læn* (the same word as Eng. *loan*), and L. *beneficium*, i. e. something granted to a subject by the kindness of his lord. A more tenable theory is that the OE. *fīu* is an adoption of the Teut. *fehu* in the contextual sense of 'wages, payment for service'; the Rom. word certainly had this meaning (see branch II below), and it is conceivable that the feudal sense is a specific application of it. The *d* of the L. forms, *feodum*, *feudum*, however, is left unexplained by this hypothesis; some regard it as a euphonic insertion (comparing It. *chiodo* nail from vulgar L. **clō-um* from *clavum*); others think that it is due to the analogy of *allodium*; and others suppose *feudum* to be a vbl. sb. f. *feudare* = *feum dare*; but each of these views involves serious difficulties. It is not impossible that two originally distinct words may have been confused. A conjecture proposed by Prof. Kern, and approved by some German jurists, is that *feodum* represents an OHG. **fēhūl*, related to the vb. *fēhōn*, which is recorded only in the sense 'to eat, feed upon', but is supposed on etymological grounds to have had the wider meaning 'to take for one's enjoyment'. This would account fairly well for the sense, but involves too much hypothesis to be accepted with confidence. It is curious, if the word be of Teut. formation, that there is no direct proof of its having existed in any Teut. language, nor is it found even in the L. text of the Frankish laws.]

1. **Feudal Law.** An estate in land (in England always a heritable estate), held on condition of homage and service to a superior lord, by whom it is granted and in whom the ownership remains; a fief, feudal benefice. † To take (a person's) fee: to become his vassal. Now only Hist.

Ecclesiastical fee (L. *feodum ecclesiasticum*): one held by an ecclesiastical person or corporation, and not owing any but spiritual service. *Knights' fee*, *lay fee*: see KNIGHT sb., LAY a.

[1292 BRITTON iii. ii. § 1 Plusours maneres des fees sont et de tenures.] c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 63 Perfor vnto þam to he gaf Griffyns fees. c1400 *Melayne* 1371 Allas. That ever I take this fee! 1473 *Warkw. Chron.* 23 A generale resumption of alle lordschippes. . . and feys grawntede be the Kyng. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 105 Feodum, or fee, is that which is held of some superior, on condition of rendering him service. 1836 *BAINES Hist. Lanc.* III. 204 The great fee or lordship of Pontefract was vested in them. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 43 The word *fee* anciently meant any estate feudally held of another person. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* ii. xi. 583 [Of the Counties Palatine] there remain now only those of Lancaster and Durham. . . the latter formerly an ecclesiastical fee belonging to the Bishop of Durham.

b. Phrases, (As) *in or of fee* (= L. *in, de feudo, ut in feudo*): by a heritable right subject to feudal obligations. Now only Hist. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

[1292 BRITTON i. xxi. § 4 Autres qe il ne avoient en lour demeyne cunn de fee.] c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 William be Conqueror his ancestres & he Held with grete honour Normundie in fe Of alle kynges of France. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 977 Schyr Amer hecht he suld it haif in hyr Till hald in fe and othir landis mo. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 5 That every recovery so had be as gode . . . as if the King were seised of the premises in his demesne as of fee. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. ccxvii. 236 To. . . holde it [the lande] of hym as in fee. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xx. 305 Sith we hold all things of him [God] in fee, we owe him fealty and homage. 1852 *MISS YONGE Camos* (1877) II. v. 57 The sovereignty of the provinces he now held in fee were made over to him.

2. **Common Law.** An estate of inheritance in land. Also in phrases as in 1 b. (A fee is either a FEE-

SIMPLE or a FEE-TAIL; but *in fee* is usually = 'in fee-simple'.)

In Eng. Law theoretically identical with sense 1, all landed property being understood to be held feudally of the Crown. In the U.S. the holder of the fee is in theory as well as in fact the absolute owner of the land.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 700 The baronie he gaf To Durhame kirk in heretage and fie. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* iii. iv. § 293. 189 It is to be vnderstood that when it is said. . . that a man is seised in fee. . . it shall be intended in fee simple. 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 184 To purchase lands in fee. 1809 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 126 Peck. . . covenanted that Georgia. . . was legally the owner in fee of the land in question. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 160 If a woman, tenant in tail general, makes a feoffment in fee, and takes back an estate in fee. *Ibid.* VI. 265 Here the fee was expressly given to the trustees. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* II. 149 An estate of which the deviser was mortgagee in fee. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1879) 43 A fee may now be said to mean an estate of inheritance. 1858 *POLSON Law & L.* 197 Seized in fee.

b. *fig. esp.* in phrase *To hold in fee*, to hold as one's absolute and rightful possession.

a1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iii. iv. (Arb.) 52 One madde propertie these women haue in fey, When ye will, they will not. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiv. 64 My fee [A.V. inheritance] is sweeter then Virgin-Combes. a1674 *MILTON Sonnet* xii. Which after held the sun and moon in fee. 1802 *WORDSW.* *On Extinction Venet. Rep.*, Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 38 POWERS. . . such rather as were evidently his own in fee. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxxix. I know thee of what force thou art To hold the costliest love in fee.

c. **Base fee**: see BASE a. 11. Also (see quot.). 1883 F. POLLOCK *Land Laws* 108 The curious kind of estate created by the conveyance in fee-simple of a tenant in tail not in possession, without the concurrence of the owners of estates preceding his own, is called a *base fee*.

d. In s.w. dialect. (See quots.)

c1630 *RISDON Surv.* *Devon* § 91 (1810) 87 This town consisteth of three parts, the fee, the manor, and the borough; the fee is of such freeholders and gentlemen as do dwell in Devonshire. 1880 W. *Corrivo Gloss.*, *Fee*, freehold property. 'Our house is fee'.

e. **At a pin's fee**: at the value of a pin.

1602 *SHAKS.* *Ham.* i. iv. 65, I doe not set my life at a pin's fee. 1865 *CARYLE Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. x. 260 The present Editor does not. . . value the rumour at a pin's fee.

3. A territory held in fee; a lordship.

[1292 BRITTON iii. ii. § 1 Qe les seignours des fez eyent les gardes de lour feez.] 1413 *LDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxvi. (1483) 72 Vnder thy lord god as chyef lord of the fee. c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1056, Xij fosters. . . that were kepars of that fee. 15. . . *Adam Bel* 56 in Hazl. *E. P.* II. 162 Forty fosters of the Fe these outlaws had y-slaw. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 40 The Tenements within the Fee were not deparible. 1851 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 20 It [the castle] was the chief place of his honour or fee. 1869 *LOWELL Singing Leaves* 84 My lute and I are lords of more Than thrice this kingdom's fee.

transf. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 960 þat folk þat in þose fees [cities of the Plain] lenged. c1425 *WYNTON Cron.* vi. ii. 49 Sum hethyn man. . . Mycht unsepe Crystyn Feys.

† 4. a. The heritable right to an office of profit, granted by a superior lord and held on condition of feudal homage. Only in phrases *in, of, to fee*. b. The heritable right to a pension or revenue similarly granted. *Obs.*

a. [1292 BRITTON i. xii. § 9 Et defendoms a touz ceuz qi cleyment aver garde des prisonns en fee.] 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 456 Schir robert of Keth. . . wes Marshall of all the host of fee. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 1026 In heretage gaiff him office to fee Off all Straithe and schirreff off the town. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. The word Fee is sometimes used. . . for a perpetual right incorporeal; as to have the keeping of Prisons. . . in Fee. 1700 tr. *Charter of Edw. I.* in *Tyrrrell Hist. Eng.* II. 820 No Forester. . . who is not a Forester in Fee. . . shall take Chiminage.

b. [1292 BRITTON ii. x. § 2 Une autre manere de purchaz est que home fet de annuel fee de deners on de autre chose en fee.] 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Fee*. . . a rent or annuity granted to one, and his heirs, which is a *fee personal*.

† 5. Homage rendered, or fealty promised, by a vassal to a superior. Also, employment, service.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 þe moneth of Novembre. . . com kyng William. . . & þer 3ald him his fee. 1486 *Certificate in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 49, I. . . accept hym to be of my fee and counsell. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. x. 21 Venus Damzels, all within her fee.

† b. To be at a, in fee of, to, with: to be in the pay or service of, under an obligation to; hence, to be in league with. Also, to have (one) in fee: to retain, hold in one's service. *Obs.*

1529 S. *FISH Supplic. Beggars* 8 Are not all the lerned men in your realme in fee with them. 1590 *WEBBE Trav.* (Arb.) 34 Beeing then in yeerely fee to the King of Spaine. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xlii. v. (1609) 1118 In fee as it were with him, in regard of many courtesies and gracious favours received at his hands. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts* 324 As if ye were at a fee with death and Hell. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 208 Some of these Bricklayers that are in Fee with 'em. 1756 *NUMENT Gr. Tour* IV. 33 He will endeavour to carry you to his own favourite house, which has him in fee.

II. Denoting a payment or gift.

[This branch is commonly referred to FEE sb.¹, but the AF. is *fee*, and the med.L. *feodum*, both in England and on the continent; cf. It. *fio*. The two sbs., however, being coincident in form, were certainly confused, and in many instances it makes no difference to the sense whether the word is taken as sb.¹ or as sb.² Senses 6-8 seem to have been influenced by branch I; sense 9 agrees with a continental use of *feodum*.]

† 6. A tribute or offering to a superior. *Obs.*

c1369 *CHAUCER Dethe Blaunche* 266 This. . . god. . . May winne of me mo fees thus Than ever he wan. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4466 Pan fall 3e flatt on þe fold, with fees þam adores. *Ibid.* 5139 Foure hundredth fells 3it to fees. 1602 *DEKKER Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 253 Knees Are made for kings, they are the subjects Fees.

7. The sum which a public officer (? originally, one who held his office 'in fee': see 4 a) is authorized to demand as payment for the execution of his official functions.

[1292 BRITTON i. xii. § 7 Ne ja par defaute de tiel fee ne soit nul prison plus detenu.] c1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 598 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 319 Sex pons þerfore to feys he takes. 1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 279 To the Chaumberlens for their fese xxvjs. viijd. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 6 Any such Ordynary. . . shall nat in any wyse take for the same above the fees lymnted by this Act. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 25 To the Auditor for his Fee xiiijs. iiijd. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* ii. i. (1588) 333 Two Justices of Peace, may license such as be delivered out of Gaoles, to beg for their fees. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 217, I should rob the Deaths-man of his Fee. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 2 The fie of the scale, ten pounds. 1680 *Tryal & Sent. Eliz. Cellier* 18, I came to pay the Clerk of the Council his Fees. . . I was obliged to pay the Fees myself at the Council. 1727 *SWIFT Descr. Morning*, The turnkey now his flock returning sees, Duly let out a-nights to steal for fees. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 936 The captain had paid an extra fee in order to procure his clearances. 1858 *KINGSLEY Poems, Earl Haldan's Dau.* 6 The locks of six princesses Must be my marriage fee. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. x. 471 The greedy secular clergy refused the first sacrament except on payment of a fee.

b. Extended to denote the remuneration paid or due to a lawyer, a physician, or (in recent use) any professional man, a director of a public company, etc. for an occasional service.

1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 16 The lawiers I would wish to take lesse fees of their clients. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/x Litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees. 1655 *CULPEPPER Riverius* Epigram, Who spend Their Life in Visits, and whose Labors end In taking Fees. 1727-38 *GAY Fables* ii. ix. 21 The fee gives eloquence its spirit. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1784 (1847) 800/2 Physicians. . . generously attended him without accepting any fees. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral P.* (1816) I. vi. 34 What fee, doctor. . . shall I give you for saving his life? 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 48 Few of them [Lawyers] are proof against a fee. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Trails, Voy. Eng.* Wks. II. 11 The remuneration [for public lectures] was equivalent to the fees at that time paid in this country for the like services.

c. The sum paid for admission to an examination, a society, etc.; or for entrance to a public building. Also, *admission-, court, entrance-fee*.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 88 He schal. . . payen his fees and sythyn for hys entres. 1891 *Cambridge Univ. Calendar* 22 A fee of £2 2s. is paid to the Common Chest by every student on each admission to a Special Examination. 1893 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 30 University Museum. Open to visitors (without fee) from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

d. Terminal payments for instruction at school.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1428 For duble fees A dunce may turne a Doctour. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It.* III. 358 Private schools are taught, for small fees, by. . . priests. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. 467 In 1746 the council [of Kirkcaldy] enact that the fees shall be paid quarterly.

† 8. A perquisite allowed to an officer or servant (*esp.* a forester, a cook or scullion). *Fee of a bullock*: see quot. 1730. *Obs.*

c1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 915 Thus hath here lord. . . hem payed Here wages and here fees for here service. 1474 *Househ. Oril.* 32 The larders hath to their fees the neckes of mutton twoe fingers from the heade. [a 1490 *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 371 Et ipse emebat de cocis lez fees.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fiv. a, The Right shulder. . . Yeueth to the foster for that is his fee. 1557 *Order of Hospitalis* H ij b, The Butler. . . You shall have no manner of Fees, but your ordinarie wages. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 831/2 The ofscourings or fees of the kitchen. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 23, I, heere's a Deere, whose skins a Keepers Fee. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 833 Certain young men. . . snatcht it [food] hastily up as their fees, and like greedie Harpies ravened it downe in a moment. 1730 6 *BAILEY* (folio), *The Fee of a Bullock*, the bones of a bullocks thighs and shoulders, having the meat cut off (but not clean) for salting for victualling ships.

† b. A warrior's share of spoil; a dog's share of the game. *Obs.*

c1340 *Cav. & Gr. Knt.* 1622 He com gayn, His fees þer for to fonge. 14. . . *Venerie de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 153 The boundes shal be rewardid with the nekke and with the bewellis, with the fee. 1616 *SURF.* & *MARKII. Country Farme* 697 The hare being killed, it will be good to give the dogs their fees, the better to encourage them.

transf. 1659 B. *HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 101 The Clergy hath ever served as Fee, or prey to the seditious.

† c. Any allotted portion. *Obs.*

1573 *TUSSER Hush.* (1878) 73 Give sheepe to their fees the mistle of trees. *Ibid.* 78 In pruning and trimming all maner of trees, reserue to ech cattel their properly fees. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Discharge* v, Onely the presence is thy part and fee. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xiii, There Psyche's feet impart a smaller fee Of gentle warmth.

9. A fixed salary or wage; the pay of a soldier. Also *pl.* Wages. *Obs. exc. Sc. or Hist.*

c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xv. 170 He that kepeth him [a sacred ox] bath every day grete fees. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (1888) 16 Thay that haldis thair seruandis feis fra thayme. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 133 Men of weir that wald tak meit and fie. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 149 Mr. Bruce. . . hes 40 crounes monethlie for his intertainment, and 500 crounes of fie. 1686 G. *STUART Joco-Ser. Disc.* 26 Ye shall nev'r crave twice of me The smallest Penny of your Fee. 1724 *RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 194 Her fee and

bowntith in her lap. 1773 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iii. vi. § 7. 507 Servants fees. being given that they may maintain themselves in a condition suitable to their service. cannot be arrested. a 1810 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 103 For I hae wair'd my winter's fee. 1878 *SIMPSON Sch. Shaks.* I. 10 Holding the post of King's standard-bearer, with the fee of six shillings and eight pence a day.

10. + a. A prize, a reward. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2400 The fairest of þo fele shull þat fe haue. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 460, 'I wald fayn speke with the'.. 'Thow may for littill fe.' a 1541 *WYATT in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 81 Chance hath .. to another geuen the fee Of all my losse to haue the gayn. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. x. 3 Yet is the paine thereof much greater then the fee. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. 11. *Fathers* of Thy God, thy King, thy Fee, thy Fence I am. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Business* viii. Two deaths had been thy fee.

b. An occasional gift, a gratuity, given in recognition of services rendered. Phrase, *without fee or reward*.

a 1592 *GREENE Geo.-a-Greene* Wks. (Rtdlg.) 267/1 Fetch me A stand of ale. this is for a fee to welcome Robin Hood. 1768 *FOOTE Devil on 2 Sticks* ii. It is a part of the world where a fee is never refused. 1832 *W. IRVING Alhambra* II. 90 'God forbid', said he, 'that I should ask fee or reward for doing a common act of humanity'. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1884) 145 The attendants.. expect fees on their own private account. 1873 *TRISTRAM MOAB* xv. 291 The not unacceptable fee of a kid-skin of fresh butter.

+ c. In bad sense: A bribe. *Obs.*

1549 *COVERDALE Erasm. Par.* 2 Pet. ii. 15 Being corrupt with wicked fee. 1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 170 Drawes those heauen-mouing pearles from his poor eies Which heauen shall take in nature of a fee. c 1643 *MILTON Sonn., To Lady Marg. Ley*, Unstain'd with gold or fee.

III. attrib. and Comb.

11. General relations (in senses 7-10). a. attrib., as *fee-system*, *-table*, *-theatre*. b. objective, as *fee-seeker*; *fee-catching* vbl. sb.; *fee-checking*, *-gathering* (also vbl. sb.), *-paying*, *-yielding* adjs. c. instrumental, as *fee-fed* adj.

1810 *BENTHAM Packing* vii. (1821) 184 A mere pretence for *fee-catching. *Ibid.* 187 So *fee-checking an innovation. 1808 — *Sc. Reform* 71 *Fee-fed lawyers always excepted. *Ibid.* 9 The Technical or *Fee-gathering system. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 468 Fee-gathering is the real foundation on which the laws of England have been framed! 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxxix. 703 The profession would not be merely venal and fee-gathering. 1893 *Daily News* 12 July 5/1 *Fee-paying schools. 1890 *Ibid.* 7 June 2/1 Lawyers and other *fee-seekers. 1891 *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 2/1 The *fee system seems to me one of the most outrageous and indefensible. 1812 *J. QUINCY in Life* 244 If.. we.. mete out contributions for national safety by our *fee-tables. 1808 *BENTHAM Sc. Reform* 8 Sale of a *fee-yielding office.

12. Special comb. + *fee-buck*, ? a buck received as a perquisite; *fee-estate* (see quot.); *fee-expectant*: see *EXPECTANT* a. 3; + *fee-Gloucester*, a Cornish tenure; *fee-fund* (see quot.); + *fee-grief*, a grief that has a particular owner; *fee-liege* (see *LIEGE*); + *fee-Morton*, a Cornish tenure (cf. *fee-Gloucester*); + *fee-penny*, an earnest of a bargain; + *fee-pie* (in humorous phrase to eat *fee pie*, ? to receive bribes); *fee-royal* (see *ROYAL*). Also *FEF-FARM*, *FEF-SIMPLE*, *FEF-TAIL*.

a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Siege* iv. ii. You .. Put of your Mercer with your *Fee-buck for That season. 1775 *ASH, *Fee-estate*, lands or tenements for which some service .. is paid to the chief lord. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisdictions* (ed. 2) 301 If it [land in frank-marriage] were given to them in taile to haue to them and their heirs, they haue taile and *fee expectant. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.*, **Fee-fund* .. the dues of Court payable on the tabling of summonses. etc., out of which the .. officers of the Court are paid. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 38 b. They pay in most places onely fee-Morton releefes which is after fife markes the whole Knights fee .. whereas that of *fee-Gloucester is fife pound. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 106 Is it a *Fee-griefe Due to some single hrest? 1695 *G. RIDPATH (title)* Sir T. Craig's Scotland's Sovereignty Asserted .. against those who maintain that Scotland is a Feu, or *Fee-Liege of England. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 38 b. *Fee-Morton .. so called of John Earle first of Morton. 1552 T. GRESHAM in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. C. 147 When the Kings Majesties father did first begin .. to take up money upon interest .. he took his *feepeny in merchandize. a 1640 *DAY Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 72 Saieing he was a wise Justice to eate *fee-pie with his clarke. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 145/2 He gaf to them .. the *fee ryall of that buscase.

+ *Fee*, sb. 3. *Obs.* Also 5 fey. [a. OF. *fee*, *feie* (F. *foie*).] The liver.

14. Noble Bk. *Cookry* (1882) 96 Tak and dight the pouche and the fee of a pik. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* (1888) 101 Kepe the fey or the lyuer, and kutte away the gall.

Fee (fē), v. 1. Also *Se.* 4-6 fey, 5-6 fei, 6 fie. [f. *Fee* sb. 2.]

+ I. 1. trans. ? To invest with a fief; ? to grant as a fief. *Obs.*—

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/2 To *Fee*, *seoffare*.

II. (From senses 7-10 of the sb.)

2. trans. To give a fee to. *To fee away* (nonce-use): to induce by a fee to go away.

a 1529 *SKELTON Ware the Hauke* 151 So the Scribe was feed, 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* i. 278 He that fees me best, speeds best. 1716 *SWIFT Phillis*, Suppose all parties now agreed, The writings drawn, the lawyer feed. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 62 The Governor and a few others.. chose to fee us for attendance in their respective families. 1806-7 *J. BERESFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. xxvii. You cannot drive or even fee them away as they are paid for torturing you by some barbarians at the next door. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 35. 203, I had .. feed the steward.

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1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 14/2 You must fee the waiter when you give the order.

absol. 1806-7 *J. BERESFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xix. After having feed'd very high for places at Mrs. Siddon's benefit. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 14/2 At the hotel the guest who does not fee in advance soon finds the zeal of the waiters fall off.

3. To engage for a fee; *St.* to hire, employ (servants, etc.); + *transf.* to make use of (an occasion).

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 40 Semen he feyt and gaiff thaim gudlye wage. 1529 *LYNDESAY Compl.* 39 The father of Fameill .. Quhilk .. Feit men to wyrk in his wyne yaird. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* i. Wks. 1846 I. 39 Greadynes of preastis not onlie receave false miracles, bot also thei cherise and fies knaiffs for that purpose. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 204, I haue .. feed'e every slight occasion, that could bot nighardly giue mee sight of her. 1701 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 78 A lawyer sends me word he is offered to be feed against me. a 1810 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 12 That day ye feed the skelpor Highland callan. 1806-7 *J. BERESFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xxi. xvi. Learning to box too—I.e. feeing a great raw-boned fellow to thresh you as long as he can stand over you. 1876 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* viii. (ed. 4) 149 Young lads and lasses came in from the country to be feed, and farmers.. came in to fee them.

+ b. In a bad sense: To bribe. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 485 heading, Heire the Inglis knycht feys a tratour. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 515 How Nathologus feyt ane Man to follow Dorus .. for to slay him. 1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* vi. 2537 Fee bot the Summer, and he shall not cite thee. 1727 *DE FOE Protest. Monast.* vii. Without Feeing the Journalists or Publishers. c 1800 *K. WHITE Cliff. Gr.* 318 Should honours tempt thee, and should riches fee.

4. intr. for *refl.* To hire oneself.

a 1810 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 17 Plythe was the time when he feed' wi' my Father, O, Happy war' the days when we herded thegither, O. 1875 *G. MACDONALD Sir Gibbie* xviii. 100 They would not fee to it [a situation] for any amount of wages.

Fee (fē), v. 2 *Mining.* See quot.

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Fee*, to load up the coal, etc., in a heading into tubs.

Fee, var. of *FAY* sb. 3

+ *Fee'able*, a. *Obs.* Also 5 *feable*, *feble*. [f. *FEF* sb. 2 + *-ABLE*.] Subject to fees. In quot., That may be taken as a perquisite (see *FEF* sb. 2 8).

1461 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 73 When thenges byn of wyne and vesseals feble or perused. 1469 *Ibid.* 95 The remanent to be feable. *Ibid.*, The panyers of sea-fishe to be feable; and their fees to be divided to the yoman groomes and pages. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL* (citing *HALL*), *Feable*, subject to fees.

+ *Feebility*, *Obs. rare.* In 5 *febylyte*, *febylte*. [f. *FEEBLE* a.; see *-bility*, *-ity*.] = *FEEBLENESS*.

1413 *LYOG. Pilgr. Soule* ii. lii. (1859) 54 By their owne fleshly febylyte. c 1450 *CAYGAVE St. Kath.* (E.E.T.S.) 180/166 þat god hymself no þing wrothe schuld be.. wyth bi febylte.

Feebily, *Obs.* form of *FEEBLY* adv.

Feeble (fē'b'l), a. and sb. Forms: 2-6 *feble*, (4 *febele*), 3-5 *febul*(l)e, 3-6 *feible*, (4 *fyble*, 6 *fybull*), 4-6 *feable*, *febil*(l), -yl(e), 7 *feoble*, 6- *feeble*. *Compar.* 3 *feblere*; *Superl.* 4 *febleste*, 6 *feobleste*. [a. OF. *feble*, *fioble*, *foible* (mod. *faible*), later forms of *feible* weak:—L. *flēbilis* that is to be wept over (cf. *FLEBILE* a.), f. *flēre* to weep. Cf. Pr. *feble*, *fioble*, *feble*, Sp. *feble*, Pg. *febre*, It. *fievole* of same origin and meaning.]

A. adj.

1. Of persons or animals, their limbs or organs: Lacking strength, weak, infirm. Now implying an extreme degree of weakness, and suggesting either pity or contempt. + *Const. of*, also to with *inf.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 þa bi-com his licome swide feble. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Auh wostu hwat awileged monnes feble eien þet is heie iclumben? 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 7665 þe deneis no mete ne founde .. & so þe feblere were. c 1305 *St. Christopher* 216 in E. E. P. (1862) 65 þu et wel feble to fiste. c 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* 3450 (W.) He was lene and febil of myght. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxvii. 15 As aran þan þe whilk na thynge is febler. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 311 If the patient be maad feble with medicyns laxativis. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3607 He was so febill he myght noyt ga. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* C viij b. And this lady felt herself al very and feble of the aduysions. a 1520 *SKELTON Bonge of Court Prol.* 27 His heed maye be harde, but feble his brayne. a 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* liv. 182 Huon was mounted on his lene feble horse. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxx. 42 The feebler were Labans. c 1630 *MILTON Passion* 45 Though grief my feble hands up lock. 1764 *GOLOS. Trav.* 147 The feble heart. 1829 *HOOD Eugene Aram* xiv. A feble man and old. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 Bring them hand to hand, and they are feeble folk.

absol. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 220 þus ure Louerd spareð a uormest þe gunge & þe feble. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xviii. 92 Rycht of makis þe febil wycht. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 424 If acidity be troublesome, as often happens to the feeble and dyspeptic.

+ 2. Of things: Having little strength; weak, frail, fragile; slight, slender. Of a fortress, etc.: Having little power of resistance. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayemb.* 227 Hit is grat wonder þet hi lokeþ zuich ane fieblene castel ase hare fyble body. c 1384 *CHAUCER II. Fame* iii. 42 This was a feble fundament. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 235 Hem semede þat þe legges were to feble for to bere suche an ymage. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 322 The firste bon to in a mannes necke is bounden with manye feble ligaturis. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (1839)* vii. 80 Before the Chirche of the Sepulcre, is the Cytee more feble than in

ony other partie. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1010 Thus semlyt þat about that febill hault. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Some houses be feble and very lyke to fall downe. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 163 The Stem, too feeble for the freight. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 16 Bunches lateral .. stem feeble.

absol. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 24 The feble meind was with the strong So might it nought wel stonde long.

b. *spec.* with reference to a sword. [ad. F. *faible*: see B. 4.]

1684 *R. H. School Recreat.* 57 The feeble, weak or second Part is accounted from the Middle to the Point. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 35 The fort part of your blade against the feeble part of your adversary's.

3. Lacking intellectual or moral strength.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 He.. al to secheð þat þonc þe was er swo feble. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 341 Wherefore folke is þe feblere and noust ferme of bilieue. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1710 He þost him sa feble, He dresseis to him in dedeyne.. a ball.. þe barne with to play. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 169 3e febill of faithe! folke affraied. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) Gb. We sholde not be ignoraunt, feble & weyke in these .. thynges. 1639 *DK. HAMILTON in H. Papers* (Camden) 77, I shall neuer proue false or feeble. 1692 *BENTLEY Serm.* 3 Oct. 29 Though we be now miserable and feeble, yet we aspire after eternal happiness. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 105 He was feeble and without volition. a 1859 *MACAULAY Misc. Writ.* (1860) II. 107 Rigid principles often do for feeble minds what stays do for feeble bodies.

+ 4. Wanting in resources; ill-supplied, poor. *Const. of. Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw. (A.)* p. 448 (lxxxiv. 10) A feble lord þou seruest. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 355 Tharfor he thought the cuntre was Febill of men. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccclviii. 791 The Duke of Aniove began to wax feble, bothe of men and of money.

+ b. Of a grant of money, a meal: Scanty. *Obs.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 509 The sayd .iiij. astatys or deynyd a more feble money than they before hadde made. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 12 a. Ye may go to a feble diner. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix. 246, I knew not of the friars feeble fare.

+ 5. Of inferior quality, poor, mean. Often said of clothing, food, dwelling, etc. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Lutell Soth. Serm.* 41 in O. E. Misc. 188 Boþe heo makeþ feble heore bred and heore ale. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 15/484 Vpon a seli asse he rod: in feble clothes also. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23100 (Trin.) For here is febul abidyng. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 343 þe merke of þat mone is good ac þe metal is feible. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 292 And fewe or feble grapes in the same Have growe. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 452 The man kest off his febill weid off gray.

+ b. Of a period, event, etc.: Miserable, ill-starred, unhappy. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 6125 Febleliche he liuede al is lif, & deyde in feble deþe. ? a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 224 In feable tyme Christe yode me froo. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1438 Ffele folke forfaren with a feble ende.

+ c. In moral sense: Mean, base. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1072 Wicke and feble was here doȝt. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 60 (Add. MS.) To fulfille her wille in feble dede.

6. Wanting in energy, force, or effect.

a. of natural agents, powers, qualities, or operations.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 745 For-whi þe complexion of ilk man Was sythen febler þan it was þan. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1096 (Trin.) Now is for synne & pride of man þe erþe feblere þen hit was þan. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 221 þan I tastide hir pouis & it was wondir feble. *Ibid.* 353 In feble men.. þou muste use feble medicyns. 1595 *SHAKS. John* v. iv. 35 The old, feble, and day-wearied Sunne. 1671 *R. BOHUN Wind* 14 Air alone might seeme able to create but a very feble and languid Wind. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Palamon & Arcite* i. 164 Some faint signs of feble Life appear. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* v. iii. 99 We may have some feble Branches on them. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* iv. Her light was yet too feble to assist them. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 438 A feebler action of the poison. 1847 *JAMES Woodman* v. He has but feble health.

b. of the mind, thoughts, etc.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ii. 183 þat feith with-oute fet ys febelere þan nouht. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xx. 92 My feble witte. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Esdras* v. 14 My mynde was feble and carefull. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. 35 My earthie grosse conceit: Smothered in errors, feble, shallow, weak. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xxxiv. 214 My feeble Reason. 1836 *J. GILBERT Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 278 The thought of danger would possess but feble power to resist temptation.

c. of actions, feelings, utterances, etc.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14849 (Fairf.) A feble counsaill 3e do to dragh. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 318 That was a feble dede of arnes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3189 When the lede hade left of his speche, Fele of þe folke febull it thughten. 1580 *BARET Alv. F* 348 Feeble orations made to the people, without spirit or life. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. vii. 10 A true-deuoted Pilgrime is not weary To measure kingdomes with his feble steps. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Aeneid* viii. 621 Feeble are the Succours I can send. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* ii. iv. Shall all their feble Threats deride. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* i. xvii. Grief in Zeinab's soul All other feebler feelings over-power'd. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. v. 166 The brilliancy of the exploit had no feble attractions for the imagination of Clive. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. 281 A feble attempt was made by two generals. 1862 *Lo. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xii. 164 The feble conduct which lost Normandy. 1876 *TRAVELLYAN Macaulay* II. iii. 66 He proceeded to reply with a feble and partial argument.

7. Of an effect, phenomenon, etc.: Faintly perceptible, indistinct.

1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. iii. 30 The effect became more and more feble, until .. it almost wholly disappeared. 1876 *TAIT*

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Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc. ix. 215 The feeble bands which cross the comparatively dark space between the spectra.

8. quasi-adv. = FEEBLY.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 202 Every one's experience may convince him how feeble she [reason] acts unless [etc.].

9. Comb., parasynthetic, as, *feeble-bodied*, *-eyed*, *-framed*, *-hearted*, *-minded* (whence *feeble-mindedness*), *-winged*.

1774 GOLOSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. viii. 180 The viper... is but a slow, *feeble-bodied animal. 1814 WOROSW. *Excursion* viii. 208 Those gigantic powers... have been compelled 'To serve the will of feeble-bodied Man. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. xii. 5 Weake Cupid was too *feeble eide To strike him sure. 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIV. 193 The law gives him so much power over the poor *feeble-minded creature. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* i. ii. D iv b. If thou be *feeble harted saye, lorde increase my fayth. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 150 Ere it reach Heaven's gate, Blows frustrate o'er the earth thy feeble-hearted prayer. 1534 TINOALE 1 *Thess.* v. 14 Comforte the *feble mynded. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 3/3 The desirability of better provision being made for the care of 'feeble-minded' women. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 481 The Nature of *feeble-mindedness. 1846 WORCESTER (citing E. IRVING), *Feeble-Mindedness*. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* 1. ii. Your goodness gives large warrants to... My *feeble-wing'd ambition.

B. sb.

†1. A feeble person. *Obs.*

(Quots. 1631 and 1826 refer to *K. Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 179.) 1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Pe guode man and be wyse berep and uoreberpalneway be folles and pefebles. [1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (New Shaks. Soc.) 157 The Taylor, who... had thrust himself in amongst the Nobilitie... and was so discovered, and handled... from hand to foot, till the Gaurd delivered him at the great Chamber door, and cryed, 'farewell, good feeble!' 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. i. The most forcible of feebles.]

†2. Weakness, feebleness. *Obs.*

Only in phrase for *feeble*, which may be explained as ellipsis: 'For feeble that one is'; the substantival character of the sense is thus doubtful.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 778 That him ne thorst yt not wyte, For febyl his dynt to synthe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8704 Suche a sorow full sodenly sanke in his foot, pat he fainted for feble. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4280 Ne for na febill at we fele.

3. = FOIBLE 1.

1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir Patient Fancy* 1. i. You shall find 'em swayed by some who have the luck to find their feebles. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxcvi. (ed. 6) 543 Every Man has his Feeble. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xv. xxii. Modesty's my forte, And pride my feeble.

4. *Fencing*. The portion of a sword from the middle to the point; = FOIBLE 2.

1645 *City Alarm* 1 Ther's no good fencing without knowledge of the feeble of your sword. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 54 Like taking a sword in the feeble of the Point. 1877 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* III. 325/2 It should always be the care of the swordsman to receive the feeble of the enemy's weapon on the forte of his own.

Feeble (fē'b'l), *v.* Forms: 3 febli-en, (febly), feble, 4-5 febil(l, (5 -yl), 4-6 feble, (5 febel, febl-yn), 6 feable(n, 6-7, 9 feeble. [f. the adj.; OF. had foibler (feblir), and foibloier (feibloier).]

†1. *intr.* To become or grow feeble. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Leste hore lcome feble to swuðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7785 King willam... bigan to febli vaste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 384 On thaim! On thaim! I thair feble fast! 1406 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. viii. 39/1 In token that they ben endlesse & elden not, ne feble not.

†2. *trans.* To make feeble; to enfeeble, weaken. *Obs. exc. arch.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 40 Pai ere noght febild my steppis. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 408 Pei shulde not feble þes rewmes. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* ii. vi. 175 Thou infirmist and feblist... the eyduencies. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 49 Woman what menest thou with thy great wepyng so to feble thy syght. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) Sv a, When a child neseth out of measure... the brayn and vertues animal he febled. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 23 And her [a castle's] foundation forst, and feebled quight. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husk.* ii. xxxix. (1668) 83 A Shrew Mouse... if it only run over a Beast, it febleth his hinder parts. 1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* i. (1752) 27 His Understanding was both feebled and drowned in darkness. 1831 *Mirror* XVII. 162/1 Every blow is feebled with the touch of woe.

Hence *Feebled ppl. a.*; *Feebling vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1566 GASCOIGNE & KINWELMARSH *Jocasta* v. ii. Then with hir feebled armes, she doth enfolde their bodies both. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 226 My feblit eyis grew dim. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* i. iii. 'Tis true, you're old and feebled. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happin.* 128 It is good that the body finde sometimes this feehling by the vigorous worke of the spirit. 1624 *Trag. Nero* iii. vi. in Bullen *O. Pl.* i. 59 Peoples love Could not but by these feebeling illis be mov'd. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x. 461 Least by an impatient Minde, and feebeling Spirit, I become my owne Murtherer.

Feebleness (fē'b'lnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being feeble (in the various senses of the adj.); an instance of this.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28679 (Cott.) Þis man... for-sakes penance neuer þe lese, and legges feblunes of flexse. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1514 Pe mare in malys and feblunes þe kynd of nyther trobled es. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Canton) *Dictes* 134 Wrath cometh of febleness of courage. 1517 TORINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 39 Our Savior... for very febylness fell... to the ground. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Pref. 7b, The febleness of his answere shal appere. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 107 King Richarde walking unwisely aboute the Castell, to espie the febleness thereof. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 79 Women... deal in Wool and Flax, which sute better with their feebleness. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont*

135 The feebleness of the weapons. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 190 It is feebleness only which cannot be generous without injustice. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxv. 80. Committing himself to the fashionable feeblenesses. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Oct. 5/4 His grand defect lay in feebleness of will.

b. *concr.* (nonce-use).

1860 GEO. ELLIOT *Mill on Fl.* III. 120 Ready to strike that daring feebleness from the stool.

† **Feebler.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. FEEBLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which makes feeble or weak.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxviii. 245 Excessive joy... a great feeler of melancholic persons.

Feeblesse. *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 3-4 feblesse, 3-5 feblesse, 4 fie-, fyeblesse, 6 feeblesse, 9 feebleess. [a. OF. *feblesce*, *foiblece*, mod.F. *faiblesse*, f. *feble*, *foible* FEEBLE *a.*] Feebleness, infirmity; infirm health.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 442 þe kyng hyre fader was old man, & drou to feblesse. c 1315 SHOREHAM 18 Ine tokne of febleste [read -esse] of his goste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Zuo þet he ualþ ine fyeblesse and ine zuiche ziknesse. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. ii. 112 Yif so þe þat goode be stedfast þan sheweb þe feblesse of yuel al openly. 1485 CANTON *Chas. Gt.* 81 For feblesse he fyl to the erthe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii. 37 Great feblesse... did oft assay Faire Amoret that scarcely she could ride. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* vi. 932 The hours unreined old age and feeblest bring.

Feeblish (fē'blish), *a.* [f. FEEBLE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat feeble.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 68 They that are weakly, tender, and feeblish. 1832 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 865 Performers with feeblish faces that must frown. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. v. He... is feeblish... about the knees. 1882 CARLYLE in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 23 Rather a feeblish kind of County-Town.

† **Feeblish, v.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 febliss, 4-6 feblis(s)h, 6 feeblysh, 5-7 feeblish. [a. OF. **febliss*-, lengthened stem of **feblir* (recorded forms *foibler*, *feblir*), f. *feble*: see FEEBLE *a.*] *trans.* To render feeble, weak, or infirm; to enfeeble; = FEEBLE *v.* 2.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 349 With hungry he thought thame to febliss. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Canton) *Dictes* 64 Alle thinges be amunysshed & feblissed by Injustice. 1528 PAVNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Cij b, They assende and gether to gether feblissynge the guttes. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 68 All Christendome was sore decayed and feeblished by occasion of the warres betwene England and France.

Hence *Feeblishing vbl. sb.*

1580 BARET *Adv.* F 346 Feeblishing, *infirmatio*. 1634 H. R. *Salerno's Regim.* 116 Except yee dread great feeblishing of Nature.

† **Feeblishment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Enfeeblement.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 157 b, Whiche promise he caused to bee performed... to the... feblishment of the Duchy.

Feeblose, a. *rare* -1. [f. FEEBLE *a.* + -OSE.] Rather feeble; weakly.

1882 J. BROWN *John Leech*, etc. 267 Peter had a gentle, sweet, though feeblose... strain of poetic feeling.

Feebly (fē'bli), *adv.* Forms: 3 febleliche, -like, 3-4 feblieche, (5 feblieche), 4 febilly, (5 -ylly), 4-6 febly, (4 febli, 5 feabli), 6 febliele, feebily, 7 feably, 7- feebly. [f. FEEBLE + -LY 2.] In a feeble manner.

†1. In a sorry manner or plight; inefficiently, insufficiently, niggardly, poorly, scantily. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.*, *Edmund Conf.* 112 Ake febleliche hire spedde. For seint Edmund hadde ane smate 3eorde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6125 Febleliche he liuede al is lif & deyde in feble deþe. c 1300 *Havelok* 418 Feblelike he gaf hem cþopes. c 1300 *Beket* 1178 Such a man... So febleliche wende over lond. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 30, Y holde hym that dothe it but febly consoled. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Upl. Mous* 37, Poems (1865) 109 Ane sober wane, Of fog and fairn full feblie was maid.

2. In a weak, ineffective, or half-hearted manner, without strength, energy, or force; weakly. Of sight: Dimly.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3050 Febli þou canst hayte. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlv. 1, I may noght stand now bot febilly. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 67 þe pouise began to appere feblieche. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/2 Febylly, *debeliter*, *imbecilliter*. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* i. xiv. 104 b, He hath... defended... his boke... wythe myche worke full febly. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 177 He was fayntly receyved, and febly welcomed. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 221 Ye see huge flames... fesoones consum'd to fall downe feebly. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. ii. 87 The deeds of Coriolanus Should not be vtted feebly. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 197 Thy gentle numbers feebly creep. 1757 FOOTE *Author* ii, Which were as feebly resisted. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xix. 232, I... see feebly in prospect my recovery. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 275 In dreaming we feebly recollect.

3. In a small degree, slightly, poorly.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 133 Others feebly represented in our own country. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 698 The acids act but feebly upon caoutchouc.

4. Comb., as *feebly-toiling* adj.

1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 179 The feebly-toiling heart that shrinks appalled.

Feed (fid), *sb.* Also 5-7 fe(e)de, [f. the vb.]

1. The action of feeding; eating, grazing; also, the giving of food; an instance of this.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 114 The feeding of an hart or such like... is called the feede. 1614 B. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1112 Long forbearance whereof [meates] causes a surfeit, when wee come to full feede. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com.* *Law* iv. (1635) 23 Pasture answerable to the feed of so many

Deere as were upon the ground. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ii. 3 Birds coming late from Feed. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iii. 40 He should pay for the feed of his cow. 1873 W. B. TEGETMEIER *Poultry Bk.* xxix. 370 Five or six [pellets] are given at one feed for each bird.

b. Phrases. *At feed*: in the act of eating or grazing. *Out at feed*: turned out to graze. *To be off one's feed* (of animals, and *colloq.* or *slang* of persons): to have no desire for food; to have lost one's appetite. (*To be on the feed* (said of fish): (to be) on the look out for food; also, (to be) eating.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 275, I like a Deare at feede, start vp for feare. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* v. ix. 2231 All his little Flock's at feed before him. 1816 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) 156 A horse that is off his feed. 1823 LAMN *Elia* (1860) 21 The cattle, and the birds, and the fishes, were at feed about us. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 166 Towards evening he set out on the feed. 1862 HORLOCK *Country Gentleman* 172 Jack... was quite off his feed. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 108 The fish are well on the feed. 1871 BROWNING *Balanst.* 1317 And pipe... Pastoral marriage-poems to thy flocks at feed. 1879 MOSELEY *Notes on Challenger* ii. 30 A shoal of porpoises on the feed. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Vead*, A horse is said to be 'out at vead' when turned into a meadow to graze.

2. † a. A grazing or causing (cattle) to graze; also, the privilege or right of grazing (*obs.*). † b. Feeding-ground; pasture land (*obs.*). c. Pasturage, pasture; green crops.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xvi. (1878) 34 Pasture, and feede of his feeld. 1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Essex* (Camden) 10 Ther is win the Nase... Horsey llande, verie good for feede. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. iv. 83 His Coate, his Flockes, and bounds of feede are now on sale. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 597 For such pleasure till that hour At Feed or Fountain never had I found. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wards* (ed. 4) 30 The... Feed of the Church-yard is the Minister's. 1795 BURKE *Thoughts Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 254 The clover sown last year... gave two good crops, or one crop and a plentiful feed. 1858 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 144 Tall feed, i.e. high grass. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (Old Style) x, Theer warnt not feed for a cow. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'I hanna sid more feed of the groun' fur many a 'ear'. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Vead*, Green crops for sheep, as turnips, swedes, rape, etc., are called 'vead'.

3. Food (for cattle); fodder, provender. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 93 (Qo.) As the one is wounded with the bait, the other [sheep] rotted with delicious feed [honey-stalks]. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Feed*, provender for cattle. 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Sc. Agric.* 243 There arose the necessity of providing them with feed. 1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 13 June, J. D. is prepared to grind all kinds of Feed.

b. An allowance or meal (of corn, oats, etc.) given to a horse, etc. Also *Milit.* in *short-feed*, *heavy-horse-feed*, *light-horse-feed* (see quot. 1823).

1735 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 117, I can give your horses... a feed of oats now and then. 1749 FIELONG *Tom Jones* xii. xiii, Prepare them [horses] for their journey by a feed of corn. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, A *short feed* is a portion less than the regulated quantity. *Heavy-horse-feed*, a larger proportion given to the heavy dragoons, in distinction from *Light-horse-feed*, which is given to the hussars and the light horse. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (ed. 9) 220 One feed of oats in the nose-bag. 1885 G. MERE-DITH *Diana* i. viii. 176 The mare 'll do it well... She has had her feed.

4. *colloq.* A meal; a sumptuous meal; a feast. Cf. *FEAST*, *SPREAD*. Also, a full meal.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 122 A feed now and then at the first tables. 1830 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIII. 14 It is the custom to entertain a distinguished visitor with what, in the South Seas, as in modern London, is called a feed. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary in Amer.* Ser. i. II. 228 'Will you have a feed or a check?' 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 375 What a glorious feed for the scurvy-stricken ships! 1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 193 Snug little feeds preparatory to the grand banquet. 1875 *Chamb. Jnrl.* No. 133. 66 Little boys... having a feed of ice-cream.

5. The action or process of 'feeding' a machine, or supplying material to be operated upon.

1892 P. BENJAMIN *Mod. Mech.* 663 The Hoe automatic tension brake for graduating the feed of the paper to the exact speed of the machine.

b. The material supplied; also the amount supplied; the 'charge' of a gun.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 59 A cock by which the engineer can regulate the feed to the quantity required. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 389/1 By carrying less feed, less power may suffice. 1881 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 330/2 The actual feed to the boiler is regulated by a controlling cock. 1881 *Times* 24 Feb., The time was taken in which the guns could be cleaned and could fire three 'feeds'. 1883 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/5 The length of the feed is determined by the clutch.

c. Short for *feed-gear*, *feed-pump*, etc.; a feeder. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 139 The water would fall lower and lower in the boiler, if not replaced by the feed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 340/2 The oil... falls... on the wool as it passes along the 'feed' to the teasing cylinder.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, (sense 3 and 3 b) as *feed-bag*, *-crop*, *-mill* (U.S.), *-rack*; (sense 5) as *feed-cock*, *-hole*, *-pipe* (also *feed-pipe-cock*, *-strainer*, *-strum*), *-pump*. b. objective, (sense 3) as *feed-crusher*, *-cutter*; (sense 5) as *feed-heat-ing*, *-roller*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 828/2 **Feed-bag*, a nose-bag for a horse or mule, to contain his noonday feed or luncheon. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.* 49 **Feed-cock*, a cock near the bottom of a marine boiler for regulating the supply of water to the boiler. 1891 *Daily News* 14 May 5/1 **Feed* crops. 1881 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 527/2 **Feed-crusher*, a mill for flattening grain to render it more easily masticated.

1874 *Ibid.* I. 829/1 *Feed-cutter. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 207/1 He grinds all day at the feed-cutter. 1892 P. BENJAMIN *Mod. Mech.* 284 Power developed without *feed-heating. 1892 Cooley's *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* I. 300/2 Another complete but empty hive with open *feed-hole, placed below an over-full one. 1884 Milnor (Dakota) *Teller* 13 June, A Steam *Feed-Mill... to grind all kinds of feed. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* (Useful Knowl. Soc.) *Hydraulics* ii. 13 The stop-valve, covering the top of the *feed-pipe. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 59 At the end of each feed pipe is a cock. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 182/2 *Feed-pipe cocks, those used to regulate the supply of water to the boiler of a locomotive engine. *Ibid.*, *Feed-pipe strainer, or strum, a perforated, half-spherical piece of sheet iron... placed over the open end of the feed-pipe. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 109 The engine supplies itself with water by a pump communicating with the hot well, called a *feed pump. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 273 A small working cylinder... can be placed upon the top of the boiler to work the grate and the feed-pump. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 830/2 *Feed-rack, a stock-feeding device with grain-trough and hay-rack under shelter, which sometimes is extended to the stock also. 1836 *URE Cotton Manuf.* II. 17 The willowed cotton... is carried forward... to the *feed-rollers [of the blowing machine].

7. Special combinations: **Feed-apron** = *feed-cloth*; **feed-bed**, (a) a feeding place (of rats); (b) the level surface along which the supply passes to the machine; **feed-cloth**, a revolving cloth which carries the cotton or other fibre into a spinning, carding or other machine; **feed-door**, the door through which the furnace is supplied with fuel; the furnace door; **feed-hand** (see *quot.*); **feed-head**, (a) a cistern of water for supplying the boiler from above; (b) *Founding* (see *quot.* 1874); **feed-motion**, a contrivance for giving a forward movement to material in a machine; **feed-rod** = *feeding-rod*; **feed-screw** (see *quot.*); **feed-tank**, -trough, a tank or trough containing a supply of water for a locomotive; a supply trough; **feed-wheel** (see *quot.*). Also **FEED-WATER**.

1836 *URE Cotton Manuf.* II. 16 The *feed-apron is about eight feet long. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 7 Dec. 278/3 We shortly espy a *feed-bed in the edge of the marsh. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 7/1 Each letter in its passage along the feed-bed of the machine strikes a lever. 1836 *URE Cotton Manuf.* II. 16 The... cotton is... spread upon the *feed-cloth of the cards. 1881 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 327/2 *Feed-door. 1874 *Ibid.* I. 829/2 *Feed-hand... a rod by which intermittent rotation is imparted to a ratchet-wheel. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 182/2 *Feed head. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 829/2 *Feed head*... the metal above and exterior to the mold which flows into the latter as the casting contracts. *Ibid.* 830/1 *Feed-motion. *Ibid.* 830/2 *Feed-screw (Lath), a long screw employed to impart a regular motion to a tool-rest or to the work. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 108 A tender picks up water from the *feed-trough while in motion. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 831/1 *Feed-wheel, a continuously or intermittently revolving wheel or disk which carries forward an object or material. 1881 *Ibid.* IV. 363/1 A plate on the feed wheel holds up the coal when the box is again brought forward.

Feed (*fēd*), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *fed*. Forms: 1. *fēdan*, (1 Northumb. *foedan*), 2 *fedan*, 3 *south. veden*, 2, 5 *feyde*, 3-4 *feode*, 3-6 *fede*, *south. vede*, 4-7 *feede*, 6 *feade*, 6- *feed*. Pa. t. 1 *fēdde*, *pa. pple. fēded*, *fēdd*; *pa. t. and pa. pple.* 3-5 *fedde*, (3 *fedd*, *fad*), 4 *south. vedde*, 4-5 *feed*, 9 *dial. feeded*, 4- *fed*. [*OE. fēdan* = *OFris. fēda*, *OSax. fōdean* (Du. *voeden*), *OHG. fuotan* (MHG. *vūten*), *ON. fēda* (Da. *fōde*, Sw. *fōda*), *Goth. fōdjan* :- *OTeut. *fōtjan*, f. **fōt-ā* :- see *Food*.]

1. *trans.* To give food to; to supply with food; to provide food for. Often followed by *† of, on*, with (a specified food).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 26 Eower fæder se heofunlica foedeþ þa lþeofun fuglas. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxxvii. 1 b, He hi fedde mid fætre lynde hwæte. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 He us is... fæder for he us fett. c 1205 *LAY.* 8944 He hine lette ueden... ær he him bi-uoren come. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 375 He... made yt al forest & lese, þe bestes vorto fede. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13372 (Trin.) Pe folke... was fed of breed & fleshe. c 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 206 Fede your hawke and sey not geve here mete. 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* xvi. i. (1714) 71 The Body's Life with Meats and Air is fed. 1648 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 115 Seeke for some allowance... to feede us. 1714 *NELSON Life Bf. Bull* § 76. 437 About sixty necessitous People... were fed with Meat. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 205 Gregory... was feeding twelve indigent men. 1798 *WEBBE* in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 9, I doubt whether there are any well-grounded expectations that they could feed themselves. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 394 The Leeds people are better fed. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 142 Dogs fed on oil or sugar... become diseased. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 314 It was not yet the practice to feed cattle in this manner.

b. To suckle (young); in *OE.* also *absol.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 19 Wæ untellice ðam berendum & foedendum in ðam dazum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5640 (Cott.) þis womman... It [þe child] fedd til it cuth spek and gang. 1530 *PALSGR.* 547/1 This bytche fedeth her whelpes. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (ed. 18) 170 Pelias... was fed by a mare. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Feed*, to suckle.

c. To put food into the mouth of (e. g. a child, a sick person, a fowl).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 152/2 Feede chyldryn wythe pappe mete, *papo*. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Appasteler*, to feed by hand, or with the hand; or, as a bird feeds her young. 1638 *MARK-*

HAM Farewell to Husbandry 162 The Bitter is ever best to be fed by the hand, because when you have fed him, you may tie his Beake together. 1748 W. CADOGAN *Ess. Nursing* 19 A sucking Child should be fed... once with the Broth, and once with the Milk. 1872-4 L. WRIGHT *Poultry* 79 The fowl when fed is... held with both hands under its breast. 1882 J. W. ANDERSON *Med. Nursing* iv. (1883) 73 A patient... will not have the feeding cup, and yet must be fed in some such way. 1893 H. D. TRAILL *Social England* I. Introd. 54 His meal might be served up to him on costly dishes, but he fed himself with his fingers. *Mod.* He is so weak that he cannot feed himself.

d. To graze, pasture (cattle, sheep, etc.).

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxxvii. 13 Thi britheren feden [1388 kepen, 1611 feed] sheep in Sicheims. 1557 *HOMER Douglas* ii. i, My name is Norval; on the Grampian Hills My father feeds his flocks.

e. *Feed-the-dove*. A Christmas game mentioned in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 278.

2. *fig. of i.* Const. as above.

a. simply; *esp.* in spiritual sense.

971 *Blüchl. Hom.* 57 Seo saul, gif heo ne bið mid Godes worde feded. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Eche heze dai [þe hodede sholde] fede mid godes worde þe hungrie soule. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 500 Pe soule is fedde wiþ charite. 1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* 58 Chosyn sawlis... with heuently likynge is feed. 1579 *FULKE Ileskins' Parl.* 274 A spiritual meate, to feede vs into eternall life. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 767 He grinds his Teeth In his own Flesh, and feeds approaching Death. 1882 E. P. HOOD in *Leisure Hour* Apr. 225 The logic of satire has often been fed on fear.

b. To gratify, minister to the demands of (a person's vanity, desire of vengeance, or other passion); to sustain or comfort (a person) with (usually, fallacious) hopes. Cf. *Food v. † To feed forth, up* (earlier to *food forth*): to beguile, keep (one) quiet, with flattery, etc.; = *AMUSE v.* 4, 6.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5428 She [Fortune]... fedith hym with glorie veyne. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 53 The said maister... fedde hem forthe withe sportis and plaies tilte [etc]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 547/1 You haue fedde me forthe with fayre wordes longe ynough. 1577 *NORTHBROOKE Dicing* (1843) 141 [He]... so continueth feeding himselfe with looking for the change of the dice. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. i. 65 To feed my humor, wish thy selfe no harme. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* i. i. Wks. 1856 I. 76 This mome my vengeance shall be amply fed. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* 656 Craftily feeding him with the hope of libertie. *Ibid.* (1621) 114 Feeding him up with faire words. 1666 *TEMPLE Let. to Bp. of Munster Wks.* 1731 II. 15 He seems to feed himself and his Friend with the Hopes of a speedy Peace. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 66a, Others, feeding themselves with great hopes of times to come. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Trails, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 73 All that can feed the senses and passions... is in the open market.

c. in phrases, to feed one's eyes, to feed one's sight. Also, of the tongue, to feed the ear.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vii. 4 In his lappe a masse of coyne he told, And turned upside downe, to feede his eye... with his huge treasury. 1625 *BACON Ess., Masques*, The Alteration of Scenes... feed and relieve the Eye. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 159, I found few [monuments] to feed my eyes upon. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 26 He fed his eyes by being a spectator of those wickednesses. 1728 *WESLEY Hymns*, 'Who's this, who like the Morning' ii, His Tongue the Ear with Musick feeds. 1813 *SCOTT Trierm.* iii. xix, The knight With these high marvels fed his sight.

† d. To feed with money: to bribe. *Obs.*

1567 J. HAWKINS *Let. Sir W. Cecil in State P. Dom.* Eliz. 44, 13 They were by the Merchants fedd so plentifully with mony. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 190 Anytus was the first that fed the Judges with Money.

3. *intr.* (rarely *† refl.* in same sense). To take food; to eat. Of persons now only *colloq.* Const. as in 1.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 19 Pe corn... þerof þe colver ofte schulde fede hym self. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij. a, She fedith on all manner of flesh. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, The shale of the nut to be broken that he may feede of the cornell. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) N, Of hir delicate fleshe they [the Lions] fedde them. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* ii. 130 He fed hard at supper on sallats. 1703 *POPE Thebais* 686 Devouring dogs... Fed on his trembling limbs. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 173 It was a good while before they [kids] would feed. 1757 *CHESTERF. Lett.* IV. cccxii. 96 Go pretty often and feed with him. 1834 *McMURTRY Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 145 The ostrich feeds on grass. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 252, I did wrong at that time not to 'feed better'. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* i. (1889) 8 No one feeds at the high table except the dons.

b. *transf.* To feed on (a person): to live at his expense.

1733 *POPE Ess. Man* III. 61 All feed on one vain patron.

c. *fig.*

1540 *CRANMER Wks.* I. 25 Many holy martyrs... did daily feed of the food of Christs body. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Whose milk... enabled them to feed... of tougher knowledges. 1599 *WARN. Faire Wom.* ii. 1380 The people's eyes have fed them with my sight. 1612 *ROWLANDS Kneave of Harts* 29 On others miseries and woes, I feede. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* to The eye... may be pleased... by feeding on the parts separately. 1769 *SIR W. JONES P. Fortune Poems* (1777) 16 Grant me to feed on beauty's riled charms. 1827 *POLLOK Course T.* ix, Disappointment fed on ruined Hope. 1883 *Standard* 20 July 5/1 Cholera feeds upon impurities of every sort.

4. *trans.* To yield or produce food for; to be, or serve as, food for. *lit. and fig.*

a 1300 *Sarmun* li. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 6 þe sizte of god him sal fede. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 26 Suche is the delicacie Of love, which min herte fedeth. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 38 b, Fodder... very good to feede both

cattel & Poultrye. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 28 One Acre of this Grass will feed you as many Cows as six Acres of other common Grass. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 812 The Water Snake, whom Fish and Paddocks fed. 1891 *FARMER Slang* II, To feed the fishes, to be drowned. *absol.* 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 23 The air feeds not.

5. To supply with nourishment; to nourish, cause to grow, support, sustain.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxix. 70 (Gr.) Se... metod... fet eall þætte growed wæstinas on weorolde. a 1300 *Seven Sins* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 Is fule bodi fede mid is silur and is gold. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* iv. ix. (1495) 93 By the benefyce of blode al the lymmes of the body preunayle and be fedde. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1077 A mountain-spring that feeds a dale. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 486 Be mindful... With Store of Earth around to feed the Root. 1719 *WATTS Hymns* i. xlviii, God... feeds the strength of every Saint. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. i. (1762) 3 The trees had been fed by other roots. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 662 Some [flowers] clothe the soil that feeds them. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* i. xxii, The ebony... A leafless tree... With darkness feeds its boughs of raven grain. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* i. ii, A rich valley, its green meads fed by a clear and rapid stream.

fig. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 114 Musick feedeth that disposition of the Spirits which it findeth. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 132 Poetry feeds and waters the passions.

† b. To nurture, bring up. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 287 Fiftene þere he gan him fede. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 623 Your-selfe... þe fresshist and fairest fed vpon erthe.

6. To fill with food, to pamper; to fatten, make fleshy; occas. of the food. *dial.* To feed (full and) high, to feed up: to supply with rich and abundant food.

1552 *HULOET*, Feade fatte in a francke or penne, *altit.* Feade full, *saberratus*. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 79 This choice [the Steere] is altogether exempted from labour, and fed up for food. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 319 Feed him full and high. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'I mean to feed him,' I intend to fat him. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Antism.* 62 A small dog... not to be fed too high. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., He feeds five-an'-twenty steers every summer. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Milk will feed anything quicker than water.

fig. 1596-1620 [see *FAT* a. 2 c]. 1874 *MOTLEY Barneveld* I. vii. 323 He remained in Paris,—feeding fat the grudge he bore to Barneveld.

b. To feed off: to fatten (an animal) for sale or slaughter.

1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 224 The owner... feeds off a large number of sheep... annually. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. 1. 112 The hoggets are... fed off before New Year.

c. *fig. †* With *on* adv.: To encourage the growth of (*obs.*). To feed into: to bring into by pampering. Also, (*Theat. slang*) To feed a part: to fill it out by the addition of details or incidents of minor importance.

1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 91 Publicola... was very diligent... to feed on further and encrease the same [edition]. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1858) 95 Fed into gigantic bulk. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 2/3 After this, endless complications all centreing on Mr. Penley—feeding the part would be the stage term.

† d. To give 'body' to (a liquor). *Obs.*

1667 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* v. iii, Your vintners feed their hungry wines. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) Pref., Receipts for feeding, fining, and preserving Malt-Liquors.

e. *Tanning*. To give 'substance' to. Also, *intr.* of the leather: To gain substance; to thicken.

1882 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 380/2 The [kid] skins are... 'fed' with yolk of eggs and salt. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 38 This rest allows the leather to 'feed'.

f. *intr.* To grow fat. *dial.*

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Feeding*... growing in Flesh by eating. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Midland Counties Gloss.*, *Feed*, to grow fat. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., I niver seed onybody feed like —.

7. a. To keep (a reservoir, watercourse, etc.) supplied; to supply (a fire, etc.) with fuel.

1582 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 426 Water courses... to feede youre pondes. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. ii. 266, I haue ingag'd... my friend to his meere enemy To feede my meanes. 1611 — *Cymb.* i. vi. 110 The smoake light That's fed with stinking Tallow. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 68 A fiery Deluge, fed With ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 274 The warm Springs that feed the... Baths. 1758 *ELABORATORY laid open* 8 This manner of feeding the fire will be found a very great convenience. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* vi, The mob fed the fire with whatever they could find. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 319 Cisterns at the top of every barrack should feed the ablution rooms. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlix. 608 Islands... large enough to feed small rivers. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 428 Cisterns... were fed... by the aqueduct of which they formed the termination.

b. To supply (a machine, a workman) continuously with material to work upon. Also *intr.* of the material: To pass in (to a mill).

1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 51 The Corn feeds not until you set the same [Engine] down again. *Ibid.* 52 In case you drive apace it feeds apace. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 277 The breadth of the bottom of which [hopper] must be... near as long as the Rowlers, that it may not feed them too fast. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 503 She... fed The turning spindle with the twisting thread. 1891 *FARMER Slang* II, To feed the Press, to send up copy slip by slip.

absol. 1676 *BEAL in Phil. Trans.* XI. 584 Two ordinary Labourers... (the one feeding, and the other grinding).

8. a. To cause to be eaten by cattle; to use (land) as pasture. Often with complementary *adj.* or *adv.* to feed bare, close, down, off.

a 1651 SIR RICHARD WESTON in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 242 You may then feed the ground with Cattel all the Winter, as you do other ground. *Ibid.* 243 As it springs again, feed it with Cattel. 1652 ARNOLD BEATI in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 139 It is very easy, by mowing or feeding it [corn] down with Cattel, to prevent it. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 23 As soon as you have fed it bare, then is it best to over-flow. *Ibid.* 28 The best Husbandry is to graze it, or feed it [grass] in Racks. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 29 Take care to feed it [the grass] close before the Winter. 1807 R. PARRINSON *Experienced Farmer* I. 409 If he cannot feed it [Buck-wheat] off with some cattle. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 430 The crop being well grown, it only remains to feed it well off.

b. To deal out (food) to animals.

1883 P. E. GIBBONS in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 652/1 Mangel-wurzel... is fed to the cows in winter. 1893 K. D. WIGGIN in *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 184/1 He has been feeding bread and butter to the dog.

c. *transf.* (Cf. 7.) To supply continuously (material to be consumed or operated upon). Also, To feed down: to bring (a tool) down, gradually as required.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 82 Gold is fed into a vessel containing aqua regia. 1864 WEBSTER *S. v. Drill*. *press.* The tool B rotates and is fed down by hand or automatically. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 574/1 The wood is fed to the saw by means of a roller. 1881 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 744/2 The string... is fed from a tin canister. 1883 H. TUTTLE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824/2 The wet sand... is fed into the opening. 1884 W. II. KIDING *ibid.* May 895/1 Long... tubes... feed them to exquisitely adjusted scales.

† d. *Stock-exchange.* To deal out (stock) in portions. *Obs.*

1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 28 Feeding out stock to less dealers.

9. Of cattle: To eat, eat off, feed upon. Also, to feed down, off.

1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 452 A tim'rous hind... feeds the flow'ry lawns. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. i. 206 The fifty-two cows had... more than they could feed down. 1883 JEFFERIES *Nature near London* 237 The sheep have fed it too close for a grip of the hand. 1891 *West. Morn. News* 14 Sept., A crop of swedes... is again fed off by sheep.

b. To feed down: to eat off the food of.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 13/2 'Bunny'... feeds down the sheep.

Feed (fīd), *vbl. a.* [f. FEE *v.* + -ED 1.]

† 1. Bound to feudal service. Only in *feed man*: see FEEDMAN. *Obs.*

2. Paid by fees; hired; bribed; *Sc.* employed for wages.

1579 FULKE HESKINS' *Parl.* 389 One of the feed and fed servants of y^e Pope. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 303, I am no feede poast, Lady; keepe your purse. 1602 MARSTON *Antonid's Rev.* iv. i. Wks. 1836 I. 117 When will the Duke hold feed Intelligence? 1628 VENER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 363 Such are his feed Agents. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4562/4 [He] is Brother-in-Law to John Herstone of the Feed Gunners belonging to the Office of Ordnance. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mdr.* xxxviii, She's no a feed servant. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 11/4 One of the feed speakers.

Feed, *obs.* *Sc.* form of FEUD *sb.* 1, enmity.

Feedable (fīdāb'l), *a.* [f. FEED *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being fed. † a. That may be eaten off or grazed (*obs.*). b. That may be fed (with something).

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* iii. 12 Nor is [the land] grazable and feedable so soon. 1858 MISS MULOOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 44 A kissable, scoldable, sugar-plum feedable plaything.

Feeder (fīdər), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which feeds.

1. One who feeds or supplies food to (a person or animal); formerly often in contemptuous use, one who maintains (a parasite, a spy, etc.).

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. lxiv. 88 b, Often calling his Feeder by his name, and the better to perswade hym, flatteryn hym with [etc.]. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 130 The horse remembers... his feeder. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 387 Idleness, with fulnes of Bread, begat pride and perpetual contention with their Feeders the despis'd Laity. 1683 *Loyal Observer* 11 His feeders... have... put him upon another jobb. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 461 Those who... Blaspheme their feeder. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xv, Your Playing-up toady, who, unconscious to its feeder, is always playing up to its feeder's weaknesses. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. viii. 203 The feeder should be provided with an elastic ramrod. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* (1866) I. x. 229, I am Hereward, the land-thief—sea-thief—the feeder of wolf and raven. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 269 A handsome steed... Neighs to new feeders.

b. *Sport.* A trainer (of cocks or horses). ? *Obs.*

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 57, I have inquired of my feeder... how he mixes up his meat. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 55 The long main between the gentlemen of Staffordshire, Gosling feeder, and the gentlemen of Lancashire, Gilliver feeder, was won by the former.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 66 The Tutor and the Feeder of my Riots. 1616 HAYWARD *Saunt. Troub. Souli.* ii. (1620) 30 The comforts thereof are... feeders thereof with sweet poison. 1534 M. SANDYS *Prudence* 176 Flattery... is the poisoning of Mans understanding, the Feeder of humors, 1824 LAMB *Elia* II. *Blakesmoor in II—shire*, The solitude of childhood... is the feeder of love. 1849 *The Florist* 319 Numerous fibrous roots... act as feeders. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 291 *Feeders*, in pilot slang, are the passing spurts of rain which feed a gale. 1887 GARNSEY tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 358 The plant or animal on which a parasite lives is termed its host or feeder.

2. One who or that which eats or takes food; an eater; usually with *adj.* prefixed, as *large, quick, etc.* Also, *feeder upon* (a specified food).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 106 Thone beyng an eater greedy and grente, Thother a weake feeder. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 392 He... was a very large feeder. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 98 The missell thrush, or feeder upon misseltote. 1655 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 2) 277 He [the barbell] is a curious feeder. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 302 The ravenous Feeders riot at their ease. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. vii. § 2 (1734) 186 No... full Feeder was ever opened, but he was found with some gross Fault in his Liver. 1798 R. PARRINSON *Experienced Farmer* I. 175 They [Downs Sheep] are... quick feeders. 1847 F. PARKMAN *Oregon Trail* xxv. (1872) 352 The carcass was completely hollowed out by these voracious feeders. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. iv. 165 The New Zealanders... were systematic feeders on human flesh.

b. One who eats at another's expense; a person dependent upon another for his food; a servant.

1600 SHAKS. A. I. I. II. iv. 99, I will your very faithful Feeder be. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. i, Now servants he has kept, lusty tall feeders.

c. *transf.* Of a plant; also of a flame.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 133 The latter [potato] being a more tender feeder. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* I Flame the stealthy feeder 1 1882 *The Garden* 4 Feb. 87/3 The Fig... is a gross feeder.

d. *pl.* Cattle for feeding off or fattening.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Midland Counties Gloss., Feeders*... fattening cattle. 1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, Stockers and feeders were dull.

e. *dial.* One who grows abnormally fat.

1886 S. W. LINE. *Gloss.*, The whole family of them are feeders.

3. An instrument, organ, or appliance for feeding (senses 1 and 2): a. a spoon (*slang*); a child's feeding bottle; a bib; b. *Entom.* one of the organs composing the mouth-parts.

a. 1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum*, Feeder, a spoon. To nab the feeder; to steal a spoon. 1821 D. HAGGART *Life* (ed. 2) 69, I do not remember what became of the feeders. *Ibid.* 73, I bought two wedge table-feeders. 1886 S. W. LINE. *Gloss.*, Feeder, a child's bib; also a feeding-bottle, or cup with a lip.

b. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Introduct. Entom.* IV. 308 Feeders retracted (Trophit retracti) when in a perfect mouth the Trophit are not capable of being much pushed out or drawn in. Feeders retractile, when... the Trophi can be considerably pushed forth or drawn in.

4. One who attends to the feeding of a flock; a herdsman, shepherd. ? *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iv. 2 Abel was a keeper [margin feeder] of sheep. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* v. 9 When, with the Flocks, their Feeders sought the Shade. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 309 They had only advanced... from being hunters, to being feeders of flocks.

b. *fig.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2961 Is his no3t Philip son be firs be fedare of grece? 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxix. (1359) 62 O thou wretched herd and fals feder of the hows Israel. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 98 He ys my God my lousr and my feeder. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxxii. (1611) 438 They are commanded to bee... leaders, feeders, superiours amongst their owne. 1659 TORRIANO, *Pastore*... a Pastor or a Preacher, as it were a Feeder of souls.

5. One who feeds up or fattens (an animal), esp. one whose business it is to feed cattle for slaughter.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. iv. (1869) 2 A foulere oper a feedere of briddes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 176 In fattyn of Geese... The Jews... are esteem'd the skillfullest Feeders that be. 1893 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 5/8 The trade would become paralysed and both feeders and labourers suffer immensely.

† b. *humorously.* A crammer, tutor. *Obs.*

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii, Mr. Thornhill came with... his chaplain and feeder. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. 869/2 A Feeder, by which is meant a person who... crams into the head of a candidate for a degree certain ideas which [etc.]. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* Mr. Feeder, B.A.]

6. A stream which flows into another body of water; a tributary; also *attrib.*, as *feeder-stream*.

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navigation* Addenda 94 To make navigable the cut or feeder from the town of Wendover, to join the canal at Bulbourne. *Ibid.* 97 No water to be taken from the feeders of the river Witham. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mowbray Fam.* IV. 249 An immense torrent... becoming one of the feeders of the Lake. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 48 Just as I had cleared the feeder-stream... up springs a reindeer. 1832 *Act 2-3 Will. IV.* c. 65 § 5 The point at which a burn or feeder joins a loch. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 37 The Kennet... is one of the main feeders of the Thames.

transf. and *fig.*

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisited* (ed. 4) 12 The downfall of great states has usually been produced by a disregard of the sources of alienation, and the feeders of discontent. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* II. 49 Dialects have always been the feeders rather than the channels of a literary language. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 71 As a feeder to this great college, Wolsey founded another. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 8 Nov. 5/7 It is proposed to construct lines of a less substantial character, to act as feeders to the main lines. 1893 *Times* 27 Apr. 9/5 The Post office actually increases the business of the banks by acting as a feeder.

b. *spec.* 'A water course which supplies a canal or reservoir by gravitation or natural flow' (W.).

1825 *Beverly Lighting Act* II. 11 Canal, aqueduct, feeder, pond. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 201 The feeder is constructed so as to promote a current in its waters to the head of the reservoir. 1866 CORNHILL *Mag.* Mar. 367 Another sweet-water canal, which is to be an essential feeder of the principal channel.

c. In wider sense: A centre or source of supply. In *quots. fig.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 377 Our religious opinions, out of which... all our other opinions flow, as from their spring-head and perpetual feeder. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.-t.* III. (1891) 80 The sources from which a man fills his mind,—his feeders, as you call them.

attrib. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 5/1 Looking down... from the edge of the great glacier-feeder basin.

7. *Mining.* a. A smaller lode falling into the main lode or vein.

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 403 Small Branches opening into them in all Directions; which are by the Miners term'd, the Feeders of the Load. 1805 MUSHET *ibid.* XCV. 15 Towards the feeder it seemed loose and crumbly. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 610 Feeder, a spur falling into a reef increasing... its size and richness.

b. An underground spring or runner of water.

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 35 When once you know how large your feeder or spring is. 1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 679 They know when any feeder of water is pricked. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 5/7 Abnormally heavy feeders of water.

c. A stream of gas escaping through a fissure in the ground; a blower.

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 1883 in GRESLEY *Coal-mining Terms* 104.

8. One who or that which supplies material for consumption or elaboration.

a. One who 'feeds' material to a machine.

1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 584 By this... may two workmen, and one feeder, grind 20 bushels of Apples in an hour. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 155 The person who attends this machine... is called the feeder. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 5/1 On a raised platform stands the feeder, with his spade, and it is his duty to shovel the quartz into the hopper. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Voc.* 43 Feeder, the lad who lays on the sheets in a printing machine.

b. The player who tosses the ball to the batsman (in 'Rounders' and similar games). Hence, the name of a particular game resembling rounders.

1844 *Boy's Treasury* 17 The players next toss up for the office of feeder. *Ibid.* 18 This game [Rounders] differs from feeder only in the following particulars. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. i. iv. § 1. 686 The feeder is allowed to feign a toss of the ball.

c. An apparatus or a portion of an apparatus, often in the form of a hopper, into which the material to be treated is placed in order to be supplied to the machine in regulated quantities.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 51 Observe whether it will hold out... and accordingly proceed and rectifie the Feeder. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 79 The feeder, which coming from an air-tight vessel... full of oil, it drops slowly into the centre of the iron vessel. 1870 *Public Opinion* 16 July 81 The new feeder is a single-acting plunger pump. 1892 P. BENJAMIN *Mod. Mech.* 859 Automatic... feeder... to feed the grain easily.

d. The lower chamber in an organ bellows which supplies the upper chamber or reservoir with wind.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 36 The lower one, called the feeder... when pressed down, produces the wind. 1870 E. J. HOPKINS *Organ* 14.

e. *Naut.* A reserved compartment between decks for filling up the vacancy in the hold caused by the settling down of grain, etc.

1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/8 The cargo was secured in the usual way... seven large feeders in the 'tween-decks.

9. *Metal-casting.* a. (See *quot.* 1858.) Also *attrib.*, as *feeder-head*. b. 'The opening made in a foundry mould for the introduction of the feed rod' (Lockwood).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 149/2 Feeder... a large head or supply of fluid iron to a runner or mould in heavy castings. 1892 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms* 136 Feeder head... a mass of metal which has been utilised for feeding a mould.

10. *Electrical Engineering.* a. A wire bearing a subsidiary current. b. A branch-wire to supply a house, etc.

1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/2 The Northampton Electric Light and Power Company have equal weights of distributing mains and feeders.

11. *Theatrical.* (See *quot.*)

1886 *Stage Gossip* 70 A part or character that is constantly giving cues for another character to 'score off' or 'cannon off' is known as a 'feeder'.

Feeding (fīd'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FEED, in its various senses.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* v. 42 Sio fedyn ðara sceapa. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 39 Þe fyrst ys a bodly fedynge. 14... *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 120 Thys day is named Phaghyphanye... For thys word phagy... is seyed of fedynge. c 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 7 In youre fedynge luke goodly yee be sene. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 Pamperynge... our bodies by... moche fedynge of delicate meates and drynkes. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 122 Skill in the feeding... of singing-birds. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 285 According to its feeding on venomous or not venomous food, 'tis wholesome or poysonous. 1803 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 272 The feeding of leather in the slow method of tanning. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* viii, There was not a gleam of... anything but feeding in his whole visage. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* i. 15 A feeding up into monstrosity.

2. *concr.* That which is eaten; food. Now *rare*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 736 Some beestys gadre store of mete and fedynge. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 152/2 Fedynge, or fode, *pastum*. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Beoffe, mutton, porke, and veale... is the

common feeding of .. poore persons. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 Will ye let the fry encrease, where the feeding failes? 1653 WALTON *Angler* 148 His [the Pike's] feeding is usually fish or frogs. 1866 *Handy Horse Bk.* 20 So should the horses feeding be augmented by one-third .. more than usual.

† b. To take feeding (of) : to feed (upon). In quot. fig.

c 1500 *Melusine* 298 Her of whom myn eyen toke theire fedynge.

† c. Nourishment, sustenance. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 Consider if .. the sickenes in the exterior partes have any fedyng from the interior partes.

3. Grazing-ground or pasture land; pasturage, feeding-ground. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. cix. (1869) 116 He .. ouerthroweth here feedings [pasturax]. 1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47 Alle the landys, medewes, pasturys, and fedyngs callyd Southwode. 1554-5 *Act 2-3 Phil. & Mary* c. 3 Lands or feedings, apt for milch kine. 1627 *SPEED England* iii. § 4 Kent .. in some things hath the best esteeme : as in .. feedings for Cattell. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 31 The Spring and Autumn feeding, whereon six or eight Cattle usually grazed. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 40 Sheep .. have fine feeding. 1840 *SPURDENS Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'You turned your horse into my feeding.'

4. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as feeding-barley, -cake, -cock, -ground, -house, -land, -linseed, -machine, -metal, -pipe, -place, -stuff, -vessel, -work.

1884 *York Herald* 19 Aug. 7/2 *Feeding foreign barley. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 511/1 *Feeding cakes, pulse, and other .. feeding stuffs. 1827 *FAREY Steam Engine*, 369 Regulate the *feeding cocks, so as to give the requisite supply. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest* xiv. It is all good *feeding-ground. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1831) 87 A gentleman .. is judiciously distributing his *feeding-houses .. over all the highest parts of his farms. 1873 *TEGETMEIER Poultry Bk.* xxix. 370 Supply a bed of clean straw in the feeding-house. 1885 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Feeding land, grazing land. 1887 *Daily News* 28 June 2/5 Not much business passing in *feeding linseed. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 142 *Hand-feeding machines. 1891 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* Terms 136 The *feeding metal is .. supplied in small quantities. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 52 Just behind the Share and *Feeding-pipe. 1611 *BIBLE Nahum* ii. 11 Where is .. the *feeding place of the yong Lions? 1883 *Feeding-stuffs [see feeding-cake]. 1859 *LUARD in Archæol. Cant.* II. 8 *Feeding-vessels for the chickens. 1682 *HICKERINGILL Black Non-Conformist* Wks. (1716) ii. 144 This necessary *feeding-work of a good Shepherd.

b. Special comb., as feeding-bottle, a glass bottle for supplying artificial food to infants; also attrib. in figurative sense; feeding-box, (a) a compartment in which a horse is placed to be fed; (b) in hot air feeding-box, an appliance for 'feeding' hot air to a stove; feeding-cloth = feed-cloth; feeding-cup (see quot.); feeding-drum, a drum used for feeding certain kinds of furnaces; feeding-engine, -head, -needle (see quot.); feeding-piece, grazing ground; feeding-rod, a small metal rod used for keeping an open passage in a casting during the process of feeding; † feeding-stand, a pasture; feeding-time, (a) a time for taking food; meal-time; (b) dial. genial or growing weather (for crops); feeding-trace, a track showing where animals have obtained food; feeding-tube (see quot.).

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade* 149/2 *Feeding-bottle. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 2 Feb. 3/1 Napoleon foresaw the results of this feeding-bottle policy. 1887 *Hackney Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/7 Fitting up infant's feeding-bottles. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 511/1 When the manure is made in *feeding-boxes. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 65/1 Grates .. with .. hot air feeding box. 1821 *Specif. of Barker & Harris's Patent* No. 4574. 4 The material [fur] to be cleared being taken off the feeding cloth or endless web. 1882 J. W. ANDERSON *Med. Nursing* iv. (1883) 73 See that the *feeding cup and all vessels used for food are kept clean. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Feeding-cup*, a vessel with a spout for the feeding of a sick person whilst lying down. Also, an oblong shallow vessel with a tubular end, to which a teat can be affixed for the artificial feeding of young children. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 151 As each scraper comes in turn under the *feeding-drum, the coal which has fallen between each of them will be carried forward. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 830/1 *Feeding engine, a supplementary engine for feeding the boiler, when the main engine is stopped. *Ibid.*, *Feeding-head (Founding), an opening in a mould .. which supplies metal as the casting contracts. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 289 A *feeding-needle [in the tambouring machine] which by a circular motion round the working-needle, lodged upon the stem of the latter the loop of the thread. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Midland Counties Gloss.*, *Feeding-piece. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* Terms 136 *Feeding-rod. 14. Voc. in W. Wülcker 600 *Pascua*, a *fedynstede. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, 'It's a rare *feedin' time for th' turnmits.' 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 11/1 A bell rang. There's feeding-time, we'd best go down. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. iii. 38 The numerous *feeding-traces [of rabbits] among the rocks. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Feeding tube, an elastic tube .. which is passed into the stomach.

Feeding (fēdīn), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That feeds.

† 1. That nourishes; nutritious. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1398 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ii. ix. (1495) 37 This one mete .. very fedyng is founden. 1651 in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 101 It [Lucern] is much more feeding than any moist Hay. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 136 A fat, rich, deep, moist, and feeding soil. 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 422 The

feedingest ground makes the toughest timber. 1877 *Holder-ness Gloss.* s.v., 'Whotmeal's a vary feedin thing.'

2. That is taking food; of an animal: Grazing. a 1861 *CLOUGH Poems, Ite Domum Saturæ* 22 Doth he sometimes in his slumbering see The feeding kine. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. C.* 275 A feeding flock. 1888 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/2 Feeding trout generally keep within casting distance from the shore.

b. transf. Of a gale or storm: That increases gradually in violence, or in its effects. Sometimes hyphenated. Also fig.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jyns.* (1846) I. 352 This is a feeding storme. 1819 *Caled. Mercury* 30 Dec. (Jam.), We had a pretty copious fall of snow. At one time everything seemed to portend what is called a feeding-storm. 1826 *SCOTT Jyns.* (1890) I. 76 This seems to be a feeding storm, coming on little by little. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Feeding-storm*, a continuance or succession of snow, daily feeding or adding to what is already on the ground. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 291 *Feeding-gale*.

† 3. That eats away; corrosive. *Obs. rare.*

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 221 It cures feeding and malignant Ulcers.

4. That keeps up the supply (of a river, machine, etc.).

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 106 The feeding snows are more abundantly dissolved. 1835 *URE Philos. Mannf.* 154 Cardings introduced in pairs at the feeding rollers. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 291 Feeding-part of a tackle, that running through the sheaves, in opposition to the standing part.

† **Feedman**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 feed(e)man.

[f. FEED ppl. a. + MAN.] a. One holding a FEE (sb. 2); a vassal. b. A soldier serving for pay.

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. He shall have than a greter myght .. than he hath now off all his oþer feed men. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 532 II. 248 Doo warne owr ffeede men and servaunts .. that they be ther thann in owr levery. 1485 *PLUMPTON Corr.* p. xcvi, 38 Knights of his feedmen. 1555 *BRADFORTH in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 131 Lettres touching my Lord Pagette, that he should be the Kinges feode man. 1565 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 476 The Emperour is a Vassall or a Feedman of the Church of Rome. 1722 *BR. WILSON in Keble Life* xv. (1863) 484 With .. intention of lessening the Governor's authority .. over the Feedmen in the Garrisons.

Feed-water. A supply of water for the boiler of an engine. Also attrib. and Comb., as feed-water-apparatus, -heater, -pump, -purifier.

1862 *Reports of Juries, Exhibition 1862* v. 5 A medal was awarded to Mr. Bateson for his feed-water heating apparatus. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 210 The feed water passes through a coiled pipe in a cistern. 1886 *Auckland Weekly News* 26 June 32/4 The boiler .. has a feed-water-heater. 1892 P. BENJAMIN *Mod. Mech.* 284 Feed-Water Evaporators.

Fee-farm (fēfārm). *Law.* Also *Sc. FEU-FARM.*

[a. AF. *fee-ferme*, OF. *feufferme*, *fiofferme*; Anglo-Lat. (12th c.) had *feudofirma*, *feudifirma*, and the phrase *firma in feudo tenere*; in continental use occur *feudum firmum*, *feudalis firma*, *firma feudata*; see FEE sb. 2 and FARM sb. 2.]

1. That kind of tenure by which land is held in fee-simple subject to a perpetual fixed rent, without any other services; the estate of the tenant in land so held; rarely, the land itself.

It is a debated question whether a fee-farm merely implies a perpetual rent of any kind, or whether it should be confined to a perpetual rent-service, or to a perpetual rent-charge equivalent to at least a fourth of the value of the land. [1114 *Charter in Chr. Mon. Abingdon* (Rolls) II. 110 Quoddam pratum .. in firma perpetuo habendum pro xx solidis reddendis unoquoque. 1292 *BRITTON* i. § 6 Si la franchise ne soit graunte en fee ferme .. par nous. *Ibid.* iii. ii. § 8 Fee fermes sont terres tenez en fee a rendre pur eux par an la verreye value, ou plus ou meyn.] c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. In grete lordshippes, maneres, ffee fermys, and such other demaynes. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 438 He grauntyd to the cyteyzens the fee ferme of London for .ccc. li. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 249 Such as had the same in fee ferme. 1627 *SPEED England* xxviii. § 7 Hurstingston .. was the Fee-farme of Ramsey Abbey. 1643 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 304 The king is forced to set many of his lands to fee-farm. 1650 *WELDON Cr. Jas.* I. 60 Hee [Salisbury] would make them buy Books of Fee-farmes. 1652 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 289 What was in lease from the Crown .. he would secure to us in fee-farm.

fig. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 53 How now, a kisse in fee-farme? 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 326 Were not all the votes as it were in fee-farm, of those that were intrusted with the sale?

2. The rent paid for an estate so held.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* iv. 4 Alle his ffynys ffor flautis ne his ffee fermes. c 1520 in *Fiddes Wolsey* ii. (1726) 26 Towchying the mynysyng of our Fee ferme enenst the lorde of Ruteland. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xxi. § 4 (1615) 201 Paying unto the King a certain fee ferme or rent for y^e same. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 32 King John .. granted .. to the Citizens .. the Sherifffwick of London and Middlesex .. by the fee-farm of 300l. per Annum.

3. attrib. esp. in fee-farm-rent.

1638 *SIR R. COTTON Abstr. Rec. Tower* 12 Their abilities will settle the Fee-farm rent. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4702/3 To be sold a Fee-Farm-Rent of 20l. per Annum. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. vi. 287 The fee farm payment to Rome. 1881 *Act 44-5 Vict.* c. 49 § 34 The land commission shall .. dispose of all fee farm rents for the time being vested in them. 1882 *EARL OF BELMORE in 19th Cent.* July 126 By way of fines and fee-farm grants.

Hence **Fee-farming** *vbl. sb.*, the action or practice of putting out to fee-farm.

1549 *LATIMER 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 168 He hath inuented fee fermynge of benefices.

Fee-farmer (fēfārmər). *Law.* Also *Sc. FEU-FARMER*. [a. AF. *feefarmer*, OF. *feuffermier*, med.L. *feudifirmarius*, f. *feudifirma*: see FEE-FARM.] One who holds a fee-farm.

1468 in *Rolle Abridgment* (1668) 150 Les Fee-farmers del Roy. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 23 Preamb., Fermours, Feefermours, Officers and Occupiers. 1591 in *Hearne R. Brunne* (1810) 418 Her majesties fee-farmer. fig. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* cxxvii. As when bright Phebus .. And his Fee-farmer Luna, most are parted.

Fee-faw-fum (fē fō fwm). Also 7 fie foh fumme, 8 fe fi fo fum, 7-9 fee fa fum.

1. The first line of doggerel spoken by the giant in the nursery tale of 'Jack the giant killer' upon discovering the presence of Jack.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. iv. 188 His word was still fie, foh, and fumme, I smell the blood of a British man. 1711 *Chap-bk.*, *Jack & the Giants* ii. Fe, Fi, Fo, Fum I smell the blood of an English Man.

2. a. An exclamation indicating a murderous intention. b. Nonsense, fitted only to terrify children. Also attrib.

1690 *DRYDEN Amphitryon* ii. i. The bloody villain is at his fee, fa, fum, already. 1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum*, I am not to be frightened by fee, faw, fum. 1825 *MACAULAY Milton* Ess. 1854 I. 12 They have .. none of the fee-faw-fum of Tasso and Klopstock. 1830 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 10 The fee-faw-fum style of rhetoric. a 1850 M. F. OSSOLI *At Home & Abroad* (1860) 400 It is they who invent all the 'fe, fo, fum' stories about Italy. 1855 *BROWNING Men & Wom.* I. *Lower's Chancel* 16 The valiant Thumb Facing the castle glum And the giant's fee-faw-fum! 1890 *Review of Reviews* II. 538/2 This is all fee-faw-fum.

3. Used to express 'a blood-thirsty person'.

1678 *DRYDEN Limberham* v. i. That Fe-faw-fum of a Keeper wou'd have smelt the Blood of a Cuckold-maker. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* xiv. I feel so much of the fee, fa, fum about me, that I can scarcely ask you to trust yourself with me.

Hence **Fee-faw-fumish** a.

1846 *GEO. ELIOT Let. in Life* ii. 81 The note in this proof sounds just as fee-faw-fumish as the other.

Feel (fēl), sb. Also 3, 5 fele, 5-6 *Sc. feill*. [f. next vb.]

1. The action of feeling; an instance of this, in senses of the vb.; in quot. † a sounding of a person's intentions, etc. (*obs.*); the perceiving (something) by sensation. *rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 415 II. 50, I dede a gode fele to enquer .. when the seid Yelverton shuld go to London. 1832 L. HUNT *Sonn. Poems* (1832) 208 Catching your heart up at the feel of June.

† b. A tentative suggestion, hint. *Obs.*

a 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 923 Off Gyane, thus, quhen Wallace hard a feill, 'No land', he said, 'likit him half so weill.'

† 2. *Sc.* and *north.* a. Consciousness, sensation.

b. Apprehension, sense, understanding, knowledge.

a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 Pe muchele swetnesse of þe reaues me fele of pine. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 547 (Cott.) Man has his fele, O thing man likes, il or welle. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 850 Has þou na force in þi fete ne fele of þi selfe? c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ii. 14 Thocht Inglis men thar of had litill feille. c 1500 *Launcelot* 2854 That .. was knyght that had most feill. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* i. 467 Of that Text thou hes bot litill feill. 1603 *Philotus* cxxvii. Hes thou not tint thy feill.

3. The sense of touch. Now only in *to the feel*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17017 (Cott.) Hering, sight, smelling and fele, cheuing er wittes five. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chen. Philos.* 180 It is harsher to the feel. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 433 A rough texture to the feel. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad's* xxxi. (1884) 237 It [the bed-eel] .. is firm to the feel.

4. A feeling or sensation, mental or physical.

1737 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 16 With all sorts of queer feels about me. 1788 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary & Lett.* IV. iv. 194, I put aside the disagreeable feel of exciting that wonder. 1818 *KEATS in Life & Lett.* I. 120 Among multitudes of men I have no feel of stooping. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyne* vi. 117 To tell by the feel when the sun was going down. 1879 *BROWNING Ivan Ivanovitch* 225 The feel of the fang furrowing my shoulder!

5. As a quality of a material object: The kind of (tactual or vague organic) sensation which it produces.

1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* xxvii. 135 We must judge then by the Feel of the Surface of the Bone. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ.* France II. 376 The general feel of the air is very mild. 1794 G. ADAMS's *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 543 Fixed oils .. possess .. 2. An unctuous feel. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 40 That rough and harsh feel to the fingers and tongue, which characterises the insipid hard waters. 1864 *MRS. GATTY Parables fr. Nature* Ser. iv. 155 Twinnette was on the cold pavement. But she didn't like the feel of it at all. 1882 *EDNA LYALL Donovan* xx. It reminded him of the feel of little Dot's tiny fingers.

6. Comb. of the vb. stem, as *feel-horn* (rare -') = FEELER 3 [after Ger. *fühlhorn*].

1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* I. 134 Their antennæ or feel-horns were as long as their bodies.

Feel (fēl), v. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* felt (felt).

Forms: *Infin.* 1 fēlan, 3-4 felen, (5 feelen), 3-5 fell, 3, 5-6 *Sc. feil* (1, (6 feild), 3-6 fele, 3-4 south. vele, 4-5 felyn, feyle, (5 feyll), 4-7 feele, (6 feale, 8 feell), 4, 6- felt. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 3 feild, fieldc, 3-6 feld(e, 4-5 fe(e)lid, felyd(e, 4-6 feeled, 3-7 felte, 3- felt. Also with prefix (*esp.* in *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.*) 1-2 fe-, 2-3 i-, y-.

[Com. WestGer.; OE. *fēllan* (also *gefēllan*) corresponds to OFris. *fēla*, OS. *giffōllan* (Du. *voelen*), OHG. *fuolen* to handle, grope (MHG. *vūelen*, mod.G. *fühlen* to feel), Da. *føle* to feel (prob. adopted from some I.G. source):—WGer. type **fōllan*, f. root *fōl*:—OAr. *pāl*, *pl*-, occurring in OE., OS. *folm*, OHG. *folma* hand, Gr. *παλάμη*, L. *palma*, Skr. *pāṇi*, OIr. *lám* (=**plāma*).]

I. To examine or explore by touch.

1. *trans.* To handle (an object) in order to experience a tactual sensation; to examine by touching with the hand or finger.

893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. vii. (Sweet) 38 *pysþernes*... swa gedrefedlic þæt hit man gefelan mihte (*tenebras crassitudine palpabiles*). 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvii. 22 Whanne he hadde feelid hyin, Isaac seide [etc.]. c. 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 208 If þou felist þe place wiþ þi fyngir. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 195 b, By king Edward, which loved well both to lōke and to fele fayre dammosels. 1611 *BIBLE Judg.* xvi. 26 Suffer mee, that I may feele the pillars. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr.* *Biondi's Eromena* 15 You neede feele no other pulse than my heart. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr.* *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 108 He was felt, and found to be Circumcis'd. *Ibid.* 409 The maids... were not shy of being seen, nor of having their hair felt. 1776 *Trial of Nandoconmar* 33/1, I felt his pulse. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, 'Let me feel your pulse, dear Ramorny.'

b. In wider sense: to try by touching, e.g. with a stick or the foot; to move or lift gently and cautiously by way of trial.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* (1844) 48 By feeling the bit gently with the bridle-hand, the horse is to be made to step back. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 279 Feeling the fish... consists in raising the point of the rod so as to tighten the line sufficiently to enable you to feel the 'tug, tug, tug', made by the fish in detaining the worm. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining*, *Feel* (S.S.), to examine the roof of a thick seam of coal with a long stick or rod by poking and knocking upon it. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 161 Feeling first one line and then another for a bite.

c. To feel († out) one's way: to find one's way by groping; to proceed by cautious steps. *lit.* and *fig.*

1436 *Polit. Poems* (Rolls) II. 165 Kyng Edward... felde the weyes to reule well the see. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. ii. § 144. 108 While we have our eyes, we need not feele out our way. 1688 MIEGK *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Feel*, A blind Man that feels his Way with a Stick. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxxii, We but feel our way to err. 1862 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* ii. xxviii, An aging moon was feeling her path somewhere through the heavens. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 217 Cæsar... feeling his way with his cavalry.

d. To feel out: to ascertain the configuration of (something) as if by touch.

1892 H. R. MILL *Realm of Nature* xi. 188 The form of the floor of the ocean has thus been gradually felt out point by point.

† e. To grope after. *fig.* (Merely a literalism of translation). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 27 To seke God, if peraventure thei felen [*L. attrahere*] hym cyther fynden. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xvii. 27 That they shulde seke the Lorde, yf they mighte fele and fynde him.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* a. To use the hand or finger as an organ of touch. *Const.* *at*, *of* (now only *dial.* and *U.S.*), † *to*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. iii. 26 Then I felt to his knees, and so... upward, and all was... cold. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 The part [of Wood] that shineth, is... somewhat soft, and moist to feel to. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xlvii. (1883) 140/2 There were many large heaps of ore lying, which I felt of. 1780 CHARLOTTE BURNEY in *F. Burney's Early Diary* (1889) II. 289 One Character came to feel of it [his mask]. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peoniar* II. 262 Josephine... felt of the bosom of Clara's dress till [etc.]. 1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 99 Crowds of people came to feel of the canoe.

b. To search for something with the hand (or other tactile organ); to put out the hands, etc. to discover one's position or find one's way; to grope. *Const.* *after*, *for*. Also with *about*.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 10 As withoute eȝen we han felid 1530 PALSGR. 547/2 Fele this way alonge by the wall, tyll you come to the wyndowe. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 133 Take the Taile, and feele betwixt every joint. *Ibid.* iii. 136 Let him... feele for the blaines, or blisters. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xvii. 27 If haply they might feele after him, and finde him. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 22 Putting my Hand in my Pocket to feel for something else. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *tr.* *Viaud's Shipwreck* 192, I searched all my pockets... opened all our parcels... and looked and felt in every fold of them. 1838 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 46 Moving the tail slowly from side to side... as if feeling for the boat. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arid.* 774 Feeling all along the garden-wall, Lest he should... tumble. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 294 The king began to feel about for further augmentations of his revenue.

† c. To feel of: to handle, administer. To feel together: to come into contact. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 It is necessary to hem... to fele of þe sacraments of God. c. 1450 *Merlin* 38 As soone as these dragons felen to-geder thei will fighten strongly.

3. With *subord. clause*: To try to ascertain by handling or touch. † Formerly sometimes also with material obj.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3693 (Cott.) Latte me fele, If þou be he i lue sa wele. *Ibid.* 18695 (Cott.) Thomas þou fele and se Quer I me self or noght it be. c. 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 270 þou miȝt fele in what place þei goon in. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxvii. 21 Come neere... that I may feele thee... whether thou

bee my very sonne Esau, or not. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* iii. lix, Three times he... felt How to unbuckle his out-shined Belt. *Mod.* The surgeon felt if any bones were broken.

† 4. *fig.* To test or discover by cautious trial; to 'sound' (a person, his feelings or intentions). *Obs.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2902 (Cott.) Mani man, for ouer-wele, þam-self can noþer faand ne feil. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 174 Bot yit some fawt must we feylle, Wherefor that he shuld dy. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 520 II. 221 Fele what he menyth. 1476 *Ibid.* No. 771 III. 154, I shall fiele hym. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 213 b, Thei had felte the myndes and ententes, of the rude people. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* ii. lxi. (1519) 90 Adding... that to that purpose he had felt the cohort. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* ii. ii. 94 He hath writ this to feele my affection to your Honor. 1664 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Halton Corr.* (1878) 41 To feele the French how they will concerne themselves between us and y^e Dutch.

5. *Milit.* a. *trans.* To examine by cautious trial the nature of (the ground), the strength of (an enemy). b. *intr.* To feel for: To try to ascertain the position or presence of.

a. 1793 BENTINCK in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 47, I mentioned my wish of feeling that ground to L^d. Loughborough. 1839 NAPIER *Penins. War* vi. vii. (Rtldg.) I. 316 Loison felt the Portuguese at Pezo de Ragoa. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-camp* vii, Order Colonel Kempt to throw forward the whole of his light infantry... to 'feel' the enemy.

b. 1839 NAPIER *Penins. War* vii. ii. (Rtldg.) I. 334 Syeira... had orders to feel... for the enemy. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 96 An advanced guard... must proceed with... precaution if feeling for an enemy.

II. To perceive, be conscious.

6. *trans.* To have the sensation of contact with; to perceive by the sense of touch.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C. xx.* 145 Al þat þe fyngres and þe fust... felen and touchen. 15... *Frere & Boye* 91 in *Ritson Anc. Pop. Poetry* 38 When he the bowe in honde felte. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. i. 20 Thos thyngys wych we se, fele, or her. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 19 The lawyer can not vnderstond the matter tyl he fele his mony. 1580 J. FRAMPTON *Monard's Dial.* of Yron 155 b, Pouder... that being taken between the fingers is [not] felt between them. 1638 BAKER *tr.* *Balzac's Lett.* I. 67, I am glad... that I can lay hold of something, I can feele. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 52 It shaked its Tail to and fro... all the while it felt the water. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *tr.* *Viaud's Shipwreck* 86, I felt under my naked foot... some hard substance or other. 1869 TENNYSON *Pellæas & E.* 428 Back as a hand that pushes thro' the leaf To find a nest and feels a snake, he drew.

b. In wider sense: To perceive, or be affected with sensation by (an object) through those senses which (like that of touch) are not referred to any special 'organ'; to have a sensation of (e.g. heat or cold, a blow, the condition of any part of the body, etc.).

a. 1000 *Riddles* xxvi. 9 (Gr.) Heo... feleð sona mines æmetes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 185 þo kyng Arture yt [þe dunt] yuelde. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *That his hairt is woundit* 17, I the force thairof [a dart] did feild. 1639 *tr.* *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* ii. 82 We feele a wound, not knowing the hand which strikes us. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr.* *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 63 We... felt not the cold. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 142 A Nettle is a Plant so well known... that it needs no description; and there are very few that have not felt as well as seen it. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1721) 394 A stiff Gale, which prevents our feeling the Heat of the Sun. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 265 The hand holding the inflated animal, feels a constant boring motion of the spines.

c. with clause, or obj. with inf. (not preceded by *to*) or complement: To know by sense of touch or organic sensation.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 362 The deth he feleth thurgh his herte smite. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. viii. (Tollem. MS.), Watres of depe pities... heþ felid more hoot in wynter þan in somer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 119 When we may fele our pulses bete quickly. 1534 TINDALE *Mark* v. 29 She felt in her body that she was healed of the plague. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 274 When the Genowayes felt the Arrows pearyng thorough their heades, armes and breastes. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 13 He felt the blood trickle about his Legs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., In the manage, they say to feel a horse in the hand; that is, to observe that the will of the horse is in the rider's hand. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *tr.* *Viaud's Shipwreck* 239 One of the men... cried out that he felt him still warm. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 65 A Sardinian captain bathing... felt one of his feet in the grasp of one of these animals.

d. To feel one's legs, wings: *fig.* to be conscious of one's powers; to be at one's ease.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Steph. Cal. Ep.* Ded., So flew *Virgile*, as not yet well feeling his wings. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., It was not until the last act that he 'felt his legs'.

e. *absol.* and *intr.* To have or be capable of sensations of touch, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 154 þet ech serui of his office... Ase þe eȝen to zeyne; þe yearen, to hyere... þe honden and al þet body to vele. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. lxxi, Even oysters and the earth-wormes, if a man touch them, doe evidently feele. 1631 D. WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 49 About this time [at thirty dayes] the Childe beginneth... to feele. 1643 J. STEER *tr.* *Exp. Chyrurg.* iii. 8 The under skinn... hardly feeleth, though it be pricked with a Lancet. 1800 WORDSW. *Heart-cap Well* ii. xxi, The meanest thing that feels. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Apr. 184 If the skin felt everywhere exactly alike.

7. To perceive by smell or taste. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 510 Whan he it felen, he aren fazen. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3695 (Gött.) Quen he had felt his smell and clath. *Ibid.* 23456 (Cott.) In this liȝf has man gret liking... suete spiceri to fell and smell. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 638 Hauē 3e... felid þe saour. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 281

He shall well felen ate laste, That it is sowre. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 43 Com nere son and kys me, That I may feyle the smelle of the. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 27 There was no smell of fyre felt vpon them. 1575 J. STILL. *Gamm. Gorton* i. ii, To feele how the ale dost tast. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 112 By his own election he would rather feele the sauour of a Sinke. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* i. 2 They felt a most delicate sweete smell. 1706 W. STORR in *Yorksh. Archaeol. Jnl.* VII. 51 It was a very lothsome smell to feell all over the lordship. 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ.* *Scot. Dial.* 83 You complain much of that tannery, but I cannot say I feel it. 1846 J. TAYLOR *Upper Canada* 101 My conductor exclaiming, 'I feel the odour of the spring'. 1861 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's Tale* 7 There's that bit o' pickle 't' he cubboort... Fotch it eawt, an' let him feel at it. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) 118, I feel a smell of tea. 1884 *Eastern Morn. News* 19 Apr., He felt a nasty smell.

† 8. To perceive mentally, become aware of. *Obs.* [After *L. sentire*.] *Const.* as in 6 b, c.

a. 1000 *Riddles* vii. 8 (Gr.) Hi fies felað. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 29 And whan ich fele þat folke telleþ my furste name is sensus. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3257 Þi wale gode þat... fully feld all þe fare þat fall sald on erthe. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 467 II. 126 As I feele hym disposed I schall send your mayntreship answer. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE ii. 435 With full glaid will to feill thai tithings true. *Ibid.* vi. 289 The queyne feld weil how that his purpos was. 1483 CAXTON *Goth. Leg.* 340/4 Whanne he [Bede] felt [printed fete] this He reuoked hit in his retractionis.

9. To be conscious of (a subjective fact); to be the subject of, experience (a sensation, emotion), entertain (a conviction).

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 76/196 Grete feblesse he felde. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 106 In myn herte I feele yet the fire, That made me to ryse or yt wer day. c. 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 88 þanne þe sike man schal fele to greet heete & brennyng. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2537 Off care no thyng they feld. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Chron.* vi. 29 Yf euy man fele his plage and disease. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 311 [She]... scorns the heat he feels. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *Balzac's Lett.* 309, I have not at all felt the emotion I shewed. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 366 He best can paint 'em [woes] who shall feel 'em most. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 25 Francis I. felt a curiosity to hear his book read. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. lxxxiii, Mankind have felt their strength. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* i. i. 44 Timour... felt some misgivings about his past course.

b. with clause, or obj. with infinitive or complement.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Gif he feleð þat he is wuðe þerto þenne understonde he þat husel. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Ne felestu þi flesch al toloken. c. 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 30 He asked him hou he him felde. c. 1325 *Song Know Thyself* 45 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 þif þou fele þe sykter and sounde. c. 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* 243 Ech of these men feelid weel in himsilf that he hadde nede for to have help and reuling. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 37 Feelest thou thy selfe well? c. 1590 MARLOWE *Fant. Wks.* (Rtldg.) 99/1, I feel Thy words to comfort my distressed soul. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr.* *Conestaggio* 42 Feeling himself die by degrees. 1732 POPE *Eph. Coham* i. 263 You... Shall feel your ruling passion strong in death. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *tr.* *Viaud's Shipwreck* 49 We felt ourselves warm and comfortable. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 173 He would... feel himself running counter to that which [etc.]. 1881 C. GIBSON *Heart's Problem* iii. (1884) 33 Maurice felt his eyes dazzled by a blaze of light.

c. *intr.* (for earlier *refl.*) with complement. To have the sensation of being (what is predicated); to be consciously; to regard oneself as. To feel (quite) oneself: to seem to oneself to have one's accustomed health or powers. To feel up to (one's work, etc.): see *Up*.

1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. i. 89 Now, that your soul feels strong, let us proceed. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, I feel indebted to you for the service you have rendered me. 1865 MRS. H. WOOD *Mildred Arkell* i. ix, I don't feel myself. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xl. (1887) 295, I, for my part, felt small. 1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 231/1, I did not feel up to much fatigue.

d. *intr.* with *adv.* or *adj.* To entertain a certain sentiment, be in a particular frame of mind. Also with *as if* —, *like*.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxx. 3 *Si non humiliter sentiebam*... if i not mekly felyd: bot i heghid my soul. That is if i had not meke felyng. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *tr.* *Viaud's Shipwreck* 58 While we were asunder, we felt as if a limb was wanting. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. iv, She felt like one Half-waken'd from a midnight dream of blood. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. ii. 18 How feel you to this work? 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 174 The captain felt certain that he was going to 'sound'.

e. In various expressions, *collog.* or *vulgar.* To feel like (doing something): to have an inclination for (? orig. *U.S.*; now common). To feel to (do something): (a) to feel or imagine that one does; (b) *U.S.* to feel inclined to do.

1836 *Going to Service* xii. 141 People would take liberties with her, and I should feel to have to take care of her. 1864 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 144 To feel to do a thing. 1865 GRANT in *Century Mag.* Nov. (1889) 142/2, I now feel like ending the matter... before we go back. 1891 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Dec. 1018 In reading which one feels to hear the turmoil of the battle.

10. To have passive experience of, undergo consciously. † Also *intr.* *const.* of (in OE., genitive case; see quot. a. 1000 in 6 b).

a. 1225 *Aner. R.* 178 þif eni ancre is þet ne veleð none uondunges. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19372 (Gött.) þat þai moght of na torfer fele. c. 1300 *Beket* 2250 Lutel ese he miȝte vele. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 304 He wes worth na seyle, That mycht of nane anoyis feyle. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 32 So feleth he ful ofte guile [i. e. finds himself deceived], Whan

that he weneth siker to stonde. *c 1430 Hymns Virg.* (1867) 106 Let þi neighebor.. of þi frendschepe fele. *c 1440 York Myst.* x. 78 This is a ferly fare to feele. *c 1475 Rauf Coikhear* 97 So fell an wedder feld I neuer. *1563 J. PILKINGTON Burn.* *Paulus Ch.* A iij. They haue felde great calamities. *1614 Dr. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 398 Wee fell upon a Cappucine novice.. His head had now felt the razor, his backe the rodde. *1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 93 [He] had his head cut off, and felt a terrible reward for his Apostasie. *1767 Byron's Voy. r. World* 6 The inhabitants feel little inconvenience from heat and cold. *1818 SHELLEY Revolt of Islam* viii. vii. 8 The stings Of death will make the wise his vengeance feel. *1840 F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy.* I. 5 We felt the first influence of the N. E. trade-wind, in lat. 21° N. *absol.* *1548 HALL Chron.* 14 So the comon Proverbe was verified, as you have done, so shall you fele.

11. To be consciously affected in condition by (a fact or occurrence); to be sensibly injured or benefited by.

a. simply. † b. with obj. and complement.

1375 BARNOUR Bruce xiii. 13 Thair fais feld thair cummyng weill. *c 1430 Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 756, I wil doo my parte, ye shul it fele. *a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's* 53 Hym 3e shall feill most prompte helper In this present perill. *c 1470 HENRY Wallace* v. 514 He is on lyff, that sall our natione feill. *1883 Manch. Guardian* 18 Oct. 4/7 The storm of Tuesday appears to have been felt very severely on the Western coasts.

12. *transf.* and *fig.* Of inanimate objects: To be influenced or affected by; to behave as if conscious of. Of a ship: To feel her helm (see quot. 1867).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 11 Or descending to lowe, th' earth of heat shall fele the flame. *1591 RALEIGH Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 The shippe could neither way nor feele the helme. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* II. 628 Orites.. will abide the fire and feele no harme therby. *1611 BIBLE Ps.* lvi. 9 Before your pots can feele the thornes, he shall take them away. *1660 SHARROCK Vegetables* 12 The lesse of the winter the Cabbage.. feels, the more subject 'tis to caterpillars. *1694 Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 33 The Ships do not feel these smaller Waves but only the great ones. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 448 Earth feels the Motions of her angry God. *1732 POPE Ess. Man* I. 167 That never air or ocean felt the wind. *1822 SHELLEY Faust* II. 12 The hoar pines already feel her breath. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Feel the helm.* To have good steerage way, carrying taut weather-helm, which gives command of steerage. Also said of a ship when she has gained headway after standing still and begins to obey the helm.

13. To be emotionally affected by (an event or state of things).

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Couestaggio 271 They doe feele with greater griefe an other mans profite, then their owne losse. *1726 Ado. Capt. R. Boyle* I. I was too young to feel my loss. *a 1774 GOLDSM. Epit. T. Parvull* 3 What heart but feels his sweetly moral lay. *1861 M. PATTISON Ess.* (1839) I. 38 Rudolf.. felt deeply the tragical loss of his favourite son. *1882 Miss BRADDON M. Royal* II. ix. 171 It was her candour which he felt most keenly.

14. *intr.* To have the sensibilities excited; *esp.* to have sympathy with, compassion for (a person, his sufferings, etc.).

1605 SHAKS. Macb. iv. iii. 7 It resounds As if it felt with Scotland. *1613 BEAUM. & FL. Honest Man's Fort.* iv. ii. How heavy guilt is, when men come to feel! *1761 CHURCHILL Rosciad* (ed. 3) 633 Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves. *1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* IV. 525 No man can see his army perish by want without feeling for them. *1815 BYRON Stanzas for Music.* 'There's not a joy', Oh! could I feel as I have felt or be what I have been. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. vii. (ed. 5) 213 A moderate party.. had always felt kindly towards the Protestant Dissenters. *1893 Speaker* 20 May 557/2 The Archbishop.. and his colleagues feel very strongly on the subject of the attack upon the Welsh Church.

15. Expressing a belief or judgement. Const. either with direct object, subord. clause, or obj. with complement or infinitive (preceded by *to*).

† a. generally. To believe, think, hold as an opinion. After *L. sentire. Obs.*

1382 N. HERFORD, etc. in Lewis Life Wyclif (1820) 257 We were required to seyne what we felyde of diverse conclusions. *c 1400 Apol. Loll.* 87 Iuel þei felid of God, tenting to idols. *c 1449 PECOKE Repr.* II. xix. 412 Thou3 y feele thus, that the clergie, etc. *1482 Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 47 What schulde y thinke or fele of hym more worthier than not for to pray for him. *1544 BALE Chron. Sir J. Old-castell in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 260 That I should otherwyse fele and teach of the sacraments. *Ibid.* 262 How fele ye thys artycle?

b. Now only with notions derived from other senses: To apprehend or recognize the truth of (something) on grounds not distinctly perceived; to have an emotional conviction of (a fact).

1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII. iv. ii. 91 Garlands.. which I feele I am not worthy yet to weare. *1807 CRABBE Par. Reg.* II. i. 142 Phoebe.. felt she gave delight. *1853 I. TAYLOR Spir. Despot.* vi. 245 They felt that a religion.. demanded a watchful control. *1861 TROLLOPE Barchester P.* xxvii. She felt that she might yet recover her lost ground. *Mod.* The proposed legislation was felt to be inexpedient.

III. 16. Used (like *taste, smell*) in quasi-passive sense with complement: To be felt as having a specified quality; to produce a certain impression on the senses (*esp.* that of touch) or the sensibilities; to seem.

1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Com. II. (1586) 92 The hande.. feeling to bee rough. *1665 HOOKE Microgr.* 139 The substance of it feels.. exactly like a very fine piece.. of Chamois leather. *1694 Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 165 If it feels heavy.. then we give him more Rope. *1768 J. BYRON Narr. Patagonia* 263 The weather was extremely cold, and felt particularly so to us. *1825 A. CALDCLEUGH Trav.* S. Amer.

II. xvii. 185 The air felt chilly. *1844 LADY FULLERTON Ellen Middleton* ix. It felt to me as if the air had grown lighter. *1862 Mrs. BROWNING Poems, Mother & Poet* vi. Then one weeps, then one kneels! God, how the house feels! *1885 E. GARRETT At Any Cost* iv. 66 Not then could she understand how it felt to lie wakeful at nights.

Feel, obs. form of VEAL.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 275 He mai ete fleisch of .iij. daies poudringe & he mai ete fele.

Feelable (fēl'əb'l), a. [*f. FEEL v. + -ABLE.*] That may or can be felt. † a. Sensible, perceptible, manifest (*obs.*). b. *nonce-use.* That is matter of emotion or sensibility.

c 1440 HYLTON Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii. By dyuers synkes or by felleble tourment of the fende. *a 1500 Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 358 Vndir a felleble ensample I schalle zeue the þe misterie of this doctrine. *1530 TINDALE Answ. More* iv. xii. He uttereth his feelable blindness. *1570 in LEVINS Manih.* 114. *1883 HUXLEY in Nature* XXVII. 397 All things feelable, all things which stir our emotions, come under the term of art.

Hence **Feelably** *adv.*, in a feelable manner; perceptibly, manifestly (*obs.*).

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints Thomas 392 By þre ensample schawit he Fellebly quhow ma þis be. *c 1440 HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xx. Vutyl a soule can feleably noughte hymself.

Feeld, e, obs. form of FIELD.

Feele, var. of FELE a. *Obs.* many.

Feeler (fēl'ər), a. [*f. FEEL v. + -ER* 1.] One who or that which feels.

1. One who feels or perceives by the senses, *esp.* by the touch.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 258 The smellers or feler therof. *1611 SHAKS. Cymb.* I. vi. 101 This hand.. whose touch would force the Feelers soule To th'oath of loyalty. *1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 47 All hearers deaf, all feelers numb. *1840 Tail's Mag.* VII. 706, I was one of the best feelers of a silk that ever entered Snuggs' shop.

2. a. One who is the subject of feeling or emotion. † b. One who knows (anything) by his own feelings (*obs.*). c. One who experiences or has to bear (something disastrous or painful).

1611 WOTTON Let. to Sir E. Bacon in Reliq. Wotton. (1672) 399 Of my longing to see you, I am a better feeler than a describer. *1779 JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 8 Nov., If she be a feeler, I can bear a feeler as well as you. *1814 GEN. P. THOMSON Exerc.* IV. 24 We are to be the main feelers of the consequences. *1870 LOWELL Study Wind.* 207 He was not a strong thinker, but a sensitive feeler.

3. *Biol.* One of the organs with which certain animals are furnished, for trying by the touch objects with which they come in contact, or for searching for food; a palp.

1665 HOOKE Microgr. 194 There are two other jointed and bristled horns, or feelers, in the forefront of the head. *1721 R. BRADLEY Wks. Nat.* 55 Those Antennæ, or Feelers, which we observe in Lobsters. *1768 G. WHITE Selborne* xviii. (1789) 52 The upper jaw [of the loach].. is surrounded with six feelers, three on each side. *1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* VII. 327 The ant-lion seizes it with its feelers, which are hollow. *1843 OWEN Invertebr. An.* xiii. 155 The mouth [of the Cirripedia] is provided with a broad upper lip, with two palps or feelers. *1880 W. B. CARPENTER in 19th Cent.* No. 38. 617 Many of these are provided with enormously long and delicate feelers or hairs.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1865 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. VIII. lxxv. 235 Her ships were the feelers with which she touched on Greece and Italy. *1874 BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 61 [Atheists] can.. fasten their coarse feelers upon nothing but what they can finger.

c. *slang.* That with which one feels; the hand. *1877 Five Years' Penal Serv.* 259 In a week or two a man can bring his hooks and feelers into full working trim again.

4. One sent out to 'feel' the enemy; a scout. Cf. *FEEL v.* 3 b.

1847 Infantry Man. (1854) 105 These patrols must be preceded by feelers. *1876 VOYLE Milit. Dict.*, *Feelers.*

b. *transf.* A proposal or hint put forth or thrown out in order to ascertain the opinions of others.

1830 GEN. P. THOMSON Exerc. (1842) I. 288 The feeler which they have put out. *1858 FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 273 Cromwell had thrown out feelers in the various European courts. *1886 'H. CONWAY' Living or Dead* v. 'It will cost a great deal if I fit them up as I like,' I said as a feeler.

attrib. *1889 Pall Mall G.* 30 May 6/3 The project has gone no further than the feeler circular.

c. *Racing.* A trial race.

1883 Standard 21 May 2/1 Osborne, journeyed from Manchester.. with the express purpose of having a 'feeler' on Mr. Adrian's colt.

Feeless (fēl'əs), a. [*f. FEE sb.² + -LESS.*] Without a fee or fees; not bringing, paying, or yielding fees; not receiving fees.

1740 SOMERVILLE Hobbinol II. 260 In Shoals they come, Neglected feeless Clients. *1825 LD. COCKBURN Mem.* II. 145 He could not tell a story without disclosing his power [i.e. of mimicry], a feeless faculty. *1848 LYTTON Harold* vii. v. Feeless went he now from man to man. *1852 L.N. COCKBURN Jeffrey* I. 179 His practice.. included the whole of our Courts, Civil, Criminal, and even ecclesiastical, the most feeless of them all. *1886 Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 2/1 There is any number of formalities to be gone through, the first of which consists in sending the fee-less child home. *1892 Star* 3 Aug. 1/6 Praiseworthy zeal for a feeless theatre.

Feeling (fēl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FEEL v. + -ING* 1.] 1. The action of the vb. *FEEL* in various senses; an instance of the same. Chiefly *gerundial*.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 140 In þis þen yvel signes.. crampe to schite wipoute felynge & unmovablete of alle þe

membres. *1611 BIBLE Eph.* iv. 19 Who being past feeling haue giuen themselves ouer vnto lasciuiousnesse. *1791 BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1752, Love is not a subject of reasoning, but of feeling. *1805 Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 14 From the first feeling of a febrile attack. *1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry* (1844) 44 The horse must be kept attentive by a light feeling of the bridle.

attrib. *1754 A. MURPHY Gray's Inn Jnrl.* No. 66 These, in their Feeling-hours of Distress, are reported to have reproached themselves with their Folly.

† b. *In (the) feeling:* = 'to the feel' (see *FEEL sb.* 3). *Obs.*

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 305 Whanne it is not hoot in felynge. *1577 B. GOOGE Hereshack's Husb.* III. (1586) 128 His hide not hard, or stubborn in feeling. *1662 J. DAVIES tr. Mandelstø's Trav.* 155 It is of a reddish colour, as smooth, and slippery in the feeling as soap. *1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 65 The harder the Corns of Powder are in feeling, by so much the better it is.

c. *attrib.* (Cf. *FEEL v.* 5.)

a 1849 Sir R. WILSON Life (1862) I. ii. 67 So soon as the Austrian Hussars had fired with their skirmishers a few feeling shot.

2. The faculty or power by which one feels (in sense 6 of the vb.); the 'sense of touch' in the looser acceptation of the term, in which it includes all physical sensibility not referable to the special senses of sight, hearing, taste, and smell.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 75 Hore blawing, hore smelling, heore felyng wes al iatret. *c 1230 Hali Meid.* 13 Hire fif wittes, sihðe & heringe smeechange & smealunge & eunch limes felynge. *c 1340 Cursor M.* 17018 (Fairf.) Heryng, speche, sight, smellyng & felyng are wyttes v. *1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P.* R. III. ix. (1495) 55 The spyryte of felyng is shedde in to all the body. *1535 COVERDALE 2 Kings* iv. 31 There was nether voyce ner felynge. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* x. lxxi. 306 There is not a living creature.. but hath the sense of feeling, although it have none else. *1669 A. BROWNE Ars Pict.* (1675) 65 Finally by the feeling, we touch cold and hot, moist and dry. *1712 ADMISON Spect.* No. 411 ¶ 1 The Sense of Feeling can indeed give us a Notion of.. Shape. *1727 A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 109 The Elephant would find out the Gold among the Lead, by the nice Feeling of his Proboscis. *1828 STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 30 A hoof.. blunts the feeling, and renders the foot incapable of seizing. *1871 R. ELLIS Catullus* lxiv. 189 Yet from grief-worn limbs shall feeling wholly depart not.

b. A physical sensation or perception through the sense of touch or the general sensibility of the body.

c 1380 WYCLIF Sermon. Sel. Wks. II. 10 With þis felyng of þis womman God 3af hir witt to prophecie þus. *1614 RALEIGH Hist. World* iii. § 7. 45 The ayre is so thynne, that it is not sufficient to beare vp the body of a bird hauing therein no feeling of her wings. *1805 Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 242 It is often difficult.. to describe on paper every feeling and appearance we notice. *1851 CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 572 A feeling of some of the corporeal changes taking place within themselves. *1884 tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 524 That feeling which instructs us respecting the position, the movement, and the amount of exertion of our limbs.

† 3. Passive experience; sensible proof; knowledge of an object through having felt its effects.

1526 TINDALE Rom. v. 4 Pacience bryngeth felynge, felynge bryngeth hope. *1630 R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commw.* 100 Spaine both knowes us, and hath of late had some feeling of us.

4. The condition of being emotionally affected; an instance of this; an emotion. Often specialized by of with *fear, hope*, etc.

c 1400 Test. Love I. (1532) 327/1 Al my passyons and felynges weren loste. *1600 J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* II. 392 The which with great feeling, and contentment having understood.. he instituted a Synod. *1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 28 He felt in his heart.. a.. conceit or feeling of feare. *1639 tr. Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 13 Separation is so often made without any feeling. *1678 BUTLER Hud.* III. ii. 1685 Fear that keeps all Feeling out As lesser pains are by the Gout. *1814 SCOTT War.* lxi. Feelings more easily conceived than described. *1839 T. BEALE Sperm Whale* 281 From that moment a feeling of hopelessness ran through us. *1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 463 All classes.. were agreed in one common feeling of displeasure. *1877 E. R. CONDER Bas. Faith* I. 13 Religious feelings differ from other feelings by their nature and by their object.

b. *pl.* in collective sense. Emotions, susceptibilities, sympathies.

1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. Viand's Shipwreck 4 They need none of these heightenings to interest the feelings of my friend. *1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* x. She tried to command her feelings so as to avoid disturbing the family. *1804 NELSON Lett.* (1814) II. 57 Do not hurt my feelings by telling me that I neglect any opportunity. *1828 J. W. CROKER C. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 404 All my time being employed in assuaging what gentlemen call their feelings. *1850 Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* vii. Both saw the absolute necessity of putting a constraint on their feelings.

5. Capacity or readiness to feel; susceptibility to the higher and more refined emotions; *esp.* sensibility or tenderness for the sufferings of others. *Good feeling:* kindly and equitable spirit.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. IV. ii. 80 We thankfull should be Which we of taste and feeling are, for those parts that doe fructifie in vs more then he. *1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Couestaggio* 44 Who if he had any feeling of a man, should [etc.]. *1622 BACON Hen. VII* 33 Their king.. out of a Princely feeling, was sparing, and compassionate towards his Subjects. *1731 SWIFT Lett.* To Gay to Sept., She has.. not one grain of Feeling. *1752 HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 4 The delicacy of his feeling makes him sensibly touched. *1796 JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* xv. (1852) 63 Is he not a man of honour and feeling? *1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xvii. 142 He thinks I have no feeling. *1848*

MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 89 The Church of England was saved from this outrage by the good sense and good feeling of the pope. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 19. 49 A woman of feeling would not wear false jewels.

6. Pleasurable or painful consciousness, emotional appreciation or sense (of one's own condition or some external fact).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6449 Who so hath in his felyng The consequence of such shryvynge. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vi. 287, I. have ingenious feeling Of my huge Sorrows. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* I. 69 The feeling I have of the courtesies received from him. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 56 You would easily be wrought into some feeling of your folly in this point. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 296 They have already sufficient feeling of their disease. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 379 He was... too conscious of his superiority to betray a feeling of injury. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. To encourage with a feeling of safety those whom [etc.]. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 30 The feeling of perfect equality inside the church.

7. What one feels in regard to something; emotional attitude or opinion, sentiment. † In early use (cf. FEEL v. 15 a): Opinion.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 87 The disturblance and dyverse feelings had among 300 silf now in Ynglond. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. Wherefore truste not to muche in thin ovne felyng, but desire gladly to here oþir mennys felinges. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxviii. If we survey a king not only opposing his own feelings, but reluctantly refusing those he regards. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 236, I communicated my thoughts and feelings to Mr. Wright. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. v. 120 The feelings of the Romanists were sadly put to the test by a circumstance which now occurred. *Ibid.* II. xi. 287 The feelings of two ages attest the greatness of Hampden's name. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 186 You know my feelings about religious excitement-ecstasies. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 577 Cromwell bowed to the feeling of the nation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 They have the feelings of old men about youth.

b. *transf.* Of a language: Instinctive preferences of expression.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xv, The feeling of the modern language is more opposed to tautology.

c. In commercial use, *Feeling (of the market)*: the degree of readiness to buy prevailing amongst traders.

1888 *Daily News* 11 July 2/7 An improved feeling is also perceptible in ropes.

8. In objective sense: The quality or condition which is felt to belong to anything; the impression produced by it upon a person.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 301 The apprehension of the good, Gies but the greater feeling to the worse. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 45 He him lost his wits ere morning... So weird-like was the feeling of the place.

9. *Psychol. a.* By some writers (e.g. Brown, J. Mill, J. S. Mill) used for 'a fact or state of consciousness'. b. By others as a generic term comprising sensation, desire, and emotion, but excluding perception and thought. c. After Kant's use of *gefühl*, restricted to the element of pleasure or pain in any mental state. d. An intuitive cognition or belief neither requiring nor admitting of proof.

1739 HUME *Treatise* I. iv. § 4 I. 513 Tho' bodies are felt by means of their solidity, yet the feeling is a quite different thing from the solidity. c 1810 BROWN *Lect. Philos.* xi. (1838) 71 Consciousness... is only a general term for all our feelings, of whatever species these may be,—sensations, thoughts, desires;—in short, all those states or affections of mind in which the phenomena of mind consist. *Ibid.* xxvi. (1838) 166/2 The feelings of extension, resistance, joy, sorrow, fragrance, colour, hope, fear, heat, cold, admiration, resentment. 1836-7 HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1859) I. xi. 186 This division of the phenomena of mind into the three great classes of the Cognitive faculties,—the Feelings, or capacities of Pleasure and Pain,—and the Exertive or Conative Powers... was first promulgated by Kant. *Ibid.* II. xli. 492 The first grand distribution of our feelings will, therefore, be into the Sensations,—that is the Sensitive or External Feelings; and into the Sentiments,—that is, the Mental or Internal Feelings. 1841-2 — in *Reid's Wks.* 760 Feeling is a term preferable to Consciousness... in so far as the latter does not mark so well the simplicity, ultimacy, and incomprehensibility of our original apprehensions. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 3. 66 Feeling, in the proper sense of the term, is a genus, of which Sensation, Emotion, and Thought, are subordinate species. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. i. § 3 The presence of Feeling is the foremost... mark of mind. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xv. 375 Feeling appeared in the world before knowledge. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 14 Feeling is not opposed to knowledge, and in all consciousness there is an element of both. 1892 SULLY *The Human Mind* iv. I. 64 The term feeling... in a stricter sense is confined to those modes of consciousness which are in a peculiar sense affections of the subject, and which do not, in the same direct way as our thoughts and volitions, involve a clear reference to objects. *Ibid.* xiii. II. 1 We include under the head of feeling all psychical states or phenomena so far as they have the element or aspect of the agreeable and disagreeable. *Ibid.* 8 The proposition that feeling as such has no quality (apart from the feeling-quality itself, agreeableness, disagreeableness) is held by most psychologists.

10. In Fine Art; cf. senses 4-6. a. *Painting.* (see quot. 1854). b. *Archit.* The general tone of a building or style of architecture; the impression produced on a spectator.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art, Feeling*, that visible quality in a work of Art which forcibly depicts the mental emotion of the painter, or which exhibits his perfect mastery over the materials of Art. 1859 JERFISON *Brittany* v. 52 A favourable example of Renaissance, retaining as it does

much Gothic feeling. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 10 If the whole feeling of a building leads up to one point.

c. Of a musical performer: Sympathetic appreciation of the emotional purport of a composition, manifested in the manner of rendering.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xli, The circle... applauds... the tones, the feeling, and the execution.

Feeling (fī'liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That feels.

1. a. That is the subject of sensation; sentient. b. Capable of sensation; sensitive.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 174 In þe heed þerof is fleisch þat is felynge. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 19 Wiþ beestis, feelinge lijfhæwe. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iv. (1888) 31 Seuen payre of sensative or feelinge senews. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 6 a, Then passe on to those things, of growing, and feeling life, which upon her face doe relieue themselves. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Youth & Calm* Poems 1877 l. 24 For feeling nerves and living breath. *transf.* 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. vii, The feeling Ayr's at rest.

2. Affected by emotion; accessible to emotion; sympathetic, compassionate.

1618 E. ELTON *Rom.* vii. (1622) 494 Let them with feeling hearts magnifie the Name of the Lord. 1639 *Bury Wills* (1850) 179, I haue bene, am, and ever shalbee, a feeling member. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 194/2 The whole demeanor... did honour to them as feeling men, and peaceable citizens. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xiv. 243 Bonaparte, apart from politics, was feeling, kind, and accessible to pity.

b. Of language, manner, etc.: Indicating emotion or sensibility.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 61 Thy wailing words do much my spirit moue, Thy uttered are in such a feeling fashion. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 15 His feeling wordes her feeble sence much pleased. 1737 *Hist. Clorana* 77 This discourse was too feeling for Bellmont to bear much longer. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* IV. i, A feeling boldness in those eyes assures me that [etc.]. 1880 MRS. RIDDELL *Myst. Palace Gard.* xiv. (1881) 135 He could not have used more feeling language.

3. In quasi-passive sense: That is deeply or sensibly fast or realized, heart-felt, acute, vivid.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More Wks.* (1573) 250/1 God hath... geuen them a feeling faith of the mercy that is in Christ Jesu. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* III. 31 It was to him, a feeling greefe of grudge. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vi. 226. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Knowing now by a feeling experience, her fathers reasons to be true. 1706 CIBBER *Perolla* I, It is a feeling Pleasure With such Excesses to afflict thy Soul. 1721 SOUTHERNE *Oroon.* v. iv, I had a feeling [ed. 1696 living] sense Of all your royal favours.

Feelingless (fī'liŋləs), *a.* [f. FEELING *vbl. sb.* + -LESS.] Without feeling; devoid of feeling.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 622 Of savage Windram, feelingless and fierce. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. 303 For some time his [Turner's] work is, apparently, feelingless. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 479 Feelingless units and units which monopolize feeling.

Hence **Feelinglessly** *adv.*

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xii. § 15 Such expressions are not ignorantly and feelinglessly caught up.

Feelingly (fī'liŋli), *adv.* [f. FEELING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.]

† 1. Consciously. *Obs.*

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. iii, All chosen Soules... hath trouthe in cryste... openly and felyngly as... wyse men haue, or elles generally as chyldren haue.

† 2. With just perception, understandingly, sensibly; appropriately, to the purpose. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 27 He spac felendely [L. *sensate*] 'or wisely' weel. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1345 Who most felyngly speketh of love. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 306 Sensibly to giue the meaning of those infinite treasures with suche wordes as falle moste feelingly for them. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 172 He shall finde himselfe most feelingly personated. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commonw.* 628 The ancient exprobration of the Britons against the Romans... cannot more feelingly be applied than unto these Indian Spaniards. 1646 S. PAGE in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* li. 8 The pain of the affliction exprest so feelingly in the breaking of bones.

3. With emotion; in a manner manifesting emotion.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1492 Here feelingly she weeps Troys painted woes. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* III. vii. (1681) 108 By speaking Feelingly; that is, with such Passion as is fit for the matter he is in. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* I. No. 44 ¶ 5 The whole assembly seemed to condole with me very feelingly. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 381 The bard speaks feelingly of the wretchedness of his age. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* Pref. (1847) 5 He feelingly deplors the miserable state of his country.

4. By or from actual personal feeling, knowledge, or experience.

a 1534 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 76/2 Which if we... so feelingly perceived as we myght [etc.]. a 1618 RALEIGH *Advice of Son in Rem.* (1661) 118 In your Soul shall you feelingly find these terrible fears. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xi. (1862) 30 No man knows the value of time more feelingly than I do. 1885 J. BONAR *Malthus* I. i. 23 He wrote feelingly, as he had the malady [toothache] at the time of writing.

† 5. Sensitively. *Obs.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 319 A people feelingly alive to every thing that could affect the rights for which they had been contending. 1806 METCALFE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 808, I would wish to see our government feelingly alive to points of honor. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 125 You seemed to me... to shiver in the breeze too feelingly.

6. In such a manner as to be felt or to leave an impression behind.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* iv. xxvi. (1483) 72 Also I may seye more felyngly to thyne experience as seynt austyn techeth. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1313/1 Though it bee... ethe inoughe for any manne to saye the worde... yet is it harde for many a man to let it fal felyngly, and syncke downe depe into his hert. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 11 These are counsellors That feelingly perswade me what I am. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 69 J. W.'s sicknesse... does affect me as feelingly as can be requir'd from an unhias'd friendship. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 231 But a breeze... never failed to persuade us, and that feelingly, that the mercury was honest.

Feeless (fī'li:ls), *a. Sc. rare.* [f. FEEL *sb.* + -LESS.] Without feel or feeling, insensible.

1820 *Marmalade of Clyde* xxi, in *Edin. Mag.* May 423, I. feeless lay, while the laillie droich Perform'd his lord's commands.

† **Fee'lsome**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. FEEL + -SOME.] Attractive to the feeling or sense; in quot. Tasty.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 136 Haille! floure fresshe florissched þi frewte is full felesome.

† **Fee'man**. *Obs.* Also femau. [f. FEE *sb.* 2 + -MAN.] A vassal.

1517 *Will of Grigge* (Somerset Ho.), One of the Feemen w^t our soveraigne Lord^s the Kyng.

Hence **Fee'manly**, as befits a vassal. **Feeman-ship**, the state or condition of a vassal.

1509 in *Walbran Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees Soc.) 233 And also he shall kepe upon the saide graunge, trefwly and femanlye, lx kye... His office or service of husbandry and femanshepe.

Feem(e), var. of FEME, *Obs.*, woman.

Feen, Feend(e), *obs. ff. FEN, FIEND.*

Feeoffee: see FEOFFEE.

Feer (fīr) *sb.* 1 Only ME. and Sc. Forms: 3 feor, 8- Sc. fiar, fier, feer. [ME. *feor* a. OF. *feor, feur, fuer* fixed price, standard: L. *forum* (in class. L. market).]

† 1. A price. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Sete feor o ðine luee. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 287 3if þat i mi luee bede for to selle and sette feor þer upon swa hehe swa ich eauer wile. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1091 3if þou wilt him bugge to his feore.

2. Sc. See quot. and FIARS.

18... JAMIESON, *Fier, Feer*, a standard of any kind. Yarn is said to be spun by, i. e. beyond, the *fier*, when it is drawn smaller than the proper thickness.

† **Fe'er**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare.* See also FIAR. [f. FEE v. + -ER 1.] One who fees or gives a fee to another.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 34 They are... in fee with the Drapers, that if a man come to them to desire them to helpe them to buy a piece of cloth... they will straightway conduct them to their feer.

Feer (fīr), *sb.* 3 *Mining.* [f. FEE v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who fees or loads up the coal.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Feer.*

† **Feer, fere**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *fer, fier* (mod. Fr. *fier*) = Pr. *fer*, It. and Sp. *fiero* = L. *fer-us*: see FIERCE.] Bold, fierce; proud.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Enfemia* 141 þe Juge fel & fere. — *Fecla* 217 Syne come a lyone fel & fere. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 329 A knygt ful feer. *Ibid.* 414 Roland ys... so coraious & so fere. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1428 He was a bolde man and a fere.

Feer (fīr, fīr), *v.* Forms: 5 fere, 8-9 feer, 9 Sc. feir. [Perh. (as suggested by Jamieson) repr. OE. *fyrian* to make a furrow (:—**furhjan*), f. *furh* FURROW *sb.*; for the phonology cf. *beir, beere* as variants of BIRR.]

'To mark off the breadth of every ridge (of land) for ploughing, by drawing a furrow on each side of the space allotted for it' (Jam.).

c 1400 *York Manual* (Surtees) 224* Yee shale praye for all lande tilland and lee ferand. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* vi. 206 This operation—called in Scotland feiring the land—is usually entrusted to the most skilful ploughman on each farm. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., To feer land, is to set it out as it is intended to be ploughed.

Feer(e), *obs. form of FEAR.*

Feer(e), var. of FERE *sb.*, *Obs.* companion.

Feering, *vbl. sb.* [f. FEER v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FEER; also attrib.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 248 The feering of a gathered ridge. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* vi. 206 This feiring is only required when a process of fallowing... has obliterated the former ridges. *Ibid.* The ploughman... erects his three or more feiring poles perfectly in line, at a distance from the fence equal to half the width of the ridges or spaces in which it is proposed to plough the field.

b. *concr.* One of the rectangular spaces of land between the furrows; a land.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 257 Spaces for ploughing, called feerings, of generally thirty yards in width are marked off. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 125 In Scotland the land is ploughed... in broad feirings of various dimensions. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Feerings*, spaces of ploughed land from eight to more yards in width.

† **Feer'ness**. *Obs. rare.* f. [FEER a. + -NESS.] Boldness, pride.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 20 For now it is tyme to clothe you... with the cotes of armes of youre auncien feer'nesse.

† **Feeror**. *Obs.* In 8 fearer, -or. [aphet. f. of AFEEOROR.] = AFEEOROR.

1711 W. STORR in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* VII. 55 Fines are assessed by the steward... assisted by two... 'fearers' or 'fearors'.

Feers, obs. form of **FIERCE** *a*.

Feerth(e), obs. form of **FOURTH**.

†Feery-fary. *Obs. Sc.* Forms: 6 fery fary, fe(i)rie fary, fier, fairy, 7 feery fary, 8 fearie-fairy. [reduplicated form of **FARY**.] 'Bustle, confusion' (Jam.).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 109 The ferie farye . . . We maid that tyme at mariage of our king. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 252 Quha rest me, and left me in sik a feirie-farye. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Frml. & Lett.* (1775) I. xxviii. 285 Chamber and table discourse, for argument, flum-flams, and fearie-fairies, could not be treasons. a 1724 *Battle of Marston* ii. in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 78 All Folks war in a fiery fairy.

Fee-simple. *Law.* [a. AF. *fee-simple* (Littleton); see **FEE** *sb.* and **SIMPLE**; in Anglo-Lat. *feodum simplex* or *purum*, in AF. *fee pur*. The combination is not found in continental use; it seems to have been intended to denote a 'fee' in the unqualified sense of the word, as opposed to a **FEE-TAIL**.]

An estate in land, etc. belonging to the owner and his heirs for ever, without limitation to any particular class of heirs. In *fee-simple*: in absolute possession.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 31 The seid lond to remayne to me infysympill. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surr.* 12 b, Tenautes in fee symple. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 115 It causeth manie of them . . . to bring their fee simple into fee single. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Ilen. VI.* iv. x. 27 Heere's the Lord of the soile come to seize me for a stray, for entering his Fee-simple without leaue. 1667 *Pepys Diary* (1879) IV. 260 Unless we could buy the fee-simple of it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 104 Tenant in fee-simple . . . is he that hath lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to hold to him and his heirs for ever. 1849 BRIGHT *Sp. Burden on Land* 15 Mar., A rise in the value of the fee-simple of an acre.

transf. and *fig.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 311 He will sell the fee-simple of his saluation. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. iii. (1651) 661 They are the true heirs, have the Fee-simple of heaven by a peculiar donation. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 590 Is sparkling wit. The fixed fee-simple of the vain and light? 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* I. iv, Here were four women, of any one of whom he had the fee simple.

b. attrib. (lit. and fig.) as fee-simple-blood, -estate, -ground, -land, -purchase, -wits.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 31 Fysympil grownd. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 47 Their own feesimple wits. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Challenge Knts. Err.* Wks. (1711) 233 We of hereditary and fee-simple blood. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4723/3 A Fee Simple Estate. inclosed with Quick Fences. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 308 Fee-simple purchase of 140 acres.

Feet, pl. of **FOOT**.

Fee-tail. *Law.* [a. AF. *fee tail* (the final *e* being dropped as in some other legal words) = Anglo-L. *feudum talliatum*; the second word is the pa. pple. of OF. *taillier* (mod.F. *tailler*) lit. 'to cut', whence, to fix precisely, limit.]

An estate of inheritance entailed or limited to some particular class of heirs of the person to whom it is granted; a limited fee. *Fee-tail expectant*: see **EXPECTANT** *a*. 3.

1294 *Year-bk.* 21-2 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 365 Feodum talliatum. *Ibid.* 641 La ou home feffe un autre en fee pur e nent de fee tayle. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9 § 2 Londres . . . not being his owne enheritaunce . . . in fee taille. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Pernass.* iv. ii. (Arb.) 52 Nay thats plaine in Littleton, for if that fee-simple, and the fee taille be put together, it is called hotch-potch. a 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 78 In his demesne, as of fee-tail. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 27 b, Tenant in Fee Tayle. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 73 In Fee or Fee-Tail expectant on an Estate for Life or in Tail. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1115 Whether he had an estate in fee, fee-tail, or for life. 1831-2 *Act 2-3 Will. IV.* c. 80 § 3 in *Oxf. & Camb. Encycl.* 161 Tenants in fee tail.

Feeless (*fīlēs*), *a.* [f. *feet*, pl. of **FOOT** + **-LESS**.] Without feet. Cf. **FOOTLESS**.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1870) 231 Three feeless Birds. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xvi. 106 Mangled, headlesse, handlesse, feelesse corpses. 1656 J. SERGEANT tr. *T. White's Peripat.* Inst. 97 Something like this is the creeping of feelesse Creatures.

Feetly, obs. form of **FEATLY**.

Feeze (*fīz*), *sb.* Forms: 4 veze, 6 fease, 6-7 feeze, 7 feeze, 7- feeze, 9 U.S. pheese, -ze. [f. **FEET** *v.* 1.]

1. A rush, impetus; hence, a violent impact. Also, a rub. Now *dial.* and *U.S.*

1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1127 And there out came a rage and such a veze, That it made all the gate for to rese. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 50 They light vpon him . . . and beare him downe with mightie fease. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 878 Both their [galleys] beakes were with the feaze broken off. 1847 MATHER in *Whistledinkie* (1890) II. 165 Wt' a lick o' sweet oil an' a feeze o' her hand. 1865 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 349 Even the locust's cry is no longer a mere impertinent feeze of sound.

† **b. To fetch or take (one's) feeze**: to take a short run before leaping. To take one's full feeze: to start at full speed. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 120 Advising you though you have fetched your feaze, yet to look well ere you leape over. 1580 BARET *Adv.* R. 41 To leape, taking his race, or fetching his feese, *ex prokursu salire*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. lxxv. (1609) 87 b, They [the Roman soldiers] tooke their full feese, and ran up the hill. 1675 T. TULLY *Lett. Baxter* 19 If a man do but goe back a little to take his feeze, he may easily jump over it.

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2. U.S. chiefly *colloq.* A state of alarm or perturbation.

1846 WORCESTER, *Theeze*, a fit of fretfulness. 1855 LOWELL *Lett.* in *Atlantic Monthly* Dec. (1892) 749/2 So I am in a feeze half the time. a 1865 HALIBURTON (Cent. Dict.), When a man's in a feeze, there's no more sleep that hitch.

Feeze (*fīz*), *v.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 fésian, 3-6 fese(n, -yn, 3 south. vesen, 5, 7 feeze, -ze, (6 pheeze, 7 feize, pheese), 7 south. veeze, veize, veze, 6, 9 fease, south. vease, 6-9 feaze. [OE. *fésian* (? also *fésan*), *fýsian* to drive, corresponds to ON. **feysa* (mod. Norwegian *fýsa*, Sw. *fösa*), app. :- **fajsjōjan*, *faujan*. It is possible that this word and ON. *fjúka*, *feyka*, of similar meaning, are from a Teut. root *feu*, *fau*, differentiated by *s* and *k* (pre-Teut. *g*) suffixes.

Totally unconnected with OE. *fýsan* :- **funsjan* to hurry, which survived into early ME. as *fusen* (ii); see **FUSE** *v.* 1.]

† 1. *trans.* To drive; to drive off or away; to make (one) run, put to flight; to frighten away. Often with *away*. Also *to feeze about*. *Obs.*

c 890 *Laus Edward & Guthrum* xi, Donne fysie hi man of earde. 1014 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) xxxiii. 162 Dæt oft on 3efeohte an feseþ tyne. a 1300 *Signa ante Judicium* 172 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 12 Al þe fentis sal . . . be fesisd in to helle. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Powder of erþe of þat lond i-sowe in oþer londes vseþ [v. r. veseþ] away worines. c 1400 *Beryn Prol.* 351 Shal I com þen, Cristian, & fese a-wey þe Cat? 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii. 29 He should bee drieuen and feased of the deiull into deserte places. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 10/2 They feazed awaie the Irish. 1583 STANYHURST *Eneis* i. (Arb.) 31 Lyke bees . . . Peaze away the drone bees with sting, from maunger, or huiocot. 1689 C. MATHER *Mem. Providences* 62 A Devil would . . . make her laugh to see how he feaz'd 'em about.

b. To impel.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.*, Sir N. Burdet xvi. 480 Those eager imps whom food-want feaz'd to fight amaine.

2. To frighten, put into a state of alarm.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 611 Bete hir weel, right for hir blasphem, To fese hem alle that troste in hir doctryne. 1460 *Christ's Compl.* 471 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 198 Ful soule schulde þi foos be fesisd If þou myzte ouer hem as y ouer þee may. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Feaze*, to fret, worry.

3. The threat 'I'll feeze you' seems to have given rise to the following senses: *a. vaguely*, To 'do for', 'settle the business of' (a person). *b. To beat, flog.*

a. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 1 Ile pheeze you infaith. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* i. vi, I'll feeze you. 1620 FLETCHER *Chances* II. i, H'as giv'n me my quietus est: I felt him in my small guts: I'm sure h'as feez'd me.

b. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. v, Come, will you quarrel? I will feize you, sirrah. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor* East iv. ii, Countryman. Zookers! Had I one of you zingle, with this twig I would so veze you! 1674 J. WRIGHT *Mock-Thyestes* 101 Your Toby I'll so feaze with this Rod . . . That [etc.].

Feeze (*fīz*), *v.* 2. *dial.*

1. *trans.* To twist or turn with a screw-like motion; to screw. Also with *off*, *on*, *up*.

1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 43, I downa feeze my fiddle-string. 1813 W. LESLIE *View Nairn* Gloss., *Feeze*, to turn a screw nail.

b. fig. To insinuate.

1813 W. LESLIE *View Nairn* Gloss., *Feeze*, to insinuate into unmerited confidence or favour. 1824 JAMIESON *S.V.*, One feeszes himself into the good graces of another.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To wind in and out; to hang off and on.

17.. in *Ritson Scot. Songs* (1794) I. 287 My ewie never play'd the like But fees'd [printed tees'd] about the barn-yard wa'.

Feff, Effment: see **FEOFF**.

Fegary (*fīg-ē-ri*). *dial.* and *colloq.* Also 7 fagarie, -ary, 7-8 figary, (7 figuary), 8 fleegerie, 9 fee-, fleegary. [A corruption of **VAGARY**.]

1. A vagary, prank, freak; a whim, eccentricity.

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 116 Your body is little mended by your fetching fegaries. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* III. v, I have a great desire to be taught some of your fagaries. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIV. 289, I know all their fagaries to a hair. 1663 *Flagellum*, or O. Cromwell (1672) 60 Caprichio's of Biennial Parliaments and the like Figaries. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 183 The world must stand still for their fagaries.

2. Gewgaws, trifles; fineries in dress.

1724 RAMSAY *Love inviting Reason* III, Dinna prefer your fleegeries to me. 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gyn* 56 III. 2 Grave dames in a' their nice fegaries. 1823 TENNANT *Card. Beaton* I. III, As braw a hizzie, wi' her fardingales and her fleegaries, as ony.

Hence **Fegary** (also **flagary**), *v. intr.*, to busy oneself about trifles in dress.

1821 H. DUNCAN *Young S. Country Weaver* (ed. 2) 45 Did I come hame . . . to stan' and look at your flagarying there?

Feg(e, fegg, Sc. and north. forms of FIG.

Fegs (*fegz*). *Obs. exc. Sc. and dial.* Forms: 6-7 feckins, 6-8 fackins, 7-8 faikine, 8 feggings, 9 faikins, 7 fac, feck, 7-9 facks, 8-9 fags, 9 faags, faiks, feek's, faix, 8- fegs. [The forms here collected are distortions of **FAY** *sb.* 1, **FAITH**, perh. with suffix -*KIN*(s), frequent in such trivial quasi-oaths; cf. *bodykins*, *byrlakin*.]

1. As an (unmeaning) *sb.* in exclamatory phrases expressing asseveration or astonishment. See also **FEGS**.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iii, By my fackins. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. I.* II. i, No, by my feckins! 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii, How! Swear by your fac? a 1627 MIDDLETON *Quiet Life* II. ii, By my facks, sir. 16.. *Robin Hood & Q. Kath.* 90 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 42 Iy faikine of my body. a 1654 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* IV. iii, By my feck. 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. Lond.* III. i, No, by good feggings. 1768 BEATTIE *To Mr. A. Ross* v, O' my fegs. 1880 JAMIESON *S.V.*, My faiks! 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, *Good Fecks!*

2. As simple asseverative.

1638 BROME *Antipodes* v. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 322 Nay facks I am not jealous. 1790 A. WILSON *To W. Mitchell* Poet. Wks. (1846) 113 Fegs. 1804 ANDERSON *Cumbrd. Ball.* 104 Sae faikins we mun hev a sweat. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 86 Faix they've got a warnin'. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, Why! you are smart, fegs! 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* II. 191 Na, faags! it was waur than that.

Fegue, obs. form of **FEAGUE**.

Feid, obs. *Sc.* form of **FEUD** *sb.* 1, enmity.

Feie(n, Feier), obs. forms of **FAY** *v.* 1, **FAIR**.

Feigh (*fēx*). *int. Sc.* An expression of disgust or abomination. Cf. **FAUGH**, **FIE**.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. vi, Ye stink o' leeks, O feigh!

Feigh, var. of **FAY** *v.* 2

† **Feign**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. next vb.] The action of feigning; pretence, deceit. In phrase, *without feign*.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1482 Another that come fro hevyn, without feyn.

Feign (*fēn*), *v.* Forms: 3-7 feigne, feine, -yne, 6 feygne, (3 feinyhe, 5 feyn-yn), 3-5 fene, (4 feny), 4-7 fain(e, -yn(e, 6 feanne), 6-7 faigne (6 faynd), 6- feign. *Sc.* 4 fenyhe, 5 fenze, fenye, 6 fenzie, feinzie, feynze (*printed feynze*), 7 fane. Also 4 i-feyn. [ME. *feinen*, *feignen*, ad. OF. *feindre* (pr. pple. *feign-ant*) :- Lat. *figere* to form, mould, feign, whence **FICTION**, **FIGMENT**. Cf. Pr. *fenher*, *finher*, Sp., Pg. *figir*, It. *figere*.]

1. *trans.* In material sense: To fashion, form, shape. *Obs. exc.* as nonce-use after Lat.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xciii. [xciv.] 9 Þat feinyhes egh, noght sees with-al? 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 71 A dull fretful child Crushes his toys and knows not with what skill Those feeble forms are feigned.

II. To fashion fictitiously or deceptively.

2. To invent (a story, excuse, accusation); to forge (a document).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22007 (Cott.) Nothing sal I fene yow neu. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 421 Somme feynede a delay. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 175 Thou hast feigned this tale. 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 373 Somme fables be feynede for cause of delectation. 1534 CRANMER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 317 All that ever she said was fayned of her owne ymagynacion. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iii. § 7 As I find little, so I will feign nothing. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. II. vii. 265 There is nothing in the Characters, which would raise a Thought of their being feigned. 1790 PALEY *Hore Paul.* Rom. II. 19 Shall we say that the author . . . feigned this anecdote of St. Paul? 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. 128 Fables, feigned by the superstition . . . of the people.

† **b. To feign** (a slander, fault) upon, against: to allege falsely against, attribute falsely to. *Obs.*

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 1 Sclaunders fayned upon me. c 1615 *Lives Women Saints* 31 She fayned her owne fault on the chaste yong prince. 1654 tr. *Martinius' Cong. China* 205 Having feigned many crimes against the Priests.

† **c. To invent**, 'coin' (a word). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 413 In Germany they call it 'Pile' and 'Zisel'; and of this German word was the Latine 'Citellus' feigned. *Ibid.* 101 [see **FEIGNED** *ppl.* a. 2.]

† **d. To contrive** (a deception). *Obs.*

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 170 They fain a wile . . . among themselves.

3. To relate or represent in fiction; to fable. Const. with simple complement, with *obj.* and *inf.*, or with sentence as *obj.* Now *rare*.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. viii. (1483) 99 Orpheus was so swete an harpoure as the clerkes feynen that [etc.]. a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Godly Advise* (1580) 15 The Poets . . . fained there were iii She Goddesses in contention for their beautie. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 75 Harpyes . . . whome the Poets feynzeis to represent theus. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 118 Diogenes is fained to see the rich King Croesus among the dead. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. viii. 77 Well did the Poets feigne Pallas Patronesse of arts and armes. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. 34 They fained a Post to come puffing upon the stage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 627 Things . . . worse Than Fables yet have feign'd. 1727 DE FOR *Syst. Magic* I. II. (1840) 41 Atlas . . . is feigned by the ancients to carry the world upon his shoulders. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 65/2 The poets feign of Hercules, that only with a club and lion's skin he travelled over the world. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 343 Drest is she all in white, as Poets feign The angel Innocence.

† **b. absol.** and *intr.* To make fictitious statements; to indulge in fiction. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *Il. Fame* III. 388 Oon seyde that Omere made lyes, Feyninge in his poetryes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 419 Ouyd . . . feynit in his fablis. 1570 B. GOOGE *Poph. Kingd.* I. 15 Nor vnadvisedly we speake, nor rashly thereof fayne. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, He that should write But such a fellow, should be thought to faine Extremely. 1636 R. JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (1845) 4 If stories do not faine.

4. (More fully, † *to feign to oneself*.) To conjure up (delusive representations); to picture to oneself, imagine (what is unreal). Now *rare*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 36 Somme . . . Feynen hem fantasies. 1525 TINDALE *Matth.* ix. 15 *marg. note*, They

fain himself no pain. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.*, Cain.. feigned to himself so many enemies, as there were men in the world. 1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.*, Either there are bugs, or he fainteth them. 1635 R. N. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Eliz.* 1. 32 Some.. feigned unto themselves vain dreames. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 200 Men have but deceived themselves.. when they have feigned a Glory and a Beauty of the Church in other things. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 499 A sane.. mind.. can feign voices where there is silence.

† b. To imagine, believe erroneously and arbitrarily. Const. with *obj.* and *inf.*, or object clause.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 227 The soules.. Are not in such a place, As foolish folke do faine. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. xii. 19 Art thou yet alive, whom dead I long did faine? 1604 E. G. D'ACOSTA'S *Hist. Indies* iii. vi. 137 We faine, that some Angell and intellectual Spirite dooth walk with the Comet. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. iv. § 11 The Straights, where they fained Hercules his pillars to be. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 29 The ancients.. feigned that this Island.. had been as big as all Europe.

c. To assume fictitiously for purposes of calculation. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1688 M. PRIOR *Ode Ex.* iii. 14 vi. And he too.. Studies new Lines, and other Circles feigns. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* i. 3 The bounding line of the horizon is feigned to be a circle. *Ibid.* x. 77 It becomes necessary then, to feign an observer in the center of the earth.

5. *trans.* To assert or maintain fictitiously; to allege, make out, pretend. Const. † with simple *obj.* or complement (rare), with *obj.* and *inf.*, or with sentence as *obj.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xciii. [xciv.] 20 Whor sete of wicknes sal cleve to þe, þate feinyhes swinke in bode to be? c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 932 *Dido*, Feynynge the hors y-offred to Minerve. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 61 þe kyng.. wolde.. feyne trespas for to byneme hem [Englisshe] here money. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 189/1 To faine God to bee displeased with your king. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 232 b, Fayning that he was thycke of hearyng. 1554 LATIMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiv. 90 That which is fayned of many, I for my Parte, take it but for a Papistical Invention. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 61 The right valeant (whose soon thou art [printed thwart] feigned) Achilles. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, And feigning that his doing so was needful to the welfare of the cookery. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* i. 4 [Man] has been feigned.. to possess another immaterial principle.

† 6. To put a false appearance upon; to disguise, dissemble, conceal. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 208 She hath her.. body feigned. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 34 Poeyetis.. With fiablis and falsed fayned here speche. *Ibid.* 253 The falsed he faynit vnder faire wordes. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2397 The lady fayndit.. The lowe quich long hath ben in to her thocht. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iii. 20 Both doe strive their fearefulness to faine.

† 7. *refl. a.* To disguise one's sentiments, practise dissimulation, dissemble. Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.* c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 186, Vincent 49 þov feinst þe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2376 Nabeles he fenede him, þat me vnder sete it noht. 13.. *Leg. Rood* (1871) 85 All for nocht þou feynes þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xxiii. 13 If he shul feyne [si dissimulaverit] he shal trespasen double. c 1450 *Merlin* 14 When she it sough, she fayned her. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. vii. 6 It was counsailed to the kyng.. hym selfe to fayne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Mortimers* xix, Bid them beare their ennies when they faine.

† b. To assume a deceptive bearing. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 208 Quhen Wallace feld that curage was so small, He feynit him for to comfort thaim all. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 96 Fayne thy self to appere outwardly more perfyte.. than thou art.

8. *trans.* To make a show of, put on an appearance of, put on, pretend, simulate, sham; † to pretend to utter (words).

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* to Ypocrittes.. feyne gud dede with-owtne. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* i. 344 To fenyhe foly quihle is wyt. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 85 Duke Edrik.. feynynge a voinet.. seide þat he was seek. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 181 She feigned wordes in his ere. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3597 Fayne euer feire chere. 1508 R. T[OFT]E *Months Minde* G v, All was fained, twas not from the hart. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 134 Each man straines To faine a jocund eye. 1741 MIOOLETON *Cicero* I. v. 385 Escaped death, onely by feigning it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) IV. 437 The serenity that is not felt, it can be no virtue to feign. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 162 The agony Which others feel or feign. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 72 They are both feigning sickness this morning.

b. *absol.* To practise simulation.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 2 He seemeth to faine, by vttering things clean contrary to his mind. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 474 It may stand him more in stead to.. feign. 1724 RAMSAV *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 99 Tho' she be fair I will not fenzie. a 1774 GOLOS.M. *Madrigal* 3 Wks. (Globe) 691 Myra, too sincere for feigning. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xiii, She cannot feign; she scorns hypocrisy.

9. With *refl. pron.* as *obj.* followed by simple complement, † as, or to be: To make oneself appear, put on an appearance of being. † Formerly in wider use, with the *refl. obj.* followed by *inf.*, that, as that.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 336 He feynede hym somdel syk. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4233 He sal hym feyn first als haly. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* I. 706 Sche feyned hir as that sche moste goon. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 59 A wel false traytour.. þat couþe wel feyne hym self trewe frende. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* ix. 28 Tho.. feynede hem blynde. c 1400 MAUNOE. (Roxb.) xv. 66 A mysdoer.. þat.. thurgh his enchauntementz feyned him ane angell. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 97/1 She fayned her alloway to be seke. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 204 The Queene.. did feyne her selfe that shee would go on pilgrimage. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sann.* xiv. 2 Faine thy selfe to be a mourner. 1726 DE FOE *Hist.*

Devil i. xi. (1840) 164 Satan made David feign himself mad. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. 53 To.. reconcile myself to it.. is more manly than to feign myself above it.

b. *intr.* To pretend, make oneself appear. Const. to with *inf.* † Formerly with the same constructions as the *refl.* use above.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. To He made signe of etyng and feyned as he had etyn. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6344 He feynd als he þe tounge walde kys. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 79/1 He that hath no Faith, and yet fainteth or pretendeth to haue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. i. 9 Feigning.. in every limb to quake Through inward feare. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 6 Fayning to goe recreate himselfe.. gave order publicly. 1778 HAN. MORE *Florio* ii. 185 Yet feigned to praise the gothic treat. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 47, I haue sometimes feigned sick, when I had no other succedaneum for avoiding their parties. 1843 EMERSON *Carlyle Wks.* (Bohn) III. 312 Such an appeal to the conscience.. as cannot be.. feigned to be forgotten. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. xvi, Tremlow feigns to compare the portrait.

10. To counterfeit, imitate deceptively (*esp.* a voice, handwriting).

1484 CAXTON *Esop* ii. ix, The wulf.. faynyng the gotes voyce sayd. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 1 Truth, whose shape she [deceit] well can faine. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iv, It was not difficult to disguise or to feign a voice. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 213 Feigning dwarfs, they crouch and creep.

† b. To adulterate. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. v. (1495) 606 The tree of aloes is feyned [sophisticatum] wyth a tree that is lyke therto in weyght & in knottes. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devills Banquet* 324 Sometimes they faine it [this Balm] with water.

† c. To pass off (a thing) for something else.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 17 Lo, how they feignen chalk for chese.

† 11. To pretend to make (a pass) or to deal (a blow); also *absol.* to make a feint. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1757 He feyneth on his foot with a trouchoun. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xix, Some whyte they fayned, some whyte they strake as wyld men. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 3 Making with his point towards the others face, and faining a passage.. The Prince.. fained at him divers foynes.

† 12. *Mus.* a. To sing softly, hum an air. b. To sing with due regard to the 'accidentals', which the old notation did not indicate. [See *Musica ficta* in *Grove Dict. Mus.*; cf. also *F. par feinte* 'by the alteration of a semitone.'] *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153/1 Feynyn yn syngynge, or syngne lowe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, Not.. feynynge, but with a full brest & hole voyce. a 1529 SKELTON *Comely Coystrouwe* 53 He techyth them.. to self & to fayne. — *Bowge of Courte* 233 His throte was clere, and lustely coude fayne. 1530 PALSGR. 548/1 We maye nat syngne out.. but lette us fayne this songe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 72 He feyneth to the lute marvellouse sweetly.

† III. 13. [After OF. *feindre, se feindre.*] *intr.* and *refl.* To avoid one's duty by false pretences; to shirk, flinch, hang back. Also with *inf.*: To be reluctant or afraid to do something; to avoid, shirk (doing). *Obs.*

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 5884 Perdicas feyned noughth, For als a wode lyoun he faught. c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blaunche* 317 Noon of hem.. feyned To singe. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 1734 Feyne 3ow noghte feynit. 14100 Bot luke 3e fyghte faythfully. c 1400 Rom. *Rose* 1797 Never this archer wolde feyne To shete at me. *Ibid.* 2996 If I may helpe you in ough, I shall not faine. 14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 996 She me constreyned.. To 3oure seruise, & neuer forto feyne. c 1430 *Syr Gomer.* (Roxb.) 472/1 Ye se me feyne neuer a dele. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 172 On both parties thus I play, and fenys me to ordan The right. 1523-5 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxiii. 104 b, There they made a great assaut. The Englyshmen fayned nat. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 566 Exhortand thame.. for na fray to feynie nor to fle.

† b. *trans.* To shirk, avoid fulfilling (a command); to 'shuffle out of' (one's word). *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 42 Gilbert.. feigned his word her and ther: and ne granteed noht. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 473 Lordes hestes mow not ben i-feynit.

Feigned (fēind), *phl. a.* Also 5 feynit, *Sc.* 6 feinyete, fenzeid, -it, fei-, feynzeit, feinzed, feinyet. [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]

† 1. Fashioned, formed, shaped. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 85 His feynar hap hopid in his feynid bingis.

2. Fictitiously invented or devised. Also, related in fiction, fabled. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compt. Mars.* 173 This is no feyned mater that I telle. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 3 Feinzed Fables. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, Feyned excuses. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 74 Quhilk reportis ar all.. feynzeit, and untrew. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 101 A peculiar voyce which the French call by a feigned word, 'Reere'. 1623 LISLE *Elyric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 74 The fained games of Homer and Virgil. 1670 TENISON (*title*), Creed of Mr. Hobbes Examined, in a feigned conference between Him and a Student of Divinity. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Introd. 6 The Priests.. had filled up the interval with feigned Kings. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 19 To be found in history, whether actual or feigned.

† b. Contrived for deception. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153/1 Feynyd sleithe of falshede.

† 3. Fictitiously or arbitrarily supposed; imaginary. *Feigned price*: = 'fancy price'. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 About the necessite of nature they wyll haue theyr feyned necessaryes. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 232 What fayned prices are sett

vpponn litle stones. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astronomy* I. 319 As many Degrees of the feigned Equator.

4. Of attributes, actions, diseases, etc.: Simulated, counterfeited, pretended, sham.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xxx. (1483) 80 Another thyng is a veray hede and another a feyned hede. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L v b, They gyue out of theyr brestes grete and fayned syghes. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 106 All her guiles she hid With fained teares. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robert* I, 33 Inquisition salbe taken, gif that be done be fenzeid furie, or not. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* iii. v. 108 We must be.. careful that these Acts in their exercise, be true.. not fained and superficial. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 ¶ 6 Personating Feigned Sorrows. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 414 Their mutual fears produced.. a feigned reconciliation. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 72 Feigned and Concealed Diseases. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 163 Mortal enemies.. came every day to pay their feigned civilities.

† b. Prefixed to personal designations: That is such only in pretence; pretended. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 289 Youre trewe freendes and youre feyned counsellours. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 211 A fained, false and a coloured frende. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Pettit.* 175 Wee are but fayned Christians, we beare the name onely. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iv. 16 Fained Friends, becoming unfained Foes.

† c. Of things: Counterfeit, spurious, sham.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 223 Mosques.. are in their Cupolae curiously culereated with a feigned Turquoise. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jernis.* (1732) 74 Took down the feigned Body from the Cross.

d. Of a name, etc.: Assumed, fictitious. Of a voice, handwriting, etc.: Disguised.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* A v b, I haue reduced it into the forme of a Dialogue; the names of the personages indeede fained [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. i. 7 To hide her fained sex. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* ccxliii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 457, I cannot tell whether it be a true or a fained name, 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. (1763) 141 The Poets.. represent real Characters under feigned names. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* i. i, I copied them.. in a feigned hand. 1837 LYTTON E. *Maltrav.* 29 The feigned address he had previously assumed.

† 5. *Mus. a.* (see FEIGN v. 12 b.) b. = FAL-SETTO 3. *Obs.*

1609 GROLANO *Ornith. Microl.* 24 The fained Scale exceeds the others both in height and depth. For it addeth a Ditone vnder *Vt* base, because it sings *fa* in *A*, and it riseth about *eela* by two degrees, for in it it sounds *fa*. *Ibid.*, Fained Musicke is.. a Song made beyond the regular Compasse of the Scales. Or, it is a Song, which is full of Coniunctions [i.e. accidental flats]. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 43 Increasing of the Voice in the Treble Part.. in Feigned Voices, doth oftentimes become harsh.

6. *Lav.* (See *quots.*)

1483 Act 1 *Rich. III.* c. 6 § 1 Feyned playntes. 1542-3 Act 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 The aforesaide false and fayned recouere. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 5 G, The feined consent is by Lawe for some fact, when the consent of both parties appeareth not, and yet inasmuch as the fact is done, they are by Law both feined and deemed to consent. a 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 317 The feigned Action.. the Lord Chief Justice seems to justify. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. xxvii. 452 As no jury can be summoned to attend this court [Equity], the fact is.. directed to be tried.. upon a feigned issue. For (in order to.. have the point in dispute.. put in issue) an action is feigned to be brought. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 519 Any such feigned recovery.

7. *Mil.* = FALSE a. 14.

1508 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. i. 35 Fained skirmishes. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 69 A third detachment was sent to make a feigned attack in another quarter. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 135/1 A feigned assault.. for the purpose of diverting the enemy from the real point of attack.

† 8. Of persons, their manner, faces, etc.: Made up to a certain appearance, got up for a purpose; hence, deceitful, insincere. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 97 He was fals, hit was but feyned chere. c 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 264 O feyned womman, alle that may confounde Vertu and innocence.. Is bred in the. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 158 They.. by fallas Of feigned wordis make him wene, That black is white. 1530 LYNOESAV *Test. Papyngo* 105 Hauyng sic traist in to thy [Fortune's] fenzeit face. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. 1. 1 My prayer, that goeth not out of a fayned mouth [1611 *Ibid.*, Fained lips]. 1536 STARKEV *Lett. to Cromwell in England* (1878) p. xli, You schal neuer fynd me faynyd man. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Descr. Vane Lovers* 46 Vhar tbou finds thaim faynd refrane. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 124 Amurath.. in a fained manner.. seemed inclinable to offer me the Crown.

Feignedly (fē'nédli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a feigned manner.

1. Pretendedly, not really; deceitfully.

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* xi. 34 Many shal cleue vnto them faynedly. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lx. (1612) 264 Vent better plainely to reproue than fainedly to kisse. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 723 Others, tho' feignedly, adher'd to him. 1882-3 SCHIAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1938 The conversion was not with the whole heart, but feignedly.

2. *Lav.* By a fiction; fictitiously.

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 11 C, Consent is sometimes used in deede and sometimes fainedly as in law.

Feignedness (fē'nédnēs), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being feigned; † deceitfulness; insincerity.

1435 MISVN *Fire of Love* 58 With-oute cessyng to Ioy of godis sight, all feynyndes put bak. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* i. 30 Thy hert is full of faynednes and disceate. 1587 J. HARMAR *Beza's Serm.* iii. 39 The church is not the school of fainedness. 1683 WILKINSON in *Mem. T. Story* *Revised* 7 He.. greatly abhorred Feignedness. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 11. ii. 162 A certain Subtlety and Feignedness of Carriage.

Feigner (fē'nēr). [*f.* FEIGN *v.* + *-ER* *l.*] One who or that which feigns, in various senses of the vb.; † a fashioner, constructor, inventor; the contriver of a fiction (*obs.*); a simulator, pretender, counterfeiter.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiii. 5 That prophete or feyner of swevenes shal be slayn. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 85 Wat profitiþ a grauen þing? for his feynar hap hopid in his feynid þingis. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 28 In goddess sighte they ben very fyttyfys feyners. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 276 Ane freir . . flatterar and fenear. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. v. 715 The greene Parrat, fainer of our Words. 1598 *Ibid.* II. ii. 11. *Babylon* 614 The fluent fainer of Orlando error. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov. Wks.* (Rtldg.) 761/2 A poet is . . a maker or a fainer: his art, an art of imitation, or faining. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 693 This Notion . . was from the first Feigner or Inventor of it, propagated all along and conveyed down, by Oral Tradition. 1827 *Examiner* 50/2 Either Farmers are dreadful feigners, or their present endurance cannot last long. 1863 HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh's Fort.* III. 104 She was a bad feigner.

Feigning (fē'nin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* *l.*] 1. The action of the vb. FEIGN in various senses; an instance of this. *Without* († *but*) *feigning*: unfeignedly, sincerely.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 74 He suld swer that, but fenzeing, He suld that abyrtie disclar. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 He was clepid þe pope. . . afturward camen oþer names bi feynynge of ypocritis. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1556 *Hypsip. & Medea*, With feynynge, & with every subtil dede. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 209 Tryp on thi tose, without any feynynge. 1490 CAXTON *Encydis* xvi. 65 That yf it were aperceyued . . men shold were that it were a manere of a feynynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 186 Craffite and imagined faynings. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 110 'Twas neuer merry world, Since lowly feigning was call'd complement. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov. Wks.* (Rtldg.) 761/2 His [the Poet's] Art [is] an Art of imitation, or faining. 1789 MRS. PLOZZI *Journ. France* I. 91 The Lombards . . please you without feigning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 143 Poets are also the representatives of falsehood and feigning.

† *b.* *Feigning of person*: personification. *rare.* 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 283 S. John hy a fayning of person sayth, from whose face fledde away both heauen and earth.

† 2. *quasi-concr.* A creation or production (of the mind); an assumption, fiction, fable. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* l. 38 The lond . . hath glorie in false feynynge. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* l. iv. (1544) 6 b, Of poetes the feigning to unfold. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 141/2 The like faynings and monstrous miracles. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 350 All which faynings . . Josephus and Tertullian have sufficiently answered. 1627 SEED *England* xxv. § 3 Poets in their faynings will haue the Nymphs residence in shady greene groues.

Feigning (fē'nin), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* *2.*] That feigns.

† 1. Given to inventing; imaginative. *Obs.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 125/1 Feynynge, *feticious*. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 20 The truest poetrie is the most faining.

2. Dissembling, deceitful. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 966 He . . welcomed hom all With a faynyng fare vnder faire chere. a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* I. (1580) 8 Those faynyng folke. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 31 Verses of faining loue. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step. Moth.* IV. iii. 2002 Suspect this feigning Boy.

† 3. Shirking, cowardly. *Obs.* Cf. FEIGN *v.* 13. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4576 Þis feynond fare is forthoryng to hom, To assemble . . souldiers ynogh.

† 4. Of the voice: see FEIGN *v.* 12. *Obs.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 31 Thou hast by Moone-light at her window sung, With faining voice.

5. *quasi-adv.* Pretendedly, seemingly. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) II. How faining deafe is he? Hence **Feigningly** *adv.*, in a feigning manner; artfully, dissemblingly.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 375 Þe ordre of tellynge of þe þing . . is feynyngeliche-tolde. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 359 Whether he verraily or feynynge Repente. c 1500 *Melusine* 28 All this said she feynynge to thende that the other shuld nat perceyue to what thinge she tended. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* Zz iii b, To sett out her beawtye . . as feynynge as she can. 1605 SROW *Ann. West Saxons* an. 1011 Peace . . to the which they feynynge assented. 1650 S. CLARKE *Ecl. Hist.* (1654) 542 The King feynynge complained that since the death of Cromwel, England was much troubled with hereticall factions.

Feil, var. form of FELE *a.*, much.

Feild(e), obs. forms of FIELD.

Feil-beg: see FILABEG.

Feile, **Fein**, obs. forms of FAIL, FAIN, VEIN.

† **Feind**, **feint**. *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; it can hardly be a var. of FIEND; a subst. use of FEIGNED, FEINT *adjs.*?] ? A phantom, goblin. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 64 Those feints, which come nearest the shape of man, are most ugly and dangerous. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 7 There are really no such standing Species of Animals, and Vegetables [as fauns, mermaids, etc.] in Nature, tho' the belief of such feinds hath been propagated by Orators.

Feind(e), obs. forms of FIEND.

† **Feindill**, *a.* *Obs. Sc.* ? 'Ill-natured' (Gloss.). But is *feindill* in mispr. for *cindill*(e)? (See EYNDILL.) 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ProL 31 The last . . is callit Melancoly . . Heuie heidit, and feindill in game or glew.

Feint (fē'nt), *sb.* [*a.* Fr. *feinte* (=Pr. *fenha*, *fencha*, OSp. and It. *finta*), abstr. noun, *f.* *feindre* to FEIGN.]

1. A feigned or false attack. Also in phrases *in feint*, to make a feint.

a. *Fencing and Boxing.* A blow, cut, or thrust aimed at a part other than that which is the real object of attack.

[1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* i. iii. 67 A finta, or fained shew of a downe right blow.] 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 63 To take. . . a Feint on this Guard will signifie little or nothing. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxv, He exhausted every feint and stratagem proper to the science of defence. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* III. iii. 251, I made a feint to cut them down. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 117 A feint at the head causes them to raise the shield. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 73 He aimed straight blows, and not in feint, at the enemy.

b. *Mil.* A movement made with the object of deceiving an enemy as to a general's real plans.

1683 *Temple Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 458 Friburg had been taken by a Feint of the Duke. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3713/1 Some troops were ordered to make a Feint. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) II. v. 108 By making a feint of storming which he hoped to save Vercelli. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 30 These movements are intended only as a feint. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 65 She . . may make an attack on India by way of feint.

2. *transf. and fig.* An assumed appearance; a pretence, stratagem.

1679 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 206 All this is but a feint. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 410 A Feint he made With well dissembled Guile. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. ix. 265 This Objection is not a mere Feint. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. iv. 182 We imagine that it is only a feint of Mausolah to detain us. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 49 That protest . . would have been merely a feint. 1852 DICKENS *Christmas Bks., Haunted Man.* (C. D. ed.) 206 Mr. Williams . . made a feint of accidentally knocking the table with a decanter.

b. *Rhetoric.* (see quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Feint*, a figure whereby the orator touches on something, in making a show of passing it over in silence.

† 3. *Music.* (see quot.) [So formerly Fr. *feinte*.] 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Feint*, sb. (in Music) a semi-tone, the same that is called Diesis. 1823 in CRABB.

Feint (fē'nt), *a.* [*a.* Fr. *feint*, pa. pple. of *feindre* to FEIGN.] Feigned, false, or counterfeit; sham; = FAINT *a.* 1. Now *rare*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19535 (Trin.) Perfore toke he bapteme feynt [*v.* *feint*]. c 1400 *Rom. Romance* 433 She gan . . To make many a feynt priere To God. c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 33 Dressed up into any feint appearance of it. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/2 The Major . . made a feint Retreat. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 3986/2 Amusing the French with . . feint Marches. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 90 We wear feint smiles over our tears and deceive our children.

Feint, *v.* Also 6 faint. [In sense 1 *f.* F. *feint*, pa. pple. of *feindre* to FEIGN; see the variant FAINT *v.* In sense 2 *f.* FEINT *sb.*]

† 1. To deceive. *Obs.* 1320 [see FEINTING].

2. *Mil., Boxing and Fencing.* *a.* *intr.* To make a feint or sham attack. *Const. at, on, upon.* *b.* *trans.* To make a feint upon. *rare.* *c.* To pretend to make (a pass or cut).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* l. 130 Feint cut 'Two'; and shift leg to 'First Position'. *Ibid.* l. 140 Feint 'Third Point' under, and deliver 'Second Point' over the arm. 1854 BADHAM *Haliet*. 419 He watched them . . as they feinted, skirmished, or made onslaught. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, Feint him—use your legs! draw him out. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 381 Ben-Hur feinted with his right hand. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 296/2 He feinted at his enemy's toes.

Hence **Feinting** *vbl. sb.*, in senses of the vb.; also *attrib.*, and *ppl. a.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 444 Erl Jonas . . Loke wiþ him be no feynting. 1579 LYLIE *Enphues* (Arb.) 110 They flutter themselves with a feinting farewell, deferring euervntil to morrow. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 71 Feinting or Falsifying. Of these there are several Kinds. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 68 Feinting, dodging, stopping, hitting, countering. 1871 *Daily News* 24 July, It was obvious that force had been thus disposed for feinting purposes.

Feintise, var. of FAINTISE.

Feints, var. of FAINTS.

Feinye, *-yie*, obs. Sc. forms of FEIGN.

† **Feir**. *Obs. Sc.* Also 4-6 fere, 5, 7 feare, 6 fier. [aphet. *f.* EFFEIR.] Appearance, demcanour, look, show; = *affere* (AFFAIR 6), EFFEIR *sb.* 2.

c 1440 *Gaw. & Goh.* xiii, He was ladlike of lait, and light of his fere. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 101 Tell me his feyr, and how I sall him know. c 1500 *Pelon Sowe Rokeby* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1805) 418 Scho rase up with a felon fere. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 447 Quha wald behauld his countynance and feir, Mycht call hym, weil, the god of men of weir.

b. *In feir of war*: in martial array.

1449 *Sc. Acts* 7as. II (1597) § 25 Gif onie man . . risis in feire of weir against him [the King]. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sgr. Meldrum* 1231 Thrie scor. . . Accowterit weil in feir of weir. c 1565 LYNDESAY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 215 The Queen made proclamation . . that all men should be at her in Fier of War.

c. *pl.* Gestures, ways, 'points' of a person's exterior.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 2501 He kend him be his feris. *Ibid.* II. 3003 With brokine speche and with waik feris. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. 14 Bot he was Greik be all his vthir feris. a 1548 *Thrie Priests of Pablis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems* (1792) I. 19 He feinyeit him ane file, fond in his feris.

Feir, var. FERE *v.* *Obs.* to appertain, be proper.

Feir, obs. and Sc. form of FEAR.

Feird, obs. Sc. var. of FOURTH.

† **Feirie**, *a.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 5, 6 fery, 7, 8 feeire. [? repr. OE. *férig, *f.* fór action of going (see Foor) + *-ig, -y* *l.*: cf. the synonymous FEKE *a.*] Fit to travel; hence nimble, vigorous. *Const. of.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. ix. 10 His eldare Swne Wes noucht fery. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 20 Als fery and als swipper as a page. a 1548 *Thrie Priests of Pablis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems* (1792) I. 18 The king was . . Ane feirie man on fute. 17 . . in Watson *Collect.* I. (1706) 59 Of foot he is not feeire. 1794 BURNS *Deuk's Dang O'er My Daddy*, O haud your tongue, my feirie auld wife.

b. *quasi-adv.* Cleverly, actively.

1810 in Cromek *Rem. Nithsdale & Annandale Song* (1880) 54 An feirie can cross it in two braid cockle shells.

Hence **Feirily** *adv.*, nimbly, actively.

1550 LYNDESAY *Sgr. Meldrum* 475 Quhen they saw him sa feirelie Loup on his Hors. 1552 — *Dreme* 12 Sumtyme in dansing, feiralie I flang. 1763 W. THOM *Donaldsoniad*, Wks. (1799) 368 It wad be better if it was a' dun bi ane that cou'd gae throw it feirly and cannily.

Feirschipe, var. of FAIRSHIP.

Feit, obs. form of FEAT.

Feitergrasse, var. of *faitour's grass* obs.: see FAITOUR 2.

Feith, **Feizable**, obs. ff. FAITH, FEASIBLE.

Feitisso: see FETISH.

Fel, obs. var. of FELL.

Fela, obs. form of FELLOW.

Felanders, obs. form of FILANDERS.

Felapton. *Logic.* A mnemonic word representing the fourth mood in the third figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal negative, the minor premiss a universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* Hija, Fe. No vertue should be eschued. *Lap.* All vertue hath her wo with her. *Ton.* Therefore some wo shoulde not be eschued. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Felapton*. 1827 WHATLEY *Logic* II. (ed. 2) 98 Felapton. 1871 tr. *Taine's Hist. Eng. Lit.* (1873) I. 135 They still set their Barbara and Felapton, but only in the way of routine.

Felau, **Feld**(e), obs. ff. FELLOW, FIELD.

Feldifair, *-fare*, obs. forms of FIELDFARE.

Feldspar, **felspar** (fēldspar, fēlspar). *Min.*

Forms: *a.* 8 feldspat(h), feltspat. *β.* 8 fieldspar, 8- feldspar. *γ.* 8-9 felspar. [The forms *feldspat*(h), *feltspat* are adoptions (the latter through Sw.) of Ger. *feldspat*(h), *f.* *feld* FIELD + *spat*(h) spar. Almost contemporaneously appear the wholly or partially translated forms *field-*, *feldspar*. The corrupt spelling *felspar* was introduced by Kirwan on the ground of a supposed derivation from *fels*, and is still more common than the correct form.]

A name given to a group of minerals, usually white or flesh-red in colour, occurring in crystals or in crystalline masses. They consist of a silicate of alumina with soda, potash, lime, etc.

1757 E. M. COSTA *Nat. Hist. Fossils* 287 The opaque quartz or feldspath. 1772 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* App. 8 If the characters of this field-spar are accurately examined. 1776 G. EDWARDS *Fossilology* 54 A black felt-spar . . found in Sweden. 1784 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* 102 Sandstone mixed with mica and felspar. 1785 J. HUTTON *Th. Earth in Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* I. 229 Strata consolidated by feldspar. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 30 D. Hoffman discovered that red blende and feldspar were luminous when pieces of either were rubbed together. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 317 note, This name seems to me derived from *fels*, a rock . . hence I write it thus, felspar. 1835 SIR J. C. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxix. 406 Large crystals of felspar. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 494. 272 Granite is generally composed of feldspar, mica, and quartz.

attrib. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 501 The felspar glaze does not melt at the heat requisite for fusing the colours. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 263 Traversed in all directions by veins of felspar porphyry. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 85. 80 *Feldspar-Euphotide*. . . consisting of a minutely-granular feldspathic base with disseminated diallage or smaragdite. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* IV. 113 Criccieth Castle stands on a felspar rock.

Hence **Feldsparic** *a.*, resembling feldspar; = **FELDSPATHIC**. **Feldsparite** = **FELDSPAR**. **Feldsparry** *a.*, containing feldspar.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 157 Hardness, of course felsparic. 1832 BOASE *Geol. Cornwall* 211 Felsparite or Felspar-Rock. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. II. 98 The feldsparry lavas of the Peak.

Feldspathic, **felspathic** (fēld-, fēlspæ'pik), *a.* [*f.* *fel* *d*] *spath* (see prec.) + *-IC*.] Of the nature of or containing feldspar.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 295 The decomposition of felspathic lavas. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1873) 486 Felspathic rocks have produced a clayey soil. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 56 Artificial porcelain may be made from . . felspathic clay.

Fel(d)spathose, *a.* [+ *-OSE*.] = prec.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 448 It contains many felspathose points. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 74 *Feldspathose*.

Feldyfar, dial. form of FIELDFARE.

† **Fele**, *adv.* (*quasi-sb.*) and *adj.* *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1-2 fela, feola, north. feolu, feolo, 2-4 feole, (3 feola, fole), 3-4 fale, 3-6 feil(l)e, 4-5 feel(e, 4-6 fel(e, fell(e). *β.* (2 veale), 3 vale, (vale, veole), 3-4 vele. *Compar.* 4 feler, 5 felire. [OE. *feolo*, *feolu* (Mercian and Northumb.), *feola*, *fela* (WSax.) are respectively the accus. and the

oblique ease neuter (used adverbially, and hence as quasi-sb.) of a Com. Teut. adj., of which the other Teut. langs. have in their early forms only the accus. neut. as adv. and quasi-sb.: OFris. *felo*, OS. *filu*, *filu* (Du. *veel*), OHG. *filu*, *filu* (MHG. *vil*, *vile*, mod. Ger. *viel*, the latter also inflected as adj.), ON. *fipl* (chiefly in comb.), Goth. *filu*:—O'ent. **fēlu*:—pre-Teut. **fēlu* (with ablaut-var. **foli*) much; cf. Skr. *phurī*, Gr. *πολύς*, OIr. *il*.]

A. adv.

1. To a great extent or degree, much. Also in *so, too fele*.

Beowulf 1379 *þær þu findan miht fela-synnigne secg*. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vii. 47 *Fordon lufade feolo*. c1000 *Wife's Compl.* 26 (Gr.) *Seal ic... mines fela leofan fæhðu dreogan*. c1250 *Prose. Ælfred* 196 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 114 *Ne ilef þu nouth to fele uppe þe sce.* c1300 *Cursor M.* 8991 (Cott.) *Thoru wimmen þat he lued sa fele*. c1300 *Havelok* 2442 *He bounden him so fele sore*. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1884 *Syn þe fre is so faire, & so fele vertus*. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* 1. 56 *Fell awfull in effer*. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 192 *The Beere, That they drinken feele too good chepe*.

2. quasi-sb. Much, a great number or quantity. Chiefly with partitive genitive. Often qualified by *how, like, so, too*.

After the OE. period this use is seldom distinguishable from the adj.; later instances are placed here only when their grammatical character is evidenced by inflexion of the following sb.

Beowulf 1060 *Fela sceal gebidan leofes and laðes*. c825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvi. 16 *ic segge eow alle ða ondrædað dryhten hu feolu dyde sawle minre*. a900 *Charter in O. E. Texts* (1885) 444, & swae feola sufla. c1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 19 *Fela ic hæbbe geholod to ðæm þurh gesyhðe for hym*. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 208 *Ne forlæt þu þas blodas to fela on ænne sib*. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 *Monie and feole oðre godere werke*. c1300 *Sinners Beware* 87 in *O. E. Misc.* 75 *Sunnen seouene þat bringeþ vt of heouene swiþe vele manne*.

B. adj. (Indeclinable; but as the word after 11th c. was used all but exclusively of multitude, not of quantity, the final *e* was prob. felt in ME. as a pl. ending. A solitary instance of *felen* dat. pl. occurs in the *Ayenbite*.)

1. With sb. in pl. Many. Often preceded by *as, how, so*; also in *many and fele*.

O. E. Chron. an. 963 (Laud MS.) *Se biscop... bohte þa feola cotlif æt se king*. *Ibid.* an. 1124 *Fela soðfeste men seidon [etc.]*. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 *Fela stunneste beoð*. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 3067 *Suche stones, so grete & so uale*. c1300 *Cursor M.* 18268 (Cott.) *Hu fele pines ai sal þou fele*. c1305 *Land Cokayne* 95 *þer beþ briddes mani and fale*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 *þou ne selt habbe ule godes*. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxiv. 22 *As feel arm serclis*. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 586 *Sekemen come þedur mony and fiele*. c1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1110 *He... hadde... of the quene many gyftis fele*. c1500 *Lancelot* 768 *Galiot haith chagrit hym to tak als fell folk*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. 1. 83 *Sa fele peris*. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 201 *So fele shippes this yeere there ware, That moche losse for vnfreight they bare*.

b. With sb. in sing. Much.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 4050 (Cott.) *þat... sufferd sa fele peril*. c1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 1392 *That so fele folk led obowt*. c1440 *Generydes* 6701 *With kysseng fele*. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 54 *Feill folk als out of Germania*.

2. In predicative use: Much, many, numerous. Also in compar.: More in number, more numerous.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 14079 (Cott.) *þe folk him foluand was ful fell*. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1391, *I wowebe hit saf fynly, þaz feler hit were*. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 528 *So fale folewen þe folk*. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4869 *þai are feler of folke*. c1400-50 *Alexander* 2084 *A pake out of nounbre, Felire þan his folke be full fyue thousand*.

3. absol. in pl. Many persons.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 *He mei findan fele þe beoð bet iþozen and istozen bene he*. c1200 *ORMIN* 7640 *Fele shulenn fallenn & fele shulenn risenn upp*. c1300 *Cursor M.* 8495 (Cott.) *þis writte wit fele was red and sene*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 102 *God, þet... yeff more blepliche... to uelen þanne to onen allone*. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 641 *In sum bargis sa feill can ga... That thai ourtummyllit*. c1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 522 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 316 *Few ar trow, but fele ar fals*.

b. quasi-sb. Many of. Cf. A. 2.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 7012 (Cott.) *Fourti thousand of israel, O beniamin negh als fel*. c1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 547 *Fele of pise poyntes*. c1455 *HOLLAND Howlat* 522 *Feile of the fals folk, that fled of befor*.

4. In comb. with sb., forming an adj., as *fele-kyn*, of many kinds, various; or an adv., as *fele-sith*, -syss, *feltymes* many times, often. Also FELEFOLD.

c1200 *ORMIN* 3573 *Hire sune was himm lic O fele kinne wise*. [c1205 *LAY.* 1717 *On feole kinne wisen*.] c1300 *Cursor M.* 28380 (Cott.) *Oure fele-sith haf i ben to spend þe gode wit skill þat godd me send*. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1483 *Of many kyndes, of fele-kyn hues*. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 651 *Felesyss, quhen thou art away*. *Ibid.* xx. 225 *That she haf done till me feill siss*. 1382 *Wyclif Ecclus.* xx. 18 *Hou oðf sithes and hou fele shul the scorne hym?* c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3014 *Of hir faireheide feltymes hade þe freike herd*.

† **Fele**, a.2 Obs. Also 3 felle, 4 fale, feele, fel, 5 fall. See also FIEL. [OE. *fāle*, corresp. to OHG. *feilli* purchasable (mod. G. *feil*)] a. In OE.: One's own; dear, faithful, good. b. In ME.: Proper, of the right sort, good.

c1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Gr.) lxxviii. [lxxix.] 1 *þin fæle hus*. *Ibid.* cxviii. [cxix.] 105 *þæt is fæle blæccern minum fotum*. c1250 *Owl & Night.* 1376 *Ab schaltu, wrecche, luve tele... vich luve is fele, Bi-tweone wepmon and wimmane?* 1387 *TRE-VISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 *As þei God... Made þat lond so*

fele To be celer of al heele. a1400 *Sir Perc.* 729 *Thou art fele, That thou ne wille away stele*.

Fele, obs. form of FILE v.2

† **Felefold**, a. (adv.). Obs. [f. FELE a.1 + FOLD.] = MANIFOLD. Also absol. in *By felefold*: by a great deal, many times over.

c1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) xxxviii. 6 *Domas ðine neowelns micellu oððe felefeld*. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 *Alsua of ane sede cumeð fele folde weste*. c1205 *LAY.* 4249 *Beoð on beoken feole feld bisnen*. c1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 *Boðe [temp-taciuns] beoð feoleuold*. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1545 *Hit were a fole fele-folde*. c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. i. 30, *I vnderstonde þe felefolde colour & deceites of þilke merueillous monstre fortune*. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 320 *It was fouler bi felefold þan it firste semed*.

b. As adv. In manifold ways.

1340 *Ayenb.* 212 *Nast wordes afaired and y-sliked uleuold*. Hence † **Felefold** v. Obs., to increase, multiply.

a. trans. b. intr. for refl.

a1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 2 *Hou fele-folde are þai, þat droves me to do me wa*. *Ibid.* xi. 9 [xii. 8] *Men sonas fele-feldes tou*. *Ibid.* cxviii. [ix.] 18 *Over se-sand fele-falde sal þai*.

Felenous(e, obs. form of FELONOUS.

Felet, obs. form of FILLET.

Felewote, obs. form of VELVET.

Felf, obs. and dial. var. of FELLOE, FELLY.

Felfar, obs. form of FIELDFARE.

Felghe, obs. form of FELLOE, FELLY.

Felicide (fēlisaid). [f. L. *fēli-*, *fēles* cat + -CIDE 2.] The action of killing a cat, cat-slaying.

1832 *SOUTHEY Corresp. with C. Bowles* (1881) 259 *Those repeated acts of felicide*. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 568 *He hurled it, with premeditated felicide, in the direction of his supreme abomination*. 1868 *Morn. Star* 25 Jan. *One poor woman... confessed to having committed an act of felicide*.

Felific(fēlisfik), a. *Ethics*. [ad. L. *fēlicificus*, f. *fēlici-*, *fēlix* happy + -ficus making: see -FIC.] Making or tending to make happy; productive of happiness.

1865 *J. GROTE Moral Ideas* x. (1876) 205 *Concentrate your felific effort where... none of it will be lost*. 1874 *SIDGWICK Meth. Ethics* xiv. 373 *Its felific tendency is not at first apparent*. 1877 *J. SULLY Pessimism* 164 *Knowledge of the real felific value of life*.

Felificability (fēlisi-fikābiliti). [f. **fēlicificable* (f. prec. + -ABLE): see -bility, -ITY.]

1865 *J. GROTE Moral Ideas* ii. 33 *Felificability or capacity for happiness*.

Felificative (fēlisi-fikātiv). [f. as if L. **fēlicific-āre* (see next) + -ATIVE.] Tending to make happy. Hence **Felificativeness**, tendency to make happy or produce happiness.

1865 *J. GROTE Moral Ideas* ii. (1876) 33 *The original egence of God... is in another word felificativeness*.

† **Felificy**, v. Obs. rare. [f. as if ad. L. **fēlicificāre*, L. *fēlici-*, *fēlix* + -ficāre: see -FY.] trans. To render happy; also absol.

1683 *E. HOOKER Pref. Ep. Postage's Mystic Div.* 92 *Whom... the allwise... and most merciful God mai... sanctifi, tranquillifi and felifici*. 1698 *Whole Art of Knowledge* i. § 31. 23 *The temper of true government most felificies and perpetuates it*.

† **Felicious**, a. Obs. Also in 5 felecycows.

[f. L. *fēlici-*, *fēlix* + -OUS.] a. Happy, joyous.

b. Fortunate, prosperous.

c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 947 *Of felachyp most felecycows*. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 110/1 *His brethren... have... experimentede the same, with felicious event*. a1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 16 *In all which [warres] she was felicious [1735 felicitous] and victorious*. 1654 *COKEINE Dianea* iv. 352 *These words... were attended by a felicious shout*.

† **Felicitate**, pa. pple. Obs. [ad. L. *fēlicitātus*, pa. pple. of *fēlicitāre*: see next.] Made happy. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. i. 77, *I am alone felicitate In your deere Highnesse loue*.

Felicitate (fēlisitē), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *fēlicitāre* to make happy, f. *fēlici-*, *fēlix* happy.]

1. trans. To render or make happy; also absol. Now rare; see FELICITATED ppl. a.

1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* III. 261 *Of themselves, nor paines, nor pleasures can Felicitate*. 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* v. i. *Since I cannot make myself happy, I will have the glory to felicitate another*. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* i. xvii. 254 *A glorious Entertainment... would... felicitate his Spirit, if [etc.]*. 1792 *A. BELL in Southey's Life* (1844) I. 436 *Your occupations... have a tendency to... felicitate our days*. 1825 *T. BARBER Serm. Import. Relig. Nat. Educ.* 40 *It settles, composes, and felicitates the soul*. 1856 *J. MACNAUGHT Doctr. Inspiration* (1857) 193 *It has felicitated the death of all who have learned in it to talk with God*.

† b. To render prosperous. Obs.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 92 *A citty in Bengala and felicitat by Ganges*. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 307 *The Sunne's... influence is conceived... to felicitate India more then any after*.

2. To reckon or pronounce happy or fortunate; to congratulate. Now only with obj. a person. Const. on, upon.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 182 *A glorious miser felicitating his death, so it be in contemplation of his rich idolatry*. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. ix. 201 *Speeches, felicitating the good, or deprecating the evil to follow*. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 77 *This comes to felicitate you upon your wife's safe delivery*. 1812 *D'ISRAELI Calam. Auth.* (1867) 215 *A great poet felicitated himself that poetry was not the business of his life*. 1855 *MACAULAY*

Hist. Eng. III. 645 *The enemies of France... eagerly felicitated one another*. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* vi. 175 *The victor might be felicitated on his good fortune*.

† 3. a. trans. To offer congratulations on (something). b. intr. To join in congratulations with. 1684 *J. PETER Siege Vienna* 104 *Of other Princes... there were great numbers that came to felicitate his Majesties happy return*. 1799 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* III. 447, *I felicitate with you on the happy success of the allied Arms*.

Hence **Felicitated** ppl. a., **Felicitating** ppl. a.

1755 *AMORY Mem.* (1769) I. 280 *It commands us to acquire a felicitating temper, and to communicate happiness adequate to our power*. 1772 *JOHNSON* 27 Mar. in *Boswell*, *The happiness of an unembodied spirit will consist... in the possession of felicitating ideas*. 1806 *A. KNOX Rem.* I. 21 *This felicitating influence of our divine religion*. 1890 *tr. Esfiederer's Developm. Theology* II. ii. 118 *A life of invigorated and felicitated God-consciousness*.

Felicitation (fēlisitē'fan). [noun of action f. prec.: see -ATION. Cf. F. *fēlicitation*.] The action of congratulating; an instance of the same; a congratulatory speech or message. Also attrib.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4571/2 *The... Empress came... to make her the Compliments of Felicitation*. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 103 *A felicitation on the present new year*. 1801 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) III. 464, *I thank [you] for your kind felicitations on my election*. 1817 *Br. R. WATSON Anecd.* I. 108, *I did not... break in upon you, either with my acknowledgments or felicitations*. 1860 *W. COLLINS Wom. White* II. vi. 211 *Pray present my best respects and felicitations*. 1882 *Times* 4 Mar. 5 *A number of felicitation cards have been left*.

Felicator (fēlisitē'tar). [agent-n. f. as prec.] One who offers congratulations.

1890 *Times* 2 Jan. 3/1 *A compliment which his Majesty... paid to none other of his felicators*.

Felicitous (fēlisitās), a. [f. FELICITY + -OUS.] Characterized by felicity.

1. a. Indicative of or marked by extreme happiness; blissful, rare.

1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 606, *I am well aware of that felicitous palpitation of heart*. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. i. 29 *In the refinement of their highly educated... benevolent, and felicitous lives*.

† b. Fortunate, prosperous, successful. Obs.

1735 [see FELICIOUS].

2. Of an action, expression, manner, etc.: Admirably suited to the occasion; strikingly apt or appropriate.

1789 *P. STUART Let. to Burns* 5 Aug., *His manner was so felicitous, that he enraptured every person around him*. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1803) 519 *A felicitous adaptation of the organ to the object*. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* (1858) 3 *A Reform Ministry has 'put down... Chartism' in the most felicitous effectual manner*. 1848 *W. BARTLETT Egypt to Pal.* xxvii. (1879) 528 *We esteemed it a felicitous rounding off of our journey*. 1866 *FELTON Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. x. 190 *This striking essay... abounds in... felicitous comparisons*. 1878 *R. W. DALE Lect. Preach.* v. 120 *A felicitous illustration*.

b. Of persons: Happy or pleasantly apt in expression, manner, or style.

1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, *Felicitous in jests upon his own figure*. 1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 765 *The witty, the felicitous, the inimitable Fontaine*. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It.* II. 389 *He is... sometimes singularly felicitous, in striking out insulated views*.

Hence **Felicitousness**, the quality or state of being felicitous.

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.; and in mod. Dicts.

Felicitously (fēlisitōsli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a felicitous manner.

1. Happily, prosperously, successfully.

1539 *CROMWELL in Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. iii. xvii. 196, *I... shall pray... that... your most dear Son, may succeed you to Reign long, prosperously, and felicitously*.

2. In an admirably fitting manner; with striking appropriateness or grace.

1828 *MISS MITFORD Village* Ser. III. (1863) 70 *Never had painter more felicitously realized his conception*. 1832 *J. J. PARK Dogmas of Constit.* Pref. 17 *Sciences... felicitously denominated by the French authors, 'les sciences d'observation'*. 1863 *A. B. GROSART Small Sins* (ed. 2) 77, *I emphasise the word 'spoil'... it is exquisitely and felicitously descriptive*. 1893 *Publishers' Circular* 3 June 623/1 *Cruikshank's... designs... felicitously render the grotesque... character of the tales*.

Felicity (fēlisiti). Forms: 4-6 feli-, fely-cite(e, -yte, 6-7 felicitie, -ye, (6 Sc. felyscitie, -syte), 5- felicity. [a. OF. *fēlicité* (Fr. *fēlicité*), ad. L. *fēlicitatem*, f. *fēlix* happy.]

1. The state of being happy; happiness (in mod. use with stronger sense, intense happiness, bliss); a particular instance or kind of this.

c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 53 *We mighten live in more felicitie*. 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 206, *I felle ffrom alle felycyte*. 1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 5093 *Fairweill all vaine felyscitie!* 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 358 *Absent thee from felicitie awhile*. 1651 *Ld. Digby, etc. Lett. conc. Relig.* i. 2, *I aspire yet to a farr greater felicity*. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ix. 217 *The injoyment of an humble... expectation of felicity hereafter*. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* i, *Conjugal felicity and parental duties divided his attention*. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 541 *Sincerely wishing you every felicity*. 1839 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1855) III. 118 *Felicity... consists not in having prospered but in prospering*. Comb. 1799 *R. WARNER Walk* (1800) 83 *Those felicity hunters, the teasing insects of fashion*.

† b. Phrases: *To have, take felicity in* or *to with inf.*: to take delight or pleasure in or to.

To place, set one's felicity in: to find one's chief delight in.

1542 UNALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 Setting his moste delite and felicitie in the veray infamie of the same. 1596 SPENSER *State Irell* Wks. (1862) 517/1 The Northern Nations... took no felicity in that countrey. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 153 A man known to put his felicitie in that vice. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 7 The more polite... sort of Men place their Felicity in Honours. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 175 He took a felicity to set out sundry Commentaries upon the Fathers works.

2. That which causes or promotes happiness; a source of happiness, a blessing.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2588 *Hypernymestra*, This thought her was felicitie. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 105 O felicyte merueilleuse wherof I shulde be well happy. 1597 MORLEY *Introduct. Mus.* 182 His coine... is his only hope and felicitie. 1634 W. TIRWINT *Balaad's Lett.* 159 The happiness of your Family... is a publick Felicity. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 211 God bestoweth personal felicitie on some far above the proportion of others. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) Pref. 27 A woman who formed his felicity. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* viii. 221 He also had many felicities he was thankful for.

3. Prosperity; good fortune, success. Now rare.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 He hath of propete Good speede and great felicitie. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 550 It is not possible for that Kyngedome to stande in felicitye. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liery* II. (1822) 171 The Faderis... faucht with grete felicitie aganis the Volschis. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* in. (1673) 7/1 He was... vanquished by the valour and felicity of L. Sylla. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 274 The old Clergy... were intoxicated with their new felicity. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 464 Athens... enjoyed more than all others the general felicity. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. V.* xv. i. 271 This General's strategic felicity and his domestic were fatally cut-down.

† b. *pl.* Prosperous circumstances; successful enterprises; successes.

1625 BACON *Ess. Adversity* (Arb.) 505 Describing the Afflictions of Iob, then the Felicitie of Salomon. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* i. 29 The Spaniards: Whose aims... were defeated by the Felicitie of that Queen. a 1731 ATTERBURY (J.), The felicitie of her wonderful reign may be complete.

c. A stroke of fortune; a fortunate trait (in an individual).

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 326 The easy subduing of this insurrection... was a singular felicity to the protector. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 6 It was the felicity of Pope to rate himself at his real value. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* II. 284 It was the felicity of Cromwell to detect this gift of government.

d. Singular fortunateness (of an occurrence). Cf. 4.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 157 By a rare felicity of accident.

4. A happy faculty in art or speech; admirable appropriateness or grace of invention or expression.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. Ded. § 2 Your Maiesties manner of speech is indeed... full of facilitie, and felicitie. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 82 Many painters... have with felicity copied a small-pox. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Pof. Fallacies* (1865) 411 We must pronounce [this pun] a monument of curious felicity. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 336 Moschus is remarkable for occasional felicitie of language. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. II. xii. 295 A style, which adapts itself with singular felicity to every class of subjects.

b. A happy inspiration, an admirably well-chosen expression.

1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 74 The extempore felicitie of the Orators of those times. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Denham* Wks. II. 78 Those felicitie which cannot be produced at will by wit and labour. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 176 It is from such felicitie that the rhetoricians deduce... their statutes.

† 5. Of a planet: A favourable aspect. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 Thei haue a fortunat planete in hir assendent & 3it in his felicitie. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 116 And upon such felicitie Stand Jupiter in his degre.

Felid (fēlid). [ad. mod. L. *fēlid-a*, f. *fēles* cat.] One of the *Felidae* or cat-tribe.

Feliform (fēliform). [f. L. *fēli-*, *fēles* cat + -FORM.] Having the form of a cat.

Feline (fēlin, -lin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *fēlin-us*, f. *fēles* cat.]

A. *adj.* *a.* Of or pertaining to cats or their species, cat-like in form or structure. *b.* Resembling a cat in any respect, cat-like in character or quality.

a. 1681 GREW *Museum Reg. Soc.* 16 From which [the Beaver] he [the Otter] differs... in his Tail, which is feline, or a long Taper. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 149 The feline quadrupeds. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 335 The feline tribe and the foxes. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 159 Fanaticism has within it a more than feline tenacity of life.

b. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i. The feline care with which he stepped aside from any patches of mire. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xli. 204 Human madness is oftentimes a... most feline thing.

B. *sb.* An animal of the cat tribe.

1861 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 106 The large savage feline that ranges the waste lands. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 3/3 The eyes are... as bright as a feline's in the dark.

Hence **Felinely** *adv.*, in a feline manner; **Felineness**, the state of being feline.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* vii. iv. The rings through which scratched so felinely the paw of... Griffin. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. V.* xiv. v. 202 Noailles has us in a perfect mousetrap, *souricière* as he felinely calls it. 1893 *National Observer* 25 Mar. 467/2 His gait was felinely nimble.

Felinity (fēliniti). [f. *prcc.* + -ITY.] The quality of being feline; a cat-like disposition; the typical qualities of the cat-tribe.

1855 'M. HARLAND' *Hidden Path* xxviii. 270 This idiosyncrasy of his felinity tormented Bella more than ever. 1882 F. W. HARPER in *Spectator* 30 Dec. 1882 Felinity, at least the highest part of it, is included in humanity.

Feliote, var. of **Filiole** *Obs.*

Felk, var. of **Felloe**, **Felly**.

Fell (fel), *sb.* ¹ Forms: 1 fell (l, 2-7 fel, 3-6 felle, 2- fell. Also 3-4 vel, velle. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fel*, *fell* str. neut., OFris. *fel*, OS. *fel* (Du. *vel*), OHG. *fel* (MHG. *vel*, mod. Ger. *fell*), ON. (*ber-*) *fiell*, Goth. (*bruts-*) *fill* n.:—O Teut. **fello(m)*:—pre-Teut. **fello*:—**pelno-*, cognate with Gr. *πέλλα*, Lat. *pellis* skin; a derivative from the same root is **FILM**.]

1. The skin or hide of an animal: *a.* with the hair, wool, etc.

Reynold 2088 (Gr.) Sio was orþoncum eall gezyrweð.. dracan fellum. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 334 Nim mereswines fel. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 God ham zeworhta þa reaf of fellan and hi were mid þan fallen zescridde. c 1220 *Bestiary* 135 For his fel he [neddre] der leteð. 1340 *Ayeb.* 210 Zuych difference ase þer is be-tuene. þe uelle and þe beste. 1399 *LANG.* *Rich. Reddes* III. 24 The herte... fliedith him on þe venym, his felle to anewe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5083 Sum fellis of fischis. c 1483 *CAXTON Vocab.* 9b, Of shupes fellis. 1551 ROBINSON, tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 98 They carie furth... purple died felles. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* vii. 104 Her Wooll whose Staple doth excell... the golden Phrygian Fell. 1757 *DYER Fleece* (1807) 68 In loose locks of felles she most delights. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* I. viii. 37 The Horse I ride has his own whole fell. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 6 A lion's skin... So wrought with gold that the fell showed but dim Betwixt the threads.

† b. as distinguished from the hair, etc. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 418 Uelles wel i-tauwed. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 168 Of Scotlonde the commodities Ar felles, hydes, and of wolle the fleesce. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* II. (1876) 51 Of our felles they make Spanish skins, Gloues, and Girdels. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 20 His fell good, his fleece good, his flesh good. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 294 Wool, New pull'd from tanned Felles.

c. *Proverbs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 106 The old Proverbe... which saith 'If Shepe ronne wilfully emongst Wolves they shall lese ether Life or Fell.' 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 The woollfettes in weathers felles.

2. Said of the human skin, rarely of the skin covering an organ of the body. Often in phr. *Flesh and fell*: see **FLESH**. Now only as *transf.* from 1.

c 1000 *Juliana* 591 (Gr.) Næs... ne feax ne fel fyre zemaed. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8591, I fell & fleah wipþuten dæp. a 1300 *Sarmun* vi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Pi velle þat is wip-uten. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 247 An evel þat was bytwene vel and flesche. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 6076 In synnes, in Ioyntes, in fell, and flesch. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 10b, The celles or felles that enuiron the harte. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 239 That kind of dropsy wherein water runneth between the fell and the flesh. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 23 The rest of his body sheeted in its thick natural fell. 1890 H. M. STANLEY in *Times* 6 May, A light brown fell stood out very clearly.

fig. a 1225 *Aner. R.* 120 Nis þer, þeonne, bute vorworpen sone þet ruwe vel abute þe heorte.

† b. 'The flesh immediately under the skin' (*Burns Gloss.*) *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Gloucester* xiii, She haply with her nayles may claw hym to the fell. 1567 *TURBERV. Epitaphes*, etc. 108 b, Augmenting still his secret sore by piercing fell and skin. 1786 *BURNS Ordination* xii. 5 See, how she peels the skin an' fell As ane were peelin onions!

3. A covering of hair, wool, etc., *esp.* when thick and matted; a fleec. Often in phr. *a fell of hair*, a head or shock of hair.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. ii. 55 We are still handling our Eves and their Fels you know are greasie. 1605 — *Mach.* v. v. 11 My Fell of haire Would at a dismall Treatise rowze, and stirre As life were in't. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 162 A Sheepskin according to the growth of the fell. 1842 N. A. WOODS *Tour Canada* 14 Their flat Tartar features half hidden under a fell of coarse, unkempt hair. 1844 *LOWELL Columbus*, The surly fell of Occan's bristled neck! 1872 *LOWELL Dante* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 204 *note*, Reason (Virgil) first carries him down by clinging to the fell of Satan.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fell-rot* (Sc.), *-ware*, *-wound*. Also *fell-ill* Sc. (see *quot.*); *fell-poake* Sc., waste clippings or parings resulting from the preparation of skins (used for manure); *fell-wool* (see *quot.* 1888), and *FELL-MONGER*.

1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Roxb.* 149 Aged cattle... are liable to be hide bound, a disease known here... by the name of the *fell-ill. a 1803 J. GRETTON in *A. Hunter's Geogr. Ess.* (1803) III. 139 Get your *fell-poake on your head-land by the latter end of October. 1799 *Ess. Highland Soc.* III. 465 Many different kinds of rot... as the... *fell-rot, the bone-rot and other rots. 1399 *LANG.* *Rich. Reddes* III. 150 Ffurris of froyne and oþer *felle-ware. 1552 *Act* 5-6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 Mingling *Fell-wool and Lambs-wool... with Fleece-wool. 1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 278 This Fell wool they separate into five or six sorts. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Fell-wool*, the wool pulled from sheep-skins in distinction from the fleecce wool shorn from the living animal. 1382 *WYCLIF Lev.* xiii. 19 In the place of the bocche aperith a *fel wounde [Lat. *cicatriz.*]. 1382 — *Jer.* xxx. 17 Y schal helen parfitly thi felle wounde to thee.

Fell (fel), *sb.* ² Also 4-5 felle, 4-7 fel. [a. ON. *fall* (Sw. *fäll*, Da. *ffeld*) mountain, perh. —O Teut. **fello(m)*, related by ablaut to **falis-*, OHG. *felis*, mod. G. *fels* rock.]

1. A hill, mountain. *Obs.* exc. in proper names

of hills in the north-west of England, as Bowfell, Seawfell, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6461 (Cott.) Moyses went vp-on þat fell, and fourti dais can þer-on duell. *Ibid.* 22534 (Cott.) þe dals up-rise, þe felles dun fall. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Thurgh þe straites of mountaynes and felles. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* chll. vii, His graue is yet... vpon the fell. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 435 With clarions... Quhomeof the sound did found attour the fell. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 755 High topped hills and huge fels standing thicke together.

2. A wild, elevated stretch of waste or pasture land; a moorland ridge, down. Now chiefly in the north of England and parts of Scotland. Formerly often in phr. *Frith (firth) and fell*: see **FRITH**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7697 (Cott.) In frith and fell, Saul soght dauid for to quell. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* iv, Thay questun, thay quellun By frythun, by fellun. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ja, Wheresoeuer ye fare by fryth or by fell. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 The laif of their fat flokkis follout on the felles. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 57 a, Feniculum... groweth in... wild mores, called felles. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xvii, The Syluans that... did dwell, Both in the tuffy Frith, and in the mossy Fell. 1769 *GRAY Lett.* Wks. 1836 IV. 145 Greystock town and castle... lie only 3 miles (over the Fells) from Ulz-water. 1867 *JEAN INGELWOLD Gladys* 169 With fell and precipice, It ran down steeply to the water's brink. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 121 The fell is ascended by the side of a ravine. 1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* III. i, Fells and becks, whose cool memory has often come back... to her.

† b. In 16-17th c. understood to mean: A marsh, fen.

1514 *FITZHERB. Just. Peas* (1538) 115 Lowe grounds for medowes, felles, fennes. 1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Throgh fels and trenches thee chase thee companye tracked. 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gt. Brit.* Pref., Her Fels and Fens so replenished with wilde foule. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* III. 42 Ye... be grac't With floods or marshie fels.

c. Sc. 'A field pretty level on the side or top of a hill' (*Burns Glossary* in *Poems* 1787).

1794 *BURNS Now Westlin Winds* II, The partridge loves the fruitful felles; The plover loves the mountains.

3. *attrib.*, as in *fell-berry*, *-fool*, *-gate*, *-head*, *-land* (hence *-lander*), *-mouse*, *-mullon*, *-range*, *-ridge*, *-sheep*, *-side*, *-top*; *fell-bloom*, the flower of Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Jam.); *fell-thrush*, the missel-thrush.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 4/2 We make wonderfully good *fell-berry puddings. 1761 in *Wesley's Jnl.* 18 Apr. (1837) III. 49 'Take the galloway, and guide them to the *Fell foot'. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fell-head*, the top of a mountain not distinguished by a peak. 1890 *Westmoreland Gaz.* 8 Nov. 4/3, 2,640 Acres of *Fell Land. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* p. xlv, The *fellanders of Furness. 1874 *DASENT Tales fr. Fjeld* 332 There was no end to the *fell-mouse's greediness. 1769 *GRAY Lett.* Wks. 1836 IV. 158 *Fell-mutton is now in season. 1863 *Spring Laph.* 55 The great dividing *fell-range between Norway and Sweden. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 5/2 The ptarmigan... soaring over the *fell-ridge with a low chuckle. *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 4/1 The *fell sheep suffered severely. 1862 T. SHORTER in *Wheldon's Register* Aug. 24 His early *fell-side neighbours. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 322 A point on the fellside is reached where are two paths. 1879 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* Suppl., **Fell thrush*. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 5/2 That *fell top appeared to be uninhabited by any more [ptarmigan].

† **Fell**, *sb.* ³ *Obs.* rare-¹. [a. L. *fell*, *fel* gall.] Gall, bitterness; hence, animosity, rancour.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 2 Untroubled of vile feare or bitter fell.

Fell (fel), *sb.* ⁴ [f. **FELL** v.; in some senses perh. repr. OE. *fiell*: see **FALL** *sb.*]

1. The action of the vb. **FELL** in various senses.

a. A knockdown blow.

1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., 'If thoo didn't 'mind ah sal be givin tha a fell inoo.'

b. A cutting down of timber; *concr.* the timber cut down at one season; = **FALL** *sb.* ¹ 14.

165. CROMWELL in *Carlyle Lett. & Sp.* (1871) I. 280 Ordinary felles. 1663 *PEPYS Diary* 11 Dec., When a fell is made, they leave here and there a grown tree. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Coppice*, Leave young Trees enough, you may take down the worst at the next Fell. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 156 A small fell will amount to... thirty pounds. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* I. x, The trees were gone... 'Cut down this spring fell'.

c. The sewing down (a fold, etc.) level with the cloth (see **FELL** v. 6); *concr.* a 'felled' seam.

1874 *KNIGHT Diet. Mech.*, *Fell*, a form of hem in which one edge is folded over the other and sewed down; or in which one edge is left projecting and is sewed down over the previous seam. 1885 BRIETZCKE & ROOPER *Plain Needlework*, 29 The fell... means, hemming neatly the turned down edge on to the material itself. 1885 MRS. CROLY *Man. Needlework* 9 Hem, fell, gather and buttonhole.

d. A 'fall' of lambs. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniversary*, So shall the first of all our felles be thine. 1823 in *MOOR Suffolk Words*.

2. 'The line of termination of a web in the process of weaving, formed by the last west-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wefted' (Ogilvie).

1874 in *KNIGHT Diet. Mech.* s.v. 1882 in *CAULFIELD Dict. Needlework* s.v. *Felling*.

3. *Comb.*, as *fell wood*, timber ready to be felled; felleable wood.

1736 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* III. 21 The Londoners were distressed... for coals, which obliged them to have recourse to the... cutting down all fell wood on the estates of Delinquents.

Fell (fel), *sb.* ⁵ *Mining.* a. Lead ore in its rough state. Cf. *BOUSE sb.* ² b. Lead ore siftings.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead-mines* 266 Fell, Bous and Knock-barke. 1851 [see *BOUSE sb.* ²]. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fell*... the finer portions of lead ore which fall through the meshes of the sieve when the ore is sorted by sifting.

Fell (fel), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3-5 *felle*, 3-6 *fel(e)*, 3- *fell*. [a. OF. *fel* = Pr. *fel*, It. *fello* fierce, cruel, savage:—popular Lat. *fello*, nom. of *fellōn-em* sb.: see *FELON*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of animals and men, their actions and attributes: Fierce, savage; cruel, ruthless; dreadful, terrible. Also in *cruel* and *fell*, *fierce* and *fell*. Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3974 (Cott.) Esau... was fel and wald noght spare. *Ibid.* 20935 (Cott.) [P]aul... schep o wolf, and mek of fell. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 *pe* felliste best bet me clepeþ hyane. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 3614 *po* bi-gan bat batayle... Feller saw neuer frek from Adam to þis time. c 1400 MAUNOEVE. (Roxb.) xi. 44 Herode was a full wikid man and a fell. c 1450 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 115 (Add. MS.) By a felle lyon thou shalt lose thi lyf. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 109 Quhen fechtynge was fellast. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* x. 14 Alle proude hertys that be felle. 1553 BRENDÉ *Q. Curtius* Svij. He beheld them with a fell countenance and rose up to have stricken at them. 1622 DEKKER *Virg. Martir* i. Wks. 1873 IV. 10 My fell hate. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 257 Fell Charybdis murmured soft applause. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 78 Such fell and cruel people, as the Chineses were. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 184/2 The... Ban-dog... is fierce, is fell, is stout, is strong. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiii. 238, 'I will risque all consequences' said the fell wretch. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* l. xv, And earth from fellest foemen purge. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. xxvi, His fell design. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Damonic Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 465 Even the fell Furies are appeased. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 118 With all the fell ferocity of men falling on their bitterest feudal enemy. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxiii. (1879) 255 The soul... drawn down to earth by a fell necessity.

2. Of things, *esp.* of natural agents, weapons, disease, suffering, etc.: Keen, piercing, intensely painful or destructive. Of poison: Deadly. Still *dial.* in colloquial use; in literature only *poet.* and *rhetorical*: Dire, appallingly cruel or destructive.

13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 421 [The Ark] Flote forthe with the flyt þe felle wynde. *Ibid.* B. 954 Felle flaunkes of fyr. a 1330 *Otuel* 59 Oliuer... bar a spere kene & fel. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xvi. 31 *pe* fesshe is a fel wynde. c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 72 *pe* felleste freese þat euer I feyld. c 1440 *Bone Flot.* 1973 Hys sickness was so felle. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzeur* 74 The wedderis ar sa fell, that fallis on the feild. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 66 Like as the Zones... the middest of them all men eschew, the burning is so fell. 1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphes*, etc. (1837) 386 Small arrowis, cruel heads, that fel and forked be. 1603 BUTLER *Hud.* i. li. 803 To guard its Leader from fell bane. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 139 With the fellest Venom swells his Veins. 1742 GRAY *To Adversity* v, Despair, and fell Disease, and ghastly Poverty. 1757 SMOLETT *Reprisal* Epil., Such fell seas of trouble. 1787 BURNS *Winter Night* i, Biting Boreas, fell and doure. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 309 Common ashes are solemnly labelled as fell poison. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 194 Hunger fell is joined with frost.

b. of an incident, portion of time, etc. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22428 (Fairf.) *pe* cruel dais & felle be-for domis-dai þai salle be sene. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. ii. 53 For drede of fellare chawns Sum of þaim þan fled in Frawns. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 110 Bot fell tithings was brocht Persie befor. 1557 Tottell's *Misc.*, *Golden Meane* (1870) 256 Of lofty ruing towers the fals the feller be. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* iii. ii, The last and fellest peril of thy life. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Mel. Leg.*, *Columb.* xlv, The injured Hero's fellest hour.

c. *Sc.* With reference to taste: Keen, pungent. 1786 BURNS *Cotter's Saturd. Nt.* 96 The dame brings forth... her weel-hain'd kebbuck, fell.

† 3. Hot, angry, enraged, virulent. *Obs.* 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxiii. 22 A fel soule as fyr brennende shal not be quenched. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 86 Amon was right fel and wrothe. 1558 Bp. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xxix. 186 The manne ought not to be bitter and fell agaynst his wyfe in vsing brawlinges. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. n.* i. 20 Oberon is passing fell and wrath.

4. Full of spirit, sturdy, doughty. *Obs. exc. dial.* c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Cron.* (1810) 125 *pe* burgeis were fulle felle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 129 A faire man of feturs, & fellist in armys. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 64 To make the Romans more egr and fellir in that bataile. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 252 So fell a fighter in a field was there never y-found. 1593 DRAYTON *Elegies* iv. 122 Fell was he and eager bent in Bataille. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxii, A fell child at the vermin. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I wasn't i' fell order', not in able condition.

b. Const. *for*, *on*, *† to*: In earnest, eager; bent or intent upon. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1666 PERRY *Diary* 15 Jan., I am so fell to my business that I... will not go. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Thoo's mair fell for thy dinner than rife for a race.' 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxviii, I am rarely fell on seeing them and having a holiday look round Lunnun.

† 5. Shrewd; clever, cunning. *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 5302 Mid hire felle [c 1205 *pratt*] wrenches. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 16 Who forsothe the dissymulith wrongis is fel. c 1400 *Beryn* 1853 Evandir was his name, that sotill was and fell. c 1475 *Partenay* 1237 Till they wer growyn ryght large, wyse, and fell. 1561 RANOLPH *Let.* 7 Dec. in Keith *Hist. Ch. & St. Scot.* (1734) I. 205 Liddington hath a crafty Head and fell Tongue. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* iii. ii, The fellest fortune-teller e'er was seen.

6. In weakened sense: Exceedingly great, huge, mighty. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1515 *Scot. Field* 44 There they fell, at the first shotte

Many a fell fothir. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 22 This Harrat hath spent a fell time in bussing like a preacher. 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xiv. 131 'It had a fell lot o' brass about it.'

† 7. quasi-*sb.* The *adj.* used *absol.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1124 (Cott.), 'Caym ware es þi broiþer abell?' 'I wat neuer,' said he, þat fell. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1565 *per* þe felle bydez.

8. Comb., as *fell-like* *adj.* (*dial.*)

1854 PHEMIE MILLAR VII. 179 She did think it was a fell like thing that any one... should be thinking of nonsense.

B. *adv.*

1. In a 'fell' manner; † cruelly, fiercely (*obs.*); eagerly, vigorously, excessively (*obs. exc. dial.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23997 (Cott.) Quen i sagh þaa juus snell, Rise again mi sun sua fell, ful wanles wex i þan. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 97 He... Was wounded in þat fist Ful felle. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1040 *pat* fel fretes þe flesch & festred bones. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxvii. v, He chastised them no feller as was sene. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxii. 10 'Fell peart,' quod Cupid, 'thou appeirs.' 1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 114 Our Sawmies and Maggies... At e'en blythe will dance, yet work fell the neist morn. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agrie.* (E. D. S.), A plough goes too fell when going deeper than is wished. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, He eats his meat varry fell. 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xvi. 148 She was 'complaining fell (considerably) about her-back the day'.

2. Comb. with *ppl.* *adjs.*

1587 *Misfort. Arthur* i. ii, in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 268 Cast off this... fell-disposed mind. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 146 These fell-lurking Curres. 1795 *Fate Sedley* II. 62 Goaded by the fell pointed spear. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *Fell-bred*, of a vicious kind.

Fell (fel), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *felled* (feld).

Forms: 1 *fellan*, *fyllan*, *Northumb.* *fellan*, 2-5 *felle(n)*, 5 *fellyn*, 4-6 *fel*, 3- *fell*. [OE. *fellan*, *fiellan*, *fyllan* = OFris. *falla*, *fella*, OS. *fellian* (Du. *vellen*), OHG. *fellen* (MHG. *vellen*, mod. Ger. *fällen*), ON. *fella* (Da. *felde*, Sw. *fälla*):—OTcut. **falljan*, causative of **fall-an* FALL *v.*]

trans. To cause to fall.

1. To cut, knock, or strike down (a man or animal). † Also, to bring down (with a missile). Often with *down*, to the ground, etc.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxxxviii. 16 [cxxxix. 19] 3if þu syddan wylt þa firefullan fyllan mid deaðe. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cvij. 26 He feld hem down in wildemesse. a 1330 *Otuel* 60 Anwe of Nubie... fellede Oliuer to grounde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 524 Mon worthy men... wes fellit in that ficht. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 65 Opyñ in the fiele the fend he shal felle. c 1489 CANTON *Sounes of Aymon* xii. 288, I fellede hym down deð afore me to therthe. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3299 Sum in the feld fellit is in swon. 1600 *Holland Livy* xxiii. 490 Most of them were felled and stricken stark dead. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 168 A great White Bear... which he shot at, and feld'd her down. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 41 On the top of a withered Stump sat perching a Chamelion... I caused a Black... to fell him with an Earthen Pellet. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 416, I, with one buffet fell'd him on the floor. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxix, Straight between the eyes the weapon struck me, and felled me to the ground. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Vall. of Indus* v. 60 If two [hawks] are flown they are certain to fell the game. 1855 SMOLETT *H. Coverdale* li, With one blow of this [fist] I believe I could fell an ox.

absol. c 1400 *Melayne* 266 Thay fellede faste of oure chevalrye. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 332 Bot still thai stude durst nother fell nor fle. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 86 When he striketh, he felleth to the grounde.

† b. To *fell along*: to lay (a man) at full length. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* ii. ii, I fell'd along a Man of bearded Face. 1668 — *Evening's Love* v. i, A huge giant seized my torch, and felled me along.

† c. To kill. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22903 (Cott.) An hungre leon... þis wolf... feld ant ete him al. 1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. xii. 65, I shal felle þat freke in a fewe dayes! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3011 (Dublin MS.) Full felle sheys may nott felle bott a few wassep. 1681 COLVIL *Wileys Supplic.* (1751) 58 They felled all our hens and cocks.

d. Of a disease, hunger, etc.: To lay low, lay prostrate; † to kill. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 900 *Bada's Hist.* iv. xvii. [xiii.] (1891) 302 Heo mid arleasre cwaale fylde waron. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Penne hit þat tuderinde widleod and cumeð cōde oder qualm and michel þerof felleð. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 305 The fersie, the falling-euill, that fels many freikes. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. iii. (1845) 106 Feavers burn us... Epilepsies fell us, Colicks tear us. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Felled with his ailment', prostrate with sickness.

† e. *fig.* To cast down, defeat, ruin, humiliate. *Obs.* Also *dial.* of anything startling: To 'knock (one) down'.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxxiii. 22 [lxxiv. 23] Fyll þa ofer hydigan. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxii. i I luf fellis us down in til the erth. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* x. 33 He shal... fel the hie mynded. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. i, Starke feld with brusung stroke of chance. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxxvi, 'I'm welly felled wi' seeing him.'

2. To cut down (a tree). Also, † To *fell down*.

a 1000 *Riddles* ii. 9 (Gr.) Ic... beamas fylle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12395 (Cott.) He him suld sli timber fell. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1247 He fellez forestez fele. 1520 CANTON's *Chron.* Eng. ii. 11 b/2 Brute caused to fell downe woddes. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compt.* xxiii. (1874) 58 Ye must fell down to the grounð those rotten postys, the bissshops. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 105 b, The chesnut may bee felde every seventh yeere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 575 Oak or Fir With branches lopt in Wood or Mountain fell'd. 1725

DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 340 They found three trees... and they... felled and shaped them. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 195 Gigantic forests were felled.

absol. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiii, They went out to fell at a cluster of small spruce fir about a mile off.

† 3. To break down, overthrow, knock down (a building, construction, or erection of any kind).

a 1000 *Crist* 486 (Gr.) Hergas fyllað. *Ibid.* 709 (Gr.) þa synscaðan... godes tempel... fyldon. a 1000 *Cross* 73 (Gr.) þa us man fyllan ongan ealle to eorðan. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 366/43 þe prince for wrathþe of his [saint Jacob's] prechingue þe laddre a-down gan felle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 526 A wynd... So grete yt com, þat yt velde mony hous adoun. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4002 Amalek he smote on the crown That twoo quarters he feld a-down Of his helme. 1467 MANN. & Housch. *Exp.* 172 The walls of the salte howses... schal be felled or it be long. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 785 The... web... if one throw or cast dust upon it... will rather be distended and stretched, then either undone, broken, or felled down.

† b. To knock (fruit or leaves) off a tree. *Obs.*

1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xix. 128 That elde felde efte þat frut. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 911 Nygthyngales... The leevies felden as they flyen.

† 4. To cause to stumble; to trip up; in quot. *fig.* *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosf.* Matt. v. 29 Gif þanne þin ege þat swipre felle þec ahhoca hit & awerp from ðe. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. iii. 126 3owre fadre she felled þorw fals biheste.

† 5. Without the notion of suddenness or violence: To bring or let down, lower, abate. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1480 (Cott.) Pan sal þai fel þat fals strijf. *Ibid.* 3376 (Cott.) *pe* mikel lue o rebecca Pan feld þe soru o dame sarra. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 890 Y shal 3ow telle What shal best þys tempest felle. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 48 *pe* burgeis of London... said þei suld fond to felle Knoutes pride. c 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 275 b/i My blisse and my mirth arn felde. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2712 His hote loue I shal fell. 14... *How Goode Wif Taught hir Daughter* 25 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 49 Ne goe thou nocht to tuerne the wurchipe to felle. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 177 To felle alle fowle defame. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 The Circumflex accent both liftes and felles the syllab that it possesseth.

6. To stitch down (the wider of the two edges left projecting by a seam) so that it lies flat over the other edge and leaves a smooth surface on the under-side of the seam. Also, to *fell a seam*.

[Etymological identity with the other senses is not certain; but the general sense 'cause to fall' appears applicable.]

1758 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 III. 7 It is to be sewed together, the edges being first felled down. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Aunt Fanny*, Each... began working... 'Felling the Seams', and 'whipping the Frill'. 1887 *Spons' Househ. Managem.*, *Workroom* 891 Fell down the turnings, or only overcast them. 1892 WELDON's *Ladies' Jrnl.* Oct. 73 This opening is turned in once on the wrong side, over which is felled a piece of binding.

absol. 1862 M. T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 41 I'm teaching little Mary to gather and to fell.

Hence *Felling ppl. a.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iii. lxxv, Now wardes a felling blow, now strikes again.

Fellable (fe'lāb'l), *a.* [f. FELL *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be felled; fit or ready to be cut down.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 5 Preamble, Fellable Woods serving for Fewel. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4837/3 A good Quantity of Timber, great part of it fellable. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Tiller*, A little Tree left to grow till it be fellable. 1830 MRS. BRAY *Fitz of F.* xii. (1884) 102 These woods cannot possibly be considered under the clause of *cædua sylva*, fellable wood.

Fellage (fe'lédz), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AGE.] The action or process of felling or cutting down.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 4/2 Why score the young green bole For fellage?

Fellah (fe'lā). *Pl.* *fellaheen*, *fellahs*. [a.

Arab. *فلاح* *fellāḥ* husbandman, f. *فلاح* *falaḥa*

to till the soil.] A peasant in Arabic-speaking countries; in Eng. applied *esp.* to those of Egypt.

1743 POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 177 The Mahometan inhabitants of Egypt are either original natives, in the villages call'd Filaws, or they are of the Arab race. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 742 The Fellahs... are the farmers and husbandmen of the country. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 22 note, 'Fellah' and 'Fellahin' the inhabitants of villages and cultivated ground. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 714 Farther on, the brown Fellaheen... are cutting clover.

Felle, *obs.* form of FALL *sb.* ², trap.

Felled (feld), *ppl. a.* ¹ [f. FELL *v.* + -ED ¹.]

1. Of timber: That has been cut down.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 123 A thick abatis of felled trees and brushwood. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 546 The felled wood was gathered into heaps. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 369 On a felled oaken tree We sat. 2. Of a scam: Sewn down so as to be level with the material.

1885 BRIETZCKE & ROOPER *Plain Needlework*, 29 A felled seam, when finished, must lie perfectly flat on both sides.

Felled (feld), *ppl. a.* ² [f. FELL *sb.* ¹ + -ED ².] Having a fell. Only in comb., as *full-felled*, *white-felled* *adjs.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 364 Full-fell'd sheep are shorn with festivals. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* xvi. 384 Lands where dwells the sluggish white-felled bear.

† **Felleous** (fe'lēəs), *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *felle-us* (f. *fel* gall) + -OUS.] = *BILIARY*.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 232 When the felleous humour... is voided upwards. *Ibid.* xix. 689 The felleous Ferment. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Feller (fə'lɔɪ). [f. FELL v. + -ER.] One who or that which fells.

1. One who knocks down (a person). *lit.* and *fig.* a 1400 *Cort. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 159 Heyl! feller of the fende! c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 475 Whose fall when Meges view'd, He let fly at his feller's life.

2. One who cuts down (timber); a wood-cutter. 1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 346 Item, to ij. fellers of tymbre. viij. d. 1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI.* c. 7 § 1 The Penalty .. dependeth .. not upon the .. Feller of the same [Fuel]. 1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 80 The hatchet of one of the fellers chanc'd to strike out a chip. 17.. ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 410 The Hamadryads .. will scream in the ears of the feller till he drops his axe. 1790 BURNS *Ep. to R. Graham* xiii. The rooted oaks would fly, Before th' approaching fellers. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX, Trees .. against which no feller has come up. [After *Isa.* xiv. 8.]

3. An attachment to a sewing machine for 'felling' (see FELL v. 6).

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Fell-fare, var. of **FIELDFARE**.

† **Fell-head**. *Obs. rare.* In 4 felhede. [f. FELL a. + -HEAD.] = **FELINESS**.

1340 *Ayenb.* 29 þe felhede of herte huerof comeþ vale bozes. *Ibid.* 159 Loue: a-ye ennye. Mildnesse: a-ye felhede.

Fellic (fə'lik), a. [f. L. *fell-*, *fel* gall + -IC.] Only in *Fellic acid* (see quot. 1889).

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fellic acid*, same as *Fellinic acid*. 1889 *Muir & Morley Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 537 *Fellic acid* C₂₃H₄₀O₄ [120°], an acid said to accompany cholic acid in human bile.

† **Fellicate**, v. *Obs.* -o [f. late L. *fellicāt-*, ppl. stem of *fellicāre*, f. L. *fellāre* to suck.] *trans.* To suck. 1623-6 in *COCKERAM*.

Felliducous (fə'lidiʊ-kəs), a. [f. late L. *fel-liduc-us* (f. L. *fel* gall, bile + *dūc-ere* to lead) + -ous.] (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Felliducous*, term applied to remedies inducing a flow of bile; cholagogue.

Fellifluous (fə'lifiʊ-s), a. [f. late L. *felliflu-us* (f. *fel* gall + *flu-ere* to flow) + -ous.] Flowing with gall.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Felling (fə'liŋ), vbl. sb. [f. FELL v. + -ING.] 1. The action or an act of cutting down (timber); *concr.* the quantity cut down. In quot. 1654 gerundially with omission of *in*.

1543 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 1 Such Standils .. as have been left there standing at any the felling of the same Coppice Woods. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 194 The felling of marked trees appointed for bounds. 1651 R. CHILD in *Martlib's Legacy* (1655) 47 They every felling cut down the standers, which they left the felling before. 1654 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 302 Saw my Lord Craven's house .. now in ruins, his goodly woods felling by the rebels. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 109 No other cost but felling and lading. 1884 *Sir E. Fry in Law Reports* 28 Ch. Div. 231 They have treated the .. fellings of larch trees as income to be paid to the tenant.

† b. ? *concr.* A clearing. *Obs.* (If this be the sense, the word in quot. is due to misinterpretation of *fell* = mountain, in an earlier text.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2832 (Gött.) Make 3e in þe plain na duelling, Til 3e bi comen to 3one felling.

† 2. *Sc.* 'Lowering, down-bringing; abatement, deduction' (*Jam. Suppl.*). *Obs.* Cf. FELL v. 5.

c 1300 *Stat. Gild* xxvii. in *Ang. Laws Burghs Scot.* 77 Pacabit mercatori a quo predicta emerat secundum forum prius factum sine felling uel herlebreking.

3. (See FELL v. 6.)

1875 *Plain Needlework* 11 Here are taught hemming .. felling, and fixing.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *felling-axe*, *-machine*, *-saw*, *-time*; *felling-bird*, the Wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*).

1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 244 For a grete fellyng axe. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* ii. (1890) 350 Felling axes, 1: hatchetes, 1. *Ibid.* 349 Felling axes, iij. dousen. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 109 The best way is at felling-time to new cut them. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2675/3, 20 Men with Felling Axes. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Felling-saw*. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Felling axe*, an axe with a long and narrow head used for felling trees. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Felling-bird* .. its note being first heard about the time .. when oaks are felled.

Fellinic (fə'linik), a. *Chem.* [f. L. *fell-*, *fel* gall + -IN + -IC.] *Fellinic acid*: a. see quot. 1884; b. see quot. 1887.

1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 48 Cholinic and fellinic acids are associated in the alcoholic solution. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fellinic acid* C₅₀H₈₆O₆ 4 HO, an acid obtained, according to Berzelius, by treating bile with hydrochloric acid. 1887 *Lancet* 31 Dec. 1319/2 A new acid .. has been discovered by Schotten in human bile, and named fellinic acid.

† **Fellish**, a.¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. FELL sb.² + -ISH.] Pertaining to or resembling a fell.

1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 145 Fellish, montanns.

† **Fellish**, a.² *Obs. rare.* [f. FELL a. + -ISH.] Somewhat fell or fierce.

c 1650 *BRATHWAIT Barnabees Jrnl.* (1818) 121 Never was wild boare more fellish.

Fellmonger. [f. FELL sb.¹ + MONGER.] A dealer in skins or hides of animals, esp. sheep-skins. 1530 *PALSGR.* 219/2 Felmongar, megissier. 1631 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* IV. 1, A frouzy Fellmonger. 1745 *De Foe's*

Eng. Tradesman II. xlvii. 188 The wool being taken from the skin by the fellmonger. 1834 *Bril. Husb.* I. 423 Fellmongers' poake .. is the waste arising from the preparation of skins. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* ii, Shopkeepers' sons, young grocers, fellmongers, &c.

Hence **Fellmongery**, the craft or calling of a fellmonger; in quot. *attrib.*

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 393 Likewise a good Trade in the Fellmongery Business.

Fellness (fə'lnəs). [f. FELL a. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'fell': see senses of the adj.

1. Fierceness, harshness, cruelty; † sternness, severity. Now (exc. in north. dial.) only *poet.* and *rethorical*: Appalling cruelty, malignity, or destructive effect.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 55 Oþir servantis .. tellen to God þis felnes and preien him of vengeance. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 151 [Gregory VI] a man of religioun and felnes [Lat. *severitatis*]. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 27 þis worde Gaste sowunes sumwhate into felnesses. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 417 (Add. MS.) In a grete felnesse and angre he sente messengers for the foxe. 1587 *Misfortunes Arthur* iv. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 323 No fear nor felness fail'd on either side. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 207 There is a Ghastly kind of Felness in the Aspect of a Mad Dog. 1719 *YOUNG Busiris* I. i, Such was the felness of his boiling rage. 1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos ed.) 125 Look how that beast to felness hath relaps'd From having lost correction of the spur. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. VI.* xv. xiii. 98 A felness of humour against Friedrich.

b. Keenness, fierceness (of wind, etc.); angry painfulness. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. vi. 25 þe felnesse of the wynde. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 466 If that [the felon upon the hand] were out the felnesse would cease.

† 2. Shrewdness, wisdom. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Job* v. 13 That cacethe wise men in ther felnesse. 1382 — *Prov.* i. 4 That felnesse be 3eue to litte childer.

Felloe (fə'ləʊ), **felly** (fə'li). Forms: a. 1 felz, (*pl.* felza), 4 feleyzhe, 5 felghe. β. 5 felwe, fellow(e), 6 fallow, 6-7 fellow, 6- fellowe. γ. 3-5 fely, vely, (*pl.* 3 velien, -on), 6-8 *Sc. felly*, 7 fally, 7-8 fellowe, 8 felley, 6- felly. δ. 7 fellff, felfe, 9 *dial.* felf, felve, felk, 7-8 fell. [OE. *felz* str. fem. corresponds to MDu., Du. *velge*, OHG. *felga* (mod. Ger. *felge*). Possibly cognate with OTent. **felhan* (see FELE v.), in the sense 'to fit together' (recorded for the OHG. *felahan*).

The diversity of forms is due to the varying pronunciation of the OE. *z*, depending on the nature of the sound which followed it in the inflected cases. In the plural *felz* it was the voiced guttural spirant, which in late ME. developed into *w*, producing the β forms. In the dative *felge* it was the voiced palatal spirant, and this very early became vocalized as *i*, whence the γ forms. The δ forms are due to the normal unvoicing of the *z* where it was final, viz. in the nom. and accus. sing.; the resulting sound (x) eventually developed into (f), as in *laugh*, *enough*, etc.; in some dialects, however, it became (k), and in others was dropped. (With the forms *felf*, *felfk*, cf. the Derbyshire place-name now variously spelt *Belph*, *Belk*, but in 13th c. *Belgh*.) In England the forms *felloe*, *felly* seem to be equally in good use; in the U.S. *felly* appears to be preferred.]

The exterior rim, or a part of the rim, of a wheel, supported by the spokes. In *pl.* the curved pieces of wood which, joined together, form the circular rim of a wheel.

a. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 7 Ælces spacan biþ oþer ende fast on þære nafe, oþer on ðære felze. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 106 *Cantus*, felga. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3309 He fongede faste one þe feleyghes. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 373 Decem gang de felghes.

β. 14.. *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 727 *Hec cantus*, a felloe. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, xj. felowes, vd. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Felwe of a qwele .. *cantus*. 1552 *HULOET*, Fallowes or strakes of a carte. 1572 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) I. 349 Fellowes for wheles vs. 1611 *COTGR.*, *lanles*, the fellowes of a wheele. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 327/2, I find .. a Felloe, and two Spokes fixed to a peece of a Nave. 1731 *BEIGHTON in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 5 Four Rings, or Sets of Felloes. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. v. vi. 166 Never over naye or felloe did thy axe strike such a stroke. 1863 *WHYTE MELVILLE Gladiators* I. 14 The very spokes and felloes of the wheels were carved in patterns.

γ. a 1225 *Juliana* 56 þurh spiten hit al spaken ant uelien. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Kings* vii. 33 The spokys and the feljis and the naue. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 628 *Vely, canti*. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 5 Nathes, spokes, fellyes, and dowles. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 517 Breake alle the Spokes and Pallies from her wheeles. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 24 On siluer Spokes the golden Fellyes rol'd. 1745 *Beverley Beck Act* ii. 4 Wheels .. shall be made to contain the full breadth of nine inches in the felley. 1773 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 383 The new art of making carriage wheels, the felles of one peece. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 209 Bronze tires held the felles, which were of shining ebony.

δ. 1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iv. 525 The Fell'ffs or out-parts of a wheele. *Ibid.* v. 732 The Axle-tree was steele The Felffes incorruptible gold. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 To .. see that the axle-trees and felles of the waines bee sounde and firme. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Philosol. Gen.* (1693) 600 The felles or streaks of a cart, *radii*. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 27 The nave .. in which the joiners glue the spokes, according to the number of the felles. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Felfs*. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Felf*.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *felly-timber*. In names of machines or implements used in making felles, as *felly-anger*, *-dresser*. Also *felly-coupling*.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Felly-anger*, a hollow auger for fashioning the round tenon on the end of a spoke. *Ibid.*, **Felly-coupling*, a box for enclosing the adjacent ends of felles in the rim of a wheel. *Ibid.*, **Felly-dresser*, a machine for dressing the edges of felles. 1649 *BALDWIN Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1652) 167 Good for 'felly-timber also.

Fellon (fə'ləʊ), obs. forms of **FELON**.

Fello-plastic, var. f. of **PHELLOPLASTIC**.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Memoir* I. 416.

Fellow (fə'ləʊ), sb. Forms: 1 féolaga, 3-4 felaze, felau, (3 felawze, fe-, feolah(e), feolawe. 4 felauh, south. velaze, 5 felay, -loy, -loze), 3-5 felagh(e), (3 south. velaghe), 3-5 fala, 4-5 fela, 3-6 felawe, 4-6 fellow(e), (5-6 fel(l)o), 7 feloe), 6-7 fellowe, 6- fellow. Also *Sc.* 4-9 fallow, (5 fallowe, 6 falow); and in renderings of dialectal and vulgar speech, 9 fally, felly, fellow, feller. [Late OE. *fēolaga* wk. niasc., a. ON. *fēlage*, f. *fē* = OE. *fēoh* property, money (FEE sb.¹) + *lag-* (in ON. *leggja*, OE. *lēgan*:-OTent. **lagjan*) to LAY. The primary sense is 'one who lays down money in a joint undertaking with others'; the related ON. *fēlag* str. neut. is 'a laying together of money', a business partnership, hence a partnership or society generally. Cf. Da. *fælle* comrade, also *fælles* (:-ON. *fēlags*, gen. of *fēlag*) common.]

I. As simple sb.

† 1. One who shares with another in a possession, official dignity, or in the performance of any work; a partner, colleague, co-worker. Also, one united with another in a covenant for common ends; an ally. *Obs.*

1016 O. E. *Chron.* (Cott. Tib. Biv), Bezen þa cýnyngas [Eadmund and Cnut] .. wurdon feolagan & wedbroðra .. & feng þa Eadmund cýng to West Sexan & Cnut to þam norðdæle. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1761 Min mog, min neue, and felaze. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7648 (Cott.) Ionathas, To dauid tru felau .. was. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 Ye alderman & his felas. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153/2 Fela, or fellow yn offyce, *collega*. c 1466 *SIR J. PASTON in Lett.* No. 566 II. 295, I wolde nat that myn oncle William scholde cawse hym to take on hym as hys felawe. 1534 *WHITTINGTON Tullyes Offices* 1. (1540) 65 Pericles .. had a felowe in offyce in his Mayraltie. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 226 Item, to Peter the sawyer and his felowe, for sawyng the tables. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 177 Friends and fellowes of the Romans. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 294 Time and Heat are Fellows in many Effects.

† b. In a bad sense: An accomplice. *Obs. exc.* as contextual use of 2.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 18416 (Trin.) Iewes me honged ihesu bi syde Me & my felowe. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* i. 23 Thi princes .. felawes of theues. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/1 Fellowys, y-knytte to-gedyr in wykynnesse, *complices*. c 1500 *Nut-Brown Maid* 134 It were a cursed dede; To be felow with an out-lawe. a 1533 *FRITH Disput. Purgatorie* diij, The bodye was felowe & pertener with the soule in comynytynge the cryme. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 911/1 We thinke we are quit and innocent, if wee bee able to say, wee are not the first, and wee have a great sort of fellowes. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxi, Rothsay and his fellowes .. were in the street in mask. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 116 His fellowes rescued him and beat the hangman.

† c. A partaker, sharer of. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Eccles.* vi. 10 A frend, felawe of the bord [1388 *felowe* of table]. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 895 *Thise*, I wol be felawe & cause eek of thy deeth. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 49 þis is .. to wylen to mak God felow of þis violence. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* (1546) 68 Fellow of Thy Fathers light. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. iii. ii. 39 Behold me, A Fellow of the Royall Bed. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 606 The fellowes of his crime.

2. In vaguer use: One that is associated with another in habitual or temporary companionship; a companion, associate, comrade. Now *rare exc.* in *pl.*, or with const. *in*.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 139 He lið fram alle hise felawzes. c 1350 *WILL. PALERNE* 4888 Pempour & he .. felawes had beene. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 397 Austyn com .. wip forty felawes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/1 Fellow yn walkynge by þe way, *comes*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b, Pryuate prayer that they saye by themselves, or with a felowe. 1611 *BIBLE Jonah* i. 7 They said euery one to his fellow; Come, and let vs cast lots. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 32 Felicitas with her seven Sons, were .. fellowes in martyrdom. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 Brave men, their fellowes in arms. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 64 They, being separated from their fellowes, were obliged to fly. 1797 *LAMB Lett.* (1888) I. 75 A friend should never be reduced to beg an alms of his fellow. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1885) 111 The little circle of his fellowes which constitutes the world of a man.

Proverb. c 1590 *MARLOWE Fansl.* ii. Wks. (Rldg.) 82/1 Ask my fellow if I be a thief. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 40. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. 201.

† b. Less frequently said of women. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Floris & Bl.* 509 (1857) Clarice .. said to Blaunche-flour Felawe knouestou thou oughit this flour. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8607 (Fairf.) To hir felaw ho putt þat barne þat hir-self had for-farme. 14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 194 She wente wip confessours hir felowes, þat were wymen. 1598 *YONG Diana* 301 The Nymphes our fellowes. 1611 *BIBLE Judg.* xi. 37 She said .. Let me alone two moneths, that I may goe vp and downe vpon the mountaines. .. I, and my fellowes [1885 (Revised) companions].

† c. *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29051 (Cott.) Fasting agh .. To haf foluand þir four felaws, Freedom, gladdeschepe, houe, and

time. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 508 Wysdam is not worth an hawe But Pes therwyth be felawe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 482 Who so frend is & felow to þat foule vise. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 8 Good hope . . is the best felowe and companion. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 12 Order is a jolly felowe.

† d. of animals. *Obs.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 213 The fowel . . to his felawes wende. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1702 A kenet kryes þerof, þe hunt on hym calles, His felazes fallen hym to. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 161 Those . . eate up either their owne Egges or their felowes. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxx. A Certain Shepherd had One Favourite Dog . . and took more Care of him . . then of any of his Fellows.

e. of things.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 553 In delues breef this cannes cyon doo, And iche half a foote his felawe froo. 1697 *Dryden Virgil Postscript*, If the last Aeneid shine amongst its fellows. 1725 *Pope Odys.* iii. 383 Five tall barks the winds and waters tost Far from their fellows. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 201 A height of less elevation than some of its fellows.

3. a. *Good or jolly fellow*: an agreeable or pleasant companion; usually, one who is fond of feasting and good company, a convivialist; = 'boon companion'. In *pl.* a set of jolly or sociable companions. † *To be playing the good fellow*: to be enjoying oneself in gay company.

c 1305 *Pilate* 34 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 112 For þat on was god and þat oper schrewe: gode felawes neuere hi nere. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 395 He was a good felawe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 318 Thei wente to sitte doune alle v together as goode felowes and trewe. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* xiii. 6 He shal be a good felowe with thee. 1570 *BUCHANAN Ane Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 24 Ministeris gettis all and leavis na thing to gude fallowis. 1640 *BASTWICK Lord Bps.* vii. G b, They fill themselves with strong drinke, and are good Fellows. 1667 *PEPYS Diary* 14 Oct., I suppose he is playing the good fellow in the town. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 98/2 A Raie . . we should interpret by the phrase Jolly Fellow. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 2 Good fellows, fond of dancing, port, and clubs. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 62 Sick of clubs and jolly fellows.

† b. *Good fellow*: a docile, manageable or tractable person or thing. *Obs.*

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 101 When . . you perceyve she begins to bee muche better fellowe . . and that shee seemeth to beginne to be reclaimed. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. 31 The Oate is not daungerous in the choyse of his gronde, but groweth lyke a good fellowe in euery place. *Ibid.* iii. 128 Whiche wyll make him [a steere] in three dayes, as good a fellowe as you woulde wishe him to be. 1639 *LADY DENTON in Verney Papers* (1853) 274 The childe was feloe good a nofe in my house.

c. *Fellow well-met*: a boon companion. *To be (hail) fellow well met*: to be on terms of free and easy companionship with (a person).

1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 171 Being as you say haile fellow well met with his servant. 1858 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* i. xxxvi. 137 The High Church Tory . . offers . . to be fellow well met with any of them. 1885 W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life of T. N. Burke* i. 308 The best fellow-well-met in the world.

4. The complementary individual of a pair; the mate, 'marrow'.

† a. Of a person: The consort, spouse, husband or wife. Also of animals. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9405 (Cott.) He wrought a felau of his ban I'll adam. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 6 Eve, my felow, how thynk the this? 1538 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scot.* i. 251* His [the King's] derrest fallow the Quene. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1631) 16 It is good for man to haue a fellow. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 224 When they be but heifers of one yeare . . they are let go to the fellow and breed. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iii. i. 84, I am your wife, if you will marrie me . . to be your fellow, You may denie me; but I'll be your seruaut.

b. That which makes a pair with something else; a counterpart, match.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. viii. 42 Giue me thy Gloue Souldier; Looke, heere is the fellow of it. 1623 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary* (1886) II. 85, I gaue Sir W^m parsons Lady a fair bay coach gelding and am to send her a fellow to him. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 86 ¶ 6 In . . such Cases the Soul and the Body do not seem to be Fellows. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) I. iii. 53 Two shoes that were not fellows. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 430, I ran . . throwing off first one mitten and then its fellow to avoid pursuit. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 68 While one leg was convulsed, its fellow remained quiet.

c. That which matches or resembles another; the like.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. iii. 68 *Macb.* 'Twas a rough Night. *Len.* My young remembrance cannot paralell A fellow to it. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 310 So terrible an Uproar, and Disorder in Hell, that . . the oldest Devil never knew the Fellow of it. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 46 Four other shifts, one the fellow to that I haue on. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 240 His march must . . haue been the fellow of the great march which carried Harold from London to Stamfordbridge. 1884 J. PAYNE *1001 Nights IX.* 101 The watch, whose fashion also is of my own invention, nor is there the fellow of it in Bassora.

d. quasi-adj. An equivalent to; a match with.

1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* i. i, Had his estate beene fellow to his mind. ? 1674 *LADY CHAWORTH in Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 27 A very old perspective almost fellow to that you haue. 1858 *BUSHNELL Serm.* *New Life* 33 They . . haue nothing fellow to God in their substance.

5. One who shares with another in any attribute; one belonging to the same class:

a. in position or rank: An equal, peer. Now chiefly *pl.*

c 1230 *Hali Meil.* 19 Engles hwas felahes ha beoð. a 1300

Cursor M. 22778 (Cott.) Pir men sal be þan his felaghes. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 21 Proude men þat raises þaim up singularly & suffers na felaghis. 1456 *How Wise Man taught Son* 132 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 175 Tby wyfe. . . Thofsche be servant in degre, In som degre sche felaw ys. 1529 in *Fiddes Wolsey* ii. (1726) 173 He us'd himself more like a Fellow to your Highness than like a subject. 1580 *Godly Admonition in Liturg. Serv.* Q. Eliz. (Parker Soc.) 573 Servants are become . . fellows with masters. 1600 *FAIRFAX tr. Tasso Godfrey of Bulloigne* i. xii, His fellowes late, shall be his subjects now. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

b. in ability, qualities or value: A 'match'.

1428 *Sc. Act 22 Jas. I.* i Mar. (Record ed. II. 15/1), Of their rentis, ilk punde sal be vtheris fallowe to the contribution of þe said Costes. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 913 So fair is my fetherem I haf no falowe. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 28 In reasonyng, and debatyng of matters. . . he hadde few fellows. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 53 Varro . . amongst the learned maisters of this schoole hath no fellows. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 73 St. Longinus and St. Amphibalus . . haue not their fellows in the almanack. 1738 *SWIFT Directions to Servants*, Feeling has no fellow. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1870) I. xii. 57 Mr. Jennings is gone, and Mr. Keyppstick will never meet with his fellow. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 8 Dec. 435/1 The strange poetic nature . . has had no fellow unless in Rembrandt.

c. in kind: One's fellow-man, 'neighbour'; also of things: Another of the sort.

1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 11 Wyl noon of you do to your felowe otherwyse than ye wolde be don to. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xviii. 87 Irrational creatures . . as long as they be at ease . . are not offended with their fellowes. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 62 Some spot . . Where my worn soul . . May gather bliss to see my fellows blest. 1818 *BYRON Mazeppa* iii, Danger levels man and brute, And all are fellows in their need. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. viii. 241 There was no acknowledged legal right in churl . . to make open war upon his fellow.

d. A contemporary. Chiefly *pl.*

1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 425 Shakspeare had now passed far beyond his fellows. 1886 *SWINBURNE Middleton in 19th Cent.* Jan. 138 Fellows and followers of Shakspeare.

6. One of a company or party whose interests are common; a member.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 191 Men woln us foles calle, Bathe the wardayn, and eek our felaws alle. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 171 A felowe of the rounde table. *c* 1450 *Robin Hood & Monk* lxxx. in *Child Ballads* (1888) v. cxix. 100/2, 'I make þe maister', seid Robyn Hode . . 'Nay . . lat me be a fellow', seid Litull John. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. v. 22 He recorded their reasons heeryng alle the felawys. 1547-64 *BAULWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 120 One vicious fellow destroyeth a whole companie. 1592 *WEST 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 27 B, The generall societie of goodes . . extendeth to all thinges of the partners or fellowes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxii. 32 Sisters, Hesper a fellow of our bright company.

7. In college and university use:

a. *orig.* The name (corresponding to the Latin *socius*) given to the incorporated members of a college or collegiate foundation (whether in a University or otherwise: see COLLEGE 4); one of the company or corporation who, with their head, constitute a 'college'; e.g. 'the Provost and Fellows of Chelsea College, of Eton College, or King's College, Cambridge'; 'the Warden and Fellows of All Souls, Oxford'.

In colleges chiefly devoted to the purposes of study and education, the Fellows were, in early usage, often included under the term *scholars*; the latter term is, in later use, mostly restricted to junior members of the foundation, who are still under tuition, the term *fellow* being applied to the Senior Scholars, who have graduated, or otherwise passed out of the stage of tutelage. In those colleges that have become educational institutions, undertaking the school or university teaching of youths not on the foundation, the Fellows consist of those graduate members who have been co-opted upon the foundation with emoluments from its corporate revenue, and who constitute with their Head (usually elected by themselves from their own number) the governing body of the institution. Most colleges of this class have now also *Honorary Fellows*, who receive no emoluments, and have no share in the government. When a distinguished man vacates his fellowship, he is often elected an honorary fellow.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. xviii. 401 That the maister and the felawis kepe the statutus of the collegis. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 5 Any . . persone being fellowe or scolar of any of the said Colleges. 1644 *HUNTON Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 41 In the Colleges, the Fellowes haue an effectuaal, and more then morall limiting Power. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* i. 17 Thomas Lynacre . . was chosen Fellow of Allsouls Coll. in 1484. a 1704 T. BROWN *Table Talk in Coll. of Poems* 124 Nothing is so Imperious, as a Fellow of a Colledge upon his own Dunghil. 1843 *COLERIDGE in Stanley Arnold's Life & Corr.* (1844) I. i. 9 Twenty fellows and twenty scholars, with four exhibitioners, form the foundation [of Corpus]. 1886 *LAURIE Lect. Rise Univ.* xiii. 247 It was thus a college composed solely of 'Fellows'.

b. On the analogy of the preceding use, the designation 'Fellows' is now applied, in some universities, to the holders of certain stipendiary positions (called 'Fellowships') tenable by elected graduates for a limited number of years, on condition of pursuing some specified branch of study.

The Radcliffe and the Craven Travelling Fellowships are the only examples in the ancient English Universities. Fellowships in this sense have been founded in the Scottish Universities, in the University of Durham and the Victoria University; and in some universities and colleges in the U.S. 1888 *HISTOR. REG. Univ. Oxf.* 110 Every Fellow is required to spend at least eight months of each year of his tenure of the [Craven] Fellowship abroad. *Ibid.* 112 The first two Fellows were elected [to Radcliffe's Travelling Fellowships] in July 1715. 1892-3 *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 537

Scholars, Bursars, or Fellows must apply to the Convener of the Science Degrees Committee.

c. In some of the younger British universities and colleges, and in some of those in the U.S., the 'Fellows' are the members of the governing or administrative body; in others the title is merely honorary, conferred as a special distinction on a limited number of graduates. Cf. sense 8.

1837 *CHARTER Univ. Lond.*, The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows . . shall constitute the Senate of the said University.

8. The title given in various learned societies, either to all their members (as in the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries), or to a specially privileged class among them.

In the case of the Royal Society, the official Latin equivalent is *sodalis*.

1664 (*title*), A List of the Fellows of the Royal Society. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 2 A Fellow of the Royal Society, who had writ upon Cold Baths. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 314 A Fellow, that is, any Member who resides within seven miles of London. 1886 *Act* 49-50 *Vict.* c. 48 § 6 A fellow of a college of physicians.

† b. A benchor of an Inn of Court. *Obs.*

1536 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 57 An attorney of the lawe and felowe of Graies Inne.

† c. *Fellow of the (order of the) Garter* = Knight of the Order of the Garter. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 46 The full noble knight, a felow of the Garter, ser Johan Chaundos. 1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 397 Chosen to be Fellowe of the order of the Garter.

9. A familiar synonym for: Man, male person.

(Cf. COMPANION 5, and F. *compagnon*.)

a. with qualifying adj., as *good, bad, brave, clever, foolish, old, young*, etc., and in phrases like *what a fellow*, etc. (Cf. 3, from which this use was app. a development). *Poor fellow*: often used exclamatorily as an expression of pity.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 31, I hope I haue her felaws fonde. 1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 29 Moyses was a wonderful felowe, and dyd his dutie being a married man. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 280 This our good fellow was not so cunning (belike) as Dionysius was. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. 105 Vitruuius an excellent fellowe in building. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* i. i. 229 Thou hast feign'd him a worthy Fellow. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 108 Precise preachers and zealous fellowes. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 48 ¶ 4, I am an old Fellow, and extremely troubled with the Gout. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xi. vii, You don't know what a devil of a fellow he is. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 313 A good-natured, sensible fellow. 1811 *COMBE Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 40 A most pleasant fellow of a clergyman. 1857 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 330 He looked dreadfully weak still, poor fellow!

b. used in familiar address in phrases, *my dear fellow, my good fellow* (the latter now implying a tone of remonstrance or censure), *old fellow*.

1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xxii, I'll tell you how it is, my dear fellow.

c. In some dialects, and in unceremonious colloquial speech (*esp.* among young men), used without adj. as the ordinary equivalent for 'man'. *A fellow*: often = 'one', 'anybody', vaguely indicating the speaker himself.

1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* ix, They don't deny themselves the pleasure of looking at a fellow as if he were a Turk. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & B.* xii, The names of the fellows who got bailed up by young Hillyar.

d. applied by schoolboys to themselves and each other.

(Possibly orig. a use of sense 6; not now so apprehended.) *c* 1838 in *Stanley Arnold* I. 157 'He calls us fellows', was the astonished expression of the boys when . . they heard him speak of them by the familiar name in use among themselves. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xv, One of our 'old fellows', as we used to call those who had left school. *Mod.* After morning school some of our fellows went for a spin.

e. jocularly applied to an animal or a thing.

1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxi, The red cock's . . been roasting, puir fallow, in this dark hole. 1828 - F. M. *Perth* ii, This fellow (laying his hand on his purse) . . was scemewhat lank and low in condition.

10. † a. Used as the customary title of address to a servant or other person of humble station. *Obs.*

In 14th c. it implied polite condescension, = 'comrade', 'my friend' (cf. mod. F. *mon ami* similarly used). In Shakspeare's time this notion had disappeared, but the word when addressed to a servant does not seem to have necessarily implied haughtiness or contempt, though its application to one not greatly inferior was a gross insult (cf. c).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 275 Pempour . . clepud to him þe couherde & curteysly seide; now telle me, felawe . . sei þou euer þempour? *c* 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 23 Vaissale or felawe [orig. *vassal*] thou hast done me now the most grettest dishonour. 15 . . *King & Hermit* 328 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 25 Unto the knave seyde the frere Ffelow, go wyttly here. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 103 Thou fellow, a word. Who gaue thee this Letter? 1594 - *Rich. III.* iii. i. 108 Gramercie fellow: there, drinke that for me.

† b. One of the common people. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 99 Of lord ny felow, whether he be, Of hem thou take no maner of fe. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* I iv b, Of lordes and of felawes.

c. *contemptuously*. A person of no esteem or worth.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 3 Þis felowe . . we with folye fande. 1535 *COVERDALE Micah* ii. 12 A fleshy felowe and a preacher of lyes. *c* 1570 *Sempill Ballates* x. (1872) 54 This . . fallow of na kin . . begouth to reule. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 325 A paltry Fellow, Long kept in Britaine at our

Mothers cost, A Milke-sop. c 1660 *SOUTH Serm. John vii.* 17 *Serm.* 1715 I. 229 Fellows that set up for Messias's. 1734 *POPE Ess. Man* iv. 203 Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xvii. ii, You have so disdainfully called him fellow. a 1776 *Lizie Wan* vii. in *Child Ballads* ii. li. (1884) 448/2, I see by thy ill colour Some fellow's deed thou hast done. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* v. xiii, This is some vile conspiracy of your own, fellow. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xv, 'Sir', said Mr. Tupman, 'you're a fellow'. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 68 'The fellow's drunk', ejaculated Randolph.

II. attrib. and Comb.

11. *appositively* (quasi-adj.). Prefixed to sbs., forming an unlimited number of quasi-compounds (in which the use of the hyphen is optional). Equivalent to the earlier *EVEN-Comb.* 2, and to *Co-, JOINT a.*

No instances of this use are found in our material earlier than Tindale and Coverdale 1534-5; *fellow-bachelor* is printed in *Gower Conf.* III. 292, but the best MSS. have *felon or fellow*; *Palsgrave* 1530 has *fellow man, woman*, but here the second word is only added for distinction. Cf. quot. c 1400 in a.

a. Denoting a person or thing that agrees with another in belonging to the designated class, as in *fellow-angel, -apostle, -being, -bishop, -Christian, -fault, -man, -planet, -sinner, -worm*; *FELLOW-CREATURE*.

1625 *QUARLES Fnn. Eleg.* vii, It sigh'd.. To be.. enthron'd Among his *fellow Angels. 1647 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 218 He taught Judas to be so much wiser.. than his *fellow-apostles. 1810 J. CONDER *Reverie in Associate Minstrels* 9? Can I trust a *fellow-being? 1864 *BURTON Scot Abr.* I. iii. 149 A fat philosopher.. totally innocent of the death of a fellow-being. [c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 Bernard seip to pope Eugeni, pi *felawis bishops lere bei at be to haue, etc.] 1565 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* (1611) 176 The true Councils, which we haue receiued from our holy fellow-bishop Cyrillus of Alexandria. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 82/2 To proclaim a crusade against his *fellow-Christian. 1853 *LANDOR Last Fruit* 131 A fellow Christian.. enjoying a secret pleasure in saying unpleasant things. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. 373 Euerie one fault seeming monstrous til his *fellow-fault came to match it. 1756 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1887 II. 460 These kindnesses from men I can only.. return on their *fellow-men. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* 329 On desert sands 'twere joy to scan The rudest steps of fellow man. 1684 *T. BURNET Th. Earth* I. 194 The earth with the rest of its *fellow-planets. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 16 Man.. is himself a *fellow-sinner with them. 1860 *HOOK Lives Abps.* (1869) II. ii. 111 We have to labour among our fellow-sinners. 1689 C. MATHER *Mem. Prov.* 24 The Devils are seldome able to hurt us.. without a Commission from some of our *fellow-worms. 1719 *WATTS Hymns* II. xlv, Worms were never rais'd so high above their meanest fellow-worm.

b. Denoting a person or (occasionally) a thing that is associated with another in companionship or co-operation in what the sb. implies, as *fellow-boarder, -captive, -cause, -clerk, -communicant, -emigrant, -guest, -labourer, -lodger, -passenger, -prisoner, -student, -sufferer, -traveller, -worker, -workman*. Also *FELLOW-SOLDIER*.

1871 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1889) II. x. 325 He is a *fellow-boarder with your son. a 1569 *KINGESMILL Conf. Satan* (1578) 36 Hee is a *fellow-captive with Paul. 1749 *JOHNSON Irene* I. i, A galley lies Mann'd with the bravest of our fellow-captives. 1821 *BYRON Juan* iv. lxxx, He saw some fellow captives. 1581 W. CLARKE in *Confer.* iv. (1584) Ffiv b, It should bee a *fellow-cause in our iustification with Christes righteousness. 1886 T. HOPKINS *Twixt Love & Duty* xii, He did not grudge a holiday to his *fellow-clerks. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 122 Interceding with him for.. our *fellow-communicants. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 534 He.. found among his *fellow emigrants men ready to listen to his evil counsels. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict., Comensal*, a *fellow guest. 1709 *SHAFTESB. Moralists* II. § 2. 71, I.. being so violently decry'd by my two fellow Guests. 1625 *USSHER Answ. Jesuit* 31 The word of God.. was both by themselves and others of their *fellow-labourers delivered by word of mouth. a 1704 T. BROWN *Quakers Serm.* Wks. 1730 I. 105 Our dear brother and fellow-labourer hath gone a little astray. 1832 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* v. (1863) 318 Men.. persuading their fellow-labourers to join them at every farm they visited. 1678 *DRYDEN Limberham* II. Wks. (1883) VI. 49 This is Mr. Woodall, your new *fellow-lodger. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) II. 193 His fellow-lodgers were persons of rank. 1879 *HOWELLS L. Aroostook* I. vi, One never can know what one's *fellow-passengers are going to be. 1611 *BIBLE Rom.* xvi. 7 Andronicus and Junia my kinsmen and my *fellow-prisoners. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 61 He thought his two fellow-prisoners might be trusted. 1875 *TENNYSON Q. Mary* I. iv, The two were fellow-prisoners.. in yon accursed Tower. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. i. 177, I pray thee, doe not mock me, *fellowstudent. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 526 ¶ 3 Fellow-templars, fellow-students. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxv. 186 A former fellow student. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* I. 563 Her friend and *fellow-sufferer in the plot. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 182 He.. bequeathed most of what he had to his fellow-sufferers. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 125 Elpenor his *fellow-traveller being dead. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 12 The Impatience of my Friends and Fellow-Travellers. 1829 *LYTTON Devereux* IV. viii, My veteran fellow-traveller took leave of me. 1611 *BIBLE Col.* iv. 11 These.. are my *fellowworkers vnto the kingdom of God. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Worth Commun.* Introd. 7 Fellow-workers with God in the laboratories of salvation. 1535 *COVERDALE Acts* xix. 25 The *fellowworkmen of the same occupation. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 24 Angells.. whom hee vouchsafeth to use as fellow-workmen with himselfe. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 141 He and his fellow-workmen have taught them.

c. (with sb. of relative signification.) Denoting a person or thing that stands in the designated re-

lation to the same object as another, as in *fellow-burgess, -burgher, -disciple, -member, -servant, -townsman, -tribesman*; † *fellow-brother*, a member of the same brotherhood; *fellow-collegian, †-collegiate*, a member of the same college; *fellow-craftsman*, one of the same craft; *fellow-subject*, a subject of the same sovereign. Also *FELLOW-CITIZEN, -COUNTRYMAN, -HEIR*.

a 1575 *ABR. PARKER Corr.* 425 To.. give some testimony of my *fellow-brothers. 1638 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 115 We ought.. so to behave our selves in the house of God.. as becometh fellow-brethren. 1638 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Irene* Wks. (1711) 164 To.. wander amongst.. his slaughter'd acquaintances and *fellow-burgesses. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxxii, The atrocious murders of their *fellow-burgesses. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1729, I do not find that he formed any close intimacies with his *fellow-collegians. 1667-9 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 318 He.. talks of authors as familiarly as his *fellow-collegiates. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* vi. (1863) 160 He had been an intimate friend and fellow-collegiate of Stowe's. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 65 The.. youth shrank from the.. riotous companionship of his *fellow-craftsmen. 1611 *BIBLE John* xi. 16 Then said Thomas.. vnto his *fellowe disciples, Let us also go. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1855) 17 (He) has almost battered out the brains of a fellow disciple. 1640 *SANDERSON Serm.* 148 Though they be our *fellow-members, yet have we little fellow-feeling of their griefs. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 48 A divided heart toward some fellow-member. 1534 *TINDALE Col.* iv. 7 Tichicos.. which is a.. *felloweservant in the Lorde. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. iv. 105. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 225 Nor less think wee in Heav'n of thee on Earth than of our fellow servant. 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 1. 9 He treats us Senators like his Fellow-Servants. 1648 *SYMMONS Wind. Chas.* I. 40 His poor people.. are most mercilessly butchered.. by their *fellow-subjects. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 8 We should not.. regard our Fellow-Subjects as Whigs or Tories. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* III. xi. 451 That from Rhode Island.. claimed.. equal rights with their fellow-subjects in Great Britain. 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Com.* I. 237/1 Valour in a *fellow-townsmen is the exciter of our praise. 1853 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 422 Call your *fellow-tribesmen to your aid. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* xiii. (1891) 158 His descriptions of the future which was in store for the great bulk of his.. *fellow-worldsmen.

d. Sometimes prefixed pleonastically to sbs. which themselves imply companionship or participation. Now rare.

1552 *HULOET, Fellow-companion, comes.* 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 19, I would be glad to receive some instruction from my fellow partner. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas.* III Wks. (1711) 47 He had only for his fellow-companions astrologers and sooth-sayers. 1760 *STERNE Serm.* (1773) I. 127 She looked upon him as a fellow-partner. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & L. Jmils.* (1883) 63 Seeing in England more of my fellow-compatriots than ever before.

12. rarely *attrib.* with the sense: Equal, befitting an equal.

1638 *FORD Fancies* IV. ii, The great duke.. would lift up my head to fellow-pomp amongst his nobles.

13. *Comb.* with vbl. sbs., agent-nouns, and pples., imitating L. words with *co(m)-, con-*. Only in a few words originating in 16-17th c., as † *fellow-bordering ppl. a.* (= L. *confinis*), conterminous, neighbouring; *fellow-helper* (= L. *coadjutor*), one who helps in the way of co-operation; † *fellow-inspired*, endowed with a like gift of inspiration; † *fellow-knower* (= L. *conscious* sb.), one who is privy to (a secret); so † *fellow-knowing ppl. a.*; † *fellow-yoked pple.*, mutually yoked. Also *FELLOW-FEELING*.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 28 [This Emperor].. got credit with his *fellow-bordering Princes. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Esdras* vii. 1 The other landlodes with their companions.. were *fellow helpers with the olde rulers of the Jewes. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Cor.* viii. 23 He is my partner and fellow helper. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 342 This Angel and John.. were *fellow-inspired Souls.. both endued with the Spirit of Prophecy. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 103 Not that I am.. a *fellow-knower of, or a searcher into divine Counsel. *Ibid.* 88 The same God might be a conscious or *fellow-knowing revenger.. of our sin. 1620 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY World Tost at Tennis* 571 Wks. 1886 VII. 177 I'll not be *fellow-yok'd with death.

Fellow (fel'ow), v. Forms: 4 felaghe, south. vela3e, 4-6 felow, 5 felewe, 6 Sc. fallow. 6-fellow. [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To conjoin, associate (a person or thing) in partnership or companionship with, to (another). *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* v. 11 Wham swa þai may felaghe wiþ þaim. 1340 *Ayenb.* 101 þou him uelazest mid þe huanne þou zaist: 'yef ous' and he zaist nazt 'yef me'. c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* lvi. (Gibbs MS.) 110 He ioyned and felewed hym to hem homely. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 146 That.. they may.. deserve to be fellowed to thy chosen. a 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commw. Eng.* xi. (1589) 13 A man.. is.. desirous to fellow himselfe to another, and so to lue in couple. 1580 T. L. *Advt. Q. Eliz.* (1651) 47 Who being fellowed in glory with the highest. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1831) 96 Blush of some fellowed with that of shame.

b. To put on a level with; to make, or represent as, an equal or match to.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 251 O moder of lyfe, whiche hy thyne obedience ys mekely fellowed vnto vs. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* xx, Lat no nettill vyle.. Hir fallow to the gudly flour-de-lyce. 1648 *BP. HALL Select Thoughts* § 100 Who.. called every wolf his brother.. following himself with every thing that had life. 1884 W. H. WARD in

Century Mag. XXVII. 820 It is this quality.. which fellows him.. with Milton.

† 2. a. To be a fellow to; to accompany, be associated with. b. To be a partner or sharer in.

1434 *MISYN Mending of Life* 119 So þat it be not greuous to an [vn]profetabyll seruand to felo his lorde. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boethius* 6 Easing thy Labor with fellowing of thi paine. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* I. ii. 142 Affection.. With what's vnreal thou coactiue art, And fellow'st nothing. 1614 *SILVESTER Little Bartas* 454 All Delights of Earth have ever been Fellow'd or follow'd by some tragick Teen. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* i. (1647) 8 The conquer'd fellow for the most part the religion of the conquerors.

3. To produce a fellow to; to equal, match.

1656 *HEYLIN Surv. France* 74 It will be a palace.. not fellowed in Europe. 1716 *CIBBER Love makes Man* III. iii, It's impossible to fellow it, but in Paris. 1862 *LADY MORGAN Mem.* II. 469, I have at this moment, perfuming my rooms, twelve Hyacinths.. fellow me that in your garden!

† b. To arrange in pairs; to pair. *Obs.*

1654 [see *FELLOWED ppl. a.*] 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xlv. (1883) 137/2, I here found.. so many shoes, as when I had followed them, served me as long as I stayed.

4. *nonce-use.* To address as 'fellow'.

1752 *FIELDING Amelia* viii. vi, 'Don't fellow me'.

Hence † *Fellowed ppl. a.*, joined together in pairs.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 115 He can teach.. whether the Kidneyes be fellowed or single, and how many Hearts most Men have. 1698 T. MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 216 Naturally fellow'd in Pairs. 1775 in *ASH.*

† *Fellowable, a. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 feleable.

[f. *FELLOW v.* or *sb.* + *-ABLE*.] Agreeable as a fellow or companion; sociable.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 154/1 Feleable, socialis.

Fellow-citizen. [*FELLOW sb.* II c.] A citizen of the same city or polity as another.

1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 448 The angels, and holy souls of men, are most blessed fellow-citizens. 1611 *BIBLE Eph.* ii. 19 Vee are.. fellow citizens with the Saints. a 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Epist.* Wks. 1730 I. 109 This may serve, fellow-citizens, to give you some idea of the man. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 348 A single man can scarcely be industrious, where all his fellow-citizens are idle. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vi. 387 He is partially coerced into.. co-operation with his fellow citizens.

Hence *Fellow-citizenship*.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 323 The city of Neuchatel has also a strict alliance of fellowcitizenship with Berne. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 311 The 'Fraternity'.. aims to neutralize by fellow-citizenship the diversities.. of nature.

Fellow-commoner. [In senses 1 and 3, see *FELLOW sb.* II b; in sense 2, see *FELLOW sb.* 7 a.]

† 1. A joint-partaker of anything along with others; esp. one who eats at the same table or shares in a common meal: see *COMMONER sb.* 5, 6.

1591 *FLORIO Sec. Fruites* 87 We haue been.. fellowe commoners at the vniuersitie. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* Pref., They were ordained.. to be Fellow-commoners with Man. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvii. 328 Their Generall was Fellow-commoner with them.

2. A privileged class of undergraduates in certain colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and at Trinity College, Dublin. See *COMMONER* 6.

So called from having the privilege of dining at the Fellows' table, being thus 'commoners with the Fellows'. At Oxford the existence of a higher grade of undergraduates (in some colleges called 'fellow-commoners', in the majority 'gentlemen commoners') is still recognized by the University Statutes, but the only house that has fellow-commoners on its books is Worcester College. At Cambridge, there were formerly fellow-commoners at most colleges, but the status is now nearly obsolete.

1637 *EVELYN Diary* 10 May, The Fellow Com'ners in Balliol were no more exempt from Exercise than the meanest scholars there. 1664 *PERYS Diary* (1879) III. 48 Sir John Skeffington, whom I knew at Magdalen College, a fellow-commoner. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 33 ¶ 9 Did not fall asleep till ten, a young fellow-commoner being very noisy over my head. 1811 *BYRON Th. Present State Greece* Wks. (1846) 766/2 He is.. better educated than a fellow-commoner of most colleges. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xiii, The lads with gold and silver lace are sons of rich gentlemen, and called Fellow Commoners: they are privileged to feed better than the pensioners, and to have wine with their victuals. 1893 *DUBLIN Univ. Cal.* 15 Fellow-Commoners.. have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

b. *Camb. Univ. slang.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Fellow commoner, an empty bottle, so called at the University at Cambridge, where fellow commoners are not in general considered as over full of learning. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1084/2 A bottle decanted was.. denominated a fellow commoner.

3. One who has a right of common with others.

1690 *LOCKE Gov.* II. v. § 32 He cannot inclose, without the Consent of all his Fellow-Commoners, all Mankind.

Fellow-countryman. [*FELLOW sb.* II c.] One belonging to the same country with another; a compatriot.

1583 *STOCKER Hist. Civ. Warres Low C.* I. 111 They.. keepe their faith.. with their fellow countrie men. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* IV. xvi. 196 The.. corpses of their fellow-countrymen. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) III. 202 A fellow-countryman from Scotland. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lxi, When.. fellow-countrymen [would] have stood aloof. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* iii. (1878) 22 The cry of our fellow-countrymen in prison.

Fellow-creature. [*FELLOW sb.* II a, c.] A production of the same Creator; now applied only to human beings and (less frequently) animals.

a 1648 *LD. HERBERT Life* (1886) 57 All herbs and plants, being our fellow-creatures. 1682 *OTWAY Venice Preserved*

i. i. A. .villain: To see the sufferings of my fellow-creatures, And own myself a man. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 51 A good man is friendly to his fellow-creatures, and a lover of mankind. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 61 Virtue would not be virtue, could it be given by one fellow-creature to another. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 48 Von worm, man's fellow-creature.

† **Fellower.** *Obs.* rare-1. [f. FELLOW v. + -ER¹.] That which accompanies.

1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* iv. (1653) 21 The Gentleman calls it and its fellows *Reasons*.

† **Fellowess.** *Obs.* [f. FELLOW sb. + -ESS.] A female 'fellow'. Cf. FELLOW 9, 10.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xix. 117 Who can have patience with such fellows and fellowesses? 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* V. ix. iv. Your bachelor uncles, and maiden aunts, are the most tantalizing fellows and fellowesses in the creation.

† **Fellow-feel**, v. *Obs.* [Back-formation from FELLOW-FEELING.]

1. *intr.* To share the feelings of others; to feel in common, sympathize with.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 8 They partake and fellow-feel in the afflictions of the Gospel. 1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Teares* 5 It is the part of one member to fellow-feel with another.

2. *trans.* To share the feeling of; to sympathize with (another's suffering). *rare*; there are several examples in the author quoted.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 319 Not to leave them to themselves, but to fellow-feel their affliction.

Hence **Fellow-feeler**, a sympathizer; **Fellow-feeling** a., sympathetic.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Kt. Bynn. Pestle* III. v. Am I not your fellow-feeler. .in all our miseries? 1622 S. WARD *Life Faith* (1627) 84 A . . fellow-feeling elder brother. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 223 To bear one another's burdens . . shews us to be fellow-feeling members of the same body. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 87. 1/2 A fellow-feeling Tenderness.

Fellow-feeling, *vbl. sb.* [See FELLOW sb. 13; a rendering of L. *compassio*, Gr. *συνπάθεια* SYMPATHY.]

1. Participation in the feelings of others; sympathy. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Compassion*, pittie, fellow-feeling. 1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Bless.* 62 Men of other callings should have a fellow-feeling of those miseries. 1690 EARL MELFORT in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. No. 384 IV. 190 There is not such a thing as fellow-feeling (the presbyterian word). a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 70 Mercy, properly speaking, is an Affection of the Mind. 'tis a fellow-feeling of another's Sufferings. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* II. (1870) 52 Inanimate objects . . have a fellow-feeling in the interest of the story. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. i. (1861) 37, I have a fellow-feeling for others who are like me.

2. Sense of community of interest. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x. Even your milk woman and your nursery maid have a fellow-feeling. 1755 JOHNSON, *Fellow-feeling*, combination, joint interest; commonly in an ill sense. [This is no longer correct.] 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* xiv. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind.

Fellow-heir. A partner in an inheritance; a joint heir.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 204 We are made . . fellow-heirs with Christ of God's kingdom. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iii. 6 The Gentiles should be fellowheirs. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 551 Suffering saints and you are fellow-heirs. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 68 Christians are fellow-heirs with Christ.

Hence **Fellow-heirship**. 1869 GOULBURN *Pnrs. Holiness* i. 5 The truth of the Gentiles' fellow-heirship.

Fellowless (fe'lowlès), a. [f. FELLOW sb. + -LESS.] Without a fellow.

1. † Without a companion; alone, solitary (*obs.*). Of one of a pair: Without the fellow.

a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 8, I say; yf thou go felloweas, alle solitarie. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Feb. 196 A fellowless glove.

2. *poet.* Without a peer or equal; matchless. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 417 The fellowlesse Philoclea. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 434 Hypothies, whose well-built walls are rare and fellowless. c 1611 *Ibid.* XII. 108 Both these were best of all men but himself, but he was fellowless. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 43 Thinking on . . the archer hand Once fellowless in Hellas.

† **Fellowlike**, a. and *adv.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LIKE.] A. *adj.* Like a fellow.

a. Like a companion or mate; on a level; on the same footing; similar. *Const. with.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b. To . . make hym equall or fellowe lyke, with kynges. 1596 Dr. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 16 These two are such fellowlike companions.

b. Companionable, sociable; sympathetic.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* A fellowlike man. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 79 Hee ioynd himselfe . . in fellowship and fellowlike communion with him. a 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xxxii. We sigh . . and with a fellowlike feeling pity their miseries.

B. *adv.* a. Like one's fellows, on the same footing or level; in like manner, similarly.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 113 He was named felawlyke to Bucyfal. a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 36 Hee is a fellowe captive with Paul, and shall be fellowlike ransomed with Paul.

b. Like a fellow, companion, or equal; sociably. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 399 Hee . . fellow-like let his dominion slide. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xiii. 14 Stay not to speake fellowlike with him. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 24 He so fellow-like encompassed with them. 1678 in LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*

c. ? Like a 'fellow' or person of little worth.

1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1637) 611 Servants . . that will work hard . . so long as their master's eye is upon them, but when his back is turned can be content to goe on fayre and softly and fellow-like.

† **Fellowly**, a. & *adv.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] A. *adj.* Like or pertaining to a fellow.

1. Pertaining to or befitting comrades or friendly associates; social.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Prudes salue is edmodnesse: ondes salue, feolauliche luee. 1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* II. iv. 77 Pat of felaly song of charite my substans I my3t ransake. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 329 Vertues & blyssed seraphyn syng together with fellowly ioy. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* Pref. 5 To . . the Maister, Wardens, . . and fellowly Fraternite of Chirurgians.

2. Companionable, sociable, sympathetic.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 3 Thiswyse to kyng and grete men . . famylier and fellowly he was. c 1500 *Jng. Childr. Bk.* 94 in *Babes Bk.* 21 Ete & drinke, & be felely. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 4 After dinner . . I continuad as long as ani, and was as fellowli as the best. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 64 Mine eyes ev'n sociable to the shew of thine Fall fellowly drops. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerns. Sinn. Saved* (1886) 112 Why not fellowly with our carnal neighbours? 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Fellowly*, familiar, free.

B. *adv.* In a manner like a fellow or equal; on equal terms; sociably; hence, familiarly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 38 Delen in his pinen veolauliche on eorde. 1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* 92 To-gidyr beand & acordand be kyndely stirryng felaly ba ar glad. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III. 305 Then seeing more fellowlye the glorie of the Lord, we shall be transformed into the same image. a 1631 *Donne Serm.* ix. 92 To behave themselves fellowly and frowardly towards Great Persons.

† **Fellowred**. *Obs.* Forms: 3 felau-, feolau-, south. velau-, veoloured(d)en, 3-4 felau-, felared(e, 4 south. vela3rede, 4-5 felawrede, -dyn, 5 fellow(e)red(d)e. [f. FELLOW + OE. -reden condition: see -RED.]

1. The condition or state of being fellows or companions; companionship, company, fellowship, society. To bear (a person) fellowred: to bear him company.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Uorto beren him ucolouredden [i. r. feorreded]. c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 31 Se [lepre] liest þe felarede of oþer men. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Prede brek uerst uelazrede and ordre.

b. For fellowred: for comradeship's sake. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20380 (Cott.) Qui wepes in sua . . For feloured now sai þou me. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 þe þyenes be uelazrede byþ þo þet parteh of þe þyefþe oþer uor uelazrede oþer by yefþe oþer be begginge.

2. Intercourse, esp. spiritual; = COMMUNION 2 b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27975 (Cott.) þou þis gilt es þat feloureden spilt þat tuix crist and vs suld be. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 'þe menesse of halzen' þet is to zigge þe uelazrede of alle þe halzen. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 3 That es comonyng and felawrede of all cristene.

3. Sexual intercourse.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 31 Wyman desciurd fram mannes felarede. 13. . MS. *Harl.* 1701. 11 (Halli.) But thou dedyst no foly dede, That ys fleshy felarede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 þou ne sselst na3t wynli uelazrede uellessch wyþ oþre manne wyf.

4. A company of fellows or comrades.

c 1326 *Coer de L.* 3137 Blythe was the Crystene felarede, Off Kyng Richard. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 He vil uram heuene and becom dyeuel, and he and al his uelazrede. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3586 He had a grete felowrede. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 121 Seynt peter, noþer his fellow-rede, Dar nott speke a word.

Fellowship (fe'lowsip), sb. [f. FELLOW sb. + -SHIP.] Primarily, the condition or quality of being a FELLOW, in various senses.

1. † a. Partnership; membership of a society. Also, in political sense, alliance. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* viii. 17 He sente hem to Rome, for to ordeyne with hem frendship and felawship. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 26 C. There may be partnership or fellowship amongst the persons contracting. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 289 Would not this Sir . . get me a Fellowship in a crie of Players. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 87 They would enter into fellowship of warre with the Grecians.

b. Participation, sharing (in an action, condition, etc.); 'something in common', community of interest, sentiment, nature, etc.

a 1240 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Ich nabbe no mong, ne felawscipe, ne priuete, wiþ þe world. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vi. 14 What felawship of list to derkenesse? 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* i. 17 He . . had oþteyned the felawshippe of this mynistracion. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 401, I feel by proof That fellowship in pain divides not smart. 1714 SWIFT *Epist. Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 529, I congratulate with England for joining with us here in the fellowship of slavery. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 244 Christians can have fellowship with Christ . . as the rejected of earth.

2. Companionship, company, society; an instance of this. Also, to bear (a person) fellowship; to have, hold, † fall in, fellowship with (a person).

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 41 Das 3ewer3ede gaste[s] felawscipe fram efuþw3 driuen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Vor þi fleih sein Johan þe feolawscipe of fule men. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12568 (Cott.) All þai felawscip him bar. a 1340 HAMFOLE *Psalter* vi. 7, I dwelled lang in synn & in felaghschyp of ill men. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* iv. 155 For hue ys fayne of þy felawshyp. 1449 ? M. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* I. 83 Purry felle in felaschepe with Wyllyum Hasard at Querles. c 1450 *Mervin* 218 The feliship of so worthi men is not to be refused. 1484 CAXTON *Esop* i. vi. The poure ought not to hold felawship with the myghty. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.*

viii. 16 Hir felashipe hath no tediousnesse. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 175 He . . kneeles, and holds vp hands for fellowship. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Uul.* III. i. § 1 A necessity to have fellowship with those of his own kind. 1814 CARY *Dante's Parad.* VIII. 121 Were it worse for man, If he lived not in fellowship on earth? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 404 The least respectable members of that party renounced fellowship with him.

transf. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 The fift veyne, being not deprived of the felowshyp of an Arterie.

† b. *collect.* Habitual companions; = COMPANY 4 b. *Obs.*

14. . *Tundale's Vis.* 183 This his thi felyschyp thou caytyff That thou chase to the in thi lyffe. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* go They shall pluck too their societee, Felopesche that neuer will after goode bee.

† 3. Communication, dealing, intercourse. *Obs.*

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 202 As he iudgeth them . . by his eye . . without further trade or felowshippe betwixe them. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. i. 121, I am old my Lords, And all the Fellowship I hold now with him Is only my Obedience.

b. Mutual intercourse, esp. spiritual; intimate personal converse; = COMMUNION 2 a, b, c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10401 (Cott.) Þir hundreth scepe . . Bitakens felaschyp, i-wiss, Of halus hei in heuen bliss. c 1380. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 422 [þei] were translate to felowshippe and dwelling wiþ Gods. a 1400 *Cor. Myst.* (1841) 16 Than Cryst them ovyrtok. . . And walkyd in felaschep fforth with hem too. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 144 But followship of ony bot thame sell. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The end and reward of the studie [of Scripture being] fellowship with the Saints. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 12 Who admits us to a fellowship with himself. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* II. 23 Since John had last held visible fellowship with his Redeemer.

† c. Sexual intercourse. More fully *fleshy fellowship. Obs.*

13. . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 271 þe fende . . fallen in felazschyp with hem on folken wyse. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 77 When þai will hafe felischepe of men. c 1450 *Mervin* 7 We be made . . to haue counfort and ioye of mannes felishep. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 191 He fledde the flesshely felyschyp of hys wyfe.

4. = COMMUNION 3. To give the right hand of fellowship (after Gal. II. 9): to acknowledge a person as entitled to communion; also *transf.*

In several Protestant denominations, a literal giving 'the right hand of fellowship' by some representative person is part of the ceremony of admitting a person to church-membership, and of the ordination or induction of a minister.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* II. 9 James and Cephas . . and John . . zauen to me and Barnabas the right hondis of felowship. 1539 CRANMER *ibid.*, Ryght handes of that felouschippe. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, Right handes of felowship. a 1640 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 215 The elder desired of the churches that . . they would give them the right hand of felowship. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. 3 They haue separated themselves . . from the fellowship of their own Sisters. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 57, I will honour and hold forth the right hand of fellowship to every individual who, etc. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 64 He shall receive the right hand of fellowship.

5. The spirit of comradeship; friendliness. *Good fellowship* (parasyntetically): the temper and disposition of a 'good fellow'. So, *bad fellowship*. † *Of fellowship*: out of friendly feeling.

c 1370 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 157 He . . wher hym lyst, best felawship can To such as hym thinkith able to thrive. 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 445 II. 95 Hertely thanking you . . of the felyschipp that my cosyn your sonne shewid unto me. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36 My beedys of ject . . for remembrance of old good felawship. 1570 NORTH *Don's Mor. Philos.* II. (1888) 117 First of felowship heare me but foure wordes. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) III. 111 It is become . . a point of good felowship. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 67 Drink for necessity, not for bad felowship. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 121 The birds . . with fearless felowship . . round him wheel. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 86 The rival companies . . prosecuted their journey in great good felowship. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. 2 There must still be felowship . . for him among the inheritors of his birthplace.

† b. *collect.* *Good fellowship* = 'good fellows'.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 225 Wilmot . . was . . much belov'd by all the good felowship of the Army.

6. A body of fellows or equals; a company. *Now rare (arch.).*

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 27/23 A felaw3schipe of quoynte Men. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14249 (Cott.) Jesus . . was cummen . . Wit his felawscip þat he ledde. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1317 But feipþi his felaschipe forþ wiþ him he hadde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 32, I was of hir felawscipe anon. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 34 Iosue and Caleph and þaire felyschepe come first. 1471 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 675 III. 15 Sir Thomas Fullforth is goon owt off Sceyntewarwe and a gret felaschyp fletchyth hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlv. 10 Beholde alle the felawshippe of them must be brought to confucion. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Te Deum*, The goodly felowship [L. *numerus*] of the Prophetes. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 27 With his sonne the young Prince of Wales, and a very noble felowship. 1742 BAILEY, *Fellowship*, a Company. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 160 He went on his way and with him two and twenty of my felowship. *transf.* 1827 SCOTT *Jynl.* (1890) I. 383, I am sorry when I think of the goodly felowship of vessels which are now scattered on the ocean.

† b. A body of armed men. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Feramb.* 5313 A . . takeþ til hym scheld & sperre . . Oþer felaschep ne takeþ he non. 1607 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 576 II. 308 He . . sendyth dayly aspies to understand what felleshepe kepe the place. c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 97 Therefore toke he his feliship, & . . went to releef his first company.

†c. The crew of a vessel. *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 169 My lorde, safe. to the felschepe of the Kervel. 1513 *DOUGLAS Encis* i. vi. 158 Thi schippis and fellowsch on the samy wise.

d. In the Eucharistic service, the words *cum omni militia celestis exercitus* have from an early date been rendered 'with all the holy fellowship of heaven'; possibly with some allusion to 6 b.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 116 In hon' of ihesu crist. and al the holy felischepe of heuen. c 1450 *Bidding Prayer* iii. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 71 All þe feir falychyp þat is in heuen. 1583 *STANYHURST Aencis* iii. (Arb.) 90 Al the heunly feloship from the earth such a monster abandon.

†e. An ordinary meal or entertainment for a company or household. *Obs.*

1494 *Househ. Ord.* 121 As for the Shrove Thursday at night there length none estate to be kepte, but onely a fellowschipe.

7. A guild, corporation, company. Now rare. *Fellowship of Porters*: see 11 b.

1515 *SIR R. JERNEGAN* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. App. vii. 13 The same passport may be sent. to the Master of the fellowship. 1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 All wardens and maisters of fellowschippes of all and euery such handie craftes. 1560 *Grant of City of Lond* 1 Feb. in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 228 Being freemen of this city in the fellowship of the stationers. 1622 *MISSELDEN Free Trade* (ed. 2) 74 That .. fellowship of the Merchants Adventurers of England. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2799/4 Mr. Thomas Johnson Clerk to the Fellowship of Carmen. 1740 in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. i. ix. 43 Any subject .. hath a right to be made free of the said fellowship. 1819 *E. MACKENZIE Hist. Newcastle* (1827) 706 note, Waits, or Musicians, were an ancient fellowship. *transf.* a 1626 *Bp. ANDREWES Sermon*. (1661) 700 A fellowship or Society, which is called the fellowship or corporation of the Gospell.

†b. collect. The members of a corporation or guild. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xi. 35 (Add. MS.) His felishipp put out his eyen. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 The Wardens and felishippe of the craftes .. of Surgeons enfranchised in the Citty of London. 1571 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 335 The Master Wardens .. and Fellowship of the sayde occupation. 1649 *Lawfulness Present Govt.* 9 The Mayor of London and his Fellowship received him.

c. In wider sense: An association or union of any kind; also a brotherhood, fraternity.

1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 246/1 Wee beleue .. that holy church is a communion or felowschyp of holy men. 1683 in *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 59 It was desired that every one of the fellowships that sends Commissioners .. would be conscientious in choosing of them. 1775 *JOHNSON West. Islands Wks.* X. 424 Land is sometimes leased to a small fellowship. 1847 *MRS. A. KERR Hist. Serbia* x. 191 The peaceful fellowships in villages .. had also the right. 1861 *MILL Utilit.* v. 90 A person's fitness to exist as one of the fellowship of human beings. 1883 *O. B. FROTHINGHAM* in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2381 The public .. gave to the little fellowship the name of the 'Transcendental Club'. 1889 *Lux Mundi* iv. (1890) 178 Building up a new cosmopolitan fellowship.

8. The position or dignity, or the emoluments, of a 'fellow' in a college, university, learned society, etc.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 The said .. Chauntries, free Chapelle Fellowshippes, Scolershippes. 1631 *T. POWELL Tom All Trades* 148 In some Colledges the Fellowship follows the Schollership. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* x. (1704) III. 56 They placed .. such other of the same leven in the Fellowships. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 271 He had it in contemplation .. to offer himself a candidate for a fellowship in the London College of Physicians. 1868 *M. PARTISON Academ. Org.* iv. 57 The proposal to commute fellowships into scholarships.

†b. collect. The body of 'fellows' in a college or university; the society constituted by the 'fellows'. *Obs.*

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 58 The seid maistr, presedent, or reuler, and phelashesch of the seid collage. 1567 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 278 The said Richard Barber .. shall call the whole fellowship then present within the College together. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 53 Any one that ever entered that Fellowship. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 437 Adjudging and conferring degrees, which exclusively belongs to the fellowship as a learned faculty.

9. *Arith.* The process by which a partner's share of gain or loss is determined in proportion to his share of the capital.

1561 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* Yj, Thus you are .. sufficiently instructed in the rule of fellowship. 1594 *BLUNDEVIL Excer.* i. xii. (ed. 7) 36 This is to be wrought according to the Rule of fellowship. 1661 *HODDER Arithmetick* 148 The Rule of Fellowship without time. 1695 *ALINGHAM Geom. Epit.* 66 This *Theo.* helps to demonstrate the Rule of Fellowship. 1806 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 120 Fellowship is either Single or Double. 1859 *BARN. SMITH Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 508 Fellowship or Partnership.

10. pl. Short for *Fellowship-porters*. (See 11 b.) 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. vi, The Fellowships don't want you at all.

11. attrib. and Comb., (sense 7) as *fellowship-merchant*; (sense 8) as *fellowship-examination*, *-honour*; also, *fellowship-meeting*, an association formed for the purpose of religious converse.

1866 *MRS. GASKELL Wives & Daughters* I. 307, I shall be going up for my *fellowship examination. 1893 *Daily News* 7 July 11/3 The only American woman, holding the *fellowship honour of the Royal Geographical Society. 1679 *J. FINLAY in Cloud of Witnesses* (1810) 185, I bear my testimony to the *fellowship meetings of the Lord's people. 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scot.* III. 176 All the fellowship-meetings of the parish of Cambuslang assembled. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 3 § 1 No protection be. allowed in the Courte before the .. *Fellishipp merchants of the Staple at Calais.

b. Fellowship porter, a member of the 'fellowship' of the Porters of Billingsgate, a guild having certain monopolies in the City of London; see *quots.*

There was also a Guild of Fellowship Porters in Edinburgh, who joined the Trone-men in 1694 (*Walford Hist. Gilds* 87). 1620 *Draft Act Common Council* 5 Oct. in *Acts & Rep. Com. Council* (Guildhall Lib.) No. 4 That the Company and fellowship of Porters of Billingsgate .. shall .. continue to be from henceforth one Company or Brotherhood. 1681 *DELAUNE State of London* 341 The Porters of London are of two sorts. 1. Ticket Porters. 2. Fellowship Porters. To these belong the .. landing, housing, carrying or recarrying all measurable Goods, as Corn, Salt, Coals, &c. 1854 *Rep. Parl. Comm. Corporation of London* 23 The Fellowship of Porters, which exists as a separate body, created by an Act of Common Council. No person can be admitted as a Fellow of this body who is not free of the City of London. 1890 *Daily News* 18 July 7/2 The complainant is a fellowship porter.

Fellowship (fe'lowʃip), v. [f. prec. sb.]

†1. trans. To unite in fellowship; to connect or associate (a person or thing) with or to another; refl. to enter into companionship. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. vi. 53 Contrarious pinges ne ben not wont to ben yfelawshed togidres. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxvi. 7 She was to hym felowshipe thurȝ mariage. c 1440 *Secres* 182 Twoo men þat felawschipped hem to gedre in a way. 1491 *CANTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlix. 98 a/1 They can not be compatyble ne felyschipped wyth the other. 1561 *T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* Yyivb, To felowship him self. with men of the best sort.

†2. To accompany. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. iii. 121 Grete peyne felawshipeþ and folweþ hem. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 405/1, I shal yet felawship the unto the gate.

3. To admit to fellowship, enter into fellowship with. Now only in religious use.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 135 (Harl. MS.) Then pes seynge hir sistris alle in acorde .. she turnid ayene .. then pes felashippid among hem. a 1860 *Eclectic Rev.* (Worcester), Whom he had openly fellowshiped. 1882 *A. MAHAN Autobiog.* xi. 242 A charity which fellowshiped anything.

4. intr. To join in fellowship; to associate with. Now only in religious use, and chiefly U.S.

c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* lvi. (Gibbs MS.) Oure lorde Jesu came .. and felischippede with hem. 1472 in *Surtess Misc.* (1890) 26 Derrick his leper, & his not abyll to felycheþ emange the pepell. 1561 *T. HOBY Castiglione's Courtier* A iij b, Like maye fellowship. with his like. 1883-4 *J. G. BUTLER Bible-Work* II. 109 He [Peter] fellowshiped freely with Gentile believers. 1886 *Chr. Life* 1 May, He never fellowshiped with any of our churches.

Hence **Fellowshipping** *vbl. sb.*, the action of forming a fellowship; in quot. *concr.* as the alleged proper term for a company of yeomen.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, A felishippynge of yomen.

Fellow-soldier. One who fights under the same standard as another; a companion-in-arms.

1526-34 *TINDALE Phil.* ii. 25 Epaphroditus .. my .. fellowe souldier. 1593 *SHAKES.* 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 70 Come, fellow Souldier, make thou proclamation. 1777 *W. ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 244 To avoid the imputation of cowardice from their fellow-soldiers. 1882 *J. TAYLOR Sc. Covenants* 161 He met with his former fellow-soldier.

†**Felly**, a. *Obs.* [f. *FELL* a. + *-LY* 1.] = *FELL*.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 17 The felliest folke that ever Antichrist found. 1749 *Exil's Lament*, in *Jacobite Songs & Ballads* (1887) 263 Driven by fortune's felly spite.

Felly (fe'li), *adv.* Forms: 3 *fellik*, 4 *fellely*, 4-5 *fellich* (e), (4 *fell lieche*, *fellyche*), 4-6 *felli* (e), (6 *fellely*), 4- *felly*. *Compar.* 4 *fellaker*. [f. *FELL* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a fell manner.

1. Fiercely, cruelly, harshly; with deadly malignity or destructive effect.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4143 (Cott.) Ful fellik þai a-gain answard, 'Quar-for suld we of oght be ferd?' a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxvii. 53 Temptacioun þat felly smytes þe hertes of foles. 1340 *Ayenb.* 174 Þe more he him smit þe more fellaker: huanne he him yziþ onlosti and sleauuol. c 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* 576 The feght sa felly thai fang. 1481 *CANTON Reynard* (Arb.) 89 The kyng hier saith so felly, that my fadre nor I dyde hym neiter good. 1555 *WATREMAN Fardle Facions* ii. viii. 179 The more thei haue, the fellier gnaweth their longing. 1566 *DRANT Horace's Sat.* ii. iii. With feuer quartayne, felly tate. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* i. ii. xxvii. The hearts do ne're agree But felly one another do upbraid. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* ii. xliii. He sat him felly down and gnaw'd his bitter nail. 1802 *G. COLMAN Br. Grins, Kut. & Friar* i. liii. In the Field, where late he fought so felly. 1811 *SCOTT Don Roderick* li, Never hath the harp of minstrel rung Of faith so felly proved, so firmly true! 1866 *READE Griffith Gaunt* xxv, He tore the purse out of Leonard's hand: then seized him felly by the throat.

b. †Bitterly, keenly; terribly (*obs.*); hence *dial.* exceedingly.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 479 He wes Woundit so felly in the face, That he wes dredand of his lif. *Ibid.* xvi. 217 Thai war so felly fleyit that That [etc.]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3647 Oure mody kyng of Messedone .. Seis þaim faille so ethfully and felly was greued. 1583 *STANYHURST Aencis* ii. (Arb.) 58 They clymb, in lefhand, with shields, tools fellye rebating. 1807 *J. STAGG Poems* 37 They ran .. Till a' war felly spent.

†2. Craftily, cunningly, artfully. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Josh.* ix. 4 Thei that dwelten in Gabaon .. fellich thenkyng, token to hem meetis [etc.]. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 317 Perfore he bypoust hym felliche and gilefulliche to bere a doun þe children of Israel. c 1400 *Beryn* 311 With half a slepey eye pourid fellich vndir hir hood. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 44 The more effectuall .. that prayer is .. the more felly .. laboureth the malycyous enemy to lette it.

Felly (fe'li), v. *dial.* [variant of *FALLOW* v. 2.]

1788 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Felly*, to break up a fallow. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Felly*, to break up the fallow ground, to plough up the stubble before sowing the crop.

Felly, alternative form of *FELLOW*.

|| **Felo-de-se** (fe'lo di sē) Pl. *felones*, *felos-de-se*. [Anglo-Lat. *felo* *FELON*, *dē sē* of himself.]

1. One who 'deliberately puts an end to his own existence, or commits any unlawful malicious act, the consequence of which is his own death' (*Blackstone*).

[c 1250 *BRACON* iii. ii. xxxi, Eodem modo quo, quis feloniam facere possit interficiendo alium, ita feloniam facere possit interficiendo seipsum, quae quidem feloniam dicitur fieri de seipso.] 1651 *G. W. tr. Corvel's Inst.* 124 He that murders himself, is by us teamed *Felo de se*. 1689 *HICKERINGILL Modest Inq.* iv. 30 How desperately they stabb themselves, and are *Felones de se*. 1814 *BYRON* in *Moore Life* (1875) 421 That 'felo de se' who .. Walk'd out of his depth and was lost in a calm sea. 1874 *G. W. DASENT Half a Life* I. 85 Dick .. pronounced him .. to be, in fact, *felo de se*.

b. *fig.*

1678 *Lively Orac.* iii. 40 Making their Natures a kind of *felo de se* to prompt the destroying itself. 1704 *E. WARD Dissenting Hypocrite* 34 That Church is Moderate and Easy 'T' excess, which would be *Felo de se*. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. xiv, That Protestants .. should be .. such *Felos de se*, I cannot believe it. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 31 This *modus* is *felo de se* and destroys itself. 1840 *DE QUINCEY Style Wks.* 1862 X. 164 A man who [etc.] .. would be a madman and a *felo-de-se*, as respected his reliance upon that doctrine.

attrib. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 171 This *felo de se* system.

c. In etymological nonce-use (see *quot.*)

1670 *CLARENDON Ess. Tracts* (1727) 198 He is literally *felo de se*, who deprives and robs himself of that which no body but himself can rob him of.

2. A case to which the verdict 'felo de se' is appropriate; self-murder, suicide.

1771 *E. LONG Trial of Dog 'Porter'* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 205 Your worship should incline to deem it a *felo de se*. 1840 *Hood Up the Rhine* 202 Werther, who brought *felo-de-se* into vogue. 1883 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* I. 45 The 'crown's quest' had pronounced the wretched creature guilty of *felo-de-se*.

Felon (fe'lŏn), a. and sb.¹ Forms: a. 3-5

feloun (e), *-un* (e), 4-6 *feloun* (e); *Sc.* *felloun* (e), 5 *felone*, (*feleyn*), 6-8 *fellon* (e), 3- *felon*. *b.* (in adj. only) 4-5 *felo* (u)n's; cf. *felunus* s.v. *FELONLY*. [a. OF. *felon* adj. and sb. = Pr. *felon*, *felhon*, *fellon* adj., Sp. *fellon*, It. *fellone* adj. and sb. :-vulgar L. **fellon-em*. From its formation, the word must have been originally a sb., *fel* (:-*fello*), whence *FELL* a., being the subj. case, and *felon* (:-*fellōn*-) the obj. case; but so far as documentary evidence goes, both forms were indiscriminately used in OF. as adj., and the recorded subst. use of the latter is derivative. The curious Eng. form *feloun* adj. may perh. be due (like *fiers* *FIERCE*) to the -s of the nom. case in OF. (in this instance a product of analogy).

The ultimate etymology is uncertain. Of the many conjectures proposed the most probable is that *fellōn-em* is a derivative of L. *fel*, *fel* gall, the original sense being 'one who, or something which, is full of bitterness' (or 'venom'), the two notions, as many linguistic facts show, being closely associated in the popular mind. In support of this view it may be pointed out that the sb. has had the senses of 'an envenomed sore' and 'cholera' (see *FELON* sb.²); moreover, this etymology accounts perfectly for the strangely divergent senses which the adj. has in the Rom. langs.: 'wicked', 'angry', 'brave', 'melancholy', 'sad' (It. *fellone*), 'intensely painful'. Of the other suggestions that have been made the most plausible is perhaps that of Prof. R. Atkinson of Dublin, that *fello* was originally a term of obscene abuse, f. L. *fellāre* as used in a peculiar sense by Martial and Catullus. Some scholars think that *fello* is from OHG. *fillo*, an unrecorded derivative of *fillen* to scourge (cf. mod. L. *fillo* rascal); others have sought to connect it with the obscure second element in the OE. words *wælfel* (from *wæl* carnage; occurring only once, as an epithet of the raven) and *wæfale*, *eafelo* (usually supposed to be from *eal* all; only twice, as an epithet of *dtor* poison). The mod. Da. *fjel* horrible, disgusting, has also been compared; the MDu. *fel* is adopted from Fr. The Celtic words often cited are out of the question; the OF. word cannot have come from Wales or Ireland, and Gaulish appears not to have possessed the sound *f*; the Welsh *ff* and the Irish *f* do not correspond etymologically.]

A. adj.

1. Of persons and animals, their actions, feelings, etc.: Cruel, fierce, terrible; wicked, base. Now *poet.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1160 (Cott.) Quen felauscipe .. Mought te drau fra felon dede. *Ibid.* 5896 (Cott.) It become a worme felon. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 47 Enwy, that is sa feloun. c 1489 *CANTON Blanchardyn* liii. 205 So bigan they to smyte amonge their felon enmyes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aencis* xiii. i. 95 Hys felloun fa is kylit thus. 1549 *Compt. Scot. Prol.* 14 Fechtand be fellone forse. ? a 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 553 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 With that Symone a felloun flap lait fle. 1575 *J. STILL Gamm. Gurton* i. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 179 Perchance some felon spirit may haunt our house indeed. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* iii. 1170 Courtesies .. No gratitude in felon minds beget. 1725 *POPE Odys.* iv. 712 Vain shews of love to veil his felon hate. 1735 *THOMSON Liberty* iv. 1189 The felon undermining Hand Of dark Corruption. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* 677 The steel which taught the felon heart to feel. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 33 Both gods and stars the mother felon calls.

B. c. 1340 Cursor M. 9973 ('Trin.) Mary mayden . . stondeþ for shelde & targe azeines alle oure felouns foo. *c. 1440 York Myst.* xi. 39 Thoure felons folke [Jewes] Sir, first was fonn In kyng Pharo soure fadyr dayse. *a. 1450 Knt. de la Tour* 14 Curtesye . . aught to refraine felons proude herte of man and woman.

b. transf. Of things and places: Savage, wild; (of weapons) murderous.

c. 1320 Sir Tristr. 1446 With a spere felon He smot him in þe side. *c. 1450 Merlin* 269 It semed by her armes that thei were come from felon place. *1513 Douglas Æneis* iv. x. 19 And fellow stormis of ire gan hir to schaik. *1566 Drant Horace* Sat. vii. D vj b. The fellowe tongue of Rupillie. *1637 Milton Lycidas* 91 He asked . . the felon winds, What hard mishap had doomed this gentle swain? *1781 Cowper Truth* 445 Often unbelief . . Flies to the tempting pool, or felon knife. *c. 1800 K. White Lett.* (1837) 204 To snatch the victim from thy felon wave. *1814 Scott Massacre Glencoe* 26 The hand that mingled in the meal, At midnight drew the felon steel.

† *c. Angry, sullen. Obs.*

c. 1374 Chaucer Troilus v. 199 With felon [It. *fellone*] look and face disputouse. *1567 Drant Horace* Epist. ii. 63 Like a wolfe . . Incensd, with fellow fasting face.

† *2. Brave, courageous, sturdy. Obs.*

1375 Barbour Bruce viii. 454 He was bath 30ung, stout, and fellow. *1566 Dalrymple* tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. (1887) 131 Fergus . . is namet first King of Scottis . . for his fellowe fortitude.

† *3. 'Terribly' great, 'tremendous', huge. Sc. Obs.* *c. 1450 Henryson Mor. Fab.* 74 The man . . was in an fellow fray. *1513 Douglas Æneis* v. iii. 30 The busteys barge, yclepit Chimera Gyas with fellow fard furth brocht alsua. *1536 Bellenden Crou. Scot.* (1821) i. p. xxxvii, With ane fellow stoure. *c. 1570 Sat. Poems Reform.* xx. 25 In fellow feir at me thay speir. *a. 1605 Polwart Flying w. Montgomerie* 208 Fore store of lambes and lang-tailde wedders . . In fellow flockes.

† *4. With sense derived from the sb.: Feloniously acquired, stolen. Obs. rare-1.*

1631 Fuller David's Hainous Sinne xix. (D.), Whose greedy pawes with fellow goods were found.

B. sb.¹

† *1. A vile or wicked person, a villain, wretch, monster. Sometimes applied to the Devil or an evil spirit. Obs.*

a. 1300 Cursor M. 11481 (Gött.) Herodes, þat fals feloune. *Ibid.* 12982 (Gött.) 'Ne seis þu nocht', said þe felune. *1340 Ayenb.* 29 Þe uour wereres þet þe felon heþ. *a. 1400 Octonion* 943 He . . bad hym fynd a championn To feyght with that foule feloun. *1485 Caxton Chas. Gt.* 100 The frenssh men ben moche felons. *1594 Carew Tasso* (1882) 27 This fellow then his made rage tempereth. *1697 Dryden Virg. Æneid* vi. 804 He, the King of Heav'n . . Down to the deep Abyss the flaming Felon strook. *1814 Scott Ld. of Isles* iii. xxiv, Yet sunk the felon's moody ire Before Lord Ronald's glance of fire.

† *2. In good sense: A brave man, a warrior. Obs. rare.*

a. 1400-50 Alexander 819* Fers felons with hym fangez & florens enowe.

3. Latv. One who has committed felony.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9663 Al þat þe felon bath, þe kinges it is. *1393 Langl. P. Pl. C.* xi. 240 Pauþ þe fader be a frankelayne and for a felon be hangid. *c. 1460 Play Sacram.* 505 Hold prestly [?] on thys feleyn & faste bynd him to a poste. *1467 in Eng. Gills* (1870) 389 Mansleers, felons, Outlawes. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 They dyd leade the bounden as they do theues or felons. *1575 Nottingham Rec.* iv. 158 Ralfe the felon that brake Maister Askewe house. *1592 Shaaks. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 69, I do . . apprehend thee for a Fellow here. *1683 Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* i. 72 It was proposed that no felons be brought into this Contrey. *1728 Pore Dunc.* i. 281 With less reading than makes felons scape. *1796 Burke Regie. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 318 A gang of felons and murderers. *1818 Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 267 Pursued with hue and cry as a felon. *1878 Emerson Misc. Papers, Fort. Republic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 398 The felon is the logical extreme of the epicure and coxcomb.

transf. *1735 Somerville Chase* iii. 168 Each sounding Horn proclaims the Felon [a Fox] dead. *1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1852) i. 26 All this we ascribe to Roger, for we say he brought down the felon [a hawk].

† *b. Felon-de-se, felon of oneself: = FELO-DE-SE.* *1648 Br. Hall Sel. Thoughts* § 34 Nothing is more odious amongst men than for a man to be a felon of himself. *1655 Fuller Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 3 A stake is . . the monument generally erected for Felons de Se. *1678 Marvell Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 iv. 322 If a House [of Parliament] shall once be felon of itself and stop its own breath.

† *4. = FELONY 1, 2. Obs.*

c. 1325 Cursor M. 22861 (Edin.) þoru þair feloun and þair sine. *c. 1340 Ibid.* 13244 (Fairf.) To þe Iewes fulle of feloun lit han he made his sarmoun.

5. attrib. and Comb., as felon-bushranger, felon-worshipper; felon-setter (Anglo-Irish), a thief-taker. Also felon-setting vbl. sb., in quot. attrib.

1859 Cornwallis New World I. 99 A country infested with 'felon bushrangers' of the most desperate character. *1864 People* (Dublin) Feb., The Irish people believe that Mr. Sullivan has more than once acted the part of a 'felon-setter'. *1890 Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 4/3 The 'felon-setting' policy in which they have been engaged for a long time past. *1857 Sat. Rev.* III. 272/1 There appear to be three great classes of 'felon-worshippers'.

Felon (fel'lon), *sb.²* Also fellow. [Perh. a. OF. **felon*; a 16th c. quot. in Godef. s.v. has *felons* app. corresponding to *ulceribus* in the L. original; but the translation is loose, and the word may mean 'cholera', as in Cotgr.; cf. quot. *c. 1116* below. The sense is consistent with derivation from L. *fell.*, *fel* gall; see prec.]

1. A small abscess or boil, an inflamed sore.

[*c. 1116 Radulphus Ep. ad Elyenses* in *Acta SS.* v. (1867) 468 Morbus, quem vulgo fellowem nuncupant, felle suo viroso me miserum graviter occupavit. (The disease, described in absurdly bombastic terms, seems to have been a scrofulous swelling of the neck.) *1340 Hampole Pr. Consc.* 2995 Kyllles and felouns and apostyms. *14. Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 564 *Anthrax*, the felon. *14. Pict. Voc. ibid.* 791 *Uec Anthrax*, a felon, bleyne. *c. 1440 Prompt. Parv.* 154/2 Felone, soore, *anthrax*. *1547 Boorde Brer. Health* xxiv. 15 b. In Englyshe it is named a Felon, and is lyke a Carbocle. *1689 Moyle Sea Chyrurg.* ii. xxv. 80 To ripen these Boyles and Felons apply this Cataplasme. *1740 Berkeley Let. Wks.* 1871 iv. 265 What you call a felon is called in the books a phlegmon. *1826 J. Williams Last Legacy* 11 Felons . . or any such tumor on the hands or feet or elsewhere. *1880 E. Cornwall Gloss., Fellow*, inflammation.

b. esp. A whitlow under or near the nail of a finger or toe.

1578 Lyte Dodoens vi. lxxix. 747 The felons or noughtie sores which rise about the toppes of toes and fingers. *1667 Sir W. Willoughby in Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. xx. 28, I am troubled . . with an effeminate disease called a fellow on my fore finger. *1746 Howell in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 228 The Fellow, or worst kind of Whitflow. *1874 Hardy Madding Crowd* xxxii, He's had that felon upon his finger.

2. With reference to animals: a. in prec. sense, b. (see quot. 1855).

c. 1450 Bk. Hawkyng in *Rel. Ant.* I. 301 A wykked felone is swolle of such maner covert that no man may it hele, that the hawke schal not dye. *1595 Markham Bk. St. Alban* i. 23 If your hawke haue a felon swolne on her. *1748 tr. Vegetius Distemp. Horses* 62 He will have Fellons or small Biles in his Back. *1842 C. W. Johnson Farmer's Encycl., Felon* . . In farriery, a term for a sort of inflammation in animals, similar to that of whitlow in the human subject. *1855 Robinson Whitty Gloss., Fellow*, the soreness of a cow's skin from cold or checked perspiration.

3. attrib. In various names of plants, herbs, etc., as *Felon-berry* (see quot. 1715); *Felon-grass* (*a*) *Imperatoria Ostruthium* (? miscalled 'angelica' in quot. 1824); (*b*) *Helleborus niger*; (*c*) *Geranium Robertianum*; *Felon-herb* (see quot. 1878); *Felon-weed*, *Senecio Jacobaea*; *Felon-wood*, (*a*) *Solanum Dulcamara*; (*b*) *Imperatoria Ostruthium*; *Felon-wort* (see quot. 1878).

a. 1715 Buddle MS. in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* **Fellonberry*, *Bryonia dioica*. *1824-80 Jamieson, *Fellin-grass*, the plant called Angelica. *1878 Britten & Holland Plant-n., Felon Grass.* *Ibid.* **Fellon-herb*, (1) *Artemisia vulgaris* . . (2) *Hieracium Pilosella*. *1579 Langham Gard. Health* (1633) 577 It healeth felons . . It is called **fellon-weede*. *1878 Britten & Holland Plant-n., Felon-weed*. *1861 Miss Pratt Flower. Pl.* iv. 70 (Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet) . . The plant is in some places called **Felon-wood*. *1878 Britten & Holland Plant-n., Felon-wood*. *1706 Phillips* (ed. Kersey), **Felon-wort*, an Herb. *1878 Britten & Holland Plant-n., Felon-wort*, (1) *Solanum Dulcamara* . . (2) *Chelidonium majus* . . (3) *Imperatoria Ostruthium* . . (4) *Geranium Robertianum*.

Feloness (fel'lonēs), *rare.* [f. FELON *sb.¹* + -ESS.] A female felon.

1845 Browning Flight Duchess, His mother's yellowness . . When she heard what she called the flight of the feloness.

† **Felonian**, *sb.* *Obs. rare-1.* [f. FELON-Y + -IAN.] = FELON.

1594 ? Greene Selimus Wks. XIV. 266 These are some felonians, that seeke to rob me.

† **Felonish**, *a.* *Obs. rare-1.* [f. FELON + -ISH.] = FELON *a.* 1.

1530 Palsgr. 312/2 Fell or felonyshe, *felonneux*.

Felonious (fel'loniəs), *a.* [f. FELONY + -OUS.]

1. Wicked, atrociously criminal. Cf. FELON a., FELONOUS. Now chiefly poet.

1575 J. Still Gamm. Garton iii. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 219 Diccons devil . . Of Cat and Chat, and Doctor Rat, a felonious tale did tell. *1593 Shaaks. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 129 Vlesse it were a bloody Murderer, Or foule felonious Theefe. *1599 Warrn. Faire Wom.* ii. 1206 How sayest thou to these felonious murders, art thou guilty or not guilty? *1601 Holland Pliny* II. 12 The wicked rable . . committed such felonious outrages, as [etc.]. *1651 Sir H. Wotton in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 254 note, That felonious conception. *c. 1750 Shennstone Elegies* vii. 63 Does not felonious Envy bar the road? *1827 Pollok Course T.* ix. 204 With most felonious aim.

2. Law. Of or pertaining to felony; of the nature of felony. Hence, in popular lang. of an act or purpose: Thievish.

1634 Milton Comm. 196 O thievish night! Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end, In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars? *1769 Blackstone Comm.* iv. 188 Felonious homicide . . the killing of a human creature . . without justification or excuse. *Ibid.* iv. 227 Such breaking and entry must be with a felonious intent. *c. 1780 Erskine Sp. Trial Lord G. Gordon* (1810) I. 82 A felonious riot. *1812 Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos.* 14 An act was passed . . making them felonious. *1869 Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 7 Condemning the appropriation of tenants' improvements as 'felonious'.

b. Of a person: That has committed felony.

1857 Sat. Rev. III. 271/2 He sees no longer the respectable . . Mr. Redpath, but only the felonious clerk.

Hence **Feloniousness**, the quality or state of being felonious.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. *1886 Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 4/1 A young man . . does not forge a cheque for a paltry £20 in a mere access of playful feloniousness.

Feloniously (fel'loniəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a felonious manner.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 59 Preamble, Euyll disposed persones . . intendyng . . feloniously to have broken the hous of your seid Subget. *1548 Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 6

55 b, [They] of their set malice, then, & their, feloniously kyllid & murdered the sayde Richard Hun. *1720 Proc. in Old Bailey* 7 Dec., Feloniously stealing 27 pound weight of Sugar. *1844 Williams Real Prop.* (1877) 1 No man, be he ever so feloniously disposed, can run away with an acre of land. *1874 Motley Barnveld* II. xiv. 128 The Cloister Church had been . . surreptitiously and feloniously seized.

† **Felonly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. FELON *a.* + -LY ².]

In a 'felon' manner, wickedly; fiercely, bitterly, cruelly, severely, also in weaker sense, grievously.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 12286 (Cott.) Yur sun urs nu feld wit strij And felunli him broght o lijf. *1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne* 1358 Who so denyþ felunly . . He shal no mercy haue. *Ibid.* 1441 A man . . þat felunlyche dyde eue wrong. *c. 1330 — Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3028 Þe felonloker þey hem abated. *c. 1475 Rauf Coitgear* 18 Sa feirlse fra the Firmament, sa fellounlie it fure. *1533 Bellenden Liry* v. (1822) 473 The Gaulis als war felonly [read felonly] invadit be pestilence. *1581 Mulcaster Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 166 Overflowing number . . doth festure felonly . . with most rebellious enterprises.

† **Felonment**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *felouement*, f. *felon* FELON *a.* + -ment *advb.* suffix.] Fiercely, feloniously.

c. 1470 Harding Chron. clii. ii, Surmittyng hym of robbery felonment. *Ibid.* ccx. vi, Some gaue hym batayle full felonment.

† **Felonous**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 felonous, (4 felon-, 5 felonous). [f. FELON + -OUS.] Of the nature of a felon; like a felon.

1. Wicked, evil, mischievous.

c. 1374 Chaucer Boeth. i. iv. 18 Swiche þinges as euery felonous man hap conceyued in hys þouȝt azeins innocent. *c. 1400 Maundev.* (1839) vi. 65 Thei ben right felonous & foule. *1483 Caxton Gold. Leg.* 367/1 A ryght felonous deuylle. *1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 1 Felony and felonous stealyng of the same goodes. *1591 Spenser Virgil's Gnat* 295 He spide his foe with felonous intent. *1594 First Pt. Contention* (1843) 35 A murtherer or foule felonous theefe.

2. Fierce, cruel, violent. Also, bold, sturdy.

c. 1386 Chaucer Pars. T. p. 364 Whan that meinie is felonous and damagous to the peple by hardnesse of high lordeship. *c. 1400 Maundev.* (1839) xxviii. 291 He is a full felonous Best. *c. 1477 Caxton Jason* 23 A tyrant felonous. *1523 Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. ccclxxxiv. 648 He . . answered them with a felonous regarde. *1596 Spenser F. Q.* iv. x. 33 He . . bit his lip for felonous despyght.

3. Thievish. rare-0.

1570 Levins Manih. 225 Felonouse, *surax*.

Hence **Felonously** *adv.*

1436 Rolls Partl. iv. 498 Þe said William felonously and fleshly knewe and ravysshed þe said Isabell. *1525 Ld. Berners Froiss.* II. xciii. [xc.] 281 They sayd it was falsely and felonously done. *1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 If any euyl disposed person . . do attempt felonously to robbe . . any person.

Felony (fel'lonri), [f. FELON + -RY.] The whole body or class of felons. Originally applied to the convict population of Australia.

1837 J. Mudie Felony N. S. Wales Introd. 6 The author has ventured to coin the word *felony* as the appellative of an order or class of persons in New South Wales. *1850 Carlyle Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. 23 Interesting White Felony who are not idle, but have enlisted into the Devil's regiments of the line. *1858 T. McCombie Hist. Victoria* xv. 224 The inundation of the Australian colonies with British felony.

Felony (fel'lonri), *sb.¹* Forms: 3 feluni(e), felonnie, (felun(n)e, -i, 4 felunnye), 3-5 felonny(e, 3-7 feloni(e, -ye, 4 felone, -ounie, -y, -owny, 6-7 felonny, 3- felonny. [ad. Fr. *felonie* = Pr. *fellonia*, *felnia*, *feunia*, Sp. *felonia*, It. *felonia*; = Com. Romanic **felloni'a*, f. *fellone* FELON; see -Y.]

† *1. Villany, wickedness, baseness. Obs.*

c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 31/75 Ake 3ut for al is felonie, ne bi-lefde ore louerd nouȝt þat [etc.]. *c. 1320 Seyn Sag.* (W.) 1003 With gret felonie and withonh. *1393 Gower Conf.* II. 317, I shall . . tellen hem thy felonie. *c. 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 496 He hathe well shewed atte this tyme a grette parte of his grette felonny.

† *b. Anger, wrath. Obs.* After OF. in which it is very common.

c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 62/299 For ore louerd euenede him-silf to a tomb . . And for it is with-oute felonie, and milde ase ihesu crist. *1375 Barbour Bruce* l. 440 Fra his presence went in hy, For he dred sayr his felonny. *1485 Caxton Paris & P.* (1868) 38 Sodeynly the doulphyn was moeued in grette felonny. *1513 Douglas Æneis* x. viii. 100 Turnus smytin full of felonny. *1523 Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. ccclxxvi. 510 So moche rose the felony of the romayns yt suche as were next to y^e conclaue . . brake vp the dore of the conclaue.

† *c. Daring, recklessness. Obs.*

1485 Caxton Chas. Gt. 109 The admyrall bygan to lawhe for felonny.

† *2. Guile, deceit, treachery, perfidy. Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1446 He biþoȝte him of felonie. *c. 1325 Coer de L.* 4047 The Sazeynes, for felonnie, Soone senten out a spie, That hadde be Crystene in hys youthe. *c. 1400 Beryn* 1169 She hid so hir felonny, & spak so in covert. *c. 1477 Caxton Jason* 78 He ansuerde to him with a mouthe ful of felonny that [etc.]. *a. 1523 Ld. Berners Huon* ii. 4 Whan by hys felonny he slew Baudouyn.

† *3. A crime, misdeed, sin. Obs.*

a. 1300 Cursor M. 16852 (Gött.) Ioseph . . of arimathie, Ne granted neuer wid will ne werk, to þaire gret felune. *13. E. E. Allit. P.* B. 205 Þe fyrste felonny þe falce fende wroȝt. *c. 1400 Prymer* 63 Schewe to me my felonyes & trespassis I. *1523 Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. vii. 5 She . . lamentably recounted to hym all the felonyes and iniuries done to her.

4. *Law. a.* (Feudal Law.) An act on the part of a vassal which involved the forfeiture of his fee.

[1292 BRITTON I. vi. § 3 Volums, que lour terres alienez puis lour felonies fetes sont eschetes as seignurages des feez.] c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 207 Somond haf bei Jon, to Philip courte him dede, To tak his Jugement of pat felonie [MS. *feloune*; rime-word *Bretaynie*]. 1480 CANTON *Cron. Eng.* cxciii. 169 Or els the man . . . shold be falsely endyted of forest or of felonye. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 471 The term felony . . . seems to have originally signified the act or offence by which an estate or fief was forfeited and escheated to the lord.

b. (Common and Statute Law.) The general name for a class of crimes which may loosely be said to be regarded by the law as of a graver character than those called misdemeanours.

The class comprises those offences the penalty of which formerly included forfeiture of lands and goods, and corruption of blood, together with others that have been added to the list by statute. (But see quot. 1883.) Properly including *treason*, but often used in opposition to it.

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 10 Si la felonie eyt esté fete hors de mesoun.] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handt. Synne* 1310 Sle no man wyb byn honde Wyb outyn iustyce, for felonye. 1472 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 Thomas Dransfeld is a theef and has knowelach felonye. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* i. viii. (1638) 18 If a man steal goods to the value of twelve pence or above, it is felonye. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 64 b. I have accused this man of felonye because he tooke my purse by the high waie side. 1621 *ELsing Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 113 Wemen convicted of small felonies. a1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 191 His [St. John Baptist's] Imprisonment . . . was neither for Felony, nor Treason, but for being witness to the Truth. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 84 He committed a felony even with his fetters on. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 94 Felony . . . comprizes every species of crime, which occasioned at common law the forfeiture of lands or goods. 1773 *BYRDONE Sicily* vi. (1809) 67 Happy it is that poetical theft is no felony. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 118 It was made felony in the reign of Edward the Third to steal a hawk. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* i. All means short of felony. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 The rights of property nothing but felony and treason can override. 1883 J. F. STEPHEN *Hist. Criminal Law* II. 192 It is usually said that felony means a crime which involved the punishment of forfeiture, but this definition would be too large, for it would include misprison of treason, which is a misdemeanour.

transf. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) II. xv. 43 Such intellectual felony. 1859 *SMILES Self-Help* x. (1860) 22 The acquisition of knowledge may protect a man against the meaner felonies of life.

c. *Felony-de-se*: an action or instance in which a person is 'felo-de-se'. Cf. *Felo-de-se* 2.

1822 *BYRON Vis. Judg.* xciv. Quite a poetic felony 'de se.' 1835 *HOOD Dead Robery* i. P'rhaps, of all the felonies de se. Two-thirds have been through want of l. s. d.!

† *Felony*². *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *felonie* (16th c.), f. *felon* of same meaning (see *Cotgr.*.)] Cholera.

1578 *LYTE Doctoens* ii. lxxiv. 246 The cholérique passion otherwise called the felonie [Fr. *la colerique passion aultrement dicte felonie*], that is, when one doth vomit continually.

† *Felony, v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *FELONY sb.* 1] *trans.* ? To perpetrate feloniously.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 250 All domages and oppressions the whiche by default of correction ben felonied.

† *Feloure. Obs.* Also 4 feylour, foler. [a. OF. *feuilleure*, -ure, f. *fuail* leaf.] Foliage.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1410 Foles in foler flakerande bitwene. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4821 Cald was be maste, Quare-of be feloure & be frute as fygis it sawourd. *Ibid.* 5004 Be lind of be list son lounly clethid, With feylour as of fine gold.

Felsen, var. of *FILSEN v. Obs.*

Felsite (fe'lsoit). *Min.* [f. *fels* (in *felspar* *FELDSPAR*) + -ITE.

The name was given by Kirwan himself (not by Widenmann as his language might seem to imply), and its form is due to his erroneous explanation of *feldspath* (see *FELDSPAR*.)

= *FELSTONE*. 1794 *KIRWAN Min.* I. 326 Felsite, or compact Felspar of Widenmann. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 310 Kirwan . . . has called a substance in question Felsite, and not compact fieldstone. 1868 *DANA Min.* § 315 (1880) 352 Felsite . . . constitutes the base of albite porphyry. 1882 W. J. HARRISON in *Knowledge* 6 Oct. 305 A cream-coloured felsite.

attrib., as in *felsite porphyry* (see quot.).

1877 *Le Conte Elem. Geol.* ii. (1879) 206 Felsite porphyry . . . consists of a grayish or reddish feldspathic mass, containing large crystals of lighter colored and purer feldspar.

Hence *Felsitic a.*, consisting of or containing felsite or felstone.

1879 *PROF. HUGHES in Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XXXV. 682 The Felsitic series, consisting chiefly of quartz felsites and probably also of volcanic origin. 1880 *RUDLER in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XI. 49 Crystals of orthoclase disseminated through a felsitic matrix. In these veins the granite is apt to . . . become either fine-grained or felsitic.

Felsobanyite. Min. [f. (by Haidinger 1852) *Felsobany-a* in Hungary, near which it is found + -ITE.] An orthorhombic sulphate of aluminium found in white or yellowish concretions. Also called *Gibbsite*.

1856 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 399 *Felsobanyite*, In six-sided folia, with two angles of 112°. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 338 *Gibbsite* . . . Native trihydrate of aluminium, called also *Felsobanyite*. 1868 *DANA Min.* § 695 (1880) 662.

Felspar, Felspath: see *FELDSPAR*.

Felstone (fe'lston). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *felsstein*, f. *fels* rock + *stein* stone. By early German mineralogists used vaguely for amorphous rocks;

association with *FELSITE* has given it a more restricted meaning.] (See quot. 1865.)

1858 *GEIKIE Hist. Boulder* xii. 240 Traps . . . consisting . . . of felspar, whence they are known as felstones. 1865 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Felstone*, the term now generally employed by geologists to designate compact felspar which occurs in amorphous rock-masses. The term *Felsite* was at one time employed for the same purpose, but is now all but obsolete. 1875 *CROLL Climate & T.* xxvii. 440 The top of the hill is composed of a compact porphyritic felstone.

attrib. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 466 A very perfect felstone celt.

Felt (felt), *sb.*¹ Also 4 feltte, 5 feelte, 6 (fealt,) felte, fylt. [OE. *felt* = MDu. and Du. *vilt*, OHG. *filz* (MHG. *viltz*, mod.G. *filz*), Sw. and Da. *felt* :—O. Teut. **felto-*, *feltis* :—prc. Teut. **feldo-*, -es-. Kluge compares Oslav. *plísti* of same meaning.

From the WGer. **fittir* :—O. Teut. **fittiz* comes the med.L. *filtrum* FILTER.]

1. A kind of cloth or stuff made of wool, or of wool and fur or hair, fullered or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, with lces or size. Also *pl.*

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 120 *Centrum, vel filtrum*, felt. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Feelte or quytle, *filtrum*. c1450 *J. de Garlande in Wright Voc.* 124 Capellari faciant capella (hattys) de fultro (felte). 1555 *EDEN Decades* 281 Clokes made of whyle feltes. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* iv. xiii. (1614) 411 They have also Idolls of Felt. 1675 *OUTBY Brit.* 66 Their Trade is in making Serges and Felts. 1801 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 58 Mute Silence with her feet in felt, Did stalk from vale to vale. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xviii. After dark there come some visitors, with shoes of felt. 1892 *Daily News* 18 May 2/7 A fair trade is passing in . . . felts.

2. A piece of this material, something made of felt. † In early use: A filter made of felt or cloth.

1527 *ANDREW Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Ajb, The first without coste is done thrughe a thre cornered fylt named per filtr distillacionem. 1544 *PHAEER Regin. Lyse* (1553) G vija, Take a great sponge or els a felt of a hat, and stepe it in wine. c1550 *LOYD Treas. Health* (1585) Ij, A felte of heare or cloth. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 253 Filtrum, a felt. This filtering with a felt, is a kind of preparation of medicines liquid. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xxxi. (1737) 128 His Throat, like a Felt to distill Hippocras. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxxiv. 155 On the sides of the room are felts about a yard broad. 1853 *M. ARNOLD Sohrab & Rustum* 27 The old man sleeping on the bed of fugs and felts.

b. *esp.* A felt hat.

c1450 *Merlin* 279 And on his heede a felt. 1552 *Act* 5-6 *Edw. VI.* c. 24 § 2 They that shall so make or work any such Felts or Hats. 1587 *TURBERV. Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 386 The Cassocke beares his felt, to force away the raine. 1621 *G. SANDYS Ovid's Met.* i. (1626) 18 He wings his heeles, puts on his felt, and takes His drowsie Rod. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 263 The hat is a felt from Leicester. 1812 *H. & J. SMITH Rej. Addr., Theatre* (1852) 166 The youth with joy unfeign'd Regained the felt, and felt what he regained. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 1/2 There is no very striking novelty in felts.

† c. *transf.* A hat made of any other material.

1610 *B. JONSON Atch.* i. i, A felt of rugg. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 338 Others weare high caps or felts made of fine twigs.

3. A thickly matted mass of hair or other fibrous substance; hence, a provincial name for the creeping wheat-grass or couch-grass (*Triticum repens*).

13. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1689 Fyxlere & felt flosced hyni vmbre. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 374 The creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of felt or pirl-grass. 1866 *GREGOR Dial. Banff*, 'The lan's a' ae felt of weeds.' 'That steer hiz a richt felt o' hair.'

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, a. *attrib.* in sense 'concerned with felt', as *felt-branch*; 'suitable for felting', as *felt-wood*; 'made of felt', as *felt-cap*, -cape, -carpet, -carpeting, -cloak, -cloth, -hat, -mantle; also *felt-like* adj. b. *objective*, as *felt-maker*, -making, -monger, -roller, -washer. c. *instrumental*, as *felt-lined*, -shod.

1883 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/3 Quietness still prevails in the 'felt branches. 1886 *SHELDON tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 8 Little, conical-shaped, black 'felt caps. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herev.* iv, They adopted plaid trousers and 'felt capes. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Felt-carpet*. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 798. 366 A piece of 'felt carpeting. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 162 'Felt clokes. 1882 in *Ogilvie (Annandale), *Felt-cloth*. 1457 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 555/3, 1 'felt hat, -/io. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 190, 2 pieces of an old Felt-hat. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herev.* xiii, He had a broad felt hat and long boots. 1611 *COTGR., Feustre* . . . the thicke hairren and 'felt-like stuffe vsed by Sadlers for stuffing. 1893 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 7/4 In 'felt-lined cases. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 3 Hatmakers or 'Feltmakers. 1641 *SIR E. DERING Sp. on Relig.* xiv. 64 Braziers, Feltmakers, doe climbe our . . . Pulpits. 1879 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 70/3 *City Companies* . . . Feltmakers. 1665-6 *PEPYS Diary* (1879) III. 386 The trade of 'felt-making. 1844 J. RENNIE *Bird Archit.* 202 Felt-making Birds. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 381 Bring me my long 'felt mantell. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pastoral* Wks. iii. 58/1 Feltmongers, Leather-sellers, 'Feltmongers, Taylors, and an infinite number of other Trades and Functions. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Felt* 2. . . appurtenances of the felt are known as 'felt-washers, 'felt-rollers, etc. 1844 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* xxiii. 240 Where silence . . . With 'felt-shod footstepes softly went. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 626 And the wooll thereof . . . is called Feltrolana, 'Felt-wooll. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4184/4, 302 Bags of Cloth wash'd and unwash'd Spanish Felt Wooll.

b. *Special combs.*, as *felt-grain* (see quot.

1874); † *felt-lock*, ? a matted forelock; *felt-work*, a structure resembling felt.

1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 187 **Felt-grain* . . . is that Grain which is seen to run round in Rings at the end of a Tree. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Felt-grain* . . . the grain of wood whose direction is from the pith to the bark; the direction of the medullary rays in oak and some other timber. 1631 *SHIRLEY Mart. Souldier* iv. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 236 Her haire . . . curls like a witches 'feltlocks. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 53 For which cause they [the Irish] nourish long Feltlocks hanging down to their shoulders. 1844 J. RENNIE *Bird Archit.* 209 Several species of birds which construct nests of 'felt-work in Southern Africa.

† *Felt, sb.*² *Sc. Obs.* = *CALCULUS* 1. Also *attrib.* in *felt-gravel*.

c1520 A. MYLN *Vitz Dunkeld. eccl. episcop.* (Bann. Clb.) 47 Calculo (quem lie felt vulgo dicebant) depressus. a1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying v. Polwart* 313 The fencie, the fluxes, the fyke, and the felt. a1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 101 He was tormented with the Felt gravel.

Felt (felt), *sb.*³ *dial.* See quot.

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Felt*, the fieldfare. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 2 Missel Thrush . . . Big Felt (Ireland).

Felt (felt), *sb.*⁴ *dial.* [? a confusion of *FELL sb.* 1, *FELT sb.* 1, *PELT sb.* 1] A skin or hide.

1708 *MORTIMER Ilush.* (ed. 2) 179 To know whether they [sheep] are sound or not, see that . . . the Felt [be] loose. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) ii, *Exuvie* . . . (3) The skin, felt, or hide, of a beast, taken from the flesh. 1888 *ELWORTHY IV. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Felt* . . . raw hide; dried untanned skin of any animal.

Felt (felt), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of *FEEL v.*] In various senses of the vb. *FEEL*.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxx. (1887) 113 Where no sensible let is, no felt feebleness. 1640 *Br. Hall Chr. Moder.* 23/1 Sorrow is for present and felt evils. 1833 *CHALMERS Const. Man* (1835) I. i. 109 Armed with the felt authority of a master. 1850 *M'Cosin Dir. Govt.* i. ii. (1874) 41 Man is in felt contact nowhere with the Creator. 1885 *NICOLSON Mem. Adam Black* Pref. 5 One of the 'felt wants' of our time.

Felt (felt), *v.* [f. *FELT sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To make into felt; to bring into a consistence like that of felt; to mat or press together. Also, *To felt together*.

1513 [see *ppl. a.*] 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xi. xxiii, They fall to beat, to felt, and thicken it close with their feet. 1609 — *Anm. Marcell.* xvii. vii. 89 The sides thereof, hard baked or felted together. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. 157 One Man [printed Men] felts it into a Hat. 1805 *LUCCOCK Nat. Wool* 164 So little is known of the proceedings of nature in the operation of felting. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 153 Too great a velocity in these parts would be apt to knot and felt the wool. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 68 The hairs become felted together in balls. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) 73 A compact nest of moss, felted so as to be impervious to water. 1874 *COOKE Fungi* 75 The fertile threads are either free or only slightly felted. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 342/1 The cloth is felted, that is, the fibres of the wool . . . interlock or hook into each other.

b. *To make of felt*.

1325, 1513, 1854 [see *ppl. a.*]

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To form into felt-like masses, to become matted together.

1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. 129 The disposition to felting which the hair of animals generally possesses. 1805 *LUCCOCK Nat. Wool* 135 The tendency of the coat to felt upon the back of the sheep is a very curious property of wool. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 68/2 Unwashed wool, being coated with the natural grease does not felt. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 23 True hair . . . has not the property of 'felting', because its surface is smooth.

3. *trans.* To cover with felt.

1883 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/2 The roof of one of the huts has just been newly felted. *Mod.* The cylinder of that steam-engine should be felted.

Hence *Felted ppl. a.*

c1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 145 in *Pot. Songs* (Camden) 330 Hi weren sockes in here shon, and felted botes above. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. v. 11 Lyart feltat tatis. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.*, *Opin.* of *Phil.* xxv. 824 The Moone is a thicke, compact, and felted cloud. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 35 Thy impenetrable, felted or woven, case of wool. 1847 *ANSTED Anc. World* xiii. 319 A curly felted mane at the fore part of the body. 1854 *MARION HARLAND Alone* xxv, A pair of felted slippers. 1878 *HUNLEY Physiogr.* 233 Muddy matter . . . helps to consolidate the felted mass.

Felt(e, obs. form of FIELD.

† *Felter, sb.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. *FELTER v.*]

1. *Felting* or tangle; = *FELTERING vbl. sb.*

1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. v. (1668) 125 If you find any hard knot or other felter in the Wooll.

2. A kind of worm or maggot found in the skins of cattle. More fully *felter-worm*. [Perh. a distinct word.]

1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* vii. 85 To kill the Warble or Felter, bathe your horse . . . with burnt Sacke and vinegar mixt together. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compt. Horsem.* 38 This is most profitable for . . . the felter-worme.

Felter (fel'tər), *sb.*² [f. *FELT v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who makes or works with felt.

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas*, Colonies 677 (Grosart) I. 151 Brewers, Bakers, Cutlers, Felters. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xv. 326/1 Those Spanish wools for Felters were not Fleece wools.

2. A bird which makes a felt-like nest.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 496 The subjects of his treatment include . . . weavers, tailors, felters.

† **Felter** (fel'ter), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 **fylder**, 5 **filter**, 6 **feltir**, 8 **falter**; and see FEWTER. [*ad. OF. feltre*, *f. feltre* felt = *It. feltro*; — *med. L. filtrum*; see FILTER *sb.* Cf. *It. feltrare*.]

1. *trans.* To tangle (hair, etc.); to mat together. Also, to *felter together*.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1689 Faxte fyltered. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1078 His fax and foretoppe Was filterede to-geders. *c* 1460 *Towneley Mst.* 85 With a hede lyke a clowde felterd his here. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 68 Hyr hayr...vas feltrit & trachlit out of ordour. 1593 *TOITE Alba* (1880) 40 Phoebus no more doth combe his tresses faire, But careles lets them felterd hang in th' aire. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. v. (1668) 123 So divide the wooll, as not any part thereof may be felterd or close together. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 57 They [pea-roots] pull the best when they are the most feltered together. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.*, *Felter*, to clot.

† *b. intr.* To make a felted or matted surface. 1621 *MARKHAM Prev. Hunger* (1655) 158 Bird-lyme...doth so stick and felter vpon the same [feathers], that it is almost in no wise to be taken away.

2. *trans.* To entangle or catch as in a net. Of a garment: To cling about, encumber. Cf. *FALTER v.*

1567 *Sat. Poems Reform.* iv. 129 Quhair Venus anis gettis... Sic sylit subiectis felterit in hir snair, Wisdome is exilit. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1888) I. 109 Quhen now in wardlie effairis thay war sa feltired. 1597 *JAMES I Demonol.* iii. Wks. (1616) 129 That hee may thereby have them felterd the siker in his snares. 1768 *Ross Heclore* i. 57 An' Lindy's coat ay feltering her aboon. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Felter'd*, entangled; stunned or confused.

† *3. intr. a.* To be huddled together. *b.* To mingle in carnal intercourse. *c.* To join in strife; also, to *felter together*.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 224 Fylter fendon folk forty dayez lenche. *Ibid.* B. 696, & fylter folylly in fere, on femmale wyse. *Ibid.* B. 1191 Pay fest & pay fende of, & fylter togeder. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 986, I schal fonde, bi my fayth, to fylter wyth be best.

† *4. trans.* = *FILTER v.* *Obs.*

1563 *HYLL Art Garden.* (1593) 152 They may so drop continually water on them in the forme of feltring. 1610 *B. JONSON Alch.* ii. iii, Let the water in Glasse E be felterd.

Hence **Feltring** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the *vb.* **FELTER**. In quot. *concr.* a matted lock.

1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. v. (1668) 123 She shall cut away all the course locks, pitch, brands, tard locks, and other feltrings.

† **Feltered**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -ED*].

1. In various senses of the *vb.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2149 Ffacez fetteleu unfairre in filterede lakes. 1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Epist.* 16b, Heavy helmet on thy head and felterd lockes to beare. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions xxxix.* (1887) 211 [Her hair is] a feltryd borough for white footed beastes. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tusso* iv. vii. 56 His felterd lockes. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Falter'd*, revelled, dishevelled.

2. Having matted hair or wool.

c 1460 *Emare* 540 A fowll felterd fende. 1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iii. 219 Like a well-grown bell-wether, or felterd ram.

b. Filthy-feltered: matted or clogged with filth. 1581 *NUCE Seneca's Octavia* i. iv, Griesly Plutos filthie felterd denne.

Feltrick (fel'trik). Also 7-9 **feltric** (k, *pl.* **feltrics**. A disorder of horses (see quot. 1876).

1639 *T. DE GRAY Compl. Horsem.* 38 Swelling under the belly, which is a disease called the feltrick. 1798 *R. PARKINSON Exper. Farmer* i. 279 Some get what is called the feltrick. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Feltrics*, knotty enlargements beneath the hair and skin of horses.

Felting (fel'ting), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FELT v. + -ING*].

1. The action or process of making felt.

1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 109 Beside Wool, for... Felting. 1806 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* IV. 772 Felting is a much simpler process than weaving. 1844 *J. RENNIE Bird Arch.* 207 The goldfinch is more neat in the execution of its felting than the chaffinch. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 261 Felting is a process by which the different kinds of hair and wool are interlaced or intertwined.

2. *concr.* Felted cloth.

1849 *Florist* 32 A paper-manufacturer presented us with some felting. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 2/2 Protected from the intense cold...by double windows and felting.

3. *attrib.*

1805 *LUCCOCK Nat. Wool* 34 Such a valuable property in wool as the felting quality. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 101 The felting quality of wool is owing to the rough nature of the surface of its filaments. 1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* 98 A felting comb with all the back teeth knocked out.

Feltness (fel'tnēs). [*f. FELT ppl. a. + -NESS*]. The quality or state of being felt.

1891 *E. BELFORT Bax Outlooks from New Standp.* iii. 185 Its whatness, its quality, is but the 'feltness' of the second moment of the synthesis.

† **Feltrike**. *Obs.* — [Of obscure formation; prob. a corruption of the *L.* name *fel terre* 'gall of the earth', given to the plant on account of its bitterness and perhaps also its yellow colour.] = *Earth-gall*; prob. the Yellow Centaury (*Chlora perfoliata*).

The name *earth-gall* appears to have been sometimes applied also to the Lesser Centaury (*Erythraea Centaurium*), and perhaps to other gentianaceous plants.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 126 Wip aslegnum lice, brom; feltere; gearwe; hofe.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Feltryke, herbe, *fistay, fel terre, centaurea*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 219/2 Feltryke an herbe.

Feltwort (fel'twɔrt). *Bot.* [*OE. feltwyr*, *f. FELT sb. + wyr*, *WORT*]. A name given to the Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 174 Deos wirt þe man uerbascum, & oðrum naman feltwyr nemmed. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *Wt.-Wülcker* 564 *Annodoma*, feltwort. 1878-86 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Feltwort*.

Felty (fel'ti), *a.* [*f. FELT sb. + -Y*]. Somewhat resembling felt, felt-like. Also in comb. *felty-looking* *adj.*

1846 *C. SIENCE in Harp of Perthshire* (1893) 130 High on thy crest The wagtail builds her felty nest. 1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 84/1 A felty-looking mass. 1885 *H. O. FORBES Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 94 Its perianth densely covered with a felty mass of white wool.

Feltyfare, *-flier*, *dial.* forms of **FIELDFARE**.

1839 *MAGGILLIVRAY Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 105 *Turdus pilaris*, the chestnut-backed Thrush, or Fieldfare.. Feltyfare, Feldyfar, Feltyflier, Grey Thrush.

Felucca (fel-wkä). Forms: 7 **fal-**, **feluke**, **-uque**, **felucca**, **filucca**, 7-8 **falucca**, (7 **falluca**, **-ocque**), 7 **phalucco**, 8 **felouca**, 8-9 **-uca**, 9 **felouk**, **-ucco**, 7- **felucca**. [*It. felu(c)a*, *Fr.*

felouque, *Sp. faluca*, *Pg. falua*, *mod. Arab.* فَلُوكَة *falūkah*, also فَلَايَكَة *fulaikah*.

Devic considers it to be of Arabic formation, cognate with *Arab.* فَلَاك *fulk* ship, *f. root* فَلَاك *falaka* to be round.

A small vessel propelled by oars or lateen sails, or both, used, chiefly in the Mediterranean, for coasting voyages.

1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.*, I sent out my pinnace and a falluca. 1655 *Theophania* 2 The chief Lord of the place... entred into a Falloque that waited for him. 1662 *J. BAR-GRAVE Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 38 Brancaccio... fled in a felucca [a boat about as big as a Gravesend barge, *J. B.*] towards Rome. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. iv. 279 The Felucca... landed them privately at Cape Zafraan. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Fiv b, A felucca is a strong passage-boat used in the Mediterranean, with from ten to sixteen banks of oars. 1799 *NELSON Lett.* (1814) II. 194, I have been with Acton to get a felucca, to send Ball's dispatch to you. 1879 *LADY BRASSEY Sunsh. & Storm* (1880) 19 Some officers had started at night in a felucca.

Hence **Felucca** *v.*, to put on board a felucca.

1728 *DE FOE Mem. Capt. G. Carleton* (1841) 30 He again felucca'd himself, and they saw him no more till [etc.].

Felwet, *obs.* form of **VELVET**.

Felwort (fel-wɔrt). [*OE. feldwyr*, *f. feld* field + *wyr* root.] *a.* *Gentiana lutea*, and other species of gentian. *b.* *Swertia perennis*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 110 Deos wirt þe man gentianam & oðrum naman feld-wyr nemmed. 1516 *Grete Herball* lxxxvi. l.vb, *De gentiane*, felwort or baldymony. 1578 *LYTE Dodone* iii. xii. 332 Gentian is called... in English Felworde. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* ii. (1651) 46 Take of... the leaves of Fel-wort. 1756 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 820 Dwarf Autumnal Gentian, or Fellwort. 1878-86 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Felwort*, *Gentiana Anarella*... and other species of gentian.

b. 1820 *T. GREEN Univ. Herb.* II. 640 *Swertia Perennis*, Marsh Swertia or Felwort.

Female (fē'māl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **femelle**, (4 **femmale**, -el), 5-6 **femelle**, (6 **faemale**), 5-7 **femal** (1e, *Sc.* **famell**, (7 **foemal**), 4- **female**. [*ME. femelle* (14th c.), *a. OF. femelle* *sb. fem.* (= *Pr. femela*) = *L. femella*, *dim. of femina* woman.

In class. *L. femella* occurs only with the sense 'little woman'; but in popular Lat. it appears to have been used, like the equivalent *mod. Ger. weibchen*, to denote the female of any of the lower animals, and hence as a designation of the sex in general; cf. *masculus*, *lit.* 'little man', but used already in class. Lat. both as *sb.* and *adj.* = 'male'. The *Fr.* word has always been chiefly a *sb.* (though a few instances occur of *OF.* and *Pr. femel*, *med. L. femellus* *adj.*); but from the earliest times it was often used in apposition with an epicene *sb.*, thus becoming a quasi-*adj.*, and in modern *Fr.* it is to some extent used as a genuine *adj.* (the form *femelle* serving for both grammatical genders). In *Eng.*, on the other hand, the adjectival use is by far the more prominent: the feeling of the *mod. lang.* apprehends the *sb.* as an absolute use of the *adj.* In 14th c. the ending was confused with the adjectival suffix *-el, -al*; the present form *female* arises from association with *male*, with which it rhymes in *Barbour c* 1375.]

A. adj.

I. Belonging to the sex which bears offspring.

1. *a.* of human beings. In *Latv*: *Heir, line female*. Also predicatively.

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* i. 27 God made of nouȝt man to the ymage and his likenes. . . maal and femaal he made hem of nouȝt. 14... *Black Bk. of Admiralty* II. 121 Heyres female. *c* 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* iv. xix. 34 He sulde be Kyng of all þe hale Dat cummyng was by Lyne female. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Femelle, *femininus*. 1594 *BARN-FIELD Compl. Chastitie* iv, Euerie faemale creature. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 59 Lands halde be frie Soccage, quhen heires male and famell baith persews. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 115 Twelue female beauties. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 711 Who is this, what thing of Sea or Land? Femal of sex it seems. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 394 The word issue equally comprehends male and female children. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth xxx*, His female vassals. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* i. note, White female slaves are kept by many men.

b. of animals; often = *she*.

1388 *WYCLIF Hos.* xiii. 8 As a femal bere, whanne the whelps ben raunschild. *a* 1400 *Octonian* 310 A female ape. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Elij a, Other while he is male... And other while female and kyndelis by kynde. *a* 1500 *Colclibie*

Sow 850 Twenty four chikkyns of thame scho hes, Twelf mail and twelf famell be croniculis cleir. 1552 *HULOET*, Female dragon, *dracena*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 490 The Femal Bee, that feeds her Husband Drone. 1774 *GOLDISM Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 298 He enclosed a female scorpion... in a glass vessel. 1870 *PENNEL Mod. Pract.* Angler 148 A female Salmon.

absol. *c* 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 3716 Ye se... How a raucen sities and cries allane... It es the femal of the thre. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 45 She sigh the bestes in her kinde... The male go with the femele. 1861 *CHAILLU Equat. Afr.* xx. (ed. 2) 355 In both male and female the hair is found worn off the back.

2. *transf.* of plants, trees: *a.* When the sex is attributed only from some accident of habit, colour, etc.; sometimes after *L. femina*.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (1881) 12 The male [pym-pennell] hath a crimson floure, and the female hath a blew floure. 1551 — *Herbal* i. (1568) Cij b, Pympernell is of ij. kyndes: it that hath the blew floure, is called the female. 1577 *B. GOODE Hereschach's Insh.* ii. (1586) 102 b, The female Elmes... have no seede. 1578 *LYTE Dodone* iii. lx. 400 Two kyndes of Fernes... the male and female. *Ibid.* vi. li. 726 The wilde Cornell tree, is called... in Latin, *Cornus femina*; in Englishe, the female Cornel tree. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iv. i. 48 The female Iuy so Enrings the barky fingers of the Elme. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 27 a, The female Larch Tree... is almost of the Colour of Honey. 1788 *RUSSELL in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 275 The Female Bambo... is distinguished by the largeness of its cavity from the male. 1846 *ELLIS Elgin Marb.* I. 105 The female myrtle. 1870 *KINGSLEY in Gd. Words* 210/1 A male and female papaw, their stems some fifteen feet high. 1878-86 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.* 178 Female Hems. 'Wild hemp'. 1879 *PRIOR Plant-n.* 78 Female-fern, of old writers, not the species now called Lady-fern, but the brake.

b. esp. in Female hemp = *fimble-hemp*: see **FIMBLE sb.**

1523, 1877 [see **CARL HEMP** 1]. 1577 [see **CARL HEMP** 2]

c. Of the parts of a plant: Fruit-bearing; resulting in a new individual.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 2/2 The ear... is the female part [of maize]. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 118 The stamen... is called... the male part; the pistil, being the recipient, is called the female. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 897 The female cell or oosphere.

d. Of a blossom or flower: Having a pistil and no stamens; pistillate; fruit-bearing.

1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 188 In the Ribes alpinum, the male and female flowers are sometimes found on different plants. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3. 191 Flowers are... Female, when the pistils are present and the stamens absent. 1882 *The Garden* 11 Mar. 160/3 Little red-tipped female blossoms give promise of a good crop.

II. Of or pertaining to those of this sex.

3. Composed or consisting of women, or of female animals or plants.

1552 *HULOET*, Female, of the feminine sorte. 1631 *WINDOWES Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 49 There be sexes of herbes... namely, the Male or Female. 1659 *HAMMOND On P's.* lxxviii. 11 Annot. 333 All the femal quire... solemnly came out. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 610 That fair female Troop... that seemd Of Goddesses. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 795 Heifers from his Female Store he took. 1710-11 *SWIFF'S Lett.* (1767) III. 111 They keepegood female company as I do male. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 261 An use of the term *female sex*... not altogether justified by usage.

4. Of or pertaining to a woman or women.

1635 *A. STAFFORD (title)*, The Femall Glory: or, the Life... of our blessed Lady. 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Metam.* xii. 809 By a Female Hand... He was to die. 1712-4 *POPE Rape Lock* iv. 83 There she collects the force of female lungs. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 123 The whole detail of a female-day. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. lxxviii, Nor shrinks the female eye. 1823 *F. CLISSOLD Ascent of Mont Blanc* 22 note, Female intrepidity may finally surmount danger. 1868 *CRACROFT Ess.* II. 277 All this comes of a female instead of a masculine education.

b. Engaged in or exercised by women.

a 1690 *RUSHW. Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 358 Serjeant Francis, and one Mr. Pulford were committed for encouraging this Female Riot. 1762 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* x. (1763) 180 Miriam... led the female Dance and Choir. 1776 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* I. 153 A female reign would have appeared an inextinguishable prodigy. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/1 Female suffrage was... contrary to the manifest order of nature.

5. Peculiar to or characteristic of womankind.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iii. 83, I... clothed him in a female habite. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 999 Fondly overcome with Femal charm. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* II. xlvii. 39 A true female spirit of contradiction. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 258 Chesnuts are good in Female Weaknesses. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 210 'My-dearesting' each other with... female fervour. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 385 These letters... Johnsonian in aim, and intensely female—we do not mean feminine—in style.

† *6.* Womanish; effeminate; weakly. *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. ii. 114 Boyes... clap their female joints In stiffe vnwiellie Armes. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* iv. iii, I may not dure this female drudgery. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ii. 65, I have heard them often demand the English... what they did with such Leprous stuffe [Zante currents]... A question... worthy of such a female Trafike. 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng-Zebe* iv. Wks. (1883) V. 263, I smile at what your female fear foresees. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* i. 469 Your female discord end, Ye deedless boasters! 1771 *GOLDISM. Hist. Eng.* II. 227 The king remained in his tent, awaiting the issue of the combat with female doubts and apprehensions.

III. Applied to various material and immaterial things, denoting simplicity, inferiority, weakness or the like.

† *7. a.* Simple; plain, undisguised. *b.* Inferior. 1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* iv. i, To tell you the femall truth (which is the simple truth) ladies. 1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv.*

Impr. (1653) 48 Where there can be a Male-Improvement offer not to the Common-Wealth a Female.

8. Said of the inner layer of horn on a horse's foot, or of bark on a tree.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsemen*. 72 If the foot be bruised with the shoe, or that the femell horn be hurt. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 557 The...superficially-formed layer (called the male) is removed from the stem...a new periderm appears...This periderm grows quicker than the external male cork, and is used technically as 'female cork'.

9. Said of precious stones, on account of paleness or other accident of colour. Cf. 2 a.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 158 Thei [the dyamandes] grown to gedre, male and femelle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxvi. xvi. 587 That [loadstone] of Troas is blacke, and of the female sex, in which regard it is not of that vertue that others be. *Ibid.* xxxvii. vii. 617 The female Sandastres...carrie not such an ardent shew of fire. 1865 EMANUEL *Diamonds* 112 The ancients called sapphires male and female...the pale blue, approaching the white, [was] the female.

†10. *Female rime*: = *feminine rime*; see FEMININE. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 Ryme...in the last syllable, by the French named the Masculine ryme...in the next to the last, which the French call the Female. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* To Sir R. Howard, The Female Rhymes...are still in use amongst other nations. 1685 — *Albion & Albanus* Pref. Wks. (1883) VII. 234 Our scarcity of female rhymes.

IV. 11. A distinctive term for that part of an instrument or contrivance which is adapted to receive the corresponding or male part.

a 1856 H. MILLER *Paper in O. R. Sandst.* (1874) 342 The male half of the hinge belongs to the head, and the female half to the jaw. 1889 *Mayne's Med. Voc.*, *Female*...the part of a double-limbed instrument which receives the male or corresponding part.

b. (See quot.) 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xii. 433/1 There is no difference between the male and female Trepan, but for the Pin in the middle which the female wants.

c. *Female gauge*, an internal or bored gauge' (Lockwood 1888); *Female joint*, the socket or faucet-piece of a spigot-and-faucet joint' (Ogilv.); *Female screw*, *socket*, a circular hole or socket having a spiral thread adapted to receive the thread of the male screw.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 11 A Female Screw, to receive the Male-screw of the Stop-cock. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 106 Two Male Screws fitted into two Female Screws. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 72 The female screw...must be of such a size as to admit the projecting thread of the male screw. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 653/1 A screw working in a female socket.

B. sb. 1. A female animal; a. of lower animals. Often in *his female*: his mate.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 331 In euenynges also 3e[de] males for females. 1481 CANTON *Myrr.* ii. xiv. 97 Byrdes that ben females may not abyde there. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 The females (elephants) are of greater fiercenesse then the males. 1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch. Beastes* Div. This bird [Halcion] loveth singularly his femal. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iii. 416 The Wars the spotted Linx's make With their fierce Rivals, for the Female's sake. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. xii. 410 A female, with a calf at her foot, is not to be approached without danger. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv. The stag...was...acting as a sentinel for the females. 1881 LUBBOCK *Ants, Bees & Wasps* 8 The abdomen of the females sometimes increases in size.

b. generally, including the human species.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 122 To knowe a femel fro a male. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Femel, no male, *femella*. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. ii. v j b, As sone as the man lokkede upon the femelle of his kynde, he beganne to love her above all thynges. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. i. 24 Man...Are masters to their females, and their Lords. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 272 The Female generateth in her selfe, the Male not in himselfe but in the Female. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 320 The female of every animal in a state of parturition is possessed of a placenta, or substance analogous thereto. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 503 Conception and Parturition, in the Human female.

2. A female person; a woman or girl.

a. In express or consciously implied antithesis with *male*; esp. one of the female individuals in any class or enumeration comprising persons of both sexes.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 44 Me schel the mannes lenden anelye, The navelle of the femelle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 59 Ther mycht succed na femelle. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 139 Of king William the successioun did fail...bayth of famell and maill. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. v. 436 If the like exorbitancies of the other sexe were not meant to be comprehended, females should be lawlesse, and the law imperfect. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 243 Saturne did onely eate up his male children, not his females. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 355 The females...incapable of performing any military service. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 159 The Danish and Swedish laws, harsh...to all females.

b. As a mere synonym for 'woman'.

Now commonly avoided by good writers, exc. with contemptuous implication.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* II. 408 Two femalis shulen be gryndyng at a queerne. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 311 Of femellys a quantite here fynde I parte. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 441 Cupid is a knauish lad Thus to make poore females mad. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x. 478 Females have extreames, and two we see, Eyther too wicked, or too good they be. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 45 ¶ 1, I would strictly recommend to any young females not to dally with

men [etc.]. 1773 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 141 Just putting on my hat, to attend the females to church. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. i. 263 Dancing...an essential part of a young female's education. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 112 The 'Totty' of the present day; and his female, (for the creature can scarcely be dignified by the name of woman). 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 193 This is performed by females, hundreds of whom annually find well-paid occupation at the gutting-troughs. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 7/2 They are no ladies. The only word good enough for them is the word of opprobrium—females.

3. *attrib.* in certain nonce-words, as *femelle-bar*, *fœe*; *female-bane*, transl. of Gr. *θηλυφόνον* *aconite*, lit. 'a thing deadly to females'.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 42 Pharamond The founder of this Law, and Female Barre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 271 Others, for the reason before shewed, call it [Aconite] Theliphonon [*marg.* *Femalbane*]. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 445 A thousand such instances are not able to make me a misogynist, a female foe.

Femalery, *adv.* *nonce-wd.* So as to suit a female.

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as a Flower* xviii. Before the door...stand many horses, malely and femalely saddled.

Femaleness, *nonce-wd.* The character or qualities of a female.

1892 W. W. PEYTON *Memor. Jesus* iv. 94 In maleness and femaleness there is a likeness to the divine nature.

† *Femalism*, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. FEMALE + -ISM.] = *prec.* In quot., curiosity.

1779 *Sylph* i. 207 But femaleism prevailed, and I examined the contents.

† *Femalist*, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. FEMALE + -IST.] One devoted to the female sex.

1613 MARSTON *Insatiate Countess* iv. iii. 54 Beauty can...make him [War] smile upon delightful Peace, Courting her smoothly as a femalist.

Femality (fēmāl'itī). Somewhat humorous. [f. FEMALE sb. + -ITY. Cf. OF. *femalēte*.]

1. Female nature or characteristics.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxii. 117, I was afraid of your *Femality*, when you came face to face. 1773 *Lady's Mag.* IV. 3 My *femality*, or in other words, my curiosity was greater. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 115 Feminine element spoken of as *Femality*.

b. *pl.* Samples of female character, females.

c 1801 T. SELWYN *Warning to Bachelors* ii. (MS). Knights of the chace To be hunted yourselves were a pitiful case; Suspect these *femalities*.

2. Effeminacy, unmanliness.

¶ 16... *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy) 68 Disband *femality*, let courage be your portion.

Femalize (fēmālā'iz, v. [f. FEMALE a. + -IZE.]

† 1. *intr.* To become effeminate or unmanly. *Obs.*

1674 T. DUFFETT *Sp. Regue* ii. Men are so *femaliz'd*, so idle grown, They court the Coy, and slight what may be won.

2. *trans.* To give a feminine designation or ending to. [See quot. for *pl.* a.]

Hence *Femalized pl.* a.

1709 SHAPTESH. *Freedom of Wit & Humour* (1711) I. iii. § 1. 105 note, When they consider...the very Formation of the word *Κοινομοσύνη* upon the Model of the other *femaliz'd* Virtues, the *Εὐνομία*, *Σωφροσύνη*, *Δικαιοσύνη*, ect., they will no longer hesitate on this Interpretation. 1897 N. & Q. 7th Ser. III. 95 The following *femalized* Christian names: Alexandrina, Andrewina...and Williamina.

Femay, var. of *FUMAY*, *Obs.*

Femle, var. of *FIMBLE*.

Feme (fem). Also 6 *feeme*, 6-7 *fem*, 8-9 *femme*. [a. OF. *feme*, Fr. *femme* woman, wife.]

1. *Law.* (Chiefly conjoined with *baron*.) Wife.

(The technical spelling is *feme*; but in non-professional use the mod.F. form has often been adopted. So also in *feme-covert*: see below.)

[1292], 1594, 1611 [see *BARON sb.* 5]. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. (1636) 2 The *feme* is entitled to dower. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 161 If a *Feme* Copyholder for Life takes Husband, who commits a Waste, this shall bind the Wife. [1813 BYRON in *Moore Life* (1847) 217 Divorce ruins the poor *femme*.] 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 334 The *feme* died leaving issue; then the *baron* died. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. ix. viii. 142 An ancient custom of the land described the man and wife as *baron and feme*.

† 2. In 16th c. often used (in verse and somewhat playfully) for: Woman. *Obs.*

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 76 So bolde Away to have a Greekish *feme* purloyned. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigrammes* 58 Three illis that mischeffe men...the *Fem*, the *Flud*, the *Fire*. 1594 WILKOME *Avisa* (1880) 15 Nature hath begot of Fleeting *Femes*, such fickle store. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* i. 6 The *Fem* was concerned as (in desire) one.

Feme covert (fēm kōv'vərt). *Law.* [a. AF. *feme covert* a woman 'covered' (= mod.F. *couverte*), i.e. under protection.] A woman under cover or protection of her husband; a married woman. (Cf. *COVERT a.* 4.)

[1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* (1532) 2 *marg.*, Graunt de *feme covert* est void.] 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 4 A *feme covert* cannot make a contract. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 70 My poor wife...being a *Feme-Covert*, not an Officer durst come near her. 1743 FIELDING *Wedding-Day* iv. v. Do you know, sir, that this lady is a *femme covert*? 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 111 On petition of...*femes covert*. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xxv. 189 An infant, lunatic, *feme covert*, or [etc.].

b. *humorously*: Wife.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 862 Those...*femme coverts* to all mankind.

Feme-sole (fēm sōl). *Law.* [a. AF. *feme soule* a woman alone.] a. A woman who has not the protection of a husband; an unmarried woman, a spinster; a widow. b. A married woman who with respect to property is as independent of her husband as if she were unmarried.

Also *attrib.*, as *feme-sole merchant*, *trader*, a married woman who uses a trade alone, or without her husband (Webster).

[1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* (1532) 2 Mes si *feme soule* soit executrix. *Ibid.* 2 b, Si *feme soule*...fait del graunt.] 1642 *Ibid.* (transl. of *prec.*) i. § 20 If...the wife as a *feme sole*...grant a rent. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 90 If the Cattle of a *Feme-sole* be taken, and afterwards she marry. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) i. vii. 121 The Queen Consort...being privileged as a *feme sole*. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xii. 73 She becomes, after the judicial separation...a *feme sole*, a single woman, with respect to property.

Feminine, *obs.* form of FEMININE.

Femerell (fēm'rēl). Forms: 5 *fomerel* (l), *fumrell*, 5-6 *fymrel* (le, *fumerill*, 6 *fyerelle*, *fomeril*, *fum(m)erel* (l, 5- *femerell*. [ad. OF. *fumeraille* altered form of *fumerole* = lt. *fumarulo* = L. *fūmāriolum*, dim. of *fūmārium*, f. *fūmus* smoke.]

'A lantern, louver, or covering placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, etc. for the purpose of ventilation or the escape of smoke' (Weale, 1849).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 169/2 *Fomerel* of an halle, *fumarium*. *Ibid.* 182/2 *Fumrell* of an hows, *fumarium*. 1446 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 84 It. paid to Welyam Stonhowse for setting in of to femerell in the steyl, x^d. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* P. viij, *Fumerate*, a *fumerill*. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 335 Y^e *fumerelle* of y^e chymney. 16... *Jrnl. Bk. Expences* in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* (1781) I. 204 Spent about the *Femerell* of the New Kitchen...xviii. viiij. 1885 *LAW Hampton Court* i. xiii. 174 The inside of the *femerell* was as richly decorated as the rest of the roof.

Femetorie, *obs.* form of FUMITORY.

*Femicide*¹ (fēm'sid). [f. FEME + -(I)CIDE; see -CIDE 1.] One who kills a woman.

1828 R. MACNISH (*title*), Confessions of an unexecuted *Femicide*.

*Femicide*² (fēm'sid). [f. FEME + -(I)CIDE; see -CIDE 2.] The killing of a woman.

1801 *Satirical View Lond.* 60 This species of delinquency may be denominated *femicide*. 1848 WHARTON *Law L.*... *Femicide*, the killing of a woman.

Feminacy (fēm'inasī). [f. L. *fēmin-a* + -ACY, after EFFEMINACY.] Female nature, feminality.

1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 37 The face took from the figure the charm of feminacy.

† *Feminal*, a. *Obs.* Also 4 *femynalle*. [a. OF. *feminal* = Pr. *feminal*, f. Lat. type **fēminālis*, f. *fēmina* woman.] Of or pertaining to a female or woman; female.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxli. (1495) 698 Rewe is yeven ayenst *femynalle* nature. 17... WEST *On Abuse Travelling* xvi. in *Dods.* (1748) II. 82 For wealth, or fame, or honor *feminal*.

Feminality (fēm'inalitī). [f. *prec.* + -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of a female; female nature. Now *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 148 If in the minority of natural vigor, the parts of feminality take place. 1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* iv. ii. Not half so much as devoting 'em [a beautiful face and person] to a pretty fellow. If our feminality had no business in this world, why was it sent hither? 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Social Ess.* II. 10 Thinking...womanhood a mistake in exact proportion to its feminality.

2. *pl.* only *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* a. The personality of a woman; a female person. b. A female trait or peculiarity. c. Something that women delight in; a knick-knack.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 262 Ladies are not permitted to advance their feminilities beyond so chaste a threshold. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 204 Certain feminilities...peep through every page. 1840 MRS. TROLLOPE in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 199 All these pretty 'feminilities'.

† *Feminary*, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *fēmin-a* + -ARY.] Womanish.

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charon's Wisd.* ii. iii. § 13. 277 A *feminary*, sottish calmenesse, and vitious facility.

† *Feminate*, a. *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. L. *fēminat-us*, f. *fēmina* woman.] a. Resembling a woman; effeminate. b. Female, feminine.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I. l. With halfe a berde, as a *feminate* man. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guenard's Diall of Princes* 82 a/1 Money doth not only breake the *feminate* and tender hartes, but also the hard and craggy rocks. 1633 FORD *Broken II.* v. iii. A nation warlike...cannot brook A *feminate* authority.

Hence † *Feminately adv.* *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Inuazear*, to goe walking wantonly, idly or *feminatly* vp and downe the streetes.

† *Femine*, a. *Obs.* Also 5 *femyn(e)*. [Contracted f. FEMININE.] = FEMININE a.

1530 PALSGR. 156 All the feestes of the yere be of the *femyn* gendre. 1564 GOLDING *Justine* 17 b. In *Xenoc* was to be sene a kind of *femine* fearfulness. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Lady Ebbe* xv. To do the like against the *Femine* kind.

Femineity (fēmīn'itī). [f. L. *fēmine-us* womanish (f. *fēmina*) + -ITY.] The quality or

nature of the female sex; womanliness; womanishness.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers., etc.* I. 72 The very essence of femininity seems to speak in the . . . true and touching words. *Ibid.* II. 228 Of all men I ever knew Wordsworth has the least femininity in his mind. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 188 It had so much woman in it,—multi-*ebriety*, as well as femininity.

Feminicide (fēminisaid). *rare*. [f. L. *fēmīna* + -(i)CIDE 2.] = FEMICIDE 2.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 545 Our transcendent powers of cold-blooded feminicide.

Feminicity [f. L. *fēmīn-a*, after *rusticity*.] The quality or condition of a woman; womanliness.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 226 Beautiful are both these women in their graceful feminicity.

Feminie (fēmini). *arch.* Also 5 femyne, femynye, 6 femynie. [a. OF. *feminie*, f. L. *fēmīna* woman.] Womankind; a 'set' of women, esp. the Amazons; also the country of the Amazons.

1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 8 He conquered all the regne of Feminie. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6666 The qweue of femyne bat freike so faithfully louty. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xcix. (1869) 111, I wot neuere whether i be in femynye, ther women haue the lordship. 1561 *Schole-house of Women* 9 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 106 A foole of late contrived a boke, And all in praise of the femynie. 1692 COLES, *Feminie*, the women's country. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i, You bid me . . . look into The eyes of feminie. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 639 The dingy feminie who cry their brooms. 1836 M. J. CHAPMAN *ibid.* XIV. 22 At the good deeds of feminie let no man . . . sneer idly.

† **Feminile**, a. *Obs.*—[f. L. *fēmīn-a* + -ILE; cf. It. *feminile*.] Peculiar to a woman; feminine. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* iii. 64 This forehead is also called a great forehead, if it be compared with a feminile forehead.

Feminility (fēmini-liti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The character or disposition peculiar to a woman; womanliness, womanishness. Also quasi-*concr.*

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 89 True feminility is oftener found contemplating the exquisite points of some soul-subduing picture. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 53 The corresponding character (feminility) is not found so often.

Feminine (fēminin), a. and sb. Forms: 4-6 femynne, 5-6 femenine, -yn(e, 5 femynnyng, 6 feminin, -yne, (*Sc.* *famenene*), 7-8 fēminine, 4- feminine. [a. OF. and Fr. *feminin*, -ine, ad. L. *fēmininus*, f. *fēmīna* woman.]

1. Of persons or animals: Belonging to the female sex; female. Now *rare*.

1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* iii. 275, I sawe perpetually ystalled a feminine creature. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 313 The preie, which is feminine. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* 279 Edmond. . . None issue had neither male ne feminine. 1500 *Melusine* 369 And now for a serpent of femynne nature ye shake for fere. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 434/2, I had as leue he bare them both a bare charitie, as with y^e frayle femynne sexe fall to farre in loue. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 83 But . . . a soule Feminine saluteth vs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1625) 319 Of which Manly feminine people [Amazons] ancient authors disagree. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 423 Those Male, These Feminine.

b. *humorously*. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie F.* (1887) 106 A side of feminine beef was . . . obtained.

2. In same sense, of objects to which sex is attributed, or which have feminine names, esp. one of the heavenly bodies.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 44 They say that the Moone is a planet Feminine. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 10 Under her conduct and standard marcheth the whole feminine army, envy, avarice, pride, &c. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 83 Five is acknowledged . . . to be Male and Female, consisting of Three and Two, the two first Masculine and Feminine numbers. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Hermaphr.* 6 Wks. 1687, 19 We chastise the God of Wine With Water that is Feminine. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. 1841, 130 The earth. . . is universally feminine. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 121 Ye juried stars. . . Henceforth ye shine in vain to man: Earthy, or moist, or feminine, or fixed.

3. Of or pertaining to a woman, or to women; consisting of women; carried on by women.

1489 CANTON *Blanchardyn* xlix. 189 She lefte asyde her femynne wyll. 1500 *Melusine* 322 How be it dyuers haue sith sen her in femyn figure. *Ibid.* 354 Which cryed with a femynne voys. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 36 Or wyl you sojourne in this my feminie empyre? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 31 Take notice of some principall of the orders she made in those feminine Academies. 1649 MILTON *Itikon*. vii. (1851) 388 Govern'd and overswaid at home under a Feminine usurpation. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii. Feminine society. 1865 MISS BRADTON *Only a Clod* xxviii. They were growing too serious for feminine discussion or friendly sympathy. 1876 — *J. Haggard's Dan*, I. 9 The feminine element in the business was supplied by his maiden sister.

4. Characteristic of, peculiar or proper to women; womanlike, womanly.

14. . . *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 113 Sche answered most femynne of chere Full prudently to euery question. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Femynne, or woman lyke, *nuclibris*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 340 Of complexion feminine and flegmatike in comparison to gold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 219 To such as be of a feminine and delicate bodie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 458 Her [Eve's] Heav'nly forme Angelic, but more soft, and Feminine. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 149 ¶ 11 My sister. . . the young ladies are hourly tormenting by every art of feminine persecution. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i. There was something almost feminine in the tender deference with which he appeared to listen. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.*

Ser. II. 23 The most virile of poets cannot be adequately rendered in the most feminine of languages.

† b. Such as a woman is capable of. *Obs.*

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. to Friend* xix, Some dreams I confess may admit of easie and feminine exposition.

5. Depreciatively: Womanish, effeminate. ? *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xiv. (1554) 53 b, Last of eche one was Sardanapall, Most feminine of condicion. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 18 Rebuking their timorous heartes, and Feminine audacitie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. II. i. § 1. 217 Ninias being esteemed no man of warre at all, but altogether feminine. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 41 He was of so unhappy a feminine temper, that he was always in a terrible fright. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 112 Not onely to women, but also to men of feminine courage.

6. *Gram.* Of the gender to which appellations of females belong. Of a termination: Proper to this gender. † Of a connected sentence: Consisting of words of this gender.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 282/2 So speak I in feminine gendre in general. 1632 LITWOG *Trav.* x. 472 Spewing forth also this Feminine Latine: *Nam mansueti et misericordiosa est Ecclesia, O Ecclesia Romana!* 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 41 Cora . . . was . . . a feminine title of the Sun. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (ed. 18) 55 Most feminine nouns end in N or T. 1845 STODART *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 301 Every noun denoting a female animal is feminine.

b. Prosody. *Feminine rime*: in French versification, one ending in a 'mute e' (so called because the mute e is used as a feminine suffix); hence in wider sense, a rime of two syllables of which the second is unstressed. So *feminine ending, termination* (of a line of verse); *feminine caesura*, one which does not immediately follow the ictus. The e feminine: the French 'e mute', and the similar sound in ME. (dropped in the later language).

1775 TYRWHITT *Chaucer's Wks.* Pref. Ess. III. § 16 Nothing will be . . . of such . . . use for supplying the deficiencies of Chaucer's metre, as the pronunciation of the e feminine. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 34. 31 The Alexandrine . . . had generally a feminine termination. 1844 BICK & FELTON tr. *Mank's Metres* 27 The former close, because it terminates in a thesis, and is on that account, less forcible, is called feminine, the latter, masculine. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 247 Of feminine rhymes we find . . . *fame, justice*. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* II. (ed. 2) 92 Verses with a double ending—which in English verse at least are not in themselves feminine.

B. sb.

1. The adj. used absolutely.

† a. *gen.* She that is, or they that are feminine; woman, women. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy) 65 Not only in England, but of every nacion, The femynnyng wyl presume men forto gyd. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (S. T. S.) lii. 25 The facultie of famenene is so, Vnto thair freind to be his fo. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 893 Not fill the World at once With men as Angels without Feminine.

b. With defining word: The feminine element in human nature.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 3/1 The volumes . . . display the above-noted characteristics of the eternal feminine in its singing moods.

c. A person, rarely an animal, that is feminine; a female, a woman. Now only *humorously*.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2021 Doctryne Fer aboute the age of so yonge a femynne. 1599 HAKLUYT *Fop.* II. I. 235 When . . . the Elephant is so entangled, they guide the feminines towards the Pallace. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* II. v, Sweete Feminine, clip off the taile of thy discourse with the sissars of attention. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Sci.* xv. 87 While all things are judgd according to their suitableness. . . to the fond Feminine. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 202 The Deity . . . was represented as a feminine. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 67/1 We are two lone feminines.

2. *Gram.* A word of the feminine gender.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 114 They call it Zebi, and the feminin herof Zebiah. 1612 BRINSLEV *Pos. Parts* (1669) 105 These feminines want the singular number; *exuvie, phalere*. 1612 — *Lud. Lit.* 128 In wordes of three terminations, the first is the Masculine, the second the Feminine, the third is the Neuter. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 17 All Femmines of the Singular Number, do end in t. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 55 Eliza. . . It was made a feminine in aftertimes. 1885 MASON *Engl. Gram.* 25 Seamstress and songstress are double feminines.

† **Feminine**, v. *Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make feminine; to weaken, effeminate.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 170 Musicke. . . dooth rather femine the minde.

Femininely (fēmininli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a feminine manner, like a woman; womanishly. Also, in the feminine gender.

1649 ROBERTS *Clariv. Bibl.* 365 Nor as any peculiar Dialect of this tongue, using this word sometimes femininely. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxvii, So femininely white [that hand] might bespeak Another sex. 1821 — *Juan* v. lxxx, Now being femininely all arrayed. . . He look'd in almost all respects a maid. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1124 Femininely fair and disolutely pale.

Femininess (fēmininnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being feminine; womanliness.

1859 *Times* 23 Nov. 8/4 Buoncompagni. . . is gentle even to femininess. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 258/2 Without derogating from her femininess.

Feminism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The state of being feminine.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Phren. Jnrl.*), and in mod. Dicts.

2. A feminine or woman's word or expression.

1892 F. HALL in *Nation* 13 Oct. 282/3 The locution [very pleased] has been, all along, in the main a feminism.

Feminitude. *nonce-wd.* [f. FEMININ-E + -(i)TUDE.] The characteristic quality of feminine persons; womanishness.

1878 J. THOMSON *Plenipotent Key* 19 The spite is but his [Froude's] feminitude.

Femininity (fēmini-niti). [ME. *femininité*, f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *femininité*.]

1. Feminine quality; the characteristic quality or assemblage of qualities pertaining to the female sex, womanliness; in early use also, female nature.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 262 O serpent under femynnytee. 14. . . LYNG. *Temple of Glas* 1045 Hir face, of femyn[n]ite: Thun3 honest drede abissed so was she. c 1430 *Compleynt* 326 *ibid.* App. 63 In whame yche vertue is at rest. . . Prudence and femynnytee. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 230 She was all that my most romantic dreams had fancied of femininity. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 4/2 What she [the American woman] conspicuously lacks, on the other hand, is essential femininity.

concr. a 1876 G. DAWSON *Biog. Lect.* (1886) 194 A perfect femininity of architecture, the Venus of Gothic creation.

2. In depreciative sense: Womanishness.

1863 E. L. SWIFTE in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 264 A certain femininity, which our *patresfamilias* call changeableness. 1879 T. P. O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 136 Features delicate almost to femininity. 1855 *Manch. Exam.* 22 July 3/1 The femininity of Fénelon's nature.

3. In applied senses: a. The fact of being a female. b. Feminine peculiarity (in shape).

1867 *Morn. Star* 26 Nov., There is no doubt of her femininity, though her counterfeit of a man is . . . perfect. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 A part for which the exuberant femininity of her physique obviously disqualifies her.

4. *concr.* Women in general; womankind.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 Apr. 7 Crinoline. . . has . . . enlightened us respecting the not faultless ankles of femininity. 1878 MRS. RIDEALL *Mother's Darl.* II. xv. 134 She had changed. . . into a tenderer and softened specimen of femininity.

Femininize, v. *rare*—[f. FEMININE + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (a word) feminine, to give a feminine form to.

1868 F. HALL *Benares* 8 The name of King Champa, feminized, became that of the metropolis of Anga, Champā.

Feminism (fēminiz'm). *rare*. [f. L. *fēmīn-a* + -ISM.] The qualities of females.

1851 in OGILVIE.

Feminity (fēmini-niti). [ME. *feminite*, a. OF. *feminité*, f. Lat. type **fēminitas*, f. *fēmīna* woman.]

1. = FEMININITY 1.

1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 262 (Lansd. 360) O serpent vnder femenyte. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem xiv, The thyrdie sonne . . . wedded dame Blaunch, ful of femynitee. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 71 Here is mary, ful fayr and ful of femynite. 14. . . *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 43 Goodnes, the Rote of all vertue Which Rotide is in youre femynite. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 515 She is the . . . mirrour of feminitie. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Aloneiv*, She laughed at the ludicrous repetition of feminity in the second line. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 299 Put forth each charm And proper floweret of feminity.

2. = FEMININITY 2.

1660 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* vi. 83 There being all these symptoms of Feminity in the Church of Rome. 1890 J. FORSTER in *Academy* 23 Aug. 149/2 There is . . . a decided note of feminity in his genius; a want of manly strength.

3. = FEMININITY 4; also a band of women.

† *Queen of feminity*: queen of the Amazons.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 14 a, Theseus . . . Weddid Apolita . . . The hardy queene of femynitee. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1633 Nexte in ordre. . . Was our blessed lady, floure of femynite. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 171, I haif watchit. . . Quhairreivr hlumis femynitee. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxii, I tell thee, Mary, Hector's understanding, and far more that of feminity, is inadequate to comprehend the extent of the loss. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxi, Provided . . . this feminity be followed By. . . Fifine!

Feminivorous (fēmini-vōrəs), a. *rare*—[f. L. *fēmīn-a* woman + -(i)vOR-us devouring + -OUS.] That eats the flesh of women.

1820 *Examiner* No. 644. 523/1 Our feminivorous bridegroom however is somewhat inconsistently represented.

Feminization (fēminizēi-shən). [f. next + -ATION.] a. The action of making feminine. b. The giving of a feminine inflexion to a word.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 510 There is a sweetness, a softness, and feminization of tone, in the lower passages. 1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* III. II. xxxiv. 52 'To save it [the sex] from what?' she asked. 'From the most damnable feminization!' 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 115 Their [Poles'] careless and light-hearted feminization of a verb.

Feminize (fēminiz), v. [f. L. *fēmīn-a* + -IZE. Cf. Fr. *feminiser*.] a. *trans.* To make feminine or womanish; to give a feminine cast to (a description).

b. *intr.* To become or grow feminine.

1652, 1653 [see FEMINIZED]. 1776 'COURTNEY MELMOTH' [S. T. Pratt] *Pupil of Pleas.* II. 98 It only served the more to feminize . . . and to recommend her to the spectator. 1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Moumouth* I. 175 Let not an idea of her feminize a soul that should now burn but for glory and a crown. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 81 Feminize this description. . . and you see Harriette. 1866 *Ch. Times* 6 Jan. 2/3 Any more than a boy is feminized by learning music. 1892 *Nation* 21 July 45/2 May it not be said that he feminized him too much?

b. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 85 The women . . . would make those present look very small. . . but that they are feminizing.

Hence **Feminized** ppl. a., **Feminizing** vbl. sb.
1652 WRIGHT tr. *Camus Nature's Paradox* 113 Her vigorous exertion made them incline to the thought of her being a Male Feminiz'd. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* 45 The Serpent said to the feminized Adam. 1867 *Ch. Times* 6 July 23/4 The feminizing of the clerical mind is one of many evils. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 320/1 The husband, if he has become sufficiently . . . feminized, may go to the House.

Femishing: see FUMISHING Obs.

|| **Femme de chambre** (fam də ʃɑ̃br). [Fr.]
1. A lady's maid.

1762 STERNE *Let.* 12 Aug., I have got a . . . decent *femme de chambre*, and a good-looking *laquais*. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers.* Byron (1832) l. 48 Fletcher's . . . wife . . . was at that time *femme de chambre* to Lady Byron. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvii. (1885) 564 Martha . . . as *femme de chambre*, accompanied her young mistress.

2. A chambermaid.

1890 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Christmas No. 272 The crisp and beaming *femmes de chambre* of our neighbours across the Channel.

Femoral (fe'mōrāl), a. and sb. [f. L. *femor-*, *femur* thigh + -AL.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the femur or thigh. Chiefly Anat., as *femoral artery*, *bone*, etc.

1782 S. SHARP *Surgery* Intr. (ed. 10) 50 The largest crooked needle . . . should be used . . . in taking up the . . . femoral . . . arteries in amputation. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 333 The phenomena which occurred in a case of deep-seated femoral hernia. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxx. Flibbertigibbet . . . thrust a pin into the rear of the short femoral garment. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg; Her Accident* xx. The femoral bone of her dexter leg. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 636 They may enter the femoral, umbilical, and ischiatic openings.

B. sb. = *femoral artery*.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 542/1 In the Sloth . . . the brachials and femorals are split up. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 213 The femoral gives off a large branch called the deep femoral.

† **Femorals**, sb. pl. Obs. In 7 femoralles. [a. OF. *femoralles* = late L. *femorālīa*, f. *femor-*, *femur* thigh.] Clothing for the thighs; breeches.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* vi. 10 The priest shall be revested with the tunike and the linnen femoralles.

Femur (fēm'ūr). Pl. *femurs* (fēm'ūrz), *femora* (fe'mōrā). [a. L. *femur* thigh.]

1. Anat. The thigh bone in man and other vertebrata.

1799 in *Med. Jnl.* II. 482 The femur . . . was found in blackish fragments. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* § 615 A case of false joint in consequence of the fracture of the neck of the femur. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* i. 12 The femur, or thigh, is much lengthened and slightly curved. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 314 The thigh-bone or femur, corresponding with the humerus in the fore-limb.

2. Entom. The corresponding part in an insect; the third articulation of the foot.

1834 McMURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 327 The ambulatory organs of locomotion consist of . . . a femur, etc. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 128 In some genera the femur of the hind legs is enormously swollen.

3. Arch. 'The space between the channels [of the Triglyph]' (Gwilt).

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Djb. The pillar shall be garnished with Canalicoli . . . and the fifth parte is for Strize, which are also called Femora.

Fen (fen), sb.¹ Forms: a. 1 fen(n, 3-7 fenn(e, 4 feen, 6 finne, fene), 2- fen. β. 2 ven, 2-4 venn(e). [OF. *fen*, *fenn* neut., masc. = OFris. *fenne*, *fene* masc. (MDu., MLG. *venne*, Du. *ven* fem., Du. *veen* neut.) water-meadow, bog, OHG. *fenna* fem., *fenni* neut. (Ger. *fenne* neut., *fenn* fem.) marsh, ON. *fen* neut., quagmire, Goth. *fani* neut., mud: -OTeut. **fano* (m) (-jo-z, -jā).]

1. Low land covered wholly or partially with shallow water, or subject to frequent inundations; a tract of such land, a marsh.

Beowulf 104 (Gr.) Se þe moras heold fen and fæsten. c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 2, and eall þæt his fennas & moras ænigum habbað. c1205 LAY. 18113 He . . . drof Irise men 3eond wates and 3eond fenes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 146 Grantebrigg & hontendone mest pleint of dep ven. c1325 *King of Almaine* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 70 He hath robbed Engeland, the mores ant th[e] fenne. c1440 *York Myst.* vii. 126 They will slee me, be fenne or firth. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1321 In Lerna, the Grekis fen. 1600 HAKLUYT *I. oy.* (1810) III. 584 Mexico, which is seated in a great fen. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1028 The joyless sun . . . draws the copious steam from swampy fens. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 593 Win from the waters every stagnant fen. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iii. xiv. (1886) 111 The margin of the broad, reedy fen.

fig. 1676 MARYELL *Mr. Smirke* 36 He did . . . cut Poe-dike to let in a Flood of all Heresies, upon the Fenns of Christianity. 1802 WORDSW. 'Milton! thou should'st be living', England hath need of thee; she is a fen Of stagnant waters. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iii. 129 The hot fen of emulation and vice.

b. esp. † *The fen* (obs.), *the fens*: certain low-lying districts in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and some adjoining counties.

905 O. E. Chron. an. 905 Eall oð ða fennas norð. c1540 *Pilgr. Tale* 1 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1875) App. 1. 77 In lincolneshyr, fast by the fene, ther stant a hows. 1631 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 59 Divers lands and wast grounds called the Fennes. 1770 GRAY in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 115 Two hundred thousand acres are drowned in the Fens here. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 92 A short visit to the Fens of Cambridgeshire. 1890 *Murray's Handbk. Lincolnshire* 4 Large flocks of geese are still kept in the Fens about Spalding.

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† 2. Mud, clay, dirt, mire, filth. Also, excrement. c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 104 He underfehð ðæt fenn ðara ðweandra. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 147 *Linus, lutum*, fenn. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Ieremie. . . stod . . . in þe uenne up to his mude. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 490 Or or flum noe spredde his fen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 655 Of þe comes nykel foul thyng, Als fen, and uryñ and spytyng. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 62 To . . . bape hem in lustis as swyn in feen. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1500 Bothe maydenes, and garssoun, Fowly fen schull on the throwe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. iv. 17 The vile belleis of thai cursit schrewis Aboundis of fen maist abhominable. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 440 The loving in ane mannis mouth, Maid of him self, stinkis lyke ony fen Into the eiris of all vther men.

fig. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 17 Virgile sou3t gold of wit and wisdom in the fen of Ennii þe poete.

3. slang. (see quot.) ? Obs.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fag the Fen*, drub the Whore. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Fen*, a Strumpet, or Bawd, a common Prostitute.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, as *fen bank*, -boat, -boot, -country, -duck, -dyke, -earth, -fowl, -frog, -grass, -land (whence *fen-lander*), -river, -rush, -skate, -skater, -skating, -soil. b. objective, as *fen-affecter*, -dweller, -farmer, -farming, -paring. c. originative, as *fen-born*, -bred, -sucked adjs.

1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 17 The farre-fam'de *Fen-affecter. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 73 The *Fenbanks in the Isle of Ely. 1890 *Daily News* 12 June 6/2 A fen-bank about six miles from Peterborough. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 272 One of the little *fen boats. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* V. 401 The hard seam of his *fen-boat. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. 63 That *fenborn serpent. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Eve of Revolution* 296 These fen-born fires. 1597 DRAVTON *Mortimeriados* 116 The *fen-bred vapours. 1830 T. ALLEN *Hist. Lincolnsh.* i. iii. 65 Other rivers of the *Fen Country. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 441 The great religious houses of the fen country. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* iii. 65 The *Fenducke, or Moore-hen. 1610 *Fen-dweller (see FEN-MAN). 1647 FULLER *Good Tho. in Worse T.* (1841) 84 Strange that those fen-dwellers should approach the fiery region. 1878 MILLER & SKERTCHLEY *Fenland* xiii. 416 The spleen of fen-dwellers is often enlarged. c1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 127 Ye *ffendiks . . . are deep ditches wth drains. a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1729) I. 205 The surface is of Black *Fen Earth. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *The Ouse* 196 The *fen-farmers still gather in its marketplace on Thursdays. 1852 CLARKE *Fen Sketches* 262 The unexampled improvements which have taken place in *Fen-farming. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi. Listen ye *fen-frogs all. 1844 HARDY in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. 108 A covering of *fen-grasses. a 1000 *Guthlac* (1843) 50 He þurh þa *fenland reow. 1070 O. E. Chron. an. 1070 Þæt Englesce folc of eall þa feon landes comen to heom. 1855 LONGF. *Hiauo*. Introd. 30 In the moorlands and the fen-lands. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) II. 21 *Apud Girvius*; that is, amongst the *Fenlanders. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. of Suffolk* 161 A very complete and effective tool, called a *fen-paring plough, the furrow of which is burnt. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* ii. vii. 45 a. A kind of *fen-rishes y^t grew in the marshy groundes of Egypt. 1892 *Badminton Libr.*, *Skating* vii. 268 A standard type of *Fen skates. 1882 N. & A. GOODMAN (title), *Handbook of *Fen skating*. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 375 Light *fen soils. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. iv. 169 You *Fen-suck'd Foggies.

b. In various plant-names, etc.: as, *fen-berry*, the cranberry (*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*); *fen-cress* = WATERCRESS (*Nasturtium officinale*); † *fen-down* = COTTON-GRASS; *fen grapes* = *fenberry*; *fen lentil*, water lentils (*Lemna minor*); *fen-rue* (see quot.); † *fen whort* = *fen-berry*.

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xi. 671 Those which the Germanes doo call Veenbesien, that is to say Marsh or *Fen-berries. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v., *Fen-berries*. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (1879) 77 *Fen-berry*, from its growing in fens, the cranberry. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Wip heafod wærcce, zenim. . . *fencersan. 1818 TODD, *Fen-cress*. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 19 With no scaled fethers nor *fen downe nor none other unlawful and corrupt stuffes. 1720 STRYFE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. 317/2 They . . . bought Fen Down . . . for Half penny a Pound, and sold the same among Feathers for an 8d. a Pound. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. clxvi. 1367 Mossbeeren, Veenbesien; that is to saie *Fen grapes or Fen berries. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Fen Grapes*, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus* L. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 378 After the manner of *Fen-lentils or Duckes meat. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (1879) 77 **Fen-Rue*, from its divided rue-like leaves and place of growth. *Thalictrum flavum* L. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xi. 671 Marrishe or *Fen Whortes grow . . . in low, moyst places.

5. Special comb. † *fen-canopy* (see quot.); *fen-cock* (see quot.); *fen-cricket*, the mole cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*); *fen-fever*, a malarious fever; *fen-fire* = IGNIS FATUUS, a will of the wisp; *fen-goose*, usually the Grey-Lag Goose (*Anser cinereus*); *fen-nightingale* (see quot.); *fen-oak* (see quot.); *fen-pole*, a jumping pole for crossing ditches, etc.; *fen-reeve*, an officer having charge of fen lands; *fen-runners*, a kind of skates suitable for fen-skating; *fen-shake*, the ague; *fen-slodger*, a name given to the Fen-men; *fen-thrush* (see quot.). Also FEN-HOOD, FEN-MAN.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 957 Our Countrey men that live about the Fens have invented a . . . *Fen-canopy . . . made of . . . Cowes dung . . . with the smell and juice whereof the Gnats being very much taken . . . let them sleep quietly in their beds. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, **Fencock*, the water-rail. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, A *Fen-cricket, *gryllotalpa*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Fen-cricket*, a name given by some people to the gryllotalpa. 1772 J. LIND (title), A Treatise on the Putrid and Remitting *Fen Fever.

1814-5 SHELLEY 'The cold earth' iii, As a *fenfire's beam on a sluggish stream, Gleams dimly. 18. SWINBURNE *Athens*, Mocked as whom the fen-fire leads. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 11, *Magnif.* 426 The wilde *Fen-goose. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776. 4^o) II. 482 Grey Lag, the Fen-Goose of Lister. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 147 Fen, or Marsh, goose. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Fen-nightingale*, a frog. 1868 W. H. WHEELER *Fens S. Lincolnsh.* 69 Nor must the mention of the fen nightingales or frogs be omitted. 1886 S. W. Line. *Gloss.*, **Fen-oaks*, willows. 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 10 It was a *fen-pole, such . . . as our fenners yet use. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 172 The common lands are under the charge of 'fen-reeves'. 1873 KINGSLEY *Plays & Puritans* 76 How merrily their long *fen-runners whistled along the ice-lane. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ix. 350 What they [imported Irish reapers] call the *fen-shake. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 644 The Fennmen . . . were a century later known as Slodgers or *Fen-Slodgers. 1893 BARING GOULD *Chicap Jack Zita* I. 57 Sons or grandsons of half-wild fen-slodgers. 1854 BAKER *Gloss. Northampton* I. 226 **Fen-thrush*, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 2 Missel Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) . . . Fen Thrush (Northants).

Fen (fen), sb.² dial. [OE. *fync* mildew; the mod. form (with e for OE. y) is Kentish; cf. FENNY a.², VINEWEED.] A mould or parasitical fungus that attacks the hop-plant.

1731 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 33 Hops were all infected with mold or fen. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 249 The mould or fen mostly occurs at a somewhat later period. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, *Fen*, the name of a distemper to which hops are subject. It consists of a quick-growing mould or moss.

|| **Fen**, sb.³ [fen, in L. version of Avicenna, ad. Arab. فن *fann* species, class.] A section in Avicenna's Canon.

c1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 562, I suppose that Avycen Wrot never in canoun, ne in non fen Mo wonder sorwes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q. iij, Sayth Auycen in his fyrste fen of the fyrste boke of his Canon.

† **Fen**, v.¹ Obs. rare. [? f. OF. *fen* dung (see FIENTS); but cf. FEN sb.¹ 2.]

The word occurs several times on the page, always in the form *fenon* (inf. and 3 pers. pl.).

intr. Of certain animals: To void dung.

1486 Bk. St. Albans Fija, All bestis that bere talow and stonde vpright Feynmen when thay do so say as I the kenne And all oder fenon that rowken downe thenne.

Fen (fen), v.² Also fain. [Usually taken to be a corruption of FEND v.] trans. To forbid. Only in 'Fen (larks, etc.) l', a prohibitory exclamation, used chiefly by boys at marbles, etc., in order to balk, bar, or prevent some action on the part of another.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 125 Fen slips over again. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* II. xvi, 'I'm fly', says Jo. 'But fen larks, you know! Stow hooking it'. 1864 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, 'Fen play', I forbid you to play. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Ven*, If one player says 'ven knuckledown' this means that his opponent must shoot his marble without resting his hand on the ground.

† **Fenage**, rare -1. [a. OF. *fenage*, f. *fener* to make hay: -late L. *fenāre*, f. L. *fenum* hay.] Hay crop.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 25 The sowing of the seede of Trefoyle . . . doth much enrich Meddowes . . . both in Forrage and Fenage.

Fenaunce, obs. form of FINANCE.

† **Fenbrede**, Obs. rare. [perh. f. FEN sb.¹ + BRED, board.] = Mould-board.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The fenbrede is a thyn borde, pynted or nayled . . . to the lyft syde of the shethe in the further ende, and to the ploughe tayle in the hynder ende.

Fence, sb. Also 4 fens, 6 fenst. [aphet. f. of DEFENCE.]

† 1. The action of defending; = DEFENCE. Also, the attitude of self-defence; in *To stand at fence*.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8638 Pen Octa studied in his bougt: To stonde to fens auailed nought. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 384 That for default of fenss so was 'To-fruschit in-to placis ser. c1430 *Syr Tryam*. 551 He stode at fence ageyne them. a 1400-50 Alexander 4753 For nouthire fondis he to flee ne na fens made. c1500 *Felon Sowe Rokely* in Whitaker *Craven* (1878) 569 Yet, for the fence that he colde make, Scho strake y^t fro his hande.

† b. *Cap of fence*: see CAP sb. 4. *Coat of fence*: see COAT sb. 5. So *Doublet of fence*: see DOUBLET. *House of fence*: a fortified house. *Man of fence*: a defender. Obs.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxi. 12 De Hous of fens of Dalwolsy. 1463 Mann. & Housch. *Exp.* (1841) 158 Ffusten . . . flor to make doblettys off fence. c1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 1095 No man of fens is left that house within. 1488 *Will of Sharnbourne* (Somerset Ho.), Doublette of fence. 1514 *Will of R. Peke of Wkd.* 4 June, All my cottes of fense of manse body. 1555 *Reg. Gild Corp. Christi York* (Surtees) 202 My coote of fenst, and steale cappe. 1664 *Flodden* F. i. 5 Each house of fence to fortify.

2. The action, practice, or art of fencing, or use of the sword. *To make fence*: to assume a fencing attitude. Also, *Master, teacher of fence*.

1533 UDALL *Floures Latine Speaking* (1560) 133 *Disciplina gladiatoria*, is . . . the waie of trainyng men in . . . the schooles that maisters of fence keepe. 1535 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 131 Dennys, a poore scholler and a teacher of fence. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 75 He proue it on his body . . . Despight his nice fence. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. v. 22 Trusting to the false rules of a master of Fence. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, A man must know his fence, or have

a short lease of his life. 1831 *Examiner* 17/2 He will point his sword at shadows, and make fence at your cat. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 459 A man of . . consummate skill in fence. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 87 Osric . . comes to announce . . the wager at fence with Laertes.

b. transf.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 790 Enjoy your . . gay rhetoric, That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlv. 254 Fence of tongue was the weapon with which they were to maintain . . their honour. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 79 The Sophists were cunning masters of fence. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 871 That shrewd critic and experienced professor of Parliamentary fence.

† 3. Means or method of defence; protection, security. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 155/1 Fence, defence fro enmyes, *proteccio, defensio*. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* 550 It is thought to be the surest fence, & strongest warde for that Religion, that they should be keapte still in ignorance. 1627 MAY *Lucan* II. 408 His choisest buildings were but fence for cold. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 39 To deliver up his Majesty's Ships to the . . Worm . . wholly unprovided of any Fence against them. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. ix. 67 Employment is said to be the best fence against temptation. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) I. xii. ii. 261 The subject has no fence to secure his innocence.

Proverb. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 98, I dare be bold to say, 'Tis such a flail as there can ne're be fence for. 1730 SWIFT *Poems, On Stephen Duck* 115 The Proverb says; No Fence against a Flail.

4. concr. That which serves as a defence.

† a. Of persons: A bulwark, defence. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7363 He was fully the fens . . Of all the tulkes of Troy. 1552 *Godly Prayers in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 248 O Lord Jesus Christ, the only stay and fence of our mortal state.

b. Of things: A defence, bulwark. *arch.* (now with mixture of sense 5).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 155/1 Fence, or defence of cloyng (clothyng, P.). 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* x. 4, I send you forth naked, without weapon or fence. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) i. ii. 17 The Skin is the Fence of the Cortical Body. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 483 A hilly Heap of Stones above to lay, And press the Plants with Shreds of Potters Clay. This Fence against immoderate Rain they found. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 183 [The river] is a mighty Fence to the City Ochia. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. iv. 278 My whole body wanted a fence against heat and cold. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xix, Deer-hides o'er them cast, Made a rude fence against the blast. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 278 They hastily formed a high fence out of the wrecks round the fleet.

fig. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II, Strangers would not believe there was a sufficient fence against crimes. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 311 They sin, who first remove the skin . . or outward tender fences of God's graces.

† c. *spec.* The tusk of an elephant (= Fr. *défense*). Also, the involucre of a flower. *Obs.*

1727 *Philipp Quarll* 219 The Fences of an Elephant, and the Tusks of a wild Boar. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 171 Involucrum, or fence, 2 leaflets . . to each floret.

5. An enclosure or barrier (e.g. a hedge, wall, railing, palisade, etc.) along the boundary of a field, park, yard or any place which it is desired to defend from intruders. *Sunk fence*: one placed along the bottom of a depression in the ground; sometimes applied to a ditch. Often preceded by a qualifying word, as: *gun-, pale-, quick-, ring-, snake-, wire-, etc. fence*, for which see those words.

1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 340 Owre fence be twice our medo and Wilforth Pastur. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 63/16 A Fence, vallum. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxiii. 3 As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a tottering fence. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* IX. 457 The famished lion . . O'erleaps the fences of the nightly fold. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 56 ¶ 3 This huge Thicket of Thorns and Brakes was designed as a kind of Fence or quick-set Hedge. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 62 They . . keep their fences in admirable repair. 1786 GILPIN *Obs. Pict. Beauty Cumbrld.* I. 136 The lake performing the office of a sunk fence. 1832 *Act 2-3 Will. IV.* c. 64 Sched. O. 1648 That point in a stone fence which is immediately opposite a . . pool. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Ireland* I. 2 A turf bank, was the best kind of fence used. 1891 EDGE in *Law Times* XC. 395/1 An ordinary fence, consisting of a ditch and a bank.

b. transf. and fig.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. iii. (1840) 4 When the fence of order was broken. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 105 Those who have broken through all the Fences of Law. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 119 Oft have we known that seven-fold fence [petticoats] to fail. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 250 To throw down all fences of the constitution. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1 *Christ's Hosp.*, Breaking down the strong fences of shame, and awkwardness.

c. Phrases: chiefly U.S. (*To stand or sit*) on or upon the fence: (to be) undecided in opinion, or neutral in action. (*To be*) on a person's, the other side of the fence: (to be) on his side, on the side opposed to him. *To descend on the right side of the fence*: to take the side of the winner. *To put one's horse at a fence*: to spur him on to leap it. *To make a Virginia fence*: 'to walk like a drunken man' (Lowell *Biglow Papers* Introd.).

1745 FRANKLIN *Drinker's Dict.* Wks. 1887 II. 26 He makes a Virginia Fence. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 82 A man represents Not the fellers that sent him, but them on the fence. 1862 *Ibid.* 287, I mean a kin' o' hangin' roun' an' settin' on the fence. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi, It's allers best to stand missis's side the fence. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* v. 80 Any man who would stand upon the fence. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II.

350 Mr. Morgan . . puts his hobby at its highest fence. 1891 SALISBURY in *Guardian* 28 Jan. 158/2 They gently descended on the right side of the fence.

6. Technical uses.

a. A guard, guide, or gauge designed to regulate the movements of a tool or machine.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 72 The Fence of the Plow [a grooving-plane] is set to that Distance off the Iron-Plate of the Plow, that you intend the Groove shall lie off the edge of the Board. *Ibid.* 79 The Handle should on either side become a Fence to the Tongue. *Ibid.* 90 These Nails are . . to serve for Fences to set, and fit each piece into its proper place. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 222 Fence of a Plane.—A guard, which obliges it to work to a certain horizontal breadth from the arris. 1872 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Machinery* 185 A long strip or fence passing behind as well as in front of the saw.

b. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Fence, the arm of the hammer-spring of a gun-lock. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 1835/2 Fence (locks), an arm or protection which enters the gates of the tumblers when they are adjusted in proper position and coincidence.

c. A ferrule. rare.

1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* I. 231 A thin polished black stick . . at the end was a brass fence.

7. A state of prohibition. *rare exc. attrib.*; cf. *fence-date*, *-month*, *-season*, *-time* in 11.

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 537 [By the Great Charter] all rivers placed in fence [L. *in defensione*] are thrown open.

8. Thieves' slang. a. A receiver of stolen goods.

a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1708 J. HALL *Mem.*, The fence and he are like the devil and the doctor. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 209 Habberfield . . was considered the safest fence about town. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiii, Ill-treating the boys, you . . in-sa-ti-a-ble old fence.

b. A receiving house for stolen goods.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 May 232 The keeper of the 'fence' loves to set up in business there. 1848 *Punch* XIV. 149 Let M. Galignani rejoice; and let his Bibliothèque . . still remain the greatest literary 'fence' in Europe. 1863 W. B. JERROLD *Sign. Distress* iii. 26 The slums of London—the fences and padding-kens.

9. *Sc. Law.* [from the vb.] The action of fencing in various senses. Cf. FENCE v. 8.

1541 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 2 June (1834) 57 For be losen of ane fens maid be said Alexr., apoun ane wob of Jonat Hunter. c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* 273 The affirmation and fence of the court, that na man tak speach upon hand . . except the persewar and defender.

10. *attrib. and Comb.* General relations: a. apposition (sense 5), as *fence-wall*. b. attributive (sense 2), as *fence-school*; (sense 4 b), as *†fence-fabric*; (sense 5), as *fence-corner*, *-post*.

1876 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 6/1 He sallies from his siesta in a 'fence' corner. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxix. ix. 253 The 'Fence-fabrics' and all devices else requisite for a siege, were in readiness. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 836/1 A device . . used for driving 'fence-posts'. 1885 H. C. McCook *Tenants of Old Farm* 196, I was standing by a fence-post. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warr* s. l. i. 7 As one that vseth often the 'Fence-schools'. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. x. 285 He was diligent in . . beating down . . the Manicheans, in whose Fence-school he was formerly brought up. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 338 'Fence-Wall'—A wall used to prevent the encroachment of men or animals.

11. Special comb.: *fence-guards* (see quot.); *fence-jack* (see quot.); *fence-lizard* (see quot.); *†fence-man*, a gladiator; *fence-month*, (a) originally the time of fawning for deer, a period of about 30 days at the end of June and beginning of July, during which hunting was forbidden; (b) more broadly: the close season for fishing, etc., during the time of breeding, not always being restricted to one month; *fence-play*, *†(a)* a gladiatorial combat; *(b) transf.* discussion; *†fence-roof*, a roof for defence = L. *testudo*; *fence-season*, *fence-time*, a close season or time for fish, swans, etc. (see *fence-month*); *fence-shop*, a shop at which stolen goods are sold; *fence-viewer*, (U.S.) an officer whose duty it is to see to the erection and maintenance of boundary and highway fences.

1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, 'Fence-guards', rails fixed round the mouth of a pit-shaft, to keep people and things from falling in. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 836/1 'Fence-jack', a lever jack adapted for lifting the corner or lock of a worm-fence in order to lay in a new bottom-rail. 1889 *Century Dict.*, 'Fence-lizard', the common small lizard or swift of the United States. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 98 With hired 'fencemen' he suppressed all Publius Clodius attempts. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Gladiateur* . . a maister of Fence, a fence man. 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisdiction* 197 'Fence moneth' is alwaies xv daies afore Midsomer and xv daies after. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 245 There is no law for preserving the fish in it during the fence months. 1855 DORAN *Queens Eng. Ho. Hanover* II. vii. 117 The bucks were denied, and he himself once shut out, on pretence it was fence month. 1580 NORTON *Phitarch* (1676) 434 Games . . Wrestling, and 'Fence-plays'. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsiz* 25 Passing lightly in review . . a certain fence-play-strife. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxix. xiv. 372 The Romans . . fitted their shields close one to another in manner of a 'fence-roofe'. 1880 *Times* 21 Dec. 6/4 To stop . . the alleged traffic of salmon during the 'close' or 'fence' season. 1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* xv. 153 In Field-lane, where the handkerchiefs are carried, there are a number of shops called 'Fence-shops, where you may buy any number. 1546 *Plumpton Corr.* 251 Ye shall come no time wrong, 'fence-time' then other. 1584 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Fence . . Times, in which these Fishes are not to be taken. 1886 J. Hopkins' *Univ. Stud.*

IV. 20 In 1647, 'fence viewers were appointed, by whom . . every new building had to be approved.

Fence (fens), v. Also 5-6 fens(e). [f. the sb.]

1. *intr. a.* To practise the use of the foil or sword. *b.* To use the sword scientifically either for offence or defence.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 14 Alas sir, I cannot fence. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 57 Defending your self from the Thrusts or Blows of those you Fence with. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* III. Wks. 1882 X. 225, I do a warrior! I never learnt to fence. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. Wks. 1873 II. 181 Captain, thou hast fenced well! 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 147, I hope you both fence and shoot well.

c. transf. of animals.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 343 The bellowing Rivals . . fence, they push, and pushing loudly roar.

d. *fig.* Frequently of a witness: *To fence with* (rarely trans. *to fence*), to parry, try to evade (a question).

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vi. (1845) 158 He rather fences with sin. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 9 The Friends . . fence to get all the Estate. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1864) I. 151 For several months . . diplomatists fenced among themselves. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* VI. xx. iii. 47 Seldom in the Arena of this Universe did a Son of Adam fence better for himself. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. v. 175 The gallant French . . could only fence with an evil so great. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* vi. 181 The question he seemed disposed to fence with. 1890 *Standard* 22 Feb. 5/2 The Chairman . . ought . . to be able to overcome the tendency to 'fence' awkward questions.

2. *trans.* (Const. *against, from*.) To screen, shield, protect: a. the body, or a part of it.

1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par.* 2 Cor. vi. 7 On euery syde surely fenced with the armour of iustice. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 106 The arme in this [arm ball] is fenced with a wooden brace. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 139 His pined corps, whom fures must fence from the least blast of cold. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. xxiii. 7 The man . . must be fenced with yron. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. v. 11 All fishes in armour fenced with shels. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 378 The extremities of their Toes were fenc'd with Hoofs. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 249 Running down the street with an umbrella . . to fence their lodger . . from the . . shower. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* v. (1877) 27 With one hand fencing her forehead.

b. a building, locality, esp. from weather or wind.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 12 b, I lay my come upon a fayre floore, closely fenced and seeled against Mise. 1600 HAKLUTY *Voy.* (1810) III. 360 We rode at anker in a place well fenced from the wind. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 60 [Jordan] is fenced by its own breadth and depth against all Passengers. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 7 A spacious Harbour . . Fenc'd to the West. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 5 This city is fenced from the violence of the waves by several small islands. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xxvi, Moss . . and leaves combined To fence each crevice from the wind. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* II, The kitchen was well fenced from the wind and rain.

c. *gen.* in material or immaterial sense.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 8/1 Fensyng my selfe with the crucifixe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 57 Every creature livyng should fence it self against outward violence. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 75 Where's Captaine Margaret, to fence you now? 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 16 By the continual practise of nations . . the right of Primogeniture . . is fenced, supported and defended. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. iii. (1840) 119 Fencing his former villanies by committing new ones. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 378 Another of those Ministries . . is to fence . . its Peace. 1692 tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 460 We may fence ourselves against the latter [open enemies]. 1850 BLACKIE *Aeschylus* II. 160 Fence every gate with valiant-hearted men. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 143 He fenced his royal promise with an if.

† 3. *trans.* To equip for defence. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUTY *Voy.* II. I. 131 A ship . . well fenced with munitions.

† 4. *intr.* To set up a defence against; to provide protection against. *Obs.*

1676 TEMPLE *Lett. to Sir E. Dearing* Wks. 1731 II. 357, I made use of this Circumstance to fence against this Resolution of the States. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 140 Feathers very thick set upon their Breasts . . to fence against the cold of the water. 1702 A. CHARLETT in *Pepys's Diary* VI. 246 The relapse of which I must fence against. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. (1778) II. 82 The common prudence of mankind . . is in no sort able to fence against them. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. Ded. Epist., I live in a constant endeavour to fence against the infirmities of ill health.

5. *trans.* To keep out, ward off, repel. Said both of persons and things. Also *to fence off, out*. Often with mixture of sense 6. *arch.*

a 1592 GREENE *Poems, Shepherd's Ode* 66 A cloak of grey fenc'd the rain. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. ix. 14 The Bosphorus was too narrow a ditch . . to fence the Pagans out of West Christendom. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* viii. (1652) 285 They fenced off thy word as with a shield. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 130 These high banks are made to . . fence out y^e water. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 327 They had . . no bows to fence off the waves. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 65 A russet kirtle fenc'd the nipping air. 1785 PALEY *Moral Phil.* (1818) II. 342 Government is well warranted in fencing out the whole sect from situations of trust and power. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xix. A cup of sack shall fence the cold.

6. *trans.* To surround with or as with a fence (see FENCE sb. 4, 5); to enclose, fortify, protect.

1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 355 Thay to fens it [Est Croft] ham selfe at thayre awne coste. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 466 Y^e Englysshe hoste . . was myghtely fensyd with wood and tryes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxvi. 35 The . . broken downe cities, are now stronge and fensed agayne. 1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 54 Whate forte were best to be fenced? 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* v. 2 Hee fenced it, and gathered

out the stones thereof. 1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirrour of Miracles* ii. 39 The lands of priuate men . . were fenced with ditches. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. ii. 317 The roofs were flat and fenced with battlements. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 173 Well fenced either with hedge or pale. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IV. 4 Which are all fenced with a good stone wall. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. i. 3 The greater part of them fenced also from the unfrequented road a little spot.

absol. 1892 *Midland News* 4 Mar. 6 We must fence more, and we shall be . . independent of herds.

fig. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 110 The Minds of the Utopians, when fenced with a Love for Learning. 1763-5 CHURCHILL *Poems, Conference*, Thy writings so well fenced in Law. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. § 26. 306 The Jews were . . fenced against communion with them. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 46 Vincentius . . takes care . . to fence his proposition with . . limitations. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, Bks. Wks. (Bohn) III. 77 The men themselves were . . fenced by etiquette.

b. with about, in, round, up. To fence off: to keep off by a fence. Also *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xiv. 7 Let vs buyld v. these cities, and fense them rounde aboute with walles. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xix. 8 Hee hath fenced vp my way. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 100 Which makes the cuntry people to fence in those places. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 697 On either side Acanthus . . Fenc'd up the verdant wall. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. viii. 222 These leaves are fenced round with strong Prickles above an inch long. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 3. 15 His Property is fenced about with Laws and Privileges. 1822 'B. CORNWALL' *Poems, Let. Boccaccio* v, Her dwelling was Fenced round by trees. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields of Victoria* 610 Fencing in a Claim, making a drive round the boundaries of an alluvial claim to secure the wash-dirt. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* viii. 349 It will be difficult to fence in securely on the side of Pantheism.

c. To part off by a fence or fences. In quot. *fig.* 1881 C. DE KAY *Vision of Nimrod* ii. 9 Nation I fenced from nation.

† d. Of a thing: To serve as a fence for. *Obs.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 125 Yf it [thy dyche] be . . v. fote brode [than it wolde] . . fence it selfe & the lower hedge wyll serue.

7. *intr.* Of a horse: To leap a fence.

1884 A. WATSON in *Longm. Mag.* III. 611 What he lacks in speed is . . compensated for by the cleverness with which he fences. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 338/1 Harlequin and Fast Day went to the front . . the way they fenced was a treat to see.

8. *trans.* (*Sc. Law.*) a. To open the proceedings of (the Parliament or a Court of Law) by the use of a form of words forbidding persons to interrupt or obstruct the proceedings unnecessarily.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 214 He post to William Pikis hous . . and their fensit the Parliament. c. 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron.* Scot. (1728) 199 The Queen . . stayed till the Parliament was fenced. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 158 The Court should be fenced. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 198 I know not if this court kept within my soul be fenced in Christ's name. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 191 The parliament is fenced. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi. 'They wunna fence the court.'

b. To prohibit by law, edict, or proclamation. 1596 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* 6 Aug. (1876) I. 180 Bot to fens the same fra doing thair of.

c. To point or arrest for debt.

1570 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 20 Nov. (1834) 72 For this geyr . . quhilk was fencet in his hand be Jhone Ondirwood officer.

† d. Hence, To fence a band: to make a league (*L. ferire fœdus*). *Obs. rare*—1.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 41 Commandis you me to fens ene band with the Fader-Patrate of Albane pepill?

9. In the Scottish Presbyterian Churches: To fence the tables: to deliver an exhortation calculated to deter unworthy persons from communicating.

1709 W. STEWART (of Pardovan) *Worship Ch. Scotl.* ii. iv. 140 He fenceth and openeth the Tables. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 406 The oburgation, or fencing the tables, was concluded. 1879 JAMESON *Scot. Dict.* s. v. *Bicker-raid*, A clergyman in fencing the tables at a sacrament, debarred all who had been guilty of [etc.]. 1882 [see DEBARRATION].

10. To close for hunting or fishing (a forest, river, etc.).

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 39 The rivers that were fenced . . were directed to be laid open.

† 11. To keep in position by a gauge or guide. Cf. FENCE sb. 6 a. *Obs.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 90 Should you not thus Fence them . . one piece being never so little out of its due Position, would drive the next piece more out.

12. *slang.* a. To purchase or sell with guilty knowledge (stolen goods). Also *absol.*

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* Cij/2 To fence property [printed properly], to sell anything that is stolne. 1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 153 Fenced is disposing of anything stolen for a quarter of the value. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. xii. 141 He knew where to fence the book. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xviii. Does old Nanny fence?

b. To spend or lay out (money).

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fence*, to Spend or Lay out. *Fence his Hog*, to Spend his Shilling. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Fenced (fens), *pp.* a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] In various senses of the vb. a. Furnished with defences, fortified. Now only in Biblical phraseology.

b. Provided with a hedge or rail, railed off, enclosed. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *fenced in*. c. *Sc. Law*. Pounded; see FENCE v. 8 c.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 155/1 Fencyd, or defencyd, *defensus, munitus, defensatus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* iii. 6 Holofernes . . conquered all stronge fenced cities. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ii. lxxv, In fenced towres bestowed is their graine.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xvii. 9 They built them high places . . from the tower of the watchmen, to the fenced city. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 207 Fenced goods that ye cannot intronit with. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 203, I might have beheld our fenced cities encompassed with armies. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 77 The fenced enclosures of a university. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xii. 198 He speaks . . of its villages and fenced cities.

Fenceful (fensful), a. [f. FENCE sb. + -FUL.] Affording defence; protecting or shielding.

1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* (1858) 8 Their fenceful bucklers were The middle rounds of can' sticks. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 194 [He] firms the conquest with his fenceful mound. 1751 G. WEST *Education* xlviii, High o'er his Head he held his fenceful Shield.

Fenceless (fenslēs), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. a. Without an enclosure or hedge; unclosed, open.

1587 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonnets* (1837) 397 As plant shall proove upon the fencelesse land. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 432 Utterly to lay this vineyard waste, fencelesse, fruitlesse. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 307 Those fenceless fields the sons of wealth divide. 1887 R. MEEKER in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 725/2 The fenceless, treeless landscape of the steppe.

b. Without a fortification; unfortified.

1740 C. PITT *Æneid* xii. 789 Before him . . the fenceless city lay. a. 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* iv. vi. (1878) 509 The fenceless villages of Sparta.

2. Without means of defence; defenceless.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 60 Fencelesse my brest, why stay you it to cleave? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 303 The Wall Immoveable of this now fenceless world. c. 1750 SIENSTONE *Love & Hon.* Wks. (1764) I. 327 On my fenceless head it's phial'd wrath May fate exhaust. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. xvi, O'er my friend my cloak I threw, and fenceless faced the deadly dew. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 254 The Greeks Our fenceless chiefs. . . Mowed down.

absol. 1887 *Century Mag.* July 334 Look what arms the fenceless world, Frailest things have frailty's shield!

Hence Fencelessness, † lack of skill in fence (*obs.*); the condition of not being protected by a fence.

1656 TRAFF *Comm. Matt.* vii. 3 A general doctrine, not applied, is as a sword without an edge, not in itself, but to us, through our singular fencelessness. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 34 The fencelessness . . of the free virtue lead[s] to the loving . . order of eternal happiness.

Fencelet (fenslēt), *rare*. [f. FENCE sb. + -LET.]

A small fence or hedge.

1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 396/1 A sort of second fencelet planted on the edge of the dyke.

Fencer (fensər), [f. FENCE v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who fences. a. One who fights, or practises fencing with a foil or sword; a swordsman.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 37 b, A fencer, who making at his enemies head, striketh him on the legge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 13 As blunt as the Fencers foiles. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* ii. ii. 109 Whether of the two is the better Fencer. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 ¶ 6 They do not thrust with the Skill of Fencers. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 39 There has been, even by good Fencers, some controversy respecting this parade. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* i. iv, You are the best fencer in the school.

† b. One who fences in public shows; a hired or professional swordsman. *Obs.*

1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 5 § 5 All Fencers . . Comon Players in Enterludes, & minstrels, not belonging to any Baron. 1583 FLEETWOOD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. II. 292 One Dwelles, a fenser nere Cicell howse. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 307 He has bin Fencer to the Sophy. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 158 He . . appointed certaine Ruffians and Fencers to watch her house.

† c. A gladiator. Also *fencer at the sharp*. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxiii. 349 They had not made their wonted shewes of Fensers. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Patere.* 225 Most magnificent shewes of fencers at the sharpe. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 137 The clamour of gamesters, the slaughter of fensers. 1693 CONGREVE *Juvenal* xi. 15 A man . . Able for arms . . 'Mongst common Fencers, Practices the Trade, That End debasing, for which Arms were made.

d. *fig.*

a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 206 A Quibbler . . is a Fencer of Language. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 254 Here were a couple of fencers engaged in disputes.

2. *Austr.* One employed in putting up fences.

1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 241 'Where is father?' . . 'In the office setting with the fencers.' 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 7/1 This shuts Kanakas out from the business of . . sawyers, splitters, fencers.

3. A horse that jumps fences. Chiefly with prefixed adj., as a good, bold, etc. *fencer*.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Spongers Sp. Tour* xlv. 249 Don't know that I ever rode a better fencer. 1876 *World* No. 120. 12 Few areas . . require a bigger or bolder fencer.

4. *slang.* (see quots.)

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Queere-cole-fencer*, a Receiver and putter off [of] false Money. c. 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Fencer, receiver of stolen goods.

5. *Comb.*, as *fencer-like* adj.; † *fencer-month* = *fence-month*.

1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 208 Ye glory in your Fencer-like Faculties of Disputing. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Season of Beasts*, a Hart or Buck begins at the end of Fencer-Month.

Hence Fencecess [+ -ESS], a female fencer.

a. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 93 What young face Caught Hippia thus? for which she chose disgrace, To be instill'd the fencecess!

† **Fenche**. *Obs.* Some part of the carcass of a deer.

c. 1560 J. LACY *Wyl Bucke his Testament* a iij, The fenche rostd and y^e filet, and noumbels rostd.

Fencible (fensib'l), a. and sb. Forms: 4-6 fensable, 5-6 fensabil(e), 5-7 fensible, (6 -ibil), 7- feneiblo. [Short for *defensible*, DEFENSIBLE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a person: Capable of making defence; fit and liable to be called on for defensive military service. Chiefly *Sc.*

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 3296 For we have herinne Syxty thousand men fensable. c. 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 329 One thousand . . of fensabil men. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 475 All other men commandit for to tak . . That fensabil war. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk.* (1842) 519 The toun of Aberdeen was charged, that all fensible persons appear in their arms. 1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 601 The whole Force this City can raise of Fencible Men, as the Scotch call them, is about 9000. 1756 *Ibid.* XLIX. 880 There can be no increase at all of our fencible men. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxiv, Where is the roll of fencible men liable to do suit and service to the Haldome? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. iv, Let fencible men . . keep watch and ward.

2. Of arms and armour: Capable of being used for defence. *Sc.*

a. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 87 The soldeours caist from thame thaire pickis . . and uthers weapons fensable. 15. . . *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 20 (Jam.) To consider . . every nychtbour quabay hes fensabil geir & vappynnis.

3. Of a fortress, town, etc.: Capable of being defended; strong, well-fortified.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 10 No fort so fensible . . But that continual battery will rive. 1599 HAKLUT *Voy.* II. 132 A roade . . made very fensible with strong walls. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 299 Houses, being Walled and fensible against the Arabs. a. 1682 SIR J. TURNER *Mem., Battle of Preston*, Baillie had . . lodged the foot . . among very fencible enclosures. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix, This old tower of thine is fencible enough.

b. *transf.* of a building: That is in good repair.

1417 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 13 Jat the foresayd Thomas make bys pryve fensible als it awe to be.

4. Such as will serve as a fence or enclosure.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 84 All fences . . must be left . . in a fencible condition.

5. The sb. used *attrib.*: Belonging to the corps called *Fencibles*.

1795 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* (1796) 50/2 The expences accompanying the fencible cavalry. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Desp.* II. 642 To station the fencible battalion at Surat. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 4 Officers of Fencible and Militia Regiments rank together.

B. sb. A soldier liable only for defensive service at home. Also, *land-, river-, sea-fencible*.

1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 279 A military hero, whom the . . tactics of the day denominate a fencible. 1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 57 Captain Essington, commanding the Sea Fencibles at Dover. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fin.* 12 The river fencibles were stationed close to the entrance. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xlv, 'A' the sea fencibles, and the land fencibles . . are on fit. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) I. 305 Captain in the Perthshire Fencibles. 1839 J. STEVENSON *Justiciary Garland* 75 A fencible I'll guard at home.

† **Fencibly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] So as to be capable of being defended.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccix. 250 A square toure thick walled, and fensably furnished for the warre.

Fencing (fensɪŋ), *vbl.* sb. [f. FENCE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FENCE.

1. The action or art of using the sword scientifically as a weapon of offence or defence; the practice of this art with a blunted sword, foil, or stick.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xviii. (1887) 79 Concerning fencing, or skill how to handle the weapon. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xiii. 185 Fencing is warre without anger. a. 1735 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Martin Scrib.* vii. in *Pope's Wks.* (1741) II. 26 These . . could no more be learned alone than Fencing or Cudgel-playing. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* i. iv, Fencing is an accomplishment in which Gerald is very nearly my equal.

fig. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 62 'Pray you, without any more virginal fencing. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind. & P.* II. 33 After long fencing push'd against a wall, Your salvo comes, that he's not there at all. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1854) II. 9 There is skilful fencing even in your talk. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 117 A piece of diplomatic fencing.

¶ In wider sense: (see quot.)

1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustr.* 158 Fencing, Pugilatus, was fighting with Fists.

2. The action of protecting, or of setting up a defence against (evil). † Also *quasi-concr.* Means of defence (*obs.*).

1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* i. x. 27 In sawtyng or fensyng of a forteresse a slynge is good. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. ii. 4 Providence having given men hands . . all clothing and fencing is . . bestowed upon him. 1668 CUTPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. i. 88 The more noble parts require great fencing. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvii. 308 The fencing against the pains and infirmities under which he laboured occupied a great part of his time.

3. The action of putting up fences or enclosing with a fence or protection; also *fencing in*.

1628 BR. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1634 II. 311 All this provision of . . Fencing, Stoning, Planting, were nothing without a continual over-sight. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 274, I went on with my . . planting and fencing. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 107 Fencing . . presses itself upon the attention of the . . Farmer. 1892 LOCKWOOD *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Fencing In.—The enclosure of machinery. . Fencing in is compulsory.

b. *concr.* An enclosure or railing; fences collectively; sometimes preceded by some qualifying word, as *rail-, stone-, wire-fencing*. Also the materials of fences for farms (U.S.).

c1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 44 Let [him] .. shewe .. an orchard .. without .. some safe inclosing or fencing. 1857 RUSKIN *Elem. Drawing* 326 A decayed fragment or two of fencing fill the gaps in the bank. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XII. 190/1 For .. Sussex, where .. the fencing for the most part [is] what is called cramped.

4. The action of leaping a fence.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 203 With our first fox we had some very severe fencing. 1861 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb. borough* 275 When hounds run best pace, horses have not wind for extraordinary exertions in the matter of fencing.

5. *Sc.* The opening of a Parliament or Court of Justice with the prescribed formula denouncing penalties against disturbers. Cf. FENCE v. 8.

1708 *Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4164/4 Our Proclamation to be .. read in Open Court immediately after Fencing thereof. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 232 That ye .. be present at the said Justice-court, before the down-sitting and fencing thereof.

6. *slang.* The action or habit of receiving or dealing in stolen goods.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 235 Their 'fencing' .. does not extend to any plate. 1880 *Standard* 12 Apr. 5/2 Receiving stolen property, or 'fencing' .. is largely practised in London.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, (sense 1), as *fencing-foils*, *-grace*, *-hall*, *-master*, *-match*, *-school*, *-skill*, etc.; (sense 3), as *fencing-branch*, *-wire*; also, *fencing-cully*, a receiver and storer of stolen goods; *fencing-gauge* (see quot.); *fencing-ken* or *-repository*, a storing place for stolen goods; *fencing-machine*, a machine for shaping, fitting and finishing posts, rails, etc. for fences (*Cent. Dict.*); *fencing-nail* (see quot.).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 101 The Black-Thorn [etc.] .. yield a very good *Fencing-branch. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fencing Cully, a Broker, or Receiver of Stolen goods. 1829 LYTTON *Deverex* II. 1, A table was covered with hooks, a couple of *fencing-foils .. and .. letters. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 836/1 *Fencing-gage, an implement to space and hold boards against a post while nailing them. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 206 This is the right *Fencing grace .. tap for tap, and so part faire. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 434 Our common *fencing-halls, and places of publick exercises. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fencing-ken, the Magazine, .. where Stolen goods are secured. a1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1870) 34 The good *fencing-masters .. present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, As smart as hits in a *fencing-match. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 836/1 *Fencing-nail, a heavy nail of its class adapted for fastening on fencing-boards. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 209 A convenient *fencing repository. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm* I. 1, I was bred up in Mars his *Fencing-school. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 539 ¶ I Like him who comes into a fencing-school to pick a quarrel.

Fend (fend), *sb. Sc. and dial.* [f. next vb.]

1. A shift or effort which one makes for oneself. *To make a fend:* to make a venture.

a1724 *Borrowstoun Mous* in Ramsay *Evergreen* I. 144 Scho maid an easy Fen. 1794 BURNS *Tam Glen* II. i, I'm thinking, wi' sic a braw fallow, In poortith I might mak a fen'. a1810 TANNHILL *Poems* (1846) 25, I think, through life I'll make a canny fen', Wi' hurchion Nancy. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xx, Out I wad be, and out John Bowler gat me, but wi' nae sma fight and fend. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'They make a good fend for a living.' 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, 'He didn't seem to mak a bit o' fend.'

2. Activity in making shifts for oneself, energy.

1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Fend*, activity, management, assiduity, prowess. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*

3. Provisions, fare.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 54 Naesumptuous fend, but hamely food.

4. *Naut.* = FENDER. *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Fends*, things hung over a Ship's side to keep another Ship from rubbing against it.

5. *Comb.*, as *fend-bolt* (*Naut.*) = FENDER 2 b; *fend-full* a. *Sc.*, full of shifts or expedients.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Fenders*, pieces of old Cables [etc.] .. hung over a Ship's side .. called also *Fend-bolts. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fend* or *Fender Bolts*, made with long and thick heads, struck into the outermost bends or wales of a ship, to save her sides from hurts and bruises. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 321 Else yere grown less *fendfou than I ever saw ye.

Fend (fend), *v.* Also 4-6 fende, (4 fenden), 7-8 *Sc.*, 9 *dial.* fain, fen. [Shortened from DEFEND.]

1. *trans.* = DEFEND v. Now *arch. or poet.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 28851 (Cott.) Almus .. fenddes his saul fra be fend. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 195 He com right son, Normundie to fende. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 46 He .. fendede hem fro foule vuelles. c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 13 If þat we kunne fende him fro a fevere. c1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 615 Wallace in ire a hurly brand can draw .. To fend his men with his deyr worthis hand. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 133 And said, 'In feild go furth and fend the laif'. 1568 FULWELL *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 322 Fend your heads, sirs, for I will to it more once. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xxvii, O heavenly Salems sons! you fend the right. a1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 32 My trees .. Shall fend ye frae ilk blast o' wind. 1845 W. E. FRYE tr. *Oehlenschlaeger's* Gods 83, I only sought my realm to fend by wizard spell and mystic song. 1863 EMERSON *Boston Hymn* 16 Freedom .. shall .. fend you with his wing.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 216 Þo þat þer purueiance of Oxfenford not held, With scheld & with lance fend him in þe feld. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1012 The freike with a fauchon fendit hym well. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 196 How he suld fend from furie and thair fead. 1724 R. FALCONER *Ioy*, (1769) 101 What will come, will come,

and there's no fending against it. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 17 To fend against the winter cauld The heather we will pu'. 1864 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* (1865) II. xiv. xxiv, An agent prompt to fend and to attack. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 49 Goodman true, wouldst fend thyself From witchcraft and midnight elf?

2. *intr.* To fend and prove: to argue, wrangle.

1575 JANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 17 Thus, with fending & proving, with plucking & tugging. c1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* xxxi, Being able to fend and prove with them. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I, Instead of fending and proving with his mistress, he should come to .. a .. parrying and thrusting with you. 1721 STRYFE *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxviii. 478 That delighted not in fending and proving. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fending and Proving*, arguing and defending. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, After fendin' an' provin' about summats.

3. To ward or keep off, turn aside, keep out or at a distance. Also, to fend back.

c1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* (1831) 217 So might we .. fend our foes with blowes of English blade. 1697 DRYDEN *Ferg. Georg.* III. 466 With Fern beneath, to fend the bitter Cold. 1712 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Perplexed Lovers* I. i, You shall not want a friend to fend that blow! 1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* 73 Here stands a shed to fend the show'rs. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 22 To .. fend the heat o' simmer blinther. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, 'Fend the boat', prevent it striking against any thing. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea II. § 143 Warm water .. in contact with a cold non-conducting cushion of cold water to fend it from the bottom. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. (1877) 12 Fending the twigs from her eyes and bonnet. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 364 It enabled him to fend back the masses confronting him.

b. *esp.* with off.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1031 Par a cite he assailes .. Bot wees wistly with-in þe wallis ascendid, Freschly fendid of & fersly with-stude. c1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 364 To fend and keep him off awhile, until his rage be out. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xx. § 23 Do you think that Words will fend off the Blows of Eternal Vengeance? 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxvii, 'Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to fend aff the weather.' 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii. (1889) 127 Catch hold of the long boat-hook, and fend her [the boat] off. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxiv. 481 A spoonful in hot water .. to fend off a chill and fever. *absol.* 13 .. E. E. ALLIT. *P. B.* 1191 Pay fest & pay fende of, & fytler togeder. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* III. 125 The man of nerve looks boldly at the danger and fends off accordingly.

4. *intr.* To make an effort, strive or try to do something; to make a shift; to take precautions against. *Sc. and dial.*

15 .. in Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poetry* II. 46 Few for falsett now may fend. c1680 [F. SEMPLI] *Banishment, Poverty* in Watson *Collect.* I. 13 Then I knew no way how to fend. 1712 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Perplexed Lovers* IV, We must fend against that. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Fend*, to strive as for a livelihood. 1794 BURNS *Gane is the day*, Semple-folk maun fecht and fend. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. *Bede* (ed. 4) I. 45 I'd make a shift, and fend indoor and out, to give you more liberty. 1865 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Songs*, God bless him that fends for his livin', An' hounds up his yed through it o'!

b. *To fend for:* to make shift for, look after, provide for. So in *to fend for oneself*. Chiefly *dial.* or *colloq.*

1629 JACKSON *Treat. Div. Essence* II. Wks. 1673 II. 139 They do not .. direct their brood in their motions, but leave them to fend for themselves. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 24 They are such as .. fend for themselves as well as they may. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 468 When the awner will not fend for his sell. 1787 GROSE *Proer. Gloss.*, I ha twa bairns to fend for. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx, 'Ane wad hae carried me through the world, and friended me, and fended for me.' 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. *Bede* 94 'Lads as could fend for their sens.'

c. = FARE v. 1. *dial.*

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* *Gloss.*, *How fend you*, how fare you? 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 113 I'd kna haw they fend all. 1794 BURNS *Carle of Kellyburn Braes* II, He met wi' the devil; says, 'How do you fen?' 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phacton* 23 'How fen tee, Jeck? gaily?'

5. *trans.* = To fend for (4 b). Hence, to provide sustenance for, support, maintain. Chiefly *Sc. and dial.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 223 Fend thyself, I will hold my grips of thee no longer. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *To Fend*; to shift for. a1774 FERGUSSON *Poems. Rising of Session* 18 Hain'd mu'ter hauds the mill at ease And fends the Miller. 1787 BURNS *Death of Maillie* 32 Gie them guid cow-milk their fill, Till they be fit to fend themself. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, 'They are puirly armed, and warse fended wi' victual.'

6. To forbid. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. FEN v.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 9, I fend, Godes forbot, that ever thou thrife. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Ee fain un vrum gwin pun eez graewn.

Hence Fended *ppl. a.*, Fending *ppl. a.*

1867 EMERSON *May-Day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 This Oreads' fended Paradise. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Fending* .. industrious.

Fend(e), *obs. form of FIEND.*

Fendable (fendä'b'l), *a. dial.* Also *fendible*. [f. FEND v. + ABLE.] Capable of fending or shifting for oneself.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 18 *Fendable*, one that can shift for himself. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'A brave fendable body in a family', a famous household manager. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'She's a gay fendible body.'

Fender (fendər). [f. FEND v. + -ER.]

1. = DEFENDER. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1839 Þe fendere of grece. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 155 Fendowre, or defendowre. 1678 *Four*

for a Penny 3 He [a Pawnbroker] is .. the Common Fender of all Bulklers and Shoplifts in the Town. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fender*, a defender in all senses.

2. Something that serves to fend or keep off something else. a. in *gen. sense.*

1615 E. S. *Britains Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 627 Fenders or long poles. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 247* This bone constitutes a fin, or fender. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. iv. 32 Protected with the shield or arrow fender. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 29 July, The coal bunkers .. in a state of repletion are the best kind of 'fenders' for the protection of the boilers from shot and shell. 1882 *Buckland Notes & Jottings* 159 The loose feathers of the neck forming a fender to the shoulder of the wing. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVIII. 468 The fenders .. the tiaras of the chaperones.

b. *Naut.* A piece of old cable, or other yielding material, hung over a vessel's side to preserve it from chafing or collision with a wharf or with other vessels. Also (see quot. 1850).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Ing. Seamen* 16 They serue for Iunkes, fendors and braded packets for breasts of defence. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Fenders are peeces of old Hawsums called Iunkes hung ouer the ship sides to keepe them from brusing. 1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Arctic Reg.* 34 We were obliged to put fenders of junk over the ship's side to prevent her from being damaged by the ice. c1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 117 Fenders, two pieces of oak plank fayed edgewise, perpendicularly, against the top-sides abreast the main hatchway, to prevent the sides of the ship from being rubbed by the hoisting of anything on board. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Shippers & Sh.* 212 A sailor slipped a cork fender over the side.

c. A large piece of timber placed as a guard in front of any structure, *esp.* a pier, dock-wall, etc. Also *fender-pile* (see 7).

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 19 The Use of these Fenders .. was to secure the Works from the Approach of Barges. 1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* II. 7 The wing walls .. of the lock are defended by detached guards or fenders of timber. 1856 in BREES *Terms Archit.* etc. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/6 The wheel of his van struck a fender immediately outside some hoarding.

d. In various other technical uses (see quots.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fender*, an attachment to a cultivator-plow to keep clods from rolling on to the young corn. [Also,] A rub-plate on the bed of a wagon or carriage to take the rub of the wheel when the vehicle is turning short. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Fender*, a screen against a carriage or car-stp to keep dirt or mud from being thrown upon it by the wheels. A fender board.

e. See quot. Cf. FENCE 4 c.

1894 M. GRANT in *Cent. Mag.* XLVII. 352/2 The double fenders or brow-antlers [of the moose] do the most damage.

3. A metal frame placed in front of a fire to keep falling coals from rolling out into the room.

1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, *Fender*. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 24 Dec, Only a mouse within the fender to warm himself. 1765 LAYARD in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 17 An iron fender. 1834 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 11 She actually borrowed one of the brass fenders. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxx, Sitting with our feet on the fender.

b. A fire-guard. ? *U.S.*

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

c. *Building.* 'A dwarf wall in the basement of a house, built up to carry the front hearth of a fireplace' (Gwilt).

4. A sluice-gate. Sometimes applied to the whole sluice.

1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II. i. § i. (1883) 248 A sliding fender used to prevent the escape of water from a mill-stream. 1868 *Law Reports* Q. Bench Div. III. 289 In that part of the dam .. is placed a fender or set of fenders. 1884 *Daily News* 23 July 5/2 The paddler of a canoe got sucked under a fender into a swift stream.

5. A device made of rushes, leaves, or plaited paper, with which seals were sometimes encircled to secure them from injury.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 399 'Fenders' of this kind have been found attached to seals as early as 1380. 1891 J. P. EARWAKER in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 19 Feb. 255 The seal is .. protected by a twisted rush fender.

6. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 14 [Crude sea-salt is] carried in wicker Baskets or Fenders to Brine Wells.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fender-maker*; *fender-beam*, (a) (see quot. 1874); (b) = *fender-stop*; *fender-board* (see quot. 1884 in sense 2 d); *fender-bolt* *Naut.*, (a) (see quot. 1867), (b) a bolt by which a fender is attached to a ship, etc.; *fender-pile* = FENDER *sb.* 2 c; *fender-post* (see quot.); *fender-stool*, a kind of long footstool usually placed close to the fender; *fender-stop* (see quot.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fender-beam 1. The horizontal beam into which the posts of a saw-mill gate are framed at top. 2. The inclined advance piece of an ice-breaker. 3. A beam suspended over a vessel's side to ward off ice and preserve the planking and sheathing of the vessel. 1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v., *Fender-bolts. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Gb, Fender-bolts .. driven into the wales, stem, or sides of .. small vessels .. to defend their timber-work. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fender Bolts*. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 2/5 The season has been a busy one for *fender and fire-iron makers. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 36 The *Fender-piles which guarded the North-point of this Pier. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 224 Fixing the Fender Piles on the east side of the rock. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fender-piles*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fender-post, one of the guiding stanchions of a saw-gate. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 260 Let me put you down in the raffle for a *fender-stool. 1856 BREES *Terms Archit.* etc., *Fender Stop, the beams fixed at the

extremity of a line of rails. . . to stop the carriages and prevent their running off.

Fender (fendər), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To provide with a fender or fenders.

Mod. (techn.). Specifications for fendering the river banks.

Fenderless (fendərləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Having no fender.

1878 *Daily News* 2 Jan., 'The fenderless grate. 1880 *Ibid.* 15 Oct., 'House after house . . . fenderless, without fire-irons.

Fendillate (fendilət), *v.* *Min. rare.* [f. *F. fendill-er* (dim. of *fendre*: -L. *findere* to split) + -ATE.] *trans.* To crack with many small fissures. Hence **Fendillated** *ppl. a.*; **Fendillation**, fendillated condition.

1853 *Th. Ross Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 163 This rock is much fendillated. *Ibid.* III. xxxii. 401 Fendillated crystals of pyroxene and mesotype. *Ibid.* 402 These, by their fendillation and open crevices, seem to establish that permanent communication between the surface of the soil and the interior of the globe.

Fending (fendɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FEND v.* + -ING 1.] 1. The action of the *vb.* *FEND*; an instance of this; *esp.* in *fending and proving* (cf. *FEND v.* 2).

1583 *Richt Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 31 After grete fending and proung had in the matter. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* viii. iii. § 9 Much fending, and proving there was betwixt them. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 95 ¶ 2 The whole discipline of fending and proving. 1771 *Contemplative Man* ii. 10 There's no fending against Wind and Water. 1824 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 407 With fendings and provings of personal slanders.

2. *Se. Provision.*

1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xi, 'That hax stouth and routh, and fire and fending, and meat and clath.'

Fend-off (fendɒf), *sb.* [f. *FEND v.* + *OFF*.] The action of fending off; hence *concr.* something that fends off. Also *attrib.*

1830 *Examiner* 177/2 A Committee . . . is the fend-off to importunity, and the contrivance for obtaining time. 1883 *GRESLEY Coal Mining Gloss.*, *Fend off bob*, a beam hinged at one end and having a free reciprocating motion fixed at a bend in a shaft . . . to guide the pump rods passing round the bend. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Fend off post*, a post set in the ground to protect an object from injury by carts, etc., coming in contact with it.

Fendy, *a. dial.* [f. *FEND v.* + -Y 1.] (See *quots.*)

1782 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Observ.* *Sc. Dial.* 101 *Fendy*. Dexteros at finding out expedients. 1814 *SCOTT Warr.* xviii, Alice . . . he said, was both canny and fendy. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Fendy*, thrifty, managing. 1863 *J. BROWN Horw. Subs.* (1882) 90 A fendy wife. 1870 *DR. BARBER Forness Folk* 32 She's a gay fendy, lile body.

Fene, *obs.* form of *FEIGN*.

† **Fenerate**, *v.* *Obs.* -*o* [f. *L. fenerāt-* *ppl.* stem of *fener-āre*, f. **fener-* var. of *fenor-*, *famus* interest: see -ATE.] *trans.* To lend on interest.

1623-6 *COCKERAM, Fenerate*, to put money to usurie.

† **Feneration**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. fenerationem*, n. of action f. *fenerāre*: see *FENERATE v.*] The action or practice of lending on interest; usury.

1598 *BARCKLEY Felic. Man v.* (1603) 549 True love . . . hath respect only to his friends necessitie, without merchandize or feneration. 1612-5 *BP. HALL Contemphl. N. T.* iv. iii, Giving to the poor is feneration to God: the greater bank, the more interest. 1650 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 120 What vices therein it [the hare] figured; that is . . . feneration or usury from its fecundity. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1798 *H. T. COLEBROOKE tr. Digest of Hindu Law* (1801) I. 7 Feneration at the rate of an eightieth part by the month.

b. Interest on money lent. In some mod. Dicts.

Feneratitious, *a.* *Obs.* -*o* [f. *L. fenerātici-us* (f. *fenerāre*) + -OUS.] 'Taken or given to usury, or pertaining thereto' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656-81).

† **Fenerator**. *Obs. rare* -*1*. [a. *L. fenerator*, agent-n. f. *fenerāre*: see *FENERATE* and -OR.] A money-lender, usurer.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 158 Two detours quoth cryst to oon fenerator Were whylom Symond in a cuntre.

Feneratorial, *a. rare* -*1*. [f. *L. feneratori-us* (f. *fenerator*) + -AL.] Pertaining to usury.

1793 *J. BERESFORD in Looker-on* No. 79 The magic of the feneratorial rod was not wanting for the purposes of converting his watches into wealth.

Fenestella (fenestlə), [a. *L. fenestella*, dim. of *fenestra* window.]

1. *Arch. a.* A small window-like niche in the wall on the south side of the altar, containing the piseina and often the credence.

1797 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVII. ii. 649 A fenestella in the South wall of the chancel. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Axholme* 226 The fenestella, or small niche, contained a vessel, basin, or piscina, for washing the hands. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 56 A Fenestella with Credence-shelf.

b. A small window.

1848 *B. WEBB Continent. Eccles.* 57 The dwarf-wall is pierced by a broad fenestella with a trefoliated head. 1849 *WEALE Dict. Terms* 183/1 *Fenestella* . . . a little window.

2. *Zool.* (See *quots.*)

1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* ix. (1867) 188 The species [of Lower Silurian Zoophytes] with a net-like form, *Fenestella* and *Retepora*. *Ibid.* x. (1867) 217 The beautiful little cup-shaped *Fenestella* of the Wenlock limestone. 1879 *ROSSITER Dict. Sci. Terms*, *Fenestella*, a polyzoon; known by many fossil remains in Devonian limestones and other rocks.

Fenestellid (fenestəlɪd). *Palæont.* [f. *L. fenestell-a* + -ID.] One of the *Fenestellidae*, a family of palæozoic polyzoons.

1882 *Athenæum* 24 June 798/3 A new Spiral *Fenestellid* from the Upper Silurian Beds of Ohio.

† **Fenester**. *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 *fenestre*, 6 *fenester*. [a. OF. *fenestre* (Fr. *fenêtre*): -L. *fenestra*: see next.] A window.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 229/337 Þo cam þare-in a fuyri arewe at a fenestre a-non. a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 114 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 159 All þe fenestres þat beþ of glasse. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 13 Then was faith in a fenestre and cryde. a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 362 By leue of þe baylynnes . . . nyme þe dores & þe fenestres. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 370/4 Thyse thre fenestres or wyndowes betokene clerely the fader the sone and the holy ghost. 1510-20 *Compl. too late martyed* (1862) 7 Breke I dyd dores and fenestres. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. Prol. 169 Cleir fenystaris of glas. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 605 In the Fenestres and wyndowes were images rescmblinge men of warre.

|| **Fenestra** (fɛnɛstrə). Pl. *fenestræ*. [L. *fenestra* window, f. root of Gr. *phainein* to show.] A small hole or transparent spot resembling a hole.

1. *Anat.* A small hole or opening in a bone, etc.; *esp.* applied to the two openings on the inner wall of the tympanum of the ear, *fenestra ovalis*, *rotunda* (see *quot.* 1884).

1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Med. Terms* 121/1 *Fenestra ovalis* and *rotunda* . . . the oval and round apertures of the internal ear. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 33 The alisphenoids, form the anterior half of the fenestra ovalis. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 7 An interorbital fenestra. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Intr. Anim.* vii. 400 An oval fenestra, covered only by a thin and transparent portion of the integument. 1884 *BARR Dis. Ear* iii. i. 260 The fenestra ovalis or opening into the vestibule and the fenestra rotunda or opening into the cochlea. The fenestra ovalis is in the upper and back part of the inner wall . . . at the bottom of a recess. The fenestra rotunda . . . is also situated at the bottom of a recess in the bone.

2. *Zool.* (See *quot.*)

1881 *VINES in Nature* No. 620. 463 *Fenestræ* . . . openings [in the zoarium] . . . connected by the general substance of the zoarium.

3. *Bot.* See *quot.* Also 'an opening through a membrane' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* ii. 459 The part at which the seed has separated from the ovary is indicated by a small mark or scar, called *fenestra*.

† **Fenestral**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *fenestralle*, 6 *fenestrall*. [a. OF. *fenestral*, f. *fenestre*: see *FENESTER*.] A window-frame or lattice, often fitted with cloth or paper as a substitute for crystal or glass; a window. Rarely of the filling in of the frame: A window-pane.

[1291 *Accts. Exors. Q. Eleanor in Housch. Exps.* (Roxb.) 135 Pro canabo ad fenestralas . . . iij d.] 1399 *Mem. Rihon* (Surtees) III. 129 Et in j parva serura emp. pro j fenestral infra capellam Beatæ Mariæ, 24d. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xi, All the wyndowes and eche fenestral Wrought were of beryle & of cleare cristall. c 1430 - *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 203 To telle what shuld hire baggys been, Whoos fenestrale were hard to glase. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 242 Paper or lyn clothe straked a crosse with losyngz: make fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes. 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 1387 The fenestral, Glittryng and glistryng and gloriously glased. 1530 *PALSGR.* 219/2 *Fenestrall*, *chassis de toile, ou de paupier*. [1851 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* II. i. 13 The windows were usually fitted with . . . lattices or fenestrals.]

transf. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. xlii. (1869) 92 Thou shuldest not weene that the soule haue neede of these eyen . . . For bifore and bihynde, with oute bodelych fenestralle, he seeth his gostlich good.

Fenestral (fɛnɛstrəl), *a.* [ad. *L. fenestral-is*, f. *fenestra*; see *FENESTRA*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a window.

1674-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 699 Collections of monumental and fenestral inscriptions. 1696-9 *BP. W. NICOLSON Eng. Hist. Libr.* ii. 145 *Anth. Wood* Collected the . . . Fenestral Inscriptions . . . in the County of Oxford. 1776 *R. GRAVES Euphrosyne* i. iv, On almost every occasion of human life . . . Fenestral, Parietal, and what not.

2. *Anat. and Surg.* 'Having small openings like windows' (*Wagstaffe*). *Fenestral bandage*, 'a bandage, compress, or plaster with small perforations or openings to facilitate discharge' (*Dunglison*). Cf. *FENESTRATE v.*

3. *Biol. a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fenestra. b. Furnished with fenestræ.

1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 156 Pseudopodia that project through the fenestral apertures.

Fenestrate (fɛnɛstrət), *a.* [ad. *L. fenestrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fenestrāre*, f. *FENESTRA*.]

1. Having small perforations or openings like a window. Chiefly *Bot.* and *Zool.*

1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 21 The . . . phragma has a slit in its centre, and is said to be *fenestrate*. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 514 Parietes fenestrate. 1860 *BALFOUR Man. Bot.* § 555 The replum . . . sometimes exhibits perforations, becoming fenestrate. 1874 *M. COOKE Fungi* 132 The sporidia in *Hysterium* proper are . . . sometimes fenestrate.

2. *Entom.* = *FENESTRATED* 3.

1842 in *BRANDE*.

Fenestrate (fɛnɛstrət), *v. rare.* [f. *L. fenestrāt-* *ppl.* stem of *fenestrāre* (f. *FENESTRA*); see -ATE.] *trans.* To furnish (a bandage) with small holes or openings.

1887 *Lancet* 24 Sept. 604/1 Harelip strapping . . . is fenestrated, and cut into strips.

Fenestrated (fɛnɛstrətɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *L. fenestrāt-us* (see *prec.*) + -ED 1.]

1. *Arch.* Furnished with windows.

1849 *WEALE Dict. Terms* 183/2 *Astylar* and *fenestrated* ought . . . to be merely convertible terms; but as they are not [etc.]. In mod. Dicts.

2. In scientific use: Pierced with a hole or with holes; perforated. 'Fenestrated membrane' (*Anat.*): that form of the elastic tissue of the middle or contractile coat of the arteries, in which it presents a homogeneous membrane the meshes of which appear as simple perforations' (*Hoblyn*, 1868).

1849-52 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1370/1 Fenestrated membrane. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* 156 The shells [of *Polycystina*] are siliceous . . . Their walls beautifully fenestrated with large angular or circular perforations. 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 476 The coracoid . . . is not unfrequently fenestrated. 1886 *GUILLERMARD Cruise of Marchesa* II. 188 *Fleshy*, fenestrated leaves.

3. *Entom.* Having transparent spots.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 301 The male *Locustæ* have a fenestrated ocellus.

Fenestration (fɛnɛstrəʃən), [n. of action f. *L. fenestrāre*: see *FENESTRATE v.*]

1. The arrangement of windows in a building.

1846 *Civ. Eng. & Archit. Jnrl.* IX. 293 The fenestration of Soane's building was praiseworthy. 1879 *SIR G. G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 159, I see no difference of principle in the fenestration of the Early French and the Early English Pointed styles.

2. *Anat.* The process of becoming perforated; the formation of small holes. b. The condition of being fenestrated or perforated.

1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 150 Reduced by extreme fenestration to mere series of filaments. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 329 Fenestration—denoting that a solid structure has dissolved itself at one spot or more, so as to give rise to an aperture perforating it.

† **Fenestrelle**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *fenestrelle*, dim. of *fenestre*: see *FENESTER*.] A small window.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 534 A toure with plaine and whited walles, And fenestrelles iiiij. *Ibid.* 545 In every fenestrell [sic *MS.*; printed -tell].

Fenestriform (fɛnɛstrɪfɔrm), *a. rare* -*1*. [f. *L. fenestra* window + -(1)FORM.] Window-shaped. 1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 359 The most westernly [bay] . . . carries outside fenestriform panelling.

Fenestrula (fɛnɛstrulə). *Zool.* [ad. *L. fenestrula*, dim. of *FENESTRA*.] (See *quot.* 1881.)

1872 *NICHOLSON Palæont.* 196 The branches of the cœcæum unite with one another in such a manner as to form ovate interspaces or 'fenestrules'. 1881 *Nature* 15 Sept. 463/1 *Fenestrules*.—The square, oblong, or partially rounded openings in the zoarium—connected by non-cellular dissepiments—of *Fenestella*, *Polypora*, and species allied to these.

† **Fenfield man**. *Obs.* (See *quot.*)

c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 There are certain tenants dwelling in and about the moor, which are called *Fenfield Men*, in ancient times *Fengfield*, and these be the king's special tenants, pay him yearly rent . . . They may winter in the . . . forest so much cattle as they can keep, so that it be by day.

† **Feng**, *sb. Obs.* Also 3 *south. dial. veng.* [OE. *feng* str. masc. = OFris. *feng* ON. *fengr*: -OTcut. **fangjo-z*, f. root of **fanhan*, OE. *fōn*: see *FANG v.*] a. = *FANG sb.* i. b. = *FANG sb.* 2.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Leteð cower stale and cower reafac for nis þer nan feng on. c 1205 *LAY.* 1773 Swa heo ferdan to heora scipa mid allen heora uenge. *Ibid.* 8610 We scullen . . . zemen þes fehtes & nawiht þes fenges. c 1250 *Orel & Night*. 1285 At eche fenge Thu fallest mid thine ahene swenge.

Fengite: see *PHENGITE. Min.*

Fen-hood. *nonce-wd.* Fens collectively.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 324 A place ensconced in fenhood.

Fenian (fɛniən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. OIr. *fēne* 'one of the names of the ancient population of Ireland' (*Windisch*), confused in modern times with *flann* fem. collect., the name of a body of warriors who are said to have been the defenders of Ireland in the time of Finn and other legendary Irish kings.]

A. *sb.*

1. (See *quot.* 1879.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxx, [A pretended translation from Ossian] Do you compare your psalms To the tales of the bare-armed Fenians? 1861 *E. O'CURRY Lect. MS. Materials Anc. Ir. Hist.* 302 Goll Mac Morna, the great chief of the Connacht Fenians. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 75/1 According to popular tradition the Fians, or Fenians were mercenary tribes acting as a permanent military force for the support of the Ard Rí, or king of Éire.

2. One of an organization or 'brotherhood' formed among the Irish in the United States of America for promoting and assisting revolutionary movements, and for the overthrow of the English government in Ireland.

1864 *Leeds Mercury* 11 Mar., The men known under the general name of Fenians . . . are regarded with no friendly eye by the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland and America. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Mar. 240 Rebels (of late called Fenians). 1880 *McCARHY Owen Times* IV. liii. 139 Several Fenians were taken and shot.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Fenians (*FENIAN sb.* 1). 1861 *E. O'CURRY Lect. MS. Materials Anc. Ir. Hist.* 299 The Fenian Poems, many of which are attributed to Oisín

and Fergus. 1862 W. F. SKENE in *Bk. of Lismore* Introd. 80 Districts in which the Fenian names enter most largely into the topography of the Highlands.

2. Of or pertaining to the Fenians (*sb.* 2) or to Fenianism. *Fenian Brotherhood* (see quot. 1890.)

1865 *Ann. Reg.* 172 The new conspiracy commonly known by the name of 'Fenian'. *Ibid.* 175 A. secret society called the Fenian Brotherhood. 1890 C. L. NORTON *Polit. Americanisms* 43 As generally understood in America, the 'Fenian Brotherhood' is a league pledged to the liberation of Ireland.

Fenianism (fē'nianiz'm). [*f.* prec. + -ISM.] The principles, purposes and methods of the Fenians.

1866 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1329 The revival of Fenianism is as formidable as its outbreak. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 131 The invisible omnipresence of Fenianism. 1880 M. CARNEY *Owen Times* IV. liii. 147 Their deaths did not discourage the spirit of Fenianism.

† **Feniculaeous**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [*f.* L. *feniculum* fennel + -ACEOUS.] Resembling fennel.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 240 Wilde Parsnip .. its stalk and muscary being feniculaeous.

Fenix, obs. form of PHENIX.

† **Fenk**, *v.* Obs. In 4 fenke, venke. [*ad.* OF. *venere* (mod. F. *vaincre*) : -L. *vincere*.] *trans.* To vanquish; to conquer. Also *absol.*

c 1320 *Scynyn Sag.* (W.) 2024 Ouercomen, venkud, and bitrad. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 323 Philip fenkes in fyght. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 339 Haddet þou fenked þe fon .. þat in þi flech dwellen.

Fenks (fenks), *pl.* Also *finks*. The fibrous parts of the blubber of a whale, which contain the oil; the refuse of the blubber when melted. Also in *Comb.*, as *fenk(s)-back*: see quot.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 399 A 'fenk-back' or depository for the refuse of the blubber. *Ibid.* II. 434 The fenks .. form an excellent manure. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 232 The men .. stir the blubber with poles .. to prevent the fenks from sticking to the sides. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Finks*.

† **Fen-lich**, *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *fenlic*, *f.* FEN *sb.* 1 + -lic, -LY¹; the mod. form would be **fenly*.] Fenny, dirty, marshy, miry. Hence *Fenliche adv.*, filthily.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 45 *Paluster*, fenlic. c 1000 *St. Guthlac* (1848) 22 Betwyx þa fenlican gewrido þæs widgillan westenes, þæt he ana opan eardian. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Hwo se nule ide muchele fulde nenliche uallen. a 1240 *Ureissn in Cott. Hom.* 202 Ich ham wið hore horie fenliche ifuled.

Fen-like, *a.* Resembling a fen, marshy.

1561 DAUS tr. *Fullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 225 b, Altogether froggelyxe and fenlyxe. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, Fennie, fen-like, *marscageux*, *palustre*.

Fen-man. An inhabitant of the fens.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 491 Givij that is, as some interpret it, Fen-men or Fen-dwellers. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Bocuf*, As our fenne-men [say], rather catch a ducce than feed an Oxe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 600 The Fen-men hold that the Sewers must be kept. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. 254 Stares .. do great damage to the fen men by roosting on the reeds. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 644 The fenmen .. were, a century later, known as the Slodgers, or Fen-Slodgers. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herev.* Prel. 19 After the snow would come the fenman's yearly holiday.

† **Fenne**, *Obs.* rare⁻¹. ? A dragon.

1567 TURBERV. tr. *Ovid's Ep.* v. 25 And that the waker Fenne the golden spoyle did keepe.

|| **Fennec** (fēn'ek). *Zool.* Also *fennic*. [Arab. *فennek*, a name vaguely applied to various furbearing animals.] The name of an animal (*Canis zerda*) found in Africa, resembling a small fox, but having very long ears.

1790 BRUCE *Trav.* V. 135 After leaving Algiers I met with another fennec at Tunis. 1848 CRAIG *Fennic*. c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 264 Various species of foxes and fox-like animals, among which we may notice the fennec. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 412 The Fennec is a pretty little animal, ranging over a large part of Africa.

Fennel (fēn'el). *Forms*: 1 *finuzl*, *finul(e)*, *fenol*, *finol*, 3, 5 *fenyl(le)*, (4 *fyne*l, 5, 7 *fenil*, 6 *foenall*), 4-7 *fenel* (1 *e*, 6-7 *fennell*, 7- *fennel*). See also FINKLE. [OE. *finuzl*, *finule* wk. fem., *fenol*, *finul* masc., ad. popular L. *feniculum*, *fenochium* (substituted for class. L. *feniculum*, dim. of *fenum* hay); from the same form come OF. *fenoil* (mod. F. *fenouil*), Pr. *fenoll*, It. *finocchio*, Sp. *hinojo*.]

1. A fragrant perennial umbellifer (*Feniculum vulgare*) having yellow flowers, cultivated chiefly for its use in sauces eaten with salmon, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 451 *Feniculus*, finuzl. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 322 *Feniculum*, fenol. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xlii. 44 The fenyl ant the file. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 129 His herbe. The vertuous fenel. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv b, Wassh the flesh .. in y^e Juice of fenell. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 414, Wyne .. wherein the rootes of persely or fenel be steiped. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Foenell, *Feniculum*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 180 There's Fennel for you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 581 A savorie odour .. more pleas'd my sense Than smell of sweetest Fenel. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 260 Fennel .. contains a subtil Spice. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 234 With aspen boughs, and flowers and fennel gay. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 291 Garnish with fennel and parsley. 1841-6 LONGF. *Goblet of Life* v. The fennel with its yellow flowers. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 82 This herbage I bear—Fennel, whatever it bode.

b. With qualifying words indicating different species; *esp.* **Indian Fennel**, *Faniculum Panmorium*, an annual variety of *F. vulgare* employed in India in curries and for medicinal purposes. **Sweet Fennel**, *Feniculum dulce* or *officinale*, grown in kitchen-gardens for the sake of its leaves.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (1813) 267 Sweet fennel is an annual, cultivated for its seeds in medicine. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 34 The root of .. the common fennel, and the seed of .. the sweet fennel, are officinal.

2. Popularly applied to plants resembling the preceding, as **Dog or Dog's Fennel**, *Anthemist Cotula*; **Hog's Fennel**, *Peucedanum officinale*; **Horse Fennel**, *Seseli Hippomarathrum*; **Sea Fennel**, *Crithmum maritimum*; **Sow Fennel** = *Hog's F.*; **Water Fennel**, *Callitriche verna*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 Doggefennel .. in the comynge vp is lyke fenell, and beareth many white floures. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 73/1 The dog Fennel hath small deep dark leaves. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 7 Another kind of Fennel .. bears the Name of Sea-Fennel. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.* (1879) 77 Dog's Fennel.

b. **Fennel-flower**, a herb of the genus *Nigella*. Also with distinguishing epithets, as *Common*, *Spanish*, *Small*, *Wild Fennel-flower*.

1863 *Prior Plant-n.* (1879) 77 Fennel-Flower, from its fennel-like finely divided leaves. 1868 HEREMAN *Paxton's Bot. Dict.* 392/2 The species of Fennel-flower are curious and ornamental.

c. **Fennel-giant** (*Ferula communis*), a plant of the genus *Ferula*; also with distinguishing epithets, as *Broad-leaved*, *Furrowed*, *Knotted*, etc. = *Giant-fennel*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxix. 269 The seconde kinde is called .. wilde Fenell, and great Fenell: and of some Fenell Giant. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 27/2 Th' Hearb Sagapen [*side note* Fenelgyant] serves the slowe Asse for meat. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 70 A Ferula, or Fennel-giant, as some term it. 1794 MARTYN *Rousscan's Bot.* xxii. 237 It [*Ferula*] is so lofty and large a plant as to have acquired the name of Fennel Giant. 1848 in CRAIG.

3. As an emblem of flattery.

1584 LYLIV *Sappho* II. iv. Fancy is a worme, that feedeth first upon fenell. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 2 Womans weeds, fennel I mean for flatterers. 1634 *Phyala Lachrymarum* (Nares), Nor fennel-finkle bring for flattery.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fennel-plant*, -*root*, -*seed*, -*stalk*; *fennel-like*, -*rubbed* *adjs.*; also † *fennel*

apple, the name of a variety of apple; *fennel oil*, 'the oil of common fennel containing anethol and a terpene' (Watts); *fennel water*, a spirituous liquor prepared from fennel seed, = FENOUILLETTE.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 225 Apples. *Fennel Apple. 1721 in BAILEY. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 65 Blooming *fennel-plants And giant lilies tossing to and fro. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* (1851) 288 To see clearer then any *fenell rub'd Serpent. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 28 *Finol sæd .. gnið to duste. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 156, I haue .. A Ferping-worþ of Fenel-seed for his Fastyng dayes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 528 Take Earth made with Marjoram .. bruised, or stamped, and set in it Fennel-Seed. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. 75 You can by no Culture .. extend a *Fennel Stalk to the stature and bigness of an Oak. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* II. v. (1760) 126 Simple Waters now commonly made are .. Cinamon-water, *Fennel-water, etc. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 761 The fruits .. are used for the preparation of oil of fennel and fennel water.

Fenner (fē'nɔɪ). *rare*. [*f.* FEN *sb.* 1 + -ER¹] = FEN-MAN.

1844 [see FEN *sb.* 1 5].

† **Fennilich**, *a.* Obs. [*f.* FENNY + -lich, -LY¹.] Dirty, filthy, miry.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Fule ant fenniliche i fleschliche fulthen. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Into fulde fenniliche akasteð se monie.

† **Fennin**, *fenny*. *Obs.* [Corruption of Ger. *pfenni* (n's).] English names for the German coin *pfennig*, now worth about a tenth of a penny.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 465 Tinne money called fennies. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 61 In most of the king of Prussia's dominions, the moneys are expressed by crowns .. grosses, and fennins.

Fennish (fē'nif), *a.* [*f.* FEN *sb.* 1 + -ISH.]

1. = FENNY *a.* 1.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 24 The land it selfe is .. called .. fennische, where the water still continues. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 54 To turne .. fennish ground into firme ground. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 145 In Fennish and watery places. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. Belonging to or produced from a fen. Also of a bird: Inhabiting the fen.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Ansv.* iii. § 30. 378 All the Fennische waters in a whole Countrey. 1600 *Maides Metam.* II. in Bullen O. *Pl.* I. 120 Where fennish fogges and vapours do abound. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 4 Titmouse, great fennish. 1851 *College Life time Jas.* I. 63 Symonds fell a victim to the fennish malaria.

3. Savouring of the fen; muddy.

1661 J. CHILDBREY *Brit. Bacon* 88 The Stews .. were made to feed Pikes and Tenches fat, and to scour them from their muddy Fennish taste.

Fenny (fē'ni), *a.* 1 [OE. *fennig*, *f.* *fenn* FEN.] 1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, fen; boggy, swampy.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 147 *Uliginosus ager*, fennig æcer. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 22 The fenny feeld it is not forto plowe. a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 12 Right vnclene it was and as a maryce dunge and fenny

with water. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 19 They are .. engendered .. in fennie & marrishe groundes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 162 Large Fenny vnwholsome Marshes. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 406 ¶ 4 They journey through the fenny Moors. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 186 Almost the only animal of the kind known through the fenny district. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* vi. (1864) 192 Muddy rivers, with their fenny shores, tenanted by hideous alligators.

2. Inhabiting, growing, or produced in a fen. Now only of plants.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ix. 42 He must abstaine also from maryshe fyshes and fennie, and drye .. oystres. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 128 A fennye goose. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 343 Fennie bote, broome, turfie, [etc.] .. will be good merchandise euen in the cite of London. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* iv. i. 12 Fillet of a Fenny Snake, In the Cauldron boyle and bake. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 705 Dragons .. fenny, and living in the marshes. c 1629 LAYTON *Synops Plea* Ep. Ded., Fenny-Bitters in their hollowe canne make a terrible noyse. 1660 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 181 They are a fenny fowl. a 1721 *Prior Solomon* I. 324 In the troubl'd Stream and fenny Brake. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 80 Winding through palmy fern, and rushes fenny. 1822 HOOD *Lycaus*, Like a long silver rivulet under The long fenny grass.

† 3. Muddy, dirty. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiii. 74 Gif sio [hond] .. bið .. fennezu. 13 .. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1113 þa3 þou be man fenny, & al to-marrd in myre .. þou may schyne þu3 schryfte. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 50 Vayn ianglynge þat is in fenny wittes. 1635 *Quarles Embl.* II. xiv. (1718) 118 What fenny trash maintains the smoth'ring fires Of his desires!

4. *Comb.*, fenny-seated *a.*, situated in a fen; † *fenny-stones*, a kind of Orchis.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 58 That famous fenny-seated Monastery. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. cv. 174 Of Fennie stones. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Fenny-stones*, a plant somewhat of the nature and kind of the Cynos Orchis or Dog-stones. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Fenny-stones*.

Fenny, *a.* 2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1 *fyniz*, 8 *vinny*. [OE. *fynig*, *f.* *fyne*, FEN *sb.* 2 mould. Cf. FINEW.] Spoiled with damp, mouldy, musty.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Josh.* ix. 5 Finie hiafas. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 83 More fennie the laier the better his lust, more apt to beare hops when it crumbles like dust. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 65 Fenny cheese, mouldy cheese, Kent. 1736 LEWIS *Thaet Gloss.*, Fenny, rotten, mouldy cheese 'vinny cheese'. c 1860 *Kentish dial.*, 'This bread is fenny ma'am, all through lying in that damp place.'

Fennyxe, obs. form of PHENIX.

Feno(c)chio, obs. *f.* FINOCHIO, sweet fennel.

Fenoe, *Fenoe*d, var. of FINEW, FINEWED, *Obs.*

† **Fenory**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [*f.* L. *fenor*-, *fennus* interest + -Y³.] Interest of money.

1572 T. WILSON *Usurye* 85 b, Usurye or fenorye is a gayne demanded aboue y^e principal.

† **Fenouil**. [*in F. fenouillet*, *f. fenouil* FENNEL.] = *Fennel apple*; see FENNEL 4.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Apples. John Apples, Robillard, Red Fenouil.

† **Fenouillette**. Also 8 *fenouillet(e)*. [*a.* F. *fenouillette*, *f. fenouil* FENNEL.] Fennel water.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4280/4 French Wines, most Clarets, Prunes, Brandy, and Fenouillette. 1715 *Dr. Swift's Real Diary* 5 (D.) He's a silly fellow. Went home to take some fenouillet I was so sick of him. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 282, I .. found a scent of Fenouillette.

Fenow(e), -*ed*, var. of FINEW, FINEWED, *Obs.*

Fensabill, -*bly*, obs. *ff.* FENCIBLE, FENCIBLY.

† **Fensive**, *a.* *Obs.* [Shortened form of DEFENSIVE.] = DEFENSIVE.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 Fensieue seruice. 1595 BARNFIELD *Soun.* I. Skin, the bodies fensieue wall. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* 15 The Trojans .. seeke to retire into their fensieue towne. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems*, *Esther* (1717) 157 The Hills His fensieue Bulwarks are.

† **Fensure**. *Obs.* Also 6 *feanser*. [*f.* *fens*, obs. *f.* FENCE *v.* + -URE.] A fence.

1552 HULOET, Fence or fensure, *vallum*. a 1700 *Lord of Lorn in Roxb. Ball.* (1874) II. 352 The Lady is a hunting gone over feanser that is so high.

Fent (fent), *sb.* Also 5 *vent*, 5-7 *fente*, 7 *fenth*. [*ad.* Fr. *fente*, *f.* *fendre* = -L. *findere* to split.]

1. A short slit or opening in a robe, *esp.* the opening at the throat, usually closed by a brooch, trimmed with fur, etc. Also a placket or placket-trimmed. Now chiefly *dial.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5941 The stroke vndre the fent, Queyntly al a-side it went. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156 Fente of a clothe, *fibulatorium*. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 55 Flours fair furred on euerie fent. 1450 *Wardrobe Sir T. Fastolf in Archaeologia* XXI. 253, i jaket of red felwet, the ventis bounde with red lether. a 1500 *Assembly of Ladies*, The collar and the vent. With greute perles .. were couched al after one worching. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 69 Item for a nayle of sarcent for fentes for the same gowne iiijd. 1530 PALSGR. 219/2 Fent of a gowne, *fente*. 1611 COTGR., *La fente d'une chemise*, the fent of a shirt. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 241 A cloth of gold petticoat, in the anterior fente whereof was an asterisk ouch. 1814 *Laro Case* (Jam.), He put his hand .. into the fent of her petticoat.

2. † *a.* A crack in the skin (*obs.*); *b.* (see quot. 1776); *c.* an opening or rift in the ground.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 188 Clifts or Fenthis in the Eares or Nose. 1776 DA COSTA *Conch.* 243 The fent (Rima) is the opening of the Shells on the Slopes. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. ii. 244 A ravine, or rather a deep fent in the soil.

3. *dial.* The binding of any part of the dress. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fent*, the binding of a woman's dress.

4. A remnant (of cloth).

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fents* .. remnants of cloth in varieties. 1860 O'NEILL *Chem. Calico-Printing* 312 If a fent mordanted for black and purple be dipped in hot caustic soda, it will [etc.]. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 156 A couple of fents of his own weaving.

5. *attrib.*, (sense 4) as *fent-dealer*, -*merchant*.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Sept. 5/3 Mr. M. ... started in business as a fent and general merchant. 1892 SIMMONDS *Trade Dict. Sup.*, *Fent-Dealer*, a piece broker, a retailer of remnants of cloth.

† *Fent*, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* ? To make slits in.

1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 227 For fenting tenn moryons ijs. iijd.

Fent, -*ly*, *obs.* and *dial.* *ff.* FAINT *sb.*, FAINTLY.

Fenugreek (fēniŋgrēk). *Forms*: 1 fenogrecum, 4-5 fene-, feyngrek, (4 feinygreke), 6 fene-, feny-greke, fen(e)-, fenigreek(e), (6 fene-cryck, 7 fōnegreeke), 6-7 feni-, feny-, fenugrec(k), (8 fenegry), 7 fenu-Greek, 9 fōnugreek, 7- fenugreek. [OE. *fenogracum*, L. *fenugracum* for *fenum Græcum* Greek hay, the name given by the Romans (see quot. 1861). The ME. and later forms are ad. Fr. *fenugrec* = Pr. *fenugrec*, *fengrec*.]

1. A leguminous plant (*Trigonella Fenum Græcum*) cultivated for its seeds, which are used by farriers.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 181 Wip sarum maȝan eft gedo on wearne ele þa wyrt þe hatte fenogrecum. 13.. *Med. Receipt in Rel. Ant.* I. 51 Tak. feinygreke. and farse the catte. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 43 Ffeyngrek .. is to be sowe. in this Janes ende. 1562 *Turner Herbal* II. 5a, The flour or meale of Fenegreke. 1631 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* 1. Table Hard Words, *Fenugreek* is an Herb which hath a long slender trailing stalk. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* ix, The herb *fenugreek*, with pickles, oil, and wine, was a Roman dainty. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* II. 97 *Fenugreek* .. so called by the Romans from their having adopted .. the practice of cutting and drying it for fodder. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 15 The patient should be roused by the use of vinegar or fenugreek.

2. *attrib.*, as *fenugreek-flower*, -*seed*.

1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* I. v. (1668) 41 Take. of Fenugreek-seed one ounce. 1643 J. STEER *Tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* VI. 25 A decoction of Fēnegreeke or Melelot flowers. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. II. 136 One dram of fenugreek seed. 1853 *SOVER Pantroph.* 144 Cook it in a saucepan with .. fenugreek seed.

Fenum, *obs.* f. FENUM, *dial.* f. of VENOM.

Fenyece, *obs.* form of PHOENIX.

† *Fenyent*, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*. [*a. OF. feignant*.] = FAINEANT *attrib.*

1444 *Sc. Acts* 19 Jan. (title), Act for the way-putting of Fenyent Fules.

Fenyhe, -*ye*, -*ylie*, *obs.* *Sc.* forms of FEIGN.

Fenyne, *obs.* form of FEIGN.

Fenysh, *obs.* form of FINISH.

Feo, *obs.* form of FEE *sb.* 1 and 2.

Feoble, *obs.* form of FEEBLE.

Feodary, *Feodatory*: see FEU-

Feod(e), *obs.* forms of FEUD *sb.* 1 and 2.

Feoff, *var.* form of FIEF *sb.*

Feoff (fēf), *v.* *Forms*: 3 feoffen, 3-7 feff, 6-7 feoffe, (feoffe, feoffee), 4-7 feoff, (9 *dial.* feft). *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* feoffed; also 5-6 feft(e), 7 feoft. See also FIEF *v.* [Early ME. *feoffen*, ad. AF. *feoffer*, OF. *fieuffer*, *fieffer*, f. *fieu*, *fief*: see FEE *sb.* 2, FIEF *sb.*]

1. *Law. trans.* To put in legal possession (properly confined to freehold interests in corporeal hereditaments; formerly sometimes inaccurately used of leasehold); = ENFEOFF *v.* 1. ? *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 463/33 To feoffen heore children þare-wizechon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7585 Men of religion of normandie. He feffede here mid londres. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 35 þe abbey of Rumeie he feffed richely With rentes. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Justina* 648 þe bischope gert þane a nunry make & feffit for Justinis sake. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 454 Every script and bond, By which that sche was feoffed in his lond. 1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 24 The londres rentes that 3e bun feoffed in. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron. v. x.* 347 He fefte þe kyrk. Wytht gret and fayre and fre Franchys. c 1430 *How Wise Mon tanzt Son* 96 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 51 For richesse take hir neuere þe more þouȝsche wolde þee hope feffe & cese. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* v. 49/b 2 When Arthur had thus his knyghtes feoffed. 1573 TISSER *Husb.* cxliii. (1878) 213 Gentrie standes, not all by landes, Nor all so feft. 1620 Br. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergie* II. § 8 Anastatius. feoffed in some Temporalities which hee would rather die than not leave to his issue.

b. *To feoff* (one person) *to the use of* (another): to invest with the legal estate, subject to an obligation to allow the use to (the other person).

Until 1535 this proceeding was very commonly resorted to to evade the burdens incident to ownership of land. The Statute of Uses passed in that year provided that in all cases of feoffment to uses the *cestui que use* should have the legal estate.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 7 Persones feoffed or seased to thuse of theym.

† c. *fig. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 Men gyf God þe lest, þe feffe him with a ferping. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 193 Til alle his felawes were ferst feffed to here paie. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. III. 38 Þo feffedest þou fortune wip glosynge wordes. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 932 Nay God forbid to feffe you so with grace. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 115 Ye two are welle feft, sam in a stede. a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 154 That we may be feoffed in that blessed inheritance.

d. † In wider sense: To present (a person) *with* anything (*obs.*). Also *dial.* (see quot. 1855).

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* II. 1146 And feffe false-witnes with florenes ynowe. c 1450 *Merlin* 374 The kynge hym feffed with his right glove. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fefted*, legally secured with a maintenance. 'He fefted his wife on so much a year.'

† 2. To confer (a heritable possession) *upon*. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps. lxxiii.* 7 God feoffeth abundance of all good thinges upon them. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxv. (1612) 169 Those Stiles .. were strange, but thay Did feoffe them on the base-borne Muffe. 1612-5 Br. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. x. vi. He makes his son his priest, and feoffes that sinne upon his sonne which he received from his mother. 1649 — *Cases Cons.* III. 1. (1654) 169 Feoffing a supernaturall vertue upon drugges.

Feoffee (fēfē). *Law.* *Forms*: 5-6 feffee, 5 fefee, -i(e), 5-7 feoffe, 5-8 feofe(e), 7 feofy, 9 feeoffe(e), 6- feoffee. [ad. AF. *feoffi*, *pa. pple.* of *feoffer*: see *prec.*]

1. The person to whom a freehold estate in land is conveyed by a feoffment.

1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 17 The donees, feoffes, lessees, and devisees therof. 1660 *BOND Sent. Reg.* 92 The Feoffee his title is only from the Feoffor. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 427 In this case. the feoffee hath an estate upon condition. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* I. 49 The grantor is called the feoffor, the grantee the feoffee.

2. *spec. a.* (More fully *feoffee in or of trust*.) A trustee invested with a freehold estate in land. Now chiefly applied in *pl.* to certain boards of elected or nominated trustees holding land for charitable or other public purposes. Also in *Feoffee to Uses*: see *FEOFF v.* 1 b.

[1275 *Stat. Westm.* I. 3 *Edw. I.* c. 48 Et si lenfaunt seit aloigne ou destourbe par le gardein ou par le feoffe ou par autre par quei il ne puisse sasisse suire.] 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 Tenementes .. stondynge in feffies handes. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 5 They and their feoffes to the use of every of theym. 1593 *NORDEN Spec. Brit.* *M'ss.* I. 22 The schole is in the disposition of sixe governors or feoffes. 1596 *SPENSER State Ire.* (1633) 19 Desmond .. conveyed secretly all his lands to Feoffees of trust. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom all Trades* 145 In the gift of the Executor, Heire, or Feoffee of such Donor. 1647 *DIGGES Unlawf. Taking Arms* II. 21 As children who have lost a father, and whose fortunes by his care are left to Feoffees in trust. 1655 *Gouge's Comm. Heb., Life*, He was chosen a Trustee or Feofy. 1680 *EVELYN Diary* (1827) III. 26 A meeting of the feoffees of the poore of our parish. 1735 H. GRESWOLD *Lett. to Walmesley* in *Boswell Johnson* an. 1736, It takeing up some time to informe the feoffees [of the school] of the contents thereof. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Ilist. Ch. Eng.* I. xii. 417 The attempt which the Puritans were .. making to strengthen their party, by means of a Corporation of Feoffees to buy up impropriations.

fig. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* xl. (1669) 392/1 Art thou not God's feoffee in trust to take care of their souls?

† b. (More fully *feoffee in mortgage*.) A mortgagee. *Obs.*

1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 93 In this case .. the feoffee cannot devise the corne growing vpon the said lande. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 209 b, The Feoffee in mortgage.

Hence *Feoffeship*, the office of a feoffee.

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 239 Whether you shall waxe rich by .. offices, places, executorship, feoffeship, &c.

Feoffment (fēfment). *Law.* *Forms*: 4-6, 9 *dial.* feff(e)ment, (5 feefe-, fef(e)ment), feoffa-ment, 5, 9 *dial.* feftment, 6-7 feoffe-, feof(e)-ment, 6- feoffment. [*a. AF. feoffement*; see *FEOFF v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of investing a person with a fief or fee. In technical lang. applied *esp.* to the particular mode of conveyance (originally the only one used, but now almost obsolete) in which a person is invested with a freehold estate in lands by livery of seisin (at common law generally but not necessarily evidenced by a deed, which however is now required by statute).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 Edward .. salle gyue Philip þe Kyng Alle holy Gascoyn. After þe forty dayes of þat feffement, Philip .. salle gyue [etc.]. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 118 By wey of graunt or feffement. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 153 Feffement, *feoffamentum*. 1465 *Marn. & Housch. Exp.* 475 Item, to go throw wyth the feffement of my lordes of Norfolk. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* I. xxi. (1638) 39 He that hath the estate, may lawfully .. make a feoffment thereof. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 25 Feoffment .. is the most ancient and necessary Conveyance which is used by the Common Law. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. II. xx. 311 By the mere words of the deed the feoffment is by no means perfected. 1875 *POSTE Gains* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 172 The essence of a feoffment is livery of seisin.

b. *spec.* (more fully) *feoffment in, of, upon, trust*; *feoffment to uses*: see *FEOFF v.* 1 b.

1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 70 A feoffament of trust indented made by your mastership unto me. 1490 *Ibid.* 97 William Plumpton .. shewed to me a copy of astate & feftment, mad by my master. to certaine feoffes, to his boefe [= to his

own use] of lands. for terme of his lyfe. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* IV. 14 To whom he left his Land in Feoment without Declaration of Wylle to any use. 1552 *HULOET*, Feoffment of trust, *fidei commissum*. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* § 23. 165 The iurisdiction as touching feoffments upon trust. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 58 This feoffment was judicially suppressed. Feb. 13, 1633. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 344 The practice of feoffments to uses.

c. *dial.* An endowment.

1561 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 151, I will that all suche feoffaments and annuities as I have made unto Symonde .. Askwith shall stand according to th' effecte of my graunte therof made. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Feffments*, portions of property belonging to an endowment.

d. *Deed of feoffment*: The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed.

1545-6 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 252 Hys dede of feoffement. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iii. He .. has caused A deed of feoffment .. To be drawne yonder. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 79 By the custom of gavelkind, an infant of fifteen years may by one species of conveyance (called a deed of feoffment) convey away his lands in fee simple. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 111 The lower province was granted by two deeds of feoffment.

† 2. = 1 d. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* II. 72 Symonye and cyuile .. vnfoldeth þe feffement. 14.. *Plumpton Corr.* 46 My nephew .. shewed to me a wyll made upon a feffment. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 7 Forg'd Feoffments.

3. The fief conferred.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 249 Fo [v. r. To] wild þe feffementes ald & þei granted þertille.

Feoffor, *feoffer* (fēfōr). *Law.* *Forms*: 5 feffer, (6 -or), -our(e), fefowre, 6 feofer, -ffour, 7 -feer, 5- feoffor, 6- feoffer. [ad. AF. *feoffour*, f. *feoffer* *FEOFF v.*]

1. One who makes a feoffment to another. Rarely *Hist.* in feudal sense: One who invests another with a fief.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 153 Fefowre, *feoffatus*. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 1 The Sellers, Feoffors, Donors, or Granters. 1594 *WEST 2nd Pt. Symbol. Chancerie* § 37 The feoffor .. may reenter and have hys land again. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 133 A good Liuvry of seisin if the other enter in the feoffors life time. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. II. xx. 311 Unless the feoffor .. hath given it a longer continuance. 1865 *NICHOLS Britton* II. 6 The first feoffor or the lord of the most ancient fee has a better right. 1888 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* III. 41 Can a feoffer dispose of a fief without the written consent of his feodary?

† 2. Formerly often misused for *FEOFFEE*.

1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 71, I praye my feffours þat þay wolde enfeffe Philippe Dene on .vj. marces of rente. 1535 J. ATWELL in *Wells Wills* (1890) 82 My feoffers of all my lands in Bromfelde. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 91 Hee is a bayliffe, steward, and Feoffer in trust.

† *Feofydye. Obs.* = Feoffment in trust (Anglo-L. *feoffamentum fidei*; ? abbreviated *feoff. fidei*).

1544-5 J. MERE *Lett. in Abp. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 18, I would most heartily desire you. to know who receiveth the feofydye of West Walton in Marshlands.

Feoh, *obs.* form of FEE *sb.* 1

Feole, variant form of FELE *a.* and *adv.*

Feon, *Feond*, *obs.* forms of PHOEN, FIEND.

Feood, *obs.* form of FEUD *sb.* 1

† *Fer*, *v.* *App.* meaningless: see context of quot. 1599, of which the phrase in 1611 is prob. an echo.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* IV. iv. 29 *Boy*. He sayes his Name is M. Fer. *Pist. M. Fer*: He fer him, and firke him, and feret him. 1611 *BARREY Ram Alley* II. i. 1. I .. could have ferd and ferkt y'away a wench As soon as eare a man a lue.

Fer, *obs.* form of FAR; FEAR *sb.*; FIRE.

Fera: see FERRA.

Feracious (fērē'šəs), *a.* [*f. L. ferāci-*, *ferāx* (*f. fer-re* to bear) + *-OUS*.] Bearing abundantly; fruitful, prolific.

1637 *POCKINGTON Altare Chr.* 148 This feracious and pregnant Plebiscite. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 303 Which being very feracious would surrept all aliment from their wheat. 1735 *THOMSON Liberty* III. 363 Like an oak, Nurs'd on feracious Algidum. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1858) 139 A world so feracious, teeming with endless desires.

Feracity (fērēs'iti). *rare*. [*ad. L. ferācilitas*, *em.* noun of quality f. *ferāx*: see *prec.* and -*ACITY*.] The quality of being feracious; fruitfulness, productiveness. † Of a person: The profit he makes.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 68 [The olive] waggd with wynde of feracitee. 1448 *MS. Records Grocers Company*, *Facsimile Copy* 292 That eny seche brocour .. Shulde be contributory to the werkres of the place. Euery Brocour after his feracitee. 1650 *ELDERFIELD Tythes* 134 The earth, cursed .. into a .. natural feracity of briars and thorns. 1793 *BEATTIE Moral Sc.* IV. i. § 3. 517 Such writers, instead of brittle, would say fragile, instead of fruitfulness, feracity. 1822 *MRS. E. NATHAN Langworth* III. 290 The lack of feracity arising from the lower orders becoming desidiose.

Feral (fērāl), *a.* 1 [*ad. L. fērāl* is of or pertaining to funeral rites or to the dead.]

1. Of a deadly nature; deadly, fatal.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. xi. (1651) 30 Thence come .. vitious habits .. feral diseases. 1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 303 Caesar himselfe had noted, that the Ides of March would be feral to him. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 298 The feral tempter .. Stalks noiseless round him.

b. *Astrol.* (See *quots.*)

The astrologers identified this with *FERAL a.* 2 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* xvi. 89 Feral Signes are ♄ [Leo] and last part of ♋ [Sagittarius]. *Ibid.* clvi. 648 ♄ in the seventh in feral signes, argues death by Distriction. 1658-1706 *PHILLIPS, Feral Signs* are Leo and the last part

of Sagittarius, so call'd, not only upon Account of the representing the Figure of wild Beasts, but also [etc.]. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astron.* The ☿ is also said to be feral, when she is void of course, having separated from a planet, and applying to no other.

2. Of or pertaining to the dead; funereal, gloomy. 1640 GAUOEN *Love Truth* (1641) 26 Those Owles, and Bats, and feral Birds that love Darknesse. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 134 Such a degree of splendour, as those feral birds shall be grieved to behold. 1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.* (1858) 246 A night, where... feral fires appear instead of stars. 1705 BERKELEY *Cave Diomede* Wks. 1871 IV. 504 Ravens, screech-owls, and such like feral birds. 1785 HEADLEY *Ruins Broomholm Priory* 14 in *Fugitive Pieces* 4 Off the Bird of Night Lengthens her feral note. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions of Eng.* 302 In feral order slow, The slaughter-barges go.

Feral (fērāl), *a.* [f. *L. ferā* a wild beast + *-al*.]

1. Of an animal: Wild, untamed. Of a plant, also (*rarely*), of ground: Uncultivated.

Now often applied to animals or plants that have lapsed into a wild from a domesticated condition.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 213 It is impossible to reduce this feral creature. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1878) 18 The dovecot pigeon... has become feral in several places. 1875 LLOYD *Princ. Geol.* II. 111. xxv. 281 Domesticated animals allowed to run wild or become 'feral'. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 200 A corresponding variability is as normal to some purely feral animals as to the semi-domesticated species. 1882 W. T. DYER in *Nature* XXV. 390 The Jardin des Plantes deals not merely with plants in their feral, but also in their cultivated state. 1882 GEIKIE *Geol. Sketches* 377 The feral ground, or territory left in a state of nature and given up to game, lies mostly upon rocks.

2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a wild beast; brutal, savage.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 268 Some... arrive at a certain feral or savage brutishness. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 299 That feral and savage kinde of people which are... of a Cannibal... nature. *Ibid.* 368 Against the Spaniard, and the rest of our feral, and remote Antagonists. 1838 BLACKBURN *Mag.* XLIII. 789 A... more potent charm... which converts the feral into the human being. 1847 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 622 It is not the feral or fiendish element in human nature.

3. Used as *sb.*: A wild-beast. *Obs. rare.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xiii. 61 What [alliance] 'twixt those ferals of Societie, Hiena and the Dog?

Hence **Ferality**, the state of being feral.

1885 STALLYBRASS tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 21 There often sets in... a period of ferality, when the land presents the appearance... of being exhausted by culture. *Ibid.* 39 The freedom in which young horses were bred must have frequently led to complete ferality.

|| **Ferash** (fērāsh). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 farras, frass. [Urdū from Arab. *farrāsh*, *f.* فرش *farasha* to spread.] 'A menial servant whose proper business is to spread carpets, pitch tents, etc., and do similar domestic work. In more common use in India two centuries ago than now' (Yule).

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 321 Other officers called Farrasin, that is... chamberlaines. 1698 FRVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 67 Where live the Frasses, or Porters also. 1824 HAZIT *Baba I.* 59, I am a ferash, (a carpet spreader) said he. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 31 The governor... kindly sent ten ferashes, or servants, to conduct us.

Ferberite (fērberīt). *Min.* [*f.* Ferber name of two celebrated mineralogists + *-ite*.]

† 1. A proposed name (after J. J. Ferber) for a variety of gneiss. *Obs.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 216 The other may be called Ferberite, an honour due to Ferber.

2. A variety of wolfram from Southern Spain (named by Liebe after R. Ferber 1863).

1868 DANA *Min.* 604 Ferberite... on charcoal fuses easily to a magnetic globule.

† **Ferblet**, *a. Obs.* [Perh. for **forblet*, *pa. pple.* of **forblete* to make soft, *f. blete* soft.] ? Effeminate.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 275 A slou3 wrecche and ferblet, fast and loth to zeve his god. *Ibid.* 280 Debonere ferblet, and lute luste to swynke.

Fercest, -cost, var. forms of **FARCOST**, *Obs.*

† **Fercule**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. fercul-um*, *f. ferre* to bear.] A frame, barrow, bier.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 131 He conveyed them within two Fercules (or frames)... into the Mausoleum.

† **Ferd**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fyrd*, 2-4 *ferde*, (3 *verde*, 2 *ferede*), 3-5 *ferd*, (3 *færd*, *feord*), 5 *furde*, *furthe*. See also **FARD** *sb.* [OE. *ferd*, *fierd*, *fyrd* str. fem. = OFris. *ferd*, OS. *fard* (MDu. *vaert*, Du. *vaard*, *vaart*), OIIG. *fart* (MHG. *vart*, Ger. *fahrt*), ON. *ferð* (Da. and Sw. *fard*): -OTeut. **farti-* (-pre-Teut. **porti-*), *f.* root *far-* (Aryan *por-*) to go, *FARE* *v.* 1.]

1. A military expedition. OE. only.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 221 (Gr.) Þæt ic of þisse fyrd feran wille. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) xliii. 11 (xliv. 9) Peah þu... mid us ne fare on fyrd.

b. In *ferd*: in warlike array.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 163 With þe wille I go als felawes in ferd.

2. An army, host.

823 O. E. *Chron.* an. 823 þa sende he Æþelwulf his sunu of þære fierde. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 Te king ferde agenes him mid micel mare ferd. c 1205 LAV. 4152 He somenede fierd swulc nes ænere eær on erde. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 Ter men uithed in þeos stronge uerdes. a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 1668 Havestu... ibanned ferde. c 1300 *Howelok* 2384 Robert... was of al þe ferd Mayster. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 116 He schal sende after þee Of heuene ferde moche plente.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 386 Pemperour... on his blonk rides... til he fond al his fre ferd.

3. A band, company, troop; a great number.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7920 A tierde þer was binorþe þat robbed al so uaste. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5326 Þe fairest ferde of folk þat euer bi-fore was seie. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5577 Ferly ferd of his folke was in þe fild strangild. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4094 With fyfty [shippes] in a furthe. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xv. (Bannatyne Club) 103 Pere folowes me a ferde of fendis full fell.

4. Comb. in early law terms, **ferd-fare** (see quot. 1641); **ferd-wite** (see quots.).

c 1020 *Secular Laws Cnut* § 66 Gif hwa burh-bote opþe bric3 bot opþe fyrd-fare forsille. c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Aut.* I. 33 *Ferdware, quite de aler en ost.* 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 160 *Ferdfare* is to be quit from going to warre. c 1020 *Secular Laws Cnut* § 12 *Fyrd-wite.* c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Aut.* I. 33 *Ferdwite, quite de murance de ost.* 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 160 *Ferdwilt.* 1684-1701 COWELL *Law Dict.*, *Ferdwilt*, quit of murder committed in the army; also a fine imposed on persons for not going forth in a military expedition.

† **Ferd**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *feerd*, *ferd* (e. [subst. use of *ferd*, **FEARED** *ppl. a.*] Fear, terror. Chiefly in phrase for *ferd*. Const. with *inf.* or with subord. clause introduced by *lest* or *that*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3651 (Cott.) For ferde atte he mistraw, þou sille say þou art esau. 13... E. E. Allit. P. C. 215 Þenne such a ferde on hem fel. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 88 Malcolm... fled for ferd. c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* ii. 442 He for ferde lost hys wyt. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 160 For ferde of sonne On hem let inne. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 36 Loke that ye have ever a frende... by you, for ferde. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 40 It gars me quake for ferd to dee.

Ferd, var. form of **FARD** *sb.* 1. *Sc. It.*

Ferd, *obs.* form of **FEARED** *ppl. a.*

Ferd, *obs.* form of **FOURTH**.

† **Ferdegeu**. ? A vulgarism for **FARTHINGALE**.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* ii. iii. (Arb.) 35 We shall go in our frenche hoodes every day; In our silk cassocks... In our trickie ferdegeus, and billiments of golde.

|| **Fer-de-lance** (fēr dā lāns, fēr dā lāns). [Fr. = head of a lance (*fer* lit. 'iron').]

1. *Her.* A lance-head used as a charge.

1892 WOODWARD & BURNETT *Heraldry* II. 731 *Fer-de-lance*, sometimes pointed, sometimes blunt.

2. (See quots.).

1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 319 The Yellow Viper of Martinique (*Bothrops lanceolatus*) called *Fer-de-Lance* there. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* III. 396 The genus *Trigonoccephalus* includes the most venomous animal of the western hemisphere, the celebrated *fer-de-lance*, *T. lanceolatus*, of Brazil.

|| **Fer-de-moline** (fēr dā mōlīn). *Her.* [a. F. *fer de moulin* 'iron of a mill'.] (See quots.).

1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Fer de Moulin*... is a bearing in heraldry; supposed to represent the iron-ink, or ink of a mill, which sustains the moving mill-stone. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2. 270 The *fer-de-moline* or *Ferder*, *obs.* form of **FURTHER** *v.*

† **Ferdful**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *ferdful* (1, *feerdful*, (4 *ferful*), 5 *ferdefull*, *ferdfulle*. [f. **FERD** *sb.* 2 + *-FUL*.]

1. *objectively*. Inspiring fear; awesome, dreadful; = **FEARFUL** *I.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sc. Wks.* III. 21 Who is þee liik in stal-worþnes, Lord?.. *feerdful* and preisable and doinge wondris? 1388 — *Dan.* ii. 31 The loking therof [the ymage] was *ferdful*. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* xl. (Percy Soc.) 16 Lord I... Thi *ferdful* face whan I schal se. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chylid.* 89 It was... *ferdful* to Pcter for to be wyth cryst in his cruel persecucyon.

2. *subjectively*. Full of fear; timorous. Also, Cautious through fear (of offending); wary. Cf. **FEARFUL** *3.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxviii. 14 Blisful the man that euermore is *ferdful*. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxxvi. (1495) 151 The man is beraft boldenes and hardenes and is *ferdful*. 14... HOCCEVE *Ad beatam Virginem* 47 Hir *ferdful* shame, hir shende wole. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 249 Now shew ye well that ye be *ferdful*. a 1502 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 264, I knowe myself so *ferdful* for defeate of comyng.

Hence **Ferdfulness** = **FEARFULNESS**.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxii. 23 Alle... fallonge down bi swerd, whiche zauen sun tyme her *ferdfulnesse* in the lond of luyngne men. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. viii.* i. (1495) 296 The worlde is place... of *ferdfulnes* and of shame. 14... *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 143 [The fiend] caste hir dowe in to dispayre by *ferdfulnesse*.

† **Ferding**. *Obs.* Also 1 *fyrdung*, 4 *fardung*. [OE. *fyrdung*, *f.* *fyrdian* to go on an expedition, *f. fyrd*, **FERD** *sb.* 1.] A military expedition; an army. c 1000 *Laws Ethelred V.* 26 Beo man georne... ymbe *fyrdunga*. c 1020 *Secular Laws Cnut* § 79 And se man þe on þam *fyrdunge* ætforan his hlaforde fealle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 Maunes lifode buuen eorðe is *fardung*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 842 On-kumen was cadalamor, king of elam, wið *ferding* stor.

† **Ferdlac**. *Obs.* In 4 *ferdlayk*. [f. *ferd*, **FEARED** *ppl. a.*: see -**LOCK**.] A state of fear, terror.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2915 Ne he for *ferdlayk* is witte shuld lese. *Ibid.* 6427 þe synful þar [in helle] sal fele, þai suld in grete *ferdlayk* be broght.

† **Ferdly**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **FERD** *sb.* 2 + *-LY* *I.*] Fearful, frightful.

1440 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 216 Nad I ben balytyzd in water and salt, This *ferdly* fester wolde neuer nie froo.

Ferdness, *obs.* form of **FEAREDNESS**.

Ferdship. *Obs.* [f. *ferd*, **FEARED** *ppl. a.* + *-SHIP*.] Terror.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 988 And letis all *ferdschip* at flee. † **Ferdy**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **FERD** *sb.* 2 + *-Y* *I.*]

Fearful, timid.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17685 (Trin.) He seide Joseph be not *ferdy*.

Fere, *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: a. 1 *Northumb.* *foera*, 2-9 *fere*, 3 *south.* *vere*, 3-6 *fer*, 3, 6-8 *Sc. feir*, (5 *feyr*), 4-8 *feare*, 4-9 *feer* (e. *B.* 6-8 *phear* (e. *pheer* (e. 7 *phere*. [ME. *fere*, ONorthumb. *færa*, aphetic f. OE. *gefæra* (Y-FERE) :-pre-Eng. **giferjon-*, *f. gi-* (Y-) together + **fōrð* going, way, *f.* ablaut-root of *faran*.]

1. A companion, comrade, mate, partner; whether male or female; † rarely in comb. with a *sb.*, as *meat-*, *play-*, *school-*, *sucking-fere*: see those words.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 30 Ne warun we fœran enra in blodgyte uigana. c 1205 LAV. 26135 Howel... nom al his feren and ferde to þan munte. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Þu hauest monie ueren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8607 (Cott.) Fra hir fere sco stall hir barn. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 70 Till hunt hym owf oth the laud... as he war... a theiff, or theyffs fer. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xviii. 19 Peter... and hus fere Andreu. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lviii. 'Is he comun' he sayd, 'my nowun true fere?' 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 600 Few feiris with him that tyme he hed. a 1572 GASCOIGNE *Arraignm. of Lover*, A quest, Of whom was falshode formoste feere. 1575 *Appius & Virginia* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 113 Mysovereign lord and friendly pbeer. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 100 Englands valient Infantry his Pheres. a 1775 'Hobie Noble' vii. in *Child Ballads* clxxxix. (1890) 2/1 My feeries five! 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 40 The lamb... raceth freely with his fere. 1867 JEAN INGELWOLD *Story Doom* v. 58 [She] went forth With fair and flattering words, among her feres. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* 24 Mine ancient fere, be merry!

b. in phrases: to choose, have, love, take to or unto (one's) fere.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Elch man haueð to fere on engel of heuene. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 222 in O. E. *Misc.* 116 Ne may he for-vare þe hyne haueþ to vere. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4450 (Gott.) Bot þe mayster iaoler To ioseph taght þaim vnto fere. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 483 He ne louede [me] neuere to fere, þat Merci my suster nul not here. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 498 Whom shall y haue now to my fier? c 1440 *Partonope* 129 Ye haue chose me to youre feere.

c. of inanimate things.

1593 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* To Rdr., Licence my single penne to seeke a pbeer. 1595 — *Poems, David's Peccavi* i, Feares now are my pbeares.

2. A consort; spouse; a husband or wife; † rarely *nuptial*, *wedded fere*. Also in phrases, to give, have, marry, take, wed to one's fere.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Me buried heo [Sapphira] mid hire fere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26692 Adam... and eue his fere. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 481 Fortiger for loue fin Hir tok to fere and to wiue. ? a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 208 With another then her feare We founde her doe amisse. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 105 Þou shalt not desire þi neib- bors feere. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* iv. 212 To 3owre owne brothir... My dowher I schal zeuen to his fere. c 1550 *Adam Bell* in *Ritson Anc. Pop. P.* (1791) 6 Two of them were single men, The third had a wedded fere. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xviii. 339 The nuptial fere Of famous Vulcan. 1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* v. ii, This anatomy Had by this young fair pbeer a boy. a 1765 *Sir Cawline* ii. in *Child Ballads* (1885) iii. lxi. 58/1 Knights and lordes they wored her both, Trused to haue bene her feere. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii. Are these two all... That woman and her fleshless Pheere? 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. i. 187 Paris... Took thee, the widow, as his fere.

b. Of animals: Mate.

a 1547 *SURREY in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 218 Eche beast can chose hys fere according to his minde. 1589 GREENE *Poems, Melicertus Madrigal* i, No turtle without fere. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. (1605) 152 If the Fisher haue surpriz'd her [the Mullet's] Pheere... She followeth. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* iii. 33 Each little Bird... Doth chuse her loved Pheere.

3. An equal. a. Of a person: Peer; also in phrase, without (peer or) fere. b. Of a thing: in phrase, *fere for fere* (Sc.), every way equal.

13... E. E. Allit. P. A. 1149 Among her ferez þat watz so quyt! c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5144 (Trin.) Ar þei no knyztis ny knyztis fere. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 181 b, Thynkyng hymself a kyng, without either peere or fere. 15... *Knt. of Curtesy* 460 A, noble Knight, withouten fere! 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (1845) 4 Fairies... of their feres good housewife praises winne. 1768 ROSS *Helene* i. 11 For joining hands the just were feer for feer.

† **Fere**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: a. 3 *fer*, 3-7 *fere*, (4 *south.* *vere*), 5 *Sc. feir*, 4-7 *feare*. [aphetic f. OE. *gefēr* neut. (-**giferjo* (m), *f.* as prec.)]

1. Companionship; chiefly *concr.* a body of companions, company, party.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20419 (Cott.) Lokes... þat na man of our fer bi-fere his mak latli chere. c 1325 *Ibid.* 24947 (Edin.) Wit al þair farnet and þair fer þai com to land. c 1340 *Ibid.* 23208 (Trin.) Crist let vs neuer be in þat fere. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1132 With all the fere þat hym folowes.

2. In phrase *In fere*, i *fere* (often written as one word, and spelt *y-*): in company, together; in common. *Al in fere*: all together, altogether.

c 1205 LAV. 27435 Twein kinges þere ænere weoren ifere. a 1300 *Signa ante Jud.* 117 in E. E. P. (1862) 11 Al þe see sal draw ifere. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1217 She lykyd al infere, His persone, his aray, his loke, his chere. c 1400 *Swordone Bab.* 119 Shippes shene, vij hundred were gadered

al in fere. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. 9 Gogmagog and corin undertake for to wastlyn y fere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 15 All sammy swam thai, hand in hand yfer. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Induct.* lxiv. Sighes and teares, sobes, shrykes, and all y fere. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe Wks.* 1772 III. 11 All th'eritage which . . he me left, all in feere Leave I thee. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xxxv. Much they moraliz'd as thus y fere they yode.

¶ b. G. Douglas uses the pl. form in rime-words. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Pref. 251 All inferis. *Ibid.* II. viii. 90 All inferis. *Ibid.* x. vii. 628 All yferis.

† Fere, sb.³ Obs. [a. ON. *fēri*:—neut. of OTeut. **fōrjo*-FERE a.] Ability, power; health.

c 1200 ORMIN 1251 A33 aftert pine fere. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3829 (Fairf.) He was in gode fere, hale and sounde.

† Fere, a. Obs. (after 15th c. only Sc.) Forms: 2-9 fere, 3-5 fer, (3 feore, 4 feere). Sc. 4-6 feir, 8-9 fier, (9 fear). [a. ON. *fērr* (or possibly repr. OE. **fēre*) = OFris. *fēre*:—OTeut. type **fōrjo*-. f. **fōrā* (OE. *fōr*, ME. *FORE sb.*) going, way, f. *faran* FARE v.]

Able to go, in health; hence *gen.* able, strong; sound, 'whole'. Also in phrase *whole and fere*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Hal and fere and strong and stelwurde. c 1205 LAV. 17618 3if ich mai beon feore, ich be cunen after sone. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3829 (Cott.) He es bath hail and fere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 315 Thai thar lord fand hail and feir. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4282 As fresche & as fere als fisch quen he plays. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2006 The holy nonne . . makyth the syke thus fere. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. li. Thai come hail and feir in thair bodis to extreme age. 1784 BURNS *Ep. to Davie* ii. We're fit to win our daily bread, As lang's we're hale and fier. 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 22 There's Jenny, comely, fier, an tight. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii. 'I trust to find ye baith hail and fere.'

absol. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20119 (Cott.) To fere and seke ni did scho bote.

† Fere, v.¹ Obs. Forms: *Inf.* 1-2 *fēran* (1 *Northumb.* *fōran*), 2 *feren*, (fearen), 3 *færen*, *south.* *væren*. *Pa. t.* 1 *fēr(e)de*, 2-5 *ferd(e)*, 4 *south.* *verde*, (2 *feorde*, *foerde*, 3 *færde*), 3-5 *farde*, 3-4 *furde*. [OE. *fēran* wk. vb., corresp. to OFris. *fēra*, OS. *fōrian* (Du. *voeren*) to carry, OHG. *fuoren* (MHG. *vieren*, mod.G. *führen* to lead), ON. *fēra* (Sw. *föra*, Da. *føre*) to bring:—OTeut. **fōrjan*, f. **fōra* (OE. *fōr*, *FORE sb.* way), f. ablaut-root of *faran*, FARE v.]

The OE. verb, unlike all the equivalent forms in other Teut. langs., was intransitive, having the sense 'to take a journey, march, travel'. The difference in meaning between *faran* and *fēran* even in OE. is hardly perceptible, and in ME. it wholly vanishes, *fere* being more and more restricted to the present-stem and *fere* to the *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* See the remarks s.v. FARE v.]

1. *intr.* To travel, journey, go; = FARE v.¹ I, 2. *Beowulf* 301 Gewiton him þa *feran*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 3 Forleort iudeam & foerde efterson in ðær mægd. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Redliche heo eou leted fere þer-mid. c 1205 LAV. 4471 His cnihtes mid him seoluen to bare sæ-færden. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 5 Ah Constantin ferde . . into Fronc londe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3958 (Cott.) Ful wrathli gains him he ferde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 þer schip ferde on the flode. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5549 Sum ferde all on fourte feete. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxvii. Thro the forest as he ferde.

2. To proceed, go on, behave; = FARE v.¹ 4; to deal with.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1132 þa wiste þe king ð[at] he feorde mid suidom. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 þenne mon . . mid fikenunge fearð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5719 (Cott.) Pat folk sua hit wam ferde. c 1300 *Beket* 2076 And furde as men that wode were. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xi. 410 Riht so ferde resoun bi the. c 1440 *Generydes* 4786 As a man beside hem self he farde. 1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 93 I. 125 Oon of the lewdeste of the shippe badde hym ley down hys hedde and he should be fair ferð wyth. c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xlix. 123 Thus with Iosephe ferden they there wel falsly. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* xiv. 218 The fairer that she is ferde with, the more ferdfulle she should be to displese.

b. To take place, happen; = FARE v.¹ 6.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 538 So it ferde ouer al. c 1300 *Beket* 2143 As hit bi oure Louerd furde. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1921 Cairende ouer cunteis as here cas ferde. c 1440 *Boctus*, *Laud MS.* 559. 3b. Hee was wrothe that hit soo ferde.

3. = FARE v.¹ 7, 8.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2850 (Cott.) Hir langed to see how þai farde. c 1340 *Ibid.* 23162 (Trin.) For 30u ferde I neuer þe bet. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1497 He went witzli to william to wite how he ferde. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 499, I my silf so mery ferde. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 540 þai blessed virgyne hurre douster 137 well ferde. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 She . . demanded him how he . . ferde.

4. Combined with advbs.: = FARE v.¹ III.

Beowulf 1632 Ferdon forð þonon. c 900 *Beda's Hist.* I. viii. (1890) 42 Ferde he [Constantinus] forð on Breotone. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11731 (Cott.) Forth þai ferde þair wai. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 30 It . . ferde fast aboute floures to gadere. 1352 *Minor Poems* iv. 19 Furth he ferde into France. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 813 (Dublin MS.) Forth with eufestys he ferde.

† Fere, v.² Obs. Also 3 feir. [aphet. form of AFERE, EFFERE.] *intr.* To fall by right, appertain, become, be proper or meet. Const. with *dat.*; also *for*, *till*, *to*. Chiefly *impers.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21444 (Cott.) þou sal haf broþer al þat þe fers. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxiv. 2 [lxv. 1] þe feres loftsang, God, on-on, For to have in syon. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Thomas* 211 Richt wele it feris þe Seruand to kings fore to be. a 1455 *Houlate* xxvii. The Papis armes at poynt

to blason and beir As feris for a persewant. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 54 Honour . . quihll feris me nocht to haue.

† Fere, v.³ Obs. Also 7 feare. [f. FERE sb.¹] a. To be a companion to; accompany. b. To make companions of; unite. c. To provide with a consort; to mate.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5281 If bothe the hertis Love hath fered, Joy and woo they shulle departe. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2086 Allas that we came here, Thys false traytur for to fere. 1632 *Womens Rights* 328, I . . am like neuer to be feared, vnlesse some widdow be moued with compassion towards mee.

Fere: see FEER a., fierce.

Fere, obs. form of FAR, FEAR, FEER, FERRY v., FIRE.

Fere, var. of FEIR, Obs. Sc., appearance.

Fered, obs. form of FEARED *ppl.* a.

† Ferelay. Obs. [? a. ON. *ferju-leiga*, f. *ferja* ferry + *leiga* toll.] ? Passage-money.

1547 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 90 Item the ferelaye ij d. 1578 *Ibid.* IV. 178 Payd for the sawgers ferelay viij d.

Feretry (fer'tōri). Forms: 4-5 fertre, (5 firtre, feretre, fe(e)rtir, -yr, fertur(e), feratour), 5-6 fertour, feretorye, (6 fer(t)ter, fereture, -tery, fer(r)etorie, 8-9 fer(r)etry, 8- feretory. [The current form is a perversion (by assimilation to various names of objects used in ritual) of ME. *fertre*, a. OF. *firtre*:—L. *feretrum*, ad. Gr. *φέρτρον*, f. *φέρειν* to bear.]

1. A portable or stationary shrine, often made of or adorned with costly materials, in which were deposited the remains or relics of saints; a tomb.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 He tok vp the bones, In a ferte tham laid. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Clement* 919 Quhene þe pupule come to se His fertyre & til hym pray. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 156/4 His bones there leyde in a worshypful firtre or shryne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 92 Of Sanct Thomas translatit wer the bonis Intill ane ferte . . fra his graif. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 58 A most sumptuous . . shrine above the High Alter, called the Feretory. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 261 Reliques belonging to St. Cuthbert's Feretory. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecl. Paint.* (1765) I. i. 19 Porphyry stones for Edward the Confessor's feretory. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1845) II. ix. 80 The coffin was then brought from the feretory. 1863 *SIR G. G. SCOTT Glean. Westm. Abb.* (ed. 2) 130 The golden feretory . . was placed above the marble and mosaic base.

2. In etymological sense: A bier.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 225 Thei setten hem upon a blak Fertre. 1458 *Will. of Duchess Exeter* (Somerset Ho.), I. forbode . . any . . solempne Hers or Ferture. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xv. 68 How myn fertyris . . Sal thow behald. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 259 A barrow, called there feretory. 1848 B. WEBB *Continental. Eccles.* 16 A relic of the patron saint was exposed on a feretry in the nave.

3. A small room or chapel attached to an abbey or a church, in which shrines were deposited.

1449 *Will. Sir W. Bruges in Illust. Mann. & Exps.* (1797) 133 In the middle of the feretorye a gret round blak corver. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclxi. The feratour of the abbey of Westmestre. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 6 The shrine of the holy and blessed man Saint Cuthbert within the Feretory. 1727 *DART Canterb. Cathedr.* 33 The lesser Armory . . contain'd nothing but the Body of St. Blaise, being rather a Feretry than Store-room. 1860 *Hook Lives Abbs.* I. vii. 382 He [Odo] was taken up in his leaden coffin, and placed in the feretry of St. Dunstan.

4. *attrib.*, as *feretory-aisle*.

1489 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 3 Lady Jakes for her grave in the feretre isle 7s. 4d. 1853 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 405 The feretory aisle.

† Feretrar. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 5 fertrer.

[ad. mod.L. *feretrāri-us*, f. *feretrum*: see FERETORY and -ARY.] The custodian of the shrines.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 35 Wher . . the firtreys . . fynde a place moost convenient. 1828 *Raine St. Cuthbert* 113 The Latin name of this officer was Feretrarius, which I translate *Feretrar*, or *Shrine Keeper*.

¶ Feretrum. [L. *feretrum*: see FERETORY.] = FERETORY I.

1536 in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 192 A Feretrum, silver and gilt, with four pillars and one steeple. 1878 *MACINTOSH Hist. Civilization Scot.* I. xi. 496 The feretrum, the shrine in which the . . remains of the Saint were supposed to be kept.

Fer-flax. [f. F. *fer* iron + FLAX.] (See quot.)

1889 *Daily News* 10 May 2/7 A material known as fer-flax, composed of iron and vegetable fibre shreds.

Ferforth, obs. form of FAR-FORTH.

Fergusonite (fē'rgesənait). *Min.* [named after Ferguson (of Raith); see -ITE.] 'A metanite-bate (and tantale) of yttrium with cerium, cerium, uranium, iron, calcium, etc.' (Dana).

1827 *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* X. II. 271 Fergusonite, a new mineral species. 1873 *WATTS Furnaces' Chem.* 376 It has since been found in fergusonite.

¶ Feria (fē'riā). *Ecll.* [L. *fēria* holiday (see FAIR sb.), in late L. used with prefixed ordinal for 'day of the week'; thus *secunda feria* = Monday; but Sunday (*Dominicus*, *Dominica*) and Saturday (*Sabbatum*) were usually spoken of by their names. In Portuguese *segunda, terça*, etc. *feira* are still the current names of the days of the week.]

A day of the week; a weekday, esp. an ordinary weekday as opposed to a festival. *Greater feria*: a particular day of a certain week, that has an office or commemoration proper to it, as Ash Wednesday, Monday in Rogation Week, etc.

1853 *CDL. WISEMAN Ess.* III. 76 note, The Sundays and ferias of Lent and Advent. 1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 354 *Feria*, a week day on which no holiday falls. 1883 *BLACK in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 510/2 It [the Roman missal] contains the proper introit, collect . . for the festivals and ferias connected with the ecclesiastical seasons.

Ferial (fē'riāl), a. and sb. [a. Fr. *fērial*, ad. med.L. *fēriālis*, f. *fēria*: see prec.] A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the days of the week, or to a week-day as distinguished from a festival.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 293 Alcuinus . . ordeyned here orisouns and office of masse for ferial days [*per ferias*]. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xix. 23 Somme are more saoury in festiual days, and somme in ferial. 1494 *FABYAN v.* lxxxiii. 60 The thirde Feryall day in the weke they named Wednesday. 1503 *Kalender Sheph.* (1506) A v. The letters feryals of this Kalender. 1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* vii. (1870) 243 Serve God the holy dayes . . more dylygently than to do theyr worke the feryall dayes. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) II. 326 The commemoration of Thomas Becket . . shall be . . omitted & instead thereof the ferial service used. 1858 *FABER Life Xavier* 65 In the afternoons of ferial days he visited the prisons. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1956 The distinction between the festival and the simpler ferial manner in the Gregorian style of church-music.

2. Pertaining to a holiday.

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord* vi. in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 372 In feriall tyme serve chese shrapd with sugur. 1549 *Banff Council Rec.* in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 25 Inhebitis all utheris to sell any flysche upon feriall or holy day. 1860 *MRS. BYRNE Undercurrents Overlooked* I. 75 Admiral Mackau . . ordered that all works in the navy should be suspended on ferial days.

3. *Sc. Law.* *Ferial day, time*: in which the law-courts were closed, and legal process was invalid.

1471 *Act Audit.* (1839) 16 The last court . . was within feryale tyme. 1478 *Act Dom. Conc.* (1839) 16/1 Thai gert it [a breif of inquest] be serwit in hervist, quihll is ferialle tyme & forbyddin of the law. 1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 396 Every day in the next weeke shalbe feriall, except Fryday and Saturday. 1637 *Let. in Biblioth. Regia* 140 Since . . the rising of his Majesties Council in this ferial time.

¶ 4. = FERAL a.¹

1528 *Impeachment Wolsey in Furniv. Ball.* I. 359 Antropose commyth . . þe to Areste with hys feryall Mase.

B. sb. A week day not a feast or festival.

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 84 Sundays as well as Ferias differed in Order, Dignity, and Precedence.

Feriate (fē'riāt), a. and sb. *Sc.* [ad. L. *fēriāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fēriārī* (see FERIE v.), f. *fēria*.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to a (legal) vacation.

c 1450 *HENRYSON Tale of Dog* 54 The tyme is feriate, Quhairfoir no Juge suld sit in Consistorie. 1637 *Acts Scot.* 29 July, Comprehending herein all vacant and feriat tymes. 1825 *LD. COCKBURN Mem.* II. 134 He groaned over the gradual disappearance of the *Feriat* days of periodical festivity.

B. sb. Vacation, holiday.

1727 *Banff Burgh Rec.* in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1843) II. 182 The Council allow the Grammer schollars feriot and waccance from the date hereof to the 20th Jany.

† Feriation. Obs. [n. of action f. L. *fēriārī*: see prec.] Holiday keeping; cessation of work.

1612-15 *Br. Hall Contempl.*, N. T. IV. xi. Here was not a mere feriation but a feasting. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 222 As though there were any feriation in nature. 1822 *MRS. E. NATHAN Langreath* III. 291 [A pedantic speaker says:] No act of feriation marks the cheerful corn-field.

Ferid, -it, obs. forms of FEARED *ppl.* a.

¶ Feridgi (fē'ridzi). Also 8 feriege, ferijee.

[Turk. *فریدگی* *fērîdî*, vulgarly *fērîjî*.] (See quotes.)

1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let.* 1 Apr. (1825) 153 Their shapes are also wholly concealed, by a thing they call a feriege. 1743 R. POCOCKE *Descr. East.* I. IV. v. 189 The dress of ceremony of the Turks, call'd the Ferijee, made like a night-gown. 1883 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv* vi. A mantle of calico which shrouds her from head to heel, and is here styled the *feridgi*.

† Ferie, sb. Obs. [a. OF. *ferie*, ad. L. *fēria*.]

1. A festival, holiday. Also *attrib.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 415 Vch day is haliday with hym or an heigh ferye. 14 . . *Circumcision in Tynedale's Vis.* (1843) 85 Thys hee ferye That called is the circumnission. 1538 *BALE Thre Lawes* 821 Sondayes & other feryes. 1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* I. 156/7, *Feria*, the ferie daies noted and observed by the cleargie. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Ferie*, a holiday.

2. = FERIA.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 57 How þe Sabot shulde be turnide fro Satirdaie to þe first ferie. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 81 þe next fery after the feste of All Halwes. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 151 þe secunde fery þe pay be gon to wryche. 1563 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 61 Because it was Sunday, nothing was doone. So the day after, which was the second fery, the archbishop [Becket] was cited to apere. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 109 Eneirie fourt ferie (called wenesday).

† Ferie, v. Obs. Also 6 fery. [ad. L. *fēriārī*, f. *fēria* holiday.] *intr.* To keep holiday.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. ii. 136/2 Euery daye we be bounde to ferie & to rest from synne. 1548 *HOOPER Ten Commandm.* 115 To abuse the sabbothe . . is as mouche as to fery unto god, and work to the deuill.

† Ferient, a. Obs. -o [ad. L. *ferient-em*, pr. pple. of *ferire* to strike.] 'Striking, hitting, or knocking' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656-81).

Feriler, var. form of FERULAR.

† Ferine, sb. *Sc.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. Fr. *farine* FARINA.] Meal.

1538 *Aberd. Reg. v.* 16 (Jam.) Sewin bollis ferine.

Ferine (fēr'in), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ferin-us*, *f. fera* wild beast. Cf. Fr. *ferin* (sense 3).]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a wild animal, or wild animals.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 865 Transmigration of Humane Souls there into Ferine Bodies. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 230 Some in ferine Venation take Delight. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. xi, That gentle daliance, which .. passes between lovers of the ferine kind. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 16 Dogs and cocks .. and other ferine combatants.

b. Wild, untamed.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 202 The only difficulty .. is touching those ferine .. and untamable Beasts. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. x. 178 Such as are of a Ferine, not a Domestic Nature. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. Pref. 6 Instinct, like that of the ferine Animals.

2. Of human beings, their actions and attributes: Bestial, beast-like.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvi. 165 Brutish and unnatural Desires, which the Philosopher calleth *ferine*. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 305 A man to .. suffer the ferine and brutish part to get the Ascendant over that which is Rational and Divine. 1786 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* § 588 A man .. from his inherent ferine nature would plunder and massacre. 1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 294 It was necessary to become as ferine as themselves.

absol. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. 218 There are certain colours also of the mind lively enough to excite choler at a distance in the silly and ferine.

3. Of a disease: Malignant. *rare.*

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* x. 103 Thus a ferin Catarrh happens, which through it's corrosive quality oft Ulcerates the Lungs. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. sb. A wild beast. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Ferinely** *adv.*, **Ferineness**.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 197 A conversation with those .. would easily assimilate .. the next Generation to Barbarism and Ferineness. 1847 CRAIG, *Ferinely*.

† **Fering(e)**, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *fēringa*, *fērunga* (= OS. *fīrungo*, OHG. *fīringa*), *f. fār*: see FEAR *sb.*] Suddenly. After 12th c. only with genitival *s*, used quasi-*adj.* in *feringes dede*, sudden death.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 13 And þa was feringa [c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke ii. 13 feringe] geworden mid þam engle mycelnes heofonlices werydes. c 1180 *Rood-Tree* (1894) 26/12 þa feringe wearð heo bæften al on brune. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7835 (Cott.) Qua lais hand in feloni O king .. O ferings dede .. He dei. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 185 þis gere falle him þe ferynges dede.

Hence † **Feringly** *adv.*, suddenly.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiii[1]. 4 Ferinkli schote him sal þai swa. *Ibid.* lxxiii[1]. 10 Ferinkli .. Waned þai.

Feringhee (fēr'ingē). Forms: 6 fringi, 7 fringe, frangee, 8 fe-, fringy, 9 faringee, ferenghi, feringhee. [An oriental adoption of FRANK, with Arab. ethnic suffix *-i*; in Arab. فرنجي *faranjī*, in Pers. فرنگی *farangī*.]

Formerly, the ordinary Indian term for a European; now applied chiefly to the Indian-born Portuguese, and contemptuously to other Europeans.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 171 A Christian. Frangee. 1638 W. BRUTON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1807) V. 52 The Portugals which they call by the name of Fringes. 1755 HOWELL in *J. Long Select. Rec. Govt.* (1869) 59 (Yule) By Feringy I mean all the black mustee Portuguese Christians residing in the settlement. 1774 BOGLE in *Markham Tibet* (1876) 176 Everybody was afraid of the Fringies. c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady Gloss.*, *Feringhees*, Franks. A name given generally to Europeans in India, and to the descendants of the Portuguese, who first settled in India: these are called Black Feringhees, being remarkably dark. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* v. 60 The unhalloved feet of faringees or Christians. 1866 A. LYALL *Old Pindaree* iii, in *Verses written in India* (1889) 2 There goes my lord the Feringhee, who talks so civil and bland.

Ferio (fēr'io). *Logic.* A mnemonic word designating the fourth mood of the first figure of syllogisms (see quot. 1551).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* G vij b, In Ferio, the first must be a negative vniuersal, the second an affirmatiue particular, the third a negative particular. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* (1844) 38 They bee all in celarent, and dare not shewe their heads, for wee will answer them in ferio and cut their combs. 1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* ii. i. Wks. (1892) I. 351 Nursed up with Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferio, Baralipon. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 199 These [Moods] are named Barbara, Celarent, Darii, and Ferio.

Ferison (fēr'isn). *Logic.* Also 6 pheryson. A mnemonic word representing the sixth mood of the third figure of syllogisms (quantitatively similar to Ferio, but differing in the position of the middle term).

1509 BARCLAY *Shyppe of Polys* (1874) I. 144 Another comyth in with bocardo and pheryson. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Mood*, Ferison. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 200.

Ferity (fēr'itē). Also (6 feritee), 7 feritie. [ad. L. *feritāt-em*, *f. ferus* wild; see -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being wild or savage; brutishness, wildness; hence, ferocity.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 109 The rude ramage of the frenetick Scotts .. encreased with more beastlie feritee. 1682 SPRAT *Serm. bef. Artillery Co.* 15 Is it not brutish Ferity rather than manly boldness. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 363 The lion ramped: the pard sported .. none of them betrayed any ferity. 1883 J. BURROUGHS in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 111 Even in rugged Scotland, nature is .. a good way short of the ferity of the moose.

b. Of a plant, etc.: Wildness, uncultivated condition.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 648 The Suckers .. forgetting the Ferity of their Nature. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* ii. vi. 55 So many Plants .. are very noxious; some by their Ferity, and others by their poisonous Nature.

2. Savage or barbarous condition; † a form or instance of this.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 384 Though the blindness of some ferities have savaged on the dead .. yet had they therein no designe upon the soule. 1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* ii. (1682) 204 The Ferity and barbarous condition of the first Inhabitants. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 415 The ancient Rudeness and Ferity of our Country. 1848 HERBERT in *Todd's Nennius* p. xcix, A population of the extremest ferity.

† **3.** Barbarity, barbarous or savage cruelty or inhumanity. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 2. 584 The true nature of tyranny .. is none other than Ferity. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 45 To burn the bones of the King of Edom for Lyme, seems no irrationall ferity. 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connection* ii. 1. 19 Fearing the brutal ferity of his Son.

Ferk, var. of FIKK *sb.* and *v.*

† **Ferlac**, *Obs.* Also 3 farlac, fearlac. [*f.* FEAR *sb.*: see -LOCK.] Fear, terror.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Kune uorð þer efter ferlac, þuruh þe demares heste. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Swuch farlac ich fele. c 1320 *Cant. Love* 672 In þe mere he stont bi-twene two, Ne hap he ferlak for no fo.

Ferle, *obs.* var. of FERULE.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Mortimer* ix, The one of knighthoode bare the ferle.

† **Ferliful**, *a. Sc. and north. dial. Obs.* [*f.* FERLY *sb.* + -FUL.] Fearful, wonderful.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9314 (Cott.) Man sal him clep wit nams sere, 'Ferliful' and 'conseiler'. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 453 The mast ferlifull sycht That euir I saw. c 1475 *Rauf Coitgear* 2 Their fell ane ferlyfull slan within thay fellis wide.

quasi-*adv.* 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 26 Off ferliful fyne fauour war thair faceis meik.

Hence **Ferlifully** *adv.*, fearfully, wonderfully.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxiv. 63 Swa deyð þat knycht ferlifully.

† **Ferlily**, *adv. Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY².] Wonderfully, extraordinarily.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11424 (Cott.) Þe stern went forth-wit þat þam ledd, And ferlilie þan war þai fedd. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 962 For when þat þe helle herde þe honndez of heuen He watz ferlily fayn.

† **Ferling**, *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *fērdling*, *f. fērd-a* FOURTH + -LING.] = FARTHING.

1. As a coin: The fourth part of a penny.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 2 þa geseah he sime earme wyde wan bringan twegen fērd-lingas. a 1300 *Agst. King of Ainaigne* 10 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 69 Richard .. spende al is tresour opon swyvyng; Haveth he nouit of Walingford o ferlyng. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 125 Two Easterlings & one ferling. 1707 FLEETWORTH *Chron. Prec.* (1745) 40 Ferling .. is a Farthing or the 4th Part of a Sterling.

2. (See quot.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 497 There were in this Borough foure Ferlings, that is quarters or wards.

3. The fourth part *a.* of an acre; *b.* of a hide.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Furindellus*, A fardingle, farundel or ferling of land, i. e. the fourth part of an acre. 1846 G. OLIVER *Monast. Exon.* 321 note, The ferling was, perhaps, thirty acres.

† **Ferlins**.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 69 *Ferlins-Stuffs*.

Ferlot, var. of FIRLOT.

Ferly (fēr'li), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 færlie, 3 fæ(i)rlieh, feorlic(h), 4 -lych, south. veorlich, 3-4 ferlic(h), -lik(e), -lych, 3-5 ferli, (4 ferli, furley, 6 ferrely, 8 ferley), 3 farli(k), 5-9 farley, -ly, 5-6 fear(e)ly, 3 ferly. [OE. *fērlīc* sudden, *f. fēr* (see FEAR) + -lic, -LY¹. Cf. MDu. *verlich* (Du. *gevaarlijk*), MHG. *vērlich* (Ger. *gefährlich*), ON. *fārligr* (Dan., Sw. *farlig*) dangerous.]

† **A. adj. Obs.**

1. Sudden, unexpected.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* iv. v. § 1, & him þær becom swa ferlic sylf þæt [etc.]. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in Wr. Willeker 175 *Inber*, ferlic ren. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Gif he þurh ferliche ded saule fro þe lichame deled. c 1275 *Long Life* 15 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 157 Fox and ferlych is his [depes] wrench. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3984 (Cott.) Pat ferli [repentina] wrecchidnesse.

2. Dreadful, frightful, terrible.

c 1205 LAY. 25553 Ferlic wes þat sweouen, þene king hit auerde. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 23 Ich iseh hwer þa fahit wið þe ferliche feont. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 305 To se it was ferlike. 1460 *Pol. Poms* (Rolls) II. 252 Fures of ferly bestes. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 164 A fearly chance: whereon alone to thinke My hande now quakis.

3. Strange, wonderful, wondrous, marvellous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 þet nes non veorlich wunder. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13863 (Cott.) He sal be of ful farli fame. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 253 Wha herked ever swik a ferly thing? c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4274 Pus fell þis ferly thing. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. AUDI *Israel*, Attend, my people, and give eare, Of fearly things I will thee tell. a 1650 *Eger & Grine* 974 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 384 His steed was of a furly kinde.

b. Wonderfully great.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12080 (Gütt.) A maister was þar selcutli kene, At iesu was him ferli tene. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5577 Ferly ferd of his folke was in þe fild strangild.

B. sb. Obs. exc. Sc. and dial.

1. Something wonderful, a marvel, wonder. *Also ferly*: no wonder. *What ferly*: what wonder.

c 1205 LAY. 5381 Heom þuhte muchel ferlich. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11 (Gütt.) Of ferlijs þat his knightes fell. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2955 If he þan haf drede, it es na ferly. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3280 Moche folk him folwed þat ferli to bi-hold. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1023 Here a ferly þat befell. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 271 As for farleis richt few thairin he saw. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Devotional Poms* vi. 45 Vhat ferly, freind, thought thou be fleyd To go befor so grit a Iudge. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poms* Wks. 1878 I. 57 To let the world know of some Death Or novel farley. c 1720 *Bewick & Graham* xxvi. in *Child Ballads* vii. ccxi. 147/1 To see what farleys he could see. 1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* i. (1808) 117 The ferly is .. They walk'd sae sicker! 1785 BURNS *To J. Smith* 164 Nae ferly tho' ye do despise The hairum-scaurum, ramstam boys. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 98 What saw yee else; onny new farly? 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 12 'I'm no sic ferlie that onybody needs be frichtit at me.'

2. Wonder, astonishment.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 456 Þo nuste Floriz what to rede For þe ferlich þat he hadde. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 1085, I stod as styll as dased quayle, For ferly of þat freuch [printed french] figure. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xii. 228 Litel ferly ich haue. c 1475 *Rauf Coitgear* 903 Now haue I ferlie, gif I fauour the ocht.

† **Ferly**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 færlīce, ferlice, 2-4 fer-, færlīche, (3 fæ-, ferlike), 3-4 south. veor-, verliche, -lych, 3-6 far-, ferli(e), -ly, 4 ferlich, -li, -ly, (5 fairlie), 3- ferly. [OE. *fērlice*: see FERLY *a.* and -LY².]

1. Suddenly, unexpectedly.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 39, & he færlīce hrymð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 On þisse deie .. com ferliche muchel swei of heofne. c 1200 ORMIN 665 3iff þatt itt ohht færlīce seþ þe wlite oft ennglekinde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 299 Somme deyde verlych as hii vþ r3yt stode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Ase uayr weder went in-to rene and uerliche makeþ his blench. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* x. 9 Josue felle on hem ferlich. c 1440 *Generydes* 5815 Eche vþpon other ferly on they sett. c 1475 *Rauf Coitgear* 176 In feir fairlie he foundis .. Quhair the Coitgear bad, sa braithlie he beird.

2. Dreadfully, frightfully, terribly.

13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 960 Al bi-rolled wyth þe rayn, rostted & brenned, & ferly flayed þat folk þat in þose fees lenged. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 He felt him heuy & ferly seke.

3. Wonderfully, marvellously, extraordinarily.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 A ueorlich god wot þet te holi Job seide. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2799 Ic sal werken ferlike strong. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4263 (Cott.) Ioseph was farli fair in face. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3238 þe horse .. gan fare wip his fet & ferliche neigde. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 52 Flowres ferly sweete. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 49, I wille you telle Tythynges farly goode. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 42 Thocht tha war 3oung, 3it tha wer farlie fair.

Ferly (fēr'li), *v. Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: 4 ferli, 4-8 ferlie, (9 ferley), 4-6 farley, -lie, -lye, 5-ferly. [*f.* FERLY *a.*] **1. intr.** To wonder.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 323 Thai .. Farlyit, and zarnyt hym to se. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4761 Quen he had ferlied his fill. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3117 That euery wight ferleit of his deid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. Prolog. 86 Frend ferly not. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 846 Nane ferlies mair than fulis. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* ii. iv, Peggy. They'll wonder what can make us stay. *Patie*. And let them ferly. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 122 They'll .. tell what new taxation's comin, An' ferlie at the folk in Lon'on. c 1826 HOGG *Meg o' Marley* 20 Wks. 1840 V. 97 He .. sits down but to ferly.

b. quasi-*trans.* with sentence as *obj.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 1474 Thay ferlyde why he fewterde his spere. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Fenzit Feir* 63 All fowill ferleit quhat he sowld be. 1801 R. GILL *Tint Quay* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poms* (1862) 178 Iik ane ferlied nae a wee, What luckless gate the chiel could be.

2. trans. To amaze, astonish. Only *impers.* and in *passive*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17361 (Gütt.) Ful ferlid all þan war þai. c 1400 *Melayne* 552 Me ferlys of thy fure. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4991 þe wale kyng .. Was in þe figure of hire fourme no3t ferlied a littell. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2405 Na man be ferlyd, Bede biddes.

† **Ferm**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 ferme, -ye. [*a.* OF. *ferme-r*: -L. *fīrmāre* to make fast, *f. fīrm-us* firm.]

1. trans. To establish, make firm.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15507 Wyues þey toke, þer lones to ferme Two sones had þey at o terme. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 74 Pat folke is nou3te fermid in þe feith. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2113 Pay .. cussede i-same an haste, To ferme loue þe-twene hem. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 174 Or thai thar fute steppis ferm and tak array.

2. To shut up, blockade.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 181 He suld nocht from the sege vpris, Bot still remane to ferm and clos the toun. 1655 J. JENNINGS tr. *Elise* 2 As a Neptune ferming the winds of sedition in their gale.

3. = AFFIRM *v.*

a 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* xli, Thus in defence of the faith as fermes ynewe .. The doughty Douglas is dede.

Fermacy, *obs.* form of PHARMACY.

Fermage, **Ferm(e)**, etc., var. of FARMAGE, FARM, etc.

Fermail (fēr'mel). *Antiq. and Her.* Also 5 fermayll(e), 6 fermaulx, 7 fermaile, -ale, -ault. [*a.* OF. *fermaille* a clasp: -med.L. *fīrmāculum*, *f. fīrmāre* to fix.] A buckle or clasp; a setting.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. iv, A fermayll of gemes pleasunt. 1483 - *G. de la Tour Mij*, To wyne suche ouches or fermaylles. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 38 b, One fermaulx lozengie. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xv.

1660) 344 He beareth .. on a chief .. as many fermales or buckles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 304/2 Buckles are called Fermales or Fermaults. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1954. 494/2 A Charact Fermail of the fourteenth century. 1877 L. JEWITT *Half-hrs. Eng. Antiq.* 126 A circular object .. intended for a mirror, or for a circular brooch or fermail.

Fermente, var. of **FIRMANCE**.

† **Ferme**. *Cant. Obs.* A hole.

1620 DEKKER *Villanies Discovered* xvii. Pij, A short staffe .. having in the Nab or head of it, a Ferme (that is to say a hole). 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iii. iii. 168 *Ferme*, Hole, Cave, or hiding place. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Ferment, var. of **FERRAMENT**, *Obs.*

Ferment (fə'ment), *sb.* Also 6 fermente, 7 firment. [a. Fr. *ferment*, ad. L. *fermentum*, f. root of *fervere* to boil.]

1. *orig.* Leaven or yeast. Hence *gen.* an agent which causes fermentation (see **FERMENTATION** 1).

Modern chemists recognize two classes of ferments: *organized ferments*, which are living vegetable organisms, as the yeast plant and other microscopic fungi; and *unorganized or chemical ferments*, which are certain compounds of organic origin, as *diastase*, *pepsin*, etc.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 524 Use this ferment For musty brede. 1683 ROBINSON in *Rays's Corr.* (1848) 138 The venom .. may chiefly consist in a subtle acid ferment. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 59 He taught the nations the use of ferment. 1807 *Med. Tril.* XVII. 198 Hence he concludes, that albumen .. is the true ferment. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 138 Pasteur .. proved the real 'ferments' .. to be organised beings.

fig. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* l. § 267 The .. ferment of all .. Religious actions, is Wisdom. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. xix. (Rtdg.) 224 This hypothesis lays a ferment for frequent rebellion. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 173 Gentle ferments working in our breasts. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 A ferment long confined to individuals, but which may .. become the leaven of the race.

† *b. spec.* in Alchemy (cf. **FERMENTATION** 1 b); sometimes applied to the 'philosopher's stone'. Also in cosmological speculations (see quot. 1677).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. in Ashm. (1652) 175 Ferment which Leven we call. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. ii. The red ferment Has done his office. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 884 By *Ferments* he means the aforesaid Principles, (or Seminal sparks hidden in matter) actually put into motion, and by the variety of that motion producing the variety of bodies. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 193 Those Shells arise *de novo*, not barely from the Plastic power of the Earth .. but from certain Seminal Ferments brought thither.

2. = **FERMENTATION** 1.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. vii. 28 The more strong the wine shall be, the more sharpe the ferment of the vineger. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* ii. 75 He through the Mass a mighty Ferment spread. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 208 Abating the Ferment and Quantity of Humours. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Quinquina*, Stopping the Ferment of Intermittent Fevers. 1744 BERKELEY *Stris* § 111 The first ferment of new wine.

3. *fig.* Agitation, excitement, tumult; = **FERMENTATION** 2.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* l. 33 The Ecclesiastical Rigours here were in the highest ferment. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achit.* 140 Several Factions from this first Ferment, Work up to Foam, and threaten the Government. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 83 The minister .. attempted to allay the general ferment. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 240 A ferment of sinister feelings. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 20 The foreign embassies were all in a ferment.

Ferment (fə'ment), *v.* [a. F. *fermenter*, ad. L. *fermentāre*, f. *fermentum* leaven: see prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* Of material substances (in early use primarily of dough or saccharine fluids): To undergo the action of a ferment; to suffer fermentation; to 'work'. (The precise meaning has varied with that of the sbs. **FERMENT**, **FERMENTATION**.)

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxviii. (1495) 644 Soure dough hyghte fermentum, for it makyth paast ferment and maketh it also aryse [*exerceat et fervere facit pastaui*]. 1663 COWLEY *Verses, To Royal Society* iv. All their juyce did .. Ferment into a .. refreshing Wine. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 190 Flies swarming, about any piece of flesh that does begin a little to ferment. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 436 The tainted Blood .. Begins to boyl, and thro' the Bones ferment. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 66 These mineral Substances .. ferment, rise up in Vapours and Steams. 1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 174 As it approaches more and more towards nature [malleable iron] it adheres less; and when the tools come clear up out of the mass, he judges it to be fermented enough [cf. **FERMENTATION** 1 d]. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 6 Dung which has fermented. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 370 The blue precipitate .. is removed into a copper boiler till it assumes the appearance of effervescing, or till it ferments. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 290 We allow bread to ferment.

b. fig.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 619 My griefs .. ferment and rage. 1771 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 3 July, These reflections fermented in my mind. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxvii. 686 Fanaticism fermented in anarchy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1885) I. i. 65 The northern counties were fermenting in a half-suppressed rebellion. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* ii. 10 His mind was doubtless fermenting with projects.

2. *trans.* To subject to fermentation; to cause fermentation in.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* ii. § 18 (1682) 83 The Sap .. is .. fermented therein. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 502 Liquors are fermented for the use of the table. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 373 The yeast, made use of in the process of fermenting the dough. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 272 There was as much moisture as was necessary to ferment the straw.

fig. 1759 R. HURD *Dial. i. Sincerity in Commerce* 29

Fanaticism .. fermented with the leaven of earthly avarice. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 459/1 His vast .. curiosity fermenting his immense book-knowledge.

3. *transf. and fig.* To work up into a ferment or agitation; to excite, stir up.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 5 When bitter zeal was once fermented. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 93 Ye vigorous swains, while youth ferments your blood. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation*, Fierce winds .. with their furious breath ferment the deep. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* x. Ladies who are endeavouring to ferment themselves into hysterics. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. (1857) 25 A mere contemplative enthusiasm .. fermented into life and form. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The Christianity which fermented Europe.

b. To exacerbate; to foment, inflame.

1660 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 306 Findinge .. the same disputes .. fermented .. against the merchants. a 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Satire* Wks. 1730 I. 28 He fermented the passions of the vicious. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. II* Wks. 1799 I. 186 To .. ferment a difference between husband and wife. 1868 *Times* 21 Jan., To shew him fermenting the Garibaldian movements.

Fermentable (fə'mentə'b'l), *a.* [f. **FERMENT** v. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being fermented.

1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wine*, Fermentable Bodies. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 271 This fermentable sap portends the dry-rot. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 347 The cells which contain the saccharine and other fermentable matters. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 96 Organic fermentable liquids change very slowly.

fig. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 22 He proceeds to range fermentable Subjects into Classes. 1840 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 408 The .. fermentable elements of French society.

2. Capable of causing fermentation. *rare.*

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 133 The fermented liquor must be separated as much as possible from the yeast or fermentable matter.

Hence **Fermentability**, the quality of being fermentable.

1788 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 85 Newman .. was unwilling to admit of the fermentability of milk.

† **Fermentaceous**, *a. Obs.* [f. **FERMENT** sb. + -ACEOUS.] Having the properties of a ferment.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 140 Fermentaceous Odour dwells every where. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 41 Hunger is caused from fermentaceous particles.

† **Fermental**, *a. Obs.* [f. **FERMENT** sb. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a ferment or fermentation.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vii. 783 Cucumbers .. may also debilitate the .. fermentall faculty of the stomach. 1766 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 389 The frame of nature may be nothing but ether condensed by a fermental principle. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 152 Intense cold .. prevents their Fruit-bearing by suspending the fermental action of the Principles.

Fermentarian (fə'mentē'riən), *Eccl. Hist.*

[f. L. *fermentāri-us* (f. *fermentum*: see **FERMENT** sb.) + -AN.] A name applied in reproach by Latin Christians to those of the Greek church, as using fermented bread in the Eucharist. 1775 in ASH.

† **Fermentarious**, *a. Obs.* -o [f. L. *fermentāri-us* (f. *fermentum*: see **FERMENT** sb.) + -OUS.] Made of leaven; belonging to fermentation.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

† **Fermentate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *fermentāt-ppl.* stem of *fermentāre*, to ferment.] *trans.* To cause to ferment; to leaven.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 208/2, Rye meale to be fermentated with sower leaven. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 218 A certaine paste should .. bee fermentated .. into the form of a man. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 105 The conditure is excellently fermentated.

fig. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. 179 The largest part of the Lords were fermentated with an Anti-episcopal Sourness.

absol. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 394 Every confection ought to be so pure as not to admit of .. any thing that may fermentate.

Hence **Fermentated ppl.a.**

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676-1717 in COLES. 1860 in WORCESTER (citing BLOUNT).

Fermentation (fə'mentē'shən), [ad. L. *fermentātion-em*, n. of action f. *fermentāre* to **FERMENT**.] The action or process of fermenting.

1. A process of the nature of that resulting from the operation of leaven on dough or on saccharine liquids.

The features superficially recognizable in the process in these instances are an effervescence or internal commotion, with evolution of heat, in the substance operated on, and a resulting alteration of its properties. Before the rise of modern chemistry, the term was applied to all chemical changes exhibiting these characters; in Alchemy, it was the name of an internal change supposed to be produced in metals by a 'ferment', operating after the manner of leaven. In modern science the name is restricted to a definite class of chemical changes peculiar to organic compounds, and produced in them by the stimulus of a 'ferment' (see **FERMENT** sb. 1); the various kinds of fermentation are distinguished by qualifying adjs., as *acetous*, *alcoholic*, *butyric*, *lactic*, *putrefactive*, etc. (see those words). In popular language the term is no longer applied to other kinds of change than those which it denotes in scientific use, but it usually conveys the notion of a sensible effervescence or 'working', which is not involved in the chemical sense.

a. in applications covered by the modern scientific sense.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiii. vii. II. 170 Some used to put thereunto [the juice out of mulberries] myrrhe and cypresse, setting all to frie and take their fermentation in the sun. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 26 Made by hindring and keeping the must from fermentation or working. 1718 QUINCY *Coupl. Disp.* 8 The second is the inflammable Spirit of Vegetable, and what is procured by the help of Fermentation. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xiii. (1813) 170 The dung of animals .. is put together for fermentation. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 110 Others .. contended, that chymification results from simple fermentation of the alimentary mass. 1874 M. COOKE *Frugi* 3 These cells are capable of producing fermentation in certain liquids.

† *b.* in Alchemy. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 264 Oure cementyng and fermentacioun. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. in Ashm. (1652) 173 Trew Fermentacyon few Workers do understond. 1599 THYNNE *Animadr.* (1875) 32 Fermentacione ys a peculiar terme of Alchymye. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i, Because o' your fermentation, and cibation.

† *c.* in various other vague applications. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 91 Others impute the heat .. to the fermentation of several minerals. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. i. § 30 (1682) 6 The General Cause of the growth of a .. Seed, is Fermentation. 1678 *State Trials, Earl of Pembroke* (1810) 1341 Claret, and .. small-beer .. set the blood upon a fermentation. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 67 An acid Salt mingles it self with an Alkali: from which Mixture results a Fermentation, and very sensible Heat. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 569 The torpid sap .. in fluent dance, And lively fermentation, mounting. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 69 As soon as our continents were thus delivered from the waters, the fermentations .. ceased.

† *d.* *Iron-smelling*: see quot. *Obs.*

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 174 The hottest part of the mass begins to heave and swell .. The workman calls this appearance fermentation.

2. *fig.* The state of being excited by emotion or passion; agitation, excitement, working. Sometimes (with more complete metaphor): A state of agitation tending to bring about a purer, more wholesome, or more stable condition of things.

c 1660 J. GIBBON in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* cxix. 9 A young man .. in the highest fermentation of his youthful lusts. 1682 EARL ANGLESEY *State Govt.* in *Somers Tracts* II. 196 Predicting .. the happy, future State of our Country; and that the then Fermentation would be perfective to it. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 288 The minds of men being once .. put into a fermentation. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 161 Whether in such a state of fermentation, they would wait patiently. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 61 In the intellectual fermentation of Germany, etc.

Fermentatious (fə'mentē'shəs), *a.* [f. **FERMENTATION**: see -OUS.] Of a disease: That is produced by some morbid principle or organism acting on the system like a ferment.

1888 *Scott. Leader* 6 Dec. 5 The vast increase they show in deaths from other 'zymotic' (or 'fermentatious') diseases.

Fermentative (fə'mentə'tiv), *a.* [f. L. *fermentāt-ppl.* stem of *fermentāre* + -IVE. Cf. Fr. *fermentatif*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fermentation; developed by fermentation.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 122 Vegetation, which is set a moving by the putrifiactive and fermentative heat. 1693 BLANCARD *Phys. Dict.* 205/2 Some filthy and fermentative Matter. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* i. ii. (1760) 10 The succeeding Separation or fermentative Motion, is a very different Thing. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 350 Watching it during the continuance of the fermentative process. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 5) 20 The organic matter may .. commence to undergo fermentative changes.

2. Tending to cause or undergo fermentation.

1661 CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 43, I doubt whether either of them hath any thing of a fermentative power in them. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. i. § 31 (1682) 7 Beer, or any other Fermentative Liquor. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. i. 46 The fermentative Disposition of the fresh Chyle. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. i. 219 The fermentative activity of yeast.

Hence **Fermentatively adv.**, and **Fermentativeness**.

1684 TYSON *Hist. R. Soc.* iv. 172 (T.) The white of the egg he concluded, from its fermentativeness, to be impregnated with air. 1890 WEBSTER, *Fermentatively*.

Fermentatōrius (fə'mentā'tōri), *a.* [f. Lat. type **fermentatōrius*, f. *fermentāre* to ferment.] = **FERMENTATIVE** 1.

1765 BROWNRIFF in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 227 Liquors, which .. by their fermentatory motion, generate more air than they can imbibe. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 302 A fermentatory process is carried on in the stomach.

Fermented (fə'mentəd), *ppl. a.* [f. **FERMENT** v. + -ED.] Of a liquor: That has been through the process of fermentation. Of bread: Leavened.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 258 Fermented breade dipte in a sponefull of wyne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. 82 From the distillation of fermented urine .. ariseth an Aqua vitae. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 261 All fermented Spirits, the [stimulating] Effects of which are very sudden. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 136 The spirits distilled from different fermented liquors differ in their flavour.

Fermentescible (fə'mentē'sib'l), *a.* Also (*erron.*) -iscible. [f. as prec. + -escible (see -ESCE and -IBLE).] *a.* Having the power to cause fermentation. *b.* Capable of being fermented.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xix. 730 Fermentescible and often bilious Humours bred of .. Meat corrupted. 1807 *Med. Tril.* XXII. 198 The albumen .. was so altered .. without having lost its fermentescible action. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 129 To excite fermentation in a fermentescible fluid. 1865 *Reader* No. 117. 346/3 Fermentescible liquids.

Fermenting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FERMENT; also *attrib.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. in Aslm. (1652) 173 Fermenting in dyvers maners is don. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 13 What a Fermenting-vat lies simmering and hid! 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 415 Twenty gallons in each fermenting tub. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 37 My...study-lamp is now fixed under a barrel to...raise a fermenting temperature.

Fermenting (fə'mentɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That ferments; in senses of the verb.

1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* II. 10 When with fermenting Juice the Vat o'erflows. 1705 ADDISON *Campaign* 108 Their Courage dwells not in a trouble'd Flood Of mounting Spirits, and fermenting Blood. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* Pref. (ed. 5) 4 The fermenting mischief forth. 1872 TAUNT *Map of Thames* 15 The bung flies upwards from the fermenting beer.

Fermentitious (fə'mentɪʃəs), *a.* [f. assumed L. *fermentici-us (f. fermentum FERMENT sb.) + -ous.] Of a fermenting or effervescent nature.

1807 A. KNOX *Let. Butterworth Rem.* (1834) I. 67 It can deceive us by no fermentitious feeling. 1820 — *Let. II. More Rem.* (1837) III. 464 Mr. Southey...seems to take...pleasure in shewing off the annoying spectacles of fermentitious religion.

Fermentive (fə'mentɪv), *a.* [f. FERMENT sb. or v. + -IVE.] Tending to produce fermentation.

1672 Phil. Trans. VII. 4030 Seeds, which by the virtue of their fermentive Odours perform these transmutations upon Matter. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 2 Were not Diseases themselves...in a manner poisonous and Fermentive. 1888 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 247/3 The fermentive organism is...absolutely essential to the setting up of destructive rotting.

fig. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 104 Which is as strong a leaven to puff the mind, as any thing, and no lesse fermentive when natural, than when artificial.

† **Fermerer**¹. *Obs.* [f. FERMERY + -ER¹.] The superintendent of a (monastic) infirmary. Cf. ENFERMERER.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 151 So durd our sextein, and our fermerer, That han ben trewe feeser fifty yere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 127/2 A Fermerer, *infermaris.*

† **Fermerer**². *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 ferromar, 7 fermarer, -orer. [f. fermer, FARMER² + -ER¹.] = FARMER sb.² 2 and 3.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* IV. (1632) 298 Their Factours and Ferromars. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. David II.* 43 Ferromars borne of husband men...may not fight for the libertie of their predcessours. *Ibid.* Table 79 *Fermerer*, or tenant to any man.

Fermery, farmery. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: a. 4-6 fermerie, -y(e), 4-7 fermorie(e), -y(e), 5 fermery(e), 7 *Hist.* fermarie, firmorie, firmary. β. 6 farmarie, -erie, -ory, 7 farmary, 6- farmery. [aphet. f. OF. *enfermerie*, ad. med. L. *infermaria*; see INFIRMARY.] = INFIRMARY; chiefly, the infirmary of a monastery.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiii. 108 If se fare so in 3owre ferme. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crde* 212 Fermery and fraitur with fele mo houses. c 1430 *Pride. Lyf Manhode* IV. ix. (1869) 205, I wole lede þee with me...in to þe fermerye to reste. c 1550 BALKE K. *Johan* 82 Gett thee to the farmerye. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 44 A chamber called the Dead Mane's Chamber in the said Farmery. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 62 The rehearsall...of his dying in the Firmery. 1626 SPELMAN *Gloss., Firmarium al. Fermarium*, Angl. a fermarie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. 287 Infirmary or the firmorie. 1801 W. H. ST. J. HOPE in Venables *Chron. de Parco Lude* Introd. 55 Of the farmery (*infermarium*), very little has been made out.

attrib. a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 83 The fermerye chyrch continet in longitude 34 virgas.

Fermete, var. of FIRMITY, *Obs.*

† **Fermillet**. *Obs.* Also 6 formelet. [a. OF. *fermillet*, *fermaillet*, dim. of *fermail* FERMAIL.] An ornamental clasp, buckle, or setting.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1082 A formelet, of gret ualure beyng, With presious stonis gemesshed that thyng. 1633 J. DONE tr. *Aristeas' Hist. Septuagint* 40 Those Stones were sustayned...by Buckles and Fermillets of Gold for more firmnesse.

† **Fermison**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 fermyson, -soun, 5 fermeson. [a. AF. *fermyson*, OF. *fermeyson*, *fermyson* = L. *fīrmation-em*, n. of action f. *fīrmare*, in med. L. to close (F. *fermer*).] 1. A close-time for the male deer. *attrib.*

[1248 *Foot of Fines* (Record Office), co. Stafford, Quod Hugo et heredes sui...quolibet anno possint capere in predicto parco unam damam in fermisona inter festum Sancti Martini et Purificationem Beate Marie et unum damum in pinguedine inter festum Sancte Crucis in Mayo et festum Sancte Crucis in Septembri. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Poc.* 174 Asses par my la mesoun De treste du fermeyson [Eng. *Gloss.* taken of gres tyme]. c 1340 *Cav. & Gr. Kut.* 1156 Þe fre lorde hade de-fende in fermeyson tyme þat þer schulde no mon mene to þe male dere. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 180 Fflesch fluriste of fermeyson.

2. A place where deer were kept. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (Camden) i, By fermesones by frythys, and felles.

† **Fern**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 fyrn, 3 fer(r)en, (furne), 3 *Layamon* v(e) orne, 4-5 fern, (4 feorn, 6 farne). Also (as *adv.* and in *Comb.*) with prefix, 1 zefyrn, 2 zefern, 3 ifurn, ivurn, ifeorn, iv(e)orn, 4 yfern. [Perh. repr. two different but synonymous formations (from different ablaut-grades of the same root). The OE. *fyrn*

with *y* from *u*, an -i stem that has passed into the -o declension, seems to be a peculiarly Eng. formation (perh. in origin a sb., as the form with prefixed *ge* may suggest), cognate with OS. *furn*, *forn* adv. formerly (also in *comb.* *an furudagon* = OE. *on fyrndagum*), OHG. *forn* (MHG. *vorn*) formerly, ON. *forn* adj. ancient (Sw. *forn*). The sense 'of last year', though not recorded before the ME. period, seems to point to an OE. **fierne*, which would correspond to OS. *fern* past (of years), OHG. *firni* old (MHG. *virne* old, *verne* adv. last year, mod. Ger. *ferne* old, of last year), Goth. *fairneis* old: -O Teut. **ferjo-*, cognate with Lith. *pernai* adv., last year.]

A. adj.

1. Of time: Former, ancient, of old.

After 15th c. only in phrase *old fern days* or *years*; cf. 3 and FERNYEAR.

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxix. 9 (Gr.) Fyrn forð-gesceaft. c 1275 LAY. 24795 Julius. Þat in vorne daze bi-wan hit mid fihte. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 6356 Feorne men...Clepeþ heom Agofagy. a 1400 *Octavian* 477 Hyt ys well fern men seyden so. 1529, 1562 [see FERNYEAR A. 1]. 1571 Br. LESLEY *Title Success.* II. 6 b, I might here fetchie forth olde farne dayes.

2. *Fern year*: last year: see FERNYEAR.

3. *Comb. fern-days*, days of old.

a 1000 *Andreas* 753 (Gr.) Þis is se ilca ealwalda god þone on fyrndagum fæderas cudon. c 1205 LAY. 27118 Pat Merlin i furn dazen seide.

B. adv. Long ago, of old, formerly, a long time.

a. a 1000 *Guthlac* 841 (Gr.) Þone hitran drync þone Eve fyrn Adam geaf. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 Feren it is þat we and ure heldrene habbeð ben turnd fro him. *Ibid.* 161 Hit is ferren atleien holie tilde. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 226 It is ferre (vz. fern) agoo in seynt Fraunceys tyme. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 248 For they han knowen it so fern. c 1422 HOCLEVY *Seirelaus's Wife* 199 It is ago fern syn I spak yow to Of loue.

β. c 1000 *Wulfstan* (Napier) xviii. 104 Eala, zefyrn is. þæt durh deofol fela þinga misfor. c 1205 LAY. 24017 Þa iurnn he stoden. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1306 Heo were ifurn of prestes muþe Amansed. c 1275 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 193 Ifurn ich habbe isunehd mid worke and mid worde. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3207 Wel y-fern þay holpe ous nougt.

Fern (fərn), *sb.* Forms: 1 fearn, 3 south. værne, 4-7 ferne, 6-7 fearn(e), (6 *Sc.* farne, 7 fyrne, 9 dial. fearn), 7 ferron, 6- fern. [OE. *fearn* str. neut. = MDu. *væren* (Du. *varen*), OHG. *farn*, *farn* (MHG. *varn*, *varn*, mod. Ger. *farn*) neut. and mase. (not recorded in ON., but cf. Sw. dial. *färne* :-ON. **ferne*):-O Teut. **farno-*:-O Aryan **porno-*, whence Skr. *parṇa* neut., wing, feather, leaf. The primitive meaning of the word is doubtless 'feather'; for the transferred application cf. Gr. *πτερόν* feather, *πτερίς* fern.]

1. One of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants constituting the N.O. *Filices*; a single plant or frond of the same; also *collect.* in *sing.*

Flowering or Royal Fern: *Osmunda regalis*; see OSMUND. **Hard fern** = *Blechnum*. **Lady-fern** = *Athyrium filix femina*. **Male fern** = *Lastrea filix-mas*. **Prickly fern** = *Polystichum aculeatum*.

For bladder, buckler, hare-foot, holly, maidenhair, tree, etc. fern, see those words.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.*, *Filix*, fearn. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiii. § 1 Atto arest of þa þornas & þa fyrnas & þæt fearn. c 1205 LAY. 12817, I wude i wildeerne inne hade & inne uærne. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8875 No gaf he ther of nought a ferne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 247 Yit is glas nought like aisschen of ferne. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 307 Tentis, made of black Ferne. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Aslm. (1652) 95 Of Ashes of Ferne. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 6 b, Bromes, gorse, fyrs, braken, ferne. 1621 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Pap.* (1886) II. 16 He is to vse flytnes and heath, but not wood to hrew withal. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horseman* 319 Take the root of male brake or fearn. 1771 SNOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 259 A brown desert...that producing nothing but heath and fern. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xix, The tall fern obscured the lawn. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 201 Hidden deep in fern.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple *attrib.*, as *fern-ashes*, *-bracken*, *-bush*, *-covert*, *-faggot*, *-frond*, *-harvest*, *-leaf*, *-plant*, *-root*, *-spore*, *-stalk*, *-stem*, *-tuft*; objective, as *fern-gatherer*, *-grower*, *-thief*; instrumental and parasynthetic, as *fern-clad*, *-crowned*, *-fringed*, *-leaved*, *-thatched* adjs.; simulative, as *fern-like* adj.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 246 To maken of *fern asshen glas. 1745 *Beverley Beck Act* ii. 2 Every quarter of fern ashes. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* II. 255 In like order of reason he might haue saide it is not a *fearn bush. 1580 LVLV *Enphes* (Arb.) 319 It is a blynde Goose that knoweth not a Foxe from a Fearn-bush. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley cviii, An apparently endless succession of *fern-clad hills. 1859 G. MEREDITH R. *Feuvel* xxi, A pine overlooking the *fern-covert. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xvii. 23 The *Fearn-crown'd Flood. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 47 Heath, Brake, or *Fern Faggots. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 131 The *fern-fringed wall. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 101/1 Columna in 1648 compared the *fern frond to butcher's broom. 1886 HALL *Caine Son of Ilagar* III. xi, I'm a *fern-gatherer. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 15 The amateur *Ferngrower. 1855 MRS. GASSELL *North & S.* II, The *Fern-harvest was over. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iv. 60/2 He beareth Argent, a *Fern leaf, Vert. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 82 *Fern-leaved Mimosa. 1650 How

Phytologia Brit. 77 *Muscus filicinus* Park. *Fernlike Mosse. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 179 In...Fern-like plants tubes are found. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 225 Bulbils from which *Fern-plants are directly developed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccli. 322 Poure peple made hem brede of *fern rotes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Fern-root* was frequently prescribed by the antients in diet-drinks, for removing obstructions. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 13, I thinke the mad slaue, hath tasted on a *ferne-stalke, that he walkes so invisible. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 289 A number of *Fern-stems with leaves in many rows. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 29 Their *Fern-thatcht Towns. 1888 *Athenæum* 21 July 105/2 Some *fern thieves were captured. a 1835 MRS. HENANS *Poems, Hour of Romance*, Under the *fern-tufts.

b. *Special comb.*: *fern-allies*, plants of a nature allied to that of ferns; *fern-bracken* = BRACKEN (Britten & II.); *fern-brake*, (a) = prec.; (b) a thicket of fern; † *fern-bud*, a kind of fern-fly, used by anglers; *fern-chaffer*, a beetle (*Scarabæus* or *Amphimalla solstitialis*); *fern-cup*, the cup-like form of the fern just after coming through the ground; *fern-fly*, a fly frequenting fern; *fern-gale*, the Sweet Fern (*Myrica Comptonia*); *fern-moss*, a genus of mosses, *Fissidens*; *fern-oil* (see quot.); † *fern-sitter*, a name given to the hare; *fern-tree* = *tree-fern*; *fern-web*, a beetle (*Scarabæus* or *Melolontha horticola*). Also FERN-OWL, -SEED. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 100/2 Groups...often spoken of...as *Fern-allies. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 352 A bath of *fernebraks for your fustie bodie. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* v. 1, Your breech is safe enough: the wolf's a fern-brake. 1760 Walton & Cotton's *Angler* App. (1760) 121 **Fern-Bud*, this fly is got on Fern. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* lx. 103 The appearance...of the *fern-chaffer. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. (1828) II. 5 Of this nature seems to be that of the cockchafer and fern-chaffer. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 5/1 In their nightly gambols through my garden they too often destroy...my choicest *fern-cups. 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 330 The *Fern-fly...is of the colour of Fern or Bracken. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 233 The Fern-Flyes...feed on the young corn and grass, and hinder their growth. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 230 The Fern Fly...known to children...as, 'Soldiers and Sailors'. 1698 J. PETIVIER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 398 Our common *Fern Moss. 1868 TRIPP *Brit. Mosses* 181 Marsh Fern Moss. Rock Fern Moss. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, **Fern-oil* in pottery, a name given...to a sort of varnish, which the Chinese use in their porcelain manufactories. It is also called lime-oil. a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The hare The listt-fot, the *fernsitter. 1827 HELLVER in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1852) 166 *Fern trees twenty feet in height. 1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melb. Mem.* xx. 147 Picnics to fern-tree gullies...were successfully carried out. 1796 W. MARSHALL W. *Devon. Gloss.*, **Fern-web*. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii. (ed. 12) 37 With a hook and a bit of worm on it, or a fern-web.

Hence **Ferned** *ppl. a.*, fern-grown; **Fernist**, one who cultivates or takes an interest in ferns; **Fernless** *a.*, devoid of ferns.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 155, I tread on ferned and laurelled hills. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1959. 648/3 The fernist of meanest capacity. 1888 — 21 July 105/2 Fairlight Glen, once the loveliest spot on the southern coast, now almost fernless. 1893 T. E. BROWN *Old John, etc.* 177 Rose plot, Fringed pool, Ferned grove.

† **Fern**, *sb.* *Obs.* [perh. repr. OE. *fīren*, ON. *fīrn* pl., orig. a crime, monstrous thing; for the sense cf. mod. Icel. *fīrn* 'a great deal, a lot' (Vigf.).] A huge quantity or number.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3908 (Cott.) O þis gret aht þou has me lent I sal gret fern be-for me sent. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 126 A lazer...Com and asked Crist his hele, Bifor that fern of fole sa fele.

Fern, *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4, 6 *verne*, 7 *fearne*. [ME. *verne*, perh. f. *VIRNE* to go round, a. F. *virroner*, f. *viron* circuit.] A windlass.

a 1327 *Acc. Works Westm. Palace in Promp. Parv.* 510 note, Gynes voel' fernes. 1328 *Ibid.*, Circa facturam ejusdam verne sive ingenii. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. vii. 47 b, Cranes or Vernes to winde up great Weightes. 1574 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 155 The vse of a ferne to lode the tymber wyth. 1611 COTGR., *Moulinet à brassières*, the barrell of a windlass or fearne. *Ibid.*, *Cherie*, the engine called by architects, etc. a *fearne*. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Fearn*, a windlass. *Line.*

Fern (fərn), *v.* [f. FERN sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To cover with fern.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 338 The mapul, ooke and assche endureth longe In floryng yf thou ferne it welle. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 426 How was it [island] lichen and mossed, ferned and heathed?

2. *intr.* To feed upon fern. ? *Obs.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 153 When he feedeth on fearne or rootes, then it is called rowting or fearnig. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 135/2 For the Feeding...if...Boar and Swine...be in open Grounds, on Heaths...they are Fearnig.

† **Ferna'mbuck**. *Obs.* Also 6 fernandobuck, 6-7 fernan(d)buck, 8 fernebourge. [Corruptly f. *Fernambuco*, the name of a sea-port in Brazil.] = BRAZIL sb. 1. Also *attrib.*

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 13 In this place was great store of fruite and much fernandobuck. 1598 FLORIO, *Scotano*, a red wood called brasill or fernambucke. 1617 FYNES MORYSON *Itin.* III. 534 Fernandubuck wood. 1703 T. S. Art's *Improv.* 28 [To stain wood red] Take Ferne-bourge, half a Pound, and Rain Water. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 68 Most in Use is the Brazil-Wood, call'd Fernambuck. 1722 *Act Encour. Silk Mannf. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/7 Brazil or Fernambuck Wood.

Fernery (fɛrnɛəri). [f. FERN sb.¹ + -ERY.] A place or a glass-case where ferns are grown.

140 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* Intro. (1844) 11 A fernery should possess . . a pure atmosphere. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 70 The whole forest glade formed a vast fernery.

Fernicle, var. of **VERNICLE**, *Obs.*

† **Fern-osmund**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. FERN sb.¹ + OSMUND.] The Royal Fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* Table of Hard Words, *Ferne Osmund* is an hearbe of some called *Water-Ferne*, bath a triangular stalke . . and it growes in Boggs. *Ibid.* I. lxxvi. 39. [Some later editions have the misprinted form *ferusmund*, which has been copied into mod. Dicts.]

Fern-owl. [f. FERN sb.¹ + OWL.] a. The Nightjar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*; b. the Short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus*.

a. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. iii. § 1. 107 The Fern-owl, or Goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus*. 1793 G. WHITE *Sciborne* (1853) II. xxx. 246 Not long after a fern owl was procured. 1832-5 E. JESSE *Glean. Nat. Hist.* (1843) 221 The fern-owl, or night-jar. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 44 'Midst bitter'n's boom and fern-owl's cry.

b. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Brit. Birds* 129 Short-eared owl. Fern-Owl (Ireland).

Fern-seed. The 'seed' of the fern. Before the mode of reproduction of ferns was understood, they were popularly supposed to produce an invisible seed, which was capable of communicating its invisibility to any person who possessed it.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 96 We have the receipt of Fern-seede, we walke invisible. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 411/1, I had no medicine, sir, to go invisible; No fern-seed in my pocket. 1756 SMART *Horat. Canons Friendsh.* 76 Ask thy heart, if Custom . . Hath sown no undiscover'd fern-seed there. 1815 SCOTT *Guy Mann.* xlv, 'They say she has gathered the fern-seed and can gang only gate she likes.' 1859 SALA *Tau. round Clock* (1861) 266 We . . are in the receipt of fern-seed, and can walk invisible.

Fernshaw (fɛrnʃəʊ). [f. FERN + SHAW.] A brake or thicket of fern.

1845 BROWNING *Flight of Duchess* xiii, Some story or other Of hill or dale, oakwood or fernshaw.

Ferntickle (fɛrn'tɪkəl). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *farntikyle*, *ferntikyle*, 6 *fayrntikle*, 9 *fantie* (k)le, *farntie* (k)le, *Sc. fairnitickle*. 'A freckle on the skin, resembling the seed of fern' (W.).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 123/1 A *Famtykyle*, *lenticula*. *Ibid.* 128/1 A *Ferntykyle*, *cesia*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) Pijja, Rocket . . taketh away freckles or fayrntikles with vinegre. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Farniticles*. 'the brown 'pin point pops' clustered in the complexion.

Hence *Fernticled ppl. a.*, freckled.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 123/1 *Famtykyle*, *lenticulosus*. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills VI.* 351 Pluggly fac'd Wat . . And . . farnicled Huggy. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Farn-tickled*.

Ferny (fɛrni). a. [f. FERN sb.¹ + -Y.]

1. Abounding in fern, overgrown with fern.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 50 That sycknes is moste commonly on . . ferny ground. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 525 The Surface thereof . . is Heathy, Ferny and Furzy. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 4 A red, sandy, ferny ground. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xv, 'The wild buck bells from ferny brake. 1860 DONALDSON *Bush Lays* 87 The flat ferny wastes all lie sleeping.

2. Of or pertaining to fern, consisting of fern.

1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* vi. 29 When Locusts in the Ferny Bushes cry. a 1717 PARNELL *Flies* 72 Your ferny shade forsakes the vale. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 67 Woodless its banks but green with ferny leaves. 1884 *Bazaar* 10 Dec. 621/3 A . . gorsy, ferny growth.

3. Of a fern-like nature, resembling fern.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 76 Ferny foliage. 1870 J. RHODES *Poems* 131 Every pane is hoar with ferny rime.

† **Fernyear, fern year, sb. and adv. Obs.**

Forms: a. 1 *fyrnzear*, 4 *fernzere*, -yere, (5 *ferner*), 5, 8, 9 *fernyear*, 9 *Sc. foirnyear*. B. 3 *ivurnzer*. [OE. *fyrnzear*: see FERN a. and YEAR. From 14th c. often as two words, the adj. being inflected in ME.] A. sb.

1. A past year.

c 1000 *Gnomic Vers.* (Cott.) 12 (Gr.) *Fyrnzearum* frod. c 1205 LAV. 25139, I þan ivurn zere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 5 How fele fernzere are faren and so fewe to come. 1481 CANTON *Keynard* (Arb.) 32 Yf myn aunte . . bethought her wel of olde ferners she wolde not suffre that I shold haue ony harme. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 296/1 Old farne yeres. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 4 Ye regarde . . good prouerbes of olde ferne yeeres.

2. Last year, 'yester-year'. [Cf. mod. Ger. *fernwein* wine of last year.]

† Skinner took Chaucer's *ferne yere* to mean February! Hence in COLES 1692-1732.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1176 Farwel all the snowgh of ferne yere! 1406 HOCCELEVE *La Male Regle* 423, I dar nat speke a word of ferne yere. 15 . . *Sir Egeir* (1711) 19 He . . then told him a fern-years tale. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* xviii. 14 If I live anither year, I'll ca' this year fern-year.

B. adv. a. In past years. [Cf. OE. *fyrnzeara*, where the second element = YORE adv.] b. In the course of last year.

[c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) xciv. 9 [xcv. 8] Swa on grimnesse, fyrnzeara dydan.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 440 The kyndnesse þat myne eueene-cristene kiddle me fernyere. 1786 *Harvest Rig'in Chambers Pop. Poems Scot.* (1862) 62 They'll . . reckon up what time fernyear The kirm was held. 1806 J. NICOL *Poems* II. 3 (Jam.) He, fairnyear, 'gainst the en'mie's power, Wi a choice gang had wander'd.

† **Feroce**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *feroce-m*, *ferox*.] = **FEROCIOUS** a.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. I. 70 Feroce and belluine men [shal cohabit] with the meek and placable.

† **Ferocious**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ferociem*, pr. ppl. of *ferocire*, f. *ferox* fierce.] Raging ferociously.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 94 So ferocious it [fire] was, as the Ambassador . . hardly . . escaped. 1655 62 H. MORE *Antid. Atheism* (1662) 182 [Apostate spirits] that are more ferocious. 1684 R. BONET *Merc. Confut.* VI. 175 Vitriolate Acidity . . able to . . coagulate the ferocious Spirits.

Ferocify (fɛrɔ'sɪfaɪ), v. [f. L. *feroci-* stem of *ferox* + -FY.] trans. To make ferocious or fierce.

1855 in OGILVIE *Supp.*

Ferocious (fɛrɔ'sɪəs), a. [f. L. *feroci-*, *ferox* fierce, ferocious + -OUS.]

1. Of animals or persons, their dispositions or actions: Fierce, savage; savagely cruel or destructive.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 144 The Lyon . . ferocious animall hath young ones but seldome. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) III. 87 He was by no means of that ferocious . . character. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 188 The most . . ferocious beasts are alarmed by it. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, One whom they had been taught to consider as a ferocious . . libertine. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* II. (1858) 76, I cannot see anything manly in that ferocious struggle. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 1 And pits for ferocious animals.

Comb. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* II, Is he a ferocious-looking man?

2. Indicating or characterized by ferocity.

1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 328 Slow rose a form . . shaking . . And each ferocious feature grim with ooze. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 418 Their prominent or ferocious eyes.

Hence **Ferociously** adv. **Ferociousness**.

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Ing. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 223 Roughness, and even ferociousness, in a man, we often overlook. 1775 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 303 He [Dr. Johnson] feeds nastily and ferociously. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 52 The respect which was felt . . mitigated in all the rancour and ferociousness of hostility.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 394 They [rats] gnawed her feet and nails so ferociously that we drew her up yelping. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* I. 10 They hate me so ferociously.

† **Ferocitate**, v. *Obs.* [f. FEROCITY + -ATE.] trans. To make ferocious; to taint with fierceness.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* IV. 49 The salin . . is apt to ferocitate and irritate the spirits.

Ferocity (fɛrɔ'sɪti). [ad. Fr. *ferocité*, ad. L. *ferocitāt-em*, f. *ferox* FEROCIOUS.] The quality or state of being ferocious; habitual fierceness or savagery; an instance of the same.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxvi. (1612) 355 With such persecutant hatred and ferocitie. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. iv, Grimalkin . . degenerates not in ferosity from the elder branches of her house. 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 594 Such their ferocity . . that no engagement would hold with them for three months. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 213 These ferocities and Sibylline frenzies. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiv. § 28 It [fear] is always joined with ferocity.

Ferocize (fɛrɔ'saɪz), v. *rare* -1. [f. L. *feroc-em* + -IZE.] trans. To make ferocious.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 537 That hatred of war which . . ferocizes man.

† **Ferous**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *fer-us* wild + -OUS.] Wild, savage.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 75 To chace away those ferous, and indomitable Creatures.

-ferous, in actual use always -iferous (i-fɛrəs), an adjectival suffix f. L. -fer producing (f. *ferre* to bear) + -OUS. In Lat. the suffix -fer was always preceded by i, either belonging to the stem as in *pestifer*, substituted for the stem-vowel as in *sensifer*, or inserted as a connecting vowel as in *arifer*; so that the suffix practically appears in Lat. as -ifer, and in Eng. as -iferous. In Eng. it appeared first in words taken from Lat., either directly or through Fr. adaptations in -fère, as in *auriferous*, *bacciferous*, *biferous*, *cruciferous*, *frugiferous*, *glandiferous*, *lactiferous*, *metalliferous*, *odoriferous*, *pomiferous*, *rosiferous*, *soporiferous*, *thuriferous*, *vociferous*.

On the analogy thus established -iferous became a living English suffix, capable of combining with any Latin stem, and forms an unlimited number of derivatives, esp. in Natural History, as *acidiferous*, *argentiferous*, *carboniferous*, *cocciferous*, *fossiliferous*, *luciferous*, *sanguiferous*, *umbelliferous*.

Ferow, obs. form of **FARROW** a.

Ferox (fɛrɔks). [a. L. (*salmo*) *ferox* lit. 'fierce salmon', the scientific name.] A fish (*Salmo ferox*), the great Lake Trout.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xi. (1880) 403 Lough Melvin . . contains salmon grilse, charr, ferox. 1884 M. G. WATKINS in *Longm. Mag.* June 176 Every now and then we had a ferox for dinner.

Ferrade, var. of **FERRED** *Obs.*

Ferrage, obs. form of **FERRIAGE**.

Ferrall, obs. form of **FERULE**.

† **Ferrament**, *Obs.* Forms: 5 *ferremen* (t), 5-7 *ferrament*, (ferment). [a. OF. *ferrement*, ad. L. *ferramentum* implement of iron, after which

the word was refashioned. Cf. **FARREMENT**.] In pl. Articles of iron; iron instruments or tools; irons, shackles; iron fittings, ironwork.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 37 Hym-self so chargid with ferramentys and Iryns. 1446 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 84 It. payd for ferments to the stepyl wyndows . . viii. x^d. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* III. v. (1860) G vj, The ferremens and Instrumentis that hangen on the gurdell. 1489 - *Faytes of A.* II. xxiii. 137 Cartes with ferrementes for to carie the roddes for the engins. *Ibid.* II. xxxv. 153 With grete mastes armed aboue wyth sharp ferrementes. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* I. ii. (1634) 9 How many kinds of ferraments ought the Chyrurgion . . to carry. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1833) II. 66 The ferments of iron in the windows. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 34 Their Bergamasque . . a poor . . Crah-louse . . cloyster'd up within these ferraments . . hath not room to breath.

Ferrandin, var. of **FARANDINE**, *Obs.*

† **Ferrane, Ferranea**, *Obs.* See quot.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 388 There are 2 compounds of iron and chlorine . . one . . formed by burning iron wire in the gas . . I have called it *Ferranea* . . The other . . is a dark gray opaque substance . . and . . may be named *ferrane*.

† **Ferra'ra**, *Obs. rare* -1. A broadsword; more fully, an 'Andrea Ferrara'. Cf. **ANDREW** 1.

1762 CHURCHILL *Poems, Proph. Famine*, There saw I . . the Ferrara . . Unwilling grace the awkward victor's side. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. *Ferrara*, An Andrea Ferrara has become the common name for the glaymore, or highland broadsword.

† **Ferrary**, *Obs.* [ad. L. (*ars*) *ferraria*; but cf. **FERRURIE**.] The smith's art; iron-working.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. xxxvii, Vulcan works in heavenly Ferrarie. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 141 The God of ferrary.

Ferrate (fɛ'reit). *Chem.* [f. L. *ferr-um* iron + -ATE.] A salt of ferric acid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 439 A solution of ferrate of potash is obtained. 1873 WATTS *Ferrous Chem.* (ed. II) 455 A class of salts called ferrates.

Ferrateen, *rare* -1. Cf. **FERRETING** sb.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiv, Thou false man of frail cambric and ferrateen.

† **Ferraunt**, a. *Obs.* Also 4 *farant*, *fera(w)nt*, *feraunte*. [a. OF. *ferrant*, f. *fer*:-L. *ferrum* iron.] Of a horse: Iron-grey. Also *absol.*

c 1300 K. *Alis*. 3460 With him cam mony stede farant. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2140 Fewteris in freely one ferraunte stedes. *Ibid.* 2451 One ferawnt stedes. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 371 On a sted ferraunt.

Ferray, obs. form of **FORAY**.

† **Ferre**, *Falconry. Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Djb, Iff yowre hawke nym the fowle at the fer side of the Ryuer . . from you Then she sleeth the fowle at the fer Juty and if she sleet it upon that side that ye ben on . . ye shall say she hath sleen the fowle at the Juty ferry. 1602 HEYWOOD *Woman Killed Wks.* 1874 II. 99 Your's [*i.e.* your hawk] missed her at the ferre.

Ferr(e), obs. form of **FAR sb.**, a., and v.

† **Ferreall**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *ferre-us* (f. *fer-* iron) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to iron.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabellhouer's Bk. Physicke* 379/2 [Recipe for] the ferreall poudre, called *Crocus Martis*.

Ferrean (fɛ'rɪən), a. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AN.] = **FERREOUS** 2.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ferrean*, iron-like; hard-hearted, cruel. 1828 SOUTHEY *Gridiron* vi. in *Life* (1850) V. 364 From the air The ferrean atoms came. [In some mod. Dicts.]

† **Ferred, ferhede**, *Obs.* Forms: a. (1 *zeferraden*), 3 *ferraden*, *færeden*, *fer(r)eden*, 3-4 *ferede*, *ferred(e)*, (4 *ferrade*). B. 3 *fer-*, *verhede*. [aphetic f. OE. *geferraden*, f. *geferra* FERE sb.¹ + *raden* condition: see -RED. As in other similar compounds of sbs. ending in -r, the suffix -red was in 13th c. replaced by -hede (see -HEAD).] Companionship, society, fellowship; a company.

a. c 1200 *Triv. Coll. Hom.* 23 Ich ileue þat halgan . . habben ferrede on alle holnesse. c 1205 LAV. 6020 Heo gunnen senden of Romanice ende fæwer ferredene. a 1225 *Log. Kath.* 703 Tu schalt . . beon þenne underfon i þe feire ferreden & i þe murie of meidnes. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1354 Leuerous were heron be ded, Than thou wer ded in our ferred. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2278 Him followed ful great ferrede. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Köhl.) 3528 With gret ferrade [*rime-wd.* made]. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2060 þou art now . . among þes fair ferede.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2917 He wende in þis verhede [*v. r.* ferhede] Toward bataille. c 1300 K. *Alis*. 3060 The riche king of Mede, Hadde never suche ferhede. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1920 Him followed ful great ferhede.

Ferrekin, obs. Sc. form of **FIRKIN**.

Ferrel, obs. form of **FERRULE** v.

Ferrell, *dial.* See quot.

1861 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 248 There occur in spots blocks of concrete, cemented gravel, clay, and iron, *Hamptonic*, 'verrells' or 'ferrells'. 1883 *Hamph. Gloss.* 104 *Ferrol*, an indurated lump of gravel, sand, and iron. These ferrols frequently occur in the heath-lands of North Hampshire.

† **Ferren**, *adv. and a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *feorran*, *feorran(n)e*, *feorrene*, 2-4 *ferren(e)*, (3 *feren*, *verren*, 4 *ferynne*, *furrene*), 3 *feorre(n)*, 3-5 *ferne*, 6 *farren*. Also (after preps. of, on) *ferrom* (e, *ferrum*; see **AFERRUM**. [OE. *feorran*, *feorrane*, *feorrene*, corresp. to OS. *ferrana*, *ferran*, OHG. *ferrana*, -no, f. OTeut. **ferr-* FAR adv. The

adj. appears first in 12th c.; its development from the adv. is paralleled in the mod.G. *fern*.] **A. adv.**

1. From far, from a distance.

Beowulf 839 (Gr.) Feorran and near. **a 1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 1836 (Gr.) Ufer twega feorren cunmen. **a 1000** *Elene* 993 (Gr.) Feorran 7eferede. **a 1225** *Ancr. R.* 70 3if eni god mon is feorrene ikumen. **a 1250** *Orul & Night*. 1320 Hwat canstu... of storre, Bute that thu bi-haitest hi feorre?

2. Afar, far away, at or to a distance.

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxix. § 5 Da ongon he spreca swiðe feorran ymbuton. **c 1000** *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 58 Petrus hym fylide feorranne. **c 1205** *LAV.* 25733 Pa iseseþ heo nawiht feorren a muelch fer smoken. **a 1225** *Juliana* 71 Pa.. belial þat ha hefe ibeaten feorren to bihinden. **c 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2601 Maria dowter ful ferren stod. **c 1315** *SHOREHAM* 137 The sonne and monne and many sterren By easte arysythe swythe ferren.

3. Preceded by prep.; of, on (o), from ferren (*ferrom*): from or at a distance; see **AFERROM**.

a 1240 *Saxles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 249 A sonde .. of feorren icumen. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 11744 (Gött.) Pai lokid þaim on ferrom fra. *Ibid.* 27372 (Cott.) O ferrom for to spi. **c 1300** *Ilaclok* 1864 Gleytes schoten him fro ferne. **1352** *Minor Poems* vii. 89 He saw þe toun o-ferrom bren. **c 1400** *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xvi. 72 Þe wilk men may see on ferrom. **a 1400-50** *Alexander* 5520 In hokis of iren flesch on ferrom þaim fra. **c 1470** *HARDING Chron.* vi. iii. 5 Shyppes came.. Fro ferrome sene.

B. adj. Distant, far, remote.

c 1160 *Halton Gosp.* Luke xix. 12 Sum athelboren man ferde on ferren [*c 1000* *Corpus* fyrten] land. **c 1205** *LAV.* 3331 7ef ferrene kinges hilderde þa tidinde. **c 1250** *O. Kent Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* (1871) 27 Po þrie kinges of hebenesse þet comen fram verrene londes ure loured to seche. **c 1305** *S. Kather.* 20 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 90 So moche folc of furrene lond. **c 1374** *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. vii. 60 Al þouȝ [þat] renoune y-spradde passynge to ferne poeples goþ by dyuerse tonges. **c 1386** — *Prol.* 14 Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages. To ferne halwes. **c 1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 745 Pere come foure clerkes to Wyltone from ferne lond. **1548** *GEST Pr. Masse* 126 In farren contris.

Ferreous (fɛr'ɪəs), *a.* [*f. L. ferre-us* (*f. ferrum* iron) + *-ous*.]

1. Of or pertaining to iron; consisting of or containing iron.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 67 Veyned .. with a few magneticall and ferreous lines. *Ibid.* (ed. 1) 69 It carried away all ferreous and earthy parts. **1842-3** *Grove Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 129 A magnet being itself moved will move other ferreous bodies.

2. Hard as iron; iron-like. *rare*.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 280 Nothing too tough and ferreous for their digestion.

3. *Entom.* 'Of a metallic-grey hue, like that of polished iron' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Ferrer (fɛr'ɪ), *Obs. exc. dial.* [*ad. OF. ferriere*: see **BARREL-FERRER**.] **a.** = **BARREL-FERRER**. **b.** (see quot. 1877.)

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 75 Ther sergeaunt [of the cellar] hatte in keepinge .. ferrers and portatives. **1877** *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Ferrer*, a cask having iron hoops.

† **Ferrer, ferrour.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-8 *ferrer*, 4-5 *ferour*, 5-6 *ferror*, -our (e, 6 *farrour*, (5 *ferere*, -owre, *ferrur*, 6 *farrer*, *ferrar*). [*a. OF. ferreor*, *ferour* (*Fr. ferreure*) = *Sp. herrador*, *It. ferratore*: = med.L. *ferrator-em*, agent-n. *f. ferrāre* to shoe horses, *f. ferrum* iron, in med.L. horseshoe: see **FARRIER**.]

1. A worker in iron; a smith.

c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 407 God is a ferour and he is Goddis instrument. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 1593 Fferrers, flechours, fele men of crafte. **14..** *Nominale* in *Wr.* Wülcker 686 *He farrator*, a ferrur. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 157/2 Ferrowre, snythe, *ferrarinus*. **1583** *GOLDING Calvin* on *Deut.* cxxxvii. 845 The Farrour or locksmith hath an anuel. **1609** *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xiv. xi. 28 Andiscus .. she taught the Ferrars craft for to get his living.

2. = **FARRIER**.

1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 76, I make myn executours.. Iohn Carpenter, comoun clerk, & Iohn Spore, ferroure. **c 1515** *Coke Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Byrdel bytters, blacke snythes, and ferrars. **1552** *HULOET*, *Ferroure*, horseleche, or snythe whyche cureth horses, *veterinariarius medicus*. **1601** *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 480 Poppaea .. was knowne to cause her Ferrers ordinarily to shoe her coach-horses .. with cleane gold. **1798** *Sporting Mag.* XII. 21 Encouraged by the nobility .. as riding-masters or ferrers.

3. With sb. prefixed as *sergeant-, valet-, yeoman-ferrer*: An official who had care of the horses in a large household.

1455 *Housch. Ord.* 23 In th' office of the Stable—1 Sergeant Ferroure—1 Yoman Ferroure. **a 1512** *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 686 A tall yoman, somtyme sergeant ferroure to the kyng. **1541** *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 16 The sericant or chief ferroure.. shall .. bringe with him the serynge yrons. **1601** *F. TATE Housch. Ord. Edw. II.* § 56 (1876) 44 He shal haue a vallet ferroure under him to shue the horses.

Ferret (fɛr'ɪt), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4 *fyrette*, 5 *for-*, *feret* (te), 5-7 *firret* (te), 7 *ferrit* (6- *ferret*. [*a. OF. (?*furet)*, *fuiwet*, *furet* (mod.F. *furet*) = *It. furello*, dim. of the Com. Rom. word which appears in *OF.* as *furon*, *furon* (—*L. type *furiōn-em*), *furon* = *Pr. furon*, *Cat. furó*, *Sp. huron* (earlier *furon*), *Pg. furão*:—late *L. furiōn-em*, recorded in 7th c. by Isidore *Etyim.* xii. ii. § 39; usually identified with late *L. furiōn-em* robber (*f. L. fūr* thief; common in the Langobardic laws), whence *It. furone* robber.

The *F.* dim. was adopted as *MDu. foret*, *furet*, *fret*, mod. *Du. fret*, mod.G. *frett*, *fretchen*; the *OF. furon* appears

in early mod.Du. *veure*, Westphal. *vürn*, denoting the same or a similar animal.]

1. A half-tamed variety of the common polecat (*Putorius fatidus*), kept for the purpose of driving rabbits from their burrows, destroying rats, etc.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxv. (1495) 829 Afyrette lyghte Migale and is a lytyll beest as it were a wesel. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 171/2 Forette, or ferette, lytyll beste. **a 1500** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 51 Heare are beares .. squerelles, and firrette. **1581** *LAMBARDE Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 444 If any.. Labourer have used furets .. to take or destroy Deere. **1616** *SURF. & MARKII. Country Farme* 647 Good hunters will neuer put their ferret into any earth, whose mouth they see stopt. **1647** *H. MORE Song of Soul* i. ii. lxxxv, Strait Graculo with eyes as fierce as Ferret Reply'd. **1766** *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 78 Warreners assert that the Polecat will mix with the ferret. **1844** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 167/1 Ferrets should not be fed before they are taken to the warren. **1879** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 109/1 The ferret is peculiarly intolerant of cold.

b. transf. and fig.

1626 *L. OWEN Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 66 These Ferrets (or if you will Jesuits). **1641** *MILTON Reform.* i. (1851) 31 Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbits in these studies.. have bin but the Ferrets and Moushunts of an Index. **1856** *BOKER Poems* (1857) II. 25 A cunning ferret after doubtful phrases. **1891** *Daily News* 19 June 7/3 He engaged him as a kind of ferret or detective.

2. *slang.* **a.** A dunning tradesman (see quot. 1709). **? Obs.** **b.** (See quot. 1889.) **† c.** A pawnbroker (Bailey 1736). *Obs.*

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Ferret*, a Tradesman that sells Goods to young Unthrifits, upon Trust at excessive Rates, and then continually duns them for the debt. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.* **1889** *BARRÈRE & LELAND Slang Dict.*, *Ferret*, a young thief who gets into a coal barge and throws coal over the side to his confederates.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*: simple attrib., as *ferret-eye*; parasynthetic and similitive, as *ferret-eyed*, *faced*, *-like* adjs. Also † *ferret-claw* *v.*, *fig.* to scratch, claw like a ferret; to strip bare; *ferret-eye*, 'the spur-winged goose, so called from the red circle around the eyes' (Webster 1890).

1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage*, So *ferret-claw him at cards that they leave him as bare of money, as an ape of a taile. **c 1620** *FLETCHER Wom. Pleased* in. iv. Has light legs else I had so ferret-claw'd him. **a 1586** *SIDNEY (J.)*, Having threatening .. in her *ferret eyes. **1601** *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. ii. 186 Cicero Lookes with .. Ferret .. eyes. **1781** *BENTHAM Wks.* (1838-43) X. 104 A hook nose and ferret eyes. **1837** *MARRYAT Sharkey* (ed. 2) III. iii. 36 Vanslyperken, whose .. small ferret-eyes, and downcast look, were certainly not in his favour. **a 1700** *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, *Ferret-eyed*: or Eyes as red as a Ferret. **1850** *EB. ELLIOTT More Verse & Prose* I. 18 Cried To prayerless Want, his plunderer ferret-eyed. **1870** *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. v. 156 They are really ferret-eyed this morning. **1840** *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *Spectre of Tapp.*, A shrewd *ferret-faced woman. **1843** *JAMES Forest Days* ii, A little merry, *ferret-like face.

Ferret (fɛr'ɪt), *sb.* 2 Forms: 6 *foret*, 7 *ferrit*, 7- *ferret*. See also **FLORET**. [Usually believed to be *ad. It. fioretti* floss-silk (rendered 'ferret silk' by Florio: see quot. 1598), pl. of *fioretto*, dim. of *fiore* flower; the corresponding *F. fleuret* has senses answering to both those explained below.]

† 1. attrib. *Ferret-silk* = floss silk. *Obs.*

1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When parchmenters [*i.e.* makers of trimmings, *f. passamentiers*] put in no ferret Silke. **1598** *FLORIO, Fioretti* .. a kind of course silke called foret or ferret silke. **1612** *Sc. Bk. Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 326 Filosell or ferrett silk the pound viii li.

2. A stout tape most commonly made of cotton, but also of silk; then known as Italian ferret. *Green-ferret*, *fig.* of officialism (cf. *red-tape*). Also *attrib.*, as *ferret-ribbon*, *-ribboning*.

1649 *Gild Law* in Mackenzie *Newcastle* II. 666 note, They shall wear no show strings better than ferret .. ribbin. **1668** *DRYDEN Evening's Love* iv. iii, There's your ferret-ribboning for garters. **1697** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3331/4 Leather Breeches, tied at the Knees with green Ferret. **1715** *Ibid.* No. 5327/2 The working of Galloons, Ribbons, Ferret, &c. by Mills. **1783** *W. F. MARTYN Geog. Mag.* II. 268 The inhabitants [of Amiens] carry on a manufacture of ferrets. **1812** *H. & J. SMITH Rep. Addr.* (1839) 54 Red wax and green ferret are fixed at the foot of the deeds. **1826** *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 426 The bobbin, the ferret, shirt-buttons, shoe-strings? **1836** in *Mrs. Papendiek Crit. Q. Charlotte* (1887) II. 257 The venetian blinds I had new strung at home with silk ferret. **1852** *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* x, Mr. Snagsby has dealt in .. red tape and green ferret.

† **Ferret, sb.** 3 *rare-1. Glass-making.* [*a. Fr. ferret, furet*, dim. of *fer* iron.] See quot.

1662 *MERRETT tr. Neri's Art of Glass* 364 Ferrets are the Irons wherewith they try whether the Metall be fit to work, as also those Irons which make the Ring at the mouth of Glass Bottles. **1753** in *CHAMBERS Suppl.* Hence in mod. Dicts. **1874** in *KNIGHT*.

Ferret (fɛr'ɪt), *v.* [*f. FERRET sb.* 1; cf. *F. fureter* (16th c. in *Littre*), which may be the source.]

1. *intr.* To hunt with ferrets.

c 1450 *LYDG.* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 26 With hem that fyrrereth robbe conyngherthys. **1576**, **1673**, **1879** [see **FERRETING** *vbl. sb.*].

b. trans. To hunt over (ground) with a ferret; to clear out by means of a ferret.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 66 To geve any servants occasion to furett .. any mannys warreyues. **1879** *JEFFERIES Wild Life* in *S. C.* 214 Even if the burrows be ferreted, in a few weeks this great hole shows signs of fresh inhabitants. *Ibid.* 248 In ferreting this place.

2. *trans.* To take (rabbits, etc.) with ferrets. Also, to drive forth by means of a ferret.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 893/2 Some fell to drinking, some to feretting of other mens conies. **1579** *GOSSEN Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 35 These prettie Rabbits very cunningly ferretted from their borrowes. **a 1700** *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Ferreted*, hunted as Conies. **1724** *SWIFT Wood's Execution Wks.* 1738 IV. 234 *Rabbit-catcher*, I'll ferret him. **1884** *York Herald* 26 Aug. 6/2 The tenants .. have permission to ferret and dig rabbits.

3. Of actions resembling a ferret's.

a. To hunt after; to worry. Also with *about*.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. iv. 30 He fer him, and firke him, and ferret him. **1605** *Old King Leir* in *Nichols Six Old Plays* (1779) 461 I'll ferret you ere night for that word. **1663** *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 236 And .. vov'd He'd ferret him, lurk where he wou'd. **1713** *STEELE Guardian* No. 132 ¶ 4 She does so ferret them about .. that they .. give her immediate warning. **1810** *LAMB Let. to Manning* (1888) I. 115 He ferrets me day and night to do something.

b. To drive from, off, out of (a place). Also, *to ferret about, away, forth, out*.

1601 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* 287 You are almost quite ferretted forth from all your starting holes. **1607** *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 177 With Terriar Dogs they ferret him out of his den again. **1655** *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* iv. (1660) 193/2 Speak .. did the Lord ever ferret thee out of this burrow? **a 1679** *EARL ORRERY Guzman* 111 I'll ferret him away. **1683** *WYCHERLEY Country Wife* iv. iii, I'll ferret her out to you presently. **1691** *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 124 Dr. Laud .. sifted and ferretted him about from one hole to another. **1727** *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* I. viii. 86 They .. took Counsel to ferret them off their Island. **1824** *W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 241 Measures were accordingly taken .. to ferret this vermin brood out of the colonies.

c. intr. To rummage, search about; † to be restless, worry; also, *to ferret up and down*.

1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 963 Souldiers, who went feretting up and down in his House. **1624** *GEE Foot out of Snare* 52 Making him [a duell] ferret vp and downe, from tongue to toe. **1693** *SOUTHERNE Maid's last Prayer* ii. ii, You must be .. feretting in my Borough. **1792** *A. YOUNG Trav. France* 201 Ferret among the booksellers and find more tracts .. upon agriculture than I expected. **1806-7** *J. BERRSFORD Miseries Hum. Life* xx. (1826) 276 How would these conjurors ferret and sweat. To see us pair off. **1891** *E. GOSSE Gossip in Library* xii. 150 He has to ferret among the pawnbrokers for scraps of finery.

d. trans. To search (a place); also, to question (a person) searchingly. *rare*.

1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 27 Aeneas .. vpgot, too ferret al vncooth Nouns of strang country. **1607** *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. Magnificence 198 Ferret all Corners of this neather Ball. **1647** *WHARTON Wks.* (1683) 277, I have proposed .. to ferret the poor Quack in point of Art.

e. To burrow (a passage). *rare*.

1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 93 Alpheus .. this passage ferreted.

4. *To ferret out, up*: To search out, discover, bring to light.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 36/2 That he were able to ferret out such .. brats. **1581** *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 122 b, Let us now fyrritte out the other, and see what vermine it is. **a 1643** *W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* v. iv, Let's in, and ferret out these cheating rake-hells. **1775** *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XII. 324 Rather ferret them out, and drag them into open day. **1847** *ALB. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xxxix. (1879) 330 She had been out in the village, and ferretted up all the guides. **1852** *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* ix, I have ferretted out evidence, got up cases.

5. *slang.* To cheat.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Ferreted*, cheated.

Ferreter (fɛr'ɪtər), [*f. prec. + -ER* 1.] **a.** One who searches for rabbits, etc. with a ferret. **b.** One who searches minutely; a rummager. Also with *out*.

a. **1601** *F. TATE Housch. Ord. Edw. II.* § 58 (1876) 45 A ferretter, who shal have ij ferretes and a boy to help him. **a 1652** *BROME City Wit* i. Wks. 1873 I. 288, I have heard my Mother say his Father was a Ferreter. **1878** *JEFFERIES Gamekeeper* at II. 33 Assistants, who act as beaters, ferreters, etc. **1887** *W. RYE Norfolk Broads* 13 The Poet found it [rabbit] in the ferreter's bag.

b. **1611** *COTGR., Ferretour*, a ferreter, searcher. **1857** *PLANCHÉ Fairy Tales* 261 Monkeys are always great ferreters by profession. **1863** *Scotsman* 7 May, Croker .. that indefatigable ferreter out of mistakes.

Ferretting (fɛr'ɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 1.] The action of the verb in various senses.

a. The action of taking rabbits, etc. with a ferret.

b. The action or process of searching minutely.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 180, I accompte ferretting one of the coldest .. chases that can be followed. **1673** *News from Channel* in *Ansted Channel Isl.* i. iv. (1862) 89 Whither we commonly go a ferreting. **1859** *HELPS Friends in C. Ser.* ii. I. v. 201 Notwithstanding all the ferreting that has gone on, we know .. little of Shakespeare's life. **1879** *JEFFERIES Wild Life* in *S. C.* 136 The guns are laid aside, though some ferreting is still going on.

Ferretting (fɛr'ɪtɪŋ), *sb.* [*f. FERRET sb.* 2 + -ING 1.] = **FERRET sb. 2**

1670 *Overseer's Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.*, Tape and Ferreting for Bullocks girls. **a 1754** *S. GALE in Bibl. Topog. Brit.* III. 21 Waistcoats .. edged and trimmed with black ribbands or ferreting. **1845** *Mrs. S. C. HALL Whiteboy* iv. 27 A .. straw hat, with a piece of black coarse ferreting dangling from it.

Ferretto (fɛr'e-to). Also *feretto*. [*a. It. ferretto* (*di Spagna*), dim. of *ferro* iron:—*L. ferrum*.] Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used to colour glass.

1662 *MERRETT tr. Neri's Art of Glass* 29 To make Ferretto is nothing but a new Calcination of Copper. **1753** *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Ferretto*, a substance which serves to

colour glass. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 123 Ferretto of Spain, is thus prepared.

Ferrety (fer'etī), *a.* [f. FERRET *sb.* + -Y¹.] Resembling a ferret or a ferret's.

1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 15 Indicated by a flushed countenance, ferrety eye. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* ii. 54 There is nothing more ferrety than your cynic. 1877 *Black Green Past.* xi. The man . . . looked at Balfour with a pair of keen and ferrety eyes. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 528/1 Jacob translated for the ferrety old dame.

Ferri- (fer'i), formerly **ferrid-**, used in Organic Chemistry in the names of certain compounds to indicate the presence of iron in the 'ferric' state (cf. FERRO-, the corresponding prefix used when the iron is in the 'ferrous' state). **Ferricyanhydric** or **Ferricyanic acid**, an acid, H_4FeCy_6 , procured from various ferriyanides, and crystallizing in lustrous brownish-green needles. **Ferricyanide**, a salt of ferricyanhydric acid, e.g. *potassium ferricyanide*, red prussiate of potash; *ferrous ferricyanide*, Turnbull's blue. **Ferricyanogen**, the hypothetical radical $FeCy_2$ supposed to exist in ferricyanhydric acid.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 16 Ferrocyanide and ferridcyanide of potassium. 1848 CRAIG, *Ferridcyanogen*. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 443 A . . . hydracid, *ferrosesquicyanic acid*, or *ferridcyanic acid*. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 377 Ferricyanic Acid. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 379 Potassic ferro- and ferri-cyanide.

Ferriage (fer'i,edz). Also 5 fery-, feriage, 6 ferrage, 9 ferryage. [f. FERRY *sb.* and *v.* + -AGE.]

1. The action or business of ferrying a person or thing over a stream or other water; conveyance over a ferry.

c1450 *Merlin* 606 We requere ferriage for oure horse at this forde. 1464 *Mann & Housch. Exp.* 241 To pay flor my ladys ferriage att the ferry. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xcv. The right of the Ferriage over all Rivers between the first Bridges and the Sea is a Perquisite of Admiralty. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xii. This Indian mode of ferriage. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 268 We were detained . . . waiting ferriage.

2. The fare or price paid for the use of a ferry.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 Feryage, feriagium. 1573 ABP. PARKER *Let. in Corr.* (1858) 455 Journeying, ferriage, carriage . . . &c. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Platador*, one that payeth ferriage, or passage money. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 22 An Act for ascertaining the Rates of Ferriages to be taken at divers Ferries. 1761 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1887 III. 145 They were by law to receive no ferriage of him. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 58 Ferriage nine-pence. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 194 Settling ferriage with the . . . Lord of the Ferry.

Ferriar, -er, obs. forms of FARRIER.

Ferric (fer'rik), *a.* [f. L. *ferrum* iron + -IC. Cf. F. *ferrique*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or extracted from iron.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. to Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 184 The argentic and ferric phosoxys. 1852 JOUBERT in *Jnl. Soc. Arts* 26 Nov., A ferric solution should be employed. 1885 S. TROMMOLT *Aurora Borealis* I. 285 The Aurora Borealis should be produced by the earth's entering into clouds of ferric dust.

2. *Chem.* applied to compounds in which iron exists in its higher degree of valency, as *ferric acid*, a hypothetical acid H_2FeO_4 , assumed to exist in the salts called ferrates; *ferric bromide* $FeBr_3$; *ferric chloride* $FeCl_3$; *ferric fluoride* FeF_3 ; *ferric oxide* Fe_2O_3 ; *ferric sulphide* Fe_2S_3 . Also *ferric state*: see quot. 1881.

1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 214 Ferric Acid . . . corresponding to manganic acid, is also unknown in the separate state. 1881 *Times* Jan. 3/6 The metal [iron] itself when in the ferric state, or state of highest combining power. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 11 § 6. 174 Precipitates, consisting . . . partly of the hydrated ferric oxide.

† **Ferrical**, *a.* Obs. [f. as FERRIC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to iron.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* x. 72 The permanent . . . instruments, and means which make up the Ferrical Furnace. *Ibid.* xi. 78 Iron furnaces . . . may be much reformed . . . with small charges, having our Ferricall invention suited to them.

† **Ferricalcite**. *Min. Obs.* [f. L. *ferr-*, comb. form of *ferrum* iron + *calc-* CALX + -ITE.] An older name for CERITE, formerly supposed erroneously to be a 'calx' or oxide of iron.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 110 Species mixed with a notable proportion of iron, *ferricalcites*.

Ferrie, obs. *Se.* form of FARROW *v.*

Ferrier (fer'i,er). Also 5-7 *Sc.* feryare, ferrear, -iour, 8, 9 ferryer. [f. FERRY *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. = FERRYMAN.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 Feryare, *formicus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enéid* vi. v. 8 Thir rueris . . . kepit war By ane Charon, a grislie ferrier. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 250 The ferrier and his wife deceasing, left the same ferrie to their daughter. 1752 J. B. MACCOLL in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 400/1 He met Archibald Macinich ferrier. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 55. 119 The ghosts . . . have . . . become . . . ferriers. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* (1881) 45 The ferryer of the dead, Charon . . . Calls me.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Ferrier*, salt-mining term; one who ferries or conveys the rock salt from the workings to the shaft.

Ferriferous (fer'i-fē-ras), *a.* [f. L. *ferrum* + -(-I)FEROUS.] Producing or yielding iron; *ferriferous rock*, a rock containing iron ore.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 486 This excellent mineralogist suspects [it] to be ferriferous carbonate of lime. 1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 137 The fireclay under the ferriferous coal. 1883 *Anthropological Jnl.* 322 Black heaps are more or less common in connection with certain ferriferous rocks.

† **Ferrific**, *a.* Obs. [f. L. *ferrum* iron + -fic-us making: see -FIC.] Iron-making; iron-producing.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2235 The *Ferrific* (if we may be allow'd to frame such a word) or the Iron-making Principle. Hence 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

† **Ferrillite**. *Min. Obs.* [f. L. *ferrum* + -(-I)LITE.] = ROWLEY RAG.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 200 Again 50 Silice 30 Argil 15 Calx 5 Iron should I imagine give wacken . . . and if the calx be eliminated, and in its place iron substituted, ferrillite will result. 1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 281 note, Mr. Kirwan states the specific gravity of rowley rag, which he calls *ferrillite*, at 2.748.

Ferrite (fer'rit), [f. L. *ferrum* iron + -ITE.]

1. *Min. a.* 'A name proposed by Vogelsang for the amorphous hydroxide of iron, which in red or yellow partcles plays an important part in many rocks, and whose composition is as yet undetermined' (Dana *Min.* 1875 App. II.).

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 167 Ferrite is amorphous red, brown, or yellow earthy matter.

b. 'An alteration product of chrysolite in the dolerite between Gleniff and Boyleston near Glasgow, Scotland' (Dana *Min.* (1892) 455).

2. *Chem.* A combination of ferric oxide with a metallic oxide more basic than itself, as *barium ferrite*, $BaFe_2O_4$; *calcium ferrite*, $CaFe_2O_4$; *copper ferrite*, $CuFe_2O_4$, etc. (Muir in *Watts' Dict. Chem.* 1889 II. 547).

Ferrivorous (fēri-vō-ras), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ferrum* iron + (-i)vor-us + -OUS.] Feeding on iron.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxviii. This poor creature was really ferrivorous.

Ferro- (fero).

1. Used as combining form of L. *ferrum* iron, chiefly *Min.* in the names of species containing iron, as *ferro-calcite*, a variety of calcite which contains carbonate of iron and turns brown on exposure (Dana 1868); *ferro-cobaltine*, *ferrocobaltite*, compounds of iron and cobalt; † *ferrocolumbite*, a synonym of tantalite, columbite and tantalite acid being mistaken for each other (Shepard 1844); *ferromagnetic a.*, *ferromagnetism*, *ferromanganese*, see quot.; *ferrotellurite*, a tellurite of iron formed as microscopic yellow crystals on quartz; *ferro-tungsten*, iron containing a certain percentage of tungsten.

1868 DANA *Min.* 678 *Ferrocobaltite*. *Ibid.* 72 *Ferrocobaltite*. 1844 SHEPARD *Min.* 154 *Ferrocobaltite*. 1872-5 CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) I. 241 Faraday gives reasons for believing that all bodies are either ferromagnetic or diamagnetic. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 46 When the magnetization is in the same direction as the magnetic force . . . the substance is called Paramagnetic, Ferromagnetic, or more simply Magnetic. 1850 W. GREGORY *Let. Anim. Magnet.* Pref. 15 Heat, light, electricity, and ferro-magnetism. *Ibid.* Pref. 16, I understand by Ferro-magnetism almost the same as Dr. Faraday does by Para-magnetism; and I use the term in contradistinction to Vital or Animal Magnetism. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 352/1 The richer manganeseous (containing 15 per cent. and upward of manganese) . . . the term 'ferro-manganese' being applied to these products. 1877 *Amer. Jnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XIV. 424 *Ferrotellurite*, a crystalline coating on quartz. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 352/1 Biermann of Hanover has prepared ferrotungsten containing from 20 to 50 per cent. of tungsten and a few parts per cent. of manganese.

2. *Chem.* Originally used with the general sense 'containing iron'; but now applied to designate 'ferrous' as opposed to 'ferric' compounds of iron: cf. FERRI-. † **Ferrocyanate** = **Ferrocyanide** (the distinction in quot. 1810-26 belongs to an obsolete theory of the structure of acids and salts). **Ferrocyanhydric** or **ferrocyanic acid**, a tetrabasic acid, H_4FeCy_4 , forming a white crystalline powder. **Ferrocyanide**, a salt of ferrocyanhydric acid, as *potassium ferrocyanide*, popularly yellow prussiate of potash. **Ferrocyanogen**, the hypothetical radical $FeCy_2$ supposed to exist in ferrocyanides. † **Ferroproussiate** = **Ferrocyanide**. † **Ferroproussic acid** = **Ferrocyanhydric acid**.

1810-26 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 461 The salt called triple prussiate (ferro-cyanate) of baryta. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 327 *Ferrocyanic Acid*: we are indebted to Mr. Porrett for the first correct ideas of this acid. 1810-26 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 463 The compound obtained is, therefore, no longer a prussiate or ferro-cyanate, but a *ferro-cyanide*. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 51 This is washed with an acid, which then gives with ferro-cyanide of potassium, the prussian blue precipitate. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 377 By acting with potassium amalgam on an aqueous solution the ferricyanide is converted into ferrocyanide. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 215 Cy 1 + iron 1 forms ferrocyanogen. 1876 MELDOLA in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 555/1 The group $FeCy_6$ is regarded as an acid radicle (ferrocyanogen), and a large number of its salts (ferrocyanides) are known.

Ferroso- (fērō'so), *Chem.*, combining form of mod.L. *ferrus* FERROUS. Only in *ferroso-ferric oxide* (see quot.).

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photography* 55 That peculiar intermediate oxide to which the name of *Ferroso-ferric* has been given by Berzelius. 1870 J. T. SPRAGUE in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 621/3 A natural substance, Ferrosoferric Oxide Fe_3O_4 . . . known as the loadstone.

Ferrottype (fer'tōip), [f. FERRO- + TYPE.]

1. 'A term applied by Mr. Robert Hunt, the discoverer, to some photographic processes in which the salts of iron are the principal agents' (Ogilv.).

1844 R. HUNT in *14th Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1845) ii. 36 On the Ferrottype, and the Property of Sulphate of Iron in developing Photographic Images. 1845 *Athenaeum* 22 Feb. 203 The *Energiatype*, or, as the discoverer now names the process, the Ferrottype.

2. A process by which positive photographs are taken on thin iron plates; a photograph so taken. Also *attrib.*, as *ferrottype plate, process*.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 89 The ferrottype plate used by photographers. 1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 6/6 Ferrotypes . . . so called from being done on thin iron instead of glass.

b. = *ferrottype plate*.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 274 Two small blocks of wood . . . one perforated for the mouth-piece and holding a ferrottype.

Hence **Ferrotyper**, one who takes photographs by the ferrottype process.

Ferrou: see FERRER.

Ferrous (fē-ras), *a.* *Chem.* [f. L. *ferrum* iron + -OUS.] A term applied to compounds in which iron combines as a divalent, e.g. *ferrous oxide*, FeO , also called *iron protoxide*.

c1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 199/2 Ferrous sulphate (protosulphate of iron). 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 173 Ferrous and ferric sulphates . . . correspond to ferrous and ferric oxides. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 204 Iron forms with chlorine . . . Ferrous chloride.

Ferruginate (fērū-dzineit), *v.* [f. L. *ferrugineus*, *ferrugō* + -ATE³.] To give to (anything) the colour or properties of the rust of iron. Hence **Ferruginated** *ppl. a.*, in mod. Diets.

Ferrugineous (fērūdžinē-as), *a.* [f. L. *ferrugineus* (f. *ferrugineum* iron rust) + -OUS.] = FERRUGINOUS in all senses.

1663 BULLOKAR, *Ferrugineous*, rusty, of an iron color. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xxviii. 350 It [Loadstone] is a hard Stone, ferrugineous, or irony. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 87 Hence they [waters] are cold, hot . . . ferrugineous, etc. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* ii. 55 Stones . . . containing, by their dusky ferrugineous colour, probably much Iron. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 108 Black as the ferrugineous ferryboat of Charon. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 212/1 The leaves . . . are very ferrugineous beneath.

Ferruginous (fērū-dzinos), *a.* [f. L. *ferrugineus*, *ferrugō* iron rust (f. *ferrum* iron) + -OUS. Cf. F. *ferrugineux*.]

The use 1b, which exists also in Fr., is due to the word being referred directly to the L. *ferrum*, as if its formation were analogous to that of *oleaginous*, etc.]

1. *a.* Originally: Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, iron rust; containing iron rust (said *esp.* of mineral springs, earths, etc.). *b.* Now commonly: Of the nature of iron as a chemical element; containing iron as a constituent.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bristol* iii. 34 The Water thereof runneth through some Mineral of Iron, as appeareth by the rusty ferruginous taste. 1684 BOYLE *Mineral Waters* Wks. 1772 IV. 798 Mineral waters, especially ferruginous ones. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 290 Franche Comté abounds with red ferruginous loams. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 342 Ferruginous prussiate of potash. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 12 Concreted by a ferruginous cement. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxx. (1849) 352 A ferruginous body acquires polarity. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 122 The variations of the magnetic needle near ferruginous rocks. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., A very insignificant ferruginous spring was the only one they came across.

2. Resembling iron-rust in colour; reddish brown.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ferruginous*, . . . of the colour of rusty iron. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 104 The whole upper part of the body is of a ferruginous color. 1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 93 The water . . . tinges the sides of a ferruginous hue. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 462 Root-stock . . . clothed with broad ferruginous scales.

b. In the names of animals, plants or minerals. 1847 CRAIG, *Ferruginous opal*, or Jasper opal. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 95 Ferruginous Sallow. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xv. (ed. 4) 259 The Ferruginous . . . and the Eider duck visit the lock occasionally.

Hence **Ferruginousness**.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Ferrular, -ule, var. ff. of FERULAR, -ULE.

Ferrule, **ferrel** (fēr'el), *sb.* Forms: 5 vyrell, 7-8 verrel, -il(1, 7-9 ferrel, -il, (7 ferrell), 8-9 ferule, 8- ferulle. [transformed (as if dim. of L. *ferrum*) from the older *verrel*, *verril*, *vyrelle*, ad. OF. *vielle*, *virol* (Fr. *virole*), mod.L. *virola*; -L. *virola*, dim. of *virix*, pl. *braeclets*.]

1. A ring or cap of metal put round the end of a stick, tube, etc. to strengthen it, or prevent splitting and wearing.

1611 COTGR., *Cartibes d'vm moulinet*, the ferrels, or bands of yron whereby the ends of a windlesse are strengthened. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/4 A Joynt Cane, wrought with a Gold Head on it, and a Brass Ferrel. 1709 F. HAUKEBER *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* v. (1719) 104, I took a fine Glass Tube . . . The upper Orifice had a Ferrel . . . cemented on it. 1715 KERSEY, *Verrel* or *Verril*, a little Brass or Iron ring, at the small end of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool, etc. 1794 W.

FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 222 The dragstaff . . is made of strong ash, with iron ferrules on the ends. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 33 (1822) I. 257 Instead of the brass ferrel poking in the mud. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, xxv, Producing a fat green cotton one [umbrella] with a battered ferrule. 1844 *Kegul. & Ord. Army* 10 The Lance of the Standards and Guidons to be nine feet long (spear and ferrel included). [So in 1860; the word is not used in recent editions.]

attrib. 1799 *Spirit Pub. Journals* (1800) III. 209 Taking especial care that the ferrule end . . be sufficiently dirty.

2. A ring or band, usually either giving additional strength or holding the parts of anything together.

1632 SHERWOOD, Verrill, or iron band for a wooden toole, *virole*. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 117. 4/2 Dropt. . . a Cane . . with a Silver Ferril. 1726 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 79, I fix'd a Leadn Pipe . . of 2 Inches in the Bore, by means of 3 Ferrels, or short Communication-Pipes. 1730 SAVERY *ibid.* XXXVI. 208 The Glass Concave was fixed in the great End of a thin Brass Ferrule. 1773 *ibid.* LXIII. 418, I cover this part of the tube with a brass verrel. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* i. (ed. 3) 10 A glazier's apprentice, when using a diamond set in a conical ferrule of cartilage. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint*. 206 Flat brushes, in German-silver ferrules. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. 7 A handle of ebony . . is attached by a brass ferrule and two screws.

3. (*Steam-engine*.) 'A bushing for expanding the end of a flue' (Webster).

4. The frame of a slate. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

5. *Naut.*

1823 CRABB, *Ferrule*, a small iron hook fixed on the extremity of the yards, boom, etc.

Ferrule, ferrel (fɛr'əl), *v.* Also 5 vyrell, 7-ferrel(l), 8 ferri(l). [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To fit or furnish with a ferrule.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 8 Thenne vyrell the staffe at bothe endes with longe hopis of yron. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1694) 89 The Staves . . were headed and ferrelled with Silver. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 196 Wooden Pipes . . are ferried and girdled with Iron. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 10 If you ferrel it [the rod], observe that they [pieces] fit. 1870 THORNBURY *Old Stories Re-told* 247 To ferrule the pikes.

Ferruled (fɛr'əld), *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ED* 2.] Provided with a ferrule.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 318 A spliced rod is very little heavier than a ferruled one two feet shorter. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 2 The feruled ends of dripping umbrellas. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 8/3 Ferruled tubes having been put in, she [the *Vulcan* torpedo-depôt-ship] has now realised the original expectations.

Ferruminate (fɛr'minēt), *v.* *Obs. or arch.* [*f. L. ferrūmināt-, ppl. stem of ferrūmināre to cement, f. ferrūmen cement, f. ferrum iron.*] *trans.* To cement, solder, unite.

1623 in COCKERAM. a 1641 Bp. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 281 A course directly tending to break asunder that which he intended to ferruminate and to foment. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 23 The Terrestrial Atomes are fixed, coagulated, and ferruminate into a solid Concretion. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 399* The slave [Boras] is best for ferruminating gold.

fig. 1819 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 275 Other passages ferruminated by Jonson from Seneca's tragedies.

Ferrumination (fɛr'minā'ʃən), *Obs. or arch.* [*ad. L. ferrūminātiō-em, n. of action f. ferrūmināre; see prec.*] The action of cementing together.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Ferrumination is the joining together of a fracture in one and the same Metal . . by a Mineral flux. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 124 It helps the ferrumination of broken bones.

fig. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 10, I mention this by way of elucidating one of the most ordinary processes in the ferrumination of these centos.

Ferrup (fɛr'ʊp), *Obs. exc. dial.* Used in exclamations, †*what a ferrup, what the ferrups* (= 'what the deuce'), by the *ferrups*.

1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii, Put up, and vanish; they are coming out! What a ferrup, will you play when the dance is done? c 1860 STATION *Kays fro' th' Loomenary* 38 Nay by the ferrups. 1865 MISS LAUREE *Betty o' Yeps Tale* (1870) 20 Whoy, what the ferrups don yo myen?

Ferrur, var. of FERRER *Obs.*

† **Ferrure**, *Obs.* -o [a. Fr. *ferrure*, f. *ferrer* to shoe (horses): -L. *ferrāre*, f. *ferrum* iron.] Horse-shoeing, farriery.

1692-1732 in COLES. 1775 in ASH.

† **Ferrurie**, *Obs. rare.* Also *ferrurye*. [*f. ferroure, FERRER + -Y* 3.] = FARRIERY.

1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw. 11* 8 56 (1876) 42 A vallet carmauer that hath knolege in marshausy & ferrurie.

Ferry (fɛr'i), *sb.* 1 Forms: 5 *ferrye*, 5-6 *fery(e)*, 6 *ferrie*, 5- *ferry*. [*f. the vb.; its late appearance seems to exclude the supposition that it is a. ON. ferja of equivalent formation. Cf. Du. veer, MHG. vere, ver, mod.G. fähre in same sense.*]

† 1. A passage or crossing. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 143 At þe Ferry of þe Hill þai mete.

2. *esp.* A passage or place where boats pass over a river, etc. to transport passengers and goods.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 Fery over a watyr. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 285 Besyd Landoris the ferrye our thai past. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iii. 28 They folowed him, & wanne þy ferye of Iordane. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 31 There be 4. . . Placis namid as ferys upon the Water of Linds. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 20 The ferry where we were transported into the Ile of France. 1775 WYNDHAM *Tour Wales* 42

Just above the ferry is the seat of Mr. Vernon. 1825 J. NEAL Bro. *Jonathan* II. 95 We blow . . when we come nigh the taverns . . or post offices, or ferries.

3. Provision for the conveyance of passengers, etc. by boat from one shore to the other.

c 1489 CANTON *Blanchardyn* viii. 33 The knight of the Ferry attended to receive him. 1700 *Mod. Law Reports* III. 294 The Defendant had petitioned the king to destroy the Ferry. 1847 MRS. A. KIMR *Hist. Servia* x. 193 Not to interfere with the ferry of Poscharewaz. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 20 A ferry was established where London Bridge now stands.

fig. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. 32 We have all of us our ferries in this world.

† *b.* = FERRY-BOAT. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 19 She soon to hand Her ferry brought. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* IV. iii. 53 Bring them I pray thee . . to the common Ferrie Which trades to Venice. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3722/1 The French had sunk divers Ferries and other Boats in the River. 1798 R. P. *Tour in Wales* 24 (MS.) We here engaged a ferry over the Wye.

4. *Law.* The right of ferrying men and animals across a river, etc., and of levying toll for so doing.

1721 *Termes de la Ley* 344 Ferry, is a Liberty by Prescription, or the Kings Grant. 1708 SHOWER *Reports* 257 If a Ferry were granted at this Day, he that accepts such Grant, is bound to keep a Boat for the Publick Good. 1843 MEESON & WELSBY *Exchequer Reports* X. 161 The defendants . . were possessed of a certain ferry across . . the River Mersey. 1862 *Law Reports* XXXI. Common Pl. 247 The plaintiffs are the lessees of an ancient ferry.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Chiefly attributive, as *ferry-boy*, -*craft*, -*place*, -*pole*, -*receipts*, -*service*, -*warden*, -*way*.

1812 *Examiner* 21 Dec. 816/2 James Dean, a *ferry-boy. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 1306 For *fery craft na fraucht he thocht to craue. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 *Fery place. 1665 PERYS *Diary* (1879) III. 193 Mr. Carteret and I to the ferry-place at Greenwich. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 173 The ferry-place at Portsea. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 23 There are . . A *ferry-pool, and frogs in Stygian waves. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 186 The surplus *ferry receipts . . are . . given up by the State. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3/3 It is proposed to build a pier here, and . . to establish a *ferry service. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz. c. 10* § 10 The said *Ferry-warden. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 809/1 The town voted to discontinue the *ferryway and the ferry.

b. Special comb., as *ferry-bridge* (see quot.); *ferry-flat*, *U.S.* a flat boat used for crossing (and sometimes descending) rivers; *ferry-house*, the residence of a ferry-man, also *attrib.*; † *ferry-look* (see quot.); *ferry-louper*, one who has crossed from the mainland, *Orkn.*; *ferry-master*, *U.S.* a person in charge of a ferry; also, one who collects the tolls at a ferry (*Cent. Dict.*); *ferry-nab* (see quot.); *ferry-railway* (see quot.). Also FERRY-BOAT, FERRY-MAN.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ferry-bridge, a form of ferry-boat in which the railway-train moves on to the elevated deck, is transported across the water and then lands upon the other side. 1828 FLINT *Mississippi Valley* I. 230 The *ferry flat is a scow-boat. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, There was a light in the *ferry-house window. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 329 A ferryhouse stretches out like a sickle in the blue sea. 1769 *De Vos's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 153 [The keeper of this ferry has the right] to dredge for Oysters within the compass of his *Ferry-look which extends . . 60 Fathoms, on each Side of the Castle. 1868 D. GORRIE *Sunn. & Wint. Orkneys* iv. 143 This misguided man was a *ferry-louper. 1883 *All Year Round* 19 May 465 Shouts [came] for a boat, as if from the *ferry-nab, or point, on the other side. 1847 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ferry-railway, one whose track is on the bottom of the watercourse and whose carriage has an elevated deck which supports the train.

† **Ferry**, *sb.* 2 *Cookery. Obs.* [Etymology unknown; OF. had 'pain feré', explained by Godef. as 'bread for a festival'.] More fully, *Caudle ferry*: A kind of spiced drink made with wine and eggs. Also app. some kind of sauce.

c 1390 *Form Cury* xli. 27 *Caudel ferry*. Take floer of Payndemayn and gode wyne, etc. c 1475 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 32 *Caudel ferry*. Tak clene yolks of egge welle betene, etc. 1504 in *Leland Collect.* VI. 21 Carpe in ferry.

Ferry (fɛr'i), *v.* Forms: 1 *ferian*, *ferig(e)an*, 2-3 *ferien*, 4-5 *fery*, *ferre*, 6 *ferrie*, 6- *ferry*. Also 3-4 *verie(n)*, (5 *veryen*). [OE. *ferian* = OHG. *feren*, ON. *ferja*, Goth. *farjan* :- OTent. **farjan*, f. *far-om*: see FARE *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To carry, convey, transport, take from one place to another. *Obs.*

Beowulf 333 (Gr.) Hwano ferigeað 3e faste scyldas? a 1000 *Elene* 108 (Gr.) Heht . . wigen. . . þæt halige treo him beforan ferian. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 3if he 3eher-godine mon fereð to buriene. c 1205 *LAV.* 10559 He uerde forð in sæ uereden hine vden. a 1300 *Seven Sins* 42 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 Þe fend him deriþ . . and is soul to helle he ferip. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1790 þe kyng . . watz kazi by þe heles. Feryed out bi þe fete. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 82 We . . ferrie it to the deuil.

2. *esp.* To transport or convey over water (now only over a stream, canal, etc., formerly also over the sea) in a boat or ship, etc. Often to *ferry* (a person, etc.) *over* or *across*.

a 1000 *Andreas* 293 (Gr.) We þe . . willað ferizan freolice ofer fisses bæð. a 1000 *Kiddles* xv. 7 (Gr.) Mec . . mere-hengest fereð ofer flodas. 1587 F. JAMES in *Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 199 For ferrienge oure horses . . from Lambeth . . 6d. 1602 FULBROKE *and Pt. Parv.* 21 In this case without ferrying ouer the horse there was nothing due

vnto the bargeman. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* v. xi. 6 Charon is tyrd, with ferring soules to hell. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3722/2 Before night almost half of them were ferried over. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 38 They themselves once ferried o'er the wave . . are emancipate and loosed. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iii. 45 A girl who had ferried me over the Severn. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* IV. i. 15 He was ferried to the French bank.

absol. 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 365 Peid to Tomas Smyth, for feryng v. days at y^e Bryges. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xlv. The owner of a ferry . . ferries only when he chooses.

b. To work (a boat, etc.) *across* or *over*.

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 92 The rotten canoe, that he had however contrived to ferry over. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xv. 281 He promised a napoleon to every boat which was ferried across.

c. Of a vessel: To serve as a ferry-boat over.

1872 W. F. BUTLER *Great Lone Land* iv. (1875) 55 A steamer ferries the broad swift-running stream.

3. *intr. for refl.* To convey oneself, go; now only, to pass over water in a boat or by a ferry. Of a boat: To pass to and fro.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 179 (Gr.) Þæt min sawul to þe siðian mote . . mid fride ferian. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 178 Crist seide to hem verie we ower þe water. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* I. 176 In to here schippe forto take him, forto veryen ouer that lake. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 30 She saying to Styx, thow ferriest ouer to Phlegeton. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. i. (1609) 1383 *note*, They that would goe to it, used to ferry over in small punts or whirries. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 631 Upon these waters doe ferry fiftie thousand Boats. . . to serve the use of the Citie. 1787 BURNS *Verse*, When death's dark stream I ferry o'er. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 267 It irks me to think that . . thou shouldst ferry over . . in crazy Stygian wherry. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 333, I intended to remain until the weather cleared before I ferried back. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 72, I ferried across it.

† *b.* *fig.* To ferry over: to pass over, pretermitt.

1477 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 787 III. 175, I may not wryght longe, wherfor I fery over all thyngs tyll I may awayte on you my self.

Ferryable (fɛr'iəb'l), *a.* [*f. prec. + -ABLE*.] Of a water: That may be crossed in a ferry-boat.

1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 242 A place . . on the Indus, where it is fordable or ferryable.

Ferry-boat. [*f. FERRY sb. + BOAT*.] A boat used for conveying passengers, etc. across a ferry.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 Feryboot, *portentia*. 1458 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 220, vs. viiij. receptis de proficiis de ferybotes de tempore. 1580 BARET *Alv. B.* 805 A ferry boate to cary ouer horses. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 123 The Tiber . . I crossed in a ferry-boate. 1725 DE FOE *I. Ory. round World* (1840) 322 One large float with sides to it, like a punt or ferry boat. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VII. 418, I shall pay the proprietor of the ferry boats any reasonable sum for the time. 1858 W. ELLIS *Visits Madagascar* viii. 215 A windlass for the large ferry-boat.

Ferrying (fɛr'iɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FERRY v. + -ING* 1.] The action of the vb. FERRY; an instance of the same. Also *attrib.*, as *ferrying-fee*, *station*.

1873 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* I. II. ii. 311 The 'Parali' lived by . . ferrying . . and fishing. 1879 J. TODDUNTER *Alcestis* 47 Methought I waited. . . For Charon's dismal ferrying. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 4/2 The . . fisher-folk . . would practically be deprived of the ferrying-fees between the steamers and the grotto. 1873 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* I. II. i. 271 A mere ferrying station.

Ferrying (fɛr'iɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2.] That ferries.

a 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 55 Ferrying Cows Religious Pilgrims bore, O'er waves without the help of Sail, or Oar.

Ferryman. [*f. FERRY sb. + MAN*.] One who keeps or looks after a ferry.

1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 162 [I] payd to the ferrymanes wyffe . . xij. d. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* xxxiv, As wise as Goose the fery man. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 131 Charon grim Ferri-man, these streames doth guard. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xii. 55 The ferry-man began to be insolent. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i. 1 He was a pretty ferryman to let a passenger stand calling for his boat. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. iv. 35 The ancient ferryman of Hades.

attrib. 1801 M. G. LEWIS in *Tales of Wond.* I. No. 1. 7 The ferryman-fiend.

† **Fers**. *Chess. Obs.* Also 5 *fiers*, 6 *ferse*, 7 *feers*. [a. OF. *fierce*, *fierche*, *fierge* (in mod.L. *fercia*, *farzia*), ad. (ultimately) Pers. *فرزین* *ferzēn*, Arab. *فرزان* *firzān*, also *فرز* *ferz*. The Pers. word means 'wise man', 'counsellor'.]

1. The piece now known as the queen.

c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blaunche* 654 She stal on me and took my fers And whan I saw my fers awaye Alas! I couthe no lenger pleye. a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 21 And when your ferse is had, And all your warre is done. 1663-76 BULLOKAR, *Fers*, the Queen at Chess-play.

2. A pawn which has passed to the eighth square (see quot.).

1474 CANTON *Chesse* IV. vii. (1860) Liv, He may not goo on neyther side til he hath been in the fardest ligne of thescheker, & that he hath taken the nature of the draughtes of the quene; & than he is a fiers.

3. The *ferses twelve*: according to Prof. Skeat, all the men exc. the king (the bishops, knights, and rooks, being counted as one each).

c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blaunche* 723 Thogh ye had lost the ferses twelve. [1671 SKINNER, *Fers, Feers, Feerses*, men at Chess. 1692-1732 in COLES.]

Fers, *obs. f. FARCE v., FIERCE a., FURZE, VERSE.*

† **Ferse**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 feorsian, fyrsian, 3 fersien, frsin, fursen, *Orm.* ferrsenn. [OE. *feorsian, fyrsian, f. feor, FAR.*] *trans.* To remove, put at a distance; hence, to forsake; with *refl.* *pron.* as *obj.* to withdraw, go away.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Lamb.) lxxiiij. 27 (Toller) Da ðe fyrsiaþ hiȝ fram ðe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205. Fersien hit fro him swo þat he it nabbe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 19663 Nohht ne birp þe ferrsenn þe Ne flen fra þe 33m off tune. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 He fursed him awej urommard ure stefne. a 1225 *Juliana* 16 Ne schal me firs him from nouwere deouel ne mon.

Fersie, *obs.* Sc. form of **FARCY**.

1598 D. FERGUSSON *Scot. Prov.* (1785) 12 Fire is good for the fersie. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 305 The fersie, the falling-euill, that fels manie freikes.

Ferte, *var.* of **FART** sb. 2.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Scriblita*, a delicate meate of paste stuffed and wounded like a rope: a ferte of Portugall.

† **Fertee**. *Obs.*—1 [a. OF. *fertiē*=Pr. *fierlat*, *fertat*:—L. *feritāt-em*, f. *ferus* fierce.] Fierceness. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 664 Firumbras þe hebene kyng was a man of gret fertee.

Ferter, *v. Obs.* [f. ME. *fetre* shrine; see **FERETORY**.] *trans.* To put in a shrine, enshrine.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 143 He . . bar thir bannes menskelye And fetered thaim at a nurrye. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6995 And þare he fertid þaim [banes] in hy.

Ferth, *obs.* form of **FOURTH**.

Further, *obs.* form of **FURTHER**.

† **Fertilage**. *Obs.* [f. **FERTILE** + -AGE.] The action or process of fertilizing.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* l. viii. 15 Fertilage consists in the enriching of the Soyle. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 333/2 Fertilage is an enriching of Soil.

Fertile (fē-tīl, -tōil), *a.* Forms: 5-6 fertyl(e, -yll, 7-8 fertil(l, (6 fartyll, 6-7 firtile, -ill, 7 furtill, fertile), 5- fertile. [a. OF. *fertil* (Fr. *fertil*=Pr. *fertil*), ad. L. *fertilis*, f. *ferre* to bear.]

1. Bearing or producing in abundance; fruitful, prolific. *Const. of, in, rarely † to.* a. *lit.* of the soil, a district or region, rarely of animals.

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. Dwellyn thai in on the most fertile reame of the worlde. 1484 CAXTON *Esop* v. viii. This yere shalle be the . . moost fertile of alle maner of corne. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 The firtile ground must be manured. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. xi. 87 The ground was . . exceeding furtill. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. ix. A soil . . not . . fertile of any thing but weeds. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* i. 3 The plains . . are fertile in native plants. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xv. These September suns shone . . on fertile plains.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. iv. 68 It [Probane, Ceylon] is moche plenteuous of gold and syluer and moche fertyle of other thynges. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* ii. 43 That Spray to fame so fertile, The Louer-crowning Mirtle. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 23 Augustus . . being of a fertile and jovial Disposition. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 26/2 The offspring of his fertile imagination. 1819 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 121 He was . . fertile in resources. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 216 One family, singularly fertile of great men. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) iii. xiv. 335 England was . . a land fertile in warriors.

2. Causing or tending to promote fertility.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* l. ii. The coole streame that tooke his endles name, From out the fertile hoofe of winged steed. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 248 The Brise . . most pleasant and fertile. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 71 Lay Pigeons dung . . (or the like stuffe, that is very hot, and fertill) to the roots. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, Wks. (Bohn) I. 485 They thank the spring-flood for its fertile slime.

fig. 1596 SHAKS. 2 *Ilen. IV.* iv. iii. 131 With . . good store of Fertile Sherris.

† 3. Copiously produced, abundant. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* l. v. 274 *Ol.* How does he loue me? *Vio.* With adorations, fertill teares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 801 Shall . . the fertill burden ease Of thy full branches.

4. *Comb.* fertile-fresh *a.*, having luxuriant foliage; fertile-headed *a.*, (a) many headed; (b) rich in expedients.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 72 Greene let it be, More fertile-fresh then all the Field to see. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* i. i. Cerberus . . loud and fertile-headed. 1754 J. SHEPBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 230 The fertile-headed Woman . . whipt a ten-peck Bag over her Gallant's Head.

Hence † **Fertile** *v. Obs.*—1 = **FERTILIZE** *v.*;

Fertilely *adv.*; **Fertileness** *rare* = **FERTILITY**.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 155 Who . . could not but fertily requite his fathers fatherly education. 1581 — *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 The fertillnes of the Italian wit. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Hush.* ii. i. v. (1635) 27 According to the fertillnesse of the soyle in which they grow. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxxi. 252 He that hopes too much shall coozen himself at last; especially if his industry goes not along to fertile it. 1661-6 WOOD *City of Oxford* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 395 The meedes adjoining are fertilly soyled.

† **Fertilent**, *a. Sc. Obs.*—1 [f. *prec.* after analogy of *opulent, pestilent*.] Abundant, plentiful.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 553 Palpeonis . . Quhilk furneist war rycht riche and fertilent, With gold and siluer.

† **Fertilitate**, *v. Obs.* [f. next, after *debilitate*.] *trans.* To render fertile, fertilize.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 193 A sweet rivolet playes . . through the Towne, fertilizing the . . Gardens. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxviii. (ed. 2) 151 A Cock will in one day fertilitate the whole . . cluster of egges.

Hence † **Fertilitating** *ppl. a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. vii. 352 From whence . . wee cannot inferre a fertilitating [printed fertilizing; corrected in ed. 1658] condition or property of fecundation.

VOL. IV.

Fertility (fē-tī-lī-tī). Forms: 5 fertylite, 6-8 fertilitie, -illity(e, (fortylite), 6- fertility. [a. Fr. *fertilité*, ad. L. *fertilitāt-em*, f. *fertilis* **FERTILE**.] The quality of being fertile; fecundity, fruitfulness, productiveness. a. *lit.* of the soil, a region, etc.; also of plants and animals.

1490 CAXTON *Encydos* xxv. 92 The troienne folke multiplyed . . in grete quantite . . for the fertylite of the ground. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. i. 12 Maruelous culture and Fortylite. c 1610-15 *Women Saints* (1886) 189 The first fruite of our mothers fertilitie. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxvi, Thy waste More rich than other climes' fertility. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 75 The fertility of this clover absolutely depends on bees visiting the flowers.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 103 Such iarres proceeded from their fertility of Gods, differing in each seuerall iurisdiction. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Let. to Sir R. Howard, The quickness of the Imagination is seen in the invention; the fertility in the Fancy. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 ¶ 4, I found some . . fertility of fancy. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. Th. 495 All the fertility of his invention. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 637 Halifax . . in fertility of thought . . had no rival. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 136 Himilco . . was a man . . of fertility of resource.

c. *pl.* Productive powers.

1626-7 LD. FALKLAND in *Abb. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 379 A general . . valuation of the different Fertilities. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test. Wks.* (1778) IV. 219 The fertilities of the soil. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xii. (1876) 164 Ground-rent . . is a payment made for a particular site because it has certain conveniences, productive powers, or . . fertilities, which another site . . would not possess.

Fertilizable (fē-tī-lī-zā-b'l), *a.* Also -isable. [f. **FERTILIZE** + -ABLE. Cf. **F. fertilisable**.] a. Of land, etc.: Capable of being fertilized. b. Of the female, or an ovum: Susceptible of impregnation. 1832 R. MUIR *Bot. Annual* 140 The ovary is the . . important part of the fertilizable organ. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 446 The perfect fertilisable female. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xviii. 197 Unfertile but fertilisable clay.

Fertilization (fē-tī-lī-zā-sh'n), *Also -isation.* [n. of action f. as *prec.* + -ATION; cf. **F. fertilisation**.] The action or process of rendering fertile.

1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xii. 11 The two sides of the Nile, its fertilization by a natural cause.

b. *spec. Biol.* Fecundation; see **FERTILIZE** 2.

1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 223 The fertilization of the date-palms. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 33 These species . . require the aid of insects for their fertilization. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 525 The first manifest result of fertilisation in the oospore is the division of its nucleus.

Hence **Fertilizational** *a.*, of or pertaining to fertilization.

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jnrl.* XX. 233, I venture to call this principle Fertilizational Segregation.

Fertilize (fē-tī-lī-z), *v.* [f. **FERTILE** + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make fertile; to enrich (the soil).

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xi. § 1. 128 Our earth needs no rain to fall upon it, . . to fertilize it. 1760 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) I. 97 He . . fertilised bogs, and cultivated barren sands. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 8 Three great rivers which had fertilized happier portions of Europe.

b. *gen.* To render productive. *lit.* and *fig.*

1828 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 2 May Wks. 1846 III. 487 The members of the Legislature . . attempted to exclude all the industry . . of other countries from flowing in to enrich and fertilise their shores. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* v. (1875) 225 Intense religious conviction fertilizes intellect. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* ii. 11 Can nothing be done to fertilise the vast majority of our streams?

2. *Biol.* To make (an ovum, an oospore, a female individual or organ) fruitful by the introduction of the male element; to fecundate.

Chiefly *Bot.*; in Zoology common with reference to ova, but otherwise rare.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 79, I have not found a single terrestrial animal which can fertilize itself. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 145 If . . the Moss Rose . . is fertilized with Rosa Gallica, interesting hybrids are the result. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 8 It is a great advantage . . that the flower should be fertilised by pollen from a different stock.

Hence **Fertilized** *ppl. a.* **Fertilizing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* **Fertilizing** *ppl. a.*

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 34 In other places they have a like fertilizing fatnesse. 1655 In *Hartlib's Legacy* 193 A rich earth for Compost worth twenty shillings a load at the least for the fertilizing of land. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 275 Fertilizing showers. 1849 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* vii. 118 Gypsum has a remarkably fertilizing effect when applied to certain crops on certain soils. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* v. 54 A tiny fish creeps from each fertilised egg. 1884 *Athenaeum* 12 Jan. 49/3 The author attributes the supply of fertilizing mud in Egypt to the White Nile.

Fertilizer (fē-tī-lī-zā), [f. *prec.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which fertilizes (land).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* ii. (1662) 57 Saint-foime, or Holy-hay . . being found to be a great Fertilizer of Barren-ground. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* I. 377 The agency of snow as a fertilizer. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 500 The torrent, now the fertilizer, now the ravager of districts. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxv. 11 The march of Jehovah, the Fertiliser, may be traced by the abundance which he creates.

b. *said esp.* of manures.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 61 Nitrate of potash . . when employed as a fertilizer, is generally sown by hand.

attrib. 1893 *Act 56 & 57 Vict.* c. 56 (title) The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

2. An agent of fertilization in plants.

1844 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 30 Flies are good fertilizers. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 473 Suitable fertilisers and other favourable conditions.

Fertlet, *obs.* var. of **FIRLOT**.

Ferula (fēr'ū-lā). [a. L. *ferula* giant fennel, a rod.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of plants; the giant fennel.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxi. (1495) 645 Ferula is an herbe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 1 b, The nature of Ferula is the sorest enemy that can be to Lampreys. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 465 Vossius . . affirms them to be Arborescent Ferula's. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 175 This species of ferula is a native of . . Persia. 1868 MRS. H. L. EVANS *Wint. in Algeria* 25 The beautiful feathery leaf of the ferula.

2. From the use of the fennel-stalk in Roman times: A cane, rod, or other instrument of punishment, *esp.* a flat piece of wood (see **FERULE** 2 quot. 1825); *fig.* school discipline.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 612 Many . . do put forth their hands to be stricken . . with the ferula. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xix. (1627) 215, I have laboured and striven by ferula, and all meanes of severity. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 123 We . . had Ferula's made to punish Swearing. 1840 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* 316 They had never known the infliction of chastisement from either cane or ferula. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. iv. (1872) 27 His ever-changing course . . which was passed so nomadically under ferulas of various colour.

3. *Surg.* A long splint.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 444. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ferulaceous (fēr'ū-lā-sh'us), *a.* [f. L. *ferulaceus* (f. *ferula*-a giant fennel) + -OUS; see -ACEOUS.] Resembling the ferula; having a stalk like a ferula.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Ferulaceous*, like the herb ferula. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 194 These [Fountain] Trees are of the Ferulaceous kind. 1755 PORTER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 253 The asa fetida is drawn from a ferulaceous plant.

Ferulaic, ferulic, a. Chem. [f. **FERULA** + -IC.] In *Ferul(a)ic acid*: see quot.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 598 The resin [Assafoetida] . . contains ferulaic acid, C₁₀H₁₀O₄, which forms iridescent prisms. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl., *Ferulic acid*.

† **Ferular**. *Obs.* Also 7 ferrular, feriler, -uler. [ad. L. *ferulār*-is of or belonging to the giant fennel.] = **FERULA** 2.

1594 O. B. Quest. *Profitable Concernings* K iv a, A Feruler to admonish them with. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 364 The wicked are the worse when they are under the ferular. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 20 What advantage is it to be a man . . if we have only scapt the ferular, to come under the fescu of an Imprimator? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 312/1 The Ferular is an Instrument used by School-Masters to correct their Scholars. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1775 in ASH.

Ferule (fēr'ū-l), *sb.* Also 6 ferrall 6-7 ferul(l, [ad. L. *ferul-a*: see **FERULA**.]

1. = **FERULA** 1. Also a plant or stalk of it.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* l. 1049 Take ferules eke or saly twiggis take. 1589 FLEMING *Bucol. Virg.* x. 30 Sylluanus . . came . . Shaking his flouring feruls. 1620 BRINSLEY *Virg. Eclog.* 95 The ferule is a . . big herbe like vnto fennel giant.

2. = **FERULA** 2.

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. i. 169 My rimes relish of the ferule still. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 115 From the rodde, or ferule, I would have them free. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 304 Whilst he was under the ferule. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 967 The ferule . . was a sort of flat ruler, widened at the inflicting end into a shape resembling a pear . . with a . . hole in the middle, to raise blisters. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* i. 23 He resumed the ferule. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* i. ii. 24 To learn at the point of the ferule—trash.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *ferule-rod*; † *ferule-fingered a.*, whose fingers are liable to the ferule.

1528 *Impeachm. Wolsey* 192 in Furnivall *Ball.* I. 358 Be ware of the Ferrall Rodde! 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 127 Those ancient ferule-fingered Boy-Popes.

Ferule, *var.* of **FERRULE** *sb.* and *v.*

Ferule (fēr'ū-l), *v.* Also 6 ferrule. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To beat, strike, with a ferule.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24, I shoulde . . bee Ferruled for my faulte. 1873 CHANNING in Salt *Thoreau* (1890) 26 So he did . . by feruling six of his pupils. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Paganuc P.* xiv. 121 To ferule . . disorderly scholars.

Feruler, *var.* of **FERULAR**.

† **Fervefy**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *fervefacere*, f. *fervere* to boil: see -FY.] *trans.* To make boiling hot. Hence **Fervefied** *ppl. a.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 27/2 Cause then your Armes . . with a fervefyede clothe to be . . rubbed. *Ibid.* 65/2 Take a Horseshoe, and fervefy the same. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 159* To fervefy or decoct.

† **Fervence**, *Obs.* Also 5 farvence, vervens. [a. OF. *servence*, as if ad. L. **ferventia*, f. *fervent-em*: see **FERVENT** and -ENCE.]

1. Boiling or glowing heat. Also, Violent ebullition, fermentation.

14 . . LVDC. *Temple of Glas* 356 For þouze I brenne with fervence and with hete, Wib-in myn hert I mot complein of cold. c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* xi. 441 Of fynest must in oon metrete Or it be atte the state of his fervence. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 429 An holy welle, whiche is of so grete fervence that hit casteth owt thynges caste in to hit. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge for Honour* Plays 1873 III. 332 Rays lascivious . . ingender by too piercing fervence intemperate . . heats.

2. *fig.* Warmth of the emotions, intensity of feeling or desire, fervency.

c 1430 LVDC. *Black Kut.* xxx, If that any now be in this place, That fele in love brenning of fervence . . Lat him of

routh lay to audience. *c1485 Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1093 þey will with veruens of love me seke. *a1529 SKELTON Pr. to H. Ghost* 1 O firy feruence, inflamed with all grace. *a1538 HEN. VIII Let. to A. Boleyn in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 147, I think . . my fervence of love causeth it. *1591 Troub. Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 84 Zeale . . Spurs them on with feruence to this shrine.

Fervency (fɜːvɛnsi). Also 5 farvence, 6-7 fervencie. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. The state or quality of being fervent; glowing or burning heat, intensity of heat. Now rare.

1598 CHAPMAN Iliad vi. 185 Flames of deadly fervency flew from her breath and eyes. *1633 P. FLETCHER Pisc. Ecl.* i. 2 About his head a rocky canopy . . Rebutting Phœbus parching fervencie. *1879 G. MEREDITH Egoist* III. x. 214 It is the sole star which . . preserves an indomitable fervency.

† b. Of cold: Intensity, severity. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN Odys. xiv. 693 The fervency Of that sharp night would kill me.

2. fig. 'Heat of mind', intensity of feeling or desire, warmth of devotion, zeal, ardour, eagerness; † an instance of the same.

1554 KNOX Faythf. Admon. D vj b, Peter in a feruencie first left his bote. *1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio* 6 They continued their new navigation, with greater fervencie. *1672-5 COMBER Comp. Temple* (1702) 368 The Motives that ought to excite our Fervency. *1734 WATTS Relig. Jew.* (1789) 216 He drew some practical inferences . . with some degree of fervency. *1824 SOUTHEY Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 173 The prayer which was preferred with increased fervency at a martyr's grave. *1865 KINGSLEY Herew.* xv, She would never have known the fervency of your love.

Fervent (fɜːvɛnt), *a.* Forms: 4-6 feruente, vervente, (5) ferfent, furvaunte, 6 farvente, fervant, 4- fervent. [a. f. *fervent*, ad. L. *fervent-em*, *fervens*, pr. pple. of *fervēre* to boil, glow.]

1. Hot, burning, glowing, boiling.

a1400-50 Alexander 3871 Flawmes feruent as fyre. *c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 311 In þis caas we mowen use hoot fervent oile. *1514 BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxx, The Sunne is not fervent. *1572 J. JONES Bathes of Bath* ii. 10 Actual fyre, working upon the water itself cannot put into it a greater degree of heat, then the degree of fervent heate. *1611 BIBLE 2 Pet.* iii. 10 The Elements shall melt with feruent heat. *1704 J. PITTS Acc. Mohometans* 56, I have seen many . . to work all day. . . in the most fervent Harvest time. *1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. 300 The short but fervent summers at the polar regions. *1874 S. COX Pilgr. Ps.* vii. 147 A fervent waste in which it is lost.

fig. *1529 MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 119/2 Let them all . . lerne that god deliteth to se the fervent hite of y^e hartis deuocion boile out by y^e body.

† b. In medieval pharmacy, of drugs: = HOT. *1398 TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxvii. (1495) 908 Some thynges that drawyth laxeth also and be feruent as Scamonea. *1578 LYTE Dodoens* ii. xxx. 187 The common Camomill . . is not so fervent as the Romaine Camomill, but more pleasant.

† c. Of cold: Intense; severe. *Obs.*

1448 R. FOX Chron. (Camden) 116 Hit was a fervent coolede weder. *1473 WARKW. Chron.* (Camden) 3 Ther was one fervent froste thrugh Englande. *1535 STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 337 The fervent frost so bitter wes. *1634 HARRINGTON Salerns Regim.* 182 A fervent cold Country.

2. Of persons, their passions, dispositions, or actions: Ardent, intensely earnest. From 17th c. almost exclusively with reference to love or hatred, zeal, devotion or aspiration.

c1400 Destr. Troy 2154 Than was Priam . . more feruent to fight. *1411 Why I Can't be a Nun* 7 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 138 They were as feruente as ony fyre To execute her lordys byddnyng. *1534 TINDALE 1 Pet.* iv. 8 Above all thinges haue fervent love amonge you. *1561 DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 25 b, We of this Church who haue bene feruenter xxx. yeares ago than we be at this day. *1591 SPENSER Guat* 296 He spide his foe with . . feruent eyes to his destruction bent. *1673 Lady's Call.* ii. § 1 p. 23. 65 By the ferventest praiers implore . . God. *1738 WESLEY Ps.* xiii. 8 My Heart in fervent Wishes burns. *1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 215 It proves the glow of his kindness the ferventer. *1856 MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* i. 944 Many fervent souls strike rhyme on rhyme.

b. Of conflict, uproar, formerly also of pestilence, a wild beast, etc.: Hot, fierce, raging. Now rare. *1465 MARG. PASTON in Lett.* No. 523 II. 226 The pestylenes is so fervent in Norwych that [etc.]. *1494 FABYAN Chron.* iv. lxxvii. 46 Whiche persecution . . was so sharpe & feruent, that [etc.]. *1551 ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 139 When the battel is . . most fierce and fervent. *1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 543 There appeared unto them a Boar . . having fire-burning eyes, a despiteful look . . and every way fervent. *1814 WORDSW. White Doe of Ryl.* i. 43 A moment ends the fervent din.

† **Fervent**, *v.* *Obs.*—o [f. prec.] *trans.* To utter fervently. Hence **Fervent** *ppl. a.*

a1626 W. SCLATER Serm. Exper. (1638) 68 Their . . fervent supplication to have life prorogued.

Fervently (fɜːvɛntli), *adv.* [f. FERVENT *a.* + -LY.] In a fervent manner.

† 1. Burningly, intensely, severely. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. ccxliii. 293 He myght not wel endure no whyle so feruently he was take. *1561 HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 27 a, He that hath the jaundis so feruently and sore. *1627 HAKEWILL Apol.* ii. vii. § 1. 110 It continued so feruently hot.

2. With warmth of feeling; ardently, earnestly, hotly, passionately. Now rare exc. in expressions of love, desire, prayer, etc.

c1374 CHAUCER Troylus iv. 1356 The whiche frendes feruentic hym preyre To senden efter more. *1494 FABYAN Chron.* v. cxiii. 86 Chilperich heryng of the . . takynge of his sone, was . . more feruently amouyd. *1568 GRAFTON Chron.*

II. 27 The king . . pursued them more fervently then circum-spectly. *1611 BIBLE Col.* iv. 12 Alwaies labouring feruently for you in praiers. *1749 FIELDING Tom Jones* III. 94 Mrs. Fitzpatrick then renewed her proposal and very fervently recommended it. *1794 SULLIVAN View Nat.* i. 9 Most fervently do I love my God, my king. *1825 T. JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 83, I had fervently pressed the Treasury board to replenish this particular deposit. *1848 C. BRONTE J. Eyre* (1873) 3, I wished fervently he might not discover my hiding-place. *1874 STUBBS Const. Hist.* (1875) III. xviii. 31 Henry . . was fervently orthodox.

Ferventness (fɜːvɛntnəs). Now rare. [f. FERVENT + -NESS.] The quality of being fervent.

1. Boiling, burning, or glowing heat; = FERVOUR 1. *1398 TREvisa Barth De P. R.* x. ix. (1495) 379 Smalle ashes . . slakyth . . the feruentnes of the cole. *1533 ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 73 a, It [melancholy] may not be so littell, that the blood and spirites in their ferventnes, be as it were unbridlyd. *1586 BRIGHT Melanch.* xxvii. 153 Although it [water] be hote, yet inferiour in degree to the heate of feruentnes. *1600 F. WALKER Sp. Mandeville* 46 b, The great feruentnes of the hot starres.

2. Ardour, eagerness, vigour, zeal; also an instance of the same; = FERVOUR 2.

c1430 Wyclif's Num. xxv. 11 [MS. S], Y my silf schulde not dowi the sones of Israel in my greet hete [feruentnesse of veniaunce]. *1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 133 Whyche wil not be vele . . stered for the feruentnesse of the same tempest. *1528 TINDALE Parab. Manimon* Wks. I. 84 Christ here teacheth Simon by the ferventness of love. *1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 581 The Archbishops feruentness in using such eager persuasions. *1631 Celestina* iii. 40 His . . feruentnesse of affection is sufficient to marre him. *1727 BAILEY vol. II, Feruentness.*

Fervescence (fɜːvɛsɛnt), *a.* [ad. L. *fervescere*, *em*, pr. pple. of *fervescere*, inceptive verb f. *fervēre* to be hot.] Growing hot.

1683 SALMON Doron Med. i. 162 Fixing the fervescence and corrosive Humors. *1730-6* in BAILEY (folio). *1775* in Ash.

Fervid (fɜːvid), *a.* Also 7 fervide. [ad. L. *fervid-us* burning, vehement, f. *fervēre* to glow.]

1. Burning, glowing, hot. Now poet. or rhetorical. *1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 6/2 Let it stand a day or two in som feruide place. *1667 MILTON P. L.* v. 301 The mounted Sun Shot down direct his fervid Raies. *1718 POPE Iliad* xvi. 939 Sol had driven His fervid orb through half the vault of heaven. *1794 SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 55 The more fervid the lightning, the more animated they appear. *1833 N. ARNOTT Physics* (ed. 5) II. 62 His attention was soon recalled to the fervid land of the sun. *1851 THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 59 To hang on in the dust behind the fervid wheels of the parliamentary chariot. *transf.* *1865 SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* *Indecasyllables* 5 Flame as fierce as the fervid eyes of lions. *1871 M. COLLINS Mrg. & Merch.* II. iii. 61 The Christmas night had been fervid . . There had been a dinner.

2. fig. Glowing, intensely impassioned.

1656-81 BLOUNT Glossogr., *Fervid*, fierce, vehement. *a1717 PARNELL Happy Man* 16 The fervid wishes, holy fires, Which thus a melted heart refine. *1779-81 JOHNSON L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 122 He is warm rather than fervid. *1828 CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 211 Of Burns's fervid affection . . we have spoken already. *1838 DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xxvii. It is your . . fervid imagination, which throws you into a glow of genius and excitement. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 335 The fervid loyalty with which Charles had been welcomed back to Dover. *1872 BLACKIE Lays Highl.* 155 Without the call of fervid preacher.

Hence **Fervidity** [+ -ITY]: *a.* Intense heat. *b.* Passion, zeal (J.). **Fervidly** *adv.*, in a fervid manner; earnestly. **Fervidness**, the state or quality of being fervid.

1692 BENTLEY Boyle Lect. Serm. vi. 188 A kind of injury done to him by the fervidness of St. Peter. *1727 BAILEY vol. II, Fervidity.* *1775 ASH, Fervidity*, heat. *1847 CRAIG, Fervidly*, very hotly, with glowing warmth. *1872 GEO. ELIOT Middlem.* I. A young lady . . knelt down . . by the side of a sick labourer and prayed fervidly.

Fervol, *obs. form* of FEARFUL.

† **Fervorous**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 7 -erous. [f. next + -OUS.] Full of fervour; ardent, warm.

1602 T. FITZHERBERT Apol. 36 b, As . . fervorous in the loue of God, as they are . . fyry in sensual appetyt. *1658 SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 203 Faithful and fervorous Professors. *1669 WOODHEAD St. Teresa* i. xv. 94 They had a mind to cool the fervorous employment of the Will.

Fervour, fervor (fɜːvɔːr). Also 6 fervouere, 7 fervor. [ME. *fervor*, -our, *a.* OF. *fervor*, -our (mod. F. *ferveur*) = Pr. and Sp. *fervor*, It. *fervore*, ad. L. *fervore-m*, f. *fervēre* to be hot. For use of *fervour* or *fervor* see FAVOUR.]

1. Glowing condition, intense heat.

c1440 HYLTON Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxxiv, They . . panten soo strongly that they brast into bodily fervours. *1529 MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 1164/2 These prayers . . of his holye Martirs, in the feruoure of theyr torment. *1625 PURCHAS Pilgrims* ii. 1317 A number of Lamps which . . yeelds vnto the roome an immoderate feruor. *1725 POPE Odys.* x. 184 Some power divine . . Sent a tall stag . . To cool his fervour in the chrysal flood. *1794 MRS. PIOZZI Synon.* I. 207 Such effects follow naturally the fervour of an African climate. *1813 SHELLEY G. Mob* viii. 71 Those deserts . . whose . . fervors scarce allowed A bird to live. *1891 SIR R. BALL in Melbourne Argus* 16 May, The moon was also doubtless in a condition of equal fervour.

† b. Of water: Boiling, seething *Obs.*

a1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's 43 The swyllenge [seal], yn his feruor . . leift vp hym-self. *1656 tr. Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 324 All fervour or seething is not caused by fire.

2. Warmth or glow of feeling, passion, vehemence, intense zeal; an instance of the same,

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 250 Fervor of thought. *1382 WYCLIF John* ii. 17 The feruour of loue of thin hous hath etun me. *1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 363 b/1 She . . had more feruour of deuocion. *1531 Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. liii. (1638) 160 A veniall sinne . . letteth the feruour thereof [charity]. *1638 BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* I. 30 Such feruour is as well beseeeming fresh souldiers as young Fryers. *1732 LAW Serious C.* xiv. (ed. 2) 240 And begin to know what Saints . . have meant by fervours of devotion. *1830 D'ISRAELI Chas. I* III. ix. 196 The feruour of loyalty vied with the pride of magnificence. *1882 A. W. WARD Dickens* iii. 50 A feruour unique even in the history of American enthusiasms.

Fery, *obs. form* of FARROW *v.*

1337 in Liber Pluscardensis ix. xxxvi, Isal ger thi sow fery agayn hir wil.

Feryage, *obs. form* of FERRIAGE.

Fesande, *obs. form* of PHEASANT.

Fesapo. *Logic*. A mnemonic word representing the fourth mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal negative, the minor premiss a universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative; the middle term being subject of the major and predicate of the minor premiss.

1827 WHATELY Logic ii. (ed. 2) 98 Fesapo. *1864 BOWEN Logic* vii. 200.

Fesaun(t, -awnt), *obs. forms* of PHEASANT.

Fescennine (fɛsɛnɪn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Fescenninus* pertaining to *Fescennia* in Etruria, famous for a sort of jeering dialogues in verse.]

A. adj. csp. in *Fescennine verses*. Pertaining to or characteristic of Fescennia; usually in a bad sense, licentious, obscene, scurrilous.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 443 Wanton Fescennine ceremonies. *a1637 B. JONSON Underwoods* (1640) 243 We . . dare not aske our wish in Language fescennine. *1726 AMHERST Terræ Fil.* i. (ed. 3) 1 A merry oration in the fescennine manner. *1815 SCOTT Guy R.* xxxvi, To repeat a certain number of Fescennine verses. *1873 SYMONDS Grk. Poets* viii. 252 A rude Fescennine license.

† *B. sb.* A song or verses of a licentious or scurrilous character. *Obs.*

1621-51 BURTON Anat. Mel. iii. i. i. 409 Menander . . did . . write Fescennines, Attellanes, and lascivious songs. *1660 JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* ii. iii. rule 5 § 1, I have seene parts of Virgil changed into impure fescennines.

Fescue (fɛskjuː), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 festu(e), (6) -ew, -ure, -we, 7 -er), 6 fe(e)skew, 7 fes(t)kue, 8 fescu, 8-9 fesque, 9 dial. vester, 6- fescue. [*a.* OF. *festu* (Fr. *fétu*) a straw:—popular L. **festūcum* = class. L. *festūca*. Cf. Pr. *festuc* masc., *festuca*, *festuga* fem., It. *festuco* masc., *festuca* fem.]

† 1. A straw, rush, twig; a small piece of straw, a mote in the eye (with ref. to Matt. vii. 3). Hence, a thing of little importance. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 278 þe beam lith in 3owre eyghen, And þe festu is fallen for 3oure defeute, In alle manere men. *1382 WYCLIF Matt.* vii. 3 What seest thou a festu, or a litil mote, in the eije of thi brother. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 163/1 Fyschelle of fyschew, or festu, *festuca*. *1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 400 b/1 He demaunded hym of the festue and of the beme. *1592 G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 54 A pretty feate for amber, to iuggle chaffe, festues or the like weighty burdens. *1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 720 Thin straws and fescues small.

2. A small stick, pin, etc. used for pointing out the letters to children learning to read; a pointer.

1513 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., Payd for iij festewys iijd. *1533 MORE Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1102/1, I shall . . lay it afore him agayn, and sette him to it with a festue, that he shall not say but he saw it. *1589 NASHE Martins Months Minde* 7 Though their fescue even then pointed at Capitall letters. *1612 Two Noble K.* ii. ii, Ay, do but put A feskve in her fist. *1714 GAY What d'ye call it* i. i. 8, I . . Taught him his Catechism, the Fescue held. *1762 FOOTE Orator* i. Wks. 1799 I. 197 The fescues and fescues, which have bene . . consigned to one, or more matron in every village. *1825 J. JENNINGS Dial. W. Eng. Gloss.* 81 *Vester* . . a fescue. *1876 BROWNING Pacchiarotto* 19 Play schoolmaster, point as with fescue.

fig. *1644* [see FERULAR]. *1648 EARL WESTMRLED. Otia Sacra* (1879) 53 As Appetite, Not Reasons Fescue shall direct.

† 3. *transf. (nonce-uses.) a.* The shadow on a sundial. *b.* A plectrum for use with the harp or lyre.

1607 W[ENTWORTH] S[MITH] Puritaine iv. 47 The feskewe of the Diall is vpon the Chriss-crosse of Noone. *1616 CHAPMAN Homer's Hymn to Apollo* 288 And with thy golden fescue play'dst upon Thy hollow harp.

4. More fully *fescue-grass*: A genus (*Festuca*) of grasses. *Hard, Sheep's, Meadow Fescue*: translations of the botanical names of species, *F. duriuscula*, *ovina*, *pratensis*.

1794 MARTYN Rousseau's Bot. xiii. 138 *Sheeps fescue* is a well known grass, always to be found in sheep commons. *Ibid.* 139 *Meadow Fescue*, one of the best grasses for cultivation, has a culm for two feet high. *1796 MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 187 Fescue grass (*Festuca*) many species. *1813 SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* viii. (1814) 362 Tall fescue grass stands highest. *1854 HOOKER Himal. Fruls.* II. xxiv. 176 Short sedges and fescue-grass. *1855 MORTON Cycl. Agric.* 863/2 s. v. *Festuca*, The hard fescue. *1864 TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 530 Sweeping the frothily from the fescue.

† **Fescue**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To direct or assist in reading with a fescue.

1641 MILTON Animadv. (1851) 201 Fescu'd to a formal injunction of his rote-lesson. *1714 MANDEVILLE Fab. Bess* ii. (1733) 9 They . . want more Fescuing and a broader Explication. *a1749 PHILIPS Odes* (1807) 83 Fescu'd now perhaps in spelling.

Fese, **Fesels**, var. of **FEEZE** v. **FASELS**, *Obs.*
Fesician, **Fesike**, obs. ff. **PHYSICIAN**, **PHYSIC**.
Fesion, obs. form of **PHEASANT**.

† **Fess**, *Obs.*

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5439/4 A black Mare.. With a Fess Tail, lately dock'd.

Fesse ¹ (fes). *Her.* Also 6 fece. [a. OF. *fesse* :-L. *fascia* band; mod.F. has *fasse* ad. L.]

1. An ordinary formed by two horizontal lines drawn across the middle of the field, and usually containing between them one third of the escutcheon.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans Her.* b ij, All the bastardis of all cot-armuris shall bere a fesse. c 1500 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 98 Pales, bendis, feces cheveronis. 1562 *LEIGH Armorie* 113 b, The fiele Argent, a Fesse, Azure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. iii. 34/1 Fesse, Gules. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 238 Argent, on a fess, azure, three lozenges, or. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* § 235 The Fesse, a horizontal bar across the middle of the shield, represents the knight's girdle.

b. In fesse (see quot. 1889). *Party per fesse*: (of the shield) divided by a horizontal line through the middle.

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 54 He beareth d'Argente, fise Fusilles in Fesse Gules. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 12 Dec., A Book Expanded in Fesse. 1830 *ROBSON Brit. Herald.* III. Gloss., *Fesseways* or *in fesse*. 1889 *ELVIN Dict. Herald.* 60 In Fesse, a term to express the position of charges when they occupy the position assigned to that ordinary.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fesse-line*; *fesse-point*, the exact centre of the escutcheon; † *fesse-target* (see quot. 1889). Also *fesse-ways*, *fesse-wise* *adv.* = *in fesse* (see **FESSE** i b).

1775 *ASH*, **Fesse line*, the line that constitutes the fesse. 1562 *LEIGH Armorie* 42 a, The *Fesse poynt. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* v. 23 The heraldic Cross.. is produced by the meeting of two vertical with two horizontal lines, about the Fesse point. 1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentry* 206 Adding to the same a *fesse Target, or scutcheon of pretence. 1889 *ELVIN Dict. Herald.* 60 *Fesse-Target*, an old term for Escutcheon of Pretence. 1725 *COATS Dict. Herald.* (ed. 2) 144 **Fesse-ways* or *in Fesse* denotes things born after the Manner of a Fesse. 1830 [see i b]. 1775 *ASH*, **Fesse-wise*. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 11 (ed. 3) 369 Two buckles, their tongues fesse-wise.

Fesse ². *Obs. exc. dial.* A pale blue colour. 1577-87 *HARRISON England* iii. viii, The floure [of the Saliron Crocus] beginneth to appeere of a whitish blew fesse, or skie colour. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Fess*.. a light blue colour. *Somerset.*

Fessel, obs. form of **VESSEL**.

† **Fessely**, a. *Her. Obs.* [f. **FESSE** sb. + -LY ¹.] = *Party per fesse*; see **FESSE** i b.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B ij b, *Fysesly* is called in armys iij manere weys, *fesy* bagy, *fesy* target, and *fesy* generall.

1889 *ELVIN Dict. Herald.* 60 *Fessely*, party per fesse.

† **Fessay**, a. *Her.* Also 5 fesy. [f. **FESSE** + -Y.] Of a coat of arms: Containing a fesse.

1486 [see **FESSELY**]. 1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentry* 180 This Scutcheon following is also a fessay Armes.

Fessin, Sc. form of **FASTEN** v.

1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 77 Samekil is the lufe of God and our nychbour fessinit and likt togiddir.

† **Fessitude**. *Obs. rare*°. [as if ad. L. **fessitudō*, f. *fessus* wearied.] Weariness, fatigue.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

† **Fessive**, a. *Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *fess-us* wearied + -IVE.] Wearied, fatigued.

a 1774 *FERGUSON Poems, Saturday's Exp.* 136 So we, with fessive joints and lingering pace, Moved slowly on.

Fessoun, obs. Sc. form of **FASHION**.

1508 *DUNBAR Two Mariit Women* 189 He has a forme without force and fessoun.

Fest, **fest**-, obs. ff. **FAST**, **FAST-**, **FEAST**, **FIST**.

|| **Festa** (fē'stā). [It. *festa* :-L. *festa* (see **FEAST** sb.).] A feast, festival, holy day; also *attrib.*

1818 *SHELLEY Lett. Pr. Wks.* 1888 II. 242 The day on which I visited it, was festa. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* vii. 966 Sure that to-morrow would be festa-day. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 391 The day it came home was a festa.

Festal (fē'stāl), a. and sb. [a. OF. *festal*, *festel*, f. L. *fest-um* : see **FEAST** and -AL.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a feast or festivity.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 The festal daie of Seynt Michell Tharchangell. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* ii. (1749) 139 Blind British Bards .. on festal Days Shall chant this mournful Tale. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xi. 67 She presented herself in her festal dress. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil.* Nun viii. (1853) 16 A place .. radiant with festal pleasures.

b. Of a person: Keeping holiday. Of a place: Given up to feasting or festivity.

1798 *SOTHEY tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 15 At Bour-deaux' festal town. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* vi. xxviii, From tents of revelry, From festal bowers, to solitude he ran. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* 251 The aspect of Greenwich park, with all those festal people wandering through it.

2. Becoming a feast; hence, gay, joyous.

1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* II. ccxii. 311 No warmth of festal mirth. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 364 He touches nothing that does not borrow health and longevity from his festal style. 1858 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog.* 54 Wks. I. 200 The ball-room wore an elegant and festal air.

b. quasi-*adv.*

1747 *COLLINS Passions* 87 Amid the festal sounding shades.

b. Sb. A feast, festivity, merry-making.

1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* v. lvi, Core Or poison none this festal did pollute. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 140 Off to the cheerful festivals of the Sea!

Hence **Festally** *adv.*, in a festal manner.

1852 *G. W. CURTIS Wanderer in Syria* 279 The way could not have been more festally adorned. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq.* (1886) 5 The chapel bell..sounded most festally that sunny Sunday.

† **Festel**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 festylle. [f. *fest*, var. of **FAST** v. + -EL.] Something that makes fast.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlix. 8. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 A Festylle, *firmatorium*.

Festement, obs. form of **VESTMENT**.

† **Festenance**, **festynens**. *Obs. Sc.* [f. **FASTEN** v. + -ANCE.] Confinement, durance.

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 11/2 The schiref sal ger .. kep baim in festynance. 1533 *BELLENDEEN Liry* III. (1822) 225, I will kepe him in festynens.

Fester (fē'stā), sb. Forms: 4-6 festre, festure, (5 festyre), 4- fester. [a. OF. *festre* (for the change in termination from -le to -re cf. Fr. *chapitre*, *épître* : see **CHAPITRE**, **EPISTLE**) = Pr., Sp., It. *fiola* :-L. *fistula* : see **FISTULA**.]

1. In early use = **FISTULA**; subsequently, a rankling sore, an ulcer. In mod. use: 'A superficial suppuration resulting from irritation of the skin' (*Quain Dict. Med.* 1882).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11824 (Cott.) Þe fester thriid his bodi thurgh. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 275 To the Canker and Festure [orig. *festulam*]. *Ibid.* xvii. xiv, Festre. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 89 Festre. hap wilpinne him a calosse hardesse al aboute as it were a goos penne or ellis a kane. *Ibid.* 292 Þis hole is clepid a festre of þe ers. 1547 *BOORDE Breu. Health* xxv. 15 b, The pyles or Eme-rodos, Fystles, and Festures, 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 501 Sheeps wool .. mingled with Hony is very medicina- ble for old sores or festers.

fig. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* iv. ii, Thus, in the rankling festers of the mind, our art is .. to divert .. the pain.

† 2. A cicatrice, scar. *Obs.*

14.. *Nom.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 708 *Hec cicatrix*, a festyre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 A Fester, *cicatrix*. 1541 *R. CORLAND Galien's Therapeutike* 2 H j b, Yf ye wyl bryng y^e vlcere to a festre.

3. [from the vb.] The action or process of causing a fester; = **FESTERING** vb. sb.

1860 *I. TAYLOR Ultimate Civilization* 117 Used to the fester of the chain upon their necks.

Fester (fē'stā), v. Forms: 5 fe(e)stryng, (feestern), (5 festur, feyster), 5-6 festyr, (6 feaster), 4- fester. [f. prec. sb.; OF. had *festiv* in similar senses.]

1. *intr.* Of a wound or sore: To become a fester, to gather or generate pus or matter, to ulcerate.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 92 So festred ben his woundis. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit. Ps.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 18 My woundes festryn and rotyng with inne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 548/2 Though this wounde be closed above, yet it feastreth byneth and is full of mater. 1635 *R. BOLTON Conf. Affl. Consc.* xvi. 315 Draw a skinne onely over the spirituall wound whereby it festers and rankles underneath more dangerously. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 92 A Prick or cut that festers. 1862 *MERRIVALL Rom. Emp.* v. xliii. 205 The wound festered in silence and concealment.

b. Of poison, an imbedded arrow, a disease: To envenom the surrounding parts progressively; to rankle. Hence *fig.* of resentment, grief, etc.

1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* (1860) 18 His owne poison would haue festered in his owne flesh. a 1639 *WOTTON in Relig.* (1651) 112 There had been ancient quarrels..which might perhaps lye festering in his breast. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* iii. 489 Th' Almighty's Arrows Fester in their Heart. 1781 *J. MOORE View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xii. 132 A strong resentment .. festered in the breasts of some individuals. 1869 *LECKY Europ. Mor.* II. v. 301 An appalling amount of moral evil is festering uncontrolled. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 119 The troubles of Saxony..if they had not yet broken forth, were already festering in silence. 1874 *GREEN South Hist.* iii. § 6. 145 Fever or plague..festered in the wretched hovels.

c. To fester into: to become or pass into by festering, lit. and *fig.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Insul.* xi. 49 But kytte not to nygh, lest thail .. festern into a wounde. 1777 *BURKE Lett. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 141 Smitten pride smarting from its wounds, festers into new rancour. 1790 - *Fr. Rev.* 212, I must bear with infirmities until they fester into crimes.

2. To putrefy, rot; to become pestiferous or loathsome by corruption.

1540 *TAVERNER Epist. Ester daye, Postil*, The leven of malice roted & festred in us. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. iii. 28 These fields: where (wretches) their poore bodies Must lye and fester. c 1600 - *Sonn.* xciv, Lillies that fester smell far worse then weedes. 1628 *PRYNNE Cens. Censens* 70 Their sickly Soules fester, rot and pine away. c 1820 *S. ROGERS Italy, Lake of Geneva* 33 Ere long to die .. And fester with the vilest. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 218/1 The slimy old moat that once festered under the palisade wall.

3. *trans.* To cause festering in (*lit.* and *fig.*); to allow (malice) to rankle.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 47 All which humors are by so much the more easier to be purged, by how much the lesse they haue festred the sinewes. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* i. i. 1.. festred rankling malice in my breast. 1697 *CONGREVE Mourne. Bride* iii. vi, Remorseless chains .. festring thy limbs With rankling rust. 1706 *ESTCOURT Fair Examp.* v. i, Take heed, lest your gentle Hand shoud fester what you meane to heale. 1818 *MRS. SHELLEY Frankenstein*, vi. (1865) 89 That will heal instead of festering, the wounds of our minds. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Prom. Bound Poems* I. 148 A terror strikes through me, And festers my soul.

absol. a 1592 *GREENE Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 16 Givng them one day an incarnatiue to heale, and the next day, a contrary medicine to fester.

† 4. = **CICATRIZE** i. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1945 The leche had helyd hyt ovyr tyte, And hyt was festurd wythowte delyte. 1541 *R. COPLAND Galien's Therapeutike* 2 F iv b, Lykewyse in the vlceres .. that y^t is egal to be festred [Lat. *Galen Methodi Med.* iv. v, Quod æquabile est, cicatrice induci].

Festered (fē'stārd), ppl. a. [f. **FESTER** v. ¹ + -ED ¹.] In senses of the vb.; *lit.* and *fig.*

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xii, Newe made festred sores. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 h, Vnto the openynge of the foresayd closed and festred woundes. a 1533 *FRITH Another Bk. agst. Kastell* (1829) 220 My youth hath disclosed their festered ignorance. 1602 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall.* 15 Else the secrete fault was some festered and inueterate disease. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 186 Apt words .. are as balm to fester'd wounds.

Festering (fē'stāring), vb. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. **FESTER**; an instance of this. Also *concr.* a fester.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 158/2 Feestrynge of wowndys, *cicatrificatio*. 1541 *R. COPLAND Galien's Therapeutike* 2 F j, Vlceres that come nat to festering. 1608-11 *Br. HALL Medit. & Vowes* II. § 4 What can ensue, but a festering of the part? 1804 *Med. Jmnl.* XII. 98 It appears more like a common festering produced by a thorn.

Festering (fē'stāring), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That festers, in senses of the vb.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. vi. 5 Inward corruption and infected sin..And festering sore, didd ranke yet within. 1654 *E. JOHNSON Wond. workg. Provid.* iii. 5 Lest from their festering Teeth a Gangrin grow. 1704 *J. TRAPP Abra-Mule* iv. i. 1707 My festring sorrows smart. 1843 *CARLYLE Past. & Pr.* (1858) 224 Draining off the sour festering water. 1884 *BIBLE* (R. V.) *Isa.* i. 6 Wounds, and bruises, and festering sores.

Festerment (fē'stāment). [f. **FESTER** v. + -MENT.] a. The process or state of festering. In quots. *fig.* b. *dial.* A rotting mass.

1833 *CHALMERS Const. Man* (1834) II. vii. 5 The brooding fountain of so many .. festerments. 1845 *North Brit. Rev.* II. 488 The population..have been thrown ..into the festerment of an universal discontent. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., A festerment o' weeds.

Festerous (fē'stāros), a. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] In a festering condition.

1854 *SYD. DOBELL Balder* ix. 46 His branchless trunk Rose festerous through the morning.

† **Festial**, sb. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *festialis* (perh. error for *festivālis*), in many MSS. of the original work translated by Caxton.] = **FESTIVAL** sb. 2.

1483 *CANTON Liber Fest. Prol.*, I will and pray that it be called a Festial [ed. 1491 festiual]. 1725 *HEARNE R. Branne* Pref. § xvii, An excellent MS. of the Book called Festival or Festial.

† **Festial**, a. *Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *festum* (see **FEAST** sb.) + -IAL.] Pertaining to a feast.

1737 *WATERLAND Eucharist* 461 The Feast and the Covenant were ..one federal feasting, or festial covenanting.

† **Festier**. *Obs. rare.* Also *festerie*. [a. F. *festiere* (Cotgr.), *festier* (15th c.) ridge-tile, f. OF. *fest* (mod.F. *faîte*) ridge of a roof.] = **FASTIGIUM** 2.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 552 The images wherwith the festeries & lovers of the said church stood adorned. *Ibid.* 553 The festiers and lanterns of temples.

Festike, var. of **FISTIC**, pistachio nut.

Festilogy (fē'stīlōdgi). *Eccl. Antiq.* Also *festology*. [ad. med.L. *festilogium*, f. L. *festum* feast, after *martilogium* corrupt form of *martyrologium*; the word was a translation of Middle Irish *féilire*.] A treatise on ecclesiastical festivals.

1845 *PETRIE Round Towers* 355 In the Festilogy of Angus this Constantine is set down as *Rex Rathenia*. 1864 *Br. FORBES in Liber Eccl. Terrenarii de Arbutnot* Pref. 73 Some allusions in the Irish Festilogy. 1867 *tr. De Montalembert's Monks of West* III. 293 Under the name of *sanctilogy* or *festilogy* .. this circle of biographies was the spiritual reading of the monks. 1882 *R. C. MACLAGAN Scot. Myths* 148 The Festilogy of Angus.

Festin, obs. form of **FESTOON**.

† **Festinance**. *Obs. rare*°. [a. OF. *festin-ance*, ad. L. *festinantia*, n. of state f. *festinant-em*, pr. ppl. of *festinare* to hasten.] Haste, speed.

1730 6 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1775 in *ASH*.

† **Festinancy**. *Obs. rare*°. [ad. L. *festin-antia* : see prec. and -ANCY.] Haste, hurry.

1660 *BURNEY Kēph. Δώρον* Ep. Ded., Sermons .. which .. come without festinancy to the Presse.

† **Festinate**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *festināt-us*, pa. ppl. of *festinare* : see next.] Hasty, hurried.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. vii. 10 Aduce the Duke where you are going, to a most festinate [pr. festinate] preparation. 1822 *MRS. E. NATHAN Langreath* III. 292 [A pedantic speaker says:] Let me not be too festinate in hoping [etc.]. Hence **Festinatly** *adv.*, hastily, speedily.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iii. i. 6 Bring him festinatly hither.

Festinate (fē'stīnēt), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *festinare* to hasten.] † a. *intr.* To hasten, make haste (*obs. rare*°).

b. *trans.* To hasten, accelerate. a. 1652 *F. KIRKMAN Clerio & Lozia* 128 This fair Princess festinated rather to see her servant, than those.

b. 1812 *SHELLEY Let. to Ld. Ellenborough* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 383, I warn you against festinating that period. 1812 - *Let.* in *Hogg Life* (1858) II. iii. 100 It is possible to festinate, or retard, the progress of human perfectibility.

Festination (fē'stīnā'fōn). [ad. L. *festinā-tion-em*, f. *festinare* : see **FESTINATE** v.] The action of the vb. **FESTINATE**; haste, speed. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1540-1 *ELYOT Image Govt.* (1536) 86 To come .. to Rome at his leisure, without festinacion or travayle. 1613-18 *DANIEL*

Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 173 The solemnity with much festination, and little reverence is performed. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Colledge Butler* (1860) 71 He's a... Cervus in his speed and festination. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apulcius* viii. 177 The temerity of a blind festination.

b. *spec. (Path.)* Involuntary hurrying in walking, as observed in some nervous diseases.

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 407 Any attempt at locomotion is attended by what has been called 'festination'.

† **Festine** (e). *Obs.* [variously ad. Sp. or Fr. *festin* and It. *festino*: see next.] = next.

1520 SIR R. WINGFIELD in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 55 By reason of the festyne kept the Sondaye at nyght. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 137. I saw divers palaces of Noblemen upon occasion of their Festine. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* I. iv. 526 As the Festine would not allow to see him that Day, he sent him Word, that he was welcome to his Court. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 85 Not to mention the splendid festins of our noblesse.

† **Festino** (festi'no). *Obs.* [a. It. *festino*, dim. of *fešta* FEAST sb. Hence Fr. and Sp. *festin*: see prec.] An entertainment or feast.

1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. II. Mann* (1834) I. iii. 9 How excessively obliging to go to Madame Grifoni's festino. 1766 STERNE *Lett.* 5 Feb. Wks. (1872) 419/1 Nothing but operas, festinoses and masquerades. 1865 LESLIE & TAYLOR *Sir J. Reynolds* II. vi. 100 The balls and festinos.

attrib. 1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* II. iii. With festino tents and opera pavilions.

Festino (festi'no). *Logic.* A mnemonic word, representing the third mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal negative, the minor premiss a particular affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative; the middle term being the predicate of both premisses.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* Hjh. *Fes.* No true diuine contemne philosophie. *Ti.* Some Englishe preachers contemne philosophie. *No.* Ergo some Englishe preachers are no true diuines. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxii. I. 437 Festino, in the second figure, is thus only Ferio in the first, with its sumption converted. 1893 W. MINTO *Logic* 178 Thus Festino is reduced to Ferio.

† **Festiso**. *Obs. rare* -1. [var. of *fetisso*: see FETISH.] A fetish.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 487 Keeping their Festisoes day or Sabbath on the Thursday.

Festival (festiväl), a. and sb. Forms: 4 *festivale*, 5-7 *festi*, *festyval* (e, (7 *festival*, *festifal*), 4, 6- *festival*. [a. OF. *festival*, -vel, ad. med. Lat. *festivälis*, f. L. *festivus* (see FESTIVE).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a feast, befitting a feast-day. Now apprehended as the sb. used attrib.; hence no longer in predicative use.

13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 136 Ne no festival frok. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 *Festivale, celeber.* 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 108/2 How many festival hygh dayes to worship saintes haue thei made themselves. c1568 FULKE *Austro. Chr. Prot.* (1577) 23 Such dayes are festival to those Saints, that [etc.]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 76 This blessed day, Euer in France shall be kept festival. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxiii. 5 Thou entertainest me with wine and oyle in the most festival manner. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* iii. 112 Sung to the harp by the poets of Provence at festival solemnities. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xlviii. (1862) IV. 216 Knowing no other festival recreation. 1884 BIBLE (R. V.) *Isa.* iii. 22 The festival robes and the mantles.

† 2. Glad, joyful, merry. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 97 The aerie Teda beloved of the mountains, Celebrated and preserved for the festival Oreades. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 220 Our most festival and freer joys. c1686 *Roxb. Ball.* II. 138 My Festival Fellows was Roisterous Boys.

B. *sb.*

1. A time of festive celebration, a festal day. Also occasionally, a festive celebration, merry-making. Also, to hold, keep, make, proclaim festival. *Harvest festival*: see HARVEST.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 152 There was I, unseene of them, the Festival to see. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. vi. 26 Her Ashes... shall be at high Festivals Before the Kings and Queenes of France. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* i. 22 Those storms... which happened about that festival. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1598 The morning trumpets festival proclaim'd Through each high street. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 472 These Holidays or Saints-Days... were in the ancient Church called Festivals. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. xxxviii. Here to repair, and hold high festival. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 30 Of all the old festivals, that of Christmas awakens the most heartfelt associations. 1822 K. DICKEY *Broadst. Hou.* (1846) II. *Taucredus* 89 St. George... his festival was celebrated as early as the time of Constantine. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 109 Children always ready to make a festival.

b. A musical performance, or series of performances, at recurring periods, mostly of three years e.g. the *Handel Festival*, the *Birmingham and Norwich Festivals* (see *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Festivals*).

† 2. The name given to a book in use before the Reformation, containing an exhortation for every festival-day, and frequently illustrative narratives.

1491 [see FESTAL sb.] 1508 (*title*). The Festuall, or Sermons on Sundays and Holidais. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 77 Or, if... you dare not read the scriptures, read your legends and festivals.

Festival-day. [f. FESTIVAL a. or sb. + DAY.] The day on which a festival is held or kept.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 45 On candel... brendend every festiuale dai thorow-out þe yere. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. xiv. 270 The festyual dayes be ordeyned for to serue

god onely. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* vii. 2 The festival day of the Iewes, Scenopégia, was at hand. 1623 COCKERAM, *Vigill*, the eue or day before a festiuall day. 1844 DICKENS *Chuzzlewit* xxxiv. (1890) 431 'If the biler of this vessel was toe bust, sir... this would be a festival day in the calendar of despotism.'

† **Festively**, adv. *Obs.* [f. FESTIVAL a. + -LY².] a. Joyously, gaily. b. In a festival or holiday manner, like a festival.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 59 How a man scorned festiuall and myrily swiche vanite. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3818 Til his hove he brought it with alle his myght festiuall. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 Festiuall, festiue, solenniter. 1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xv. 156 They [Grecians] solemnize Saturday... festiuall. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iii. 155 With thee Peace festiuall clad is come. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 37 We [Christians] as festiuall remembered Jesus Christ our true Passeeover.

Festive (festiv), a. [ad. L. *festivus*, f. *festum*: see FEAST and -IVE. Cf. F. *festif*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a feast; such as befits a feast.

1651 SHERBURNE tr. *Martial's Epigr.* II. xli. All festive jollities forbear. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 400 The glad Circle... yield their Souls To festive Mirth. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Affairs* Wks. 1842 I. 578 The appointment of festive anniversaries. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 56 The anointed ones were in purple and festive pomp. a1839 BRAUEL *Poems* (1864) II. 108 Around the festive board. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* II. 36 The Grecian festive games. 1888 MISS A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iv. A festive scene burst upon them.

b. Mirthful, joyous, glad, cheerful.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. ii. 4/1 His vein was chiefly festive and satirical. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xi. Her air was not festive, she seemed abstracted and disturbed. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 104 The festive character which ran through the whole transaction.

2. Of persons: Employed in, or fond of feasting; convivial, jovial. Of a place or season: Appropriated or devoted to feasting.

The festive season: spec. = 'Christmas-tide'.

1735 NIXON *To W. Somerville* in *Somerville Chase*, The festive Night awakes th' harmonious Lay. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 226 The parlour splendours of that festive place. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vi. On silken carpets sat the festive train. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 353 The new magistrates... belonged to a more festive party. 1857 WILLMOTT *Phas. Lit.* xxi. 130 A short review of his friend's festive evenings.

Hence **Festively** adv., in a festive manner.

1806 WORDSW. 'Where lies the Land', Festively she [a ship] puts forth in trim array. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Nov. 5/1 After studying his pages one may... keep festively the birthdays of Fräulein Goethe's acquaintances.

Festivity (festiviti). Forms: 4-6 *festivite*, (5 *festyvyte*, 6 *feastivitie*), 7 *festivitie*, 7- *festivity*. [a. OF. *festivité*, ad. L. *festivitatē*-em, f. *festivus* festive.]

1. + a. Festive quality, condition, or nature; fitness for occasions of rejoicing; mirthfulness, cheerful urbanity; also (of writing, etc.), agreeable elegance.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Festivite*, mirth, pleasantness. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 108 Soules... adorned with white Robes, that is... glorified with perfect righteousness, puritie... and festivitie. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peiresc* II. 274 Your... Urbanity and pleasant jesting has not bin by me answered and recompensed with like festivity. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 517 The festivity of his poems. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* 286 The contrivance of the Prophetick Parable is of admirable elegance and festivity.

b. Rejoicing, mirth, gaiety, such as befits a feast.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 139 The vintage is a time of general festivity. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vi. xxiv. The music of festivity. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* 240 The old man... was honoured with a sort of triumph, succeeded by general festivity. 1884 RITA *Vivienne* v. iii. There were laughter and mirth and festivity in the air.

2. A festive celebration, an occasion of feasting or rejoicing. In pl. Festive proceedings.

1387 TREvisa *Hidden* (Rolls) VII. 110 It byfel in a festivitye bat...o knyght offred nouzt. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 197 At his grete festivitye Kynges and yerles... were there presente. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 798 That our festivitie may be made in remembrance of the reeste. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 94 In his Easter-day Sermon turning his Speech to the Festivity itselfe. 1678 SOUTH *Serm.* II. x. 356 There happening a great and solemn festivity... he [David] condescends... to beg of a rich... man some small repast. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. 244 The King... ordered... the office for his [Becket's] festivity to be dasht out of all Breviaries. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. Tupman again expressed an earnest wish to be present at the festivity. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vi. i. Several persons bustling into London to share in the festivities of the day. 1861 M. PATISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 The Great Hall, serving... as a banqueting-room for the oft-recurring festivities.

Festivous (festiväs), a. [f. L. *festivus*, f. *festum* a feast + -OUS.] = FESTIVE in all senses.

The older pronunc. was (festi'väs).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes*, page-heading, Festivous Notes Upon Don Quixot. 1654 J. SPEED *Verses*, *ibid.* ** 1 b, A magick circle of Festivous wit. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Law* C. *Warres*. 685 Superabundant and festivous Gratulations. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 67 The Georgians... on festivous occasions indulge in the most unbounded excess. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxx. Some pretty pageant or festivous mummery. 1865 *Spectator* 21 Jan. 70 Thanksgiving Day... is not regarded as a festival, and not very festivous.

Festology: see FESTILOGY.

Festoon (festū'n), sb. Also 7 *festin*, 8 *feston*. [ad. Fr. *feston* (= Sp. *feston*, Pg. *festão*), ad. It. *festone*; believed to be f. *fešta* FEAST sb.; the etymological sense would thus be 'decoration for a feast'.]

1. A chain or garland of flowers, leaves, etc., suspended in a curved form between two points.

1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illust.* Expl. of Terms, *Festoon*, is an Ornament of Flowers, employed in Borders and Decorations. a1732 GAY *Story of Arachne* 209 Festoons of flow'rs inwove with ivy shine. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Dawes* 6 July, I have not yet got shells large enough for the festoons. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 22 Here... see... vines, trained in festoons, from tree to tree. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 368 Strings of dried apples and peaches hang in gay festoons along the walls. 1852 D. G. MITCHELL *Batte Summer* 204 A rich festoon of nine banners. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 106 Steaks of salt junk... are... soaked in festoons under the ice.

b. *transf.* Something hanging in this shape.

1841-44 EMERSON *Ess., Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 102 Thunderclouds are Jove's festoons. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 8 Large festoons of blue and white ribbon. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 398 The curved rock from which the waterfall leaps into its calm festoons.

2. *Archit.* A carved or moulded ornament representing this. *Festoon and tassel border*, in pottery: a band representing alternately festoons and a hanging or drooping ornament.

1676 COLES, *Festoon*. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* v. 394 We saw... an Altar or Pedestal for a Statue, with Festins carved about it. 1692 SETTLE *Triumphs Lond.* An Arch, on which is erected the King's Arms in a most noble Shield, with Festoons of Silver on each side. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 291 It represents Flora... and boys in alto-relievo supporting festoons. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* x. 88 On which are represented... festoons of fruit. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 10 The puteal which this coin presents has on each side a lyre suspended by a festoon.

3. *Ornith.* A lobe on the cutting edge of a hawk's beak.

1855 DALLAS *Nat. Hist.* II. 360 The True or Noble Falcons, which are distinguished... by... a slight festoon or sinusity on the lateral margins of the upper mandible.

4. Collector's name of a moth.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Confend.* 432 *Apoda Testudo*, the Festoon.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *festoon-curtain*, -vineyard, -work. Also *festoon-like*, *adj.*

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 17 To a set of *festoon Curtains for a Coach. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 32 In several *festoon-like coils. 1717 BERKLEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 9 June, *Festoon vineyards right and left. 1893 HUXLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 4/3, I was not over burdened with love for such dialectic *festoon-work.

Festoon (festū'n), v. [f. prec.; Fr. has *festonner*.]

† 1. *intr.* To hang in festoons. *Obs.*

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 236 With vines richly festooning up and down them.

2. *trans.* To adorn with or as with festoons.

1800 MOORE *Anacreon* xlvii. 18 Clusters ripe festoon the vine. 1841 EMERSON *Nat., Meth. Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 224 Vegetable life, which... festoons the globe with a garland of grasses and vines. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxvi. 349 The arcades were festooned.

3. To form into festoons; to hang up in or like festoons. Also with *up*.

1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Hush.* I. 267 The curtains... were festooned up with gold and silver cord. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 350 We should gladly have festooned for you the last garlands of our hospitality. 1859 JERMON *Brittany* ii. 19 Curtains, which were tastefully festooned in graceful folds. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xiv. 286 Vigilance Committees... quickly began to festoon their... fellow-men from tree to tree.

4. To connect by festoons.

1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 70 Growths of jasmine turn their humid arms festooning tree to tree.

Hence **Festooned** *pp. a.*; **Festooning** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* II. 84 Their undulating and festooned form. 1860 TVNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 205 A festooned curtain formed entirely of minute ice crystals. 1884 SYD. *Soc. Lex.*, *Festooned-rings*, the tendinous rings of the auriculo-ventricular and arterial openings in the heart.

Festoonery (festū'nēri). [f. as prec. + -ERY.] *collect.* A group of objects arranged in festoons; a festoon-like arrangement.

1836 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIX. 352 Everything in them so bent... as if conscious of... their festoonery of silver. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grinshawe* viii. (1891) 91 'the singular aspect of the room... the spider festoonery, and other strange accompaniments. 1881 MAYNE REID *Free Lance* I. v. 57 The drooping festoonery of the trees.

Festoon (festū'ni), a. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -Y¹.]

Of, pertaining to, or resembling a festoon; in quot. of a person: Making festoon-like movements.

1864 WEBSTER quoting Sir J. Herschel. 1884 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xxi. 287 The close [of her round] saw her thick of speech, leery of eye, festoon of walk.

Festraw, var. form of FEASTRAW, fescue.

† **Festry**, a. *Obs.* [f. FASTER sb. + -Y¹.] Full of festers, festering.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 341 A good oymement for to make clene ulcera þat ben hori & festri & polipum. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 547 Somewhat to salve a festry matter, ye tel vs a long tedious tale.

† **Festual**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *festum* FEAST + -UAL, after *spiritual*, etc.] Festival, festal.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 83 To keipe the festuall and the fasting day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. viii. 107 With... festuall burgeonis arrayit. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. iv. 42 a, Their festuall dayes. 1616 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Poem in Drummoud's Wks.* (1711) 150 Happy Day, to which... (the consecrated) Festual Pomp is due. 1637

GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. ii. 22 It is not necessary to keep any festuall day.

† **Festuca'ceous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. festūc-a stalk + -ACEOUS.*] Stalk-like.

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 361 It emits from one root many .festucaceous surcles.

† **Festuceous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. as prec. + -EUS.*] Like a straw.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* ii. 123 Electrick bodies, drawing up festucaceous fragments.

Festucine (fē'stū'soin'), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -INE.*] a. Straw-coloured. b. (See quot. 1823.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 237 Herein may be discovered a little insect of a festucine or pale green, resembling in all parts a Locust, or what we call a Grasshopper. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Festucine* (Min.), an epithet for a shivory or splintery fracture. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* III. i. 3 Her turquoise eyes suited her festucine hair.

† **Festucous**, *a. Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -OUS.*] a. Straw-like. b. (See quot. 1656; ? a mistake.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. 81 If we speake of straws or festucous divisions lightly drawn over with oyle. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Festucous*, belonging to a young tender sprig or stalk of a tree or herb from the root upward.

† **Festy**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. OF. festi-er, festeier: = vulgar L. *festicare, f. festum FEAST sb.*] = FEAST *v.* in various senses.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* viii. 9, I purposide this to bringe to me, to festeye with me. c1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 337 This Cambuscan his lordes festeyng, Til that wel nigh the day began to spring. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* Eb. [They] festyed and chyered their fader. 1490 — *Encydos* xvi. 63 Mercurius drewe thyderwarde for to festye the sayd atlas. c1500 *Melusine* 49 They all shalbe . . wel festyed bothe of delycious meetes and drynkes.

† **Festyfull**, *a. Obs.* [*Altered form of FESTIVAL; cf. FEASTFUL.*] = FESTIVAL. *a.*

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 208 To theise ydoles þei zeuen to ete at grete festyfull dayes. 1586 SIR E. HOBY *Pol. Disc. Truth* xi. 41 The festyfull dayes, which many dedicate to Bacchus and Venus.

† **Fet**, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 fetian, fetig(e)an, 3-6 fett(c, fete, 3 south. vette, 3-5 fott(e, fot(e. 4-5 fatte, (4 fat, 5 fautt, feytte), 3-7 fet, 9 dial. fot. *Pa. t.* 1 fetode, 1-6 fette, 2 fette, fatte, featte, south. vatte, vætte, vette, 3-4 fotte, 4-7 fet. *Pa. pple.* 1 fetod, feotod, 4-6 fett(e, 3-5 fott, 4-5 fotte, 4 fate, 6 fatt, 4-7, 9 dial. fet. [*OE. fetian* (also *gefetian*), a verb app. of the Teut. -*fjan* class. Its affinities are obscure; possibly it is related by ablaut to *OE. fat* step, *fat* vessel, OHG. *fazzen* (MHG. *fazzen*, mod.G. *fassen*) to grasp, seize. See *FETCH v.*

After the *OE.* period chiefly used in the *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.*; hence the normal form *fete* of the present-stem was from an early date commonly replaced by *fet*, *fettle*, by assimilation to the more frequent forms.]

A synonym of *FETCH* in various senses.

1. = *FETCH v.* 1.

a. with obj. a person; = *FETCH v.* 1 a.

Beowulf 2625 Wæs to hære Beowulf fetod. a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2666 (Gr.) He . . heht him fetizegan to spreca sin. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Ure louerd ihesu criste fette adam ut of helle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9218 þe bissop vette Alisandre of lincolne. a1300 *Cursor M.* 14965 (Gött.) Gas fet hir me. c1314 *Gny Warw.* (A.) 4872 Fete hir to me. c1325 *Coer de L.* 105 The kyng . . bad That his daughter were forth fette. c1386 CHAUCER *Somph. T.* 451 Forth he goth . . And fat his felaw. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1931 Hurre soule was fate to heuene w¹ angels fre. c1440 *York Myst.* xx. 226 Go furthe and fette youre sone. 1519 *Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 43, I will go fet hither a company. 1548 *Hall Chron.* (1809) 665 A farre frend is not sone fet. 1568 *Gratton Chron.* II. 194 The sayd Piers was fet home agayne. 1611 *Bible 2 Sam.* xi. 27 Dauid sent, and fet her to his house. 1613 *WITHER Abuses Stript* ii. i. Juven. (1633) 127 Till death doth fet yee.

b. with a thing as obj.; = *FETCH v.* 1 b.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2744 He comen water to feten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3073 Geans wulle vette pulke stones vor medicine. a1300 *Cursor M.* 12310 (Gött.) Water fra þe welle to fott. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 852. The wyn men forth hym fette. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 32 Men comen for fer . . for to fetten of that gravelle. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 282 (Harl. MS.) He went home, and fette a long rope. 1521 *Envy Wills* (1850) 124 For fettyng hom of lede . . from Berwyl xvj. a1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. viii. (Arb.) 76 Shall I go fet our goose? 1560 *Becon New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 304 Jehu . . caused . . all the images to be fet out of the temple of Baal. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 287 Let a little water be fett. 1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* i. 349 Nought But what was fet farre off. 1865 *HARLAND Lanc. Lyrics* 76 He said he'd fot it every neet. 1876 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. s.v. Fet*, I ha' bin an' fot a bit a coal.

2. = *FETCH v.* 2.

a1000 *Prov.* (Kenble) 61 (Bosw.) Elc ydel fet unhælo. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 173 þei . . fette to hem grete strengþe. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 192 Therof [water] uppe wol be fette By rootes. 1559 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 94 For my charges goinge to Herforde fatt be a sitacion. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. ix. li.* (1612) 239 This Spanish Inquisition is a Trappe, so syllye set, as into it Wise, Godly, Rich, by Blanchers bace are fet.

3. = *FETCH v.* 5.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 He uatte þet he nes and nawiht ne lefde of þet he wes. c1205 *LAV.* 29673 Moni mon þer wætte hele. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2499, I þe munt of Synai þer Moyses fatte þe lahe at ure lauerd. c1275 *LAV.* 6460 þe king . . toward þan deore þare he deap fette. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 451 To þe grene chapel þou chosse, I charge þe to fotte, Such a dunt as þou hatz dalt. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.*

2346 Crokette & maymotte fatton þere hurre hele. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 þere [Colchos] Iason fette þe golden flees. a1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 447 At qwat place the bretheren . . shul fetten her wax. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 17 Thus am I comen bofettes to fott.

4. = *FETCH v.* 6, 6 b, c.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 36 (Cott.) He fettes for þe rote his kynd. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 44 Wherof the worlde ensample fette May after this. c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 20 To se their kyng . . From two trewes trewly fet the lyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 b, Thou shalt . . fette . . thy confort of his blessed deth and passion. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 212 To fet our examples not out of straunge countreys. 1588 *FRANCE L'auviers Log.* i. i. 4 b, An argument is either inherent or fet elsewhere.

5. = *FETCH v.* 7.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xiii. 1 The fle . . fet such a persing sigh. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. lxvii, These two old ones their last gasp had fet.

6. = *FETCH v.* 9.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 437, & verrore her wey uette To þe kynges owe ost of France. c1425 *Seven Sag.* (Percy Soc.) 957 The bore . . bygan tothes to wette, And to the tre byre he fette. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. ii, He . . fette his cours . . hurlyng vpon sir palomydes. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* xi. 61 After the people had fet a windlasse and trayled about the mountaine Seir. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, Tailor 177 He leap't, and fet a frisk, or two.

7. = *FETCH v.* 10 a.

a1547 *SURREY Aeneid* ii. 35 They . . with that winde had fet the land of Grece. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. lxxi, In a while we fet the shore.

8. Idiomatically combined with advbs.: see *FETCH v.* II. To fet again: to restore to consciousness. To fet in: to take in a supply of. To fet off: to 'pick off', kill.

a1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 46, I will rubbe your temples, and fette you agayne. 1602 SIR H. DOCKWRA *Let.* in Moryson *Him.* ii. iii. i. 259, I . . fet in turffe . . for fewell. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 416 None . . could stirre within shot, but he was forthwith fet off. *Ibid.* 582 In danger to be fet off with shot. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Eliz.* iii. xxviii. 285 Cuba . . where they fet in fresh . . water.

Fet, obs. form of FAT.

Fetch (fets), *sb.* 1 [*f. FETCH v.*]

1. The action of fetching, bringing from a distance, or reaching after; *lit.* and *fig.*; a long stretch, a far-reaching effort. Also to take a fetch.

1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly* N iij a, To the ende he myght shew his learning to the people . . he toke a new fetche in his matter. c1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 88 With all their fine long fetches and . . arguments. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* I. i. viii. 52 Nor did he hold the Fetch of Adventures to be a Labour. 1662 *GLANVILL Lux Orient.* viii. (1682) 61 There being vast fetches in the divine wisdom which we comprehend not. 1681 — *Sadducismus* ii. (1726) 450 Certainly Wit is not . . a Wild fetch. 1692 BR. PATRICK *Answo. to Touchstone* 74 From that which follows, there is a wonderful fetch. 1831 E. IRVING *Expos. Rev.* I. 354 Deep fetches from the secrets of God. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* iii. ii. § 14 We can . . leap from one passage to another, by the remotest fetches. 1881 *SHAIRP Asp. Poetry* ii. 59 What but a great fetch of imaginative power?

† b. A 'sweep', sweeping movement. *Obs.*

1617 *HALL Quo Vadis* Wks. § 16. 59 So haue we seene an Hauke . . after many carelesse . . fetches, to towre vp vnto the prey intended. a1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* iv. i, Gave his cuffe With such a fetch and reach of gentrie. a1654 *SELDEN Table-t.* (Arb.) 90 Some mathematicians . . could with one fetch of their Pen make an exact Circle.

2. A contrivance, dodge, stratagem, trick; also, a fetch of law, policy, state, and to cast a fetch.

c1530 *REDFORDE Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 8 Beware the fechys Of Tedioussnes. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* xli. 7 And cast their fetches how to trap me with some mortall harme. 1575 *GRINDAL Let. to Burleigh* Wks. (1843) 352 By lease or any other fetch of law. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Eliz.* iii. 355 The crafty fetches of the willie Prince of Orange. a1677 *BARROW Serm.* (1683) II. ix. 135 No struglings of might, no fetches of policy. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 49. 355, I know the Sex too well, not to understand . . their Termerag Fetches. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 267 This might be another of their politick Fetches. 1762 *FOOTR Liar* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 300 A mere fetch to favour his retreat. 1848 *LOWELL Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (1879) 135 A fetch, I must say, most transparent and flat. 1858 *BUSHNELL Nat. & Supernat.* xi. (1864) 365 It is no ingenious fetches of argument that we want.

3. *Naut. a.* An act of tacking. b. (See quotes.)

a. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 231 They remayned . . abowte that cape with many fetches compassyng the wynd. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 51 After several Fetches to and again, at last they were within Call of us.

b. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fetch* of a bay or gulf, the whole stretch from head to head or point to point. 1880 T. STEVENSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 456 2 The line of greatest fetch or reach of open sea. 1882 *Ibid.* XIV. 615 1 What is wanted is to ascertain in such shorter seas the height of waves in relation to the length of 'fetch' in which they are generated.

4. *dial. a.* An indrawn breath, a sigh. b. A difficulty in breathing.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 18 Peggy said, and gave a fetch, 'Then I'll go and attend him'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss. s.v.*, 'I have a fetch and a catch', a stitch in the side. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Fetch*, an indrawn breath.

5. *nonce-use.* A decoy-bird.

1624 *MASSINGER Parl. Love* iv. iii, This fellow . . looks as if he were her call, her fetch.

† 6. with adv. *Fetch-about*: a roundabout phrase, a circumlocution. Cf. *FETCH v.* 11. *Obs.*

1540 *COVERDALE Fruitf. Less.* Pref. Wks. 1844 I. 207 Though the grace of the Holy Ghost use not long fetches

about. 1587 *GOLDING De Moruay* vi. 82 After many florishes and fetches about.

Fetch (fets), *sb.* 2 [*Of obscure origin.*]

Although *Grose* in our first quot. assigns the word to the north of England, there seems to be no other evidence that the simple sb. was ever in popular use elsewhere than in Ireland. The supposition that it is shortened from *FETCH-LIFE*, or some equivalent compound of the vb.-stem, would plausibly account for the sense. On the other hand, it may be noted that the *Corpus Glossary* a 800 has '*Faece* mære'. As *fæce* seems to admit of no explanation as a Lat. word, it may be conjectured to be *OE.*, and the source of the present sb.; in the archetype followed *fæce* and *mære* (nightmare) may have been given as alternative English glosses on some Lat. word, and the compiler may have mistaken the former for a Lat. lemma.]

1. The apparition, double, or wraith of a living person; see quot. 1825.

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Fetch*, the apparition of a person living. N[orth Country]. 1825 J. BANIM *Tales O'Hara Fam.*, *The Fetches*, In Ireland, 'a fetch' is the supernatural fac-simile of some individual, which comes to ensure to its original a happy longevity, or immediate dissolution; if seen in the morning, the one event is predicted; if in the evening, the other. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* vi. 177 His . . fetch or wraith, or double-ganger. 1862 *MARY LEADBEATER Ann. Ballitore* I. vi. 188 She believed she had seen his fetch as a forerunner of his death. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 408 The Earl of Cornwall met the fetch of his friend William Rufus.

fig. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 342 Presentiment is the Fetch of danger.

2. ? *Comb.* fetch-like = sense 1.

1841 S. C. HALL *Irel.* I. 13 Seeing his fetch-like before me.

† **Fetch**, *sb.* 3 *Naut. Obs. var.* or perversion of *FISH sb.* 2

1670 *NARBOROUGH Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 113, I was much afraid that I should lose my Main-mast, it fetched such Way, and broke the Spikes that fastned the Fetches with working.

Fetch, obs. form of *VETCH*.

Fetch (fets), *v.* Forms: 1 feccan, fæccan, 2 feccean, 2-4 fec(c)hen, 3 *Orm.* fecchenn, 3-5 fecchen, south. vecchen, (3 fæchen, fechin, 4 fec(c)hyn, 5 fetchyn), 4-6 fec(c)he, south. vecche, 4-5 fecch, foc(c)he, 5-6 fac(c)h(e, south. vacche, (4 fochehe), 3-6 feteche, n. fatche, (5 foteche), 9 *dial.* fatch, vetch, *Sc.* fesh, 6- fetch. *Pa. t.* 3 fæhte, 5 feight(e, 8 fought, *Sc.* fush, 6- fetched. [*OE. fecce'an*; according to *Platt (Anglia VI.)* and *Sievers* an altered form of *fetian* (see *FET v.*), the originally syllabic *i* having, it is supposed, become consonantal, and the resulting combination (ty) having developed into the closely resembling sound expressed by *cc*, i.e. either the geminated palatal stop, or something between this and its mod. representative (tʃ). Cf. *OE. orceard* orchard from *ort-gæard*.

Although no other instance is known in which the change of *ti* into *cc* (=tʃ) has occurred, the correctness of the explanation is strongly supported by the fact that in *OE.* the forms with *cc* are confined to those parts of the vb. in which the regular conjugation of *fetian* has an *i*. Thus *fetian*, *fetic*, *fetian* gave place to *feccan*, *fecce*, *feccad*, but *feta*, *fetast*, *fetad* remained unchanged.]

I. 1. *trans.* To go in quest of, and convey or conduct back. The first part of the notion is often additionally expressed by *go* or *come*.

a. with obj. a person or animal.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xlii. 34 Pæt ze þisne eowerne broþur feccon. a1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1121 He his dohter let feccean. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 Wanne þu lest west dead cūmed to fecchende þe. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 He wule . . uechchen hire allunge to him to glorie buten ende. ?a1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 199 Goe fourthe, Joseph . . And fatche our sonne. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 732 Þey wolden þe theffe ouzt fache. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xvii. 31 Saul . . caused him [David] be fetched. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* II. iii. 53 He goe fetch thy sonnes To backe thy quarrell. 1600 — *A. F. L.* III. iii. 1, I will fetch vp your Goates. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 104 The Frigate . . went to fetch her aboard. 1747 *HODLEY Susp. Husb.* I. i, The Devil fetch me, Child, you look'd so prettily, that [etc.]. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 30 There were some small boats and we called to them to fetch us. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 17 We are everywhere fetched . . in the carriages of the nobility. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Kanke's Hist. Ref.* II. 83 His hearers . . went armed to fetch him.

b. with obj. a thing.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 17 Ne ga he nyðyr þat he aniz þing on his huse fecce. c1200 *ORMIN* 8633 He badd tatt 3ho sholdde himm þa an litell water fecchenn. c1205 *LAV.* 17305 Brutes . . comen . . to fachen þa stanes. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2889 Hem-seluen he fetchden de chaf. c1340 *Cursor M.* 8716 (Fairf.) He bad ga focche his brande. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1347 *Dido*, And bad hire notice . . gon To fechyng fyr. c1400 *DESTR. Troy* 4099 Poterhas & Proteßelson . . fecchid out of Phylace . . fyfte shippes. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 199 A stoylle Go fotche us. c1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 27 They can goen vnder the water & fecche so the fysshes out of the water. 1546 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 26 A horse to fache the rope. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 213, I will fetch off my bottle. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 477 Goe fetch me Wine. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. xv. 412 Our Guide made . . signs for us to fetch . . some of our meat. 1722 *DE FOE Moll Flanders* (1840) 46 Step and fetch my flute. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* II. xlvii. 150 He had then gone home . . to fetch a knife. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii, The first cab had been fetched from the public-house.

† c. To steal. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. iv. 51 Bothe my gees & my grys his gadelyuges feccheth. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggars Bush* v. i,

What's the action we are for now? ha?.. The fetching of a back of clothes or so.

d. To fetch and carry: lit. chiefly of dogs (cf. CARRY 2); fig. to run backwards and forwards with news, tales, etc. Hence (nonce-wd.) *fetch-and-carry* adj., tale-bearing.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 274 Her Masters-maid..hath more qualities then a Water-Spaniell.. Imprimis, Shee can fetch and carry. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3229/4 A brown Gelding..will fetch and carry like a Dog. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 80 Miss is so fond of fetching and carrying. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 226 A raven..may be taught to fetch and carry like a spaniel. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* xlix. That fetch-and-carry tell-tale. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xii. 145 As if nobody had nothing to fetch and carry, But spying all the doings of one's neighbor.

2. To cause to come, as by a summons or constraining force; to succeed in bringing; to draw forth, elicit (e.g. blood, tears, etc.). Now rare.

c1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 341 To your routh, and to your trouth I crye, But well away, to ferre ben they to fetch. 1552 HULOET, *Fetch* by callinge, *accerso.* 1553 BAILE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 348 They can fetch their frendes sowles from flaminge purgatory. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1590) 427 Shee..with a pitiful cry fetched his eyes unto her. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 48 Thy hounds shall..fetch shrill echoes from the hollow earth. 1621 BR. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 An vnwonted extremitie of the blow shall fetch blood of the soule. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 119 A new Star..fetch the Sages of the East to..worship him. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 228 The infant after diuers times drawing fetch'd some milk. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 442 The way of fetching fire out of Wood. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 222 Fetch th' aerial eagle to the ground. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 25 Sympathy would fetch the tear From each young list'ner. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* II, The great bell fetches us into a parlor.

b. To make (the butter) 'come' by churning. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 74 The old barrel-churn..will fetch it [butter] in cold weather in a quarter of an hour. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life, Dorset Dial.*, A Witch 21 Tha cooden vetch the butter in the churn.

c. To fetch the water, and (hence) to fetch the pump: to obtain a flow of water by 'priming'.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Charger la pompe*, to fetch the pump. c1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 170 Water is commonly poured thereon down the pipe, vulgarly called fetching the water. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fetching the pump*.

† d. To restore to consciousness; = 12 b. Obs.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 493 She..then fainted againe, and againe they fetched her. 1728 GAY *Regg. Op.* I. viii. Give her another Glass..This, you see, fetches her. 1744 *Much Ado* in *S. Fielding's Lett. D. Simple* (1752) II. 185 She is coming, Madam, to herself—I believe we have fetched her.

3. Of a commodity: To 'bring in', realize, sell for (a certain price). † Also rarely of money: To purchase, procure (commodities).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 48 b. As money will fetch all other commodities, so this knowledge is that which should purchase all the rest. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value of Money* (ed. 2) 103 During such a state, Silver in the Coin will never fetch as much as the Silver in Bullion. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. 3 The Guido, what did that fetch? 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* IV. 57 His land..fetched 15s. an acre. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 358 Wretched creatures..exposed for what little they could fetch in the Roman Forum.

4. To move to interest, admiration, or goodwill by some happy contrivance or telling feature; to attract irresistibly. Also *absol.* to 'take', attract, be telling or effective. Not in dignified use.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. ii. I apprehend What thoughts he has..That this would fetch you. 1607 DEKKER *Westro. Hoe* I. ii. *Earl.* Hal Bird. O, I thought I should fetch you. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* I. i. Wks. 1872 II. 64 If thou'rt in Love with two hundred, Gold will fetch 'em. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 2 (1822) I. 10 A venerable piece of earthenware..will fetch his imagination more than ever it fetched potter. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xxx, You shall..come on dressed in a pink costume, which generally fetches at an entertainment. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 109 To say that the child has got its father's nose..fetches the parents.

† 5. To go and receive; to obtain, get (an object of pursuit); to 'come by' (one's death). Obs.

a1200 *Moral Ode* 222 Ich elches worldes wele per me mahte feche. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Manie mannisshe folgeden uren drihte..sume to fechen at him here hele. c1205 LAY. 6460 Piderward wende be king..to-ward pon deore per he deo fechte [c1275 featte]. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 396 Pou schal seche me bi-self..& foch be such wages As pou deles me to day. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 169 If þe deuel help To folwen after þe [Dunmow] flicche, feche þe i neuere. 1489-90 *Plumpton Cor.* (1839) 91 Fech your pardon and my ladies. a1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 179 Christ sent this man unto the priest to fetch there his absolution. 1656 WALLER *Panegyric to Cromwell* IV, The seat of empire, where the Irish come..to fetch their doom.

b. *colloq.* To obtain, 'take out' (a court summons, etc.) against a person. Also *To fetch law* of: to bring an action against.

1832 *Examiner* 412/2 They were better pleased at what they had done than if they had 'fetched law' of him.

6. To draw, derive, 'borrow' from a source, esp. from one more or less remote. Const. *from* or *out of*. Now rare.

1552 HULOET, *Fetch* out of boke, *depromere.* a1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 72 Italie now, is not..so fitte a place..for yong men..to fetch either wisdome or honestie

from thence. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 8 The right [river] Ocka..fetcheth his head from the borders of the Chrim. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 21, I fetch my life and being, From Men of Royall Seige. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 277 A..fashion..fetched from the French. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) II, I desire not to fetch Causes afar off, and to tell you of the sad Conjunctions of Mars and Saturn. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* XIII. i. 363 The Cure of this Disease..you must fetch..from the Chapter treating thereof. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 ¶ 13 He fetched this beautiful Circumstance from the Iliad. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) V. Concl., To fetch a parallel case out of Roman history. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 37 A so-called 'equivalent' for concrete fact..has..been fetched out of actual existence.

† b. To derive as from a cause or origin; to infer (an argument, conclusion). Obs.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 27 The thirde difference is fetched from their tast or saour. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 2 Nor to fetch any Argument from that Tenet to proue the point in hand. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 3 That they were the more Eastern Chaldaeans..Scaliger..fetcheth from the signification of the word. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. ix. 20 From the indignation [of the Pylorus] he fetches the cause of the Palsie. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 251 Some fetch an Argument of Providence from the variety of Lineaments in the Faces of Men.

† c. To deduce (the origin of); to derive (a pedigree, etc.). To fetch far or higher: to find a distant or higher origin for. Also *absol.* Obs.

1553 BAILE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 355 To fetch this thinge from the first foundation. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereschack's Husb.* I. (1586) 4 b. As farre as I can fetche my petegree, all my Ancestours were occupiers of husbandry. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 99 b. By the example of Lysimachus..Yea, and without fetching so farre, wee see [etc.]. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* II. 113 Touching this Rebellion (to fetch the matter a little higher). 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 11 Many great Families..fetched their pedegree from the Gods.

† d. To derive (a word) etymologically. Obs.

1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 100 Some [words] are directlie fetched from the latine. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 75, I rather would fetch *Hoel* from *Hælius*. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 43 The more Iudicious fetch their Name from the Bay..called by Mela, Sinus Codanus.

7. To draw, get, take (breath, † a breathing); now rare. Hence by extension, To heave (a sigh); to utter (a groan, scream); to drain (a draught).

1552 HULOET, *Fetch* breath or winde, *prospiro.* 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Asthma*, a disease, when..a man can hardly fetch his breathe. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 276 Dametas..had fetched many a sower breathed sigh. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 293 The Horse will..fetch his breath short. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotomena* 106 The sicke woman..(fetching a deepe sigh) return'd her this answer. 1691 G. EMILIANNE *Observations* 248 They drink in good earnest, and fetch the greatest Draughts they can. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 53 Fetching such dreadful Groans. 1735 LD. G. LYTTELTON *Lett. fr. a Persian* (1744) 132 She fetched a Scream. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 24 You are not to fetch your Breath..till you come to the Period. 1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygeia* VII. 62 The child..was still fetching deep sobs. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxii, 'Very good', said Mr. Tappettit, fetching a long breath. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 145 The young girl..fetched a long sigh.

b. *absol.* (See quot.)

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Fetch*, painfully to draw in the breath.

8. To deal, strike (a blow); to make (a stroke). Now chiefly *colloq.* † To fetch a fetch: to try a stratagem.

13..E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 1157 No þyng my3t me dore To fech me bur & take me halte. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jas. I Scotl.* iii, He false traytour..To get the crowne, began to fetch a fetch. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xix. 5 His hand fetcheth a stroke with the axe. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 68 To fetch a stroke with the Oares. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 72 Apollyon was fetching of his last blow. 1865 *Punch* XLIX. 228 Fetch 'im [a donkey] a good whack 'ith your numbereller! 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., I'll fetch thee a nope [knock].

† b. Hence, To 'have at', reach, strike (a person).

1566 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lviii. Bbj b. Vew yonder copweh castell..Behold..How thordinance lieth: flies fer and nere to fatch. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 17 I'll fetch thee with a wannion. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Vicissitude* (Arb.) 575 The Conditions of Weapons, and their Improvement are; First, the Fetching a farre of.

9. To make or perform (a movement); to take (a walk, run, leap, etc.). Of a river: To make (a turn, winding, etc.). Obs. exc. arch.

1530 PALSGR. 548/2, I fetche a gambolde or a fryske in daunsyng. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 73 Colts, Fetching mad bounds. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 108 The river..fetcheth such windings to and fro. 1611 BRAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* III. i. She..did fetch so still a sleep. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* v. 205, I would often fetch a walke, to stretch my legs. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* IV. ii, Some faint Pilgrim..resolv'd to fetch his leap..Runs to the Bank. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. iv, If so be that I might not be troublesome, I would have fought a walk with you. 1758 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 508 According to the country phrase, yesterday Sally and I 'fetched a charming walk'. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 213 The River fetches a large Winding. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxix, Suddenly..he fetched a gambol upon one foot. 1795 *Femina* I. 105 They are all..gone to fetch an airing. 1829 SOUTHEY *Corr. with C. Bowles* (1881) 181, I shall..in vulgar English, fetch a walk. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (1879) I. 364 Mr. Warrington..was gone to fetch a walk in the moonlight.

b. Phrases. † To fetch one's birr, course, feeze (see BIRR 2, COURSE sb. 11, FEEZE sb. 1 b); to

fetch a circuit: see CIRCUIT 3 d; to fetch a compass: see COMPASS sb. 11 d.

1535 [see COMPASS sb. 11 d]. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 213 As one that intendeth to make a greates lepe, I muste..ronne back to fetcher my course. 1547, 1551 [see CIRCUIT 3 d]. 1552 HULOET, *Fetch* a compasse in speakinge, *ambagio.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 111, A long-winged hawk..mounts aloft and..fetcheth many a circuit in the air. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 384 Train'd up..by the Scripture..without fetching the compass of other Arts and Sciences. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 147 Leaving Stepney, they fetched a long Compass. *Ibid.* 16 My Brother..fetched a Round farther into Buckinghamshire. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxii, He fetched a large circuit..avoiding the hamlet. 1837, a1847 [see COMPASS sb. 11 d]. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VIII. iv. 350 It is..necessary to fetch a circuit of many miles. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 907/1 He had fetched a compass of the whole [isle].

10. *Naut.* (see also branch II). a. To arrive at, come to, reach; to come up with (a vessel).

1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 98 It was the 14 day of October before we could fetch Dartmouth. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2888/3 After the Enemy had fetched them [ships]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 129 The Gloucester..spent a month in her endeavours to fetch the bay. 1795 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 13 We could have fetched the Sans Culotte. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* VIII. You'll not fetch the bridges this tide. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* v. 69 A poor nigger-black, who never fetched the shore alive. *transf. and fig.* 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 212, I know that..ye intend to fetch heaven..and to take it with the wind on your face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 137 If Earth industrious of her self fetch Day Travelling East.

b. To get into (the wake of a vessel); to get into the course or current of (the wind). ? Obs.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 239 Outward they touch to take in fresh water, and fetch the wind. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 The Chase is about, come fetch her wack. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 90 They should make a circuit without the Tropicks, to fetch their Western Winds. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. VIII. 377 Little more than a league distant from the galeon, and could fetch her wake.

c. To fetch headway or sternway: 'said of a vessel gathering motion ahead or astern' (Adm. Smyth).

d. To fetch way: to move or shift (from the proper place); to break loose. Cf. 13.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 113 My Main-mast..fetched such Way. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), The mast fetches way. 1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 55 A shot has fetched way in the gun. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxiii, The upper part of the cargo fetched way a little, for it was loosely stowed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To fetch way*: said of a gun or anything which escapes from its place by the vessel's motion at sea.

e. *intr.* To take a course; to reach a specified position, bring one's vessel up.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii. 256 The Persian fleet and men of war..Have fetched about the Indian continent. 1669 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 8 Two points of land by which a man may fetch into any part of the Bay. 1722-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1811 We stood over to Cape Elizabeth, under which we fetched at about five in the afternoon. 1836 MARRYAT *Mish. Easy* xiii, He..tacked in shore, and fetched well to windward of the low point. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xix, The *Dort*..tacked, and fetched alongside of the frigate. 1883 J. D. J. KELLY in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 447/2 A boat..with ability to fetch to windward.

† f. To fetch of, upon: to gain upon. Obs.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 312 Our ships..fetching abundantly of them. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2888/2 The Admiral..of the Blue..fetching very fast upon us.

II. Idiomatically combined with advs. (For non-specialized comb., see the simple senses and the advs.)

† 11. *Fetch about.* a. *trans.* In sense 9, 9 b, *To fetch about a compass, to fetch a way about.* Hence with ellipsis of object: To take a round-about course or method. † Also *refl.* in same sense.

1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* n. (Arb.) 72 Which fetcheth about a circuite or compasse of v. c. miles. c1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 6 What neede hec haue fetched about and made suche adoo. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 24 Like a shifted wind vnto a saile, It makes the course of thoughts to fetch about. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* IV. i, You fetch about well, but lets talke in present. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Crowning* (Arb.) 441 It is strange, how..farre about they will fetch. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 551 Tacking and fetching yourselves about as the wind serves. 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Young Forester in Houlston Tracts* I. II. 5 Fetching a way about, in order that his brothers might not trace his steps.

b. To swing round (the arm, a weapon) so as to gather impetus for a stroke. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xvii. 49 Fetching it [the sling] about [he] stroke the Philistian in the forehead. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 122 To gather strength enough [as the arm does by fetching about].

† c. To contrive, devise, plan. Obs.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xiv. 20 To fetch about this forme of speech. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxvii. (1713) 56 This is cunningly fetch'd about.

12. *Fetch again.* † a. *trans.* To take or get back; to recoup, make good. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* viii. 3 He wente to fetch his power agayne. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 917 When God had fetcht againe all the life which he had given. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 251 To fetch againe those losses which he hath receyued.

† b. To revive, restore to consciousness. Obs.

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 49 To fetch her againe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 694 (1627) 174 For smells, wee

see their great and sudden Effect in fetching Men again, when they swoone. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Cite* 252 Revivings, that, (like Aquaviva) do fetch again, and cheer up the soul.

13. **Fetch away.** *intr.* To move or shift from its proper place; to get loose. Cf. 10 d.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Chock*, a. wedge used to confine a cask. . . to prevent it from fetching away when the ship is in motion. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 123 We fetch away, and are tossed to the farthest side of the cabin. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 152 Even anchors and quarter-boats, have 'fetched away'. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 182 Every. . . article on the breakfast table fetching away with a hideous crash.

14. **Fetch down.** *trans.* = *bring down* (BRING v. 18), but more colloquial and expressive of vigorous action. a. To bring to the ground by a shot or a blow. b. To force down (prices, etc.).

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1721) 208 This vast Number of Shot . . . were not sufficient to fetch him [Elephant] down. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 155, I levedl'd all at Hamet, and. . . had the good Fortune to fetch him down. 1801 WINDHAM *Sp.* (1812) II. 30 There were but few whom they were able to fetch down at a blow. 1841 R. B. PEAKE *Court & City* i. iii. The late war has fetched down the price of women. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* I. 7 Fetching down the young rooks from the tree tops.

15. **Fetch in.** † a. *trans.* To gain for an adherent. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 248 All the powers and craft of hell cannot fetch him in for a customer to evil. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 13 Like artifices were used to fetch in the rest.

† b. To close in upon, surround; to enclose, take in. Also to include (in one's voyage).

1563 GOLDING *Cesar* (1565) 68 They fetched in on euery syde and slew those that stoode in good hope. . . of wyning theyr Campe. 1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 565 He . . . turning to the South, did fetch in all the Sea-Coasts untill he came to Capo Razo. 1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 65 A cage of Iron. . . so high that it fetcheth in a world of Laurel.

† c. To 'take in'; cheat. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 242 They were all fettered of one winge to fetch in young gentlemen. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet?* 33 Who will be drawne at Dice and Cards to play. . . And be fetch'd in for all that's in his purse?

16. **Fetch off.** † a. To bring out of a difficulty; to deliver, rescue. Cf. *bring off*. *Obs.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 16 This heretical and ridiculous soul fetcheth off himself thus. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* III. 62 The whole Market-place. . . strove to fetch off the prisoners.

† b. To 'do' or 'do for'; to get the better of; to make an end of. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 324 As I returne, I will fetch off these Iustices. 1613 *Notorious Cousnages of F. & A. West* vi. She hath fetcht off Usurers and Misers, as finely as they fetch off young heires. 1618 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 423 My Lord of Essex was fetcht off by a trick. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* lxxvii. 190 What fine devises. . . to fetch off lives. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xi. (1712) 122 We may add a third [Question], which may haply fetch off the other two.

† c. To drain, drink off (a draught). Cf. 7. *Obs.*

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peiresc* II. 99 He fetcht off the Lusty Bowle of wine. *Ibid.* II. 137 Novellius Torquatus. . . is reported to have fetcht off at one draught. . . three Congii or Roman Gallons of wine.

17. **Fetch out.** To draw forth; to bring into clearness; to develop and display.

1644 MILTON *Educ.*, These ways. . . if there were any Secret excellence among them would fetch it out. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 215 ¶ Marble. . . shews none of its inherent Beauties, till the Skill of the Polisher fetches out the Colours. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. (1848) 134 It fetches out. . . the most beautiful strength of the human heart.

18. **Fetch over.** † a. *trans.* To succeed in delivering (a blow). *Obs.*

a 1640 J. BALL *Ausv. to Can I.* (1642) 119 He might fetch over a sure blow upon us.

† b. To get the better of. *Obs.*

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 35 'Tis be that I fetch'd over for the satten suite and left him in pawn for the reckoning. 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Collog. Erasmi*. 199 They have fetch'd me over many and many a time.

† c. To go over; to repeat. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 606 What might be the cause why Isaac fetcht over the blessing the second time.

19. **Fetch up.** † a. *trans.* To bring to a higher level or position; to elevate, raise. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 35 The strong wing'd Mercury should fetch thee vp, And set thee by Ioves side. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 216 Hee fetched one of his browes vp to his forehead. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), Any of those arts. . . may be fetched up to its perfection in ten. . . years. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 3 They have. . . fetched themselves up to the Fashion of the polite World.

b. To vomit. Also of a medicine, etc.: To promote expectoration of. Cf. *bring up*.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* N iij b, Butter. . . fetcheth up fleame cloddred about the breast and lungs. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* v. i, Fetch up What thou hast swallowed.

c. To recall (to the mind); to bring to light.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 454 To fetch up olde wordes from forgetfulness. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* iv. (1852) 93 The knowledge. . . he cannot fetch up himself from the obscurity of this wondrous. . . scene.

† d. To rouse or stir up (a horse). *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Equus*, To fetch vp with the spur. 1573 in BARET *Alv.* F 401.

† e. To overthrow, 'trip up'. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 43 The strongest Sampson has been fetched up by this wrastler.

f. To make up (lee way, lost ground, time, etc.).

1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 227, I shall have the custody of the parish stock. If that will serve you, command it; we shall be able, I hope, to fetch it up again before my time be out. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 122 Penitents. . . will. . . fetch up the Time they have lost. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 122 Mrs. Jewkes lies snoring in bed, fetching up her last night's disturbance. 1794 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 112 The time is coming when we shall fetch up the lee-way of our vessel. 1825 Thomas Brown in *Houlston Tracts* I. xvi. 3 Thomas did not mind playing a day or two in the week, for. . . he knew he could easily fetch it up again. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 686 [They] have much lee way to fetch up.

† g. To come up with, overtake. *Obs.*

a 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 179 Being out of hope to fetch up this shippe. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 14 The Moon must go longer 2 days. . . before she can fetch up the Sun, to come into Conjunction with her. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxxiii, Says he [the Hare], I can fetch up the Tortoise when I please. 1751 PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* I. v. 45 We fetched her up, and. . . fired a shot.

h. *Naut.* To come or get to (a place); to reach; to come in sight of; (also *To fetch up the sight of*) to sail along. ? *Obs.*

1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 108 It is hard to fetch up a towne here if a shippe ouer shoote it. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 96 As we fetched up the sight of Nicasia. *Ibid.* v. 181 We fetched up the coast of Cilicia. *Ibid.* ix. 398 We fetched up the little Ile of Strombolo.

i. *intr.* for *refl.* To come to a stand; to 'pull up'; to stop.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* V. 705 When in quest of any particular point, are likely enough to fetch up at some other.

Fetch-, the vb-stem in *comb.* with *adv.*, as *fetch-after*, see *quot.* 1888; with *sb.* as *obj.*

† *fetch-fire attrib.*; *fetch-water*, a water-carrier.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 495 But spin the Greek wives' webs of task, and their fetch-water be. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 10 In a country-town a much less change would have been a sufficient topic for a fetch-fire gossip, or a bake-house conversation. 1888 *Lancet* 30 June 1308 The forms of caterpillar known. . . popularly. . . as 'fetch-afters', from their mode of progression.

Fetch-candle. = **FETCH-LIGHT.**

1852 H. WEDGWOOD in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VI. 17 The superstition. . . in Pembrokeshire appears in the shape of the fetch-candle. (In mod. Dicts.)

Fetched (fɛtʃt), *pph. a.* [f. **FETCH** v. + -ED 1.]

Only in *combs.*, as **DEEP-FETCHED**, **FAR-FETCHED**.

Fetcher (fɛtʃə), *[f. **FETCH** v. + -ER 1.]*

1. One who or that which fetches, in various senses of the verb. Also in phrase *fetcher and carrier*, and in *comb.*, as *water-fetcher*, etc.

1552 HULIOT, Fetcher of water. *Aquarius*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, Faiseur de sobresaults, a fetcher of gambolles, a tumbler. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B vij, The fetcher of Euridice from hell. 1751 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 161 You will take me for a mere poet and a fetcher and carrier of sing-song. a 1863 THACKERAY *Mrs. & Mrs. Berry* II. The poor fellow has been employed. . . in the same office of fetcher and carrier. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 97 The wood and the water fetchers went out.

† b. *spec.* (see *quot.* 1890). *Obs.*

1890 P. H. BROWN *George Buchanan* II. 27 Lads proceeding to Cambridge from the remoter districts went in a body under a 'fetcher'. 1892 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 24 The students. . . were collected by 'fetchers' brought to Oxford, &c.

2. With *advbs.*, as *fetcher in*.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. 167 Of fight (the fetcher in of this) My hands haue most share. 1660 HOWELL, Fetcher in, *amateur*.

Fetching (fɛtʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FETCH** v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. **FETCH** in various senses.

† *Fetching of boards*: = *tacking*; see **BOARD** sb. 15.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 890 Swich wreche on hem, for fecchyng of Eleyne, Ther shal ben take. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 377 For fecchyng of money at Retforde by ij tymes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xx. (1887) 84 To procure easie fetching of ones breath, it is verie souveraine. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. III. v. 216 Let me liue. . . in a spacious Countrey. . . where there is few fetching of boards. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 76 Fuel costs nothing but fetching. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* v. III. 89 To give them Job's goods merely for fetching. 1882 MISS BRADDON *M. Royal* I. II. 57, I hate such fetching and carrying. 1884 H. M. LEATHES *Notes Nat. Hist.* 110 Their [dogs'] natural propensities for hunting, watching, and fetching.

2. With *again, up*, etc.: see *adv. combs.* of verb.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 770 The fetching forth of this noble man to his honour and welth. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 252 The remuiuing and fetching againe of a decayed Christian! 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 205 The fetching up my soul from this vale of misery and tears. 1673 PENN *Chr. a Quaker* xxii. 588 It is not Fetching in this Thought. . . that gives Right Peace.

Fetching (fɛtʃɪŋ), *pph. a.* [f. **FETCH** v. + -ING 2.]

† 1. That contrives, plans, schemes; crafty, designing. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 97 b, Such fetching heads. . . consume themselves in a manner awaie, in devising new kindes of extortion. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 575/1 What cannot the fetchyng practise of the Romish Prelates bring about?

2. Alluring, fascinating, pleasing, 'taking'.

1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 284 There is nothing. . . so fetching as a beautiful voice. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xxvii. 297 'What a fetching get-up,' said Edgar. 1891

Athenaeum 21 Nov. 685/2 The imitation from Wordsworth is particularly 'fetching'.

Hence **Fetchingly** *adv.*

1889 *Cath. News* 3 Aug. 5/1 She was fetchingly attired.

† **Fetch-life.** *Obs. rare-1.* In *quot.* -life. [? f. **FETCH** vb. + **LIFE**.] ? A messenger sent to 'fetch' the soul of a dying person.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. 486 (Arb.) 111 On thee turrets the skrich howle, lyke fetchlife ysetled, Her burial roundel doth ruck.

Fetch-light. [Of uncertain formation; perh. f. **FETCH** sb.², if that be an old word. But it may be f. **FETCH** v., as the 'corpse-candle' is supposed to be a light sent to 'fetch' the doomed person.]

A name given (app. in South Wales) to the 'corpse-candle' (Welsh *canwyll corff*), a spectral light supposed to be seen before a person's death travelling from his house to his grave.

1692 *Athenian Mercury* VI. vi. 1/1 Before the Death of any person in the Family, there is an Appearance vulgarly called a Fetch-light.

† **Fetchling**, var. of **VETCHLING** *Obs.*

1651 R. CHILD in *Harlib's Legacy* (1755) 1 Saint Foine, called by Parkinson. . . Medick Fetchling.

Fête (fɛt, fɛt), *sb.* [a. F. *fête*: see **FEAST** sb.]

1. A festival, an entertainment on a large scale.

1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) II. 308 The great fête at St. Cloud. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. Wks. 1873 II. 184, I suppose Thames. . . to compliment Britannia with a fête in honour of the victory. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* IV, He gave prodigious fêtes. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 212 Titled dames gave fêtes upon the water. 1840 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I, The guests at my Lord So-and-so's fête.

2. The festival of the saint after whom a person is named; in Roman Catholic countries observed as the birthday is in England.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 143 It is the fête of little Jacob yonder, whose brothers and sisters have all come from their schools to dance at his birthday. 1877 [see 3].

3. *attrib.*, as *fête-day*; also *fête-contractor*, one who contracts to provide a fête or entertainment.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 270 The towns of France have all their particular fête days. 1877 J. T. FIELDS *Underbrush* (1881) 224 A Councillor of the Parliament, sent her on her fête-day, a bouquet. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* VIII, Life was like one long fête day. 1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 2/5 Public caterer, decorator, and fête contractor.

Hence **Fêteless** a., having no fête.

1861 CUNNINGHAM *Wheat & Tares* 50 The poor fêteless children haunted him.

Fête (fɛt), *v.* [ad. F. *fêter*, f. *fête*: see *prece.*]

trans. To entertain (a person) at a fête; to feast; also, to give a fête in honour of, commemorate (some event, etc.) by a fête.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 221 He was in general too fond of flattering and 'feting' his master. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, Hermann, The murder thou out, Hermann's fêted and thanked. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxvi, The. . . two footmen. . . intoxicated the page at a wine-shop, to fête Laura's recovery. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* 36 Great nobles fêted him. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Sept. 239/2 The Government. . . judging. . . that the anniversary of the invasion of the Tuileries by the people. . . ought not to be fêted.

Hence **Fêted** *pph. a.*

1552 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xxxiii, Fair and fêted guest as she was!

Fete, *obs. form* of **FEAT**.

|| **Fête-champêtre**. [Fr.; f. *fête* (see **FÊTE** sb.)

+ *champêtre* rural:—L. *campestrem*, f. *campus* a field.] An outdoor entertainment, a rural festival.

1774 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1857) VI. 88 He gives her a most splendid entertainment. . . and calls it a fête champêtre. 1800 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Belinda* xi, He began to talk of the last fête champêtre at Frogmore. 1884 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* III. 281 The battue system developed into the sort of fête champêtre, with hot lunch, champagne, and liveried attendants.

Feteesh, *obs. form* of **FETISH**.

Fetel(es, var. **FETLES**, ME., vessel.

Fetessor, *obs. form* of **FETISHER**.

Fetfa, var. of **FETWA**.

Fether(e, *obs. form* of **FEATHER**.

† **Fetherfooted**. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. OE. **fīðer-* + *comb. form* of *fēower*, FOUR. Cf. OE. *fīðerfōt*, *fīte* in same sense.] Fourfooted.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Innan þan ilke sea weren unæcmead deor summe fēted fēted, summe al bute fet.

† **Fethok**. *Sc. Obs. rare-1.* [A variant form of **FITCHEW**.] A polecat.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas.* 1 (1814) II. 6 And for x fulmartis skynniss, called fethokis, viijd.

† **Fethre**, v. *Obs.* In 3 *south. v. 8* re. [repr. OE. **fēðran*, f. *fīðer* a load: see **FOTHER**.] *trans.* To load.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 140 Lonerd. . . þu hauest imaked uoðer to heui uorte uedren mid þe soule. *Ibid.* 204 Uor hit is iueððred þet is, icharged.

Fetial, **fecial** (fɛʃiəl), a. and sb. [ad. L. *fetialis* (erroneously *fec-*): of unknown origin.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *fetiales* (see B.); hence, heraldic, ambassadorial. *Fetial law*: the Roman law relating to declarations of war and treaties of peace.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 16 The fecial lawe of the people of Rome. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts*

lxxx. 279 Every Servile and Mechanick-fellow, fecial Messengers, and Caduceators. 1826 KENT *Comm.* 6 The fecial law relating to declarations of war. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Law Nations* iv. vi. (1875) 196 The Romans, whose fecial college, etc. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 631 The members of the Fecial profession.

B. sb. One of the *fetiales*, a Roman college of priests, who fulfilled the function of heralds, and performed the rites connected with the declaration of war and the conclusion of peace.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 41 'Deliver to me,' said the Feciall, 'the herbe.' 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* i. iii. 4 It was not lawful for . . any Souldier to take Armes, untill the Fecials had so commanded or allowed. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. 173 It does not appear that they were employed, like the Italian Fetials, to make formal declarations of war. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xiii. (1877) 76 Striking the fecial a blow.

Feticide: see FØ-.

Fetid, fœtid (fētid, fītid), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 foetide, (7) fetode, 8 fœtid, 7- fetid. fœtid. [ad. L. *fētidus* (often incorrectly written *fœtidus*), *f. fœtere* to have an offensive smell.]

A. adj. Having an offensive smell; stinking.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 159/2 It maketh to blister both hands, & feet, out of which issueth foetide, and stinking water. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 157 Heron, the flesh is better, though some count it fœtid. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 362 Animal Humours, by Heat, stink and grow foetid. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 209 A kind of wild sheep, which are of so foetid a smell. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* v. 41 They [buzzard vultures] tore out the eyes of the quarry with their fetid beaks. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xxi. 107 Sent up their fetid odours, rank with fever.

fig. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. vii. 109 The foetid heroes of the Dunciad. 1810 BENTHAM *Packings* (1821) 205 Any such foetid mass of dead letter, as the labyrinth composed of the books of practice. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) III. xviii. 77 The fetid atmosphere of a court.

b. Fetid gum (see quot.); **fetid pill**, a pill containing Asafetida.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 299 The patient may . . take . . fetid pills every six hours. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 593 Fetid gums are of the nature of Gummresins . . and are distinguished by their powerfully disagreeable odour. Those most in use are Assafetida and Galbanum.

† B. sb. pl. Fetid drngs. *Obs.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 333 Drawer of Fœtids. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 394, I know that Fœtids will repress Vapours in Women. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. ii. 183 The Smell of those Fetids which revive.

Hence **Fetidit** [- +IT-], the quality or state of being fetid; a fetid nature or condition; foulness, ill savour, offensiveness. **Fetidly** *adv.*, in a fetid condition or manner; offensively. **Fetidness** = FETIDITY. Also *concr.* something fetid.

1704 R. BROWN tr. *Plutarch's Morals* III. 465 Salts with the Sea-water . . colligating whatever is foreign and superfluous, suffer no fetidness or putrefaction to breed. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 283 Of a penetrating smell, and remarkable for its fetidity. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 124 What an image . . of the fetidness of sin. 1869 *Daily News* 5 Jan., Often foully dirty and so fetidly uncomfortable . . the Marylebone cells call strongly for reformation.

† Fetida. *Obs. rare.* [short for ASAFETIDA.]

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 218 There goeth out of Chaul . . great store of Fetida. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 250 Let the person . . take cocea pills or foetida.

Fetiferous: see FØ-.

Fetir, obs. form of FEATURE.

Fetis(e, var. of FEATOUS a. Obs.

Fetish, fetich(e (fētif, fītif), *sb.* Forms: 7-8 fetisso, (8) fetisso, (7) fateish, 9 feteesh, -tisch, -tishe, -tiss, 8- fetich(e, fetish. [a. F. *fétiche*, ad. Pg. *feticho* sb. charm, sorcery (from which the earliest Eng. forms are directly adopted) = Sp. *hechizo* in same sense; a subst. use of *feticho* adj. 'made by art, artificial, skilfully contrived' = Sp. *hechizo*, It. *fattizio*, OF. *faitis* (see FEATOUS) :-L. *facticius* FACTITIOUS.]

1. **a.** Originally, any of the objects used by the negroes of the Guinea coast and the neighbouring regions as amulets or means of enchantment, or regarded by them with superstitious dread. **b.** By writers on anthropology (following C. de Brosses, *Le Culte des Dieux Fétiches*, 1760) used in wider sense: An inanimate object worshipped by savages on account of its supposed inherent magical powers, or as being animated by a spirit.

A *fetish* (in sense 1b) differs from an *idol* in that it is worshipped in its own character, not as the image, symbol, or occasional residence of a deity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xv. (1614) 651 Hereon were set many strawen Rings called *Fatissos* or *Gods*. 1696 OVERTON *Voy. Suratt* 67 They [these Africans] travel nowhere without their Fateish about them. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 102 There is also at Cabo Corso, a publick Fetish, the Guardian of them all; and that is the Rock Tabra. 1746 J. BARBOT *Descr. Guinea* 230 The . . gold is . . cast into sundry shapes and sizes, which some there call Fetissos, signifying in Portuguese charms. 1761 BRIT. *Mag.* II. 294 The chief fetiche is the snake. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* i. vii. 123 The gree-gree, or fetish, hung round their neck. *Ibid.* i. xiv. 228 Idols. These are called Fe-teesh. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 84 As well might the poor African prepare for himself a fetich by plucking out the eyes of the eagle. 1851-9 PRICHARD in

Man. Sci. Eng. 265 Others . . worship fetiches or visible objects in which they suppose some magical or supernatural power to be concealed. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxv. 523 A greegree or fetish is thrown away as useless when the consecrating nostrum is discovered to be inoperative. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 118 If the wishes of the worshipper be not granted . . the fetich . . is kicked, stamped on, dragged through the mud.

c. fig. Something irrationally revered.

1837 EMERSON *Addr. Amer. Schol. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 183 Some Fetich of a government . . is cried up by half mankind. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 192 He was a worshipper of Constitutional Monarchy. It was his fetish. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 140 Public opinion, the fetish even of the nineteenth century.

† 2. In representations of negro language: Incantation, worship; a magical or religious rite or observance; an oath. *Obs.*

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* x. (1721) 123 They cry out, Let us make Fetich; by which they express as much, as let us perform our Religious Worship. *Ibid.* If they are injured by another, they make Fetich to destroy him. 1727 W. SNEELGRAVE *Acc. Guinea* (1734) 22 The Lord of the Place had taken his Fetich or Oath. *Ibid.* 59 They have all their particular Fetiches. . . Some are to eat no Sheep, others no Goats. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Grateful Negro* (1832) 245 *note*, An old Koromantyn negro . . administered the fetich, or solemn oath. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xix. 404 To take a fetiche is to take an oath, and to make a fetiche is to render worship.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* vi. (1721) 65 Gold . . mixed with Fetich's, which are a sort of artificial Gold composed of several Ingredients.

4. attrib. and Comb. **a.** simple attrib., as *fetish-ceremony*, -day, -gold, -house, -priest, -worship. **b.** objective, as *fetish-monger*, -worshipper, -worshipping; also *fetish-man*, -woman, (*a*) one who claims to have communion with and power over fetishes, a fetish-priest; (*b*) a fetish-worshipper.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xv. (1614) 649 Causing her to eat salt with divers *Fetisso ceremonies hereafter mentioned. 1819 BOWDICH *Miss. to Ashantee* II. iv. 266 In Ashantee there is not a common *fetish day. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 183 The *Fetish-Gold is that which the Negroes cast into various Shapes and wear as Ornaments. 1819 BOWDICH *Miss. to Ashantee* II. iii. 254 The gold . . deposited with their bones in the *fetish house . . is sacred. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 101 The Cunning of the *Fetish-Man (or Priest). 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* 9 He . . went away in wrath to the fetishman, and . . asked for a fetish against his rival. 1889 *Dublin Rev. Jan.* 134 A rude tribe of fetishmen and idol-worshippers. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 9 Oct. 4 The innate separatism of the Unionist *fetishmonger stands confessed. 1877 tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 10 The power possessed by the . . *fetish priests is by no means small. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 104 At Accra they have *Fetish-Women . . who pretend Divination. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* i. (1875) 22 The Fetish women in Dahomey. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 539 The Veneration for the Lares was originally a *Fetich-worship. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* i. 16 Traces of fetish worship in Algiers. 1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 345/2 Miserable *fetish-worshippers. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vae. Tour* 54 One must go among *fetish-worshipping savages.

† Fetish, v. Obs. [*f. prec.*] **a. trans.** To provide or adorn with a fetish: see FETISH sb. 1. **b. intr.** for *refl.* To adorn oneself, dress up.

1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 61 The Women are fondest of what they call Fetishing, setting themselves out to attract the good Graces of the Men. *Ibid.* 73 The Natives are . . better fetished than their Neighbours. *Ibid.* 88 The Women fetich with a coarse Paint of Earth on their Faces. *Ibid.* 95 She . . being always barefoot and fetiched with Chains and Gobbets of Gold, at her Ancles.

Fetisheer, fetisher (fētifēr, fītifēr), *sb.* Forms: 7 fetissero, (7) fetessor, 9 fetisser, 8 feticheer, -er, (9) fetisheer, 7- fetisher. [ad. Pg. *feticeiro*, *f. feticho*: see FETISH sb.; influenced in the later forms by Fr. *fétiche* or Eng. *fetish*.]

1. A charmer, sorcerer, 'medicine-man'; a priest. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xv. (1614) 653 A certain water offered them to drinke by the Fetissero. 1687 J. HILLIER in *Phil. Trans.* (1697) XIX. 687 The Fetishers had done all they could to save his [the King of Feton's] Life. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* i. 676 Each feticheer or priest, has a fetiche of his own. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM A. *Lunel* II. ix. 237 The Fetisser or priest now muttered over the board certain incantations. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 458/1 The priests or fetisheers are all-powerful in Dahome.

2. = FETISH sb. 1.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 9 Mokisses, fetessors, deformed Idols being indeared amongst them. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. iv. 105 The Natives call him . . and say he [Hippopotamus] is Fetissero, which is a kind of God.

Hence **Fetisheeress**, a female fetisheer.

1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 155 A quarter of the female population in Dahome may be fetisheeresses.

Fetishic (fētifik), *a.* [*f. FETISH sb. + -ic.*] Characterized by adoration of a fetish.

1883 *Academy* No. 562. 100 Snake-worship was . . one of the commonest forms of fetishic religion.

Fetishism, fetichism (fētifiz'm), [*f. FETISH + -ISM. Cf. Fr. fétichisme.*] The worship of fetishes; an instance of this; the superstition of which this is the characteristic feature.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 646 He detects everywhere fetishism or the worship of tools. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvi. 1. 462 An original fetishism in which particular objects had themselves been supposed to be endued with life. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxx. 382 Dabbling in magic, astrology; and barbarian fetishisms.

Fetishist, fetichist (fētifist). [*f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. Fr. fétichiste.*]

1. One who worships a fetish.

1845 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 384 As well might we charge the people of Massachusetts with being fetichists. 1865 MILL in *Westm. Rev.* XXVIII. 35 The Fetishist thinks . . that his Fetish is alive. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* i. 4 These races were Fetichists before they became Buddists.

2. quasi-adj. = FETISHISTIC.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 339 The faith of ancient Egypt . . was essentially fetichist. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Doctr. Progress* 6 The negro and fetichist populations of Africa.

Fetishistic, fetichistic (fētifistik), *a.* [*f. prec. + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or resembling fetishism.

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. p. xlii, Suppose one of the travellers to be . . still in the fetishistic stage. 1868 FISKE in *Fortn. Rev.* IV. 295 It is the primitive fetishistic habit of thought. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 5 Some germs of fetishistic religion.

Fetishry (fētifri). [*f. FETISH sb. + -RY.*] *collect.* Objects regarded as fetishes; an example or specimen of these.

1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* I. ii. vi. 76 The black man passes the bit of rag or broken stick or other fetishry.

Fetisly, liche, var. ff. of FEATOUSLY.

† Fetissan, a. Obs. rare-1. [*f. fetiss, FETISH + -AN.*] Of the nature of a fetish; fetish-like.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xv. (1614) 652 If this Fetissan portion did not pacifie their angrie moode, by daily presents of meat and drinke.

Fetisso, Fetissero, obs. ff. FETISH, FETISHER.

† Fetiles. Obs. Forms: **a.** 1 fêtels, fêtels, *Orm.* fetless, *south.* vetles, 3 fet(e)les. **b. north.** dial. 3-4 fetel, -il. [OE. *fûtels* str. masc., perh. related by ablaut to *fæt*, *FAT sb.*, *VAT*. In northern ME. the final *s* disappeared, as in mod. *burial* from *burials*.] A vessel or receptacle; a bag, cask, sack. In religious lang. used fig. = 'vessel'.

a. c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 21 Twegen fætels full ealad oððe wæteres. c. 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 16 Do . . on swyle fætels swyle ðu wille. c. 1200 *Ormin* 14450 þe firste fetless wass Bredfull off waterr filledd. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 þis bruchele netles, þet is vummeone vlesch. a. 1225 *Juliana* 18 Ower mi niawmex þat beoð þes feondes fetles. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 561 Ðat arche was a feteles good. c. 1300 *St. Margarete* 207 He . . in a strong vetles ous broȝte: & in a put ous caste.

b. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20932 (Cott.) Of chesing fetil wrought he was. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 140 Len me sum fetil tharto, Quarin I mai thin almous do. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 21623 (Edin.) A fetil that it war noȝte tinte [was] set vndir that licur for to hinte.

Fetlock (fētlpk), *sb.* Forms: 4 feetlakk, 4-5 fet(e)lak, 5 fytlo(e)k, (7) fitlock, 6, 8, 9 foot(e)lock, (6) foteloche), 6 fete-, 7 footlock, 6- fetlock. [ME. *fetlak*, *fytlok*, corresponding to MHG. *fizlach*, *visslach* (mod. Ger. *fissloch*); the formation is obscure; connexion with Ger. *fessel* pastern has been suggested. The word was early interpreted as *f. FOOT sb.* + *LOCK* (of hair), and this notion has influenced the spelling of some of the forms. Sense 2 is due to confusion with FETTERLOCK.]

1. That part of a horse's leg where the tuft of hair grows behind the pastern-joint; the tuft itself.

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 5816 Up to the feetlakkes in blood. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbling) 5892 To þe fitlokes in þe blod. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2049 Þat foles ferd in þe flosches to þe fetelakis. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xvii, Her horses went in blood up to the fytlokys. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 295 Fetlocks shag, and long. 1596 BR. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* i. 21 Falling to the ground they laie so thick, that they covered the horse footelockes. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1626) 82 Where Titan's panting steeds . . bathe their ferie feet-locks in the Deepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Jænid* v. 739 White were the fetlocks of his feet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 397 This wilderness, where the horse sinks to his fetlocks at every step. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 47 The horses were often to the fetlock. 1830 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Mulýkeh* 36 Her fetlock is foam-splashed too.

b. trans. of a human being.

1645 Z. BOYD *Holy Songs in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 12/2 These . . dance and leap . . With nimble fet-locks.

2. An apparatus fixed on the leg of a horse to prevent running away; = FETTERLOCK.

1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 171 Each Horse . . is only fasten'd to a Stake and Fetlocks. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Fetlock* or *Fetterlock*, a horse fetlock. 1856 [see 3]. 1889 in *ELVIN Dict. Heraldry*.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *fetlock-chain*, -hair, -joint; *fetlock-boot* (see quot.); *fetlock-deep a.* (*adv.*), so as to cover the fetlocks.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fetlock-boot*. . . a protection for the fetlock and pastern of a horse. 1856 WHITTIER *Old Burying Ground* 19 The farm-horse drags his *fetlock chain. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 82 Wounded steeds Fret *fetlocke deepe in gore. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, He reined up his horse, fetlock deep in water. c. 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* i. vi. (1738) 94 Whereon the *Footlock hair does grow. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Parts Horse's Body*, The Pastern or *Footlock Joint. 1843 YOUTT *Horse* xvi. 349 A serious affection of the fetlock-joint.

Fetlocked (fētlpkt), *a.* [*f. FETLOCK sb. + -ED*.] **a.** Having a fetlock. **b.** Hobbled or fastened by the fetlock; hence, hampered, shackled.

1725 PATTISON in *Prior's Poems* (1733) III. xli, The Careless Husband and the Peevish wife; The Troubles of the Fetlock'd-Couple shew. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 157 A language... not yet fetlocked by dictionary and grammar mongers.

Fetor, fœtor (fɛˈtoɪ). Forms: (5) fetoure), 7-9 fœtor, 6- fœtor, fœtor. [a. L. *fœtor* (incorrectly *fator*), f. *fœtor*: see FETID.] An offensive smell; a stench.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 416 Filles a man at eende with rotynnesse and fetoure. **1535** STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II. 313 His dolour did increse, With foul fetor that was intollerabil. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 201 The Factor whereof may discover it self by sweat and urine. **1759** *Phil. Trans.* LI. 275 The fetor of these waters is not owing to mere stagnation. **1851** H. D. WOLFF *Pictures Spanish Life* (1853) 179 The fetor of coke and oil will drown the perfume of the lily and the rose. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 235 This flesh... of the female seal... has not the fetor of her mate's.

|| **Fettbol, -hole** (fɛtˈbɒl). *Min.* [Ger. *fettbol* (Freiesleben 1831), f. *fett* FAT sb. 1 + *bol* BOLE.] A variety of CHLOROPAL.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* II. 207 Fettbole. Massive; composition impalpable. **1868** DANA *Min.* 461 *Fettbol* has a liver-brown color, a slightly greasy lustre.

Fett(e), obs. form of FAT, FEAT.

Fetter (fɛˈtəɪ), sb. Forms: 1 fetor, fetter, fetter, 3-7 fetter, 4 fet(t)re, south. vetre, (5) feder, fettir, -our, -yr, fetur, -yr, 6 fetrer, fettar, 6- fetter. [OE. *feter* fem., cogn. with OS. *feteros* pl. m. (Du. *veter* m. lace), OHG. *fezzera*, MHG. *fezzzer* (early mod. Ger. *fesser*) fem., ON. *fjetturr* m. (Sw. *fjätturar* pl.):—O Teut. **feterā*, -ro-z, f. *fet* (-O Aryan *ped*-) ablaut-form of *fōt* FOOT. Cf. L. *pedica*, Gr. *πῆδη* of identical meaning and root.]

1. A chain or shackle for the feet of a human being or animal; hence *gen.* a bond, shackle. (rare in sing.)

c 800 *Corpus GL., Tado, vet paturum*, fetor. **c 950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 Forðon ofust mid feotrum... gebunden was. **c 1000** *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. 11 On feturum fæste. **c 1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107/20 Ake eueve he hadde a ne peire fetures. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1255 Festned fetures to her fete under fole wombes. **c 1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1213 Of al hure chaynes he haf him raft... & ek hure vetres oundo. **c 1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2741 A pare of fetures on him fest. **c 1489** CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 370 His fetters that were on his fete. **c 1541** WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 82 Clinkyng of fetters would such Musick craue. **1652** ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 216 Ryngyng of Feteris maketh no mere sown. **1794** BURKE *Sp. W. Hastings*, They... loaded their limbs with fetters. **1876** HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* ix. 107 Antony presented Artavasdes... to Cleopatra in golden fetters.

b. pl. = Captivity.

1704 ADDISON *Poems, Campaign*, Those who 'scape the fetters and the sword. **a 1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 210, I... thought that freedom was as sweet as fetters.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything that confines, impedes, or restrains; a check, restraint.

c 1000 *Wanderer* 21 (Gr.) Ic modsefan minne sceolde... feturum sælan. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* 1. 866 Deliuering it... To the beirar agane... But falt or fetter. **1602** SHAKS. *Hann.* III. iii. 25 We will fetters put vpon this feare. **1676** DRYDEN *Aureng.* Prol. 9 Passion's too fierce to be in Fetters bound. **1781** COWPER *Hope* 449 The sacred book... Bound in the fetters of an unknown tongue. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 530 The Court of Chancery will not loose the fetters he has put upon himself. **1851** ROBERTSON *Serm.* I. xviii. (1866) 305 He who puts fetters on the mind. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 66 Fortresses, which became in truth the fetters of England.

Fetter (fɛˈtəɪ), v. 1 Forms: 4-6 fetter(e), fet(t)re, (5) fedre, -dyr, fetter, fet(t)yr, fetur, 6- fetter. [f. prec. sb.; cf. OFris. *fitera*, OHG. (*ka*-) *fezarôn*, ON. *fjotra*.]

1. *trans.* To bind with or as with fetters; to chain, fasten, shackle.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2758 He...dide him binde and fetere wel With gode fetures al of stel. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 371 Elles had I dweld... I-fetured in his prison for eueve moo. **c 1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 942 He hadde y ffedryde to gedur his leygus two. **c 1489** CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 369 He made to be broughte a grete payre of yrens, and fetred hym wyth theym. **1535** STEWART *Cron.*, The king... in presoun strang, Petrit richt fast. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 54 Is *Majestas Imperii* growne so kickish, that it cannot stand quiet... unless it be fettered? **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xii, See that he is strongly fettered. **1835** W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 276, I now fettered my horse to prevent his straying. **1847** GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxxi. 145 The actual chains in which the prisoners had been fettered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To impose restraint upon; to confine, impede, restrain. Also with *down*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 172 Synne, in the whiche we be wrapped and fettered. **a 1586** SIDNEY *Arcad.* II. xxii. 200 Nether her woorthinesse... nor his owne suffering for her... could fetter his fickle. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 79 Fond man, that thinks such fire and aire to fetter. **1681** TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 359, I never could... endure to be fetter'd in Business. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 P. 4 The generality of the World are fettered by Rules. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 142 All the other mills... have their wheels fettered with icy chains. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxxv. 521 The best faculties... may be sunk and fettered by superstition. **1837** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxv. 420 Can any... human doctrine fetter down our hearts? **1844** STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. v. 207 The surest way to fetter our own progress.

† 2. To bind (a wheel) with a tire. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* c 5 The wheles... muste be well fetted with wood or yren.

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† **Fetter**, v. 2 *Obs.*—1 [? f. **fetter*, corruption of FAITOUR.] *trans.* See quot.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1653) 25 Also there be many men that fetter them, which is, to cut the dew-lap before on the brisket.

Fetter, obs. form of FEATURE.

Fettered (fɛˈtəd), ppl. a. [f. FETTER v. + -ED¹.]

1. Bound with fetters or chains.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cifi. 21 He herd þe waie-mentynges of þe fettered. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* II. B j b, The fettered flie. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 107 May I be fetter'd slave to coward Chance. **1696** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3214/4 Two black Geldings, the one... side fettered. **1814** BYRON *Corsair* III. ix, He, fast as fetter'd limbs allow, pursued. **1880** MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vi, His fettered wrists hanging in front of him.

b. *fig.* Hampered by disadvantageous conditions.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 140 It is the old, fettered, barbarian labor-system.

2. (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fettered*, in *Biot.*, applied to the limbs of animals when, by their retention within the integuments, or by their backward stretched position, they are unfit for walking.

Hence **Fetteredness**, the state of being fettered. **1656** W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 112 Gracefulness is...averse to this slavery and fetteredness.

Fetterer (fɛˈtəɪ), [f. FETTER v. + -ER¹.]

One who fastens fetters on (a person). *lit.* and *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Entraveur*, a fetterer, a shackler. **1846** LANCOR *Imag. Conv.* I. 75 Which was the fetterer?

Fetterfoe, obs. var. FEATHERFEW, feverfew.

1915 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 120 Here be more erbes... Fynter fanter and fetter foe.

Fettering (fɛˈtərɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. FETTER v. 1 + -ING¹.] The action of binding with fetters.

a 1623 GOSSEN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlix. 8 If he once fall to fettering of princes... no flesh shall be able to knock off their bolts again. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lix. 332 The Perth citizen's familiar way of treating the fettering of a Highlander. **1874** H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* II. 98 That sign shall be... the fettering of such unwilling tongue. *attrib.* **1812** *Examiner* 28 Sept. 621/2 The old man was... pushed forward to the fettering block.

Fetterless (fɛˈtərləs), a. [f. FETTER sb. and v. + -LESS.] Without fetters; unfettered; that cannot be fettered. *lit.* and *fig.*

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* I. iii, A tongue As fetterlesse as is an emperours. **1804** MOORE *To Boston Frigate* 9 Though man have the wings of the fetterless wind. **1816** J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 202, I would rather see them as wild, lawless and fetterless as the bold Arab. **1892** M. FIELD *Sight & Song* 40 Fetterless her ample form.

Fetterlock (fɛˈtərlɒk). Also 5 fetter-, -ir, -yr, 6 fetter-, 7 feawter-, fewer-. [f. FETTER sb. + LOCK; in sense 1 a corruption of FETLOCK.]

1. = FETLOCK 1. Also used *attrib.*

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 135 They clippe away all the hayre sauing the fetterlocke. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 9 His ioyntes beneath his knees great, with long feawter lockes. **1678** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1338/4 A grey Mare... charm'd upon the 4 fetter-lock joints. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 154/1 The Fewter-lock. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5470/4 The Fetter-Locks behind bigger than the other. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlv. 85 Our horses' feet were sinking at every step above their fetterlocks.

b. *transf.* of a human being.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 91 To set at large his Fetter-locks. 2. An apparatus fixed to the foot of a horse, to prevent his running away.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 159/1 Fetyrlokke, sera compeditalis. **1530** PALSGR. 220/1 Fetterlocke, serrure a gousins. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 510 The forme of the Keepe... built like a fetter-lock.

fig. **1841** JAMES *Brigand* xxi, Despotism suspicion had not invented the fetter-lock of passports.

b. The same represented on a badge, shield, etc. Also a jewel of the same form.

It is figured as a cylinder to which a chain or steel band is attached in the form of a D, one end being permanently fixed and the other secured by a lock.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 37 A litle fetirlokke of gold with a lace of perle and smal bedys thereto of blak. **c 1465** *Pol. Kel. & L. Poems* (1866) 2 An F. for þe fetterlock þat is of grete substance. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 346 King Edward... bare his white rose, the fetterlocke before specified. **1646** BUCK *Rich.* III. iv. 115 The device was, A Falcon encompassed with a Fetter-lock. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxix, A fetter-lock, and a shacklebolt on a field-sable.

† **Fetterry**, a. *Obs.*—1 [f. FETTER sb. + -Y¹.] Of the nature of fetters; binding, constraining.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes III. viii. 123 The fetterry Hand-Cuffs of Gines Passamont.

Fettle (fɛˈtl), sb. 1 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* [OE. *fetel* = OHG. *fezzil* (MHG. *vezzil*, Ger. *fessel*) chain, band, ON. *fettill* bandage, strap:—O Teut. **fatilo-z*, f. root *fat*- to hold.] a. In OE. A girdle, belt. b. A bandage. c. A handle in the side of a large basket, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *fettle-strap*.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxvii. c 1 Mid fetlum & mid zylidenum hylt swordum. **a 1000** *Boeth. Metr.* xxv. 19 Swordum & fetelum. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 306/2 We must rowle the same [a wound] with narrowe rowles, or with Fetles, accordinge to the constitution of the disease. **1812** J. HENDERSON *Agric. Surv. Caithn.* 69 Each cassie has a fettle or handle in each side. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Fettle*, a cord used to a pannier. **1877** N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Fettle-strap*, the strap which sustains a pannier.

Fettle (fɛˈtl), sb. 2 [f. next vb.]

1. Condition, state, trim; in phr. (to be) *in* (good, high, etc.) *fettle*. Also in *pl.* the points, 'ins and outs' (of anything); but this may belong to FETTLE sb. 1

c 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect. Gloss.*, *Fettle*, dress, case, condition. **1768** ROSS *Helenore* 23 Her tongue for fear tint fettle in her cheek. **1804** R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 90 We were young, and beath i' fettle. **1829** J. R. BEST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 365 A critic, who knows what the north-countryman calls the fittles of the business, may suspect an equivocation. **1850** *Tales Kirkb.* Ser. II. 270 I'm in terrible poor fettle with the toothache. **1857** E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life*, A Shetland pony in good fettle. **1859** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* xii. (1891) 313 The young man John is... 'in frustrate fettle'. **1890** W. BEATTY-KINGSTON in *Fortn. Rev.* May 729 It would... be surprising were they not in fine fettle.

2. The material used for 'fettling' a furnace.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 420/2 The molten metal is thoroughly stirred or 'rabbed' to make it uniform and secure the incorporation of the 'fettle'.

Fettle (fɛˈtl), v. Forms: 4-6 fettel, 4-7 fettle, (5) fettill, fettyl, 5-6 fetel(e, g *dial.* fottle, 4- fettle. [Possibly f. OE. *fetel*, FETTLE sb. 1; the primary sense would then be 'to gird up'.]

1. *trans.* To make ready, put in order, arrange. Now only *dial.* to put to rights, 'tidy up', scour; also, to groom (a horse), attend to (cattle).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 585 He þat fetly in face fettled alle eres. *Ibid.* C. 38 In þe tyxte þere þyse two arm on teme layde, Hit arn fettled in on forme. **c 1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 656 Now alle þese fyue syþez, forsoþe, were fettled on þis knyzt. **a 1400-50** *Alexander* 626 And faste by his enfourme was fettild his place. **1561** *Schole-house of Women* 571 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 127 Our fylle is fettled unto the saddle. **1787** *Grosr. Provenc. Gloss.*, 'To fettle th' titts, to dress the horses. **1849** A. BRONTE *Agnes Grey* (1858) 360, I...fettled up th' fireplace a bit. **1864** T. CLARKE in *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan., Wof hed fettled him a noice loil poi i' thoon. **1880** *Dorothy* 46, I can... Fettle both horses and cows.

b. *techn.* To line (a puddling furnace, etc.); to scour (rough castings).

1881 C. R. A. WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIII. 324/1 In fettling the furnace either oxide of iron bricks moulded to fit the furnace are built in, or, etc. **1884** *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6716/2 A castings-cleaner, capable of holding a ton of rough castings and fettling them in an hour.

c. To 'do for' (a person), to beat.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 322 Tom offered to... fettle him over the head with a brick. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., A mother will threaten her child 'I'll fettle thee'.

d. To mull (ale or porter); see FETTLED below.

† 2. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To get (oneself) ready; to prepare; to address oneself to battle. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see quot. 1855).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 435 On a felde he fettelez hym to bide. **c 1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xvi. 197 The Scottis... Tuk the feld, and manlykly Fetylt wyth thare fais in fycht. **1515** *Scot. Field* 304 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 227 He fettlethen them to sowpe... on a banke. **1597-8** BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. vi. 43 He... sels his teeme and fettleth to the warre. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xvi. (1609) 402 They rather trembled... than fetled themselves to consultation. **1674** RAY *N. C. Words, Fettle*, to set or go about any thing. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.*, 'We are just fettling for off'.

b. To busy oneself; to fuss.

1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* iii, Pretend to fettle about the Room. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. vii. vii. 325 He is getting his saddle altered; fettle about this and that.

Hence **Fettled** ppl. a., in senses of the vb.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 309 Ylle fetyld. **1861** *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 420 A pint of fettled porter. **1863** MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* I. 95 A mug of fettled beer. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fettled Ale*, ale mulled with ginger and sugar.

Fettler (fɛˈtlə), *dial.* and *techn.* [f. FETTLE v. + -ER¹.] One who 'fettles'; *spec.* in various trades.

1871 *Daily News* 18 Aug., The cloth finishers, dressers, fettlers, and willeysers, are taking steps to obtain a general advance. **1883** *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Fettler*, one who cleans up; especially one whose business it is to clean machinery, engines, &c. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fettler*, one who sharpens the knives of the fustian cutters. **1892** *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Fettler*, the person who cleans out the fudd and dirt that accumulates in the cards of the scribbler and condenser.

Fettling (fɛˈtlɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. FETTLE v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb FETTLE in various senses; an instance of this.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx.ii. 18 Friedrich calculated there would be very considerable fettling and lagging. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'I gev him a good fettling'.

b. *spec.* The action of lining a puddling furnace; hence, the materials used for this. Also *attrib.*

1864 PERCY *Iron & Steel* 669 Iron puddled with limestone fettling is always rotten. **1872** *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6 His judgment... was against Sunday fettling. **1890** *Iron & Steel Trades Jnl.* 4 Jan. 20/2 Sales of cokes and fettling minerals are recorded in large quantities.

|| **Fettstein** (fɛtˈstɛɪn). *Min.* [Ger. *fettstein* (Werner 1808), f. *fett* fat + *stein* stone.] = ELEOLITE.

1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. Geol.* (1818) 32 The fettstein consists of 44 silice, 34 alumine, 4 of iron, a small portion of lime, and 16 parts of soda and potash. **1859** PAGE *Geol. Terms* s. v.

Feture, Fetus: see FETURE, FETUS.

|| **Fetwa** (fɛtˈwɑ). Forms: 7-9 fetfa, 8 fetva, 9 fethwa, fetwa. [Arab. *فتوى* *fetwa* (pronounced by the Turks *fatwa*), f. *fatā*, in 4th conj. to in-

struct by a legal decision (pr. pplc. مفتي MUFTI).]

A decision given (usually in writing) by a Mufti or other Moslem juridical authority.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1608 Fetfa's that is, Declarations, or Judgements of the Muftie. **1704** J. TRAPP *Abramulév* i. 2000 In less than half an hour, The black deposing Fetfa will be sign'd. **1802** *Paris as it was* II. lxviii. 334 A fetfa or diploma of the Grand Signior. **1836** LANE *Mod. Egypt* I. 134 The Naib . . desires the plaintiff to procure a fet'wa (or judicial decision) from the Moof'tee. **1882** *Times* 5 Apr. 9/4 The fetwa from the great Mahomedan Academy will be awaited with curiosity.

Feu (fiŭ), *sb.* *Sc. Law.* Forms: 5-8 few, 6-few. [a. OF. *feu*, *fiu*, *fu*; see the variant FEE *sb.*²]

1. = FEE *sb.*² 1; also, a tract of land held in fee. (Used by modern Scottish jurists indiscriminately with *fee* as a rendering of med.L. *feudum*.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table, s. v., Gif the vassall committis ane trespas aganis his overlord: he tines his few halden of him. *lib.* 2. c. 63, 4. [The word is not in the text, which renders *feudum* by 'lands'.] **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 136 Allodial goods are opposed to feus. **1768** — *Instit. Sc. Law* (1773) I. 209 When mention is made of a feu or subfeu, we are not necessarily to understand a grant of lands holden in feu-farm, but a feudal grant in general . . unless where the subject treated of naturally confines it to a feu-holding.

2. A feudal tenure of land in which the vassal, in place of military service, makes a return of grain or money (opposed to WARD or military holding and BLANCH or holding at a nominal rent); a grant of lands on these conditions; in mod. use, a perpetual lease for a fixed rent (= FEU-FARM). Phrases: *In, upon feu*: subject to such payments or performance of duties; also to *hold feu*, *set into feu*.

1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 315, I resauit fra the Lord of Teling . . of the relief of few and blanchferme of the entre of Johne Lord Glammys, thretj thre lib. **1535** LYNDSEY *Satyre* 2685 Set into few your temporall lands. **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 30 Thocht thair was sum that tuik thy rowmis in few. **1720** *Land. Gaz.* No. 5866/3 A small Part holding Few of the Earl of Strathmore. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) II. iii. 74 By granting feus, and perpetual leases of lands. **1826** SCOTT *Provinc. Antiq.* II. 110 A grant for disposing of it, in feu. **1892** GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 25 Mar. 3/4 To hold land upon feu from the landlord.

b. A piece of land held 'in feu'; a holding. **1791** NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 375 A small piece, or feu of ground in Fifeshire. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* I. The vassals of the church . . were permitted in comparative quiet to possess their farms and feus. **1864** A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 313 On the other side some feus were unoccupied.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*; simple attrib., as *feu-grant*, *-parchment*, *-rent*, *-system*; special comb., as *feu-annual* (see quot. 1710), hence *-annuall*; *feu-charter*=next; *feu-contract*, the contract regulating the giving out of land in feu, between the superior and vassal; *feu-duty*, the annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior for tenure of lands; *feu-holding*, a tenure of lands in feu; *feu-right*, the right of holding (land, etc.) in feu.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Annuell*, In the Actes of Parliament maid be Queene Marie 4 Parlia. 29. Maj. c. 10 mention is maid of ground annuell, *few annuell and top annuell, quhairof I . . am incertaine quat they do signifie. **1710** J. DUNDAS *View Feud. Law* Gloss. 127 *Few-annuall*, that which is due by the *Reddendo* of the Property of the Ground, before the House was built within Burgh. **1551** *Sc. Acts Q. Mary* (1597) § 10. 134 b, The *few annuellaris. **1768** ERSKINE *Instit. Sc. Law* (1773) I. 207 The word *feu-charter is never made use of but to denote the special tenure by feu-farm. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lii. 879 The *feu-contract is in the nature of a perpetual lease and is in Scotland the usual mode of letting land for building purposes. **1597** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.*, § 246 Incase it sal happen . . ony vassall or fewar . . to failzie in making of payment of his *few dewtie. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 356 Paying a large arrear of feu-duty. **1768** ERSKINE *Instit. Sc. Law* (1773) I. 222 The vassal's loss of his *feu-grant. **1748** *De Feo's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 39 Converted into Blanch and *Feu holdings. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lxiv. 444 Some of the beneficial interests thus conveyed were mere leases, others were feu-holdings. **1825** SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 12 Oct. (1894) II. 353 A grim old Antiquary . . all *feu-parchment, snuff, and . . whisky toddy. **1856** MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* xv. 267 Houses . . the *feu-rents of which made the estate . . more valuable every year. **1774** *Petit*, in M'Kay *Hist. Kilmarnock* App. iii. 305 The reddendo of this *feu-right is £7 Scots yearly. **1891** *Labour Commission* Gloss., The *feu system is a custom (in use in Scotland) under which a piece of land is purchased by a perpetual yearly payment.

Feu (fiŭ), *v.* [f. FEU *sb.*] *trans.* To grant (land) upon feu. Also to feu off, out.

1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* II. 23 Temporalities feu'd to themselves. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 59 He bad recourse to wadsetts; or feued off a part of his property at a quit-rent. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. (1857) 301 A little bit of ground, which he had failed in getting feued out for buildings. **1866** MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* vii. 109 To find out the exact extent and divisions of his property, and to whom it was feued.

† **Feuage**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *feuage*, *fouage*, f. feu fire.] (See quot.)

1618 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 214 The Prince of Wales . . imposing a new taxation upon the Gascoignes, of Feuage or Chymney mony . . discontented the people. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fuage* or *Focage*, Hearth-money, an Imposition of Twelve-pence for every Fire-hearth.

Feuar (fiŭ-āi). *Sc.* Forms: 6 fear, fewar, 7 fier, 8 feuer, 9 feur, 7- fewar. See FIAR. [f. FEU *sb.* + -AR.] One who holds land upon feu.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 237 Alexander Stewart fear of Garuleis. **1597** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.*, § 246 Ony vassall or fewar, haldand landes in few-ferme. **1637-50** Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 105 The fier of Fintray. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Feb. 86/2 Except of feuer of 31l. Scots of valued rent. **1843** SCOTT *Monast.* i. note, Descendants of such feuars . . are still to be found in possession of their family inheritances. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. ii. 109 Neighbouring feuars and proprietors.

Feud¹ (fiŭd). Forms: a. (after the early 14th c. almost exclusively *Sc.*) 3-6 fede, 4 fed, (6 fade), 6-7 fead, feed(e), 4-8 feid(e). β. 6 food(e), feood, fude, 6-7 fuid(e), 6-8 fewd(e), 7 feaud, feode, feude, 7- feud. [The northern ME. *fede* is a. OF. *fede*, *feide*, *faide* (the phrase *fede mortel* = 'deadly feud' is recorded from 13th c.), ad. OHG. *fēhida* (whence MHG. *vēhede*, *vēde*, mod.G. *fēhde*) = OE. *fēhþ(u)* enmity:—OTeut. **faihiþā* str. fem., noun of quality or state f. **faiho*-adj.: see FOE. In 14-15th c. the word occurs only in *Sc.* writers, the form being always *fede*, *feide*, or something phonetically equivalent. In the 16th c. it was adopted in England (being often expressly spoken of as a northern word), with an unexplained change of form, as *food*(e), *feood*, *fuid*, *fewd*, whence in 17th c. the form now current. The ordinary statement that the change of form was due to the influence of FEUD *sb.*² is obviously incorrect; FEUD *sb.*² is not recorded in our material until half a century after the appearance of the forms *foode*, *fewd*, and would not account for them even if it were proved to have existed earlier; moreover, even in the 17th c. it was merely a rare technical word used by writers on the 'feudal system', and its sense is too remote from that of the northern *feide* for the assumed influence to have operated.

A plausible supposition is that there was an OE. **fēod* str. fem. (f. *fēodan* to hate) corresponding to Goth. *fēiþwa* as *frēod* friendship to Goth. *friþþwa*. This would in ME. normally become *fede*, coalescing with the Rom. word of similar sound and meaning; but there may have been a northern Eng. dialect in which the word was pronounced with a 'rising' diphthong (cf. mod.Eng. *four* from OE. *fower*), and from which the β forms were adopted. In 17th c. the word was occasionally altered into FOEHOD.]

† 1. Active hatred or enmity, hostility, ill-will.

a. [Beowulf 109 Ne gefeah he þære fæhðe.] **1300** *Cursor M.* 27455 (Cott.) He haldes wreth in hert and fede. **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 476 For þare vertu fed haf I. **1470** HENRY Wallace I. 354 A mar quiet sted, Quhar Wilzham mycht be bettir fra thair fede. **1475** *Rauf Coil-zeur* 969 His wyfe wuld he nocht forget, for dout of Goddis feid. **1556** LAUDER *Tractate* II Nother to spair, for lufe nor fede, To do weid iustice to the dede. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 205/34 *Feade*, odium. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 92 The fade and inimicte borne towards thair parents. **1877** BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* x, Till coward death behind him jumpit, Wi' deadly feide.

β. **1566** PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 1 Two . . cities . . bare eche other . . deadly foode. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 26 Deadly feood. **1598** FLORIO, *Aizza*, anger, fude, moode. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 3. 187 This immortal fewde against worshippers of the true God. **1705** *Dyet of Poland* 4 A Vice which rankles up to Fewd.

b. *Sc.* Used in contradistinction to *favour*.

a. **1530** LYNDSEY *Test. Papyngo* 622 The veritie . . thay sulde declare, Without regarde to favour or to fede. **1560** ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (1837) I. 1 They tuke na cure of na manis favour nor feid. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 137 For feed or favour of anie man. **1637-50** Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 446 Thus have I . . spoken nothing . . but the trueth, and that impartiallie, without feed or favour to any.

β. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 145 Decided without feed or favour.

2. A state of bitter and lasting mutual hostility. (From 16th c. often with allusion to 3.) Phrases: *to be at (deadly) feud*, † *to have (a person) at feud*.

a. **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 529 In bare ire Of awld Fede, and gret dyscord. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 201 Synne sueir on bell and buik, That euerie on to vther sulde be trew In tyme to cum for ald feid or for new. **1775** *Hobie Noble* ix, in Child *Ballads* (1890) VII. clxxxix. 2/2 The land-sergeant has me at feid.

β. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* IV. 21 Hee will alwayis bee at deadly foode with mee. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* x. lxxiv. 308 Crows and Owles are at mortall feud one with another. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 His Queene and his . . heire were at deadly fuidie with him. **1614** Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 603 Of which sort there are divers at this day . . at deadly feode with the other Jewes. **1661** *Argyle's Will in Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 30/2 He [Argyle] was at Feud with all his Superiors in Scotland. **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 6 Seeds of lasting feuds and animosities. **1847** GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 189 Their ancient feid against Korkyra. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 77 A partizan of Tostig would naturally be at feud with Oswulf.

3. A state of perpetual hostility between two families, tribes, or individuals, marked by murderous assaults in revenge for some previous insult or injury. More fully *deadly feud*. Cf. VENDETTA. Phrases as in 2.

a. **1582-8** *Hist. James VI* (1804) 225 That nathing done . . be compt as deadlie fead in judgement. **1599** JAS. I. *Basia, Δωρον* (1603) 47 Rest not, until yee roote out these barbarous feides. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 46 For the main-

teining of weir (or deadlie fead) quhilk he hes with ane other. **1657** SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 68 His Maisties sentence and decreitt being read concerning all feids and matters of blood betuix the Hayes and Gordons.

β. **1568** LAMBARDE *Apaxoroula* B iij, Captales inimicitiae, Saxonicè feūþ [sic], nomen . . a borealibus Anglis hac nostra memoria vsurpatum. Illi vero dictione non ita multum a priori dissidente, *feud*, et *Deadly feud* appellat. **1601** Act 43 *Eliz.* c. 13 Whosoever shall . . take any of her Majestie's Subjects . . or make a praye or spoile of his Person or Goodes, upon deadlie feude or otherwise. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xi. 525 Mutuall feuds and battels betwixt their seuerall Tribes and kindreds. **1797** TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Deadly feud* is a profession of an irreconcilable hatred, till a person is revenged even by the death of his enemy. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. iv, Until these feuds so fierce and fell The Abbot reconciles. **1845** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. i. vi. 317 A tribe which was at deadly feud with the Joasmis. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 108 Carrying out an ancestral deadly feud.

† 4. A murderous conspiracy. *Obs. rare*—1.

So OF. *feide*. This is our only southern instance of the word before 16th c.

c. **1300** K. *Alis.* 96 Kyng Phelippe, of gret thede, Maister was of that feide.

5. A quarrel, contention, bickering.

a. **1565** LINDESEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 6 If it shall chance us to continue any further in this fead it shall redound to his advantage.

β. **1662** STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 We see how small a matter will beget a feud between learned men. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 17 The perpetual feuds between the patricians and plebeians. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. iv. 23 We were in the midst of a feud when you arrived. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 279 The domestic feuds which agitated the family of Temenus. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 53 The hero had come not to seek feud, nor to provoke insult.

6. *attrib.*, as *feud-foe*. Also, *feud-bote*, *Hist.* [ad. OE. *fēhþ-bōt*], a recompense for engaging in a feud, a compensation for homicide.

[**1000** *Laws Ethelred* ix. § 25 And ne þearf ænig mynster-munc awhar mid rihte fæhð-bote biddan ne fæhð-bote betan.] **1681** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Feud-bote*. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Feud-bote*. **1721-1800** in BAILEY. **1640** *King & North. Man* 343 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 306 If that I doe ever meete with your fewd foes, Ise swaere by this staffe that their hide I won bang.

Feud², *feod* (fiŭd). [ad. med.L. *feudum*, *feudum*: see FEE *sb.*²]

1. = FEE *sb.*² 1.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 61, I might with casting about, frame the nature of Feuds, or Patronage. **1708** *Termes de la Ley* 336 Feod is a right which the Vassal hath in Land. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 151 The Conqueror conferred the estates . . on his principal followers as strict feuds. **1872** E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 256 The Benefice began to be converted into the hereditary Feud.

2. = FEE *sb.*² 3.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 117 His Majesty conferred on him the title of Duke of Bronte, annexing to it the feud of that name. **1825** T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 91 Residing constantly on their patrimonial feuds. **1865** MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 271 The old papal feud of Beneventum.

Feudal (fiŭ-dāl), *a.*¹ and *sb.* Forms: 7 feudall, 7-9 feodal, (8 *Sc.* fewdal), 7- feudal. [ad. med.L. *feudālis*, *feodālis*, f. *feud-um*, *feod-um*, FEUD. Cf. F. *féodal*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a feud or fief; of the nature of a feud or fief.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 188 Neither did the Prouinces make them otherwise then Personal. For they were not annex to them as Feudall. **1677** HALE *Cont. Law Eng.* ix. 183 Wales, that was not always the Feudal Territory of . . England. **1710** J. DUNDAS *View Feudal Law* xii. 47 The Money got for a Few is moveable. . . not Fewdal, for it does not succeed in place of the Few. **1861** KEMP *Comm.* (1873) III. liil. 497 The conversion of allodial into feudal estates.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1847 *Gloss. Heraldry, Arms of Succession*, otherwise called *feudal arms*, are those borne by the possessors of certain lordships or estates.

2. Of or pertaining to the holding of land in feud.

1639 SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* xxiii. 38 There was no . . intervenient Lord to claim them by any feodal Tenure. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 39 In all countries where the feodal polity has prevailed. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 48 The first rudiments of the feudal tenures. **1873** H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* v. 103 The feudal arrangement of attachment to the soil.

b. *Feudal system*: the system of polity which prevailed in Europe during the Middle Ages, and which was based on the relation of superior and vassal arising out of the holding of lands in feud.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. i. xi. 251 Poland, where the feudal system still continues to take place. **1875** KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, The feudal system never took root in their soil.

3. Of or pertaining to the feudal system; existing or such as existed under that system. *Feudal lawyer*: one learned in feudal law. *Feudal writers*: those who treat of the feudal system.

1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 32 By the Feodall (printed Feodau) Law that King, their Lord, had forfeited his Right to his Fee. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 241 According to the known distribution of the feodal writers. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 206 Like them, in feudal days their valiant lords. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* II, Those feudal institutions which united the vassal to the liege lord, and both to the Crown. **1840** T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. in Brittany* II. 106 The ruins of two ancient feodal castles. **1886** STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* 64 It is time . . that we had a feudal map of England.

b. *Feudal vassal, lord*, etc.: one holding that position in the sense implied in the feudal system.

1639 SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* ii. 4 Their Feudal Vassals .. enjoyed their Feuds .. from year to year at the pleasure of their Lords. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 65/1 Otho, the feudal proprietor of this stronghold. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 18 That loyalty with which the people followed the standard .. of their feudal superiors.

c. Occasionally of persons or their opinions: Adhering to the principles of the feudal system.

1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 463 Lawyers .. would naturally look at everything with feudal eyes. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 89 We are very feudal still.

† B. *sb. pl.* Feudal privileges. *Obs. rare.*

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* II. iv. § 5 All sorts .. shall enjoy their Feodals and Rights, to which they are truly borne.

Hence **Feudally** *adv.*, in a feudal manner or spirit; under feudal conditions.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. § 44 The Pope .. cannot depose these princes .. unless they are feudally his vassals. 1850 MAZZINI *Royalty & Repub.* 158 Abjectly .. trembling before the people when it arose .. yet feudally insolent when the lion was quieted again. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 184 A very aged, ignorant, and feudally loyal couple.

Feudal (*fiū-dāl*), *a.* *rare*. [*f.* FEUD¹ + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a (deadly) feud.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. viii. The havoc of the feudal war. *Ibid.* III. iv. The foemen's feudal hate.

Feudalism (*fiū-dāliz'm*). [*f.* FEUDAL *a.*¹ + -ISM.] The feudal system, or its principles.

1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 82 The peculiar usages of feudalism. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* II. xiv. 39 Feudalism had originated in France. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 91 There was no systematic feudalism, but the elements of feudalism were there. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 154 Feudalism had grown up from two great sources, the Benefice and the practice of Commendation.

Feudalist (*fiū-dālíst*). [*f.* as prec. + -IST.]

1. a. A representative of the feudal system.

1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XII. 268 The Castle [of Edinburgh], the architectural chieftain of those grey and rugged feudalsists below. 1831 CRAYONS *from Commons* 28 To make each Border feudalist rejoice.

b. An adherent or supporter of the feudal system.

1870 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 4 Those wretched feudalsists [the Prussians]. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* v. 149 That kind of civilization which I said the feudalsists could not give. 1888 *Truth* 19 July 98/1 The Emperor is far more of a feudalist than the Prince [Bismarck].

2. One learned in feudal law; = FEUDIST.

Feudalistic (*fiū-dālístik*), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of feudalism; inclined to feudalism.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1719 The new mediaeval forms, hierarchical and feudalistic. 1886 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. J. Philol.* July VII. 152 The main tenor of his life was feudalistic.

Feudality (*fiū-dæl'itē*). [*ad.* F. *feudalité* (Cotgr.), *feodalité*, *f. feudal* (Cotgr.), *feodal*: see FEUDAL *a.*¹ and -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being feudal; the principles and practice of the feudal system.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 395 The leaders teach the people to abhor and reject all feudality as the barbarism of tyranny. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 7 [The holding of Assizes] had a powerful tendency .. to check the influence of feudality and clanship. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 265 The very essence of feudality was .. the fusion of property and sovereignty. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. ii. 111 There followed that struggle between feudality and the church. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* IV. iii. 36 The many means of raising money that feudality afforded.

b. *pl.* Feudal principles.

1814 *Witness* I. iii. It was a breach in your feudalties To change the place.

2. A feudal regime or system; a feudal-like power; a feudal holding, a liefe.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolino* II. viii. All the great Bohemian feudalties. 1821 *Examiner* 237/2 Capital in Great Britain has become a feudality. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 366 He .. strove to connect himself with .. the old false Feudalities which he once saw clearly to be false. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 203 A principle recognised throughout the feudality of India.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*—

1701 KENNET *Cowell's Law Dict.*, *Feodalitas*, Feodality or Fidelity paid to the Lord by his feudal tenant. Hence 1797 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Feodality*, fealty. 1847 in CRAIG.

Feudalization (*fiū-dālōiz'iz'n*). [*f.* next + -ATION.] The action of the vb. *feudalize*; the reduction (of a country) under the feudal system.

1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. 147 William had .. completed the feudalization of the whole Kingdom. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. xi. 360 The tendency towards feudalization of the governmental machinery. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 460 The feudalization of Europe.

Feudalize (*fiū-dālōiz*), *v.* [*f.* FEUDAL *a.*¹ + -IZE.] *trans.* To make feudal, bring under the feudal system, impart a feudal character to; to convert (lands) into feudal holdings. Also, to reduce (persons) to the condition of feudal dependants.

1828 *Examiner* 147/1 Could human beings be stultified and feudalized, like the peasantry in days of yore, into something a very little beyond the clouds they trod upon. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. 42 Allodial property was daily diminished in amount by proprietors feudalizing it. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* II. 15 The Norman Conquest feudalized the Church .. of England.

Hence **Feudalized** *adj. a.*; **Feudalizing** *vbl. sb.*

1851 OGILVIE, *Feudalizing*, reducing to a feudal form. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 365 Its strongly feudalized

condition. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 252 The feudalizing process went on vigorously. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iii. 91 This is no doubt true of feudalized countries.

Feodary, feodary, sb. and a. *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4-9 feodary, 5-7 -ie, (5 feodury, 6 feodarry), 6-7 feudary, (7 -ie), (7 feodar, feadary, fead-, foedery). [*ad. med.L. feodari-us*, *f. feodum*, *feudum*: see FEUD *sb.*² and -ARY.]

A. sb.

1. One who holds lands of an overlord on condition of homage and service; a feudal tenant, a vassal.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 191 So þat after þat tyme he [John] and his heires schulde be feodaries to þe chirche of Rome. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 319 To holde it euer after .. as feodaries of y^e pope. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 222 The King of Scottes bound himselfe and them to be Feodaries to the Crowne of England. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 134 He seemed absolutely the Popes Feodary. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* II. ii. Our confederates and freindes Founde it as firme as fate, and seaventeene Kinges, Our feodaries. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ii. 5 Accepted of the Jewish King to be honourary feodaries unto him. 1836 M. J. CHAPMAN in *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 26 Earth .. shall to the despot homage yield, All power and all dominion shall be his By thee, his feodary.

b. A subject, dependant, retainer, servant.

1620 FORD *Line of Life* Ded., The sacrifice is a thriftie loue .. and the Presenter a feodary to such as are maisters .. of their .. owne affections. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 459 The Senate was ready to do him all friendly offices, provided, that he became their feodary. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 68 O am I to live the god's slave? feodary be to Cybele?

† 2. An officer of the ancient Court of Wards (see quot. 1641). *Obs.*

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 32 Preamb., The Office of Feodarie in the Countie of Essex. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 46 Al surveiors and feodaries, that shalbe apoynted by .. the said court. c 1630 RISPON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 77 It became Mr. Eveleigh's Feodary of his County. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 160 Feodary is an Office in the Court of Wards, appointed to .. receive all the rents of the Wards lands within his circuit, etc. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 249 The inquisitions post mortem taken by escheators and feodaries.

† 3. A confederate. (See FEDARIE.)

B. adj. Feudally subject. *Const. to.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1166/1 His kingdom made feodary to Rome. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 351 A whole Feudary Kingdom. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 74 A Subject .. himself is either mediately or immediately Feodary to the King. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 16 Iohn .. being .. not free, but feodary.

† **Feudatary, a. and sb.** *Obs.* Forms: (6 feudotarie, 7 feodatory, -otary, feudataire, -arie, foeditary, -otarie), 7-9 feudatary. [*ad. med.L. feudatāri-us*, *f. feudat-* ppl. stem of *feudare* to enfeoff, *f. feodum*: see FEUD *sb.*² and -ARY. Cf. Fr. *feudataire*.]

A. adj. = FEUDATORY A. I.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 211 Such as are mongst vs feudatary marquesses. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 65 Prusland .. whose Duke is Feodatory to the Duke of Poland. 1674 Ch. & Court of Rome 19 Sovereign Princes are not here meant, but onely Feudatory.

B. sb.

1. = FEUDATORY B. I.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 141 There is also a King, and he a homager, or feodotarie to the estate and Maiestie of another King, as to his superior lord. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 29 Now it acknowledges no superior. But so many as .. do, as feudataries to other Princes, are excluded. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* vii. 489 The Unfaithful are the Devils Feudataries. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. iii. (1743) 164 All the Lords of England .. are feudataries to the King. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 31 The perfect integrity of Louis .. accustomed even the most jealous feudataries to look upon him as their judge.

2. = FEUDARY B. 2.

1607 in COWELL *Interpr.*,

Feudatorial, a. [*f.* next + -AL.] = FEUDAL.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 126 A settled system of feudatorial life.

Feudatory (*fiū-dātōri*), *a. and sb.* Also 7 feodatory. [*ad.* L. type **feudatōri-us*, *f. med. L. feudare* to enfeoff, *f. feodum*: see FEUD² and -ORY.]

A. adj.

1. a. Of a person: Owing feudal allegiance to another; subject. b. Of a kingdom, etc.: Under the overlordship of an outside sovereign. *Const. to.*

a. 1592 BACON *Observ. Libel* Wks. 1753 I. 519 Any beneficiary or feodatory king. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 217 He is Feudatory to the Pope. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 219 Low or feodatory nobility. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 9 The petty chiefs .. had for a long period been feudatory to the Norwegian crown.

b. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1802) I. i. 207 If the one crown had been considered .. as feudatory to the other. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Sept. 5/1 The armies kept up by the feudatory states. 1890 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5/6 Feudatory India.

2. Of or pertaining to vassals or retainers.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 23 From .. all the feudatory festivals, Men miss'd Tannhäuser.

B. sb.

1. One who holds his lands by feudal tenure; a feudal vassal.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. iv. 45 The feudatory could not aliene or dispose of his feud. 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry*

(1874) 49 The barons or great feudatories of the crown. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* IV. v. (1864) 236 The Indian Monarch had declared himself the feudatory of the Spanish.

transf. 1825 BENTHAM *Indicat. Ld.* Eldon to Court, sitting as yet in public, cannot convert itself into a sinecurist: this accommodation it cannot afford to any but its feudatories.

2. A feud, fief, or fee; a dependent lordship.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Nov., The kingdomes of Naples and Sicily, pretended feudatories to the Pope. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 110 Lorrain .. the Duke whereof is a Prince of the Empire, and the Country was reckoned a Feodatory thereof. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 424 A feudatory of Thibet. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 104 If he made the gift, the pope should hold it as a feudatory of the Empire.

Feudee (*fiūdē*), *rare*—¹. [*f.* FEUD¹ + -EE.]

One to whom a feud has been granted; a tenant.

1875 J. FISHER *Landholding in England* IV. 38 The feudee only became tenant for life.

† **Feu de joie** (*fō dā zwa*). Also *pl. feux de joie*. [*Fr.*; *lit.* 'fire of joy'.]

† 1. A bonfire; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Ausv. Nameless Cath.* II The Iesuites .. would .. have been pleasant Spectators thereof, as at a Feu-de-joy. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* I. 10 Unexpected calamities will quench the feudejoy of a long forest gratulation. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 159 To illuminate our feux de joye. [1888 J. PAYS *Myst. Mirbridge* vii. The news that the Home Farm was on fire, which he announced as though it were a feu de joie.]

2. (See quot. 1867.)

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 146 They had fired a feu-de-joye opposite their Major's house. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Feu-de-joye*, a salute fired by musketry on occasions of public rejoicing, so that it should pass from man to man rapidly and steadily down one rank and up the other, giving one long continuous sound.

† **Feudigrapher**. *Obs.* [*f. med.L. feudum* (see FEUD *sb.*²) + -GRAPH + -ER¹.] (See quot. 1688.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey To Rdr.* 3 It behoves an honest and faithfull Feudigrapher .. to approue himselfe an intelligent and diligent Improver. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 138/2 Feudigrapher is a Surveyor of Farmes and Freehold Lands.

Feudist (*fiū-dist*). Also 7 feodist, pheudist. [*f.* FEUD² + -IST. Cf. F. *feudiste*.]

1. A writer or authority on feuds, one versed in feudal law. Also *attrib.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Fealtie*, This oath .. is vsed among the feudists. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. ii. 67 Many Feudists doe holde that Feudatarius hath not an entire property in his Fee. 1639 SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* xxiii. 37 The Feudists therefore call them *Caduca*. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* viii. (1684) 150 The Feudist term *Ligenis a Ligando*. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 50 The oath of fealty, which made in the sense of the feudists every man that took it a tenant or vassal. 1845 STEPHEN *Lavos Eng.* I. 185 *Allodium*, the name by which the feudists abroad distinguished such estates of the subject as were not holden of any superior.

† 2. a. The holder of a fend or estate. b. One living under the feudal system. *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. i. 80 All .. Rents, Services, Issues, and profits accruing and renewing to the Feudist or Possident. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 215 The Greeks, the Romans .. and even originally the feudists, divided the lands equally.

† **Feudistical, a.** *Obs. rare*. [*f.* prec. + -IC + -AL.] = FEUDAL.

a 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 72 The civil, or feudistical laws.

Feu-farm (*fiū-fārm*). *Sc. Law.* [*ad.* OF. *feu-firme*: see FEE-FARM.]

1. That kind of tenure by which land is held of a superior on payment of a certain yearly rent. Also, *to hold, let, set in feu-farm*. Cf. FEE-FARM 1.

14. *Burgh Laws* xciv. (*Sc. Stat.* I), Of landys latin till feufirme in burgh. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 72 Vpon setting of feu-firme of his awin land. 1473-4 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 3 Composit for the feu-firme of Johne of Sollaris for the grene gardis besyde Strueline, composicio xx li. 1564 *Sc. Acts Q. Mary* (1597) § 88 Confirmation to be obtained vpon infestmentis of feu-firme of the Kirk-landes. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* § 246 Ony vassall or fewar, haldand landes in feu-firme. a 1768 ERSKINE *Instit. Sc. Law* (1773) I. 209 A grant of lands holden in feu-farm. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 138 It was not allowable .. for the tenants in 'Ward and Blench' to sublet their lands in feu-farm.

2. The annual duty or rent paid to a superior by his vassal for tenure of lands.

1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 224 The rentis, few fermes, and mealls of the lands of Pendreith.

Feu-farmer. *Sc. Law.* [*ad.* OF. *feufermier*: see FEE-FARMER.] = FEE-FARMER.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 32 The feufermer thereafter constrained by necessitie, is compelled to sell the lands.

Feuge, *obs.* form of FUGUE. *Mus.*

† **Feuillage**. *Obs. rare*. [*F. feuillage*, *f. feuille*: see FEUILLE.] Foliage.

1714 JERVAS *Let. to Pope* 20 Aug. in *Pope's Lett.* (1737) 107, I .. inclose the out-line .. that you may determine whether you would have it .. reduced to make room for feuillage or laurel round the oval. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Feuillage* (French), foliage; a row of leaves, branched-work.

† **Feuillantine**. *Obs.* [*F.*; prob. from the *Feuillantines*, a congregation of nuns.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Feuillantins* .. small Tarts .. filled with Sweat-meats. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v.

Tarts, It may be garnish'd with Fevillantes or small Fleurons of all sorts of Fruits.

Feuille (föy). [a. F. *feuille* leaf.] † a. A thin plate; a leaf (*obs.*). b. The name of a colour: see quot.

1662 *PETRY Taxes* 35 If bullion be .. beaten into feuilles. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Nov. 755/2 A very light green, known as Feuille.

|| **Feuilemorte** (föymort), a. More commonly in anglicized and corrupted forms: see FILEMOT. [Fr.; lit. 'dead leaf'.] Of the colour of a dead or faded leaf, brown or yellowish brown.

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iii. xi. (ed. 3) 294 To make a Country-man understand what Feuilemorte Colour signifies. 1876 *OUIDA Winter City* ii. 22 She had feuile morte velvet slashed with the palest of ambers.

b. Comb., as *feuilemorte-coloured* adj.

1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* ix, An ample feuilemorte coloured cloak.

† **Feuillet** ¹. *Obs.* Also 8 *feuillette*. [a. F. *feuillette*:—med. L. *foliella* a measure of wine.] A half-hogshead.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4989/3, 44 Feuillettes, or half-hogsheads of Burgundy. 1794 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 243 Four feuillettes of the best Burgundy.

|| **Feuillet** ² (föy, ye). *Diamond-cutting*. [F. *feuillet*, dim. of *feuille* (see FEUILLE).] (See quot.)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Feuillots*. .the projecting points of the triangular facets in a rose-cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid.

Feuilleton (föy, yə-ton). [a. F. *feuilleton*, f. *feuille*, dim. of *feuille* leaf.] In French newspapers (or others in which the French custom is followed), a portion of one or more pages (at the bottom) marked off from the rest of the page by a rule, and appropriated to light literature, criticism, etc.; an article or work printed in the feuilleton.

1845 *Athenaeum* 11 Jan. 42 The tendency of the newspaper feuilleton, in France, to absorb the entire literature of the day. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Dec. 621 The *Causeries de Quinzaine* have the usual merits of French feuilletons. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 394 Most of the journals [Russian] are furnished with a *feuilleton* in the shape of a romance. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 2/2 The *Sicile* published feuilletons daily on literature, history, fine art, science, and fiction. 1892 *Nation* 16 June 452/3 He writes a feuilleton on current musical topics for the *Vienna Neue Freie Presse*.

Hence **Feuilletonism**, aptitude for writing feuilletons; **Feuilletonist**, a writer of feuilletons; **Feuilletonistic** a., characteristic of or suitable for a feuilletonist.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 524 The number of young *feuilletonists* .. is now very considerable in France. 1843 *Ibid.* LIV. 674 The *feuilletonists*, or short story-tellers. 1885 C. LOWE *Bismarck* II. x. 42 The Count .. worried his Chief with what the latter called 'feuilletonistic' remarks about the difficulties of his social .. position in Paris. 1888 *TYRRELL in Portu. Rev.* Jan. 59 If men refrained from dignifying .. feuilletonism .. with the name of scholarship.

† **Feute**, *fewte*. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *feute*, (*foute*, *fuyt*), 5 *feaute*, *fewte*, (*fute*). [ad. OF. *fuile* 'voies du cerf qui fuit' (Littré), f. *fuir*:—L. *fugere* to flee. Cf. FEWE, FUSE.] The traces or track (of an animal).

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr.* 1425 *Pe* howndez .. fellen as fast to be fuyt. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 33 *pe*. hound. Feld foute of pe child. *Ibid.* 2189 When be houndes hadde feute of pe hende best. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 159 *Fewte*, *vestigium*. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. xiv, He saw a black brachet sekyng .. as it had ben in the feaute of an hurt dere.

Feuter, **Feutered**, *obs.* forms of **FEATURE**, -ED. **Feuter**, **Feuterer**: see FEWT-.

Fever (fēvər), sb.¹ Forms: 1 *fēfer*, -or, 2 *feofer*, (3 *fevre*), 3-5 *fevere*, (4 *feavor*), 4-5 *fevre*, *fyvere*, 5 *febre*, (*fevire*, -oure, *fewer*), 6-8 *feaver*, 7 *feavour*, (*feavor*, 7-8 *feavour*), 3-*fever*. [OE. *fēfor* str. masc., ad. L. *febris* fem., whence OF. *fièvre* (mod. F. *fièvre*), Pr., Pg. *febre*, Sp. *fiebre*, It. *febbre*; adopted independently in the Teut. langs.; OHG. *fiubar* (MHG. *vieber*, mod. G. *fiuber*) neut., Sw. *feber*, Da. *feber* (not in Du.).

The etymology of *febris* is obscure. Brugmann (*Grundriss* II. 92) regards it as a reduplicate formation (:—pre-Latin **bhe-bhr-*) on the root which appears in Skr. *bhr-* to be restless.]

1. *Pathol.* a. A morbid condition of the system, characterized by undue elevation of the temperature, and excessive change and destruction of the tissues; an instance of this. b. The generic name of a group of diseases agreeing in the above general characteristics, each of which is specially designated by some distinctive appellation, as *intermittent*, *puerperal*, *scarlet*, *typhoid*, *yellow*, etc. *fever*, for which see under the defining word.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 148 Gif him fefer derige. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 15, & he æthran hyre hand, & se fefer [c 1160 *Hatton G. Geof.*] his forlet. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 112 *pet* was oðe fevre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20963 (Cott.) Man *pat* in feuer was vnfer. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 333 Men of *pat* lond haueþ no feure. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2546 *pat* he was fallen in a feuire. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clxv. 160 The Emperoure Charlys remoynd to the Cytie of Mantue, where he was grudgyd with a feoure. 1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* cxxxv. (1557) 49b, A Feuer is an vnaturall heate grounded in the hearte and lyuer. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. iii, I will once more strue .. to .. shake the feaver

off. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* i. viii. (1668) 48 Feavers of all sorts as the Quotidian [etc.]. 1678 *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 169 Have a care of coming neare those that have the feavour. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* II. 134 *foot-n.*, She .. died of a fever on the road. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* v, The fever has left him. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 57 His [an Englishman's] hilarity is like an attack of fever.

† c. *Fever ague* [ad. OF. *fièvre ague*, lit. 'acute fever']: = AGUE. *Fever lent* [ad. OF. *fièvre lente*]: a slow fever. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 15729 *pe* feure ague ful sore hym hatte. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxvi. (1495) 692 *Oleum rosaceum* helpyth ayenst. fyre agu. c 1400 in *Kel. Ant.* I. 54 For the fever lente: quha that has the fever agu, that men calles lente evell, if the sekeman heved werkes that he may noight slepp, tak [etc.]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 163 *Fyvere ague*, querquera.

† 2. In pl. with singular sense. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Luke* iv. 38 *Da* wæs simones swezer zeswenced on mycelum feferum [c 1160 *Hatton G. Geofren*]. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* viii. 14 He say his wywes moder liggynge and shakun with feueris. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5583 *par* was a clerk .. *pat* be feuers had. 1491 *CAXTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xl. 60a/1 She hadde the febres or ascies. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 314 The feavers, the fearcie, with the speynje flees.

3. A state of intense nervous excitement, agitation, heat; an instance of this.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 666 There are .. two causes intermingled, which breed this franticke feaver of our France. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 133 An envious Feaver Of pale and bloodlesse Emulation. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* ii. Ad Ser. xii. 57 The spirits leap out from their cells of austerity and sobriety, and are warmed into feavers and wildnesses. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* i. i. 58 This Fever of the soul. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Feb., Both she and Miss S. S. were in fevers .. from apprehension. 1814 *SIR R. WILSON Diary* II. 353 The fever excited by the news from France has not yet ben allayed. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) V. viii. 120 A mode of life free from .. fever of mind. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* v. 75 A fever of anticipation .. seemed to stir in his blood. 1883 E. PENNELL *ELMHIRST Cream Leicestersh.* 424 A fine fox set the field in a fever.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *fever-bale*, *-dream*, *-fit*, *-glow*, *-hospital*, *-life*, *-nest*, *-patient*, *-spasm*, *-thirst*, *-vomit*, *-ward*; *fever-like* adj. and adv. b. objective, as *fever-cooling*, *-destroying* adjs. c. instrumental, as *fever-cracking*, *-haunted*, *-maddened*, *-shaken*, *-sick*, *-smitten*, *-stricken*, *-troubled*, *-weakened* adjs.

1844 *MRS. BROWNING Bertha* ix, I lose that *fever-bale And my thoughts grow calm again. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 668 The spreading tamarind .. shakes .. its *fever-cooling fruit. 1861 *MRS. NORTON Lady L. G.* iv. 331 Nor fresh cooling drinks To woo the *fever-cracking lip. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Fever-destroying tree*, the *Eucalyptus globulus*. 1834 *MRS. HEMANS Eng. Martyrs* i. 2 The cavern of the prisoner's *fever-dream. 1681 *TEMPLE Mem.* iii. Wks. 1731 I. 343 Being free of any Return of his *Fever Fits. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* i. 39 A sudden and temporary fever-fit. 1842 *EMERSON Lect., Transcendentalist Wks.* (Bohn) II. 289, I wish to exchange .. this *fever-glow for a benign climate. 1864 *KINGSLEY Rom. & Teut.* i. (1875) 13 Nothing was left save *fever-haunted plains. 1877 *GEN. GORDON in Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. (1884) 11/1 It is a *fever life I lead. a 1577 *GASCOIGNE Wks.* (1587) 5 And *feverlike I feede my fancie still With such repast as most empaires my health. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* vii. Arg't, When the Higre takes her, How fever-like the sickness shakes her. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Fever-nests*, localities where .. fever is generated. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 562 The reception of *fever patients. 1683 *CHALKHILL Theodina & Cl.* 26 Like a distempered Body *Fever-shaken. 1599 *PEELE David & Bethsabe* Wks. (Rtldg.) 466/1 Lie down upon thy bed Feigning thee *fever-sick and ill-at-ease. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Feversick*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 4 Vera Cruz, that .. *fever-smitten port. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 152 Of which revolution is the *fever-spasm. 1818 *SHELLEY Marengui* viii, The *fever-stricken serf. a 1835 *MRS. HEMANS Ancestral Song* 77 All the *fever-thirst is still'd. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 87 That *fever-troubled state. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii. lxxxii. 713 If there be *Feaver vomit. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 562 By converting these *fever-wards .. to the purpose of a general house of recovery for all infectious fever which might occur in the town. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. i. 140 The Wretch, whose *Feauer-weakened ioynts, Like strengthlesse Hindges, buckle vnder life.

5. *Special comb.*: *fever-bark*, bark useful in cases of fever; *fever-blister* (see quot.); *fever-bush* (see quot. 1884); *fever-fly*, the *Dilophus vulgaris*; *fever-heat*, the high temperature of the body in fever (on some thermometers marked at 112° F.), also *fig.*; † *fever-hectic*, = *hectic fever* (see HECTIC); *fever-nut*, the seeds of *Casalpina Bonducella*; *fever-powder*, a remedy for fever; *fever-root* (see quot. 1884), also *fever* and *ague root*; *fever-sore* (see quot.); *fever-trap*, a place where one is liable to be caught by fever; *fever-tree*, -twig (see quotes.); *fever-weed*, a plant of the genus *Eryngium*; *fever-wood* (see quot.); *fever-wort*, (a) (see quot.); (b) a plant of the genus *Eupatorium* (Worc.). Also **FEVER-LURDEN**. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 A kind of *fever bark is obtained .. from *Rondeletia febrifuga*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Fever blister*, the herpes of the lips which occurs frequently in feverish or catarrhal disturbances of the body. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 97 The Spice-wood (*Laurus benzoin*) or .. *Feverbush, is .. common in New-Hampshire. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Feverbush*, the *Benzoin odoriferum* and also the *Prinos verticillatus*. 1889 *MISS E. A. ORMEROD Injurious Insects* (1890) 129 *Fever Fly.

1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* ii. vi. (1849) II. 367 Ximenes whose zeal had mounted up to *fever heat .. was not to be cooled by any opposition. 1889 *JESSOFF Coming of Friars* vii. 309 The feeling of the country was approaching fever heat. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1653) 725 For *Fever-hecticks they prepare them thus. 1795 R. ANDERSON *Life Johnson* 14 He had for his school-fellows Dr. James, inventor of the *fever-powder, Mr. Lowe, [etc.]. 1853 *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.* (ed. 9), **Fever-root*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fever-root*, the *Pteropora andromeda*; also the *Triosteum perfoliatum*. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 630 The English call it the *Fever and Ague-root. 1860 *WORCESTER, *Fever-sore*, the common name of a species of caries or necrosis. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 589 More recent visitors .. have remarked upon their towns and villages as *fever-traps. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 375/3 The large tribe of the Eucalyptus (honey or fever trees). 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fever tree*, the *Pinckneya pubens*. *Ibid.*, **Fever twig*, the *Celastrus scandens*. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, **Fever-weed*, an *eryngium*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Fever wood*, the *Benzoin odoriferum*. 1611 *COTGR., Sacotin*, **feauerwort*. 1836 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants* 170 *Triosteum*, feverwort.

† **Fever**, sb.² *Obs.*—1 [ad. OF. *fevere*, *fevre*, *febre*, *fabre* = Pr. *fabre*, It. *fabbro*, OSp. *fabro*:—L. *fabr-um*, *faber*.] A smith.

1415 *York Myst.* Intro. 22 *Feuers*, *Couureours* [etc.].

Fever (fēvər), v. [f. **FEVER** sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To put or throw into a fever; *lit.* and *fig.* Also, † to *fever* (one) *into*.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 138 The white hand of a Lady Feaver thee. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* ix. 430 His words .. feathered her all over. 1689 *RYCAUT Hist. Turks* II. 189 His passion feathered him into a desperate sickness. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* ii. 265 To his licentious wish each must be blest, With joy be feathered. 1820 *KEATS Isabel* vi, The ruddy tide .. Fever'd his high conceit of such a bride. a 1853 *ROBERTSON Sermon*, Ser. iii. xx. 262 A heart which sin has feathered. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. xvi, Tending .. to wear out and fever her body.

2. *intr.* To become feverish, to be seized with a fever. Also (*nonce-use*) of the eyes, *To fever out*: to start out with fever or excitement.

1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwife* III. 380 She feathered and died. 1791 *NEWTE Tour Eng. & Scotl.* 171 He never feathered with the fracture, and very soon recovered. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* i. 138 This passion .. made .. His eyes to fever out, his voice to cease. 1827 *SCOTT Foul* 5 Jan., I waked .. for five or six hours I think, then feathered a little.

fig. 1814 *BYRON Lara* l. xxvi, A hectic tint of secret care That for a burning moment fever'd there. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxxii, Of its own beauty is the mind diseased, And fevers into false creation. 1834 *DISRAELI Rev. Epick* iii. vii, That eager blood That in old days .. So oft hath feathered o'er victorious dreams.

Hence **Fevering** *ppl. a.*

1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Ep.* 70 That high day of fevering youth. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autob.* I. ix. 98 At this moment of fevering unrest.

† **Feverable**, a. *Obs.*—1 [f. **FEVER** sb. or v. + -ABLE.] Affecting with fever; fever-like.

1568 G. SKEYNE *Descr. Pest Aij*, Ane feuerable infection, maist cruelle.

Fevered (fēvəd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] a. Of the body: Affected with fever, extremely heated. b. Of the mind: Excited, over-wrought.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. lxxxiv. 241 A feathered Body; a boyling Stomacke. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* ii. 45 For Feathered Minds, who .. find noe Ease. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Aeneid* iv, Her blood all fever'd. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* v. i, He lifted his fever'd face to heaven. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 148 A gale from heaven fanned his fevered brow. 1850 *MRS. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 228 Her attempt to guide or crush the .. fevered spirits of the time. 1865 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 283 It is such a pity to arrive at home entirely fevered.

Feverel, var. of **FEBRUARY**.

† **Feveress**, *Obs.*—1 [f. **FEVER** sb. + -ESS².] Feverishness; fever.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxvi. (1495) 680 In them is moche superfluyte of watry moysture .. that is matere of longe duryng feueresse.

Feveret (fēvərət). Also 8 *feverette*. [f. as prec. + -ET.] A slight fever.

1712 *THORNTON Diary* II. 149 This new distemper .. by physicians called a Feveret. 1769 *St. James' Chron.* 3-5 Aug. 4/2 You will certainly throw yourself into a violent Fever, or at least a Feveret. 1796 C. BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 129 Your most welcome letter found me struggling with a catarrh and feverette. 1863 T. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 59 Throughout the whole course of this feveret, the patients expectorate largely.

fig. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 211 They kept me in a perpetual feveret.

Feverfew (fēvəfū, fēv-). Forms: 1 *fēfer*, *-fuzie*, 5 *fevyrfue*, 6 *-fewe*, *fewerfew*, 7 *feverfue*, *feaverfew*, *Sc.* *feverfoylie*, 5- *feverfew*. See also **FEATHERFEW**, **FETTERFOE**. [OE. *fēferfuge*, *-fuzie*, ad. late L. *febrifuga*, L. *febrifugia*, f. L. *febr-* (*febris*) fever + *fug-are* to drive away.

The mod. form cannot directly descend from the OE.; its source is the AF. **feverfue* (*fewerfue* c 1265 in Wt. Wülck. 556), which normally represents the Lat. Under **FEATHERFEW** (a corruption suggested by the 'feather-like' appearance of the leaves) will be found forms in *foy* (:—OE. *fuzie*), which in some dialects has been corrupted into *foil*. The name *feather-foil* has by botanical writers been applied to another 'feather-leaved' plant: see **FEATHER** sb. 19.]

a. The plant *Pyrethrum Parthenium*. b. *dial.* The *Erythraea Centaurium*.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 134 *Febrefugia* .. *feferfuge*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 134 *Cumelle* *feferfuge*.

c 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 645 *Hec febrifuga*, fevyr-few. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* 11. 79 b, The new writers hold . . . that feverfew is better for women. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 234 Feverfew comforteth the stomacke, and is good for the feuer quotidian. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 18 (Jam.) *Matricaria*, feverfoyle. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* 1. iv. 258 Feverfew, Catmint, Pennyroyal, each 3 Handfuls. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 314 Common Fever-few.

Feverish (fēvərɪʃ), *a.* [f. FEVER *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. *a.* Having the symptoms constituting fever (see FEVER *sb.* 1 *a.*). † *b.* Ill of a fever (*obs.*).

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Cure* ii, Drink which feverish men desire. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 70 A Feverish Man cannot judge of Tasts. 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 47, [I] have had a restless, feverish night. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Ascham* Wks. IV. 635 He was for some years hectically feverish. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 228 Though heavy and feverish . . . a good night's rest was to cure her.

2. *fig.* Excited, fitful, restless, now hot now cold.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 8 Men. . . Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 174 To turn the native heat of Religion into a feverish outside zeal about words. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 165 This feverish uncertainty . . . in Human conduct seems unavoidable. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 228 A few hours of feverish joy were followed by weeks of misery.

3. † *a.* Pertaining to fever. *Feverish matter*: the impurity in the blood supposed to give rise to fever (*obs.*). *b.* Of the nature of fever; resembling fever or its symptoms.

1398 TREYISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xliii. (1495) 256 Rysynge and stondynge of heere . . . comith in the bodi of feurysshe matere. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 230 The feavorish matter doth not swim in the blood. 1680 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 497 This month . . . is an odde feaverish sickness dominant. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* 1. 575 Her Feaverish Thirst drinks down a Sea of Blood. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 324 The Regimen . . . in the Article of Feverish Rigors. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 428 Its effects in abating the feverish exacerbations are so considerable. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* 11. xxxii, In feverish flood, One instant rushed the throbbing blood.

4. Of climate, food, etc.: Apt to cause fever. Of a country: Infested by fever.

1669 NARBOROUGH *Jnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1694) 14 A Fish larger than a Bonetto, but . . . feaverish Diet. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* 1. 315 The feverish shore of St. Domingo. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 253 Tracts which are exceedingly feverish in summer. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 34 The climate of Soopah was occasionally very feverish for Hindoos.

Feverishly (fēvərɪʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

In a feverish manner: † *a. lit.* With the symptoms of fever (*obs.*). *b. fig.* As if under the influence of fever; excitedly, fitfully, nervously, restlessly.

1647 R. STAPLTON *Jvenal* 227 If they . . . find . . . Gallita feaverishly inclin'd, They post up prayers. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xvi. 575 The Blood fermenting Feaverishly through excess of Sulphur. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 396 Feaverishly looking for this night's repetition of the folly. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi, He watched Eva feaverishly day by day. 1893 *Daily News* 29 June 6/4 In spite of a slight rally the closing was feaverishly weak.

Feverishness (fēvərɪʃnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being feverish; an instance of the same. *lit.* and *fig.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 76. 97 It is to their great benefit, in taking off from them . . . feverishness. 1709 LD. SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1711) II. 129 Satiety . . . and Feverishness of Desire, attend those who passionately study Pleasure. 1764 ELIZ. CARTER *Let. Jan.* (1809) III. 237 Lord Lyttelton has a slight feverishness. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 55 Feverishness is generally supposed to be a symptom of fever—in nine cases out of ten it is a symptom of bedding.

Feverite, *nonce-wd.* One who is ill of a fever. 1800 LAMB *Let.* (1888) I. 143, I have . . . obtained two young hands to supply the loss of the feverites.

Feverless (fēvərləs), [f. FEVER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without fever, devoid of heat.

1819 KEATS in W. M. Rossetti *Life* 161 Claret . . . fills one's mouth with a gushing freshness—then goes down cool and feverless.

† **Fever-lurden**. [f. FEVER *sb.* + LURDEN (imitating medical names of fevers). Said to survive *dial.* as *fever-lurgan*, -lurgy, -largie.] The disease of laziness.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 75 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 93, I trow he was infecte certeyn With the faitour, or the fever lordeyn. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cli. (1557) 55, I had almoste forgotten the feuer lurden, with the whiche manye . . . yonge persons bee sore infected nowe a dayes. 1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* 11. 149 They have a feaver-lurdane, and they cannot stirre. 1808 JAMIESON *Fever-largie*, expl. 'Two stomachs to eat, and none to work'; county unknown.

† **Feverly**, *a. obs.*—1 [f. as prec. + -LY.] = FEVERISH 3.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 Feaverly heate maketh no digestion. 1847 CRAIG *Feverly*, like a fever.

Feverous (fēvərəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

† 1. Ill of fever; affected by fever; = FEVERISH 1.

1398 TREYISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcix. (1495) 665 Swete pomegarnades easith . . . feuerous men. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 222 It wole make a man yvel disposed & feuerous. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* ii. 24 They are lesse hurtfull, for such as are feuerous, then other wines are. 1796 COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations* Poems I. 206 Cool drops on a feuerous cheek.

transf. and *fig.* 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 101 The fev'rous kettle with internal evil . . . totters on the bars. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* x, A hundred swords Will storm his heart, Love's fev'rous citadel.

2. *fig.* = FEVERISH 2.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 75, I do feare thee Claudio . . . Least thou a feauerous life shouldst entertaine. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xv. (1851) 450 The feuerous rage of Tyrannizing. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. i, Whose fev'rous life . . . feels the incessant throb Of ghastly paine! 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. ix. 139 His intellectual powers were never stimulated into fev'rous energy. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* p. xv, Feuerous haste . . . has become the law of their being.

3. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of a fever; = FEVERISH 3.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 147 This feuerous malady. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xii. 237 Exyllynge the feuerous frosty coldnes. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 4a, The . . . feuerous burning of the Heart. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 53 They finde themselves overtaken xvith feuerous distempers. 1796-7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 30 A dreamy pang in morning's feuerous doze. 1820 KEATS *Isabel* xlv, What feuerous hectic flame Burns in thee, child? 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 230 A night of feuerous wakefulness.

4. Apt to cause fever.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 786 Southern-Winds . . . without Rain, do cause a Fevorous disposition of the Year. 1827 H. COLERIDGE *On Infancy in Lit. World* 21 Mar. (1890) The feuerous summer's beam alike she dreads. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xli, Hark! from . . . Fevorous alley . . . Swells the wail of Englishmen. 1890 *Longman's Mag.* July 284 He was glad . . . to retire from the fevorous autumn.

Hence **Feverously** *adv.*

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 77 A malady Desperately hot, or changing fevously. 1829 *Anniversary, The Poet* 249 He, who . . . fevously grasps at a splendid loss. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. i. 4 Either she would talk fevously, or sit in the gloomiest silence.

† **Fev'ry**, *a. obs.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Affected by fever; feverish.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iii. ii, And all thy body fev'ry. 1612 CHAPMAN *To Live with Little Wks.* 1875. 158 A fev'ry man's thirst.

Few (fē), *a.* Forms: 1 fēawe, fēawa, fēa, 2 fēau, 2-3 fēawe, *Orm.* fēawe, 4 *south.* veawe, (3 fēawe), 3-6 fēawe, 3-4 *south.* vewe, 3-5 fēue, (3 fēuwe, fawe, *south.* vawe, fowe, 6 fēowe), 3 fa, 3-5 fo(e, fon(e, (3 foun, fune, 5 fēwne, foyn(e), 4-*few.* compar. 4 fēwore, *Sc.* fēwar, foner, 6-*fewer.* superl. 5 fēwis(t, 6-*fewest.* [Common Teut.: OE. *fēawe* pl. (usually *fēawa* on the analogy of the adverbial *fēla*, FELE many), contracted *fēa*, corresp. to OFris. *fē* (very rare), OS. *fāh*, OHG. *fao*, fā, pl. *fāhe*, ON. *fā-r* (Sw. *fā*, Da. *foa*), Goth. *fawai* pl.; repr. OTeut. **fawo*, cognate with L. *pau-cus*, Gr. *paŭ-pos* of same meaning, L. *paullus* little (:-**pau-r*-los), *pau-per* poor, and perh. with Gr. *paŭev* to stop.

The equivalent words in OHG. and ON., and the synonymous cognates in Gr. and Lat., were occasionally used in sing. with the senses 'rare', 'not numerous', 'small in quantity'. In OE. the sing. is not recorded, unless *fēa* with partitive genitive (as in *fēa worda*) may sometimes be neut. absol.; cf. similar use of ON. *fitt*, Fr. *un peu de*. The use of *fēa* as adv. 'little, not much' is another survival of the prehistoric use of the sing. The word is not found in the extant remains of ONorthumbrian. The ME. forms *fa* (northern), *fo* (northern and north midland) have the appearance of being from ON.; the forms *fon(e, foun, fēwne*, etc. seem to have arisen from the addition of *n* as a plural suffix, but the *n* remains in the comparative *fewer*.]

1. Not many; amounting to a small number. Often preceded by *but*, † *full*, *so*, *too*, *very*, † *well*.

Without prefixed word, *few* usually implies antithesis with 'many', while in a *few*, *some few* the antithesis is with 'none at all'. Cf. 'few, or perhaps none', 'a few, or perhaps many'.

a. qualifying a plural sb. expressed or to be supplied from context.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* 1. xvi. [xxix.] (1890) 88 Þætte her wære micel rip onwærd & fæa worhton. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1138 Mid fæu men. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 25 Dis understandeþ auer to fæawe saules. c 1275 LAV. 26669 [Hil] leope to þan Brutus and fæue hil þar nemen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27864 (Cott.) þar es sinnes foun . . . wers for to mend. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 764 Fone men may now forty yere pas, And foner fifty. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) vii. 24 In Egipete er bot fewe castelles. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxx, Ther is ladiis now in lond fulle fe That wold have seruit hor lord soe. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 72 With wordes fēwne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 b, The gyfte of prerogatyve called discrecyon . . . is but in fewe persons. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 111 That euer this Fellow should have fewer words than a Parret. 1599 — *Much Ado* 1. i. 7 How many Gentlemen haue you lost? But few. 1611 *Bible Job* xiv. 1 Man that is borne of a woman, is of few dayes. 1734 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* (ed. 3) 11. Wks. 1871 I. 306 Few men think, yet all have opinions. 1751 ORRERY *Remarks on Swift*, Guilty in so few sentences of so many solecisms. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) III. 47 Not more than twenty-eight views. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 280 Among the numbers of bodies that I examined . . . very few . . . had gall-stones. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 189 A man of few words.

b. absol. = *few persons*.

Beowulf 1412 (Gr.) He fæars sum beforan gengde. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 16 Monize forþon sindun zæcægð & fæawe soðlice zecoren. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *ibid.*, And fæawa zecorene. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 950 For nis him no derure for to adweschene feole þen fæwe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8496 (Cott.) Fa it wist qut it wald mene. c 1340 *Ibid.* 19495 (Trin.) Of fewere þen of þre may no bisschop sacred be. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 540 Fewe for hym wepyth. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonse* (1889) 1 Many one ben frendes of wordes only, but fewe ben in fayth or dede. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 161 Many sought for him, but few espied hym. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* 1. 8 The Enemy . . . entering the

Town by few at a time. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 47 That curiosity very few have an opportunity of gratifying. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 184 Few dare, and few who dare Win the desired communion.

c. followed by partitive genitive, and later by *of*.

Beowulf 2662 (Gr.) Fæa worda cwæð. 918 O. E. *Chron.* an. 918 Hira fæawa on weg comon. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 37 Witodlice micel rip ys, and fæawa wyrhtyna. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 402 Pere of scapede vewe alyue. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 242 He went to play a wile with fo of his banere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 Fewe of them . . . miscaryed. 1611 *Bible Deut.* vii. 7 Ye were the fewest of all people. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 445 Few of the members of the late cabinet had any reason to expect his favour. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Aids Contentment* 11 How few of your fellow-creatures can have the opportunity.

d. predicatively.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvii. 39 Fæa zewordne sindun. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cviii[i]. 8 Sien dægæs his fæa. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvii[i]. 39 Þai ere fone made. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8599 (Cott.) Þair clathes was sa gned and fa. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 129/2 To be Fewe, *rarer.* 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* 1. (1676) 71 It behoveth our words to be wary and few. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 1 We are always complaining our Days are few. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 212 If few their wants, their pleasures are but few. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 441 The gunmakers of Utrecht were found too few to execute the orders. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 4 They may be fewer in number than was supposed. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 163 The weed becomes very troublesome, and the fish consequently few and far between.

e. *Some few*: an inconsiderable number of. Also *ellipt.*, *absol.*, and followed by *of*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 4 The king . . . lately landed With some few priuate friends. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 526 Vnlesse 'some few' and 'many' in your language be all one. 1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffon* v. 111 Dram. Wks. (1875) 294 *Jud.* He is the first subject that ever made himself a Knight. *Her.* Not by some few, my lord. 1747 S. FIELDING *Let. David Simple* (1752) II. 158 'Some few women. *Mod.* Some few of the survivors are still living.

f. *The few*: a specified company small in number; often with qualifying adj. Now often = 'the minority'; opposed to *the many*.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm.* *Par.* 2 *Cor.* vi. 17 They are but fewe, but onles ye auoyde the same fewes companie. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 28 A Few of the Few . . . have been carrying on a constant Conspiracy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* ix. 244 The wakeful few, the fuming Flaggon ply. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 10 The favour of the few may silence the clamour of the many. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 183 A life not for the many, but for the few.

† *g.* *ellipt.* *In few* = in few words; in short. Also, *To speak few* (= L. *pauca loqui*). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 246 b, Be euer doynge well, & speke but fewe. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 116 To say all in few, they refused the name. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. i. 112 In few; his death . . . tooke fire and heate away. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iii. ii, I'll . . . end in few. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 157 He thus to Eve in few: Say Woman, what is this which thou hast done? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* 1. 476 The firm resolve I here in few disclose. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 533 In few, to close the whole, The moral muse has shadow'd out a sketch. 1848 J. A. CARLILE tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 71 Who shall tell in few the many fresh pains and travails that I saw?

h. *At (the) fewest*: at the lowest estimate of number.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3599 Of sithid chariotis him sued . . . At þe fewist, as I find a fourtene thousand. *Ibid.* 3738 Of females at þe fewis foure & xxii Mille.

2. Like the cardinal numerals, *few* may be used to form with a plural sb. a virtual collective noun, preceded by *a*, *every*, or (rarely) *that*, but construed with plural verb. (Cf. ME. *an five mile, an fourti 3er*; and see EVERY 1 *c.*)

a. *A few*: a small number of. *Not a few*: many.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 18 þe kyng with a fewe men hymself flew at þe laste. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 641 A fewe termes coude he. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5988 He shall in a fewe stoundes lese all his markes. 1550 SIR R. MORVINE *Let.* 17 Dec. in Tytler *Edw. VI.* I. 345 I pray you let me now and then have a few lines from you. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 283 Heere's a few Flowres. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 82 The . . . constant use of tar-water for a few weeks. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 474, I will deliver my thoughts . . . in a few words. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 220 One rock a few feet square.

b. with ellipsis of sb. Often followed by *of*.

Also *absol.* a few persons; occas. with an adj., as *a faithful, select, etc. few*, in which it approaches the nature of a sb. † *A fewer*: a smaller number of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19782 (Cott.) He badd þa men be all vte-don, þat in þat hus left bot a fon. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 953 Al þe feldeþ þo wern y-fuld of dede men on þe grounde, Saue an vewe þat leye & zulte. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2061 Fra his faes with a fewe þe filde to de-voide. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 105, I shall say thertylle of good wordes a foyne. 1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 426 Of which sort we have a fewer amongst us than I would. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* 1. i. 73 Loue all, trust a few, Doe wrong to none. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1882) 540 Thieves, of which, it seems there were not a few. 1723 POPE *Let. to Swift* 12 Jan., To pass my days with you, and a few such as you. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* 1778 VI. 358 Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a few. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* 1. xlii, A faithful few Prest through the throng to join him. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 A level which had . . . been reached only by a few. 1872 HARDY *Trad. Lanc.* 175 A select few of tried old friends.

c. *That few*: rarely used for *those few*.

1854 TENNYSON *To F. D. Maurice* 5 That honest few Who give the Fiend himself his due. 1861 PRESIDENT

LINCOLN *Message to Congress* 3 Dec., A few men own capital, and that few avoid labour themselves.

d. *A good few*: a fair number (of); (*dial.* and *colloq.*). *Quite a few* (U.S.): a considerable number. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, There were a good few apples on it. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. IV.* 122 Of cannon a good few. 1865 *Ibid.* V. XIX. v. 499 A good few sorrows. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 85 As soon as they are able to eat—which is not for a good few days. 1883 P. ROBINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 706/1 There's quite a few about among the rocks.

e. *Every few* (hours, miles, etc.): every series or group of a few; chiefly in advb. phrases.

†3. Of a company or number: Small. So of a leader, to be few in number. *Obs.*

1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 357 I. 526 The Duc of Excestre and other, with a few mayne. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse*, He saw so few a companie of the Romans. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii. A few nombre of houndes. 1565 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 120 The earl of Angus was come . . and but a few number with him. 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Ment.* (1735) 13 He . . did ride to the Parties himself with a few company. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxiv. 30, I being few in number. 1711 SWIFT *Let.* 19 July, There was a drawing-room to-day . . but so few company, that [etc.]. 1828 C. WORDSWORTH *Charles I.*, *Author of Icon Basilike* 133 Their number assuredly has not been few.

4. Of quantity: Not much. *A few*: a little.

a. qualifying a sb. in sing. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* in a few broth, gruel, porridge.

[Possibly a survival of the use of the sing. of the adj. as in ON.; but the sb. to which it is now prefixed are treated in dialects as plural, and referred to with pl. pronoun.]

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 269 A fewe Cruddes and Craym. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 122 Hauyng a fewe porage made of the brothe of the same byefe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 199 Broath . . to sup now and then a few. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 68 A pecke . . of malte and some few honey. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* xvi. (1844) 181 'Stay a few while,' a Londoner says. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* 73 A 'little few broth'. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, 'Av' a few moor broth . . thee're very good to-dee!

b. absol. *A few*. Used *colloq.* or *slang* in ironical sense, = 'a good bit'; also *adverbially*. Also, *Not a few*: considerably.

[Perh. orig. a comic Gallicism, after Fr. *un peu*.]

1761 A. MURPHY *Citizen II.* 1, I . . throw myeyes about a few. 1778 SUSAN BURNAY *Let.* in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* July, Your letter which diverted him not a few. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 199 He was determined to astonish the natives a few! 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 177 You must lie a few to put 'em off well. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* v. 26 'Can you sit a leap?' 'I believe you, rayther, just a very few.' 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. vii, If one man in a town has pluck and money, he may do it. It'll cost him a few. 1865 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 347, I am . . a little few (*un petit peu*) vexed.

5. Comb., parasynthetic, as *few-acred*, *-celled*, *-flowered*, *-layered*, *-seeded*, *-whorled*.

1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 9 *Few-acred farmers. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 139 *Few-celled germs. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 138 *Few-flowered. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 25 Few-flowered Sedge. Spikelet of from four to six flowers, the two upper barren. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 518 Narrow one- or few-layered bands. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 175 *Few-seeded fruit. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 83 Shell involute. *few-whorled.

*Fewd(e), obs. form of FEUD sb.¹

†Fewe. *Obs.* rare-1. [? a. OF. *fuite*: -L. *fuga* flight; cf. FEUTE. The synonym FUSE seems to have arisen from the plural of this word; otherwise a misprint for *fewte* might be suspected.] = FEUTE sb.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvii. 32 b, He was ryght desyrus to folowe his pray, and folowed the fewe of the hart.

Fewel, obs. form of FUEL.

Fewer, Fewle, obs. forms of FEVER, FOWL.

†Fewmand, v. *Obs.*-1. [Belongs to the imaginary Sherwood dialect of the piece; cf. FUMISH.] *trans.* To foul, to soil.

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, They [a young badger and a ferret] fewmand all the claithes.

Fewmets, Fewmishing: see FU-.

Fewness (*fūnēs*). [f. FEW + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being few.

1. Scantiness in number; paucity, small number. 1900 BADA *Hist.* III. xv. [xxi.] (1891) 222 Seo feanis nedde para sacerda pætte aan biscop sceolde beon ofer tuu folc. 1000 AGS. *Ps.* cii. 24 Feanisse deza minra sege me. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter*, *ibid.*, Feunesse of mi daies. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Fewenesse of my dajis. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 89 The fewnes of spyrytual men. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 387 For feunes that did fle. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxvi. (1632) 385 Seeing the fewnes of their pursuers. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 282 Spoke in vain because of the fewness of Auditors. 1859 JEPSON *Brittany* II. 9, I congratulated myself . . on the fewness of the things which I possessed.

†b. Fewness and truth: in few words and truly. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 39 Fewnes, and truth; tis thus, Your brother, and his louer haue embrac'd.

2. Scantiness in amount; small quantity. *rare.*

1861 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 265 The pollen, so important from its fewness. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III. iii, Doth not the fewness of anything make the fulness of it in estimation?

Fewsty, obs. form of FUSTY.

Fewt(e), fewthe, -tye, obs. ff. of FEALTY.

Fewte, var. form of FEUTE, *Obs.*

†Fewter, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 4 feuter, (few-tyre), 5 fewter, -tir(e), -tre. [a. OF. *feutre*, *fautre* (:-late L. *filtrum*: see FELT, FILTER), lit. 'felt', hence a felt-lined socket for a spear.]

The rest or support for a lance or spear attached to the saddle of a knight or man-at-arms.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3437 Wip spere festened in feuter. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1366 A faire floreschte spere in fewtyre he castes. c 1450 *Merlin* 127 Gripyng his spere in the fewtre. c 1470 HENRY Wallace III. 168 Thair cheyff chystan . . In fewtir kest a fellone aspre sper. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. ii, Syre Ector . . in fewter cast his spere and smote the other knyghte a grette buffet.

†Fewter, v.¹ *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put (a spear) into the 'fewter' or rest.

c 1400 *Melayne* 1474 Thay ferlyde why he fewterde his spere. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. vi, And thenne they fewtyr their sperys. 1557 K. *Arthur* (Copland) v. ix, Whan syr Gawayn espyed this gaye knyght he fewtyr hys spere and rode straight unto hym. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 10 He his threatfull speare Gan fewter.

†Fewter, v.² *Obs.* Also FELTER. [ad. OF. *feutrer* to make into felt.] a. *trans.* To pack or set (men) close together. b. *intr.* for *refl.* To close in battle, come to close quarters.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1711 Ffifty thosandez of folke . . are fewteride on fronte undyr 3one fre-bowes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Encis* x. vi. 166 Thai fewtyr fut to fut and man to man.

†Fewterer. *Obs.* Forms: a. 4-5 vewter. β. 6-8 feuterer, futerer, pheu-, phewterer, 6-fewterer. [ME. *vewter* and early mod.E. *fewterer* appear to be corrupted adoptions of AF. *veutrier* (= Anglo-Lat. *veltrarius*) in same sense, f. OF. *ventre*, *vautre*, *veltire* (later F. *vautre*) = Pr. *veltire*, It. *veltro*: -popular L. **veltrum*, corruption of L. *vertragum* (nom. -us) greyhound, a Ganalish word, f. Celtic *ver-* intensive prefix + root *trag-* to run.] A keeper of greyhounds. Also in a wider sense, an attendant. Also with defining word prefixed; as *fox-*, *yeoman-fewterer*.

c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1146 To trystors vewters 3od. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 631 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 320 Po vewter, two cast of brede he tase, Two lesshe of grehoundes yf þat he hase. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. E v b, These pharisaical foxe fewterers. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, And perhaps stumble upon a yeoman pheutrer, as I doe now. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. ii, A dry nurse to his coughs, a fewterer To such a nasty fellow. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Vautrier*, Hence our corrupted word Fewterer, for a Dog-keeper. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 312 He that is chosen Fewterer, or that lets loose the Greyhounds. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 Fewterer, a dog-keeper.

Fewterlock, dial. form of FETTERLOCK.

Fewtir(e), var. of FEUTER, *Obs.*

†Fewtrier. *Obs.* rare-1. [a. OF. *feutrier*, f. *feutre* felt.] A felt-maker, a worker in felt.

14 . . Lat.-Eng. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582 *Fedorarius* [? read *foderarius*], a fewtrier.

Fewtrils (*fū-trilz*), sb. pl. *dial.* Little things, trifles. Cf. FATRELS. c 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial. Gloss.*, *Fewtrils*, little things. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. xi, 'I ha' gotten decent fewtrils about me agen.' 1857 J. SCHOLLES *Jaunt to see Queen* 28 (Lanc. Gloss.) Peg had hur hoppet ov hur arm wi her odd fewtrils.

†Fewty. *Obs.* Sc. In 6 fewtie. [f. FEW + -TY.] The condition of being few; scarcity.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 59 The raritie and fewtie or scant of sum of thame.

†Fex. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. *fæx*. Cf. FÆCES.] Sediment, waste, excrement.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 73 b, A watery substance, thicke like bryne, or other fex mixed with water.

Fex, var. of FAX, *Obs.*, hair.

Fey (*fē*), a. chiefly Sc. Forms: 1 fē3e, 3 fē3e, south. vā3e, vai3e, fæie, south. vāie, faie, 3-4 feie, south. veie, feye, 4 fei3e, south. vei3e, fei, 4-5 fay, (8 fie), 4- fey. [Common Teut.; OE. *fāge* = OS. *fēgi* (MDu. *vēge*, Du. *veeg*), OHG. *feigi* (MHG. *veige* in same sense, also timid, cowardly, mod.G. *feige* cowardly), ON. *feigr*: -OTeut. **fai3jo*; the ulterior etymology is uncertain: see Kluge and Franck.]

1. Fated to die, doomed to death; also, at the point of death; dying. In literary use now arch. Still in popular use in Scotland: see quot. 1861.

Beowulf 1568 (Gr.) Bil eal þurhwod fæ3ne fæschoman. *Ibid.* 2141 Næs ic fæ3e þa 3yt. a 1000 *Byrthnoth* 119 (Gr.) Æt fotum feoll fæ3e cempa. c 1205 LAY. 517 Heo weren summe faie [c 1275 *veie*]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 2 As a frek þat feye were forth gan ich walke. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 58 Death on the fayest fall. c 1470 HENRY Wallace IV. 92 Fey on the feld he has him left for deid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 378 Throw misgyding, or than the man wes fey. 17 . . *Jock o' the Side* xxx. in *Scott Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1869) 103 There'l nae man die but bim that's fie. 1790 BURNS *Sheriffmuir* II, 'Thro' they dash'd, and hew'd, and smash'd, Till fey men died awa, man. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.* Perth xvi, Man! art thou fey! 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 75 When a person does anything that is contrary to his habits or dispositions it is common . . to say, 'I wish the bodie be na fey'; that is, that this unwonted act may not be a prelude to his death. 1882 A. LANG *Helen of Troy* VI. xvi, O'er strange meat they revell'd like folk fey.

1883 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 437/2 Fader wylte thou receyue thys hoostye . . for al the fyables of god that are or lyue.

Hence Fe'ably adv., confidently. c 1490 CANTON *Blanchardyn* (E.E.T.S.) 128 Seeng þat feabli he myght speke without doute or fear.

|| Fiacre (*fiakr*). [F. *fiacre*; it is said that the vehicles first so called belonged to an innkeeper (in 1648) who lived at the sign of St. Fiacre (De Broc *Anc. Régime* II. 188).] A small four-wheeled carriage for hire, a hackney-coach, a French cab.

1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* xii, They are most, even Fiacres or Hackneys, hung with Double Springs. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* i. 5 This miserable Vehicle, which the French call a Fiacre (i.e. a Hackney-Coach). 1826 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. vii. 81 Cabriolets, fiacres, and carriages of all kinds. 1835 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xxvii, Hailing a fiacre, he jumped in.

Fialle, obs. form of PHIAL.

†Fiançailles, sb. pl. *Obs.* In 5 fyansialles, 7 fiancialles, fianals. [a. F. *fiançailles* sb. pl., a betrothal, f. *fiancer* to betroth.] A betrothal.

c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 127 During the fyansialles and trouthlightyng of Iason and Creusa. 1625 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* 6 May in *Crt. & Times Chas.* I (1848) I. 18 The fiancialles were performed on Thursday. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 183 Might she with a good Conscience substitute a Papist for her sons Proctor for the Fiansals.

†Fiance, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 fiancée, 5-6 fyance, (5 fyence), 6 fiancée. [a. OF. *fiance* f. *fier* to trust.]

1. Confidence, trust. 1340 *Ayenb.* 164 Þe uerste poynte of prowesse hi clepieþ magnanimitie. Þe oþer fiancée. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5484 In whom no man shulde afye, Nor in hir yeffis have fiancée.

absol. a 1000 Andreas 1532 (Gr.) Fæge swulton . . on geofene. c 1205 LAY. 31227 Feollen þa uai3e. a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 170 in O. E. *Misc.* 112 For nys no wrt . . Þat euer mwve has feye furþ vp-holde. 1799 A. JOHNSTON in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XXI. 148 The Fye gave due warning by certain signs of approaching mortality. *Ibid.* 149 [Superstition having diminished,] the Fye has withdrawn his warning, and the elf his arrows. [In Hone's *Every-day Bk.* II. 1019, followed by many later writers, *fye* in quot. 1799 is taken as a synonym of FETCH. This seems to be a mistake.]

†2. Leading to or presaging death; deadly, fatal. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace IX. 1342 Full fey was maid that rout. 1513 DOUGLAS *Encis* x. Prol. 124 Bittyr was that frute for his offspring and fey. 1799 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XXI. 150 What Fye token do ye see about me?

†3. Accursed, unfortunate, unlucky. *Obs.* a 1000 *Crist* 1534 (Gr.) On þæt deope dæl . . 7efeallað . . synfulra here . . fæge gastas. 1340-70 *Alisaundra* 397 For ðis feye folk ðer so fouli was harmed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Encis* III. ix. 48 And of the company of fey Vlixes.

†4. Feeble, timid; sickly, weak. *Obs.* a 1000 *Guthlac* 281 (Gr.) Nis min breostsefa forht ne fæge. c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 376 Parwynke . . beryth blo flour, His stalkys arn . . feynt & feye. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* iv, Feye folke will he fere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Encis* XII. v. 41 That now, thus sleuthfully, sa fant and fey Huvis still on thir feldis.

Hence Feydom, the state of being 'fey'. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. 156 'I would hae thought the half o't an unco almous frae you. I hope it's no a fedam afore death.'

Fey, var. of FAY sb.¹ *Obs.* faith. Fey, obs. form of FAY v.², FEE sb.², FOE. Feyde, Feyer, obs. forms of FEED, FAR. Feyffe, obs. form of FIVE. Feygne, feynze, feynyn, obs. ff. FEIGN v. Feylour, var. of FELOURE, *Obs.* Feyn(e)n, obs. forms of FAIN, FEIGN. Feynd, feynt, obs. and Sc. forms of FIEND. Feynt(e), Feye, obs. forms of FAINT, FEAR v. Feysaunte, obs. form of PHEASANT. Feyt, obs. form of FIGHT. Feythhed. *Obs.* [f. OE. *fēthþ* enmity + -hed, -HEAD.] Hostility. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. G 59 Cloten . . his foredene [v. r. feythhed] for howede.

Feytous, var. of FEATOUS a. *Obs.* Fez (fez). [a. (? through F. *fez*) Turk. *فس fes*, *فاس fās*; the name of the town Fez (in Morocco) is spelt in the same way, and it is alleged that the *fez* is so called from the town, where formerly it was chiefly manufactured.]

A skull-cap formerly of wool, now of felt, of a dull crimson colour, in the form of a truncated cone, ornamented with a long black tassel; the national head-dress of the Turks. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas Trav.* (1812) II. 347 The clergy and the aged wear under it [a high cap] the Fez, or a red, woven calotte. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* viii. 196 Round his fez . . endless folds of white linen. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 261, I gave each of my men a fez cap. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macn. Mag.* Oct. 426/2 The island sailors with their blue baggy trousers, red fezes, and bare legs.

Hence Fezzed ppl. a., furnished with or wearing a fez. Also Fezzy a., *nonce-wd.*, in same sense. 1891 *New Review* Dec. 517 Fezzed officials. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. iv. 63 The fezzed defenders of the border fortress.

Fezen, fezzan, dial. forms of PHEASANT.

†Fiable, feable, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *fiabile*, *feable*, faithful, confident, f. *fier* to trust.] Faithful; in quot. quasi-sb. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 437/2 Fader wylte thou receyue thys hoostye . . for al the fyables of god that are or lyue.

Hence Fe'ably adv., confidently. c 1490 CANTON *Blanchardyn* (E.E.T.S.) 128 Seeng þat feabli he myght speke without doute or fear.

|| Fiacre (*fiakr*). [F. *fiacre*; it is said that the vehicles first so called belonged to an innkeeper (in 1648) who lived at the sign of St. Fiacre (De Broc *Anc. Régime* II. 188).] A small four-wheeled carriage for hire, a hackney-coach, a French cab. 1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* xii, They are most, even Fiacres or Hackneys, hung with Double Springs. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* i. 5 This miserable Vehicle, which the French call a Fiacre (i.e. a Hackney-Coach). 1826 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. vii. 81 Cabriolets, fiacres, and carriages of all kinds. 1835 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xxvii, Hailing a fiacre, he jumped in.

Fialle, obs. form of PHIAL.

†Fiançailles, sb. pl. *Obs.* In 5 fyansialles, 7 fiancialles, fianals. [a. F. *fiançailles* sb. pl., a betrothal, f. *fiancer* to betroth.] A betrothal. c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 127 During the fyansialles and trouthlightyng of Iason and Creusa. 1625 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* 6 May in *Crt. & Times Chas.* I (1848) I. 18 The fiancialles were performed on Thursday. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 183 Might she with a good Conscience substitute a Papist for her sons Proctor for the Fiansals.

†Fiance, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 fiancée, 5-6 fyance, (5 fyence), 6 fiancée. [a. OF. *fiance* f. *fier* to trust.]

1. Confidence, trust. 1340 *Ayenb.* 164 Þe uerste poynte of prowesse hi clepieþ magnanimitie. Þe oþer fiancée. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5484 In whom no man shulde afye, Nor in hir yeffis have fiancée.

c.1440 *Generyaes* 5610 In whom suerly is all her fyance. a.1555 PHILPOT tr. *Curio's Def. in Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 348 They admonish me that I neither give any fiance to thee.

2. A promise, word of honour.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. iii, Syre Ector..made fyaunce to the kyng for to nourisse the child lyke as the Kyngge desired. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 70 From his gag'd fiance cleere I set him free.

† **Fiance**, *v.* Obs. [f. *F. fiancer*, f. *fiance* a promise; see prec.]

1. *trans.* a. = AFFIANCE *v.* 2. b. To give one's troth to; to take as one's betrothed.

a.1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxxvii.99 He wold graunte and fyaunce her to a man whiche was a paynym. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 433 a. The Duke of Florence had fyaunced his daughter to Ascanio the Byshop of Romes nephewe. 1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 29 Harold was fyaunced to..the Duke's daughter.

b. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 119 b/2 Another louer..hath fyaunced me by his fayth. a.1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xviii. 50 To fyaunce and to kys thre tymes the fayre Esclaramonde. 1587 HARMAR tr. *Bezad's Sermon* i. 9 He hath..fyaunced & betrothed to himself his church.

2. To make to promise, put upon one's parole.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 74 Rich prisoners were woun and fyaunced vpon their faiths.

† **Fiance** *masc.*, **Fiancee** *fem.* (fiãñse). [F. *fiancé*, *fiancée*, pa. pple. f. *fiancer* to betroth.] A betrothed person.

1853 LD. MOUNTAIN in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 490 Nobody much here except Clough and his fiancee, a clever-looking girl. 1864 *London Society* VI. 58 The bride elect, the fiancee, the trousseau..she took under her most special charge. 1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 10/2 The fiancee, Prince Henry. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* ii. 26 He would not trust himself to see his fiancee, Elfinor Thanet.

Fiansals, obs. form of FIANÇAILLES.

Fiant (fai-ant). Also 6 flaunt, fyaunte. [L. *fiant* (3rd pers. pl. pres. subj. of *fieri*: see FIAT), in the formula *fiant literæ patentes*, 'let letters patent be made out', with which these documents formerly commenced.]

A warrant addressed to the Irish Chancery for a grant under the Great Seal. By Spenser used *transf.*

1534 SKEFFINGTON in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 193 There be serteyne fyauntes made, to be put up to the Kynges Highnes, for offiis in Ireland. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1144 Through his hand alone must passe the Fiaunt. 1614 in *Cal. State Papers, Ireland* 7 Dec. 530 Warrant to draw forth a fiant of pardon unto Connor Roe Magwire, Esq. 1875 *Seventh Rep. Deputy Keeper Records Ire.* 27 The 'Fiants'..extend from the 12th year of Henry VIII to the present time.

† **Fiants**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 6-7 feance(s), fya(u)nts, 7-8 fiant(e)s, 8 fuaunts. [a. OF. *fient* *masc.*, *fiente* *fem.* dung (repr. popular L. types **femintum*, -a, f. **femus*, L. *finus* dung), also *fien*s, pl. of *fien*, repr. L. *finum*. The specialization of sense seems to be Eng.] The dung of certain animals, e.g. the badger, fox, etc. (see quot.).

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 184 The Badger pigges at comming out of the earth do commonly..cast their fyaunts. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 93/1 A Deeres Fewmets, a Bore or a Beares Leasses, a Hare or Conneys Crottoyes, a Fox or a Badgers Feance. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Badger*, One of them casts his Fiants long, like a Fox. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. i. 297 The Hog-Badgers..use to cast their Fiants or Dung in a small Hole.

Hence † **Fiant** *v.*, of an animal: to cast its excrements; to dung. Obs.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 184 They fyaunt within it [a hole] and bide it.

Fiar (fi-ai), *sb.* Sc. Also 6, 8 fear and see FEUAR. [? f. FEE *sb.* + -AR, -ER.] The owner of the fee-simple of a property, as opposed to the life-renter. *Conjunct fiar* (see quot. 1597).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Feodum*, In this case the husband is proprietor and the wife is conjunct fear or liferenter. 1646 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 204 If the partie Delinquent be..a Fiar, or hes any estate contracted to him. 1734 R. KEITH *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 50 note, The Persons contained in the Summons were these viz. Norman Leslie, Fear of Rothes, &c. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvii, The old lady was certainly absolute fiar. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. i. 858 The fiar (i.e. dominus or reversioner) may enter and work them. 1883 LD. R. CLARK in *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 315/1 The trust purposes fail, so that the truster is the fiar of the trust estate.

Fiars (fi-iz), *pl. Sc.* [Pl. of *fier*, FEER a standard.] The prices, annually fixed, of the different kinds of grain. Also more fully *fiar(s) prices*, and *sheriff-fiars*. *Fiars-court*, the court at which the prices are fixed.

1723 *Acts Sederunt* 21 Dec. (1790) 278 Act declaring and appointing the Manner of striking the Sheriff-fiars. *Ibid.*, That there is a general complaint, That the said fiars are struck..without due care. 1816 279 Determining and fixing the fiar-prices. 1835 *Act 5-6 Will. IV.* c. 63 § 16 The Fiar Prices of all Grain in every County shall be struck by the Imperial Quarter. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., The prices fixed by the opinion of the jury and sanctioned by the judge are termed the fiars of that year. 1887 *Scotsman* 8 Mar., At a Fiars Court for the county of Renfrew held..in Paisley, the prices of the season's crops were struck.

Fiasco (fi-æsko). [a. (in sense 2 through F.) It. *fiasco* (see FLASK) lit. 'a flask, bottle'.

The fig. use of the phrase *far fiasco* (lit. 'to make a bottle')

in the sense 'to break down or fail in a performance is of obscure origin; Italian etymologists have proposed various guesses, and alleged incidents in Italian theatrical history are related to account for it.]

1. A bottle, flask.

1887 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 635/3 A fiasco of good Chianti could be had for a paul.

2. A failure or break-down in a dramatic or musical performance. Also in a general sense: An ignominious failure, a 'mull'.

1855 LD. LONSDALE in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxix. 325 Derby has made what the theatrical people call a fiasco. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* vii. 329 We have lately had some rude reminders..in the fiasco of our railway system, &c. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 347 They would take care that he should cause no second fiasco by turning their theologic jealousies against each other.

Fiat (fai-æt). [a. L. *fiat* 'let it be done', 'let there be made', 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *fieri*, used as passive of *facere* to do, make.]

1. *orig.* The word 'fiat' itself, or a formula containing it, by which a competent authority gave his sanction to a proposed arrangement, to the performance of a request, etc. Hence, an authoritative sanction, an authorization. † *Fiat in bankruptcy*: see quot. 1848.

[Compare the following examples in med.L.: Ita fiat ut ego Chlodoveus volui (*Grant by Clovis in Mabillon De Re Diplomatica* vi. li. (1681) 463). Signatura autem Papales expediuntur ab ipsa sanctitate per Fiat simplex, vel per Fiat geminatum, vel per Fiat proprio motu, vel per Fiat, ut petitur (*Compend. Benefic. Expos.* in Du Cange s.v.).]

1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 60 Unless the Lord be pleased to set His fiat unto it, and to confirm it with His royal assent. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. Concl. (1739) 201 Nothing can be concluded without the King's Fiat. a.1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* i. § 101. 90 That all the Lecturers..be Licenced..with a Fiat from the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. 1768 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 157 Mr. Wilkes not being in custody, the Attorney-General has refused his fiat to the writ of error which he wishes to sue out. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iv. ix, I tell thee I have the fiat of the prætor. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Fiat in Bankruptcy*, the authority of the Lord Chancellor to a commissioner of bankrupts, authorising him to proceed in the bankruptcy of a trader mentioned therein. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. VI.* xvi. i. 132 The decisive fiat was given: 'Yes; start on it, in God's name!'

b. *gen.* An authoritative pronouncement, decree, command, order.

a.1750 A. HILL *Wedding Day Wks.* 1753 III. 173 Our hands, at length, the unchanging fiat bound. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* xvii, Still Zastrozzi stood unmoved, and fearlessly awaited the fiat of his destiny. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 570 To determine by the fiat of the king alone the course of national policy. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 44 Whose fiat in matters of fashion was law.

2. With reference to 'Fiat lux' (let there be light) Gen. i. 3 in the Vulgate: A command having for its object the creation, formation, or construction of something.

a.1631 DONNE *Storm* 70 So that we (except God say Another 'Fiat') shall have noe more day. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 60 If it be a Spirit that immediately produces every effect by a fiat or act of his will. 1779 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 215 Put into movement..by the fiat of a comprehensive mind. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. i. 6 Was space furnished at once, by the fiat of Omnipotence, with these burning orbs? 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 358 St. Petersburg..sprang into existence by the fiat of royal will.

3. *attrib.*, as *fiat-power*; fiat-money, U.S. money (such as an inconvertible paper currency) which is made legal tender by a 'fiat' of the government, without having an intrinsic or promissory value equal to its nominal value.

1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 30 We shall still hear echoes of the old conflict, such as..the virtues of 'fiat-money'. 1887 A. JOHNSTON in *New Princeton Rev.* IV. 176 The verdict of approval, however, has usually taken a form which implies a certain fiat power in the Convention. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lvi. 369 note, Greenbacks, or so-called 'fiat money'.

Fiat (fai-æt), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To attach a 'fiat' to; to sanction.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 246 Their adjudication is all but fiated when they go out of office. 1863 LE FANU *House by Churchyard* (ed. 2) I. 7 My uncle fiated the sexton's presentment, and the work commenced forthwith. 1871 *Times* 25 Feb., Mr. Justice Fitzgerald to-day fiated a presentment for 500l. to the family of M'Mahon.

Fiaunt, obs. var. of FIANT.

Fib (fib), *sb.* 1. *collog.* Also 8 phibb. [Of obscure origin; possibly shortened from FIBLE-FABLE.]

1. A venial or trivial falsehood; often used as a jocular euphemism for 'a lie'.

1611 COTGR., *Bourde*, a ieast, fib, tale of a tub. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* ii. iv. (1840) 221, I think it is a fib. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* iii, Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no fibs. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x, A fib never failed a fanatic. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Prof.* i, He must not..tell fibs about himself or them. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* i. 48 No one..was used to offering hollow welcomes or telling polite fibs.

2. One who tells 'fibs'; a fibber, a liar.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 254 What sayest thou, thou fib? 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. ix. 140 'Oh! you dreadful fib', said Flora.

Fib (fib), *sb.* 2. [f. FIB *v.* 2.] A blow. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 111 A fib..which he gave the Black under the left ribs.

Fib (fib), *v.* 1. Also 7 fibb, 8 phib. [f. FIB *sb.*] *intr.* To tell a fib; to lie.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* iv. i, I do not say he lyes neither: no, I am too well bred for that: but his Lordship fibbs most abominably. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. iv, Any particular mark..whereby one may know when you fib. a.1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 8 Both were very apt to fib! 1863 A. SMITH *Dreamthorp* 11 Could I have fibbed..Could I have betrayed a comrade?

¶ Webster 1864 cites De Quincey for a transitive use, 'To tell a fib to'; see quot. 1830 s.v. FIB *v.* 2. Hence *Fibbing vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb., an instance of this; *Fibbing ppl. a.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. xii, At the expence of a little fibbing. 1820 LAMB *Final Mem.* iii, To Miss Hutchinson 255, I shall certainly go to the naughty man some day for my fibbings. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxviii, No one could doubt his talent for elegant fibbing.

Fib (fib), *v.* 2. *slang. trans.* To strike or beat, to deliver blows in quick succession upon, as in pugilism. To *fib about*: to knock about. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* iv. 32 *Fib*, to beat. 1692 COLES, *Fib*, to beat. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Fib*, *Fib* the cove's quarron in the rumpard for the lour in his bung, beat the fellow in the highway for the money in his purse. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 77 Gully..fibbed him and kept him from falling. 1812 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 19 Crib..fibbed until Molineux fell. 1831 *Mirror* XVII. 247/1 If two men choose to stand up and fib each other about..why let them do it. 1865 G. F. BERKELEY *My Life* I. 311, I fibbed at half-a-dozen waistcoats and faces with all my might and main.

fig. 1811 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 256 As you will see in the 'Quarterly', where I have fibbed the 'Edinburgh' (as the 'fancy' say) most completely. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* VII. 90 Here, again, Bentley got Bishop Greene under his arm, and 'fibbed' him cruelly.

Hence *Fibbing vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb., an instance of this. Also *attrib.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Fibbing-gloak*, a pugilist; *fibbing-match*, a boxing-match. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 72 Oliver got at the fibbing system. 1816 *Times* 25 Jan., Explain the terms..fibbing—cross buttock..bang up—and—prime. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Bagnani's Dog*, Muses More skill'd than my meek one in fibbings and bruises.

Fibber (fi-bəi). [f. FIB *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who fibs or tells fibs; a petty liar.

1723 DYCHE *Dict.*, *Fibber*. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 381 Molly..was received as a great Fibber. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 533 At length then, you fibber, you are return'd. 1882 PAYN *For Cash* only xxvi, For one's lover to be a fibber is bad enough.

Fibbery (fi-bəi). [f. prec. + -Y.] The practice of a fibber; falsehood, lying.

1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulg. Tongue* 42 'The Leary Man' 6 And if you come to fibbery, You must mug one or two. 1870 *Standard* 12 Dec., An official report, full of delicate fibbery, was placarded to reassure the public.

† **Fiberkie**, *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. *fiber*, FIBRE + -kie, *Sc. dim. suffix.*] A small fibre; a fibril.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* ii. iii. 91 The Pericardium..is firmly fastned..by little smal Fiberkies.

† **Fibicches**, *pl. Obs. rare.* In 4 febicchis, fybicches. ? Contrivances, cheating tricks.

1362 LAGAL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 156 3et arn bere febicchis of Forellis of mony mennis wites. 1377 *Ibid.* B. x. 211 3et arn bere fybicches in forcere of fele mennis maynge.

Fible-fable, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 fybble-fable. [reduplication of FABLE.] Nonsense.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 407 The most fybble-fable y^e ever could be imagined. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Fible-fable*, nonsense.

† **Fibbling**, *ppl. a.* ? *nonce-wd.* [as if pr. pple. of **fibble* *v.*, f. FIB *sb.* 1 or *v.* 1.] Addicted to telling little fibs.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* ii. 36 A fibling, quibbling, fribling, fumbling Arch-Deacon.

¶ **Fibra**, *Obs.* Pl. *fibrae*, *fibra's*. [L. *fibra* FIBRE.] A fibre, filament.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. v. (1648) 29 There are besides divers *fibra* or hairy substances. 1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Practice of Faith* 15 The youngest plants thrust their *fibra's* into the earth. a.1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. 330 The many *fibra* appendant to the root thereof. 1775 ASH, *Fibra*.

† **Fibrate**, *v. Obs.* -o [f. L. *fibra* + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To supply (something) with fibres or filaments. Hence *Fibrated ppl. a.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Fibrated*, that has small and hairy strings.

Fibre (fai-bəi), *sb.* Forms: 4 fybre, 7 fiver, fiver, 7, 9 fiber, 9 fiser (*dial.*), 7- fibre. [a. F. *fibre* (=Sp., Pg., It. *fibra*), ad. L. *fibra*, of uncertain origin; variously referred by etymologists to L. roots *fid-* (as in *findere* to split) and *fis-* or *fi-* (as in *filum* thread). The spelling *fiber* is common in the U.S., but is now rare in England.]

1. After Latin usage: a. A lobe or portion of the liver. b. *pl.* The entrails. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (1495) 153 The endes of the lyuer hyght fybre for they..beclepyth the stomake. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* xiv. x, They..aske counsell of their gods by the aspect of mans intrales and fibres. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 342 The lobes or fibres in the smal Liuers of certaine Mice.

2. *Phys.* One of a number of thread-like bodies or filaments, that enter into the composition of animal (muscular, nervous, etc.) and vegetable tissue. a. in animals. *Fibres of Corti*: see CORTIAN a.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 99 His blood.. hath no fibres or small veins in it. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1626) 113 The threads of life, his sinners, wrathfull Deliusshreds. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xv. 142 Wormes.. whose bodies consist of round and annular fibres. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 5 Her wings look like a Sea-fan with black thick ribs or fibres, dispers'd.. through them. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 33 The Fibre it self strengthens by Use. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiol.* xx. 98 In cold countries the fibres of the tongue must be less flexible. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* i. 7 The natives eat the myrtle berries as an astringent; their fibres being rendered extremely lax by the climate. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 4 The optic nerve.. might contain as many as a million of fibres. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* i. ii. i. 305 Its two thousand fibres of Corti stretched.

fig. a 1634 CHAPMAN (W.), Yet had no fibres in him, nor no force. 1638 W. GRANT in G. Sandys' *Paraphr. Div. Poems* Pref. Verse, Truth.. so sweetly strikes Upon the Cords, and Fivers of the Heart. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 1059 The tender ties, Close-twisted with the fibres of the heart! 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 329 Every fibre of him is Philistine. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnuc Wks.* (Bohn) I. 435 And of the fibre.. Whose throbs are love. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Addr.* ii. (1858) 55 They are bound up in every fibre of my being.

b. in plants.

1663 COWLEY *Ode Dr. Harveyi*, No smallest Fibres of a Plant.. His passage after her withstood. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 254 A Worm.. gnaws asunder the Roots and Fibres of it. 1703 POPE *Vernumus* 16 The thirsty plants.. feed their fibres with reviving dew. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. iii. 52 The vascular fibres of the bark. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* ii. v. 984 There is.. an attraction between vegetable fibres and watery liquids. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1869) 462 They also used the fibres of the cocoa nut for making threads.

3. One of the thread-like filaments of organic structure which form a textile or other material substance; also *transf.* of inorganic substances.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 49 A silk fibre. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manip.* iv. (ed. 3) 32 Twisting the fibres of wool by the fingers would be a most tedious operation. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 282 Delicate.. fibres of glass joined with the greatest nicety. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 A very liquid lava may be caught by the wind, and drawn out into delicate fibres.

4. *collect.* A substance consisting of fibres, whether animal or vegetable. Also, Fibrous structure.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 273 The woody fibre.. does not undergo any change. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 7 Nervous fibre: this is the peculiar substance of which the brain and nerves are composed. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 349 He has contrived to get so much bone and fibre as he wants. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 183 note, Pieces of coal which exhibit the ligneous fibre. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 42 Even these primary tissues may be regarded as consisting of other parts still more simple,—namely, membrane and fibre.

b. fig.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. iv. § 17 A man of the political fibre. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 47 There is an improvement in our fibre—moral, if not physical. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 398/1 'This love of fierce and cruel sport was in the fibre.

5. *esp.* A fibrous substance fit for use in textile fabrics.

1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 70 Vegetable fibres find India their most prolific home. 1875 D. KAY in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 565/1 The most important fibre is the crin vegetal.. produced from the dwarf palm. 1879 J. PATON *Ibid.* IX. 131/2 Textile Fibres.. include all substances capable of being spun, woven, or felted. 1892 K. TYNAN in *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 [The roses] were swathed in cocoanut fibre and sacking.

6. A subdivision of a root, a small root or rootlet; occas. of a twig.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Fibers, the smal threads, or hair-like strings of roots. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. 56 The Root consists of many small Fibers. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 153 Their numerous fibres or lateral roots will extend themselves horizontally. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 105 After they [plants] have begun to throw out new fibres, it is more or less dangerous.. to remove them. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxv, Where weeping birch and willow round With their long fibres swept the ground. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 154 To the last fibre of the loftiest tree. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia, Fibers*.. fibrous roots.

fig. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1697) IV. ii. 65 To apply Christ, is.. to strike forth a Sprig or Fibre from every Faculty into him. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 55 Whatever fibres there are in our nature by which we cling and cleave to those around us. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 177 A man who had tried.. to extirpate the very fibres of the church.

† 7. In Kepler's system of celestial physics: see *quot. Obs.*

[1618 KEPLER *Epit. Astron. Copernic.* v. (1635) 643 Posuimus, in cuiuslibet planetæ corpore duplices inesse fibras.. fibre latitudinis fere quidem in parallelo situ manent toto circuitu.] 1715 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. i. lxviii. 139 [The Planet] will come nearer to the Sun, till the Right lines drawn according to the direction of this part (that is, the Fibres along which this attractive Virtue is propagated from the Sun).. are no more inclined to the Sun. *Ibid.* lxix. 143 In each Planet there are Fibres (which he calls from their Office, the Fibres of Latitude).

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as fibre-cultivation, -machine; also fibre-basket (see *quot.*); fibre-cell (see *quot.* 1884); fibre-gun (see *quot.*).

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fibre-basket, Schultze's term for the sustentacular tissue of the retina. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 31 The.. contractile *fibre-cells constitute the first form. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Fibre-cell, Kölliker's term for the fusiform, nucleated, cellular structures which form the involuntary muscles. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 7/1 The progress made in 'fibre cultivation in the colony. 1874

KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fiber-gun, a device for disintegrating vegetable fiber. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 12/1 A few leaves.. were recently passed through Death's *fibre machine.

Fibre (fai'bɛɪ), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* Of plants: To form or throw out fibres.

1869 *Daily News* 6 Feb., The plant is sufficiently strong, with ample room to fibre as prodigally as it likes.

Fibred (fai'bɛɪd), *pp. a.* [f. FIBRE sb. + -ED 2.] Furnished with fibres; chiefly in comb., as *finely-fibred, three-fibred*, etc. Also *fig.*

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 14 Serpyllifolia.. leaves.. 3-fibred. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xxiv, The wild hop fibred closely.

fig. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* viii. 177 They have a nature fibred and feathered for the highest inspirations. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 67 Some of the kindest and most finely-fibred affections.

Fibreless (fai'bɛɪləs), *a.* [f. FIBRE + -LESS.] Without fibres or fibre; without strength, nerveless.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, More nerveless and fibreless than a screeching sopranello in the Papal choir. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/3 The fibreless Liberals who went into alliance with them.

Fibrement (fai'bɛɪmənt), *rare.* [f. FIBRE + -MENT.] The process of making fibre or flesh.

1876 LANIER *Poems, Clover* 118 The pasture is God's pasture; systems strange Of food and fibrement he hath.

Fibriform (fai'brɪfɔrm), *a.* [f. FIBRE + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a fibre or fibres; fibre-like.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 700 Coralla calcareous, consisting of fibriform tubes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 497 They then always belong to the 'fibriform' category, resembling woody fibres in shape.

Fibril (fai'brɪl), [*ad. mod. L. fibrilla*: see next. Cf. Fr. *fibrille*.] A small fibre.

1. *Phys.* The subdivision of a fibre (see FIBRE 2 a) in a nerve, muscle, etc.

1681 tr. Willis' *Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, Fibrils, little small strings of fibres, or of the nerves or veins. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* iii. xv. (1726) 247 The nervous fibrils probably do not communicate. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 286 The corresponding fibrils of the two retinas. 1805 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 8 Three large superficial nerves.. give off fibrils at right angles. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iii. 53 An extremely delicate fibril less than $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in length.

2. *Bot.* The ultimate subdivision of a root.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 51 Theophrastus gives us great caution.. to preserve the roots and especially the earth adhering to the smallest Fibrils. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 237 The minute subdivisions (of the root) have been.. called radicles.. others name them fibrils. 1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1873) 11 A Root.. gives off fibrils irregularly.

3. Something resembling a small fibre.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iii. xx, Her dark hair curling in fresh fibrils as it gradually dried.

Fibrilla (fai'brɪlə), Pl. fibrillæ (fai'brɪlə), [*mod. L. fibrilla*, dim. of L. *fibra* FIBRE.] = prec.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 317 A Nerve, or a Fibrilla related to it is touch'd. a 1754 MEAD *Wks.* (1762) II. 535 Rays of light, falling on the small arteries, instead of the nervous fibrillæ. 1757 WATSON *Chem. Ess.* V. 120 Fibrillæ of feathers. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 112 The most delicate of the elementary tissues of animals, such as.. the ultimate fibrillæ of muscles. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 222 If the fibrillæ of the optic nerve are capable of being affected by light.

Fibrillar (fai'brɪlɪə), *a.* [f. prec. + -AR.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of a fibrilla or fibrillæ.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 119/2 Fibrillar substance occurs in Growths in many varieties of form. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 33 The coagulum or clot being distinguished from that of albumen.. by the fibrillar arrangement of its particles.

Fibrillary (fai'brɪlɪəri), [f. FIBRILLA + -ARY.] = FIBRILLAR.

1788 tr. Swedenborg's *Wisd. Angels* § 365 The.. fibrillary Substance begins and proceeds thence every where. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 312 When the poison is applied.. fibrillary contractions.. are induced in the muscles.

Fibrillate (fai'brɪlɪt), *a.* [f. FIBRILLA + -ATE 2.] = FIBRILLATED.

1884 tr. De Bary's *Fungi* i. ii. § 13. 57 In large compound sporophores the surface of sections or broken pieces may often appear fibrillate even to the naked eye.

Fibrillate (fai'brɪlɪt), *v.* [f. FIBRILLA + -ATE 3.] *intr.* Of the blood: To turn into fibrillæ; to form fibrils or fibres.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 746/2 Place a drop of the colourless liquor sanguinis, before it fibrillates, on each of the large slips. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* ii. 29 It appears as an homogeneo-granular blastema.. with more or less marked tendency to fibrillate or form actual fibres.

Hence **Fibrillating** *pp. a.*

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* ii. 30 A thin layer of.. fibrillating material.. unites and holds together the divided surfaces. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* p. xxii, Its circumference is dark and fibrillating.

Fibrillated (fai'brɪlɪtɪd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Arranged in fibrils; having a fibrillar structure.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 138/2 Simple condensation of the original fibrillated fibrin. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 319 The fibrillated network forming the buffy coat undergoes the slow contraction. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 104 A.. cortical layer, fibrillated in a direction perpendicular to the surface.

Fibrillation (fai'brɪlɪ'ʃən), [f. as prec.; see -ATION.] The process of becoming fibrillated; the state or condition of being fibrillated; an arrangement into fibrils; also *concr.* a fibrillated mass.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 743/2 But in the ordinary fibrin of the blood, the fibrillation is less distinct. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 227 A nerve.. presents itself as a pale cord with a longitudinal fibrillation. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 22 The coagulation or fibrillation of the fibrine. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* p. xxii, From this fibrillation the posterior set of fibres pass.

b. A quivering movement in the fibrils of a muscle or nerve.

1882 QUAIN *Med. Dict.*, Fibrillation, muscular, a localised quivering or flickering of muscular fibres.

Fibrilliferous (fai'brɪlɪ'fərəs), *a.* [f. as next + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or provided with fibrils. In some mod. Dicts.

Fibrilliform (fai'brɪlɪ'fɔrm), *a.* [f. FIBRILLA + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a fibril or fibrils.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 398/1 The fibrilliform fronds of the fresh-water algae. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 37 Inextricably interwoven.. so as to form a loose fibrilliform tissue.

Fibrillose (fai'brɪlɪ's), *a.* Also fibrilose. [f. as prec. + -OSE.] a. Covered or supplied with fibrils; composed of fibrils. b. Marked with fine lines as if composed of fine fibrils; finely striate.

1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 1099 Fibrillose, covered with little strings or fibres. 1846 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 175 The.. stalk.. is pale, a very little fibrillose. 1866 BERKELEY in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 95 Pileus silky or fibrillose.

Fibrilloso-, *comb. form* of prec.; only in **Fibrilloso-striate** a. [+ -STRATE], = FIBRILLOSE b.

1846 BERKELEY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 190 Cup.. minutely fibrilloso-striate.

† **Fibrillous**, *a. Obs.* [f. FIBRILLA + -OUS.]

a. Full of fibrils; composed of fibrils. b. Of or pertaining to a fibril.

1737 D. BAYNE *Nerves* 14 Hence arise those uneasy Sensations, Pains, fibrillous Spasms, &c. 1746 ARDERON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 427 Its little fibrillous Fins are always in Motion. 1748 *Ibid.* XLV. 322 The Distemper still gained Ground; and.. a fine fibrillous Substance grew out from it. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxi, The brain being tender and fibrillous.

Fibrin (fai'brɪn), Formerly also fibrine, and in L. form fibrina. [f. FIBRE + -IN.] An albuminoid or protein compound substance found in animal matter; coagulable lymph.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 375 The substance called fibrin by the chemists. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 297 A disposition to the formation of Fibrina. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* vi. (1814) 275 Fibrine constitutes the basis of the muscular fibre of animals. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digest.* (ed. 4) 292 Fibrin is that whitish and tenacious mass which constitutes the solid part of coagulated blood. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 434 The fibrin of flesh appears to differ from that of blood.

b. A similar substance in vegetable matter.

1819 J. E. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 293 Vegetable fibrin was obtained by Vauquelin from the juice of the papaw tree. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 2 We give him beans, which abound in fibrine. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 32 Gluten, fibrin, albumen, caseine, etc., form the basis of all vegetable.. tissues.

2. *Comb.*, as fibrin-peptone (see *quot.*).

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Fibrin-peptone, the peptone resulting from the digestion in gastric juice of fibrine.

Fibrination (fai'brɪnɪ'ʃən), [f. FIBRIN + -ATION.] The action or process of adding fibrin to the blood. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fibrine (fai'brɪn), *a.* [f. FIBRE + -INE 1.] Having the appearance of fibres; fibre-like.

1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* II. 248 Fires.. shot out.. in fibrine forms like the wreathing of innumerable tendrils of plants.

Fibrino- (fai'brɪno-), used as a comb. form of FIBRIN, chiefly *Phys.*, as **Fibrino-albuminous** a., consisting of fibrin and albumen. **Fibrinogen** [+ -GEN], a proteid substance, entering into the composition of fibrin. **Fibrinogenetic**, **Fibrino-genic** [see -GENIC], **Fibrinogenous** [+ -GEN + -OUS] *adjs.*, producing fibrin. **Fibrino-plastic** a., concerned in the formation of fibrin. **Fibrino-plastin** = GLOBULIN. **Fibrinopurulent** a., containing a mixture of fibrin and pus.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 49/1 *Fibrino-albuminous matter. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 69 *Fibrinogen.. is exceedingly like globulin. 1876 WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* 155 Fibrinogens are not only those coagulating spontaneously, but almost all serous fluids. *Ibid.* 155 The humors of the eye.. have no *fibrinogenetic property. *Ibid.* A *fibrinogenic substance peculiar to the intercellular fluids. *Ibid.* 228 Its quantity stands.. in almost direct ratio with its contained *fibrinogenous substance. *Ibid.* 155 A *fibrinoplastic substance belonging to the contents of cells. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 70 The interaction of two substances.. globulin or *fibrino-plastin, and fibrinogen. 1876 WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* 259 Abundant admixture of these constitutes the *fibrinopurulent exudation.

Fibrinous (fai'brɪnəs), *a.* [f. FIBRIN + -OUS.]

a. Full of or composed of fibrin. b. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fibrin.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 305 The muscular flesh is less red, and more gelatinous and fibrinous. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 563 The fibrinous concretions were softer. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 512 About the very existence of the fibrinous polypus there is some doubt.

Hence **Fibrinosity**, the quality of being fibrinous.

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 228 Schmidt has examined 93 transudates with respect to their fibrinosity.

Fibro- (fai'bro), used as a comb. form of **FIBRE**, employed chiefly in *Phys.* terms, to indicate a fibrous condition. **Fibro-adipose a.**, consisting of fibrous and adipose tissue. **Fibro-areolar a.**, consisting of fibrous and areolar or connective tissue. **Fibro-blast** [+ -BLAST], one of the cells in which fibrous tissue is immediately formed. **Fibro-bronchitis** (see quot.). **Fibro-calcareous a.**, consisting of fibrous tissue and containing calcareous bodies. **Fibro-cartilage**, a firm elastic material partaking of the structure and character of fibrous tissue and cartilage; hence **Fibro-cartilaginous a.**, of the nature of fibro-cartilage. **Fibro-cellular a.**, composed of fibrous and cellular tissue. **Fibro-chondritis**, 'inflammation of a fibro-cartilage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fibro-cystic a.**, consisting of fibrous tissue and cysts. **Fibro-cystoma**, a tumour containing fibrous tissue and cysts. **Fibro-fatty a.**, 'relating to fibrous tissue and to fat' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fibro-ferrite** (*Min.*), ferric sulphate occurring in fibrous silky tufts and masses of a yellow colour. **Fibro-intestinal a.**, in 'fibro-intestinal layer, the innermost of the two layers into which the mesoderm of some Invertebrata divides' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fibro-ligamentous a.**, consisting of fibrous tissue and ligaments. **Fibro-membrane** (*Bot.*) = *fibro-membranous tissue*. **Fibro-membranous a.**, (a) 'possessing the nature of fibrous and of mucous membranes' (Ogilv. citing *Dunglison*); (b) *Bot.*, consisting of fibrous and membranous tissue. **Fibro-mucous a.**, consisting of fibrous and mucous tissue. **Fibro-muscular a.**, 'pertaining to or consisting of fibrous and muscular tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fibro-myoma**, 'a myoma in which the tumour contains a large proportion of fibrous connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); whence **Fibro-myomatous a.** **Fibro-neuroma**, 'the form of neuroma which consists chiefly of fibrous connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fibro-nucleated a.**, composed of fibrous tissue mixed with elongated nuclei. **Fibro-plastic a.**, fibre-forming; said esp. of a tissue organized from the lymph exuded on wounds. **Fibro-sarcoma**, a tumour intermediate in character between a fibroma and a sarcoma. **Fibro-serous a.**, possessing the nature of both fibrous and serous membranes. **Fibro-vascular a.** (*see quot.* 1845).

1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 148/2 The dense *fibro-adipose cushion.. found in the sole of the foot. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 43 The superimposed *fibro-areolar tissue. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 373 Cells in this metamorphosis are called *fibroblasts. 1875 R. FOWLER *Med. Voc.* (ed. 2), **Fibro-bronchitis*, bronchitis accompanied with the formation and expectoration of solid fibrinous, or tubular membranous, casts of the bronchial tubes. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 111 With calcareous matter *fibro-calcareous'. 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 250/1 *Fibro-cartilages are useful.. as elastic cushions placed between the bones. *Ibid.* 249/2 The triangular cartilage of the wrist joint.. does not appear to me to be *fibro-cartilaginous in its structure. 1839 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 137, I.. saw some strange things.. *fibrocellular tissue, the most beautiful thing you can imagine. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 239 Fibro-cellular tumours.. cause much local distress. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* iv. 159 Cyst-like cavities, filled with clear fluid are.. found in fibrous tumours, constituting thus a *fibro-cystic variety. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 26 *Fibro-cystoma. 1844 DANA *Min.* 226 The *Fibro-ferrite of Pradeaux. 1884 *Ibid.* 656 *Fibro-ferrite*, delicately fibrous. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* ix. 218 An interposed *fibro-ligamentous substance. 1882 *The Garden* 28 Jan. 69/1 The corn tunic consists of soft *fibro-membrane. *Ibid.*, The tunic consists of soft, *fibro-membranous tissue. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 3 The entire lining of the bone has been sometimes called a *fibro-mucous membrane. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 117 *Fibro-nucleated and recurrent tumours. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 66 In the oviduct nothing but cellular tissue and *fibro-plastic elements are to be met with. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 137 The spindle-celled kinds.. are most common in *fibro-sarcoma. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 842 The heart, contained in a *fibro-serous envelope. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1854) 159 Vascular tissue.. usually occurs mixed with fibrous tissue, and hence the mixture of the two is called *fibro-vascular. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 420, I was unable to satisfy myself as to the true form of the fibro-vascular system.

Fibroid (fai'broid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **FIBRE** + -OID.]

A. adj. Resembling fibre or fibrous tissue; *fibroid change, degeneration*, a morbid change into fibre or fibrous tissue.

1852 PAGET *Surg. Pathol.* ii. 155, I have proposed the name of Recurrent Fibroid tumour. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* ii. 30 Masses of fibrine.. become fibroid tissues. 1874 *Ibid.* iv. 124 Fibroid degeneration is somewhat allied to induration. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 30 The simple growths include what are known as.. fibroid tumour.

B. sb. Pathol. A fibroid tumour.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 20 Scanzoni considered it an ovarian fibroid. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 385 Tumour.. So-called fibroma or fibroid.

Fibroin (fai'browin). [f. **FIBRO-** + -IN.] A chemical substance which is the principal constituent of silk, cobwebs, and the horny skeleton of sponges.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 90 Sponge is composed of an animal matter which has been compared to albumen and to mucus (Fibroine, Mulder). 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 367 IV. In a study of fibroin from silk, Schutzenberger concludes that it differs from ordinary albumin. 1887 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXII. 61/1 Silk fibre consists essentially of a centre or core of fibroin.. Fibroin.. has a composition represented by the formula C₁₅H₂₃N₅O₆.

Fibrolite (fai'brölait). [f. **FIBRO-** + Gr. λίθος stone; see also -ITE.] A fibrous mineral consisting chiefly of aluminium silicate.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 289 Fibrolite.. always.. either of a white colour, or of a dirty gray. 1803 *Nicholson's Jnl.* IV. 14 Fibrolite accompanying the matrix of corundum. 1884 DANA *Min.* 375 Fibrolite was much used for stone implements.. in the 'Stone age'.

Hence **Fibrolitic a.**, containing fibrolite.

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 72.

Fibroma (fai'bromä). *Path.* Pl. fibromata (fai'bromätä). [mod.L., f. L. *fibra* FIBRE + -oma; cf. CARCINOMA, CYSTOMA.] A fibrous tumour.

1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 130/2 The nature of fibroma leads it simply to enlarge, without change in, or around, itself. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 385 Fibromata are for the most part sharply circumscribed.

Fibrome (fai'brom). [a. Fr. *fibrome*.] = prec.

1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 206 The structure.. was altogether similar to that of these fibromes.

Fibrose, *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *fibrosus*: see **FIBRE** and -OSE.] = **FIBROUS**.

1697 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 681 The Roots fibrose and whitish. 1752 *Ibid.* XLVII. 511 Their external appearance will show them fibrose. 1775 in *Ash*.

Fibroso- (fai'browso), comb. f. of prec. or next, as in **fibroso-calcareous adj.** = *fibro-calcareous*; **fibroso-cartilaginous adj.** = *fibro-cartilaginous*.

1856-8 W. CLARK Van der Hoeven's *Zool.* I. 83 Gorgonia, the crust polypiferous, fibroso-calcareous, persistent. *Ibid.* II. 69 *Chimæroides*, cranium fibroso-cartilaginous.

Fibrous (fai'brəs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *fibrosus*: see **FIBRE** and -OUS. Cf. **FIBROSE** and Fr. *fibreux*.]

1. Full of fibres; formed of fibres:

a. in animals. *Fibrous tissue*: the ordinary connective tissue in the body. *Fibrous tumour* = **FIBROID**.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* iii. 7 Their [Bees'] back and breast is a kind of reddish fibrous flesh. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their lungs are single, fibrous.. and fungous. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 350 Blood.. separates into two portions, the coagulum or fibrous part, and the serum. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 23 Outside the muscular coat is a sheath of fibrous or connective tissue. 1885 CREIGHTON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVIII. 369/1 The fibrous tumors may become cystic in their interior.

b. in plants.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 616 There are of Roots, Bulbous Roots, Fibrous Roots, and Hirsute Roots. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 144 Which large Violet from a fibrous root sendeth forth many leaves. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 232 Branches.. Of fibrous cordage and impending shrouds. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 279 From its fibrous bark we procure the comfort of linen. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 300 *Cyclamen hederifolium*.. tuber fibrous all over.

c. in minerals and metals.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 452 Fibrous asbestos, alumen plumosum, is mild magnesia, combined with silex, calcareous earth, and a small proportion of argill, and iron. 1805-16 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 232 In the fibrous fracture we have to attend to the thickness.. and the position of the fibres. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 217 Thin strata of beautiful white fibrous gypsum occur in marle. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 83 The metal has been changed from the molecular to the fibrous.

2. Resembling fibre or fibres; fibre-like.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 81 There are fibrous Tubes in Trees, for the Sap to mount. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 94 Von fibrous cloud.. Were scarce so thin, so slight.

3. Comb., as *fibrous-rooted adj.*

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xx. (1813) 399 Divide fibrous rooted perennial flowers. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 134 Generally bulbous, sometimes fibrous-rooted.

Hence **Fibrously adv.**, in a fibrous manner; like fibres; and **Fibrousness**, the state or quality of being fibrous.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fibrousness*, fullness of fibres. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* IX. 174 Fibrousness is its essential character. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 342 The fibrousness produced by this operation is again removed. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* ii. 33 They never show any organized arrangement beyond a low grade of fibrousness. 1881 J. S. in *Art Jnl.* 102/1 The two faded leaves drawn so very fibrously. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210/1 Low-hanging frs.. all fibrously a-glitter.

Fibry (fai'bri), *a.* [f. **FIBRE** + -Y.] *a.* Resembling a fibre. *b.* Abounding in fibres.

1802 W. FORSYTH *Cult. Fruit Trees* xiv. (1824) 264 Cut off all the small fibry roots with a knife. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 417. 814 Hundreds.. of fibry roots. 1882 *The Garden* 14 Jan. 31/1 Insert them.. in small pots filled with fibry turf.

Fibster (fi'bstar). [f. **FIB** v.¹ + -STER.] One who fibs; a fibber, petty liar.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, You silly little fibster. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. xx. You wicked old fibster!

Fibula (fi'biälä). Pl. *fibulae*, -as. [a. L. *fibula*, f. *figere* to fix, or the synonymous *fivere* (Festus).] 1. *Antiq.* A clasp, buckle, or brooch.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 346 Rings, Fibulae and abundance of other implements. 1736 POPE *Lt. to Cromwell* 30 Dec. 1710, His robe might be subducted with a Fibula. 1831 WORDSW. *Highland Broach*, The Fibula, whose shape.. Still in the Highland Broach is seen. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. vii. 226 A small fibula of bone. 1869 T. NICHOLS *Handy Bk. Brit. Mus.* 349 There is also a large collection of fibulas or garment-fastenings.

2. *Anat.* The long or splint bone on the outer side of the leg (app. from its resemblance to the tongue of a clasp, of which the tibia forms the other part).

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 287 The sharpest Angle of the Fibula is anterior. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 377 It arises.. from the fore part of the inner surface of the fibula. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 183 The femur does not articulate with the fibula.

Fibular (fi'biälär), *a.* [f. **FIBULA** + -AR. Cf. F. *fibulaire*.] 1. Resembling the fibula: see **FIBULA** 2 (*obs.* -1). *b.* Of or pertaining to the fibula.

1729 SCHEUCHZER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 98 The Bark.. is not so easily roll'd up into a fibular Form. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 731 Anterior Fibular Artery. It.. perforates the inferior extremity of the interosseous ligament. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 64 A fibular ridge projects slightly from the.. tibia.

Fibulate (fi'biälet), *v.* [f. L. *fibulāt*, ppl. stem of *fibulāre* to clasp, f. *fibula*: see **FIBULA**.] 1. *intr.* (*nonce-use*) To perform the action of buttoning and unbuttoning; to fiddle with one's buttons (*obs.* -1). 2. *trans.* (see quot. 1656-81).

c. To put a button on (a foil). Hence **Fibulated ppl. a.** *Fibulation* (see quot.).

1640 BROME *Antipodes* II. ii, Your fingers fibulating on your breast. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fibulate*, to joyn, or fasten together. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Fibulation*, a buttoning, or joyning together. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Casars* Wks. 1802 IX. 138 Perhaps buttoned, fibulated as in the case of our own foils.

3. **Fibulous** (fi'biäləs), *a.* In 7 *fibulus*. [f. **FIBULA** + -OUS.] Resembling a fibula.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 129 A tounge.. with a small fibulus button at the end of it.

-fic, suffix, repr. L. *-ficus* 'making, -doing' (f. weakened root of *facere* to make, do), forming adjs. (1) from sbs., with the sense 'making, causing, producing', as in *honōrificus*, *pācificus*, or 'performing', as *sacrificus*; (2) from adjs., with the sense 'performing actions of a certain kind', as *magnificus*, also (in late and med.L.) with the sense 'bringing into a specified state', as *beatificus*; (3) from vbs., with the sense 'causing to', as *horrificus*, *terrificus*; (4) from advbs., only in *beneficus*, *maleficus*, adjs. of agency to the phrases *bene facere* to do good, do ill (to). Except in the two last-mentioned words, and in *venēficus* (contr. for **venēnificus*), the suffix *-ficus* is always preceded by -i-, which is either the stem-vowel or a substitute for it, or a connecting-vowel appended to a consonant-stem. Most of the L. adjs. in -(i)*ficus* appear in Fr., the termination being adapted as -(i)*fique*; also in It., Sp., Pg., the form being *-fico*. In Eng. the suffix prob. first occurred in adoptions from Fr., like *magnific*, and was often spelt -(i)*fique* down to the 17th c. In mediæval and mod.L. new formations with -(i)*ficus* were very common, and many of them have passed, in adapted forms, into the Rom. langs. and Eng., as *prolific*, *scientific*. In scientific nomenclature new words are still sometimes formed by the addition of the representative of -(i)*ficus* to L. stems; such words, if accepted at all, are usually of international currency, and it is often uncertain in which lang. they were first used; Eng. examples are *acidific*, *chylific*, *felicific*, *morbific*.

Several L. adjs. in *-ficus* form their comparatives and superlatives, and their nouns of quality, from a stem in *-ficent*. In Eng. (but not in Romanic) the adapted forms of these words end in *-ficent*, as *beneficent*, *magnificent*, *maleficent*, *munificent*.

Ficary (fi'käri). *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *ficāria* in *Ranunculus Ficaria* the lesser Celandine.]

1848 MARY HOWITT in *Tyas Field Flowers* I. 26 Our garden fence.. With ficaries like a golden rain Shower'd on the earth below.

-fication (fikē'fən), suffix, repr. L. *-ficiation-em*, the regular formative of nouns of action (see -ATION) from vbs. in *-ficāre*: see -FY. Many words of this formation (chiefly post-classical) were adopted in Fr. with their related vbs., the sbs. in learned form with the suffix *-fication*, and the vbs. in semi-popular form with the suffix *-fier*; on the analogy of these many new formations with these suffixes arose in Fr. From the 14th c. F. vbs. in *-fier*

with their corresponding agent-nouns in *-fication* have been freely introduced into Eng., as *purify*, *purification*, *sanctify*, *sanctification*; and hence the suffix *-fication* has become the recognized means of forming nouns of action corresponding to vbs. in *-fy*, except such as represent L. vbs. in *-facere* (see *-FACTION*). In general, however, such nouns of action are (unless as mere nonce-wds.) formed only on assumable mod.L. types; but *beautification* has been in use since 17th c., and words like *Frenchification*, *transmogrification*, *uglification* may occasionally be met with. In scientific language the suffix forms many sbs. (some of which have no corresponding vb.); examples are *aceticification*, *acidification*, *chylification*, *dentification*, *ossification*, etc.

1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 85 Excuse the damned city-countryfication of that word [cottagel].

† **Ficche**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *fitch(en)*, (*fic*-*chyn*, *ficche*, *ficene*, *fyche*), *ficche*, *fich*, (*fyche*), 4-6 *fyche* (e). [a. OF. *fichier* (mod.F. *ficher*) = Pr. *ficar*, Sp. *hincar*, *finicar*, *ficar*, Pg. *finicar*, *ficar*, It. *ficcare*: referred by Diez to a popular L. **figicare*, extension of L. *figere* to a *fix*.]

1. *trans.* To fix, fasten, make firm, establish; both in a material and an immaterial sense.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 658 Alle þese fyue sybez . . were . . fyched upon fyue poyntes. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 45 Hauē mynde certeinly to fychyn þi house of a myrie site in a lowe stoonē. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* iv. 3 In the place of tentis, where 3e this nyzt fichen tentis. 1412-13 HOCLEVE *Counsel to Hen. V.* 9 God dreede and ficche in him your trust. 1430 LYNG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxvii. To fyche fynally the date. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 94 Whan she hadde put al these thinges in a balance and fyched in her engyn she began to recomforte inedeā. [1530] PALSGR. 549/1, I Fyche (Lydgat). I stedye or make ferme or stedfast, *Je fiche*. This terme is nat yet [*i.e.* no longer] admytted.]

b. To stud, furnish with something infixed. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Catharina* 852 Foure quhelis . . Of þe quhelis þe felyis all Wkh scharpe houkis ficht be sall. 1413 LYNG. *Pilgr. Smole* III. iv. (1483) 52 The compas of this welthe was fichted full of hokes.

2. To pierce, penetrate; *lit.* and *fig.* 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxiv. 16 Thi ben scatterid and not fichtid with sorowe. c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2098 Thay flitt fulle fresly þe frekeze, ficche with fetheris thurgh þe fyne maylez. c 1400 *Arthur* 462 Quarels, arwes, þey fly smerte; þe fyched Men þru3 heed & herte.

Hence *Ficching vbl. sb.*, in quot. *concr.* the place where anything is fixed, the 'print'.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xx. 25, I schal se in his hondis the fichting of naylis.

Ficelle (*fise'l*). [a. F. *ficelle* pack-thread.] Only in comb., as *ficelle colour*, the colour of pack-thread; *ficelle-lace*, string-coloured lace.

1882 *Queen* 22 July 94/1 No dress looked prettier than a thin canvas of dark ficelle colour. 1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 A white muslin trimmed with wide flouncings of ficelle lace.

Ficesyn, obs. form of **PHYSICIAN**.

Fich, obs. form of **VETCH**.

Fich, **Fich-**: see **FITCH**, **FITCH-**.

Fichant (*fī-jānt*). [a. F. *fichant*, pr. pple. of *ficher* to fix: see **FICCHE** v.] (See quot.)

1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortification* 30 The Fichant or fixed line must not exceed a Musquet-shot. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Line of Defence Fichant or Fixed*. *Ibid.*, *Flank Fichant* is that from whence a Piece of Ordinance playing, fixes its Bullets in a direct Line in the Face of the opposite Bastion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fichant*, in fortification, said of flanking fire which impinges on the face it defends.

Fiche, obs. form of **FISH**, **FITCH**.

Fichtelite (*fī-tēlīt*). *Min.* [Named by Broemeis in 1841 after the *Fichtel* Mts., Bavaria, where it is found: see *-ITE*.] A mineral resin occurring in white crystalline scales on fossil pine wood.

1844 DANA *Min.* 514 The Fichtelite of Broemeis . . is a similar substance.

Fichu (*fīʃu*, *fīʃin*). [a. F. *fichu*, app. a subst. use of *fichu* adj. in the sense 'carelessly thrown on'.] A triangular piece of some light fabric, worn by ladies, now as a covering for the neck, throat, and shoulders, formerly also for the head.

1803 *Morning Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1804) VII. 17 Must there be a particular act, regulating every piece of dress? . . we should read . . of the Fichu Bill being committed, the Landau Bill being reported [etc.]. 1824 *Ladies Monthly Museum* July XX. 54 Bonnets of white sarsnet are tied down with a *fichu*. 1825 *Ibid.* June XXI. 347 The mantelet cap . . is of white gauze, the front ornamented with *fichu* points. 1826 *Ibid.* Mar. XXIII. 171 A small *fichu* is thrown carelessly over the neck. 1832 Mrs. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Mann.* Amer. xvii. (1834) 146 A scarlet *fichu* relieved the sombre colour of her dress. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii. She wore a *fichu* of fine lace.

Ficiform (*fī-silīm*), *a.* [f. L. *fīci-*, combining form of *fīcus* fig + *-FORM*.] Fig-shaped.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ficinite (*fī-sinīt*). *Min.* [Named by Bernhardt in 1827 after Prof. *Ficinus*: see *-ITE*.] A hydrous sulpho-phosphate of iron and manganese. 1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 404 *Ficinite*, Bernhardt. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) § 585 *Ficinite*.

† **Ficker**, jocular perversion of **VICAR**.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* Title-p., Compiled for the behoofe and overthrow of the vnpreaching Parsons, Fyckers, and Currats. *Ibid.* (1843) 53 Fickers, parsens and currats.

Fickle (*fī-k'l*), *a.* Forms: 1 *ficol*, 3-4 *fīk-*, 4 *fīek-*, 4-6 *fyek-*, 5-6 *fek-*, *fykel* (e), *-ell* (e), *-il* (l), *-kil* (l), *-le*, *-ul*, *-yl* (l), 3 *south. vikel*, 7 *ficle*, 6-*fickle*. [OE. *ficol*, f. **fic-ian* to deceive (cf. *besician* in same sense), cognate with *gēfic* deceit, *fīcene* deceitful: see **FAKEN** a.]

† 1. False, deceitful, treacherous. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Gloss. on Procr.* xiv. 25 (Cott. Vesp. D. 6) *Versipellis*, *ficol* vel *pretti*. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 268 Fikele & swikele reades. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Cunfort on eorþe þet is fikel and fals. c 1300 *Havelok* 2799 We hauen misdo mikel, þat we ayeen you haue be fikel. c 1325 *Song Yesterday* 30 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 Þis eorþli ioie, þis worldly blis is but a fykel fantasy. c 1400 *Song Roland* 147 'Al fials man' quod the kinge 'Fekill is thy thought.' c 1425 *Seven Sag.* 985 (P.) With fykyll wordis and with falsē. c 1450 *LONELICH Graill* xlvii. 40 Kyng Crwdelex was so fekel and felle. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) X viij. Otherwyse theyr conseruacion shulde be fekyll to the people. *absol.* c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2184 Thes four fekyll That harmed feyre Florence.

b. Of places: Treacherous, dangerous. Now *Sc.* 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXIX. (1495) 938 Actus is a place there beestys ben ofte dryuen and is slypper and fyckyl. 1883 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Ladies Lindores* II. xvi. 41 It's a fickle corner in the dark . . A wrong step . . and there would be no help.

2. Changeable, changeful, inconstant, uncertain, unreliable:

a. of persons, their attributes, feelings, etc.; also often, with personification, of Fortune, Chance, etc.

a 1275 *Procr. Ælfred* 355 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 125 For moni mon hait fikil mod. 1550 *BALE Apol.* Pref. 12 b, I maruile what hath moued the fyckle heades of our doctours. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 60 O Fortune, Fortune, all men call thee fickle. 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 114 It makes the fickle wauering, vnconstant will of man, the very basis. 1663 *COWLEY Agric. Wks.* 1710 II. 708 An impudent, fickle, and painted Harlot. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 233 When everlasting Fate shall yeild To fickle Chance. 1783 *WATSON Philip III* (1793) II. vi. 164 Though sovereign princes . . be naturally capricious and fickle in their attachments. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* vi. vi. Versed in the fickle heart of man. 1861 *HOLLAND Less. Life* iii. 44 Friends may prove false, and fortune fickle. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* I. III. 85 The younger men are of a fickle mood.

b. of things, natural agents, etc.

c 1450 *HENRYSON Compl. Creseide* 550, 1. . clame upon the fickill quheill sa hie. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XII. i. 106 Persaue of weir the fyckill ward onstabil! 1563 *B. GOUGE Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 84 The surest Staffe, in fyckle Dayes. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* CXXVI. O Thou my louely Boy who in thy power, Doest hould times fickle glasse. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 15 The popes donation and the Irish submissions were but weak and fickle assurances. 1774 *BEATTIE Minstr.* II. iv. Fancy now no more Wantons on fickle pinion through the skies. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* i. He who embarks on that fickle sea, requires to possess the skill of the pilot. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 398 The fickle health of childhood. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) I. 234 Through shine and shower My fickle shallop dances. 1861 *HOLLAND Less. Life* i. 12 The weather being very fickle.

3. As *adv.*; only in combination with ppl. adjs.

1611 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Decay 1299 Our glory stands so fickle-founded thus. 1596 *FITZ-GREFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 54 Fortvne . . stooode not on her fickle-rowling wheele.

4. Comb., as *fickle-fancied*, *-headed*, *-minded* (whence *fickle-mindedly* *adv.*) adjs.; *ficklewise* *adv.*; also *fickle-tongue* a., given to falsehood; † *fickle-hammered* a. ? weak in the hams.

a 1670 *HACKET Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 41 Those *fickle-fancy'd men. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 993/4 A Red Roan Nag about six, and *fickle hammed. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. vii. (1877) 1. 168 The *fickle headed tailors. 1661 *HICKERINGILL Jamaica* 97 Those fickle-headed Soldiers. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* VI. (1617) 280 Speaking of *fickle-minded men. 1875 *HOWELLS Foregone* *Concl.* III. 68 I've behaved rather *fickle-mindedly. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* III. 6 Boþe fals and faul and *fykel-tonge lyere. 1877 *LANIER Poems, Bee* 9 And flew Most *ficklewise about.

† **Fickle**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *fīkele*, 4 *fyckel*, *fykel*, 6 *fykkle*; also 3 *vikel* i. [frequentative of *FIKE* v.; cf. Ger. dial. *ficheln* (Grimm) in same sense.] *intr.* To flatter. Also to *fickle* with.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 84 Þe vikelare . . put him preon in eien, þæt he mid vikeled. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 845 Þis was þo þe gode doȝter þat nolde vikel nȝt, Ofte þing þat is iukeled to worse ende is broȝt. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxvii. (1495) 787 A hounde ofte fyckelyth and fawnyth wyth his taylle on men. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 480 They goo aboute to fyckle with Iryshe men.

Hence **Fickling** *vbl. sb.*, flattery; **Fickling** *ppl. a.* Also **Fickler**, a flatterer.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 86 Uikelares beoð þreo kunnes. *Ibid.* 82 Attri speche is . . bachtunge & fikeling. *Ibid.* 224 To wenen þæt hit were uikelunge ȝif heo speke ueire. *Ibid.* 257 Leouere me beoð hire wunden þen uikiinde [v. r. sikeliunde] cosses. a 1240 *Sauvies Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 253 Of þeos fikeliunde world. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 30 Heo no koupe of no fikelyng, and ne onswerede not so.

Fickle (*fī-k'l*), *v.* *2* *dial.* [cf. **FICKLE** a. I b.]

trans. a. To puzzle. b. (see quot. 1736.)

1567 [implied in **FICKLE-FORCE**]. 1736 *PEGGE Kenticisms*, *Fickle*, to fickle a person in the head with this or that, to put it into his head; in a badish sense. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxxix, 'She may come to fickle us a'. 1859 *SMILES Self-Help* 49 Then other questions were put to 'fickle' him.

† **Fickledom**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **FICKLE** a. + *-DOM*.] The realm of fickleness.

a 1754 *RICHARDSON Corresp.* (1804) III. 315 Who would wish for so transient a dominion in the land of fickledom!

† **Fickle-force**. *nonce-wd.* [f. **FICKLE** v. 2 (sense 1) + **FORCE**.] (See quot.)

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* i Adamant . . yeeldeth or giueth place to nothing, wherefore the Greekes call it Fickle-force.

Fickleness (*fī-k'l-nēs*). [f. **FICKLE** a. + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being fickle.

† 1. Falseness, deceit, treachery. *Obs. rare.*

c 1397 *CHAUCER Lach Stedf.* 20 From Right to wronge from trowght to fekylnesse.

2. Changeableness, inconstancy, variableness.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 43 This iourneiing from place to place was not the disease of ficlenesse or of vnstableness. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1845) 291 The Mutability and Fickleness of Prosperity. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 25 ¶ 1 There are some who ascribe this to the fickleness of our climate. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxv. It could not be levity or fickleness of character which induced his daughter to act with so much apparent inconsistency. 1875 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 2 All things savour of the changes of the moon and the fickleness of the sea.

Ficklety (*fī-k'l-ti*). *rare* -1. = *prec.* 2.

1888 *G. ALLEN Devil's Die* II. xxv. 122 They hate the imputation of ficklety or falseness.

Fickly (*fī-k'li*), *adv.* Now *rare*. Also 7 *ficklely*. [f. as *prec.* + *-(L)Y* 2.] In a fickle manner, variably, inconstantly, † deceitfully.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* v. 11 With þar tungen fikeli þai dide. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxxiii. 134 Bot Fortowne, þowcht scho fald fekilly Will nought at anis Myscheffis fall. 1660 *HOWELL Lexicon*, Fickely, inconstantly. 1666 *PERVY Diary* 30 Mar., Having given her mistress warning fickly. 1721 *SOUTHERNE Spartan Dame* i. i. A present pow'r, that's fickly held By the frail tenure of the people's will.

|| **Fico** (*fī-ko*). [It. *fico* = L. *ficus* FIG sb. 1. For sense 3 see under FIG sb. 2.]

† 1. = FIG sb. 1 2. *Obs.*

a 1577 *GASCOIGNE Herbes Wks.* (1587) 153 To suppe sometimes with a Magnifico, And have a Fico foysted in thy dish. 1630 *Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* 30 To reward most of his great Captaines, with a Spanish fico. *Ibid.* 57 A poisonousm trickie of an Italian fico.

2. = FIG sb. 1 4. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1598 *E. GILPIN Skial.* (1878) 68 He . . cry, a Fico for the Criticke spleene. 1606 *MARSTON Fawn* i. ii. Biv b, For wealth he is of my addiction and bid's a fico for't. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xxxviii. But proclaim! — a fico for the phrase. [After SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 33.] 1886 *BYNNER A. Surriage* xxix. 343, I wouldn't give a fico for all you ever recover from her.

† 3. = FIG sb. 2 To give the fico. *Obs.*

1596 *LODGE Wits Misery* 23 Giuing me the Fico with his thombe in his mouth. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* i. 22 b, Having once recovered his fortress, he then gives the Fico, to all that his adversaries can . . attempt against him.

Ficoid (*fī-ko'id*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *ficoïdes*, f. L. *fic-us* fig; see *-OID*.]

A. *adj.* a. = **FICOIDAL** a. 1. b. Resembling a fig; fig-like.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ficoid*, belonging to, resembling, or having an arrangement of parts as in the Genus *Ficus*. Also, resembling a fig; fig-like.

B. *sb.* A plant of the N. O. *Mesembriaceae*.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 362 In a warm Day give a little Water to your most succulent Ficoids. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 525 The seed-vessels of the Ficoids exhibit remarkable phenomena.

Ficoidal (*fī-ko'i-dāl*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Related to or resembling the genus *Ficus*.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the Natural Order *Ficoideae* or *Mesembriaceae*. *Ficoidal alliance*, a name given by Lindley to a group containing the *Mesembriaceae* and three other orders.

1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 523 The Ficoidal Alliance. *Ibid.* 525 Ficoidal Exogens.

B. *sb.* A plant belonging to the *Ficoidal Alliance*. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 525 They are to Ficoidals . . the princes of their race.

|| **Ficoides** (*fī-ko'i-dīz*). [mod.L. *ficoïdes*: see **FICOID**.] A botanical name applied to various plants; in quotes, the Ice-plant (*Mesembrianthemum crystallinum*).

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Ficoides*. 1784 *COWPER Task* III. 579 The spangled beam, Ficoides, glitters bright the winter long. 1811 Mrs. M. STARKE *Beauties of C. M. Magri* 48 Nymph on whose breast the gem'd Ficoides beams.

Ficous (*fī-ko's*), *a.* [f. L. *fic-us* fig + *-OUS*.]

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ficous*, like a fig or like the disease *Ficus*.

† **Fict**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *fict-us*, pa. pple. of *figere* to fashion, **FEIGN**.] **A.** *adj.*

1. = **FEIGNED** 2. In quot. *absol.* or quasi-*adv.*

1677 *T. HARVEY tr. J. Owen's Epigr.* I. xxxi, Poets of things past write false and fict.

2. *Mus.* = **FEIGNED** 5 a. Only in *Fict voice* (L. *vox ficta*), a note altered by an accidental flat according to the rules of *Musica ficta*, i.e. music in which the accidentals were supplied, instead of being left to the singer's discretion. See *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 413/1.

1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Microt.* 87 The placing of Rests in a Counterpoint is . . tolerated . . To auoid Fict Voices, and the forbidden Intervals.

B. sb. A note occurring in certain Hexachords when altered as above. Also *Scale of ficts*.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 25 The Scale of ficts or Synemenon and how the Mutations are made.

† **Fict**, *v. Mus. Obs.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To undergo the alterations required by the rules of *Musica ficta*: see prec.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 25 Musick may Fict in any Voyce and Key, for Consonance sake.

† **Fictation**, *Obs.* [f. *L. fict-* (*rare*), ppl. stem of *figere* to fix + *-ATION*. Cf. med. *L. fictation-em.*] = *FIXATION* (of a volatile substance).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 271.

† **Fictilage**, *Obs.* [f. next + *-AGE*.] (See quots.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vii. 14 Fictilage is the forming and transforming of y^e Matter in form or substance: as in making of Tile .. Brick, Pots .. Glasse, etc. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 333/2 Fictilage is an ordering of Claye Ground for what use we would have it.

Fictile (fiktil), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. fictil-em*, f. *figere* to fashion: see *-ILE*.] **A. adj.**

1. Capable of being moulded, suitable for making pottery. Now *rare*.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 8 The several Fictile clays. *fig.* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) i. ii. 6 Ours is a most fictile world; and man is the most fingent plastic of creatures.

2. Moulded into form by art; made of earth, clay, etc. by a potter.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 841 Fictile Earth is more fragile than crude Earth and dry wood than green. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. 92, I was but fool'd To worship in his room a fictile deity. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* i. 5 And why may not the *Tori*, Brawn, or Collops of fat be express'd by these raised Figures, and they *Torosæ* plump, and .. *en bon point*, as well as Fusil and Fictile ones? 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antig.* (1843) i. 96 The Etruscans, who were famous potters, used to make fictile coffins. 1855 MUSGRAVE *Ramble Normandy* 281 Curiosities .. fictile and fossil.

3. Of or pertaining to the manufacture of earthenware, etc.; having to do with pottery. Also (*rarely*) Skilled in or devoted to fictile art.

1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1863) 281, I was pleased to find that so fictile an art was ever practised in my neighbourhood. 1864 C. P. SMYTH *Inher. in Gt. Pyramid* i. i. (1880) 5 That too graphic religion which the fictile nation on the Nile ever delighted in. 1888 *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 46 And Fictile Craft grew with his [man's] knowledge.

B. sb. A fictile vessel.

1850 in WEALE *Dict. Terms.* 1888 *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 45 These Fictiles tell the story of his first Art-instincts.

Hence **Fictileness**, the quality or fact of being fictile. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fictility (fiktiliti), [f. prec. + *-ITY*.] The quality or condition of being fictile. In quot. *concr.* An article of fictile ware.

1892 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 271/2 The array of ancient 'fictilities' was unhappily diminished by an accident.

Fiction (fikʃən), *Forms:* 4 *ficcion*, (5-6) *fyccion*, *-cyon*, *-tion(e)*, 7 *fixion*, 5- *fiction*. [a. Fr. *fiction* (= Pr. *ficcione*, *ficcio*, Sp. *ficción*), ad. *L. fictiō-em*, n. of action f. *figere* to fashion or form: see *FEIGN*.]

† 1. The action of fashioning or imitating. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 415 In some parts of Germany .. it [the shrew] is called .. Zissmuss, from the fiction of his voice. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* vi. v. (1737) III. 381 The .. Art of Painting .. surpassing by so many Degrees, all other Human Fiction, or imitative Art.

† 2. Arbitrary invention. *Obs.*

a 1629 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnetes Wks.* (1629) 422 The King hauing made positive lawes .. disdaines that a Groome should .. annull those, to .. aduance other of his own fiction. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 277 We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right .. to force a currency of their own fiction in the place of that which is real.

† 3. *concr.* That which is fashioned or framed; a device, a fabric. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 49 The other syttes drawing Mathematicall fictions. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. v. (1660) 123 Thunder and Lightning .. they have in .. their imaginary fiction conjoynd. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 416 Renounce the odours of the open field For the unscented fictions of the loom.

† 2. Feigning, counterfeiting; deceit, dissimulation, pretence. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato A iv b*, He that sheweth him a frende by fytion and faynyng for to dysceyue him. 1502 ORL. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 38 Without hauynge fyccyon in his worde. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1021, I say without fiction. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 7 (1873) 56 A man of the purest goodness, without all fiction or affectation. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* vii. 13 Which I lerned without fiction.

3. The action of 'feigning' or inventing imaginary incidents, existences, states of things, etc., whether for the purpose of deception or otherwise.

(The reproachful sense [= 'fabrication'] is merely contextual.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 8. 21 Hee that will easily beleefe .. will as easily augment rumors .. so great an affinitie hath fiction and beleefe. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 151 To be pleased in the fiction of that, which would please a man if it were real, is a Passion .. adherent to the Nature .. of man. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* i. (1737) I. 4 Truth is the most powerful thing in the World, since even fiction it-self must be governed by it. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* ii. i. 39 The extreme Mischiefe which Fiction and Fraud occasion in the World. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII.

99 The scene may appear to us so memorable, as to have afforded temptation for fiction.

b. That which, or something that, is imaginatively invented; feigned existence, event, or state of things; invention as opposed to fact.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 3 They wylsely .. vse poetes in their fictions. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* Proem v, Whose [i.e. Lydgate's] fatall fictions are yet permanent, Grounded on reason. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. Prose Add. (1612) 332 The waues solicited (a Poetical fiction) by the wife of Iupiter. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 141 If this were plaid vpon a stage now, I could condemne it as an improbable fiction. 1612 T. WILSON *Chr. Dict.* 375 The popish Priest-hood is an imaginary and blasphemous fiction. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 251 Fiction is always more feeble than truth. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) i. 362 Few real men have left such distinct characters as these fictions. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. viii. iii. 536 Until fact .. has become clearly distinguished from fiction. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Syner.* 34 The fictions of the Virgilian age establish no presumption adverse to it.

c. A statement or narrative proceeding from mere invention; such statements collectively.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* i What a fiction or fable was devised. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 601/r Let us cast away all fiction. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. 317 Though this was all a Fiction of his own, yet it had its desir'd Effect. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F. II.* xxxvi. 326 Such an anecdote may be rejected as an improbable fiction. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 581 The messengers .. might .. have related mere fictions without incurring the penalties of perjury. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bounic.* i. 17 He had been playing off a fiction upon me.

4. The species of literature which is concerned with the narration of imaginary events and the portraiture of imaginary characters; fictitious composition. Now usually, prose novels and stories collectively; the composition of works of this class.

1599 R. LINCHE (*title*), The Fountaine of Ancient Fiction 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 428 Dramatic fiction copies real life. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* iv. vi, Old people like history better than fiction. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 65 The Arabs .. enjoy a remarkable advantage over us in the composition of works of fiction. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 10 The existing school of French fiction.

b. A work of fiction; a novel or tale. Now chiefly in depreciatory use; cf. 3 b.

1875 MANNING *Mission II. Ghost* ix. 258 They read nothing but fictions and levities.

5. A supposition known to be at variance with fact, but conventionally accepted for some reason of practical convenience, conformity with traditional usage, decorum, or the like.

a. in *Law*.

Chiefly applied to those feigned statements of fact which the practice of the courts authorized to be alleged by a plaintiff in order to bring his case within the scope of the law or the jurisdiction of the court, and which the defendant was not allowed to disprove. Fictions of this kind are now almost obsolete in England, the objects which they were designed to serve having been for the most part attained by the amendment of the law.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 165 It were against all right .. that he should be iudged the father of that childe, by fiction of lawe. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 223 That ancestor, from whom it .. is supposed by fiction of law to have originally descended. 1775 LD. MANSFIELD in *Mostyn v. Fabrigas*, *Smith's Leading Cases* (ed. 9) i. 652 It is a certain rule, that a fiction of law shall never be contradicted so as to defeat the end for which it was invented, but for every other purpose it may be contradicted. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) i. 26 It became a fundamental maxim, or rather fiction of our law that all real property was originally granted by the king. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ii. (1876) 26, I employ the expression 'Legal Fiction' to signify any assumption which conceals, or affects to conceal, the fact that a rule of law has undergone alteration. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 17 The same spirit of legal fiction .. shows itself .. in the way in which the facts of the great confiscation are dealt with.

b. *gen.* (chiefly *transf.*)

1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* 11 To reduce debt by borrowing .. is a manifest fiction in finance. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii, By a like pleasant fiction his single chamber was always mentioned in the plural number. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* i. 2 The elements of algebra .. are as full of fictions as English law.

6. *Comb.* as *fiction-mint*, *-monger*, *-writer*.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) viii. 84 note, Those fiction-mints. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 43/1 The rest are the regular property of the fiction-writer. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* vi. 112 The credulous fiction-mongers who hang about the skirts of the historic field. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 3/1 He is no mere fiction-monger.

Hence **Fiction** *v. trans.* To feign. *rare* - *o*.

Fictioned *ppl. a.*

1820 PRAED *Surly Hall* 238 His fictioned flame.

Fictional (fikʃənl), *a.* [f. prec. + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fiction.

1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden Berkingholt* 97 Poisoning the springs of fictional literature. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 754 There is a fearful dearth of invention just now, especially in the fictional department. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 227/1 He is .. the outcome of these fine fictional theories. 1869 ARBER *Introd. Monk of Evesham* 8 The confusion in construction .. tends to prove the fictional character of the work.

Hence **Fictionally** *adv.*, in a fictional manner; by means of a work of fiction.

1889 HISSY *Tour in Phaeton* 34 A somewhat similar old house, in like manner made fictionally historic.

Fictionary (fikʃənəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ARY*.] Existing only in fiction; imaginary, pretended.

1882 D. C. MURRAY *Valentine Strange* xxxi, Then out came from his fictionary uncle's care Gerard's half sovereign.

Fictionist (fikʃənist), [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] A narrator of or writer of fiction; a story-teller, novelist.

1829 *Westm. Rev.* XI. 490 He stands among the foremost of the prose fictionists of the hour. 1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) II. 402 The stories of the popular and oral fictionist in the bazaars of the Mussulman. 1875 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 309 Some of our fictionists have left this traditional groove.

Fictionize (fikʃənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *trans.* a. To turn into fiction. b. To give a fictitious form to.

1831 S. R. MAITLAND *Erwin* vi. 125 One of the writers who has thought fit to fictionize the truths of revelation. 1864 *N. & Q.* V. 13 The unicorn, as fictionized in heraldry, is a white horse.

† **Fictious**, *a. Obs.* [as if ad. *L. *fictiōsus*, f. *fictiō-em*: see *FCTION*.]

1. = *FICTITIOUS*.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* i, My report .. Was counted fictious. 1688 PRIOR *Exod.* iii. 14. vi, And study'd Lines and fictious Circles draws. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 3/2 Thy Fictious Performance would ne're be so dull. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 315 His R— H— had assumed the fictious name of Morgan. 1804 J. LACKINGTON *Confessions* Pref. 7, I have called my old acquaintances by fictious names. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 122 The poet's fictious tales. *Ibid.* II. 361 A mighty army fills the plain with fictious war.

2. Addicted to or characterized by fiction.

1641 T. HAYNE *Luther* 113 Go, fictious Greece, go tell Alcides, then, His club is nothing to great Luthers pen. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxis* II. 26 As long as thy Fancy .. adheres to thy Fictious Books. 1813 G. COLMAN Br. *Grins, Vagaries Vinid.* xxxiv, From fictious verse could stubborn facts ensue.

Fictitious (fiktiʃəs), *a.* [f. *L. fictici-us* (f. *figere* to fashion, *FEIGN*) + *-OUS*: see *-ITIOUS*.]

1. † a. Artificial as opposed to natural (*obs.*).

b. Counterfeit, 'imitation', sham; not genuine.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 84 Able to distinguish betweene natural and fictitious precious Stones. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 29 Chymists distinguish Vitriol into Natural and Fictitious, or made by Art. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xviii. 356 Three vases heap'd with copious fires display O'er all the palace a fictitious day. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xix. 295 By shedding fictitious tears. 1783 WATSON *Philip III.* i. (1839) 19 The fictitious attack on the fort. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, The fictitious old woman ushered in Catharine. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 45 Two treaties were drawn up, one on white paper, the other on red, the former real, the latter fictitious.

2. Arbitrarily devised; not founded on rational grounds.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. ii. 76 Those things which by abuse .. are passed into a fictitious and usurped authority. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 4 The .. unpractised (and in many parts false, and fictitious) Doctrine. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 96 The notion .. of a moral scheme of government is not fictitious but natural. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 5 Nations, who have no money, .. have been constrained to invent a fictitious measure in order to express values.

3. Of a name: Feigned, assumed or invented, not real. Of a character, etc.: Feigned, deceptively assumed, simulated.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 92 Philip Melancthon thinks, they [Melchior, Gaspar, and Balthazar] were not true, but fictitious Names. 1735 POPE *Lett.* 7 Mar. 1731, I may .. make use of Real Names and not of Fictitious Ones. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) I. iv. 406 Men who act a fictitious part. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiii, Her haughtiness .. was .. a fictitious character, induced over that which was natural to her. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, A fictitious name must be bestowed upon the old Cathedral town.

4. Feigned to exist; existing only in imagination; imaginary, unreal.

1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. ii. 644 St. Christopher, and a company of fictitious Saints. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.), Nobler comfort .. then vice Ere found in her fictitious Paradise. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* iii. ii, He laughs At the fictitious Justice of the Gods. 1827 HARE *Guesse* (1859) 273 The facts in Poetry, being avowedly fictitious, are not false. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 148 The Portuguese would, by fictitious claims, reap all the benefit. 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Secur.* 64 Such fictitious securities .. as the loans of Honduras.

5. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fiction.

1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 144 Those fictitious stories that so enchant the mind. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xvi. 358 Marvels which would be intolerable in a fictitious narrative. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1853) 107 Out of the fictitious book I get the expression of the life of the time.

6. Constituted or regarded as such by a (legal or conventional) fiction.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 261 Being under a sense of transgression for a wholly fictitious offence. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Custom* iv. 100 The growing popularity of Adoption, as a method of obtaining a fictitious son.

Fictitiously (fiktiʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a fictitious, imaginary, pretended or counterfeit manner; falsely; by way of pretence or sham.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xx. 263 These pieces fictitiously set downe, and having no copy in Nature. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. 185 Not fictitiously .. but from a real tenderness of shedding his brother's blood. 1879 *Cassell's*

Techn. Educ. I. 58 If the ceiling is flat all ornament upon it... must not fictitiously represent relief.

Fictitiousness (fiktijəsnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being fictitious.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) II. 108 To free it [Truth] from all suspicion of Fictitiousness. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 125 ¶ 3 Its [comedy's] essence consists... in the fictitiousness of the transaction. 1852 *N. Brit. Rev.* Nov. 42 Notwithstanding the fictitiousness of the point of view.

Fictive (fiktiv), a. [a. F. *fictif*, -ive, f. L. type **fictivus*, f. *figere* to fashion, FEIGN.]

1. In active sense. † a. Given to feigning. *Obs.* c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 28 In goddess sighte they ben very fytifys feyners.

b. Adapted to or concerned with the creation of fiction; imaginatively creative.

1865 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 156 The personages whom by his fictive art he had called into being. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 122 Having a... great fictive faculty.

c. Adapted to fashion or form; moulding. *rare.* 1875 L. MORRIS *Food of Song* v. Too formless to inspire The fictive hand.

2. In passive sense. a. Originating in fiction, created by the imagination, fictitious. Of a name: Assumed.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi. 93 Time... to those things whose grounds were verie true, Though naked yet and bare... gave fictive ornament. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 636 It must be some list of a party... or else the names are fictive. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Thylla* II. IV. i. 60 What was there in such fictive woes To thrill a whole theatre?

b. Of a counterfeit or fictitious character, not real, feigned, sham.

1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 93 Dabbling in the fount of fictive tears. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 117 The fictive advice of Agamemnon to return home is taken in good earnest.

† **Fictly**, adv. *Obs.* [f. FICT a. + -LY 2.] Feignedly, insincerely.

1677 T. HARVEY tr. *J. Owen's Egeir* I. 77 When in the Temple... you pray, You two, not fictly, Abba, Father, say.

† **Fictor** (fiktər, -or). *Obs.* [a. L. *fictor*, agent-n. f. *figere* to fashion.] One who frames or fashions; esp. an artist or modeller in clay, etc.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 139 Not such Beasts as are in Nature, but rather as issue from the Poets or Fictors brains. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 420 The whole of the New Creature... is to be ascribed to Christ... as the Creator, Fictor and Effector thereof. [1824 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Fictor*, in ancient art an artist who models or forms statues and reliefs in clay. (Hence in mod. Dicts.)]

† **Fictose**, a. *Obs.* -o [f. L. *fictus*, pa. pple. of *figere* to FEIGN + -OSE.] Feigned, counterfeit.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Picture**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *picture*, f. *figere* to FEIGN.] A feigning.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Ficulanian**, a. *Obs.* -1 [f. L. *ficulanus*]. Of fig-tree wood, i.e. worthless (see Horace *Sat.* I. viii. 1).

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 278 So also are the few Ficulan Arguments and Infrunite Pamphlets of the Nestorian Arianism... wholly outshun and outdone.

Ficus (fai'kəs). *Path.* [a. L. *figus* fig, fig-tree.] See quotes.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 287 Ficus is a maner weyunge bat arisip upon a mannes zerde tofore. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* clxxi. 165 At Goddess ordynance he had that euyl called ficus. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ficus*, *Pathol. Surg.*, name given to a fleshy substance or kind of Condyloma resembling a fig.

Fid (fid), sb. Chiefly *Naut.* Also 8-9 fidd. [Of unknown origin; it is doubtful whether all the senses belong to the same word.]

1. A conical pin of hard wood, from 9 to 30 in. long, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 629 Fids or Hammers. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 342/1 Fids and Marling Spikes. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Epissoir*... a... splicing fid. 1779-80 COOK *Voy.* II. 39 Shaped somewhat like a large fid or sugar-loaf.

2. A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the weight of the topmast and also the topgallant mast.

1644 MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict.* s. v. The pin in the heele of the top-mast which beares it upon the ches-trees, is a fidd. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 29 Fids are made square. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 271 An improved fidd for the upper masts of ships. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. A plug of oakum for the vent of a gun.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Ing. Seamen* 31 Their fids and leads to keepe dry the touch hole. 1721-1800 in BAILEY, 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

4. ? *transf.* A plug or quid of tobacco.

1793 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Fid* of Tobacco. 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

5. *dial.* A small but thick piece of anything. 1838 in HOLLOWAY *Provincialisms*. 1851 NEWLAND *The Ernie* 71 It [a trout] was already cut into fids of five or six inches in length. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Fid*, sb. a piece. Ex. 'A fid of cheese'.

6. *dial.* See quot. [Perh. a different word; cf. FAD, FAWD, FEALD in same sense.]

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Fid* (Kent), a thatcher's handful of straw.

7. 'A wooden or metal bar or pin, used to support or steady anything' (Webster).

1851 J. S. SPRINGER in *Harper's Mag.* III. 519 After having knocked out the 'fid', which united the chain that bound the load, the log rolled suddenly upon him. 1857

COLQUHOUN *Oarsman's Guide* 31 A fid is a wedge passed through a hole to secure anything.

8. *attrib.*, as *fid-hammer*, -hole.

1644 MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict.*, *Fidd-hammer* is a Fidd made sharpe at one end, to splice a roape, and a Hammer at the other end. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Fidd-hammer*. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 217 A top-mast inverted: the fid-hole to ship the tiller in. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Ship-build.* xvi. 315 Thus steel yards have snapped in the truss, topmasts in the fid-hole.

Fid (fid), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fix (a topmast, etc.) with a fid.

1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 31 Sept., Rigg'd the maintopmast and fidded it. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 18 Top tackle pendants, and falls... are used for Fidding or housing the mast.

|| **Fidalgo** (fida'lgo). Also 8 phidalgo. [Pg. *fidalgo* nobleman, contraction for *filho de algo* (obs.) son of something. Cf. HIDALGO.] A Portuguese noble. Also (see quot. 1705).

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 117 Whether the behaviour of the Fidalgo displeased our Sea men, or that they understood them not... I know not. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xix. 361 The Vice-roys, here called Phidalgos or Govemadors, which compose the first State of the Kingdom. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 236 Our young fidalgos resemble this Cavaliero as little as they do the Circassian gentry.

† **Fidder**, sb. *Obs.* = FID sb. 1.

1644 MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict.* s. v. *Fidd*, But when we splice cables we use fidders of wood. 1678 in PHILLIPS s. v. *Fid*.

† **Fidder**, v. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Frenouiller*, to fiddler, to rake, to pudder in.

Fidder, *obs.* Sc. var. of FOTHER sb.

Fiddle (fīd'l), sb. Forms: 3-4 fīð, fīp, fīthel(e), (4 fīthul, south. vīpele), 4-5 fythel(e), (5 fīthal, -il, -ylle), 4-6 fīdel(e), (5 fed-, fīdylle, 6 fīdel), 5-6 fydel, (5 -ill, -yll, 6 -delle, -dylle), 6- fiddle. [ME. *fībele*, OE. **fīdele* wk. fem. (implied in deriv. *fīdelere*) = MDu. *vedelle* (Du. *vedel*, *veel*), OHG. *fīdula* (MHG. *videle*, Ger. *fiedel*), ON. *fīpla* (Da. *fiddel*).

The ultimate origin is obscure. The Teut. word bears a singular resemblance in sound to its med.L. synonym *vitula*, whence OF. *virole*, Pr. *viola*, and (by adoption from these langs.) It., Sp., Pg. *viola*: see VIOL. The supposition that the early Rom. *viola* was adopted independently in more than one Teut. lang. would account adequately for all the Teut. forms; on the other hand, **fīpūlon* may be an OTeut. word of native etymology, though no satisfactory Teut. derivation has been found.]

1. A stringed instrument of music; usually, the violin, but also (with defining word as in *bass fiddle*) applied to other instruments of the viol kind. Now only in familiar or contemptuous use.

c 1205 LAY. 7002 Of harpe & of salterium of fīdele & of coriun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 102 Wolde neuere þe faithful fader his fīthel were ontēmped. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 761 The lilt pype, and the lute, the fyddill in fist. 1535 COVERDALE I *Sam.* xviii. 6 With tymbrels, with myrth, and with fyddels. 1589 *Papfe w. Hatchet* E iij b, I must tune my fiddle, and fetch some more rozen. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 158 Till all you built appear'd Like that, Amphion with his Fiddle reard. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* 1. 323 Shrill Fiddles squeak Hoarse Bag-pipes roar. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 22 Engaged in London in giving private lessons on the fiddle. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, The dear old country fiddles are playing... dance-music.

b. In colloquial phrases: *As fit as a fiddle*: in good 'form' or condition. *To hang up one's fiddle*: to retire from business, give up an undertaking. *To hang up one's fiddle when one comes home*: said of persons who are entertaining abroad but not in their family circle. *To play first* (or *second*) *fiddle*: to take a leading (or subordinate) position. *To have one's face made of a fiddle*: to be irresistibly charming. *To have a face as long as a fiddle*: to look dismal.

1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* (1780) I. viii. 84 Your honour's face is made of a fiddle; every one that looks on you loves you. 1778 *Learning at Loss* II. 79 Our Friends... returned, with Jack Solecism the first Fiddle as usual. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii, How could I help it? His face was made of a fiddle. 1822 O'MEARA *Napoleon in Exile* I. 227 He was of opinion that Prussia should never play the first fiddle in the affairs of the Continent. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. ix. 140 It was evident that... he had been playing... second fiddle. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. xi. 253 'Is Salathiel pretty fresh?' asked the Baron. 'Fit as a fiddle'. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capl. Marryat* ix, He did not entirely hang his fiddle up when he came home. 1889 H. O'REILLY *50 Years on Trail* 11, I arrived at my destination feeling as fit as a fiddle.

2. Applied to the player.

a. = FIDDLER. *The fiddles*: the band of fiddlers. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 71 Envy began to dance among the Bishops first, the good Constantine brought them the Fiddles. 1773 BRYDSON *Sicily* i. (1809) 7 Barbella, the sweetest fiddle in Italy, leads our little band.

b. *transf.* One to whose music others dance; hence, a nirth-maker, jester.

1600 BRETON *Paquis's Madcappe* 64 Wks. (Grosart) 9 He may be but a foole, and she a fiddle. 1693 LOCKE *Thoughts conc. Educ.* § 165. 208 You would not have your Son the Fiddle to every jovial Company. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 224 At once the Bear and Fiddle of the town. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 13 His easy humour, whenever he is called to it [company], can still make himself the fiddle of it. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* v, He was... the fiddle of the ship's company.

3. Something resembling a fiddle in shape or appearance: a. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867); b. *Agric.* (See quot. 1874); c. *Gunmaking.* (See quot. 1881).

1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug. 5/2 A heavy sea, which... caused the production of 'fiddles' on the saloon tables at lunch time.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fiddle*, a contrivance to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fiddle*... a wooden bar about 11 feet long, attached by ropes at its ends to the traces of a horse, and used to drag loose straw or hay on the ground, [etc.]. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 248 The value of a stock is greatly enhanced by a species of cross pattern, or 'fiddle'.

4. In various slang uses: a. (See quot. 1700).

b. A watchman's rattle. c. *Scotch* († *Welsh*) *fiddle*, the itch. d. *Stock-exchange*: the sixteenth part of a pound. e. A sixpence (Farmer).

a. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fiddle*, a Writ to Arrest. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

b. 1823 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* II. ii, Log. There's the Charles' fiddles going. *Jerry*. Charles' fiddles?—I'm not fly, Doctor. *Log*. Rattles, *Jerry*, rattles!

c. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Welsh-fiddle*, the Itch. 1826 J. RANDOLPH *Let.* 20 Feb. in *Life* J. Quincy 421, I have not caught the literary 'Scotch fiddle'.

d. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 138 To do business with me at a fiddle. 1887 ATKIN *House Scraps* 15 Done at a fiddle.

5. Used interjectionally = FIDDESTICK.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. v. vi*, *Fore*. Hussy, you shall have a Rod. *Miss*. A Fiddle of a Rod, I'll have a Husband.

6. The action of fiddling, or fig. of fussy trifling.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 89 The eternal whirl and fiddle of life, so characteristic of our... neighbours across the Channel.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *fiddle-lore*, -make. b. objective, as *fiddle-fabricant*, -fancier, -holder, -lover, -maker; *fiddle-making* vbl. sb.; *fiddle-scraping* adj.

1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 271 The noted Tyroese *fiddle-fabricants. *Ibid.* ix. 269 An ingenious *fiddle-fancier.

1848 J. BISHOP tr. *Otto's Violin* App. v. (1875) 85 L. Spohr invented what he called a 'fiddle-holder'. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 1/2 Now is the time for all *fiddle-lovers to go and rub up their *fiddle lore. 1864 SANDYS & FOSTER *Hist. Violin* ix. 125 A large instrument of the *fiddle make. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 181 A good *Fiddle-Maker. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 2/1 The great emperor of all fiddle-makers, Antonius Stradivarius. 1884 E. HERON-ALLEN *Violin-making* II. vi. 129 The wood used in 'fiddle-making should be thoroughly dry. 1879 BESANT & RICE *Twins in Trafalgar's Bay* II. (1891) 21 She came to comparing her son—the 'fiddle-scraping son—with his late father.

8. Special comb.: *fiddle-back*, a back (of a chair) shaped like a fiddle, also *attrib.* in *fiddle-back wood*, a name given to various ornamental woods used for the covers of books; *fiddle-block* *Naut.* (see quot. 1858); † *fiddle-brained* a, foolish, frivolous; *fiddle-dock* (see quot. 1823); *fiddle-faced* a, pulling a long face, unhappy looking; *fiddle-fish*, (a) a name given to the Angel-fish or Monk-fish; (b) (see quot. 1867); *fiddle-flanked* a, having hollow flanks like a fiddle; *fiddle-grass* (see quot.); *fiddle-lipped* a, of a flower, having a lip shaped like a fiddle; *fiddle-pattern*, the pattern of 'fiddle-headed' spoons and forks; *fiddle-patterned* a. = FIDDLE-HEADED b.; *fiddle-shaped* a, *Bot.* (see quot. 1866; rendering mod.L. *panduriformis*); *fiddlewood*, (a) the *Citharexylon*; (b) (see quot. 1878-86).

1890 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 312 A tall, old Chippendale arm-chair, with a quaintly-carved *fiddle-back. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Fiddle-block*, a block with two sheaves, one over the other; the lower one smaller than the other. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 44 The lower end [is] spliced round the fiddle block. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Fiddle-dock* (Bot.), the *Rumex pulcher* of Linnaeus. c 1785 JOHN THOMPSON'S *Man* (1829) 17 *Fiddle-faced, wagtailed fellows. 1885 W. WESTALL *Larry Lohengrin* I. v, White-chokered, strait-laced and fiddle-faced. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. xii. 266 The Torpedo, or numbing fish, which is in shape very like the *fiddle-fish. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 19. 451 The fiddle-fish (shaped like the butt of a fiddle). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fiddle-fish*, a name of the king-crab (*Limulus polyphemus*). c 1785 JOHN THOMPSON'S *Man* 15 Foul-breeked, rep-shanked, *fiddle-flanked. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Fiddle Grass, *Epilobium hirsutum* L. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 4, *Zingiber panduratum*, *fiddle-lipped. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Misadv. Margate*, I could not see my table-spoons... The little *fiddle-pattern'd ones I use. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XIV. s. v., **Fiddle-shaped* leaf... is oblong, broad at the two extremities and contracted in the middle, like a fiddle or some sort of guitar. 1866 *Trcas. Bot.*, *Fiddle-shaped*, obovate, with one or two recesses or indentations on each side. 1713 J. PETER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 216 Barbadoes *Fiddle-wood, *Citharexylum Americanum*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 265 Black-heart Fiddlewood. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Fiddlewood, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

Fiddle (fīd'l), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To play the fiddle or violin; now only in familiar or contemptuous use. Also *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 231 For I can noither tabre ne trompe... ne fythelen at festes, ne harpen. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 159/2 Fydelin, or fyielyn, *vitulor*. 1530 PALSGR. 549/1 Can you fyddell and playe upon a tabouret to? 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* v. i, What dost think I am, that thou shouldst fiddle So much upon my patience? a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 120 This man [John Smith] could not fiddle, could not Tune himself to be pleasant and plausible to all Companies. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 598 Others... Teach Kings to fiddle, and make Senates dance. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 216 They feast, they fiddle, they drink, they sing.

b. quasi-trans. with cognate obj. In quot. *fig.* 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiii. 447 A lered man, to lere be what our lorde suffered. And fithel be without flateringe of gode friday be storye. 1870 *The Universe* 21 May, We had used to say they were ignorant, but now when we see a.. monk-taught boy we fiddle another tune.

c. trans. with adverbs (nonce-uses).

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 739/2 All maner of people be he pope or pedeler. monke or myller, frere or fideler, or anye of the remenaunt that thys fonde frere fiddleth forth here by letters. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 39 b, Blowne vp honour, honour by antick fawning fiddled vp. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 163 Let Nero fiddle out Rome's Obsequies. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 403 That impulsive band which proposed to fiddle down the walls of our Social Jericho.

2. techn. (See quot.)

1883 GILL in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 244 s. v. *Micro-meter*, Each movable web must pass the other without coming in contact with it or the fixed wire and without rubbing on any part of the brass-work. Should either fault occur (technically called 'fiddling') it is fatal to accurate measurement.

3. To make aimless or frivolous movements; esp. to play, toy about, at, on, over, with (a thing, rarely, a person); to act idly or frivolously. Also to fiddle about.

1530 PALSGR. 549/1 Loke you fydell nat with your handes when your maister speketh to you. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. ii. § 3. 133 Some men you haue alwaies fiddling about their garments. 1663 *Perrys Diary* 13 July, The ladies.. talking, and fiddling with their hats and feathers. 1705 W. KING *Art of Love* xii. 13 Her fingers or her tongue would fiddle. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* ii, He took a pipe in his hand, and fiddled with it till he broke it. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 64 Some are perpetually fiddling about their Cloaths. 1761 MRS. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidolph* (1767) IV. 134, I had pretended to be fiddling at all the time we were at tea. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi* 13 You'll take Your hand away that's fiddling on my throat. 1883 H. SMART *Hard Lines* I. iii, They've had him fiddling about so long in the school, he's most likely forgot how to gallop. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 40/1 A Ministry fiddling with Franchise Bills.

b. slang. (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* I. 199/1 A lad that had been lucky fiddling (holding horses or picking up money anyhow).

c. trans. To fiddle away: to fritter away.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xiv. (1713) 132 [They] fiddle away their time as idly as those that pill Straws. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. vi. 221 The commonplace way of treating it is that of simply fiddling it away.

4. a. trans. To cheat, swindle. Now only slang. Also with into, out of. b. intr. (see quot. 1850).

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 170 There was one more that fiddled my fine Pedlers. 1703 DE FOE *Villainy of Stockjobbers* Misc. 268 There People can.. Fiddle them out of their Money. 1738 CHESTERF. *Common Sense* 14 Oct., Somebody else would have been fiddled into it again. 1850 *Lloyd's Weekly* 3 Feb. (Farmer), I understand fiddling—that means, buying a thing for a mere trifle and selling it for double or for more. 1851 MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* I. 424 The way the globe man does is to go among the old women and fiddle (humbug) them. 1861 *Ibid.* III. 130 We are generally fiddled most tremendous.

5. slang. To take liberties with (a woman).

1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* II. iii, Fiddling ladies, you molecatcher!

Fiddle-bow. The stringed bow with which a fiddle is played; = FIDDLESTICK.

1827 W. HERSEE in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 484 Thine elbow instinctively moving to the fiddle-bow even after sleep had settled upon thy weary eyelids. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. (1833) 180 Drawing a rosined fiddle-bow across it. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. ii. 40 The fiddle bow was playing.

Fiddle-case.

1. The case in which a fiddle is kept. Also attrib., fiddle-case boots: boots as big as a fiddle-case.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 27 To spend their lives in making fiddle-cases for futulous womens phansies. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xli, Heads.. as empty as a fiddle-case. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VIII. 71 Half a dozen tall footmen each bearing a fiddle case. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxvi. 536 Tweed trousers thrust into fiddle-case boots.

2. pl. (See quot.).

1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Fiddle-cases, *Rhinanthus cristagalli*.

† **Fiddlecome**, a. Obs. [short for next, used attrib.]. Nonsensical, silly, trumpery.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* iv. i. 103 A fiddlecome tale of a drabble-tailed girl. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* iv. i, Do you think such a fine proper gentleman.. cares for a fiddlecome tale of a child?

† **Fiddle-come-fiddle**, Obs. rare. [Altered form of FIDDLE-FADDLE, with come for CUM.]

1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Coleman St.* iii. viii, They have their Simpathies and Fiddle-come-faddles in their Brain.

Fiddlededee (fɪdˈlɪdiː). int. and sb. [f. FIDDLE sb. or v., used in a contemptuous sense with a nonsensical appendage.]

A. int. Nonsense!

a 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell's Life* (1848) Appdx. 837/1 All he [Johnson] said was, 'Fiddle-de-dee, my dear'. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 182 Fiddle-de-dee then; I'll venter it! 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxix. 352 'He is a man very estimable'.. 'Fiddle-de-dee. He is an ape,—a monkey.'

B. sb. Nonsense, absurdity.

Mod. That is all fiddle-de-dee.

Fiddle-faddle (fɪdˈlɪfædˈlɪ), sb., a. and int. [This and the vb. are reduplications of FIDDLE or FADDLE; cf. Ger. *fickfack*, and contemptuous formations like *flim-flam*, *skimble-skamble*, etc.]

A. sb.

1. Trifling talk or action; in pl. trivial matters, trifling occupations or objects of attention.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 103 This more then neding fiddle faddle smacks somewhat of ambition. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* 1884 II. 98 Away with these paultringe fiddle-faddles. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xxx. 86 The Fiddle-faddles and Trifles of Mathematicians. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 141 (1740) 403 Come leave your Fiddlefaddles of Presumptions. c 1760 in Macaulay *Ess. Pitt* (1854) 308/2 No more they make a fiddle-faddle About a Hessian horse or saddle. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 July, The fiddle-faddle of arranging all the things was troublesome. 1849 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 377 Describing species of birds and shells, &c., is all fiddle-faddle. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* 103 Where you just look on fiddlefaddles while your dinner is behind a screen. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* iv. 134 Collecting cards.. and all the petty fiddlefaddle that is growing so stale.

2. An idler, trifler; a gossip, chatterbox.

1602 BRETTON *Merry Wonders*, Maid Marian in a Morrice-dance, would put her down for a Fiddle-faddle. 1756 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Deues*, Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Gosling, and two or three fiddle faddles. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 337 Your true fiddle-faddle Somebody, who would be in high repute among his fellows. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., A 'viddle vaddle or viddle vaddler'.

B. adj. Trifling, petty, fussy: said of persons as well as of things.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 208 A great deale more of such fiddle-faddle stuffe. 1727 DE FOE *Protest. Monast.* 16 In any other fiddle faddle part of Life. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* in Arb. *Garner* (1883) VI. 603 They [liverymen] said, 'She was a troublesome fiddle faddle old woman!' 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 164 So fiddle-faddle and so coquettish. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 69 The fiddle-faddle etiquette of the Court.

C. int. Nonsense! Bosh!

1671 SHADWELL *Humorists* v, Fiddle faddle on your Travelling and University. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* II. i, Fiddle, faddle; han't I wit enough already? 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 11 Jan., Dr. Johnson: Pho! fiddle-faddle; do you suppose your book is so much talked of and not yourself? 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xv. 191 Oh, fiddle-faddle, my lord!

Fiddle-faddle (fɪdˈlɪfædˈlɪ), v. [See the sb.] intr. To be busy about petty trifles; to fuss, 'mess about'.

1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. iii, Ye may as easily Outrun a cloud driven by the northern blast As fiddle faddle so. 1776 MRS. DELANY *Let.* Ser. II. II. 202 Had you been bred up only to fiddle faddle, you would have fiddle faddled all your life. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 226 She has.. fiddle-faddled about the garden, picking off half-a-dozen dead roses.

Hence **Fiddle-faddling** *vb.* sb. and *ppl.* a. Also **Fiddle-faddler**.

1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler Wales* I. Pref. ix, But lest I should chance to be considered here one of the tribe of that fiddle-faddling, dull old prosing pedant. 1846 WORCESTER (citing *Qu. Rev.*), *Fiddle-faddler*, a foolish trifler. 1850 CLOUGH *Poems and Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 168 Whatsoever your hand findeth to do, do it without fiddle-faddling. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Lady Lisle* (1885) 36, I don't want him to be a fiddle-faddling girl. 1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 11/2 The mistaken notion.. that detail is a substitute for spirit and fiddle-faddling for acting.

Fiddle-head. [f. FIDDLE sb. + HEAD.]

1. *Naut.* The ornamental carving at the bows of a vessel, the termination of which is a scroll turning aft or inward like the head of a violin.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. App. State of Navy, *Neptune*, The fiddle-head.. had.. a bad effect. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli, I hope Captain O'Brien will take off her fiddle-head, and get one carved.

2. A local name for a young fern frond.

1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* IX. 563 Young fern fronds—'fiddle-heads', as they are named—are greedily devoured as substitutes for green vegetables.

3. A head as empty as a fiddle.

1887 W. F. ANSTAY in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 262/2 He hasn't two ideas in his great fiddle-head.

Fiddle-headed, a. [f. prec. + -ED².] a.

Naut. Having a fiddle-head. b. Of a fork, spoon: Having the handle made after the pattern of a fiddle. c. Empty-headed. d. (see quot. 1883).

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, First Step* iii, In short a kind of fork—that is fiddle-headed. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* viii. 43 A projecting piece of scroll work fashioned after a ship's fiddle-headed beak. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* v. (1855) 104 'You've broke it, you fiddle-headed brute!' 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 *Fiddle-headed*, a long, gaunt, wolfish head, like what one sees in some Mastiffs.

Fiddlement, *nonce-wd.* [f. FIDDLE v. + -MENT.] The action of fiddling, an instance of this.

1859 SALA *Twi. round Clock* (1861) 157 An egregious fiddler.. used to attract large crowds in the street beneath listening to his complicated fiddlements.

Fiddler (fɪdˈlɪə, fɪdˈlɪə). [OE. *fideler*, f. **fidelian* to fiddle, f. **fidle* FIDDLE sb. Cf. ON. *fidlari*.] One who fiddles.

1. One who plays on the fiddle; esp. one who does so for hire. *Fiddler's fare*, money, pay, wages: see quot. 1597, 1608, a 1700, 1785.

a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. *Wülcker* 311 *Fidicen*, *fideler*. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6568 There were trumpes and fithelers.

1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 230 Govyn to a fedelere, the sayd day at nyte, iiii. d. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 735/1 He.. fareth as he wer from a frere waxen a fideler. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 380 He.. gave me fidler's wages, and dismist mee. 1608 MARKHAM *Dumb Knight* iii, Let the world know you haue had more than fidlers fare, for you haue meat, money, and cloth. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 The gammuth of every municipal fidler. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fidlers-pay*, Thanks and Wine. 1721 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 20 As fiddlers flourish carelessly, before they play a fine air. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Fidler's money*, all sixpences. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 350 The fiddler puts the whole assembly in motion. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi, The fiddler's function was at an end for the present.

b. *Fiddler's Green* (*Naut.*): 'a sailor's elysium, in which wine, women, and song figure prominently' (Farmer).

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 404 My grannan.. used to tell me that animals, when they departed this life, were destined to be fixed in *Fidler's Green*. 1836 W. H. MAXWELL *Capt. Blake* I. xv. note, It is.. believed that tailors and musicians after death are cantoned in a place called 'Fiddler's Green'. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fieid* ix, We shape a course for Fiddler's Green. 1883 J. D. J. KELLY in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 441/2 The pilotless narrows which lead to Fiddler's Green, where all good sailors go.

† 2. A trifle. Obs.

1591 R. CECIL in *Unton's Corr.* (Roxb.) 197 This discourse grows by many fidlers in your cause. 1735 DYCHÉ & PARDON *Dict., Fidler*, a trifling, foolish, or impertinent Person.

3. slang. A sixpence.

1885 *Household Words* 20 June 155/2 A more easily explained name [for a sixpence] is a Fiddler.. probably from the old custom of each couple at a dance paying the fiddler sixpence.

4. a. See quot. 1750 and 1887. b. A local name for the Sandpiper (*Tringoides hypoleucis*).

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 82 Fiddlers. This fly.. much resembles a cockroach. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 196 Fiddler (Hebrides). 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Fiddler*, the angel or shark-ray.

c. A small crab of the genus *Gelasimus*. Also *fiddler-crab*.

1714 J. LAWSON *Carolina* 162, Fidlers are a sort of small Crabs, that lie in Holes in the Marshes. 1867 W. B. LORD *Crab, Shrimp, & Lobster Lore* 29 A 'Fidler-Crab' (as it is sometimes called from the rapidity with which it works its elbows). 1883 S. L. CLEMENS ('Mark Twain') *Life on Mississippi* xlviii. 429 The drainage-ditches were everywhere alive with little crabs—'fiddlers'.

5. attrib. and Comb., as *fiddler lad*; *fiddler-like* adj. and adv.

1824 SCOTT *Redgaxntlet* Let. xii, 'Deil's in the fiddler lad' was muttered from more quarters than one. 1628 VENER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 359 It is Fidler-like. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 128 He was dismissed Fidler-like, with meat, drink, and money.

† **Fiddlery**, Obs. In 6 fidlery. [f. prec. + -Y³.] The art or craft of a fiddler.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. vi. 36 As though Humfrey Crowther were a whole integrall thing made and consisting of these two partes, goodness and fidlery.

Fiddlestick (fɪdˈlɪstɪk), sb. [f. FIDDLE sb. + STICK sb.]

1. The bow strung with horsehair with which the fiddle is played. *The devil rides on a fiddle-stick*: = here's a fine commotion.

14.. *Nom. MS. Reg.* 17 in Wr. *Wülcker* 693 *Hic arcus*, *fydylstyck*. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 535 The Deuill rides vpon a Fiddle-sticke. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 106, I lent you indeed my Fiddle, but not my Fiddlestick. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 15 Apr., Give him a fiddle and a fiddle-stick, and he can do nothing. 1842 ANDY *Water Cure* (1843) 210, I might as well inquire whether the fiddle or the fiddle-stick makes the tune.

2. *humorously*. Something insignificant or absurd, a mere nothing. Often substituted for another word in derisively repeating a remark. Also, *fiddlestick's end*. *Not to care a fiddlestick*: to care not at all.

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. iv, Shot with a fiddlestick: who's here to shoot ye? 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* IV. ii, Golden pleasures! golden fiddlesticks! 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Fiddlestick's End*, Nothing. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 140 We do not care a fiddlestick.. for either public opinion or private ill-will. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*. viii, 'We purify the boys' bloods now and then.' 'Purify fiddlesticks' ends, said his lady. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* x, She.. proposed to die of a broken heart.. A broken fiddlestick! 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. (1878) 214 'Beware the awful fiddlesticks!' she flippantly answered.

3. Hence as int. An exclamation equivalent to Nonsense! fiddle-de-dee! Often in pl. Also, *fiddlestick's end*!

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 130 A fiddlestick! ne're tell me I am full of words. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby's Lett.* vii, Do you suppose men so easily change their natures? Fiddlestick! 1854 H. AINSWORTH *Fitch of Bacon* II. 17 'And she refused you.' 'Fortunately she did, my dear.' 'Fiddlestick's end! I dare say you preferred her.' 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ix. (1871) 186 Fiddlesticks! it's nothing but the skin broken. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. ii. (1886) 16 'Wounded? A fiddle-stick's end!' said the doctor. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* vii. 219 Once a labourer always a labourer? Fiddlesticks!

Fiddle-string. [f. as prec. + STRING.] One of the strings on a fiddle, which by their vibration produce the sound. Also *fig.*

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. (1757) 108 Fix'd is the fate of

whores, and fiddle-strings! 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Air* iii. § 20 A fiddle-string, moisten'd with Water will sink a Note in a little time. 1835 MRS. CARLEY *Lett.* l. 43, I do but . . fret myself to fiddlestrings. 1884 E. HERON-ALLEN *Violin-making* ii. xii. 210 The manufacture of fiddle strings.

Fiddle (fɪd'li). *Naut.* The iron framework round the deck opening that leads to the stoke-hole of a steamer; usually covered by a grating of iron bars; the space below this.

1881 *Standard* 17 Nov. 2/3 The coverings of the fiddleys or openings to the stoke hole. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* i. A few men were crouching in the fiddle. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 4/2 They have had to sleep amidst the 'fiddleys' around the engine boilers.

Fiddling (fɪd'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FIDDLE in various senses.

1. Playing the fiddle.

c1460 *Emare* 390 Bothe harpe and fydyllyng. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I, 7 Th' Arcadians . . Whom nothing in the World could bring To civil Life, but fiddling. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks. 1721 I. 530 We see Nero's fiddling and Commodus's skill in fencing on several of their Medals. 1879 BESANT & RICE *Trafalg. Bay* ii. (1891) 22 There could be no fiddling that evening.

2. Fussing trifling; petty adjustment or alteration.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* iv. i. Hell on your fiddling! 1705 W. KING *Art of Love* xii. 68 Some times your hair you upwards furl . . All must through twenty fiddlings pass. 1762 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 240 'Tis so metamorphos'd by your fiddling and fangling, That I scarce know my own. 1878 in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 249, I am sick of this fiddling about.

Fiddling (fɪd'lin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That plays the fiddle.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1590) 217, I curse the fiddling finders out of music. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 111 A casked huntsman and a fiddling priest. a1839 *Præd Poems* (1864) i. 290 He lighted by chance on a fiddling fellow.

2. a. Of persons: Busy about trifles; addicted to futile and petty activity. b. Of things: Petty, trifling, unimportant; contemptible, futile.

a. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 374 The Fruit of their fiddling Minds. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentleman Dancing-Master* ii. ii. You grow so fiddling and so troublesome there is no enduring you. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 5 A sort of fiddling, busy, yet . . unbusy man.

b. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 301 Putting himself into every fiddling business. a1672 *Wood Life* (1848) 70 For fear of making their meetings to be vaine and fiddling. 1705 W. KING *Art of Love* 62 The most fiddling work of knitting. a1745 *Swift Direc. to Servants* ii. Wks. (1778) II. 358 Good cooks cannot abide what they . . call fiddling work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done. 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. of a Bk. Worm* v. 160 The quantity of fiddling, complaining criticism with which many of our . . critical journals abound.

Fide (fɪd), *v. rare* -¹. [f. L. *fīd-ēre* to CONFIDE.] *trans.* To confide or entrust to.

1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* iv. 66 The . . request that her infant daughter might be fided to the care of her friend.

Fideal, *a. rare* -¹. [f. L. *fīdē* (-*fīdēs*) + -AL.] Pertaining to or based upon faith.

1854 *Notes Biogr. W. Law* p. xxv, His far-seeing fideal realizations.

† **Fideding**, *a. Obs. Sc. rare* -¹. [ad. L. *fīdē dignus* worthy of credit.] Trustworthy. In quot. *ellipt.* a trustworthy person.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 432 Schawin him be ane richt fideding, Ane man of gude.

† **Fideicide**. *Obs.* -^o [f. L. *fīdēi*, gen. of *fīdēs* faith + -CIDE¹.] 'A faith-destroyer; a breaker of word or trust' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

1676-1717 in COLES.

Fideist. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *fīdē* (-*fīdēs*) + -IST.] (See quot.)

1881 *Dublin Rev.* Ser. III. V. 250 Writers who have exaggerated the influence of faith . . he [Ollé-Laprune] would call . . fideists.

Fidei-commisum (fɪd'i:ɔɪkə'mɪsəm). *Rom. Law.* [a. L. *fīdēi-commisum*, neut. pa. pple. of *fīdēi-committēre*, f. *fīdēi*, dat. of *fīdēs* faith + *committēre* to entrust, COMMIT.] A bequest which a person made by begging his heir or legatee to transfer something to a third person.

1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ii. xx. 327 The fidei-commisum . . was the disposal of an inheritance to one, in confidence that he should convey it or dispose of the profits at the will of another.

So **Fidei-commissary** [ad. L. *fīdēi commissarius*: s.e. -ARY], of, belonging to, or of the nature of a fidei-commisum. **Fidei-commissarily** *adv.* [+LY²], in a fidei-commissary or precatory manner; through a fidei-commisum. **Fidei-commission**, the action involved in a fidei-commisum; an instance of this. **Fidei-commissioner** [+ER¹], one who receives a fidei-commisum. **Fidei-commissor**, 'he that commits a thing to be disposed of by another' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Fidei-Commisum*, A prætor was erected, whose business was restrained to the single matter of fidei-commissions. *Ibid.*, The fidei-commissioner refused to accept the trust. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxv. § 3 A fideicommissary gift may be left even by a mere nod. 1880 — *Gains* ii. § 247 Fideicommissary inheritances. *Ibid.* § 260 Competent for a testator to bequeath single things by fideicommissary gift. *Ibid.* § 289 He cannot be appointed fideicommissarily. 1880 — *Ulpian* ii. § 8 He to whom free-

dom is given fideicommissarily is a freedman not of the testator's but of the manumitter's.

Fidejussion (fɪd'i:dʒʊʃən). [ad. L. *fidejussio*-em, n. of action f. *fide-jubere*: see next.] A giving or being surety or bail; suretyship.

1657 FARINGDON 30 *Serm.* i. 15 If he will be a surety, such is the nature of fidejussion and suretyship, he must.

Hence **Fidejussionary** *a.*

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* iv. § 137 [He] gave his fidejussionary undertaking for Lucius Titius for something indefinite.

Fidejussor (fɪd'i:dʒʊsɔɪ, -oɪ). *Civil Law.* [a. L. *fidejussor*, agent-n. f. *fide-jubere*, f. *fīdē*, abl. of *fīdēs* faith + *jubere* to order.] One who authorizes the bail of or goes bail for another; a surety.

1539 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* (1814) II. 354 Certane vtheris his collegis caucioneris & fide Jussoris. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xviii. 239 If he would have appointed Godfathers . . to be fidejussors for them [Children]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 108 They . . take recognizances . . of certain fidejussors in the nature of bail. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* iii. § 115.

Fidejussory (fɪd'i:dʒʊsɔɪ), *a.* [ad. L. *fidejussori-us*, f. *fidejussor*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to surety or bail.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 325 Relief against the debtor is implied in fidejussory obligations. 1774 BR. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 18 Any one that offered the Fidejussory Caution.

Fidel, *e. obs. form of FIDDLE.*

† **Fidèle**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 fydell, 7 fidell. [a. F. *fidèle*, ad. L. *fīdēl-is*, f. *fīdēs* faith.] Faithful, sincere, true.

1539 HEN. VIII *To Sir T. Wyatt* 10 Mar. (R.), They were true and fidele unto us. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* R iv, He is one of the moost fydel & faithfulest Apothecaries in London. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 133 Our Lord . . hath in his fidell discharge . . fully defined the former. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iii. Pref., An humble fidele mind.

† **Fidelious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fīdēl-is* + -OUS.] Faithful.

1650 S. SHEPPARD *Candido* 14, I . . have found thee cordially fidelious. 1655 *Marrow of Compliments* 114 Your fidelious servitour. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 16 The Champion and his fidelious Land-loper Soto.

Fidelity (fɪd'elɪti), *a.* Forms: 5-6 fydélite, -itie, -itye, -yte, -ytie, 6-7 fidelitie, (6 fidelite), 6-fidelity. [a. F. *fidélité*, ad. L. *fīdēlītāt-em*, f. *fīdēlēs* faithful, f. *fīdēs* faith.]

1. The quality of being faithful; faithfulness, loyalty, unswerving allegiance to a person, party, bond, etc. Const. to, towards.

1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1874) II. 92 Amonge these wasters is no fydelyte. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iii. 25/1 They kepte fydelyte to the Romayns. 1553 Q. JANE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. ii. 4 Our special trust is in your . . fidelities in this matter. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* 520 Gods mercies . . and fidelities to his people. 1683 BURNET *tr. More's Utopia* (1684) 163 They serve those that hire them . . with . . great Fidelity. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* Wks. 1843 IV. 225 Fidelity to engagements is a virtue. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 279 The conduct of Arses raised Alexander's suspicions of his fidelity. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 90 A strict, staunch fidelity to the expedition.

† b. To make fidelity: to take an oath of fealty.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cxxxviii. 277 That . . Kynges of Scotlunde, shuld make theyr homage and fydelyte vnto the Kynges of Englonde. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* (1774) 79 Ane other fidelitie . . sall be . . made be the woman, and her heires, in the samine forme and words as homage should be made. *Ibid.* Table 80 He quha maries ane widow, sould make fidelity to the heire of hir first husband.

c. Conjugal faithfulness.

1694 *Acct. Sweden* 70 Some of them are accounted more eminent for Chastity before Marriage, than Fidelity after. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 227 If we are not barren, our fidelity is proved.

† d. Word of honour, oath, pledge; also to give, break one's fidelity. By my fidelity: upon my word. *Obs.*

1531 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 105 The benched dyd examen the foresayd [persons] upon theyre fydelties. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Amur.* iii. Wks. 1851 I. 306 None is admitted to any degree . . but the same is first presented . . to the university, by some one . . who giveth his fidelity for them. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 165 Pharaoh . . was punished for breaking his fidelitie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 160 By my fidelity this is not well.

2. Strict conformity to truth or fact.

† a. Of persons: Honesty, truthfulness, trustworthiness, veracity (*obs.*). b. Of a description, translation, etc.: Correspondence with the original; exactness.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1344/2 Ought we to doubt of his fidelitie and testimony? 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 19, 29 The principall thing required in a witness is fidelitie. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* ii. vi. § 1 How then can the fidelity of a Prophet be discovered by the event? 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 252 He trusting to their Fidelities, set them down as he received them. 1735 POPE *Lett.* 22 Jan. 1709 Be very free of your Remarks . . in regard . . to the Fidelity of the Translation. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 359 The only critics who have expressed our convictions with any adequate fidelity. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* Introd. 26 By this means [photography on wood] almost complete fidelity is ensured.

Fidepromissor (fɪd'i:prɒmɪ'sɔɪ). *Rom. Law.* [a. L. *fidepromissor*, agent-n. f. *fide-promittēre*, f. *fīdēs* faith + *promittēre* to promise.] One who promises or pledges himself as security for another; a bail, surety.

1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 403 The sponsor and fidepromissor have vanished from the legislation of Justinian. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* Digest 604 Fidepromissors could become accessory only to verbal obligations.

Fidfad (fɪd'fæd), *sb. and a.* [Short for FIDDLE-FADDLE.]

A. *sb.* a. One who gives fussy attention to trifles. b. A petty matter of detail, a crotchety.

1754 *World* No. 95 The youngest . . is, in everything she does, an absolute fidfad. 1875 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Patricia Kemball* II. 31 The fidfads, called improvements, which were not wanted. 1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Gd. Words* XXII. 52 He built himself a house, and fitted it with every fidfad that could be suggested.

B. *adj.* Frivolous, fussy, petty.

1830 R. HILL in E. SIDNEY *Life* (1834) 351 With the tinkling cymbal fid-fad musicians may try to tickle the fancy of such half-witted admirers. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 199 From exuberant 4to, down to the fid-fad concentration of 12mo.

Fidge (fɪdʒ), *sb. dial. or colloq.* [f. next vb.]

1. The action or habit of fidgeting; the state of being fidgety: in phr. to be in a fidge; also, a commotion, stir, fuss.

1731 SWIFT *Tim & Fables* Wks. 1778 IX. 158 The twist, the squeeze, the rump, the fidge and all. 1790 J. MACAULAY *Poems* 129 No ane gies e'er a fidge or fyke, Or yet a moan. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 56 He's in a fidge To get to Beamish forge. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 180 'There'll be such a fidge about you, when you're gone.'

2. A restless person.

1884 in *Cheshire Gloss.*

Fidge (fɪdʒ), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* See also FIG v. 3 [Of obscure origin; the sense closely resembles that of FKE, but etymological connexion is hardly possible, unless the form has undergone onomatopoeic modification. Cf. Ger. *ficken* to move about briskly.]

1. *intr.* To move about restlessly or uneasily; also, to fudge about, abrawl, to and fro. Of a limb: To twitch.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* i. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 184 Where ha' you been fidgeing abroad, since you your neele lost? 1577 BRETON *Wks. Young Wit* (T.), Some [dame] would fidge, as though she had the itch. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* iii. i, What is it, that makes you fidge up and down so? 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. 77 The good Judge . . fidges off and on his Cushion. 1728 SWIFT *Mullinix & Timothy*, You wriggle, fidge, and make a rout. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* i, Kilmarnock wabsters fidge and claw. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* i. iii. (1886) 20 Look . . how my fingers fidges.

b. To be eager and restless. To fidge fu' fain: (Sc.) to express pleasurable eagerness by restless movements.

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* vi, Auld Coila, now, may fidge fu' fain, She's gotten Poets o' her ain. 1790 — *Tam O'Shanter* 185 Even Satan glow'd and fidg'd fu' fain. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 57 The barn and the byre . . Will just seem like cronies yen's fidgein to see.

2. *trans.* To twitch, shrug, rare.

1786 BURNS *Prayer to Sc. Representatives* vi, Ne'er claw your lug, an' fidge your back, And hum an' haw.

Hence **Fidging** *vbl. sb.*

1604 T. M. BLACK *Bk. Middleton's Wks.* V. 525 The fidgeing of gallants to Norfolk and up and down countries. a1734 *North Exam.* ii. v. § 124 (1740) 392 It was by their perpetual fidgeing about from Place to Place.

Fidget (fɪdʒət), *sb.* [f. FIDGE v., perh. in imitation of *ricketts*.]

1. A condition of vague physical uneasiness, seeking relief in irregular bodily movements. App. first used in the *fidget's* (now always pl.) as if the name of a malady or pathological symptom (sometimes in definite pathological sense: see quot. 1876). Hence *transf.* a condition or mood of impatient uneasiness or restlessness.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 134 'Tis a . . thing that has got the fidget. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* xxxiv, Jesu Maria! Madam Bridget . . (Cried the Square-hoods in woeful fidget). 1753 *World* No. 7. 39 Fits of the fidgets. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., I was really in the fidgets from thinking what my reception might be. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 208 Weavers of long tales Give me the fidgets. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 45 Their arrival, owing to the fidget and hurry of Mrs. Mourtray, was somewhat premature. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* vi. viii. (1862) 484 The landlady and her daughter are on the fidgets. 1839 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* I. 51, I have got the fidgets in my right arm. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* (1865) 41 Palmer . . still . . felt . . some fidget and nervousness. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 403 Wakefulness from . . unrest of the peripheral nerves (fidgets), and similar causes, will generally be relieved by the bromides. 1893 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* (ed. 21), *Fidgets*.

2. [From the vb.] One who fidgets or worries unnecessarily, or who causes the fidgets in others.

1837 F. COOPER *Recoll. Europe* I. 208 He . . betrayed himself immediately to be a fidget. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 159 Lord St. Aubyn is a terrible fidget. 1882 *Three in Norway* ii. 10 Dispense with that creaking-booted fidget, the waiter.

3. [From the vb.] The action or habit of fidgeting, bustling about or worrying; also the rustling of a dress, etc.

1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 36 The fidget of silk and of crinoline. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Nov., The policy of legislative fidget carried to the most mischievous excess.

Fidget (fɪdʒət), *v.* Pples. fidgeted, -eting (often incorrectly with double t). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make movements indicative of im-

patience, restlessness, or uneasiness; to move restlessly to and fro. Also, to fidget about.

1754 [see FIDGETING *ppl. a.*] 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iv. (1840) 217 The governor snapping his fingers and fidgeting with delight. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* iii. 18 Davison fidgeted about in his chair. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i. Joe .. had been fidgeting in his chair with divers uneasy gestures. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxiii. 138 The Major .. has been fidgetting about pairing parties off. 1867 J. HATTON *Tallants of B.* xviii. The chairman fidgetted uneasily in his seat.

b. To be uneasy; to worry.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Nov. 5/1 They can but fidget and fume. 1884 Mrs. EWING *Mary's Meadow* (1886) 58 Mother fidgetted because I looked ill.

2. *trans.* To cause (a person) to fidget; to make uncomfortable, trouble or worry; *refl.* to take trouble. To fidget into: to force into a specified condition by fidgeting; hyperbolically, to fidget to death.

1785 [see FIDGETING *ppl. a.*] 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* ii. ix. 197 She says I fidget her to death. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* i. 85 The fever into which I had fidgetted myself. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 55 Spaniards never fidget themselves to get quickly to places where nobody is expecting them. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxv. (1879) 229 The heat fidgetted them all by day.

3. To move about restlessly and uneasily. *rare.*

1819 *Metropolis* i. 86 Fan-flirting, and fidgetting the body about.

Hence *Fidgeted ppl. a.*, *Fidgeting vbl. sb.*

1765 C. SMART *Fable* iv. in *Poems* (1791) II. 11 Susan .. all the rites of rage perform'd, As scolding .. fidgetting, and fretting. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 17 'How can you say so, Sir?' cried Bell .. colouring, and much fidgetted. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 66 Nothing is gained by fidgetting and over-doing.

† **Fidgetation.** *Obs.*—1 [f. FIDGET *v.* + -ATION.] The action of fidgeting; a fidgety movement.

1742 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. 248 Your Grace asks me if I have left off footing, and tumbling down stairs; as to the first, my fidgetations are much spoiled.

Fidgetiness (fɪdʒɪtɪnəs). [f. FIDGETY + -NESS.] The state or quality of being fidgety; nervous restlessness, uneasiness.

1772 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) IV. 529 This fidgetiness (to use a vulgar expression for want of a better) is occasioned wholly by an uneasiness in the skin. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 55 A nurse will be careful to fidgetiness about airing the clean sheets. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxviii. (1889) 269 That's some of uncle's fidgetiness.

Fidgeting (fɪdʒɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FIDGET *v.* + -ING.] In senses of the vb.

1672 WYCHERLY *Love in a Wood* ii. i. He is a fidgetting, censorious, gossiping, quibbling wretch. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. li. 319 My fidgetting Lord thrust in .. his sharp face. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Nov., This was rather fidgetting intelligence. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 5 He had warred for quiet through the fidgetting reign of William. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 1 Some fidgetting little matter of exchange.

Hence **Fidgetingly** *adv.*, in a fidgetting manner. 1882 'BASIL' *Love the Debt* II. xxviii. 270 A small parcel which Mabel had seen her take up .. furtively and fidgetingly half a dozen times. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 570 Pamela is .. fidgettingly handling the little objects.

Fidgety (fɪdʒɪti), *a.* [f. FIDGET + -Y.]

1. Inclined or disposed to fidget; uneasy, restless. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. iv. 187 He declared if I was fidgety he should have no comfort. 1827 SCOTT *Fynl.* 10 Aug., This is a morning of fidgety, nervous confusion. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xviii. He held the somewhat fidgety horse.

2. Producing fidgetiness, disquieting. *rare*—1.

1885 *Truth* 11 June 927/1 Dining-rooms .. fidgety with glitter. Hence **Fidgetily** *adv.*, in a fidgety manner.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* ii. iii. Gillian fidgetily watches her.

Fidging (fɪdʒɪŋ), *ppl. a.* *Sc.* [f. FIDGE *v.* + -ING.] That 'fidges', restless, fidgety.

1637 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 60 As .. mainly as he is fidging. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 8 A fidging Mare should be well girded. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 619 The fidging Prentices, their elbows claw. 1862 HESLOP in *Scot. Prov.* 5.

b. In *phr.* *fidging fain*, eager to restlessness or discomfort. *Const. to with inf.*

1700 MAGGIE LAUDER in *Songs of Scot.* (1851) II. 111 Maggie .. I'm fidgin' fain to see thee. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to J. Lafrank* v. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* I. 322 The people in the pit, a fidgin fain to see her. 1892 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

|| **Fidibus.** [Ger.; of uncertain etymology; for conjectures see Grimm.] A paper match for lighting pipes. Also *attrib.*

1829 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 172, I was just lighting my pipe .. the 'fidibus' fell from my hand. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 6/1 Sleeping in mosquito curtains and with 'fidibus' pastilles.

† **Fidicinal**, *a.* *Obs.*—1 [f. L. *fidicin-*, *fidicen* lute-player + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a player on stringed instruments.

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* I. iii. i. 255 Pulsatile instruments .. in contradistinction to those of the fidicinal or stringed kind.

Fidimpli-citary, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Eccl. L. *fid-es implicita* implicit faith + -ARY.] That puts 'implicit faith' in another's dictum.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 198 Fidimpli-citary gown-men .. satisfied with their predecessors' contrivances. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 Fidimpli-citary coxcombs,

† **Fidious**, *a.* *Obs.*—1 Short for PERFIDIOUS. 1640 SHIRLEY *Arcadia* ii. i. Oh! fidious rascal! I thought there was some roguery.

† **Fidiped**, *a.* *Obs.*—1 [badly f. L. *fid-* stem of *findere* to split + *ped-*, *pes*.] = FISSIPED.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 4 Sea gull, white, cinerous, piscatorie, black, sterna, fidiped.

† **Fiduce**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *fiducia*.] Confidence. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Tim.* vi. 20 *note*, Their [the Protestants'] sole faith, their fiduce, their apprehension of Christs iustice. 1615 BYFIELD *Exp. Coloss.* i. 4 (1866) 35/1 Faith .. stands in three things:—desires; fiduce, or confidence; persuasion.

Fiducial (fɪdʒiʊˈʃjəl, fɪdʒiʊˈʃjəl), *a.* [ad. L. *fiduciālis*, f. *fiducia* trust, confidence: see -AL.]

1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, trust or reliance.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 164 Such a .. Faith, as is both an intellectuall and fiduciall assent to diuine Promises. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 43 Every thing has .. a fiduciall Knowledge of God in it. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* John xv. 5 Abide in me .. by a real and fiduciall adherence. 1711 KEN *Divine Love Wks.* (1838) 312 Teach us to live .. with a fiduciall dependence on thy fatherly goodness. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxi. 3 II. 63 The words .. appear to .. fasten upon the Lord with a fiducial grip.

2. *humorous nonce-use.* Willing to trust.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* i. ix. 169 Taverns .. not hospitable—not fiducial—don't trust.

† 3. Trusted, trusty. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. iv. iii. Prop fiduciall Of all those liues and beings cleeped Naturall. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

4. In *Surveying, Astronomy*, etc. Of a line, point, etc.: Assumed as a fixed basis of comparison.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 30 Note the degrees cut by the line fiduciall. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 44 The Line Fiduciall, because from this line proceeds the beginning of the degrees in the Circle. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 55 These sights and one edge of the index are in the same plane, and that is called the fiducial edge of the index. 1873 MAXWELL in *Life* xiv. (1882) 435 We need some fiducial point or standard of reference.

5. = FIDUCIARY.

1832 in WEBSTER quoting Spelman.

Hence **Fiducially** *adv.*, in a fiducial manner.

1647 T. HILL *Best & Worst of Paul* (1648) 22 God hath given thee a sweet persuasion of soul to rest fiducially. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 204 Fiducially trusting upon Christ. 1716 SOUTH *Serm. Wks.* 1737 VI. 472 It is the Spirit of God alone, that .. enables the soul fiducially to .. rest upon that object. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fiducially*, honestly, trustily. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Fiduciality**, *Obs.*—0 [f. *prec.* + -ITY.] a. Trustiness. b. A firm reliance; religious confidence. 1727-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Fiduciary (fɪdʒiʊˈʃjəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *fiduciarius*, f. *fiducia*: see FIDUCIAL and -ARY. Cf. F. *fiduciaire*.]

In Rom. Law *fiducia* denoted the transfer of a right to a person subject to the obligation to transfer it again at some future time or on some condition being fulfilled.]

A. adj.

1. a. Of a person: In trust of a person or thing; holding something in trust. *Obs. exc. in Rom. Law.*

1647 Bury *Wills* (Camden) 197, I doe acknowledge my selfe to be but a fiduciary possessor of them vnder God. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 254 Guthrunus King of the Danes, was .. settled in Northumberland as a Fiduciary Client .. to Alfred. 1788 L.D. BULKELEY in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt. & Cabinets Geo. III.* (1853) I. 445 The Prince .. in his quality of Fiduciary Regent. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xi. § 5 He who has manumitted a free person .. becomes that person's tutor .. and is called a fiduciary tutor.

b. Of or pertaining to a trustee; pertaining to or of the nature of a trusteeship.

Fiduciary coemption (Rom. Law): the formal purchase of a married woman, the purchaser being bound by a 'fiducia' to remanipate her to some one of her choice.

1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 17 The Receivers possession is fiduciary. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 159 The fiduciary system of the Roman Law, adopted by the clerical chancellors. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* ii. viii. 495 *note*, It is not every fiduciary possession of property which constitutes a trust. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* i. § 166 Fiduciary guardianship arises when a free person .. is manumitted by the alienee. 1879 CASTLE *Law of Rating* 71 The persons in actual valuable occupation of property are rateable, though they occupy in a merely fiduciary character. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* i. § 115 a. Fiduciary coemption was also had recourse to of old to enable a woman to make a will.

2. Of a thing: In trust of a person; held or given in trust.

a 1641 SPELMAN *Admiral-Jurisd.* (1723) 224 The High Admiral himself cannot grant it for longer than his own time, being but a Trust and fiduciary Power. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* 41 Scotland was once acknowledged a fiduciary Kingdom to the Crown of England. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 51 Uses of land .. were considered as fiduciary deposits and binding in conscience by the clergy. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 344 Such fiduciary estates were well known to the Roman jurists. 1884 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 264 Christianity .. regarded authority as limited and fiduciary.

b. Of or pertaining to something held in trust. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 333 The incidents, that formerly attended it [the land] in its fiduciary state.

† 3. Of the nature of, proceeding from, or implying trust or reliance. *Obs.*

1640 GAUDEN *Love of Truth* (1641) 32 Fiduciary assurance and the like. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 19 Elaiana which can relye no where upon meere love and fiduciary obedience.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* 83 That fiduciary and fervent application of their spirits wherein consists the very life and soul of Prayer. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ii. 242 The Christian, when he .. hath greatest victory over it [sin], even then must he renounce all fiduciary glorying in this. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 245 It was this .. edged the fiduciary importunity of the souls under the altar.

4. Of a paper currency: Depending for its value on the confidence of the public or on securities.

The Bank of England issue of £ 16,000,000 on securities is called a 'fiduciary issue'.

1878 H. H. GIBBS *Corres. in B. Price's Pol. Econ.* 562 It is wholly impossible that a convertible Circulation of fiduciary (or security) notes should ever fall to that point [15 millions]. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 25 Oct., The system of a fiduciary paper money began in Russia during the Crimean war. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 7/1 The fiduciary issue would then stand at 253 millions. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 2/3 The fiduciary currency of the United States.

5. Of or pertaining to a person that is trusted; confidential. *rare.*

1882 F. ANSTEV *Vice Versa* xii. 216 Every right-minded boy ought to feel himself in such a fiduciary position towards his master.

B. sb.

1. One who holds anything in trust; a trustee.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 11 You know they are faithful fiduciaries in the election. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii. Persuade the good Sir Hugh to make me his .. fiduciary in this matter.

† 2. One who identifies justifying faith with assurance of one's own salvation. *Obs.*

1654 HAMMOND *Fundam.* xiii. 120 The second obstructive .. is that of the Fiduciary .. having resolved Faith to be the only instrument of his justification. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decr.* 359 Some bold Fiduciaries .. confidently pretend that their names are certainly written in the Book of Life.

† 3. Something that secures confidence; credentials. *Obs.*

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* iii. xiii. 106 Let euerie of them deliuer the instructions from their Churches .. together with the Fiduciary or Letters of credence.

Hence **Fiduciarily** *adv.* † (a) trustfully, confidently (*obs.*); (b) under the conditions of a trust.

1653 W. SCLATER *Fun. Sermon* (1654) 31 He really and fiduciarily intended it. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* ii. viii. 497 Equity .. has annexed to the fiduciary possession of property a multitude of rules in favour of the persons fiduciarily interested.

† **Fiduciate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *fiduciāt-* *ppl. stem* of *fiduciāre*, f. *fiducia* trust.] *trans.*

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fiduciate*, to commit to trust, or make condition of trust.

Fie (fi), *int.* Forms: 3 *fi*, 3-8 *fy*, (4 *fy3*), 5-9 *fye*, 6-7 *phy*, 5- *fie*. [ME. *fi*, *fy*, app. a. OF. *fi*, *fy* (mod. F. *fi*):—L. *fī*, an imitation of the sound instinctively made on perceiving a disagreeable smell. Cf. ON. *fy* (Da. *fy*, also *fy skam dig*, *fie* shame to you! Sw. *fy*), of similar origin.]

The ON. may possibly be a joint source of the Eng. word, but the early instances either occur in translations from Fr. or imitate the Fr. construction *fi de*.]

1. An exclamation expressing, in early use, disgust or indignant reproach. No longer current in dignified language; said to children to excite shame for some unbecoming action, and hence often used to express the humorous pretence of feeling 'shocked'. Sometimes more fully *Fie, for shame!* *Const. † of* (= on), on, upon.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 390 'Fy a debles', quap he kyng. c 1330 *King of Tars* 612 Fy on ow everichon! c 1380 *Sir Fennib.* 1578 'Fy', quap Moradas, 'wat ert bow; hat telest of me so lyte?' c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prolog.* 80 Of all swiche cursed stories I say fy. — *Nun's Pr.* 7. 71 Ye ben a very sleper, fy for shame. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xlvj. Chastitee .. whan she seeth me seith fy. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 103 Fye on hym, dastard! 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. xxxv. Fy upon slouth, the nourysher of vyce. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iii. iv. (Arb.) 52 What weepe? Fye for shame! And blubber? 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 91 Fie of that affection, that dammeth our soules! 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 611 Fie, fie, he saies, you crush me, let me go. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* iii. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 53 Fie for shame; I never heard of such an antedame. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 113 Phyl! how depraved is mans nature altogether! 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. ix. Fy upon it, Mr. Partridge .. are you afraid of facing a little cold? 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* ii. i. Fye Mr. Bruin, how can you be such a bear to your wife. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. ii. Fie, neighbour, fie, what's the good of profaneness. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. xiv. 111 'Fie!' said Beppina in a state of great delight.

2. *quasi-sb.* † a. qualified by an adj.: as *Double, much fie (obs.)*. b. as *obj.* in *To cry* († *bid*, † *spit*) *fi* upon.

c 1550 R. WEAVER *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 87 Now much fie upon you! how bawdy you are! c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 173 Fie and double fi upon the impudency of this .. shameless divine. 1599 BRETON *Author's Dreame*, Folle, he badde Fie upon Wisdome. 1652 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Def. agst. Rickter* 13 The Libeller spits Fy, and filth, against the Repentance. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, 'My relations won't cry fie upon me', Becky said.

3. as *sb.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* in Wks. 1870 II. 245 These phyres, and many moe, Pore Philomene may meane. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* xii. 298 What angry pishes, and what fies .. The list'ning taper heard there sworn. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* I. ii. 105 The child red-dened .. while the mother, with many a fye and nay pshaw [etc.].

† **Fie**, *v.* ¹ *Obs.* In 4 fye, 5 phy. [ad. Fr. *fier*, Pr. and Sp. *fiar*, It. *fidare*:—popular L. **fidāre*, f. L. *fidus* faithful.] *trans.* To trust; also *refl.* = Fr. *se fier*. Const. in.

1340 *Ayenb.* 136 He him fyeth more in opres uirtue þanne ine his. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1068, I his lover and cause wyll phy.

† **Fie**, *v.* ² *Obs.* [f. FIE int.] *intr.* To say Fie! c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 616 [He] fyeþ on her falschedes þat þei bifore deden.

Fieble, *obs.* form of **FEEBLE**.

Fief (*fif*), *sb.* Forms: 7 *feif*, 7-9 *feof*(f), 7-*fief*. [First in 17th c.; a. F. *fief*: see **FEE sb.** ²]

1. = **FEE sb.** ² 1. *Male fief, fief masculine*: one that could be held by males only.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Fief*, a Fief; a (Knights) fee; a Mannor, or inheritance held by homage. a 1613 *OVERBURY Observ.* France Wks. (1856) 238 They pawned all their Feifs to the church. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 419 An Estate in Tayl or Fief Masculine. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour* II. 27 'Tis he only that can give away the great fiefs of the empire. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* iv. A male fief. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiv. 267 Proprietors who received their land as an hereditary fief. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 43 The cession of the kingdom as a fief of the Holy See.

transf. and *fig.*

1686 *DRYDEN Ode to Mrs. Killigrew* 98 To the next Realm she stretch her Sway. And the whole Fief, in right of Poetry, she claim'd. 18. W. SAWYER *New Year Numbers* xii, Not of thy strength nor cunning didst thou come, Into the fief and heritage of life. 1873 *SYMMONS Grk. Poets* i. 27 The cities of Greece became the fiefs of foreign despots.

b. *In fief = in fee*: see **FEE sb.** ² 1 b.

1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. v. 313 The knights hold the said Islands in Feof from the king of Sicily. 1821 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* v. i, In fief perpetual to myself and heirs. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. Pref. To Faust receives the seashore in feoff for ever.

2. *Comb.*, as *fief-holder*, one who holds a fief from a superior.

1864 *KIRK Chas. Bold* II. iv. iii. 419 The fief holders of France .. were still more assiduous in the cultivation of martial exercises. 1882-3 *SCHIAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 484 The power of the feudal lords or fief-holders increased.

† **Fief**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. **FEOFF v.**] *trans.* To grant as a fief. Also *to fief out*.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 327 The seigneurs, who possess the same rights, sell and fief them at a still cheaper rate. *Ibid.* 394 Seigneurs, who will not sell, but only fief out these wastes.

Fiefdom. [f. as prec. + -DOM.] = **FIEF sb.** 1. 1814 *MRS. J. WEST Alicia de Lacy* I. 130 To forfeit one of our fiefdoms, is not enough.

† **Fieffal**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a fief.

1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* i. 3 The Fieffal is the feudal Jurisdiction, by the Reason of the Fieffs, that is, where the feudal Lord had power to do Right to his Tenants upon any Complaints.

Fie-fie (*fif*), *a.* Also *fi-fi*. [f. FIE by doubling.] Jocularly used for: Improper, of improper character.

1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* vii, What would [if we were sinless] become of all the fie-fie ladies? 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, There is such a long fie-fie story about that. 1860 *TROLLOPE Framley P.* vi, One or two fie-fie little anecdotes about a married lady. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Jan. 9 She was rather fif.

Hence **Fie-fie sb.**, a woman of tarnished reputation. **Fie-fie v.** a. *intr.* To say Fie! b. *trans.* To say Fie! to.

1820 *LADY GRANVILLE Let.* 25 Aug. (1894) I. 164 A mixture of .. Dowager Lansdowne, fye-fyes, and venerable peers. 1836 *Libr. Fiction* I. 371 In 'fie, fieing' the excesses of divers gentlemen. 1892 *Punch* 13 Aug. 72½ Purists may fie-fie, or sneer.

† **Fiel**, *a.* *Obs.* [perh. a survival of ME. **FELE a.** ²] Comfortable.

1792 *BURNS Bessy & Spinnin Wheel* 4 Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bien and haps me fiel and warm at e'en! 1808 A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 2) 193 Her blankets air'd a' feil an' dry.

Field (*fld*), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 *feld*, 3-6 *feld(e)*, *feld(e)*, 3 *feld*, *south. vælde*, *vald(e)*, (5 *falde*, *feald*), 3-4 *south. veld(e)*, 3-5 *felt(e)*, *fld(e)*, (5 *fyld(e)*, 4-6 *feeld(e)*, 6-7 *fielde*, 6- *field*. [Com. WGer.; OE. *feld* str. masc. corresponds to OFris. and OS. *feld* masc. (MDu. *velt*, Du. *veld* neut.), OHG. *feld* (MHG. *velt*, mod. Ger. *feld*) neut. :- OTeut. **felþu-* masc., **felþu* neut. Not found outside WGer., the Sw. *fält*, Da. *felt* being from Ger.; but the Finnish *pello* field is believed to have been adopted from prehistoric Teut. or pre-Teut.

Prob. related by ablaut and Verner's law to OE. *folde* earth (see **FOLD sb.** ²); it is uncertain whether the Teut. **felþu-*, **folþōn-* are formed with *t* suffix from a pre-Teut. root *pel-*, represented in OS. *polē* plain, field, or belong to the Aryan root *pelth* or *pelt*, whence Skr. *pr̥thivī* earth, Gr. *παῦρος* broad.]

1. Ground; a piece of ground.

† 1. Open land as opposed to woodland; a stretch of open land; a plain. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 299 On þære stowe se æðela feld us gearcode swete huniz. a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1112 Swiðe wistfull on wudan and on feldan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 14568 Wude, & feld, & dale, & dun. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 565 To wodes & to felde [hii] hulde hom day & nizt. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3608 (Cott.) Iath in feld and in forest. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 664 That feld hath eyen,

and the woode hath eeres. ?a 1400 *Arthur* 472 þe feltes fulle of men yscleyn. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. ii. 52 Wyld Feldys and wodys. 1593 *MARLOWE in Pass. Pilgr.* xix, Hilles and vallis, dales and fields. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 759 They .. strew'd his mangled Limbs about the Field.

† b. with reference to that which grows upon the surface. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vi, Weaxað hraðe felde blostman. c 1200 *ORMIN* 9225 Itt was huniz off þe feld. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii[il]. 15 Als blome of felde sal he [man] welyen awa. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6080 (Cott.) Letus wild, þe quilk þat groues on þe feld. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xii. 28 The hey which to day is in the feld. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. vi. 28 The feld is the fundament of the flouris. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* ii. 5 Every plant of the field.

† 2. The country as opposed to a town or village. *Obs. exc. arch. or dial.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6237 Fulle many a seynt in feeld & toun. c 1400 *Garnelyn* 672 He moste nedes walke in felde þat may not walke in towne. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* xv. 21 They compelled .. Simon of Cerene (which cam out of the felde) .. to bear hys crosse. 1590 *SUALES, Mids. N.* ii. i. 238 In the Towne, and Field You doe me mischefe. 1862 *BORROW Wild Wales* III. 160, I don't think your honour is a Durham man either of town or field.

b. That part of the open country which is hunted over (perh. originally *transf.* from sense 8). Cf. *hunting field*.

1732 *LAW Serious C.* xii. (ed. 2) 190 The next attempt after happiness carry'd him into the field .. nothing was so happy as hunting. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* i. i. 6 King John was particularly attached to the sports of the field. 1864 *Field* 2 July 9/3 His [the huntsman's] character in the field .. has given the highest satisfaction.

† 3. The territory belonging to a city. Cf. *L. ager*. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1539) 140 b, In the felde of Elinos, vnder a marble, is the pouders of Sysifo Seteno. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 11 b, The hot wellse, in the felde of Padua.

4. Land or a piece of land appropriated to pasture or tillage, usually parted off by hedges, fences, boundary stones, etc. Often with defining word prefixed, as *clover-, corn-, hay-, turnip-, wheat-field*.

c 1025 *Interl. v. Rute St. Benet* (1888) 73 Geswinc felda gif hi nabbað muncas. c 1220 *Bestiary* 401 [De fox] goð o felde to a furg. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7798 Felde was vol of corne echon. 1382 *WYCLIF Ruth* ii. 2 Y shall goo in to the feeld and gedre eeris. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 275 Feeldis .. in which .. thei hem self tilien. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iv. lvi. 516 That with the pale .. flowers groweth in drie medowes, and in the feldees also. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* i. 56 The Flanders Cherries bear well in Orchards and Feilds. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 94 There is scarcely a field, in which we will not observe weeds of the two first kinds. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* iv, Fields .. through which the New River took its winding course.

b. pl. *The fields*, used in collective sense. Formerly sometimes = 2 (cf. F. *les champs*) or 2 b.

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxxvii. 276 He was in the felde a hawkynge. 1561 *NORTON & SACKV. Gorboduc* v. ii, Children .. play in the streetes and feldees. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No King* ii. ii, How fine the felde be, what sweet living 'tis in the Country! 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. iv. liv. § 51 The fields! .. All spring and summer is in them.

c. *Common, open field*: see those words.

d. A piece of ground put to a particular use, as *bleach, camping, print-field*: see **BLEACH**, etc.

5. An extent or tract of ground covered with or containing some special natural formation or production. Chiefly with defining word, as *coal, diamond, gold, oil fields*: see those words.

1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 55 Bowls filled with the precious metal, and .. labelled with the name of the field from which it was taken. 1875 *WOOD & LAPHAM Waiting for Mail* 39 You've tried the best Victorian fields.

6. The ground on which a battle is fought; a battle-field. More explicitly *field of battle, conflict, fight*; *field of honour*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6432 (Cott.) Wit israel was left þe feild. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 450 Pan foundis Philip to þe fyzt & þe fild entres. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix, The Erlis of Lecestir and Glocestre .. toke hym and his sonne prisoners in the felde. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 22 Instruments of war .. for the field. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 85 They haue vs'd Their deerest action, in the Tentid Field. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 378 As Legions in the Field their Front display. 1718 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4739/3 The Quarter-Masters of the Army are gone to mark a Field of Battel. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 102 The victor is obliged to fight several of those battles before it remains undisputed master of the field. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 52 My forefathers have been dragoons, and died on the field of honour. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 658 These three chiefs .. fled together from the field of Sedgemoor. 1851 E. S. CRESSY *15 Decisive Battles* (1864) 22 The Greeks could not stand before the Persians in a field of battle. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. xi. 182 The English Ambassador remained upon the field of the conflict.

b. *fig.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 131 A ueld of uiyzt huerinne him behoueþ eure to .. wyzte mid dyeulen. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 b, Well exercysed in the felde of vertues and holy workes. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 56 Before we leaue the field, it shall not be amisse to dispartle all the forces of our aduersaries. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1761 III. 75 He is so far master of the field, that no London printer dare publish any paper written in favour of Ireland. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* I. iv, If I could hamper him with this girl, I should have the field to myself. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 322 To drive the sophists from the field. 1886 B. L. FARJEON *Three Times T.* i. I bade her good-day, and left Captain Bellwood in possession of the field.

c. Phrases: *To keep, maintain the field*: to continue the fight, *lit.* and *fig.* Also (chiefly *fig.*) *To conquer the field*: to gain one's point. *To hold the field*: to hold its ground; not to be superseded or displaced. *To leave (another) the field*: to give up the argument or contest. *To leave the field open*: to abstain from interference.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 Ye wyll speke riotesly .. therfor y wille leue you the felde. 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* II. i, This tongue .. may keep the field against a whole army of lawyers. c 1686 *ROXB. Ball.* (1886) VI. 125 He conquer'd the field: Then they both were united. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* III, His Majesty, pursuant to the law, hath left the field open between Wood and the Kingdom of Ireland. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* I. ii, Four knights were prepared to maintain the field against all comers. 1870 *TENNISON Pelleas & Ettarre* 161 All day long Sir Pelleas kept the field With honour. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 66 The last edition will .. long hold the field.

7. In wider sense: The country which is to be, or has become, the scene of a campaign; the scene of military operations. *In the field*: engaged in military operations. *To keep the field*: to remain in the 'field'; to keep the campaign open. *To take the field*: to commence military operations; to open the campaign.

a 1612 *SIR R. CECIL Let.* in Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 61 They will .. learn the strength of the Rebels, before they dare take the field. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxix. 174 The forces of the Commonwealth keeping the field no longer. 1676 *TEMPLE Let. to Pr. of Orange Wks.* 1731 II. 410, I did not believe Your Highness would do any thing in those kind of Affairs till Your Return from the Field. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1830) 10 All the military part of the court was in the field. 1769 *JUNIOR Lett.* II. 13 A sincere .. attachment to his King and Country .. first impelled him to the field. 1835 L. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 85 Their [the Greek people's] eye was directed .. to the senate or the field. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* III. i, Esmond .. took the field .. under Webb's orders. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* III. viii. 713 An army in the field abroad.

transf. and *fig.* 1614 *SAUL Chesse-play* xi. (heading), All the men being in the field. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 3 The greatest mathematicians of the age took the field.

8. A battle; now rare exc. in such phrases as *A hard-fought, hard-won field*. *A single field*: a single combat. Also *to fight, to give, lose, to make, win (a, the) field*. Hence, † *Victory, esp. in to get, have the field*.

?a 1400 *Arthur* 480 The falde was hys & Arthourez. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 213-5 Of the fynd the maystry to haue, Of hym to wyn the fyld .. Of hyme he wane the fyld þat day. 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* 6 The Walschmenne loste the felde. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* III. iv, The egles .. gat the feld and vaynquysshed .. the bestes. 1487 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 2 A feild that they made agaynst the Kinge. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) p. xxxiv, A felde .. bytwene the Kyng and y^e Duke of Yorke. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Macc.* x. 50 A mightie sore felde .. continuynge till the Sonne wente downe. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 43 Ennimes .. of sic strenth and multitut that he nicht not weil geif thaim feild. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 25 The commons .. made a felde agaynst the kyng and lost it. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* IV. xx. (1589) 89 The Danes .. got the feild. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. i. 26 This Sytimate .. won three fields of Sultan Solymann. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 128 Battailles or Foughten Fields. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 105 What though the field be lost? 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* III. xlix, In their .. single fields, What deeds of prowess unrecorded died! 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 293 Many a bloody field was to be fought.

transf. 1862 J. PYCROFT *Cricket Tutor* 77 Every old player will .. recall many a hard-fought field.

† b. Order of battle, disposition of men in the field. Phrases, *To pitch, set a field*, to choose one's battle-ground, to dispose one's men for fighting; *to gather a field*, to collect an armed force.

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* p. xxxiv, Y^e Duke of Yorke set his felde at Brent Heth. c 1540 *Order in Battayle* A vij, Let him study to breake hys [foe's] felde. 1548 *HALL Chron. K. Hen. VI.* An. 4. 96 b, That my saied lorde of Winchester, intended to gather any feld or assemble people, in troublingly of the kynges lande, and against the kynges peace. a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 274 Who pitched a feld royall ayenst theme. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* VI. xv. 226 Either part beholding their captaine, as it were in a pight field. 1678 *WANLEY Wend. Lit. World* v. II. § 32. 470/1 Nicephorus .. was slain in a pitch'd Field against the Bulgarians.

† c. *Officer of the field* = **FIELD-OFFICER**. *General of the field*: the general commanding in a battle or campaign. *Obs.*

1590 *NASHE Pasquil's Apol.* I. D iij, Equal in respect of theyr fight in .. battailes, as the Generall of the felde and the common Souldiours are. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 269 There were .. above twenty Officers of the Field, .. slain upon the place.

9. With mixture of sense 4: An enclosed piece of ground in which some outdoor games are played, as *cricket, football field*: see **CRICKET**, etc.; also *ellipt.* with sb. to be supplied from the context.

a 1788 *CANNING in 'Bat' Crick. Man.* (1850) 36 The poet will be equally circumscribed in the field. 1849 *LAWES of Cricket* *ibid.* 57 No substitute in the field shall be allowed to bowl. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, Neither Spofforth nor Boyle were in the field.

b. *Baseball*. The ground in which the fielders stand, divided into **INFIELD** and **OUTFIELD**.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 406/2 The theory of the game [Base ball] is that one side takes the field, and the other goes in. 1891 N. CRANE *Baseball* vi. 45 The pitcher is the only player whose position on the field is prescribed by the rules.

10. *collect.* Those who take part in any outdoor contest or sport.

a. Sporting. Also, in restricted sense: All the competitors in a race except the favourite. *To bet, back, lay against the field:* to back one (often one's own) dog, horse, etc. against all other competitors.

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket II.* 149 Camillus against the field, for a hundred guineas. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxx, Bet on the field—never back the favourite. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 853/2 The Great Northern Handicap..brought out a better field than usual. 1888 *Daily News* 29 June, Pillarist was backed against the field.

transf. and fig. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III, cxxxiii. 101 To speak up for 'Victor Emmanuel against the field'. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 139 An historical prize will bring together a much larger 'field'.

b. Hunting. Those who take part in the sport. *To lead the field:* to be first in the chase.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III, iv, In hunting..while you are leading the field. 1830 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1874) II, xiii. 77 The field which had been out with the King's hounds. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk II.* 15 The hounds and huntsman, with the field at their heels. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 135/1 Fields of hunting and riding men are very large.

c. Cricket. The 'side' who are 'out' in the 'field'; see *g*; also the players on both sides.

1850 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* 51 The disposition of the field depends entirely upon circumstances. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown II.* viii, The ball..sticks..in the fingers of his left hand, to the utter astonishment of himself and the whole field. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 305 Our field worked like tigers. 1862 *Sporting Life* 14 June, On the reappearance of the 'field', H. H. Stephenson took the wicket. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, The first over was sent down..by Palmer..his field being arranged thus.

11. *Cricket and Baseball.* One who stands on the field; one of the side that is 'out'; a fieldman; also in names descriptive of his position in the field, *e.g.* in Cricket, *† Long field to the hip* (see quot.). *Long field († straight) off, on* (see quots.; now usually *long off, on*). *In the long field:* at the position of long field off or on. In Baseball: *In-, out-, right-, centre-, left-field.*

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv, (1863) 174 That exceedingly bad field..caught him out. 1833 J. NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1893) 47 *Long field, straight on*, should stand at some distance out from the bowler's wicket, to save two runs. *Ibid.*, *Long field to the hip.* The fieldman must stand out to save two runs opposite to the popping-creeper. *Ibid.*, *Long field, straight off*, should be an active man..His station is on the off-side between the bowler and the middle wicket. 1850 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* 48 Long Field Off, On. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 305 Southey..a good bowler and 'field'. 1889 *Pauline VIII.* 24 The out-going batsman..ought to have been caught in the long field. *Ibid.*, A good long field.

II. An extended surface.

12. A large stretch; an expanse:

a. of sea, sky, etc.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 37 Without covering, save yon field of stars. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv, 103 The nimble Horsemen scour the Fields of Air. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man.* I. 41 Yonder argent fields above. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* iv, 20 The orb of day..o'er ocean's waveless field Sinks sweetly smiling. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V, vii, iv, 140 note, Detached bars, darker or lighter than the field [of cloud] above.

b. of ice or snow.

1813 BAKWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 55 Vast masses of rock..are sometimes enveloped in fields of ice. 1818 SIR J. LESLIE in *Edin. Rev.* XXX, 16 North West Passage, A very wide expanse of it [salt-water ice] they call a field. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita II.* 178 The snows round..are the least trodden of all the Mont Blanc fields.

c. of immaterial things; cf. 15.

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) l. 7 What divinitie there is in it, and what a field of the acknowledged benefits of God, you have heard. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 60 Loue had..wrapt him in a field of woes. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation vi* (1818) 203 Who can this Field of Miracles survey. 1847 L. HUNT *Men Women & B.* II, xi, 265 He discloses to us the whole field of his ignorance. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi, 190 The whole field of English history.

13. The surface on which something is portrayed.

a. Her. The surface of an escutcheon or shield on which the 'charge' is displayed. Also the surface of one of the divisions in the shield.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6290 Hys field was of fyn gold, freche to behold, With þre Lyons launchond. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1120 Sir Torrent ordenyth hym a sheld, It was ryche in every field. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II, 56 The field is parted per fesse embattled. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry II.* ii, (1660) 52 The Field is the whole Surface..of the Shield overspread with some Metall, Colour, or Furre, and comprehendeth in it the Charge. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Dec., The Arms..are a field Jupiter. 1802 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Bar*, When the field is divided into four..or more equal parts, it is then blazoned, barry. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 661 Sir Lancelot's azure lions..Ramp in the field.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 72 This silent warre of Lillies and of Roses..in her faire faces field. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I, 414 A field of sincerity, charged with deedes of piety.

b. The groundwork of a picture, etc.

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* iv, 162 How to make white letters in a blacke Feild. Take [etc.]. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting* xlv, 51 Let the Field, or Ground of the Picture, be clean. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* vi, § 14. 175 Shadow is frequently employed as a dark field on which the forms are drawn.

c. Numism. (See quot. 1876.)

1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* vii, 82 The field..is the VOL. IV.

plain part of the coin not occupied by the principal figure or type. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 6 The setting sun is illumining with his rays the whole field of the medal.

d. Of a flag: The ground of each division.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 301 The flags of the British navy were severally on a red, white, or blue field.

† 14. *Green field:* the green cloth of a counting house. *Obs.* (Can this be the sense in quot. 1599?)

1470 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 51 And suche dayes as the Kings chappell removeth, every of these children then present receiveth iiiid. at the grene feald [MSS. in Brit. Mus. read *scald, fald*] of the countynge-house for horse hyre dayly, as longe as they be journeying. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i, iii, 17 His Nose was as sharpe as a Pen, and [read on] a Table of greene fields.]

III. Area of operation or observation.

15. An area or sphere of action, operation, or investigation; a (wider or narrower) range of opportunities, or of objects, for labour, study, or contemplation; a department or subject of activity or speculation.

1340 *Ayoub.* 240 Huanne oure lhorde wolde by uonded of þe dyeule; he yede in-to desert, uor þe desert of religion: is ueld of uondinge. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I, (1622) 19 A very good Ore might have a fair field to use eloquence in, if [etc.]. 1. 26 BACON *Sylva* § 228 As for the increase of Vertue generally..it is a large Field, and to be handled by it self. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 82 A large and plain Field doth here open it self unto us. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 4 This..Failure..opens a large Field of Rallery. 1750 BEAVES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 2 The wide field for trade that now lies before us. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II, 143 A very interesting field of investigation. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III, v, 350 The philosopher and the practical man..each is in his own field, supreme.

b. (without a or the.) Scope, opportunity, extent of material for action or operation. ? *Obs.*

1664 DRYDEN *Rival-Ladies* III, i, Thou hast not field enough in thy young breast, To entertain such storms to struggle in. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III, Wks. 1731 I, 343, I thought I had Field enough left for doing them good Offices to the Duke. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman*, The matter..will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on.

16. The space or range within which objects are visible through an optical instrument in any one position.

1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 32 Kill her, and..place her Body on the Field of a Microscope. 1765 MATY in *Phil. Trans.* LV, 305 It filled the field of the telescope. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I, 474 The visible field is..twenty degrees in diameter. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II, xiii, 307 Organisms..shooting rapidly across the microscopic field. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 102 A very superior achromatic glass..giving a..flat field.

b. Field of observation, view or vision: the space to which observation, etc. is limited.

1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II, 718 The whole field of view through the foot-wide arch. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* ii, (1852) 53 That circle by which the field of observation is enclosed. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II, ii, § 3 The eye can take in a wide field at once. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 They are not seen in the picture, being much to the left of our field of view. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI, lii, 300 The field of vision is overclouded. *fig.* 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II, 83 No scintillation of its existence twinkles within the field of our knowledge.

17. *Physics.* The area or space under the influence of, or within the range of, some agent. *To be in, out of the field:* see quot. 1884. *Magnetic field:* any space possessing magnetic properties, either on account of magnets in its vicinity, or on account of currents of electricity passing through or round it.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* II, § 35 (1870) 37 The exact equivalent of the power employed to move the medal in the excited magnetic field. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I, 45 The electric field is the portion of space in the neighbourhood of electrified bodies, considered with reference to electric phenomena. 1884 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I, 48 In physics a body which is within the range of the action of another body is said to be in the field of that other body, and when it is so distant from that other body as to be sensibly out of the range of its action it is said to be out of the field.

IV. *attrib. and Comb.*

18. General relations: *a.* simple attrib. (sense 1), as *field-dew, -flower*; (sense 2), as *field-craft, -dweller, -honour, -mate, -pastime, -properties* (of a greyhound), *-smell, -tent*, (senses 2 and 4) *field-trial*; (sense 4), as *field-crop, -gate, -hedge, -husbandry, -path, -rent, -road, -seed, -stones*; (sense 7), as *field-battalion, -cap, -duties, -equipment, -evolutions, -exercise, -insignia, -movements, -service, -troops, -watch*. *b.* objective (sense 4), as *field-purging* ppl. adj. *c.* locative (sense 4), as *field-faring* ppl. adj.

1875 G. P. COLLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II, 506/1 An infantry regiment [in the Prussian army] has three 'field battalions. 1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Frederick the Noble* viii, 140 He wore the ample blue cloak of the Prussian Cavalry, with fur cape and 'field cap. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 5/2 No one..expects to fill his bag save by 'field-craft. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* (1866) 105 The injuries done..in our 'field-crops. 1889 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 7/1 Indian agricultural field crop seeds. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i, 422 With this 'field dew consecrate. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 127 Subordinate Officers understand their 'Field Duties. 1575 in *Russia at close 16th C.* (Hakluyt Soc.) *Introd.* 9 The Tartars are barbarous and 'filyde dwellers. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV, 29 A 'field equipment with a pro-

portion of horses. 1875 G. P. COLLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II, 509/2 The war establishment of a field equipment troop is 6 officers and 233 men. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, A regiment is..instructed in the 'field exercise and evolutions. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Dec. 2/1 A sketch of 'field-faring women. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 214 'Field-flowers..perfum'd the air. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 59, I see him..gathering the field-flowers. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 33, I was..glad to see the horse turning towards a 'field-gate. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I, 399 A 'field-hedge and bank. 1737 M. GREEN *Splen* (1738) 5 'Field-honours..Atchiev'd by leaping hedge and ditch. 1760 J. ELIOT (*title*), Essays upon 'Field-Husbandry in New England. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 34 This stick, or baton..became the 'field insignia of a general. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 36 The feather'd 'field-mates, bound by Nature's tie. 1798 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* I, 12 Wellesley..practising them in combined 'field movements. 18..WORDSW. *Sonnets* (1838) 151 To chase mankind, with men in armies packed For his 'field-pastime. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 66 It was agreed to spread from the 'field-path to the road way. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 294 Through old field-paths we'll wander. 1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 305 The..field properties of a greyhound. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E v j b, 'Feeld-purging Februaris. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Champart*, 'felde rent. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 418 While along the 'field-roads..the movement is the slowest. 1888 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 2/5 A fair amount of business is now being transacted in 'field seeds. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 57 The Youth for 'field-service..armed and under continual Discipline. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 118 On field service..the same duties are enjoined. 1818 SHELLEY *Kosalind* 1110 'Field smells known in infancy. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth*, 'Field stones..were gathered off the land, where it seemed to be fit for tillage. 1892 *Jnl. Archæol. Inst.* No. 194. 155 Small field-stones concreted with sticky gravel. 1755 SMOLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV, 174 Among these trees we have pitched some 'field-tents. 1849 JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 60 Such 'field-trials as appear to me likely to throw light upon it. 1875 G. P. COLLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II, 505/2 'Field troops [in the Prussian army] in peace time form the standing army. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., The last intermittent French 'field-watch is definitely ascertained to have quitted Bondy. 1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Village Comm.* i, (1884) 4 A common 'fieldway gives access to the strips.

19. Prefixed to the names of many animals, birds, and insects, often in the sense of 'wild', to indicate a species found in the open country as opposed to *house or town*, as *field-ass, -cricket, -mouse, -rat, -slug, -spider*; *field-duck*, the little bustard (*Otis tetrax*) found chiefly in France; *field-finch* (see quot.); *field-lark* (*Alauda arvensis*); *field-martin* (*Tyrannus carolinensis*); *field-plover* (U.S.), a name for two species of plover, and for a sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*); *field-sparrow* (U.S.) (*Spizella pusilla* or *S. agrestis*); *field-titling, †-tortoise (jocular), -vole* (see quots.).

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii, 24 A 'feld asse vvid in wilderness. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Inc. Fables* iv, Those 'field-Crickets..play the parrots so notably. 1868 WOOD *Homes without II.* viii, 161 The black-bodied Field Cricket (*Acheta campestris*). 1892 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* 185 The 'field-finch, *Syalis leucola*. 1580 BART *Alv.* M 531 A 'field mouse with a long snoute. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* III, 69 The small field-mouse, with wide transparent ears, Comes softly forth. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II, 60 b, The roote of Myrrhis dronken in wyne helpeth the bytynge of 'feldespyders. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv, vi, Unless that wiser men make't the field-spiders loom. 1864 J. C. ATKINSON *Provincial names of Birds, Field Tittling*, sb., Prov. name for the Tree Pipit, *Anthus arboreus*. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV, liiii, A 'Field-Tortoise, alias, eclip'd a Mole. 1868 WOOD *Homes without II.* xxxi, 598 The Short-tailed Field Mouse otherwise termed Campagnol or 'Field Vole (*Arvicola arvensis*).

20. In many names of plants growing in the fields, as *field-bindweed, -forget-me-not, -mushroom, -rhubarb*, etc.; *field-ash* (*Pyrus aucuparia*); *field-basil*; see BASIL¹ 2; *field-brome-grass* (*Bromus arvensis*); *field-cypress*: see CYPRESS¹ 2 b; *field-kale* (*Sinapis arvensis*); *field-madder*, † (*a*) rosemary, † (*b*) a common modern book-name for *Sherardia arvensis*; *field-nigella* or *nigel-weed* (*Lychnis Githago*); *field-southernwood* (*Artemisia campestris*); *field-weed* (*Anthemis Cotula*, also *Erigeron philadelphicum*) (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); † *field-wood*, ? gentian (? = OE. *fildwyr*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi, lxx, 748 'Feelde Ashe. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 118 'Field balm, *Calamintha Nepeta*. 1825 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 4962, 798 The 'field-beet, commonly called the mangold-würzel. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, PL IV, 17 'Field Bindweed..this plant is one of the most troublesome weeds. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I, 369 The..field-brome grass..is found in some of the best pastures. *Ibid.* I, 151 The..large red 'Field Carrot, was the only variety employed for agricultural purposes in England. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i, xviii, 28 Called..in English..Ground Pyne..and 'field Cypres. 1867 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* VII, 105 'Field Forget-me-not. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, PL IV, 6 'Field Gentian..contains in every part of it some of the tonic bitter principle common to the tribe. *c* 1000 *Durham Gloss.* in *Sax. Leechd.* III, 305/1 *Rosmarinum*, sun deav & bothen & 'feld medere. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, PL III, 144 Field Madder, Corolla funnel-shaped. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 331 The 'Field Mushroom..is the only species..cultivated in this country. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II, xi, 160 Cockle or 'felde Nigelweede, hath straight..stemmes. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Leche de gallina*, white 'field onion. 1868 HEREMAN *Paxton's Bot. Dict.*, 'Field Rhubarb. 1838 CLARKE in *Proc. Beru. Nat. Club* I, 163

The bank was . . . enamelled with . . . the barren Strawberry and the *Field-Rush. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 48 *Field Scorpion-grass . . . the whole plant is rough with spreading bristles. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ix. § 3. 190 Common Mustarde, or *felde Senuie. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 709 *Field Southernwood. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 262 Field Southernwood . . . is a very rare plant . . . The involucre is of a purplish-brown colour. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 411 The *field-star of Bethlehem, — a sort of large hyacinth of the hue of the mistletoe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 262 The *feldwode and verveine, Of herbes ben nought better tweine. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 159 *Field Woodruff . . . the flowers are bright blue. *Ibid.* V. 300 *Field Wood Rusb . . . a common plant . . . has a straight unbranched stem.

21. Special comb.: field-abbot (see quot.); field-allowance, an allowance to an officer, and sometimes to a private, on active service, to meet the increased expenses attendant thereupon; field-artillery, light ordnance fitted for travel and for active operations in a campaign; †field-bar, the border or limit of the field in a telescope (see 16); field-battery, a battery of field-guns; †field-battle, a sham-fight; †field-beast, an animal used for draught or for ploughing, in *pl.* cattle; †field-bishop, transl. Fr. *évêque des champs*, one who is hanged in chains; †field-breadth, -brode, a short distance; field-cannon = *field piece*; field-carriage, the carriage for a field-gun, its ammunition, etc.; field-club, an association for the study of Natural History by outdoor observation; field-colours (*Mil.*), small flags for marking out the ground for the squadrons and battalions; also the colours used by an army when in the field (cf. *camp colours*); field-cornet, 'the magistrate of a township in the Cape colony' (Simmonds, 1858); whence field-cornetcy, the territory under the jurisdiction of a field-cornet; field-culverin, a culverin for use in the field of battle (cf. *field-piece*); †field-deputy, a representative attached to an army in the field; field-derrick (see quot.); †field-devil, used by Coverdale, after Ger. *feldteufel* (Luther), as transl. of Heb. שַׂטָּן *śāṭān* (A.V. 'satyrs'); field-dressing, appliances for dressing a wound in the field; field-driver (see quot.); †field-fight, a fight in the open, a pitched battle; field-fleck, ? *nonce-wd.*, a 'spot' of land; †field-foot, ? the right foot (of a hawk); field-fort (see quot.); field-fortification, the constructing of field-works; also *concr.* a fieldwork; field-geologist, a geologist who studies by observation in the field; field-gun = *field-piece*; whence field-gunner; field-hand, (a) a slave who works on a plantation; (b) a farm-labourer; field-hospital, (a) a moving hospital; an ambulance; (b) a temporary hospital erected near a field of battle; field-ice, ice that floats in large tracts; †field-keeper, a scarer of birds from cornfields; field-kirk (*Antiq.*; repr. O.E. *feldcirice*) a chapel or oratory in the fields; field-lens = FIELD-GLASS 3; field-lore, knowledge gained from the fields; field-magnet (see quot.); †field-man, one who lives or works in the fields, (a) a field labourer, a peasant, also *attrib.*; (b) a lover of field sports; †field-mark, a badge or mark for identification in the field; field-master (*Hunting*), master of the hounds; field-naturalist, a naturalist who studies by outdoor observation; field-net *v.*, *trans.* to catch (ground game) with nets in the fields; field-notes, notes made in the field, e.g. by a surveyor, naturalist, etc.; field-park, 'the spare carriages, reserved supplies of ammunition, tools, etc. for the service of an army in the field' (Wilhelm *Mil. Dict.*); field-piece, a light cannon for use on a field of battle; †field-place, a level place, a plain; cf. FIELDY *a.*; field-plot, (a) a plan of a field or piece of land drawn to a scale; (b) a plot of land; †field-pondage (see quot.); field-practice, 'military practice in the open field' (Ogilv.); field-ranger (see quot.); whence, field-ranging *vbl. sb., attrib.* (see quot.); field-reeve (see quot.); field-roller, a roller drawn over a ploughed field to crush the clods and level the ground; †field-room, -roomth, open or unobstructed space; also *fig.*; †field-sconce, a detached earthwork; †field-separation, *collect.* in *Sc. Hist.* separatists who attend field-conventicles; field-show = *field-trial*; field-sketching, 'the art or act of sketching in plan rapidly, while in the field, the natural features of a country' (Cass.); field-sports, outdoor sports, *esp.* hunting; †field-staff (see quot.); †field-teacher, an instructor in military exercises; field-telegraph, one used in military operations; field train (see quot.); field-trial, a trial in the open field, *esp.* of hunting-dogs, †field-ware, produce of the fields; the crops;

field-whore, a 'very common whore' (Halliwell); field-wife, (a) *nonce-wd.* (see quot. and Gen. xxxiv. 1, 2); (b) = next; field-woman, a woman who works in the fields; cf. *field-man*; †field-word, a battle-cry, a watch-word. Also, FIELD-CONVENTICLE, FIELD-DAY, FIELD-MARSHAL, etc.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 131 *Field-Abbots . . . were secular persons, upon whom the sovereign had bestowed certain abbeys, for which they were obliged to render military service. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, Certain extra allowances are granted to them [officers], according to their several ranks, and these are denominated *field allowances. 1644 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) I. 123 Two pieces of *field-artillery upon carriages. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 308 The broad distinction between the field-artillery and the garrison-artillery. 1771 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 538 Let ENWS . . . represent the *field-bar of the telescope. 1875 tr. *Comte de Paris's Hist. Civ. War Amer.* I. 450 Several *field-batteries erected in the vicinity of the arsenal. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 255 On Wednesday next will be . . . a *field battle. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxxii. 26 Oure . . . *feldebeestis, and howsheests we shulen leene. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 185 A freeman who hath Field-beasts valued at thirty pence, shall pay a Peter-peny. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais, Pantag. Prognost.* v. One of those Worthy Persons will go nigh to be made a *Field-Bishop, and mounted on a Horse that was foal'd of an Acorn, give the Passengers a Blessing with his Legs. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* v. 19 He was gone from him a *felde bredth in the londe. — Gen. xxxv. 16 When he was yet a *felde brode from Ephrath. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. V.* XIX. v. 505 With only *field-cannon. 1871 (*title*), Transactions of the Newbury District *Field Club. 1875 G. C. DAVIES (*title*), Rambles and Adventures of our School Field-Club. 1721 BAILEY, *Field colours. 1812 A. PLUMTRE *Lichtenstein's Trav.* I. 67 *Field-cornet . . . a magistrate who decides in the first instance little disputes that arise among the colonists. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 231, I was asked by a field-cornet what I had in my wagon. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 2/1 Her [the Dutch housewife's] brandy liqueur is the praise of the county — or rather the *field-cornetcy. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 109 Long *Field-Culverin. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4280 Messieurs Van Collen and Cuper, two of their High Mightinesses *Field-Deputies. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 838/2 *Field-derrick, one used for stacking hay in the field. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xi. 15 He founded prestes to y^e hye places, & to *feldeueuls. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Field-dressing. 1826 CUSHING *Newburyport* 119 *Field Drivers, Moses Somerby, Charles Toppan. 1835 *Municip. Corp. 1st Rep.* App. IV. 2109 The Field Drivers (of Bedford) perform the duties of a hayward. 1860 BARTLETT *Americanisms*, *Field-driver*, a civil officer, whose duty it is to take up and impound swine, cattle, sheep, horses, etc. going at large in the public highways [etc.]. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlviii. 229 Hog reeves (now usually called field drivers). 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 129 Rather a competent guard for defence of the campe, then a sufficient power to maintain a *field-fight. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xii. (1712) 124 Field-fights and sea-fights seen in the Air. 1892 MISS J. BARLOW *Irish Idylls* III. 32 A meagre *field-fleck and a ramshackle shanty on the hill's wan grey slope. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1670/4 Lost. . . a Tarsell Gentle with . . . the hind Pounce of the *Field-Foot lost. 1775 ASH, *Field-fort, a fort towards the field; a fort thrown up in a field. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortification* 6 Those . . . only wanted for periods not exceeding one or two campaigns . . . are termed *Field Fortifications. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 46 Able-bodied *field-hands were hired out . . . at the rate of one hundred dollars a year. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ix. 91 These slaves were not ignorant field hands. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3713/3 Their *Field-Hospital is arrived here. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 635 Movable field hospitals . . . to be made of tents. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 13 The *field-ice is of two or three fathoms thickness. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* IV. (ed. 2) 118 The limits of field-ice in March extend from Newfoundland to the Southward as far as 42° N. latitude. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 95 If your *Field-keeper . . . doe vse to shoot off a Musket, or Harquebush, the report thereof will appeare more terrible to these enemies of corne. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin Killer* 19 Field-keepers are necessary just before the corn is ripe. a 1035 *Laus Cnut.* Eccl. ix. iii. (Thorpe), *Field-cirice, þær leger-stow ne siz, mid þritizum scillingum. 1857 MRS. GASKELL C. *Bronte* (1860) 4 It is probable that there existed on this ground a field-kirk . . . in the earliest times. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 207 The said slider-holder, with its *field-lens. 1891 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-El. Mach.* (ed. 4) 2 Every dynamo . . . consists of two essential parts, a *field-magnet, usually a massive stationary structure of iron surrounded by coils of insulated copper wire, and an armature . . . The function of the field-magnet is to provide a magnetic field of great extent and intensity. c 1440 *Secrees* 154 Wyldde letus þat *feldmen clepyn skarioles. 14 . . . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 692 *Hec rustica*, a fieldman wyfe. c 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 7 Kutte nouhte youre mete eke as it were Felde men. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 536 Feild-men quha has mair nor four ky. 1811 SIR P. WARWICK in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 146 He was . . . a laborious hunter, or field-man. 1689-90 *Proc. agst. French in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 478 A detachment . . . landed . . . the *field-mark being matches about their left arms. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1525/4 A brown bay Gelding . . . a Field mark of Tar on the Hip. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov. 5/5 Lord Robert Manners . . . was acting as *field-master. 1789 MONTAGU *Lett.* in G. White *Selborne* (1877) II. 236 You are a *field-naturalist. 1890 J. WATSON *Confess. Poacher* v. 62 In *field-netting rabbits, lurchers are equally quick. 1860 BARTLETT *Americanisms*, *Field-notes. 1875 G. P. COLLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 579/2 All tools and implements for a company of engineers, and a *field-park'. 1590 J. SMYTHE *Concern. Weapons* 35 And the next day he entered the towne and brought in foure and twentie *field peeces. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 276 A couple of field-pieces stood pointed towards the barricade. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* vi. 17 Jhesu . . . stood in a *feld place. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 470 All original maps, *field-plots, and field books. 1884 *Mag. Art* Mar. 215/2 The velvety green of spring-watered field-plots. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 96 *Field-pondage, is a kind of

Pipeage, which . . . conueigheth . . . water into seuerall pastures . . . and fields, and . . . leaueth a pond of water for cattle and beasts to drink in. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 6/1 *Field Rangers' is a term applied to 'speculative builders' of the lowest class. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Field-ranging Houses, hastily and badly built structures erected on the outskirts of all large towns and cities by 'jerry-builders'. 1617 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 354 Ouer-seers of the feild or *Field Recuees. 1881 2nd *Suppl. Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Field Reeve*, a person having charge of a stinted pasture belonging to different owners. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 48 We will not make our prison in this place, As long as there is *field-room to be got. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 204 Falling backe where they Might field-roomth find at large, their ensignes to display. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* IV. i, Which Hearts, for want of Field-room, cannot bear. 1673 — *Marr. a-la-mode* II. i, It is tolerable when a man has field-room to run from it. 1688 CAPT. J. S. FORTIFICATION 123 *Field-Skones, and others Forts with Ramparts. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 1 Scottish-Nonconformists, especially those of the *Field-Separation. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 245 It is presumed that the beginner in *field-sketching has already learned to copy plans. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 210 *Field sports, of w^{ch} I have ever bin a Lover. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* IV. Field-sports . . . the chief pleasure of his own youthful days. 1721 BAILEY, *Field staff, a Staff carried by Gunners, in which they skrew lighted Matches. 1847 CRAIG, *Field-staff*, a weapon carried by gunners, about the length of a halberd, with a spear at the end, having on each side ears screwed on, like the cock of a matchlock, where lighted matches are contained when the gunners are on command. 1623 BINGHAM *Compar. Rom. & Mod. Warres* Xij b, Where are our *Field-teachers? Where is our daily meditation of Armes? 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 839/1 The *field-telegraph of the German army consists of [etc.]. 1875 G. P. COLLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 579/2 The field telegraph detachments . . . are trained in peace time to everything connected with telegraphy. 1816 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Train*, *Field-train, a body of men consisting chiefly of commissaries and conductors of stores, which belong to the Royal Artillery. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. IV. 156 A field-train of unusual strength for those times. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 75 *Feeelde ware might sinke or swym. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. II. 136 The farmer's corn, and other of his field ware. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 794 *Hec rustica*, a *fyldwyfe. 1591 H. SMITH *Prep. Marriage* 35 Not a street-wife, like Thamar, nor a field-wife, like Dinah; but a house-wife. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 171 A field-man is a personality afield; a *field-woman is a portion of the field. 1645 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1701) IV. I. 42 The *Field-word for the King was *Queen Mary*: For the Parliament *God our Strength*. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. x. 83 *Apollo* was the Field-word in the . . . Day of that Fight.

Field (fīld), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* To go into the field (see FIELD *sb.* 2); of a pigeon: To obtain its food from the field.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. 32 Highly improved breeds of the pigeon will not 'field' or search for their own food.

2. *trans. a.* To leave (corn) in the field to harden. *b. trans.* To expose (malt-wash or gyle in casks) to the action of the air and sun to promote oxidation.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 267 [The oats] after being well fielded, were thrashed immediately.

† 3. *a. intr.* To 'take the field' (see FIELD *sb.* 7); to fight. *b. trans.* To fight with. *Obs.*

1529 LYNDSEAY *Compl.* 355 And feildit vther, in land and burgh. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 598 How King Malcolm and the Danis feildit agane. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 135 It was defendit . . . to feild the Romanis with plane battail. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 29 Who, soone prepart to field, his sword forth drew.

4. *intr.* To bet on the field (see FIELD *sb.* 10 a) against the favourite.

1886 *Daily News* 4 June 3/3 A marked disposition to 'field' on the Grand Prize of Paris. 1890 *Ibid.* 19 June 6/1 The professionals fielded staunchly.

5. *a. intr.* To act as fielder in base-ball, cricket, etc. *b. trans.* To stop and return (the ball).

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 41 Bating, bowling, and fielding, as if for life. 1880 S. LAKEMAN *What I saw in Kaffir-Land* 57 They fielded for the cannon-shot . . . as though they were cricket-balls. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug. The ball being sharply fielded at cover-point. *Mod.* Well fielded, Sir!

Fieldage (fīldédz), *rare.* [*f. as prec. + -AGE.*] (See quot.)

1880 *Jersey Weekly Press* 23 Oct. 21/6 The fieldage or twelfth sheaf . . . upon a portion of land situate on the said fie.

Field-bed.

1. A portable or folding bed chiefly for use in the field; a camp or trestle bedstead.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Liet de camp*, a fieelde bed. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 10 A fair field-bed with a canopy. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. IV. 604 The Spanyard . . . made his brags, that he had turned the English ensigns into Spanish field-beds. 1728 DE FOE *Capt. Carleton* (1841) 33 He ordered his field-bed to be put up near the powder.

2. A bed in the open field or upon the ground.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 40 Ile to my truckle bed, This Field-bed is to cold for me to sleepe. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 42 The night is fled, and Daye's best Chorister Kicks his field-Bed with Scorne. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 100 He was making his Brags that he had been in a Field-bed with a young Lady, whose Brother was present.

attrib. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* IV. ii, A 'strumpet' and a 'whore' . . . And such fine field-bed words.

Field-book.

1. A book for use in the field.

a. The book in which a land-surveyor notes down the measurements as taken in the field,

1616 A. RATHBORNE *Surveyor* 136 The order of making of a necessary and fitting Field-book. 1685 PETTY *Will* p. vii. Maps and field-books, the copies of the Downe-survey. 1777 *Barnby Inclos. Act* 9 A proper field book of the said township. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 64 Enter the measures in a field-book.

b. A botanist's or naturalist's book for preserving collected specimens while in the field.

1848 W. GARDINER *Flora of Forfarshire* 56 To preserve good specimens, the collector would require to be provided with a field-book. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1229 (1855) 659.

2. (See quot.)

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xxix, My great-grandfather kept a Field-Book, in which were entered... the names of all the farmers, and the quantity of land they held.

Field-conventicle. An open-air religious meeting. See CONVENTICLE 4 e.

1678 MARVELL *Corr.* ccdxi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 631 They [the Scots] still continue their... field conventicles. 1715 [see CONVENTICLE sb. 4 c]. 1806 C. J. Fox *Hist.* 129 The punishment of death... had formerly attached upon the preachers at field conventicles only.

transf. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 21 If we had... grave officers and judges, erected to restrain poetical licence... we should have field-conventicles of lovers and poets.

Hence **Field-conventicle v., intr.**, to frequent or hold field-conventicles. **Field-conventicler**, one who attends or frequents field-conventicles.

1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 3 They [the Scotch] began to Field-Conventicle. *Ibid.* 67 *Jus populivindicatum*, and *Naphthali* are the Pocket-books of the Field-Conventiclers. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/1 Those Enemies of Christianity as well as Government and Humane Society, The Field Conventiclers.

Field-day.

1. *Mil.* A day on which troops are drawn up for exercise in field evolutions; a military review.

1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 32 These periodical Intervals of eating and drinking... are to the Citizens as it were Field Days, for improving... their Valour. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 62 Almost every movement at a Field Day should be followed by an Advance in Line. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 624 Our present field-days represent the very acme and culminating point of war.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A day occupied with brilliant or exciting events.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xx, The mean pomp and ostentation which distinguish our banquets on grand field-days. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, This terrible field-day passed over without any severe visitations in the shape of punishments. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 209 Thursday... is to be a great field-day in the Commons.

2. A day spent in the field.

a. *Hunting.* A day on which the hunt meets. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. cviii, Sometimes a dance (though rarely on field days, For then the gentlemen were rather tired).

b. 'A day when explorations, scientific investigations, etc., as of a society, are carried on in the field' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Fielded (*fīldəd*), *pp.* a. [*f.* FIELD *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Engaged in a field of battle; fighting in the open field, as opposed to 'protected by a fort'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 12 We with smoking swords may march from hence To help our fielded Friends. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 760 Untrench'd... they dare oppose Their fielded cohorts to the fortified foes.

2. *Cricket.* Of a ball: Stopped and returned from the field. Also *transf.*

1884 ANSTAY *Giant's Robe* xxxviii, 'I can hold on till the night itself, Bertie, my boy!' with a cleverly fielded yawn. *Mod.* That was a well fielded ball!

† **Fielden**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also **fieldon** (*e.* [*f.* FIELD *sb.* + -EN⁴.]) **A. adj.**

1. Level and open.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ.* *Cæsar's Comm.* 110 Footmen are not only of importance in fielden countries, but are necessary also in mountainous or woodie places. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 15 Wheat in the Fielden Country is subject to Mildews.

2. Consisting of fields.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* III. ii. 336 The whole Uniersitie being then a fielden and woodie Wildernesse.

3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the field (see FIELD *sb.* 2); rural, rustic.

1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* 161 Of a fielden clownish lout he would needs now become a judge of beauty. 1620 BRINSLEY *Virgil* 58/2 Now will I meditate a fielden Muse (viz. a pastoral song) with my slender reed. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* VII. xiii. 271 With Fagot-sticks they erected a poore Fielden Lodging.

B. absol. or sb. Field land.

1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 111. 261 Our Townes are generally bigger in the woodland than the fieldone. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 15 Those that use to fetch their seed out of Chilterne into other parts or Countries of the Fieldon. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 7 Tillage-land, or Fielden.

Fielder (*fīldəɪ*). [*f.* FIELD *sb.* and *v.* + -ER¹.]

† 1. One who works in the field (see FIELD *sb.* 4). *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xviii. 103 Folke bope sowers [*v.* *r.* felders] and shupmen.

2. *Sporting.* One who backs the field against the favourite.

1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* I. vi, I accommodate a vociferous fielder with six to four in hundreds.

3. *Cricket and Baseball.* = **FIELDSMAN**.

Fieldfare (*fīldfēə*). Forms: 1 **feldeware**, 4-7 **feld(e)fare**, (4 **feldyfare**, **feldifer**, 5-7 **fel(e)fare**, 6 **feldifair**, 7 **felfar**, **felfeder**, **veldefare**, 8 **feldifire**, 9 **fell-fare**, *dial.* **felverd**), 7-**fieldfare**. [*M.E.* **felfefare** (4 syll. in Chaucer) :-? OE. ***felfefare** (miswritten **felfewar**, only once occurring). Of obscure formation; app. it means 'field-goer', *f.* **feld** FIELD + **far-** (see **FARE** *v.*); but the presence of the middle syllable is not accounted for, and this, with the divergent spelling in the OE. gloss, suggests possibility of corruption from popular etymology.

Not related to OE. **feala**, **feolufor**, of unknown origin, in glosses rendering *onocrotalus* (pelican), *porphyrio* (some water-bird), and *torax* (of unknown meaning). This must have been the name of some large bird.]

A species of Thrush (*Turdus pilaris*), well known as a regular and common autumnal visitor throughout the British Islands.

1100 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 287 *Scorellus*, clodhamer and feldeware. 1325 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 78 The felfefare, la grene. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 183 Fesauns & felfefares. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 364 The frosty felfefare. 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 228 The Feldifier in the forest. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 25 a, At the tyme of yeare the felfefares fede only of Juniper berries the people Eate the felfefares undrawn. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parv's Chirurg.* xxv. xxii. (1678) 621 It feeds on pepper, as the... Felfars with us do upon Ivy-berries. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 82 Such long wing'd hawks were not to be cast of to fly after field-fares. 1694 *Acct. Sweden* 7 Small Birds... of the bigness of Veldefares. 1785 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 20 Berries... With which the field-fare, wintry guest, is fed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. v, The fieldfare framed her lowly nest. 1852 M. ARNOLO *Poems, Tristram & Iseult*, Hollies... With scarlet berries gemm'd, the fell-fare's food.

attrib. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxv. § 3 (1689) 227 The Feather of a Felfare quill.

b. *Proverb.* (See **FAREWELL** *int.* 2 b.)

c 1374, c 1400 [see **FAREWELL**]. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 718 Gude nicht now feldifair, Fair on fond fuill.

Fieldful (*fīldfʊl*). [*f.* FIELD *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as will grow in a field.

1889 *Cornh. Mag.* July 51 A single frost will turn a whole fieldful black.

Field-glass. [*f.* FIELD *sb.* + GLASS.]

1. A binocular telescope for use in the field.

1836 WELLINGTON *Let.* 8 Oct. in Stanhope *Conversations*, I send you one of my field-glasses. 1880 OULOA *Moths* I. 20 A prolonged gaze through a friend's field-glass.

2. 'A small achromatic telescope, usually from 20 to 24 inches long, and having from three to six joints' (Ogilv.).

3. That one of the two lenses forming the eyepiece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope, which is the nearer to the object glass.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli. 340 A larger lens than any of the other two, called the field-glass. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 40 An amplifying lens by which the field of view is enlarged... is called a field-glass.

Fielding, *sb.* *dial.* [*f.* FIELD *sb.* + -ING¹; but cf. **FILDEN**.] (See quot.)

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 265 The north-west sandy districts or fieldings.

Fielding (*fīldɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* FIELD *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the *vb.* FIELD.

a. The action or process of exposing corn, malt, etc. to the action of the air. Also *attrib.*

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 501 The wheat is harvested much greener. Six or seven days is as much fielding as is usually given. 1875 *Urke Dict. Arts* III. 1076 When fielding is resorted to [in making vinegar], it must be commenced in the spring months... The fielding method requires a much larger extent of space... than the stoving process.

† b. The action of taking the field or fighting. 1526 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 237* Ffor... Insurrectione and Feilding aganis Johnne Duke of Albany.

c. *Cricket and Baseball.* The action of stopping or recovering and returning the ball.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 Their fielding was first-rate. 1862 J. PYCROFT *Cricket Tutor* 81 Long-stopping requires clean fielding. 1884 H. C. BUNNER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/1 Somebody will do a little neat fielding [in baseball].

2. *Comb.*, † **fielding-piece** = **field-piece**; **fielding-plane**, 'a plane used in sinking the margin round a panel' (Jam.).

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 132 They... came... in sight of their enemy, with two feilding peeces of guns. 1646 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. I. 400 The Army followed up after the Fielding Pieces.

† **Fieldish**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* FIELD *sb.* + -ISH.] a. Inhabiting the fields. b. Level and open.

1541 WYATT 'My Mothers maidens' 2 They sing a song made of the feldishe mouse. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 31 If there be any wyght that mindes to trye By course of charets on the fieldish playne.

Fieldite (*fīldɪt*). *Min.* [*f.* **Field**, name of the geologist who first examined it + -ITE.] A variety of tetrahedrite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 104 Kennigott has named it *Fieldite*.

† **Field-land**, *Obs.* a. A level plain. OE. only. b. Level and unenclosed land.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* i. 7 Farap to Amorrea dune & to oprum feld landum. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 35 Champain or Field-land. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 234 Field Lands are not exempted from Mildews. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.*

No. 4674/7, 65 Acres of... Pasture inclosed, and 80 Acres of Field Land.

Field-marshal. [After G. *feld-marschall*.] The title of a military officer of high rank.

1. In continental armies (= Ger. *feldmarschall*, F. *maréchal de camp*). In 16th c. and early 17th c., an officer subordinate only to the 'captain-general' or 'general', and charged with the control of the encampment and sustenance of the army. As in the case of other designations of military rank, the application greatly changed in the 17th and following centuries. At present, in German-speaking countries and in others (e.g. Russia) which have adopted the term, it is the highest military title, superior to that of general.

1579 DIGGES *Stratagicos* 126 As shall be ordained by the Marshals of the fiede. a 1587 GARRARO *Art War* (1591) 234 The high Marshall of the fiede, or maister of the Campe. 1614 SELOEN *Tittles Hon.* 325 The Tribuni Militum (as it were, Field Marshalls). 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3692/2 Count Muttoni... is entered into the Emperor's Service, who has made him Lieutenant Field-Marshal-General. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4201/2 Field-Marshal-General Herbeville continued there. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 66 He was made Prince of the Empire in 1706... and Felt Marshal in 1709. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 475 The Russian army... had passed under the command of Field-marshal Paskewitch.

2. In the British army, a general officer of the highest rank.

The title was first conferred in 1736 (see quot.); since then the army has always had a few field-marshals, either members of the royal family or generals who have rendered distinguished services. The Army List for 1894 gives the names of six officers of this rank.

1736 *Gent. Mag.* VI. 56 D. of Argyll, and E. of Orkney, Field-Marschals of Great Britain. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 29 A Field-Marshal is to be saluted with the Standards and Colours of all the Forces, except the Horse and Foot Guards.

Hence **Field-Marshalship.**

1855 in *Ogilvie Suppl.* 1864 in WORCESTER (citing *Q. Rev.*).

Field-meeting. [*f.* FIELD *sb.* + MEETING.]

† 1. A hostile meeting in the open air; a duel.

1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commw.* (1878) 14 Whose hot blood... cannot be cooled without reuenge and field-meetings.

2. A religious meeting in the open air. *Hist.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V* lvii, The first St... Had such feild-meetings. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xv, He... had been present at a field-meeting at Crochmade. 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 72 The bishops sought... to deter the people from frequenting the field-meetings.

Hence **Field-meeter**, one who attends or frequents field-meetings (sense 2).

1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 29 No Thanks... to the Conventiclers and Field-meeters, they show'd their good Will.

Field-night. A night marked by some important gathering, discussion, etc. Cf. **FIELD-DAY**.

1861 *Falkirk Herald* 2 Mar., Yesterday night was a field night... the beauty of Falkirk was in the Corn Exchange. 1880 TREVELYAN *Early Hist. Fox* v. 196 The debate was remembered as the greatest field night... for a generation.

Field officer. 'An officer above the rank of captain, and under that of general' (Stocqueler).

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 127 A... field-officer shall be elected... by the Scruteny of the Council of War. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6310/2 All the Field Officers having the Honour of being admitted to his Table. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* III. 549 A field officer shall not hold an office upon the staff. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* 138 One peak stood like a field-officer with his cap raised above his head.

Hence **Field-officerism.**

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. III. v. vi. 310 Spanish Field-officerism struck mute at such cat-o'-mountain spirit.

Fieldon, var. **FILDEN** *sb.* *Obs.*

Field-preacher. [*f.* FIELD *sb.* + PREACHER.]

One who preaches in the open air.

1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 148 Balfour... is a Scotch field-preacher. 1755 *Connaisseur* No. 86 The spirited harangues of our... field-preachers. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Archolme* 209 He [Wesley] commenced field preacher; and itinerancy followed as a natural consequence.

Field-preaching. [*f.* FIELD *sb.* + PREACH-ING.] The practice of preaching in the open air; an instance of this.

1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 185 Our Lord's Sermon on the Mount (one pretty remarkable precedent of field-preaching). 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxv, Have you... left a great part of your command at a field-preaching? 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 72 At first, these field-preachings were peaceable.

Fieldsman (*fīldzmən*). [*f.* FIELD *sb.* + MAN.]

a. *Cricket.* One of the side which is in the field;

a fielder. b. (See quot. 1823.)

1823 'ION BEE' *Slang* 206 *Fieldsmen* (turf) - those who make it a rule to give odds against the favorite, or any particular horse; they are considered very knowing. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 176 An uncertain hitter, but a good fieldsman. 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 40 The positions of the Fieldsmen are arranged according to efficiency. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 A possible catch to a more plucky fieldsman.

Fieldspar, *obs.* form of **FELDSPAR**.

Fieldward, -wards (*fīldwɔɪd*, -z), *adv.* [*f.* FIELD *sb.* + -WARD(S).] Towards the fields, in the direction of the fields.

1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxxix, Glossy bees at noon do fieldward pass. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 82 Fieldward winds the lowing herd. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 277 My commonest walk was fieldwards.

Field-work. [f. FIELD sb. + WORK.]

1. Work done in the field or in the fields.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 277 In Peru .. negroes.. are employed in field-work. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 35 Those who think it impossible for negroes to endure field-work. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 245 The beginner in field-sketching .. should commence his field-work in a road. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 109 Mr. Kennedy .. used October and November for Arctic field-work. 1891 N. CRANE *Baseball* vi. 43 There is no department of the game so full of life.. as field work.

2. Mil. A temporary work or fortification thrown up by troops operating in the field.

1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Field-works* are.. for the most part, formed by the excavation of the soil. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 169 The manner of attacking field-works is very different from that employed in the attack of fortresses.

† **Fieldy**, a. Obs. [f. FIELD sb. + -Y¹.]

1. Level, open; exposed.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 214 [Crist] stood in a field place. c1449 PECOCC *Rcp.* 280 In the feeldi placis of Moab. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 238 In feeldy lands rather than in bushy and woody places. 1598 FLORIO, *Piaggioso*, fieldie.

2. That grows in or inhabits the fields.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xix. 18 Feeldi wilde thingus in to watri ben turned. 1598 FLORIO, *Camporeccio*, fieldie, that grows in the fields.

3. Forming a field or fields. Cf. FIELD sb. 12 a. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barts* ii. i. iv. *Handie-Crafts* 451 In feeldy clouds he vanisheth it away.

Fiend (fīnd). Forms: 1-2 féond, north. fiond (pl. fiend, fýnd, féond, fiond, north. fiond, fiondas; dat. sing. fiend, fýnd, féonde), 3-4 feond (pl. feond, fiend, feondes), (3 feont, fiond, south. veond), 2-7 fend(e), (3 fent), 3-6 find(e), 3-7 fiend(e), (4 south. vyend), 4-6 feynd, fýnd(e), (5 fynt), 4-7 feend(e), (4 fende, 7 feigne), 8 Sc. fiend, fint, 4- fiend. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fēond* = OFris. *fīand*, OS. *fiond*, *fiond* (MDu. *viand*, Du. *vijand*), OHG. *fiond* (MHG. *viend*, *vint*, mod.G. *feind*), ON. *fjānde* (Sw. *fiende*, Da. *fjende*), Goth. *fijands*; originally the pr. pple. of O'Leut. **fijājan* (OE. *fiozean*, OHG. *fiēn*, ON. *fjā*, Goth. *fijan*) to hate. The formation is parallel with that of FRIEND.]

† 1. An enemy; foe. Obs.

Beowulf 2289 Stone þa æfter stane, steareheort onfand feondes folast. c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. v. 43 Hate þine fiend [c1000 and c1160 feond]. c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia VIII.* 323 Gefitigeome & godes fynd. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Bi tweone frend and fend. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Ueond þæt þuncheð freond is swike ouer alle swike. c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1124 And þe fende bonde to make to þe. 1340 *Ayeb.* 19 He ys wel renay þæt þæt land þæt he halt of his lhorde deþ into þe hond of his yende.

2. spec. The arch-enemy of mankind; the devil. More fully: fiend of hell, foul fiend, old fiend. † *Fiend's limb* = limb of Satan (see LIMB).

a1000 *Hymns* viii. 25 (Gr.) Ðu fiond geflæmdest. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 294 Hit eac deah wiþ feondes costungum yflum. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ure fiond nefre ne finnen [cease] for to fonden us mid sunnen. a1225 *St. Marher.* i. Quercomen ant akasten.. þe feont. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1056 (Cott.) Caim was þe findes fode. c1340 *Cursor M.* 14880 (Trin.) Leuer had þei se þe fend of helle þen him amones them to dwelle. c1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 357 It fallip ofte .. þat a tyrant and a fendis lyme is put bifore a lyme of Crist. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 18 Fecche þæt þe feond cleymp. c1460 *Play Sacram.* 953, I shall yow blisse to saue yow alle from the fendis blame. 1515 *Scot. Field* 598 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, What it is to be false, and the finde serve! 1526 TINDALE *Luke* viii. 29 And was caryed of the fendes into wilddemes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. vi. 9 Beware the foule Fiend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 233 The Gates.. belching outrageous flame.. since the Fiend pass'd through. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 99. 3/2 Drugs of more Force .. Than e'er was conceiv'd, by the subtil Old Fiend. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 The fiend is the worst part of the picture.

b. In forms of asseveration or execration: † *The fiend on thee! The foul fiend!* Also Sc. *Fient* a (crum, etc.), *fient anc*, *haet* = 'Devil, never a one, crumb, whit', etc.

a1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1820) 51 Feind a crum of the scho fawis. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. ii, O, the feind, and thee! Gar, take them hence. a1774 FERGUSSON *Rising of Session Poems* (1845) 29 The fient anc there but pays his score. 1787 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 16 The fient a pride, nae pride had he. *Ibid.* 180 Fient haet o' them 's ill-hearted fellows. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* vi, What the foul fiend can detain the Master so long?

3. An evil spirit generally; a demon, devil, or diabolical being; more fully *fiend of hell*.

a1000 *Guthlac* 392 (Gr.) No þar þa feondas gefeont þorfton. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Ah a þer is waning and graming .. and feonda bitinga. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2961 It was on fendes wise worst. c1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. Prolog.* 10 Ffres and feendes been bi lyte a-sonder. c1440 *Geneydes* 2520 But suerly they þe fendez. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Sowerers* 24 To redeme you from the fendes of hell. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 7 They yellan as fendes do in hell. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* iv. 152 Revenge .. makes a man a fiend incarnate. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* lvii. 4 Inflam'd with Rage like Fiends in Hell. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi, A frightful fiend Doth close behind him tread. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke Ess.* (1854) 545/1 In the language of Goethe's scoffing fiend.

4. transf. a. A person of superhuman wickedness. (Now only with reference to cruelty or malignity.) c1220 *Bestiary* 450 For wo so .. denkeð iuel on his mod

fox he is and fend iwis. c1300 *Havelok* 2229 He with his hend Ne drop him nouth, that sof fend. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 58 Freres folweden þat feonde [Antichrist] c1475 *Rauf Coltgar* 892 Fy on that foull Feind [sc. Mahoun]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 50 That cursed man, that cruel feund of hell. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* i. 327 Where human fiends on midnight errands walk. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 45 He is at times a perfect fiend.

b. † A grisly monster (e.g. a dragon) (obs.). Also applied to baleful or destructive influences or agencies personified.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 597 It is plainly your purpos .. With suche fyndes to fight. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 22 Whose corage when the feend [the monster Error] perceiv'd to shrinke. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 185 He calls for famine, and the meagre fiend Blows mildew from between his shrivel'd lips.

c. Applied with jocular hyperbole to a person or agency causing mischief or annoyance.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iv. (1845) 545 If you do but stir abroad, these fiends [sc. women; transl. *umbræ* in Petronius] are ready to meet you at every turn. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 305 It is that fiend Politics, Asem—that baneful fiend, which bewildereth every brain. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.*, *Swinburne's Trag.* (1871) 162 This sorcery which the fiend of imitation weaves about his victims. *Mod.* The autograph-fiend; the cyclist-fiend; the interviewer-fiend; the newsboy-fiend; the organ-fiend.

d. A kind of firework.

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* ii. 75 How to make fiends, or fearful apparitions.

5. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as *fiend-breed*, *-face*. b. objective, as *fiend-compelling*, *-fraying* adjs. c. instrumental, as *fiend-begotten*, *-drawn*, *-tenanted*, *-tied* adjs. d. originative, as *fiend-born* adj. e. parasynthetic, as *fiend-hearted* adj.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. v, Aught that .. Yon 'fiend-begotten monk can tell. 1802 SCOTT *Thomas the Rhymer* iii. 18 in *Minstr. Scot. Border* II. 289 Brangwain was there .. And 'fiend-born Merlin's gramarye. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. xiii. (1597) 62 Brute .. suppressed so the state Of all the 'Fiend-breed Albinest. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 108 Solomon achieved his 'fiend-compelling wonders by its aid. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 126 As one checks a 'fiend-drawn charioteer. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 56 Horrified, hideous, frank 'fiend-faces! 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 69 The 'Fiend-fraying Holy-water. 1847 CRAIG, 'Fiendhearted, having a very wicked or depraved heart. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/5 Who was grasping his 'fiend-tenanted fiddle so firmly by the throat. 1754 ARMSTRONG *Forced Marriage* iv. i Misc. (1770) II. 80 My quick revenge Shall burst this 'fiend-tied most unnatural knot.

† **Fienden**, a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -EN⁴.] = FIENDISH.

c1315 SHOREHAM 85 I-schelde ous .. Fram alle fendene jewyse. 13 .. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 224 Fyfter fendes folk forty dayez lenche.

† **Fiendful**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -FUL.] Proceeding from fiendish agency.

c1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Final Chorus, Faustus is gone, regard his hellish fall Whose fiendful fortune may exhort the wise. 1832 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Fiendfully** adv. 1847 in CRAIG.**Fiendhead**. [-HEAD.] = FIENDSHIP b.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 356 He will find a more flattering treatment of his fiend-head.

Fiendish (fīnd'is), a. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Resembling, or characteristic of, a fiend; superhumanly cruel and malignant.

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1187/1 This woman was so fendish. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. 6 It hath a fiendish look. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. x, Through the vampire corpse He thrust his lance .. And .. Its fiendish tenant fled. 1823 PRAED *Tronbadour* ii. 563 And Satan will grin with a fiendish glee. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. 74 The fiendish brutalities practised by him.

transf. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* I. 35 The wavy lightning glared over the sea with fiendish light.Hence **Fiendishly** adv.; **Fiendishness**.

1613 BR. HALL *Holy Panegyricke* 39 Those Dames which vnder a cloke of modestie .. hide nothing but pride, and fiendishness. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ii. xvii, A smile That kindled to more fiendishness Her hideous features. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* viii, A calm and dignified silence is the best answer to the fiendishness of thirteen.

Fiendism (fīndiz'm), rare⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Fiendish spirit or manner.

1852 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1888) 380 The wretch maintained his domestic fiendism to the last.

† **Fiendkin**. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -KIN, dim. suffix.] A little fiend or evil spirit.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 371 Fendes and fendekynes bifor me shulle stande.

Fiendlike, a. [f. as prec. + -LIKE.] a. Resembling a fiend. b. Characteristic of a fiend.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. viii. 69 His Fiend-like Queene; Who .. by selfe and violent hands, Tooke off her life. 1716 ROWE *Ode New Year* 19 Ev'ry Fiend and Fiend-like Form. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 160 The last circumstance recalls a fiend-like appearance drawn by Shakspeare. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 591 Their little ones, Tremble beneath the white man's fiend-like frown! 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. viii. 150 With fiendlike ferocity they hurled themselves upon each other.

Fiendly (fīndli), a. [OE. *fēondlic*, f. *fēond*, FIEND + -lic, -LY¹.]

† 1. Hostile, unfriendly. Obs.

After the OE. period perh. always with mixture of sense 2. c1050 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 168 *Hosticus*, uel *hostilis*, feondlic. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 [W]e mazen þurh godes fulste þa fondliche sunnan mid icompe ouercuman. c1205 LAY. 8660 He fusde heom to mid feondliche strengðe. c1386

CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 750 He semed frendly.. But he was fendly, both in werk and thought. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. xvi, He ranne vpon his broder as a fendly man. a1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* 346 To feyne yourselves frindly And be nothinge but fyndly.

2. Resembling or befitting a fiend; fiendlike, devilish, diabolical.

c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 605 This feendly wrecche.. Out of his bosom took a bechen cole. c1422 HOC-CLEVE *Yereslaus' Wife* 784 It manly is to synne, But feendly is longe lye ther-yne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. i, An horryble & a fyendly dragon. c1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Gv, This is their chiefe study and findly pollicy. 1562 PHAER *Æneid.* viii. Yjb, Cacus feendly sprite. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xxvii, 'Curse thee!' cried the feendly woman. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* viii. xxi, Yes it is Hate, that shapeless feendly thing. 1831 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 554 You talk as if you suspected the Peers of having profited by the Fiendly Advice.

Hence **Fiendliness**, the state of being fiendly.

1860 *Lit. Churchm.* VI. 264/1 The ferocious fiendliness to which the whole.. population had been brought.

† **Fiendly**, adv. Forms: 1 *fēondlice*, 3 *-liche*. [OE. *fēondlice*, f. *fēond*, FIEND + -lice, -LY².] In a fiendly manner. a. Like an enemy, angrily. b. Like a fiend, terribly.

a1000 *Juliana* 118 (Gr.) Hyre þa þurh yre ageaf andsware fæder feondlice. c1205 LAY. 85 Vt of þan fehte þe was feondliche stor, Eneas the duc mid ernde at-wond.

† **Fiend-rese**. Obs. [OE. *fēondrēs*, f. *fēond*, FIEND + *rēs*, RESE.] Fierce or hostile onset.

a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 900 (Gr.) Ic frædoðlice feondræs gefremede. c1205 LAY. 23960 Frolle him to fusden mid his feond ræse.

† **Fiend-scathe**. [OE. *fēondscāða*, -*scaða*, f. *fēond*, FIEND + *scaða*, *scaða* enemy.] A monster.

Beowulf 554 Me to grunde teah fæd feondscāða. c1205 LAY. 26039 Aris feond-scaðe to þine saie-side.

Fiendship (fīnd'ʃip). [OE. *fēondscipe*, f. *fēond*, FIEND + -*scipe*, -SHIP.] † a. Enmity (obs.). b. [A new formation.] The personality of a fiend.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. xiv. (1890) 208 He .. Ræd waldes feondscipe fleah. c1205 LAY. 22966 3if on uolke feond-scipe areð an æur æi time bitweone twon monnen. 1874 M. & F. COLLINS *Frances* I. 104 If we may believe his Fiendship.

† **Fiend-slaught**. Obs. In 3 feond-slæht. [ME. *feond-slaht*, f. *feond*, FIEND + *slæht* = OE. *slæht* slaughter.] Slaughter of foes.

c1205 LAY. 16456 Fare we heom to-3ænes & makien feond slæhtes.

† **Fiend-thews**, sb. pl. Obs. [ME. *feon-ðewas*, f. *feon*(d), FIEND + *ðearwes*, pl. of *ðearw*, OE. *ðearw* manner.] Evil-conduct.

c1205 LAY. 579 Monie þar feollen þurh heora feon-ðewas.

Fier, var. of FEER sb.¹ 2, FEIR, FERRE a. Obs.† **Fierce**, sb. *Her. Obs.* (See quot.)

1634 PEACHAM *Genl. Exerc.* iii. 144 This [the Pale] in ancient time was called a *fierce*, and you should then have blazed it thus, hee beares a fierce Sables, between two fierces, or.

Fierce (fīrs), a. Forms: 3-6 fers(e), (4 firs), 4-6 fiers(e), fyers(e), 6 fearce, -se, (5 feres, -ys, fuerse, furse, 5-6 feers(e), 6 fayerse, ferse), 3-ferce. See also FEER a. [a. OF. *fers*, *fiers* in same senses, nom. form of *fer*, *fier* (mod.F. *fier* proud) = Prov. *fer*, It. and Sp. *fiero* = L. *ferus* wild (of an animal), untamed, fierce.]

1. Of formidably violent and intractable temper, like a wild beast; vehement and merciless in anger or hostility.

Less emphatic, and less associated with the notion of wanton cruelty, than FEROCIOUS, which was never used, like this word, in a good sense (see 2).

a. of persons, their dispositions or attributes.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2197 Nembrot.. was fers, prud, and fell. c1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* i Yow fiers god of armes Mars the rede. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 26 Hys syght and regarde fyers & malycyous. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 10 With countenance fierce and grim. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. iv. 57 A Souldier .. not fierce and terrible Onely in strokes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 44 Moloc .. the fiercest Spirit That fought in Heav'n; now fiercer by despair. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 7 Tyrants fierce that unrepenting die. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, Montoni turned upon him with a fierce and haughty look. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 578 Fierce savage men Glare on them. 1852 MISS YONGE *Camos* I. xxxii. 277 Hugh Lupus, the fierce old Earl of Chester, was likewise a Lord Marcher.

absol. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 251 Thus wording timidly among the fierce.

b. of animals.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 300 God sent hem fode bi foules and by no fierser bestes. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3922 A beste .. Fere fersere þan an olifaunt. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlvii. 281 Swine .. bee not so fierce as to fall to rending downe of the tree. 1611 BIBLE *Job* x. 16 Thou huntest me as a fierce Lion. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 741 Fierce Tigers couch'd around. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 254 Poetry disarms The fiercest animals with magic charms. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* v. 84 It is amazing how fierce some of the small snakes are.

absol. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 888 So þe fuerse by-flamede all with fyre hote.

† 2. High-spirited, brave, valiant. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3910 Al so þe dosse pers Of france were þer echon þat so noble were & fers. 13 .. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 101 Be þay fers, be þay feble for-lotez none. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 2 Next after came the feers manly Danysch nacion. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 74 Oliuer was so fyers of fayt. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Ilion* lv. 185 Our man is fyers and of gret

hardynes. — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F viij, A lusty horse fyerse and flingyng.

†3. Proud, haughty. *Obs.* Cf. *F. fier.*

†1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 272/34 With grete nobleye; swyþe fierce and proute. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xlix. (1869) 30 But of yow j haue no neede; haue your herte neuere þe more feers. c1430 *A B C of Aristotle in Babes Bk.* (1868) 11 [Not] to fers, ne to famuler, but freendli of cheere. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. ix. 45 He is fierce and cannot brooke hard Language.

4. Of natural forces, e. g. fire, wind, etc.; also of passion, disease, conflict, persecution, etc.: Angry, violent, vehemently raging.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 23239 (Gött.) Þa dintes er ful fers and fell. c1340 *Ibid.* 1854 (Trin.) Aboute fyue moneths hit stode Wyhouten falling þat fers flode. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 436 Saue a fers feintise folwes ne oft. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 569 Flamys of fyre han so furse hete. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4579 Persecucioun fers and fell. 1490 *CANTON Eneydos* lxii. 162 The bataylle was fyerse. 1508 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 279 The assautes of deth was fyers and sharpe. 1508 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) p. xliii, The Duke of Burgon .. was dryuen in to Englonde with a fyerse streynable wynde. 1611 *BIBLE Jer.* xxv. 37 The fyere anger of the Lord. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* ii. 14 The .. Locusts .. fry'd with Heat, and I with fyere Desire. 1708 *POPE Ode St. Cecilia* 118 Music the fiercest grief can charm. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* i. 9 If the rocket burst as soon as it is lighted the charge is too fyere. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 173 A mind heated by a fyere conflict. 1863 *BRYANT Poems, Little People of Snow* 289 Cruel we, Who suffered her to wander forth alone In this fyere cold! 1874 *DEUTSCH Rem.* 419 Two centuries and a half of fyere discussion.

5. Ardent, eager; full of violent desire; furiously zealous or active. †Const. *for, to, upon, and to with inf.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v.* 67 To affaiten hire flesshe þat fyere was to synne. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7260 For to gyue she was full fers. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. vii. 102 He on cace was fleanf fers as flynt. 1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* (1602) v. iii, And, Lupus, for your fyere Credulity, One fit him with a paire of larger Eares. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iv. (1702) I. 239 One of the Fiercest men of the Party. 1654 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) II. 149 He is .. fyere for the Duke of Gloucesters returne. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 314 It is not good to be over fyere upon anything. a1744 *POPE Odyssey* viii, Vengeful slaughter, fyere for human blood. 1871 *BROWNING Balaustr.* 1821 The feast was fyere But brief. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 115 The .. fiercest hunt after the grosser prizes.

b. *dial.* Brisk, lively, vigorous. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'If thoo's so fyere ower thee work i' th' mornin' thoo'll be dauled oot afere neet.' 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, 'Ah'm glad to see ye luke so feece to-dee.' 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'Oh, they were fyere; they were as merry as crickets.'

†6. Of a number: Great, immense. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1617 Fuerse was þe nowmber Of lordes of þe lond. *Ibid.* 2271 So fele fighting folke be a fuerse nowmber.

7. quasi-adv. = Fiercely.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 1765 (Cott.) Þe rain it fell sua fers and fast. 1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. VI.* i. i. 14 Mid-day Sunne, fyere bent against their faces. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* IV. 164 The war .. continued to rage as fyere as ever. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 102 The war, which was now all but extinguished, might blaze forth fyere fiercer than ever.

8. attrib. and Comb.: a. parasynthetic, as *fyere-eyed, -faced, -fanged, -minded, -natured*. b. adverbial, as *fyere-descending, -flaming, -looking, -menacing, -rushing, -trotted*.

1735 *THOMSON Liberty* v. 45 By .. No *fyere-descending wolf .. Disturb'd. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* vii. 227 They will slay me, those .. *fyere-eyed .. dread goddesses. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* iv. liv. 110 A fyere-eyed temptation. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 3/1 These .. *fyere-faced beasts, with their noiseless footfall. 1851 *H. MELVILLE Whale* xlii. 209 The *fyere-fanged tiger in his heraldic coat. 1740 *C. PITT Aeneid* xii. 1337 His Eyes, *fyere-flaming, o'er the Trophy roll. a1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* V. 23 Accosted by *fyere-looking captains. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 302 Another pard .. Grins .. *fyere-menacing. 1785 *CRUTTWELL Bible, 3 Macc.* vi. 18 Forgetfulness seized his *fyere-minded confidence. 1625-8 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* ii. (1688) 246 This Parsons was .. a violent *fyere-natured man. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xxiii. 75 A Boar *fyere-rushing in the sylvan war.

Hence †*Fiercehead*. [+HEAD] = Fierceness.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 Ferchede, ferocitas, severitas. †*Fierce*, v. *Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To make fyere; to inflame.

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* iii. (1593) 63 And for to fyere hir ire, Another thing .. there cometh in the nicke.

†*Fierceful*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -FUL.] Full of fierceness; ferocious, savage.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 412 If it had as much strength, as .. courage, it would be as fyereful as any Bear.

Fierceish (fi'ɜ:ʃɪs), a. *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat fyere; inclined to fierceness.

1840 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXI. 82 He strode with .. head erect, and rather fyereish glance.

Fiercely (fi'ɜ:ʃli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY²] In a fyere manner; furiously, impetuously, violently; †sternly, haughtily.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 16795 (Gött.) Sua fersli þe erd quock, þe grauis it vndid. 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 337 Thenne oure fader to þe fyszch ferslych biddez. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1766 Fersly on here foure fet as fel for swiche bestes. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 142 Fersly brennyng as Fyre of Hell. a1533 *LD. BERNERS Hæon* lxxxii, The gayler answered fyersly with grete pryde. 1611 *BIBLE Esther* xv. 7 He looked very fyere upon her. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* iii. § 6. 195 The more fyere Christians are assaulted, the more closely they will cling together. 1715-20

POPE Iliad xxi. 703 Fiercely rushing on the daring foe. 1719 *YOUNG Busiris* iii. i, Sending his soul out to me, in a look So fyerekind, I trembled, and retired. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* viii. xxix, Up she raised her bright blue eyes, And fyerekind she smiled on him. 1829 *ALFORD in Life* (1873) 42 Read mathematics very fyerekind being afraid of the paper tomorrow. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* vi. 202 The noon-day sun flamed fyerekind down upon us. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 496 The Parliament was wrangling even more fyerekind. Comb. 1809 *WORDSW. Feelings of the Tyrolese* iii, The gales Of fyerekind-breathing war.

Fiercen (fi'ɜ:sn), v. *rare*. [f. *FIERCE* a. + -EN⁵.] a. *trans.* To make fyere. *To fiercen up*: to brush up, enliven. *dial.* b. *intr.* To become or grow fyere. Hence *Fiercening ppl. a.*

1831 *J. WILSON Unimore* ii. 150 The Naïad in the fiercing foam her prow Buries. 1881 *MYERS Wordsworth* 73 A metal which can grow for ever brighter in the fiercing flame. *Mod. Staffordsh.*, 'I think it has fierced her up a bit.'

Fierceness (fi'ɜ:snəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being fyere.

1. a. Formidable violence; intractable savageness of temper; vehement and merciless fury.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Macc.* iv. 8 Dreede 3e not inwardli the feersnesse of hem. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R. v.* xviii. (1495) 123 Yf [the] chynne [of beestes] be broke all theyr cruelnes and fyersnes faylle. 1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 268 God smote the said Henry for his gret feersnesse. 1526 *TINDALE Eph.* iv. 31 Bitternes, fearsnes [θυμός], and wrath. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 The females are of greater fiercenesse then the males. 1695 *LD. PRESTON Boeth.* ii. 74 note, The Fiercenes of the People being not wholly subdued. 1712 *SWIFT Proposal* *Corr. Eng. Tongue* 27 The same Defect of Heat which gives a Fiercenes to our Natures, may contribute to that Roughness of our Language. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xxi, The priest looked at him with something of honest fiercenes in his eyes. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 288 He is like a wild beast, all violence and fiercenes.

†b. Sternness, severity. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* xi. 22 Therefore se .. the feersnesse of God; sothli feersnesse into hem that felden doun. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 17 Þe fersnes be noþer to mikil ne to litil. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* *Introd.*, To .. pacify the fiercenes of this gentle Ordinance.

†c. Bravery, high-spirit, mettle. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4825 The fame of our fuersnes fares abroad. c1489 *CANTON Blanchardyn* iii. 18 The fyersnes of the sayd courser. 1692 *E. WALKER Epictetus' Mor.* xxxi, Who .. admires the .. many Fiercenes that adorns his Face. d. Eagerness. †Const. *to with inf.*

1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* i. (1822) 73 That uthir lymare .. for fersnes to fle, left the ax stikkin in the kingis hede.

2. Of natural agents, disease; also of passions, conflict, etc.: Intense vehemence, furious activity.

1435 *MISYR Fire of Love* i. xxvii. 58 Grete ferisnes of turments. 1541 *R. COPLAND Galen's Therapentyke* 2 C ij, Lay vpon the sayd vlcers a playster .. vntyl that the yre and fyersnesse be abated. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 355 It proved very dangerous by the fiercenes of the Frost and cold. 1718 *ROWE tr. Lucan* vii. 1040 They .. curse the cruel Gods, in fiercenes of Despair. 1885 *MANCH. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 The present fiercenes of trade competition throughout the world. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* i. 271 The fiercenes of the storm was over.

†*Fiercety*. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6fe-, fi-, fyerste(e). [f. as prec. + -TY.] = FIERCENESS.

1382 *WYCLIF Judith* iii. 11 And ȝit ner the latere these thingus doende thei mysten not swagen the feerste of his brest. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4233 The fierste of this streit dome is noted be virgines ten. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 394 The northyn wynde blew with such feyste. c1500 *Melusine* 119 He considered .. the fyerste of hys vysage.

†*Fierdhalf*. *Obs.* [f. *fierd*, FOURTH + HALF.] A fourth part, a quarter.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 21 Such a kind of somewhat, as truckles beneath the very tynness of an half nothing, and is forsooth a fierdhalf nothing.

Fierding. *pseudo-arch.* [a. Sw. *fjerdning*:—ON. *fjördungr*: see FARTHING.]

Introduced from a Swedish writer by Blackstone in his disquisitions on Teutonic legal antiquities, and by some later writers mistaken for a term of early Eng. law.]

An alleged name for a quarter of a hundred or of a shire. Also attrib. in *fierding-court*.

1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 34 The ancient Gothic courts in their lowest instance, or fierding-courts. 1872 *E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 120 note, The district between the Hundred and the greater Shire—the Fierding or Quarter. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Fierding-court*, one of an early class of English courts, so called because [etc.].

†*Fieri* (fi'ɜ:ri). [L. *fieri*, inf. to be made, come into being. Cf. *in esse, in posse*] Used in med.L. phrase *in fieri*: in process of being made or coming into being. †Formerly sometimes treated as an Eng. phrase, as *in the fieri, in our very fieri*.

1640 *Br. HALL Episc.* i. ii. 8 The Roman Church, then in the fieri of reforming. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 117 Many of these formed stones seem now to be in fieri. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 5 There is a certain magical influence of nature .. that tempers us all diversly in our very fieri. 1726 *A. HORNECK in Glanvill's Sadducismus* 363 The things then being in fieri, when it [the book] was printed. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* II. (1885) 910 The contract is still *in fieri* as between obligor and obligee.

†*Fieri-facias* (fi'ɜ:ri, fi'ɜ:ʃias). *Law*. [L. *fieri-facias* cause to be made, f. *fieri* (see prec.) + *facias* cause, 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *facere* to do, make.] 'A writ wherein the sheriff is commanded that he cause to be made out of the goods and chattels of the defendant, the sum for which

judgement was given' (Blackstone); the common process for executing a judgment. Often quoted as *Fi. fa* (fi'ɜ:ʃi).

1463 *Paston Lett.* II. No. 474. 135 A *fieri facias* is come out of the Exchequer for Hue Fen. 1544 *tr. Nat. Brev.* 177 He shal haue executioun against them by the statute of acton Burnel by a fieri facias. 1685 *KEBLE King's Bench Rep.* I. 947 Recovery of Debt on Fi. fa, directed to the Sheriff into London. 1728 *CARTHEW King's Bench Rep.* (1741) 419 There were two distinct Writs of Fi. fa. brought to the Sheriff. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 174 Nor were lands originally liable to a private person's debts, nor any execution but by *fieri* or *levari facias*. 1829 *MAULE & SELWYN King's Bench Rep.* VI. 110 The plaintiff claimed as a purchaser of a term, seized and sold by the sheriff under a writ of fi. fa.

†b. *punningly*. (Cf. *FIERY* a. 4 b.) *Obs.*

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. V. 44 Pursuants with red noses .. a pursueant .. with the verie reflexe of his fire facias. 1608 *Pennyless Part.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 74 They that drink too much Spanish sack shall .. be served with a fiery-facies. 1611 [see FACIES 1]. 1667 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* ii. ii, I use to tell him of his Title, Fiery facias.

Fierily (fi'ɜ:ri), adv. [f. *FIERY* a. + -LY².] In a fiery manner.

1. With the appearance or colour of fire.

1824 *tr. Hoffmann's Devil's Elixir* I. 75 The rising sun, which now ascended fierily. 1859 *J. C. MANGAN Poems* 69 The sun ere he fierily sinks. 1885 *G. MEREDITH Diana* III. xv. 304 Her musings on him .. fierily brushed her cheeks.

2. With ardour; ardently, eagerly, passionately.

1600 *ABR. ABBOT Exp. Jouah* 37 The Prophet so fierily is set, and so hotly enflamed to run from his dutie. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 448 Long, and eagerly, and fierily I gazed. 1880 *G. MEREDITH Trag. Com.* viii. (1892) 112 He lived with the pulses of the minutes, much as she did, only more fierily.

Fieriness (fi'ɜ:rinəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being fiery.

†1. The attribute of containing the element fire; igneous nature. *Obs.*

1680 *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 74 As if a burning Mountain had been cast into the Sea, the earthiness and fieriness thereof being so contrary .. to Water.

2. The condition of being hot as fire, or of glowing like fire.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Ignition* .. firiness; the being red-hot. 1698 *J. FRYER E. India & Persia* 104 Water is sprinkled, to mitigate the Fieriness of the Sun.

†b. Inflammation; fieriness of the face = ERY-SIPELAS. *Obs.*

1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 206 It queneth the firiness of the face. 1658 *A. FOX Wurtz' Surg.* ii. xxiii. 139 All the fieriness and burning is gone [from a wound].

c. Of a liquid or viand: see *FIERY* 4 c.

1698 *J. FRYER E. India & Persia* 157 Their Relishing Bits have not the Fieriness of ours. 1837 *WHITTOCK Bk. Trades* (1842) 393 Flavour, mellowness and a due strength without fieriness, comprised all that need be desired to produce a British Brandy.

3. Ardour of temper; tendency to 'fire up'.

1625-8 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iv. (1688) 568 The Fieriness and Heat of his Youth. 1704 *ADDISON Italy* (1733) 37 Natural Fieriness of Temper. 1842 *DICKENS Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 76 Katey (from a lurking propensity to fiery-ness) [is named] Lucifer Box.

†*Fierize*, v. *Obs.*—1 [f. *fier*, FIRE sb. + -IZE.] *intr.* To become fire, assume the properties of fire.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. ii. (1641) 11/2 But Aire turne Water, Earth may Fierize.

Fierk, obs. f. of *FIRK*.

Fiersday, Sc. form of THURSDAY.

Fiers(e), obs. forms of *FIERCE*.

†*Fierté* (fyerte). [F. *fierté*, f. *fier*: see *FEER* a.] Haughtiness, pride; high spirit.

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* ii. i, I assume something of fierté into my countenance. 1784 *HAN. MORE in W. Roberts Mem.* (1835) I. 353 This preposterous pride Mrs. Palmer seemed to think a noble fierté. 1841 *LADY BLESSINGTON Idler in France* I. 171 A certain fierté .. of aspect.

Fiery (fi'ɜ:ri), a. Forms: 3 furie, -y, fuyre, -i, -y, 4-6 fyre, -ie, -y, 4-7 fire, -y(e), (5 fery), 6-7 ferie, (6 fyeri), 6-9 fr(e)y, 6- fiery. [f. FIRE sb. + -Y¹. Cf. OFris. *fiurech*, Du. *viurig*, Da. *fyrig*, MHG. *viurec*, *viuric* (Ger. *feurig*).]

1. Consisting of or containing fire; flaming with fire. *Fiery-drake, -dragon* = FIRE-DRAKE.

c1275 *Passion* 660 in *O. E. Misc.* 56 Þe holy gost heom com vp-on in fury tunge. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 39/175 A fiery Drake þar-on: a-ȝein heom cominde huy seize. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 183 For to wissen hem by night A fryr piller hem alight. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, The holy goost appered on ȝe apostles in fryr tonges. 1611 *BIBLE Dan.* iii. 23 These three men .. fell downe bound into the midst of the burning fire furnace. a1800 *COWPER Heroism* 85 Where no volcano pours his fiery flood. a1822 *SHELLEY Satire upon Sat.* 34 And rains on him like flakes of fiery snow. 1832 *DE LA BECHE Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 113 One vast flood of burning matter .. rolling to and fro its 'fiery surge'.

Fig. 1866 *B. TAYLOR Palm & Pine*, Passion's fiery flood.

b. Fire-bearing; esp. of an arrow, dart, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

c1300 *St. Brandan* 332 Tho ther com in a furi arewe at a fenestre. c1386 *CHAUCER Kut.'s T.* 706 Loue hath his fryr dart so brenningly Ystiked thurgh my .. hert. c1500 *Lancelot* 1227 Loues fyre dart .. smat one to the hart. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 447 He deals his fiery Bolts about. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 86 The

Father of Day, with his fiery shafts. **a1822** SHELLEY *To Italy* 3 As the earthquake's fiery flight.

c. In biblical allusions: Attended with or performed by a display of fire.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Problem Wks.* (Bohn) I. 401 Ever the fiery Pentecost Girds with one flame the countless host. **1850** HARE *Mission Conf.* 9 The fiery baptism of the day of Pentecost. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 233 The awful fiery Law [see *Deut.* xxxiii. 2] delivered by God Himself.

2. Depending on or performed by the agency of fire; in *fiery trial* with reference to the testing of metals; also, † of a metal, tested by fire. † *Fiery weapons* = FIRE-ARMS. *Fiery wound*: a wound inflicted by fire-arms.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxv. (1535) 127/1 He [Mars] dysposethe and makethe able to fyrye werkes and craftes. **1555** PHILPOT in *Styrye Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlviii. 156, I counsel ye therfor to the fyrye Gold of the Deity of owre Christ. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. i. 2 The wars are much altered since the ferie weapons first came vp. *Ibid.* 3 Well wishing in my hart . . . that this infernall ferie engine had never bin found out. **1611** BIBLE *1 Pet.* iv. 12 Thinke it not strange concerning the fiery triall which is to trie you. **1704** POPE *Windsor For.* 113 The whirring pheasant feels the fiery wound. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 395 The fiery trial which England went through.

3. Having the appearance of fire; brightly glowing or flaming, of a blazing red.

14. *MS. Herald's Office in R. Glouc.* (1724) 484 note, In whiche enetid appered in the West ii. sterres of fuyry colour. **1480** CANTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 252 Many sterres . . . fyl down to the erth leuyng behynde hem fery bemes. **1561** BURN *Pantles Ch.* A ij, On Wednesday . . . was scene a marueilous great fyrye lightning. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* i. lxxv. 7 Flyeth firie light. **1601** ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 208 Your nose is firie enough. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 6 The head, and back parts to the tail, are of a firy colour. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 102 These fiery appearances are nothing but certain collections of matter exhales by the influence of the sun from the earth. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xi, The sun threw a fiery gleam athwart the woods. **1878** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Carlyle* 163 Veiled by purple or fiery clouds of anger.

b. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* rare.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* i. xiv. 239 Hair amounting to a positive fiery.

c. Of eyes (with mixture of sense 5): Flashing, glowing, ardent.

1568 R. GRAFTON *Chron.* (1812) II. 192 The king . . . having black eyes, which when he waxed angry, would seeme to be fyrie. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 186 Cicero Lookes with such Ferret and such fiery eyes. **1819** SHELLEY *Cyclops* 463 So will I, in the Cyclops fiery eye. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 32 The dark fiery eye and marked features of the Neapolitan fisherman.

4. Hot as fire; blazing, burning, red hot. † *Fiery-triplicity*: see quot. 1730.

c **1290** S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 105/146 Nomen hui pich and brumston. And ope hire nakede tendre bodi al-fuyri it casten. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6866 pat heo wolde poru firyre. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 461 Ony spark out of ane fyrie brand. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 54. 115 The sword which is made ferie doth not only cut . . . but also burne. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 157 The fiery Suns too fiercely Play. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. Pref. 5 That the Sun and Stars were fiery or red-hot Stones. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Fiery triplicity*, are those signs of the zodiack which surpass the rest in fiery qualities, as Leo, Aries, and Sagittarius. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* § 186 The throne of God appeared like a fiery flame. **1836** MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xx. 291 The sky became clearer . . . and the atmosphere more fiery.

fig. **a** **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 140 Pe worde þat is firy thorgh þe haly gast. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 87 Hath thy ferie heart so parchit thy entrayles?

b. Of a tumour, etc.: Burning, inflamed. *Fiery face*: one affected by erysipelas.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* ii. xlv. 291 Of these two ointments, the first is better for . . . skurfs, and firy faces. **1758** J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg. Dict.* (1771) Bbb, *Antrax*, a red fiery Tumour. **1784** COWPER *Task* ii. 183 Bids a plague Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin.

c. Acting like fire; productive of a burning sensation or inflammation.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xiv. 29 The frute shalbe a fyrie worme. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 5 This is that fyrie serpent, that as many as looke vpon him should liue. **1611** BIBLE *Num.* xxi. 6 Fierie serpents. **1821** SHELLEY *Hellas* 553 Like a fery plague breaks out anew. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 15 The fiery taste of alcoholic liquors.

5. Of persons, their actions and attributes:

a. Ardent, eager, fierce, spirited.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2292 *Philomene*, He caste his fery herte up-on hyre. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 Sardana-pallus . . . Was . . . Fall into thilke firy rage Of love. **1529** MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1219/1 Y^e firyre affection that we beare to our owne filthy fleshe. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. iii. 54 Then ferie expedition be my wing. **1650** HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 24 Very fiery and zealous for the maintenance of Episcopacy. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs. & Achi.* 156 A fiery Soul, which working out its way, Fretted the Pigmy-Body to decay. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 459 Adventures irresistibly attractive to his fiery nature. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 290 Such fiery zeal implies the firmest belief.

b. Fiercely irritable; easily moved to violent anger.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 53 Alas how fiery, and how sharpe he lookes. **1640** in *Ilamilton Papers* (Camden) App. 259 His speeches did so fascinate the old fiery little man. **1710** TATLER No. 231 ¶ 2 A terrible Apprehension of his fiery Spirit. **1752** YOUNG *Brothers* i. i, Rome calls me fiery: Let her find me so! **1806** SURREY *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 273 The signor and this fiery Montag exchanged some feryce looks. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xv. 163 Charles, in his fiery petulance, declared that he would go.

c. Of a horse: Mettlesome, spirited.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II, v. ii. 8 The Duke . . . Mounted vpon a hot and fierie Steed. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 130 The fiery Courser . . . Pricks up his Ears. **1827** LYTTON *Pelham* x, My horse was . . . the most fiery . . . in Paris.

6. Of a vapour, esp. gas in a mine: Liable to take fire, highly inflammable. Hence of a mine, etc.: Containing inflammable gas, liable to explosions from firedamp.

1751 BP. R. POCCOCKE *Trav. Eng.* (1888) I. 206 They are much troubled with what they call fiery air. When it is very bad, they let down a candle by a rope, to set fire to the fiery damp, as they call it. *Ibid.* 207 Nothing but the vapours or fiery damp that come out of the spring. **1851** GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 27 A furnace of the width of 10 feet . . . will . . . be sufficient for any mine, however fiery. **1868** *Daily News* 30 Nov., The seam of coal was known to be . . . a fiery one. **1887** *Ibid.* 30 May 5/3 Both pits are situated in what the miners . . . call a 'fiery' district.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** adverbial, as *fiery-bright*, -*fierce*, -*flaming*, -*hot*, -*kindled*, -*liquid*, -*rash*, -*seeming*, -*shining*, -*red*, -*short*, -*sparkling*, -*twinkling*. **b.** parasynthetic, as *fiery-faced*, -*footed*, -*helmed*, -*hoofed*, -*mouthed*, -*pointed*, -*spangled*, -*spirited*, -*sworded*, -*tressed*, -*visaged*, -*wheeled*, -*winged*. Also, *fiery-new*, † (*a*) = BRAND-NEW *obs.* (cf. *fire-new*); (*b*) of wine, not yet mellowed; *fiery-puissant*, transl. of L. *ignipotens*, working powerfully with fire.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. vi, The eien *firy bright. **1594** SPENSER *Amoretti* xvi, Legions of loves . . . Darting their deadly arrowes, fyry bright. **1588** FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* Ded., A raging and *firyfaced Aristotelean. **1819** SHELLEY *Cyclops* 486 The Cyclops' eye so *fiery fierce. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Columbes* 469 David . . . Holds a fierce Lyon's *fiery flaming Crest. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 2 Scarcely had Phobus . . . harnessed his *fyrie-footed team. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 1 Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds. **1748** THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. xxxii, A fiery-footed boy, Benempt Dispatch. **1715-20** POPE *Ilad* xx. 52 In aid of Troy . . . came, Mars *fiery-helm'd. **1612** DRAVTON *Poly-ob.* i. 3 Where Titan still vnryokes his *fiery-hoofed Team. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. xiii. (1495) 398 Whan *firy hote yren is quenched in water. **14.** HOCCELEVE *Compl. Virgin* 221 Now thow art frosty cold now *fyry hoot. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiv, Some wild Pallas . . . fiery-hot to burst All barriers. **1595** SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 358 Backe to the stained field You equal Potents, *ferie kindled spirits. **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. *Midnight* (1858) 54 Thy heav'n's . . . Are a *firie-liquid light. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 40 The *firie-mouthed steeds. **1644** *Feast of Feasts* 2 Take a taste of their new, *fiery-new Divinity. **1842** TENNYSON *Will Water.* 98 The vintage, yet unkept, Had relish, fiery-new. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 372 The fair and *fiery-pointed sun. **1573** TWYNE *Zenod.* x. E. ej, Take that shield which . . . The *fyrypuissant god unvict gaue thee. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 212 Which *ferie-rash temper of his. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich.* II, iii. 58 Here come the Lords . . . *ferie red with haste. **1846** G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 228 The urine was usually of a fiery-red colour. **1628** F. FLETCHER *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 149 An infinite swarme of *ferie-seeming wormes flying in the aire. **1594** ? GREENE *Selinus* Wks. XIV. 288 Mars . . . Mounted vpon his *firie-shining waine. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 297 *Fiery-short was Cyril's counter-scoff. **1586** MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Even from the *fiery-spangled bed of heaven. **1596** FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 63 The *ferie-sparkling precious Chrysolite. **1652** J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 266 The *fiery-spirited Beast . . . carried Liant towards the besieger's Trenches. **1821** BYRON *Cain* i. i, Guarded by *fiery-sworded cherubim. **1745-6** COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* 97 The *fiery-tressed Dane . . . o'erturn'd the fane. **a** **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 15 'Mong . . . *fiery twinkling gleams Of warm vermilion words. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vii. 87 The *fiery-visaged firmament expressed Abhorrence. **1632** MILTON *Penseroso* 51 The *fiery-wheeled throne. **1757** DYER *Fleece* iv. 211 *Fiery-winged winds . . . rous'd by sudden storms.

c. In the names of birds and animals: *fiery-brandtail*, the redstart (*Ruticilla phaniceus*); *fiery-flare*, -*flaw* = *fire-flaire*, the sting-ray; *fiery-tangs*, *dial.* (see quot.); *fiery-topaz*, a species of humming bird.

1813 J. HEADRICK *Agric. Surv. Forfars.* App. 55 Both these species [crab and lobster] are called in Angushire . . . *Firy-tangs*. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fiery-flaw* or *fire-flaire*, a northern designation of the sting-ray (*Raia pastinaca*). **1868** WOOD *Homes without H.* xxix. 554 The oddly shaped nest . . . is made by the Fiery Topaz (*Tophaza fura*). **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Fiery-bran-tail*, the Redstart.

Fiery-cross: see FIRE-CROSS.

Fife (fəif), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 6 *fiphe*, *fyfe*, 6-*fife*. **b.** 6-7 *phi*, *phyfe*, *-phe*. [First appears in 15th c.: it is uncertain whether it is directly a. HGer. *pfife* (see PIPE *sb.*), or a corruption of F. *ffire* *fife*, *fifer* (15th c. in Littre), a. OHG. *pfifari* (mod.G. *pfifer*) piper, *fifer*, f. *pfifan* to PIPE.]

1. *Mus.* A small shrill-toned instrument of the flute kind, used chiefly to accompany the drum in military music.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. xi. 248 Thei [Turkes] vse a dromme and a fiphe, to assemble their Bandes. **1577** FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 319 Out of little and smal phyfes, come a voice cleare and shrill. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 5 When he hears the sound of the Trumpet, the Fife and Drum. **1710** PHILIPS *Pastorals* v. 52 In thee The rudeness of my rural fife I see. **1846** GROTE *Greece* i. viii. (1862) II. 212 Their step was regulated by the fife.

b. (See quot.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Fife*, an organ stop. A piccolo, generally of two feet in length.

2. The sound of this instrument; in quots. *transf.* **1627** P. FLETCHER *Locusts* ii. iv, And blasts with whistling fifes new rage inspire. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxxi, The lark's shrill fife may come . . . from the fallow.

3. One who plays the fife; a fifer.

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 166 For one monthes wages . . . for iiij drummes and two fyfes, every at xl'. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 18 Instructing the Drummes and Phifes their seuerall soundes. **1625** MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 15 The Phiphes (if there be more then one) the eldest shall march with the eldest Drumme. **1649** *Ann. Barber-Surgeons Lond.* (1890) 406 Paid to the Drumme & Phiffe—**12s.** Mod. They sent the drums and fifes to drown his voice.

4. *attrib.*, as *fife-bird*. Also, *fife-major* (*Mil.*), a non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a regiment.

1854 WHITTIER *Lit. Rec. & Misc.* 241 I heard a mellow gush of music from the brown-breasted fife-bird. **1802** JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Fife-major*.

Fife (fəif), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] **a.** *intr.* To play on a fife. **b.** *trans.* To play (a tune) upon or as upon the fife.

1837 LONGF. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 322 All blowing and drumming and fising away like mad. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods* 17 Winds that in darkness fited a tune.

Hence *Fifing vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

c **1817** BYRON *To T. Moore* ii, Fising and drumming. Oh Thomas Moore! **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* i. xxi. § xx, The fluting and fiseing expire, the drumming remains.

Fifer (fəifə), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who plays the fife.

1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 242 Item, for Iohn Pretre, fyfer, wagis . . . xxs. viij*d.* **1585** JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 17 Syne Phifers, Drummes, and Trumpets cleir do craue The pelmell chok with larum loude alwhair. **1659** TORRIANO, *Fifaro*, a piper, a fifer, a fluter. **1809** PINKNEY *Trav. France* 247 This is some fifer who has obtained this leave. **1840** *Act 3-4 Vict.* c. 96 § 53 Drummer, trumpeter, fifer. **1868** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* ii. (1870) 147 The fifer [must] stop His dancing notes the pensive drone that chid.

Fife-rail (fəif, rēl). *Naut.* [Said by sailors to be so called because the fifer sat on this rail while the anchor was being got in.] † **a.** 'Rails forming the upper fence of the bulwarks on each side of the quarter-deck and poop in men-of-war' (Adm. Smyth, 1867) (*obs.*). **b.** The rail round the main-mast, encircling both it and the pumps and furnished with belaying pins for the running rigging.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Fife Rails*. **1804** A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 19 Drift-rails, fife-rails, sheer-rails, waist-rails, etc. **1881** W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* II. iv. 168 [It] whitened the rigging and the fife-rails.

Fiff (fif), *v.* *nonce-wd.* [Echoic.] To play on the Pandean pipes. (In quot. quasi-*trans.*)

1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 65 The man with . . . the Pandean pipes . . . trying to fiff himself into a Consumption.

Fifish (fəifɪʃ), *a. Sc.* [said to be f. *Fife* the name of a Scotch county + -ISH; applied originally as a term of opprobrium to people from that county.] Somewhat deranged.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ix, Very, very Fifish, as the east-country fischer-folks say. **1824** — *Redgauntlet* vii, 'Just Fifish, wow! — a wee bit by the East-Nook or sae.'

Fift, *obs.* form of FIFTH.

Fifteen (fɪf'tēn, fɪf'tɪn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 *fif*, *fýftēne*, -*týne*, 3-6 *fif*, *fyften* (e, 3 *south*, *vyftene*, (3 *fyhtene*), 3, 5 *fiveten* (e, 7-8 -*een*, 5-7 *fyvete*, -*tene*, 6-7 *fifteene*, 9 *Sc.* *feifteen*, 6- *fifteen*. [OE. *fifteen*, -*týne* corresponds to OFris. *fifteen*, OS. *fiftein* (LG. *föftein*, Du. *viijftien*), OHG. *fünf-zehen*, *fünfzean* (MHG. *vünf*, *fünfzechen*, mod.G. *fünfzehn*), ON. *fímtán* (Sw. *femton*, Da. *femten*), Goth. *fimftaihun*; f. O'Cut. **fimsfi* FIVE + **tehun* TEN: see -TEEN.]

The cardinal number composed of ten and five, represented by the symbols 15 or xv.

A. as *adj.*

1. In concord with *sb.* expressed.

Beowulf 1582 (Gr.) He . . . sloh . . . fyftene men. **a** **1000** *Guthlac* 908 (Gr.) He on westenne wiceard gecceas fiftynu gear. **c** **1160** *Ilaton Gosp.* John xi. 18 Ofer fyftena furlenga. **c** **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 415 For fiftene 3er hadde adam; dan caim of eue cam. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 416 A . . . comete . . . hym ssewede vyftene nyzt ywys. **a** **1300** *Cursor M.* 27737 (Cott.) Pir ar þe springes o wreth fythtene. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4564 Afur þair dede . . . Anticrist sal regne, yhit fiften days. **a** **1400** *Prynner* (1891) 59 Heere bygynneht the systene psalmes. **1548** FORREST *Plas. Poesye* 472 The beste ffyue-tene shealenges not surmountinge. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxii. 272 Saint Nicholas Bay . . . fiftene hundred Miles from Mosco is away. **1647** FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 92 An agitation . . . to bring down jubilees to fifteen, twelve, or ten years. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 235 Taken in clap-nets of fifteen yards length. **1819** SHELLEY *Peter Bell* vii. 23 For fifteen months. **1883** *Stevenson Treas. Isl.* i. i, Fifteen men on the dead man's chest.

2. With ellipsis of *sb.*, which may usually be supplied from context. *The Fifteen*: the Court of Session (formerly) consisting of fifteen Judges. Also, the first Jacobite rising (in the year 1715).

c **1050** *Eyrhthferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 303 Gif þer synt fiftene to lafe todelað þa eall swa þa oðre. **a** **1300** *Cursor M.* 8863 (Cott.) Þis temple . . . of heght it had fiften

[eln]. 1660 SIR B. RUDDIER *Poems* 83 Give me a Virgin of Fifteen. 1712-4 POPK *Kape Lock* iv. 58 Hail, wayward Queen! Who rule the sex to fifty from fifteen. 1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16-19 Sept. 2/2 A Black Gelding . . about fifteen high. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II.* I. 266 A man engaged in the former rebellion or as the Scotch call it in the Fifteen. 1814 SCOTT *War.* lxiv. 'Ye were just as ill off in the fifteen.' 1815 — *Guy M.* xxxviii. 'A man's aye the better thought o' in our country for having been afore the fifteen.' 1842 ORDERSON *Crool.* viii. 75 From adolescent fifteen . . to mature twenty-five.

† 3. = FIFTEENTH *a. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 17 On the fyften day. c 1430 *Free-masonry* 251 The fyftene artycul maketh an ende, For to the mayster he ys a frende. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxv. [cxxx.] 356 To be at Hamton the fyftene day of May. 1598 GREENEY *Tacitus' Ann.* vi. vi. (1622) 130 The fyftene Kalends of November. 1623 *Bill of Compl. in N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 498 In the fifteenth year of his Maties' raigne.

B. as sb.

1. *Eng. Hist.* = FIFTEENTH *sb.* I. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 480 In this yere also the Kynge helde his parlyament . . in the whiche was graunted vnto hym thre fyftenys. 1540 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 379 To Master Meyre in money to make owte the Fyften v.l. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 23. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 23 Both the Houses gave halfe a tenth and halfe a fyftene, to be disposed of as the Lords thought fit, for the defence of the Realme.

2. A set of fifteen persons or things: a. A set of fifteen players forming a 'side' at Rugby football. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 4/4 The two Universities . . always place strong fifteens in the field. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 2/5 The visitors brought a powerful fifteen, and secured the victory after a splendid game.

† b. (see quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 231/2 A pair of Beads called Fifteens, containing fifteen Pater Nosters and 150 Aves.

c. *Cribbage.* An exact sum of fifteen pips counted on two or more cards, a court card reckoning as 10.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* ix. 108 That makes you six Games, because there is two fifteens and a pair. 1830 *Hoyle made familiar* 58 They neither form a pair, a fifteen, a sequence nor a flush.

3. A game at cards: see quot.

1884 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/6 During a game of fifteen, a species of poker, several cards were marked.

C. *Comb.* as *fifteen-spined adj.*; *fifteen-pounder*, a gun throwing a shot that weighs fifteen pounds; *fifteen-shilling a.*, worth fifteen shillings.

1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 100 *Fifteen pounders. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 698 The ministers . . resolved to issue . . *fifteen-shilling bills, for the payment of the troops. 1832 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 7 The *fifteen-spined stickleback.

Fifteener (fiftēnɔɪ). [*f.* prec. + -ER¹.] A book printed in the fifteenth century.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 306 An ardent devotee of Fifteeners. 1876 CUTLER *Rules Dict. Catal.* 68 Such . . books are fifteeners or the rarest Americana.

Fifteenth (fiftēnθ, fiftēnθ), *a. and sb.* Forms: 1 fiftēnθe, -600a, -6(o)00a, 3 fiftē00a, *south.* viftethe, vyfteope, 3-4 fiftend(e, 4 *south.* vyfteope, 6 *Kent* viftend, 4-7 fiftenth(e, (4 fiftente), 5-6 fyfte(n)th(e, (6 -teenth), 6-7 fivete, e)nθ, 6- fiftēnθa. [OE. *fiftōða* (*fem.* and neut. -e), *f.* *fiftēne* FIFTEEN on the analogy of *tē00a* TENTH. From the 14th c. the forms descending from the OE. become rare, being superseded by a new formation on FIFTEEN + -TH, which still remains. A third form of the ordinal, *fiftend(e*, appears in the Ormulum, Hampole and the Cursor Mundi, and appears to be due to Scandinavian influence; cf. ON. *fimtānde* (Sw. *femtande*, Da. *femtende*). The other Teut. langs. agree with the ON. in having the ordinal suffix as -t instead of -p; OFris. *fiftinde*, OS. **fifteindo* (Du. *vijsiende*), OHG. *fünfzēnde* (MHG. *vünfzehende*, mod. Ger. *fünfzehnte*), Goth. *fimfta-taihunda* (= fifth + tenth).] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal fifteen.

A. *adj.*

1. In concord with *sb.* expressed.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxvii. [xxvi.] (1891) 358 Þy fiftē00an ȝeare. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 190 Mone se fiftē00a. c 1200 ORMIN 9170 Onn hiss fiftēde winnterr. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 522 The viftethe peni of hor god. 1382 WYCLIF *Nun.* xxviii. 17 In the fiftēthe day. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1869 One the fyftēthe day. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xiv. 23 In the fyftēthe yere of Amasias. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. xii. And here we put an end to the fifteenth book. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 30 Dull inventions of the fifteenth century.

2. With ellipsis of *sb.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. 25 A counsell, from which by any thing that can be learnt from the fifteenth of the Acts, no faithful Christian was debar'd. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 125 She having had a very bad Night from the Fourteenth to the Fifteenth.

3. *Fifteenth part*: one of fifteen equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 708 A Fifteenth Part of Siluer. 1662 GAUNT *Bills of Mortality* vii. 42 London . . bear[s] the fifteenth part of the charge of the whole Nation in all Publick Taxes.

B. *sb.*

1. A fifteenth part; *esp.* in *Eng. Hist.* A tax of one-fifteenth formerly imposed on personal property.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 66 Men supposen alle þes passen þre fiftēþes. 1496-7 *Act Hen. VII.* c. 12 (title) An Acte for Fyftēthes and Tenthes. 1518 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for ij wrytys for allowans off þe viftēd. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 133 He took a fifteenth which was granted to his Father. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. viii. 298 Tenths and fifteenth were temporary aids . . granted to the king by parliament. 1879 CASTLE *Law of Rating* 21 The collectors of the tenths and fifteenth granted to the King in the City of London.

2. *Mus. a.* (see quot. 1876.) b. (see quot. 1880.)

a. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 An eight, a twelfth, a fifteenth . . and so forth . . be perfect cordes. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 79 Others are tripled, to wit, a fifteenth, which is equal to the sound of an Vnison, and an Eight. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Fifteenth, the interval of a double octave.

b. 1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, In the choir organ . . 1 small principal or fifteenth of metal. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. 1. x. 149 Of the stops of an organ, the most usual are the Diapasons . . Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth [etc.]. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, Fifteenth is a stop or set of pipes in an organ sounding 2 octaves or 15 notes above the Open diapason.

Hence *Fifteenthly adv.*, in the fifteenth place.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 322/1 Fifteenthly, they ought to take Account. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 170 When he shall yet further consider Fifteenthly.

Fifth (fift), *a. and sb.* Forms: 1 fifta, (*fem.* & neut. fiftē), 2-7 fift(e, (3 fift, 4 fyft), 3-4 *south.* vifte, 3-6 fyfte, -the, (3 fivet, 5 fyvet), 4-5 fyve-(pe, -th(e, (4-5 fifpe, -the), 5-7 fith(e, 6- fiftth. [OE. *fifta*=OFris. *fifta*, OS. *fifto* (Du. *vijsde*), OHG. *fimfta*, *fimfo* (MHG. *vünfte*, *vünfte*, mod. Ger. *fünfte*), ON. *fimte* (Sw. and Da. *femte*), Goth. **fimfta*:—OTeut. **fimfton*, *f.* pre-Teut. **penfto* (Gr. *πεντός*, Lat. *quin(c)lus*), *f.* **penge* FIVE. The normal form *fift* still survives in dialects; the standard form, which first appears in the 14th c., is due to the analogy of *fourth*.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal five.

A. *adj.* 1. In concord with *sb.* expressed.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xix. 25 Ær þam fiftan ȝeare. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Fifte mægen is. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Þeo fift sunne is Tristicia. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Þe fift hweolp hette Inobedience. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9232 (Cott.) To reckon forth þat leuedi kin, þe fift eild wil we be-gin. 1340 *Aenb.* 12 Þe vifte article 2uo is þet [etc.]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 444 Þe fyft heresie. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7553 heading, Of the Fyuet Batell in the Felde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Ejb, The fithē yere a grete stagge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 307 b, By the vertue of the fiftth worde that thou spake for great mystery. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 447 The fift position. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 168 With smiling aspect you serenely move In your fifth orb, and rule the realm of love. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 414 Just made fifth chaplain of his patron lord. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii. The fifth form would fag us, and I and some more struck and we beat 'em. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fifth ventricle* [of the brain], the cavity which lies between the two layers of the septum lucidum.

b. *To smite, † stab in, under the fifth rib*: to strike to the heart. *lit. and fig.*

The Revised Version (agreeing with the older Eng. versions) has 'in the belly'; the translators of 1611 regarded *ḥōmēsh* as the same word as *ḥōmēsh* fifth part; the two are from different roots, as the other Semitic langs. show.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* ii. 23 Wherefore Abner with the hinder end of the speare smote him vnder the fift ribbe. 1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Teares* 11 Death . . stabs them in the fift rib. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* I. 104 Smiting each Bishop under the fifth rib.

c. *The fifth wheel of a coach, waggon, etc.*: proverbially used for something superfluous.

1891 *Law Times* XCI. 205/2 The functions of the grand juror are too often those of the fifth wheel in the coach.

2. With ellipsis of *sb.*

O. E. *Chron.* an. 827 Fifta was Eadwine Norþan hymbra cuning. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Fiste is þet þu scalt forȝeuen þon monne þe wið þe agultet. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23235 (Gött.) Of helle vīnes . . þe fift se vīndemes of dint, þat þa wreches þar sal hint. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchr.* I. viii. 13 Statutes made in the fift of Elizabeth. 1678 B. R. LEL. *Pop. Friends* 8 That cursed, unfortunate Fifth of November. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IX. 395 The lots were cast on four; Myself the fifth. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. ix. 5 Each fifth shall give The expiation for his brethren here.

3. *Fifth part*: one of five equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxv 230 The kyng axed the fiftth part of all the meoble goods of england. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cochlearium* . . two fift partes. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 73 The same Lands will produce a fifth part more of Food.

4. *quasi-adv.* In the fifth place, FIFTHLY.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 292 Fyftth, they be mortified from the inordinate affectyon of parentes.

B. *sb.* 1. = *Fifth part*. See A. 3. Also, a fifth part of moveable goods granted to the king.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij b, *Sesquiquinta*, 6 to 5: 12 to 10. (13) a fiftē more. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 6 The kings fiftes and revenues. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 209 To set down 3 Fourths and 4 Fifths. 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* v. (1726) 147 When the Publick shall have lost . . Four Fifths of its Annual Income for ever. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 370 The spoil . . after setting apart the king's fifth, was divided among 480 persons.

2. *Mus. a.* The interval of three tones and a semitone, embracing five diatonic degrees of the

scale. Also in *augmented, diminished, perfect fifth*, for which see those words.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 A third, a Fift, a Sixt. 1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 8 He . . Knows Thirds, Fifths, Eights, Rests, Moods, and Time. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* V. 80 *La Quinte* . . a Fifth, or the Proportion of Five in Musick. 1825 DANNELLY *Encycl. Music.* *Fifth*, a note in music, of which there are three species, viz. the perfect fifth, called also dominant, the diminished and augmented. 1864 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nature* Ser. IV. 131 All the fifths were either too flat or too sharp.

b. The concord of two tones separated by this interval.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* IV. xxix. 372 The Organ [of hearing] will . . make that Concord which is called a Fifth. 1674 [see CONCORD *sb.* 5].

3. *pl.* Articles of the fifth degree in quality; fifth-rate material.

1881 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 3/4 Butter . . thirds, 106s.; fourths, 99s.; fifths, 78s. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 June 6/3 Formerly only as low a quality as good fifths were imported.

C. *Comb.* *fifth-chain* (see quot.); *fifth-essence* = *QUINTESSENCE*; *fifth-penny*, = *fifth part*; *fifth-wheel* (see quot.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 839/2 **Fifth-chain*, the chain by which the single lead horse in a team of five is hitched to the end of the tongue. 1885 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 35 Pour out, my friends, there your *fift-essence fyne. 1732 SWIFT *Prop. Pay Nat. Debt.* Wks. (1841) II. 123 The lands of the primacy . . are let so low that they hardly pay a *fifth penny of the real value. 1809 BAWDEN *Domesday Bk.* 416 Torksey and Hardwick paid the fifth-penny of the value of the city of Lincoln. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 839/2 **Fifth wheel*, a wheel or segment above the fore-axle of a carriage and beneath the bed . . the fifth wheel forms an extended support to prevent the careening of the carriage bed.

b. When prefixed to certain *sbs.*, as *form, rate*, etc., *fifth* forms a combination, which is used attributively, passing occas. into an *adj.*, and through the absolute use into a *sb.*

1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 38/4 A Fifth Rate Fregat, called the Sweepstakes. 1672 LACY *Dumb Lady*, Prol. My less than fifth rate wit. 1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2451/4 Admiral Herbert had with him . . 10 fourth Rates, 1 fifth Rate, and 2 Tenders. 1747 J. LAND *Lett. Navy* i. (1757) 22 Captains of a fifth rate. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix. For most of the sixth spent their evenings in the fifth-form room.

Hence *Fifthly adv.*, in the fifth place.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, Fyftthly, they must despyse y^e deuyll with all his pompes. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 297 Fifthly, If it be demanded why, etc. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 252 Fifthly and lastly, That Christ also was that Jehovah and divine Lord and King . . is evident. 1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 82 Fifthly by immersing the eye in water.

† **Fifth monarchy.** *Obs.* Christ as the head of the 'fifth monarchy'; see next.

1658 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St. Epil.* Wks. 1710 II. 893 So great and gay a one [Congregation] I ne'er did meet At the Fifth Monarch's Court in Coleman-street. 1660 *Biblioth. Fanat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 70/2 He had resolved to keep it till the Coming of the fifth Monarch.

Fifth monarchy. The last of the five great empires referred to in the prophecy of Daniel (Dan. ii. 44), in the 17th c. identified with the millennial reign of Christ predicted in the apocalypse. Also *attrib.*, *esp.* in *Fifth-monarchy man*, one of those in 17th c. who believed that the second coming of Christ was immediately at hand, and that it was the duty of Christians to be prepared to assist in establishing his reign by force, and in the meantime to repudiate all allegiance to any other government.

1657 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Aug., Desperate zealots, call'd the Fifth-Monarchy-Men. 1677 DR. LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (1885) III. lvii. 89 How soone they [the disaffected in W. Scotland] may take armes no man can tell; for . . they are perfertly fifth monachye men. 1702 SEWALL *Diary* 31 Jan. (1879) II. 52 William Parsons of 88 years, is buried. Was in the fifth-monarchy fray in London: but slept away in the Crowd. 1731 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. i. 76 He [Calamy's schoolmaster] was a sort of Fifth Monarchy man.

Hence *Fifth-monarchical a.*, of or pertaining to the Fifth-monarchy; *Fifth-monarchism nonce-wd.*, the principles of the *Fifth-monarchy-men*; *Fifth-monarchist* = *Fifth-monarchy-man*.

1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* Ded. Aijb, An Antichristian pretence of a Fifth Monarchical Sovereignty over all the Kings and Princes of Christendom. 1705 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. ix., Fifth-Monarchical Fanatics. 1736 *Plea Sacram. Test* 110 Venner, and the other Fifth-Monarchists in England. 1832-4 DE QUINCY *Casars* Wks. 1862 IX. 9 The fanatics of 1650 who proclaimed Jesus for their king . . were usually styled Fifth-Monarchists. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 235 The turbid zeal of Fifth-Monarchism.

Fiftieth (fiftiēθ), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 1-2 fifti00a, -ge0a, fiftē00ge0a, -ga0e, 2-3 fiftu0a, -0e, 3 fiftuge0e, 4-6 fif, fyftith(e, -tyth(e, 6- fiftieth. [OE. *fiftigōða*:—earlier **fiftigunþa*, corresponding to ON. *fimmtuginde* (Sw., Norw. *femtiande*, Da. *femtientle*), *f.* FIFTY on the analogy of TENTH.

In the other Teut. langs. the ordinal suffix is different: OFris. *fiftichsta* (Du. *vijstigste*), OHG. *fünfzigste* (MHG. *vünfzigste*, mod. Ger. *fünzigste*).

The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal fifty. *Fiftieth part*: one of fifty equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 283 *Quinquagesimus*, se fiteo-gōða. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Þe fiftu0a dei fram þan

estertid. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 þe fiftigeðe dai after estrene dai. 1382 *Wyclif Num.* viii. 25 Whanne the fyftithe þeer of age thei han fulfilled. 1530 *Palsgr.* 372 *Cinquantesme*. . . fyftyth. 1579 *Fulke Heskins' Parl.* 495 The fiftithe Chapter sheweth the understanding of the same text by Effrem. 1611 *Bible Lev.* xxv. 11 A lubile shall that fiftieth yeere be vnto you. 1721 *Newton Opticks* iii. xxi. (ed. 3) 325 The fiftieth part of an Inch. 1868 *Lockyer Heavens* (ed. 3) 310 The fiftieth part of a second of arc. 1800 *Young in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 48 Their difference was exactly one-fifth of an inch. To this we must add a fiftieth.

Fifty (fifti), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 *fiftis*, 2-4 *fifti*, 3 *Orm. fifti*, *south. vifti*, 3-5 *fi*, *fyfte*, 3-6 *fyfty*, 4-6 *fiftie*, -*tye*, (6 *fyvetie*), 7 *fyvety*, 4, 7-*fifty*. [OE. *fiftig* = OFris. *fifich*, *fifech*, OS. *fifich* (Du. *vijftig*), OHG. *fünfzig* (MHG. *fünfzec*, *fünfzec*, mod. Ger. *fünzig*), ON. *fimm tigr* (Sw. *femtio*, Norw. and obs. Da. *femti*), Goth. *fimf tigis*, O'Net. **fimfi* FIVE + **tigiz*, pl. of **teguz* decade: see -TY.]

A. *adj.* The cardinal number equal to five tens, represented by 50 or l. Also with omission of *sb.*, and in comb. with numbers below ten (ordinal and cardinal), as *fifty-one*, *fifty-first*, etc.

Beowulf 2733 (Gr.) *Fiftig* wintra. c 1000 *Ælfric Deut.* xxii. 29 *Fiftig* yntena seolfres. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 *Fifti* fedme wid. c 1205 *LAV.* 1285 *Fiftiscipen* fulle. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 518 *Arst* he adde ileye an erthe vnssrined *vifti* þer. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 18 A man haht him *fifty* penis. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1830) 192 *Fourty* or *fyfty* in a queer. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4064 In her comy come clene shippes *fyfte*. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 132/2 *Fifte* sithe, *quingagesies*. a 1561 *G. CAVENDISH Metr. Vis. in Life Wolsey* (1825) II. 31 This *fyvety* or *threscore* yere. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 242 A withered *Hermite*, *fyve* score winters worne, Might shake off *fiftye* looking in her eye. 1611 *Bible Gen.* ix. 28 And Noah lived after the flood, three hundred and *fifty* yeeres. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 57 To secure the Paeyment of *fifty* pounds of like money. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 377 Near the *fifty-third* degree of latitude. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* v. 305 Some *fifty* on a side. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 199 The disruption of the French monarchy *fifty* years afterwards.

b. Used indefinitely as a large number.

1818 *BYRON Juan* i. cviii. When people say, 'I've told you *fifty* times', They mean to scold. 1870 *KINGSLEY in Gd. Words* 204/1 A merchant. . . who had *fifty* things to tell us of his own special business.

† **c.** = FIFTIETH. *Obs.*

1539 *TONSTALL Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 58 Expoundynge the gospel of John in the *fifty* treaty. 1558 *KENNEDY Compend. Treatise in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 123 The Apostolis resavit the gift of the Haly Gaist the *fyftiday*, callit in our language *Wytsonday*. 1578 *TIMME Caluine on Gen.* 156 As we may read in the *fiftie* Psalme.

B. *sb.*

1. A set of fifty persons or things.

c 1000 *AGS. Gosp.* Mark vi. 40 Hi þa sæton hundredon & *fiftigon*. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* ix. 14 Make hem to sitte to mete by feestis, *fyfties*. 1611 *Bible 2 Kings* i. 13 Hee sent againe a captaine of the third *fiftie*, with his *fiftie*. — 1 *Macc.* iii. 55 Iudas ordained . . . captains . . . ouer *fifties*, and ouer *tennes*. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 64 Every deacon read . . . two *fifties* [fifty psalms]. 1894 *Times* 23 Feb. 8/4 The price rose by *fifties* to £3.450.

2. *a.* The age of fifty years. *b.* The *fifties*: the years between fifty and sixty in a particular century or in one's life.

c 1714 *POPE Inuit. Hor., Epist.* i. vii. 73 Near *fifty* and without a Wife. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* i. vi. 31 Ah, what shall I be at *fifty* Should Nature keep me alive? 1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* II. iii. iv. 157, I know that I am somewhere in the *fifties*, and that I was born on a Monday. 1889 *R. B. ANDERSON tr. Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 9 A series of works published in the *fifties* and *sixties*.

† 3. A fifty-gun ship. *Obs.*

1778 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 249 Two ships of the line, two *fifties*, and about four lesser frigates. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 292 Ships of the line 183, *Frigates* 27.

C. *Comb.*, as in *fifty-fold* *adj.* and *adv.*; *fifty-gun-ship*; *fifty-per-cent* *a.*, *usurious*; *fifty-weight*, half a hundredweight.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* (Z.) 285 *Quinquagenarius*, **fiftig*feald. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 70 Till the worst of all follow him laughing to his graue, *fifty-fold* a Cuckold. 1872 *PROCTOR Ess. Astron.* xi. 156 Exceeding *fiftyfold* the volume of the Sun. 1806 *A. DUNCAN Nelson* 58 Ten sail of the line, and a **fifty-gun-ship*. 1832 *MARRYAT N. Forster* xiii. A *fifty-gun* ship, frigate, and two corvettes, made their appearance. 1825 *KNAPP & BALDWIN. Newgate Cal.* III. 496/1 No tradesman of a **fifty* per cent. conscience. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 105 Nine hundred and **fifty* weight of Lead taken up in Ledges and Gutters. 1840 *W. S. MAYO Kaloolah* 140 Packing on my back about *fifty* weight of iron bolts.

Fiftyless (fiftilēs), *a.* [f. prec. + -LESS.] Without *fig*; in quot. = not *fifty* years old.

167 *G. CANNING Poems* 87 Let not your *fiftyless* lover despair.

Fig (fig), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 *fige*, 4-6 *fyg*(g)(e), (4 *figg*), 5-8 *figg*(e), 6-9 *Sc.* and 9 *dial.* *fig*, 9 *dial.* *vig*, 5- *fig*. [a. OF. *fige*, *figue*, ad. Prov. *figa*, *figua* = Sp. *higa* (obs. rare), It. *fica* (rare):—popular Lat. **fica* fig, f. L. *ficus* (u-stem) fig-tree, fig. The L. *ficus* was taken into OE. as *fle* (see *FIKE sb.*) and was represented directly in OF. by *fi* (= It. *fico*, Sp. *higo*, Pg. *figo*), and **fica* by *fie*.]

1. The fruit of the fig-tree or *Ficus*, esp. the fruit

of the *Ficus carica*. † *Figs of Pharaoh*: the fruit of the Sycamore Fig (*Ficus Sycomorus*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Swete fruit, þet me clepēð *figes*. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1549 *Fyggy*s, raysins, in frayel. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iii. 29 Ne on croked kene þorne kynde *fygys* wexe. c 1400 *MAUNOEY.* (1839) v. 50 *Fyge* trees þat beren no leues þat *fyges* vpon the smale branches, & men clepen hem *Figes* of Pharon. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 An sethe *fygys* in Wyne & grynde hem. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. iii. 573 The milky *Fig*, the Damson black and white. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii. lxxxii. 713 Apply a Cataplasme of *Figgs* and *Raisons* stoned. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 679 Beneath his ample leaf the luscious *fig*. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* ii. xxxiii. Before their guest They laid . . . the luscious *fig*. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. ii. 552 In the orchard hangs aloft The purple *fig*.

b. = FIG-TREE. Any tree of the genus *Ficus*, esp. *Ficus carica*. *Indian Fig*: the Banyan (*F. indica*), or the Pipal (*F. religiosa*).

1382 *Wyclif Num.* xx. 5 The whiche ne *fige* getith, ne *vynes*, ne *powmgarnettis*. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1364 *Fyges*, & many a date tree There wexen. c 1440 *Promp. Parc.* 159 *Fygge* or *fyge* tre, *figus*. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 222 *Figs* and *Mulberries* will be propagated by their Suckers. 1763 *CHURCHILL Gotham* i. The *Fig*, which . . . gave our first Parents Cloaths. 1860 *DELAMER Kitch. Gard.* 150 The *Fig* — *Ficus carica*.

c. In the East and West Indies popularly applied (like the corresponding words in Fr., Sp., and Pg.), to the Banana, also to the Cochineal Cactus.

1582 *N. LITCHFIELD tr. Castaneda's Discov. E. Ind.* ix. 22 *Fruites*: that is to say, *Pomegranets*, *Figgs* of the *Indias*, *Orenges*. 1700 *S. L. tr. C. Fryke's Two Voy. into E. I.* 31 *Pisang Figgs*, which are a long kind of *Fig*. 1712 *tr. Pome's Hist. Drugs* I. 17 The *Indian Fig*. call'd *Jamaican*. . . is the same Plant that . . . bears the *Cochineal*. 1794 [see *COCHINEAL* 2].

† 2. A poisoned fig used as a secret way of destroying an obnoxious person. Often *Fig of Spain*, *Spanish*, *Italian fig*. *Obs.*

c 1589 *Theses Martiniane* 21 Have you given him an *Italian figge*? 1616 *R. C. Times Whistle* iii. 1151 This boy . . . long he shall not soe, if *figs* of *Spain*. . . their force retaine. 16. . . *NORTH Thet's Lives* (1657) 45 *Tamberlaine* . . . did cause a *Fig* to be given him, and after his death married his widow. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* iii. 1. 233 Some report he was poyson'd with an *Italian Fig*. 1691 *BETHEL Provid. God* 33 He . . . durst not have disobeyed for fear of a *Dose*, or a *Fig*.

3. As the name of a disease, from the resemblance in shape. † *a.* In human beings: The disease *Ficus*, or the piles. Also *pl. Obs.*

14. . . *Nom.* in *W. Wülcker 707 Hic figus*, the *fyge*. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 130/1 þe *Figes*, *quidam morbus*, *figus*. c 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1585) M ij, It is good if the *fygge* blede.

b. *Farriery*. An excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot, somewhat resembling a fig.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 414 Of the *Figge*. A Horse having receiued any hurt . . . in the sole of his foot . . . there will grow in that place a certain superfluous piece of flesh, like a *Figge*. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 142 You must pare the hoofe . . . betwixt the sole of the foot and the *figge*. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Fig* in the manege, is a sort of wart on the frush and sometimes all over the body of a horse. 1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.*

4. As a type of anything small, valueless, or contemptible; also, † *a* dried fig; a fig's end. In phrases: † *Never a fig* = not at all; (to † *bid*, *care*, *give*) a fig, or fig's end for; to mind, value (a person or thing), be worth a fig or fig's end.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12206 He fortherit neuer a *fyge* with his *figt* yet. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* xcviij. A *Figge* for all her chastite! 1571 *HAMMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 115 If hee threaten as an enemy, a *figge* for his Monarchie. a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 173 A *fig* for the fead, and a buttoun for the braggyne of all the heretiks . . . in Scotland. 1600 *ROWLANDS Let. Humours Blood* i. 7 All Beere in Europe is not worth a *figge*. 1632 *SHERWOOD s.v. Figge*. Not to care a *figge* for one, *faire la figue à*. 1634 *WITHERS Dict.* 557 *Fumi umbra non euerim*, I will not give a *fig's* end for it. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 3/1 No Man Does care a *Fig* for such a Woman. 1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Illus.* ii. i. 49 *Pshah!* a *Fig* for his Mony! 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* vii. We have it from nature, and so a *fig* for Miss Edgeworth. 1852 — *Emmond* ii. ii. Nor . . . is the young fellow worth a *fig* that would. 1855 *ROBINSON Whilby Gloss.* A *fig's* end for it. 1887 *POOR Nellie* (1888) 185 *Charlie* does not care a *fig* about it.

† **b.** Used contemptuously; so *Fig's end* used as a substitute for some other word. Also as an exclamation. Cf. *Fiddlestick(s)!* *Fiddlestick's end!* *Obs.*

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 322 *Vertue*? A *figge*, 'tis in our selues that we are thus, or thus. *Ibid.* ii. i. 256 *Rodo*. She's full of most bless'd condition. *Iago*. Bless'd *figges*-end. 1752 *FOOTE Taste* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 23 This is *Mynheer Baron de* —, *Lady*. *Mynheer Figs*-end.

5. *dial.* A raisin.

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Figs*, raisins, W. 1880 in *W. CORNW. Gloss.* 1882 *Hampsh. Gloss.*

6. *slang.*

1798 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ.* I. 315 *Coiners* give . . . names to . . . the various kinds of false money which they circulate; such as *stats*, or *figs*, or *figthings*.

7. *Soap-making*. (See *quots.*)

1885 *CARPENTER Manuf. Soap* i. 12 The appearances known as 'grain' or 'strike' in a hard soap and 'fig' in a soft soap, are due to the crystalline character of soap. *Ibid.* vi. 161 To produce a grained soft-soap (or 'fig').

8. *Fig (of tobacco)*: a small picce. Cf. *FID.* 1837-40 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* (1862) 187 How are you off for tobacco? said Mr. Slick. Grand, said he, got half a *fig*

left yet. 1893 *MRS. C. PRAED Onllaw & Lawmaker* I. 103 Running round to the store for a *fig* of tobacco.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* simple attrib., as *fig-box*, -*drum*, -*juice*, -*plaster*, -*skin*, -*tart*, -*wasp*, -*wood*, -*yard*; *fig-like* *adj.* *b.* objective, as *fig-gatherer*, -*lover*, -*seller*.

1868 *Less. Mid. Age* 126 The one man of the company set his foot upon the old **fig-box*. 1864 *THOREAU Cape Cod* x. (1894) 324, I saw a great many barrels and **fig-drum*s. 1552 *HULOET*, **Figge gatherer*, *ficitor*. 1853 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 637 Pound together garlic with **fig-juice*. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 28 b, The roots have long **fig-like* fibres. 1552 *HULOET*, **Figge lower*, *ficitor*. 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah* (1885) 56 Try a **fig-plaster*: may it ease thy pangs! 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 129/2 A **Figge celler*, *ficarius*. 1855 *BROWNING Fra Lippo* 85, I starved. . . On **fig-skins*. 1552 *HULOET*, **Figge tartes*, *collybia*. 1883 *G. ALLEN in Knowl.* 3 Aug. 66/1 The **fig-wasps* lay their eggs in the fruit of the caprifigo. 1875 *POLLEN Anc. & Mod. Furn.* 33 **Figwood*, willow, plane, elm, ash [etc.]. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 210/29 The **Fygeyard*, *ficetum*. 1874 *FARRAR Christ* 55 Winding thro' the rich figyards and olive groves.

10. Special comb., as *fig-apple*, a kind of apple (see *quot.*); *fig-banana*, a small variety of the banana common in the West Indies (*Cent. Dict.*); *fig-bean*, a name for several species of *Lupinus*; *fig-bird*, (*a*) = *BECCAFIGO*; (*b*) see *quot.* 1854; *fig-blue*, soluble blue (*Cent. Dict.*); *fig-cake* (see *quot.* 1858); *fig-dust*, finely ground oatmeal, used as food for caged birds (*Cent. Dict.*); *fig-eater*, (*a*) one who eats figs; (*b*) = *BECCAFIGO*; *fig-fauns* = *L. fauni ficarii* (see *Forcellini s. v. ficarius*); *fig-finch* = *BECCAFIGO*; *fig-flower*, a fig of the first crop; *fig-frail*, a frail or basket of figs (see *FRAIL sb.*); *fig-gnat*, a gnat, *Culex ficarius*, injurious to the fig; *fig-marigold*, a name given to several species of the genus *Mesembrianthemum*; *fig-pecker* = *BECCAFIGO*; *fig-peepul*, the *Indian Fig* (see above, sense 1 b); *fig-shell*, a shell somewhat resembling a fig; *fig-sue dial.*, a posset of bread, figs, and ale; *fig-Sunday dial.*, Palm Sunday; *fig-water*, a decoction of figs. Also *FIG-LEAF*, -*TREE*, -*WORT*.

1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 542 The **Fig-apple* is also newly propagated, the Tree yielding no Blossoms . . . nor hath the Fruit in it any Core. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* ccxii. 333 They are usually called *Lupines* . . . yet some call them **Fig-beanes* after the Dutch name. 1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* *Fig-Bean*. 1576 *NEWTON Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 105 **Figge-birds*. 1854 *J. W. WARTER Last of Old Squires* xiii. 138 The *chiff-chaffs*; one of which *Sussex* people call the *fig-bird*. 1837 *WHEELWRIGHT tr. Aristophanes* II. 29 She once supplied us with **fig-cakes* and *figs*. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Fig-cake*, a preparation of figs and almonds worked up into a hard paste, and pressed into round cakes like small wheels. 1552 *HULOET*, **Figge eater*, *ficarius*. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 216 The *Beccafigo* or *Fig-eater*. 1750 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Jer.* l. 39 Therefore shall dragons dwell there with the **fig-fauns*. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* xviii. 162 The **Fig-finch*, the Thrush and the Oisters. 1719 *LONDON & Wise Compl. Gard.* v. 94 *Figs* bear twice a year, viz. first in July and August, and are usually call'd **Fig-Flowers*. 1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* iv. v. Upon paths made of **fig-frails*. 1658 *ROWLAND Monfel's Theat. Ins.* 954 *Culex ficarius*, i. e. **Fig Gnat*. 1731 *MENLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 255 *African* **Fig-Marygold* with a long triangular leaf and a flesh coloured flower. 1881 *E. HOLUB Seven Yrs. in S. Africa* I. i. 16 *Fig-marigolds* of various kinds are especially prominent. 1647 *R. STAPYLTON Juvenal* 267 The *ficidula* or **figpecker*, called by the Italian 'beccafigo', because it feeds most on figtrees. 1864 *A. V. KIRWAN Host & Guest* i. 2 Several species of dates, *fig-peckers*, *roebuck*, and wild boar. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 303 The tamarind, the **fig-peepul*, the pomegranate, and others of the plains. 1752 *SIR J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 151 The **Fig-shell*, with the depressed clavicle. 1888 *RIVERSIDE Nat. Hist.* I. 352 The species of *Ficula* are known from their shape as *fig* or *pear* shells. 1851 *CUMBRID. Gloss.*, **Fig-Sue*, bread and figs boiled in ale. 1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. II. 68/2 **Fig Sunday*. 1747 *MRS. DELANY Autobiog.* (1861) II. 430 **Fig-water* has cured him.

† **Fig** (fig), *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [ad. F. *figue* (in phrase *faire la figue* to make the gesture described), ad. It. *fica*; cf. Sp. *higa* in *dar la higa* to 'give the fig']

By some identified with *Fig sb.* 1 (for a story purporting to account for the use, see *Littre s. v.*). According to others, It. *fica* had an indecent sense: see *Tommaso's Dict.*

A contemptuous gesture which consisted in thrusting the thumb between two of the closed fingers or into the mouth. Also, *fig of Spain*, and *To give (a person) the fig*.

1579 *ULP. FULWELL Art of Flattery* ii. Civ/1 For a token I thee sende A dottinge *Figge* of Spayne. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. vi. 62 The *Figge* of Spaine. 1600 *SHEPHERD'S Slumbergo in England's Helicon* 21v, With scowling browes their follies check and so gie them the *Fig*. 1891 *C. E. NORTON Dante's Hell* xxv. 133 The thief raised his hands with both the figs, crying, 'Take that God!'

Fig (fig), *sb.* 3 [f. *Fig v.* 4 2.

It has been asserted that in fashion prints 'Full fig.' (abbreviation for *figure*) and 'Demi-fig.' were formerly used for front and back or side views of the figure; but we have failed to find confirmation of the statement.]

1. Dress, equipment, only in phr. in full fig.

1841 *T. Hook Fathers & Sons* xxi, In full fig for the ceremony. 1839 *DE QUINCEY Casuistry Rom. Meals* Wks. III. 269 All belted and plumed, and in full military fig. 1866 *MOTLEY Corr.* 14 Aug. II. 247 We all turned out in full fig the other day.

2. Condition, form.

1883 *SUERER At Home in India* 203 Lord Alaric was in great fig. *Mod.* The horse was in good fig for the race.

† **Fig**, *v.1* *Obs. rare*. [*f. FIG sb.1*] *trans.* only in + *To fig away* (a person): to get rid of by means of a poisoned fig. *Obs.* Cf. *FIG sb.1* 2.

1609 *Br. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath.* 23 Cardinals Allen and Tollet; yea Pope Sixtus quintus himself, all figg'd away in a trice. *Ibid.* 109 What an excellent veine both Popes have in Figging each other away.

† **Fig**, *v.2* *Obs.* [*f. FIG sb.2*] *trans.* To insult (a person) by giving him the fig: see *FIG sb.2*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 123 When Pistol lyes, do this, and figge me, like The bragging Spaniard.

† **Fig**, *v.3* *Obs.* Also 7 *figge*. [*var. of FIKE v.1*; cf. also *FIDGE v.*] *intr.* To move briskly and restlessly; to jog to and fro. Also, *to fig about*.

1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 148, I trotted from my trotter stall, And figd about from neates feete neatly drest. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. *Handie-Crafts* 505 Like as a hound that .. upon the sent doth ply, Figs to and fro, and falls in cheerfull cry. 1644 *QUARLES Barnabas & B.* (1651) 73 They that .. run to sermons, figge to lectures, pray thrice a day [etc.]. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. iii. § 125 (1740) 204 Multitudes of factious People incessantly figged about.

Hence **Figging** *vbl. sb.*, and *ppl. a.*

1577 *B. Gooce Hereschach's Husb.* (1586) 6 Not meddling with figging, chopping, & changing, nor seeking their living by handycrafts. 1601 *DEACON & WALKER Answ. to Darel* 190 Your violent fiskings and figgings about those your idle vagaries. a 1627 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* iii. ii, Their short figging little shuttle-cock heels! a 1659 *OSBORN Observ. Turks Wks.* (1673) 334 Their daily figging up and down the streets. .. unattended. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* ii. xxxii, Their .. figging Itch, wringing Mordancancy. a 1734 *NORTH Lines* i. 99 His figging about at the first entrance.

Fig (*fig*), *v.4* [*var. of FEAGUE*].

1. *trans.* = *FEAGUE v.2 b.* *To fig out* (a horse): to trot out in lively condition. Also *to fig up*, to make lively or spirited.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 182 He said the horse .. was figged with ginger. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crib's Mem.* 24 In vain did they try to fig up the old lad. 1825 *C. M. WEST-MACOTT Eng. Sfy* i. 177 Fig out two lively ones [horses].

2. *To fig out*: to dress, 'get up'. Also *to fig up*: to furnish up, make 'smart'.

1837 *MARRYAT Dog-fend* xx, Landsmen are figged out as fine as Lord Harry. 1841 *THACKERAY Sec. Fun. Nap.* i, Cowards fig themselves out .. as 'salvage men'. 1872 *Punch* 9 Nov. 1967 It [a house] wants a little figging up. 1883 *W. C. RUSSELL in Longm. Mag.* III. 123 The waiter's costume, as he styled the dress I had figged myself out in.

† 3. ? *To stuff.* *Obs. rare*—1.

Johnson explains this: 'To put something useless into a person's head. *Low Cant.*'

1602 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* ccccliii. 378 Away to the Sow she goes, and Figs her in the Crown with another Story.

† **Fig**, *v.5* *slang. Obs.* [Of doubtful origin; perh. (like *FEAGUE*, *FIG v.4*, *FAKE*) repr. Ger. *fegen*: see *FAKE v.* The spelling *fegge* (see *FIG-BOY*) seems to support this.] *intr.* To pick pockets. Hence **Figger** (see quot.). **Figging** *vbl. sb.* only in *figging-law* (see quot. 1785).

c 1550 *Dice-Play* Bva, Hyghe law robbery; Figginge law, picke purse crafte. 1611 *DEKKER Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 220 All his traine study the figging law. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tong.*, *Figger*, a little boy put in a window to hand out goods to the diver. *Ibid.*, *Figging law*, the art of picking pockets.

† **Figarde**, *Obs. rare*—1. [corruptly ad. *L. pygarg-us*] = *PYGARG*.

1388 *WYCLIF Dent.* xiv. 5 A figarde.

Figary, *var. form of FEGARY*, *vagary*.

Figate, ? *obs. form of FAGGOT*.

1645 *N. DRAKE Siege Pontefr.* (Surtees) 69 They made figates, of which they made a barricado. This evening the enemy was seene to bring .. figates.

† **Fig-boy**, *Obs. slang.* [*f. stem of FIG v.5* + *Boy*.] A pickpocket.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* Dvb, Where by fyne fingered Fegge boye .. picked shalbe his purse. 1602 *W. WATSON Quodlibets Relig. & State* 61 Practicall science inuented by fig-boyes, and men of the Bernard high lawe.

† **Fig-dote**, *Obs.* Also 5-dode, 7-date. Con-jured to be ad. *Pg. figo doudo*, wild (lit. 'mad') fig, = *Fr. figue folle*. Cf. *Du. vijghe dote*, *dodesche vijgh* (Kilian) in same sense. In the S.W. counties *dough-fig* is used for a dried fig, the word *fig* alone meaning a raisin. An inferior kind of fig.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 351 Item, for a topet of fygge dodes ijs. 1552 *HULOET*, *Figge dote*, *busicom*. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* xxii. 204 Let Dioscorides commend his .. yellow figs. .. and Praten-sis his Mariscas or Fig-dates.

† **Figge**, *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *fyge(e)*, 5 *figee*, *figge*. [Perh. originally a. OF. *figé* a dish of curds, subst. use of pa. pple of *figer* to curdle; in later use associated with *FIG sb.1*] A dish in old cookery: a. of fish (see quot. 1381); b. of figs, etc.

1381 in *S. Pegge Forme of Curry* (1780) 114 For to make Figgy. Nym Lucys or tencis and hak hem in morsells [etc.]. 14. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 119 A figge. To make a figge tak figges and boile them in wyne, then [etc.]. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 94 Ffygey. Take figges and caste hem in a pottle And [etc.].

† **Figgent**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *figgent*, 7 *figient*, *FITCHANT* [*f. FIDGE v. + ENT*]. *Fidgety*, restles.

1598 *E. GILPIN Skial.* (1878) 51 He .. Is an odd figgent iack

called Iealousie. 1605 *CHAPMAN*, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* iii. ii. Div b, *Quick*. What kind of figent memory haue you? *Pet.* Nay then, what kind of figent wit hast thou? 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Coxcomb* iv. iii. He was somewhat figent with me. a 1616 — *Fr. Lawyer* iii. i, I have known such a wrangling advocate. Such a little figent thing. a 1627 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* iii. iii, I never could stand long in one place yet; I learnt it of my father, ever figient.

† **Figger**, *Obs.* [*a. OF. figier* (mod.F. *figuier*), *f. figue* *FIG sb.1*] A fig-tree. Also *figer-tree*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 804 (Cott.) *Pai* cled *pam* *pan* in *pat* mister Wit leues brad bath o figer. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5784 Appel trowes and fygeres. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3082 Ful ner be gat *pai* abade *Vnder* a figer tre. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 86 On Firres and fygers *pei* finger beore seetes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 112 The curse that Crist *3af* to Phariseis, figured in the fige tree.

† **Figetive**, *a. Her. Obs.* Also 5 *figityve*, 7 *figitive*. [*ad. heraldic Lat. figitivus* irregularly *f. L. figere* to fix: see -*TIVE*.] = *FITCHED*.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Cvj b, Thys cros is founde other while pyche or figityue in armys. 1610 *GUILIM Heraldry* ii. vii. (1611) 69 Crosses that haue the whole fourth part figitive. 1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* I, *Figitive*, fitched.

Figged (*figd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. FIG sb.1* + -ED².] = *FIGGY* 2 and 3.

1720 *Humourist* 157 Then they .. eat figged pudding. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts, etc. s.v. Soap*, Interspersed with the figged granulations of stearic of potash.

Figgerly, *sb. rare*. [*f. FIG sb.3* or *v.4* + -ERY.] Dressy ornament.

1841 *THACKERAY Sec. Fun. Nap.* i, Coquettes .. cover their persons with figgerly, fantastically arranged.

Figgerly-four, vulgar U.S. pronunc. of *figure*-(of)-four (trap): see *FIGURE sb.* 19 c.

Figging (*figin*), *sb.* [*f. FIG sb.1* + -ING¹.] The granulation produced in soft soap by the addition of tallow in the manufacture.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts, etc. s.v. Soap*.

† **Figgins**, *Obs.* [A variant form of *FEGS*.]

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. v, By my figgins, godmother, I cannot as yet enter in the humour of being merry. a 1693 *Ibid.* iii. lii, By my Figgins, I believe it.

† **Figgle**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*Cf. FIG v.3* and *DAGGLE*, *DRAGGLE*, etc.] *intr.* To fidget about.

a 1652 *BROME Love-sick Court* v. ii, Our fleecy sheep, Who shake their heads, figgle, and with their tayls.

† **Figgum**, *Obs.* ? Juggler's tricks.

1616 *B. JONSON Devil an Ass* v. viii, *Tay.* See, he spits fire. *Pov.* O no, he plaies at Figgum, The Diuell is the Author of wicked Figgum.

Figgy (*figi*), *a.* [*f. FIG sb.1* + -Y¹.]

1. Resembling figs, sweet as figs; in quot. *fig*.

1548 *HOOPER Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* iv. 39 A gentle, swete, and fyggie god that .. will not see thabomination.

2. Made with figs, i.e. raisins; see *FIG sb.1* 5.

1846 *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 53 A thoomping figgy pudden. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Figgie-dowie*, a west-country pudding, made with raisins, and much in vogue at sea among the Cornish and Devon men.

3. In *Soap-making*: Containing white granulations, like the seeds of figs, of stearate of potash. 1862 *O'NEILL Dyeing & Calico Print.* 185/1 The quality of soft soap is thought to depend in some measure upon the existence of white particles diffused through the mass, producing the appearance called 'figgy'.

Fight (*feit*), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *feoht(e)*, 2-3 *fiht(e)*, 3 *feht(e)*, *fahte*, *feht(e)*, *south. veht*, *feiht*, (*feoht*, *fiht*, *fipt*, *fyhte*), 3-5 *fiht(e)*, *south. 3 vihte*, 4 *vi(y)ht*, (4 *feht*, *ficht*, *fyhte*, *south. vyhte*, *fyth*), 4-5 *fyght*, (5 *fehgt*, *feyghte*, *fighte*), 5-6, 9 *Sc. fecht*, 8 *Sc. (faught)*, 9 *dial. feight*, 3, 5- *fight*. β. 1 *zefeoht*, 2-3 *ifht*. [*f. next vb.*; OE. had three words, *feohte* wk. fem., *feohht* and *gefoht* str. neut. Cf. OFris. *fiuchte* wk. fem., OS. and OHG. *fehsta* str. fem. (MHG. *vehte* fem.); also Du. *gevecht*, OHG. *gifeht* (MHG. *geveht*, mod.Ger. *gefecht*) str. neut.]

1. The action of fighting. Now only *arch.* in phrase (*valiant*, etc.) in *fight*. † *In fight*: engaged in battle.

Beowulf 959 (Gr.) We *paet* ellenweorc .. *feohtan* fremedon. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxliiii[1]. 1 God .. *tacep* handa mine to *feohte*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Beoð stronge on *fihte*. c 1205 *LAY.* 23208 To-gædre heo fuden and veht heo bigunnen. 13.. *E. Alut.* P. B. 275 He watz famed for fre *pat* fest loued best. 1340 *Ayenb.* 219 Moyses ouercom amalec .. *naht* be uist: ac be his holy biddinges. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxii, For Fraunce haue *3e* frely with *3aure* *fihte* wonne. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. vi. 76 Thar syre that .. *companjeon* was in *fecht* To Hercules. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 296 The Erle of Warwick after long fight, wisely did perceiue his men to be ouerpressed. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 114 The god of fight. 1666 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) ii. 5 The Duke of Albemarle was still in fight. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rect.* (1685) 88 No River .. *affordeth* more .. *sufficiency* for Fight. 1859 *TENNYSOON Enid* 223 So that I be not fall'n in fight.

b. In obvious phrases: *To + fang*, † *take* (the) *fight*, to give fight, to make (a) fight.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5515 (Cott.) If *pai* tak agains vs fight. c 1450 *Gologros & Gavo*, 762 Of their strife sa strang, The feht so felleyly thai fang. 1831 *Examiner* 89/1 Suppose they .. should make fight upon the occasion. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* x, They .. had resolved to 'give fight'. 1847 — *Childr. N. Forest* xx, We will make a fight for it. 1884 *Times* 5 Mar. 5/2 Apparently .. he made a great fight.

† c. Method of fighting. *Obs.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 89 After the maner of the fight of that time. 1613 *HAYWARD William* i 77 After-

ward the English, being trained to that fight [i.e. the practice of archery] did thereby chiefly maintaine themselves with honourable aduantage against all nations.

2. A combat, battle.

a. A hostile encounter or engagement between opposing forces; = *BATTLE* 1. Now *arch.* or *rhetorical*.

c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* i. ix. § 1 *Paet* .. *zefeoht* betuh Cretense & Atheniense *pam* folcum. c 1205 *LAY.* 18693 Alle *3a* seouen nihte ilaste *pat* selliche feoht. c 1310 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 Sire Jakes ascapede .. Out of the fyhte. .. in wel muchele drede. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 58 Thou hast talk'd .. Of .. all the current of a headdy fight. 1600 *HOL- LAND Livy* ix. 327 The conflicts and fights at sea, in the first Punick warre. a 1671 *LD. FAIRFAX Mem.* (1699) 68 This was the issue of Hornsby Fight. 1789 *COWPER Ann. Mem.* 1789, 23 Siege after siege, fight after fight. 1821 *SHELLEY Hellas* 474 The sea-convulsing fight. 1852 *TEN- NYSON Ode Death* Dk. *Wellington* 96 He that gain'd a hundred fights.

b. A combat between two or more persons or animals. Not now usually applied (exc. rhetorically) to a formal duel, but suggesting primarily either the notion of a brawl or unpremeditated encounter, or that of a pugilistic combat.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2668 So was bi-twenen hem a fiht Fro *3e* morwen ner to *3e* niht. a 1400 *Octouian* 1093 The Sarsyns cryde .. To hare God Mahone To help her geaunt in that fyght. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 90 As you and Lord Æneas Consent vpon the order of their fight. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. i. 84 The ancient Errant Knights Won all their Ladies' Hearts in Fights. 1712-4 *POPE Rape* Lock v. 77 Nor fear'd the Chief th' unequal fight to try, Who sought no more than on his foe to die. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* i. viii. 4 An Eagle and a Serpent wreathed in fight. 1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 174 You hear .. faint far-off echoes o' fechts w' watchmen. 1840 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 4077 (1852) 1229 New rules of the ring .. adopted after a fatal fight between [etc.].

c. With various qualifying attributes. *Running fight*: a fight kept up while one party flees and the other pursues. *Sham fight*: a mimic battle (intended to exercise or test the troops engaged, or simply for display) † *Single fight*: a duel. *Stand-up fight*: one in which the combatants 'stand up' manfully to each other.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 100, I .. will .. Try fortune with him, in a Single Fight. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* viii. 751 Herilus in single Fight I slew. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II. s.v. *Fights*, *Running Fights* [at Seal]. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 411 The running fight between the two fleets lasted throughout the week. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 1/1 We can all understand a stand-up fight on a clear issue. 1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept. 362/2 The sham fight near Grosswarden in Hungary.

3. *fig.* Strife, conflict, struggle for victory; = *BATTLE* 7.

c 1000 *Bi Manna Mode* 66 (Gr.) Wearð seo feohte to grim. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 Ure Louerd sly stont *3er* bi *3e* uichte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20114 (Gött.) Loued scho nouber fith na striue. 1340 *Ayenb.* 131 A ueld of niyzt huerinne him be-houep eue to libbe. 1526-34 *TINDALE 1 Tim.* vi. 12 Fyght the good fyght of fayth. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 30 Well hast thou fought The better fight. 1794 *BURNS Contented wi' little* 6 Man is a soderger, and life is a faught. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* v. ii. 7 What secret fight Evil and good .. Waged thro' that silent throng.

4. Power, strength or inclination for fighting; pugnacity. Also in *to show fight*.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 Which ultimately took the fight out of him. 1863 *H. KINGSLEY A. Elliot* i. xv. 188 Until—something or another happens to make little Eleanor show fight. 1886 *MC CARTHY & PRAED Right Hon.* i. vii. 120 Their country had fight enough in her yet. 1892 *G. HAKE Mem.* 80 Years lxiv. 272 Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, a man of fight.

† 5. A kind of screen used during a naval engagement to conceal and protect the crew of the vessel. Usually in *pl. Obs.* See also *CLOSE-FIGHT*.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 142 Clap on more sailes, pursue: vp with your fights Giue fire. 1631 *HEYWOOD Fair Maid of West* iv. Wks. 1874 II. 316 Then now up with your fights. 1673 *DRYDEN Ambonyia* iii. iii. Song, Up with your Fights and your Nettings prepare. 1678 *PHILLIPS, Fights* in Navigation, are the Waste- [Printed Mast-] clothes which hang round about the Ship, to hinder men from being seen in fight, or any place wherein men may cover themselves and yet use their Arms. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

† b. *Foremost fight* (nonce-use): a breastwork on a rampart; = *foresight*, *L. propugnaculum*.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xii. 271 They fiercely set vpon .. The Parrapets. .. *ras't* euerie foremost fight. .. The Greeks yet stood, and still repaid the foresights of their wall.

† 6. A division of an army in battle array. Cf. *BATTLE sb.* 8. *Obs.*

1622 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xxii. 221 The King into three fights his forces doth diuide.

7. *Comb.*, as in † *fight-field*, -*time*. Also † *fight-ract* (? = -*racked*) *a.*, overthrown in battle; † *fight-wite*, a fine for taking part in a disturbance.

1611 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. iv. *Decay* 931 Till one winding Cave Become the *Fight-Field of two Armies brave. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iv. 490 His fall was like a *fight-ract towre. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6267 *Pat* our fos with no faulshed in *3e* *fyght tyme, Sese not our Cité. c 900 *Laws Edw. & Guth.* xiii, *Paet* *fyht-wite. c 1250 *Gloss. Law Ternes* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 33 *Fichtwite*, *quite* de medlee de lamerci.

Fight (*feit*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. ppl.* *fought* (*fiht*). Forms: *Infinitive* 1 *feohtan*, *fehtan*, *north. fehta*, 3 *fehten*, *south. vehten*, (3 *fehten*, *fahten*,

fuhten), 3-5 fezt(e, (4 fett), 3-6 fechte, 4-8 Sc. fecht; 2-3 feihten, (4 feyhte), 5-6 feyght(yu, (5 fayhte, 6 Sc. feicht), 6 dial. feight; 2-3 fihten, *Orm.* fihtenn, 3-5 fihte(n, fite(n, 4 south. vizte, (4 fighite, fypt), 4-5 fighite(n, 4-6 fyghte, 9 dial. foight, fught, 3- fight. *Pa. t.* 1 feaht, fæht, *pl.* fuhton, (2 feight, 3 faht, fæht, feaht, feht, fecht, feuht, fuht), 3-5 fazt(e, -ght(e, 3 south. vagt, (3 fachte, fagt, fapt), 3-5 fozte, (5 foghte, fughte), (3 fougte, 4 fouhte, 6 fouzte, foughted, fowght, 9 fout), 3-5 fauzte, -ghte, (4 fauht, -th, fawght, 5 faughth, fawte, 6 faucht), (5 fet, 8-9 dial. or vulgar fit), 6- fought. *Pa. pple.* 1 fohten, 3-6 foghten, (3 fughten), 4 fouzten, (foozte, fouzht), 5-9 arch. foughen, (4 -yn, 6 fochin, 6 fowth, 6- fought), 7-9 dial. or vulgar fit, fitten. [A Com. WGer. strong vb.: OE. *fehtan* = OFris. *fuhtta*, OS. **fehtan* (not recorded, but cf. the *se. fehta*; Du. *vechten*), OHG. *fehtan* (MHG. *vehten*, mod. Ger. *fechten*): -O Teut. type **fehtan* (*fahit*, *fihtum*, *fohtono*).

The conjugation of this vb. is peculiar, because in all the other vbs. that have the *u-* and *o-* grades these are caused by the presence of a liquid or nasal; possibly the forms have been influenced by the analogy of *fehtan* to plait. Outside Teutonic the formal equivalent is L. *pectere* to comb, though the difference in sense causes some difficulty; see Brugmann *Grundriss* II. § 680.]

1. *intr.* To contend in battle or single combat.

900 *Pol. Lavus Alfred* vii. Be ðon ðe mon on cynges healle feohte. 1000 *Riddles* vii. 5 (Gr.) Mec min frea feohtan hæteð. 1205 *LAV.* 399 He bi-gunnen to fuhten. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3227 He ne mozen fihten a-zen, for [he] wið-uten wopen ben. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5666 (Cott.) Fehtand fand he Iulus tua. 1352 *Minor Poems* v. 78 Sir Edward, our gude king. Faght wele on þat flude. 1430 *LYDG.* *Bochas* viii. xxix. (1554) 194 h, Howe King Arthur. Pet with his knyghtes, and liueth in Fayrie. 1480 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 291 Yf we fyghte strongly, he is deed without remedy. 15. *Sir A. Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 73 Feight till ye heare my whistill blowe. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 151 We rose both at an instant and fought a lone houre by Shrewsburie clocke. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. iii. (1632) 7 Capitaine Bayart. having stoutly foughten so long as he could stand. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iii. x. I thought once they wou'd have fit. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 263, I. resolved to die fighting to the last gasp. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* ii. Not that I was afraid of fighting. I had. foughten all that time.

b. *Const. against, + on or + upon, with* (a person); hence, *to fight together*.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 514 Stuf & Wiltgar fuhtun wið Brettas. 1000 *AGS. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 31 Oððe gyt hwylic cynning wyle faran & feohtan agen oðerne cynning. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 þe King constantinus ouer com al þet folc þe feiht to-zeimes him. 1200 *ORMIN* 1842 He sholde fihtenn Onnæn an drake. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6405 (Cott.) A lauerdng hight amalec, þat on þam faght, and þai on him. 1340 *Ibid.* 7462 (Trin.) Ouper sende he to me hider A mon þat we may fyhte to gider. 1400 *Burgh Lavus* xii. (Sc. Stat. I.) He may nocht fecht apon þe burges. 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* 6 Ther thei faughte strongly togedere. 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Macc.* xii. 13 The kynges aboute vs haue foughten agaynst vs. 1611 *BIBLE* 1 *Sam.* xvii. to Giue me a man, that we may fight together. 1678 *LADY CHAWORTH in Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 48 Some of [the King of France] ships have fought with some Dutch ones. 1715 *DE FOE Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. iv. 86 It may be your mother may fight with you. 1804 *R. ANDERSON Cumbld. Ball.* 83 What... a lickin Thou gat when thou fit wi' Tom Wheyte.

c. *Const. for* = on behalf of (a person, etc.); on account of (a thing); hence in indirect passive.

1300 *Cursor M.* 15735 (Cott.) Al redi for to fight, On him he suld ha foughten fore. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1034 He faugt for ingland. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlix. 220 (Harl. MS.), I wolde fite for hir. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lv. 19 Angels, whome we know to feyght in battellray for us. 1672-3 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* Wks. II. 212, I think the cause was too good to have been fought for. 1782 *WOLCOT* in J. J. Rogers *Opie* (1878) 22 He... is ready to fight up to his knees in blood for her Majesty. 1847 *MRS. A. KERR Hist. Servia* xx. 364 The principle of emancipating the Christian population, for which the Servians fought.

d. *Proverb.*

1300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 272 Wel fyht þat wel flyþ quop Hendyng. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvii. 420 (Add. MS.) It is an olde sawe, He feightwele that feith faste.

e. To bring or get (oneself) into, out of, to (a certain condition, etc.) by fighting.

1640 *Lawfulness Expedit.* Eng. 3 We must doe as a man that fighteth himselfe out of prison. 1643 *S. MARSHALL Let.* 26 So many unworthy Gentlemen... fight themselves and posterity into slavery. 1873 *SAT. Rev.* 10 May 630/2 His sentence is to fight himself to death with trained gladiators in the amphitheatre.

f. Phrases. *To fight with one's own shadow*: to struggle vainly; to talk at random. Cf. Gr. *σκιμαρχεῖν*. *To fight at sharp, to fight (for) one's own hand(s), to fight one's heart out, to fight the tiger, to fight tooth and nail*: see HAND, HEART, SHARP, TIGER, TOOTH. For *That cock won't fight*: see COCK sb.¹ 2 c.

1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 377 In which argument he fighteth with his owne shadowe.

2. *transf. and fig. a.* To contend, strive for victory, struggle, engage in conflict. *Const.* as in 1. 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 499 (Gr.) Þonne feohteð se feond. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Fihthe wið þe alde neddre. 1200 *TRIN. Coll. Hom.* 137 þe flesliche lustes þe fihteð togenes þe soule. 1345 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xviii. 5 His body in þe whilke he

faght wið þe fend. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 65 To fighten and fenden ous fro falling in-to synne. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* Dij. Alwey fyghtynge ageynst the fire of lecherye. 1582 *BENTLEY Mon. Matrones* ii. 17 Against whome for my sake thou foughtest so sore on the crosse. 1611 *BIBLE* 1 *Cor.* ix. 26 So fight I, not as one that beateth the ayre. 1645 *E. CALAMY Indictm. agst. Eng.* 9 Men that fight against a Reformation. 1733 *POPE Ess. Man* iii. 305 For Modes of Faith let graceless zealots fight. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* iii. vi. 57 It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill. 1875 *J. C. WILCOCKS Sea Fisherman* 163 These larger fish fight well, sometimes requiring five or six minutes to kill them.

b. *To fight up against*: to struggle against (something of overwhelming power).

1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 54 (*Sword*) The Marquis... had fought up against his condition with great firmness. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biogr. Lit.* (1847) II. 142 I soon felt that human nature itself fought up against this wilful resignation of intellect. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* vii. v. Lumley fought up against his own sensations.

c. *To clash or jar with.* *rare.*

1624 *SWINBURNE Spousals* (1886) 8 This distinction fighteth with the former definition of Spousals. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 81 It cannot be meant of Christ personally, for so it should fight with the scope of Paul. 1876 *MISS YONGE Womankind* xv. 116 One of those tints that 'fight' with the fewest colours.

d. *To operate as an argument, 'militate.'*

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xiv. 213 All the reasons which thou alledged against the immortalitie of the soule, doe feight directly to the prooffe of it.

3. *quasi-trans.* with cognate object. Also *to fight it*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 17090 (Cott.) Hu he again ur wyperwin, ur bateit tok to fight. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xxii. 45 There was a sore batayle, and well foughten hande to hande. 1526-34 *TINDALE* 1 *Tim.* vi. 12 Fyght the good fyght of fayth. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 220, I shall neuer be able to fight a blow. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE* *Jr. Iustin* 68 a, Their was a field fought betweene the fugetive senators and himselfe. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 766 His wanton Kids... Fight harmless Battels in his homely Yard. 1769 *GOLDSMITH Roman History* (1786) II. 498 The senate dispatched their ambassadors to Alaric, desiring him... to give them leave to fight it with him in the open field. 1776 *HURST in Trial of Nundocomar* 64/1 The battle of Buzar was fought the 23d of October. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* vi. ix. 5 I've half a mind to fight a duel. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest* xxvii, A severe action was fought in the streets.

b. *To maintain* (a cause, quarrel) by fighting. *Often transf.* *to fight an action* (at law), *a case, etc.*

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* v. iv. 49, I haue had foure quarrels and like to haue fought one. 1713 *ANDERSON Cato* i. i, He fights the cause Of honor, virtue, liberty, and Rome. 1784 *BAGE Barham* D. I. 239 We fought this business four whole days. 1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* iii. v, Gilbert Lloyd saw that there was no use fighting the question any longer. 1893 *LAW TIMES* XCIV. 559/1 If I had had my way, I would have fought every one of these actions.

c. *To win or make (one's way) by fighting.*

1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 870, I will not fight my way with gilded arms. All shall be iron. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. (1889) 36 No one knew whether a boy... would have to fight his own way in the world.

4. *trans.* To combat; to engage or oppose in battle; to war against.

1697 *DRYDEN* *Æneid* vii. 655 To fight the Phrygian and Ausonian hosts. 1794 *SOUTHEY Botany-Bay Eccl.* ii, 'Tis a fine thing to fight the French for fame! 1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 221 Then will I fight him and will break his pride.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 560 The shifts Which he that fights a season so severe Devises. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem. cxiv.* 10 She cannot fight the fear of death. 1852 *M. ARNOLD Tristr. & Iseult* xiv, Some ship that fights the gale.

c. *To beat, flog.* Chiefly *absol.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* lxxvii. (1878) 169 A wand in thy hand, though ye fight not at all, makes youth to their businesse better to fall. 1875 *SUSSEX Gloss.*, 'I wants more learning and less fighting.' 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'I sha'n't let our Bob go to school no more, master feights bairns.'

5. *To contend in single combat for* (a prize).

1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xiv. 1... have fought prizes. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* iv. 119 While we fight the prize, Troop you in safety to the snug back-seats.

6. *To cause to fight; to set on to fight.*

1680 *HICKERINGILL Wks.* (1716) II. 528 The Prince of Poets... never fights his Champion Achilles, till he has first buckled on him his Armour of Proof. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xvi, The nobles and gentry had fought cocks. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. iv, Rubbish was shot, dogs were fought.

7. *To command, manage, or manoeuvre* (troops, a ship, gun, etc.) in battle.

1779 *BURGOYNE Let. to Constituents* (ed. 3) 15 My intention of fighting my own regiment as colonel. 1812 *J. B. SKERRETT in Examiner* 28 Sept. 615/1 Gallantly fighting his gun. 1843 *BLACKW. Mag.* LIV. 216 He fights his vessel well. 1862 *GEN. LEE in Century Mag.* May (1887) 150/1 General A. P. Hill... fights his troops well.

8. *With adverbs.* *To fight back*: to resist. *To fight down*: to overcome. *To fight off*: (a) *trans.* to deliver oneself with effort from; to repel, *lit.* and *fig.*; (b) *intr.* to try to back out of anything.

† To fight over: to fight one after another. *To fight out*: to settle (a dispute) by fighting, to fight to the end; often *to fight it out*.

1548 *W. PATTEN in Arber's Garner* III. 109 If they had meant to fight it out. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* v. iii. 102 That true band that fought Romes quarrell out. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iii. iii. 103 But one fend at a time Ie fight their Legions ore. 1732 *T. BOSTON Crook in Lot* (1805) 99 It

is better to yield to providence, than to fight it out. 1787 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 49 You perceive the manner in which Anderson fights off. 1800 *DUNDAS in Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 556, I must therefore fight it down. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 51 After fighting off till judgment. 1831 *Examiner* 193/2 Stand to, and fight it out without fear. 1833 *T. HOOK Widow & Marquess* (1842) 242 Fight off the wedding, if you please; be ill—make any excuse. 1886 *LAW TIMES* Rep. LV. 283/1 The issues which are not fought out. 1890 *JOHN Bull* 5 Apr. 229/2 These people were fighting back the diseases manfully.

9. *To fight shy*: perh. orig. to lose confidence in battle; recorded only in the sense: To keep aloof, avoid intercourse with a person, evade an undertaking, etc. *Const. of.* Similarly in 15th c. *To fight sore at heart*.

c. 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 125 He knewe well he sayd trouth nnd beganne to fyghte sore atte his herte. 1778 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Nov., I fight very shy with Mr. Seward, and... he takes the hint. 1786 *MACKENZIE Lounger* No. 98 ¶ 2, I fought a little shy, as the saying is. 1821 *W. IRVING Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 44, I have... had to fight shy of invitations that would exhaust time and spirits. 1867 *FROUDE Short Stud.* (ed. 2) 138 The better sort of people fight shy of him.

Fightable (fai'täb'l), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -ABLE.] Ready for fight, in fighting trim.

1823 *C. WESTMACOTT Points of Misery* 32 Drover very abusive, coachee very fightable. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 422 If the chap's fightable, I'm his man. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Nov., The Sanspareil... came out of action a fightable ship.

Fighter (fai'tai). [*? OE. feohtere* (Lye) = OHG. *fehrtari* (MHG. *vehtare*, mod. Ger. *fechter*): see FIGHT *v.* and -ER *l.*]

1. One who fights; occas. a fighting man, a warrior.

1300 *K. ALIS.* 5703 Alle his gode fighteres. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xl. 102 He had of fechtaris with hym thar Ane hundreth thousand men and ma. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 66/1 This geaunt hath ben a fightar for his chyldhod. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 16 Sheep and Doves are no good fighters against Wolves and Hawks. 1763 *CHURCHILL Ghost* i. 173 Whether repletion is not bad, And fighters with full stomachs mad. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiv. xx, I've seen them [writers] balance even the scale with fighters. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* i. ii. (1886) 11 He did not look much like a fighter.

fig. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18081 (Cott.) A faint fighter me thinc er þou. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 64 My lord ihesu criste whyche is þe hope and crone of alle his fyghters. 1656 *S. WINTER Serm.* 181 Lest you seem to... be found fighters against the Lord of hosts. 1861 *TRENCH Epistles* 7 *Churches* 86 These daring fighters against God.

† b. One employed to fight; a champion, bully.

1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Maid's Trag.* iv. i, Y're grown a glorious Whore, where be your Fighters? 1683 *ROXB. Ball.* V. 215 Keep Frank still for your writer, And Poulteney for your fighter.

† 2. A pugnacious person; a brawler. *Obs.*

1400 *DESTR. Troy* 1751 The fortune of feghters may be fell chaunce. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xxxv. (1483) 83 Robbours... fighters and debatours. 1552 *Act* 5-6 *Edw.* VI. c. 4 § 3 Fray-makers and Fighters. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.)* 1 *Tim.* iii. 3 No fighter, not couetous.

Fightress (fai'tærs), *rare.* [*f.* prec. + -ESS.] A female fighter or soldier, an Amazon.

1864 *R. F. BURTON Dahome* II. 69 foot-n., The king... keeps the fightresses for himself.

Fighting (fai'tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* FIGHT *v.* + -ING *l.*]

1. The action of the vb. FIGHT in various senses;

an instance of the same.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 þe ueorðe uroure is, sikernesne of Godes helpe ide vihtunge azein. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 239 He hedde arered and ymad manye werren and manye vihtinges. 1484 *CANTON Fables of Æsop.* etc. (1889) II. 310 The fyhtynge of the wymmyn. 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Esdras* iv. 6 The other y^t medle not with warres and fyhtynge. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 58, I have had fighting enough... upon these points of honour. 1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 172 It was impossible to come to close fighting. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 231 While they were... receiving the rewards of their fightings.

† 2. An alleged designation for a company of beggars. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fv j b, A Fightyng of beggars.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *fighting-day, -face, -gear, -ground, -line, -order, -ship, -song, -strength, -trim*.

1778 *Biogr. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 240 note, He was a coward who had his *fighting days. 1879 *BROWNING Halbert & Hob* 58 With an outburst blackening still the old bad *fighting-face. 1816 *SCOTT Pibroch of Donuil Dhu*, Come with your *fighting gear, Broadwords and targes. 1845 *JAMES A. NEIL* vii, We might contrive to get into better *fighting ground. 1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/4 Detachments... all in full *fighting order. 1863 *P. BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 185 No *fighting ship is worth anything now-a-days without coal and speed. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phacton* xxviii. 379 Now this is a *fighting song. 1580 *SIDNEY P's* xviii. 11 My *fighting strength, by thy strength, strengthened was. 1886 *J. K. LAUGHTON in Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 387/1 The urgent necessity of keeping the ship at all times in perfect *fighting trim.

b. *Special comb.*: *fighting-cock*, see COCK sb.¹ 2 b.; *fighting-field* = BATTLE-FIELD; *fighting-lanterns*, lanterns used during night actions; *fighting-sails* (see quot. 1867); *† fighting-school*, a gymnasium; *† fighting-stead* Sc., battle-field; *fighting-stopper* Naut. (see quot.); *† fighting-wise*, battle array.

1676 *DRYDEN Aurengz.* ii. i. 935 In *Fighting Fields, where our Acquaintance grew. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-*

bk., **Fighting-lanterns*. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 If you see your chase strip himself into *fighting sails. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fighting-sails*, those to which a ship is reduced when going into action; formerly implying the courses and topsails only. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* iv. 12 He durst make a *fighting scote vnder y^e castell. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 378 [He] wes ded richt in that ilk *fechtig-sted. 1881 *Hamersley's Naval Encycl.*, **Fighting-stopper*, an arrangement of two dead-eyes, connected by rope laniards, and furnished each with a tail of rope. When a shroud is parted in action, the tails embrace the severed parts, and then they are hauled together by the laniard. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 267 Had I founded in fere, in *festyng wyse, I have a hauberge at home and a helme bope.

Fighting (fī'tiŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] 1. That fights, able and ready to fight, bearing arms, militant, warlike.

a. of persons, their attributes, etc.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 1 Tabernakill propriy is þe mansyon of fechtand men. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 þis fīŋtiŋ kirke. ?a1400 *Arthur* 318 Þow sandez ten Of hardy & welle fīŋtyng Men. c1500 *Melusine* 128, xxii thousand fīŋtyng men. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 113 O step betwene her, and her fighting Soule. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 59 No more .. then Souldiers fight without a fighting Captain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 233 The fighting men of the garrison.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 345 To note the fighting conflict of her hew, How white and red, ech other did destroy.

b. of natural or mechanical agents.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 404 On folde no flesch styryed þat þe fode nade al freten with fechtande wægez. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* ii. iv. (1648) 173 These fighting images. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 1015 The shock Of fighting Elements.

2. *Comb.*: fighting crab (see quot. 1868); fighting fish, a Siamese fish (*Betta pugnax*); fighting sandpiper, the ruff (*Machetes pugnax*).

1868 WOOD *Homes without II.* iv. 90 The Fighting Crab (*Gelasinus bellator*).

Hence **Fightingly** *adv.*, pugnaciously.

1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* l. iii. She frown'd .. and look'd fightingly. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* l. 60 Why should they be so fightingly inclined?

Fightist, *slang or jocular*. = FIGHTER.

1877 *Daily News* 8 Oct., Turkey had just acquired reputation enough as a 'fightist' to daunt half a dozen second-rate powers.

† **Fight-lac**. *Obs.* [OE. *feht-lac*: see FIGHT *sb.* and LOCK.] Fighting, battle.

c1000 *Lavus Ethelred* ix. iv. Si hit þurh feht-lac si hit þurh reaf-lac. a1250 *Owl & Night*. 1697 3et ich ow alle wolde rede .. þat [3e] ower fīht-lac leteth beo.

† **Fightless**, *a. Obs.* [f. FIGHT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without fight or fighting.

1595 G. MARKHAM *Trag. Sir R. Grinville* (Arb.) 69 Yet should we fightlesse let our shyps force flie. a1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 782 Fightlesse to fight, and without force to force.

† **Fighty**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -Y 1.] Warlike.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 546 Of hem woren ðe 3etenes boren, Miȝti men, and fiȝti.

Fig-leaf. [f. FIG *sb.* + LEAF.]

1. The leaf of a fig-tree; chiefly in reference to Gen. iii. 7.

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 7 They .. sowed fygge leaues together. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* ii. (1688) 19, I would as soon look upon a Picture of Adam and Eve, without fig leaves, as any of you. 1854 LOWELL *Fruit. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 116 The evening is so hot that Adam would have been glad to leave off his fig-leaves.

b. *transf. slang*. (See quot.)

1891 FARNER *Slang, Fig-leaf*, an apron. In fencing, the padded shield worn over the lower abdomen and right thigh.

2. *fig.* A device for concealing something shameful or indecorous; a flimsy disguise. *rare in sing.*

1553 LATIMER *Fruitf. Sermon*. (1584) 296 b. It is all but figge-leaues what man can do. 1621 BACON *Submission to Ho. Lords* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) l. 29 Without Fig-leaves I do ingeniously confess and acknowledge, that [etc.]. 1755 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) II. 291 Fig-leaves are as necessary for our minds as our bodies. 1843 LOWELL *Glance bef. Curtain*. For men in earnest have no time to waste in patching fig-leaves for the naked truth. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xx. They tore off .. even the fig-leaves of decent reticence.

3. *attrib.*, as *fig-leaf covering*, defence.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iii. 37 The novice hath .. driven you to .. a mere Figg-leaf defence. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* ii. § 21 (1704) 139 These are imperfect Figleave coverings of Nakedness. 1850 WHITTIER *Old Portraits* 2 The tearing off of the fig-leaf covering of its sin.

Hence **Figleaf** *v. trans.*, to cover with a fig-leaf, or fig-leaves. **Fig-leaved** *pp. a.*, a. made of fig-leaves; b. (see quot. 1820).

1880 S. L. CLEMENS ['Mark Twain'] *Tramp Abroad* l. (1881) 515 Yet these ridiculous creatures have been thoughtfully and conscientiously fig-leaved by this fastidious generation. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 2/t Adam made himself a pair of Fig-leav'd Breeches. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1383 VII. 309 A husband is a charming cloak, a fig-leaved apron for a wife. 1820 GREEN *Univ. Herb.* l. 289 *Chenopodium Serotinum*, fig-leaved Goosefoot.

Figless, *a.* [f. FIG *sb.* + -LESS.] Without figs. 1623 T. ADAMS *Barren Tree* Wks. (1629) 968 The Figlesse Fig-tree, the gracelesse Christian, is good for nothing.

† **Figling**. *Obs.* A little fig.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* l. ii. 175, I finde in my selfe dailly a great desire to these figges, or fat figlins.

Figmalirie, var. of WHIGMALEERIE *Sc.*

Figment (fīgmənt). [ad. L. *figmentum*, f. *fig-* short stem of *figere* to feign, fashion.]

† 1. Something moulded or fashioned, *e.g.* an image, a figure, a model. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 34 b. The excellencie, delicatnes and perfection of this figment and workmanshippe cannot be suffi[cie]ntlie expressed. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 97 Some are of opinion, that this Achaian Hart was but an invention or figment made in bread. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 24 This Statue is become the .. eternal God of Heaven and Earth .. though it be really a mere figment.

2. A product of fictitious invention.

a. An invented statement, story, doctrine, etc.

† In early use also: A fraudulent device.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 177 [The Greeks] retheyne to them the figmentes of Sinonis, the fallace of Vlixes. 1577 HAMMER *Enc. Eccl. Hist.*, The fond figments of heretical persons. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. iv, *Delirio*. I heard he was to meet your worship here. *Punt*. You heard no figment, sir; I do expect him. a1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxiv. (1640) 9 It is a sin to lie, even for Gods cause, and to defend even his justice with false tales and figments. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* l. 340 From this abuse of terms the silly figment took its rise. 1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, On half a loaf* 235 Have we .. invented a monstrous figment about going to shoot pheasants with Mac in the morning? 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 516 Royal prerogative was not .. a figment of theorists.

b. Something which exists only as an arbitrarily framed notion of the mind.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 33 We have .. great reason to reject it, as a figment of mans braine. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepser. Sci.* 71 Therefore [space] has a kind of being that is no arbitrary figment. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 335 Beauty, virtue, and such like are not figments of the mind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 201 We must not conceive that this logical figment had ever a real existence. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xii. 484 A self-conscious being .. existing alone in an unconscious world, is a figment of abstraction.

Figmental (fīgməntəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of a figment; fictitious, imaginary, not real.

1655 H. MORE *Antid.* (1662) 170 These figmental impressions. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 74 From this original by figmental additions came the Ganiaten. 1727 in BAILEY, vol. II.

Figmentary (fīgməntəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = prec.

1887 T. GIFT *Victims* I. x. 276 The same girl who had been wont to start from shadows the most figmentary.

† **Figmentitious**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITIOUS.] Addicted to the framing of figments.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 323 Whence came this Whiffle and Whimzy within the circumference of thy Figmentitious Fancy?

Figmentor. *Obs.* [f. FIGMENT + -OR.] One who makes up figments, or fictitious tales.

1638 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 307 Frier Oderic of Friuli .. a contemporary and fellow Traveller and Figmentor with our Sir John [Mandeville].

† **Fignade**. *Obs. rare.* ? = FIGGE.

c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 For standand fygnade Fyrst play þy water with hony and salt, Grynde blanchyd almondes [etc.]. *Ibid.* 54 For the secunde course .. Take ryse and stetande fignade.

† **Figgo**. *Obs.* [a. OSP. and Pg. *figo* = FICO.] = FICO in various senses.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 60 The Figo for thee then. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 740 A fruit which they [naives of the Moluccas] call Figo. *Ibid.* 741 Lemmons, cucumbers, cocos, figu, sagu. 1640 GLAETHORNE *Ladies Privilege* v. You do not mean to make a gul of me, a figo for a thousand.

† **Figonale**. *Obs.* ? Some kind of basket.

c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 833 Syne for ane figonale of fruit thai strail in the steid.

Fig-tree. [f. FIG *sb.* + TREE.] A tree of the genus *Ficus*, esp. the *Ficus carica*.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 31 He smate þaire vynzerdis & þaire fige trese. c1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) i. He myght not forsaken his fattenesse Ne the fyge tree his amorous swetenesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1101 The Fig-tree—not that kind for fruit renowned, But such as, at this day, In Malabar or Decan spreads her Armes. 1762 WALPOLE *Virtues Anecd. Paint.* (1765) l. ii. 28 The milk that flows from the leaf of a young fig-tree. 1862 KENDALL *Poems* 119 How lone we sit beneath this old Fig-tree.

attrib. 1552 HULOET, Figge tree staffe or stalcke. *Ibid.*, Figge tree droue, or groue. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 3/2 The seventh and ninth columns from the fig-tree corner [of the Ducal Palace].

† **Figulate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *figulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *figulāre* to fashion as a potter does, f. *figulus* potter, f. *fig-*: see FIGMENT.] (See quot.) 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Figulate*, made of earth or potter's clay.

† **Figulated**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *figulāt-us* (see prec.) + -ED 1.] = prec.

1670 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3). 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Figuline (fīgiŋlin, -in), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *figulinus*, f. *figulus* potter.]

A. *adj.* a. Such as is produced by the potter; made of earthenware. b. Of earth: Suitable for the potter, fettle.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 146 Turpentine may not only be well reserved in an Iron or glass vessel, but in a figuline also. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 124 The Smetic and figuline Earths. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalism*. viii. 280 Improving .. Figuline Ware by Palissy's White Glaze. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 171 Wedgewood .. making it the repository of his figuline ware.

B. *sb.*

1. An earthen vessel; in *pl.* pottery.

1878 LONGF. *Keramos* 106 This Potter .. whose figulines and rustic wares scarce find him bread.

2. Potter's clay.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 383 The figuline, a greyish-brown clay, is procured from river-beds.

Figurability (fīgiŋrābiliti). [f. next; see -bility, -ITY.] The quality of being figurative.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Figurability* of Body or Matter, is that universal Disposition thereof, whereby it is under a Necessity, of appearing or putting on some Sort of Figure. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. App. 492 What are .. properties of matter? 1. Extension or magnitude, and consequently figurability. 1848 in CRAIG.

Figurable (fīgiŋrāb'l), *a.* [f. FIGURE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of receiving a definite figure or form.

1605 Z. JONES tr. *De Loyer's Specters* 45 Much lesse can they take a body of the Ayre for that is not figurative. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvi. (1645) 177 Wax remaineth figurative, whether it be melted or congealed. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. Thus lead is figurative, but not water. In mod. Dicts.

2. Capable of being represented figuratively.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xvi. (1892) 228 He waited, figurative by nothing so much as a wild horse in captivity.

Figural, *a.* Also 6 *figural* (e). [a. OF. *figural*, ad. late L. **figūralis* (implied in *figūralis*), f. *figūra* FIGURE. *sb.*]

† 1. = FIGURATIVE 1, 4. *Obs.*

c1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 22 Overhauled with types figurall. c1555 HARSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 142 Scripture is to be expounded .. by the allegorical or figurall .. and by the tropological sense. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 82 Their caeremonies .. were shadowy and figurall.

† 2. *Arith.* Of numbers: Representing some geometrical figure, such as a square, cube, etc.; consisting of factors. Cf. FIGURATE *a.* 3 a. *Obs.*

Figural arithmetic: in quot., the arithmetic of 'figural' numbers.

1551 RICORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* l. A iij b, Defin., Formes [sc. produced by arrangements of points in rows] .. whiche I omite .. considering that their knowledg appertaineth more to Arithmetike figurall, than to Geometrie. 1557 — *Whetst.* A iij b, Many numbers are referred to some figure .. So if I saie that .16. is a square number, because it is made of .4. multiplied by .4. then is .16. here to be called a figuralle number. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 173. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*

quasi-*sb.* 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3183/4 Treatise of Arithmetick in all its Parts, viz. Integers, Fractions .. Figurals, etc.

3. † a. Pertaining to figure or shape (*obs.*). b. Of or pertaining to figures. *rare.*

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) vi. xiv. 287 Yet equall incongruities have been commonly committed by Geographers and Historians, in the figurall resemblances of severall regions on earth. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 175 Keeping is a bad word, though a painter's term for figural perspective. 1884 SCHLIEMANN in *North Amer. Rev.* CXXXIX. 526 We also see in the wall-paintings figural representations.

4. *Mus.* = FIGURATE *a.* 4.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Figurally**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By way of a figure, figuratively.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 6 [Joon] is Hely figuralli. c1450 *Mirour Saluacionu* 77 This forthaken a virginis ymage with hir childe figurally. 1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* vi. He came and performed all things in deed that they had figurally in their sacrifices. 1550 HUTCHINSON *Image of God* iii. (1842) 23 Who doth not see that these things are to be taken figurally of God?

2. See FIGURAL 2. To multiply figurally: to multiply into itself, so as to raise to a higher power.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 206 When a Fraction is given to be multiplied Figurally, multiply the Numerator by himself .. and the Denominator likewise.

† **Figurance**. *Obs.* [f. FIGURE *v.* + -ANCE.] The action of figuring or expressing some form or shape.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

|| **Figurant** (fīgiŋrənt) *masc.*, **Figurante** (fīgiŋrənt) *fem.* [Fr. *figurant*, *figurante*, pr. pple. of *figurer* to FIGURE.]

The pl. *masc.* was formerly sometimes written *figurans*. It is often impossible to determine whether *figurante* is intended for the F. or the It. word: see next.]

1. A ballet-dancer.

1790 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) l. 126 The lascivious agility of his figurantes. 1807 T. HORNE tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 264 The theatre at Paris .. its statists and figurants. 1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* ii. (ed. 2) 42 A sort of ballet the figurans and figurantes in which were inmates of a mad-house. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 52 The poor figurante must devote years of incessant toil to her profitless task.

2. A supernumerary character on the stage who takes no prominent part, and has little or nothing to say.

1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 195 Plays, in which comedians, singers, dancers, figurantes, might all walk at a coronation. 1816 J. SCOTT *Pis. Paris* (ed. 5) 342 The women can be little more than the figurantes, receiving a mock reverence merely to carry on the drama. 1886 *Athenæum* 2 Jan. 15/1 [In the play] Shakspeare is a mere *figurant*.

transf. 1893 *Nation* 21 Sept. 211/2 They were but figurants in the great drama.

|| **Figurante** (figura'nte). Pl. -ti, occas. -tes. [It. *figurante*, pr. pple. of *figurare* to FIGURE.] = prec. 1.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* (1809) I. viii. 81 The figuranti will divert you beyond measure. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iv. lxxxv. As for the figuranti, they are like The rest of all that tribe. 1826 HEBER *Journ. India* (1828) II. xxviii. 283 The bundles of red cloth which swaddle the figuranté of Hindostan.

transf. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 20 The green figurantés... came capering and frisking... with great glee. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 269 The spangles of conversational gymnasts and figurantes.

Figurate (figürät'), ppl. a. and sb. [ad. L. *figurat-us*, pa. pple. of *figürare* to form, fashion, f. *figūra* FIGURE.] A. ppl. a.

† 1. Framed according to, or exemplifying, 'figures' of grammar or rhetoric. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 394 *Auoyr course*... for *auoyr courouse*, and many such be figurate by synopa. 1669 MILTON *Accedence Grammar* Wks. 1738 I. 607 Of figurate Construction, what is useful, is digested into several Rules. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Duyl. Proportion* Ded. A v. Figurate and measured periods. † b. = FIGURATIVE 4. Obs.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 34 In these wordes... there laie priuely hidden some figurate & mystical manner of speaking. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 363 Some do scarce admit those figurate sences. 1728 in Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 47 The Diction of holy Scripture is figurate.

† c. As pa. pple.: Figured, prefigured. Obs. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 85 The sacraments of the Euangell exhibit in deid and veritie thair graces figurat only and hoipit for in the Auld Testament.

d. Expressed by figures as opposed to letters.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 229 That system [of numerical signs] is neither literal, like the Grecian... nor altogether figurate, like the Arabic.

2. a. Having definite form or shape.

Now only in medical use, as *figurate faeces* (opposed to *diffucent*)

1625 BACON *Sylva* § 602 Plants are all Figurate and Determinate, which Inanimate Bodies are not. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 801 Tertullian... drives the business so far, as to make the Soul it self... Figurate. 1755 JOHNSON, *Figurate*, resembling anything of a determinate form, as figurate stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge.

b. Formed into figures or patterns.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 133 The symmetrical and figurate depositions of siliceous crystals.

3. Math. † a. = FIGURAL 2. Obs.

1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 1 A rational figurate number is a number that is made by the multiplication of numbers between them-selves. 1636 *Record's Gr. Artes* 559 A Figurate Number is a number made by the multiplication of one number or more by another. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 179 Figurate Fractions are deferred to the Fourth Chapter.

b. *Figurate numbers*: numbers, or series of numbers, formed from any arithmetical progression in which the first term is a unit, and the difference a whole number, by taking the first term, and the sums of the first two, first three, first four, etc., terms as the successive terms of a new series, from which another may be formed in the same manner, and so on. So *Figurate arithmetic*, the science of such numbers.

Thus from the arithmetical series 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., a second series 1, 3, 6, 10, etc. ('triangular' numbers) is formed as above described; and from this again a third series, 1, 4, 10, 20 ('pyramidal' numbers).

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 163 The Sums of Numbers in a Continued Arithmetical Proportion from Unity are call'd Figurate... Numbers. 1785 HUTTON *Math. Tables* 7 The several orders of figurate numbers, which he [Vieta] calls triangular, pyramidal, etc. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 528 Ex. 2 The sum of the *x* first terms of any progression of figurate numbers being required.

1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 122 As to Figurate Arithmetic, it is largely handled in Maurolycus.

4. Music. = FLORID. Cf. FIGURED 7 a.

1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Descant*, *Figurate* or *Florid Descant*, is that wherein Discords are concerned, as well (though not so much) as concords. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 28 *Figurate*... we now employ to distinguish florid from more simple Melody. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 199 Haydn's masses are more figurate than those of his predecessors.

B. sb.

† 1. Something possessing form or shape. *rare.* 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. ix. 62 The Content Solid is of Timber, Stone, and other Bodies or Figurates.

2. A figurate number: † a. a number consisting of factors; esp. an integral power of any number. *Equilater figurate*: a square number. Cf. A. 3 a. Obs.

1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 4 The figurate 4 is made by one multiplication of one number by it selfe. *Ibid.*, An equilater figurate is made of equal numbers, or of one number multiplied by it selfe.

b. (See A. 3 b.)

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 469 Malcolm's Arithmetic, p. 396, where the subject of Figurates is treated in a very... perspicuous manner.

† **Figurate**, v. Obs. [f. L. *figürat-* ppl. stem of *figürare* to FIGURE.]

1. trans. To give figure or shape to; to shape. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 265 The harder and more solide parts are figurate together, but not together perfected. For of the bones some are sooner perfected, some later.

Ibid. 307 Sixe dayes it is in Milke... Twelue figurate the flesh. 1623 in COCKERAM.

2. To present in figure, outline, or visible shape.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 38 So do Chronological Tables figurate to us the Series and Concatenation of Times.

3. a. To represent by a figure or emblem; to typify. b. To speak of in a figure, or figuratively.

c. To treat as figurative. d. To liken or compare to.

a. 1533 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* 451 They did in their gesture and rite figurate a certain image of a sacrifice. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 62 The glowe worrne figurates my valour. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xiv. Comm., Melchisedec... knew how to figurate his eternal priesthood. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 274 The Fathers... call the figure, by the name of the thing figurated.

b. 1643 R. O. *Mari's Mort.* v. 22 It is well figurated in Scripture by sleepe.

c. a 1806 S. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 408 Those... who have improved upon St. Austin's hint of figurating this passage.

d. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 22 This feinzit Foxe may well bee figurate To flatterers.

4. To furnish with figures of speech.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 There is neither definition, distribution... or any scheme figurating a speech.

5. Math.: cf. FIGURATE a. 3 a and FIGURAL 2.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 289 To Figurate any Cossick is Cossically to multiply the same... by it self.

Hence **Figurated** ppl. a.; in quot. = FIGURATE.

1642 F. POTTER *Interpr.* of No. 666, 195 The number 30 is a figurated number, because three times ten, or five times six, make this number. 1660 INGEL *Bentlin. & Ur.* II. (1682) 202 After the dissolution of Figurated matter. 1848 CRAIG, *Figurated*, having a determinate form.

† **Figurately**, adv. Obs. [See -LY 2.]

1. = FIGURATIVELY 1 and 2.

1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* ii. G iij/1 He dare not vnderstonde this thynge as figurately spoken. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (L.), Doing it then mediately and figurately by his prophets.

2. According to a grammatical figure.

1530 PALSGR. 402 They use *voulut* figuratly by Synopa for *voulut*.

3. (To multiply) figurately = FIGURALLY 2.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 249 Let then 100 be multiplied Figurately to the 10th Power.

Figuration (figürät'-jən). Also 5 figuracion. [a. F. *figuration*, ad. L. *figüratiō-em*, n. of action f. *figürare* to fashion, FIGURE.]

1. The action or process of forming into figure; determination to a certain form.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xiv. (1634) 230 Finally the figuration of Christ, hath with them the place of begetting. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 4 The inward figuration of our brain or spirits into this or that representation. 1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* vi. § 2 The Vessels serve for the Figuration of the Fruit. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 230 A mysticism like that of Tauler strives to escape all image and 'figuration'.

b. quasi-concr. The resulting form or shape; contour, outline.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 199 The chiefe cite... is callede Brundusium... in that hit holdethe in the figuration of hit the similitude of the hede of an herte. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 77/1 Constantine caused a Crosse after the same figuration to be made of gold and precious stones. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 53 Quincuncial forms... are also observable in animall figurations. 1697 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 249 The different shapes and figurations of letters in several ages of the world. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 8 The figuration and the motion of bodies strike our senses more immediately than most of their other properties. 1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 13 Their very figurations now appeared to reflect and repeat each other. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* iv. 71 Finite things were the figurations, the lineamentations of extension.

2. The action of representing figuratively; an allegorical or figurative representation.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 12 It [this Apocalips] sheweth vs also sondry descriptions and figurations of matters most weightie. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 266 The sacrament is not a bare figuration of the flesh of Christ. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 213 In Prophetick Figurations one individual Beast signifies a Multitude of men. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (1739) 28 The... dark Intimations of the legal Types or Figurations. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xxvi. The... faun has been made the figuration of the most implacable of fiends. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xix. 256 The island-home... may have possibly added power and reality to the figuration.

3. The action of framing figures or shapes: a. in dreams; in quot. quasi-concr. b. Ornamentation by means of figures or designs. *rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 176 There is neither vertue nor efficacy in such fabrications, or figurations, from God, Angels, nature. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Figuration*, a chimerical vision. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xxvii. 36-7 The figuration is wrought not by the loom, but by the needle.

† 4. Math. a. The making of arithmetical figures.

b. The multiplying of a number into itself (see FIGURATE v. 5); involution. Obs.

c 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 2 Ffigure is cleped for protractione of figuracione. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 373 Figuration of the Sinister part of the Divisor.

5. Music. Employment of figurate or florid counterpoint; alteration of a theme or counterpoint by the introduction of passing-notes, rapid figures, etc.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 90 *Phi.* What is Figuration? *Ma.* When you sing one note of the plain-song long, and another short, etc. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Nicene Creed* Wks.

(1649) 53 The Singing of the Nicene creed... with all the Ornaments and figurations of Harmonie. 1883 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 759 The process is rather that of free figuration of two or three parts, giving in general a contrapuntal effect to the whole. 1889 *Ibid.* IV. 761 The mixed style, in which the figuration introduced consists chiefly of suspended concords [etc.].

Figurative (figürätiv'), a. Also 4-5 figuratif, 4-6 fygurative, -tyf, -tyve. [a. Fr. *figuratif*, -ive, ad. late L. *figürätivus*, f. *figürare* to FIGURE.]

1. Representing by a figure or emblem; emblematical, typical.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxvii. (1495) 217 Dremes ben somtyme wrappyd in figuratyf mystyk. 1504 tr. *De Imitatione* iv. xi. This royall souper, in the which thou hast nat purposed to be eten the figuratyue lambe. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xv. (1611) 208 This they will say was figurative, and serued but for a time. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 174 The Nails were made... for a figurative token. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 22 They were a part of the divinely appointed constitution of the Jewish church, and had passed away with the rest of its figurative and mystic ceremonial.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pictorial or plastic representation.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 156 Serpents... in whose heads are many pretious stones, with such natural seals or figurative impressions as if they were framed by the hand of man. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 77 This is the representative or figurative writing, which forms the lowest stage of hieroglyphics. 1889 J. HIRST in *Archaeol. Inst. Gril.* No. 181. 34 Transmission of both geometric as well as animal and figurative decorated forms from East to West.

† 3. Pertaining to the use of graphic symbols. *Figurative arithmetic*: algebra. Also, Of the nature of a symbolic diagram. Obs.

1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 335 Division is done in Figurative Arithmetick... by applying some Line of Separation between the Dividend and the Divisor. 1800 tr. *La-grange's Chem.* I. 13 Let us still exhibit a figurative table.

4. Of speech: Based on, or involving the use of, figures or metaphors; metaphorical, not literal.

14... *Prose Legends in Anglia VIII.* 134 Legeauns & figuratif spekynges. a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faithf.* xxvii. By a figurative and borrowed speech he declareth the horror... of the damned. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. iv. (Arb.) 24 The vtturance in prose... is also not so voluble... nor in fine allowed that figurative conueyance... as meeter is. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 653 A witty check, or a figurative flout. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 217 Customary or Figurative Syntax is that which is used in the Forms of Speech... wherein Words are put together according to a Metaphorical or borrowed Sense. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 15 There is a figurative sense in which things are said to be in the mind. 1845 H. J. ROSE in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 891/1 Will it be contended that this was not figurative language? 1859 *Ecce Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 26 The mistake of confounding a figurative expression with a literal one.

b. Metaphorically so called.

14... *Prose Legends in Anglia VIII.* 118 The figuratif body of Chryste þat is holy churche. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Ecl.* *Hist.* (1619) 5 Also Princes, whom the prophets... have... made figurative Christs. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* v. 44 Confound real with figurative Sovereignty. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ii. He saw a real instead of a figurative blister.

5. Abounding in or addicted to figures of speech.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. vii. (Arb.) 166 Which thing made the graue iudges Areopagites... to forbid all manner of figurative speeches... in their consistorie of Iustice. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Pref. Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublimest and with the most figurative expressions. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 83 Tho' they are... easy Authors, yet they are more Figurative than Caesar. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect.* I. xiv. 274 They will pour forth a torrent of Figurative Language. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. ii. 25 Shakespeare... is the most figurative writer... in our language. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisie* 113 La Roque... broke bounds Of figurative passion.

† 6. Mus. = FIGURATE a. 4. Obs.

1744 *Suppl. Harris's Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Counterpoint*, Counterpoint is divided into simple and figurative... Figurative Counterpoint is of two Kinds, in one, Discords are introduced occasionally, as passing Notes... in the other, the Discord bears a chief Part of the Harmony.

Figuratively (figürätivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a figurative manner.

1. In or by means of a figure or emblem.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 294 And þow fynde hym bote figuratifliche a ferly meþynkep. c 1430 *Speculum* (1888) 33 In Gedeones flece was this shewed figuratively. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* ooiij. There be thre partes of penauce whiche this holy prophete sheweth derkely and figuratyuely by the symylitude of thre dyuers byrdes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. vii. 121 The sense is still the same; for therein are figuratively intended Vzziah and Ezechias. 1780 G. HORNE *Disc.* (1794) III. xvii. 379 Figuratively and sacramentally presented in the temple on earth.

2. By or as a figure of speech; metaphorically.

1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 151 He dare not understand this thing as figuratively spoken. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxv. 220 Figuratively, those men also are called Holy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. ii. To express myself less figuratively, he determined to go to sea. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Not wisely* II. 282 It is very, very difficult figuratively to get inside another person.

Figurativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being figurative.

a 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* II. cxxii. 45 From the figurativeness... of these expressions. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 227 Dispense with the figurativeness of Bacon's style! 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. iv. § 8 The precepts... of Revelation, notwithstanding their brevity and figurativeness. 1881 *Athenaeum* No. 2811. 328/2 The figurativeness of another kind of which... Rossetti's sonnets are so full.

† **Figurature.** *Obs. rare*—1. [as if ad. L. **figurātūra*, f. *figurāre* to FIGURE: see -URE.] Form, make, shape.

1642 Bp. T. MORTON *Presentm. Schismatic* 2 One may see the face of another, and yet not discern the linaments and figurature.

Figure (fīgəɹ, -iū), *sh.* Forms: 3-4 *vig(o)ur*, (3 *wygu*), 4-5 *fig(o)ur*, (5 *figure*), 4-6 *fygure*, 3-*figure*. [a. Fr. *figure* (= Pr., Sp., It. *figura*), ad. L. *figūra*, f. **fig-* short stem of *figere*: see FEIGN.]

The L. word was the ordinary rendering of Gr. *σχῆμα* (see SCHEME) in its many technical uses; several of the senses below are traceable, wholly or in part, to Greek philosophy.

I. Form, shape.

1. The form of anything as determined by the outline; external form; shape generally.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 52 But yet it [a statue] was as in figure Most lich to mannes creature. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 141 A man that is in a derke kaue may not se his propre figure. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* x. 22 The figure of their faces was, even as I had sene them. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 221 The Figure of a Bell partaketh of the Pyramis. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 537 Their Faces are of a flat oval figure. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 289 The Theorist... had deduced its [the Earth's] true Figure from its true causes. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 164 The figure of the city is an oblong square. 1830 KATER & LARDN. *Mech.* i. 5 Bodies having very different volumes may have the same figure. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. 318 In addition to this change of size... the figure of the ship suffers a change.

b. In generalized sense, as an attribute of body.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 141 Both fygure and ponderosyte. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxxi. § 2 Solidity and Extension, and the Termination of it, Figure. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 29 Such things... as are peculiarly characterized by figure and colour. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. § 90. 147 Crystals whose... simplest form had only one axis of figure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 275 Figure is the only thing that always follows colour.

† c. Appearance, aspect; also, attitude, posture. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 13 The seis figur was abominable. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 58 Some Christians... decline the figure of rest, and make choice of an erect posture. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 577 To have devout figures of the face, and uncomely postures of the soul.

d. *transf.* The 'shape', state (of a matter). *rare.* 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. iii. 150 As to Friedrich's Pomeranian quarrel, this is the figure of it.

2. *Geom.* A definite form constituted by a given line or continuous series of lines so arranged as to enclose a superficial space, or by a given surface or series of surfaces enclosing a space of three dimensions; any of the classes or species of such forms, as the triangle, circle, cube, sphere, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 234 Ine þe rounde figure: þe ende went ayen to his ginninge. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin., Figures... be made of prickes, lines or platte formes. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. xv. 3 Of all figures a circle is the most perfect. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 814 A Figure is the superficies, circumscription, and accomplished lineament of a bodie. 1714 STEELE *Englishman* No. 46 That beautiful Figure in Architecture called a Pyramid. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 97 A circle is... a figure constituted by the circumvolution of a straight line with its one end fixed. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 137 The new figures would be octahedrons. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 134 A figure may be constructed similar to a given figure.

† 3. The proper or distinctive shape or appearance (of a person or thing). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22148 (Cott.) O thinges sere þair naturs [anticrist sal do] turnd to be in sere figures. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 2320 A devel in his fygur right. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 232 Than... God... him [Nebuchadnezzar] restored to his regne and his figure. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 13 Scho had hem þat he schuld... hafe na drede of hir, what figure so euer he sawe hir. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 360 þe fygure of a freke he sall take eftire. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* (1860) 21 Wonderfulle entreprises... that Hercules did, whiche is written in figure of a poesy. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ad.* i. 15 Doing in the figure of a Lambe, the feats of a Lion. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlv. 13 The carpenter... maketh it after the figure of a man.

4. Of a living being: Bodily shape, occas. including appearance and bearing. Now chiefly of persons.

13... E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 746 Quo formed þe þy fayre figure? 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 283 b1 A monk of a ryght honourable figure and parure. 1484—*Fables of Æsop* iv. iv. To the [the peacock] they [the goddesses] have gyuen fayr fygure. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 140 Yf I shold dyscryue his foule fygure at length. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* ii. Cij. When other creatures... Look downwards on't, [theu] hast an erected figure. 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. lxii. 174 [Poets] represent as persons, the passions... and many other things that have no figures nor persons belonging to them. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 106 There is little known exactly with regard to the proportion of the human figure. *Ibid.* IV. 24 Few readers... are not as well acquainted with the figure of a Squirrel. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 42 The figures of some of the women are handsome. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 109 This hauberk was adjusted to the figure by a belt. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. ii. 140 His dignified aspect and commanding figure.

b. The bodily frame, considered with regard to its appearance.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* ix. 71 Wise Nestor then his reverend figure rear'd. 1728—*Dunc.* ii. 62 So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head, Wide as a windmill all his figure spread.

5. An embodied (human) form; a person considered with regard to visible form or appearance.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1006 In ðe dale of mambre, sa3 abraham figures ðre. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xi. Ho was a figure of flesche, fayrest of alle. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xliii. 303 The figure þat there-owt gan gon. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. 1. 109 This portentous figure Comes armed through our watch. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iii. i. What a figure of a man is there! 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 50 Two Figures... in the Action of going into the Amphitheatre. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxi. 153 She is a very fine figure of a woman. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1782) II. 81 A tall figure, of a philosophic, serious, adust look. 1877 RITA *Vivienne* i. iv. He saw a figure leaning against the embrasure of one of the windows.

b. *colloq.* A person of grotesque or untidy appearance. *Figure of fun*: a ludicrous personage, an oddity.

1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 322, I... obtained leave to come down, though... quite a figure. 1811 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess. & Gertr.* (K. O.). Figure of fun. 1813 LADY BURGHESH in *Lett.* (1893) 61 Words can't describe the figures the women dress here of a morning. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* vii. What... can have induced you to make such a figure of yourself? 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii. (1889) 173 The figure of fun was a middle-aged man of small stature. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 82 Each of them is a figure o' fun after his own fashion.

6. *transf.* A person as an object of mental contemplation; a personage.

1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1780) 216 She had rather bear an inconvenience herself, than give an uneasiness even to the meaner figures of mankind. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 389 And he flung into literature, in his Mephistopheles, the first organic figure that has been added for some ages. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 335 This utter absence of all passion... makes the figure of [Thomas] Cromwell the most terrible in our history. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* II. liii. 327 The disappearance of this brilliant figure [Hamilton].

7. Conspicuous appearance. In phrase *To make (familiarily to cut) a figure*:

a. in neutral sense, with qualifying adj.: To present a (good, bad, splendid, ridiculous, etc.) appearance; to produce an impression of specified character on the beholder.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 361 Any Metaphor at all makes but a very bad Figure. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 ¶ I To understand among what Sort of Men we make the best Figure. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xii. 134 The City makes a good figure from the Sea. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x. When Moses has trimmed them a little, they will cut a very tolerable figure. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Aut. Horsemen.* v. (1809) 87 London Riders... who cut... so smart a figure in a country town. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* I. 456 Witnesses of this kind cut but an awkward figure in the hands of a skilful counsel. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 240 He made but a poor figure in the House.

b. To appear in a ridiculous aspect.

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 212 It was as much as I could do to keep my Countenance at the Figure he made. 1854 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xlvii. (1865) 343 There is nothing more comical than the figure an English scholar cuts when he first comes to Athens.

c. To occupy a conspicuous or distinguished position; to play a prominent or important part; to attract admiration or respect. Cf. *F. faire figure*.

1691 J. WILSON *Belfegor* v. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 368 And what figure do you make in this house? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ii. 116 While his arms... rul'd the Counsels of the Court, I made some figure there. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 92 ¶ 8 Gentlemen that make a Figure at Will's. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Revolutions, which make a figure even in the history of the world. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 233. I am very willing that you should make, but very unwilling that you should cut, a figure...; the cutting a figure being the very lowest vulgarism in the English language. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 223 The first painter who seems to have made any figure in this reign. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 171/2 Boys, who make a considerable figure at school... often make no figure in the world. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 187 If they did not make much figure in talking, they did in eating. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 206 Kirkaldy of Grange... cut some figure in politics.

8. Importance, distinction, 'mark'. Now only with reference to persons, in phrases (somewhat arch.) *man, woman of figure*, a person of rank and station.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremond's Ess.* 192 Persons of the greatest Figure make every thing valued according to their Fancy. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferus.* (1732) 44 Another River, of no considerable figure. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 7 The speech... was... designed... to give him a Figure in my Eye. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 63 Wallingford... a Place of great Figure. c 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 379. I met him... in company with persons of apparent figure. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* ii. i. (1872) 89 Mr. Sterling, a private gentleman of some figure.

b. Style of living, ostentation, display. *arch.*

1602 LD. CROMWELL *Int.* iii. 2 Our County now exceeds the figure of common entertainments. 1720 *De Foe's Capt. Singleton* xx. (1840) 342 He obliged her not to increase her figure, but live private. 1807 *Fielding's Tom Jones* I. Life 11 Fond of figure and magnificence, he incurred himself with a large retinue. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. ix. (1872) 55 Lieutenant-General Barton of the Life-guards... lived in a certain figure here in town.

II. Represented form; image, likeness.

9. The image, likeness, or representation of something material or immaterial.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 4 Ill men... beris þe figure of

ded. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Euermare in þe middes of þam es funden þe figure of þe crosse. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. iii. 9 He fourmed hym [man] to his figure and semblance. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxvi. There is nat a more playne figure of idleness, than playinge at dise. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. iii. 92 In Helicanus may you well descry A figure of truth, of faith, of loyalty. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 40 The mystical Figures of Peacocks, Doves and Cocks. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 30 He is their standard figure of perfection. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* Argv. 10 She is no figure of the Faith of her day.

† b. An imaginary form, a phantasm. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* l. 48 Or if the soule... warnith al and some... Be avisions or be figures. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 231 To scrape the figures out of your husbands braines.

10. *esp.* An artificial representation of the human form.

a. In sculpture: A statue, an image, an effigy.

† *To work by the figure* (quot. 1598): perh. to operate on a wax effigy of a person, for the purpose of enchantment (Schmidt); some have referred it to sense 14.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2290 (Cott.) Lik til his fader þat was ded Awgyur was niad. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xcvi. [l. 7] Alleschente be... þat mitthen in þar vyrgins [in simulacris] als. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4349 The Figur of his fader was falsly honouryt. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A iij b. To adoure the ymages and other fygyres humayn. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4087 *Stage Direct.*... Heir sal Dissait be drawin up, or ellis his figure. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 185 A witch... She workes by Charmes, by Spels, by th' Figure. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* vi. 29 Carved figures of Cherubims. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. ii. 646 The breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlvii. 35 All the figures have their heads on. 1807-8 SCOTT *Wav.* App. ii. I tried... to frighten her... by introducing a figure through a trap-door. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 158 The use of figures in Churches.

b. In painting, drawing, etc.: A representation of human form (as opposed to landscape, still life, etc.). Now restricted to representation of the whole or greater part of the body.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 A boist of grene iasper with foure figures and viii. names of oure Lord berin. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 159b Figure, or lykenesse. 1676 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives 75 His Cabinet, furnished with many Pourtraitures and Figures of those who had been Travellers. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting* Pref. 37 In the principal Figures of a Picture... consists the principal beauty of his [the Painter's] Work. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 13 Tapestry, in which are wrought the Figures of... great Persons. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* viii. 428 If your subject be of figures. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 14 On the front are the figures of his wife and child.

c. *Her.* (Cf. *F. figure* the face.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Figure*, in heraldry, a bearing in a shield, representing or resembling a human face; as a sun, a wind, an angel, etc.

† 11. Represented character; part enacted; hence, position, capacity. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 83 Brauely the figure of this Harpie, hast thou Perform'd. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i. Since he is King, methinks he has assumed another Figure. 1675 TEMPLE *Lett. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 344 His Majesty would upon no Occasion quit the Figure of Mediator. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 6 Those who appear in the higher Figures of Life. 1721 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 113 Your majesty... shall be served by me in any figure you please.

† b. One acting a part. *Obs. rare.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxviii. 258 She was there as a fygyre, a woman werynge that habyte without professyon of ordre.

† c. A person dressed in character. *Obs.*

1767 J. PENN *Sleepy Sermon* v. Horse-jockeys, Italian figures, rope-dancers, and ballad-singers.

12. An emblem, type. † *In figure*: in emblematical representation. † *To be in figure*: to be typical. † *In figure*: to be emblematical of.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 8 He hylis halywrit wijp fygyrs forto stire men to seke. c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 169 Ysaak was figure of his [Christ's] deth certeyn. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 697 þe ship þat beres vs in þe se, Of haly kyrke þe figure be. 1497 Bp. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A iij. This mount is in figure and sygnefeth relygyon. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 385/1 Al thing vnto them came in figures. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Counsell* (Arb.) 312 The auncient tymes doe sett fourth in Figure... the incorporacion... of Counsell with Kinges. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* i. C. Oh gentle power... Figure of peace. 1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkles* *Glory* (1847) 149 A rest or peace in figure to that glory and fulness to be revealed in us. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 122 The Rock... was a Type and a Figure of Christ. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 453 It has long been usual to represent the imagination under the figure of a wing.

III. Delineated or devised form; a design or pattern.

13. A delineation illustrating the text of a book; a diagram, an illustration. When used as a reference usually abbreviated to *fig.*

The L. *figura* = Gr. *σχῆμα* as applied to mathematical diagrams; but the mod. use is influenced by sense 9.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* l. § 3 For the more declaracioun, lo here the figure. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) B iij. Not onely in wordes, but also in liuely and expresse fygyres. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* ii. Pref., The charges in cutting of the figures. a 1660 W. OUGHTRED (*title*), Mathematical Recreations, or a Collection of sundry Problemes... illustrated with divers Brasse Figures. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 173 As you see in the Figure at b. 1849 Sk. *Nat. Hist., Manualia* IV. 113 Two figures of skulls (Fig. 71 and 72). 1861 P. L. SIMMONDS (*title*), Ure's Cotton Manufacture... in two volumes with one hundred and

figty original figures. 1885 LEUDESORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 81 Let in the first figure a rectangle *m* be drawn to cut *a, b, c, d* in *A, B, C, D* respectively.

14. *Astrol.* A diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses; a horoscope. *A figure of heaven or the heavens*: a scheme or table showing the disposition of the heavens at a given time. *To cast, erect, set a figure*: see the vbs.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 79 He .. Through his carectes and figures The maistry and the power hadde. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. iv. By erection of her figure, I gest it. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 1 The Figures of Heaven, under which they were born. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 455 He set a Figure to discover If you were fled to Rye or Dover. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* ii. i. They are casting a figure. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. ii. 21 He bought a book on Judicial Astrology .. and in .. perusing it he came to a figure of the Heavens.

15. An arrangement of lines or other markings forming an ornamental device; one of the devices combined into a decorative pattern; also applied to similar markings produced by natural agency. Also *collect*. † *In figure*: so as to form a pattern.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 17 Oft did she heave her nappin to her eyne .. Laundring the silken figures in the brine. 1625 BACON *Ess. Friendship* (Arb.) 175 It was well said .. That speech was like Cloth of Arras, opened, and put abroad; Whereby the Imagery doth appear in Figure; whereas in Thoughts, they lie but as in Packs. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 105 His bonnet sedge, Inwrought with figures dim. 1665 G. HAVERS *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 447 This Seal .. the Great Mogul, either in a large, or lesser figure causeth to be put into all Firmanes. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* ii. vi. 113 A beautiful figure that velvet has, to be sure. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 103 Sketching with her slender pointed foot Some figure .. On garden gravel. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. i. 232 The luminous figure reflected from such a surface is exceedingly beautiful.

transf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 426 Part more wise In common, rang'd in figure, wedge their way. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 10 Apr. (1861) I. 358 He .. begins a sort of solemn dance. They all stand about him in a regular figure.

16. *Dancing*. One of the evolutions or movements of a dance or dancer; also, a set of evolutions; one of the divisions into which a set dance is divided.

1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dk. Florence* iv. i. Keep your figure fair, And follow but the sample I shall set you. 1806 J. J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iii. xvii. Blundering in the figure all the way down a country dance. 1825 *Anal. Lond.* *Ball-room* 62 The figure and tune being selected, the M. C. should be informed of it. 1874 MRS. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* I 84 Such was the commencement of the figure.

17. *Skating*. 'A movement, or series of movements, beginning and ending at the centre' (*Badm. Libr.*, *Skating* 145).

1869 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Syst. Figure-skating* ix. 164 To commence a figure the skaters stand opposite each other, as on the sides of a square.

IV. A written character. Cf. 15.

† 18. *gen.* Applied, e.g., to a letter of the alphabet, the symbol of a musical note, a mathematical symbol, etc. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, Figures in time shorter than minims cannot be tied or enter in ligature. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 157 Shall .. write in thee the figures of their love Euer to read them thine. *Ibid.* v. iii. 7 The Character Ie take with wax, Our Captaine hath in every Figure skill. 1609 J. DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 39 A Breffe is a Figure, which hath a body four-square, and wants a taylor. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* ii. i. Schol., Seeing by reason of the figure —, that A is not [etc.].

19. A numerical symbol. Originally, and still chiefly, applied to the ten symbols of the so-called Arabic notation. *Two* (or *double*), *three*, *four*, etc. *figures*; a number amounting to ten or more, a hundred or more, a thousand or more, etc.; a sum of money indicated by such a number. *Man of figures*: one versed in arithmetic or statistics.

In Cricket, *To get into or reach double or three figures* = to make ten or a hundred runs.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 214 *pe ziscare* .. madeð perinne figures of augrim. c 1395 *Edmund Conf.* 223 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Arismetrike radde in cours. & his figours drouȝ aldai. c 1369 CHAUCER *Delethe Blaunche* 447 And reken with his figures ten. c 1425 *Craft Nombryng* 1 In his craft ben vsid teen figurs. 1542 *Recorde Gr. Artes* (1575) 42 There are but ten Figures, that are vsed in Arithmetike. 1600 T. HILL *Arith.* 5 b. The Cipher (for so the figure 0 is peculiarly named, although it be generally called and accounted as a figure). 1574 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 36 The Figures usually placed over Notes in the Thorough-Bass of Songs. 1746 J. HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 72 Arithmeticians have figures, to compute all the progressions of time. 1817 TIERNEY in *Parl. Deb.* 1357 The noble lord .. could not disprove figures. 1884 *Punch* 5 Apr. 161/1 Mr. B., A. R. A., sends a 'single figure' —, for which he asks three figures. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 64 Lancashire could not reach three figures either time.

b. *Figure of eight*: see EIGHT 3. Also *attrib.*, as in *figure of eight bandage, suture. Figure of eight moth*: (see quot.).

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* iv. ii. [The brawl] Why, 'tis but singles on the left, two on the right .. a figure of eight. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 196 The figure-of-eight-moth (*Bombyx caruleocephala*, F.). 1871 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 508 The figure of eight bandage is formed of a single continuous roller.

c. *Figure (of) four*: a trap for catching animals, the trigger of which is set in the shape of the figure 4.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf. A. I.* (1885) 10 Rabbits are entrapped in 'figger fours'. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms, Figure Four*, a hunter's trap for large game. Also called a *dead-fall*.

20. Hence, An amount, number, sum of money expressed in figures.

1842 *Punch* II. 118/2 He may put a better dessert upon his table at a lighter figure than now. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* x. Accommodating a youngster .. with a gandered charger at an uncommonly stiff figure. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 127 The index of refraction .. reached .. so high a figure as 2.4.

V. In various uses, representing the technical applications of Gr. *σχήμα*.

21. *Rhet.* Any of the various 'forms' of expression, deviating from the normal arrangement or use of words, which are adopted in order to give beauty, variety, or force to a composition; e.g. Aposiopesis, Hyperbole, Metaphor, etc. Also, *figure of speech*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prolog* 16 Your termes, your coloures, and your figures, Kepe hem in store, til [etc.]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. vii. (Arb.) 166 Figures be the instruments of ornament in euery language. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 11 And minding to speak it shorter, by the figure of abbreviation. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps. cxiii.* Comm., By the figure Apostrophe he speaketh to the sea, river, and hills. c 1633 HOBBS *Rhet.* (1840) 519 A figure is garnishing of speech in words, or in a sentence. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1848) 22 That noble Figure of Rhetoric call'd Hyperbole. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 188 The Egotism is the usual and favourite figure of most people's Rhetoric. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 486 Figures of Speech imply some departure from simplicity of expression. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 161 The proverb 'as many slaves, so many enemies' was, in their case, no figure of rhetoric but the stern and simple truth.

b. In a more restricted sense (with mixture of senses 9 and 12): A metaphor or metaphorical mode of expression; an image, similitude.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* 3 *pe slauime*, whilk vndyr figure I cald fyer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Declareth it by the similitude and figure of the passage of the chyldren of Israel from Egypte. 1611 BIBLE I *Cor.* iv. 6 These things .. I haue in a figure transferred to my selfe. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 77 That .. destroyer of fine figures, which is known by the name of common sense. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. ii. 156 [These] expressions have much the air of figure and allusion. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 44 Simile and figure may be regarded as a natural short-hand. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 96 The old Pythagorean ethical symbols still exist as figures of speech among ourselves.

22. *Grammar*. Any of the permitted deviations from the normal forms of words (e.g. Aphæresis, Syncope, Elision), or from the ordinary rules of construction (e.g. Ellipsis). † Formerly also *figure of speech*.

1669 MILTON *Accidence Gram.* Wks. 1851 VI. 467 Words are sometimes encrease or diminish by a Letter or Syllable .. which are call'd Figures of Speech. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

23. *Logic*. (See quot. 1837-8.)

1551 WILSON *Logike* (1567) 286 Examples of the firste figure and the modes thereof. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B b, 'Tis neither in mood nor figure. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 258 Aristotle delivers the forme of Syllogismes .. and divides them into three figures. 1663 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 141 A Reverend Father .. has put Mr. Cressy's rhapsody into mode and figure. 1708 SWIFT *Sacramental Test.* As to that argument .. I wonder by what figure those gentlemen speak. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xx. (1866) I. 400 The forms determined by the different position of the middle term .. in the premises of a syllogism, are called figures,—a name given to them by Aristotle.

24. *Mus.* 'Any short succession of notes, either as melody or a group of chords, which produces a single, complete, and distinct impression' (Grove). 1884 R. PRENTICE *Musician* III. 29 The first Invention is founded entirely on the opening eight-note figure.

VI. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

25. a. simple attrib. (sense 10), as *figure-action, -incident, -painting, -picture, -piece, -sculpture, -study, -subject*; b. objective (sense 4), as *figure-training*; (senses 10, 15) as *figure-carver, carving, -stamper, -weaving*.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. i. 198 Heroic [landscape] .. is frequently without architecture; never without 'figure-action, or emotion'. Contemplative [landscape] .. requires .. 'figure incident. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* II. 511 The 'figure-stampers and 'figure-carvers of the Early and still more of the Later Iron Age. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. ii. 345 To cut up a fowl in the air .. This sort of 'figure-carving implies abominable cookery. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* vii. 239 The wife is with you always .. the world, to you, is a 'figure-picture in which there is one figure, the rest is merely background. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 250 He excelled .. in .. landscapes, and 'figure-pieces. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 111 Whether or not 'figure-sculpture ought to be employed in ecclesiastical architecture. 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 11/1 The vast irruption of sensual 'figure-study. 1877 W. JONES *Figure-ring* 374 An ivory patch-box, with 'figure-subject carved in relief. 1871 (title), 'Figure Training. 1831 G. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 234 'Figure-weaving is the art of producing various patterns in the cloth.

26. Special comb.: *figure-maker*, (a) one who casts or moulds figures; (b) a maker of wooden anatomical models for artists; *figure-servant, nonce-wd.*, a commercial clerk; *figure-six a.* (see quot. 1851); *figure-skater*, one who practises figure-skating; *figure-skating*, the art or practice

of skating in figures (see FIGURE sb. 17); *figure-stone* (*Min.*) = AGALMATOLITE. Also FIGURE-CASTER, FIGURE-DANCE, FIGURE-FLINGER, etc.

1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 205 Operatives, journeymen, 'figure-servants and labourers. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 36/2 The hair, they [coster-lads] say ought to be .. done in 'figure-six curls. 1892 T. M. WITHAM *Figure-skating in Skating* (Badm. Libr.) iii. 45 Dry cracks .. are very dangerous to the 'figure-skater. 1852 H. SPENCER *Gracefulness* Ess. 1891 II. 384 Early attempts .. in 'figure-skating, are .. fatiguing. 1892 T. M. WITHAM *Figure-skating in Skating* (Badm. Libr.) iii. 57 A figure-skating club .. the members of which are mostly English. 1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 604 It is brought from China, and has received the name 'Figure-stone. 1852 L. OLIPHANT *Journey to Katmandu* 174 Amongst other minerals are corundum, figure-stone, and talc.

Figure (fig'ə, -iū), v. [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. (and mod.Fr.) *figurer* (=Pr. and Sp. *figurar*, It. *figurare*, ad. L. *figūrāre*, f. *figūra* FIGURE sb.), which is probably the source of some of the senses.]

† 1. *trans.* To give figure to; to form, shape; to bring into shape. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2151 The faireste figured folde that figured was ever. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 261 The damme .. by litle and litle figureth the inform byrthe. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 186 Pedestals exquisitely cast and figur'd. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 155 The bed of hones should be .. very little larger than the metal intended to be figured upon it.

† b. With complement: To shape into; also to shape into (a specified form). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* I. lxxii. (1869) 42 Flesh and blood it is in sooth, but bred it and wyn it is figured. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 Some [shining wood] was found to be Firm and hard; so as it might be figured into a Cross.

2. To represent in a diagram or picture.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 456 *po holy Trinity* in no manere schulde be figurid .. in *bat fourme* by whiche comynly hit is peyntid. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 9 Next this folwyth the cerle of the dayes that ben figured in maner of degrees. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* iv. ii. (1869) 175 Ordeyned j haue that peynted it [the beste] be heere and figured. c 1500 *Melusine* 364 Rych pictures where as were figured many a noble hystory. 1591 SPENCER *Muiop.* 277 Arachne figur'd how Iove did abuse Europa like a bull. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 111 *Fucus fastigiatus* of Wulfen, figured in Jacq. coll. iii. 14. 2, is perhaps the plant of Linnæus. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe of Ryl.* ii. 20 The sacred Cross; and figured there The five dear wounds our Lord did bear. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 531 The Perch, whose Encephalon is here figured. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 17 Some such curve as that figured.

b. To trace, mark (a design, letter, etc.).

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iii. 7 The ministracion of deeth thorowe the letters figured in stones. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xii. Whose windows lay in light, And of their former shape .. Rude outline on the earth Figured.

3. To picture in the mind; to imagine. Const. with simple *compl.* and object clause.

(Sometimes to figure to oneself: cf. F. *se figurer*.)

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 53 Thou art always figuring diseases in me; but .. I am sound. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* iii. I am transform'd into a happiness Cannot be figured. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1861) I. 367 He .. had .. already figured his bride to himself with all the deformities in nature. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. cccxlvii. 332 You cannot figure a duller season. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. 2 In all speculations they have tacitly figured Man as a Clothed Animal. 1851 — *Sterling* i. iv. (1872) 27, I figure him a brilliant .. creature. 1868 AIRY *Pop. Astron.* iii. 123 There is no difficulty at all in figuring to ourselves .. that [etc.]. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Taston Carew* xlii. All the pains and griefs his imagination had ever figured.

4. To portray or represent by speech or action.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 21 Aventureous dedis that Hercules, as it is figured .. in .. the .v. booke of Boecius, toke upon him. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. ii. 194 *Anne*. I would I knew thy heart. *Glo.* 'Tis figur'd in my tongue. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* i. i. Thy heart Is figur'd on thy tongue. c 1668 ? DAVENANT in Dryden *Prose Wks.* 1800 I. ii. 214 An heroic poem should be .. like a glass of nature, figuring a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients. 1894 R. H. SHERARD in *Westm. G.* 13 June 2/1 The aficionados do all in their power to figure a Spanish audience .. but these simulated enthusiasms have but a hollow ring.

† 5. 'To prefigure, foreshow' (J.). *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen.* VI. ii. i. 32 Three glorious Sunnes, each one a perfect Sunne .. In this, the Heauen figures some event.

6. To be an image, symbol, or type of; to represent typically.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 63 Two perfit lyves, that actif and contemplatif comounli ben callid, fulli figurid by Marie and Martha. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 10 These sexe vertus be fygyrud mystyly In the sexe wengys .. Of the cherubyns. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 250 The body of her blyssed sonne .. was figured by the sayde arke. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 280 A Personage, figuring, The Counsell of the City. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxii. 129 This boy leaned on his elbow upon the Chaems chair and figured mercy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 593 Soft Peace they [olives] figure, and sweet Plenty bring.

† 7. To display the form of; to exhibit a resemblance to. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 34 Birdes tongue is an Herbe .. It figureth the tong of a Birde, whereof it hath his name. In his top it figureth a taile to looke to. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 54 A high island .. which remarkably figures a cock's comb.

† 8. To represent as resembling; to liken (a person or thing) to (another). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 Taurus .. figured is Unto a bulle. 1520 Caxton's *Chron. Eng.* iii. 24 b/1 This man was

cursed every yncle, and therefore he was figured to Antecryst. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cccxcix. 691 Sermons made... figuringe them to the people of Israell, whome kynge Pharaon kepte long in scrutynede.

9. †a. To predicate in a metaphorical sense (*obs.*). b. To express by a metaphor or image.

1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 922 (Ellesmere) Marriage is figured betwixe Crist and holy chirche. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 171 The difference... is happily figured by the schoolmen, in saying that the knowledge of man is an evening knowledge... but that of God is a morning knowledge. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 225 That image of desolation under which the noble old man figured his immeasurable grief.

†10. To frame (a discourse) according to rhetorical figures; to adorn with figures of speech. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Ironical, cromatick, or any other way of figuring a speech by opposition, being formulas of oratory. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. s. v. *Figures* (*Theatrical*), Orators... figure their Discourses.

11. To adorn or mark with figures; to embellish or ornament with a design or pattern.

1480 *Wandr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 116 Blue velvet figured with tawny. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 53 Had I seen the vaultie top of heaven Figur'd quite ore with burning Meteors. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xl. 19 Hath the goldsmith figured it with gold? 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 808 A goblet of capacious mold, Figur'd with art to dignify the gold. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 769/2 Crimson satin, figured with velvet flowers.

12. a. *trans.* To mark with (numerical) figures; to express or indicate by figures. Also, †To figure (a sum of money) on (a person): (*slang*) to total up against.

1683 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* v. 11 So what was figured twelve, to thy dull sight Appeared full twenty-one. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 654 His antagonist... figured on him (as his phrase is) at the game of two-handed whist, about £200. 1781 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 3 Oct., Your draft is worded for twenty pounds, and figured for twenty-one.

b. *intr.* To use figures in arithmetic. Also *trans.* To figure up: to reckon up with figures. To figure out: see 15 c.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1858) 52 He wrote and figured well. 1884 *Bread Winners* 245 I'll figure it all up and take my pay.

c. *trans. Mus.* To write figures over or under (the bass) in order to indicate the intended harmony. Cf. FIGURED *ppl.* a. 7.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 5 You find here only mentioned and figured a third, fifth, and eighth. 1881 G. A. MACFARREN *Counterpoint* v. 20 It is recommended to figure the bass throughout these exercises.

13. *intr. Dancing.* To perform a figure or set of evolutions (see FIGURE *sb.* 16). Also, to figure away, down, out (see 15 d).

1744 *Coll. Country Dances* 2 Foot it again and half figure. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 366 We... Teach him to fence and figure twice a week. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Eve* (1865) 251 The squire himself figured down several couple with a partner. 1828 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 139 One passing regret that he cannot... figure away in the dance with the best of them.

14. *intr. a.* To make an appearance, to appear; often with *as*: To appear in the character of, stand for; also, to look like. †To figure for: (a) to pose as a claimant for, pretend to; (b) to stand for, represent. To figure in: to come upon the scene. Cf. FIGURE *sb.* 6.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. vii. (1612) 253 The Duke of Guize, who earst had figur'd for the Crowne. 1634 D'AVENANT *Temple of Love* Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 287 On the other side an Asiatique in the habit of an Indian borderer... figured for the Asian monarchy. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 50 When he first figured at Bath, there were few laws against this destructive amusement. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* xvii. (1873) 162 Like great Jove, the leader figuring in, Attunes to order the chaotic din. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 106 note, This gentleman... formerly figured as shopman at an oil warehouse. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. xiii, On the door of one of the shabbiest houses in Jernyn Street the name of Mr. Stapylton Toad for a long time figured. 1837 — *Venetia* i. viii, The intervening woods figured as the forests of Thessaly. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 One of those robust and incisive constitutions, to which doubt figures as a sickness. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 454/t Propositions of this kind will not figure upon the Statute-book yet awhile.

b. To make a distinguished appearance; to be conspicuous or notable. Also, To figure away, off: to 'show off'. Cf. FIGURE *sb.* 7.

1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot*. (1749) iii. 233 Persons who figured afterwards in the rebellion. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* iv, Whilst my Lord figur'd at a race. 1771 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 8 May (1889) I. 112 Dr. King... came in and figured away to his own satisfaction before Mr. Garrick. 1803 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 501 We shall get entangled in European politics, and figuring more, be much less happy. 1812 FOSTER *Let. 7 Feb.* in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxxv. 426 Without obtaining, against the monopolists of the bar, even the opportunity of fairly figuring off in this jabber. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* v. 147 Such a testimony would have figured away in all our elementary treatises. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 236/1 Yorkshire then begins to figure as a cloth-making county.

15. Figure out.

†a. *trans.* To display or exhibit in visionary forms or shapes. Also, To exhibit obscurely, shadow forth. *Obs.*

1602 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* iii. ii, No Time... for me to... leave for Sleep to figure out the rest. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis Solit. Soul* xiii. 207 If... thou dost figure out by such a Document... somewhat... both just and reasonable.

†b. To portray, represent.

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* i. 59 He never refused to suffer himself to be painted or figured out in a Statue. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 490 The Emperor... holds a Globe in his hand, to figure out the Earth.

c. To work out (a sum) by means of figures.

1884 *Punch* 15 Mar. 125/1 Whitewash... on which you could... figure out a sum.

d. *intr.* To step out and perform a figure in dancing.

1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 36 When 'twas her turn to figure out, souse she flapp'd on her back.

Figure-caster.

†1. One who practises the casting of figures (see CAST *v.* 39 and FIGURE *sb.* 14); 'a pretender to astrology' (J.). *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xi. xxi. 169 The vaine and trifling tricks of figure-casters. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeet.* (1851) 306, 1, by this figure-caster must be imagin'd in... distresse.

2. One who cas's up figures (see FIGURE *sb.* 19).

1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* vii, Movable troops for which this figure-caster [the Logothete] makes no allowance. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* i. (ed. 2) 10 A whole tribe of finger-counters and figure-casters.

Figure-casting, *vbl. sb.* The action or practice of casting a figure (see CAST *v.* 39).

1600 ANP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 287 Figure-casting... to judge of nativities... is a lying vanity. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. xi. 123 Figure-casting, with a world of other forbidden trash. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 299 Foolish fears... from the... opposition of planets, and from figure-casting.

Figured (fig'rd, -iūd), *ppl. a.* [f. FIGURE *v.* and *sb.* + -ED¹ and 2.]

1. In various senses of the vb.: Shaped into a figure or figures; represented by figures, etc.

1552 HULOET, Figured like an Image, *imaginatus*. 1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 52 He refus'd to take her figur'd proffer. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 704 This Goblet, rough with figur'd Gold. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 335 The figur'd Streams in Waves of Silver roll'd.

2. Having a particular figure or shape. In comb. with adverbs, as *fair, foul, ill* figured.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 2151 The faireste figured folde that figured was ever. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* iv. ii. (1869) 175 Thilke beste was... so foule figured that [etc.]. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clv. 593 Though they were ones fayre now they be fowle and yll figured. 1821 T. DWIGHT *Travels* II. 141 Its summits are finely figured, and richly diversified.

†3. Having definite shape; also, formed into figures or patterns. Cf. FIGURATE *A.* 2. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 588 Trees and Herbs, in the growing forth of their Boughs and Branches are not figured and keep no order. 1786 R. WILLAN in *Med. Commun.* II. 118 He had a figured natural stool, and... two or three loose motions. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xli. 272 Geese and cranes... move in figured flights.

4. Adorned or ornamented with patterns or designs. Figured card = COURT CARD.

1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* ii. 15 Riche tapysserye of the destruction of Troye, Well and alonge figured. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 150 Ile giue... My figur'd Goblets, for a Dish of Wood. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 36 Fugerd sattin and velvet. 1611 COTGR., *Velours a fond de satin*... Figured Satin. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* ii. i, A pretty figured linen gown. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 1, The figured curtain of sleep. 1882 Mrs. RAVEN'S *Tempt.* II. 87 She wore... a figured shawl.

5. Adorned with rhetorical figures; figurative.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 10 Figurit speiche, with faceis tua. 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 32 (1762) 127 Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 108 Style is divided by the rhetoricians into the proper and the figured. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 170 The figured language of which he is a master.

6. Of a dance: Consisting of figures.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. 91 Enthusiasm, which is... wrought upon by Chalcics, Candles, Robes, and figur'd Dances. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 95 Nor any missing of their figured dance.

7. *Mus. a.* = FLORID. b. Figured bass = thorough bass: see BASS *sb.* 5

1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s. v., Figured Counterpoint is where several notes of various lengths, with syncope and other ornamental devices, are set against the single notes of the Canto fermo; and Figured melody, or *Canto figurato*, was the breaking up of the long notes of the church melodies into larger or more rapid figures or passages.

8. *Her.* (See quot. and cf. FIGURE *sb.* 10 c.)

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Her.* III. Gloss. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.* s. v., Charges on which human faces are depicted, are blazoned Figured, as the Sun, Crescents, etc.

Hence Figuredly *adv.*

1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* i. 11 Not so figuredly and distinctly in the later.

Figure-dance. A dance, or exhibition of dancing, consisting of several distinct figures or divisions (see quot. 1801).

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. v. 175 The grand figure-dances... are... pantomimical representations of historical and poetical subjects, expressed by fantastic gestures.

Fig. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 327 The giddy figure-dance of political changes.

Figure-dancer.

1. A performer in a figure-dance.

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 25 They all had the Honour of Kissing a Figure Dancer. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i, French spies... disguised like fiddlers and figure dancers. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 202 The figure-dancers, flower-girls, characters [etc.].

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Figure Dancer, one who alters figures on bank notes, converting tens to hundreds.

Figure-flinger. A contemptuous synonym of FIGURE-CASTER 1.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1271 Simon Penbrooke... a figureflinger, and vehemently suspected to be a coniturer. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1674) 113/1 Every Astrologaster or Figure-flinger was called a chaldean. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 407 Mr. Gadbury the Figure Flinger mentions the Custom in one of his Almanacks.

So Figure-flinging *vbl. sb.* = FIGURE-CASTING.

1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 734 Not by starre-gazing, or figure-flinging, or conjuring, or any curious act. 1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 60 A fantastical figure-flinging. 1723 HEARNE in *Rem.* 1 July (ed. 2) II. 165 Being much addicted to astrology, he gave over his trade and set up the trade of figure flinging and publishing of almanacks.

Figure-head.

1. A piece of ornamental carving, usually a bust or full-length figure, placed over the cut-water of a ship.

1765 *Ann. Reg.* 185 His Majesty's ship... will soon have a new figure-head. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 113 If her figure-head... be finished off by the same builder, she's perfect. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xxvii. 207 The beautiful carved group... once served for a figure-head.

b. humorously for: FACE (of a person).

1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* v, [It] had... knocked his figure-head all to smash. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 91 If you don't want your figure-head spoiled.

2. Said depreciatingly of one who holds the position of head of a body of persons, a community, society, etc., but possesses neither authority nor influence. Also *attrib.*

1883 *Congregationalist* Dec. 1019 Mere diocesan figure-heads with no opinions at all. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 610/2 A mere figure-head president. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 832 A mere figure-head to the Government.

3. *Arch.* A grotesque head, animal, etc., carved in stone on the corbel of a building; a corbel-head.

1874 *Archaeol. Assoc. Jnl.* Dec. 416 The row of figure-heads is continued inside that portion of the church.

Hence Figure-headless *a.*, without a figure-head.

Figure-headship, the position of figure-head.

1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* I. xv. 219 The figure-headless ironclads of the present degenerate days. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/1 The figure-headship of the Opposition.

Figureless (fig'ulès, -iūlès), *a.* [f. FIGURE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without figure or a figure.

1. Without shape, shapeless.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 1. (1641) 198/2 If heer... I write... These Figures figureless. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gt. Enigma* 287 They are figureless and formless.

2. Not bearing a figure.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 262 The plain, figureless, wooden cross, borne in procession during Passion-tide.

3. *Mus.* Devoid of figure (see FIGURE *sb.* 24).

1887 E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* II. 30 Figureless counterpointless see-sawings.

Figurement (fig'əmənt, -iūmənt), *rare.* [f. FIGURE *v.* + -MENT.] a. Presentation of figures to the mind. b. Introduction as a figure or ornament.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 237 But yesternight, with figurement most clear, I dreamt. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. xiv. 255 An embellishment... such truly as should one day gain for them an inweaving and figurement—in the place of bees, ermine tufts [etc.], upon the august great robes.

Figurer. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who figures.

†a. One who serves as a figure or type of.

†b. One who makes use of a figure or type.

†c. One who figures or counterfeits; an imitator.

†d. = FIGURE-DANCER. e. = Figure-skater.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 104 Aaron... was a figurer of Christ. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 331 And whatsoever they were that vted this word, Figura, in this matter of the Sacrament, D. Steuen Gardiner scornfully calleth them Figurores, Figurers. 1665 HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 383 Parat... painful figurer of humane voice. 1782 T. VAUGHAN *Fashionable Follies* I. 204 The prettiest figurer at the opera. 1882 N. & A. GOODMAN *Fen skating* 10 The contempt felt by figurers for fen skaters.

Figuresome (fig'əzəm, -iūzəm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -SOME.] Bent upon making a (prominent) figure.

1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* I. xv. 234 A figuresome member of the Opposition... had given notice of a question.

Figurette (figi'urēt), *rare*—1. [f. FIGURE *sb.* + -ETTE.] = FIGURINE.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 307. 349 The silver inlaid work on bronze figurettes in the museum at Naples.

†Figuretto. *Obs. rare*—1. [? error for It. *figurato* figured (stuff).] (See quot. 1678.)

1662 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 473 Figurettes with silk or copper. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Figuretto*, a kind of stuff so called from the flowers or other figures which are wrought upon it. 1721 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Figurial (figi'ūriāl), *a.* 'Represented by figure or delineation' (Craig 1847).

Whence in mod. Dicts.

Figurine (figi'ūriŋ). [a. F. *figurine*, ad. It. *figurina*, dim. of *figura*: see FIGURE and -INE.] A small carved or sculptured figure.

1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 333 Copper frames ornamented with wooden figurines representing personages from history. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 2/2 A Roman girl... selling figurines at the doors of a temple.

Figuring (fī'gərɪŋ, -iūrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FIGURE** v. + -ING ¹.]

1. The action of the vb. **FIGURE**. Also with *out*.
1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1335/1 Hys blessed bodye and bloude in the sacrament, though they seme dead, for the more ful representation and figuringe of the same hodye and bloude remaynyng deade on the crosse. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* xiii. § 6. 168 Chaires which vain Lovers forge for the figuring out the powerfulness of beauty. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 5 'There's the sperrit o' God in all things... i' the figuring and the mechanics.' 1881 KRAUS in *Metal World* No. 24. 371 The apprentice should acquire a knowledge of... practical figuring.

attrib. 1752 N. DUKES (*title*). A concise and easy Method of learning the Figuring part of Country Dances.

† 2. a. ? Configuration, form (or perh. emblematic significance). b. An impressed shape. *Obs.*

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 293 This flour... bereth our alder pris in figuringe. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* xxii. 221 Let us consider... the divers figurings of the brain.

3. = **Figure-skating**.

1869 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Figure-skating* i. 24 From these two figures [3 and 8]... we get the terms 'figure-skating', or 'figuring'.

† **Figurist**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who maintains the figurative nature of something (e.g. of the presence of Christ in the Eucharist).

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 289 The Symbolists, Figurists, and Significatists... are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's supper do receive nothing but naked and bare signs. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *Appeale to Cæsar* 297 The Figurists, Significatists, Symbolists, taught you this Doctrine. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 453 Dr. Cudworth's notion is in no way favourable to the Figurists, or Memorialists.

† **Figuristian**. *Obs.* (Meaning not clear).

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 45 The infamous Class of Mechanick Figuristians.

† **Figurize**, *v.* *Obs.*—1 [f. **FIGURE** sb. + -IZE.] *intr.* To indulge in figures of speech.

1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Consid.* 11 Will the way to helpe our selves be to fall a Figuring and Allégorizing?

Figury, *a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *figuré* figured.] = **FIGURED** (of satin, velvet, tinsel, etc.).

1467 Nottingham Rec. II. 262 Duas manicas de saten figur'. 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* I. 73 A gowne... of blac satyne figury. 1480 Ward. Acc. Edw. IV (1830) 116 Velvet russet figury. 1502 Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York (1830) 69 A gowne of satyn figure. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 302 Cloth of gold or tinsel figury.

Figury (fī'gərɪ, -iūrɪ), *a.* ² [f. **FIGURE** sb. + -Y ¹.] Having plenty of 'figure' or pattern.

1893 Times 12 June 13/5 Small plain logs are difficult to sell, but large and figury logs are scarce and wanted.

Fig-wort. [See **FIG** sb. ¹ 3 a.] The name of certain plants reputed to cure the 'fig'. a. The pilewort (*Ranunculus Ficaria*). b. The genus *Scrophularia*, esp. *S. aquatica* and *S. nodosa*.

a. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (E. D. S.) 42 The second kynde called in latine *Chelidonium minus* is called in englishe *Fygwort*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xx. 31 The lesser [celandine] is called... in English *Pyleworte* or *Figworte*.

b. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxxiv. 579 There is another Figwort called *Scrophularia Indica*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 5. 105 Figwort, an Herb [*Scrophularia*]. 1758 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* III. 507 Maffellon and figwort flourish here remarkably. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 7 The figwort with its brown bead-like blossoms.

† **Fike**, *sb.* ¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fīc*, 3, 5 *fīke* (s, 5 *fyke*). [OE. *fīc*, ad. L. *fīcus*-*us*.] a. A fig; also *attrib.*, as *fīke-tree*. b. A fig-tree.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 19 And forwisnade sonæ se *fīc*. — *John* i. 48 Mīddy ðu were under ðæm *fīctree* ic gisech. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 804 (Götl.) Pāi clād pāim... wīd leūs of a *fīke tre*. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 713 *Hec fīcus*, a *fyke* or a *fīkes*.

Fike (fōik), *sb.* ² *Sc.* Also 7-9 *fyke*. [f. **FIKE** v. ¹.] † 1. Something that causes one to fidget; esp. the itch. Also, the *fikes* = the fidgets. *Obs.*

In first quot. possibly a different word; ? the piles. Cf. *Ficus*. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 313 The frenchie, the fluxes, the *fyke* and the felt. 1736 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) xliii. 87 Ye have gotten the *fikes* in your arse or a waft clew. a 1758 RAMSAY *Address of Thanks* xxii. A Briton... as his fancy takes the *fykes*, May preach or print his notions. 17.. LADY DALRYMPLE in *Lives of Lindsays* (1849) II. 322 Your mother's cold was another of my *fykes*.

b. A restless movement.

1790 MACAULAY *To Cheerfulness* Poems 129 No ane gies e'er a fidge or *fyke* Or yet a moan.

2. Anxiety about what is trifling, fuss, trouble.

1719 HAMILTON *2nd Epist. to Ramsay* i. O sic a *fike* and sic a *fistle* I had about it! 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 193 As hees bizz out wi' angry *fyke*. 1808 E. HAMILTON *Cottagers of Glenburnie* 169, I dinna fash wi' sae mony *fykes*. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* ii. Have I been taking a' this *fyke* about a Jew.

3. Dalliance, flirtation.

1808-80 JAMIESON, 'He held a great *fike* wi' her.' 1810 J. COCK *Simple Strains* 144 (Jam.) They had a *fyk* thegither.

Fike (fōik), *v.* ¹ Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4, 5, 7-9 *fyke*, (6 *fyk*), 3, 7- *fīke*. [? a. ON. *fīkja* (rare in Icel.) = MSw. *fīkja* to move briskly, be restless or eager. Cf. ON. *fīkenn* eager. See **FIG** v. ³, **FITCH** v., **FIDGE** v.]

1. *intr.* To move restlessly, bustle, fidget; *fig.* to be fussy or restless, vex oneself. Also, to flinch, shrink. *To fike and fling*: to caper about; also *fig.* c 1220 *Bestiary* 656 *Fīkēd* and *fōndēd* al his mīzt ne mai he it fōrden no wīzt. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4749 The Sarazynes

fledde, away gunne *fyke*. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2274 Nawber *fyked* I, ne flaze, freke, quen þou myntest. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 160/1 *Fykin* a-bowte. 1595 BUREL *Pilgr.* in Watson *Collect.* II. 26 The Bee... From hole to hole did *fyke*. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 105 We forsooth must *fyke* and fling, And make our Pulpits sound and ring with bulkie words, against the Test. 1786 BURNS *On a Sc. Bard* 21 Wha can do nought but *fyke* an' fumble. 1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 88 Nae langer grane nor *fyke*, nor daidle, But brandish ye the lang-shanked ladle. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x. To *fyke* and fling at piper's wind and fiddler's squealing. 1825 BROCKETT *N.-C. Words, Fike*, to fidget, to be restless. 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Wizard's Son* vii, Old Blair-allan comes *fyking*.

b. To dally, flirt.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 58 No to *fike* wi' yon wild hizzie Janet's dochter i' the glen.

2. *trans.* To vex, trouble. *To fike one's noddle*: to trouble one's head. Also, to shrug (the shoulders).

1572 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 124 Blind Jamie tauld me ells That quyetly yai news did *fyk* yame. 1808-80 JAMIESON, 'This will *fike* him.' 1809 *Christmas Ba'ing* in J. Skinner *Misc. Poetry* 123 Some baith their shou'lders up did *fyke*. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 263 It snoozes on thro' rain and snaw, Nor *fykes* its noddle.

† **Fike**, *v.* ² *Obs.* [? repr. OE. **fician* (? *fīc*-); cf. OE. *befrican* (? *befrican*) to deceive, *gefic* deceit; prob. cognate with **FAKEN**.] *intr.* To flatter, fawn, act or speak deceitfully.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 13 Thn *fikest* quoth ha ful thing. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 þe scorpion... *fikeð* mid te heaued & stinged mid te teile. c 1250 *Meid. Margrete* xiii, Meidan Margrete nulle we nout mitte *fike*. c 1325 *Advice to Women* in Wright *Spec. Lyr. Poetry* 46 Wynmon, war the with the swyke, That fair ant freoly yis to *fyke*.

† **Fike** *figh* *phl. a.*, fawning.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Leouere me beoð hire wunden þen uikiinde cosses.

Fikel (e, obs. form of **FICKLE**.

† **Fikenung**. *Obs.* rare—¹. [f. **fiken* (en) vb., extension of **FIKE** v. ².] Deceit.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Iðehelp... þenne mon... mid *fike* nunge fearð and deð for þelpe mare þenne for godes lue.

Fikery (fai'kəri). *Sc.* [f. **FIKE** v. + -ERY.] Fidgetiness, fussiness; fuss.

1823 GALT *Entail* i. 306, 'I canna understand... what for a' this *fykerie's* about a lump o' yird.' 1823 *Petticoat Tales* I. 330 'I couldna be fashed wi' sic *fykery*.' 1850 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in London* xviii. (1884) II. 51 His fussiness and *fykery* has brought angry growlings.

Fikie, *fiky* (fai'ki), *a. Sc.* [f. **FIKE** sb. + -Y ¹.] Fidgety, restless. Also, That costs much trouble, minutely elaborate.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* i. 28 Your *fiky* dress. 1823 GALT *Ringan Gilhaize* I. xiv. 154 My Lord there is hyte and *fykie*. 1825 BROCKETT *N.-C. Words, Fikiey*. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. v. (1849) 55 Sooth to say, I was disturbed and *fykie*.

† **Filace**. *Law. Obs.* Also 5 *filas*, 6 *fylas*, 8 *flaze*. [a. AF. *filaz*, ad. med. L. *filacium*, either f. L. *filum* thread, **FILE** sb. ², or perh. shortened from late L. *chartophylacium* (ad. late Gr. *χαρτοφυλάκιον*) place for keeping papers.] = **FILE** sb. ² 3 b.

[1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 12 Et si le bref soit perdu ou remuë malicieusement de filaz, adonc cesse le poer la Justice.] 1434 *Proc. & Ordin. Priv. Council Eng.* (1835) IV. 269 A cedula annexed to be articles þat remayne in þe filaz in þoffice of þe priue seal. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 33 Other lettres and remembraunces be kept upon a filace. 1509-10 *Act i Hen. VIII.* c. 8 Yf the clerke of the petie bagge... wyll not receyve the same office... and putt yt on the fylas to remayne of recorde. 1537 in *State Pap.* (1834) II. 501 The fylaceis and recorde of the Chauncery.

Hence † **Filace** *v. trans.*, to place on a file, to file.

1537 in *State Papers* (1834) II. 499 Before a bille of complainte be exhytyd and fileaced with the Master of the Rolles clerke.

† **Fila'ceous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *filum* thread + -AGEOUS.] Consisting of thread-like parts.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 614 It is the Stalk that maketh the Filaceous matter. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 194 Of the filacious matter of the Bark... Cables... are made.

Filacer, *filazer* (fī'lāsər, -zər). Forms: a. 6 *fellyssour*, *filliser*, 7-8 *filizer*, *filizar*, 9 *fyliser*, 7- *filacer*, -*azer*. β. 7-8 *philaser*, -*azer*, -*iser*, -*izer*. [f. **FILACE** + -ER ².] A former officer of the superior courts at Westminster, who filed original writs, etc. and issued processes thereon. Also a corresponding officer of the Irish superior courts.

[1432 *Act to Hen. VI.* c. 4 Que null Filicer, Exigenter, ne autre officer desore enavaunt fera tiel entree en ascun seute.] 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 The Fellyssour or exigenter in whose office suche sute is taken. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 1 § 5 All Attornies, Protonotaries and Philizers. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 23 The profits of the office of a Filizer, &c. cannot be put in execution. 1667 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 105 John Hickmote of Windsor in Berks, esq. a philiser.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 266 A List of the Filazers of the Court of Common Pleas, with the counties belonging to each respective Filazer. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 88 A petition... to... forbid filazers... from practising. 1827 BINGHAM *Reports* IV. 63 A præcipe into Cambridgeshire had been filed with the filacer of the County of Cambridge. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV.* § 1 *Vict.* c. 30, Sched. A, Offices abolished by this Act... On the Plea Side of the Court of Queen's Bench: The Office of... Filacer... In the

Court of Common Pleas: The Office of... Filacers for the several Counties, Cities, and Towns in England and Wales. 1883 *General Advertiser* 2 June, William Woodlock, Esq. Solicitor, formerly Filazer of the Court of Equity.

† **Filacery**. *Obs.* In 7 *filazarie*. [f. prec. + -Y ³.] The office of a filacer.

1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 358 In an assize of an office as of a filazarie.

Filagree: see **FILIGREE**.

Filament (fī'lāmənt). [ad. mod. L. *filamentum*, f. late L. *filāre* to spin, f. *filum* thread. Cf. F. *filament*.]

1. A tenuous thread-like body, resembling a fibre of tow; a minute fibre. Often in scientific use, as applied to animal or vegetable structure.

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 31 The... filaments... are litle long threads, slender & white, solide & strong. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 66 Those long filaments of which the substance of Brain... consists. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 9 (1682) 43 Every one having a Seed appendent to it, whose Coats it entrench by a double Filament. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 364 The rivers conveyed down their streams fine filaments of brass. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. § 123 Differences in wool consist in the length and fineness of its filaments. 1841 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* i. 12 The stone... was of... filamentary texture, the filaments radiating in straight lines from the centre to the circumference. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 6 The suspending filament should be... unspun silk. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 14 The part where the filaments of the nerve are distributed. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 1 The filaments drawn out of the leaves of plants.

fig. = 'Scrap', 'shred'.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 356 Is there the least filament of truth in it? 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 214 From the slenderest filament of fact a good fable is constructed.

b. *spec.* The infusible conductor (usually some form of carbon) placed in the glass bulb of an incandescent electric lamp and raised to incandescence by the passage of the current.

1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr.* § 374 In these lamps the carbon filament is mounted upon conducting wires... which pass into a glass bulb, into which they are sealed, the bulbs being afterwards exhausted of air.

2. *transf.*, e.g. in *filament of air*, *light*, etc.; also in *Hydromechanics* (see quot. 1850).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 80 Effluvium passing out in a smaller thred and more enlengthened filament... stirreth not the bodies interposed. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (1718) 51 The ever-rolling Orb's impulsive Ray On the next Threads and Filaments does bear. 1810 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xxi. 229 Part of that exceedingly fine filament of light was intercepted. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 73 Slender as a filament of air. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 200 The lateral pressure of a filament of fluid is equal to its vertical pressure. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 154 A Filament is an imaginary portion of a stream, of very small breadth, consisting of a row of corpuscles, or of an indefinite number of particles, following each other in the same direction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 146 The fog was drawn away in long filaments by the wind. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 128 The action of the helix... upon filings, consists in grouping them under the forms of filaments parallel to the axis.

3. *Bot.* That part of the stamen which supports the anther; also (see quot. 1884).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 123 Vegetables that have three distinct Filaments or male generative parts in every flower. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Misc. Tracts Nat. Hist.* Intro. (1762) 30 Six long thready substances called the filaments each terminated by an oblong body... called the anthera. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 22, 10 Stamens in each, and the Filaments not united. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 9 The filaments of the Berberry stamen. 1884 SYD. Soc. Lex., *Sexual Filament*, the one-celled stalk of the oogonium of some Algae when it also bears an antheridium.

4. *nonce-uses*. a. A thread-like band. b. (with etymological reference) A spun thread.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus Rerum Mem.* I. iv. ii. 157 The Pagan Priests had a Cap upon their Heads, which... they bound... with a woollen Filament. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* VIII. 345 Hung them numerous from the roof diffused Like spider's filaments.

Filamentar [f. prec. + -AR ¹.] = next.

18.. *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXVIII. 425 (Cent. Dict.) Even such slips of mesentery... often exhibit a filamentar (craspedal) thickening.

Filamentary (fī'lāməntəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a filament or filaments.

1841 [see **FILAMENT** 1]. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquarian Nat.* 277 Its head... is provided with numerous filamentary tentacula. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxx. 407 They should change the expressions which refer... the structure to the sliding of 'filaments' past each other... Such filamentary sliding may take place in a truly viscous body. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 197 A series of small filamentary appendages, serving as fins. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 322 In the higher organized Entozoa a filamentary nervous system has been recognised.

Filamented (fī'lāməntəd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED ².] Provided with filaments.

1889 BUCK *Handbk. Med. Sc.* IV. 626 The cells were larger and were not filamented.

Filamentiferous (fī'lāmənti-fērəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] 'Bearing a filament or filaments; filiferous' (Cent. Dict.).

Filamento-, comb. form of **FILAMENT**. In *filamento-cribrate*, having sieve-like openings fringed with filaments.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 513 Parietes *filamento-cribrate*.

Filamentoid (filă'mentoid), *a.* [f. FILAMENT + -OID.] Having the appearance of a filament; like a filament. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Filamentose (filă'mentō's), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] = FILAMENTOUS.

1848 in CRAIG. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 194 Gills filamentose... along the sides of the back. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 15 The anatomical filamentose elements of lichens.

Filamentous (filă'mentō's), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. *a.* Composed of or containing filaments or thread-like parts. *b.* Resembling a filament or thread; thread-like.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 8 (1682) 12 The filamentous Extremities of some Roots. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Alum*, Stone alum; it is nothing but a filamentous Talk soft to the touch. 1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 355 A saturated solution of the salt... shoots into long filamentous chrystals. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 101 A small platina wire or other piece of filamentous matter. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 609 A layer of dense and close filamentous cellular tissue unites the muscular to the mucous membrane. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 165 Ranging among the filamentous leaves of the Myriophyllum. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 74 The backs of the feathers... are filamentous or plumose.

2. Of a plant: Bearing filaments or thread-like parts.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 125 Some of the filamentous tribes. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 295 Many of these filamentous species [of Algæ]... multiply themselves by the contents of the cells which form their filaments.

3. Of or pertaining to a filament or filaments.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiii. 421 The seams... were developed... where... filamentous sliding was entirely out of the question.

Filamentule, *rare* -¹. [f. as prec. + -ULE.] A small filament; *spec.* (see quot.).

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. Introd. 78 These filamentules have the same relation to the filament, their shaft, that the barbules of the feathers have to their barb.

Filamot(r)t: see FILEMOT.

Filander¹ (filă'ndər). Chiefly *pl.* Forms: 5 fylaundris, 7 felanders, fillanders, -enders, fylanders, 6- filander(s). [a. OF. *filandre*: popular L. **filandula*, dim. f. (*lāna*) *filānda* wool to be spun.

The word is used in mod.F. for a gossamer thread, also for various fibres in animal and vegetable organisms.]

In *plural*, Thread-like intestinal worms causing a disease in hawks; the disease so caused.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans* B vij b. A medecyne for wormys in an hawke wiche sekenesse is called the Fylaundris. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 252 These filanders... are smal as threedes. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* 7 These occasions of extraordinary and vntimele heate, may... ingender the filanders. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Hawks* Misc. (1684) 115 This... may probably destroy that obstinate Disease of the Filander or back-worm. 1891 HARTING *Gloss. in Bibl. Accipitraria* 222 Filanders, intestinal worms.

† **Filander**², *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *phelandrion*, Gr. *φελάνδριον*.] The plant Stavesacre (*Delphinium Staphisagria*).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 286 To scowre by medicine. Take... graines of filander otherwise called Stauesaker.

Filander³ (filă'ndər). A name given to a species of *Macropus* (*M. Brunii*). Also, *Filander Kangaroo*.

1737 tr. C. De Bruyn's *Trav. Mosc. & Persia* II. 101 When I was at our general's country seat [in Java] I saw a certain animal called Filander. 1841 WATERHOUSE *Marsupialia* 225 Filander Kangaroo, *Macropus Brunii*.

Filander, *v.*: see PHILANDER.

Filar (fai'lār), *a.* [f. L. *fil-um* thread + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a thread; *esp.* in *filar micrometer*, *microscope*, one having threads or wires across its field of view.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Filar-micrometer*. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 90 By the filar micrometer we can determine the distance apart in seconds of arc of any two stars A and B. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV, *Filar suspension* (Electricity), said of a magnetic needle, which is suspended by a filament of silk.

Filarial (filă'riāl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *filari-a*, f. *fil-um* thread + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Filaria* of parasitic worms. *Filarial periodicity* (see quot.).

1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 203/3 A paper by Dr. Manson, 'On the Periodicity of Filarial Migration to and from the Circulation,' was communicated by Dr. Cobbold. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Prev. Med.* vii. 788 In the filarial disease the filarial embryos are found in the blood of the person affected by them. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *F. periodicity*, Cobbold's term for the phenomena of the periodical daily appearance, in the blood, of the embryos of the *Filaria sanguinis hominis* during the night or the hours of sleep, and their absence during the daytime or the hours of waking.

Filarian (filă'riān), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

In some mod. Dicts.

Filariate, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To infect with *Filaria*. Hence *Filariated ppl. a.*

1884 MANSON in *Trans. Linn. Soc. Ser. II. Zool.* II. 368 We may settle the relationship of the mosquito to the *Filaria*... By filariating a man... by means of *Filaria* metamorphosed in passing through the mosquito. *Ibid.* 369 The blood of a filariated man.

Filariform (filă'rifōrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Of the form of *Filaria*.

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Filarious (filă'riō's), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Infected with *Filaria*.

1883 MANSON *Filaria Sang. Hom.* 48 Hooihoah, a highly filariously district. 1884 — in *Trans. Linn. Soc. Ser. II. Zool.* II. 370 My... filariously patients.

Filate (fai'lāt), *a.* *Entom.* [f. L. *fil-um* thread + -ATE².] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* IV. 294 Margin... *Filate*... when the edge is separated by a channel, often producing a very slender threadlike margin. *Ibid.* IV. 324 *Filate*... when inversatile antennæ have neither a terminal nor a lateral bristle.

Filaterie, *obs. form of PHYLACTERY.*

Filatory (fai'lātōri), [ad. med.L. *filātōri-um*, f. *filare* to spin, f. L. *filum* thread.] A machine for forming or spinning threads.

? 18... TOOKE (Webster 1832), This manufactory has three filatories, each of 640 reels.

Filature (fai'lātūrā), [a. F. *filature* (as if ad. L. **filātūra*; cf. It. *filatura*), f. late L. *filare* to spin, f. *filum* thread.]

1. The action of forming or spinning into threads; the reeling of silk from cocoons.

1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 27 Buying up the cocoons for the Italian filature. 1860 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 277 *Floss-silk* is the name given to the portions of unravelled silk broken off in the filature of the cocoons.

b. attrib. in filature-silk = floss-silk.

1804 COLEBROOKE *Hush. Bengal* (1806) 153 The prime-cost of filature-silk [*sic*].

2. An establishment for reeling silk.

1759 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 165/1 The public filature at Savannah. 1772 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 IV. 477 note, Fifty-four pounds [of silk] had been reeled at the filature of private persons. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jmnl. Illust. Catal.* 11**/1 The process of Reeling the Silk from the Cocoons is carried on... in establishments called filatures. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 270 In the rear of the filature is a large fireproof building.

Filaw, *obs. form of FELLAH.*

Filaze, **Filazer**: see FILACE, FILACER.

Filbert (fai'lbərt). Forms: *a.* 4 philliberd, 6-7 philbert, (7-ibert), (8 philberd, -bud). *β.* 5 fel-, 5-6 fyl-, 6-9 filberd(e, (7-burd, fillberd), 6-9 dial. filbeard(e, (6 fyl-), 6 filberte, (fylbert), 6-7 filbird(c, (6 fylbyrd), 4- filbert. [prob. short for *filbert* (i.e. *Philibert*)-nut, dial. Fr. *noix de filbert* (Moisy *Dict. Patois Normand*) from being ripe near St. Philibert's day, Aug. 22 (O.S.). Cf. Ger. *Lamberts-nuss*.]

1. The fruit or nut of the cultivated hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

[1292 BRITTON II. xxiv. § 1 Et as foiles, et as flours (v. r. e a philbers).] a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 92 De fyge and be filbert were fode med so fayre. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160 Fylberde, notte, *fillum*. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 21 b, Fylberdes and hasyll nuttes... are more stronge in substance than wall nuttes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 127 Filberds are wholsomer then the common Hasell-Nuts. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 70 Something bigger, and more oval than a Filbeard. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 29 The acorn, the philberd, the chesnut, and the wilding. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 264, I grew two hundred weight of filberts... upon fifty-seven trees.

2. The tree bearing the nut; = *filbert-tree*.

1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 30 And after Phillis philliberd This tre was cleped in the yerd. c 1450 LYDG. *Compl. Loves* Life 68 The filbert eke, that lowe doth encline Her bowes grene. ? c 1475 *Sgr. love Degre* 37 The fylbyrdes hangyng to the ground. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 140 Fylberdes and walnutes may be set on the nuttes in a gardenyn. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 341 Filberts... doe grow of smalshoots. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* vi. (1813) 80 Filberds are raised from nuts or suckers. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 21 Filberts must be planted by the same rules.

3. *attrib. and Comb. a.* simple attrib., as *filbert-grove*, -*hedge*, -*nut*, -*tree*, -*walk*. *b.* similitive, as *filbert nails*; *filbert-formed*, -*shaped* adjs. Also, † *filbert-nuss*, the common dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), so called from its fondness for filberts.

'Filbert nails' are often referred to as a beauty, but sometimes regarded as a symptom of consumptive tendencies.

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Lady Rokesia*, A pretty little hand with... *filbert-formed nails. 1552 HULOET, *Filberde groue, *coryletum*. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. iv. A short Walk, shaded on each side by a *Filbert Hedge. a 1821 KEATS *Poems*, 'I stood tiptoe' 35 A filbert hedge with wild briar overtined. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 545 Of the Nut-mouse, Hasell-mouse, or *Filburd-mouse. 1861 TROTLOPE *Framley P. I.* I. 9 Clear white hands, *filbert nails. 1552 HULOET, *Filberd nutte, *abellina*. 14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 715 *Hec morus*, a *fylberdt. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) M iij a, The gardyne nutt tree [is] called the fylberde tree. 1751 Phil. *Trans.* XLVII. 176 The fruit of the nut and filberd-tree will be most numerous. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'I never sid the filbyard-trees covered ooth lamb-tails [catkins] as they bin this ear' [1879].

Filch (filf, filt), *sb.* [Belongs to next vb. It is uncertain whether the sb. in sense 1 was the source of the vb., or derived from it; in the other senses it is f. the vb.]

† 1. A staff with a hook at one end, used to steal articles from hedges, open windows, etc. *Obs.*

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Thus we throw up our Nab-cheats... And then our filches. 1632-48 DEKKER *Eng. Villanies* M iij/2 [He] carries a short staffe... which is called a Filch. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, A good Filch, a Staff, of Ash or Hazel, with a Hole through, and a Spike

at the bottom, to pluck Cloathes from a Hedge or any thing out of a Casement. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. That which is filched or stolen; also, 'a good taking'.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers besides Women* iv. ii, Save ev'ry hour a filch or two, Be it money, cloth, or pullen. 1708 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of 110y Wks.* 1812 IV. 424 He put a fine parcel of money into the pockets of the proprietors: quite a Filch.

† 3. One who filches or steals; a filcher. *Obs.*

1775 in ASH. 1810 POOLE *Hamlet Travestie* II. iii, A very Filch, that more deserves to hang, Than any one.

4. The action of filching or stealing.

1877 *Five Years' Penal Servit.* iii. 246 She were an out and outer in going into shops on the filch.

Filch (filf, filt), *v.* Also 6 filche, filtch, fylche. [Of unknown origin; see prec. sb.]

Originally slang, and, like many other slang words, first recorded in 16th c. The following passage is often quoted as an earlier instance, but the various reading *filched* ('finched', 'given way') seems preferable, and in any case the present vb. yields no good sense:—

? c 1300 *Song in Langtoft Chron.* (Rolls) II. 264 In tounne herd I telle, Thair baghel and thair belle Ben filched and fledde.]

1. *trans.* To steal, *esp.* things of small value; to pilfer. Occas. in weaker sense: To take away surreptitiously.

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* 3 Or els filtch Poultry, carying them to the Alehouse. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 65 Let such as haue filtched Church-livings, marke this. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 9 Those eggs which haue ben filcht from the nest of Crows and Kestrells. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 155 From him they filcht that proud... unciuil humour. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 58 The wily Fox... Who lately filch'd the Turkey's callow Care. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 94 If he filched a book out of a Library. 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 138 A mere contrivance to filch wealth and power to themselves. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 671 I did not filch,—I found the child. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 212 He would filch me hence.

absol. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 32 They be... skilfull in... filching. 1688 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 26 For when Servants are pinch't, they will be filching. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 56 If I don't lie and filch somebody else will.

b. with away, off.

1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 52 Ye shall purloin the Lord's offering, and filch away pieces of it. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1176 What made thee... filch the Ladie's Heart away? 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 4 The rascals would not filch off the corner of your garment. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* v. ii. (1864) 283 He... succeeded in filching away much of the territory of his royal kinsman.

† c. To introduce stealthily into. *Obs. rare* -¹.

1589 NASHE *Almoud for Parrat* 3 Thou shouldst filche thyselfe... into our gouernement.

2. To rob (of something). *rare*.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 29 If they meete with a woman... such they filche and spoyle. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. iii. 243 No man is in danger of... being filched of his purse.

† 3. To beat, strike. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 To fylche, to beate, to stryke. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (1874) 38 Filch, to beate. Hence *Filched ppl. a.*

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xiii. E iv, Drunken Pyrrhe beares her wool her fylcesie filched gaine. a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* I. ix, I foster up your filch'd Iniquities! 1809 SCOTT *Poacher* 74 The filched lead the church's roof affords. 1856 BOKER *Poems, Anne Boleyn* I. i, This same haughty moon That floods our prospect with her filched beams.

Filcher (fai'lfə, fiftsə), [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who filches; a petty thief, pilferer.

1573 TUSSER *Hush.* (1878) 25 Purlinners and filchers, that loueth to lurke. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. xii. 39 Begins to fall upon these filchers. 1702 W. J. BRUYN'S *Voy. Levant* xxxviii. 152 The Arabians are the greatest Filchers in the World. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xxxviii. 376 A filcher of caps and napkins from a washerwoman's basket.

Hence **Filchery**, the art or practice of a filcher. 1607 R. CLAREW tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* xv. 82 Feates of filchery and cunning conueyance.

Filching, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb FILCH.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* E viij b, Thy facte not lesse in this thy filching meanes. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 35 Avoide filching and robbing.

2. *concr.* That which is filched or stolen.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. ii, By what reserved filchings from marketing... hast thou been enabled to make them serve thee? 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xlv, To pay some call where she distributed her small filchings.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* as *filching-sack*, -*trade*.

a 1592 GREENE *James IV* (1861) 192 The filching trade when time serves. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* I. iii, I'll flay you for a filching-sack.

Filching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That filches; pilfering.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 54 To looke that no disorder be, nor any filching hande. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 151 Ah filching death, thou felonous bloodie thiefe. 1659 GENTL. *Calling* (1660) 110 This filching Devil, that thus steals from men their precious hours. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Filching-cove*, a Man-thief.

† **Filchingly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a filching manner; stealthily, surreptitiously.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clviii. 978 They will not go filchingly to cut downe a patche of medowe. 1598 FLORIO, *Aruba*, by stealth, filchingly. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xviii. 149 Cull'd by fervent lovers filchingly.

† **Filchman**. *Obs.* [f. FILCH *v.* (? or *sb.*) + -man as in many other slang words; cf. *darkmans*, *fakeman*, etc.] = FILCH *sb.* I.

1561 AWDELAU *Frat. Vacab.* 4 An Upright Man is one that goeth with the truncheon of a staffe, which staffe they call a Fildchman. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 60 A short Truncheon.. which he calls his Fildch-man.

Fild(e, obs. form of FIELD).

† Fildor. Obs. In 4 fildore, fyldor. [a. Fr. *fil d'or* or thread of gold.] Gold thread. Also attrib. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 33 A fyldor [printed fyld or] fax to folde. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 106 As fyldor fyn her blojnkis brent. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 189 Folden in wyth fildore aboute þe fayre grene.

File (fēil), sb.¹ Forms: 1 *fiil*, *fēol*, 3 *south. vile*, (5 *vyle*), 4-7 *fyle*, 4-*file*. [OE. *fīol* (Anglian *fil*) = MDu., MLG. *vīle* (Du. *vijl*, LG. *file*), OHG. *fila*, *figila*, *fihala* (MHG. *vīle*, *vīgel*, mod. Ger. *feile*); ON. with anomalous initial consonant *þēil* (mod. Icel. *þjöl*, MSw. *fjöl*, MDA. *fel*; the mod. Sw. and Da. *fil* are prob. adoptions from LG. or HG.).

The OEut. **fihla* is commonly referred to the Aryan *pink*, nasalized form of the root *peik*, to which the primary sense 'to scratch, mark' is assigned; cf. OS. *fisati* to write, L. *pingere* to point. The OSI. (also Russian, Bohemian, etc.) *pila* file, saw, Lith. *pela*, *pelycaia* file, have a remarkable similarity of sound to the Teut. word, but etymological affinity cannot be affirmed.]

1. A metal (usually steel) instrument, having one or more of its surfaces covered with numerous small raised cutting edges or teeth, for abrading, reducing, or smoothing surfaces. To *bile*, *gnaw* a file: *fig.* to make an attempt that can result only in vexatious failure (in allusion to the fable); similarly to *lick a file* (see quot. 1647).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* (Sweet) 1234 *Lima*, *fiil*. c 1000 *Riddles* lxx. 4 (Gr.) *lcom*.. *laf fyres* and *feole*. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xlv. 12 The yren smyth with the file wrozte. 1432 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 91 A vyle, and a forser with loke and kye. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Æsop* iii. xii. She [the serpent] fond a fyle which she beganne to gnawe with her teethe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 28 Ane file is ane instrument to file doune yrn. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. cxii. Like the mistaken Cat that lick'd the file. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 26 As soone as they have done licking of this file. 1697 *EVELYN Numism.* vi. 214 The File.. which they use for the smoothing of the edges. 1786 *BEATTIE Minstr.* ii. xiv. So gnaw'd the viper the corroding file. 1824 *TREDGOLD Ess. Cast Iron* 90 These bars yielded freely to the file. 1880 W. CORRY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* i. 105 He bit at the file of English obstinacy, and broke his teeth.

b. *fig. esp.* with reference to the polish imparted by a file. (Cf. the use of L. *lima*.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 He is þi uile þet misseid þe oðer misdeð þe. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rldg.) 628/1 From a tongue without a file Heaps of phrases and no style. a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 341 If it shall pass the file of your Judgment. 1749 AKENSIDE *Odes* ii. i. The nice touches of the critic's file.

† 2. = *file-shell*. Obs.—¹

1705 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1955 The fine bluish Jamaica File.

3. *slang*. An artful, cunning, or shrewd person. Also, a man, 'fellow', 'cove'.

[Cf. Fr. *slang lime sourde*, lit. 'a silent file', in similar sense.] 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *File*, a person who has had a long course of experience in the arts of fraud.. is termed an old file upon the town;.. a man who is extremely cunning.. is a deep file. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 61 You're an old file. I know you well; you're as deep as Garrick. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 233 The Dodger.. desired the jailer to communicate 'the names of them two files as was on the bench'. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv. All the old files of the Ring were in it. 1859 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iv. (1871) 84 Old Blow-hard was a dry old file. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, 'A deep-awd file.'

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *file-chisel*, *-cut*, *-dust*, *-handle*, *-smith*, *-stroke*, *-trade*. b. objective, as *file-cleaner*, *-cutter*, *-grinder*, *-maker*; *file-cutting*, *-finishing*, *-grinding*, *-nibbling*, *-tempering* vbl. sbs.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **File-chisel*. *Ibid.*, **File-cleaner*. 1888 *HASLUCK Mech. Workshop Handybk.* 86 This method of crossing the 'file cuts'.. is recommended. 1677-83 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 58 **File-cutters* also use it to make their Chissels. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 4/2 The knife-grinders and file-cutters in Sheffield. 1819 *REES Cycl.* s.v. *File*, The most likely machine for 'file-cutting'. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 519 The 'file' dust which commeth of lead. 1876 *VOYLE Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *File*, Little shavings or shreds.. called file dust. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 2/8 The 'file-grinders' still stand out. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **File-grinding Machine*, a machine for surfacing forged or rolled file-blanks to bring them to form previous to cutting. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Eng.*, **File Handle*. 1842 *Bk. Trades* 230 Some **File-makers* are in the habit of using the coal of burnt leather. 1860 *Times* 1 Jan. 4 *Mighty little* will be done by such **file-nibbling* or tinkering over law of entail. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 4 A meeting of the 'File-smiths' Union. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 15 The Smooth file is to take out those cuts, or **file-strokes*, that the fine file made. 1888 *HASLUCK Mechanic's Workshop Handybk.* 84 Without stopping the file-strokes. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **File-tempering*. 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/6 In the **file trade* there is apparently a slight change.

5. Special comb., as *file-blank*, a piece of soft steel, shaped and ground ready for cutting, to form a file; also *attrib.*; *file-card*, a card used for cleaning files; *file-carrier* (see quot.); † *file-fast adv.*, ? securely; *file-shell*, a species of *Pholas*, so called from the roughness of its shell; *file-stripper* (see quot.). Also *FILE-FISH*.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **File-blank*. 1892 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *File-blank Forger*, a workman who

prepares the crude material for the file-cutter. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV, **File Card*. 1888 *HASLUCK Mech. Workshop Handybk.* 86 These file cards are used in the same way as the scratch brushes. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **File-carrier*, a tool-holder like the stock of a frame-saw. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Þe ueond.. wearð ibunden **uileueste* mid te holic monnes beoden. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 177 The West Indian **File-shell*. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **File-stripper*, a machine in which a worn-out file after being softened by heat, and slow cooling, is smoothed to prepare it for being re-cut.

File (fēil), sb.² Also 6-7 *fyle*. [Properly two different words, ultimately of identical etymology: (1) a. Fr. *fil* = Pr. *fil*, It. *filò*, Sp. *hilo*:—L. *filum* thread; (2) a. Fr. *file* = Pr., and It. *fila*, Sp. *hila*:—Com. Romanic **fila*, fem. sing.; according to some scholars a vbl. sb. f. *filare*, to spin, draw out threads, f. L. *filum*.]

1. Senses chiefly repr. Fr. *fil*.

† 1. A thread. a. *fig.* The thread of life. b. *transf.* Of the nerves: A nerve-cord. Obs.

1606 N. BAXTER *Sidney's Ourania* Nij b, The fatal Sisters would not cut her file. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 223 A dubble file or threed to the top of the tail.

† 2. The thread, course, or tenor (of a story, argument, etc.). Obs.

1560-1 Schort *Somme 1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* § 14 Following the file and dependance of the text. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vi. 37 Ill fitting for this file To sing of hills and woods 'mongst wars and knights. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* iii. x. I. 209 You must promise me that you will not interrupt the File of my doleful Narration. a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 223 Let me resume the File of my Relation. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* i. xlv. (1739) 73 If the file of his purposes be rightly considered.

3. A string or wire, on which papers and documents are strung for preservation and reference. In recent use extended to various other appliances for holding papers so that they can be easily referred to.

1525 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 214 Thapothecaries shall keep the bills that they serue, vpon a fyle. 1649 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 233 Their examinations remaining still upon fyle in Manchester. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 9 Dec., Burning all the unnecessary letters which I have had upon my file for four or five years backward. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 175 Keep the tradesmen's notes upon a file. 1768 *FOOTE Devil on 2 Sticks* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 259 There are some of their names, I am sure, that I never desire to see on my file. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armada* II. iv. iii. 277 Some place in the City where all the papers are kept, as he calls it, in file. 1882 *BLACK Shandon Bells* vi. A printed slip which the latter pulled off a file.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 275 We hang uppe this accusation also upon the file of your other slaunderous lyes. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 200 This commination standeth upon the file in holy Scripture.

b. *esp.* one in a court of law to hold proceedings or documents in a cause, etc.; the list of documents, etc., in a cause.

In the Court of Chancery the pleadings themselves were filed; in the Common Law Courts the pleadings and judgements were enrolled, and only affidavits and collateral documents were filed.

1607 in *COWEL Interpr.* 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 42 The sentence of the court was.. that the bill should be taken off the fyle, that [etc.]. 1718 *PRIOR Solomon* ii. 722 Causes unjudg'd disgrace the loaded file. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 285 They will not, however, order the fine to be taken off the file. 1833 *MYLNE & KEEN Reports* II. 247 This was the only bill upon the file relative to the testator's estate. 1885 *LAW Times' Rep.* LII. 681/2 A motion was made to take the affidavits off the file.

† c. A catalogue, list, roll. Obs.

1566 *PARTRIDGE Hist. Plasidas* D iij, Thus ended they their mortal race, their file was at an ende. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 10 Our present Musters grow vpon the File To fue and twenty thousand men of choice. 1620 *DEKKER Dreame* 10 With Pens of Steele, Eternall Files to keepe Of every Nation, since the Earth began. 1697 *DRYDEN Disc. Epic Poetry* Prose Wks. 1800 III. 441 The file of heroic poets is very short. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. iii. (1852) I. 544 It would not be improper under this file to lodge the singular and surprising successes of his prayers. 1795 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 335 Catalogued files of murders.

4. A collection of papers placed on a file, or merely arranged in order of date or subject for ready reference.

a 1626 *BACON Adv. Villiers* Wks. 1740 III. 566 After you have ranked them into several files, according to the subject matter. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* 32 Then from the Compter he takes down the File And with Prescriptions lights the solemn Pile. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 113 Files of newspapers. 1806 *WILBERFORCE* in *G. Rose Diaries* (1860) II. 212 Having just this moment got a file of letters. 1847 *LD. HOUGHTON in Life* (1891) I. ix. 401 You can get at.. the newsroom a file of the *Times*. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xii. 121 A man who has a file of receipts to show for everything. 1860 *MRS. GASKELL C. Brontë* 301 She sent to Leeds for a file of the 'Mercuries' of 1812, '13 and '14.

5. *Her.* = *LABEL* (but sometimes distinguished: cf. quot. 1727). [So in Fr.]

1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 107 He beareth Argent a fyle with iij Lambeaux Azure, for a difference. Some will call them a Labell of three pointes. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 120 The Cheveron.. distinguished by a file with five labels to shew that he was a fifth brother. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* 5 May, A Shield with a Cross Saltire and a File of 3 Points. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *File*, Some distinguish File and Label, calling the File the upper horizontal Line, and the Label the Point that issues from it. 1889 *ELVIN Dict. Herald.* *File* or *Label*.

6. A disease, ? from its producing an appearance of lines or threads: † a. in trees = Fr. *fil* (obs.); b. in cattle. *dial.*

1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* iii. xlvii. 520 The file is a disease in trees that fretteth their barks. 1688 in R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 86/1. 1892 *Northumberland Gloss.* s.v. *File*, 'File in the foot' is a disease peculiar to cattle and sheep.

II. Senses repr. Fr. *file*.

7. *Mil.* The number of men constituting the depth from front to rear of a formation in line, etc. *In file*: one behind the other. For *Indian*, *Single file* see those adjs. *Rank and file*: see *RANK*.

The front of a file is one man (the *file-leader*), the depth may be any number; but in the modern English formation of infantry it is only two, consisting of the front and the rear rank men.

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* iii. i. 37 By file, I vnderstand all the line.. of all the souldiers standing consequently one after another, from front to the traine. 1625 *MARKHAM Souldier's Accid.* 6 A File.. ought neuer to be aboute ten persons deepe. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 524 It was impossible for men to march but in file. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 339 His Chariot.. stood retir'd From off the files of warr. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 9 Each Squadron had.. 8 in depth, for that was the usual depth of the files. 1790 *BURNS Sheriffs Muir* 15 Great Argyle led on his files. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 34 The others.. will first cover in file with precision. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* VI. 208 The 16th are very strong; when I saw them the other day they were 59 file a squadron. 1816 *BYRON Siege Cor.* xxiii. Even as they fell, in files they lay. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. x. 406 Riding along their broken files. 1864 *SKEAT Uhland's Poems* 243 The brave Fernando, Searching through the files of war.

transf. and *fig.* a 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 109 Hunger and cold ranke in the same file with him. 1649 *BR. HALL Cases Cons.* (1650) 15 That we be not in the first file of enhancers. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* ii. 44 He was by the Emperour valued in the first file of Nobility. c 1665 *Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 31 In all his actions it [valour] ever marched in the same file with wisdom. 1700 *BLACKMORE Song of Moses*, The foaming files o'ertook them in the chase. 1713 *YOUNG Last Day* ii. 142 The radiant files of angels. 1842 *TENNYSON Locksley Hall* 178, I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time.

b. *Phrases*: † *To accept the files*, to open one's own ranks for a charging enemy to enter. *To double the files*: to put two files in one and so make the ranks smaller; also *fig.* *To close their files*, see *CLOSE v.* 10 b. *To take the right-hand file*, to take precedence.

1616 *BINGHAM Ælian's Tactics* xxix. 137 notes, Double your files to the right or left hand. 1629 *MASSINGER Picture* iii. v. There are Many.. who may take.. the right-hand file of you. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* i. i. 3 In her husbands absence she is wife and deputy-husband, which makes her double the files of her diligence. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *File*, To Double the Files. 1868 *KINGLAKE Crimea* IV. v. 163 It used to be said of the foreigners that they 'accepted the files'.

c. A small body of men, formerly varying in number from two to twelve or more, but now usually two. Also, when 'marching in files' (see *file-marching* in II), the two soldiers walking abreast.

1616 *BINGHAM Ælian's Tactics* xxix. 136 notes, When 16 men (that is a file) are so extended, that they possess as much length as 32 should doe (that is, as 2 files). 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* vi. 239 They met with a file of Saluages that fly their Arrows. 1647 *SPRIGGE Anglia Rediv.* ii. iv. (1854) 105 Twelve files of men with firearms and pikes. 1702 *STEELE Funeral* v. 70 A file of Men, Bumpkin, is six Men. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxi. 142 The general was escorted by a file of musqueteers. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 45 A File, two Soldiers placed one behind the other when formed in ranks, but abreast when marching in file. 1836 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* viii. I shall send a sergeant and a file of marines to fetch you. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 262 A Non-commissioned Officer, with a file of men.

8. A row of persons, animals, or things placed one behind the other. *The common file* = 'the common herd' (obs. or arch.) *In file*: one after another, in succession.

1693 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 144 The greater file of the subject held the Duke to be wise. 1607 — *Cor.* i. vi. 43 The common file.. did hudge From Rascals worse then they. 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* 364 This Hoarse Sound.. seemeth to be nothing but the dividing of the air into innumerable and very small Files. 1712-4 *POPE Rape Lock* i. 137 Here files of pins extend their shining rows. a 1734 *NORTH Lives* III. 134 He furnished.. one state-apartment of divers rooms in file. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* iii. 230 Before him march in Files The rural Minstralsy. 1794 *WORDSW. Guilt & Sorrow* iv, Long files of corn-stacks. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* iii. viii. I push my way into court through files of attorneys. *Ibid.* vi. i. A double file of wine-glasses and goblets. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Log.* xviii. (1857) 264 An endless file of bare gloomy cliffs. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. xi. 432 Whose military prowess had raised him from the common file. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 35 When the ants came to the road they changed their course, and in narrow files reascended the wall. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xvi. 192 The men were standing in silent file on each side of it. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* iv. 121 A file of camels.

9. *Chess*. One of the eight lines of squares extending across the board from player to player. *An open file*: one on which no piece or pawn of either colour is standing. *To seize the open file*: to place a rook or the queen on the first square.

1614 *SAUL Chess-play* i. 3 Imagine that the blacke King for his first draught playeth his owne Pawne into the third

house in his owne file. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* iv. (ed. 2) 39 The Rook goes backward and forward in any file. 1860 PARDON *Handbk. Chess* 15 The horizontal rows of squares are termed *files* and the vertical squares *files*.

10. The run or track of a hare; also, *To run her file* (see quot. 1838).

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 109 It is strictly necessary to look into the hares' files for vires. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Provincialisms*, When sportsmen say the hare runs her File, that is runs round the same track continually to foil or deceive the dogs.

11. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *file-closer*, *-leader* (+ *lead*), *-mark*. Also, *file-fire*, *-firing*, firing by files, now called independent firing (opposed to volley-firing); *file-marching*, marching in files, by turning from a formation in line to the right or left, so that the line becomes a series of files facing to the right or left flank; + *file-wort*, Gerarde's rendering of botanical *L. filago*, the name of a genus of plants.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 788/1 The .. officers hidden as *file-closers behind their companies. 1857 *New Boy at Styles* in *Househ. Words* 9 May 436 The usual *file-fire of glances was exchanged. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. iii. 324 His Jurymen are charged to make feu de file, *file-firing till the ground be clear. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 Independent or file firing may commence. 1775 ASH, **File-lead* .. the foremost man in the file. 1616 BINGHAM *Ælian's Tactics* v. 42 Hee that leadeth the file, who is also called the *file-leader. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 18 The file leaders preserve such distances as they ought from which ever hand they are to dress to. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 135 Most people require a .. file-leader. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 49 *File marching may be adopted. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal App.*, *Filewort is *Filago minor*.

+ *File*, sb.³ *Obs.* [a. OF. *file* (Fr. *fille*) girl;—*L. filia* daughter.] A girl, woman; also in a bad sense, a concubine, a whore.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4540 To rage wyb ylka fyle [gl. mayderle]. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* vii. 135 Dame purnele a prestes file, prioress worth hue neuere.

+ *File*, sb.⁴ *Obs.* [perh. a variant form of VILE used *absol.*] A worthless person (male or female); a rascal.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 715 (Cott.) Sorful bicom þat fals file. c 1300 *Havelok* 2499 Men mihte thethen a mile Here him rore, that fule file. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 Þat did Robert traunaile for nouht, he was a file. c 1450 *Douce MS.* 559 (Bodleian) Quest. 240 My brotheres fyle may be a fyle.

+ *File* (fæl), sb.⁵ *slang. Obs.* Also 7 foyl, 8 foile. [First appears in the longer form *foyl-cloy* (later *file-cloy*); possibly this is not a comb. of *file* sb., but the original from which the latter is shortened; but the etymology is unknown. Cf. *to file a cly* (FILE v.⁴).] A pick-pocket. Also, *file-cloy*, *-lifter*.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 191 The sixth is a Foyl-cloy. 1676 *Warning for Housekpr.* Title-p., Budg and Snudg, File-lifter, Tongue-padder, the private Thief. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Putta*, A file, or pick-pocket whore. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 218 Pickpockets, Divers, Buttocking-Foiles. 1721 BAILEY, Bulk and File, is when one jostles you while another picks your pocket. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *File-Cloy*, a Pickpocket, Thief or Rogue. 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* iv. xiii, A Pick-pocket, or, in truer Language, a File.

+ *File*, sb.⁶ *Obs.* Apparently = *Fylde*, proper name of a district in Lancashire.

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 416 The .. files of Lancashire.

File (fæl), sb.⁷ *U.S. local.* [app. a. Du. *feil*, given in Bomhoff's Dict. as variant or synonym of *dweil* floor-cloth, corresp. to ON. *þvegill* towel;—OTent. **þvagilo*-z f. **þvahan* (OE. *þvælan*) to wash.] A cloth used for wiping a floor or a table after scrubbing, a house-flannel.

1851 ELIZ. WARNER *Wide W. World* II. xxii. (1852) 368 'A file!' said Ellen .. 'O I remember now .. I didn't know what you meant. Margery calls it a dish-cloth, or a floor-cloth, or something else'. 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1889 in *FARMER Americanisms*.

File (fæl), v.¹ Forms : 3 *south.* vile, 4-7 fyle, (5 fylin), 6 fill, 5- file. [f. FILE sb.¹; cf. OHG. *filôn* (MHG. *vilen*, mod.G. *feilen*), Du. *vijlen*.]

1. *trans.* To rub smooth, reduce the surface of, with a file. *To file (one's) teeth*: (fig.) to render harmless. *To file in* (or + *a*) *two*: to cut in two by filing.

In the contextual use 'to sharpen' (weapons) sometimes associated with AFFILE.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 And nis þet iren acursed þet iwurðed þe swarture & þe ruhure so hit is ofture & more iviled? c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2225 A denez ax .. Fyled in a fylor. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 354 And a file to file þis nayle a two. 1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Pinnes .. shal .. haue .. the point well and rounde, filled, canted and sharpened. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 16 He fyleth and whetteth his horne on a stone. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* i. 6 It is .. time enough to file your teeth, or muzzle you. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 65 Some persons are committed for fyling the edges of new shillings. 1787 HOLCROFT *tr. Life Baron Trenck* (1886) II. 33, I filed the iron which passed through it on the outside. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *File*, Leaving the surface that has been filed more or less smooth.

absol. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* i. (ed. 2) to Others have made them [false dice] by filing and rounding. 1888 HASLUCK *Mech. Workshop Handybk.* 85 Take an old file and file away steadily.

b. *fig.* To remove the roughness of; to smooth, polish, elaborate to perfection. Also, to wear down; to bring into (a certain condition) as if by filing.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3812 His tunge was fyled sharpe & square. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* title-p., All fresshe fine wittes by me are filed. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 101 Nor he that files his smoothed speche. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxv, Precious phrase by all the Muses fil'd. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 494 Dante had begun to file their language, at least in verse. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 192 The Treatise .. which he has had leisure for many years to revise, file, correct, and strengthen against all objections. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, And file your tongue to a little more courtesy. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, His bones [were] sharp and thin .. the iron teeth of confinement and privation had been slowly filing them down for twenty years. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 406 Lads who would be filed into business shape.

2. To remove (roughnesses, part of a surface, etc.) by filing. Now only with *away*, *off*. Also *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 He is bi uile & uiled awei al bi rust. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. xxvii. (1611) 241 They that would file away most from the largeness of that offer. a 1618 RALEIGH *Advice of Son* (1651) 7 Death hath already filed from you the better part of your natural forces. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* i. i, That .. Files off all rudeness and uncivil haviour. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 216 He will never file away the stain. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 154 It [Humility] .. files off the roughnesses of our passions. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 201 They adjusted the balance by filing away some of the thickness of the longest part of the beam. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 204 What was required was to file away asperities [in language]. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 621 So grated down and filed away with thought.

File (fæl), v.² Forms : 2-3 fulen, 3 filen(n, 3-6 fele, 4-8 fyle, (6 fyll, 7 feel), 3- file. [OE. **fylan* (in combs. a-, be-, *gefylan*) = MDu. *vuilen*, OHG. *fulen*;-OTent. **fuljan*, f. **fillo*- FOUL a.

In early southern ME. the spelling *fulen* represents both this vb. (the *u* being sounded *æ*) and the originally intransitive vb. FOUL;-OE. *fuljan*.]

1. *trans.* To render (materially) foul, filthy or dirty; to pollute, dirty; to destroy the cleanness or purity of; = DEFILE v.¹ 2. *Obs. exc. dial.*

13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 136 No festial frok but fyled with werkkez. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2348 A thyng es fouler þat may file þan be thyng þat it fyles. c 1475 *Rauf Cobysear* 446 Of fylit my feit in mony foull fen. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxviii. 202 He felyd the holy lyker with the fruyte of his wombe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 41 If any shepe .. be fyled with dounge about the tayle. 1611 G. WILKINS *Miseries Inforced Marr.* v. in *Old Plays* (1825) V. 86 As not to file my hands in villain's blood. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 384 You need not file the House for want of Legs to carry you to the Midding. 1753 *Stewart's Trial App.* 84 A piece which is laid by foul, will .. file one's finger. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iv, Her face wad fyle the Logan Water. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale Paraguay* iii. 44 No art of barbarous ornament had .. filed her face. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *File*, to defile.

fig. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* II. Wks. 1878 II. 64 A word that I abhorre to file my lips with. 1606 BRYKETT *Civ. Life* 78 He will not vouchsafe himselfe to file his hands vpon so base .. a person.

b. *Proverbs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 100 Dahet habbe that ilke beste, That fuleth his owe nest. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* ii. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 216 Claw a churl by the tail and he will file your hand. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. xx: 190 It's a foul bird that files its ain nest.

+ *c. intr.* for *refl.* To become soiled. *Obs.*

1565 CALPHILL *Answe. Treat. Cross* (1846) 132 His garments never filed; nor his shoes .. waxed old.

+ *d. absol.* Also *intr.*, to void excrement. *Obs.* 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1844) 62 If doves, or any other fowls or beasts file upon their [i. e. the images] heads, they perceive it not. 1611 G. WILKINS *Miseries Inforced Marr.* iii. in *Old Plays* (1825) V. 40 Oaths are .. like smook from a chimney that files all the way it goes.

2. *trans.* To taint with disease, infect. *Obs.*

1456 *Sc. Acts James II* (1814) § 6 And not lat þame pas away fra þe place .. to fyle þe cuntre about thame.

3. To render morally foul or polluted; to destroy the ideal purity of; to corrupt, taint, sully; = DEFILE v.¹ 3. *Obs. exc. arch.*

[c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich habbe .. mid flesches fulde ifiled me.] c 1200 ORMIN 1959 Þatt nan ne sholde filedd ben Wiþ þæþendom þurh macche. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 287/314 Alle þo .. þat his ordre fuylden out with .. worldes feo. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., To confourme men þat are filyd in adam til crist in newnes of lyf. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 129 No man fyles hym-self with wardly bisynes after þat he truly has ioyd in lufe euerlastyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. Prol. 104 Is that trew luf, guid faith and fame to fyle? 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. i. 65 For Banquo's Issue haue I fil'd my Minde. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. cxiii, Had I not filed my mind, which thus itself subdued. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xxxiii 539 Why had he thus filed his mind?

+ 4. To violate the chastity of, to deflower; to debauch. *Obs.* = DEFILE v.¹ 4.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 978 He has forsed hir and fylede. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 75 For me was she never fyled. 15.. *Peebles to Play* xviii, 'Ye fyl'd me; fy, for shame!' quotb she.

+ 5. To sully the honour of, dishonour. *Obs.* = DEFILE v.¹ 6.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3498 Tac ðu nozt in idel min name[n] Ne swer it les to fele in gamen. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8120 Euery lede will þe lacke and bi lose file. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 62 (Harl. MS.) He made the new lawe, & fylid not

þat othir. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* ccxviii. v, They the trewece had broken and did fyle. c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servants* 10 A good name that none dooth fyle. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 251 If he hath broken and fyled the preuylges of the chyrche. 1594 JAS. VI in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 217 That so wise and provident a prince [Elizabeth] .. should be so fyled and contemned by a great number of her own subjects. a 1668 *D'AVENANT Siege* iii. (1673) 75 The bold warrior, that hath deserv'd Fame .. once feel'd [mod. ed. fil'd] his victories Are quite forgot.

+ 6. To charge with a crime, accuse. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 273 To thare prynces thay can hym fyle. c 1560 *Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 64 Mr. Ratlyf was in great greif that Doon shuld fyll his man Dixon for certain shepe. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 376 You are busy to clear your self when no Body files you. 1759 *FOUNTAINHALL Decisions* I. 14 They .. were ready to file, by their delation, sundry gentlewomen.

+ b. To find guilty, condemn. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 173 Þe courte opon him sat, þe quest filed him & schent. 1525 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scot.* I. *131 Quhil þai had .. fylit þame of þe said slauchtir. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* iv. i. § 5 Gif anie man is fyled or condemned of that crime. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 387 He was noted as if he had fylled him.

Hence + *Filed* ppl. a.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/2 Filed, *deturpatus*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. i. 62 She lightly leapt out of her filed bedd, And to her weapon ran. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* (E. E. T. S.) 95 His fyled conscience.

File (fæl), v.³ Also 5-7 fyle, (fill, fyll). [f. FILE sb.²]

1. *trans.* + To string upon a thread (*obs.*); to place (documents) on a file; to place (papers) in consecutive order for preservation and reference. Also, + *to file together*, *up* (*obs.*).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 613 Their maner is to bore holes through them, and then to file them vp into chains and collars. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. i. i*, They .. sort and file And read the news and issue them. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxxvi. 142 At ber arm-pits hung a many of little idols .. filed together. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Pref. 3 A Letter .. now filed amongst others in the Custody of the Royal Society. 1770 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) IV. 364 No care is taken to file the newspapers. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. ii, Miss Abbey filed her receipts.

transf. and fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 292 Let not this accusation of Osorius be filed uppe amongst the other hys false reproches and lyes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 32 Dan Chaucer .. On fames eternall beadrill worthe to be fyled. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iv. iii, I am no churchman: Such a one must file it on record. 1647 FANSHAWE *Pastor Fido* 187 Thou dost file One Lye upon another well. 1753 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 14 F. Frisi .. files it up, as the sixth of the errors, which he says have been discovered in the Principia. 1778 *Aminian Mag.* I. 201 Lest I should be filed upon that chain.

b. *spec.* To place (a document) in a due manner among the records of a court or public office; esp. to file a bill (in Chancery), an information. Also, + *to file up* (*obs.*).

1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 3 The same accomptes .. to be taken and filed up in the Pipe. *Ibid.* § 5 The Kinges said lettres missives annexed and fyled to the same Accomptes. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 213/4 He .. therewith brought in those letters and filed them among the records of the court. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1211/4 If they do not forthwith File and Enter all such their Proceedings. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. 305 When an information is filed. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 80/1 An office copy of the executors' accounts .. filed the first of October, 1774-1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 20 Leaving two daughters, who .. afterwards filed a bill in Chancery against the trustees. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 387 The king .. cancelled the judgments filed against him. 1886 WILLIAMS in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XX. 342/1 The difference between filing and registration is that the documents filed are filed without alteration, while only an epitome is usually registered.

fig. 1619 MIDDLETON *Inner-Temple Masques* Cib, Thy faire desires in Vertue's Court are fil'de. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* vii. 502 Let conscience file the sentence in her court.

+ 2. To arrange in consecutive order. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 435 in *Babes Bk.* 313 Gromes palettes shyn fyle and make litere. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* vii. i, In balade thus it shall be made and fyled. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman-hater* i. ii, I would have my several courses, and my dishes well filed. 1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* i. § 4 (1682) 164 Not being filed one just over another but alternately.

+ 3. To arrange (men, soldiers) in a file, or files.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. i. 44 The other halfe is to be brought vnto the traine of the pikes, and there filed in like maner. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 87 They stood a hundred deepe .. filing themselves one opposite to the other. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xviii. 200 The King of Sweden never filed his men above six deep in one company. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 1 One man is ranked with another, another filed before him, according to the quality of his desert.

4. *intr.* To march or move in file. Also with *away*, etc. *To file off*, 'to wheel off by files from moving in a spacious front, and march in length' (*Stocquerel Mil. Encycl.*).

1616 BINGHAM *Ælian's Tactics* xix. 109 notes, The first [kind of Rhombe] both filed and ranked, this neither fileth, nor ranketh. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/5 Some of their Battalions filed up several steep and narrow Passages. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4054/1 At night they filed and stood to the Northward. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4475/3 The Enemy filed off .. towards the Thickets. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. iii, This fair creature entering the field of battle, immediately filed to that wing where [etc.]. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 89 The whole divisions then file from their reverse flanks. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. xxxi, Till, filing from the gate, he past That noble train. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XI. 101 note, The French troops shall file out tomorrow

morning. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 70 A party of Americans filed into his studio. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. iv. 48 The players file off in the wake of the host. 1883 E. E. HALE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 145/2 They filed away for the south.

† b. To march in line, keep pace *with*; in quot. *fig.* Obs.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 171 My endeavours Haue euer come too short of my Desires Yet filld [*mod. edd.* filed] with my Abilities. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* i. ii. Too light. To fyle with her affections.

c. U.S. To file upon: to march upon, occupy (vacant land).

1879 H. KING in *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 132/1 Intervals not yet 'filed upon' or 'opened up'.

5. *trans.* To cause or order (soldiers) to file off.

1831 *Examiner* 338/1 When the soldiers had returned. . . they were filed off in four divisions to receive billets for the night.

Hence **Filing** *ppl. a.*

1616 BINGHAM *Elhan's Tactics* xix. 110 notes, The filing Rhomb began at the front point & reare-point & proceeded to the flanks.

† **File**, *v. 4 slang. Obs.* [*Cf.* FILE *sb. 5*] To pick pockets. Also, To file a *cl.*

a 1700 B. E. DICK. *Cant. Crew* s.v. *Tout*, Do you Bulk and I'll File, if you'll jostle him, I will Pick his Pocket. *Ibid.* s.v. *File*, Filed a *Cl.*, Picked a Pocket.

Hence **Filer**, a pick-pocket. **Filing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. FILE, in comb. *filin'-lay*, pocket-picking.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* i. (1680) 5 Filers, Budgies, Droppers. . . &c. . . may all pass under the general . . . appellation of Rooks. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 100 A filer my Sister, a Filcher my Brother. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* iv. ii. I am committed for the Filing-Lay.

File, *obs. var. of VILE, FOIL sb.*

Filed (*fæld*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* FILE *v. 1* + -ED *1*] In senses of the vb.: chiefly *fig.* of speech, etc.: Polished, smooth, neatly finished off or elaborated; fine (now rare). Also with defining word prefixed as *fair-filed*, *true-filed* adjs.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 477 Thy tong is fayre fyled. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat. Pref. Verse*, That fyled phrase. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* ii. 22 b, Their eloquence, and fyled tongue. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 379/2 Take filed Iron. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 328 Wee goe not about with filed speech and rich rewards to circumvent thee. 1623 B. JONSON *Pref. Verses* in *1st Fo. Shaks.*, In his well torned, and true-filed lines. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. xxx*, Thou hast a better filed tongue than either Crèvecoeur or I. 1888 HASLUCK *Mech. Workshop Handybk.* 87 With regard to finishing filed work. 1892 *Nation* 4 Aug. 88/3 Mr. Aldrich's filed lines. . . show his even power.

File-fish. [*f.* FILE *sb. 1* + FISH *sb.*] + *a.* = *file-shell* (FILE *sb. 1* 5). *Obs.* b. A fish of the genus *Balistes*, having its skin granulated like a file.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. iv. 61 The latter [kind] are called Pholades or File Fish. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 977/2 The incisors of the File-fish.

Filemot (*fi'l'mot*), *a. and sb.* Forms: a. 7-8 *feull(e)mort*, 7 *feuillemort*, *f(i)eulamo(r)t*, *fil(1)-amo(r)t*, -*imot*, (8 *foliomort*), 8-9 *filemort*, 8- *filemot*. β. 7 *philia*-, *phylia*-, *phyllamort*, 7-8 *philemot*, 7-9 *philamot*, (8 -*mort*), -*omot*, 9 *phil(1)imot*. [A corruption of FEUILLEMORTE.]

a. adj. = FEUILLEMORTE *a.*

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 98 Her feulamort old gownes he begs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 247/1 The Wings of a Feull-mort colour. 1698 J. PETERIN in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 334 They are of a Tawny or Phyllamort Colour. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/4 A Feulamort Persian Silk. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 P 5 One of them was blue, another yellow, and another Philmot. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 239 The leaves fade first to purple, and then to feullemort colour. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 313 Let Vidal change. . . His murrey-coloured robe for philamot, And crop his hair. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 177 Each compartment crowded with labelled folios all filemot with age and use.

b. Comb. *filemot-coloured adj.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiv. § 8 (1689) 188 Philmot coloured Mohairs. 1847 JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall* xxvii. A filemot-coloured cloak lined with light blue.

B. *sb.* The name of a colour, viz. that of a dead or faded leaf; (may have a plural).

1655 W. ROKEBY in *Surtees Misc.* (1858) 16, I would have it trimmed with a . . . philamot or some pretty colour. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 3 Instead of the fresh and lively greens. . . these [islands] were apparel'd with Russets, or at best Phyllamorts. 1659 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1864) 169 Lucasta . . . stills new life in fields of feullemort. 1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. W. Isl.* (1716) 135 It's of a dark colour, and only dyes a Philamot. 1721 CIBBER *Double Gallant* 1, A mottly crowd of Blacks, Tawny, Olives, Feulmots, and pale Blues. a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, The colours you ought to wish for are blue, or filemot, turned up with red. 1841 BRAND'S *Pop. Antiq.* II. 173 The Egyptians [use] yellow, or filemot. 1844 JAMES AGINCOURT I. 37 His tight-fitting hose were of a light philmot, or brownish yellow.

Filer (*fai'lər*). [*f.* FILE *v. 1* + -ER *1*] One who files or works with a file; *spec.* † one who files down gold and silver coin.

1598 FLORIO, *Limaro*, a filer or maker of files. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, A Filer, *lineur*. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 554 Several clippers, coiners, and filers taken up in the Mint on Sunday last, and sent to Newgate. 1882 *Birm. Weekly Post* 24 June 5/5 Gun-action Filers wanted. 1884 *Birm. Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 Spur Filer and Finisher wanted.

Filer (*fai'lər*). [*f.* FILE *v. 3* + -ER *1*] a. One who places something upon a file. b. An apparatus for filing or holding papers.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 377 Notice is given to the filer of the caveat. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Filer*, an office device for holding bills and loose papers.

Filer *3*: see FILE *v. 4*

Filet (*e*), *obs. form of FILET*.

Filial (*fi'ljal*), *a.* Also 6 *feliall*, *fyliall*, 6-7 *filiall*. [*ad. late L. filiāl-is*, *f. fili-us* son. *Cf.* F. *filial*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a son or daughter.

a. Of sentiments, duty, etc.: Due from a child to a parent. *Filial fear*: see FEAR *sb. 3 d.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* ix. 216 Ys no final [*v. r.* filial] loue with his folke. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 700/1 Christen people receive the spirit of feliall loue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 306 Disciplin'd. . . from servil fear To filial. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. vii. 494 James had hitherto treated his mother with filial respect. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* xii, Now her filial cares were ended. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xi. 67 The filial piety of her children for poor auld Scotland.

† b. That is the due of a son or daughter. *Obs.*

1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 175, I giue to my said Sonne Rob't in full contentacion & payment of his fyliall porcion. . . of all my goodes. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xv. (1718) 121 At length corrected by the filial rod Of his offended, but his gracious God. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 6 The sum of the plaintiff Mary's filial portion.

c. Of a relation, designation, etc.: Characteristic of a son or daughter.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 150 The primitive Christians did. . . include this filial title of our Saviour together with his names into the compass of one word.

transf. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. iii. 52 The foundation of new villages. . . standing in a filial relation to the original settlement.

2. 'Bearing the character or relation of a son or daughter' (J.). Now only *transf.* and *fig.* of a thing: That is the offspring of something else.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 722 Thus the filial Godhead answering spake. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Wks. 1721 IV. 185 Paternal God gave filial God to die. 1718 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 102 Where the old Myrtle her god Influence sheds; Sprigs of like Leaf erect their Filial Heads. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 213 A collegiate-church, to which . . . belong four other filial churches. 1889 *Times* 13 Aug. 3/1 The size of the parent seed was reproduced in the filial seed.

† b. Entertaining the sentiments of a son or daughter. *Obs. rare.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. ii. 20 Your ever affectionate and filial friend.

† c. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) An off-shoot. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1711) VII. 48 The Body of the Cathedral Chyrch [in Carlisle] is of an older Building then the Quyer. And yt ys as a Filial deriueid from S. Oswalds fast by Pontfreyt. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 214 This church is a filial of the parish of St. Veit.

Filiarity (*filijæ'riti*). [*f.* prec. + -ITY. *Cf.* Fr. *filialité*.] a. The relation of a son or daughter to a parent. b. The quality of being filial.

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 70 There are that challenge a filiarity—as the Jewes—'we have one Father even God'. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4. 75 Infinite good things we partake, if we be sonnes; but all lies in the assurance of this filiarity. 1775 in ASH. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 53 Paternity connotes filiarity. 18. . . R. THOMAS in *Chr. World Pulpit* No. 432. 87 Irreligion is as unnatural as want of filiarity in a child.

Filially (*fi'ljalī*), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY *2*.] In a filial manner; with filial feeling or affection.

1613 BP. HALL *Holy Panegyrick* 25 There is no seruant of God, but feares filially. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xxx. (1852) 520 His prayers were observable for the . . . filially familiar strains of them. 1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. i. 37 Dutiful affection filially accorded to their own [Church].

Filialness (*fi'ljalnēs*). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being filial; filial affection or conduct.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH. 1874 BP. MAGEE in *Hansard* CCXIX. 27 There is something very one-sided in this cry for fatherliness from the Bishops when they meet with no filialness.

Filiate (*fi'liæt*), *v.* [*f.* med.L. *filiāt*- *ppl.* stem of *filiāre* to have a child, *f. fili-us* son; see -ATE *3*.] *trans.* = AFFILIATE *v.* To filiate itself: (*fig.*) to declare its author.

1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* II. 191 The language, in several passages, filiates itself. 1824 *Examiner* 11/2 A young girl . . . brought . . . before a Magistrate, in order to filiate her expected offspring. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cccxxi. (1848) 624/1 Many parts. . . bearing so strong a likeness that no one can hesitate at filiating them upon the *ipsissimus* Luther.

Hence **Filiated** *ppl. a.*

1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 139 On these filiated societies model their opinions. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 217 The great paternal. . . fire. . . wherein All filiated nature ceaseth work.

Filiation (*filijæ'fən*). Also 6 *filiacon*. [*a.* F. *filiation*, *ad. med.L. filiatiō-em*, n. of action *f. filiāre*, recorded in sense 'to give birth to', *f. L. fili-us* son.]

1. *Theol.* The process of becoming, or the condition of being, a son.

Many Dicts. have a sense 'adoption as a son', illustrated by the first of our quotes from Donne. The sense is etymologically justifiable, and may probably exist; but quot. 1623² seems to show that it was not intended by Donne.

a 1529 SKELTON *Prayers, To the Father* 18 The only Sonne of God by filiacon. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* vi. (1640) 56 God hath forgot all these paternities, all these filiations. . . all these inviscerations of Israel into his owne bosome. *Ibid.* 57 God shall forget his former Paternities and our former Filiations. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 155 Those Expressions of Image, or Form of God, relate to Christ's Sonship or Filiation. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* 491 Continuous incarnation is progressive filiation.

2. The designating (of a person) as a son; ascription of sonship.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 105 After our Saviour's nomination immediately followeth his filiation.

3. The fact of being the child of a specified parent. Also, a person's parentage; 'whose son one is'.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xix. § 4 Yee be borne within this Land . . . and all the three Estates of the Land haue . . . knowledge of your birth and filiation aforesaid. 1799 MALONE in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1744, Mr. Cust's reasoning, with respect to the filiation of Richard Savage. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. viii. v. 569 Where the monogamous relation makes filiation clear.

4. The fact of being descended or derived, or of originating from; descent, transmission from.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 323 The resemblance . . . by no means evinces the filiation of the latter from the former. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. Pref. 13 The . . . institutions of modern Europe are derived by more direct filiation from those of Rome. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* vii. 199 The filiation of Aristophanes' comedies from these choruses.

5. The relation of one thing to another from which it may be said to be descended or derived; position in a genealogical classification.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. p. xv, The intricate filiation and connection of these productions. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 371 And would give the filiation and origin of each tongue. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 131 This he asserts to be the true filiation of the sciences.

6. Formation of branches or offshoots; chiefly *concr.*, a branch or offshoot of a society or language.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* 110 The order of Alcantara was instituted a filiation of Calatrava. 1814 BERINGTON *Lit. Hist. Mid. Ages* v. (1846) 231 The northern dialects . . . were filiations from one Common Stock. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 65 The democratical party, with their numerous filiations, in the towns. 1890 J. T. FOWLER *Cistercian Statutes* 5 That great system of filiation and visitation which went so far to make up what has been called the 'Cistercian idea'.

7. = AFFILIATION 3. *lit. and fig.*

1561 in *Child-Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 86 Margaret Wilkinson came to the Vicar of Budworth with a filiation. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo.* III (ed. 2) 60 A mandamus to the Justices to make an order of filiation upon a foreign ambassador's secretary.

fig. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1761, The filiation of a literary performance is difficult of proof. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* xii. (1890) 448 The direct filiation of euphuism on Spanish originals is no doubt erroneous.

Filibeg (*fi'libeg*). *Sc.* Also 8 *philebeg*, 8-9 *philabeg*, -*ibeg*, *fillibeg*, *feilbeg*, 9 *philiberg*, *phillibeg*. [*ad. Gael. feileadh-beag* the kilt of modern shape, *f. feileadh* a fold, *plait* + *beag* little, as distinguished from *feileadh-mor* the large kilt of primitive form.] A kilt.

1746 *Act* 19-21 *Geo. II.* c. 39 § 17 The . . . philebeg, or little kilt. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* I. (1790) 211 The feil beg, i. e. little plaid, also called kelt . . . is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 24 Sept., Old Malcolm in his filibeg. 1794 BURNS *Jolly Beggars, John Highlandman*, His philabeg and tartan plaid. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* III. 203 Persian robes and Scotch phillibegs.

Filibuster (*fi'libustər*), *sb.* Forms: 6 *flibutor*, 8-9 *flibustier*, 9 *flibustier*, *fillibuster*, *flibuster*. [The ultimate source is certainly the Du. *vrijbutter*, in Kilian *vrij-buder* (see FREE-BOOTER). It is not clear whether the 16th c. Eng. form *flibutor*, of which we have only one example, was taken from Du. directly or through some foreign lang. Late in the 18th c. the F. form *flibustier* was adopted into Eng., and continued to be used, with occasional variations of spelling, until after the middle of the present century. About 1850-54, the form *flibuster*, *ad. Sp. filibustero*, began to be employed as the designation of certain adventurers who at that time were active in the W. Indies and Central America; and this has now superseded the earlier *flibustier* even with reference to the history of the 17th c.

The mutual relation of the forms is involved in obscurity. It is possible that the corruption of *fri* into *fil* may be due to the influence of the word *FLYBOAT* (Du. *vlieboot*, whence F. *flibot*, Sp. *flibote*); but against this it may be urged that in our first quot. the word seems to be applied to marauders on land. In Fr. the form *flibustier* (which may be a corruption of Eng. *freebooter*) occurs in Du Tertre *Hist. des Ant-Isles* (1667) III. 151; but *flibustier* is app. first recorded in A. O. Oexmelin (Esquemeling) *Hist. des Avanturiers* (1686); this writer says that it comes from the Eng. *flibuster* 'corsair'; in the earlier ed. of the work in Dutch (1678) the word does not occur. It is possible on the one hand that the corrupt form of the Du. word may be of Eng. origin, and may have been taken into F. from its use in the Eng. colonies in the W. Indies; or, on the other hand, that the F. form arose in the European wars of the 16th c., and is the immediate source of Garrard's *flibutor*. In any case the insertion of

the s probably originated in Fr. as a mere sign of vowel-length, though from the *Dictionnaire de Trévoux* we learn that the s was already pronounced in 1704. In the *Dict. étymologique* of Ménage (who died in 1692), s.v. *filibot*, the form *filibotier* occurs, with the explanation (doubtless erroneous) 'celui qui gouverne un filibot'. The Sp. *filibustero* is presumably ad. F. *filibustier*.]

† 1. *gen.* = FREEBOOTER. *Obs. rare*—1.
a 1587 GARRARD *Arte Warre* (1591) 236 Such... as bring wares to the campe, he [the High Marshall of the Field] must take order that they be courteously... used... procuring them a conuoy... to the intent they may... remaine... satisfied, without suspect of being robbed... of thetheues and filibusters. *Ibid.* 154 Clearing... the hie wayes... from fleebusters.

2. *spec. a.* One of a class of piratical adventurers who pillaged the Spanish colonies in the West Indies during the 17th c.

1792 BURKE *Heads for Consid.* Wks. VII. 93 The Filibusters... about a century back... brought... calamities upon the Spanish colonies. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 6 This... man is a buccaneer, a pirate, a filibuster.

b. A member of any of those bands of adventurers who between 1850 and 1860 organized expeditions from the United States, in violation of international law, for the purpose of revolutionizing certain states in Central America and the Spanish West Indies.

1854 LOWELL *Camb.* 30 I. *Age* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 85 He who was ordained to-day might... accept a colonelcy of filibusters to-morrow. 1855 THOREAU *Let. in Atlantic Mo.* (1893) LXXII. 744/1 The gold-diggers and the Mormons, the slaves and the slaveholders and the filibusters. 1856 WHITTIER *Panorama*, *Haschish* ix, A raving Cuban filibuster!

attrib. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. ii. 6 To avoid a collision with the filibuster power [i. e. the U.S.A.].

c. In wider sense: One who resembles a 'filibuster' (sense a or b) in his actions; now *esp.* one who engages in unauthorized and irregular warfare against foreign states.

1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 31 The contrast which these filibusters [Garibaldians] presented to the royal troops was exceedingly striking. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* iv. (1865) 95 The Greek colonists were filibusters; they seized by force the women wherever they settled.

d. *nonce-use.* A vessel employed in filibustering; a pirate craft.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xviii. 455 The coast of... Dunkirk swarmed with their... craft, from the flybooter or filibuster of the rivers to the larger armed vessels.

3. U.S. One who practises obstruction in a legislative assembly: see FILIBUSTER *v.* 2.

1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 14 Jan. 2/2 A humiliating 'treaty' with a single determined filibuster.

Filibuster (fīlībʊstər), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as a filibuster.
1853 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 247 Youths... rather inclined to filibustering in Cuba. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 135 He prayed with fervour as he went filibustering.

b. *quasi-trans.* Also *trans.* To subject to the methods of a filibuster.

1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. ii. 67 When the inmates [of a prison] have enjoyed a satisfactory period of rest and seclusion, they join in companies, and filibuster their way out. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 122, I was... endeavouring to filibuster a constituency.

2. U.S. To obstruct progress in a legislative assembly; to practise obstruction.

1882 SIR M. H. BEACH in *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/2 The objectionable practices of 'filibustering' and 'stone-walling'. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 20 Feb. 2/3 Ex-Confederates Filibuster to Prevent a Vote on the Bill.

Hence **Filibustering** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Filibusterer**, one who filibusters.

1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 433 They are willing to find a safety valve for a portion of their filibusterers and loafers. 1856 *Gentl. Mag.* New Ser. I. 111/1 The President has recognised Walker, the filibustering chief of Nicaragua. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxiv. 89 America has long been engaged in two courses of avowed and notable injustice, 'filibustering' and slave-dealing. *Ibid.*, Nobody would look... for economy... to a filibustering nation. 1859 JEPHSON *Britany* II. 14 Palmy days of... filibustering prosperity. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Jan. 1/2 A filibustering expedition to Cuba is being prepared. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commv.* I. i. x. 137 Systematic obstruction, or, as it is called in America, 'filibustering'. 1893 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 5 Dec. He found that the men... were high-minded, law-abiding citizens instead of filibusterers.

Filibusterism (fīlībʊstərɪz'm). [f. FILIBUSTER *sb.* + -ISM.] The practice of filibustering; inclination to, or tendency to support, filibustering.

1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 74 Filibusterism is another branch of the same tree [as Repudiation]. 1880 *American* XII. 361 Filibusterism had excited the troubles.

Filibusterous (fīlībʊstərəs). [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Resembling the conduct of a filibuster.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3 It would be hard to say why that was a design less filibusterous than the occupation of New Guinea. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 10 July 64/2 In a manner gallant but slightly filibusterous—the word deserves coining—he broke down the resistance of the Mexicans.

Filical (fīlīkəl), *a.* [f. L. *filic-*, *filix* fern + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ferns.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 93 The Filical alliance, consisting of vascular Acrogens.

Filicauline (fīlīkəʊlīn), *a.* [f. L. *filic-*, *filum* thread + *caul-em* stalk + -INE.] Having a thread-like stem. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Filicide¹ (fīlīsīd). [f. L. *filic-*, *filia* son, daughter + -CID-: see -CID- 1.] One who kills a son or daughter; a slayer of his own child.

1823 *Douglas* III. xx. 267 Fearful of being discovered by the intended filicide. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (Moxon) 365, I told how it [the aloe]... discharging its pistol... shot The botanical filicide dead on the spot.

Filicide² (fīlīsīd). [f. as prec.: see -CID- 2.] The action of killing a son or daughter.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 217 Homicide, Filicide, Fratricide. 1839 F. BARHAM *Adamus Exul* 47 Let not the race Of mortal men... Utterly perish, thro' our filicide. 1879 A. E. SPROUL in *Boston Herald* 3 May, Additional details of the Pocasset filicide are given below.

Hence **Filicidal** *a.* concerned with the slaughter of sons and daughters.

1852 J. B. OWEN in *Ld. Ingestre's Meliora* I. 133 His ruin realized the filicidal fable of Saturn.

Filiciform (fīlīsīfɔrm), *a.* [f. L. *filic-*, *filix* fern + -(i)FORM.] Having the form of a fern; fern-shaped.

1846 in *SMART Suppl.*, and in mod. Dicts.

Filicoid (fīlīkōid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] *A. adj.* Resembling a fern.

1847 in CRAIG. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 268 The same gigantic coniferous and filicoid plants are found.

B. sb. A plant having the appearance of a fern. 1847 in CRAIG.

Filicology (fīlīkəʊlɔdʒi). [f. L. *filic-*, *filix* fern + Gr. -λογία *discoursing*: see -(o)LOGY.] The science or study of ferns. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Filiety (fīlīēti), *rare.* [ad. late L. *filietāt-em* sonship, f. *filius* son.] = FILIATION 2.

1851 MILL *Logic* (ed. 3) I. i. ii. § 7. 45 The concretes, father and son, have, or might have, the abstracts, paternity, and filiety, or filiation.

Filife: see FIVE-LEAF.

Filiferous (fīlīfərəs), *a.* [f. L. *fil-*um thread + -(i)FEROUS.] Bearing or provided with thread-like parts.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 61 The presence of a prehensile apparatus of filiferous capsules. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 513 Cells... filiferous within.

Filiform (fīlīfɔrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(i)FORM, cf. F. *filiforme*.] Having the form of a thread; thread-like.

1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* I. 66 The style is filiform. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* II. 310 The amorphous lava... sprinkled with filiform crystals of felspar. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 152 This [inlet] was crossed... by the delicatest of filiform suspension bridges.

Hence **Filiformed** *ppl. a.* in same sense. 1851 DARWIN *Cirripedia* I. 9, I distinctly saw a long filiform organ, bearing excessively fine hairs in lines.

Filigrane (fīlīgrēn), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 7-9 *filigrain(e)*, *fillagreen*, (7) *filagram*, *fil'gran*, *filgreen*, *filograin*, 8 *filagrain*, -*green*, 8 *filgreen*, *filligrane*, -*grean*, -*green*, 8- *filligrane*. *b.* 7 *philigrin*, 7-8 *philagrain*, -*green*, -*grin*. [a. Fr. *filigrane* (in 17th c. often -*gramme*), ad. It. *filigrana*, f. L. *filum* thread and *grānum* grain.]

1. = FILIGREE *sb.* 1.

1668 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 10 A cabinet of cristall and philigrin. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 183 As if it had been wrought in Filigrain. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1721/1 Coco-nut Cups set in Fillagreen. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 226 Their Embroiderers work in Filigreen very curiously. 1794 W. COMBE *Boydell's Thames* I. 90 Taste has run into the contrary extreme of frippery and filigrane. 1850 LONGF. *Blind Girl of Castlè-Cuillè* III. 68 The crown of filigrane suspended from the low-arched portal.

b. trans. esp. of architectural ornament.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Caramel*, The Sugar thickens and... a kind of curious Filigreen or Net-work, will be form'd. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 194 For airy towers of almost filigrane we have none to be compared with those of Rheims. 1775 — *Let. to Sir H. Mann* 22 Apr., Adam, our most admired, is all gingerbread, filigrane, and fan-painting.

2. *attrib.* = FILIGREE 2. Also *filigrane-work* = FILIGREE-WORK.

1680 ASHMOLE *Diary* 358 A gold chain... composed... of philagreen links in great knobs. 1687 E. BROWNE *Trav.* (ed. 2) 147 A curious Filigrane Handkerchief, and two fair Filigrane Plates. a 1689 A. BEHN *Novels* (1722) II. 194 This case shall be... like those delicate ones of Filigrin Work, which do not hinder the sight. 1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 194 In filigran casset. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* x. 122 A golden Sun of Filigran-Work. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A small Cabinet... in which were... several Filigrain Curiosities. 1715 tr. *Mad. D'Anois's Wks.* 416 All in large Flasks of Filagreen Gold. 1742 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 169 A fine present in a large filigrane silver box. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 96 The great number of its filigreen ornaments. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1823) 67 Drawing from a filagreen urn, a parchment. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 144 Their edges appear like golden filigrane-work.

† **Filigrane**, *v.* *Obs.* = FILIGREE *v.* Hence † **Filigraned** *ppl. a.*

1690 EVELYN *Fop's Dict.*, *Fil-grain'd*, Dressing-boxes... or whatever else is made of silver wire-work.

Filigrée, **filagree** (fīlīgrē, -āgrē), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 7-9 *fillagree*, 8-9 *filligree*, 7- *fillagree*, 9 *filligree*. *b.* 8 *phillagree*, *phil(l)igree*, -*grew*. [Abbreviated from *filigreen*: see FILIGRANE.]

1. 'Jewel work of a delicate kind made with

threads and beads, usually of gold and silver' (*Encycl. Brit.*).

1693 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, A cabinet of silver fillagree. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6014/3 Fine chac'd Philigrew and Houshold-Plate. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 118 Ear-rings of silver fillagree finely worked. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxiii, Gold cups of filigree. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* vi, A beautiful Venetian mirror, in a frame of silver filigree.

transf. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 69 Palace-panes Pinholed athwart their windowed filagree By twinklings sobered from the sun outside.

b. The art of making this work. 1800 *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1801) IV. 366 Having her daughters taught French and filagree.

2. *attrib.* (= made of, or worked in, filigree); also *filligree glass* (see quot.), *FILIGREE-WORK*.

1747 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 8 June, It is set in enamelled meadows, with phillagree hedges. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 299 Goldsmiths, who make filligree buttons. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, Enclosed within a filigree screen of gold, lay the image of the saint. 1803 *Gent. Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1804) VII. 44 Fillagree tea-caddies. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. ii, A collar or necklace of uncut jewels set in filagree gold. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 264 Filigree glass... consisted of spirally-twisted white and coloured enamel glasses, cased in transparent glass. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 4 Gold filigree baskets containing flowers.

Filigree (fīlīgrē), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To ornament with filigree work, to work in filigree. Hence **Filigreed** *ppl. a.*

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* lvi, A little filigreed basket of fruit. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 383 Vestiges of pre-Adamite existence found filigreed into fossils, or integilied on stones. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xiv. 95 A domed and filagreed white temple... burst upon us.

Filigree-work. [f. FILIGREE *sb.* + WORK.]

1. Work in filigree. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 433 A thick board cut through like filigree-work. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, An uncut jewel, set in Byzantine filigree work.

fig. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. 96 The Rape of the Lock... the most exquisite specimen of filigree work ever invented. 2. *transf.* Stone-work resembling filigree.

1790 PENNANT *Lond.* (1813) 94 Quatre-foils of philligree-work. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* I. 38 Columns of an elder Alhambra, roughened with... exquisite filagree work.

Filiism, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *filic-*us + -ISM; after NEPOTISM.] Undue partiality for one's own son.

1823 in *Examiner* 681/2 The *filiism* and *secretaryism* of the Earl of Eldon here are as great evils as nepotism ever was in Rome.

Filing (fīlīŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. FILE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of FILE *v.*¹ *lit.* and *fig.* 1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlv. (1495) 568 The powdre that fallth to the yren wyng bylyng. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij b, The flyng, sharpenyng, and quickenyng of the witte. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 53 An Instrument of great use for flat Filing. 1694-5 PEYPS *Let.* 10 Jan. in *Academy* (1890) 9 Aug. 111/1 Our Friend's Learning... wants a little filing.

attrib. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 147 The clipping and filing affair compels him to keep a little private.

2. *concr.* usually *pl.* One of the particles rubbed off by the action of the file.

1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. iv. (Tollem. MS.), The vylngye of golde take in mete. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Limaduras*, the filings. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. 165 For medicall uses, wee take downe the filings of Iron or Steele. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 79 The filings of the foremost hooves given with water help the frettings in Horses. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Franklin's Wks.* (1887) IV. 489 A mixture of iron filings and brimstone. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 259 Filings of copper are usually employed. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 154 The minutest filings from the chains of St. Peter.

3. *Comb.*, as *filing-block*, a block of wood grooved to hold small rods or bars while being filed; *filing-machine* (see quot.); *filing-pin*, a piece of hard wood used in silver manufacture to file against.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 843/1 **Filing-block*. **Filing-machine*, 1. A machine used in the mint to reduce the weight of coin planchets, when above the standard. 2. A machine in which a file is mounted as a jig-saw; or to reciprocate in a manner similar to that of a file in the hands of a workman.

Filing, *vbl. sb.*² [f. FILE *v.*²] The action of the vb. FILE; † *concr.* excrement.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2345 Now er pai made foule and ugly Thurgh flyng of pair syn now. c 1460 *Urbanitatis* 52 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 14 Kepe by hondys fayre & welle Fro flyngye of the towle. 16... *Childe Waters* in *Evans O. B.* (1784) II. xxxv. 213 And take her up in thine armes twaine, For filing of her feete. a 1622 R. HAWKINS in *Harokin's Voy.* (1878) 196 Nor in any of their nestes, was to be found... the filing of any fowle.

Filing (fīlīŋ), *vbl. sb.*³ [f. FILE *v.*³ + -ING¹.] The action of FILE *v.*³; an instance of this. *a.* The action of putting a document on a file. *b.* *Nil.* The action of forming a file or files.

a. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xi, Fees... for enrollings, exemplifications... filings of words. 1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 132/2 The filing by a debtor of his own petition.

b. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 8 Filings, formations, and in general the movements of manoeuvre. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 9 Filing is an operation of the squadron.

† **Filiole**¹. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 *fylyole*, 5 *fe-lyole*. *b.* 6 *fyall*, -*ell*, *phioll*. [a. OF. *filiole*, -*elle*, *fillole*, also *firole*, -*lle*, *fyole*, app. a column, turret.] ? A column, turret, or pinnacle.

13... E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1462 þe coporounes of þe canacles... Wer fetysely formed out in fylyoles longe. ? c 1475 *Sqr.*

lowe Degre 835 Your curtaines of camaca, all in folde, Your felyoles all of Golde. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. xvii, Pinnakillis, Fyellis, Turnpekkis . . . Gilt birneist torris. 1513 — *Ensis* xii. Prol. 71 Euery fyall, fane, and stage.

† **Filiolē**. *Obs.* — In 6 filliole. [a. OF. (and mod. dial. Fr.) *filliole* (Fr. *fillule*): — *L. filiola*, dim. of *filia* daughter.] A god-daughter. 15. *Wyse Chylde & Emp. Adrian* (W. de W., repr. 1860) 14 It were synne to take his cosynne vnto wyfe . . . or his filliole, or only of his lygnage.

Filionymic (fili-ōnī-mik). *rare*. [f. *L. fili-* son; after *PATRONYMIC*.] A name derived from that of a son.

1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ix. 316 The Rejangs among whom the filionymic is not so common.

|| **Filioque** (fili-ō-wkwē). [L.] The word (= 'and from the Son') inserted in the Western version of the Nicene creed to assert the doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father, which is not admitted by the Eastern Church. Also *attrib.*, as *filioque clause, question*.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 90 With reference to the 'Filioque' clause, 'One branch of the Church Catholic affirms on this point, whilst the other declines to affirm'. *Ibid.* 239 The 'Filioque' question.

Filip, *obs.* form of **FILLIP**.

|| **Filipendula** (fili-pendulā). *Obs.* exc. as botanical Latin. Also 6 philypendula. [mod. *L. fem.* of *filipendulus* hanging by a thread, f. *filum* thread + *pendulus* hanging, f. *pendere* to hang. Cf. Fr. *filipendule*.] The drop-wort (*Spiraea Filipendula*).

? 1540 tr. *Vigo's Lyttel Practyce* A iij/2 Rotes of Philypendula. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs*, Oenanthe is called both of the Herbaries and of al our cuntry men Filipendula. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 364 What Shepherd is ignorant that his Flock feedeth upon Filipendula, Daisies [etc.]. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Filipendulous (fili-pendulūs), *a.* [f. mod. *L. filipendul-us* (see prec.) + *-OUS*.] Hanging or having the appearance of hanging by a thread.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1889 in WAGSTAFFE *Mayne's Med. Dict.*

Filizar, *-er*, *obs.* ff. of **FILACER**, *-ZER*.

Fill (fil), *sb.* 1. For forms see *vb.* Also 4 folle, south. volle. [OE. *fylo*, *fyllu* fem. = OHG. *fulli* fem. (MHG. *vülle*, Ger. *fülle* fem.), ON. *fyllr* (fylli) fem. (Da. *fylde* masc. and fem., Sw. *fylle* neut.), Goth. (*ufar*) *fullai*: — OTeut. **fullin-*, n. of state f. **fullo* — **FULL** *a.* But in Eng. the word has, from similarity of sound, always been associated with the vb. **FILL**. Senses 2-4 strictly belong to a distinct word, f. the vb.]

1. A full supply of drink or food; enough to satisfy want or desire. Since OE. only in *to drink, eat, have, take, etc. one's fill*. Const. *of*; also in apposition to *obj.*

Beowulf 562 (Gr.) Næs hie ðære fylle gefean hæfdon. c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros*. ii. iv. § 8 Drinc nu ðine fylle. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 53 To eten hire fulle. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 485 Fret hire fille. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3536 (Cott.) Lang es sipeu I ete my fill. 14. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 2473 Of that water he dranke his fyl. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 234 He coude not haue his fyl of pesen and oke cornes. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. civ. 25v Beastes of the mountaynes theofor drinke their fils. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 24 Thou mayest eate grapes thy fill. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 114 Away, my goats, away: for you have browz'd your fill. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. 1, The stag at eve had drunk his fill. 1817 SHELLEY *Revolt of Islam* vii. xix, She sucked her fill even at this breast.

transf. and *fig.* c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Hie hadden be fulle of wurldes richeise. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 23547 (Trin.) Vche mon shal haue be folle of al hat he aftir wilne wolle. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 615 Of blysse or of payne they shall haue theyr fyll. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* vii. 18 Let vs take our fill of loue vntill the morning. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* i. 6 Having had their fill of mourning. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* (1788) i. cxx. 259 The hay. to-day has its fill of sunshine. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* vii, He takes his fill of deep and liquid rest. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* Introd. (1889) i He was having his fill of hunting.

b. Hence used with intransitive vbs. as an adverbial phrase: 'to (his) heart's content'.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 954 Þe children. . . with him leykeden here fille. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 10475 (Trin.) Þere she myzte sorwe hir fille. c. 1400 *Melayne* 213 They had fougthen thaire fill. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xix. 113 That ye may looke your fyl upon hym. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. lxxi. xliii, They danc'd their fills. 1770 GRAY in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 107 Talk your fill to me and spare not. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xvi, Let my boy-bishop fret his fill. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xi. (1867) 119 She burst into a passion of tears, and cried her fill.

2. A quantity sufficient to fill a receptacle or empty space; a filling, charge. *lit.* and *fig.*

1555 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 62 Paid for a fylle of tymbre. . . x. d. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxiv. (1862) vi. 473 It imparted to her a second fill of strength. 1881 STEVENSON *Virgin. Puerisq.* 102 If there is a fill of tobacco among the crew, pass it round. 1884 EISSLER *Mod. High Explosives* 265 The earth and clay for the fill were obtained from Fruitvale.

b. An embankment to fill up a gully or hollow. 1881 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 18 July, The fill will be 150 feet long. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avernus* 71 They made a 'fill' or embankment eighty feet high.

3. The action of filling (*esp.* a cup or glass). *lit.* and *fig.* *rare*.

a. 1732 T. BOSTON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. p. 10 A fill proposed and offered to empty sinners. a. 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 68 I'll treat you wi' a Highland gill, Though it should be my hindmaist fill.

4. † Of a river: The point at which its stream is filled, the head-waters; in quot. opposed to *fall*. Hence *transf.* in proverbial use, *Neither fill nor fall*: neither head nor tail, not a trace (*dial.*).

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. (1748) 333 A stream, that from the fill to fall, Wants nothing that a flood should be adorn'd withal. 1887 *Kent Gloss.* s.v., 'My old dog went off last Monday, and I can't hear neither fill-nor-fall of him.'

† **Fill** (fil), *sb.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 phil, 7 fil. [var. of **THILL**.]

1. *pl.* The thills or shafts of a cart. *sing.* The pair of shafts, 'the space between the shafts' (J.).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 48 And you draw backward weele put you i'th fils. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never V.* iii, I will Give you the fore Horse place, and I wilbe in the Fill's. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 164 This Mule being put in the Fill of a Cart . . . ran away. 1755 in JOHNSON.

2. *Comb.*, as fill-horse = shaft-horse.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. ii. ii. 100 Thou hast got more haire on thy chin, then Dobbin my philhorse has on his taile. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 38 Some cross the fill-horse. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* Gloss. s. v. *Pullanus*, The horse which goes in the rods is commonly called the fillar, and the fill-horse. a. 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*.

Fill (fil), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. filled (fild). Forms: 1 fyllan, 2 fellen, 3-5 full(e)n, fille(n), (3 felen, 4 south. velle), 4-6 fyll(e, 3- fill. [ME. *fullen* (ii): — OE. *fyllan* = OFris. *fullia*, *fella*, OS. *fullian* (Du. *vullen*), OHG. *fullen* (MHG. *vüllen*, Ger. *füllen*), ON. *fylla* (Sw. *fylla*, Da. *fylde*), Goth. *fulljan*: — OTeut. **fulljan*, f. **fullo* — **FULL** *a.*]

1. To make full.

1. To supply with as much as can be held or contained; to put or pour something into (a receptacle) till no more can be received. Also, *to fill full*. Const. † *mid*, † *of* (= OE. *genitive*), *with*.

a. in material sense.

c. 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxx[i]. 10 Ontyn pinne muð and ichine teala fylle! c. 1160 *Hafton Gosp.* Luke xv. 16 Ða 3e-wilnede he his wambe fellen of þam bean-coddan þe þa swin aten. c. 1205 LAY. 20507 Me feolden heom [scipene] mid folke. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1225 A fetles wið water fild. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 731 A welle þat . . . fülleþ þe diche a-boute þe wal. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 204 That o kist Of fine golde . . . anone he filde full. c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1962 Of laumpes hangenge . . . fild with þat oyle. 1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* ii. vii. 205 That they their paunch may fill with Irus blood. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 11 Jesus Christ . . . was full of grace a vessel filled to the lip. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 283 Who fill'd the Pail with Beestings of the Cow. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 249 At the tale of pity my eyes are filled with tears. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* vi, The broken . . . gentleman . . . filling his pockets with fairy bank-notes.

b. in immaterial sense.

a. 1000 *Andreas* 523 (Gr.) He . . . wuldres fylde beorhtne bold-welan. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 Þe holi gost com uppen þe apostles and filde ful þat hus þere hie inne seten. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 852 (Cott.) God . . . fild þis werld al wit his grace. 13. . . *Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 71 Ffullyng hem of þi fatnesse Of inward sauntite. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 27 Of grace my þougt þou fille. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 158 Theyr howsyt with stench they fyll. 1561 NORTON & SACKY. *Gorboduc* i. i. (1571) A iv/1 His enuius hart . . . Filled with disdaine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 495 Ely's Sons, who fill'd With lust and violence the house of God. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 522 Linnets fill the Woods with tuneful Sound. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 220 ¶ 1 Having received many Letters filled with Compliments. 1744 BR. WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 244 note, The public therefore cannot be as impatient for their conviction as this decipherer is for filling his subscription. 1812 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) III. 338 Surely such a subscription might soon be filled. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 29 Three more years filled with injuries.

c. Phrases: † *To fill the hands of* (a Hebraism): to invest with an office. *To fill one's hand* (at Poker) (see quot. 1885). *To fill one's pipe*: to attain to easy circumstances or wealth (*slang*).

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xvii. 5 Micha. . . fylled y' handes of one of his sonnes. 1821 P. EGAN *Tom & Jerry* vi. 84 Such persons . . . have lived just long enough, according to a vulgar phrase, to fill their pipe, and leave others to enjoy it. 1885 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIX. 283/1 The dealer then asks each in rotation who have chipped whether they will fill their hands (i.e. whether they will exchange any cards for an equivalent number from the top of the pack) or play the hand dealt.

d. *To fill a ship's bottom* (see quot. 1867). *To fill the ice* (see quot. 1892).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Filling a ship's bottom*, implies covering the bottom of a ship with broad-headed nails, so as to give her a sheathing of iron. 1892 J. KERR *Gloss. Curling Terms*, *Curling* 380 *Fill the ice*, place stones on the way to the tee.

e. *Sc.* In hand-loom weaving, *absol.* = to fill the 'pirns' or bobbins with yarn, thus making them ready to be placed in the shuttle.

1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xii. 108 Nanny went to the loom in his place, filling as well as weaving.

† 2. To impregnate. Cf. **FULL** *a.* *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 48 They desire the Cow at eight months old, but they are not able to fill her till they be two years old. 1645 MILTON *L'Allegro* 23.

3. *intr.* To become full, either in a material or immaterial sense. Of the bosom: = *fill out* (16 b).

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 244 The one is filling still, neuer compleat. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 211 A soul stretches and dilates itself proportionably as it fills. 1713 *Guardian* No. 171 In a few weeks, when the town fills. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. ix. 93 Upon launching my boat I perceived she was very leaky, so I let her fill. 1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. Amer.* 57 A bosom just beginning to fill. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xix, Twice a day the Severn fills.

† b. Of a list, etc.: To be filled up. *Obs.*

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4661/3 The Lottery for two Millions of Florins fills with great Success.

4. *Naut. a. trans.* Of the wind: To cause (the sails) to swell; to distend.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* Epil. 12 Gentle breath of yours my Sailses Must fill. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 536 The Sailor concerns himself no farther with the Wind, than as it fills his Sails. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* iii. 268 South winds filling the sails.

b. *intr.* Of a sail: To become full of wind.

1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* i, The jib filled as the frigate rounded to.

c. *trans.* *To fill the sails*: 'to brace the yards so that the wind strikes the after side of the sails, and advances the ship in her course' (Smyth).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 312 Fill the sails. 1847 SIR J. C. ROSS *Voy. S. Seas* II. 168 By backing and filling the sails we endeavoured to avoid collision. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* x. (ed. 2) 354 Fill the head sails.

d. *absol.*; also *to fill away*.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1628/1 In the mean time, the Admiral who had been beaten off, filled and laid them Aboard the second time. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xli, The commodore made the signal to fill. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 133 Each vessel filled away, and kept on her course. 1860 G. BALMANNO in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 369 Thinking there must be room ahead I filled again.

5. To stock or store abundantly.

c. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 196 (Gr.) Tudre fylld eorðan ælgrene. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 22 Wexse 3e, and he 3e multiplied, and fille 3e the watris of the see. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 397 Be fruitful, multiply, and in the Seas And Lakes and running Streams the waters fill. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 480 The wriggling fry soon fill the creeks around. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 203 This parliament was filled with Dermots and Geohegans [etc.]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 The rivers . . . are artificially filled with the eggs of salmon.

6. To charge or make up with some foreign material; hence, to adulterate.

1887-1890 [see **FILLED** *ppt.* a. 1 b.].

II. To occupy completely.

7. To occupy the whole capacity or extent of; also, to spread over or throughout, pervade.

a. 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 28 Þe suttnesse þat þer-of com velde al þat lond. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3065 His folke fellis all be fode a forelange o brede. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 34 The heart of man is . . . so infinite in desire, that the round globe of the world cannot fill the three corners of it. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* i. 130 Water which fills the sea. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. iv. § 2 The Idea [which] belongs to Body, whereby we conceive it to fill space. 1768 JOHNSON *Lct. to F. A. Barnard* 28 May, The maps . . . fill two Atlantic folios. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 397 The fame of her great writers filled Europe. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* i. ii. 17 Glaciers which once filled the valley. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 444 The discussion which fills the XIIth book of Aristotle's Metaphysics. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 2/7 Wherever there is sufficient business between the two [towns] to 'fill' a wire.

b. In immaterial sense: To be all that is contained in.

1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* Pref. 6 The mere resort to testimony for information beyond our province does not fill the meaning of 'authority'.

c. *slang.* *To fill the bill*: (a) *Theatrical*: see quot. 1891. (b) *U.S.* 'To do all that is desired, expected, or required; to suit the requirements of the case' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1882 *Chicago Tribune*, 'Affable Imbecile' would about fill the bill for you. 1891 FARMER *Slang Dict.*, *Fill the bill*, to excel in conspicuousness: as a star actor whose name is 'billed' to the exclusion of the rest of the company.

8. To hold or occupy (a position); to discharge the duties of (an office, place, post, etc.). In *to fill a chair, place, seat*, etc. with mixture of sense 7. So † *To fill the time*: to do what is wanted at the time.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* i. Þe pope . . . filijh not in dede, ne in word, þe office of Petir in 3erþ. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 69, I fill a place, I know't. *Ibid.* iii. vii. 33 In fine, deliueus me to fill the time, Herselfe most chastly absent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 294 Thus make they Kings to fill the Regal Seat. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 1 He fills the Chair at a Quarter-Session. 1769 GOLOSOM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 105 His assiduity in filling the duties of each [employment]. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iv. xv, They were not made in the real world to fill A busy character in the dull scene. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 608 Perth . . . filling the great place of Chancellor. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 216 Stamford, like Lincoln . . . fills a prominent place in the wars of Edward. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 49 Who fills the Chair of Chemistry at Athens. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 170/2 The post which is now filled by Mr. Ilbert.

9. a. To occupy or furnish the means of occupying (what is vacant). † *To fill the room of*: to take the place of.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 67 a, The ashes may fill the rome of spodium. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 235 Amusements which fill a vacant hour.

b. To put a person or thing into (a vacant place).
 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 16 No Harry. 'tis no Land of thine, Thy place is fill'd. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 588 The people at large claimed a voice in filling the episcopal chair.

III. To satisfy; to fulfil, complete.

10. To produce a sense of fullness in; to satiate, satisfy, glut; in both material and immaterial sense. Chiefly of a personal agent; occas. of a thing. Const. with.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6842 (Cott.) Pe pour men hunger for to fill. 17227 (Cott.) Mi flexli lust to fill. 1340 *Ayenb.* 77 Hi onderstondet bet al be worlde ne is nazt a guod snode: uor mannes herte to uelle. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160/1 Fyll wythe mete, sacio. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 31 Coude not be contente ne fylled to beholde hyr fayre loue. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Dk. *Suffolk* xvii. How fast she fylde me both with prayes and prayse. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 271 To see meate fill Knaues, and Wine heat fooles. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 A Lion..when he is satisfied and filled he layeth aside that savage quality. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 23 July, I sat before Mrs. Palmer..and filled my eyes with her. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. ii. 70 Nothing..but the absolute and increated Infinite, can adequately fill and super-abundantly satisfy it [the desire]. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* ii. Her full shape would all his seeing fill.

† b. intr. To become satisfied or satiated. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2392 Sone afterward þey filled of Leyre. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 548 Glutton-like she feeds, yet never filleth.

† 11. To make satisfaction for, atone for (a fault).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24700 (Gött.) Suik fautis mai men fill.

12. † a. To carry out in or to its fullness, execute, perform (a command, duty, promise, etc.); to fulfil (a prophecy, etc.). Also to fill forth. Obs.

c 1000 *Azarias* 42 (Gr.) Fyl nu þa frumspræce. c 1200 ORMIN 917 He ne namm nan gom. To fillenn all hiss wikkenn. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 386 Luue fulled þe lawe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1463 Dat he sulde fillen dat quede dat he abraham quillum dede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14531 (Cott.) He com for.. þe prophecis to fill. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1405 To fylle þe same forward þat þay by-for maden. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 324 Goddis wille is fillid asideli. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 602 But this forward to fille, first ye me sweire. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3353 Thai.. All redy war to fylling his command. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 131 To fulfill his fathens will, I'll fill furth that he said.

† b. To make perfect, accomplish, complete, finish (a work, period of time, 'one's days'). Also with inf. as obj. Obs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 þet seofede is cherite, heo fulled alle þa oðre þing and ended. c 1300 *Havelok* 354 Deth him tok þan he best wolde Liuen, þat hyse dayes were fulde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 34 Auhþt yere was he kyng, his daies alle filled. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxvii. 8 Alle the wise men in herte maden to fille the werk of the tabernacle. 1388—*Jer.* li. 63 Whanne thou hast fillid to rede this book. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1109 To fyllen our fare & our fos harme. 1611 *Bible Isa.* lxxv. 20 An olde man, that hath not filled his dayes.

c. Comm. To execute (a trade order). Also (U.S.). To make up (a prescription).

1866 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 369, I sat down and did what I could to answer ('fill', I think, is the proper word) your order. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 7/2 In order to fill this one order by a single firm. 1891 H. TUCKLEY *Under the Queen* 25 The individual who fills their prescriptions.

IV. With the introduced contents as obj.

† 13. To put (wine, etc.) into a vessel with the view of filling it; hence, To pour out. Also, To fill about, out (see 16 c). Obs. exc. arch. (Cf. Ger. *füllen*.)

c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 314 Fylle the wyne, wyghtly he badd. 1530 *Palsgr.* 549/2, I fyll drinke.. *Je verse a boyre.* 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 12 Having filled it [Milk] into a clean vessel. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* III. xiv. 134 Fill sweet nectar freely about. 1705 W. BOSMAN *Guinea* 230 Brandy in the Morning and Palm-Wine in the Afternoon are very briskly filled about. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 ¶ 4, I.. desire the young lady may fill tea one week longer. [1840 FONBLANQUE *Life & Lab.* (1874) 318 Let there be well-paid publicans to fill gills of whiskey.]

absol. c 1510 *Robin Hood* I, 'Fyll of the best wyne' said Robyn. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Didio* I. i, I fill'd into your cups. 1611 *Bible Rev.* xviii. 6 In the cup which she hath filled fill to her double. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxi, He hath no pleasure save to fill, to swill, and to call for more.

14. To fill a receptacle with (any material); to put or take a load of (corn, water, etc.) on board a ship. To fill powder (see quot. 1867).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 13 He lette sende hys messageres in to al Grece.. And lette fülle corn, and oyl, & wyn, by iche syde. 1496 [See FILLER I.] 1557 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 114 Here we filled water, and after set sail. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xv. 404 Having fill'd our Water, cut our Wood, and got our Ship in a sailing posture. 1725 DE FOE *New Voy.* (1840) 35 Having the long-boat and the shallop, with about six-and-thirty men with them, away they went to fill water. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 224 Eighteen rounds of powder filled. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Filling powder, taking gunpowder from the casks to fill cartridges.

V. Idiomatically combined with adverbs. (For non-specialized combinations, see the simple senses and the advbs.)

15. Fill in.

a. trans. To complete (an outline). b. To put in, esp. by speech or in writing, what will occupy a vacancy or vacant place. c. Naut. (see quot.).

1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 178 A chamber filled-in with harmonious, exquisite pictures. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's*

Word-bk., Filling-in, the replacing a ship's vacant planks opened for ventilation, when preparing her, from ordinary, for sea. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 269 The outline is commanding.. and there is no detail with which our materials enable us to fill it in at all, which is not in perfect harmony with the whole. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Sept. 302 The aposiopsis is seldom filled in. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times' Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 He had left the date blank for the plaintiff to fill in.

16. Fill out.

a. trans. To enlarge or extend to the desired limit. Cf. 4.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Whom pomp and greatness sits so loose about, That he wants majesty to fill them out. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 278 They may not.. so fill out the sails of our reputation in this world.

b. intr. To become distended, or rounded in outline.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 360 As each set of muscles is relaxed, the veins.. fill out again. 1888 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News*, 21 Jan. 511/1 Merry Hampton [horse] is thickening and filling out.

c. trans. To pour out (wine, etc.). Cf. 13.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 Fill out Greeke wines. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. v, Filling out a glass of wine. 1864 G. DYCE *Bella Donna* II. 145 The tea was filled out and getting cold.

d. = Fill up (see 17 g). 1880 [see FILLED *ppl.* a. 2].

17. Fill up.

'Up' is often used without much addition to the force of the verb (J.).

a. trans. To fill to repletion. b. To complete the process of filling; to fill the vacant parts or places in (anything); to supply the deficiencies in.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 62 Your Wives, your Daughters.. could not fill up The Cesterne of my Lust. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 ¶ 11 When you want a Trifle to fill up a Paper. 1780 A. McDUGALL in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 136 They have passed very decisive laws for filling up their regiments for the war. 1803 SCOTT *Bonnie Dundee*, Come fill up my cup, come fill up my can. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 209 He has left us a design to fill up. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 72 These people could fill up their time at agriculture.

c. To supply (a deficiency, a vacancy); to provide an occupant for (a vacant post).

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* IV. ii. 35 Such haue I to fill vp the roomes of them that haue bought out their seruices. 1611 *Bible Col.* i. 24 Who.. fill vp that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* v. 181 A numerous progeny to.. fill up the vacancies left by the fall of the rebel angels. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 He has had to fill up two High Court judgships.

† d. To come up to the measure of; to equal.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 193 How many inches doth fill vp one mile?

† e. To complete the measure of. Obs.

1611 *Bible I. Thess.* ii. 16 Forbidding us to speak to the Gentiles, that they might be saved, to fill up their sins away. 1642 CHAUNCEY in Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 396 God sometimes hids a sinner until his wickednes is filled up.

† f. To fulfil, satisfy. Obs.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 160 Comes.. to fill vp your Graces request in my sted.

g. To write what is requisite in the blank space or spaces of a cheque, form, etc. Cf. 15 b.

1802 LD. ELDON in Vesey's *Reports* VII. 78 A blank, left for the name of the person.. was not filled up. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. II. Forms, Part II. Form (A), You are hereby required to fill up accurately the under-written form. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 4/7 One of them [cheques] he filled up for £1,000.

h. To stop up; to do away with (a hole) by filling.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 116 To fill the mouth of deepe Defiance vp. 1611—*Wint.* T. v. iii. 101 Ile fill your Graue vp. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 96 A commoner cannot fill up rabbit burrows made by the lord. *Mod.* There was a pond here, but it has been filled up.

i. intr. 'To grow full' (J.) Of (the bed of) a sea: To silt up.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1702) 49 Neither the Palus Meotis.. nor any other Seas, fill up, or by degrees grow shallower.

VI. 18. Comb. The vb-stem is prefixed to various sbs., forming sbs. with the sense 'he who or that which fills something', as fill-basket, a name applied by gardeners to certain large or prolific kinds of peas, potatoes, etc.; fill-belly, a glutton; fill-(the)-dike, -ditch a., epithets of the month February; † fill-knag, † a drunkard; fill-paunch (see quot.); fill-pot, † a tippler; fill-sack, fill-space (see quot.); † fill-square (Geom.), one of the complements of a square.

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Fill basket, a large kind of pea. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 49* They are *fylbellies and Epicures. 1611 COTGR., Wee call it [February], *Fill-dike. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 314 In February—'fill-ditch', as the old folk call it. a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 790 Buttrie bag, *fill knag! 1659 TORRIANO, *Tira-fancia*, a stretch-gut, a gulch-bellie, a *fill-panch. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. P. L.* IV. 315 *Host.* There, my fine *fil-pots; give the word as you passe. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 55 The people then called him, *Fill-sack, by reason of his great wealth. 1827 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 194 The artist (who had clapt in Miss merely as a *fill-space). 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xvi, When there are more then one [square] made about one bias line, the *filsquares of euery of them muste needes be equal.

Fill(e, obs. pa. t. of FALL v.

Fillable, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being filled.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/2 Fyllabyll, *saciabilis*. 1870 *Graphic* 14 May 563/2 When the white hands of April are fillable With blossoms.

† **Fillady, filliday.** Obs. Some bird in Newfoundland.

1622 N. H. *Let.* 18 Aug. in Whitbourne *Newfoundland*, The Fowles and Birds of the Land are Partridges, Curleues, Fillidays.. and such like. 1623 *Ibid.* 7 Filladies, Nightingales, and such like small birds. 1674 J. JOSSELYN *Troz Voy. to N.-E.* 100 Filladies are small singing Birds.

Fillamo(r)t, -ander, obs. ff. FILEMOT, FILANDER I.

† **Fillatrice.** rare-1. [a. F. *filatrice*, woman who spins; also (17th c.) a stuff with a woof of floss-silk, f. *filer* to spin.] attrib. in *Fillatrice-stuff*, a sort of stuff? made of floss-silk.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 41 Fillatrice-Stuff, as mercery, per 100 Weight.

† **File** 1. Obs. [OE. *file*, app. shortened from *cerfille*, CHERVIL.] ? = CHERVIL.

In Wr. Wülcker 323 (c 1050) it glosses *serpillum*, which properly means thyme. Halliwell's Dict. has 'Fill', the plant *Restharrow*, but gives no authority.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 34 Fille and finule. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii, The fenyl ant the fille.

† **File** 2. Obs. [a. F. *feuille*.]

1. A leaf.

c 1450 *Med. Rec.* in Thornton *Rom.* p. xxxvi, Take vervayne or vetyone, or filles of wormod, and make lee therof.

2. As the type of something worthless. [Perh. another word.]

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 297 Al nas worþ a fyfle. c 1305 *Pilate* 87 in E. E. P. (1862) 113 Pilatus.. ne 3af no3t worþ afile.

Filled (fild), *ppl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. In various senses of the vb.

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 494 Filled, satisfied, *saturatus*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Y y iij, The filled cartridges. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 9/1 A Chinese.. offered me a filled tobacco pipe. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 8/2 Barges laden with filled shell are arriving. 1892 LOCKWOOD *Mech. Engin. Dict.*, Filled Rail, a point rail, or a stock rail, which has one or both sides filled up flush.

b. Made up by the addition of foreign materials; adulterated. Of cotton fabrics: Faced or sized with certain preparations serving to give the appearance of greater substance.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 12/1 A word in defence of the much abused 'filled' cottons. 1888 *Nature* 26 July 294/1 The methods of production of 'filled' (i.e. adulterated and watered) soaps. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 5/3 A mysterious product analogous to margarine, known to the trade as 'filled cheese'.

2. With adverbs: see FILL v. 15-17.

1849 *Florist* 264 The variety caused by numerous petals and a filled-up outline. 1865 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 179, I will.. take them before and after my filled-up hours. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvi. 248 A filled-up canal. 1880 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 2/3 The booking clerk gives him a filled-out memorandum.

Filler, -ender, obs. ff. FILEMOT, FILANDER. **Filler** 1 (f'ler). [f. FILL v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which fills: in various senses of the verb.

1496 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 291 To be fillers þat filled grauell at Trent side. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The fyller and nouysshier of the other. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 59 Hee that forketh the waine is to stande on the stacke [? waine] and forke to the stacke and fillers. 1755 *Young Centaur* Wks. 162 IV. 197 Centre of all good! Filler of immensity! 1816 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 5 Jan., The fifteen hundred fillers of hot rooms, called the fashionable world. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 14/1 The peaches come in large pans, and each 'filler' selects with a fork only the perfect halves.

b. Sc. A funnel.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 118 A filler, a funnel. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. Something used to fill a cavity, stop a gap, complete a load or charge, make bulk, etc.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 22 Laying in the mouth of the sack certaine choise coles, which they call fillers, to make the sack shew faire. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (1709) 297 It [an epithet] is a mere filler, to stop a vacancy in the Hexameter. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Filler, a filling piece on a made mast. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 4 A cigar consists of three parts, the wrapper, the bunch, and the filler. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 608/2 It consists of.. marble blocks inclosing a 'filler' of cemented granite stones.

3. With adverbs, as filler-in, filler-up.

1726 LEONT *Alberti's Archit.* I. 44 b, Those parts which.. lie between these principal parts, are very properly call'd fillers up. 1735 POPE *Let. to Cromwell* 17 Dec. 1710, A Mixture.. of forc'd and inextricable Conceits, and of needless fillers-up. 1776 'COURTNEY MELMOTH' *Pupil Pleas* I. 217 Detraction is a necessary filler-up of the vacuum. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, Fillers in, small stones in the inside of a rubble-wall.

4. Comb.: filler-box, a receptacle for prepared clay in a brick machine.

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* v. 177 It is impossible to fill the charge-boxes, or as they are also termed, the 'filler-boxes', with any degree of regularity in dry-clay machines.

Filler 2 (f'ler). Also 7 fillar, 9 viller. [f. FILL sb. 2 + -ER 1.] A thill- or shaft-horse. Also attrib., as filler-horse.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq. Gloss.* s.v. *Pullanus*, The horse which goes in the rods is commonly called the fillar. 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 3 Just as the filler-horse was con-

gratulating himself that it was all plain sailing now. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Viller.*

Filleroy, obs. form of PHILLYREA.

Fillet (fil'et), *sb.* Forms: 4 filete, philet, 4-5 felet(t), 5 filett, 5-6 fi-, fylette, south. vylette, 6 fyllet(t), (6 fylet, fillott, 7 filot, 7-8 fillit(t), 6-7 phillet, 4-7 filet, 6- fillet. [a. Fr. *filet* = Pr. *filet*, Sp. *filete*, It. *filetto*, a Com. Romanic diminutive of L. *filum* thread.]

1. A head-band. a. A ribbon, string, or narrow band of any material used for binding the hair, or worn round the head to keep the headdress in position, or simply for ornament.

Also *fig.*, esp. with reference to the *vitta* with which in classical antiquity the heads of sacrificial victims were adorned, or to the 'snood' formerly worn as a badge of maidenhood.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 Habbe he a fauce filet, he halt hire hed heze. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4338 Oure paramours vs to plesse ne pride þaim bewenes, Nouthire flurrers, filets, ne frengs. c 1467 *Paston Lett.* No. 568 II. 298 She wuld fayne have a new felet. 1530 *Palsgr.* 220/1 Fyllet for a maydens heed, *fronteau*. 1553 *Eden Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 18 All .. of the kinges bande, haue a silken fyllet of scarlet colour tied about their heades. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassini's Holy Cr.* 93 Euen those, which haue yet the fillet of shamefastnesse vpon theyr browes, suffer themselves.. to runne, after the torrent of Examples. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* II. 675 Ye sacred Muses .. Whose Priest I am, whose holy Fillets wear. 1704 *Pope Windsor For.* 178 A belt her waist, a fillet binds her hair. 1795 *Burke Let. to Elliot Wks.* 1842 II. 241 These priests.. begin by crowning me with their flowers and their fillets. 1839 *Mrs. Hemans Poems, Lady of Castle*, Those long fair tresses .. Bursting their fillet. 1879 *Beerbohm Patagonia* II. 91 Their hair is kept from falling over their faces by a fillet tied round the head.

attrib. 1847 *Emerson Poems, Mithridates Wks.* I. 140 Ivy for my fillet band; Blinding dog-wood in my hand.

† b. (See quot.) ? *nonce-use* (transl. Gr. *διάδημα*). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 3/1 Of a Crown, the Diadem, or Royal Fillet, is that part which compasseth the head.

c. In the harness of a horse (see quot.). 1607 *Markham Caval.* II. ii. 12 Caezan, or any other binding fillet ouer the nose of the horse.

2. A strip of any material suitable for binding; a band or bandage; † the edging or list of cloth.

1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 259 The brims & borders of the sea, called for the resemblance of fillets or lists in a cloth, *Tænie*. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* x. xxxvii. 144 Her daintie breasts, like to an Aprill rose From green silk fillets yet not all unbound. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. i. 226 The body was swathed in lawn fillets. 1769 *Mrs. Raffald Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 301 When it is almost cold bind it up with a fresh fillet. 1834 *Lytton Pompeii* I. ii. She will bind the door-posts of her husband with golden fillets. 1865 *Livingstone Zambesi* v. 114 Fillets of the inner bark of a tree wound spirally round each curl.

transf. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 7 Yellow *antheræ* of flowers, suspended by fillets of white.

b. A surgical bandage.

1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* viii. (1805) 122 The fillet is almost always strapped across [a fracture] for the sake of giving firmness and strength to the bandage. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 409 A band, or fillet, which goes round the head.

c. *Obstetr.* (See quot. 1884.)

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 35 In this Case a Fillet is necessary. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Fillet* .. a loop or noose used from very ancient times for the extraction of the head of the child.

3. A thin narrow strip of any material. In many mechanical applications, e.g. in *Coining*, the ribbon of metal out of which the blanks or planchets are punched; in the *Carding-engine*, a strip of card-cloth; 'a perforated curb to confine the curds in making cheese' (Knight); etc.

1663 *Gerber Counsel* 15 A fillet of Lead. 1724 *Swift Promethues*, The Mixture [i.e. the metal for Wood's half-pence].. In Fillets roll'd, or cut in Pieces, Appeard like one continu'd Spec'es. 1779 *Bailey Adv. Arts* II. 14 An iron Fillet [of a plough] six inches and a quarter long; its extreme breadth is two inches and a half, and three sixteenths of an inch thick. 1859 *All Year Round* 2 July 239/1 Fillets, or ribands of gold [for coining]. 1893 *Daily News* 9 June 5/4 Some of them [coins] perhaps have been cut from the .. cracked parts of the fillets.

† 4. In etymol. sense (after Fr. *filet*): A thread or string: a. *fig. pl.* The 'threads' of life. b. In plants: A fibre of the root; a rib or vein of a leaf; the pistil or stamen of a flower. c. The 'string' of the tongue. *Obs.*

1590 *Greene Ortl. Fur.* (1599) 19 Seek not .. To .. slice the slender fillets of my life. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 557 All other corne .. haue many small fillets or strings appendant to the roots. 1660 *Hexham, Ribbekens die door de bladvers loopen*, Fillets or Sprouts which run through the leaves of Trees or Hearbes. a 1693 *Urquhart Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 287 To have the Fillet of her Tongue untied. 1730-6 *Bailey* (folio), *Fillet* is used to signify those threads that are usually found in the middle of flowers, as the Lily, Tulip, etc. 1735 *Dyche & Pardons, Fillet* .. in Anatomy, 'tis the Extremity of the Ligament under the Tongue, called the *Frenum*.

5. A band of fibre, whether muscle or nerve; a flap of flesh: † a. A muscle. *Obs.*

1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 85 b, Excessive multitude of humors .. do extend the muscules or fyllettes. 1543 *Traherner Vigo's Chirurg.* I. i. 1 b, A muscle is a membre compounde of synnowes, ligamentes, and fleshe fyllettes, or as it were, threads fylled wth fleshe.

b. (See quot.)

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 27 A band of fibres is continued from its nucleus to the fibres of the lateral part of the medulla on

which it lies; this band is the *fillet* of Riel. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Fillet*, a tract of obliquely-curved white nerve-fibres seen on the surface of the pons Varolii, and occupying a triangular area at the side of the tegmentum.

† c. A lobe of the liver. Cf. *FIBRE* I a. *Obs.*

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 402 The .. fillets of the liver of a mouse. a 1656 *Ussher Ann.* vi. (1658) 279 The liver of it had no fillets. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* III. ix. (1733) 70 The Fillets of the Liver.

d. pl. *The fillets*: the loins (of an animal, rarely of a man).

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1158 His [Arthur's] flawnke and his feletez, and his faire sydez. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130 A Felett of þe bakke, *pala*. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 76 The .ix. properties of an hare .. the .ix. to haue two good fylettes. 1611 *Markham Country Content.* (1649) 6 His [the hound's] fillets would be thick and great. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* II. 65 The Loynes.. the fleshy parts on either side are called in Greeke *ψόα*, *Pulpa* & *palpando*, in imitation whereof wee call it the Fillet, as it were Feete it. 1737 *Bracken Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 27 The Reins of a Horse, or what we commonly stile the Fillets. 1790 *Burns Let. to Nicol* 9 Feb., She had been quite strained in the fillets beyond cure. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss., Fillets*, the hollow between a horse's ribs and haunch bones.

† e. (See quot.; app. a misunderstanding.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 154/1 The Fillets, are the fore-parts of the shoulders next the Breast. Whence 1721 in *BAILEY*.

6. *Cookery.* a. A fleshy portion of meat near the loins or ribs of an animal, easily detachable; the 'undercut' of a sirloin or rump of beef; a similar fleshy part in the body of a fowl. b. One of the thick slices into which a fish is easily divided; also, a thick slice of meat, tongue, etc.

The fillet of beef is sometimes cooked like the fillet of veal (sense c); see quot. 1747. In the above senses sometimes with Fr. spelling *filet*.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 31 Take filetes of porke and half hom rost. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Take lardes of Venysoun .. or of a Bere, & kerue hem pinne as Fylettes of Porke. 1658 T. MAYERNE *Archimag.* *Anglo-Gall.* XIII. 7 The Phillets.. of Beef. 1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pike*, A Pike Filets fry'd. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 174 Cut a Fillet of Veal into 3 or 4 Fillets. 1747 *Mrs. Glasse Art of Cookery* 21 A Fillet of Beef.. is the Inside of the Surloin: You must carefully cut it all out from the Bone .. roll it up tight; tie it with a Packthread. 1824 *Byron Juan* xv. lxxvi, Young partridge fillets. 1841 *Thackeray Misc. Ess.* (1885) 385 The beefsteak cut from the fillet, as is usual in France. 1846 *Soyer Gastron. Regen.* 166 A small fillet of tongue. *Ibid.* 266 Take out the fillet from beneath a rump of beef. *Ibid.* 329 Carefully skin and bone the breast [of a turkey] without separating the fillets. *Ibid.* 360 Pass a knife down the back-bone [of a hare].. keeping it close to the ribs till you have extracted the fillet. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1854) 130 The fillet of a large Ivory one [sea-gull] is a morceau between a spring chicken and our own unsurpassed canvas back.

c. A 'joint' consisting of the middle part of a leg of veal, boned, rolled and tied with a string or 'fillet'; a piece of beef, fish, etc. prepared in a similar manner.

1700 *Dryden Fables* 213 The rest They cut in Legs and Fillets for the Feast. 1732 *Fielding Miser* III. iii, A fillet of veal roasted. 1747 *Mrs. Glasse Art of Cookery* 93 To Roast a Fillet or Collar of Sturgeon. Take a Piece of fresh Sturgeon .. take out the Bones, and cut in Lengths .. then begin to roll it up as close as possible .. and bind it round with a narrow Fillet. 1769 *Mrs. Raffald Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 100 Take a fillet of a cow calf, stuff it well. 1835 *Marryat Jac. Faithf.* III. i, We dine at half-past three—fillet of veal and bacon—don't be too late for dinner.

attrib. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 125 Firmly united by a fillet-of-veal skewer.

7. Any object having the appearance of a fillet or band.

1611 *Speed Theat. Gt. Brit.* I. xvi. 31/1 From a split cloue .. a white blewish Flowre shortly springeth from whence Fillets of Saffron are gathered before the Sunne, and dried. 1696 *Aubrey Misc.* (1721) 35 The two Filots, which cross the greater Circle.. were of a pale colour. 1817 *Coleridge Biog. Lit.* 247 Above the moon was a huge volume of deep black cloud, while a very thin fillet crossed the middle of the orb. 1862 *Tyndall Mountaineer.* vi. 43 We once halted beside a fillet of clear spring water to have a draught. 1863 — *Heat* v. § 192 (1870) 153 Every fillet of mercury freezes the water with which it comes into contact.

8. *Arch.* a. A narrow flat band used for the separation of one moulding from another; a fascia. b. A small band between the flutes of a column.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 Item fac. filetes et alia necessaria pro clo—totam sept. 35. 1473 *Churchau. Acc. St. Mich. Cornhill*, For sconcheons and a felet for the same pewes. 1563 *Suete Archit.* D j b, At the toppe of the pillor lieth Astragalus and his fillet being half so high as the Astragalus. 1639 *Contract in Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 8 June (1893) 374 The fillets of the Moulds .. fairly guilt. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Adrich's Archit.* (1818) 108 Reason would place the small fillet of the architrave upon the greater. 1815 *Elphinstone Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 107 A fillet, formed by stones projecting a very little from the wall. 1879 *Sir G. G. Scott Lect. Archit.* I. 248 The heaviness of large roll mouldings was often relieved by fillets.

9. *Her.* a. A horizontal division of a shield, one-fourth of the depth of a CHIEF. † b. A band running round near the edge of a shield, one-third or one-fourth of the breadth of a BORDURE or an ORLE (*obs.*). † c. A band usually drawn from the sinister chief across the shield; usually called *fillet of bastardy* (*obs.*).

1572 *Roswell Armorie* II b, A Fillet .. conteyneth the fower parte of the cheefe. 1634 *Peacham Gentleman's*

Exerc. III. 151 A Fillet the fourth of an Orle. 1751 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Fillet* is also used for an ordinary, drawn like the bar, from the sinister point of the chief across the shield; in manner of a scarf: though it is sometimes also seen in the situation of a bend, fesse, cross, etc. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 185 Two coats of Arms; one, three wheels and a sword; in the other two fillets and six balls. 1766 *Pony Heraldry* (1787) 53 The Chief is an Ordinary .. Its Diminutive is a fillet, the content of which is not to exceed one fourth of the Chief. 1882 *Cussans Heraldry* iv. 57, I cannot recall to my memory any instance of a Fillet being employed in English Armory.

10. *Ent. and Ornith.* a. A coloured band or stripe. b. In a spider: The space between the eyes and the base of the mandibles or chelicerae.

1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* 153 Grey plover .. which hath a black fillet about the eyes. 1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Brit. Ins.* II. 175 A fillet is a longitudinal stripe, and a band or fascia is a transverse one.

11. In various technical uses:

a. A raised rim or ridge on any surface, esp. 'a ring on the muzzle and cascabel of a gun' (*Adm. Smyth*); also, the thread of a screw.

1703 *Maundrell Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 90 These Stones are let into each other with a fillet fram'd round about the cavity. 1874 *Boutell Arms & Arm.* v. 78 The [sockets] of these javelin heads are .. finished with a circular raised fillet. 1881 *Raymond Mining Gloss., Fillet*, the rounded corner of a groove in a roll.

b. *Carpentry.* A narrow strip of wood fastened upon any surface to serve as a support, etc. or to strengthen an angle formed by two surfaces.

1779 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 101/1 These fillets will.. form, as it were, a sort of small ledge on each side of all the joists. 1856 S. C. BRES *Terms, Fillets* are also used as stops to room and closet doors. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1281 Nail or screw a fillet 1 in. square down the centre of the three rafters.

c. *Bookbinding.* A plain line impressed upon the cover of a book. Also, a rolling tool used for impressing the line.

1641 *Camillon's Disc.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 111 Curiously bound up in leather or parchment, with fillets of silver or gold. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxxi. 13 The black outer level is surrounded in turn by a gilt fillet or line. 1890 *Zaehnsdorf Bookbinding* xxiii. (ed. 2) 118 Tools and Materials required for Finishing.—Rolls, fillets, pallets.

d. *Printing.* 'A rule with broad or broad and narrow lines, principally used as a border' (Knight).

e. *Gilding and Painting.* (See quot.)

1730-6 *Bailey* (folio), *Fillets*, a little rule or riglet of leaf-gold, drawn over certain mouldings, or on the edge of frames, pannels, &c. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. *Gloss., Fillet*, a narrow painted border, not exceeding one inch broad.

12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fillet gutter*, 'a sloping gutter, with a learboard and fillet thereon, to divert the water' (Gwilt); *fillet-plane*, a moulding-plane for dressing a fillet or square bead (Knight, 1874); *fillet-swift* (see quot.).

1861 *Swinhoe N. China Camp.* 16 The anxious screech of the fillet swift (*Cypselus vittatus*).

† *Fillet*, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare*—1. (See quot.)

1587 *Harrison England* II. xv. (1877) I. 272 Which bill [of dishes] some doo call a memoriall, other a billet, but some a fillet, because such are commonlie hanged on the file.

Fillet (fil'et), *v.* [f. *FILLET sb.* 1] Pples. *filleted*, *filleting*.

1. *trans.* To bind with or as with a fillet.

a. To bind or tie up (the hair) with or as with a fillet (see *FILLET sb.* 1); also with *up*.

1604, 1638 (see *ppl. a.* 1) 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* v. x. (1733) 127 That Experiment .. of filleting and twisting up his Locks. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 513 For whom do you comb, brush, and fillet your tresses? 1852 *Moir Poems, Remembered Beauty*, Her golden tresses .. Were filleted up with roses.

b. † To bind or tie up, to confine or swathe with a bandage (*obs.*). Also *Surg.* To bandage (a limb).

1633 *Ford Broken II.* v. ii, Quick fillet both his arms. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 288 Stop the Blood, by .. filleting the Arm. 1764 *Hadley in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 8 The feet were filleted.. being first bound separately, and then wrapped together.

c. *gen.* To encircle or gird with an ornamental band; also with *about*.

1611 *Bible Ex.* xxxviii. 28 He made hookes for the pillars, and ouerlaide their chapters, and filleted them. 1784 *Cowper Task* v. 402 A stump .. filleted about with hoops of brass. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46. 459 Amber mouth-pieces filleted with 'sparklers', as the English crackman .. calls diamonds.

transf. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1638) 342 The great round rooffe .. being all enameled and filleted, with the pictures of Saintes.

2. *Cookery.* To divide (a fish) into fillets. Also, to cut the fillets out of (a fowl, etc.).

1846 *Soyer Gastron. Regen.* 103 Fillet a brill by passing a good knife from the head to the tail of the fish close to the middle bone [etc.].. Proceed in like manner until you have got off all the meat from the bones. *Ibid.* 332 Fillet a poularde by splitting the skin up the breast, and passing your knife down the bone, keeping close to the ribs until you have scooped them [i.e. the fillets] out.

3. *Building and Carpentry.* To close or cover the interstices between boards, slates, etc. with fillets. Cf. *FILLET sb.* II b.

1843 *Hill in Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 358 In filleting, the under edge of each floor-board is cut away, and a fillet, one

inch wide, and three-fourths of an inch thick, is introduced.

4. To mark or ornament with fillets; now chiefly in *Bookbinding*.

1621 *Quarles Argalus & P.* (1678) 88 Armors of Steel, fair filleted with Gold. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiv. 227 The second edition of the Temple by Zorobabel, as it was new forrelled and filleted with gold by Herod, was a statelier volume than that first of Solomon. 1665 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 250 His *Argyraspides* who had their Armour damasked and filleted with Silver. 1747 *Franklin Let.* 1 Sept. Wks. 1887 II. 91 A book whose covering is filleted with gold.

Hence **Filleter**, one who fillets: sense 4.
1884 *Birm. Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Japanners—Wanted, a good Cash-box Filleter.

Filleted (fīl'etəd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Bound with or as with a fillet or fillets. Also, *filleted about*. Of a victim: Having the head bound with a fillet.

1604 *DEKKER King's Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 318 Her hair—filleted about with snakes. 1638 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 338 They wear their heave very long, and filleted. 1755 T. ANONY *Mm.* (1760) II. 221 We... bad a sight of the filleted subject [a mummy]. 1768 *FOOTE Devil* I. Wks. 1799 II. 255 The purple pinions, and filleted forehead. 1879 *BROWNING Pheidippides* 47 The filleted victim.

2. *Cookery*. Cut into fillets.
1871 *Daily News* 29 May, Dinner, which consisted of filleted soles, boiled chicken, and cold beef.

3. Marked or decorated with a fillet: see **FILLET** *sb.* senses 7, 9, 10 c.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Vetade*, the filleted Cockle. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 149 These kinds of piers have their shafts sometimes filleted. 1880 *Print. Trades Jml.* xxx. 20 The binding will be artistic... filleted in gold, and lettered.

† **Filleted**, *ppl. a.* 2. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having fillets (see **FILLET** *sb.* 5 d); only in comb., as *broad-, full-, narrow-filleted*.

1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* VI. 3 Your running Horse... somewhat long filleted between the huckle bones, and the short ribbes. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 81 The men... are... well filleted. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 27 The strait or narrow filleted Horse. *Ibid.* 124 The muscular flesh full upon the Loins or Fillets, which is what we call Broad-filleted.

Filleting (fīl'etīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* **FILLET** in various senses.
1598 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 274 To the mason for the filleting of the church, ijs. iiijd. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 400 Filleting... consists in covering the meeting-joints with fillets of slates.

attrib. 1643 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 192 Six dayes and a halfe worke in filleting and playstereing worke.

2. *concr. a.* A woven material for binding; tape; a piece of the same; a band or bandage.

1639 *DE GRAY Compl. Horsem.* 79 Take a peece of Filleting and bind it above the Pastern-joint. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* II. xxviii. 197, I tied... on the roulers two filletins. 1764 *HAOLEY in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 6 The filleting... went round the upper part of the body. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Manchester*, Tapes, filleting, and linen cloth. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, *Filletings*, an unbleached and very heavy description of Holland Tape.

b. A head-band; = **FILLET** 1.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1844) II. 218 Put on thy holy filletings.

c. Fillets or ornamental lines, e.g. of gilding on the covers of a book.

1747 *FRANKLIN Let.* 1 Sept. Wks. 1887 II. 91 The whole filleting round the cover [of the book].

Filli-, see also **FILL-**.

Filling (fīl'īng), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FILL** *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* in various senses. Also with adverbs, as *filling in, out, up*: cf. **FILL** *v.* V. Only gerundial.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160/2 Fyllinge, implecio. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 253 Fylling vp of be dyke. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Remplissement, a filling. a 1610 *HEALEY Cebes* (1636) 147 They... imagine the filling of that [the belly] the full fruite of all their expected good. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 209 This Wall being made all round, you begin the Filling in of the Bottom. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 38 b, One thing is proper... for the outward Face of the Wall, another for the cramming and filling up the middle Parts. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 114 The interior filling of the walls was with rough Rubble. 1816 *CHALMERS Let. in Life* (1851) II. 31 Such a filling up of the time as will keep you away from the evil communications. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 190 He... does his filling-in rather shabbily. 1884 *Birm. Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Wanted, several Boys, used to Filling-in and Finishing. 1888 *Lockwood's Mech. Engin. Dict.*, *Box Filling*, the filling up of a moulding box with its body of sand enclosing a pattern.

2. *concr.* Also *pl.* That which fills or is used to fill a cavity or vacant space, to stop a hole, to make up a bank or road, the interior of a wall, etc. Also, † a full supply or 'fill' (of food, etc.).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 425/5 That is be filling of fode þat ilk flesch askis. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* IV. xix. (1869) 185 We hadden many goode vesselles in whiche we hadden put fillinge [emphase] of the grete tresores of Paradys. 1596-7 S. FINCHE in *Hist. Croydon App.* (1783) 153 Great flinte and chalker for the buildinge, and small for fillinge. 1621 *BIBLE Ex.* xxviii. 17 Thou shalt set in it settings [marg. fill in it fillings] of stones. 1640 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 174 Binding them [the stones] with fillings and cement. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 59 The foreman to lye the courses [of hay]; another to lye the fillings and to fill after him. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 119 The Bank of any common filling. 1830 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 174 Vol. IV.

A few feet of the fillings of its foundation walls. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* I. xviii. § 1 The fillings of the aperture are unimportant. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 74 The enamel at the margin of the filling is fractured. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 3/3 The excavated material will form good 'filling'.

b. Something of inferior quality put in to occupy space.

1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat* vii. (1867) 176 [Heraldic coats] of a later edition... are so full of filling that they are empty of honour. 1733 *SWIFT On Poetry*, The prefaces of Dryden... merely writ at first for filling To raise the volume's price a shilling. 1737 *BENTLEY Remarks Disc. Frec-thinking* III. 6 § 54 Why that spiteful Character given to all Crows? meer Fillings of his own, without warrant from his Original. 1860 *WORMUM Anal. Ornament* 19 All such superficial decoration is... mere filling. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 12/1 The practice of putting into higher class goods... even the smallest quantity of filling.

3. Similarly in various technical uses (see *quots.*).

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Fillings*, prepared wort, added in small quantities to casks of ale to cleanse it. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 844/1 *Filling*, an embankment of stone, gravel, earth, etc., to make a raised bed for a road, railroad track, or canal. An artificial, elevated way. *Ibid.* I. 844/2 *Filling (Weaving)*, the west-thread which fills up the warp. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. u. 439 For this coat, which is called filling, use one half ground lead and any good mineral.

b. *Naut.* (See *quots.*)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 24 *Fillings* are pieces fayed to the side of the mast, edges of the front-fish, and cheeks. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 The oar or scull is 'filled' with harder wood between the shank and loom, called the upper and under fillings. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 67 What is termed the 'filling'?... the intervals between the frame timbers are filled up solid... so that if the outside planks be injured a watertight surface would remain.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filling-earth, -machine, -room, -stones*. Also *filling-nail* (see *quot.* 1850 and *quot.* 1867 s.v. **FILL** *v.* 1 d); *filling-thread*, one of the threads for the woof or tram; *filling-timber* (see *quot.*); *filling-transom* (see *quot.*).

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 1165 Their fellows... put them, yet alive, in the mines, which served them for so much 'filling earth'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Meat Cutting and Sausage-Making Machines... *Filling Machines. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) VI. 1945 Some expert swimmers were one day detected under the ships, drawing out the *filling nails from the sheathing. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 134 *Filling nails* are generally of cast iron, and driven very thick in the bottom planks instead of copper sheathing. 1799 *CAPT. WATKINS in Naval Chron.* I. 206 It was impossible to fill cartridges as fast as they wanted them, though the *filling rooms were crowded. 1585 *HIGGINS tr. Junius' Nomenclator* 202 The *filling-stones, rubbish conveyed between the two outsides of a wall. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* I. xiii. (1647) 20 Hungary might bring filling-stones to this building. 1642 = *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 Their walls though hollow, must needs be hollow, wanting filling-stones. 1886 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXVIII. 483 To make one yard of cloth, a shuttle carrying the *filling-thread is thrown across the web perhaps 1,500 times. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 118 *Filling-timbers, the intermediate timbers between the frames that are got up into their places singly after the frames are ribanded and shored. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Filling-transom, is just above the deck transoms, securing the ends of the gun-deck plank and lower-transoms.

Filling (fīl'īng), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fills or is adapted to fill.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 300 Things that are Sweet and Fat, are more Filling. 1674 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 267 The world to come, not this, is the filling world. 1691-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* IV. 179 Can a Man Sin with this great and filling Thought before him? 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlv, 'Crumpets is not wholesome'... But they're so cheap... and so wery fillin' at the price.' 1872 *Daily News* 5 Nov., 'The most convenient, not to say filling, luncheon.

Hence **Fillingly** *adv.*, in a filling manner.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Fillingly*, completely, perfectly.

Filip (fīl'ip), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *flippe*, -op (pe, fyl(l)ippe, -yp (pe, -op, 6-9 *flip*, (6 -op), (8 *fillup*), 6-*flip*. β. 6-7 *phillip*, (6 *phil(l)ippe*, *phylyp*, 7 *philip*, -lop). [app. onomatopoeic; cf. **FLIP**, **FLIRT**, used in similar sense. The *sb.* and *vb.* appear nearly contemporaneously in 16th c.; it is uncertain which is the source of the other.]

1. A movement made by bending the last joint of a finger against the thumb and suddenly releasing it (so as to propel some small object, or merely as a gesture); a smart stroke or tap given by this means.

1530 *PALSGR.* 220/1 Fyllippe with ones fyngar, *chicquenode*. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* 20 Their Bookes be Glasse, giue them but a flip, they run to powder. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 44 Gestures... or actions, as... a crosse made on the forehead for a C, a phillip for D. 1619 *Rich Irish Pubbb* (1623) 24 Hee... gives the cup a phillip to make it cry Twango. 1721-1800 *BAILEY, Filip*, a throw of a Piece of Money with one's Finger or Nail. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* to Apr. an. 1772, The Prince... by a flip, made some of it [wine] fly in Oglethorpe's face. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvii. 234 He could... draw blood from a slave's head with a flip.

b. Something of small importance; a trifle. Also, a short space of time, a moment.

1621 *MOLLE Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xvii. 386 The rest is not worth a flip with the finger. 1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacraments* I. 171 If the Lord then crosse thee so, not in some petty flip of a finger, but in a tedious sort. 1821 *BYRON Sardan.* I. ii, Eat, drink, and love; the rest's not worth a flip. 1880 *GRIFFIS Jap. Fairy World* xvii. (1887)

150 The tortoise... in a fillip of the finger was down in the gardens of Riu Gu.

2. In a wider sense; A smart blow (with the fist, etc.). Now *rare*.

1543 *BECON Insect. agst. Swearing* 28 a, Suche a fyllyppe, as shal fyllyppe them downe into the botome of hell fyre. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurtou* v. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 238 There was a knave not far, Who caught one good flip on the brow with a door-bar. 1618 *FLETCHER Chances* III. iv, One, if foule play Should fall upon us... Will not flie back for phillips. 1772 tr. *Galland's Arab. Nts.* IV. 151 One give poor Bakbarah a flip on the nose with all her strength. *fig.* 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 250 The Marquis de la Fayette, with several others, have lately received a fillip for having assembled to sign a memorial to the King.

3. Something that serves to rouse, excite, or animate; a stimulus.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Give Nature a Fillip*, to Debauch a little now and then with Women, or Wine. 1740 *CHEYNE Regimen* 80, I willingly allow, that fermented... Liquors, are excellent Remedies, temporary Filips, Whips or Spurs. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 238 This bon mot gave a flip to my spirits. 1837 *WHITTICK Bk. Trades* (1842) 273 A remission of two-thirds the duty on flint-glass... has given the trade a flip. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 144 Without the flip of a little scandal.

Fillip (fīl'ip), *v.* [See the *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put into motion by a fillip; to toss (a coin) with a fillip. Also with *away, down, forth, off*.

1543 [see **FILLIP** *sb.* 2.] 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIII. xxx. 338 When he hath filipped the monie... he must save; What is it? 1622 *DONNE Serm.* xvi. 157 Not be able to nip or flip away one of his own wormes. a 1680 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) II. 70 That can... fillip nature with his finger into that nothing whence he drew it. 1783 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 9 Dec., I was forced to begin filipping off the crumbs... from my muff. 1831 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 155 Had our aforesaid merchant filipped a nut sharply against his bullying giant. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 61 The use of an elastic switch to flip small missiles with.

transf. and fig. 1535 *JOYE Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 17 These playn testimonies... wolde take no place with Tindal for... he... agensnt me fylippt them forth betwene his fynger and his thombe. 1624 *BP. MOUNTAGU Gagg* iii. 42, I like not that the ancient Fathers should so be philipped off, and sent away. 1689 *ANSW. Lords' & Commonsers' Sp.* 21 Those Tests [etc.]... which... were so easily filipped down by his Vigorous Successor.

b. To stimulate, urge. Also with *forward*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* Cviija, They will... with good indeuoure, flip nature forward. 1819 *SHELLEY Cyclops* 145 Pour: that the draught may flip my remembrance.

2. To strike with a fillip; to tap smartly with the nail-joint of the finger. Also with *out*.

1580 *BARET Alu.* F 505 To flip one, *talitrum impingere, incutere, infringere alicui*. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 86/1 There is not a meane subject that dare extend his hand to flip a peere of the realme. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 725 If you flip a Lute-string, it sheweth double, or Treble. 1681 *DEPOS. Cast. York* (Surtees) 249 My Lorde... did arise from his seate and philipped him over the nose. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 49 Others poised themselves over a fire, and without mercy filipped their noses. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxviii. 288 Like earthen vessels; that properly filipped... should perforce reveal a... fracture. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 35 A good example of it may be obtained by filipping the inflated cheeks.

transf. and fig. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. iii. 59 Then let the Pibbles on the hungry beach Flip the starres. 1667 *DENHAM Direct. Paint.* II. ii. 66 How the hard Pellets fell away as dead, By our enchanted Timber filipped. 1857 *READE Course of True Love* II. (1868) 42 Patrick... could not bear to be filipped. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand of Ethelberta* I. 148 To escape the risk of having his eyes filipped out by the twigs that impeded his progress.

3. *gen.* To strike smartly.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1808) IV. 220 There was one [stone] that lent him a blow on the shoulder, an other of them philipped him on the fingers. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 255 If I do, flip me with a three-man-Beetle.

4. *intr.* To make a flip with the fingers. Also, *to flip with (one's) fingers*, and *to flip it*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* (1586) II. 110 b, If you do but flip with your finger upon the other end. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 300 When he scarce can trim His gouty fingers, thus he'll philip it. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 183 If you... flip upon the Brim, or outside. 1670 *LASSELLS Voy. Italy* II. 407 Of such a rare timber, that one flipping upon one end of them, you heare it easily at the other end. 1842 *TENNYSON Cottiva* 25 He laugh'd. Then filipp'd at the diamond in her ear. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 40 Just see me flip with my fingers.

b. *quasi-trans.* To give a fillip with (the fingers).
1712 *HEARNE Collect.* III. 371 Then flip your Finger and Thumb.

Hence **Filipped** *ppl. a.*, **Filipping** *vbl. sb.*

1611 *COTGR.*, *Chiquenaudé*, filipped. 1622 *MASSINGER Virg. Mart.* v. 1, Tush, all these tortures are but filippings, Fleabittings. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabclais* III. xx. 169 Interlarded with a double row of bobs and finger filippings. 1856 *DOBELL Eng. in Time of War, Shower in War Time*, The drip did whip the filipped pool.

Fillippen, var. of **PHILIPPINE**, a game of forfeits.

Filliser, obs. form of **FILACER**.

Fillister (fīl'istər). [Of unknown origin.]

a. A rabbeting plane used in making window-sashes, etc. b. (See *quot.* 1874.)

1819 *Rees' Cycl.* xxvii. s.v. *Plane*, There is also a third sort [of rebating planes], called *fillisters*, used for sinking, or cutting away the edge of the piece of wood to form the rebate. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 844/2 *Fillister*, the

rabbit on the outer edge of a sash-bar, to hold the glass and the putty.

† **Fillock.** *Obs.* Forms: 5, 6 fillok, (6 fyllok), 6, 8 fillock. [Of obscure formation; the original sense is perh. 'filly' (cf. Welsh *ffilawg* filly, wanton girl, in Salesbury 1547 *filoc*, which may be an early adoption from Eng.). The word may be f. FILL-Y + -OCK, or represent (with Northern pronunciation) an OE. *fylece wk. fem., corresponding to OHG. *fulihha*:—OTent. *fulikōn-, f. *ful-, fol-: see FOAL.]

A wanton young girl. Also attrib.

† c 1450 Hoccleve's *Let. Cupide* 262 [MS. Arch. Seld. B 24] Swyche fillokes [other texts filthes] as weren vertulesse. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 74. So many fillok with fuck sailis Within this land was never hard or sene. 15.. *Hye way to Spytel Hous* 142 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 29 Mychers, hedge-creepers, fylloks, and lusher. 1569 E. HAKE *News Poytes Churchyard* (1579) G j b, Yong fillock Jylles, and bawdie Jacks.

Fillop, Fillott, *obs.* forms of FILLIP, FILLET.

Fillowite (fī'louait). *Min.* [Named by Brush and Dana 1879 after A. N. Fillow: see -ITE.] A phosphate of manganese, iron, calcium and sodium, found in transparent yellow or brown crystals.

1879 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser. III. XVII.* 363 Fillowite occurs in granular crystalline masses.

Fill-up, *sb.* [f. verbal phr. to fill up: see FILL v. For the stress see BREAK-DOWN.] That which serves to fill up a hollow or stop a gap.

1872 *Daily News* 2 Sept. They are falling by spadefuls into the cart, and have now to do service .. as a fill-up for some pestilential ditch. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 4/2 The incident of the 'Sempiternal Club' .. looks .. a little like a 'fill-up'.

Filly (fī'li), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 (in Comb.), 6 fely, (6 felee, felly), 5-8 fillee, (6 file, fille, fyllye, 8 filley), 6- filly. β. 7 philly. [? a. ON. *fylja* wk. fem.:—*fuljōn-, f. ful-, fol-: see FOAL.]

1. A young mare, a female foal.

† a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 51 Atter and foxe, fillee, mare alsoe. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 206 To Thomas Milner, hir sone, a file with a white foite. a 1641 *SUCKLING Answ. to Let. Wks.* (1696) 99/2 An unback'd Filly may by chance give thee a fall. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4591/4 Stohn or stray'd .. a black Filley, two years old. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* III. iii. 93 What's good for the filly, is good for the mare, say I.

b. To slip her filly: *transf.* of a woman, to miscarry.

1665 *PEPYS Diary* 31 Mar., My Lady Castlemaine is sick again—people think, slipping her filly.

2. *transf.* Applied to a young lively girl.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* III. i, A skittish filly will be your fortune, Welford. 1668 *SEDFLEY Mulh. Gard.* I. i, I believe nobody will be very fond of a Hide-Park Filly for a Wife. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 211 ¶ 9, I am joined in Wedlock for my Sins to one of those Fillies who are described in the old Poet. 1849 *MISS MULOCK Ogilvie's l.* (1875) 390 Katharine's a young filly that will neither be led nor driven. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 41 You are but a filly yet.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filly-foal*; † *filly-stag*, a filly foal.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 68 It is a horse foole, bycause a horse gate it, though it be a *felly fole. 1884 *W. SUSSEX Gaz.* 25 Sept. Advt., Brown draught brood mare, with filly foal. 1378 *Will of f. Delmarsh in Test. Karl.* (1893) 125 Item, Johanni, filio Thomae Sympon, unum *felystag.

Hence † *Filly v.*, to give birth to a filly. **Filly-ing**, *vbl. sb.*

1508 *FLORIO, Partorire* .. to calue .. to fillee. *Parto* .. a caluing, .. a filly'ing, etc.

Filly, *obs.* form of (FELLOE), FELLY.

Filly-folly (fī'li-fōli). [One of the onomatopoeic reduplications expressing the notion of something trivial; cf. FAL-LAL.] A foolish or ridiculous notion; a foolish hobby.

1565 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 511 Ye doe but trifle with your Filly Follies. 1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy VIII.* xxxi, 'Tis the sporting little filly-folly which carries you out for the present hour,—a maggot, a butterfly, .. a fiddle-stick.

Film (film), *sb.* Forms: 1 fil-, fylmen, 5 vilm, 5-6 fylme, (6 philome), 6-7 filme, 7- film. [OE. *filmen* str. neut., membrane, caul, prepuce, cognate with OFris. *filmene* skin; the WGer. **filmin(n)* is an extension (with suffix repr. OTent. -jo-) of **felmen*-, -on- (OE. *æg-felma* skin of an egg), f. the same root as FELL sb.]

† 1. A membrane, animal or vegetable. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 204 Her sint tæc aheardodre lifre, æc on þam læppan, & healocum & filmenum. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 241 Rethina þat is þe þinne skyn .. þat is cleid þe vilm þe þe ize. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160/2 Fylme, of a notte, or oþer lyke, *folliculus*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 220/1 Fylme that covereth the brayne, *taye*. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 31 b, Rounde cornes divided one from an other by filmes y^e rynne betwene. 1610 *BARROUCH Meth. Physick* I. ix. (1630) 13 The filmes and tunicles of the stomack. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 47 In a Wallnut .. one part goes to make a Green, Tough, and Bitter Bark, another part the Shell lin'd with Films. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* III. (ed. 2) 193 Twelve Eggs, their Shells being only bruised, but the Films not broken. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* I. vii. 313 The papyrus, a sort of bulrush .. whose stalk was covered with several films, or inner skins, on which they wrote.

† b. Applied to the tongue. *Obs. rare*—1.

1644 *BP. HALL Sermon* 9 June Rem. Wks. (1660) 101 This loose and busie filme, which we carry in our mouths.

2. An extremely thin pellicle or lamina of any material.

1653 *QUARLES Embl.* II. x. (1718) 102 The painted film but of a stronger bubble. 1747 *GOULD Eng. Ants* 54 These wings are composed of exceeding fine and thin Films. a 1799 *BLACK Lect. Chem.* (1803) II. 677 An ingot .. appears fine, even when cut through with a chisel, because this carries a film along with it from the surface, which covers the rest. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xvi. 138 Even silver and gold, when beaten into thin films, are transparent. 1853 *HERSCHEL Pop. Lect. Sc.* vi. § 29 (1873) 245 As if the two media were separated by an exceedingly thin film of air. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 318 A tube made of a film of glass. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. vi. 44 The small bubbles of air ruptured the film of water.

b. Often applied to the emanations from the surface of bodies ('Simulacra .. Quac quasi membrana summo de corpore rerum Direptæ volitant', *Lucr.* IV. 35), which in the philosophy of Epicurus were supposed to be the objects of perception.

1682 *CREECH tr. Lucretius* iv. 38 Images of Things Which like thin films from bodies rise in streams. 1692 *BENTLEY Folly of Ath.* (ed. 4) 8 Those fleeting superficial films of bodies. 1785 *REID Int. Powers* II. xx, The films of Epicurus .. are the productions of human fancy.

3. *esp.* A thin pellicle forming a coating or overlying layer.

1577 *GOUGE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) iv. 184 The Honey .. is covered with a thinnie rine, or filme. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 34 A slimy film floated on the top of the water. 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1711) 18 Cover'd with an oily Film of several Colours. 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 724 An icy gale .. o'er the pool Breathes a blue film. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 292 The sooty films that play upon the bars. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 148 A semi-transparent white film, which proved to be new cuticle. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 294 A reddish film which burns like phosphorus is deposited. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 218 The pearly film of the Nautilus shell. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* 34 The film of matter which is thrown down annually upon the plain during the season of inundation.

b. *Photography.* A thin pellicle or coating of collodion, gelatin, etc. spread on photographic paper or plates, or used by itself instead of a plate.

1845 *THORNTWHAITE Guide Photogr.* 52 The film of isinglass .. peels off and will be found to bear a minute copy of the original. 1883 *HARDWICK'S Photogr. Chem.* (ed. 9) 175 If .. the sensitive film of Iodide be allowed to lie loosely upon the surface of the Collodion, the picture will be very feeble. 1890 *WOODBURY Encycl. Photogr., Film Negative Process*, or film photography, is a term applied to processes in which flexible films are used instead of glass plates.

4. A morbid growth upon the eye. Also said of the growing dimness in the eyes of a dying person; sometimes *film of death*.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 367 The webs, filmes, and cata-racts which trouble the eyesight. 1712 *POPE Messiah* 39 He from thick films shall purge the visual ray. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VI. x, The film forsook his eyes for a moment. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* I. vii. 147 An odd fancy, like a film before the eye. 1877 *L. MORRIS Epic Hades* II. 104 O'er his glaring eyes the films of death Crept.

fig. 1626 *T. H. [AWKINS] Caussin's Holy Crt.* 60 The euill spirit, instantly spreadeth a filme ouer theyre eyes. a 1711 *KEN Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 253 From sensual Films when freed, she saw strange sights. 1846 *GROTE Greece* I. xvi. (1862) I. 370 They looked at the past with a film of faith over their eyes.

5. *transf.* A slight veil or covering of haze, mist, or the like. *lit.* and *fig.*

1833 *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire* 31 The interminable vineyards of the Loire, already covered with the film of early twilight. 1837 *SYD. SMITH Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 265/1 A slight film thrown over convenient injustice. 1847 *H. MILLER First Imp.* xiv. (1857) 244 An incipient frost, in the form of a thin film of blue vapour. 1883 *Times* 10 Aug. 2/3 The brown .. walls show through a film of peach and almond blossoms.

6. A fine thread or filament, as of gossamer, silk, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 63 Her Whip of Crickets bone, the Lash of Philome. 1781 *COWPER Anti-Thelyphthora* 73 When .. floating films envelope every thorn. a 1822 *SHELLEY Unf. Drama* 230 Floating on the line Which, like a film in purest space, divided The heaven beneath the water from the heaven Above the clouds. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 161 They were .. in undulations like films of silk blown by the wind. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lamps* iv. § 10. 102 A riband .. spoils all that is near its wretched film of an existence. 1859 *I. TAYLOR Logic in Theol.* 203 We must not trust ourselves to any such films of correspondence.

7. *Comb.*, as *film-like*, -winged adjs.; also † *film-broke*, ruptured; † *film-bursting*, hernia; *film-fern*, a fern with filmy fronds, *esp.* one of the genus *Hymenophyllum*; *film-free* a., free from film, not obscured, clear.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 281 Men þat weren *filme broke. 1578 *LYTE Dodocus* I. lvi. 83 The leaves pound and layde too healeth *filme [printed filine] burstings [Fr. *hergens*]. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 352 Out of the crevices many species of *Film-ferns .. project their tufts of pellucid fronds. 1880 *BROWNING Dram. Idylls, Pan & Luna* 19 From each web of mist Utterly *film-free—entered on her race The naked Moon. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* i. 9 Dreams .. are *film-like images which fly off from the surfaces of real objects. 1875 *LANIER Poems, Symphony* 139 All shynesses of *film-winged things.

Film (film), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a film. Also, to film over, † up.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. iv. 147 It will but skin and filme

the Vicerous place. a 1656 *BP. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 251 Grosse infidelity that hath filmed up thine eyes. 1700 *C. DAVENANT Disc. Grants* Intro. 7 They do but film over a sore which breaks out afterwards with greater rancour. 1794 *COLERIDGE Reliq. Musings* Wks. (1829) I. 90 And curse your spells, that film the eye of Faith. 1876 *FARRAR Marlb. Sermon* xxix. 290 Would you linger by the stagnant pool because its surface is filmed with the iridescence of decay?

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To become covered with a film (as the eyes); to grow dim or obscure as though covered with a film; hence (*poet. rare*) of distant objects, to become hazy, fade away. Also, to film over.

1844 *MRS. BROWNING Dead Pan*, Straight her eyeballs filmed with horror. 1850 *NEALE Med. Hymns* (1867) 53 Eyes are filming o'er in death. 1877 *LANIER Poems, Florida Ghost* 5 Past far-off palms that filmed to nought.

Filmed, *apl. a.* [f. FILM v. and sb. + -ED.] a. Covered with a film. b. Having films.

1637 *NABBES Microcosm.* iv. E iij, Colours do not take My filmed eyes. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.*, *Hen.* V xcxi, See the Autumnall Gossamer .. knits the Sun, (within his narrow film'd Cordage) to all his wealth. 1878 *B. TAYLOR Deukalion* iv. iii, Wash thine filmed eyes And look around thee.

Filmart, -mert, *obs.* and *dial.* ff. FOMMART.

Filmiform (fī'lmiſſim), *a.* [f. FILM sb. + -(1)FORM.] In the form of a film, film-like.

1831 [POTÉ] *Assassins of the Paradise* 43 The loaded air .. Floats filmiform.

Filmograph. [f. as prec. + -(O)GRAPH.] A name given by Pumphrey to a camera adapted for the use of films (1890 *Woodbury Encycl. Photogr.*).

Filmot, var. of FIELOMOT.

Filmy (fī'mi), *a.* [f. FILM sb. + -Y¹.]

† 1. Of membranous structure. *Obs.*

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. 37 The ventricle .. is filmy, and therefore cold, hard, dry, and glutinous. 1665 *EVELYN Diary* 9 Feb., Its lower beak .. being filmy, stretches to a prodigious wideness when it devours a great fish.

2. Forming a thin pellicle or coating.

1628 *WOTTON Let.* 14 Dec. in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 441 A little Excrescence .. upon the uttermost ball of his Eyes, a filmy matter, like the rudiment of a Pin and Web. 1735 *N. TORRIANO Gangr. Sore Throat* 94 As these filmy Membranes came away, the Weasand or Throat became freer. 1772 *PRIESTLEY in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 219 The water .. had deposited a filmy kind of matter. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii (1856) 344 The area of filmy ice. 1885 *R. BUCHANAN Annan Water* iii, Encrusting its black sides with a species of filmy salt.

3. Resembling a film, of extremely delicate texture, gauze-like; consisting of slender filaments, as of gossamer.

1604 *DRAYTON Owle* 764 The Spiders .. in his traine their filmie netting cast. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 30 Another pair of filmy Tiffany long wings. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* II. 190 The luxurious Wasp His filmy Pennons struggling flaps in vain. 1813 *SCOTT Trienn.* III. xi, It seem'd a veil of filmy lawn. a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 21 The filmy shroud Of many a mild transparent cloud. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxix. 3 Some robe most filmy.

fig. 1794 *COLERIDGE Lines on Friend who died of Fever*, Vanity her filmy net-work spread. 1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 75 A veil of words and filmy abstractions. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) II. ix. i. 120 The filmiest evanescence of the feeling has to be .. anatomized.

b. *Filmy-fern*, *Filmy-leaf*, names of a genus of ferns, *Hymenophyllum*. (Cf. *film-fern*, FILM sb. 7.) 1829 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants* 886 *Hymenophyllum*, *Filmy-Leaf*. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* VI. 154 *Order Filices*.. (*Filmy Fern*). 1882 *The Garden* 5 Aug. 111/3 The *Filmy Fern* House in the Pine-apple Nursery.

4. Covered with or as with a film; beclouded, dim, hazy.

1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* III. 345 With eyes no longer white or filmy. 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* i. 3 The filmy orb of the moon. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 132 Gradually the filmy trees defined themselves.

5. *Comb.*

1821 *SHELLEY To Night* iv, Thy sweet child Sleep, the filmy-eyed.

Hence *Filmily adv.*; *Filminess*.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Filminess*. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 483 The haze and filminess dropped from our 'optic nerve'. 1870 *H. MACMILLAN Bible Teach.* xiii. 262 The milk-white filminess of the onyx. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 803/2 Something that filmily wavers before their senses.

|| **Filon** (fīlōn). *Mining.* [a. F. *filon* vein, lode, f. *fil* thread (see FILE sb. 2).] A mineral or metallic vein, a lode.

1845 *GIBSON in Cambrian Jnrl.* (1863) 149 The collaterals cross the main filon in angles of incidence.

Filoplumaceous (fī-lōplūmā'ſəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *filoplūma* (see next) + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a filoplume.

1890 *COUES Field & Gen. Ornith.* II. § 3. 128 Types of Feathery Structure .. 3. The hairy, bristly, or filoplumaceous.

Filoplume (fī-lōplūm). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *filoplūma*, badly f. L. *filum* thread + *plūma* feather. (The correct L. form would be **filiplūma*.)] (See quot. 1890.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Filoplume*. 1890 *COUES Field & Gen. Ornith.* II. § 3. 128 Different kinds of Feathers. 4. *Filoplumes*, *filopluma*, or thread-feathers, have an extremely slender, almost invisible stem .. and usually no vane, unless a terminal tuft of barbs may be held for such .. These are the nearest approach to hairs that birds have.

Filose (fai-lō's). *Bot. and Zool.* [as if ad. L. **filōs-us*, f. *filum* thread.] Having a thread-like termination.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Filose*, ending in a thread-like process; an epithet applied to insects and plants. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Filose*, in Botany.

† **Filose'lla**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 7 *file*-, *filozella*, 8 *filosella*. Also 7 *philizella*, *philosella*. [Corruptly ad. It. *filosello*, according to Mussafia a perversion (after *filo* thread) of **foli-sello*:—popular L. **follicellus* cocoon (whence OF. *foucel*), dim. of L. *follis* bag.] A kind of stuff; = *FILOSELLE* b.

1611 COTGR., *Filoselle*, the stuff *Filozella*. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xxvii. 269 The new devised names of Stuffs and Colours. Veletato, Philizello, Paragon. 1640 in Entick *London* II. 169 Silk say calimancoes and philosellas, broad, the dozen yards os. 4d. 1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Filozella*, a kind of Stuff.

Filoselle (fai-lō'sel). Forms: 7 *fil(l)-*, *fylozel*, 7-9 *filosel(l)*, (7 *filosell*), 9 *filoselle*. Also 7 *philiselle*. [a. F. *filoselle*, fem., OF. *filloisel* masc., ad. It. *filosello*: see prec.] a. 'Ferret or floss silk; grogram-yarn' (Simmonds).

1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 326 *Filosell* or ferrett silk the pound viiii. 1662 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 464 *Fylozell* or Paris silk. 1876 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* iv. It was a wonderful piece of work of woven gold and silver and *filosel*.

attrib. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 1/2 It is a wide ribbon, which has the appearance of plaited *filoselle* silk.

† b. A kind of stuff (? a mixture of silk and wool).

a 1605 in Beck *Draper's Dict.* 16 note, The paragon, peropus, and philiselles may be affirmed to be double chambellets. *Ibid.*, To make this a philiselle, a peropus, a paragon, or a buffyn is but to alter the breadth.

† **Filose'tta**. *Obs.* Also *fillizetta*. [App. altered from It. *filosello* by substitution of the It. suffix *-etta* for *-ello*. But cf. Sp. *filoseda* mixture of silk and wool.] ? = prec.

1598 FLORIO, *Filisseta*, a kinde of course silke which we call, *filosetta* or *flouret* silke. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* 4 Shag, *Fillizetta*, Damaske and Mockado.

Filose'fe, -*phie*, *obs.* forms of **PHILOSOPHE**, -Y.

Filote, *obs.* form of **FILLET**.

† **Filour**, *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *fylo*-, -*oure*, -*owre*, 5 *fillour*. [Shortened ad. OF. *affiloir*:—med.L. *affilātorium*, f. *affilāre*: see **AFFILE** v.] A tool for sharpening steel, a hone or whetstone.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 2225 With a borelych bytte.. fyled in a fylo, fowre fote large. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160/2 Fyloure, of barbowrs crafte *acutecula*, *filarium*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/2 A *Filoure*, *affilatorium*.

Hence † **Filour**, v. *Obs.* trans. To whet, sharpen. 1483 in *Cath. Angl.* 130/2.

Filour, var. of **FELOURE** *Obs.* foliage.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3690 Gilden platis, Flamband all in filour & fewlis en-blanchid.

[**Filour**, explained in some Dicts. as 'a curtain-rod,' is from *Bk. of Curtasye* 447, where *fylo*ur is prob. a bad reading for *fylo*ur, **CELURE**.]

Filozofe, -*fie*, *obs.* forms of **PHILOSOPHE**, -Y.

† **Filsen**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 3 *filstnen*, 4 *fulsun*, *fylsen*, 5 *felsen*, -*yn*, *filson*, *fylsyn* (n. [ME. *filst* (n)-u, f. *FILST* sb.; cf. -EN-6.] trans. To minister to, aid, support; to further, promote.

c 1200 ORMIN 6170 Himm birrþ þe fillstennn wiþ þin fe. c 1220 *Bestiary* 44 His fader him fillstede swo ðat he ros fro dede. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1644 Þe souerayn of heuen Fylsened euer þy fader. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4871 Yche freike is þere frynd to filson þere sped. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4669 3e.. fage ay þe flesche & felsen it wele.

† **Filsne**, v. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. ON. *fylgsni* (sb. pl.) hiding-place (cf. Goth. *fulhsni* sing. in same sense), f. OTeut. **fulg-* ablaut-var. of **felh-* to hide: see **FEAL** v.] intr. To lurk.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 881 Sire, see 3e 3one farlande, with 3one two fyrez, þar filstnez þat fende.

† **Filst**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fullæst*, *fullést*, *fylst*, 2-3 *fulst*. [OE. *fullæst*, *fullést*, *fylst* = OFris. *folliste*, *folste*, *fulliste*, OS. *fullēsti*, OHG. *folleist*, *follist*; connected with next verb.] Assistance, support, furtherance.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxiii. 14 Mid Godes fylste. a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 554 (Gr.) Is.. mægenwisa trum, fullæsta mæst. c 1175 *Langb. Hom.* 113 He ne mei habben nane mihte.. butan godes fulste. c 1205 *Lav.* 1747 Þa Corine of wode com.. Brutun to fulste. c 1230 *Hali Meik.* 17 Hire forme fulst is siððe.

† **Filst**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fullæstan*, *fulléstan*, *fylstan*, 2 *felsten*, 3 *fulsten*, *south.* *vulsten*, *filsten*. [OE. *fullæstan*, *fulléstan*, *fylstan* = OS. *fullēstian*, OHG. *folleisten*.]

The word is a compound of the OTeut. vb. **laistjan* to follow, attend upon; with regard to the prefixed element see **FOLLOW** v.]

trans. To aid, help.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* iii. xi. § 10 Pirrus him.. fylste. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke v. 7 Hig bionodon hyra geferan.. þæt hi comun ant him fylston [c 1160 *Ilakon* felsten]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þese two þe ben leithar and lust ulsted þe þride þæt is þe flesliche lust. a 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 135 Þe bet sal he þe felsten to dou al þine wille.

b. *refl.* To give one's aid to.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 He deleð him fro gode and fulsteð him to ðe deuel.

Filtch *obs.* f. of **FILCH**.

Filter (fîltəi), sb. Forms: 5-9 *filtre*, (6 *fyltre*, -*ture*), 6- *filter*. Also 7 *philter*. [ME. *filtre*, a. OF. *filtre*, ad. med.L. *filtrum*: see **FELT**.]

† 1. = **FELT** sb. Also a piece of felt. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 125 Pan es he sette apou a blak filtre, with þe whilk þai lift him vppe and setteþ him in his throne. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 152 Þai dwell all in tentez made of blakk filtre.

2. A piece of felt, woollen cloth, paper, or other substance, through which liquids are passed to free them from matter held in suspension.

Now only with reference to chemical manipulation, where the filter is usually of unsized paper.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 76 b, Distill them by a fyltre or thorowe a lyttle bagge, or by a peece of clothe. 1683 *Pettus Flata Min.* i. (1686) 214 Dissolve the Vitriol and purify it through a Filtre. 1769 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 220 The clear liquor being decanted, the remainder was passed through a filter. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 285 The whole is then to be poured upon a filtre of cloth. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 53 Collected on a filter, washed and dried.

b. 'A twist of thread' (or a strip of cloth) 'of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it' (J.). *Obs.* exc. in *capillary filter*.

1559 MORWYNG *Euonym.* 75 Distillation by a filter, or a list of wollen cloth. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxv. 263 We resolved, instead of a List of Cotton, or the like Filtre, to make use of a Siphon of Glass. 1727-41 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 455/2 *Capillary-filter*, a simple mode of freeing water of its larger impurities by means of a cord of loose fiber.

c. In wider sense: Any contrivance for freeing liquids from suspended impurities; esp. an apparatus consisting of a vessel in which the liquid is made to pass through a stratum of sand, charcoal, or some porous substance.

1791 J. PEACOCK *Patent No.* 1844 The filters will be cleaned by drawing out the head or body of water or fluid. 1834 S. BAGSHAW *Patent No.* 6708 An improved filter for water or other liquids. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. 339 Nevertheless the natives had scraped small holes in the sand, as filters. 1879 A. B. MACDOWALL in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 167/2 The filter was occasionally cleaned with an exhausting and condensing pump.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. v. 20 The common salt.. passing thro' the philter of the air. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1803) 241 This natural filter [the bills of a duck]. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) VIII. l. § 39. 159 The whole information.. was strained through the imperial filters. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii. 228 A heavy conversation of ponderous compliments passed through the dragoman filter.

3. A contrivance for arresting dust, smoke, disease-germs, etc. in the air which is breathed.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.vv. *Filter*, *Air-filter*.

4. A material for filtering. *rare.*

1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 26 The burning it over and over again.. produces a better filtre than at first. 1870 TYNDALL in *Nature* 27 Jan. 341 This [cotton-wool] was the filter used by Schröder in his experiments on spontaneous generation.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filter-shop*; also *filter-bed*, a pond or tank with a false bottom covered with sand or gravel, serving as a large filter; also *fig.*; *filter-faucet* (see quot.); *filter-paper*, porous paper to be used for filtering; *filter-press*, (a) a filter in which the liquid is forced through by pressure; (b) a machine for extracting oil from fish.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 846/2 **Filter-bed*, a settling pond whose bottom is a filter. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 7 Feb. 24/2 The water.. was filtered through filterbeds on their premises. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 May 2/1 All that is known here of the Transvaal.. comes through the political filter-beds of Cape Town. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 846/2 **Filter-faucet*, one having a chamber containing sand, sponge, or other material to arrest impurities. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 7/1 The sludge is next forced into a *filter press. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* II. iv. 112, I have seen water like it at the *Filter shops.

Filter (fîltəi), v. Forms: 7 *fyltre*, 7-9 *filtre*, 6- *filter*. Also 6 *philter*. [ad. mod.L. *filtrāre*, f. *filtrum* **FILTER** sb. Cf. F. *filtrer*.]

1. *trans.* To pass (a liquid) through a filter, or some porous medium, for the purpose of removing solid particles or impurities. Also with *off.* Also *absol.*

1576 G. BAKER *Jewell of Health* i. 2 The dropping caused by a Lyste, or piece of Woollen cloth.. which manner of dooing the Chymistes name Fyltring. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.*, *Chim. Concl.* 23 Some use to filter this Lee divers times. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. ix. 36 They dissolve many times, they fyltre, and coagulate. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. i. § 31 The Sap.. not being filtered through so fine a Cotton. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 86 Filtre the Tincture thro' Paper. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 507 Sages strove In vain to filter off a crystal draught Pure from the lees. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 355 Putrid and stinking water may be rendered sweet by filtering it through charcoal-powder. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 200 We then filter, washing the blue-coloured sulphate of lime remaining on the filter till it becomes red. 1853 SOYER *Pan-troph.* 27 The liquid was several times filtered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 291 The Chamber of Deputies, though filtered through every process which policy could invent. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 5 The passage would no doubt strike you more in the quotation than in the original, for I have filtered it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/3 At present his instructions to counsel are filtered through a solicitor. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 1/3 Each of these images is 'filtered' through a colour screen.

c. Said of the filtering material.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 37 The sea-weed filters the salt-water. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 648 Paper which filters slowly may be improved in quality by this treatment.

2. To cause (a liquid) to pass drop by drop, or slowly, through a porous medium (now only in *passive*); also, † to give forth through the pores, exude. *rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 71 The tre.. of swart blud filtered abundance. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* i. xx. 183 That streame [of atoms].. clymbing and filtering it selfe along the stoness streame. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 466 Rivers.. some of which are filtered through soils.. which yield one kind of salts.

3. *intr.* To pass as through a filter; to percolate. Also with *away*, *down*.

Cf. F. *filtrer*, used *refl.* and *intr.* in this sense. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 100 The water.. will filter through the sand. 1864 MARSH *Man & Nature* 438 A stratum of snow.. causes almost all the water that composes it to filter down into the earth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 687 Water will filter through the cell-walls into the cavities of the wood.

transf. and *fig.* 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 207 The sunbeams, filtering small, Freckling through the branches fall. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* ii. iii, A perpetual stream of.. people.. would filter.. through her.. drawing-rooms.

4. To obtain by filtering. Also *transf.* *rare.*

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 387 The liquid filtered from these solutions had a sweetish and bitterish taste. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 5 Fine dust, which appeared to have been filtered from the wind by the gauze of the vane at the mast-head.

Hence **Filtered**, **Filtering** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Filterer**, that which filters or serves as a filter.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Filtered*, strained through a Paper, Cloth, etc. 1794 SCHMEISSER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 421 The remaining filtered liquor was saturated with purified pot-ash. 1809 J. F. ARCHBOLD *Patent No.* 3225 It [sea water] is passed through a filterer. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 162, I love to watch thy [an hour-glass's] filtering burthen pass. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* iv, The filtered tribute of the rough woodland. 1853 SOYER *Pan-troph.* 412 Eight barrels of filtered water. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 38 The stretcher might have been directly under this water filterer.

Filter, var. form of **FELTER** v., **PHILTRE**.

Filtering (fîltəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FILTER** v. + -ING I.]

1. The action of the verb **FILTER**.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 101 The filtering of this rain through the ground. 1845 J. WILKINSON *Patent No.* 10984 The whole process of filtering is effected by pressure. *fig.* 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlii. 235 There's been a good filtering of our blood into high families.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filtering-apparatus*, -*bag*, -*box*, -*funnel*, -*material*, -*medium*, -*paper*, -*stand*, -*vessel*; also *filtering-basin* (see quot. 1874); *filtering-cup*, a cup of porous wood used to illustrate the pressure of the atmosphere; *filtering-press* = *filter-press*; *filtering-stone*, any porous stone through which water is filtered; *filtering-tank* = *filtering-basin* (Knight).

1845 J. WILKINSON *Patent No.* 10984 Which [a cistern] must be considerably above the level of the *filtering apparatus. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 846/2 **Filtering-basin*, the chamber in which the water from the reservoir of water-works is received and filtered previous to entering the mains. 1792 G. COWEN *Patent No.* 1920 A quantity of sand, or any other *filtering material. 1791 J. PEACOCK *Patent No.* 1844 The ascent of the fluid through the *filtering medium. 1757 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 163 The colourless sorts of *filtering-paper are preferable for this use to the coloured. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 311 Filtering Paper is an almost pure form of cellulin. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 846/2 **Filtering-press*, a press in which the passage of a liquid through a body of filtering material is expedited by pressure applied thereto; a pressure-filter. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* i. 17 The *filtering stands are of this kind. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 234 *Filtering Stones,—Duty—for every £100 value. 1811 J. ASHLEY *Patent No.* 3472 An improved *filtering vessel for purifying.. water.

Filth (fîlp), sb. Forms: 1 *fýlp*, 2-4 *felthe*, 4 *south.* *veolthe*, 5 *felthe*, 3-4 *fulthe*, 3-6 *fylth* (e, (3 *fuylpe*, 6 *faylt*, *fylt*), 3-5 *filthe*, 3- *filth*. [OE. *fýlp* str. fem. = OS. *fýlitha* (Du. *vuille*), OHG. *fýlida*:—OTeut. **fýlþa*, n. of quality f. **fýlo*- FOUL a.]

† 1. The quality or state of being foul; a filthy state or condition; filthiness; in *pl.* foul treatment, indignities. *Obs.*

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 6370 Veolthe loveth al heore lynage. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 304 What fylthes the turkes made them to suffre. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 38 The Lacedæmonians were wont to shewe their children drunken men.. that by seing their filth, they might shunne the lyke fault.

2. *concr.* Foul matter.

† a. Putrid matter, corruption, rottenness; in later use, purulent matter, pus. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 27 And his synt innan fulle

deadra bana, and ealre fylðe [1160 *Hatton* feldre]. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* viii. (1889) 38 þænne fylð [putredo] seo þe innan weald byð ataworpen to hæle sar byð æopenud. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 49 þe temporal kyng . . . whiche ys now proude in hys power and to-morwe schal be fylthe and wormes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, He scraped y^e stynkyng fylth & corrupcyon of her deed body. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 11 To draw the fylt out of the head. 1696 *PECHY tr. Sydenham's Wks.* iii. ii. 116 The Inflammation which the Small-Pox has impressed upon the Blood . . . no less indicates Blood-letting than the filth [*L. colluvies*] which has been gathered together does Purging.

b. Uncleanly matter, dirt. Now only in stronger sense, expressing violent disgust: Loathsome dirt. Rarely in *pl.* filth of various kinds, filthy matters. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 191/52 þare feol out of eiper eize fuylyþe ase þei it were slym. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22397 (Cott.) All þe filthes of his maugh sal brist vte. c 1340 *Ibid.* 468 (Trin.) In þat court þat is so clene No fulþe may dwelle ne be sene. c 1430 *Lvog.* in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Voydyng filthes lowe into the grounde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/1 Fylthe of mannys nose, snotte, polipus. 1555 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 109 He . . . swiffes myke and fylthe to be powered yn y^e hy strett. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 397 Waters . . . found in Rising Grounds of great Cities . . . must needs take in a great deale of Filth. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* III. xxii. 180 The Chamber . . . on one side of which was the Sink and Filth of all the House. 1836 *EMERSON Nat., Prospects Wks.* (Bohn) II. 173 The sordid and filths of nature, the sun shall dry up. 1873 *QUIDA Pascarel* I. 30 A palace with superb staircases reeking in filth.

c. Vermin († formerly *pl.*). In mod. use (? *dial.*) restricted to insect parasites.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) v. 61 In that Abbeye ne entrethe not no Flye ne Todes ne Ewtes. For there were wont to ben many suche manere of Filthes. *Mod.* (Yorks.) A dirty brute, with his head swarming with filth. The currant bushes are covered with filth.

3. *fig. a.* Moral defilement, vileness; corruption, pollution; obscenity.

a 1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (Napier) xxxiii. 161 *note*, To manege . . . ane cwenan gemænum ceape bigað . . . and wið þa ane fylþe adreogað an æfter anum. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 þe bacbitare . . . opened so þet fulðe þ hit stinked wide. a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 165 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 63 And luie in fulthe and in sunne. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 299 þei ben blaunched wiþ-oute as sepulchris, and wiþ-inne ful of fylþe. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 77 The prince . . . suffered suche felthe to be done. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 209 The filth of sin is purged by the Laver of tears. a 1704 *T. Brown Sat. agst. Woman Wks.* 1730 I. 56 Wallowing in all the filth of boundless luxury. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* v. 159 Every slave now dragging through the filth Of some corrupted city his sad life. 1860 *Hook Lives Abps.* I. v. 226 Forbidding . . . all the filth of the wicked.

† b. *pl.* Moral impurities, corrupt or impure actions, transgressions. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 131 Holi maiden of þanke, and clane of alle felðes. a 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 3 Biwite thou mi bodi the is al bitahte from fleschliche fulthen. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10105 (Trin.) To make me falle in fulþes fele. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 180 All filþes of fleshely synne. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. Pref. 60 Compared to swyne returning to the myre, In their awin filthes to get their fames defyled.

c. Foul or obscene language; vile or loathsome imputations.

1730 *SWIFT Traullus* I. 25 Among the rout He wildly flings his filth about. 1879 *FROUDE Cæsar* xv. 237 Instead of scolding and flinging impotent filth.

4. Said of a person: A vile creature; a scoundrel; a slut, drab, whore. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2542 Lest þat foule felþe schuld have hem founde þere. 1402 *HOCLEVE Letter of Cupit* 262 These ladyes . . . were none of thoo . . . but swyche filthes as weren vertuesse. 1565 *HARDING in Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 27 Ioan of Kent, that filth . . . was she a sister of yours? 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. i. 6. 1608 — *Lear* (Qo. 1) iv. ii. 39 Filths sauer but themselves. 1612 *R. SHELDON Serm. St. Martin's* 65 Their filthes lie by their sides to satisfie their abominable pleasures. 1790 *MRS. WHEELER Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 13 Nea yan can bide wie him, an arrant filth! 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Filth*, a disreputable woman, a scoundrel. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* xlii. 13 O ugly filth, detested Trull.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *filth-disease*, *ferment*; *filth-created*, *-fed*, *-sodden* adjs.

1852 *DR. GUY* in *Ld. Ingestre Meliora* I. 96 *Filth-created fever and disease. 1885 *Science* VI. 101/1 Typhoid-fever and other preventable *filth-diseases. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/5 How . . . is the *filth-fed oyster to be distinguished? 1891 *C. CREIGHTON Hist. Epidemics* 589 Spots of soil . . . so situated in cups of the hills as to retain and multiply the *filth-ferment. 1871 *NAPHEVS Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. viii. 264 A *filth-sodden porous earth.

Hence *Filthless* *a.* [-LESS], without filth; undefiled. *Filthous* *a.* [-OUS] = FILTHY.

14. *.. Balade in Commend. our Lady* 51 (Chaucer's Wks. 1561) Fountain al filthlesse, as birell current clere. 1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* ii. (1550) 9 b, And so sent hym forth abroad . . . to maynteyne all kyndes of ydolatri and fleshly fylthousse lyvynge.

† *Filth*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make foul, defile.

c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xliii. 21 Alle blak becomen they . . . and i-fylthed. 1598 *E. GILPIN Skial* (1878) 31 Filthing chaste eares with theyr pens Gonorrhey.

† *Filthery*. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ERY.] = FILTHINESS.

a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 370 Wallowing in all filthery of gluttony and luxury.

† *Filthhead*, *-hood*. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3 fulþ-hede, 4-5 filth-, filt-, fylthede, -heed, (5 filthet). *B.* 6 filthhead. [f. FILTH sb. + -HEAD, -HOOD.]

Filthiness, uncleanness. *lit. and fig.* Also *concr.* filth. To do one's filthhood: to void excrement.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 290 þe chylde . . . dude hys kunde fulþ-hede. 1382 *WYCLIF Lev.* xviii. 7 The filth-heed [Vulg. *turpitudinem*] of thi fader, and the filth-heed of thi moder thou shalt not discover. *Ibid. Rom.* i. 27 Mawlis in to mawlis worching filthhede. c 1440 *tr. Giralt. Hist. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 31 The fylthede of the lond folk yn which thay ladde har lyf. 1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 52 With dust al powdered, with filthhood dustye bedagled.

Filthify (f-ilþifi), *v.* [f. FILTHY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make filthy; *lit. and fig.*

1790 *J. WILLIAMS Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 13 Filthified they flounder to Remorse. 1821 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1843) X. 524 He was . . . covering my clean napkin with his 'flag of abomination' filthified. 1828 *WHEWELL* in *Todhunter Account of Writings*, etc. (1876) II. 94 Mathematics with which Mr. Thompson has filthified his subject.

Filthily (f-ilþili), *adv.* [f. FILTHY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a filthy manner.

1552 *HULOET, Filthilye, fæde.* 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. (1887) 144 In the ix seir of his regne, quhilke sa filthilie he had ruled. 1633 *PRYNNE Histrio-Mastix* i. vi. iii. 366 For the liberty of doing filthily and obscenely, is next to the liberty of speaking filthily and obscenely. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 1 The ancient Romans would scold, and call Names filthily. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. xvii, For hut and palace show like filthily.

Filthiness (f-ilþines), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being filthy.

1. In physical sense: Foulness, uncleanness.

1a 1500 *Wychet* (1828) 15 The puttyng away of fylthynes of the fleshe. 1558 *BR. WATSON Serm. Sacram.* xiii. 78 The prieste washeth his handes, that no outward filthynes should seclude hym from the communion. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Macc.* ix. 9 The filthiness of his smell was noysome to all his army.

† b. *concr.* Filth; *spec.* matter, pus. *Obs.*

1531 *TINOALE Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 8 V^e water once in the yeare casteth al fylthynesse unto the sydes of it. 1580 *BARET Adv.* F 511 The matter, or filthynesse that cometh out of a bile. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxviii. 8 All tables are full of vomite and filthynesse. 1649 *DRYDEN Upon Death of Ld. Hastings* 54 Was there no milder way but the Small Pox, The very Filth'nness of Pandora's Box?

2. Moral corruption or pollution; obscenity; vileness, wickedness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 b, Than the deformite & fylthynes of synne is taken away. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* ii. x. (1699) 246 This deformity and filthiness of sin. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 138 A Woman that seems to delight in Filthiness. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* i. vi, Men reeking with all the filthiness of vice.

† *Filthish*, *a.* *Obs.*—o [f. FILTH sb. + -ISH.] Filthy.

1530 *PALSGR.* 312/2 Fylthysse as ones eyes be that haue whyte slyme in them, *chassieux*. *Ibid.*, Fylthysse as mysse women of yll lyuynge, *putaire*.

Filthy (f-ilþi), *a.* [f. FILTH sb. + -Y 1.]

1. Full of filth; besmeared or defiled with filth; dirty, foul, nasty, unclean. † *The filthy parts*: the private parts.

In early use often hardly more emphatic than the mod. *dirty*; it is now a violent expression of disgust, seldom employed in polite colloquial speech. Cf. the similar development in FILTH sb. 2 b; also in FOUL *a.*

1382 *WYCLIF Zech.* iii. 3 Jhesus was clothid with filthi clothis. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xcvi. (1495) 842 A serpent . . . loutyþ fylthi places. 1553 *EOEN Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 17 The inhabitants . . . haue almost no apparel, couering onely theyr fylthy partes. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxv. (1887) 132 To go home thorough stinking streates, and filthy lanes. 1682 *OTWAY Epil.* 21 *Apr.*, From the filthy dunghill-faction bred, New-form'd rebellion durst rear up its head. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 3 The benches around are so filthy, that no one can sit down. 1832 *TENNISON Pal. of Art* 201 In filthy sloughs they roll. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xiv, He was filthy and ragged.

† b. Of air or clouds: Murky, thick. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. iii. 31 The coole and temperate Wind of Grace Ore-blowes the filthy and contagious Clouds. 1605 — *Mach.* i. 12 Houer through the fogge and filthie ayre.

2. Fond of filth, delighting in filth.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 The fylthy and stynkyng lust of the body. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* Pref. (1643) 1 Like a filthie flie she seeks all over the body for a soare. 1778 *BR. LOUTH Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 156 The filthy animals that frequent such places.

3. Morally foul or polluted; obscene.

1535 *COVERDALE Zeph.* iii. 1 Wo to the abominable, fyltbie and cruel cite. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 49 Ballads . . . sung to filthy tunes. 1611 *BIBLE Col.* iii. 8 You also put off all these, anger . . . filthy communication out of your mouth. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 264 Being filthy, arch, and slie they quickly corrupted the families. 1712 *ADISON Spect.* No. 271 ¶ 4 The Matron . . . commended the Discretion of the Writer, for having thrown his filthy Thoughts into Greek. 1871 *ALABASTER Wheel of Law* 213 From this heaven the filthy one . . . descends to the earth to tempt and excite to evil. *Mod.* He could not stand their filthy talk.

† 4. Disgraceful, contemptible, low, mean, scurvy, disgusting. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10362 Neuer so filthy a fare hade fallyn in his hond. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 65 Antychrist had fownd out that fylthy auricular confessions. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 419 This murder . . . was one of the most filthiest acts that ever was done. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 79 Doulas, filthy Doulas. 1610 *BR. CARLETON Jurisd.* 166 Taking other errors from other filthie heretiques. 1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings* 42 The filthy love of gaine. 1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* v. ii. 97 What's his filthy Name? 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xvi, Thou filthy weaver of rotten worsted.

b. *Filthy lucre*: dishonourable gain = Gr. *ἀσχηρόν κέρδος* (Tit. i. 11). Sometimes jocularly used for: Money; also *absol.* 'The filthy'.

1526-34 *TINDALE Titus* i. 11 Teachinge thinges which they ought not, because of filthy lucre. 1680 *HICKERINGILL Meres* 30. 1709 *ADISON Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 7, I did not make that Judgment for the Sake of filthy Lucre. 1877 *BLACKMORE Cripps* (1887) 225, I can catch my own without any appeal to 'the Filthy'.

5. quasi-sb. A filthy person. 1681 *OTWAY Soldiers Fort.* i. i, Damn'd Whores, hout ye filthies.

6. quasi-adv. = FILTHILY. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 93 b, Modesty shutteth a young mans lippes . . . so that he will not talke filthy. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* xi. 180 Which makes them shew filthy fine.

7. *Comb.* 1823 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 318 Filthy-looking people. 1824 *J. SYMMONS tr. Agamem. Æsch.* 70 Where filthy-handed Mammon dwells.

Filtrate (f-iltræt), sb. [ad. mod.L. *filtrātum*, f. *filtrāre*: cf. FILTER *v.* and -ATE 1.] The liquor which has been passed through a filter.

1845-6 *G. E. DAY tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 125 The lead contained in solution in the filtrate was separated. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 89 The filtrate contained as much of the fibrin as had been digested.

Filtrate (f-iltræt), *v.* Also 7 *filterate*. [ad. mod.L. *filtrāt*-ppl. stem of *filtrāre* to FILTER.]

1. *trans.* = FILTER *v.* 1.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 245 Calcine them, and after inbibe and filtrate them, etc. 1764 *HARNER Observ.* xxvii. iv. 192 They filtrate it [the wine of Schiras] through a cloth, and then it is very clear. 1852 *Th. Ross Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 439 Leaves of the plantain . . . used to filtrate the liquids. c 1865 *LD. BROUGHAM in Circ. Sc.* I. Introd. Disc. 23 The process of vegetation filtrates or distils the liquid, so as to produce from the worst, the purest water.

fig. 1776 *JOHNSON in Boswell Life* II. 408 He never clarified his notions, by filtrating them through other minds. 1885 *H. N. OXENHAM Short Studies* 331 A Christianity filtrated of all its sectarian dogmas.

2. To cause to percolate; = FILTER *v.* 2.

1661 *BOYLE Spring of Air* ii. Index, A vessel by which Air may be filtrated thorough water. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 68 The waters, filtrated through these bodies.

3. *intr.* = FILTER *v.* 3.

1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, A white Liquor which filtrates thro' the Glands of Women's Breasts. 1780 *SCHOTTE in Phil. Trans.* LXX. 480 Digging a pit into the sand . . . into which the water filtrates from all sides. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* v. 210 Through which the stream . . . filtrates silently and unperceived.

fig. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 43 The corruptions of the higher stratum of society had been slowly filtrating to the lower.

Hence *Filtrated ppl. a.*, *Filtrating vbl. sb.* in quotes. *attrib.*

1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 128 The filtrated Oyl. 1730 *STUART in Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 356 A small Quantity of filtrated Bile. 1772 *MONRO Ibid.* LXII. 30 The water being taken up by the spongy filtrating paper. 1811 *J. ASHLEY Patent No.* 3472 The water . . . ascends through the filtrating medium. 1836 *MAGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 350 The filtrated water losing itself in the crevices.

Filtration (f-iltræt-jən), Also 7 *filtration*. [a. Fr. *filtration*, f. *filtrer* to FILTER.]

1. The action or process of filtering.

1605 *TIMME Quersit.* ii. iii. 115 Chymical workings, as distillations, filtrations. 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* Introd. 60 Filtration is generally practised, by means either of flannel cloth, or paper. 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* II. 7 Filtration is a finer species of sifting. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 100 Vessels of stone, used . . . for the filtration of the delicious water from the sediment of the river-bed.

fig. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* i. vi. (1864) 55 It is not easy to render his version into . . . English rhyme, without the perfume of the original escaping in this double filtration.

2. A gradual movement like that of water passing through a filter; percolation.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 70 For Motion the Spirits move impetuously down the Nervous filaments . . . but for Sensation they onely creep by a filtration down their Coats. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 69 If we pursue this Sap in its incomprehensible Filtration through the Pores of Plants. 1794 *G. AOAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 414 [The pervasiveness of light and heat] has been overlooked as an accidental filtration.

† *Filtrature*. *Obs.*—1. [f. FILTRATE *v.* + -URE.] = FILTRATION 2.

1670 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Ess.* 145 The sabulous matter . . . by its various filtratures and percolations.

Filtz, var. form of FITZ.

Fimashing: see FUMISHING.

Fimble (f-imb'l), sb.¹ Also 5-6 *femble*, 6 *fembull*, *femle*, *fiebble*, (*fyrble*). [a. Du. *femel*, LG. *fimel*, a. F. (*chanvre*) *femelle*, lit. 'female hemp', this name being popularly applied to what modern botanists call the male plant.]

1. The male plant of hemp, producing a weaker and shorter fibre than the CARL HEMP or female plant. Formerly also the fibre of this as prepared for use. Also more fully, *fimble hemp*.

1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigloft, Boston* (Nichols 1797) 78 Paide for femble, and for making thar of in bell-ropes, 1s. 5d. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 415 Tenn dosen femle hempe vijl. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* i. 39 b. The Female or fyrble Hempe. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 277 Gather the Fimble, or earliest Hemp and Flax. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 118 The light Summer-hemp, that bears no Seed, is called Fimble hemp. 1731-59 *MILLER*

Gard. Dict. (ed. 7) s.v. *Cannabis*, The Fimble Hemp .. is the male Plants. 1877 *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.*, The fimble, or female hemp, was applied to .. domestic purposes. 1877 [see CARL HEMP 1].

2. attrib.

a 1519 *Invent.* in *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. (1864) 501 Ij payr of flembull Shetts, i^e viij^d. 1548-9 *Will of A Peyron* (Somerset Ho.), A payre of shettes a lynnynne & a Femble. 1622-3 *Invent.* in *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 162 note, Three [pound] of femble harnes, 4s.

† **Fimble**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [? var. of THIMBLE.] App. a ring for fastening a gate.

1597 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons App.* p. xxxviii, For a hoke and fimble for Great Norrells gate.

† **Fimble**, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. an onomatopoeic variant of FAMBLE or FUMBLE, altered to express a more delicate movement.] a. *intr.* To move the fingers lightly and frequently over anything. b. *trans.* To touch lightly and frequently with the ends of the fingers. See also quot. a 1825.

1577 *DEE Relat. Spir.* 1. (1659) 6 She is much fimbling about the Stone on her breast. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 1. 11. lxxxiii, When he the black silk rope soft fimbling felt. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Fimble*, to pass through without cutting. Ex. 'My scythe fimble the grass.'

|| **Fimbria** (fimbriā). [*L. fimbria* thread, fibre, fringe.] A fringe: *spec. a. Anat.* the fringed end of the Fallopian tube; b. *Bot.* (see quot. 1847).

1752 *SIR J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 304 There runs all round the sides of the fish a kind of fimbria. 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwife* 1. ii. § 2. 97 The cavity of each [of the Fallopian tubes] ends in an open mouth .. from the brim of which is expanded the Fimbria. 1847 *CRAIG, Fimbria*, in *Botany*, the dentated or fringe-like ring of the operculum of mosses, by the elastic power of which the operculum is displaced. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 625 The Fallopian tube of each side is connected with the ovary by one fimbria.

Fimbrial (fimbriāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to a fimbria.

In some mod. Dicts.

Fimbriate (fimbriēt), *a.* [ad. *L. fimbriāt-us* fringed: see -ATE 2.] a. *Her.* = FIMBRIATED. b. *Bot. and Zool.* Fringed; bordered with hairs or filiform processes.

1829 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants* 33 *Eleusine* .. Scales truncate, fimbriate. 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 666 Tentacles long fimbriate. 1870 *HOOKEER Stud. Flora* 50 *Dianthus plumarius* .. petals fimbriate. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 59 The fimbriate .. portion of the mantle.

Fimbriate (fimbriēt), *v.* [f. *L. fimbria* fringe + -ATE 3. Cf. *L. fimbriātus* fringed.] *trans.* To finish or decorate with a border of any kind.

1486 [see FIMBRIATED]. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. xxiv. 271 Besides the divers tricking or dressing [heraldick crosses]; as piercing, voiding, fimbriating.

Fimbriated (fimbriētēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] a. *Her.* Of a bearing: Bordered with a narrow band or edge. b. *gen.* Having a fringe; fringed. Chiefly in scientific applications, as *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Zool.*

a. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Dja*, Thys cros fimbriat or borderit. 1586 *PERNE Blaz. Gentrie* 174 He beareth B on a crosse Gewles fimbriat or bordured Argent. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* 11. vii. (1611) 73 In the crosse fimbriated the edges thereof doe occupie the least portion thereof. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 1 (ed. 3) 356 A pall of the last, fimbriated and fringed gold.

b. 1668 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 405 A Calyx whose Divisions are fimbriated. 1752 *SIR J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 153 The small, flatted, and, as it were, fimbriated Porcellana. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 401 The fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tubes. 1862 *DARWIN Fertil. Orchids* vi. 283 The labellum is covered with longitudinal and fimbriated ridges. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Ivo. Anim.* iii. 154 Tentacles, which may be slender and conical, or short, broad and fimbriated.

Fimbriation (fimbriē'jən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.] The condition or fact of being fimbriated; in quots. *concr.* a fringe or border.

1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxxii. (ed. 3) 475 A red fimbriation to represent the red field of the National Flag itself. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 376 The error consists in the width of the white border or fimbriation of the St. George's cross.

Fimbriato- (fimbriē'tō), used as combining form of FIMBRIATE a.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fimbriato-laciniate*, having the edge cut up into divisions which are fimbriated.

Fimbricate (fimbrikēt), *a.* [Erroneous var. of FIMBRIATE a., perh. due to association with *imbricate*.] = FIMBRIATE a.

1846 *WORCESTER* (citing *P. Cyc.*), *Fimbricate* (*Bot.*), fringed; jagged. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fimbricate*.

Hence **Fimbricated** a.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/1 The ciliary organs or fimbriated margin of its [the oyster's] beard.

|| **Fimbrilla** (fimbriālā). *Bot. and Phys.* [mod. *L.* dim. of FIMBRIA: see -ILLA.] A minute fringe.

1884 [see next].

Fimbrilliferous (fimbri'llifēras), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + (-)FEROUS.] Bearing small fringes.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fimbrilliferous*, bearing many little fringes, as the receptacle of some composites. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fimbrilliferous*, having small fringes or a fimbrilla.

Fimbrillose (fimbri'llō's), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] Bearing a fimbrilla.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Fimbrious**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. fimbri-a* + -OUS.] = FIMBRIATE a.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 295 With broad, mucronated, fimbrious, crisped leaves. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 246 The tongue is clothed with a fimbrious or seamy coat.

† **Fime**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. finus* dung.] Dung. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 11 Renewe þe fyme oonys in þe wike. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 310/1 Take nue Horse fime. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 203 The fime or dung of such Females as live in the Mountains. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 73 Inward parts .. Lie close upwrapt in that dull sluggish fime.

Fimetarious (fimetē'riās), *a.* [f. *L. finēt-um* dunghill + -ARIOUS.] Growing on or amidst dung. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fimetic (fimet'ik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or concerned with dung.

1880 *RUSKIN in 19th Cent.* VII. 944 The necessary obscurities of fimetic Providence.

Fimicolous (fimi'kōlās), *a.* [f. *L. fin-us* dung + *col-ēre* to inhabit + -OUS.] Inhabiting dung.

1874 *COOKE Fungi* (1875) 245 Only seven or eight .. do not occur on dung, whilst fifty-six are fimicolous.

Fin (fin), *sb.* Forms: 1 *finn*, 3-7 *finne*, (7 *finn*), 4-5 *fyn*(ne), (*south. vyn*(ne)), 7- *fin*. Also 7 *phin*. [OE. *finn* str. masc., cognate with the synonymous MDu. *vinne* (mod. Du. *vin*) fem., MLG. *finne* fem.; the mod. Ger. *finne* is prob. adopted from LG. The *L. pinna* fin is prob. the same word.]

1. An organ attached to various parts of the body in fishes and cetaceans, which serves for propelling and steering in the water. With prefixed adj., as *anal*, *caudal*, *dorsal*, *pectoral*, *ventral*, etc., indicating the part to which the organ is attached. Applied also to similar organs in other animals, as the flipper of a seal, the modified wing of a penguin, etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Lev.* xi. 9 Ne ete ge nanne fisc buton þa þe habbaþ finnas & scilla. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 þe fishes þat i þe fodes fleoted wið finnes. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 659r They liveth, so theo herying .. Feet and hond both heore vynes. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7008 Swimme .. Bet than a fish doth with his finne. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 104 Take a Sturgeon, and kut of the vyn for the taylor to be hede, on þe bakke. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 1. 107 The .. fish had on euery side a wing, and toward the taile two other lesser as it were finnes. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* 11. 345 All fish .. of shell or fin. 1699 *HACKE Coll. Voy.* 11. 62 Penguins .. have .. only two Fins or Flaps, wherewith they are helped to swim. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xii. (1803) 253 If you cut off the pectoral fins, i. e. the pair which lies close behind the gills, the head falls prone to the bottom. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 395/1 *Balanoptera* [has] a small falcate dorsal fin.

b. (*Fish*) of every fin: = of every species. Cf. FEATHER.

1725 *POPE Odys.* xix. 134 Fish of every fin thy seas afford. c. A finned animal; a fish.

1549 *LATIMER 6th Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 178 Wee .. haue not caught one fynne. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, Their 'asn't a fin' i' the stank. 1893 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 5/3 It is to be hoped that Mr. Watson will add fins to fur and feathers.

† d. Phrase, to put out one's fins: *fig.* ? to bestir oneself eagerly.

1461 *MARG. PASTON in Lett.* No. 369 I. 544 And now þe and alle his olde felawship put owt their fynnes, and arn ryght flygge and mery.

2. Something resembling a fish's fin.

a. *jocularly*. The arm and hand (of a man), or simply the hand.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Fin*, an arm. 1801 *NELSON in A. Duncan Life* (1806) 140, 'I am Lord Nelson; see, here's my fin' .. shewing the stump of his right arm. 1855 *SMEDLEY H. Coverdale* ii. 12 Lend us a fin, old man, for I feel precious staggy-like. *Mod. (slang)*. Tip us your fin (= shake hands).

† b. The lid (of the eye). *Obs.*

1604 *MARSTON Malcontent* 1. iii, Here's a knight .. shall .. ride at the ring Till the fin of his eyes look as blue as the welkin. 1623 *WEBSTER Duchess of Malfy* 11. i, The fins of her eye-lids look most teeming blue.

c. The balcen of a whale (? *obs.*). Hence, a blade or thin strip of whalebone.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxv. xxi. 1013 The finnes that stand forth of their [whales'] mouths, which are commonly called Whale-bones, being dried and polished, serve to make buskes for women. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4238/4 Cut-Whalebone .. in Fins. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Fin*, a blade of whalebone.

3. A projecting part.

† a. A lobe of the liver or lungs. *Obs. rare.*

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 131 In brute beasts it [the Liver] is diuided into foure, five, or six Lobes or Finnes. *Ibid.* 385 Each Lung is diuided into two Lobes or Finnes.

b. A sharp lateral projection on the share or the coulter of a plough.

1653 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* 197 Be carefull in keeping your .. Share phin as sharp as may be. 1677 [see CHEP]. 1717 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Plough*, Some set on the right side of the Coulter a small Wing or Fin, which cuts in two the bottom of the Roots. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* 1. viii. (1762) 44 A hollow plow-share .. has a fin both ways; which fins must also begin at the point. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 115 When the land is designed to be ploughed clean .. a long pointed share, with a small fin or wing, is used. c. *Mech.* (see quots.).

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 846/2 *Fin*, a slip inserted

longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and left projecting so as to form a guide for an object which may slip thereon, but not rotate. *Ibid.* I. 847/1 *Fin*, a tongue on the edge of a board. 1876 *AITKEN Guns (Brit. Manuf. Industr.)* 21 Presses fitted up with cutting-out tools, punch out, trim, and relieve the stampings from the superfluous metal, or 'fins' left after stamping.

4. *dial.* The herb restharrow. Also *fin-weed*.

1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* xviii. (1653) 120 They bear plenty of .. Phins, Moss, and Shargrase. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Count. Gloss.*, *Fin*, *anonis arvensis*, rest-harrow. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 204 Where the blushing fin weed's flower Closes up at evening hour.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *fin-apparatus*, -*membrane*; b. objective, as *fin-cutting* vbl. sb.; c. parasynthetic and similitive, as *fin-shaped*, -*tailed*, -*winged*; *fin-like* adjs.

1847-9 *TOOD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 173/2 The connexion which exists between the *fin-apparatus and the body of Clio. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 5/2 Discovering that the pike gorged our perch ravenously with and without their fins .. we gave up the *fin-cutting. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* 157 Ere .. *fin-like oads did spread from either side. 1889 T. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idylls* 43 He stood in his boat rubbing his fin-like hands. 1874 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* 569 The *fin-membranes are brown. 1835-6 *TOOD Cycl. Anat.* I. 651/2 *Fin-shaped caudal processes. 1892 *Ld. LYTTON King Poppy* Prolog. 310 Tritons stall Their *fin-tail'd steeds in azure caverns. 1820 *SHELLEY Vision of Sea* 150 A blue shark .. The *fin-winged tomb of the victor.

6. Special comb.: **fin-back** = FINNER; also *attrib.*, as *finback calf*, *whale*; also *fin-backed whale*; **fin-fish** = FINNER; **fin-foot**, (a) a swimming-foot; a pleiopot; (b) a name for birds of the genera *Heliornis* or *Podica*; **fin-footed a.**, *Ornith.* (a) web-footed; (b) having the toes furnished with flaps or lobes, lobate-footed; (c) 'in Mollusca, pteropod' (*Cent. Dict.*); **fin-keel**, a keel shaped like a dorsal fin inverted; **fin-leg**, the leg of an aquatic insect, used as a fin; **fin-ray**, one of the hard spiny or soft jointed processes which support the skin of the fins; † **fin-scale**, another name for the RUDD; **fin-spine**, a spine or spiny ray of a fish's fin; **fin-spined a.**, having spiny fins, acanthopterygious; **fin-toed a.** = *fin-footed* (b); **fin-weed** (see sense 4); **fin-whale** = FINNER.

1725 *DUDLEY in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 The *Finback Whale is distinguished from the right Whale, by having a great Fin on his Back. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxi. 151 The Fin-back is not gregarious. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 33 *Fin-backed whale (*Balanoptera boops*). 1694 *NARBOROUGH in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 11. 3 A *Fin-fish swam by our Ship. 1787 *HUNTER in Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 375 When they [whales] are of a certain size, they are brought to us as Porpoises; when larger, they are called Grampus, or Fin-fish. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 34 It [a whale] is well known among fishermen .. by the names of finner, fin-back, fin-fish. 1849 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 423 Which appendages .. are used in swimming, or are *fin-feet. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 223/2 The .. group formed by the .. *Heliornis*, and the .. *Podica* .. to which the name 'Finfeet' has been applied. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. i. 234 It [the Pelecan] is .. *fin-footed like Swannes. 1804 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 153 Linnaeus .. describes it as a genus distinct from .. waders in general, on account of its being fin-footed. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 11/2 Boats .. exhibiting all the most recent devices in bulb and *fin keels. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 57 The *fin-legs could not be well made out. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 162 The same, both in shape, colour, number of scales, and *finrays. 1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 184 A Fish of the squamous kind, which they call a *Finscale, somewhat like a Roach. 1771 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 318 note, The fish .. is supposed to be the same with the rud or finscale. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 228 Detached *fin-spines known to the palaeontologist as ichtyodorulites. 1674 *RAY Collect. Eng. Words* 91 Such whose toes are divided, which I may call *Fin-toed. 1847 *HILL in Gosse Birds of Jamaica* 439 A bird with fin-toed feet. 1885 S. TROMHOLT *Aurora Borealis* II. 283 The family of whales which have been named *'fin' whales, from a fin on the back.

Fin (fin), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans. a.* To cut off the fins from (a fish).

b. To cut up (a chub).

1513 *Bk. Keruyng in Babees Bk.* (1868) 265 Fynne that cheuen. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 10 Fin a chub, cut him up. 1853 *FRASER'S Mag.* XLVIII. 694 When he puts the slice into a fish, he truncheons eel, fins chub, [etc.].

2. *nonce-use*. To keep supplied with fish. Cf. **FIN sb.** 1 c.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* viii. 484 Swarms .. Repeople still the shoals and fin the fruitful tide.

3. *U.S.* Of a fish: To wound with its fins. Also *intr.* of a whale, To *fin* (out): to lash the water with its fins when dying.

1889 *COLUMBUS (Ohio) Dispatch* 15 Feb., He had never been bitten by a dog, but .. had been finned by fish.

Hence **Finning vbl. sb.**, in quot. *attrib.* (sense 1 a).

1883 *FISHERIES Exhib. Catal.* 197 Finning and fitching knives.

Fin, *obs. f.* FINE.

Finable, **fineable** (fai'nāb'l), *a.* 1 [f. FINE v. + -ABLE.] Liable or subject to a fine.

1. Of a person, also of an offence: Liable to be punished by a fine.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII. c. 7* The said Offences of Huntings .. [shall] be .. but Trespass finable. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 276 All suche aliantes and straungers beinge founde withe a faulte, shall be fineable. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* 1. lxxix. (1739) 180 Before this Law, this crime was but finable. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. App. i.

100 If any of them... give him assistance they are finable to the king. 1860 WYNTER *Curios. Civiliz.* 503 The Legislature should make it a fineable offence to work a dry stone without a fan.

2. Of a tenure: Subject to the payment of a fine on renewal. Of a tenant: Liable to pay such a fine. Also of a writ: On which a fine or fec has to be paid.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 25 Their tenure is ad voluntatem Domini, and at every taking finable at the Lordes pleasure and heriotable. 1611 COTGR., *Questable*, finable, taxable, as some tenants are at the pleasure of their Lords. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 84 b, Some Copyhold is fineable... that which is fineable, the Lord rateth at what fine he pleaseth. 1646 Grant in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) III. lxvii. 308 A grant was made... of all such part of fineable writs... as former Lord Keepers have had.

Hence **Finableness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Finableness*, liableness to be fined, or to pay a Fine or Amercement.

Finable (fɔɪnəb'l), *a.* 2 [f. FINE *v.* 2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being clarified, refined, or purified.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Finably**, *adv.* Obs. [f. OF. *finable* final + -LY 2. Cf. OF. *finablement*.] = FINALLY.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 361/1 In such wise... finably she myghte come to heuen. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Teraputyke* D iv, Fynably of the Elebore what it is.

Final (fəɪnəl), *a.* and *sb.* Also (4 fənal), 4-6 fənal(1), 4-7 fənal(e). [a. F. *final*, ad. L. *finalis* of or pertaining to an end, f. *finis* end.]

A. adj.

1. Coming at the end (of a word, a series).

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 28 Every femynyn plurell endeth in S, added to the E fynall of his singular. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* note, The final Chorus is indistinct and obscure. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 202 A colon placed after the final letter. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* xiii. 340 In this final chapter let me present the reader with a brief summary. 1881 *Football Annual* 91 In the final tie they were beaten by the Walsall Swifts.

† b. *Her.* in *quadrate final*, according to Ferne

a field bearing a 'token of arms' other than a representation of a living creature. *Obs.*

[1486 see FINAL *a.*] 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 206 The armes called Quadrates were nine in number, and they were either final, or Royall.

c. Law. **Final process** (see quot.). **Final proof**: (U.S.) the process observed in paying for pre-empted land after six months' occupancy.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xix. 279 Mesne process is... sometimes put in contradistinction to final process, or process of execution. 1884 MILNOR (Dakota) *Teller* 5 Sept., He... makes final proofs and attends to all business of that kind.

2. Marking the last stage of a process; leaving nothing to be looked for or expected; ultimate.

c 1365 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2101 *Ariadne*, This is the fynal ende of al this thyng. c 1440 *Govt. Lordschipes* (E. E. T. S.) 48 He made many Morales epistles to Aristotel of greet delyt to haue his secree fynal. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lxiv, Dyrecte it by thy grace contynually in this lyfe vnto the fynall cuntry of euerlasting peace. a 1535 MOKE *Wks.* 578/1 By his word electes, he meneth the final and eternal electes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* Pref., A Person... who hath... payd his final debt both to Nature and his Faults. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. 38 Delay of punishment is no sort nor degree of presumption of final impunity. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. iii. 37 The final basis of all character. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Philosophic candour and intelligence are supposed to have hit their final climax.

3. Putting an end to something (rarely const. of, to); putting an end to strife or uncertainty; not to be undone, altered, or revoked; conclusive.

Formerly often in phr. *final peace* or *concord* = med. L. *finalis pax, concordia*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 338 þe parties wold mak a finale pes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 259 Taak this for fynal answer as of me. c 1489 CANTON *Blanchardyn* x. 40 His resolution fynall was. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* xi, But syth we could no fynall peace induce. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 51 At last, resolv'd to work his final smart, He lifted up his hand. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 489 Examples, where Sea-Fights have bene Final to the warre. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 95 Treason does ever produce fatal and final destruction to the offender. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 255 You would long since have received your final dismission and reward. 1797 G. WASHINGTON in Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* (1831) II. 26 Nothing final in Congress has been decided respecting the institution of a National Board of Agriculture. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xxiv, Time shall be final of all things. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xii. 89 We made a series of final measurements.

4. Having regard to end or purpose; chiefly in **Final Cause** (see CAUSE *sb.* 4 b); **final clause** (Gram.), a clause expressing purpose or intention.

c 1400 *Test. Love* ii. (1560) 281 b/2 Aristotel supposeth that the actes of every thing been in a manner his final cause. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 42 The very causes final of these Rebellions... have been to depose her Majesty from her Crown. 1606 Sir G. Goosecappe iii. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 53 Wer't not for women, who of all mens pompes Are the true final causes. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* Crit. Misc. 76 All predispositions are destined to develop themselves according to their final purpose. [See also CAUSE *sb.* 4 b.]

B. sb.

1. The adj. used *absol.* † a. For *final* = finally, conclusively. In *final* = in conclusion (*obs.*). b. That which comes last; completion, end, finish. Now rare.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 145 Thembaassadors ben an-

swered for fynal. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 383 And now to speke as in final Touchend that I undertoke. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 20 b, Those two Pilots had... traualled to bring to final and execution their diuelliish intent. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 427 The heele is the final, the bottome of Gods workmanship. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxv. 186 Finish each stern power To such an exquisite final that it ends A plumed feeling.

2. In various applications due to elliptical uses of the adj.: e. g. a. The final letter of a word. † b. **Music.** (see quot. 1885). c. **Athletics.** The deciding game, heat, or trial. d. The last of a series of examinations; or also *pl.* (Oxford *colloq.*).

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Micro.* 15 Euery Song ending in the Finals, is regular and not transposed. *Ibid.* 41 Euery crooked Final, whether it ascend or descend, is a Breffe. 1627 ABP. USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 381 Without any difference of Initials and Finals. 1880 A. GIBSON (*title*), Aids to the Final [Law examination]. 1880 *Amateur Athletic Assoc. Laws for Meetings* 21 The best three competitors of the first trial shall be allowed three more tries each for the final. 1885 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 169/1 The intervals of each 'mode' [of plain chant] are derived from a fundamental sound, called its 'final'. (Note. Analogous to the tonic or key-note of the modern scale.) 1894 GRANT ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 2/1 Taking a pass degree in Finals. *Mod.* The initials and finals of these words form a double acrostic.

Hence **Finalism**, the belief that the end or limit has been reached. **Finalist**, one who believes that the end or limit has been reached.

1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 18 The infallibility of this finalism was most obnoxious to a mind so strong-minded. 1883 — *Apost. Life* II. 265 They were not finalists; they felt that something more might be possible.

|| **Finale** (fɪnəˈle). [It. *finale* adj. (used subst.) = L. *finalēm*: see prec.]

1. **Music.** a. 'The last movement of a symphony, sonata, concerto, or other instrumental composition.' b. 'The piece of music with which any of the acts of an opera are brought to a close' (Grove).

1724 *Explic. Foreign Words in Music* 31 *Fin, Finis, or Finale*, is the End or last Note of a Piece of Musick. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* i Jan., The conclusion [of the opera] is a long historical finale. 1784 *New Spect.* No. 21. 3/2 Several of them [the new airs] were encored, as was the finale. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 147 He has treated me with the overture of the piece... we shall have a grand finale at home. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The finale concluded, the dancers promenade the room. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* i. 10 Weber... has introduced in the Finale of the first act, an Arabian melody. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* x. 51 A fugue on the original theme will often make a good finale to a set of variations.

fig. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 57 This, the finale of his praises, sounded in his ears... by his sergeant trumpeter [etc.].

2. The last scene or closing part of a drama or any other public entertainment.

1814 BYRON *Lett.* 14 Feb. in Moore *Life*, It doubtless gratifies me much that our finale has pleased, and that the curtain drops gracefully. 1851 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 209 Scherb has promised to read his lecture on Faust by way of finale.

3. The conclusion, end; the final catastrophe.

1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscr.* (1786) II. 114 Her finale of the matter was, that [etc.]. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 60 In the real matter... we are most pleased with the finale. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 340/1 It seems to us no bad finale of the pious labours of those who [etc.]. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 166 The natives remembered the crucifixion of 3000 of their countrymen, the finale of their... attempt at revolt.

Finale, *v. intr.* *nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] To conclude, wind up.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 199 Mrs. Brown... generally finaled with, 'God knew, hundreds soon went'.

Finality (fəɪnəˈlɪti). [ad. Fr. *finalité*, ad. late L. *finalitatem*, f. *finalis*: see FINAL and -ITY.]

† 1. An end in view; a guiding object. *Obs.*—1

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Teraputyke* 2 D iv b, Thou shalt prepose two finalities of curacyon.

2. The relation of being an end or final cause; the principle of final cause viewed as operative in the universe.

1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 247 On the contrary he [Naudin] brings in his principle of finality. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xii. 486 A relation between the parts of a living being, which can only be expressed by the category of finality.

3. The quality, condition, or fact of being final; the condition of being at the limit; also the belief that something is final. (First used in this sense with regard to the Reform Bill of 1832.)

1833 CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. 200 Althorp's explanations as to the finality... of the Bill. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 160 Instead of approaching finality, the more we discover the more infinite appears the range of the undiscovered. 1846 S. B. WILLIAMS *Princ. Railw. Managem.* 26 Let us not devise our future works and arrangements with the idea of 'finality' to cramp our exertions. 1873 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 167 They claim finality for the revelation of Emmanuel Swedenborg. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* i. 21 Calvin... fell into the error of finality.

b. *concr.* Something that is final, a final action, state, or utterance.

1833 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Life* I. 352 I have just taken my last peep into that... heart-stirring House of Commons... There is something sad in these finalities. 1859 HAWTHORNE

Fr. & It. Fruls. II. 293 I cannot bear to say that word as a finality. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 225 Each propagandist ready with his bundle of finalities.

4. *attrib.*

1839 *Tail's Mag.* VI. 630 John Russell... To Reform he has been detrimental... He is our own Finality John. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vi. iii, Odious distinctions were not drawn between Finality men and progressive Reformers. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 115 The perceptive class and the practical finality class are ever in counterpoise.

Hence **Finalityship**, *nonce wd.* (cf. quot. 1839 in 4).

1839 *Tail's Mag.* VI. 631 The vehement patriotic desire, entertained by his Finalityship [Lord J. Russell], to keep out the Radicals and the Tories.

Finally (fəɪnəli), *adv.* Also 4 fənal, 5-6 -ally, 5 fənallich. [f. *final* *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In the end, lastly, at last, ultimately.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1006 For þer-with mene I fynally þe peyne. Fully to sen. c 1400 *Beryn* 1521 Fynallich, to the end of hir accordement. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 What was the entent Of the auctour fynally. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 206 Fynally the forse of the paynyms was so gret that at length they coude not abyde it. a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 134 And finally, confirmeth the body in perfect soundnesse. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 36 Evil prevailing finally over good. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 8 Finally, after having beaten him at everything else, he beat him at his own... game. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ix. 64 We finally swerved to the right.

b. Indicating the last point or conclusion of a discourse, treatise, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Fynally, I beseeche all... to pray for me wretche. 1611 BIBLE 2 Cor. xiii. 11 Finally, brethren, farewell. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 206 Finally, let us all fear God.

quasi-*sb.* 1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfrey* x. (1885) 164 The poor old parson's indiscriminable finalities.

2. So as to make a complete end; in a manner not to be reversed or altered; once for all, decisively, conclusively.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10802 Lest his folke in the feld were fynally destroyet. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII* c. 18 § 14 All manner of Officers... [shall] be utterly acquyted & fynally discharged for ever. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. ix. 430 Devils he cast out of men so finally, that they entred no more into them. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. 229 Many men are finally lost. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 130 Finally settle the great account. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 28 May 5/4 The arrangement... would... deal finally and effectually with a national question.

Finance (fɪˈnaɪns), *sb.* 1 Forms: 5 fenaunce, 5-6 fin-, fynance, (5 fynance), 5- finance. [a. OF. *finance*, n. of action f. *finer* to end, to settle a dispute or a debt, pay ransom, to bargain for, to furnish, procure, f. *fin*: see FINE *sb.* The senses now current are adopted from mod. Fr.]

Johnson 1755 and some mod. Dicts. mark the stress on the first syllable, though all editions of Bailey 1721-90 have the stress on the second syllable, which is now usual.]

† 1. Ending, an end. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 223 God, that alle thyngs dede make of north... puttyst each creature to his fenaunce. 1616 in BULLOKAR.

† 2. a. Settlement with a creditor; payment of a debt; compensation or composition paid or exacted. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 2534 To make for your wrongis to 3ew rihte hise fenaunce. 14... *Lament. Mary Magd.* (Chaucer's *Wks.* 1561), There is no more, but dethe is my fynance. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 926 Thar finance maid, delyverit gold full sone.

† b. *esp.* A payment for release from captivity or punishment; a ransom. Phrase, *to put to (one's) finance* = Fr. *mettre à finance*. *Obs.*

1439 *Rolls Parl.* V. 22/1 Where as the seid Countesse... hath made a Lone of a MCCli. to the seid Erle of Somerset, for the payment of his fenaunce. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 14 The said King Johan was put to fynance and raunson of three millions of scutis of gold. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxii. 193 Y^e other knyghtes... were put to their fynance. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 120 The sayde Foulkes after he had lyen a certayne tyme in prison, was for his finance delivered. 1597 *Guistard & Sismoud* Bij, I for your finance give that ye love best.

† 3. Supply (of goods); stock of money; treasure, substance. *To make finance* [= OF. *faire finance*]: to furnish supplies. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 9 Thorough lak of provision of men of armes, tresour, and fynance of suffisaunt nombre of goodes. 1489 *Act Dom. Conc.* 129 That nain of thaim... supplie the said James in making of fynance or vtherwaies. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 225 Yf the procurer or tuter of ony faderlesse chyl dren gyueh theyr fynance unto usurye. 1692-1732 in COLES.

† 4. Borrowing of money at interest. *Obs.*

1552 CHAMBERLAIN *Lett.* 8 Jan. in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. xiii. 349 The Emperor... sought... to have what he could by finance and other means. 1721 *STRYPE Ibid.* II. xiii. 350 There was no money to be had at finance in Antwerp under 16 in the hundred for one year.

† 5. A tax; taxation; the revenues of a sovereign or state (in *pl.* passing into 6). *Obs.*

1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* iii. xiv. 200 A prynce... ought before hande to... see where and how hys fynance shal be made and taken. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 161 In like robes folowed the Lordes... of the finance. c 1598 LAMBARDE *Office of Alienations* in Bacon's *Wks.* 1778 II. 401 All the finances or revenues of the imperial crown... be either extraordinary or ordinary. 1670 COTTON *Esperou* ii. vii. 306 Bulioi... Sur-Intendant of the Finances.

6. *pl.* The pecuniary resources, *a. primarily*, of a sovereign or state; *b. transf.* of a company or an individual.

a. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 33 To their wisdom was committed the supreme administration of justice and of the finances. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* III. II. (1852) 444 The management of the finances of a great nation.

b. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 169 The finances of the other house held it not above one season more. 1766 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 13 My finances will never be able to satisfy these craving necessities. 1783 Fox *Sp. E. India Bill* 1 Dec. in *Sp.* (1815) II. 247 The finances of the East India company. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Sir Rupert* 16 These, and a few less defensible fancies Brought the Knight to the end of his slender finances.

¶ *c.* Expenditure. ? *nonce-use*.

1730 GAY *Let. to Swift* 6 Dec. (1766) II. 118 The duchess is a more severe check upon my finances than ever you were.

7. The management of money, *esp.* public money; the science which concerns itself with the levying and application of revenue in a state, corporation, etc. + *Man of finance* = FINANCIER.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 201 His first enterprise in finance. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XII. 119 The law on finance yesterday passed the House of Peers. 1816 BENTHAM *Law Taxes Wks.* 1843 II. 581 It is too much to expect of a man of finance, that [etc.]. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* III. i. (1852) 417 No scheme of finance can be bottomed on sound principles which disguises these necessary consequences of war.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *finance-chamber*, *committee*, *-minister* (sense 7); + *finance-making* *vbl. sb.* (sense 2 b).

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 251 The emperor had... been required to restore to the empire its *finance chambers (Kammern). 1807 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spir. Publ. Fruls.* (1808) XI. 112 That *Finance Committee. + 1467 GREGORY *Chrou.* 152 Withoute anny of *fynaunce makyng or ramsom. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* 1808 V. 405 The plain obvious duty of a common *finance minister. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* III. iii. (1852) 468 Our finance ministers can claim no credit for peculiar... ability in this respect.

+ **Finance**, *sb. 2. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *finance*. [*? a. AF. *finance*, *f. finer* to refine, *f. fin* FINE *a.*] Fineness (of precious metals).

1473 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 105/1 *pe* new pennys... haue *pe* course. vnto *pe* tyme *pat* *be* fynaunce of *pame* *be* knowne. 1478 *Ibid.* (1814) II. 118/2 His hienes... salt... mak a sett & Reuyle [rule] of his moneye baith gold & siluer of *pe* wecht & fynaunce *pat* It sall halde. 1555 *Sc. Act. Mary* (1814) II. 499/1 That na goldsmith mak... siluer vnder the iust fynaunce of elleuin penny fyne vnder the pane of deid.

Finance (*fin*, *fainəns*), *v.* [*f. FINANCE sb. 1*]

+ *1. a. trans.* To put to ransom. *b. intr.* To pay ransom. *Obs.*

1478 *Plumpton Corr.* p. lxii. Some of them labored and treated by them to make them fynaunce, as they had bene the Kings enemies. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 362 [They] caryed away with them many of the cytezeyns, beyng ryche, and fynauncyd theym at great summes of money.

2. *trans.* To furnish with finances or money; to find capital for.

1866 *Times* 2 Feb. 7/5 To finance a business... a new verb... is to supply it with capital to make a daring speculation. 1883 F. P. HENRY in *Law Times* 28 July 247/2 It was alleged that Manning... had financed or backed Hannam, a cattle dealer, lending him money to trade with.

3. *intr.* To conduct or engage in financial operations, to manage monetary affairs; to provide oneself with capital.

1827 [see next]. 1885 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 5/7 He financed, in the most successful manner, with paper money.

Hence **Financing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 They [our ancestors] had no counting-houses, no ledgers, no commerce, no... financing. 1866 *Morn. Star* 17 Mar. The old board allowed this man to do what was sometimes called financing. 1881 CARLYLE in *Froude Life in Lond.* II. xxiv. 481 Those millions you have heaped together with your financing work.

Financier, var. of FINANCIER *v.*

+ **Financer**. *Obs.* [*f. as prec.*, + *-ER* 1.] = FINANCIER 1.

a. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 166 His Financers and Officers used for the collection. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Financer*, an Exchequer-man, Receiver, Under-Treasurer or Teller in the Exchequer. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 37/2 The Financers and Partisans were here [Paris] for some time in a little ease. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* I. 421 The financers or farmers of the public revenue.

Financial (*finænsjəl*), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-(I)AL*.]

1. Of, pertaining, or relating to finance or money matters. *Financial year*: the annual period for which accounts are made up.

1769 BURKE *State of Nation Wks.* 1808 II. 112, I shall make no objections whatsoever, logical or financial, to this reasoning. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dout. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 102 A financial operation was performed... which gradually relieved the embarrassments of the State. 1861 LINCOLN in *Raymond Life* 168 The financial year ending on the 30th of June 1861. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. i. 16 She had hardly ever given a thought to her financial position.

2. Of a member in a society: That pays (his subscription), 'paying' as opposed to 'honorary'. Also, that is not in arrear with his payments.

1892 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 5/5 The Miners' Federation... contains in round numbers 180,000 paying or 'financial' members, as they are called, among the 'bottom workers'.

Hence **Financially adv.**, in relation to financial matters, from a financial point of view.

1795 BURKE *Thoughts on Scarcity Wks.* 1808 VII. 414,

I consider... the stopping of the distillery, economically, financially, commercially... as a measure rather well meant than well considered. 1864 *Bp. of LINCOLN Charge* 5 Financially, the diminution of grants received... has not been... great. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 439 Progress in this respect must be attempted only when financially safe.

Financialist (*finænsjəl*ist), [*f. FINANCIAL* + *-IST*.] = FINANCIER 2.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 Apr. The astute financialist who created this great agency [the Crédit Mobilier]. 1884 *Truth* 4 Sept. 374/2 Certain great cosmopolitan financialists who hold large amounts of Unified Bonds.

Financian (*finænsjən*), *rare* -*o*. [*f. FINANCE sb.* + *-(I)AN*.] = FINANCIER.

1846 WORCESTER (citing *Month. Rev.*).

+ **Financical**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. as prec.* + *-IO* + *-AL*.] = FINANCIAL.

1800 *Ann. Reg.* 230 The financial difficulties of France... formed the proximate cause. [And elsewhere in same vol.]

Financier (*finænsiər*), [*a. F. financier*, *f. finance*: see FINANCE *sb. 1*]

+ *1. Fr. Hist.* An administrator, collector, or farmer of taxes before the Revolution. *Obs.*

1678 in *PHILLIPS App.* 1741 HUME *Ess.* xv. 185 The only Gainers by it [the oppressive fiscal system in France] are the *Financiers*, a Race of Men... hated by... the whole Kingdom. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Financier* [in italics as a foreign word], one who collects and farms the public revenue.

2. One who is concerned with finance; one who is skilled in levying and managing public money.

1618 BACON *Let. to Jas. I*, 2 Jan. Wks. (Spedding) XIII. 453, I... whom only love and duty to your majesty... hath made a financier. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 136 So we may prove Financiers thieves. 1770 LD. MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* (1844) I. 52 His [Charles III of Spain] own subjects are starving, and his financiers are at their wits' ends. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 330 The objects of a financier are... to secure an ample revenue; to impose it with judgment... to employ it economically [etc.]. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xcvi. Most orators, but very few financiers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 10, 710 Walpole... was the first English Minister who was a great financier.

3. A capitalist concerned in financial operations.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 7 A financial combination of London financiers and financial houses. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxxviii. Forty years ago the great financiers had not that... position in society which they possess at present.

Hence **Financierey**, the practice or occupation of a financier.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 176 Speculative customers who had an instinctive *fiaire* for accommodating financierey, began to find him out.

Financier (*finænsiər*), *v.* Also *financier*. [*f. prec. sb.*; first in *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.* *financiering*, after *engineering*, etc.] *a. intr.* To play the part of a financier; to conduct financial operations. Chiefly in contemptuous use; now often (*esp.* in U.S.), to swindle, cheat. Also quasi-trans. *to financier away*, *out of*. *b. trans.* = FINANCE *v.* 2. Hence **Financiering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1800 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Fruls.* (1801) IV. 163 Your financiering genius. 1822 *Examiner* 290/1 The unspeakable financiering of 'the heaven-born'. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 245 The financiering economist of 'cheese parings and candle ends'. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. IV.* xvi. vii. 339 Expenditures and financierings. 1865 *Ibid.* VI. xx. vi. 147 Endless sore business he doubtless has, of recruiting, financiering, watching and providing. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., At least one-fifth of the five millions of dollars... has been 'financiered' away to private uses. 1865 - *Diary in Amer.* I. 129 He tried hard... to financier us out of an additional forty cents. 1884 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 4/3 Railroad construction and financiering. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 429/2 This region... does its financiering in Chicago. 1894 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/5 Intent upon persuading her husband to financier the Onofalga Company.

Financist (*finænsist*), [*f. FINANCE sb. 1* + *-IST*.] = FINANCIER *sb.* 2 and 3.

1881 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 5/4 Financists hastened a little what must have happened soon or late. 1887 *Ibid.* 30 May 5/4 The financists... wanted to keep their concession. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Oct. 218 Mexico was looked upon as an El Dorado by the financists of the St. Simonian school.

+ **Financy**. *Obs. rare*. [*f. F. finance*: see FINANCE *sb. 1* and *-ANCY*.] = FINANCE *sb. 1*, 3, 6.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [citing BACON]. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Anct. Coins, Diss. Navig.* 227 When he was strained in his Financies at the Siege of Byzantium.

Finary, *obs. f. FINERY* 2 a puddling furnace.

Finch (*finʃ*). Forms: 1 *fin*, 5-6 *fyneche*, 4-*finch*. [*OE. finc* str. masc. = MDu. *vinke* (Du. *vink*), OHG. *fincho* wk. masc. (MHG. *vinke*, Ger. *fink*); not recorded in ON. (Sw. *fink*, Da. *finke*).]

The OText. **finkiz*, *finkjon*, would correspond to a pre-Teut. **ping*, which Fick finds in Gr. *πῖνγα* young bird (Hesych.), and in various Indo-European words denoting colour: OSl. *pggū* particoloured, Skr. *pinga* brown, reddish, also young animal, *pinjara* gold-coloured, *pingalū* brown, brown animal (cf. Gr. *πῖνγας* lizard). Cf. also SPINK, the chaffinch = Gr. *σπικγος* and *σπῖκα* (= **spingja*). Of similar sound and meaning, but not demonstrably connected, are F. *pinson*, Sp. *pinchou*, *pinzou*, Catal. *pinśa*, It. *pincone* = med. Lat. *pincon-em*; also Welsh *pin*, Eng. dial. *pink*, Breton *pink*, *tint*, the chaffinch; and Russian ПИЩКА willow-wren (and cognates in other mod. Slav. langs.). It seems possible that some at least of these words are of ehoic origin; the call-note of the male chaffinch is, in England, often represented as 'spink' or 'pink'.

1. A name given to many small birds of the order *Passeres*, *esp.* to those of the genus *Fringilla* or

family *Fringillidae*. + *To pull a finch*: to swindle an ignorant or unsuspecting person (cf. *to pluck a pigeon*).

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 423 *Fringella*, *fin*. *c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 286 *Fringilla*, *fin*. *c* 1386 CHAUCEER *Prolog.* 654 Ful prively a finch eke coude he pull. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 658 In many places were nyghtyngales, Alpes, fynches, and wodewales. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 912 The fynche, *le pinchon*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 133. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 188 Finches for the most part live upon seeds. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 176 And pecking finches scoop the golden rind. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 31 The linnet and finch sang still from the neighbouring copses. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 71 Brisk as any finch He twittered.

b. With defining words, forming popular names of species of *Fringillidae* and of other birds of similar appearance, as fallow finch, the wheatear; mountain finch, the brambling; purple finch (U.S.), (see quot. 1884); storm finch, the stormy petrel; thistle finch (= *F. chardonneret*), yellow finch, rare names for the goldfinch. Also BULLFINCH, CHAFFINCH, GOLDFINCH, GREENFINCH.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 255 The great pied Mountain-Finch... is of the bigness of a yellow Finch. 1708 MORTUEUX *Rabelais* IV. lix. (1737) 244 Snytes... Thistle-Finches. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 434 Like the storm-finch, they are dispersed over the whole Atlantic ocean. *a* 1826 LONGF. *Autumn* 23 The purple finch. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 245 The Mountain Finch. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 346 *Carpodacus purpureus*, Purple Finch (better *Crimson Finch*). *Ibid.* 347 *C. Cassini*, Cassin's Purple Finch.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as + *finch-bird*, *-tribe*. Also + *finch-egg*, a contemptuous epithet.

1552 HULOET, *Finche byrde*, *achantis*. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v. i.* 41 *Patr.* Out, gall! *Ther. Finch Egge!* 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 168 Of the Finch tribe in general.

Finch, *obs.* form of FINISH *v.*

Finch-backed, *a. ? Obs.* = next.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Midland Counties Gloss.*, *Finch-backed*, white on the back; as cattle.

Finched (*finʃt*), *ppl. a.* [*? f. FINCH* + *-ED* 2; but the meaning is not accounted for.] (See *quots.*)

1786 CULLEY *Live Stock* 56 They [Long-horned Cattle]... have (in general) a white streak or lace along their back, which the breeders term *finched*. 1794 WEDGE *Agric. Surv. Chester* 31 Their [cows'] prevailing colours are red, brindled and pied; with almost universally 'finched', or white backs. 1825 in LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 6108, 954 (quoting CULLEY).

Finchery (*finʃəri*). [*f. FINCH* + *-ERY*.] A place for finches, a decoy.

1887 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Sept. 779, 4425 finches were caught in this finchery alone.

+ **Finction**. *Obs. rare*. [*a. OF. finction*, *finction*, ad. vulgar L. **finction-em* (class. L. *fictiōnem*): see FICTION.] A fiction, invention.

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* II. 283 That frames his finctions Into distinctions.

+ **Fincture**. *Obs.* [*ad. It. finctura* (mod. *finutura*), *a. vulgar L. *finctūra*, *f. fingere* to FEIGN. Cf. *OF. finiture*.] = FEINT *sb.* 1 *a.*

1595 SAVIOLO *Practice* H i v, If he use any fincture or false thrust, answer him not. 1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* III. xi. 226 Of counter times, finctures, sly passataes.

Find (*faɪnd*), *sb.* [*f. next vb.*]

1. An act or instance of finding; in hunting language, the finding of a fox, etc.; in wider use, a discovery, e.g. of minerals, treasure, archaeological remains, etc. Somewhat *colloq.*

1825 SOUTHEY *Let.* 30 Aug. (1856) III. 498, I only hope 'twill fit the man that finds it. And a good find he had; for it [a hat] was a new one. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* I. 157 The public, as fox-hunters say, shall have the benefit of the 'find'. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 195 We need not despair of fresh finds. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 209 They realised the find of a fox. 1884 *The American VII.* 220 The Paris *Figaro* announces a 'find' of letters by Beaumarchais. 1887 R. MURRAY *Geol. Victoria* 159 The Frying-pan gold-field, where some good finds were made.

2. *concr.* That which is found.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1858 McCONNIE *Hist. Victoria* xv. 218 The great 'finds' of gold were... first discovered on the old Golden Point on Forest Creek. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* I. (1869) 12 Bronze weapons are entirely absent from the great finds of the Iron Age.

3. *A sure find*: *a. Sporting*, a place where a 'find' is sure to be made; *b. colloq.* one who or something which is sure to be found.

1838 THACKERAY *Yellowplush Papers* vii. His son was a sure find (as they say) during his illness. 1866 H. W. WHEELWRIGHT *Sporting Sketches* 335 There are certain... coverts which are sure finds.

4. *Comb.*, as *find-spot*, the place of finding.

1876 J. FERGUSSON *Indian Archit.* I. vii. 170 *note*, He could only ascertain the 'find spot' of five or six [specimens].

Find (*faɪnd*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* *found* (*faʊnd*).

Forms: *a.* 1. *find-an*, 2-4 *find-en*, 3-7 *finde*, *fynd(e)n*, 2-4 *south. vinde*, *vynde*, (2 *fundan*, 3 *findin*, *feind*, 5 *fende*, *fyne*, 9 *dial. fine*, *Sc. and north.* 3-9 *fin*, 4-5 *fon(d)*, 3- *find*. *β.* 1 *zefindan*, 2-3 *ifinden*, *south. ivinden*, 4 *ifind*, *yfynde*. *Pa. t. sing. a.* 1 *fand*, also *wk. form funde*, 4 *south. vand*, 3-4 *faand*, 1-5 *fond*, (3-5 *fonde*, 3 *south. vond*, 4-5 *foond*, 3-5 *fande*, *funde*, 5 *faunde*, 6 *fund*), 3-6 *founde*, 5- *found*, (4 *fon*, *funn*, 5 *fune*, 5-8 *Sc. fand*, 9 *dial. fan*),

B. 2-3 3e, ifund(e, south. ivunde, 3 ifond, -nt. south. ivond, 5 yfonde, 3-5 i-, yfonde(e. pl. 1 fundon, (2 fyndon), 2-4 -en, 3-7 founden, (4 found-, fundyn, 6 Sc. fundin), 4-5 fonden, 3-5 founde, 5- found, Sc. 4- fand, (9 dial. fant). B. 2-3 ifunden. Pa. pple. a. 1-5 funden, (3 fundun), 4-6 founde, (4 fownde, 4-5 founden, fond(en, -in, -yn), 5- found; (also 4 fonte, 5 fon, 8 dial. fawnd, Sc. 4-6 fundin, -yn, 6 -ing, 4-9 fun, 9 fan, fund). B. 1 zefunden, 3 ifonden, ifunde(n, 4 yfounde(n, south. yvonde. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *findan* (pa. t. *fand*, *fond*, pl. *fundon*, pa. pple. *funden*) = OFris. *finda*, OS. *findan*, fithan (MDu., Du. *vinden*), OHG. *findan* (MHG. *vinden*, mod.G. *finden*), ON. *finna* (Sw. *finna*, Da. *finde*), Goth. *finþan*, f. Teut. root **finþ-*: -pre-Teut. **pent-* whence OIrish *étain* I find.

Some regard this *pent-* as a nasalized form (with an *n* originally belonging to the present stem only) of the root *pet-* of L. *petere* to seek, aim at. Others would identify it with the widely represented Indo-European root *pent-* (*pent-*, *put-*) to go, journey, whence OTeut. **fanþjon* (OHG. *fendo*, OE. *fēda*) footsolder, pedestrian; on this supposition the development of sense is similar to that of L. *invenire* to come upon, to find.

The OTeut. conjugation, *finþan*, *fanþ-*, *fundum*, *fundon-* (Goth. *finþum*, *finþans* are due to the analogy of the forms with *þ*), should by phonetic law have yielded OE. **findan*, **fōd*, *fundon*, *funden*; as this would have been an apparently unique ablaut-series the vb. was naturally affected by the analogy of vbs. like *bindan*, *grindan*, *windan*. For the short forms *fin*, *fan*, *fund* (chiefly Sc.) and for the survival of *fand* as pa. t. cf. remarks on FIND.]

I. To come upon by chance or in the course of events.

1. *trans.* To come across, fall in with, meet with, light upon. Primarily of persons, and implying perception of the object encountered; hence of things viewed as agents.

Beowulf 2136 (Gr.) Ic .. grundhyrde fond. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 38 *Seo leo* .. Nimð eall ðæt bio fint. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 *þe sunne scined þurh þe glesne ehhurle* .. and ho nimeð al swuch hou also ho þer on yint. *Ibid.* 107 *He mei findan fele þe beoð bet ipozen and istozen þene he.* c 1205 *LAY.* 12303 *Heo* .. iuunden þene king þær he was an slæting. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1183 (Cott.) *Quen adam abed bodi fand For soru on fote moht he noht stand.* c 1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 631 *Whoso for-gabbed a frere y-founden at þe stues.* c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) viii. 29 *In þat ryuer eft oft tymes funden many precious stanes.* c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 526 *Men shold fynde in the worlde but fewe such knyghtes as he is one.* 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. ii. *heading.* The sow with grisus .. *Eneas fand.* 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxv. (1682) 138 *Which impels the water it findes in its way.* 1705 *ADDISON Italy* Pref. Many new Subjects that a Traveller may find to employ himself upon. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 911/2 *They might find traces of European sojourn on the island.*

absol. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 *Yef þe vinst and nazt ne yelst: þou hit stelst.* 1611 *BIBLE John* xxi. 6 *Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and yee shall find.*

b. with *þ obj.* and *inf.*; or with *obj.* and *compl.*

a 1000 *Juliana* 364 (Gr.) *Ic hine finde ferð staðelian.* c 1275 *Pass. Our Lord* 325 in O. E. *Misc.* 46 *þesne mon we funde vorbeoden vre lawe.* c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6827 (Trin.) *þin enemies beest þou fyndes o stray.* c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1798 *Lucretia.* Ryghte as a wolfe that fynt a lamb allone. c 1450 *Merlin* 4 *He was founden dede.* 1552 *LYN-DESAY Monarchie* 5517 *Geue thare sall any man, or wyue, That day be funding upon lyue.* 1670 *LAOY M. BERTIE* in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 21, I. could not find her at hom. 1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 179 *He has .. been fun' lying in the middle of the road.*

c. To meet with in records. † Also *absol.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 *We uindeð in halie boc þet ieremie þe prophete stod .. in þe uenne up to his muðe.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 356 (Cott.) *þis elementz þat al thinges bindes Four er þai, als clerkes findes.* 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 7176 *Als in som boke wryten es fonden.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13494 *Fro the towne of Thessaile .. Eght furlong, I fynd.* 1678 *ABP. SANCROFT* in D'Oyly *Life* (1821) II. 406 *There we find the holy man in a great strait of affliction.* 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 3 *We find Semiramis leading her three Millions to the Field.* 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 34 *In 1276, we find the Emperor and the King of England in constant communication.*

d. To come upon, begin acquaintance with or operation upon (any object), when it is in a specified condition; often contrasted with *leave*.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 59 *In the state thou it fand Thou shal it turne.* a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 133 *He found that Colledge spending scarce two hundred markes by [the] yeare: he left it spending a thousand markes and more.* a 1656 *BR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 179 *Affliction never leaves us as it findes us.* 1784 *COWPER Task* III. 386 *The morning finds the self-sequester'd man Fresh for his task.* 1827 *EXAMINER* 481/1 *They can only administer the law as they find the law.* 1884 *GLADSTONE in Standard* 29 Feb. 2/6 *That is the state of things we found established.*

2. To discover the whereabouts of (something hidden or not previously observed); sometimes with implied notion of picking up or carrying off. Cf. 9.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1878 *Salamon findin is sal, And his temple sriben wið-al.* a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 360 *The multitude had fundin, bureid in the Kirk, a great number of idollis.* 1656 *COWLEY Misc., Gold* II. 1 *A curse on him who found the Oare! Mod. I found a shilling on the floor.*

3. To meet with, come to have, obtain, receive, get (chiefly, something desirable or needful). To find

favour, grace, mercy: see the sbs. To find one's account in (something): to receive advantage from (a course of action), to experience to be profitable (= Fr. *trouver son compte*).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1456 (Gr.) *Heo .. no .. reste fand.* c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 *Swuch swetnesse þu schalt ifinden in his luue.* c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 106 *Hir fredome fonde Arcyte.* c 1475 *Rauf Coitgear* 294 *The worthie harberie that I haue fundin here.* 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 380 b. *What heresy [was ever] so absurde, that found not credite .. somewhere?* 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1837) 169 *Finding occasioun to win honour .. blythlie he apprehends it.* 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 *But yet [it] findeth but cold intertainment in the world.* 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 231, *I have always found my Account in such Method.* 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 369 *Upon a petition preferred to the lord in his court baron the party grieved shall find remedy.* 1781 *COWPER Charity* 557 *No works shall find acceptance in that day.* 1813 *MACAULAY Epitaph on Martyn*, *The Christian hero finds a Pagan tomb.* 1853 *F. W. NEWMAN Odes of Horace* Pref. 5, I. .. despair of finding readers among those who seek solely for amusement. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 47 *Such commodities .. find little market.*

absol. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxiv. 11 *He [shall] .. cause euery man to finde according to his ways.*

† b. with *inf.* as *obj.* *Obs. rare.*

1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 851 in *Anglia I*, *þat y may fynden glad to be in al my lyf tyme ones.*

4. To gain or recover the use of (one's limbs, powers, etc.). To find one's feet: lit. of a child: To be able to stand; fig. to become conscious of or develop one's powers. Cf. FEEL v. 6 d.

a 1535 *MORE Wks.* 1254 *The bitch had founde the foote agayn: and on she came.* 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 147 *We must haue you finde your Legges.* *Sirra Beadle,* whippe him till he leape ouer that same Stool. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v.* xix. 438 *They thought it high time for the Cow to find her horns.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 97 *His [the Sun's] beams, unactive else, thir vigor find.* 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlem.* 26 *Children .. when they find their own feet, will not abide the tedium of a School.* 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y.* 23 *Trin. xi.* *The groveling worm Shall find his wings.* 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* II. 8 *Olive was just beginning to find her feet.*

5. To discover or perceive on inspection or consideration; to perceive or recognize the presence of. Sometimes approximating to the sense of Fr. *trouver*: To consider (a quality, circumstance) to be present. To find fault: see FAULT sb. 6.

1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xxiii. 4, *I fynde no thing of cause in this man.* c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) vii. 25 *Euermare in þe middes of þam es funden þe figure of þe crosse.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E j b. *Ther in fyndyn wee suche dyuersite.* 1553 *WILSON Rhet.* (1580) Prol. A iv b. *Malitious folke, that love to finde faults in other mennes matters.* 1735 *BERKELEY Def. Freethinking in Math.* § 30, *I find no sense or reason in what you say.* 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I.* 354 *Nor did the world find anything ludicrous in the pomp which .. surrounded him.*

b. with complement or infinitive.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 *And cumeð þerto [the huse] and fint hit emti.* 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 870 *On alle her forðezed wryten I fand, þe lombes nome.* c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 522 *Or we departye henne; al hool þou schalt me vynde.* 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 1256 *For he esteemt his faes defate, Quhen anes he fand them fald.* 1724 *RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 34 *When we fand our purses toom.* 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Coll. Breakf. P.* 292, I. find no scheme Content them both.

c. *refl.* To perceive oneself to be in a specified place or position, or condition of body or mind. Also in weaker sense: To come to be (in the course of events). How do you find yourself? how are you? Cf. Fr. *se trouver*, Ger. *sich befinden*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. Pro.* 385 *Who so fyndeth hym out of swich fauer.* 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 26 *Than fynt he hymself .. More strong to performyn his journe.* c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* II. 14 *Blanchardyn fonde hym self in aduyses wyth his mayster, walkynge wythin the paleys.* 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xv. lii. 277 *On the mountaines top themselves they fand.* 1633 *BR. HALL Hard Texts* 212 *Do not ye find yourself perplexed here in?* 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* xcv. 89 *Pray, Sir, How d'ye Find your self?* 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* xii. *Tell me how you find yourself.* 1816 *J. SCOTT Vis. Paris* 43 *He was quite sure of finding himself comfortable.* 1823 *F. CLISSOLD Ascent Mt. Blanc* 21 *We found ourselves opposed by a parapet of congealed snow.* 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xii. 183 *Lavender found himself .. entering a drawing-room.*

6. To discover, come to the knowledge of (a fact or state of things) by experience or trial. Const. with simple obj. (*obs. rare*), obj. and inf. or complement, or clause as obj. Also, in a more subjective sense (cf. Fr. *trouver*): To feel to be (agreeable, disagreeable, etc.), to consider or regard as (ridiculous, excellent, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25180 (Cott.) *Bot þat es man-hed mast o mede, þe funden treu in ilk mede.* c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2707 *They thee fand Curteis and wys.* 1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* 20 *He has fun þam worpi to haue hym-self.* a 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Huon* lxx. 240 *Ye shall fynde the mater other wyse then Gerarde his brother hath sayd.* 1570 *BUCHANAN Chameleon* Wks. (1892) 49 *He fand to be treu in deid al yat he suspectit afoir.* 1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1608) 596 *Cadmus, not finding their return, went likewise to the same fountain.* 1611 *BIBLE Dan.* v. 27 *Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting.* 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 22 *We finde that Violets .. yield a pleasing Sent.* 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 2 *He finds Rest more agreeable than Motion.* 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 83 (*Character*) *How do you find the French?* 1831 *KEBLE Serm.* v. (1848) 120 *When his severe trials came .. he was found wanting in some qualities,*

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 5/2 *Deer forests have been found to pay better than sheep grazing.*

b. Often in phrases, To find (it) † fit, impossible, necessary, etc. to (do so and so).

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 5 *They found fit to build there the fourth chiefe Towne.* 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 16/2 *Whatever contingent expenses you may find it necessary to disburse in Calcutta.* 1879 *B. TAYLOR Stud. Germ. Lit.* II *Hildebrand finds it impossible to decline the defiance.*

7. In certain senses of FEEL: † a. To suffer, undergo (punishment, pain) (*obs.*). b. To suffer from, feel unpleasantly (cold, etc.); now *colloq.* or *dial.*; also, to find of. c. To perceive (a smell, taste) (*Sc.*). Cf. also 16.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6295 (Gött.) *Oft þai fand his wrake.* c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) iii. 17 *At the Cop of the Hille .. Men may fynde no Wynde.* 1633 *BR. HALL Hard Texts* 369 *Before she findes the throwes of her travell.* 1723 *Present State Russia* II. 24 *We did not find the Cold .. very sensibly.* 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* II. 298 *Henry found little uneasiness at Perkin's irruption.* 1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 274 *Do you fin' the smell o' burnin, sir.* 1884 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* xlii. 154 *Even those who are hardened to it find of the cold.*

† 8. = Find out (20 c). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 *Forledeð þure synne þat 3e ne be ifunden on sunne.* 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 547 *War þe now .. In þe fylpe of þe flesch þat þou be founden neuer.* a 1400 *Octouian* 229 *Scche was founde with the dede.* 1530 *PALSGR.* 550/r *Howe canste thou denye it, wast thou nat founde with the maner?* 1611 *HEYWOOD Golden Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 19 *This imposture neuer shall be found.* 1692 *LOCKE Educ.* § 124 *The first time he is found in a Lye, it should rather be wondered at as a monstrous Thing in him.* 1741-3 *WESLEY Extract of Jrm.* (1749) 83 *O, I find you, I find you! I know where you are. Is not your name Wesley?* a 1774 *FERGUSON Election Poems* (1845) 42 *Had some laird his lady fand In sic unseemly courses.*

II. To discover or attain by search or effort.

9. To discover or obtain by searching.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 60 *Al ðiu sonnung gesohton leas witnessa wið ðone hælend .. & ne fundon.* c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxvi. 16 [lxxvii. 19] (Gr.) *Ne bið þær eðe þin spor on findanne.* a 1200 *Moral Ode* 243 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 227 *Hie seched reste þar non nis ac hie hies ne muzen ifunden.* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 60 *Thar mycht succed na female, Quhill foundyn mycht be ony male.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s* 7. 462 *Herbes shal I ryght ynowe fynde To hele with your hurtis.* c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 10 *To write .. For hushondry how water shal be fonde.* 1553 *WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 98 *Is his Lease long enough .. Then .. I will finde a hole in it I warrant thee.* 1656 *COWLEY Friendsh. in Absence* ix. *A Bird .. Finding at last no passage out, It sits and sings.* 1785 *BURNS To W. Sampson* xv. *The Muse, nae Poet ever fand her, Till by himself he learn'd to wander.* 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I.* 534 *The exiles .. tried to find another leader.* 1870 *C. F. GORDON CUMMING in Gd. Words* 133/2 *The slope [is] so rapid that you can scarcely find footing.* *absol.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3190 *He .. hauen sozt, And funden, and hauen up-brozt ðe bones.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 24 *Clier wyt wel uor to understone, and sotil wyt wel uor to vynde.* 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* vii. 7 *Seke 3e, and 3e shulen fynde.*

b. To discover (game) in hunting. Also *absol.*

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxi. *The bore brittunt thay funde Was colurt of the kingus hunde.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v b. *When she shall with boundes be foundyn and soght.* 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Good hounds .. open not but where they finde.* 1848 *MRS. JAMESON Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 196 *The dogs .. found.* 1883 *SHERAR At Home & in India* 207 *Lady Montego .. heard the view hallo .. They had found.*

c. To come again into view of, to recover (something lost).

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 48 *Louerd .. min heorte is icumen azein eft: ich hire habbe ifunden.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4108 (Cott.) *He went him forth and forþer soght Til he þam faand he finid noht.* 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 327 *Now haf I fonte þat I for-lete.* 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xv. 5 *Whanne he hath founden it, he ioyng puttith on his shuldris.* c 1440 *Genevreydes* 53 *He wyste not him [his knyghtes] to fynde.* 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* I. i. 143 *By autentering both [shafts] I oft found both.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 479 *She disappear'd .. I wak'd To find her, or for ever to deplore Her loss.* 1791 *'G. GAMBADO' Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106, I. soon found the hounds again.

d. fig. in phrase, To know where to find him, you, etc. So, † Where may we find you?

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 153 *Set downe your mynde whereunto you will stand, that we may know once where we may finde you.* 1602 *W. WATSON Decacordon* 147 *Whereby father Parsons and his adherents did so square their actions, as neuer .. any man living can tell where to find them.* a 1626 *SCALTER On Rom. iv.* (1650) 25 *Versipelles I Where may we finde you?* 1856 *J. H. NEWMAN Callista* 61 *He did not understand his nephew, or (to use a common phrase) know where to find him.*

e. *refl.* To discover and attain one's special place, power, or vocation.

1647 *H. MORE Poems* 294 *[The soul] infinitely has fun Herself, her deepst desire unspeakably hath wonne.* 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 839 *Browning may be said almost to have found himself in the delight he had in reading other persons' souls.* 1893 *Academy* 11 Mar. 222/1 *It was as assistant to Bain that Minto found himself.*

10. To succeed in obtaining (something needed or desired); to procure (money, bail, sureties, etc.). Cf. 18.

1552 *HULOET*, *Finde surties, radio.* 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 110 *Gif sic borgh may not be founden, he sall pas to the knowledge of ane assise.* 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 81 *They find surtie to others, as accords of the law.* 1821 *EXAMINER* 350/r *You shall find security for your good behaviour.* 1868 *Act* 31-2 *Vict.* c. 54 § 5 *It shall not be necessary .. to find Security for Expenses.*

b. To get or obtain (opportunity, time, etc.) by arrangement or management.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Him nis no þing leouere þen þet he muwe iuinden anheisun uorto 3iuene. 1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* i. 4 Ye youre selues can fynde tyme to dwell in syled houses. 1656 COWLEY *Imit. Martial's Epigr.* 21 If we for Happiness could leisure finde. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 76 ¶ 3 He would find an Opportunity to take some favourable Notice of him. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. cccviii. 376, I just found a moment to write you a line. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 466 The volume had not been long in print before the king found time to read it.

c. To summon up (courage, resolution, etc. to do something). To find in one's heart: to be inclined or desirous; to prevail upon oneself (to do something); in present use chiefly, to be hard-hearted enough. † To find one's countenance: to assume a certain demeanour.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 979 He..took a light, and fond his countenance As for to loken upon an old romaunce. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 324 (Harl. MS.) He slepte...so savourily, þat þe preste ne non oþir my3t fynde in hire herte to wake him. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 26 They can not fynde in their hertes to loue the author therof. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* vii. 27 Therefore hath thy seruant found in his heart to pray this prayer vnto thee. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 27 ¶ 1 They..cannot find in their Hearts to relinquish it. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xiv. 255 Not as I could find i' my heart to let him stay i' the coal-hole more nor a minute. *Mod.* At last he has found courage to speak.

11. Of things: a. To obtain as if by effort. So to find expression, ingress, outlet, place, etc. Also occasionally, to have in a specified place.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. ix. The billow..That far to seaward finds his source. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in London* 90 Clouds..Which quickly find vent in a deluge of tears. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 99 The only ill which can find place Upon the giddy, sharp and narrow hour Tottering beneath us. 1860 W. F. COLLIER *Gl. Events Hist.* v. (1871) 173 The devotion of the people found vent chiefly in pilgrimages. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 666 An opening sufficient to enable the largest vessels to find ingress.

b. To reach, arrive at as a destination.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xx. 8 þi righthand fynd [*L. inuentat*] all þat þas þe hated. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 72 The iron being..guided toward the stone, untill it find the newtrall point wherein its gravity just equals the magnetical quality. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xx. Yet may a dagger find him.

c. To come home to, take hold of, reach the understanding or conscience of.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Conf. Inquiring Spirit* i. (1840) 10 What-ever finds me, bears witness for itself that it has proceeded from a Holy Spirit. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 37 As long as his new casting so fails more fully to commend itself, more fully to use Coleridge's happy phrase about the Bible) to find us. 1891 DRUMMOND in *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 7/2 The books of which I have been speaking found me and taught me.

12. To ascertain or attain by mental effort; to discover by study or attention.

a 1000 *Cynewulf's Christ* 183 (Gollancz) Hu mæ3 ic.. andsware ænige findan Wraþum to-wipere. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Eaðe mei þe mon fundan hu he hine seolf amerre. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 705 þe nistigale..hadde andsuere gode ifunde. c 1320 *Seign Sag.* (W.) 2371 Ac thai ne couthe nowt i-find, Whi th' emperour was blinde. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey xxxvii.* 204 The duc..had hym saye that he hath founden. 1538 STARKER *England* i. ii. 68 We may peraventure fynd some mean to restore our cuntrye. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 3 Teach me to..finde What winde Serves to advance an honest minde. 1678 PHILLIPS, *To Find the Ships Trim*, a term in navigation to find how she will sail best. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 701 This Remedy the Scythian Shepherds found. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 481 We must rest contented with viewing the true figure of an object, without expecting to find its natural colour.

13. To ascertain by calculation; to get at or obtain (the solution of a problem).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.* 1 Conclusions that han ben founde. c 1500 *Lancelot* 497 We have fundyne so. 1714 WHISTON *Euclid* (ed. 3) II. i. To find [BILLINGSLEY 1570 has To find out] the Center of a given Circle. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 141 We find the point B on the second parallel from OY at a certain distance above the fifth parallel from OX.

14. To find one's way: primarily, to make out one's way by observation or inquiry; to contrive to reach one's destination. Hence in weaker sense, said of persons and things: To go or be brought to a place in spite of difficulties, or not quite as a matter of course.

[a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 þe ueond..iuond wei toward hire of hire uorlorenesse. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3246, xii. weizes ðer-in..ðat euerlik kinde of israel Mai ðor his weize finden wel. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 265 If thou wolt finde a siker weie To love, put envie awaye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 889 Who would not, finding way, break loose from Hell? 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 71 That fatal javelin..finds its way to the hearts of all the sons of Adam. 1803 J. BRISTEN *Pedestrian Tour* II. 655 Her cousins..had been bankrupted..and had found their way up to London. 1827 *Examiner* 792/2 English corn is finding its way into Holland. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 11 A weak and sluggish river, which..scarcely finds its way to the sea. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv. Could you find your way home? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 340 Notions which have found their way into the drama.

† 15. To contrive, devise, invent; to discover (a scientific fact, etc.). Also with *forth*, *up*. *Obs.*

O. E. *Chron.* an. 918 Se cyng hæfde funden, ðæt [etc.]. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 þet þu bringe þene Munuch to þire gledenesse þet funde ðesne song bi ðe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1469 (Cott.) Enoch..was þe first þat letters fand. c 1380 VOL. IV.

WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 279 Tradicions founden vp of synful wrecchis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 161 The first in thilke londe..whiche the melodie fonde Of reedes. 1430 LYGCHRON. *Troy* I. iii. Famous Argus..fyrst that art yfonde. c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* 534 For this ende religiouns weren founde and foundid. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 77 At the last hee finds fourth a wyle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 145 Many..have found suggestions..to bring this your realme into subversion. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 106 About this time..Anaximander found the obliquity of the Zodiack.

16. dial. To feel (a pulse); also *intr.* to feel, grope.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 164 You wad hae fan' a pulse with Æsculapian solemnity. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* It's that dark, a'll he' to fin' for the sneek.

17. Law. † a. *intr.* To determine. (Only in OE.) a 1000 *Laws Alfred* § 18 in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) I. 72 Swa we ær be lewdum men fundon.

b. † To determine and declare (an offence) to have been committed (*obs.*); to determine and declare (an issue) to be (so and so).

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 3 Pream., The seid offences..myght not..be punysshed except it were first founde and presented by the verditte of xij men. 1515 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 9 They saide he hanged himselfe, but it was founde contrarie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 5 The Crowner bath sate on her, and finds it Christian buriall. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 168 If it were found for the supposed Offender, he was bailed till the next coming of the Justices. 1675 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 121 Ye crowner's inquest have found it only manslaughter. 1817 W. SELWYN *Laws Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1223 Judgment shall be given for defendant, although the issue be found against him.

c. To determine and declare (a person) guilty or innocent.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 45 þe Holi Goost, wan He comib, schal find þis world of dome. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 290 He will be found in his fault, that wantis foroutin weir. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Anie personne..founde gyltie of any abbettement. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 7 Is he found guilty? 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 12 He finds his fellow guilty of a skin Not colour'd like his own. 1821 *Examiner* 544/1 The Jury found the defendants guilty.

d. To agree upon and deliver, 'bring in' (a verdict). Also with *obj.* sentence introduced by *that*.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 100 a, The Graund Assise ought by the law to finde that [etc.]. a 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 58 The said courte..fand that the said edicte did no wayes extend towards the subiects of the kingdom of Scotland. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 37 The jury..found a verdict of guilty. 1888 *Laws Times* LXXXV. 132/2 The jury at the trial found that the managing director..had ratified the contract.

absol. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 210 They would..inforce them to finde as they would direct. 1891 *Laws Times* XC. 283/1 The jury..found for the plaintiff.

e. To ascertain the validity of (an indictment, etc.). To find a (true) bill: see BILL sb. 3 4.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Any office or offices found before Eschetour or Eschetours. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 An inditement of xii. men lawfully founden. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. (1703) II. 99 This Indictment and Information was found by the Grand Jury. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 301 To find a bill, there must at least twelve of the [grand] jury agree. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 484 An indictment for treason..must be found within three years after the commission of the act of treason.

III. 18. To procure (something) for the use of (somebody): with direct (or direct and indirect) *obj.*; to supply, provide, furnish. All found (in regard to servants): with all customary articles of food, etc., provided.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Wi sholdest þu þis finden þe noht ne fost þerof. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Hwa so..makeð chapele oðer chirche oðer ifundeð in ham liht oðer lampe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 297 Pat euer eyste hyde lond an man hym ssolde fynde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13277 (Cott.) Wit þair scipp þai fand þam fode. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1555 And euer more..Eterne fyr I wol before the fynde. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* II. xix. (1866) 82 He wolde that..here herkeners..founden hem here vitales. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 3 Boroughes..not findinge burgesses for the parliament. 1563 *Richmond. Wills* 167 My thre natural sonns..shalbe founden meate and drynke. 1603 JOHNSON *Kind. & Commonw.* 152 No more then every horseman [is accounted] a rider, or able to finde himselfe armour. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 192 For every Plough, every man should find two compleat Horses. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1780) III. 253 The subscription was but ten shillings a year: Britton found the instruments. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 122 The hotels do not find breakfast. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 662 The government required each county to find its quota of ships. 1884 *Punch* 8 Mar. 118/2 Wages £18, all found but beer.

b. with immaterial object.

1664 BUTLER *Hum.* II. ii. 386 Honour is like that glassy Bubble That finds Philosophers such trouble. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. 254 The perpetration..of new crimes will find employment for us both. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 574 The forms of constitutional government they could bestow, but they could not find the traditions and the habits by which the forms were worked.

19. To support, maintain, provide for (a person, rarely an institution). To find in: to supply with.

† To find to school: to maintain at school.

[App. from 18 by conversion of indirect into direct *obj.*] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 322 Nane..Wald do sa mekill for him, that he Mycht sufficiently fundyn be. 1393 LANCEL. P. Pl. C. vi. 36 My frendes founden me to scole. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* (1867) 59, I wole þee fynde til þou be oolde. a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 147 Exhibicyon Therewith to be

founde At the universite. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 73 Condemned persons..are found by the king as long as they do lue. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 58 ¶ 3 The king of Sweden finds me in clean linen. 1795 BURKE *Thoughts Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 249 Unless the labourer is well fed, and otherwise found with such necessities of animal life. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 212 Decline finding paupers in venison. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* viii. 183 Boatmen's wages are from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-quarter dollars per month, when found.

b. So To find oneself: to provide for one's own living or needs. † Also said *transf.* of a war.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nut's Pr. T.* 9 Sche fond himself. 1466 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* 346 Item, to ij. fellers of tymbre, and to fynde them selfes, viij. d. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 24 b, Such poore..as haue not wherof to fynde themselves. 1585 WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay Voy. Turkie* III. iv. 76 b, They have..4 Aspres of pension by the day, but upon that they must fynde themselves. 1624 BACON *War with Spain* (1629) 45 The war in continuance will finde it selfe. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxiii. 133 A certain pay to find himselfe withal, and to live upon. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. to Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 99 It was expected the passengers should find themselves in several things. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* vi. They..found themselves, as fowls can always do when they have a great range of ground to go over.

† c. To serve to maintain. *Obs.*

1483 *Festkall* (W. de W. 1515) 59 Of y^e wheet was so grete plente y^t it founde all y^e people..for thre yere. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 b, It is to be enquired..what maner of beestes or catell it [the medow] is most necessary vnto, and howe many it wyll fynde. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* 429 He gave to every citizen as much wheate as would finde him three moneths.

IV. With adverbs.

20. Find out.

a. To discover by attention, scrutiny, study, etc.; to devise, invent; to unriddle, solve.

1552 HULOET, *Finde out by studie, exendo.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 637 Johannes Fauscius..first found out the noble science of Imprintyng. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* II. 14 A man of Tyre, skilfull to..find out euery device which shall be put to him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 406 Who shall..through the palpable obscure find out His uncouth way. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 542 ¶ 1 Since the circulation of the blood has been found out. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* II. (1765) 363 note, They found out Laws. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 38 It aims..at finding out how they may be really united.

b. To come upon by searching or inquiry; to discover (what is hidden). Cf. 9.

1551 WILSON *Logike* (1580) 36 b, Thei..doe searche narrowlie..and..at lengthe finde out the Mine. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xi. 7 Canst thou by searching finde out God? 1625 BACON *Ess. Truth* (Arb.) 499 The..Labour, which Men take in finding out of Truth. 1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 217 A..proofe that Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd first found out that Continent now call'd America. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 ¶ 5, I was very much surprized..that any one should find out my Lodging. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vii. As she is a woman of very great note, I shall easily find her out. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv. 'Whenever Misticot's grave was found out, the estate..should be lost.'

c. To detect in an offence; to detect, discover (a fraud, etc.); to penetrate the disguise of, discover the identity or true character of. Cf. 8.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 7 If at the Catastrophe he were found out for a Traitor. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 65 Pray don't reveal yourself till he finds you out. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 108 When once a man has found himself out he cannot be deceived again. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The worthlessness of..clayed cottons is now being found out by the consumer.

† d. To provide, supply. *Obs.* -1.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 528 It was not possible for them to find out funds for so great an expense.

21. Find up. To discover by search.

Said to be 'a Norfolkism' (W. Taylor in *Robberds Mem.* II. 135). 'Still common in Suffolk' (F. Hall).

[Cf. 1380 in 15 and 1430 in FINDER I.C.] 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 260 You have a mind..to find up 'More Reliques of Rowley'. 1817 — *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 314 Jerom..found-up a Hebrew original of the first book of Maccabees. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* VII. 96, I am going into the depths of the city to find up a money lender.

Findable (faindäb'l), a. [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] That may be found: see senses of FIND v.

c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 41 Many mo of hem ben fyndeable and knoweable by mannis resoun. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 75 I return such persons to have nothing more to be said of them, findable by all my endeavours. 1791 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 152 The series findable as above mentioned. 1843 MILNS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 232 I felt about for pillows, none were findable. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. vii. 151 There exists—still findable I suppose..a large lithographed portrait of her.

† Findal. *Obs.* Forms: 1 fyndeale, 3 find-, fundles, 6-7 pl. findelles, findal(l)s, fyndalls. [OE. *fyndeale* str. masc., f. *fund-* about-stem of *find-an* to FIND; quot. a 1225 points to a form **findels*, f. the pres.-stem (cf. Da. *findelse*.)] a. Invention. b. That which is found; treasure-trove.

a 1000 *Scintilla* 108 *Ad inventionem*, to fyndeale. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 þe vitre riwle..is monnes findles. *Ibid.* 8 Monnes fundles. 1525 in *Boys Sandwich* (1792) 775 Findalls to be ordered by the mayor, bailiffs, and jurats, where they happen [etc.]. 1570 *Ibid.*, Wrecks and fyndalls floating, and the half of all wrecks and fyndalls jottsome. a 1598 tr. *Charter Edm. I to Cinque Ports* in *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 117 And that they [Barons] shall haue their findelles in the sea and in the land. 1629 in *Boys Sandwich* (1792) 775 Wrecks and findalls.

|| **Fin de siècle** (fæn də syɛkl̩). [Fr.] A phrase used as an adj. in sense: Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the end of the (nineteenth) century; characteristically 'advanced' or modern.

1890 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 2/2 The finance of the year has been special—*fin de siècle*. 1891 *Melbourne Punch* 4 June 377/1 The *fin de siècle* ballet.

Finder (faində). [f. FIND v. + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which finds, in various senses of the vb.; one who comes upon or discovers by chance or search; † one who contrives or invents, an inventor, deviser; † one who discovers (a country, a scientific truth, etc.).

c1300 *K. Alis.* 479 Beheldeth me therof no fynder; Her bokes ben my shewer. c1369 CHAUCER *Delethe Blaunche* 1168 Pictagoras .. the firste fynder was Of the art. a1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 179 The first fynder of our faire langage .. maister Chaucer. c1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 46 Pe fynder of all euels be fende. 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 1 The Kyng therof to have the on half, and the fynder the other halfe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81b, The fynder of the ryght waye to heuen. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 77 Christophorus Colonus the fyrst fynder of those landes. *Ibid.* 1360 The Chaldeaens beyng the fyrst fynders of letters. 1630 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 184 The first fynders, founders, and forgers of false reports. 1711 MRS. CENTILVRE *Marplot* v, By Marplot's direction [I found you]; you know he's a very good finder. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. ix. 349 Concerning treasure trove, he is .. to enquire who were the finders. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xii. 269 Time .. is the finder, the unweariable explorer.

b. One whose occupation it is to find; spec. *slang*, One who picks up the refuse of the meat-markets.

† In *Termes de la Ley* 1641, and hence in certain Dicts., erroneously said to be an early synonym for SEARCHER (as the designation of a Custom-house official); in 14 Ric. II. cap. 10, and other statutes, the AF. *tronour* (trone-keeper) was misread as *troouur* (finder), whence the mistake.

1752 *Low Life* (1764) 16 The whole Company of Finders .. are marching towards all the markets. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. II. 129 Finders, who would search all over the country for .. every appearance on the surface of a good vein of metal. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 255 Leaden-hall-market .. was infested .. with 'finders'. They carry bags round their necks, and pick up bones or offal.

c. In comb. with adverbs, as *finder-out*, † *-up*. c1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. ii (1544) 5b, He [Nimrod] .. was fynder up of false religion. 1553 UDALL *Flowers Latin Speaking* (1560) 103/2 The deuser and fynder out .. of all my pleasures. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 131 Had I bene the finder-out of this Secret. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 1 The .. first finders out of the Science.

2. *Sporting*. † A dog trained to find and bring game that has been shot; a 'water-spaniel', retriever (*obs.*). Also, one used to discover the track of, or 'put up', game for the sportsman.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 266 The Water Spaniel .. is .. called a Finder because .. he findeth such things as be lost. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 214 This Couple or pair usually Hunt together .. as .. a Grey-Hound and a Finder. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 54. 1803 *Ann. Reg.* 800 One or two small dogs called finders, whose scent is very keen, and always sure of hitting off a track. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 95 Dash .. is a capital finder, and will beat a cover with any spaniel in England.

3. A contrivance or instrument for finding.

† a. An index. *Obs.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Brief Instr.* Civb, Vnto which Leager it shalbe necessary to ordein or make a calender, otherwise called a Repertory or a finder.

b. A small telescope attached to the large one for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

1784 HERSCHHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 41 The finder of my reflector. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* liii. 244 Janssen left the spectroscope to look for a moment through the finder, or small telescope.

c. A microscopic slide divided by crossed lines, so that any point in the field can be identified readily.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 187 A finder, as applied to the microscope, is the means of registering the position of any particular object in a slide.

d. *Photogr.* A supplementary lens attached to a camera, to locate the object in the field of view.

[1889] P. H. EMERSON *Naturalistic Photogr.* i. i. (1890) 133 The handiest view finder for quick exposure work is to fit a double convex lens .. to the front of the camera. 1894 *Brit. J. Photogr.* XLI. 83 Cameras .. in which the finders were .. carelessly fixed.

Find-fault. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. FIND v. + FAULT sb.] One who finds fault (see FAULT sb. 6); a fault-finder, censorious person.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 17 Frantike findfaults, dispraying and condemning euery good endeavour. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 4 Hypocritical find-faults, that can say such things to others, when themselves are most obnoxious. 1863 G. MELLIS *Sp. Lanchire L'pool Co-op. Assoc.* 17 Feb., We have a good old Lancashire saying, that one mend-fault is better than nine find-faults.

attrib. 1598 FLORIO, *Cacafiori*, a vaine, self-conceited, others-scorning, find-fault foole.

† **Find-faulting**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare-1*. [f. phr. *find fault* (treated as if one word) + -ING¹.] The action of finding fault. In quot. *attrib.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 347 She doth not set Businessse back by unquiet branglings, and findfaulting Quarrells.

Findhorn: see FINNAN.

† **Findible**, *a. Obs.-1* [ad. L. **findibilis*, f. *find-ere* to split.] That may be split or cleft. Hence **Findibleness**, eapability of being split.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Findible. 1721-90 in BAILEY. 1730-36 BAILEY (folio), Findibleness.

Finding (faindɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FIND v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FIND in its ordinary senses; an instance of the same. Also with *out*.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 5365 (Trin.) Joseph .. I haue founden here. Of his syndyngs bonke I god so. c1449 PECKOCK *Rcpr.* i. xiii. 70 Into whos fyndyng and groundyng doom of mannys resoun may suffice. 1611 BIBLE *Ecc.* xiii. 26 The fynding out of parables is a wearisome labour of the minde. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Priars* ii, 'You speak as though my misfortunes had been of my own seeking' .. 'They have been of your own finding'.

b. That which is found or discovered; also, a find, a discovery.

1598 FLORIO *Trouadelli*, findings, children found, findings. 1644 MILTON *Arcop.* 36 When a man hath bin labouring .. in the deep mines of knowledge, hath furnisht out his findings. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 339 The findings at Pompeii, preserved in the Museum of Portici. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (ed. 2) 322 To Joule we owe the first precise findings on the subject.

2. The action of inventing or devising; a device, invention. Now only with *out*; formerly also with *up*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 27661 (Cott.) O nith cums .. finding of il. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1557 Pai styrd God tyll wreth, In pair new fyndynges of vanite. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 77 Here owene fyndyngs vp, pat crist & apostlis spoken not of. c1400 *Destr. Tray* 4296, I will tell here a tale .. Of feydyng of false goddes. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 151 The fynding out of Harps and such like Musical Instruments. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 182 Beseech the Lord not to leaue thee to thine owne findings.

3. The action of providing or supplying.

c1449 PECKOCK *Rcpr.* 358 He 3af a certein of possessionioun for fyndyng of listis. 1580 BARET *Adv.* F 556 A finding .. of things that one lacketh.

4. The action of maintaining or supporting (a person or an institution). † *At a person's finding's*: at his own cost or expense. Cf. FIND v. 19.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 3223 A sergeant .. pat had ben ay at his finding, Euer siben pat he was child 3eing. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxiii. 86 He gaue possessions for the fyndyng of hir. 1535 GARDINER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Strype Ecc. Mem.* i. xxx. 213 The finding of young children to school. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 369 We will be at our owne findings. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvi. 309 An annuity .. for the finding of a school in Guilford. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, She will be very glad to .. pay for the finding of him.

† b. Keep, maintenance, provision, support. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 293 [To] haue my fode and my fyndyng of false menne wyngynges. c1449 PECKOCK *Rcpr.* iii. v. 305 He myzte haue askid his lijfode and fyndyng of hem to whom he prechid. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. i, That he hadde al maner of fyndyngs as though he were a lordes sone. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Annona*, finding in meate, drinke or apparell.

c. in *pl.* (See quot.) Also *attrib.* in *finding-store* (U.S.).

1846 WORCESTER (citing CHUTE), *Findings pl.*, the tools and materials used by shoemakers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Findings*, the wax, thread and tools which a journeyman shoemaker has to supply himself with for his work. *Ibid.*, *Finding-stores*, an American name for what are termed in England grindery-warehouses; shops where shoemakers' tools, etc. are vended.

5. The result of a judicial examination or inquiry; the verdict of a jury, the decision of a judge or arbitrator.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 364 The court-martial still adheres to its finding of murder. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 11 Fitly says Sir Joseph Arnould, in his eloquent finding. 1884 G. HASTINGS in *Law Times Rep.* 5 Apr. 175/1 The findings of an official referee have always been considered as equivalent to the findings of a jury.

Findling, *obs. var.* of FOUNDLING.

Findon, findram: see FINNAN.

† **Findy**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 *findiz*, *findige*, *fundie*. [ME. *findiz*, *fundī*(ū); cf. OE. *gefyndig* capable, Da. *fyndig* powerful, solid, f. *fynd* strength, substance.] Firm, solid, weighty. Of a harvest: Plentiful.

c1200 ORMIN 4149 Crist iss strang & stedefast & findiz & unnfakenn. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Jus hie segen þe holi gost on tungene euene, and þefore foren fundie on speche. *Ibid.* Bidde we nu þe holigost þat he .. giue us .. findige speche. a1677 *Proverb* in Junius *Etymologicum* (ed. Lye 1743) s. v. *Fyndie*, A May cold and windy maketh the barn full and fyndie.

Fine (faɪn), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3 *fin*, 3-6 *fyn*(e), 3-*fine*. [ME. *fin*, a. OF. *fin* = Pr. *fin*-s, *fi*-s, Sp. *fin*, Pg. *fin*, It. *fine*:-L. *finem*, *finis* end.]

In med. L. and OF. the word has the senses 'ending of a dispute, settlement, payment by way of composition'; hence the various applications in branch II.]

I. End. (*Obs. exc. in phr. in fine.*)

† 1. Cessation, end, termination, conclusion, finish. *Phr. to bring to fine*, set the fine of. *Obs.*

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Pine wiðute fin. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8547 Pis stalwarde cristine volc his worre broghe to fine. 13 .. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 634 Why schulde he not .. pay hym at þe fyrst fyne? c1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 73 When þat pyte .. hath sett the fyne of al myn heuynesce. c1500 *Lancelot* 1388 Deth that neuer shal fyne. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 724 And sa to bring my argument to fine I can not find [etc.]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's*

Well iv. iv. 35 Still the fine's the Crowne. 1664 *Flodden F.* i. 2 A lucky fine and end to make. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxx. (1848) 348 Open thine arms O death! thou fine of woe.

b. Phrase, *In* († *the*) *fine*; also rarely † *a*, † *at*, † *of fine*: † (*a*) in the end, at last; (*b*) to conclude or sum up, finally; also, in short.

(a) 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 91 Þe noble Constantyn, (þat was kyng here of þis lond, & emperour atte fyn). c1450 *Merlin* 286 But in the fyn he mote yeve grounde a litill. c1540 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 In fyne he was perceyved to affixe one of the papers upon the dore. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 246 My cockis, I thank Christ, safe and well a-fine. 1693 *Mcm. Ch. Tockely* i. 41 In fine after a Months obstinate defence .. the Turks took the Fort by assault.

(b) 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 91 I can telle woe a fyn what heresie amounteth. 1550 CROWLEY *Ephr.* 917 Ye must saye as they saye, be it wrounge or ryght. In fine, ye must prayse them. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Wks. 1738 I. 408 In fine, he accuses Piety with the want of Loyalty. a1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 In fine, the Government may do its will. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* vii. § 8. 195 We have, in fine, attained the power of going fast.

† c. The latter part (of time), close. *Obs.*

c1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 306 The daie passed to the fyne. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy. II.* i. 200 About the fine of September. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 101 Vntill the fine of December.

† 2. End of life, decease, death. *To do, take* (one's) *fine*: to die. *Obs.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3852 Alle [ðe] olde deden ðor fin. a1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 441 Hi beden God 3iue him uel fin þat so manie flures dude berin. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3905 (Cott.) He was þe chesun of hir fine. *Ibid.* 21102 (Cott.) Þer tok he fine. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 189 Or I 3it do my fyn. c1330 *Assump. Virg.* (Add. MS.) 777 He wolde haue ben at hure fyne 3if he myst haue come bi tyme. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* ii. xxxi. 24, I haue here shewed vnto you, the fyne or ende of Brennius. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 151 b, Choked and brought to his fatal fine. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 209 Geue 3e Indure vnto 3our fyne.

† 3. The extreme part or limit of anything; a boundary. Also *fig.* extreme case, extremity. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 23200 (Gött.) Þe pitt of hell pine It es suo depe, widuten fine, þat end ne þes þar neuer apon. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 1558 Of the welle, this is the fyn. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 135/2 Vpon the fines and marches in Ulster. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 114 Our King nevir to that fine, at any tyme to haue beine brocht, that [etc.]. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 139 The 'settled fine' to which each aspires to rise.

† 4. End in view, aim, purpose, object; *esp.* in phr. to what fine. Hence, the purpose for which a thing exists. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 745 To what fine is soche loue, I can not seen. c1386 — *Merch. T.* 862 Sche knew eek the fyn of his intent. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. xx. (1483) 65 To what ende or fyn Engendred ye me? 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* i. (1822) 38 To schaw to quhat fine thay war cummin. 1562 WINZET *Cert. Tract.* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 31 For their abusing of the samyn to ane vther fine than He [God] institute tham. 1603 DEKKER, etc. *Patient Grisell* (1841) 42 Our fine be now to apparell all these former in some light saracen robe of truth.

† 5. Final issue, consequence, result. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. Prol. 130 3it luffis ony to that fyne, quharby Thi self or thaim thou frawart God removis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 84 Pirrus .. past to the oracle of apollo til inquire of the fyne of the veyris that was betuix hym and the romanis. 1605 LOND. *Prodigal* iii. ii. There's the fine.

II. 6. *Law*. A 'final agreement'; 'an amicable composition or agreement of a suit, either actual or fictitious, by leave of the king or his justices' (Blackstone).

[1299 *Act 27 Edu.* I. c. 1 Quia Fines in Curia nostra levati finem litibus debent imponere et imponunt, & ideo fines vocantur, maxime cum post duellum & magnam assissam in suo casu ultimum locum & finalem teneant & perpetuum.]

b. *spec.* The compromise of a fictitious or collusive suit for the possession of lands: formerly in use as a mode of conveyance in cases where the ordinary modes were not available or equally efficacious.

The procedure was as follows. The person to whom the land was to be conveyed sued the holder for wrongfully keeping him out of possession; the defendant (hence called the cognizor) acknowledged the right of the plaintiff (or cognizee); the compromise was entered on the records of the court; and the particulars of it were set forth in a document called the *foot of the fine* (see FOOT). This method of conveyance was resorted to by married women (who could not alienate land by any other process), and as a means of barring an entail. The cognizor was said to *acknowledge* or *levy a fine*; sometimes the vb. *to levy* was used intrans. with *fine* as the subject. Also *to sue a fine*.

[12 .. BRACTON *De Legibus Anglie* v. iv. viii. § 3 VI. 70 Item sufficit finis factus in curia domini regis [etc.]. 1292 BRITTON ii. iii. § 14 Par acord del purchaceour et del donour covendra lever fin en nostre court.] 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 7 § 1 Notes and fines to be levied in the Kinges Court .. shold be openly and solemnly radd. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen.* VIII. c. 19 Pream., Your said Oratour .. levied severall Fynes of all the foresaid Manours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 114 His Statutes, his Recognizances, his Fines, his double Vouchers, his Recoveries. a1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 51 A Fine is a real agreement, beginning thus, 'Hec est finalis concordia, etc.' 1751 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* (1775) 281 A lawyer .. to see me execute a fine, in consequence of my parting with my house in London. 1773 E. BONHOTE *Rambles Mr. Frankly* (1797) I. 81 He forsooke me his house, sued a fine, and cut me off with a shilling. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 138 A fine was levied accordingly.

† c. Hence used *gen.* for: A contract, agreement.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 106 Sir Henry mad þe fyne, and mad þe mariage. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 51

Meede In Mariage was [I-fessed] To beo fastnet with fals þe fyn was areced.

III. A composition paid.

7. a. *Feudal Law*. A fee (as distinguished from the rent) paid by the tenant or vassal to the landlord on some alteration of the tenancy, as on the transfer or alienation of the tenant-right, etc. b. *Mod. Law*. A sum of money paid by a tenant on the commencement of his tenancy in order that his rent may be small or nominal.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1086 Omege thou shalte none nor fyne. 1523 *Fitzherb. Surv.* Prol. To cause them to pay more rent or a gretter fyne than they have ben accustomed to do in tyme past. 1625 *Act 1 Chas. I.* c. 2 § 1 His Majesty having received divers Fines and sommes of Money, according to the said Contracts. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithe* ii. 82 Reckoning in their Fines as well as their Rents. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 351 Where a fine is certain, the tenant is bound to pay it immediately upon his admittance. 1862 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* x. 138 The fines paid by his vassals on succession to or alienation of their fees. 1877 *Act 40 & 41 Vict.* c. 18 § 4 On every such lease shall be reserved the best rent . . . that can be reasonably obtained . . . without taking any fine or other benefit in the nature of a fine.

8. †a. In phr. *To make (a) fine*: to make one's peace, settle a matter, obtain exemption from punishment or release from captivity, esp. by means of a money payment. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 511 Some hii lete honge Bi hor membes an hey. . . Vort hii adde fin imad. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3350 Charges mules. . . Off brende gold. . . For our heyres to make fyn. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 46 To mak the fin For sin. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15966 When Penda hadde to Cadwalyn Obliged hym, & mad his fyn. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 184 It is liggtere to make a fyn for moche money þan to purge hym. 1422 *J. YONGE Privytee* 204 And there this McMahons, with dyuers othyr enemys, fynes with hym makid, pees forto haue. 1574 in *W. H. Turner Select Rec. Oxford* 351 Richard Lloyde. . . shall make fyne for his contemptuous. . . words. 1891 *Northumb. Assize Rolls* (Surtees) Pref. 25 The matter . . . settled by the Swethops making a fine with Dionisia for 20 marks.

†b. A sum of money offered or paid for exemption from punishment or by way of compensation for injury. *Obs.*

[1292 *BRITTON* i. xii. § 7 Sur payne de raunceun et de fin.] c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6753 (Trin.) If þef haue no fyn yn zift . . . he shal be solde. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, *Meere Gull Citizen* (Arb.) 94 A harsh scholemaster, to whom he . . . payes a fine extraordinary for his mercy.

c. A certain sum of money imposed as the penalty for an offence. † *To put to (one's) fine*: to fine.

1529 *MORE Supplic. Soulys Wks.* 296/2 The v. C. poundes whych he payed for a fyne by the premunire. 1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 84 No persone . . . for murder or felonie shall be put to his fine, but suffer according to the lawes. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Feb.* i. (1843) 10/1 He was . . . condemned in a great fine. 1719 *W. WOOD Surv. Trade* 302 Which cannot fail of bringing many more to the Church, than is possible by Fines and Imprisonments. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 327 Fines to the amount of £85,000. . . were imposed on the Covenanters. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A blow . . . subjected the offender to a fine.

d. *transf.* A penalty of any kind. *arch.* † *To pass a fine*: *fig.* to pronounce sentence.

1503 *HAWES Examp. Virg.* v. 59 Deth is fyne of euery synne. 1580 *LUFTON Singilla* 14 To pay the fine of damnation for ener. a 1680 *BUTLER Kenn.* (1759) I. 141 Two Self-admirers. . . may pass a Fine Upon all Judgment. 1697 *DRYDEN Envid* xi. 1222 Too dear a Fine, ah much lamented Maid, For warring with the Trojan hast thou paid. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 501 Fines . . . set upon Plays, Games, Balls and Feastings. 1876 *BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Life* 195 We stood for our faith, when our life was the fine.

†θ. A fee or charge paid for any privilege. Also, probate duty on a will. *Obs.*

[1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 51 & soluerunt pro fine iiii^{or} nobilia.] 1434 *EARL OF OXFORD* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 110 That the said Shipp, without any fyn or fee . . . may have licence. . . to make the first viage unto St. James. 1521 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 120 Item to Mr. Miles, for the aquitans at thys cownt makyn in Fornham and for y^e fyne of y^e testament. . . v. s. viij d. c 1744 *Parl. Bill* in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi, 323 All persons . . . should be admitted into the freedom of the said company, upon paying a fine of fifty pounds.

IV. 10. *Comb.*, fine-rolls (= *rotuli oblatorum* or *finium*; see quot. 1891); fine-setting *vbl. sb.*, fining, mulcting.

1800 *1st Rept. Public Records* 54 The Fine Rolls. 1853 *THOMAS Handbk. Publ. Rec.* 39 The Fine Rolls of King John. 1891 *SCARGILL-BIRD Guide to Public Records* 35 The Rolls upon which were entered the sums of money (or other property) . . . offered to the king by way of oblation (or fine) for the passing or renewal of charters or grants, and for the enjoyment of lands, offices, wardships, exemptions . . . and other marks of royal favour, were called Oblata or Fine Rolls. The first of these appellations fell into disuse after the reign of John, the latter only being thenceforward retained. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 17 This fine-setting is no breach of privilege.

|| *Fine* (fīn), *sb.* 2 *Irish Hist.* [Irish.] An Old Irish family or sept.

1873 *SULLIVAN Introduct. O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. 79 The clan . . . comprised several Fines. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* iv. 105 My own . . . opinion is that the 'Fine' . . . is neither the Tribe . . . nor . . . the modern Family . . . but the Sept.

Fine (fīn), *a.* Forms: 3-5 *fin*, *fyn*, 4-6 *fyne*, (4 *fyin*), 4- *fine*. [a. F. *fin* = Pr. *fin*-s, Sp., Pg., It. *fino* (also It. *fine*):—Com. Rom. *fino* (med. L.

finus), prob. a back-formation from *finire* (pa. pple. *finito*) to FINISH. On the analogy of the many Rom. vbs. in -ire derived from adjs. (e.g. *grossire* to make thick, f. *grosso* thick) the vb. *finire* seems to have been felt to presuppose an adj. *fino*. Similar back-formations (from adjs. of ppl. form) are Sp. *cuerdo* intelligent from L. *cordatus*, It. *manso* gentle from L. *mansuetus*. The Rom. word has passed into all the Teut. langs.; cf. OHG., MHG. *fin* (mod. G. *fein*), MDu., Dn. *fijn*, Icel. (15th c.) *finn*, Sw. *fin*, Da. *fin*.

In Fr. the word now chiefly expresses delicate and subtle perfection, as opposed to all that is gross or clumsy. In Eng. the senses derived from this notion are still current, but the word came to be used as a general expression of admiring approbation, equivalent to the Fr. *beau*, which it renders in many adopted locutions.]

I. Finished, consummate in quality.

1. Of superior quality, choice of its kind.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2870 (Gött.) Men findis lompis on þe sand Of ter, nan finer in þat land. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. II. 9 With pelure þe finest vpon erthe. c 1385 *CHAUCER L.G.W.* 673 *Clopatras*, She. made. . . a shryne Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne In al Egypte that she coude espye. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/1 Fyne wyne, *falernum*. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 130 Certain fields . . . make the Sheep that graze upon them . . . bear finer Wool. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 31 Elba remarkable to this day for the fine iron it produces. *absol.* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3372 Ffonde of þe fyneste. . . And reche to the ripeste.

2. Free from foreign or extraneous matter, having no dross or other impurity; clear, pure, refined.

a. Of metals: Free from dross or alloy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16453 (Cott.) Quen þai þe fine gold for-soke. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* III. 258 Of gold as fyne as ducat in venyze. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1148 This reuerent Throne was made . . . of finest gold. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) Rev.* i. 15 And his fete lyke vnto fyne brasse. 1611 *BIBLE Ezra* vii. 27 Two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold. 1757 *Jos. HARRIS Coins* 31 Coins. . . should contain certain assigned quantities of pure or fine silver. 1867 *Chamb. Jnrl.* xxxviii. 105 'Fine' gold being purer than 'standard'. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Fine metal*, the iron or plate-metal produced in the refinery.

fig. 1727 *SWIFT Further Acc. E. Currl*, Mixing a greater quantity of the fine metal of other authors with the alloy of this society.

b. Of gold or silver: Containing a given proportion of pure metal, specified respectively in 'carats' (see CARAT) or 'ounces' (*sc.* per lb. troy).

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 85 The golde being 24 Carots high, & the siluer 12 ounces fine. 1666 *Act 18 Chas. II.* c. 5 § 1 For every pound troy of gold or silver. . . that shall be finer upon assay than crown gold or standard silver. 1820 *G. G. CAREY Funds* 95 Gold of twenty two carats fine signifies that twenty two parts of the whole mass is pure gold and two parts of some other metal. 1862 *E.W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* i. i. 3 The purest gold, 24 carats fine. *fig.* 1581 [See CARAT 3].

c. Of liquids: Free from turbidity or impurity, clear. Also occas. of air: Pure.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. i. 6 The good wyn that is aboue abideth alway clere and fyn. 1567 *R. EDWARDS Dam. & Pith.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 35 Methinks this is a pleasant city. . . The air subtle and fine. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 27 Ane . . . spring, of fyne, freshe and fair water. a 1637 *B. JONSON Rules Tavern* v. Let our wines without mixture or stum be all fine. 1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. ii. (1682) 15 Which transient Sap . . . thus becomes fine. 1723 *SWIFT Stella at Woodpark*, She view'd the wine To see that ev'ry glass was fine. 1745 *R. POCOCKE Descr. East* II. i. 5 They. brought fine oil of olives. 1819 *SHELLEY Cyclops* 47 Here the air is calm and fine.

3. Pure, sheer, absolute; perfect. In phrases adopted from OF., esp. (*of, with, by*) *fine force*, (*by*) absolute necessity, also (*by*) main force; *fine love*, *fine heart*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1405 Ther was never fadur to his child Of fyne love so meke and myld. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 35 Kymak . . . com for fyne awe. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1139 Me be-houez of fyne-force, Your seruauit be. c 1450 *Merlin* 156 By fyn strengthe. c 1475 *Partenay* 3831 Whom I so loued with hert fyn. 1564 *HAWARD Eutropius* vii. 61 Cesar . . . of fine force caused the Romaynes to create hym consull. 1670 *COTTON Esperton* I. II. 45 To effect that by fine Force, he could not obtain by the more moderate ways of Addresses, and Treaty. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Fine Force* (Fr. Law Term) an absolute unavoidable Necessity or Constraint. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

4. Of persons: †a. Consummate in virtue or excellence. Chiefly as rime-word. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1203 A god, a lorde, a frend ful fyn. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 257 A baron bold & fyn. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 14 Sir Cherles gud & fyn. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 401 Twa halymen and fyne, Saint benet and bischop Marcellyne.

†b. Used with reproachful designations: Consummate, 'egregious'. *Obs.* Cf. 12 e.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. vi. 18 A schrewe fyne. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. i. 19 That same knaue (Ford hir husband) hath the finest mad diuell of iealousie in him. . . that euer gouern'd Frensie. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. i. 155, I was a fine Foole to take it.

5. Of persons or actions: Consummately skilful, highly accomplished. Now only as a contextual use of 12: Admirably skilful.

c 1320 *Orfeo* 265 To her harpyng that was fyne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7716 A fyn archer. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 436 To seik him leichis that wer fyne and gude, To heill his woundis. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. i. 10 In respect of a fine Workman, I am but . . . a Cobler. 1837 *DISRAELI*

Venetia i. iii, A fine musician. 1880 *L. STEPHEN Pope* v. 133 Pope was a really fine judge of literature.

II. Delicate, subtle.

6. a. Exquisitely fashioned; delicately beautiful. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 170 Her fygyre fyn. c 1450 *Why I can't be a nun* 113 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 141, I fylle Among the herbes fresche and fyne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 312/2 Fyne as any worke that is small and subtilly wrought, *sonbil*. 1596 *SPENSER Prothalamion* 27 They. . . with fine fingers cropt. . . The tender stalks. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 317 Fine apparition: my quaint Ariel Hearke in thine eare. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* iv. i. 133 Warp those fine limbs To loathed lameness. 1867 *TENNYSON Window* 88 Fine little hands, fine little feet.

b. Of immaterial things, e.g. emotion or feeling: Delicate, elevated, refined. Cf. 10.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 24 Some loy too fine. . . For the capacite of my ruder powers. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xxxiii. (1824) 713 A moment of finer joy. 1842 *TENNYSON Locksley H.* 46 What is fine within thee growing coarse to sympathise with clay.

7. Delicate in structure or texture, delicately wrought; consisting of minute particles or slender threads or filaments. Opposed to COARSE.

Often contextually coincident with sense 1. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 453 Hire coverchiefs weren ful fine of ground. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 453 He fande a lofe of brede fyne. 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 151, J fyne hone. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4. Sched. s.v. *Brushes*, Fine, or head brushes. 1721 *BERKELEY Present.* *Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 199 More fine linen is wore in Great Britain than in any other country. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 118 Any Thing that is termed fine Work. 1842 *BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf.* II. 192 The wool is fit for clothing purposes or for making fine flannels. 1884 *A. R. PENNINGTON Wiclif* vi. 187 They were. . . written on fine vellum.

b. In minute particles, comminuted.

1535 *COVERDALE Lev.* ii. 1 A meatofferynge. . . of fyne floure. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij b, They haue. . . got themselves the fine meale. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 116 Full of fine Dirt. 1820 *SHELLEY Witch* xlv. 6 Interwoven with fine feathery snow. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/3 The air is in fact quite misty with the fine impalpable dust which it contains.

c. Attenuated, of small density, subtle, rare.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 761 When the Eye standeth in the Finer Medium. 1712-4 *POPE Rape Lock* II. 61 Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight, Their fluid bodies half dissolved in light. 1783 *POTT Chirurg. Wks.* II. 219 The exudation of a fine fluid. 1860 *MISS MULLOCK Parables* 30 in *Poems* 273 Air so rare and fine.

d. Very small in bulk or thickness; extremely thin or slender.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) iii. 17 Upon the Body lay a fyn plate of Gold. 1552 *HULOET Fine* threde, *arachnion*. 1577 *GOOGE Hereshach's Husb.* (1586) II. 68 Make. . . a fine hole. . . in the stocke. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 21 Like a crane his neck was long and fyne. c 1790 *IMISON Sch. Art* i. 223 The fine membranes between a frog's toes. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus. Unb.* II. i. 116 Thine eyes. . . underneath Their long fine lashes.

fig. 1588 *SHAKS L. L. L.* v. i. 19 He draweth out the thred of his verbotie finer then the staple of his argument. 1845 *LD. HOUGHTON in Life* (1891) I. viii. 360, I think my own finer [lines of judgment] just as distinct. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 5/1 Margins of profit are so fine. 1891 *FARMER Slang, Cut fine*, to narrow down to a minimum.

e. Athletics. Reduced in fat to the proper degree by training.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 44 The gentleman who brought him [Oliver] so fine into the ring in his combat with Painter. 1887 *R. L. STEVENSON Pastoral in Longm. Mag.* IX. 598 With a certain strain in the expression, like that of a man trained too fine and harassed with perpetual vigilance.

8. Of a tool, weapon, etc.: Sharp-pointed, keen-edged; sharp.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5824 He. . . frusshit at Philmene with a fyn launce. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* v. iii. 78 What fine Chizzell Could euer yet cut breath? 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 342 Those exquisitely fine blades which are required for operations on the human frame. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 8 A fine sword, very fatal to those, who [etc.].

fig. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lii. 4 For blunting the fine point of seldom pleasure. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 51 The finer edges or points of wit.

†θ. Of bodily constitution: Delicate, sensitive, tender. *Obs.*

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 583 Some fine or delicate person which cannot endure so gross a medicine. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., [Meats] fit for fine complexions, idle and tender persons.

10. a. Of distinctions, reasoning, objects of perception, etc.: Subtle, delicate, refined. b. Of senses, organs, instruments: Capable of delicate perception or discrimination; sensitive to delicate or subtle impressions.

1567 *R. EDWARDS Dam. & Pith.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 17 Now mens ears are finer. 1580 *BARET Adv.* F 544 A subtle and fine distinction, *distinctio tenuis & acuta*. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 338 For here the Trojans taste our dearest repute With their finest palate. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* Ded. 41 The . . . most delicate touches of Satire consist in fine Rallery. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 409 ¶ 1 Gratian very often recommends the fine Taste, as the utmost Perfection of an accomplished Man. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 562 Grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* III. xi, The subtle sounds, Too fine for mortal sense. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 8 The part endowed with the finer tactile power feels the other. 1879 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 431 A fine balance should turn with about a 500,000th of the greatest load which can safely be placed in either pan. 1885 *Lavo Times* LXXIX. 171/2 The distinction between motive and intention is perhaps a little fine.

† 11. Intellectually subtle, clever, ingenious. In bad sense, Cunning, artful. *Obs.*

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. x. 247 Had neuere freke fyne wytte þe feyth to dispute. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7870 In all doying discrete and fyne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Fall R. Tresilian* xii. To crepe into whose fauour we were full fyne and slye. 1579 80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 159 Soon after he understood they were counterfeit Letters, made by Hannibals fyne device to have drawn him out. 1607-12 *BACON Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 298 The wisdom of all theis latter tymes, in Princes' affaires, is rather fyne Deliveryes, and shiftings of daungers and mischeifes.. than solid and grounded courses to keepe them aloofe. 1610 *Br. CARLETON Jurisd.* 6 Some of the finer Iesuits.. are growen more cunning in the manner of deliuering it. 1701 *Rowe Amb. Step-Moth*, ii. ii. 942 One fyne project of the Statesman's Brain. 1766 [ANSTEV] *Bath Guide* viii. (1807) 57 Men of fyne heads, and nice calculations.

III. Senses developed in Eng. (chiefly = Fr. *beau*).

12. Used as a general expression of admiration: Excellent; admirable in quality; of rare or striking merit.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/1 Fyne, or ryght goode. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 116 To my conceite the fyne cleanness of bearing it was exceeding delightfull. 1671 *LADY MARY BERTIE* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 Two very fyne new plays. 1676 *COTTON Angler* ii. i. 5 As fyne Rivers, and as clear from.. encumbrance to hinder an Angler, as any you ever saw. 1729 *LAW Serious* C. i. (1815) 9 You see them.. pleased with fyne preachers. 1751 *CHAT-HAM Lett. Nephew* ii. 7 They [Homer and Virgil] contain the finest lessons for your age to imbihe. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 451 Part of the fyne paintings.. have already been brought from Dusseldorp. 1794 *SOUTHEY Botany Bay Ecl.* 11 'Tis a fyne thing to fight the French for fame! 1829 *LUTTON Devereux* i. iii. Candour no longer seemed to me the finest of virtues. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike* i. 9 Shake hands, my fyne fellow. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* II. 314 He accordingly fitted out a fyne ship of four hundred and ninety tons. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* (1878) 5 He thought of the fyne times coming when he would be a man.

b. Of thoughts, sayings, etc.: Admirably conceived or expressed.

1676 *HOBBS Iliad* Pref. (1686) 10 Two or three fyne sayings are not enough to make a Wit. 1695 *DRYDEN Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Prose Wks. 1800 III. 348 The word *as*, or brass, was taken for a trumpet, because the instrument was made of that metal,—which of itself was fyne. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 1 Saying as many fyne Things as their Stock of Wit will allow. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 569 According to his own fyne expression, 'the thought of God made God'.

c. Often used ironically.

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 36 How say you fyne man? 1613 *SHAKS. etc. Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 74 Y' haue made a fyne hand, fellowes. 1679 *LD. CHANCELLOR* in *R. Mansel Narr. Popish Plot* 40 You are a fyne Fellow; first to come to His Majesty.. then to the Lord Powis. 1683 in *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) III. 70 That 'to execute penal lawes upon dissenters was'—speaking ironically—'a fyne way to unite us'. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xvi. Fyne plots they would lay. 1855 *BROWNING Fra Lippo* 201 A fyne way to paint soul, by painting body So ill. 1861 *T. A. TROLLOPE La Beata* I. iv. 74 It is all very fyne, but one must live. 1890 *W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister?* 323 Telling your mates of your fyne goings-on.

13. Remarkably good-looking, handsome. Said both of persons and things.

In the 18th c. the expression 'a fyne woman' (= *une belle femme*) was very often used where we should now rather say 'beautiful' or 'pretty'.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 591 But hit [a tomb] fair be & fin, folle 3e holden. 1598 *YONG Diana* 36 A Shepherdess so fyne perdie, So liuely yong and passing faire. 1726 *FRANKLIN Trul. Wks.* 1887 I. 106 From the battlements of this upper castle.. you haue a fyne prospect. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. viii. [She] is still a very fyne woman. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* x. She is a fyne girl. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxx. To make yourself acceptable to a fyne woman. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm* iv. 43 As fyne a set of lads and lasses as could be seen. 1867 *MISS BROUGHTON Cometh up as Flower* xxx. (1878) 334 A monstrous fyne woman. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* I. (1879) 34 The finest ring-nebula is the 57th in Messier's catalogue.

b. Of the features, etc., in a more elevated sense: 'Beautiful with dignity' (J.).

1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* ix. ii. Her fyne face raised to Heaven. 1849 *C. BRONTË Shirley* ii. He seems unconscious that his features are fyne. 1878 *HUTTON Scott* i. 4 His father was a man of fyne presence.

14. Of handsome size or growth.

1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 3 The finest buds are soonest nipt with frosts. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* 40 Orange Trees.. all of so fyne a growth.. that one cannot imagine anything more perfect in this kind. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Garden.* xvii. (1813) 279 Some sorts [of fruit trees] grow finest in.. a warm soil. 1870 *MRS. H. WOOD G. Canterbury* II. i. 9 A fyne child you call him.. He is not a fyne child, for he is remarkably small; but he is a very pretty one.

b. Colloquially often with derisive notion: Very large; also followed by *large*, *big*, etc.

1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Berkeley* i. iii. 53 You had a fyne slice of bread and honey just before Miss Berkeley came in.

15. Of the weather, a day, etc.: In which the sky is bright, or comparatively free from cloud. Often merely in the sense: Free from rain. Also *Naut.* of the wind (see quot. 1867).

[= F. *beau*; F. has also *un temps fin* bright and cloudless weather, but this seems not to have influenced the Eng. use.]

1704 *CUNNINGHAM in Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1688 Fair and pleasant weather, with fyne gales at S.E. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphr.* ii. § 1 The weather was so fyne they had a mind to spend the day abroad. 1836 *M. SCOTT Cruise Midge* I. ii.

39 A fyne breeze, that.. was nearly a fair wind up the river. 1867 *TENNYSON Windows* 153 'Cuck-oo! Cuck-oo!' was ever a May so fyne? 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fyne breezes*, said of the wind when the flying-kites may be carried but requiring a sharp look-out. 1872 *WOOD Insects at Home* iii. 337 On a fyne day, it is very interesting to watch the ants [etc.].

b. One of these fyne days, etc. (= F. *un de ces beaux jours*): often used playfully or derisively with reference to the occurrence of some unlooked for event.

1853 *MISS MULOCK Agatha's Husb.* I. iii. 65 Miss Bowen set off one fyne morning, hoping [etc.]. 1854 *DICKENS Hard T.* i. xi. 89 You'll get yourself into a real muddle, one of these fyne mornings.

16. Of dress: Highly ornate, showy, smart. Hence of persons: Smartly dressed. Chiefly in disparaging usc. Prov. *Fyne feathers make fyne birds*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 With fayre and fyne clothes. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 319, I will be sure my Katherine shall be fyne. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. v. (1845) 313 A Colour'd suit, that but last Week, would haue been thought a fyne one. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 109 Fyne Feathers make fyne Birds. 1730 *SWIFT Death & Daphne*, Fyne as a col'nel of the guards. 1771 *MRS. HARRIS in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 214 A dress which was pretty and fyne. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. ii. 7 She had a harmless delight in being fyne.

17. Characterized by or affecting refinement or elegance; polished, dainty, refined, fastidious, etc.

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1562) I j b, Lyke one of fond fancy so fyne and so neate, That would haue better bread than is made of wheate. a 1555 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 109 Those fyne damsels thought it scorn to do any such thing unto Mary. 1732 *POPE Ep. Bathurst* 73 Soft Adonis, so perfum'd and fyne. 1774 *MRS. HARRIS in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 279 She is too fyne to come to town till the day before the birthday. 1786 *BURNS Holy Fair* xv, His English style, an' gesture fyne Are a' clean out o' season. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* I. 55 Since she had been admitted into the society of her fyne neighbours. 1814 *WORDSW. Excursion* vi, Yet farther recommended by the charm Of fyne demeanor. 1885 *BESANT Children of Gibeon* ii. xxxii, He's only a working-man, you see. He hasn't got your fyne ways.

18. Of speech, writing, etc.: Affectedly ornate or elegant.

1773 *MRS. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 113 Idle gallantry and unmeaning fyne speeches. c 1800 *K. WHITE Lett.* (1837) 334 Never make use of fyne or vulgar words. 1837 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. xiii. 202 A price for the indulgence of fyne speaking. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 610 By way of fyne writing.

b. Flattering, complimentary.

1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 168 When this haggling was very obstinate and very skilful it was called by some fyne name. 1865 *MILL in Morn. Star* 6 July, I hope you don't suppose that I think all the fyne things true about me which haue been said [etc.]. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 169 Hardly.. more than a fyne name for self-indulgence.

B. sb. (The adj. used absol.) † a. A fyne woman. † b. Fine quality. c. The fyne part of anything.

d. Fine weather.

1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* iii. v, Me thinkes she makes almost as faire a fyne. 1638 *FORD Lady's Trial* iii. i, Fairs, fyne, and honies, are but flesh and blood. 1696 *J. F. Merchant's Ware-ho.* 15 What it wants in the fyne, you haue completed in the strength. a 1834 *LAMB Final Mem.* viii. To H. C. Robinson 264 You go about, in rain or fyne, at all hours. 1886 *G. ALLEN Maimie's Sake* xviii, The fyne of the day will all be gone by that time.

C. adv. = Finely: a. In a fyne manner, elegantly, etc.; as, to talk fyne. b. Well, very well; completely, fully; also in † *Full fyne*; † *Well and fyne*: to one's satisfaction, thoroughly. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c. Delicately, mincingly, subtly, with nicety.

a. 1508 *DUNBAR Tra Mariit Women* 31 Annamalit fyne with flouris Off alkin hewis under hewin. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4496/4 A strong Bay Horse that.. goes fyne. 1730 *SWIFT Paneg. on the Dean*, The neighbours who come here to dine, Admire to hear me speak so fyne. 1751 *FEMALE Foundl.* II. 46 Nothing could be imagined finer turned than the Praises which he gave me. 1773 *Hist. Ld. Ainsworth* I. 9 Servants who drest finer than their mistresses. 1812 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 384 All the personages talk fyne. 1812 *L. HUNT in Examiner* 14 Dec. 785/2 They spoke finest.

b. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1715 *Lucrece*, The husbonde knew the estris wel and fyn. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7168 Iche freike was fyn hole of here fell hurttes. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* c. v, Rulyng that lande in peace and lawe full fyne. c 1554 *Interl. Youth in Hazl. Dodsley* II. 12 Your brother and you together Fettered fyne fast! 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* 168, I believe fyne ye mean what ye say. 1890 *W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister?* 327, I could see all fyne from behind the curtains.

c. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. i. 22 Such rackers of orthographie, as to speake dout fyne, when he should say doubt. 1611 — *Cymb.* i. i. 84 Dissembling curtesie! How fyne this Tyrant Can tickle where she wounds! 1676 *COTTON Angler* ii. v. 35 To fish fyne, and far off is the.. principal Rule for Trout Angling. 1704 *J. TRAPP Abra-Mulè* iii. i. 1191 Thy Plot was wrought Too fyne for my dull Sight.

D. Comb.

1. Of the adj. a. With pr. pples. forming adjs., as *fyne-appearing* (U.S. dial.), *-looking*.

1879 *HOWELL L. Aroostook* (1883) II. 59 'She is very *fyne-appearing,' said Lydia. Staniford smiled at the countrified phrase.

b. In parasynthetic derivatives, as *fyne-bailed*, *-eyed*, *-feathered*, *-featured*, *-fleece*, *-furred*, *-grained*, *-haired*, *-jointed*, *-mouthed*, *-nosed*, *-paced*,

-skinned, *-spirited*, *-threaded*, *-timbered*, *-toned*, *-tongued*, *-tubed*, *-twitted*, *-woolled*.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. i. 99 Lead him on with a *fyne baited delay. 1815 *KEATS Epistle to G. F. Mathew* 35 The *fyne-eyed maid. 1751 *R. PALTOCK P. Wilkins* (1884) II. ii. 18 A very *fyne-feathered creature. 1657 *COKAIN Obsolete Lady* iii. i, *Fyne-featur'd Mars. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 131 The high prices at which the *fyne-fleece animals were sold. 1630 *DRAYTON Noachs Flood* 97 The *fyne-furd Errain. 1538 *LELAND Him.* (1744) VII. 81 Very fayre and *fyne greynyd Okes. 1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Artill. Man.* (1862) 92 Fyne grained, or musket powder 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4890/4 Very Fat and *fyne hair'd 1849 *PARKER Goth. Archit.* i. i. (1874) 16 *Fyne-jointed masonry. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fyne-mouth'd, nice dainty. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV III. 111 Should the executioner be too fyne-mouthed. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. ii. § 1 The Monks themselves were too *fyne-nosed to dabble in Tan-fatts. 1625 *B. JONSON Staple of N.* i. i, A *fyne-paced gentleman. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3748/4 A black Gelding.. *fyne Skin'd. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 315 Many *fyne-spirited creatures. 1890 *CHILD Ballads* vii. ccxi. 145/2 It is a fyne-spirited ballad as it stands. 1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* ii. 84 A *fyne-threaded screw. 1634 *MASSINGER Very Woman* II. iii, This day the market's kept for slaves; go you, And buy you a *fyne-timber'd one to assist me. 1864 *A. McKAY Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 120 A *fyne-toned organ. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 238 My *fyne-titted wench Artesia. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* i. iii. 99 *Fyne-woolled sheep.

2. Of the adv. a. With pr. pples., forming adjs., as *fyne-dividing*, *-feeling*, *-sounding*, *-tapering*.

1879 *GEO. ELIOT Coll. Breakf.* P. 610 Brains and *fyne-dividing tongue. 1795 *Femina* I 4 This.. is your amiable.. your *fyne-feeling Miss Jenima. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* i. 35 The names of the animals are always *fyne-sounding. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 384 The rod *fyne-tapering with elastic spring.

b. With pa. pples., forming adjs., as *fyne-bred*, *-dressed*, *-set*, *-sifted*, *-spoken*, *-tricked*, *-verought*.

1667 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* iii. ii, A *fyne-bred woman. 1710 *PALMER Proverbs* 111 Many a fyne-bred gentleman has been ruin'd by a title. 1681 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* ii. i, A dainty *fyne-drest coxcomb. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 111 *Fyne-set, the Irons of Planes.. are set Fyne, when.. in working they take off a fyne-shaving. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 223 *Fyne-set*. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 197 The *fyne-sifted mould of the shrubberies. 1666 *PERVY Diary* 1 Apr., I find him a very *fyne-spoken gentleman. 1853 *LYNCH Self-Improv.* v. 105 The talk and airs of fyne-spoken reputable people. 1600 *J. LANE Tom Tel-troth* 235 These mincing maidens and *fyne strict truls, ride post To Plutoes pallace. 1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 239 As the laborious Spider weaves her *fyne-wrought Web. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 198 Fyne-wrought China silks. 1816 *SHELLEY There is no work* 21 The fyne-wrought eye and the wondrous ear.

c. With verbs, forming verbs, as *fyne-burnish*.

1833 *HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 40 Women, who carefully *fyne-burnish the bows with a polished steel instrument.

3. Special comb.: *fyne-arch* (see quot.); *fyne-boring* *vbl. sb.*, the process of giving a fyne bore to a gun; *fyne-cut* a., (a) finely cut, delicately chiselled; (b) cut so as to be fyne; *fig.* cut down to narrow limits; *fyne-edge* v., to put a fyne edge upon, sharpen; *fyne-fingered* a., (a) delicate, fastidious; (b) light-fingered; *fyne-headed* a., (a) given to making fyne distinctions; (b) clear-headed, clever; † *fyne-palated* a., pleasing to the palate; *fyne-sight* (see quot.); *fyne stuff* (see quots.); *fyne-toothed* a., (a) of a file: having fyne teeth; (b) of persons: delicate or epicurean in matters of taste or palate; *fyne world* = *BEAU-MONDE*. Also *FINE-ART*, *FINE GENTLEMAN*, *FINE LADY*, *FINE-SPUN*, *FINE-WEATHER*, etc.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 847/1 *Fyne-arch, the smaller fritting-furnace of a glass-house. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 7/2 The process called 'fyne-boring'. 1894 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 5/2 These days of *fyne-cut profit on safe monetary business. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 46. 280 Easy mode of *fyne-edging a Razor. 1549 *COVERDALE Erasme. Par.* 1 Tim. 13 To professe Christ, is not an ydle nor a delicate *fyne fynyng matter. c 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. xiv. 189 These fynefingered rufflers with their sables about their necks. 1603 *BRETON Mad World* (Grosart) 11/1 Taking me for a fyne fingered companion. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1007/2 Some *fyne headed and learned fellowe. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* ii. 307 Some.. which are so fyne headed that they will make God a lyer. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xvii. (1632) 366 The fyne-headed, and more subtle-brained a man is. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 37 The desired End of enjoying *fyne-palated wholesome Drink. 1859 *Musketry Instruct.* 34 *Fyne-sight is when the line of sight is taken along the bottom of the notch of the back-sight, the fyne point of the fore-sight being only seen in the alignment. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 611 *Fyne stuff.. is merely pure lime, slaked first with a small quantity of water, and afterwards [etc.]. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Fine-stuff*, the second coat of plaster for the walls of a room, composed of finely sifted lime and sand mixed with hair. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 430 As they say that be *fyne-toothed, and haue a delicate taste. 1842 *Bk. Trades* 231 The fyne-toothed files. 1801 *HAN. MORE Wks.* VIII. 181 Persons who are pleased exclusively to call themselves.. the *fyne world.

† *Fine*, v. ¹ *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 *fine*, (3 *fin*, 4 *fyn*), *fyn(e)n*. Often with strong pa. t.: 3-4 *fan(e)*, (3 *fayne*), 4 *fon*, 5 *fyne*. [ad. OF. *finer* = Cat., Sp., Pg. *finar*, It. *finare*, com. Rom. *finare*, f. L. *fin-is* end.]

1. *intr.* Of persons and other agents: To cease, stop, give over, desist. Const. *inf.* with *to*.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 140 Heo ne fynede neuer mo ar þo

oper ware at gronde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3309 (Cott.) Bot ai þe quils he ne fan To be-hald þat leue maidan. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus* 338 For-þi þe lele mene, ore þa fane, Thinkand na ewil vent to þe hill. 1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. ii. He wolde not fyne Playnely to worke to his conclusyon.

2. To come to an end, fail, pass away, end. Also, to come to the end of one's life, to die.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22268 (Cott.) Sua sal cristen kingrik fine. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 328 Schal I efte forgo hit er euer I fyne? 14.. *Lydg. Temple of Glas* 372 In short tyme hir turment shulde fyne. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2081 This is his mycht that nener more shall fyne. 15.. *Bk. Fair Gentlewoman. in Laneham's Let.* (1871) Introd. 96 Here Fineth Lady Fortune.

3. *trans.* To bring to an end, complete, conclude, finish.

c 1374 *CHAUER Troylus* iv. Proeme 26 Father of Qwyrene! This ferthe book me helpith for to fyne. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 134 Alle oure trouble to enden and to fyne. a 1512 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 682 An ende of thys boke. Here is now fyned, whereof the sence precededith. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 936 Time's office is to fine the hate of foes.

b. To finish off (a part of a building).

1448 *Will of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* 1. 369 Euery boterace fined with finialx. *Ibid.*, Smale touretis.. fined with pynacles.

Hence *Fined ppl. a.*, *Finning vbl. sb.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 8015 God geve alle good fynynge! c 1448 *Aysey of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 367 Fro the Crest unto the fynynge of the pynacles. 1571 *T. FORTESCUE Forest of Hist.* 64 b. Considering what we reade of their fined labours. 1596 *DRAYTON Legends, Robert* cxv. In fined things such meruails infinite.

Fine (fain), *v.* Also 3-7 fyne. [f. *FINE sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To pay as a fine or composition. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 463 Me.. bounde men & enprisonede, vorte bii fynede raunson. *Ibid.* 528 So þat vor þe manslajt .. þe clerkes fined wih him gret raunson inou. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. VI.* vii. 72 Know'st thou not That I have fined these bones of mine for ransom?

† 2. To impose (a tax) upon. *Obs.*

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 307/1 Shortlie after a tax was fined upon the countrie of Norfolk.

† 3. *intr.* To pay a penalty, ransom, or composition. *Const. with* (a person). *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 511, & wo so nolde a3en hom at hor wille fine, Hii barnde hous & other god. 1526 *Customs of Pale* (Dillon 1892) 85 Unto that theie have fined with him for their trespas. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 9 He made them fine of newe. 1561 *Stow Eng. Chron.* (1565) 155 b. He was deteyned in prison.. vntyll he had fyned with the kyng for 8000 poundes. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 761 Except you fine with me, I will put a Collar about your Neck.

transf. and *fig.* 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* iv. 18 He ransom'd me, he for my safetie fin'd In fight. 1634 *SHIRLEY Examples* iv. i. A challenge! Some young gentlemen that have strong purses and faint souls do use to fine for't.

b. *esp.* to do this in order to escape the duties of an office. *Const. for, esp. in to fine for* (the office of) *alderman, sheriff, etc.* Also, † *to fine off.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalis* B vj, Except he be such a one as have borne th' Office of an Alderman, or hath fined for the same. 1663 *Perrys Diary* i Dec., Mr. Crow.. hath fined for Alderman. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 41 Charlton.. chose rather to Fine than to run the risk of being confirmed by the Commons to hold. 1706 *ESTCOTT Fair Examp.* v. i. You.. are able to Fine for Sheriff upon occasion. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 116 ¶ 3 Some have fined for Sheriffs. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 179 Box apprehensive of the consequences which might attend so dubious an election, fined off.

fig. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 82 So sadly dull And stupid, as to fine for Gull.

† 4. Of a magistrate: *To fine with* (a person). To accept a money payment as the price of connivance. *Sc.*

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 135 Gif any Lord of Regalitie sells any thing; or fines with him for theft done.

5. † a. To pay a fine on the renewal of tenure. (Cf. *FINE sb.* 17.) *Obs.* b. *trans.* *To fine down or off:* to arrange for a reduction of (rent) upon payment of a fine. So, *to fine down a lease.*

1670 *WALTON Lives* i. 50 Our Tenant.. offered to fine at so low a rate as held not proportion with his advantages. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4183/3 The Tenant fining down a Part. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4540/5 Fining off part of the Rent after the rate of ten Years Purchase. 1880 [see *FINING* below].

6. *To fine and recover:* see *RECOVER.*

1831 *SCOTT Yrnl.* (1890) II. 401, I believe I have fined and recovered, and so may be thankful.

7. To pay a consideration for a specified privilege, or for appointment to an office.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 13 Beeyng a benefice sette to sale it [the high-priesthood] was fined for euery yere to the princes. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* i. x. (1866) I. 130 Such adulterine guilds.. were.. obliged to fine annually to the king for permission to exercise their usurped privileges. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* ii. xxx, Nobles and knights.. Must fine for freedom and estate. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* II. viii. ii. 117 In England, women, and even men, simply as tenants in chief, and not as wards, fined to the crown for leave to marry whom they would. 1876 *S. DOWELL Taxes in Eng.* I. iv. 33 In the fifth year of King Stephen, the Londoners fined in C marks of silver, that they might have sheriffs of their own choosing.

8. *trans.* To punish by a fine; to mulct. Hence simply, to punish (*obs.*). With the penalty or amount expressed as a second object, or introduced by *in*.

1559 *FABYAN Chron.* (1811) 615 Of the whiche prysoners some were after fyned, and some punnyshed by longe imprisonment. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iii. i. 115 If it were damnable, he being so wise, Why would he for the

momentarie tricke Be perdurable fin'de? 1662 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr.* i. i. § 11 He was.. fined five talents. 1679 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* I. ii. 166 He was.. fined in 400 Pound. 1692 *LOCKE Consid. Money* 12 To Fine Men one Third of their Estates.. seems very hard. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iii. 153 They were fined for not taking off their hats. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Vermont* 294 Others have been fined in large sums. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 9 It was against law to fine a jury for giving a verdict contrary to the court's direction. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 5. 198 The King was strong enough to fine and imprison the Earls. *Mod.* The magistrate fined him forty shillings.

Hence *Fined ppl. a.*, in *fined-down* (sense 5); *Finning vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb, an instance of this; also *fining-down*, in quot. *attrib.*

1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* iv. ii. Your smiles deserve a fining. 1660 *FISHER Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 125 Fineing, banishing.. and such like. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 31 Dec. 3/5 Many of the tenants have paid large sums for fined-down leases. *Ibid.*, The fining-down system, by which reductions of rent were bought out by lump sums.

Fine (fain), *v.* Also 4-6 fyne(n. [f. *FINE a.*]) To make or become fine.

1. *trans.* To make fine or pure; to purify from extraneous or impure matter; to clarify, refine. Also *to fine down.* *Obs. exc.* with reference to beer. † *To fine chaff:* to drive it off in the process of cleansing the wheat.

1340 *Ayenb.* 106 Ase deþ þet uer [þet] clenzeþ and fineþ þet gold. c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perfi.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxix. Also some as the wyne is fyned & clered thenne it stondesth styll. 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Preamble, To fine and part all Gold and Silver. 1520 *WHITINGTON Vulg.* (1527) 15 'This rymlet of malvesy is not fyned. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 125 As the chaffe should in the fan be fynd. 1613 *J. ROVENZON Treat. Metallica* D iij, The Sowe-Iron may be fined at one time. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 338 They have a knack of fineing it [ale] in three days time to that degree, that [etc.]. 1761 *FRANKLIN in J. Adams Wks.* (1850) II. 82 note, The porter.. is.. fined down with ising-glass. 1797 *Downing Dis. Horned Cattle* 22 That will help to fine and thin the blood. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem.* 103 To 'fine down' Spirits. 1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* vi. 71 Has it been adulterated, 'fined', doctored.

fig. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 2634 For in heven may na saul be sene, Unto it be fyned and clensed cleare. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 97 a. The Law of England.. hath bene fined and refined by an infinite number of graue and learned men. 1663 *BLAIR Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 49 The Lord is pleased by trials to fine the faith of his servants. 1871 *BROWNING Pr. Hohenst.* 1324 Fined and thrice refined I the crucible of life.

2. *intr.* To grow or become fine or clear; to clarify. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, *to fine down.*

1552 *HULOET, Fine, reate, or settle,* as wine dothe or other licoure, *sido.* 1664 *EVELYN Pomona Gen.* Advt. (1729) 89 It will work so long, that when it fines, the Cider will be hard. 1779 *Free-thinker* No. 134 ¶ 6 The perpetual violent Motions.. hinder his Mind from fining. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 46 Water.. which.. appears muddy and foul, will fine.. upon standing. 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* II. 159 The liquor is now suffered to stand for some time to fine (or become transparent). 1859 *HUGHES Scouring of White Horse* iv. 62 [The ale] hadn't had quite time to fine down.

† 3. *trans.* To make beautiful, handsome, or elegant. Also, *To fine up:* to furbish up, smarten. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1696 For it so wel was enlumyned With colour reed, as wel fyned, As nature couthe it make faire. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 263 Though the style be barbarous, not fined with eloquence. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxviii. 48 He does fine up his homely house. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* xii. (1669) 47 To bestow a great deal of cost in fining up an old Suit. 1664 *J. WILSON Cheats* ii. iv. He does not fine up himself, as he was wont.

† 4. To improve in quality. *Obs.*

1683 *PENN in R. Burton Eng. Emp. Amer.* vii. (1685) 111 Whether it be best to fall to Fining the Fruits of the Country.. or send for foreign Stems or Sets already good. 1712 *MORTIMER Husb.* II. v. 23 It fines the Grass, but makes it short, tho' thick.

5. To make small, thin, or slender.

a. To break into fine or small particles. *Obs. exc. techn.*

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 9 b. They fyne and beate to powder.. not receipts of their owne, but of Christes. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ploughing of Land*, If the Land mounts full of Clots.. you must fine it by harrowing it when Rain comes. 1880 *LONAS Alkali Trade* i. 9 The large pieces must first be.. fined by the small tools used for road metal.

b. To make keen or subtle.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxix. (1848) 337 Senses fined And pointed brilliantwise.

c. *To fine away, down:* to make gradually finer; to thin off, whittle away or down (either a material or an immaterial thing).

1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* Introd. § 33. 39 The author.. endeavours to fine away the objections of its opponents. 1826 *GRANBY* II. iii. 34 You fine down her good qualities so dexterously. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Child Asleep* viii, To fine down this childish beauty To the thing it must be made. 1866 *FERRIER Grk. Philos.* I. v. 34 So imperceptibly are they [the changes] fined away into each other. 1868 *HELPS Realism* xvi. (1876) 449 Fining down his original statement. 1872 *BROWNING Fife* iii, The human beauty.. Tricot fines down if fat. 1887 *FENN Off to Wilds* xxix, The sharp stake formed by fining down a good-sized tree.

6. *intr. a.* To become comminuted. *dial.*

1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Fine*, to become fine and powdery, in consequence of having been slaked.

b. To become attenuated or delicate.

1889 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Dec. 255 The wind fined into light, delicate curls of shadow upon the sea.

c. *To fine away, down, off:* to become gradually fine, thin, or less coarse; to dwindle away to the vanishing-point.

1858 *BUSINELL Serm. New Life* 416 The low superstitions, the coarse and sensual habit.. have gradually fined away. 1876 *R. F. BURTON Gorilla* L. I. 124 Fining imperceptibly away till lost in the convexity of the waters. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 2/2 Fining away with delicate keenness at the forefoot. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 May 6/1 Beauchamp.. had fined down very much since the Two Thousand.

7. Of the weather: To clear. *rare.*

1888 *Scott. Leader* 12 July 7 [Sailor says] The weather fined a bit.

8. *trans.* To bring into good condition.

1835 *SIR G. STEPHEN Adv. Search Horse* ii. 27 'He was brought out half an hour before, Sir, with legs like millstones.. They trotted him up and down.. just to fine his legs.'

Hence *Fined ppl. a.*; *Finning ppl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 131/1 Fynde, defecatus, meratus. 1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 123 Not with pure and most fined gold. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* To Rdr. i. Euerye fined and perpolite witte. 1613 *CHAPMAN Masque Inns of Court* Wks. III. 113 O blow away, Al vapours from the fined ayre. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* i. (1662) 245 Fined Silver in Wedges. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1854) 469 How mind will act with.. senses fined.. we know not. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 3/1 A gradually fining river.

Fine, *dial.* form of *FIND*.

Fineable, var. form of *FINABLE*.

Fine art. [*Orig.* in *pl.* as transl. of *F. beaux-arts*; cf. *FINE a.* III.]

1. In *plural*, the arts which are concerned with 'the beautiful', or which appeal to the faculty of taste; in the widest use including poetry, eloquence, music, etc., but often applied in a more restricted sense to the arts of design, as painting, sculpture, and architecture. Hence in *sing.* one of these arts; also *transf.* an art or employment requiring refined and subtle skill comparable to that required in the practice of 'the fine arts'.

1767 [see *ART sb.* 11]. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* i. 4 Our advancement in the fine arts. 1839 *DE QUINCEY Wks.* (1864) IV. 1 (title) On Murder, considered as one of the Fine Arts. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 85 Often they have been the friends and patrons.. of the fine arts. 1884 *GLADSTONE Sp. in Parl.* 28 Apr., At that period the art of obstruction was not so much of a fine art as it is now. 1890 *WATSON Conf. Poacher* v. 58 Poaching is one of the fine arts.. and the man who would succeed must be a specialist.

2. *collect. sing.* In generalized sense: The fine arts as constituting a department of practice or study. Also *attrib.* (often hyphenated *fine-art*).

Mod. I have no pretension to any knowledge of fine art. The column headed 'Fine-Art Gossip' in the *Athenæum*. The fine-art galleries of the museum are not yet opened.

Fine-draw, v. [f. *FINE a.* and *adv.* + *DRAW v.* The stress is equal or variable.]

1. *trans.* To draw or sew together (two edges of a rent, two pieces of tapestry, etc.) so finely that the join is not noticed; to mend (a garment) neatly.

[1713 (Implied in *fine-drawer*: see below).] 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1756 *ROLY Dict. Trade* s.v., It is now prohibited to fine-draw pieces of foreign manufacture upon those made in Great Britain. a 1774 *GOLDSM. tr. Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 83 Had not a bungling taylor advised him to get his hat fine-drawn. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* (L.), It was in my best pair of kerseymeres, but, thanks to the skilful little seamstress, I got them finedrawn. 1852 *JAMES Pequinillo* III. 196 Did you ever buy a coat without looking through it to see that it wasn't fine-drawn?

2. To draw out to minute fineness, tenuity, or subtlety. *lit.* and *fig.* Somewhat *rare*.

1761 *CHURCHILL Rosciad Poems* 1763 I. 57 Let wits, like spiders, from the tortured brain Fine-draw the critic-web. 1845 *MRS. S. C. HALL Whiteboy* iv. 35 The rude but genuine hospitality was being fine-drawn in every direction.

b. *intr. (nonce-use.)* To execute elaborate variations.

1859 *G. MEREDITH R. Feverel* II. iv. 44 To gentlemen and ladies he fine-draws upon the viol, ravishingly.

Hence **Fine-drawing vbl. sb.**, the action of the vb., also *concr.* (see quot. 1888). Also **Fine-drawer**, one who fine-draws.

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 225 If you tare a piece of Muslin into two Pieces, and give it to one of their Fine-Drawers to set it together again. 1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict., Fine Drawing*, a.. Way of mending Rents in Cloaths, a particular Part of the 'Taylor's Art, and commonly a distinct Employment. 1871 *G. MEREDITH H. Richmond* iv. (1889) 524 Toss common-sense overboard, there's no end to your fine-drawings. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Finedrawer*. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Fine-drawing*, the name of one of the sorts of long or combing wool, sorted out of the fleece.

Fine-drawn, ppl. a. [f. *FINE a.* and *adv.* + *drawn*, pa. pple. of *DRAW*.]

When used *attrib.* it may have chief stress on first syll. Drawn fine; drawn out to extreme thinness, tenuity or subtlety. *lit.* and *fig.* Also in *Racing* and *Athletics*: Reduced in weight or fat by exercise and 'training'.

1840 *BLAINE Encycl. Rural Sports* iv. vi. § 1699. 484 He may go through a very long and severe run, and yet return comparatively but little finer drawn than when he went out. 1869 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 387 Many men are 'overtrained', i.e., too fine-drawn from absorption of fat. 1876 *T. S. EGAN tr. Heine's Atta Troll*, etc. 249 The fine-drawn aristocrats. 1884 *R. MARRVAT in 19th Cent.* May 840

Struggling against that fine-drawn network of circumstance. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly Won* ii. 14 She was in training, and rather fine drawn to boot. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 23 Fine-drawn analyses of the Rights of Man. 1888 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset World-bk.* That story is too fine-drawn—i.e. grossly exaggerated.

† **Fineer**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Also 8 finnier. [early form of VENEER.] = VENEER. *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Fineered** *phl. a.*; **Fineering** *vbl. sb.*

1708 *New View of London* I. 98/2 The Communion Table is neatly Finierd. 1716 *Prot. Mercury* 18 May 6 Chests of Drawers . . of the Newest Fashion and best Fineer'd Work in Walnut-Tree. 1778 R. TICKELL *Wreath of Fashion* 98 See Palmerston finer his *Bout's Rhinoceros*. 1780 *Descr. Tunbridge Wells* 11 The yew especially is of late become very fashionable, and the goods finer'd with it are certainly excessively pretty. 1781 HAYLEY *Tri. Temper* ii. 144 Our young lord. . . Fineer'd the mean interior of his mind. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. 74 This sort of fineering with rare marbles.

† **Fineer**, *v.* 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [app. ad. Du. *finieren*, *finieren* to collect money or riches (Oudem.), ad. OF. *finer*; cf. FINE *v.*] (See quot.)

1758-65 GOLOSM. *Ess., Biog. Mem.* The second method of running into debt is called *fineering*; which is getting goods made up in such a fashion as to be unfit for every other purchaser; and if the tradesman refuses to give them upon credit, then threaten to leave them upon his hands. *Ibid.* The young man. . . could face, finer and bring custom to a shop with any man in England.

Fine gentleman. a. A gentleman of polished manners and refined tastes. b. A gentleman of fashion, one who is distinguished for elegance and correct style in dress and habits of life; now usually in sarcastic use.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 11 Men of pleasure, men of fashion, and fine gentlemen. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 368 The fine gentleman's ornaments, his embroidered coat, his fringed gloves. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ix. 90 Fine gentlemen could once more lounge in their clubs.

Hence **Fine-gentlemanish** *a.*, foppish.

1865 *Spectator* 29 Apr. 471/1 Some highly affected and fine-gentlemanish verbosity which we have not met before.

Fineish (fə'niʃ), *a.* Also 6-9 finish, 7 fynish. [f. FINE *a.* + -ISH.] † *a.* Affecting refinement, fastidious (*obs.*). b. Somewhat fine, in various senses of that word.

1583 STANYHURST *Ensis*, etc. (Arb.) 145 Tyndarus. . . Would needs bee finish, with bitter frumperye taunting. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxx. (1640) 103 An idle, coy, finish maide is so much the more disdained of wise persons. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 86, I have here and there taken a few finish stitches. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 48 My habit is somewhat fynish as other Gentlemen are. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. (1863) 344 A fineish girl. 1867 CARLILE *Remin.* (1881) II. 165 He was the leanest of mankind. . . face and head fineish. . . and of a Jew type rather.

Fine lady. A lady of quality or refinement; a lady of fashion. Often applied sarcastically to a woman who dresses showily, imitates the manners of a class above her own, or is devoted to display and disdains useful work. Also attrib. (hyphenated *fine-lady*).

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. xxi. 82 The poor gardener, who had been cheated by some fine ladies out of his aloe. 1862 MRS. CARLILE *Lett.* III. 145, I had got a little girl. . . in place of my fine-lady housemaid. 1893 MISS K. SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* 115 Romany lasses could not expect to lead fine-lady lives.

Hence **Fine-ladically** *adv.*, after the manner of a 'fine lady'; **Fine-ladyish** *a.*, like or proper to a 'fine lady', finical; **Fine-ladyism**, the disposition and behaviour of a 'fine lady', also *concr.* a fad or eretochet of a 'fine lady'; **Fine-lady-like** *a.* = **Fine-ladyish**.

1777 MAO, D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 189 Rather than appear finical and fine-ladyish, I got out. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 40 Assuming a certain degree of fine-lady-like effrontery. 1811 BYRON *Lett. to Hodgson* 13 Oct. Wks. (1846) 549/1, I am growing. . . fine-ladically nervous. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 596/1 The upstart affectation of her fine-ladyism was fulsome. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 64 'One sort-of fine-ladyism is as good as another', said Felix. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of Silcotes* xlviii, A little too fine-ladyish.

Fineless (fə'ni:les), *a. rare*. [f. FINE *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Boundless, infinite, unlimited.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 173 But Riches finesse is as poore as Winter, To him that euer feares he shall be poore. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 214 All fineness as the future. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 45 That which dropped the dew its finless food.

Finely (fə'ni:li), *adv.* Forms: 4 fin(e)-, fynliche, 5-6 fyn(e)ly(e), 4, 6- finely. [f. FINE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a fine manner (see senses of the adj.).

† 1. In a consummate degree; perfectly, completely. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1132 Hou fynliche in herte God loueþ þe. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1201 Fende mee finliche well to fonde my strength. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* vii. i. 152 The Tumor vanished, and she was finely cured.

2. With consummate skill, with beautiful workmanship or admirable finish. In mod. use merged in 6.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6563 (Fairf.) Hit ys of gold finely dyt. 1487 *Tundale's Vis.* 1656 Of red gold fynly ennamelyd. 1577 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 169 And finely finish up the ship.

3. In a state of fine division; to a fine point or edge; so as to be subtle or delicate in structure; delicately, minutely.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) T viij, Make them into powder fynlye. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. i. 4 The leaves are much more jagged. . . finelier cut. 1606 PEACHAM *Drawing* iv. 10 Get you black lead, sharpened finelie. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. Cless.* Mar. 4 Jan., Napkins. . . as finely wrought as the finest handkerchiefs. 1816 L. HUNT *Kimini* III. 16 The other finelier spun. 1847 JOUNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. v. 222 The skin is very finely striolate. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Mau* 46 Finely laminated sand. *fig.* 1693 DRYDEN *Orig. of Sat.* Prose Wks. 1800 III. 212 Here is the Majesty of the heroick finely mixed with the venom of the other. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 240/2 The distinction in these mixed races seems very finely drawn.

4. With respect to action, speech, etc.: With delicacy and nicety; delicately, subtly, nicely.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 18 He would that point should be. . . more fynly and closely handled. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. ii, Chide me? Do't finely then. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* II. 369 In y' City of Rome they spoke more finely. . . than in Provinces. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 345 ¶ 21 The new Passion that was awakened in him [Adam] at the sight of her [Eve] is touch'd very finely. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 2 Who. . . touched the heart of us So finely that the pity scarcely pained. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 79 The angler is compelled to fish as finely as possible. 1883 *Kendal Mercury & Times* 23 Nov. 5/1 An elevating or finely humanising tendency.

† 5. Cleverly, cunningly, shrewdly. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. (1877) 326 The argument of his frenes he did moste finely wrest to the contrarie of their menyng. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 154 Whereas he himself by Hannibal was first finely handled and deceived. a 1639 WOOTTON *Essex & Dk. Buckh.*, Wee rate this one secret as it was finely carried at 4000l. in present money.

6. In a manner fitted to call forth admiration; admirably, beautifully, excellently, splendidly.

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 330 Thou hast plaid thy part finely. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. i. (1762) 128 The crop came up finely. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 135 Lockhart-hall. . . is finely situated on the right bank of the Clyde. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* 81 Greenish tints, finely contrasting with its [the moon's] own soft white.

b. *ironically*.

1579 FULKE HESKINS' *Part.* 222 He scoffeth finely at our spirituall sifting of the sacrament so fine. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. iii. 22 Wee'll betray him finely. 1691 SOUTH *Serm. Nat. & Meas. of Conscience* II, I doubt not but you will find that kingdom. . . finely governed in a short time. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Sept.*, When we are away, I suppose she pays us off finely. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* i. iv, My heart was beating finely when we two set forth.

c. *dial.* Used predicatively as quasi-*adj.*: Very well in health.

1818 TODD *Johnson s.v. Finely* 7 In Cumberland a man in good health being asked how he is, answers 'he is finely'. 1840 SPURDENS *E. Anglian Wds.*, 'How is your wife, John, after her groaning?' 'Finely, sir, thank'ee.' 1878 in *Cumberld. Gloss.*

7. With respect to dress: Showily, handsomely.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 354 Many of them as finely and as richly dress'd, as if [etc.].

8. *Comb.* With pples. forming adjs., as *finely-arched*, *-bred*, *-chequered*, *-pinnated*, *-situated*, *-tempered*, *-timed*, *-varied*, *-veined*, *-wrought*.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxv. 35 Each 'finely-arched chapel. 18. . . TRISTRAM in *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* 54 A swift or 'finely-bred camel. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 776 The 'finely-checked duck. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gl. Words* 239 'Finely-pinnated mimosa leaves. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 94 The. . . 'finely-situated. . . Endcliffe House. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 120 Their 'finely-tempered blades. 1658-9 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) III. 558 His was a 'finely-timed speech. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. li. 23 Her voice. . . in its 'finely-varied tones. 1763 COLLINSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 65 Four 'finely-veined transparent wings. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. iii. (1876) 91 The 'finely-wrought texture of the verse.

Fineness (fə'ni:nəs), [f. FINE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being fine.

1. Choice or superior quality.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 297/1 Margarite. . . sheweth in it selfe by fineness of colour, whether [etc.]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 3 The fineness of the grasse. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* xii. 515 For fineness of her turfe surpassing. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 133 Some men's [heads] were small; not they the least of men; For often fineness compensated size.

† b. *concr.* Articles of good quality. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 40 Such other like costly furniture and fineness.

2. Freedom from foreign admixture, purity.

a. in metals: usually in the sense of comparative freedom from alloy.

1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Pream., It causeth Money. . . to be made worse in Fineness than it should be. 1555 EÖEN *Decades* 38 Of lyke finenes to that whereof the flores are coyned. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* K iv, The finenesse of their Coine, which did farre exceed ours. 1704 *Royal Procl.* 18 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/1 The Currency of all Pieces. . . shall. . . stand Regulated, according to their Weight and Fineness. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 640 The money of the kingdom should be recoined according to the old standard. . . of fineness.

b. Of a liquid: Clearness.

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 13 The finenesse of the River. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona Gen. Advt.* (1729) 87 Broach the Vessel. . . and see what Fineness it is of.

3. Fine or striking appearance, handsomeness. Of dress: Showiness, splendour.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 The chiefe cytie. . . is in situation and fynenes much lyke vnto the cytie of

Milayne. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. 87 The fineness of Cloaths destroys the ease. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 84 The fineness of his address. 1719 LONON & WISE *Compl. Garl.* p. xxv, In the beauty and fineness of the Trees. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. v, He greatly admired the fineness of the dresses. 1841 J. L. HUNT *Ser.* II. (1864) 76 He wrote to the Prince of Orange upon the fineness of his troops.

4. Slenderness, tenuity, thinness. Of a point or edge: Keeness, sharpness.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthen* II. (1540) 17/1 By fourme is vnderstand grossnesse, fynenesse, thicknesse or thynnesse. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 69 *Litotes*, λιτότης. . . smallness or finenesse, derived from λιτός (litos. . . small or fine). 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 193 A Screw, whose Thread shall be of the same fineness that the Screw and the Shank is of. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 352 The wire is. . . then in the proper state for being reduced to the utmost degree of fineness it is capable of sustaining. 1837 LANOOR *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 312 As little as a silkworm knows about the fineness of her thread.

5. The quality of being composed of fine particles, filaments, threads, or material in general: the opposite of coarseness.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 Taffataes of transparent finenesse. 1770 CHESTERF. *Misc. Wks.* II. lix. 538 Irish linen. . . much about the same fineness and price of the last. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 505 Without injuring the fineness of the fleece. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. vii. 268 Fineness of structure in the body. . . renders it capable of the most delicate sensation. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IX. 158 The degree of fineness to which this grinding is carried varies.

6. Of immaterial things, c.g. of thought and speech: Subtly-refined quality, delicacy, subtlety.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 209 Those that with the finenesse of their soules, By Reason guide his execution. 1607 R. C. *World of Wonders* To the Reader A iv, The finenesse, fitness, and featesse of the phrase. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 205 It were a finenesse of Spirit to be able to believe the two parts of a contradiction. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 167 That Language [the French] has much more Fineness and Smoothness at this Time. 1718 PRIOR *Wks.* Pref., The Softness of Her Sex, and the Fineness of Her Genius, conspire to give Her a very distinguishing Character. 1780 MAO, D'ARBLAY *Diary Apr.*, He. . . played with a fineness that resembled the man we looked at at Piozzi's benefit. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* x. 452 Those peculiar finenesses and flights of intellectual activity which are native to verse. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 98 The delicate fineness and fragrance of her flattery.

b. A nice or subtle point or matter; a subtlety.

1622 MABBE tr. *Alman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. ii. 17 Thinking that. . . there was no need of these finenesses and niceties between them. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm. Extemp. Prayers* (1737) II. iv. 130 In matters of wit, and finenesses of imagination.

7. Subtlety, astuteness, cunning; a stratagem, artifice. Cf. FINESSE 3, 4. Now rare.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 374 He said that the fynenesse of the Frenchmen was suche, that they wold gyve a thowsande to wyne a myllion. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 233 Your curious hed may finenesse frame. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramant* (1687) 469 By this Fineness they are gained to quit the Gates. 1663 *Flagellum*; or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 55 For his party had tryed all ways to over-reach the Presbyterean with fineness and Artifice. 1685 H. MORE *Cursory Refl.* A 1 a, Against all the Finenesses of Rome. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette*, And so fill up the gap where force might fail With skill and fineness.

Finer 1 (fə'ni:nə). [f. FINE *v.* 3 + -ER 1.] One who or that which fines or refines, a refiner.

1489 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Pream., Fynours and parters of golde and silver by fire and water. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) II. 110 The finers rather desier the coles that are made of the pine tree. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 23 Chiefe Finer [in the Mint]: Fee, 10l. os. od. 1815 *Specif. of Hushe's Patent* No. 3944 Finers' iron, or metal of a quality fit for the purposes of the puddling furnace. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 280 Is it a finer's fire?

Finer 2 (fə'ni:nə). *dial.* [f. FINE *v.* 2 + -ER 1.]

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Finer*, the one who fines; a name given to the inspector by Lancashire factory hands.

Finery 1 (fə'ni:nəri). [f. FINE *a.* + -ERY; perh. on the analogy of BRAVERY.]

1. † a. 'Fine' appearance; beauty or elegance viewed disparagingly (*obs.*). b. Smartness, stylishness, affected or ostentatious elegance or splendour (now rare).

1729 LAW *Serious C.* iv. 57 They want. . . to maintain their families in some such figure and degree of finery as a reasonable Christian life has no occasion for. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xv. § 4. 214 Don't chuse your constant Place of Study by the Finery of the Prospects. 1741 MIDDLETON *Lett. fr. Rome* Postscr. 244 To gaze at the finery of these paintings. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *More Money* Wks. 1812 II. 496 Never wish to keep a thing for finery. 1847 JAMES *Convict* iii, There was a looking for comfort rather than finery. 1865 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lvi. 250 They represent. . . a certain fantastic finery of manners.

2. *concr.* Gaudy or showy decoration; showy dress. Also in *pl.*

1680 MISS A. MONTAGUE in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 240, I doe not heare of much finnery, and what I shall have will not deserve that name. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* v. 25 Sciences and arts have declin'd in Oxford, in proportion as their fineries have increased. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 4 My sisters envied my new finery. 1805 N. NICOLLS *Lett. in Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 53 When Mr. Walpole added the gallery, with its gilding and glass, he said, 'he had degenerated into finery'. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 7. 16, I would not have that useless expense in unnoticed

fineries or formalities. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 192 Children rendered stiff.. by the finery which they wear.

† 3. *pl.* Instances of fine or delicate workmanship. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* viii. iv. 407 The minute Curiosities and inimitable Fineries, observable in those lesser Animals.

Finery ² (fain'eri). Also 7-8 finary. [a. Fr. *finerie*, f. *finer* to refine, FINE ^{v.2}; see -ERY.]

1. A harness where cast iron is made malleable, or in which steel is made from pig-iron.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Blomary*. One of the forges belonging to an iron mill.. called a Finary. 1613 J. ROVENZON *Treatise of Metallica* C.4 The furnaces may be made with convenient places therein for the Finery and Chaffery. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 255 Any Iron-Mill Furnace, Finary or Blomary for the making of iron or metal. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 80 One man and a boy at the finery should make two tons of iron in a week. 1864 PERCY *Iron & Steel* 579 Before the introduction of [puddling] the conversion was always effected in a finery.

2. The action of refining iron. *rare*.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 699 The finery.. is executed in peculiar furnaces called running-out fires.

3. *Comb.*, as finery-cinder (see quot. 1826); finery-furnace (see quot. 1874); finery-hearth = *finery-furnace*.

1788 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 154 Also when the scale of iron, or *finery cinder, is heated. 1810 HENRY ELEM. *Chem.* (1840) II. 21 Iron thus treated [with water when red-hot].. may be crumbled down into a black powder, to which the name of *finery cinder* was given by Dr. Priestley. 1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 173 The reverberatory has been substituted in the place of the *finery furnace. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 847/2 *Finery-furnace*, a species of forge-hearth in which gray cast-iron is smelted by fuel and blast, and from which it is run into iron troughs for sudden congelation. 1693 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 866 Bars.. taken up out of the *Finery Harth, or second Forge, are much better Iron than those which are made in the Bloomary.

Fine-spun, *a.* [f. FINE *adv.* + SPUN *pp.* *a.*]

1. Spun or drawn out to extreme tenuity; delicate in texture, flimsy.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., When men had wrought up all the Woman within them that was feeble and glowing, into a fine-spun thread. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 20 The Solids are so fine-spun. 1798 SOTHEY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 152 Fine-spun as if aerial spiders wove a web to deck, not hide the form of love. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 33 The fine-spun, gay-coloured ribbons of allegory.

2. *fig.* Elaborated to flimsiness, excessively subtle or refined.

1647 SIR R. FANSHAW tr. *Guarino's Pastor Fido* II. vi. 13 That Mistress in the art of making the fine-spun lyes, that sets so deer False words, false hopes and a false leer. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 161, I am an Enemy to the fine-spun Notions, some Men do.. advance concerning them. 1842 EMERSON *Nat., Transcendentalist Wks.* (Bohn) II. 280 The materialist.. mocks at fine-spun theories.

Finesse (fin'es), *sb.* Forms: 6 fynes(se, 7-8 fines(s, 6- finesse. [a. F. *finesse* = Pr. and Sp. *finesa*, Cat. *finesa*, It. *finesza* = Com. Rom. **finitia*, f. *fino* FINE *a.* (Many of the early examples may belong to FINENESS; cf. the spellings *playnes*, *prophaness* for *plainness*, *profaneness*.)]

† 1. = FINENESS in various senses; purity, degree of purity (of precious metals); cleanness (of a liquid); slenderness, delicacy of structure or texture.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* H b. Wyne made hotte, by reason of the clerenes and fynes, ouer cometh a mans brayne the soner. 1549 LATIMER *1st Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 35 The fynes of the Silver I can not se. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 59 b. Tamarisk hath much finesse in the partes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* I. iv. § 5. 20 Copwebs of learning, admirable for the finesse of thread and worke. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. David* II. 44 That it be equivalent, & conforme to the current money of England in wecht & fines. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 66 Sand and Powders of several finesse. 1700-1 *Act 12-13 Will. III.* c. 4 § 3 Silver Vessell Plate.. less in finesse then according to the Standard of this Kingdom.

† b. Ostentatious elegance or splendour. *Obs.*

1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. ij. Therefore where vnnecessary fynesse wanteth, accept true meanyng playnesse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 273 Too much finesse and curiositie is not commendable in an Embassadour.. I haue knowen.. such of them, as studied more vpon what apparell they should weare.. then they did vpon th' effect of their errant.

2. Delicacy or subtlety of manipulation or discrimination; refinement, refined grace.

Now *rare*, and only as a foreign word.

1564 A. B. tr. *Jewel's Apol.* Lv. The old fynesse and eloquence that Cicero and Cesar used.. in the Latin tonge. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 148 b. I doe not speake of the finesse and delicatenesse that there is in sodering of it. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., The Perfection of an Operation shall depend vpon a certain Finesse. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Finesse*. among us, it is chiefly used to denote that peculiar delicacy or subtlety perceived in works of the mind.. This man understands all the *Finesses* of his art. The substance and necessary part of a language is learnt at a little expence: It is the *Finesses* and delicacies that cost the most. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccxxiv. 15 To understand all the force and finesse of those three languages. 1782 COWPER *Table-t.* 652 His musical finesse was such. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., Her smile, which was rare, had a finesse very engaging. 1821 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. iv. 90 *Tact, finesse*, is nothing but the being completely aware of the feeling belonging to certain situations, passions, etc. 1878 *Masque Poets* 31 Where the gold festal goblets stand Carved by Lysippus rare finesse;

3. Artfulness, cunning, subtle strategy.

1530 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 258, I know ellis the fynes of the man and nayn mayr dowbyll in our realm. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. (1739) 12 Nor could Austin with his miracles or finesse settle one footstep of his Church-policy amongst them. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 174 ¶ 4 Nor shall I speak dishonourably of some little artifice and finesse used on these occasions. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. v. 21 She was not experienced in the finesse of love. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 202 He was a master of finesse.

4. An artifice, stratagem, trick.

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 4 When the Turcke dyd understande this fynesse of Scanderbeg. 1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* (1717) 111 Full of their Finesses, Serve their own Turns in others Businesses. 1756 *Monitor* No. 27 ¶ 12 The project.. is.. as delicate a Finesse in politics as has been played for many a year. 1790 BEATSON *Nar. & Mil. Mem.* 281 By way of finesse, she saluted the Admiral. 1839 *Times* 6 Apr. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 196 Though cordially sensible to the merits of a bold finesse.

b. In whist: (see quot.).

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1870) 28 A finesse is an eudeavour, by the second or third player, to obtain or keep the command of a suit by heading a trick with an inferior card, though holding a higher one of the suit not in sequence.

Finesse (fin'es), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To use finesse, artifice, or stratagem.

1778 *Conquerors* 61 The flights finesse. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 103 But our author can hector as well as finesse. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* I. 15 She diplomatized and finessed with them as if she had been canvassing the county.

b. *trans.* To conduct by artifice; to bring or modify by finesse or delicate handling into (a specified state). Also with *away*.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons Concl.* (1879) 290 Till such time as Reginald de Courcy could be talked, flattered and finessed into an affection. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xiv. § 16 A battlement.. may be decorated.. or finessed away into traceries. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *B. Philpot* II. iii. 75 The Bill had been finessed through the first stage.

2. a. *Whist. intr.* To attempt to take a trick by finesse; also *trans.* To play (a particular card) for the purpose of finessing.

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 4 He finesses upon your Partner. *Ibid.* 40 Your Adversary finesses the Knave. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 7 ¶ 4, I can now return my Partner's Suit, lead through the Honour, Finesse [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxv, Mr. Pickwick had not.. finessed the heart. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* vii. 86 You may finesse more deeply in trumps than in plain suits.

b. *Croquet. intr.* To play one's ball out of the adversary's way.

1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 65 Blue's best game would be to finesse to the corner near him.

Hence **Finessed** *pp.* *a.*; **Finessing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Finesser**, a schemer, strategist.

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 68 *Finessing*, means the endeavouring to gain an Advantage by Art and Skill. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 106 If they were not his own by finessing and trick. 1835 MISS SEDGWICK *Linnwoods* (1873) I. 212 Contriving.. like an expert finesser. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxi. § 11 Educated imbecility and finessed foolishness. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 134 Finessing is scarcely ever admissible in quadrille, the number of cards being too limited.

Fine-still, *sb.* [f. FINE *a.* + STILL *sb.*] A vessel used in distilling spirit from treacle.

1731-3 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* xii. (1755) 247 Coarse-Stills and Fine-Stills.

Hence **Fine-still** *v.*, to distil spirit from treacle or the like; **Fine-stiller**, one who fine-stills; **Fine-stilling** *vbl. sb.*

1731-3 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* xii. (1755) 248 There needs no particular Experiment to shew the business of the Fine-Stiller; this being no more than working.. from a Wash made by fermenting Treacle with Yeast. 1847 CRAIG, *Fine-stiller*. *Fine-stilling*.. is employed in distilling spirit from treacle, or other preparations.. of sugar.

† **Finew**, *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6 fenowe, 7-8 finnow, finew, 8 vinew, vinnow, 9 dial. vinny. [f. FINEW *v.*] Mouldiness, mould.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* N ij a/i Fenow or horenesse in bread, *mucor. coris*. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 230 Endamaging the beans by a musty finnow, which bespots them. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1868) 68 The fruits were covered with a kind of mucor or Finew. a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) Gloss., *Vinnow*, mouldiness.

† **Finew**, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6-7 fenow, finnew, vinew, 8 finnow, 9 dial. vinny. [OE. *fyngcian*, f. *fyntz* mouldy (see FINNY *a.2*), f. *fyne*: see FEN *sb.2*] a. *intr.* To become mouldy or musty. b. *trans.* To cause to become mouldy. Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Canons Elyric* § 36 *pæt pæt halige husel sceole fyngcian*. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 30 Secrete which he suffered to mould and vinew within it. a 1633 LEARNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xxxi. § 1 (1670) 88 With time it [sadness] rusteth and fenoweth the soul. a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 206 Whereby the undermost corn.. finnows [marg. gloss molds].

Hence **Finewing** *vbl. sb.*

1552 HULORT, Vinewing, or moliage of breade or wyne for stalenes, *mucor*. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* (1634) 174 It [syrup of violets] may be kept a year without finnewing or corruption.

Fine-weather, *a.* Fit or suitable only for fine weather.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* III. A.. frigate ran on board of us.. and left her fine-weather-jib hanging on our foreyard.

† **Finewed**, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: a. 6-7 fenowed, fen(n)owed, finnowed, 7 finewed. β. 6-9 vin(n)ewed, (6 ven-, vinued, 7 whinid, vinnowed), 9 vinned, -ied. [f. FINEW *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Mouldy.

a. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 94 Bread long kept groweth finnowed. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 42 The paste was finewed or mouldy.

β. 1552 HULORT, Vynued, *mucidus*. Vynewed wyne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 15 Speake then you whinid'st leauen speake. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.* s. v., Blue-ripe cheese is called vinned cheese.

b. *fig.*

a. 1571 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Ld. Hastings* xxviii, A Souldiers hands must oft be dyed with goare, Least, starke with rest, they finew wax and hoare. 1619 FAVOUR *Antig. Triumphyng* xiii. § 10, 334 The foisty and fenowed Festival. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 117 Who instead of the two Breasts of the Church, the Law and the Gospel, are fed with mouldy and finnowed Traditions.

β. 1602 F. BEAUMONT in Speght *Chaucer*, That many of his words are become (as it were) vinewed & hoarie with overlong lying.

Hence † **Finewedness**.

1580 BARET *Alv.* H 460 Hoarnesse, or vinewednesse.

† **Finewy**, *a.* *Obs.* Also finnowy, vinnowy. [f. FINEW *sb.* + -Y.] Mouldy. Hence **Finewiness**.

a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 54 The moldiness and finnowyness of the grass. *Ibid.* 82 The seed-beans were finnowy. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Finnowy*, *vinnowy*, *vinnowed*, *vinnewy*, mouldy.

|| **Fingan, finjan** (fin'gān, -džān). Also 7 fin-ion, 9 fingian. [Arab. فنجان *finjān*, in Egypt *finjān*.] A small porcelain coffee-cup, used in the Levant.

1609 W. BIDDULPH in T. Lavender *Trav. Englishmen* 66 A Fin-ion or Scudella of Coffa. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egyptians* I. 168 The coffee-cup (which is called *finjān*) is small.. and, being without a handle, is placed within another cup, of silver or brass. 1842 LADY H. STANHOPE *Mem.* (1845) I. iii. 81 The pipe, coffee and a finjan of orange-flower water.

Fingent (fin'džent), *a.* *rare* -¹. [ad. L. *fingentem*, pr. pple. of *fingere* to fashion, form.] Given to fashioning or moulding.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. i. ii. 7 Man is the most fingent, plastic of creatures.

Finger (fin'gə), *sb.* Forms: 1 finger, 3 fenger, fingre, finker, 3-4 south. ving(e)re, 3. 7 finguer, 4-5 fyngir, -yr, fin-, fyngur, fingere, fyngre, 4-6 fynger, 6 fin-, fyngar, 3- finger. [Com. Teutonic. OE. and OFris. *finger*, OS. *fingar* (Du. *vinger*), OHG. *fingar* (MHG. *vinger*, Ger. *finger*), ON. *fingr* (Sw., Da. *finger*), Goth. *figgers*:-O Teut. **fingro*-z.

The pre-Teut. antecedent is uncertain; of various forms that are phonologically possible the most likely, on the ground of meaning, is **penqros*, related to **penge* FIVE.]

I. 1. One of the five terminal members of the hand; in a restricted sense, one of the four excluding the thumb. In this latter sense, the fingers are commonly numbered first to fourth, starting from that next the thumb. Also, *fore-finger*, *index-finger*, the first; *middle finger* († *fool's finger*), the second; *ring-finger* (*annular*. † *leech*-, † *medical*, † *physic-finger*), the third; *little finger* (*ear-finger*), the fourth.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 4 Mið fynger.. hiora nallas ða [byrdenna hefizal] ymbcærræ. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Hand-boc in Anglia* VIII. 326 *pæt þu cume to þæs læstan fingres nægle*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 *pas .x. bebode þe godalmihti seolf idihte and awrat mid is æzene fingres*. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 309/320 *þeos fif fingres þe deuel hath*. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. II. 11* Hir Fyngres weore frettet with Rynges. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cyrmg.* 158 Bitwene þe litil fyngir and þe leche fyngir. 14.. *Camb. MS.* Ff. v. 48 lf. 82 (Cath. Angl. 131/2) The fiftte fynger is the thowmbe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531/34 b. Caused.. a meruaylous swete sauour to respyre and smell aboute his fingres. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Matrimony*, To put it vpon the fowerth finger of the womans left hande. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Le doigt sale*, the middle finger, which we (after the Latines) call the fooles finger. 1621 *MOLLE Camerac. Liv. Libr.* v. ii. 321 His fourth finger called the Ring-finger or Physicke-finger. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. viii, Upon the medical finger of the same hand, he had a ring. 1707 *FLOVER Physic. Pulse Watch* 229 They lay their four Fingers along the Artery. 1794 *COWPER Let.* 5 Jan., My pen slips out of my fingers. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 24 Contractions.. so small as only to admit the passage of the little finger. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* III. i. 83 Those pallid hands whose fingers twine With one another. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* I. ii. 4 The fingers are 5 in number in each hand: they are named thumb, index, middle, ring, and little finger.

b. *Little finger*: used to signify the smallest member of the body.

1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* x. 10 My little [1382 WYCLIF, lest] finger shall be thicker then my father's loynes. 1670 *RAV Eng. Prov.* 175 He hath more in his little finger, then thou in thy whole body. 1736 *RAMSAY Scot. Prov.* XIV. 34 He has mair wit in his little finger than ye have in a' your bouk.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1612 *BACON Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 458 An ancient Clarke.. is an excellent finger of a Court, and doth many times point the way to the Iudge himselfe. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 216 The least finger thereof [body of lies] finding credit could prove heavy enough to crush any innocence with posterity. 1827 *POLLOCK Course T.* vii. 327 Touched by the mortal finger of decay. 1814 *WORDSW. Excurs.* vi. 19 Spires whose solemn fingerpoints to Heaven. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.* III. 112 The fingers of the rain In light staccatos

on the window played. 1891 B. HARTE *First Family of Tasajara* II. i. 27 On whose mute brown lips Nature seemed to have laid the finger of silence.

b. Viewed as 'the instrument of work' (J.); *esp.* (after Heb. use) as attributed to God.

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 4 Ic gesie heofenas werc fingra ðinra. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 4, I sall see þi heuens werkes of þi fingirs. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Ilush.* (1586) i. 5 b. All things handled with honest and vertuous fyngers prosper the better. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 288 He cast out devils by the finger of God. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* viii. 19 The Magicians said vnto Pharaoh; This is the finger of God. 1645 WALLER *Epist. Vandike* 18 Foole, that forget'st her stubborne looke This softnesse from thy finger tooke. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 77 What they did by their sorcery... was not done by the finger of God.

3. Phrases: a. † To bring up on the finger: = 'to bring up (young animals) by hand'; see HAND. † To have most fingers: to be in the greatest need. † To lay or put a finger upon (a person): to 'touch', meddle with however slightly. † To lay or put one's finger upon: to indicate with precision. † To look through the or one's fingers (at, upon): to take no heed, pretend not to see; also, to see indistinctly. † To put († set) one's finger in one's eye: see EYE sb. 2 c. With one's finger in one's mouth: (a) helplessly inactive; (b) with nothing accomplished, 'looking foolish'. † To speak at one's fingers of: to speak off-hand about. † To stir a finger: to make the least effort. † To turn or twist (a person) round one's (little) finger: to make subservient to one's will or caprice.

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 105 If the kyng... should loke through his fingers, and wyne at it. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xx. 193 As thoughe God must... loke thorowe the fingers vpon the wicked world. a 1568 — *Bk. Death* iii. v. (1579) 263 Many... which... haue set finger in the eye, knocked vpon there breastes [etc.]. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 To shew you that... which I see in a cloude, looking through my fingers. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Pref., He was an unskilful Divine... which could not at his fingers speak of these things. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. 109 Those that neuer suck their dams, but... are... brought vp vpon the finger. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 14 Nov., To stand with our fingers in our mouths. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 171 It is we poor Men that have most Fingers. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 338, I... would not stir a finger in assertion of... alleged rights. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. iii. (1866) 698 Margaret... had already turned that functionary round her finger. 1865 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 41 He wished he'd... never laid a finger on him to save his life. 1874 *In Spectator* (1891) 28 Mar. 443 He returned to Ireland with his finger in his mouth. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* III. 236 Any definite complaint on which a physician could have put his finger. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 120 You lay your finger upon the one point which we [etc.].

b. with reference to the capacity or condition of the fingers. † To have a fine finger: to be apt at 'fingering' bribes. † To have fingers made of lime-twigs: to be thievish. † My fingers itch: I am eager or impatient. † Each finger is a thumb; his fingers are all thumbs: he is extremely clumsy. † With a wet finger: with the utmost ease.

1542 UDALL *Apothik.* To Rdr., Whereby... to any good matter in the booke contained, readie waie and recourse maie with a weate finger easily be found out. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) G iij b, Whan he should get ought, eche fynger is a thumb. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 151 Brybes wyl make you peruert iustice. Why you wil say. We touche none. No mary. But my Mysters your wyfe hath a fyne fynger she toucheth it for you. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 Ani question which I could not shew with a wet finger out of sum excellent... writer. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 65 A certain gentleman that had his fingers made of lime-twigs, stole a pice of plate. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. xli. (1609) 1009 They had lesse store of pillage and bootie with them to set their... fingers on itching. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* i. Wks. 1799 I. 69 If Dame Winifred were here she'd make them all out with a wet finger. 1796 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* II. 280, I thought it most proper not to take him (although my fingers itched for it). 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii, It makes one's fingers itch to think of it.

c. with reference to 'taking part in', 'interference' or 'meddling'. † To burn one's fingers: see BURN v. 14, 14 b; so to put one's finger in the fire, † in a hole. † To put or dip one's finger(s) in: to meddle in (a matter). † To have a finger in: to have something to do with; to take some part in (a business); so to have a finger in the pie.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) F iv, It were a foly for mee... to put my finger to far in the fyre, Betweene you. *Ibid.* H ij b, To make me put my fynger in a hole. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 83 Whatsoever other Commissioners... will dip their owne fingers in the Suits. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 416 The High Priest had a finger both in the Trumpet and the Fast. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 75 Lusatia... must needs, forsooth, have her Finger in the Pye. 1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Cons.* 10 None... durst begin, for fear they should burn their Fingers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, You will needs put your fingers in the fire. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. vi. 258 The King... had a finger... in all the disputes in Europe. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* xii, Susie... liked to have a finger in every pie.

d. with reference to grasping or holding. † In one's fingers: in one's grasp or power. † To let (a thing or person) slip through one's fingers: to let go one's hold of (hl. and fig.). † Out of (a person's)

fingers: out of his clutches. † To hang long betwixt the fingers: to be long in hand.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 139 Let vs be gone out of their fingers. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. v. 216, I am one of them, who value not a curtesie that hangs long betwixt the fingers.

e. (For phrases referring to the 'fingers' ends', see FINGER-END.) † At one's finger(s) tips = 'at one's finger-ends'.

1870 HARPER'S *Mag.* Nov. 864/1 The best learning that the world affords, my Bert has at his fingers' tips.

4. † a. One of the divisions of the foot in reptiles. b. One of the articulations of a bat's wing.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 738 The fingers of their [Lizards'] feet were very small, being five in number. *Ibid.* (1608) 794 They [Tortoises] have four legs... every foot having five fingers or divisions. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 360 On each Foot he [the Chameleon] hath five Fingers. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowl.* 22 June 368/1 Between these fingers, and from them to the hind legs, stretches the membrane by means of which the bat flies.

c. 'One of the two parts forming a chelate or forceps-joint, especially the smaller part, which hinges on the other' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. As a measure. a. The breadth of a finger. Also as a definite measure = $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 97 Nere a fote lang and v. fyngers on brede. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* i. xviii. 19 Foure graines of barley make a fynger: foure fingers a hande: foure handes a fote. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 19 Their tayle is about three fingers long. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 167 You must lay a Finger thick of Moss upon those Shelves. c 1850 Arab. *Nis.* (Rildg.) 236 The lady... had on a rose-coloured girdle at least four fingers in width. 18... HALL *Mexican Law* 79 (*Cent. Dict.*) A finger, in Mexican law, is the sixteenth part of a foot.

† b. Astron. = DIGIT. Obs.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* ii. viii. 35 The Astronomers deuide into .xii. equal partes, as well the Diameter of the Sunne as of the Moone. And these partes they call fyngers, punctes or prickes.

c. U.S. slang. A 'nip' of liquor. [So F. *doigt*.] 1888 *Newport Jnl.* 25 Feb. (Farmer), 'Which is correct, spoonfuls or spoonsful?' 'In Denver... we say fingers.'

d. In U.S., the length of a finger (about $\frac{1}{4}$ inches).

6. That part of a glove which is made to receive a finger.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Digitalia*, thinges couering the fingers... fingers of gloves. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 89 White Silk knotted in the fingers of a Pair of white Gloves. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, *Finger-stall*, a covering... made by cutting off the finger of an old glove.

b. dial. in pl. The foxglove.

1888 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Word-bk.*, *Fingers*, Foxglove.

7. Skill in fingering (a musical instrument); touch. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. cii. 499 Miss L... has an admirable finger upon the harpsichord. 1751 R. PALTOK *P. Wilkins* (1834) I. xxiv. 245 Softness and easiness of finger. 1850 MRS. F. TROLOPE *Petticoat Govt.* 78 Her brilliant finger on the piano-forte.

II. Something which resembles a finger.

8. A finger-like projection; *esp.* such a part either of the fruit, foliage, or root of a plant.

1702 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1264 Having its Spikes or Fingers shorter. 1864 BROWNING *Jas. Lee's Wife* iii. ii, Our fig tree... has furled her five fingers. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXIX. 662/2 Some of these [varieties of Turmeric] consist... of the somewhat cylindrical lateral tubers, which are distinguished in trade as 'fingers'. 1894 J. E. HUMPHREY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 497 A hand may contain from a dozen to twenty fruits or 'fingers'.

b. 'A cartilaginous slender appendage sometimes observable in fishes between the pectoral and ventral fins' (Crabb 1823).

9. a. A short and narrow piece of any material.

b. Short for *finger-biscuit* (see 14 b).

1846 FRANCATELLI *Mod. Cook* 397 Fingers, or Naples biscuits. 1855 *Athenæum* No. 1939. 803/2 Elderberry wine and fingers of toast.

10. Something which performs the office of a finger: the 'hand' of a clock (now *dial.*); in *Mech.*, any small projecting rod, wire, or piece which is brought into contact with an object in order to initiate, direct, or arrest motion, or to separate or divide materials.

1496 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 292 Item... for lokkis, fyngers, and bolts to the bombartis. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 118 Fancy, like the finger of a clock, Runs the great circuit. 1855 MRS. MARSH *Heiress of Haughton* II. iv, One cannot discern the finger moving on the dial plate. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 214 In Webster's loom a temporary race is formed by means of 'fingers', inserted and withdrawn at proper times, and two shuttles may be thrown separately or simultaneously. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (1892) 204 A small gold finger, projecting far enough to reach the edge of the smaller roller.

11. Printing. a. One of the grippers which hold the paper in a printing-machine. b. (See quot.)

1869 S. T. DAVENPORT in *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 377/2 Filling in the separate colours [in coloured printing]... by small inking-rubbers, known as thumbs and fingers.

12. In a reaping machine: (see quot.).

1860 *Gard. Chron.* 14 July 638/3 The fingers [of the reaping machine]... having sharp points, flat vertical sides. 1873 *Daily News* 13 Aug., By the addition of what are called 'fingers', the 'reaper' will cut corn, however much it may be laid. 1878 *Ure Dict. Arts* IV. 18 The knife... consisted of a serrated blade, at first straight, but afterwards waved, and passing through pointed sheaths now called 'fingers'.

13. With various defining words prefixed, *esp.* in popular names of plants, as *bloody (man's) finger*, *dead man's (men's) finger(s)*, *devil's, dog-, fairy-, fox-, king's, lady's, lords and ladies', purple fingers*: see the different words.

III. attrib. and Comb.

14. General relations. a. simple attrib., as *finger-clip*, *-game*, *-joint*, *-ring*, *-tip*, *-work*; b. simulative, chiefly in the sense of resembling a finger in shape, as *finger-biscuit*, *-muffin*, *prayer-book*, *-shell*; *finger-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; c. objective, as *finger-licking*, *-pointing*; *finger-squeezing* adj.

1846 FRANCATELLI *Mod. Cook* 397 The *finger biscuits must be immediately placed on a baking sheet, and put in the oven. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* II. vi, On the other side of the newspaper came a *finger-clip. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 68 The ancient Egyptians... used to play at some kind of *finger-game. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, iv, Cracked his *finger-joints as if he were snapping all the bones in his hands. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 139 There is no patting... on his part, or cringing and *finger-licking on that of colly. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 735 Outer scales of the calyx with *finger-like divisions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 20 The lower glacier, cleft... into finger-like ridges. 1842 CHARLES WHITEHEAD *Richard Savage* (1845) II. ix. 294 There was my devilish mother in a side-box, gay and giggling, *finger-pointing [etc.]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* 44 Their instincts are a finger-pointing of Providence. 1889 (*title*), The *Finger Prayer Book. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* viii. 2 The kyng put of his *fynger ryng... & gaue it vnto Mardocheus. 1879 MACLEAK *Celts* ii. 13 Costly finger-rings. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea-shore* vi. 116 *Alcyonium digitatum*, or the *Finger-shaped Alcyonium. 1770 JENNER *Placid Man* II. 92 For one cold, bleak, *finger-squeezing night. 1842 TENNYSON *Launcelot & Q. Guin.*, As she sway'd The rein with dainty *finger-tips. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 314 There was a bite at one's fingertips. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 354 A... rich pall of silk... the *finger-work of some queen.

15. Special comb.: as *finger-alphabet*, an alphabet consisting of certain dispositions of the fingers as a means of communication between the deaf and dumb; a deaf and dumb alphabet; *finger-bar*, the bar which carries the fingers of a reaping machine (sense 12); *finger-board*, (a) 'the flat or slightly rounded piece of wood attached to the neck of instruments of the violin and guitar class, on to which the strings are pressed when stopped by the fingers' (Stainer & Barrett); (b) a key-board, manual; *finger-bowl* = *finger-glass*; *finger-breadth* (also *finger's-breadth*) the width of a finger used as a measure; *finger-brush* (see quot.); *finger-cold a. dial.*, cold enough to benumb the fingers; *finger-coral*, a millepore (*Millepora alcyonensis*); *finger-counting*, calculation by means of the fingers; *finger-cymbals* (see quot.); *finger-director*, 'a metallic cylinder tapering towards the extremity, and open in front; used in the rectangular operation of lithotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); *finger-fed a. Sc.*, 'delicately brought up, pampered' (Jam.); *finger-fern*, the name of a kind of Spleenwort (*Asplenium Ceterach*); *finger-fish*, the star-fish; cf. *five fingers*; *finger-flower*, the fox-glove (*Digitalis purpurea*); *finger-glass*, a glass vessel to hold water, for rinsing the fingers after dessert; *finger-grass*, grass of the genus *Digitaria* (N.O. *Gramineæ*); *Red finger-grass*, *Digitaria sanguinalis*; *finger-grip* (see quot.); *finger-guard*, the quillons of a sword, recurved towards the pommel as a protection to the fingers; *finger-hole*, one of a series of holes in a wind-instrument, which are opened and closed by the fingers in playing; *finger-language*, language expressed upon the fingers by means of the finger-alphabet; *finger-length*, the length of a finger used as a measure; † *finger-losing* (see quot.); *finger-mark*, the mark left upon a surface where the finger has touched it; *finger-mark v.*, *trans.* to mark with a (dirty) finger (also in quasi-passive sense); hence *finger-marked* ppl. adj.; *finger-mirror*, a dentist's mouth-mirror fitted with a clasp or attachment to the finger; *finger-nut* (cf. *finger-screw*); *finger-orchis* (see quot.); *finger-parted a. Bot.*, divided into lobes more or less resembling the fingers of the hand; *finger-passage Mus.*, a passage suited to the study and practice of fingering; *finger-piece*, a piece actuated by the finger; *finger-plate*, a plate of metal or porcelain fixed on either side of a door above and below the handle to prevent finger-marks; † *finger-plum*, a kind of plum; *finger-print* = *finger-mark*, also *fig.*; *finger-puff* (*Hair-dressing*), 'a long and slender puff, often made by rolling the hair over a finger' (*Cent. Dict.*); *finger-reading*, a method of reading, practised by the blind, by passing the fingers over raised letters; *finger-root* = *finger-flower*; *fingers-and-thumbs*, a popular name for *Lotus corniculatus*; *fingers-and-toes (a)* = *prec.*; (b) = ANBURY 2 (also *finger-and-toe*); *finger-screw*, one made with wings so that it may be turned by the

fingers; a thumb-screw; † **finger-shade**, the action of concealing the mouth with the fingers; **finger-shield** (see quot.); **finger-smith** *slaug*, (a) a midwife; (b) a pickpocket; **finger-snap**, a snap of the fingers; whence **finger-snapping**; **finger-speech** = *finger-language*; **finger-sponge**, a sponge with finger-shaped lobes or branches; **finger-steel** (see quot.); **finger-stocks** (see quot.); **finger-talk** = *finger-language*; so **finger-talking**; **finger-tray**, † **finger-watch** (see quots.). Also **FINGER-END**, -POST, -STALL, -STONE.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxiii. 285 She asked, by the help of the *finger-alphabet. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man*. ii. 17 To spell out sentences with the finger-alphabet. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 710 The *finger-bar was necessarily carried higher. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 257 The *finger-board of the violin. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 15 In the guitar the finger-board forms a back or strip of wood behind the strings for their whole length. 1864 WORCESTER, **Finger-bowl*. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 309/1 Guests . . unused to finger-bowls. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. n. vi. (ed. 7) 382 Four barley kernels couched close together side by side . . are said to make a *finger breadth. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 179 Spain was indeed within her fingers breadth of destruction. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Fingers-breadth*, a Measure of two Barley Corn's Length, or 4 laid side to side. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 205 It does not desire a single finger-breadth more than what is necessary. 1885 CRANE *Bookbinding* x. 87 The *finger-brush . . is . . about the size of a shaving-brush, of stiff hairs cut square at the ends. The brush, being dipped in the colour, is drawn across the fingers, so as to jerk the colour off in spots. 1862 THOREAU *Excursions* (1863) 302 It is *finger-cold. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, 'Twas downright finger-cold first thing this morning.' 1884 GOW *Grk. Math.* § 8 That . . more complicated system of *finger-counting. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 126 Small cymbals are sometimes attached to the fingers and are hence called *finger-cymbals. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lxxvii. 408 This herbe [Ceterach] is called in English . . *Finger ferne. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1624) 300 For the spleene, maiden-haire, fingerferne. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 228 Star Fish or *Finger Fish. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* xcvii. 383 Some . . doe call them [foxgloves] *Finger-flowers, because they are like unto the fingers of a glove, the ends cut off. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 71 Blue glass, like that generally used for *finger glasses. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 848/1 **Finger-grip*, a tool for recovering rods or tools dropped into a bored shaft. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Finger Grip*, a tool used in boring for gripping the upper ends of the rods. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 96 Four of its tubes have small lateral *finger-holes. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 52 The *finger-language of the deaf and dumb. 1857 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 329 The baby is about three *finger-lengths long. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 110 The wagging and impertinent extension of the Fingers in speaking. . Cresollius condemns this *Finger-losing gesture as very uncomely. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii. Dirty *finger-marks upon his face. 1889 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 7/9 Brilliant, lasting polish. Will not finger mark. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 334/2 **Finger-mirror*. 1598 GERARDE *Herbal* i. ciii. § 2. 170 Roiall Satyrion or *finger Orchis, is called of the Latines *Palma Christi*. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 17 Lower leaves [of *Veronica triphylla*] entire; middle *finger-parted. *Ibid.* 1099/1 *Finger-parted*, divided into lobes having a fanciful resemblance to the five fingers of a human hand. 1883 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 584 The familiar outlines . . of the principal harmonies afford the most favourable opportunities for . . *finger-passages. 1881 GREENER *Gin* 201 This gun is loaded by turning the *finger-piece, which lies in the fore-part of the stock, round to the top of the barrel. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 19. 91 Brass Sashes are not to be allowed; nor *Finger Plates, except for one or two rooms in a House. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/2 Finger plates for doors. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. 96 The *fynger Plomes . . being of the length of a mans fynger. 1884 J. PARKER in *Chr. World* 15 May 360/4 The word 'dogma' . . seems to me to bear the *finger-prints of the pedant or the priest. 1891 GALTON in *19th Cent.* XXX. 304 My . . collection of analysed finger-prints. 1882 FRIEND *Devonsh. Plant-n.*, *Fingers and Thumbs, *Lotus corniculatus* L., or *Cypripedium Calceolus* L. 1750 *Fingers-and-toes (see ANBURY 2). 1812 W. SPENCE (title), Observations on the Disease in Turnips, termed in Holderness 'Fingers and Toes'. 1875 W. T. THORNTON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 367 The roots present a thickened, palmated appearance, giving rise to the popular name for the disease, 'fingers and toes'. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 2/5 Stunted growth . . and finger-and-toe. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 320 Unturning the *finger-screw. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 28 Brethren in iniquity [gamesters] using *Finger-shade, Mouth-spirt, or Shoulder-dash. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Finger-shield*, a silver appliance made to fit the first finger of the left hand. . It is employed to protect the finger from the needle. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, **Finger-smith*, a midwife. 1884 *Gd. Words* June 401/1 A couple of *finger-smiths—pickpockets. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 71 Coats of finest nap, For which I ne'er receiv'd a *finger-snap. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 2/2, I do not value Government Reports . . at a finger-snap. 1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 12/1 The cousin's song . . with a *finger-snapping accompaniment, goes very well. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 37 The *finger-speech of ceremony. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 334/2 **Finger-steel*, a steel instrument like a skewer or awl, used for restoring the edge of the carrier's knife while in use. 1886 *Plot Staffordsh.* 390 *Finger-Stocks; into which the Lord of misrule, used formerly to put the fingers of all such persons as committed misdemeanours. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dactylogia*, *finger-talk, speech made with the fingers. 1843 J. T. HEWLETT *College Life* II. xxix, Having had the difficulties . . explained to him in dumb-show and finger-talk. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict. s.v. Finger*, *Finger-talking. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 334/2 **Finger-tray*, a small pan, attached by a clasp to the finger, used by dentists for carrying amalgam or plastic filling. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 393 He [an Hypocrite] is the Devil's *Finger-Watch, that never goes true, but too fast, or too slow, as he sets him. a 1718 PENN *Maxims Wks.* 1726 I. 842 A Finger

Watch, to be set forwards or backwards, as he pleases that has it in keeping.

Finger (fingəɪ), *v.* [f. *prcc.* sb. Cf. Ger. *finger*.]

† 1. *trans.* To point at with the finger. *Obs.*

c 1450 [see FINGERING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 131/2 To Finger, *digitare*.

2. To hold or turn about in one's fingers; to put one's fingers upon, touch with the fingers; also, to do this repeatedly or restlessly.

1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. ii. 6 To finger the fine needle and nyce thread. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* iii. ii. You would fain he fingering your rents beforehand. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cii. In China, our women . . are never permitted to finger a dice-box. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* vii. 92 Philammon, fingering curiously the first coins which he ever had handled. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii. The . . crew fingered their oars. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 46 To finger the squares of the [chess]-board whilst planning your move is strictly legal but a most villainous habit. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxx. 244 She was never weary of fingering her silks and satins. *fig.* 1883 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* § 297 To be always fingering one's motives is a sign . . of an unwholesome pre-occupation with self.

b. To touch or handle (money) with unworthy motives. † Also *absol.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. 159 They [the Romans] fell to fingering [context speaks of 'receiving gifts and rewards']. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xxi. 264 It is a huge dishonour . . to be too busie in fingering money in the matters of religion. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* i. iii. 56 The cardinals have finger'd Henry's gold.

† c. To lay hands upon, apprehend (a person). Also to handle roughly, 'elaw'. *Obs.*

1624 SIR R. ALDWORTH *Lett.* 27 Dec. in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. ii. III. 136 The two Releuers feighn [Fagan] and lyncey [Leyne] I knowe and dout not but to finger on Thursday next. 1670 W. WALKER *Idiomal. Anglo-Lat.* 200 How would I finger him! *Quibus illum lacerarem modis!*

3. *intr.* To make restless or trifling movements with the fingers (const. *at*); also, to play or toy with.

† To finger for: (*fig.*) to grope for, hanker after.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xi. (1669) 130/1 Thy heart is fingering for more of these than God allows thee. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* ii. 119 They stood with their old foreheads bare, And the winds fingered with their reverend hair. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems, Sappho* 22 She flung her on her face. . And fingered at the grass. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 433 Pelleas. . Fingering at his sword-handle.

4. *trans.* To lay the fingers upon or touch with a view to plunder; to pilfer, hie. Also const. *from*: To take or remove fraudulently *from*.

1530 PALSGR. 550/2 Beware of hym, for all that he can fyngar gothe with hym. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1136/1 So likewise did the Spanish soldiers . . that could come to finger anie thing of value. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 44 But whiles he thought to steale the single Ten, The King was slyly finger'd from the Deck. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. ii. § 6 His Predecessors . . grasp it fast in their fist, in defiance of such Popes as would finger it from them. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Tackety* i. 17 The Troops . . took away all they could finger without paying for it.

† b. To cheat (a person) out of (a thing).

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 2/2 Three Thornbacks . . artfully finger'd me out of five Guineas.

5. To play upon (an instrument) with the fingers.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Ciiij/2 Yet could he pipe and finger well a drone. 1603 DRAVTON *Odes* i. 61 To seeke, Of Pindar that Great Greeke, To Finger it [the harp or lyre] aright. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) I. 27 He had fingered an organ. 1873 C. KERNE *Lett. in G. S. Layard Life* vii. (1892) 152 A dummy bagpipe chanter. . I carried in my pocket, and fingered on every possible occasion.

b. To play (a passage of music) with the fingers used in a given way (where there is a choice of methods of execution).

c. To mark (a piece of music) with figures indicating the fingers with which the notes are to be played.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* June 539/2 All the lessons are sufficiently fingered. 1891 *Times* 22 Oct. 14/2 The latest issues . . of Bach's organ works . . are carefully edited and fingered.

6. To manipulate with the fingers, 'to perform any work exquisitely with the fingers' (J.); *fig.* to elaborate, bestow minute labour on. Also with *up*. *rare.*

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 185 If they can finger up, or arrange words into . . soft, smooth, pretty, insignificant composition. *Ibid.* 236 Addison's composition . . is . . carelessly irregular, . . but nevertheless much-laboured and fingered.

† 7. *Finger out*: a. To read carefully or with effort, passing the finger along the lines. b. To point out as with the finger. *Obs.*

1680 JENKINS in Mansel *Narr. Polish Plot* 101 He received all the Tryals that were printed, and had fingered them out. 1767 W. HANBURY *Charities Ch.-Langton* 134 Amity of dunce with dunce, Fingers out genius all at once.

8. *Finger up* (nonce-use): *intr.* to run up in finger-like extensions.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnl.* I. xi. 264 Peninsulas, between which the misty ocean seemed to finger up like the firds of Norway.

Hence **Fingerable** *a. rare*, that can be fingered.

Fingerative *a.*, apt to 'finger', thievish. **Fingerer**, one who fingers; *esp.* a pilferer, thief.

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* 8 A Fyngerer, an olde beaten childe, not onely in such deceites but, etc. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 98 The Indians are very figurative or thievish. 1891 G. DU MAURIER in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 383/1 Four strings; but not the fingerable strings of Stradivarius.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* May 614/2 Dencombe was . . a fingerer of style.

Fingered (fingəd), *ppl. a.* [f. *FINGER v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb. In *Music*: Marked with figures showing what finger is to be used for producing each note.

1775 ASH, *Fingered*, . . touched, stolen. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Fingered*, a term applied to piano-forte exercises.

Fingered (fingəd), *ppl. a.* [f. *FINGER sb.* + -ED².] Having or provided with fingers.

1. a. Of a person; chiefly in parasynthetic derivatives, as *light-, rosy-, three-fingered*.

a 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rammyng* 41 How she is gumbed, Fyngered and thumbed, Gently ioyned. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. ii. The great looking-glass . . reflects . . Mrs. Veneering; fair, aquiline-nosed and fingered.

b. Of a glove, etc.; also in parasynthetic derivatives, as *cut-fingered*: see CUT *ppl. a.* 12.

1591 [see CUT *ppl. a.* 12]. 1739 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 35 Six pair of cut fingered gloves. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. ii. 584 The stalks of the leaves furnished stockings, and ladies fingered gloves.

2. *Bot. a.* Of a leaf or plant: *Digitate*. b. Of the fruit or root: Shaped like a finger.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iv. 98 A fingered leaf, being from one foot-stalk divided into many segments. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* I. 590 *Spougia Americana capitata et digitata*; The fingered sponge of Plumier. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 40 Fingered Sedge. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Nov. 511 The carpsels fail to unite, and we get what are called 'fingered citrons'.

Finger-end, finger's end. Pl. finger-ends, fingers'-ends. The end or tip of the finger.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy*. 8795 Folowand the fell to be fyngur endys. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 28 Pe skyn of the fyngrys endis. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 88 With Triall-fire touch me his finger end. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 321, I will never desert whilst I can wagg nose, toes, or fingers end. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 135 Fruit, about the size of ones Finger End. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 20 Nov., His finger-ends can describe . . what he cannot bring out clearly . . in words.

b. Phrases: † To arrive at one's fingers' ends: to come to gnawing one's fingers' ends; to reach the extremity of poverty. At one's finger(s) ends: ready at hand. To have (or † know), at (or † on) one's finger(s) ends or tips: to have thorough familiarity with (a subject, branch of knowledge, etc.). (To live) by one's fingers' ends: by industry or manual labour. † To suck (anything) out of one's own fingers' ends: to arrive at by one's own ingenuity. To one's finger-ends: completely, entirely, quite. † To get upon the finger-ends (= Fr. *avoir sur les doigts*): *fig.* to incur a sharp reprimand, to 'catch it'.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) E ij, I suck not this out of my owne fingers ends. 1553 LATIMER *Serm.* (1575) iii. 181 He forgetteth them not, but hath them at hys finger's end (as they say). 1561 HOBV tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. Cb, You haue at your fingers ends that belongeth thereto. a 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* xl. (1579) 194 He maie be the better acquainted with them, and have them on his fingers ends. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 581, I . . knowe at my fingers ends, what kind of men . . are in this citie. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 36 If any parte of Musick haue . . ariued by fortune at their fingers ends. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* *Democr.* to Rdr. (1676) 32/2 Thousands . . live singular well by their fingers' ends. 1662 GREENHALGH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 14 Their Service-books . . they have at their fingers' end. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 37, I am afraid I may get upon the Finger-ends, because I did not name my Witnesses. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 156 & 5 Names which a Man of his Learning has at his Fingers-Ends. 1816 EARL OF DUDLEY *Lett.* (1840) 143, I already have all these authors completely at my fingers' ends. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* (1865) III. ix. ii. 82 All manner of Military Histories, we perceive, are at his finger-ends. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 322/2, I would be Duchess to my finger-ends.

Fingering (fingəɪn), *sb.* Also 7-8 *Sc. fingram*, 8 *Sc. fingrim*, fingrine, fingrum, -om, 9 *fingrin*. [The oldest forms *fingram*, etc., combined with the difficulty of connecting the sense with that of *finger*, suggest that the word may be an early corruption of *F. fin grain*, lit. 'fine grain' (cf. *rogram* from *gros grain*).]

1. A kind of wool or yarn used chiefly in knitting stockings; 'worsted spun of combed wool, on the small wheel' (Jam.). Also *attrib.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 107 There fingram stockings spun on rocks lyes. 1808 JAMIESON, *Fingrin*. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 10 Fingering Yarn. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 332/1 Stocking . . knitted with German fingering wool. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 3/3 Stockings made from the best 'fingrings'.

† 2. A kind of woollen cloth. *Sc. Obs.*

1707 G. MIEGE *Pres. State Gt. Brit.* ii. 24 Large Flocks of Sheep they have in Scotland produce abundance of Wool, from whence come . . Fingrines, Serges [etc.]. 1719 *Act 6 Geo. I.* c. 13 An Act for . . preventing Frauds . . in manufacturing Serges . . and Fingrums. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 105 At Aberdeen, and Countries adjacent, large Quantities of our own coarse tarred Wool are manufactured into coarse Serges, called Fingrams.

Fingering (fingəɪn), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FINGER v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. *FINGER* in various senses. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 249 in *Babees Bk.* 306 Bekenyng, fynguryng, non pou use. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 144

As when one hath . . got his livyng with light fingeryng. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* B. j. Measure the lawe of sounde by fingering, or by eare. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 214 Uzza had better have ventured the falling, than the fingering of the ark, though it tottered. 1760 *Impostors Detected* I. 251 He shall not have the fingering of her any more than myself. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1840) I. i. iii. 80 The Directors . . had expected the fingering of the money. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* I. (1885) 28 Covers browned . . with . . the fingering of . . book-misers.

†b. Work done with the fingers. Cf. FINGER v. 6. 1590 SPENSER *Mutopolmos* 366 Nor anie skil'd in loupes of fingring fine.

2. *Mus. a.* The action of using the fingers in playing upon an instrument; the proper method of doing this.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV. Prol.* 91 As an harpe obeieeth to the honde, And maketh it soune after his fingering. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 39 Instrumentes . . whyche standeth by fine and quicke fingering. 1593 *Pass. Morrice* 78 Shee tooke her lute, singing to her fingering this sonnet. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 103 The Rule of true Fingering. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* I. I learnt much music . . fine sleights of hand And unimagined fingering.

b. The indication, by figures set against the notes of a piece of music, of the way in which the fingers are to be used in its performance.

1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 527/2 The earliest German fingering . . was the same as the present English system.

3. *attrib.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plurarch's Mor.* 1252, I am better acquainted with the fingring Musick and manual practise than otherwise. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 255 A cheat, That lets his false Dice freely run . . But never lets a true one stir Without some fingering Trick or Slur. 1883 BLACKIE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 814 Not from any fingering induction of external details.

Fingering (fing'erin), *ppl. a.* [f. FINGER v. + -ING ².] That fingers (an instrument); also, addicted to 'fingering' or petty manipulation.

1712 *Spectator* No. 338 ¶ 2 Those fingering Gentlemen should be informed that they ought to suit their Airs to the Place. 1799 WORDSW. *Poet's Epitaph* v, Philosopher! a fingering slave. 1816 [see FINICALNESS].

Fingerish (fing'arish), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. FINGER sb. + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the fingers.

1892 M. NORTH *Recoll. Happy Life* I. vii. 259 Fingers were their only tools and . . by the end of the day the saucers must have had a strong fingerish flavour.

Fingerless (fing'arless), *a.* [See -LESS.] Without fingers.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxi, After putting on his fingerless gloves with great precision.

Fingerlet (fing'arlet), *nonce-wd.* [See -LET.] A small or delicate finger.

1854 W. JOHNSON *Jonica* (1858) 77 Those straying fingerlets that clutched At good and bad.

Fingerling (fing'arling), *Also 8 fingerin.* [f. FINGER sb. + -LING. Cf. Ger. *fingering* glove-finger, thimble (MHG. *fingerring* ring).]

†1. One of the fingers of a glove; a finger-stall. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/2 Fyngeryng of a glove, *digitabulum*. 1530 PALSGR. 220/1 Fyngeryng of lether, *delot*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn doigtier*, a thimble, a fingerling.

2. A very diminutive being; used to translate Ger. *Dümmeling* (Goethe *Faust*).

1835 ANSTER *Faustus* II. II. (1887) 128 Pigmies, emmets, fingerlings, And other active little things. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 50 Thumbings and Fingerlings whom the Pygmies have enslaved.

3. A name for the parr (*Salmo salmulus*). Cf. BRANDLING 2.

a 1795 RAY *Synop. Method. Piscium* (1713) 63 Salmulus, The Sander Herefordiensibus, Branlin & Fingerin Eboracensibus. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 43 The transverse dusky bars from which this fish has obtained the name of Brandling and Fingerling.

attrib. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 6/1 A couple of wretched fingerling smolts.

†**Fingerly**, *a. Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [f. FINGER sb. + -LY ¹.] Of or pertaining to the fingers.

1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handl.* 81 They poynted him out, as by a fingerly demonstration.

Finger-nail. One of the nails of the fingers. *To one's finger-nails*: completely, thoroughly.

a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 281 Pat te blod wrang ut at tine finger neiles. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 22 He seem'd All-perfect, finish'd to the finger nail. 1884 — *Becket* III. i, He's as like the King as fingernail to fingernail. 1888 *Graphic* Summer No. 21/1, I was a theosophist to my finger-nails.

Finger-post. A post set up at the parting of roads, with one or more arms, often terminating in the shape of a finger, to indicate the directions of the several roads; a guide-post.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 291 The words *Roule de Belgrade* upon a finger-post. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 357 The Highway Surveyors ought to put up finger posts . . where they are likely to help travellers.

transf. and fig. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 158 It had pleased him to christen the pronouns, the finger-posts of language. 1857 STANLEY *Memo. Canterb.* i. 31 So many finger-posts, pointing your thoughts, along various roads, to times and countries far away.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Finger post*, a parson, so called, because like the finger post, he points out a way he . . probably will never go, i. e. the way to heaven.

Hence **Finger-posted** *ppl. a.*, having a finger-post; in quot. *fig.* **Finger-postless** *a.*, without a finger-post.

1885 H. O. FORBES *Nal. Wand. E. Archip.* 88 Flowers . . with . . a beautifully painted and finger-posted labellum. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy III.* 147 A labyrinth of cross-roads, fingerpostless, guideless.

Finger-stall. A cover or protection for the finger, usually of leather, e.g. the finger of a glove, used in some handicrafts, in dissection, or when the finger is injured or diseased.

1483 *Calh. Angl.* 131/2 A Fyngyr stalle, *digitale*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxiv. 175 Foxe glove hath . . fayre, long, round, hollow floures fashioned like finger stalles. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 74 The fore finger of its right hand hee perceived . . to be so weake, that . . he could hardly set it to any writing, with the helpe of an hoope and finger-stall of horne. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 64 Finger-stalls made of Leather. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* I. (ed. 3) 14 The child puts on the forefinger of its right hand a small cloth cap or finger-stall. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 148, I cut my finger, but I clapt a finger-stall on.

Finger-stone.

†1. A stone sufficiently small to be cast by the hand. *Also attrib. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 46 A lytil peine, as it were a fynger stane cast, es anoper chappell. 1688 I. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 984 They are so nigh the Shoar, that a Man may almost fling a Finger-stone on Board.

2. A cylindrical stone, convexly tapering to a point; a belemnite.

1773 JOHNSON (ed. 4), *Finger-stone*, a fossil resembling an arrow. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 229 A whimsical mixture of broken belemnites, or finger-stones.

Fingery (fing'eri), *a.* [f. FINGER sb. + -Y ¹.] Branching into fingers or finger-like divisions.

1821 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 527 The broad fern with its fingery leaf. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 403 Turnips . . grow fingery and of little value.

Fingian: see FINGAN.

†**Fingle-fangle.** *Obs.* [reduplication of FANGLE. Cf. FIDDLE-FADDLE.] A trifle; something whimsical or fantastic. *Also attrib.*

a 1652 BROME *Covent Garden* I. 13 This comes of your new fingle-fangle fashion. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 221 To wrangle, About the slightest fingle fangle. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 61. 3/1 A Woman . . I Love; A kind of Female Fingle, Fangle.

Hence **Fingle-fangled** *ppl. a.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 11 The upstart fingle-fangl'd Paracelsian.

Fingram, *obs.* variant of FINGERING sb.

Fingrigo (fing'rigo). The name in Jamaica for a prickly climbing shrub, *Pisonia aculeata*.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. liv, They grind the roots of Fingrigo and Limetree between two stones. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 252 Fingrigo or Thorny Mimosa. This prickly shrub is frequent in most of our sugar colonies.

†**Fingure.** *Obs.* ⁻¹ [irreg. f. L. *fing-ere* to frame + -URE.] A fabrication, coinage.

1592 NASHE *P. Penillesse* Eij b, Doctor Watson, retorting verie merilie his owne licentious figures upon him.

Finial (fin'ial), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4-6 *fynial* (1, -yal (1, 5-7 *finial*, 6- *finial*. [A variant of FINAL, app. of Eng. origin, as no similar form has been found in OE. or med.Lat.]

A. adj.

†1. = FINAL. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Chesler Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 157 Rittes ceremoniall, . . Shall utterly cease, and take ther ende fyniall. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 50 There was faythfolde made a feneal code. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 116 Graunt them to dyen in fynial grace. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 105 Fynyal blyse. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* Biiij a, Ther be ix. quadrattis for to consider. v. quadrate finial and iiij royall.

2. [Suggested by the sb.] Forming the crown or completion; crowning, rare ⁻¹.

1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric Hopeless Love* 182 Until . . life erects its finial part, The formulation of the heart.

B. sb. Arch. An ornament placed upon the apex of a roof, pediment, or gable, or upon each of the corners of a tower, etc.; a similar ornament serving as a termination to a canopy or the like, or to the end of an open seat in a church.

1448 *Will of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 369 Every boterace fined with finialx. 1572 *Indenture* 4 Jan. in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. App., All the seid fynysing and performing of the seid towre with fynyalls. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 223 From this faire Palace then he takes his Front, From that his Finials. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxv. x. (1609) 894 Gilded shields . . were set up on the finiall or lantern of Jupiters temple. 1601 — *Pliny* xxxv. xii. 552 To set up Gargils or Antiques at the top of a Gavill end, as a finiall to the crest tiles. 1811 J. MILNER *Ecol. Archit.* vii. 105 Pinnacles . . surmounted with an elegant flower, called a finial. 1853 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. vi. 255 The finish of the northern gable with its beautiful finial. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 31 The low open seats are ornamented with finials.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 985 As the Phoenix on my Front doth glisten, Thou shalt the Finials of my Frame illustre. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyrus* 206 The absolute perfection and finial of many noble and excellent Actions. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 96 Monotheism, the finial of the spiritual edifice. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Auerley* III. iii. 33 An ivied bush, which served as the finial of the garden-hedge.

Hence **Finialled** *ppl. a.*, having, or decorated with, finials.

1850 T. INKERSLEY *Romanesque Archit. France* 323 An external Pointed arch, surmounted by a triangle crocketed and finialled.

†**Finially**, *adv. Obs.* [f. FINIAL a. + -LY ².] = FINALLY.

1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 110 b, Finially all affects that are called Rumatick.

Finical (fin'ikal), *a.* [Connected with FINICK v., FINICKING; as *finical* is the earliest recorded, it may be the source of the other words; in any case ultimate derivation from FINE a. seems probable.] Of persons, their actions and attributes: Over-nice or particular, affectedly fastidious, excessively punctilious or precise, in speech, dress, manners, methods of work, etc. Also of things: Over-serupulously finished; excessively or affectedly fine or delicate in workmanship.

1592 NASHE *P. Penillesse* (ed. 2) 10 b, She is so finicall in her speach. 1607 R. C. *World of Wonders* 50 Women gorgeously appparelled, finicall and fine as fippence. 1650 HOWELL *Ep. Ho-El.* I. i. i, Expressions made up of a bombast of words and finical affected complements. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 11 More trim and elegant fancies, who are so nice and finical that they would not come near a sore. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 82 § 6 Your open Sleeves . . made a much better Show than the finnicall Dress I am in. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 111 The Finical Style . . consists of the most curious, affected, mincing metaphors. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. ii. 11 Lord G. seems a little too finical in his dress. 1820 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. v. 119 Such a pretty, little, delicate, ladylike, finical gentleman! 1840 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXIII. 167 It might be painted with a good deal less finical trifling with the pencil. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* v. (1890) 189 The finical scholarship of the present day.

absol. a 1845 Hood *Compass* xxii, Fear quitted the most finical.

Hence †**Finical** v., *nonce-wd. trans.* to dress or 'get (oneself) up'. **Finically** *adv.*, in a finical manner, affectedly, fastidiously. **Finicalness**, (a) the quality of being finical; (b) a finical thing, a refinement. **Finicality**, (a) finical quality; (b) something finical.

1594 NASHE *Unforl. Trav.* 15, I was ordained Gods scourge from above for their daintie finicalitie. 1659 TORRIANO, *Stringido*, finically drest up. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (1893) 261 We had no such finicalnesse as knives or forks, onely . . our hands and teeth. 1682 MRS. BEHN *False Count* I. ii. 20 You think yourself a very fine fellow now, and finical yourself up to be thought so. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 206 His works have no more merit than finicalness . . can give them. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. iv. 372 Finically attentive to dress. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 217 [He] would arrest the press to alter a comma; yet with all this fingering finicalness, has not left a single well-constructed paragraph in his whole writings! 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 60 After sipping with all the finicality of spinsterial consequence her sixth cup of the enlivening liquid. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 655 To cut joints . . neither in slices too thick, nor in such as are finically thin. 1884 J. PAYN *Lit. Recoll.* 256 He . . sometimes exhibited a whimsical finicality.

Finicism (fin'isiz'm), [f. next + -ISM.] Finical affectation.

1844 N. *Bril. Rev.* II. 65 Notwithstanding . . of this theatrical finicism, he was always himself again before an audience. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 132 There was no finicism in the Author of Waverley.

Finick (fin'ik), *sb.* [? Back-formation from FINICAL; in sense 2 more prob. f. next vb.]

†1. A finical person. *Obs.*

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 103 Does he think to be courted for acting the finick and conceited? *Ibid.* 119 She's an affected Finick.

2. *dial.* 'Mincing, affected manners' (*S. Chesh. Gloss.* 1887).

Finick (fin'ik), v. Chiefly *dial.* Also *finnick*; in glossaries spelt *finnack*, -ock, etc. [See FINICAL, FINICKING.] *intr.* 'To execute work in a fastidious manner, wasting time over unnecessary details' (*Holderness Gloss.*); 'to mince, affect airs' (*S. Chesh. Gloss.*). Hence **Finicking** *vb. sb.*

1869 E. WADHAM *Eng. Versificat.* 147 The verse laughs at such finicking, and asserts its true division.

Finicking, finikin (fin'ikin, -in), (*ppl.*) a. and sb. Also *finnicking, finnikin*, (9 *finican*). [Of somewhat doubtful etymology; most likely f. FINICK v. + -ING ²; the chief difficulty is that the adj. is recorded from the middle of 17th c., while the vb. is known only from a very recent period.

It has been suggested that *finikin* is the original form, and is of Du. origin; cf. MDu. *fijnken* adv. accurately, neatly, prettily (Kilian). On this hypothesis the words *finical* and *finick* sb. and vb. must in some way have been evolved from *finikin*. The conjecture however is unsupported by evidence, and *finical* appears 70 years earlier than the earliest known instance of *finikin*.]

A. adj. Affecting extreme refinement; dainty, fastidious, mincing; excessively precise in trifles. Also of things: Over-delicately wrought or finished; also, insignificant, paltry, trifling.

1661 A. BROME *Levellor* i. Poems 72 Your Madams and Lords, And such finikin words. c 1680 ROXB. *Ball.* (1891) VII. 467 He's a finikin' vapouring Taylor. 1741 E. POSTON *Praller* (1747) I. 230 Thou finicking Stuff, Put thy Hands

in a Muff. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 444 To apply their finikin hands and utensils to the laborious task. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 745 Quiet and finikin as his [Horace's] satire is. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix. With all the finicking coxcombs of youth. 1865 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* x. Out . . came the old, broad, bent figure, with little finicking steps. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbridge* xii. Such finikin details.

† b. In eulogistic sense: Dainty, pretty. *Obs.*
c 1749 *Robin Hood & Allen a Dale* xviii. in Child *Ballads* v. cxxxviii. 1741 A finikin lass, Did shine like glistening gold.

B. *sb.* (in form *finikin*, *finnikin*).

† 1. A finicking person. *Obs.*

1744 Mrs. E. HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 82 Every public place so abounded with coxcombs and finikins.

† 2. A variety of pigeon. *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*. Many sorts of pigeons, such as Carriers . . Finikins. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 136 The Finnikin. These Pigeons are possessed of certain whimsical gestures when salacious. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* 175 The Finnikin.

Hence **Finickingly** *adv.*

1880 VERN, LEE *Italy* iv. ii. 153 Finickingly finished like a fan-painting.

Finicky (fɪˈnɪki), *a. dial.* and *U. S.* [f. FINICK v. + -Y.] = FINICKING *a.*

1825 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. Country Words*, *Finicky*, trifling, scrupulously particular. 1887 *Critic* (N. Y.) 9 Apr. A great number of the rules . . seem equally what New England matrons call 'finicky'. 1892 B. MATTHEWS *Americanisms & Britishisms* 24 Professor Freeman . . frequently finicky in his choice of words.

† **Finifest**. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *fīni-s* end + *festum* FEAST.] (See quot.)

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 153 The whyche wordes may be interpreted primifeste and finifest, or els in our speache, first feaste and last feast.

Finific (fɪˈnɪfɪk), *a.* [f. L. *fīni-s* + -FIC.] Putting a limit to; limiting; in quot. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.*

1830 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 2 The eternally self-affirmant self-affirmed . . whose definition is the essential finific in the form of the infinite.

Finifugal (fɪˈnɪfʊɡəl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *fīni-s* end + *fug-a* flight + -AL.] Of or pertaining to shunning the end (of anything).

1883 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Sept. 307 In modern as well as in ancient times, the finifugal tendency . . is apparent.

† **Finify**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *finify*, *finifie*. [f. FINE *a.* + (-I)FY.] *trans.* To make fine; to adorn, deck, 'trick up'. To *finify* it: see quot. 1611.

1586 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* II. x. Her rotten trunk and rustie face she finified than. 1611 COTGR. *Pimper*, to sprucify, or finifie it; curiously to pranke, trimme, or tricke vp himselfe. 1678 Mrs. BEHN *Sir P. Fauncy* iv. iii. Get you gone, and finiefy your knacks. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. x. (1737) 41 Some . . dress'd the Pages in Womens Cloths, and finified them like any Babies.

Hence **Finified** *ppl. a.*; **Finifying** *vbl. sb.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 267 Some . . parted from Our City walls . . so finifi'd, As if their meaning was, to shew their pride In Country Churches. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* viii. (1669) 267/2 Now while thou art in a natural estate (though never so finified) Old Adam is thy father. 1674 DRYDEN *Mall* II. iii. Such licking, patching, and finifying.

† **Finigraphical**, *a. humorous. nonce-wd.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 37 In their sincere and finigraphical cleane shirts and cuffs. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. heading, To . . the sincere & finigraphical rarifier of prolixious rough barbarisme [i. e. a barber].

Finikin, var. form of FINICKING.

Fining (fɪˈnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FINE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. FINE.

1. The operation or process of refining (metals); *esp.* that of converting cast iron into wrought iron by heating it in contact with charcoal and so removing the carbon.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 38 Certain personnes . . that wrought in fynnyng of iron. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 366 The fining of gold in the furnace. 1864 PERCY *Iron & Steel* 579 It seems somewhat absurd to designate the process of incomplete decarburization as refining, and that of . . complete decarburization as only fining. *Ibid.*, 1 . . apply the word fining to the operation of converting cast into malleable iron . . in a hearth or open fire urged by a blast of air with charcoal as the fuel.

2. The operation or process of clarifying (a liquid; *esp.* beer, wine, etc.). Also the process by which a liquid becomes fine or clear.

1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 215 No Vines could please our taste, But of her fining. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1862/8 New Experiments, for Fyning and Improving of Syder. 1707 MORTIMER *Ussb.* xvi. 339 It [Beech] is good also for Fuel . . not to omit the Shavings of it for the fining of Wine. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 137 The operation of fining will be unnecessary to such beer. 1864 *Reader* 9 Jan. 53 To investigate the cause of this fining of the blood.

b. *concr.* Anything used for this purpose. *Usu. pl.*

1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 5 One ounce and a half of good isinglass . . was converted into good fining. 1822 INUSON *Sc. & Art* II. 160 A preparation of isinglass and sour beer, called finings, is put into it. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 184 The coffee is made of a dark colour by means of what are called 'finings' which consist of burnt sugar. 1885 *Act 48-9 Vict.* c. 50 § 8 Finings for the purpose of clarification [of beer].

3. *Comb.*: fining-furnace (see quot.); fining-pot, a crucible in which metals are refined; fining-roller (see quot.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 848/2 *Finning-furnace . . an open hearth with a blast by which iron is freed of impurities or foreign matters. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvii. 3 The *fining pot is for siluer, and the furnace for gold. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 134 Let us throw them boldly into the fining-pot. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 848/2 *Finning-roller (Paper-making), a cylindrical wire-cloth sieve in the paper-making machine, which allows the finely ground stuff to pass, but restrains the coarse fibers and knots.

Finion, var. form of FINGAN.

Finis (fɪˈnɪs), [a. L. *fīnis* end.]

1. The Latin word for 'end', formerly, and still occasionally, placed at the end of a book.

Almost universally used in the earlier half of this century; in recent books 'End' or 'The End' is substituted.

[? a 1400 *Chester Pl.* xii. *Temptation*, Finis paginæ duodecimæ.] c 1460 *Play Sacram.*, Finis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.*, Finis. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.*, Finis. 1697 EVELYN *Medals* vii. 255 And now I have but a Word to add before I come to Finis. 1839 BAILEY *Festus*, Finis.

2. Hence, the conclusion, end, finish; end of life, death.

1682 D[URFEY] *Butler's Ghost* I. 47 To deck the *Finis* of his Face. 1719 — *Pills* (1872) IV. 328 Under this Stone lies one who writ his Finis. 1865 CARLYLE *Freddk. Gt.* IX. xx. x. 169 Next Year . . must be the finis of this long agonistic tragedy. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 200 Fast falling into imbecility and finis, poor man. 1874 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 223 Though that may be the proper finis of the book.

3. End in view, ultimate destination. *rare.*

1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* v. (1872) 162 Which is itself a *finis* or kind of goal.

Finish (fɪˈnɪʃ), *sb.* [f. next vb.]

1. The conclusion, last stage, termination; also (*collog.* or *vulgar.*) the 'end' of a man.

1790 A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* III. 140 To look upon death . . as the finish of your sorrows! 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 361 The fit and worthy finish of such a life. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* V. 318 And here . . is the finish of all I have to recount. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 321 You would like to hear what was the finish of the noted Will Barrow. 1827 *Ibid.* XXI. 78 The finish of the hunting season I unfortunately lost.

b. *elliptically* in *Sporting*: The end of a hunt, race, etc.; the death of a fox; also in phrase, to be in at the finish. Also *fig.*

1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 13 The old squire was determined to be in at the finish. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in S. C. 133 Think for a moment of a finish as it is in reality. 1891 H. LE CARON *25 Years in Secret Serv.* (1893) 188 It was . . in the speeches from start to finish.

2. That which finishes, or serves to give completeness or perfection to anything.

1793 *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. 13, The choir received it's embellishments and finish from Henry the Eighth. 1823 GR. KENNEDY *Father Clem.* i. 20 To obtain that finish to his education which it was . . thought could only be acquired by travelling [etc.]. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 515 Two smaller towers were designed as the finish of the building. 1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 362/1 To have an American finish put to her education and manners.

b. *Building*. The last coat of paint or plaster laid upon a surface.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 417 Over this a coat of oil-colour . . called the finish, is laid.

3. The condition or quality of being finished or perfected.

c 1805 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Wks.* (Rldg.) I. 354 There was a want of finish, as the workmen call it, in my manufacture. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vi. 229 They could not, compatibly with such nicety of finish, be laid over each other. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin-Coll.* *Man.* xxvi. 397 High finish could not be obtained in the mode by which this massive money was produced. 1885 NEWHALL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/2 They [gloves] are tanned with sumac and gambier . . as these produce softer finishes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/3 Mr. Reeves sang with perfect finish.

4. *slang*. A house of entertainment, where the night is finished.

1850 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 17 The innumerable finishes and saloons. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* (1869) 204 A weakly little man . . whose pallid countenance told of Finishes and Casinos.

5. (See quot.)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 58 Methylated spirit can be procured also in small quantities . . containing in solution 1 oz. to the gallon of shellac, under the name of 'finish'. 1888 *Dumfries Standard* 22 Feb. 3 The traffic in methylated spirit or 'finish' as it is popularly called.

Finish (fɪˈnɪʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 *finch*, 4-6 *fenys*, *fen*-, *fynishsh*, *-ysch*, *-ysh*, *-ysshe*, *-esch*, 4 *finisch*, 6- *finish*. [ME. *fenys*, *finisch*, a. OF. *feniss*-, (Fr. *finiss*-) lengthened stem of *fenir* (*finir*) = Pr. *fenir*, Cat. *finir*, It. *finire*:—L. *finire*, f. *fīnis* end.]

1. *trans.* To bring to an end; to come to the end of, go through the last period or stage of. Often with gerund (formerly with inf.) as object: To 'make an end of', cease (doing something). † Also, *rarely*, To put an end to, cause to cease.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3934 Then was þat ferli fɪst finched þat time. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4255 Quene they had fienyste þis fehte. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xx. 60 The sonne the whiche . . neuer shal fynysshe to goo with the heuen. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* iv. 185 Who so euer dyd fyght agaynst him were lyke myserably to fynysshe his days. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* vi. 87 In Death what can be . . That I should fear a Covenant to make With it, which welcom'd, finisheth my Woe? 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 674 His Griefs with Day begun, Nor were they finish'd

with the setting Sun. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 567 That calm ambition of gold, in which all the ambitious finish their course. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* viii, Edward . . had just finished a hearty meal. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 256 As he finished speaking.

b. To finish off: to provide with an ending (of a certain kind).

1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 51 Plutarch finishes off the story in his usual manner.

2. To bring to completion; to make or perform completely; to complete. Also with *off*, † *up*. † To finish to (do): to succeed completely in (doing).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2144 For quen I done haue with Dary & my dede fenysschid. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xi. 41 Hys enterpryse that ful sore he desyred to fynysshe. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 217 When the sacrament of baptysme was fynysshyd. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 84 In August [1553] was the aulter in Powles set up agayne, and fenyssyd in September. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Ilen. VI.* II. v. 28 How many Dayes will finish vp the Yeaere. 1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wils* (1616) 269 When Nature hath finished to forme a man in all perfection. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Deuoute Ess.* I. xviii. § 3. 336 They expose themselves to the reproach of having begun what they were unable to finish. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 185 Yet have I not finished to attain the right Method, or way of ordering them. 1761-2 HUME *Ilist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlvii. 694 The marriage of the princess Elizabeth with Frederic . . was finished some time after the death of that prince. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 686 Finish sowing greenhouse plants. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii. He cuts all his gloves out for the right hand, and never could finish a pair in his life. 1848 C. K. SHARPE *Lett.* 7 Feb. (1888) II. 590 That bloody-minded person who finished off the work.

absol. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 24 Ioab . . began to number, but he finished not. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. ix. § 5 God alone can finish.

3. To deal with or dispose of the whole or the remainder of (an object); to complete the consumption of (food, one's stock of anything), the reading of (a book, etc.).

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 23 Ye shal nott fynysshe all the cites of israhel tyll the sonne of man be come. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 434 He and Brooks will doubtless finish the two [potatoes]. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 72 Would you mind finishing the canto?

b. To complete the destruction of; to dispatch, kill. Also in weaker sense: To complete the discomfiture or defeat of; to reduce to complete exhaustion or helplessness. Now chiefly *collog.*

1611 BIBLE *Dan.* v. 26 God hath numbred thy kingdom, and finished it. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 187 Five Germans, who were resolved to finish me. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 181 Lancaster . . was completely finished. 1840 GOODRICH *P. Parley's Ann.* 188 They were for finishing him [a wounded man] outright with their bayonets. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 308 If he still obstinates himself, he is finished by [etc.]. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ix, The moist sultriness . . finished the ox-heart cherries.

4. To perfect finally or in detail; to put the final and completing touches to (a thing). Also with *off*, *up*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 39 b, Those [the hands, arms and feet] bee . . the partes whiche finishe the whole and make it perfecte. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 80 To perfect and finish our answer. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* viii. 6 Wee desired Titus, that as he had begun, so hee would also finish in you the same grace also. 1683 SOAMES tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* ii. 20 A faultless Sonnet, finish'd thus, would be Worth tedious Volumes of loose Poetry. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 They finish the plastering . . by Trowelling and brushing it over with fair Water . . and also brish over their new Plastering when they set, or finish it. 1713 STEELE *Englism.* No. 7. 45 To a good natural Discernment Art must therefore be joined to finish a Critick. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 713 He was compelled by his father to finish up his pottery minutely. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 17 The hole may be finished with a file. 1842 [see FINGER-NAIL].

absol. 1852 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 187 The plasterers were . . finishing off, and clearing away their scaffoldings.

b. To complete or perfect the education of (a person).

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. v. 169 She sent her most illustrious citizens to be finished and refined in Greece. 1796 DR. BURNEY *Metastasio* I. 214 Most of the great singers . . had been formed or finished by him. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* vii. (1879) 215 The accomplishments which are now necessary to finish a pretty woman. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 158 Where were you finished?

c. To complete or perfect the fattening of (cattle).

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 226 The cattle . . by means of the turnip are 'finished out', and in a proper state for the butcher in the spring. 1851 *Ibid.* XII. ii. 334 Many flock-masters 'finish' their sheep before selling. 1865 *Ibid.* Ser. II. I. ii. 259 If the lambs are well summered it will answer to finish them off in the house or yards.

† d. With complement or into: To make into by a final operation. *Obs.*

1704 SWIFT *Battle of Bks.* Wks. 1778 I. 427 Polite conversation has finished thee a pedant. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 410 This earth is to be finished up into one vast terrestrial paradise.

5. *intr.* To come to an end, reach the end; to cease, leave off. Also with *off*. Also, to end in (something), to end by (doing something).

c 1450 *Merlin* iii. 54 They sey thei shull neuer fenisshe till thei haue auenged the deth of Aungis. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 248 And beganne to make so grette a sorowe as thoughe all the worlde had fynyssed a fore his eyen. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xi. 212 Infernall

payne that shall not fynyshe. 1527 R. THORNE *His Booke* in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 253 Which maine land .. finisheth in the land which we found. 1563 SHUTE *Archit. Dja.* Wherwith finisheth the first. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 201 Exeter doth wish His dayes may finish, ere the haplesse time. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 143 Partnerships often finish in quarrels. 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 205/2 If we begin to reinstate old words, we shall finish by admitting new ones. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 10 Finishing off somewhere between 12 and 4. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 25 June 818/1 Kermesse .. finished a couple of lengths in front of Kingdom.

b. *To finish with:* (a) To cease to deal with, have done with (*obs.*); (b) to complete one's work at or upon.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* (1809) IV. 62 He approved .. of her finishing wholly with the old Don. 1823 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) V. 139 To-night I shall finish with Queen Mary's reign.

† c. To die. *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* Pref. 4 Considering that all flesh must finish, I seek for no quiet rest in this transitorie life. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb. v. v.* 36 Who with wet cheekes Were present when she finish'd.

† 6. *trans.* (After L. *finire*.) To assign a limit or boundary to; to limit. *Obs. rare* -1.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 47 So as he finish or bound himselfe.

Finishable (fɪnɪʃəbəl), *a. rare.* [f. FINISH v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being finished.

1831 CARLYLE *Let.* 26 Feb. in Froude *Life* (1882) II. vii. 141, I purpose seriously inclining heart and hand to the finishing of 'Teufelsdröckh'—if indeed it is finishable.

Finished (fɪnɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.]

1. In senses of the vb.: a. Brought to a conclusion, ended. b. Completed. c. That has passed through the last process or stage of manufacture or elaboration.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 93 At length kept he silence, with finished historye resting. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 62 End their almost finish'd race, and die. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vii. xxx. From the finish'd banquet now The wedding guests are gone. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. vii. 185 It is not an uncommon thing .. to purchase a finished stove, take it to pieces, and use the .. pieces as models. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 338 They most likely will not live to see the finished book. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 Rather the materials for a work .. than a finished composition. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/7 Bleached and finished linens are in good request.

2. Consummate, perfect, accomplished.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 126 ¶ 1 Lydia is a finished Coquet. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* Pref. (1730) 42 If not by finished Atheists, yet at least by unsettled and wavering Minds. 1831 HENSLOW *Let. Darwin in Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 167 Not in the supposition of your being a finished naturalist, but as amply qualified for collecting. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. ii. The finished gentleman. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 236 He possessed a countenance of the most finished beauty.

Finisher (fɪnɪʃə), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which finishes (in the different senses of the vb.).

1526 TINDALE *Ileb.* xii. 2 Jesus the auctor and fynnyssher of oure fayth. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded., God the verie founder, furtherer and finisher of truth. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlii. 85 The other a finisher of all his troubles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 375 O Prophet of glad tidings, finisher Of utmost hope! 1786 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. (1876) 69 A portrait by Denner, or any other high finisher. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 267 By way of a finisher, washing .. the flax in the rivers kills hundreds of fish. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. (1890) IV. 297 note, With all his abundance, he was evidently a laborious finisher.

2. *spec. a.* In various trades: The workman, or machine, that performs the final operation in manufacture.

1691 SOUTHERNE *Sir A. Love* III. i. I am poor Courtant your Taylor's finisher. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 169 This finisher carding-engine is furnished with finer teeth than the scribbler. 1869 T. LEICESTER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/1 It is then passed on to the finisher or workman. 1875 URE's *Dict. Arts* I. 425 The 'forwarder' then passes the book on to the 'finisher', whose duty it is to add the required lettering and ornament. 1884 *Standard* 14 Apr. 3/7 A strike .. has commenced among the 'lasters and finishers' of the boot trade.

b. *Finisher of the law:* jocularly, the hangman, executioner.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. (1737) 57 The Finisher of the Law. 1734 *Grub St. Jnl.* 2 May 1/1, I imagine .. that in point of order .. the finisher of the law ought to draw up the conclusion. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 30 Thistlewood was suspended by the finisher of the law. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 168 It [the Newspaper Press] is the grand inquisitor—the expositor—the flagellator—the finisher!

c. *colloq.* Something that finishes, discomfits, or 'does for' any one; 'a settler'. In *Pugilism*, one who gives a blow that ends a fight; the blow so given.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 54 As a finisher, there is a great analogy between Randall and the late Dutch Sam. 1827 *Ibid.* XX. 60 He gave him .. four or five such finishers, as [etc.]. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xlv. This conversation was a finisher to Dr. Feasible. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* III. 106 When I saw her marriage .. I thought it was a finisher.

Finishing (fɪnɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FINISH.

a 1535 FISHER *Prayer* E iij/1 The Smyth .. vseth the hammer .. towards the finishyng of his worke. 1614 T.

JACKSON *Comm. Apostles Creede* II. 216 The accomplishment or finishing of his glory. 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24, I haesten on Mr. Cooper all I can to the finishing of my Lady Exesters picture. 1757 FOOTE *Author* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 135 A sketch can never convey him. His peculiarities require infinite labour and high finishing. 1886 *Athenaeum* 18 Dec. 832/1 The cuts are .. as good as photography, delicate finishing, and choice modern cutting can make them.

2. *concr.* That which completes or gives a finished appearance to any kind of work. In *Building* and *Carpentry*, decoration, ornamental work. In *Bookbinding*, the lettering and ornamental work on the covers.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 15 If the Builder .. will have the Building to have no other finishing. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 3 Give the last Finishing to every Circumstance in so long a Work. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 287 The waistcoat and finishing very neat. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 25 To have a lawn terminated by water .. is a finishing, of all others the most desirable. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 *Finishings*, the carved ornaments of the quarter-galleries. 1884 H. P. SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/1 The house is .. of a pale cream-color, with white finishings.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *finishing governess*, *machine*, *master*, *mortar*, *wood*. Also *finishing-card* (see quot.); *finishing cloth*, calico prepared for 'finishing'; so *finishing goods*, *linens*; *finishing-coat*, in *Building*, the last coating of plaster; *finishing-hammer*, the last hammer used by the gold-beater; *finishing-press* (*Bookbinding*), a small press used in the process of 'finishing'; *finishing-rolls*, a second set of rolls in a rolling-mill; *finishing-school*, a school where a pupil's (usually a young lady's) education is 'finished'.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 848/2 *Finishing-card, a machine in which the process of carding is repeated. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 5/5 Printers' and *finishing cloths slow. 1892 *Ibid.* 6 Aug. 6/4 Printing and *finishing goods slow. 1892 *Times* 2 Jan., A *finishing daily governess wishes to devote three or four hours every afternoon to the instruction of pupils. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 2/7 Cross Channel demand for .. *finishing linens. 1869 *Ibid.* 10 Dec., Double-blast thrashing and *finishing machines. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 79 All .. have the honour to co-operate with a *finishing master. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 19 Bricks to be daubed over with *finishing Mortar. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 250 The finishing Mortar to represent Stone, should be made of the strongest Lime. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Finishing-rolls. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 204/2 I'll bring in a bill for the abolition of *finishing-schools. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* iii. He sent his daughters to the most expensive finishing-school in Paris. 1887 *West Shore* 427 The white .. cedar, a splendid *finishing wood.

Finishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That finishes; *esp.* in (*to put, give, receive*) the finishing († *hand*), stroke or touch.

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 296 The finishing, or the First, act of Repentance. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 330 A Mind well turn'd, receives the finishing stroke and polishing from Science. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 71 ¶ 4 In each Species of Writing I have given the finishing Hand to some Pieces. 1771 WALPOLE *Anecd. Painting* IV. 145 (*On Gardening*), We tire of all the painter's art when it wants these finishing touches. 1831 KEBLE *Serm. v.* (1848) 106 With the finishing touch .. he completes his picture of that intense depravity. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxxxi. 354 To enable them to put the finishing stroke to their respective arrangements.

† **Finishment**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] End, finishing, completion; death.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 499 Pe forme to be fynysment foldez ful selden. 1448 *Will of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 353 After the finishment of the edifications of oon of the same Colleges. c 1450 *Mertin* 23 Merlyn began to telle of the fynysment of Ioseph. 1559 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 105 To the finishment and stay of that offence. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* 1. xviii. § 3. 336 None must undertake this edifice, but after computation of the pertinences requisite for the finishment.

Finite (fɪnɪt), *a. and sb.* Also 5-6 fynyte. [ad. L. *finit-us*, pa. pple. of *finire* to put an end to, bound, limit, f. *finis* end, limit.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Fixed, determined, definite. *Obs.*

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 79 There was made a fynyte loveday betwene the kyng & Thomas. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1191 Giving us assurance of that which is finite and determinate. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 334 A finite vast number is here put for an indefinite numerous multitude.

2. Having bounds, ends, or limits; bounded, limited; opposed to *infinite*.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 42 For if any of them [perfections] be finite, then he is not infinite. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. iii. 11 Whatsoever we imagine, is Finite. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm. Folly of Atheism* vi. 21 That supposed Infinite Duration will .. be limited at two Extremes .. and consequently must needs be Finite. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* iii. (ed. 4) 11 The surface of the earth is finite in every direction.

b. Having an existence subject to limitations and conditions.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Artillerie* iv, I am but finite, yet thine infinitely. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 421 ¶ 7 The whole Heaven or Hell of any finite Being. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 67 Of eternity and self-existence what other likeness is possible in a finite being, but immortality and moral self-determination? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 416 Of the absolute goodness of any finite nature we can form no conception.

3. *Math.* Of a line: Terminated. Of a quantity, number, distance: Limited, neither infinite nor infinitesimal. Of a group: Containing a limited number of substitutions. Of a solution: Resulting in a finite quantity. *Finite points:* such as are not at an infinite distance apart. *Finite series* (see quot. c 1865).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Post. ii. 6 To produce a right line finite, straight forth continually. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. i. Upon a finite right line .. to describe an equilateral triangle. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 276 The distance V F, remains finite. c 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 573/1 A series is called a finite series when it has an assignable last term. 1885 LEUBSDORF *Cronaca's Proj. Geom.* 139 Two other finite points on the curve. *Ibid.* 265 The finite segment FF' is cut or not by the tangents according as the conic is a hyperbola or an ellipse. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 38 It may be proved that $\frac{d^k P_i}{d\mu^k}$ is the

only finite integral solution in μ of the equation. 1893 A. R. FORSYTH *Th. Functions* 587 These finite discontinuous groups are of importance on the theory of polyhedral functions.

4. *Gram.* Of a verb: Limited by number and person; not in the infinitive mood.

1795 L. MURRAY *Gram.* Syntax 86 A simple sentence has in it but one subject, and one finite verb. 1798 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) III. 113 note, Finite verbs are those to which number and person appertain.

5. *Music.* (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 105 If the canon is concluded by a coda, it is called Finite.

¶ App. misused for *infinite*.

a 1400 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 93 That it may plesse his fynyte deyte Knowleche in this to sendyn us.

B. *quasi-sb.*

1. The *adj.* used absolutely.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 105 But how can finite grasp Infinity? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xv. § 12 Finite of any Magnitude, holds not any proportion to infinite. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1836) 155 Reasoning from finite to finite, on a basis of truth .. will always lead to truth. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 492 My servant Death, with solving rite, Pours finite into infinite.

b. *The finite:* that which is finite.

1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 575/1 The finite and the infinite are both alike thoughts of our own. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 9 To us, the notion of infinity is subsequent rather than prior to the finite.

2. A finite thing; a finite being: see A. 2.

c 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 309 All termes, and all indeterminationes, all finites and all infinities. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xxvi. (1700) 154 It being impossible for an Aggregate of Finites to comprehend .. one Infinite. 1846 [see FINITED *ppl. a.*]

Finite (fɪnɪt), *v.* [f. prec.; or f. *ppl.* stem of L. *finire*.] *trans.* To make finite; to subject to limitations.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 47 The matter doth finite, and contract the amplitude of the forme. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. v. (1861) 318 The Lord to be is there, there to personate and finite himself. 1867 *Eng. Leader* 20 Apr. 224 There are two sides—a divine side and a human side .. the latter being finite, attempted, and dimmed.

Hence *Finite* *ppl. a.*

1846 CLISSOLD tr. *Swedenborg's Principia* I. iii. 81 In relation to things much finited and compounded, this finite is as it were nothing; .. nevertheless it is a something and a finited ens. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 617 To find God finited in Nature. 1884 *Gosp. Divine Humanity* iii. 60 Man in his finited state is dust of the ground.

[*Finiteless:* a spurious word in the Dictionaries. Cited by Johnson from Sir T. Browne (*Pseud. Ep.* I. ii, where the real reading is 'fruitless').]

Finutely (fɪnɪtli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a finite manner or degree.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Presence* xi. 216 Christ moved finitely by dimensions, and change of places. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. 114 Within such a compass as is finitely distant from this hour. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* v. 130 Such creatures would be made upright or finitely perfect. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. ii. 185 The Balance will ultimately be in favour of each Infinite finitely.

Finiteness (fɪnɪtɪnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being finite; the condition of being limited in space, time, capacity, etc. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 89 It ariseth .. from the finitenesse, and dimensiuensse of the angelicall nature. 1708 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 490 Finiteness of our minds no excuse for the geometers. 1886 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Stud.* 5 No theory of the finiteness of space can possibly be more utterly inconceivable than the idea of infinite space itself.

Finitesimal (fɪnɪtɪsɪməl), *a. Math.* [f. FINITE *a.*, after *millesimal*, etc.] Denoted by the ordinal of a finite number.

1861 H. J. S. SMITH *Th. Numbers* III. in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 326 Any term which occupies a finitesimal place in any one arrangement should occupy a finitesimal place in every other arrangement.

¶ ? Erroneously used for *infinitesimal*, in the sense 'exceedingly minute'.

1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefer* xxxvii, A spasmodic contraction of the finitesimal nerves.

† **Finitime**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *finitim-us* bordering upon + -ATE².] Bordering, neighbouring, close by. *Const. to.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 21 We finde the seventh [vertebra] .. finitime, and next adjoining to the Vertebres of the brest. *Ibid.* II. 9 This middle Cartilage is to the bony .. diuision of the nose aunswerable, and very finitime.

† **Finitive**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 finative, finityve. [ad. L. *finitivus* defining.]

1. *a.* Definitive, final. *b.* Defining.

1593 RICH *Greenes Newes* Fb, Richard had no sooner thus added his finative conclusion, but [etc]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Finitive*, which defines or determines. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Finitive*, defining.

¶ 2. Erroneous uses: *a.* Put for L. *finitivus*: Of or belonging to the frontier. *b.* ? = FINICAL.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 166 The fyrst sort of battellis and veyris that brought the romans to ruinye, was callit battellis finityuis, A finibus. 1640 R. BRATHWAITE ('Phil. Panedonius') *Boulster Lect.* 67 The Tale of that Finitive Gille [app. = affecting fine language].

† **Finitor**. *Obs. Astron.* [a. L. *finitor*, agent-n. f. *finire* to bound; a literal transl. of Gr. *ὀπίσσω* HORIZON.] The horizon.

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* vi. Intro. (ed. 7) 604 The other Crosse Diameter . . signifies the Horizon, which for distinctions sake is otherwise called the Finitor. 1671 FLAMSTEED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 124 Not thinking but that the appearance . . would be invisible as celebrated under our finitor. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 147/1 In Terms of Art used by Linners . . Finitor [is the] Horizon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Finitor*, the same with Horizon.

Finitude (finitūd). [f. FINITE + -TUDE.] The condition or state of being finite; the condition of being subject to limitations; = FINITENESS.

1644 R. HARWOOD *David's Saut.* 13 The finitude of the King's presence. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 514 Void of al power and composition, and therefore of al finitude and limitation. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* i. viii. § 4 (1734) 73 It seems Precision is a Contradiction to Finitude. 1836 SIR G. HERD *Home Tour* 128 Those catastrophes which . . serve to remind man of the finitude of his wisdom. 1842 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 66 The values of *x* which satisfy such a condition are separated by intervals of finitude. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iv. iii. 505 This idea of the finitude of space.

Finity (finitē). [ad. OF. *finité*, f. *fini* (pa. pple. of *finir* to bound) FINITE *a.*] = prec.

1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* Ep. Ded. A iij b, The Finity of Sin, that in its own Nature cannot Merit an Infinite Punishment. 1813 BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 1081 The laws of nature Finity oppose. 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 17 Creatures . . exposed by the finity of their natures to continual temptations.

Finjan: see FINGAN.

Finkle (fɪŋk'l). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3 fenecel, 4 fenkil, 5 fenkyll, 4-6, 9 fenkel, 5-6 fenkell(e, 6 fyncle, 6, 9 fenckle, 6 finkil, 7-9 finkel, finkle. See also FENNEL. [ME. *fenecel*, ad. L. *feniculum*: see FENNEL. The immediate source may be continental Teut.; cf. Du. *venkel*, OHG. *fenachal*, *finachal*, mod. Ger. *feuchel*.] = FENNEL 1.

c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 556 *Feniculum*, fenecel. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 155/2 Fenkyll, *feniculum*. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 42 Fenckel is an Herbe of the Gardaine and fiede common to them both. 1659 ROWBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xii. § 132 These are spices: Pepper . . fenil or finkel, thyme. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Finkel*, fennel.

attrib. c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 351 Take y^e jus of fenkel rote and droppyn in y^e eyne. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 156 A Ferping-worpe of Fenel-seed [*v. n.* fenkil seed].

Finks: see FENKS.

Finless (fɪnləs), *a.* [f. FIN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a fin or fins.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 151 A finne-lesse Fish. 1775 in *ASH*. 1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 159 A thin cylindrical fish . . with a blunt head and finless tail.

Finlet (fɪnlət). [dim. of FIN.] A small fin. 1874 J. G. WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 579 Delicate filamentary finlets . . decorate the tail in some species.

Finn, Fin (fin). [OE. *Finnas* pl., corresponding to ON. *Finnr*, Sw., Da., Ger. *Finne*.]

In the first and second centuries the name is recorded as L. *Fenni* (Tac.), Gr. *Φίνναι* (Ptol.). Presumably of Teut. origin; some have conjectured that it is related by ablaut to FEN *sb.*

The name used by the Teut. nations for an individual of a people in North-Eastern Europe and Scandinavia, calling themselves *Suomi* or *Suomalaiset*, and speaking a language of the Ural-Altaic class. Often applied more widely to include other peoples closely allied ethnically and linguistically to the Finns proper or Suomi.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. (Sweet) 17 *pa Finnas* . . & *pa Beornas* spræcon neah an gæpeode. 1599 tr. K. Ælfred's *Oros.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. He iudged, that the Fynnes and Biarnes speake but one language. 1854 LATHAM in *Smith's Dict. Cl. Geog.* I. 804 Finn is not the name by which either the Finlanders or the Laplanders know themselves. It is the term by which they are known to the Northmen.

Finn: see FINNIP.

Finnac: see FINNOC.

Finnan (fɪnən). Also findhorn, findram, fintrum, findon, finnon. [A place-name used *attrib.* app. orig. the name of the river Findhorn, or of a place so called on its banks; but confused with Findon, the name of a village in Kincardineshire.] A haddock cured with the smoke of green wood, turf, or peat earth. More fully *finnan-haddock* (-haddie), -spelding.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* Poems (1845) 33 The Buchan bodies . . Their bunch o' findrams cry. 1811 W. THOM *Hist. Aberdeen* II. 170 Findon haddocks are . .

esteemed a great delicacy. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, The elder girl . . was preparing a pile of Findhorn haddocks (that is, haddocks smoked with green wood). 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 121 'Findon', or 'Finnan haddies', are split, smoked, and partially dried haddocks. 1873 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 205 Genuine Finnans, smoked in the original way by means of peat-reek. 1893 *Times* 13 Dec. 3/6 Central Fish Market . . Aberdeen finnows sold well.

Finned (fɪnd). [f. FIN *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having a fin or fins (see senses of FIN *sb.*). Also in parasynthetic derivatives, as *prickly*-, *red-finned*.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 298 Of be finned fishes our fode to lacche. 1611 COTGR., *Perche de mer*, a wholesome, rough-finned . . rocke-fish. 1707 MORTIMER *Flusb.* 61 They . . plough up the Turf with a broad finned Plough. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 303 The fish that have bony prickly fins, are called Prickly Finned Fish. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s. v. *Fin*, A one finned fellow, a man who has lost an arm. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist.* & *Pop.* xxi. § 11. (ed. 3) 369 Dolphins . . finned and ducally crowned or. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 313 Seeing The red-finned fishes o'er the gravel play.

Finner (fɪnə). [f. FIN *sb.* + -ER 1.]

1. A name given to whales of the genus *Balenoptera*, esp. the Rorqual, from the fact of their having a dorsal fin. Also *finner-whale*.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* V. 190 These [whales] commonly measure from 60 to 90 feet in length and are denominated finners. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* II, The Berserkars used to . . snap them [swords and spears] all up into pieces, as a finner would go through a herring net. 1855 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* v. 152 The mighty finners (*Balenoptera*), whose prodigious fleetness makes them too dangerous to encounter. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1987. 732/3 Skeleton of a finner whale. 1880 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 6/7 The great northern Rorqual Razorback, or 'Finner'.

2. = FINNOC.

1803 J. MACKENZIE *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* II. 377 Finners or finnows, which usually abound in every salmon river, have fins of a yellow colour.

Finnic (fɪnik), *a.* Also 7 Finnonick. [f. FINN + -IC. The form *Finnonick* is ad. mod. L. *Finnonicus*, f. *Finno* FINN; cf. *Lapponic*.] *a.* Pertaining to the Finns, Finnish. *b.* Now usually, Pertaining to the group of peoples ethnically allied to the Finns, or to that division of the Ural-Altaic languages to which Finnish belongs.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. § iii. 4 The Finnic [language] used in Finland and Lapland. 1674 tr. Scheffer's *Lapland* 76 The Finnonick Language. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 368 The Leshgian and other tongues of the Caucasus, by some pretended to be of Finnic origin.

Hence **Finnicize** *v.* *nonce-wd.*, to give a Finnish form to.

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 320 The foreign names . . have been gradually finnicized, and *Biblia* is now written *Pipla*.

Finnicking, finnikin: see FINICKING.

Finnier, var. of FINEER *v.*, *Obs.*

† **Finnimbrun**. *Obs. rare* -1. [Of arbitrary formation: cf. *conimbrum*, var. of CONUNDRUM.] A trifle, a gimmerack.

1653 WALTON *Angler* (1676) 263 He saw Ribbins and Looking-glasses . . and Hobbyhorses . . and all the other finnimbruns that make a compleat Country Fair

Finnip. *slang.* Also *finn*, *finny*. [Said to be a Yiddish pronunc. of Ger. *fünf* five.] A five-pound note.

1846 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistr.* Assist. 346, I . . got six Finnips and a Cooter for the Yacks. 1865 MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* III. 396 The notes were all finnies (5s notes), and a good imitation. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 505/1 Fifty quid in double finnies.

Finnish (fɪnɪʃ), *a.* [f. FINN + -ISH; cf. ON. *Finnisk*, Sw., Da. *Finske*, Ger. *Finnisch*.] Pertaining to the Finns; rarely in wider sense = FINNIC *b.* Also *absol.* quasi-*sb.*, the Finnish language.

1789-96 MORSE *Am. Un. Geog.* XI. 84 The Ostiaks, who are likewise a Finnish race. a 1845 HOOD *Sir J. Bowring* 24 Although you should begin in Dutch, and end (like me) in FINNISH. 1856 *Gazetteer of the World* III. 359 The Finnish peasantry.

Finnoc (fɪnɒk). Also 8 finnac(k, -eck, -ock, 8-9 phinn)ock. [a. Gael. *fiounag*, f. *fioun* white.] 'A white trout, a variety of the *Salmo fario*' (Jam.).

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1794) 230 Phinnocs are taken here in great numbers. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* III. 360 A trout called a finneck . . appears in . . July and August. 1834 JARDINE in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 51 This fish I consider to be the *Salmo albus* of Fleming, the Phinnock of the north and west of Scotland. c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 38 The river abounds with trout, finnock, eels.

Finny (fɪni), *a.* 1 [f. FIN *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Provided with or having fins; finned.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 29 Proteus . . Along the fomy waves driving his finny drove. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 52 The Finny or the Feather'd Kind. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 142 With finny monsters teems the sea.

b. nonce-use. Of a person: With arms like fins. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* VII, Miss Skeat . . looked tall and finny.

2. Of the nature of a fin; like a fin.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 338 Never again shall I with finnie-ore Put from or draw unto the faithful shore. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 133 Finny substances, standing out from each side like wings.

3. *a.* Of or pertaining to fish. *b.* Teeming with fish. Cf. FIN *sb.* 1 *c.*

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 187 He . . With patient angle, trolls

the finny deep. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 965 Instinctive all with finny life. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 99 The headlong osprey . . skims the finny flood.

† **Finny, vinny**, *a.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *finiz*, f. *fyne* mould. Cf. FENNY.] Mouldy.

a 1722 VINNEY [see FINEWY]. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. p. xxix, 'I can't eat un [a loaf], zur: it be soa vinny.' I discovered that he meant 'mouldy'. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* 97 Blue vinny, or vinnied, cheese.

Finny: see FINNIP.

¶ **Finocchio** (fɪnɒkiə). Also 8 fenochia, -io, -occhio, finocha, finochi, 8-9 fin(n)ochia. [It. *finocchio*: popular L. *fēnochium*: see FENNEL.] The sweet fennel (*Feniculum dulce*); also called the dwarf or French fennel.

1723 R. DIGBY *Let. to Pope* 14 Aug. How spring the Broccoli and the Fenocchio. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Br. Man o'wn Gardener* (1803) 658/1 *Finocchio*, or French fennel; for soups, sallads, etc. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (1813) 267 *Finocchio* is a sort of dwarf fennel. 1847 CRAIG, *Finnochia*, a variety of fennel.

† **Finter-fanter**. *Obs.* [A jingling reduplication of unmeaning sounds. Cf. FIDDLE-FADDLE.] The name of a herb.

? a 1400 [see FETTERFOE].

¶ **Fio'cco**. *Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* fioecchio. [It. *fiocco* (pl. *fiocchi*): see FLOCK *sb.* 2.] A tassel.

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* 1. 2 *Fiocchio's* or Cardinals Horse-top-knots. 1714 *Hist. Mitre & Purse* 30 A Cardinals Horse with his Fiocco upon him.

† **Fiole**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 fyole, viol(e, fiolle, 6 fyoyle. [a. OF. *fiol*, *phiole* = Pr. *fiola*, med. L. *fiola* (class. L. *phiala*, Gr. *φιάλη*): see PHIAL, VIAL.] A bowl, cup, or phial.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1476 Fyoles fretted with flores & fleez of golde. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 290 Sencers . . and a viole of sence. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* vii. 13 A siluenn fiole [1388 viol], haunyege seuenti sicles aftir the peyse of the seyntuarye. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43, xii. fiolles of gold. 14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 583 *Fiola*, a fyole or a cruet. 1490 CAXTON *Encyclos.* xiii. 47 The fyole fulle of the holi libacion. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, A glasse full, or the moutenance of a fyoyle.

Fion. A piece cut from a fish and used for bait. 1875 WILCOCKS *Sea-Fisherm.* 137 This [mackerel] bait is termed a last, lask, float, or fion.

Fiond, *obs.* form of FIEND.

Fiord, fjord (fjɔːrd). Also 8 fuir, 9 fyord. [a. Norw. *fiord*: -ON. *fjörðr*: -prehistoric **ferpu-z*.] A long, narrow arm of the sea, running up between high banks or cliffs, as on the coast of Norway.

1674 tr. Scheffer's *Lapland* 147 Till it comes to Titus-fiord. 1742 MIDDLETON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 167 These Shores have many Inlets or Fuirs. 1818 E. HENDERSON *Iceland* I. p. vi, The Faxe Fiord abounds with lava. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 447 Those great indentations known as the Fiords. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 81 In the sheltered and shallow fjords of Denmark, the sea is generally calm.

b. attrib., as *fiord-mouth*; *fiord-like* adj.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 4/2 Coal Harbour is situated on the same fiordlike Burrard Inlet. 1887 *Ibid.* 23 Aug. 6/1 Islands . . lying in the fjord-mouths.

Fiorin (fɪɔːrɪn). [App. a corruption of Ir. *fiorthán* long coarse grass.] A species of grass (*Agrostis stolonifera* or *alba*). Also *fiorin-grass*.

1809 W. RICHARDSON in *Farmers' Mag.* X. 503 The variety of Irish grass called Fiorin. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 The wheat has been fairly eaten out by the couch and *fiorin* grass. 1856 W. ALLINGHAM in *Athenæum* 26 July 931 The clover and the fiorin deep. 1866 *Evening Star* 24 Mar., The fiorin grass, which some farmers anathematise as a weed.

Fiorite (fɪɔːraɪt). *Min.* [Named by Thomson 1796 from *Santa Fior-a*, its locality: see -ITE.] An incrustation formed from the decomposition of the siliceous minerals of volcanic rocks about fumaroles, or from the siliceous waters of hot springs.

1808 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 52 Müller's glass, or Lava glass . . Fiorite. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 214 A siliceous incrustation, first noticed by Dr. Thompson under the name of fiorite. 1884 DANA *Min.* 199 The original fiorite . . occurs in tufa.

¶ **Fioritura** (fɪɔːtɪrə). Pl. *fioriture*. [It. *fioritura*, f. *fiorire* to flower.] A florid ornament or embellishment in music. Usually pl.

1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* I. 220 The only defect I can discover in her singing is an excess of *fioritura*. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Conversation Wks.* XIV. 155 These *impromptu* torrents of music create rapturous *fioriture*. *transf.* 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 323 The modern poet [endeavours] . . to embroider their materials with the dazzling *fioriture* of his invention.

Fip (fɪp). U.S. [short for *fippenny bit*.] (See quot. 1860.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Fippenny Bit*, or contracted, *Fip*, fivepence. In Pennsylvania, and several of the Southern States, the vulgar name for the Spanish half-real. 1876 T. HILL *True Order Studies* (1878) 49 The . . fips and eleven-penny bits of fifty years ago.

Hence **Fipsworth**, as much as may be bought or sold for a 'fip'.

1844 MAURY *Let. to A. Maury* 23 June, in Corbin *Life* (1888) 48 If nonsense will sell at all, I am sure you have here three fipsworth of it.

Fipenny (fɪpəni). *slang.* Also *fipenny*, *fippen(n)y*. [Corruption of FIVE-PENNY.] (See quot.) 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Fipenny*, a clasp-knife,

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Fipenny* (thieves), a clasp knife. The term is in common use in Australia, where it was introduced by the convicts.

Fippence. *Collog.* [Corruption of *five pence*.] = Five pence.

1607 R. C. *World of Wonders* 50 Women gorgeously apparelled, finicall and fine as fippence. 1721 J. KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 18 As fine as Fippence, you'll give a Great raking. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 457 On leaving the lush-crib, we can figure them giving fippence to the drawer.

Fipple (fip'pl), *sb.* Also *Sc. faiple*. [Cf. *Icel. flipi* lip of a horse.]

† 1. The plug at the mouth of a wind-instrument, by which its volume was contracted. *Obs. rare*—1.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 161 Let there be a Recorder made with two Fipples, at each end one.

2. *north. dial.* 'The underlip in men and animals, when it hangs down large and loose' (Jam.). To hang a (the, one's) fipple: to look disappointed, discontented, or sulky; also, to weep.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 23 (Jam.) Condemned to hang a faiple. 1825 BROCKETT *N. Country Gloss.*, 'See how he hangs his fipple.' 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v. 'What a fipple!'—what a face you're making.

3. *dial.* (See quot.)

1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, After stooks of corn remain standing for a time, the bottoms of the sheaves become naturally longer on the outside than the inside, which is called their 'fipple'.

† **Fipple**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 fepple. [Cf. *Sw. flipa* to weep with distortion of the mouth.] *intr.* † To whimper, whine; † to slaver, dribble.

14. *Peebles to Play* xxy, He fippit like ane faderles fole. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Women* 114 He feppillis like a farcy aver, that flyrit on a gillot.

Fir (fai). Forms: 3-8 *firr*, 4 *fer*, *south. ve(e)r*, 4-5 *fyr(re, south. vyrrer, 4-7 firre, (6 fire, 7 fyre), 7 fur, 4- fir.* [ME. *firr, firre*, perh. repr. OE. **fyrre* or ON. *fyrri* (in combs. *fyriskógr* fir-wood, etc.; cf. Da. *fyr*): OTeut. **furhjon*—f. **furhā*, whence OE. *furh(wudu)*, OHG. *forha* (MHG. *vorhe*, Ger. *föhre*), ON., Norw., Sw. *fura*. For the formation cf. BEECH, OE. *bice*:—**bōkjōn* f. *bōk* (Ger. *buche*).

A form differing in ablaut-grade is OHG. *verch-eih* (rare early mod. Ger. *ferch*), Lombard *fercha*, all denoting a kind of oak (L. *quercus*). The L. *quercus* oak is doubtless cognate.]

1. The name given to a number of coniferous trees, of different genera. **Scotch Fir** (*Pinus sylvestris*), a native of Arctic Europe and Asia; perhaps indigenous in a few spots of northern Britain; called also *Scotch Pine*. **Silver Fir** (*Abies pectinata*), a native of the mountainous parts of middle and southern Europe; so called from its whiteness under the leaves. **Silver Fir of Canada** (*Abies balsamea*), a small tree which furnishes 'Canada balsam.' **Spruce Fir** (*Picea excelsa*), a native of northern and mountainous central Europe; called also *Norway Spruce*.

(The first quot. is doubtful: the word may be FAR.) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11501 (Gött.) [Rekels]... es a gum þat cummes offir. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 170 The sayling fir. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iv. (Tollem. MS.), Veer [1335 Fer] is a tre þat strechþe in lengþe upwarde. a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 175 Arborea et mastys de vyrrer cum anchoris jacent. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Fyrrer a tree, *sappin*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 9 The firre that weepeth still. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* i. 19 The rocky cliffs... overgrown with Firre. 1713 CTESS WINCHESEA *Misc. Poems* 188 The silver Firr dotes on the stately Pine. 1777 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 47 Spruce fir, Scotch fir, Silver fir, Weymouth fir. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 446 Silver Fir is so named from the whiteness of the leaves underneath. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* i. 267 'As a nurse'... 'no other tree equals the Scotch fir.' 1877 BRYANT *Odys.* v. 290 Firs that reach the clouds.

2. The wood of any of these trees. *Fir-in-bond*, 'a name given to lintels, bond-timbers, wall-plates, and indeed all timbers built in walls' (1846 Buchanan *Technol. Dict.*).

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxi. (1495) 684 The ver rotyth anone vnder erthe. 1611 BIBLE i *Kings* vi. 15 Hee... covered the floore of the house with planks of fire. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 69 Many Cities are built of Fir. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 261 The fir which is mostly used in carpentry is distinguished by the name of Memel Fir.

b. *Sc. = candle-fir*: see CANDLE *sb.* 7.

1813 W. BEATTIE *Entertain. & Instruct. Tales* i. 31 Pate... but-a-house dare hardly look, But had, and snuff the fir.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib.: (sense 1), as *fir-bark, -clump, -cone* (hence *fir-coning*, nonce-*wd.*), *-green, -plantation, -seed, -top, -wood*; (sense 2), as *fir-lathing, -plank, -pole, -timber*; b. instrumental or parasynthetic, as *fir-bordered, -built, -scented, -topped* adjs.

1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 2 The changeful beams still play'd On the 'fir-bark. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 2/1 Along the 'fir-bordered road. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* **Fir-built*, constructed of fir. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 356 Groupes of birch... Rise up... Among the 'fir-clumps dark. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 256 Oak-apples, and 'fir-cones brown. 1819 MISS MITFORD in *Life* (1870) II. 56, I like it [reading]... better than 'fir-coning—better than violeting. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 29 Nov. 136/1 The newest greens are called cresson and 'fir-green'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.*

84/1 Webbing made of reed and used in substitution of 'fir-lathing. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict. s.v. Fir*, 'Fir-plank. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 61 The dark verdure of the 'fir-plantations. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 177 The Pole is commonly made of a 'Fir-pole. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 223 Fir-poles, small trunks of fir-trees. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 384 He was thinking of green, cool, dusky, 'fir-scented Ischl. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 'Fir-seeds. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 62 Memel and all other 'fir timbers. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. 212 Upon the 'fir-tops hung the bones of murdered men. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 3/2 The 'fir-topped hill that shuts out the view of the lake. c 1540 LELAND *Itin.* vii. (1744) 22 Ther be founde in Morisch and Mossy Grounde... 'Fyr-woodde Rootes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* vi. 5 Instruments made of Firre-wood. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. (1878) 12 That distant line of firwood on the horizon.

4. Special comb.: as *fir-apple, -ball*, the fruit of the fir-tree; a *fir-conc*; † *fir-beech*, the lime or linden tree (L. *tilia*); *fir-bob* = *fir-apple*; *fir-brush* (see quot.); *fir-candle* = *FIR* 2 b; *fir-cedar* (see quot.); *fir club-moss* = *fir-moss*; *fir-deal*, a deal or plank of fir; also, *fir-wood* cut in planks; *fir-marigold* (see quot.); *fir-moss* (see quot.); *fir-needle* (see quot.); *fir-pine* = 1; *fir-rape*, a parasitic plant on roots of fir and beech (*Hypopitys multiflora*); *fir-spell dial.* = *FIR* 2 b (in quot. referring to fir-roots so used). Also *FIR-TREE*.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 147 The Fir-Tree... bears a scaly fruit of a pyramidal figure, call'd the 'Fir-Apple. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 184 Fir Apple... 'Fir Balls. 'Fir-bob. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 101 b, The Fyrre, the Oke, the Chestnutte, the 'Fyrrebeeche. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* **Fir-brushes*, the needle-foliage of fir trees. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 179 The great Cedar, called by the Greeks Cedrelate, as one would say, the 'Fir-Cedre, yeeldeth a certain pitch or parrosin named Cedria. 1855 MISS PRATT *Ferns* 138 Order Lycopodiaceae, L. *Selago* ('*Fir Club-moss*, Upright Fir-moss). 1450, 1558, 1604, 1618 'Fir-deal [see *DEAL* 351, 1, 1b]. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ix. 308 The 'fir-marigold [mesembryanthemum] was expanding its radiated crowns over thousands of acres. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 80 'Fir-moss, a mossy looking plant like a little fir-tree, *Lycopodium Selago*. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, 'Fir-needles, the leaves of the Scotch Fir. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxv. 290 The 'fir-pines... told us that we had reached the highest point of the hills. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 384 Order Monotropeae... (Yellow Bird's-nest)... called also 'Fir-rape. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* Feb. 60 The Fir-Rape... grows at the foot of beech and fir trees. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 382 Examine the 'Fir-spells, as they call them, who are brought up the River Ouse by the Turf-men and sold at York.

Fir, var. form of *FUR*.

† **Firdon**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also *firdoun, frid(d)-oun*. [ad. F. *fredoun-er*.] *intr.* To warble, to quaver in singing. Hence *Fir-doning vbl. sb.*

1599 A. HUME *Hymnes, Day Estival* 18 Their firdoning the bony birds In banks they do begin. 16.. MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* vii. (in *Ever Green* 1724) Compleitly mair sweetly Scho fridound flat and schairp.

Fire (fai-er), *sb.* Forms: 1 *fyr*, 2-4 *fur(e, 3-5 fuyr(e, 4 fuir(e, 5 feure, 2-5 fer(e, 3 south. ver(e, (5 feer), 2-7 fier(e, (3 feir), 4-6 fyr(e, (5 fyyr, 5-7 fyer(e, (5 feyer, 6 fyar, feare), 2-5 fir, 3- fire.* [Com. WGer.: OE. *fyr* str. neut. = OFris. *fuir, fior*, OS. *fyr* (Du. *vuur*, Flem. *vier*), OHG. *fiur, fiur* (MHG. *viur, fuwer*, Ger. *feuer*); the *Icel. fir-r* str. masc., *fyre* str. neut., fire, and Sw., Da. *fyr*, lighthouse, beacon, may be of German or Eng. origin. The OTeut. **fûir-* (cons. stem) corresponds to Gr. *φύ-φω*, Umbrian *fir*, Arm. *hîr*, of same meaning; cf. Skr. *pû, pâvaka* fire.]

In poetry sometimes as two syllables (fai-er).

A. As simple *sb.*

1. The natural agency or active principle operative in combustion; popularly conceived as a substance visible in the form of flame or of ruddy glow or incandescence.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 9 [xviii. 8] Astag rec in eorre his & fyr from onsiene his born. a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 93 (Gr.) Him beforan foran fyr and wolcen. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 On jisse deie com þe halie gast on fures heowe to godes hirede. c 1200 ORMIN 17414 He swallt þurh fress wunde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1140 Ðo meidenes herden quilm seien, Ðat fier sulde al ðis werld forsweden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 151, Y formed as a dragon, as red as þe fuyr. 1340 *Ayenb.* 265 þer me geb uram chele in to greahte hete of uere. c 1380 WYCLIF *Se. Wks.* III. 102 þanne maist þou wip tendre gete fuyre of þat stone. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scynutys* (Roxb.) 21 The feer wych owt dede renne From his [the dragon's] mouth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Whiche from y^e gyrdell downwarde was all lyke fyre. 1607 *Hieron Wks.* I. 364 Fier is known to be fier by the heat, though for the time it haue no flame. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 49 With a face as red as fire. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxxi. 802 Fire is the most powerful agent of life and death. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1839) I. 1. 9 Fire does not inflame iron, but it inflames straw.

b. as one of the four 'elements'.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 121 Next the mone the fur is hext. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 170a, Mans blood... out of which draw, according to Art, the fowre Elements... The water of it auayleth in all sicknesses... The Ayre also distillyed of it much auayleth vnto [etc.]. But the fyre purchased of it is more precious... This fyre is named the Elixir vitæ. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pythag.* Philos. 517 The force of fire ascended first... Then air succeeds.

c. with reference to hell or purgatory; sometimes in *pl.* Also in Alchemy, † *Fire of Hell* = ALKAHEST.

c 975 *Rusku. Gosp.* Mark ix. 44 Der... þy fyr ne bið gidrysnad. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. v. 22 Se ðe se ðe, þu stunta, se byð scyldig helle fyres. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 þat ece fer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29165 (Cott.) þe fier of purgatori. 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 102 But what doctrine is tryed... by the fire of purgatory? 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 241 The sweet oyl... by cohobation with the fire of Hell (that is, the Alkahest) becomes volatile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 48 In Adamantine Chains and penal Fire. 1829 A. FOMBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 273 [A child-witness] 'knows that people who swear falsely in a Court of Justice go to brimstone and fire.'

fig. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 444 The fires of Hell Mix with his hearth.

d. Volcanic heat, flame, or glowing lava; † a volcanic eruption.

c 1582 SKORY in *Nature* XXVII. 316 The fyres doe ofte breake forth from out the hole in the topp of this hill. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 391 This last and least fire [of Etna] runne downe in a combustible flood. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 124 Shall burning Etna... Forget to thunder and recall her fires? 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 106 Hecla, from the frequency of its fires... has been... the most celebrated. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat. i.* 1 The volcanic fires of a past age... have... rendered the soil unfit for vegetation.

† e. *Farriery*. = *Cantury*. Cf. to give the fire in 1 f. *Obs.*

1635 MARKHAM *Faithf. Farrier* (1638) 103 The Actual fire stoppeth corruption of members, and stancheth blood... The Potentiall fires are Medecins Corosive, Putrefactive, or Caustick. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1740) II. 199 As Horses must submit to Fire. *Ibid.* 218 Is not this Oil, in a great measure, what we call potential Fire?

f. Phrases. † To give fire (to): (a) to apply a match to, set light to, to kindle, *lit.* and *fig.*; also *absol.*; (b) in *Farriery* (also, to give the fire), to cauterize; in quots. *absol.* To set († a) fire to († of, † in, † on, † upon): to apply fire to, kindle, ignite. To strike (or † smite) fire: see the verbs.

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor P.*, Agst. *Idlen.* xx, Peryodes... From flyntes smote fuyre, daryng in the roote. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 107 b, Thei set fire in their lodgynges, and departed in good ordre of battail. 1580 BARET *Adv.* F 450 To strike fire with a flint, *excuteer silicis scintillam*. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* iv. clxxxv. (heading), Of Cauterizing, or giuing the fire. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 The Harquebuziers giuing fire with their matches... to the touchpowder. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 45 A fire Bullet... set fire of a barrell of Poulder. 1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* xv. i, He... gives fire to the touch-hole. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 50 All arose and... set fire on the Carths, and Tents. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 549 Who shall invade their country and set a fire on their chief city. 1635 MARKHAM *Faithf. Farrier* (1638) 103 There are two waies to give fire. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 85 These Fuses are very certain to give Fire. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiii. (1704) III. 354 The Lady... having given fire her self to the Cannon. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 786 They set Fire on the Suburbs. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6447/4 One of the said Persons did strike Fire. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 217 The absurdity of giving the Fire for the Cure of Bog-spavins. 1761 GRAY *Lt. to Brown* 24 Sept. Fire was given to all the lustras at once by trains of prepared flax.

g. In exclamatory phrases (cf. 1 c).

[1601, 1604: see BRIMSTONE 1 b.] 1825 J. NEAL Bro. *Jonathan* II. 91 Fire an' brimstone! lay hold o' the trumpet, I say. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Fire and fury, master!... What have we done, that you should talk to us like this!

h. Proverbs. † Do not put fire to flax or tow. † There is no fire without smoke: i. e. everything has some disadvantages. There is no smoke without fire (see quot. 1670).

a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* 25 It wille make her do and thenke the worse, as it were to putte fire in flexe. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 57 Put not fyre to fyre... This prouerbe is touched in Englyshe where it is sayde, that we ought not to put fyre to tow. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) HJ, There is no fyre without some smoke. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 143 No smoke without some fire, i. e. There is no strong rumour without some ground for it. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* II. xii, 'There is no smoke without fire', replied Rolleston, eagerly.

2. State of ignition or combustion. In phrases: On fire (also † of a fire, † in (a) fire): ignited, burning; *fig.* inflamed with passion, anger, zeal, etc. To set (or † put) on fire (also † in (a) fire, † on a fire): to ignite, set burning; also *fig.* to inflame, excite intensely. To set the Thames on fire: to make a brilliant reputation. See also AFIRE.

Not found in OE., nor is there anything analogous in German; F. has *en feu*. The phrases in lit. sense chiefly refer to destructive burning: cf. 5.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 For þoo þre chimneis ich low of þe fendis blowing is sett in fire. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2470 Fest I all on [z. n.] a fire þe foly is 3oure awen. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 742 Goo in-to þis howsse, & loke ye set yt on a feyer. c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 17, I shall sett all his londes in fyre. c 1500 *Mclusine* 228 He... sware his goddes that he shuld putte al on fyre. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 107 b, The fortresse... thei toke and set it on fire. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 136 No mans nature is so apt, straight to be heated, except the Oratour hymself be on fire. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Jack Cade xvii. 6 Set much part on fire. 1641 SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 148 Certainly, if God's mercy be in a fire, our thankfulness must not be in a frost. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Wks.* (1864) I. 195 Water poured on lime sets it on fire by an antiperistasis. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I. xv.* 414 The Sea seemed all of a Fire about us. 1724 DE FOE *Mv. Cavalier* (1840) 142 They were all on fire to fall on. 1818

SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. iv. For to the North I saw the town on fire. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* vii. When Sir Gregory declared that Mr. Fids Neverbend would never set the Thames on fire, he meant to express his opinion that that gentleman was a fool. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 80 Enough was carried beyond the sea to set on fire the minds of all.

b. To catch, take fire, († set on fire): to become ignited (see CATCH v. 44, TAKE v.). Also (*colloq. or vulgar*), to catch on fire.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* i. 183 The Indian canes, if they be first very dry, will of themselves set on fire. 1886 CONWAY *Living or Dead* x. Now, don't catch on fire like that, Philip.

3. Fuel in a state of combustion; a mass of burning material, e. g. on a hearth or altar, in a burning furnace, etc. † To keep one's fire: to stay at home. Coals of fire: see COAL 1 b.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 322 (Gr.) Læzon þa oðre synd on þam fyre. c 1205 LAY. 1196 He halde þa milc in þat fur. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. i. 12/373 Ouer a gret fyur and strong. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 907 Sum-time it hentis me wiþ hete as hot as ani fire, but quicliche so kene a cold comes þer-after. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Do hem on a potte ouer þe fyre. c 1460 *Yt can be made w^t fere.* c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 264 To long he had kept his fyre. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1883) 31 As the gold is prouine in the fyr. 1558 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1825) I. 204 Go down again, and make a great fire in your lodge, against I come to dry them. 1634 PRYNNE *Documents agst. Prynn* (Camden) 24 He condemnes the booke to the fyr. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ii. 398 The Wreaths and Relicks of th' Immortal Fire. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 564 Cold weather; forced to have a fire. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* ii. 112 No kitchens emulate the vestal fire. 1823 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. A good fire, with the assistance of a blazing lamp, spread light and cheerfulness through the apartment. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* v. (1857) 95 The second apartment had its fire full in the middle of the floor, without back or sides.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; also in *phr. near the fire*.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 408 The other Princes and states, especially such as are here the fire. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 116 You may make a great fire of your gains and be never the warmer. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* iii. 6 The tongue is a fire, a world of iniquitie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. iii. So shall my flagging Muse to heav'n aspire. And warm her pineons at that heav'nly fire. 1639 LAUD in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. ii. 399 Let him make a happy use of coming so near the Fire, and yet escape. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 210 The excellent contrivance of Nature, in placing in Animals a fire, nourished by the materials conveyed into the stomach. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 195 Some spark of your celestial fire.

† c. Fire of joy: a bonfire; = FEU DE JOIE 1.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Relig. & Policy* (1711) I. vi. 314 Preparations by the magistrates for making fires of joy.

d. The same serving as a beacon. [Cf. *Da. fyr lighthouse*.]

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4893/3 The Fire [in a lighthouse] will be lighted from the First Day of September.

e. Proverbs. A burnt child dreads the fire: see BURNT 3 b. † A soft fire makes sweet malt: said as a recommendation of gentleness or deliberation. The fat is in the fire: see FAT sb.² 3 c.

1 a 1300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 276 Brend child fur dredeþ, quoth Hendyng. 1340 *Ayend.* 116 Þe ybernde uer dret. c 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 A softe fyre makyth swete malte. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xiii. (1588) 141 A Burnt hande dreatheth the fire. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 1251 Soft fire, They say, does make sweet Malt, Good Squire.

† f. *transf.* in enumerations: A household. *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 214 Parishes; in some of which a thousand householders or fires doe inhabit. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xviii. 63 A town of fifteen hundred fires.

† 4. a. The means of lighting a fire or setting something alight; a live coal. b. Firing, fuel.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3163 (Götl.) Suord ne fir forgat he noight, And yong ysaac a fagett broght. 1540 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 With quarells gunpouder, fyre, and touche. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxii. 7 Behold the fire and wood; but where is the lambe for a burnt offering?

b. 1547 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 91 In expenses for fyar and candelle. 1635 W. BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 96 There is a mighty want of fire in these moors. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 Little extra expence except a little more Lead, and a little more Fire.

5. Destructive burning, *esp.* of any large extent or mass of combustible material, e. g. a building, forest, etc.; a conflagration. Also in *phr. fire and sword*, († iron and fire); also *attrib.* At fire's-length (rare): at a safe distance in the event of fire. For (to set) on fire, etc. see 2.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Wic drednesse würd þer þan þat fer to for him abernð þat middernad. c 1205 LAY. 2159 He fuhten wið his leden mid fure & mid here. c 1325 *Know Thyself* 30 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 Hit fareþ as fuir of heth. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 96 Fur on here houses. 1504 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 5 A great fier at the ende of London Bridge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 314 Spoyling the Countrie with yron and fyre as he went. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 9 b. These offices (for feare of fyre) you see, are all severed from the house. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. 269 In euerie place nothing but fire and sword. 1667 WATERHOUSE (*title*). A short narrative of the late dreadful fire in London. 1724 T. RICHERS *Hist. R. Genesl. Spain* 53 They put all to Fire and Sword. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 14 Now a rabble rages, now a fire. 1780 in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 465 This night we are quiet, and I hear no attempts at fire have been made. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 756 Till the last fire burn all between the poles. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Naples* 148 The fields they tread look black and hoary With fire. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 313 'The dissolution of

social order,' which our fire-and-sword logicians so long and confidently preached. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* xix. That would be saving something out of the fire. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 428 Wooden houses, wisely placed at fire's-length from each other.

fig. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 99 b. The greates fire of this dis-cension, betweene two noble personages, was utterly quenched out. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 3 To see this fire extinguished, before the flame grew higher.

b. Sc. Law. Letters of fire and sword: before the Union, an order authorizing the sheriff to dispossess an obstinate tenant or proceed against a delinquent by any means in his power.

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit. Law Scot.* iv. xxxviii. § 27 (1693) 662 Letters of Fire and Sword are given out against them. a 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* iv. iii. § 17 (1773) 691 If a party was so obstinate as to continue his possession in despite of the law, the Scots privy council granted letters of fire and sword, authorising the sheriff to dispossess him by all the methods of force. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v.

c. An exclamation used as a call for aid at a conflagration.

1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* iv. 201 One cries, Fire! Fire! Fire! the Church doth burn. 1819 T. MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 21 As a man would cry 'fire!'

d. To go through fire: to submit to the severest ordeal or proof; to go through fire and water: to encounter or face the greatest dangers or hardest chances.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxv[i]. 12 We leordun ðorh fyr & weter. 1534 HERVET tr. *Xenophon's Householde* 61 b They wolde gladly folowe theym through fyre and water, and throughe all maner of daunger. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 103 And run through fire I will for thy sweet sake. 1598 — *Merry W.* iii. iv. 107 A woman would run through fire & water for such a kinde heart. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communicant* ii. § 1. 119 We also are to examine how we have passed through the fire? 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 521 [They] Would hunt a Saracen through fire and blood. a 1796 BURNS *Ronalds of Bennals* 19 The Laird o' Blackbyre wad gang through the fire if that wad entice her awa, man.

6. Torture or death by burning. Also, Fire and faggot: see FAGGOT 2. Hence † (To persuade) by fire: by extreme inducements.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 9 And are not some-time perswaded by fire beyond their literalities. 1718 PRIOR *Charity* 8 Did Shadrach's Zeal my glowing Breast inspire, To weary Tortures, and rejoice in Fire.

7. Lightning; a flash of lightning; a thunderbolt. More fully, † leuens fire, fire of heaven. † Electrical fire: the electric fluid, electricity.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1122 Com se fir on ufenweard þone stepel. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3046 Ðhunder, and hail, and leuens fir. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19613 (Cott.) Þe fire of heuen þar has him stunt. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 102 Penne falleth þer fur on false menne houses. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 186 He imagined that the electrical fire came down the wire from the ceiling to the gun-barrel. 1748 *Ibid.* 215 Vapors, which have both common and electrical fire in them. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode W. Wind* ii. 14 From whose solid atmosphere Black rain, and fire, and hail will burst.

8. a. An inflammable composition for producing a conflagration or for use in fireworks; a firework. More fully artificial fire = Fr. feu d'artifice. *Obs.* exc. in false fire: see FALSE a. 14 b.

1602 DEKKER *Satiro-Mastix* E. iij. We must have false fiers. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 71 Nine hundred pots of artificial fire. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 51 The Artificial Fires, which are made use of to frighten these Creatures. 1700 J. JACKSON in *Pepys Diary* VI. 232 The rockets, and other smaller fires, were in abundance. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. Round World* II. 92 We let off some false fires at the mast-head.

b. Greek fire: a combustible composition for setting fire to an enemy's ships, works, etc.; so called from being first used by the Greeks of Constantinople. Also wild fire: see WILD FIRE.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Pis Grickische fur is the lume of ure Lourde. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 101 b, Sparkklyng and brennyng as fyre grekyssh. 1855 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 90 The receipt for the composition of the Greek Fire may be found in the Treatise of Marcus Grecus.

9. Coal Mining. = FIREDAMP.

1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*.

10. Luminosity or glowing appearance resembling that of fire.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. i. 12 His sparkling Eyes, repleat with wrathful fire. 1605 — *Macb.* i. iv. 51 Starres, hide your fires, Let not Light see my black and deepe desires! 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 5 Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 762 Their soft smiles light the air like a star's fire. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherm.* (1875) 271 Should the 'brime' or 'fire' show itself, the fish will not be likely to strike the nets. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* x. 164 A great fire of sunset spread over the west.

b. Fires of heaven, heavenly fires: (poet.) the stars. Fires of St. Elmo: see CORPOSANT. † Fatuous, foolish fire (obs.) = IGNIS FATUUS.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 11 b, Ignis fatuus, foolish fire. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. iv. 39 Or by the fires of heaven, Ile leaue the Foe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 256 Before him burn Seaven Lamps as in a Zodiac representing The Heav'nly fires. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 134 Floating bodies of fire — the fires of St. Helmo, or the mariner's light. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 255 Like the mystic fire on a mast-head.

11. Heating quality (in liquors, etc.); *concr.* in jocular use, 'something to warm one', ardent spirit. Also (see quot. 1819).

1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* ii. Wks. 1882 X. 223 We'll go take a little fire, for 'tis confounded cold upon the stage.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. Fire. Also the heat of fermenting substances, has often been called their fire. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. [He] was of a cold nature, and needed perhaps the fire of wine to warm his blood. 1883 STEVENSON *Siberado Sq.* 37 One corner of land after another is tried with one kind of grape after another. Those lodes and pockets of earth, that yield inimitable fragrance and soft fire, still lie undiscovered.

12. Burning heat produced by disease; fever, inflammation. Also disease viewed as a consuming agency. St. Anthony's fire: erysipelas; also, † wild fire, WILDFIRE. † St. Francis' fire (Spenser): ? = St. Anthony's fire.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ¶ 427 By the fyr of seint antony or by cancre. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 223 Panaricium is an enpistom, aboute þe nail and is swiþe hoot and ful of fier. 1580 BARET *Abv.* F. 447 S. Antonies fire, ignis sacer. 1580 BLUNDELL *Horsemanship* iv. clxv. 69 You must get it [the pellet] out with an instrument. Then to kill the fire. Take [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 35 The shaking palsey, and Saint Frances fire. 1686 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* i. xxxvi. 94 Ill of St. Anthony's fire. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iii. 727 When the thirsty fire had drunk Their vital Blood. 1737 BRACKEN *Farricry Impr.* (1756) I. 301 The Inflammation, which they term Fire. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* II. lxxxix. 767 Erysipelas, called St. Anthony's fire. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. (1878) 460 The unseen fire of disease.

13. In certain figurative applications of sense 1. a. A burning passion or feeling, *esp.* of love or rage.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Prol.* Þai kyndils þaire willis wiþ þe fyre of luf. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 1 Hampole hys boke has named Incendium Amoris, þat is to say 'þe fyre of lufe'. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 68 The wicked fire of lust. 1694 F. BRACKE *Disc. Parables* xii. 408 Rage, and fury, and impatience are frequently attended with the epithet of fire. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 606 The victim of his own lascivious fires. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xl. With an inward fire possessit, They rag'd like homeless beasts. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 955 He fain had loosed in words of sudden fire the wrath that burnt him all within.

b. Ardour of temperament; ardent courage or zeal; fervour, enthusiasm, spirit.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 177, I am glad that my weak words have struck but thus much shew of fire from Brutus. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 ¶ 1 Among many Phrases which have crept into Conversation, [is] that of a Fellow of a great deal of Fire. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 92 Both were full of fire and courage. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx. Hereward was haranguing them in words of fire.

c. Liveliness and warmth of imagination, brightness of fancy; power of genius, vivacity; poetic inspiration.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, To Mr. Hobs* vi. Nor can the Snow which now cold age does shed Upon thy reverend Head, Quench or allay the noble Fires within. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 237 The Poetical Fire was more raging in one, but clearer in the other. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* ii. i. 274 Corneille's noble fire. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/1 As an actress, she has fire and intelligence. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 228 For the poet there is a season of inward fire. 1877 R. W. DALE *Lect. French* i. 26 They have neither the fire of a human genius nor the fire of a Divine zeal.

14. The action of firing guns, etc.; discharge of fire-arms; also in phrases, † to give, make (a) fire. To open fire: to begin firing. Between two fires: lit. and fig. Under fire: within the range of an enemy's guns. † Weapon of fire = FIRE-ARM.

[The similar use of F. feu shows that this is not (as is often said) a separate word F. FIRE v., but a transferred use of the sb. as it occurs in the phrase to give fire (see 1 f) = F. faire feu.]

1590 J. SMYTHE *Concern. Weapons* 27 Liking the aforesaid weapons of fire, because [etc.]. 1600 SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE v. ix. Unconstant fate, That has reserved him from the bullet's fire. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 8 Some of the Soldiers of the Castle gave fire upon them. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4243/1 We made great fire all Night with our Cannon. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 80 ¶ 9 The Charge began with the Fire of Bombs and Grenades. 1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 112 One fire struck down seven men of the square. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 237 A learned Barrister was practising a fire at a mark. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv. You shall have the first fire. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 280 Most of Mackay's men had never before been under fire. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 243 A direct fire from a battery is when the line of fire is perpendicular to the parapet. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 5/6 He was about to find himself placed between two fires—viz. the Mahdi and the reinforced garrison of Metammeh.

fig. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 17 If they have received the fire of the grand juries with a good countenance. 1848 THACKERAY *Gl. Hoggarty Diam.* ix. Miss Belinda opening the fire, by saying she understood Mrs. Hoggarty had been calumniating her.

b. False fire: see FALSE a. 14 b. Reverse, running fire: see the adjs. Also *transf.* Kentish fire, a mode of applauding by 'volleys' of hand-clapping, etc.: see KENTISH.

c. To hang, miss fire: see the vbs.

B. Fire—in Comb.

I. General relations.

1. attributive. a. *gen.* (sense 1), as fire-chariot, -colour, -crag, -flame, -flash, -flood, -glance, -heat, -leme, -ordeal, -storm, -stream; (sense 3), as fire-beacon, -blaze, -coal, -link, -shine, -signal; (sense 14), as fire-shock.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 430 The Amonian firebeacons. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 80 A torch, or as they terme it a fire-blaze. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* II. 391

Elijah dropping his cloak as the *fire-chariot carries him away. 1640 *Witt's Recreations, Epit., On a Candle*, and with it a *fire-coale. a 1672 P. S. [TERRY] *Wks.* (1710) II. 283 The Fire-Coals, which our Saviour taught his Disciples to cast on their Enemies. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* v. 17 P. How hot! N. She has been like a fire-coal these two hours. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II. 96 One pretty large, of the scarce *fire-colour with the purple tinge. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* iv. 333 My cloven *fire-crag. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1828) II. 304 The shadows . . . By the still dancing *fire-flames made. 1856 FETHERSTONE (*title*), Brutish Thunderbolt, or rather Feeble *Fier-Flash of Pope Sixtus the Fifth, against Henrie . . . of Navarre. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 35 Earthquakes, thunder, and fire-flashes. 1842 BARRIAM *Ingol. Leg., Smuggler's Leap*, The fire-flash shines from Reculver cliff. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* xxvi, To see the *fire-flood in their rear. a 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Poems, League of Alps* iv, Where the sun's red *fire-glance earliest fell. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 65 *Fire-heat at 212° of Fahrenheit produced detonation. a 1000 Satan 128 (Gr.) *Fyrleoma stod zond þæt atolescraf. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxiv. 250 Many . . . vncouthes syghtes were this yere seen in Englonde, as hostis of men fyghting in the skye, & fyre lemys. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 884 Tying Torches of *Fire-links unto their horns. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 41 That new kind of *fire-ordeal. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, My sister's sleep* v, By vents the *freshestine drove And reddened. 1824 J. SYMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 31 note, This description of the *fire-signals is very finely imagined. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 478 Helias . . . was taken vp into Heauen in a *fire storme. 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 142 The *fire-storm over-ran the southern district.

b. Of or pertaining to the worship of fire, as *fire-deity, -god, -spirit, -temple*. Also FIRE-WORSHIP, -WORSHIPER.

1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. xvi. 252 A distinct *fire-deity. *Ibid.* 253 The *Fire-spirit. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1817) 260 By the *Fire-God's shrine. 1741 D. WRAY in *Athen. Lett.* (1792) II. 470 He will . . . lay the foundation of a *fire-temple.

c. In the names of various receptacles for burning fuel, as *fire-bag, -basket, -cage, -chauffeur*.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 682 On the outside [of the kiln] . . . a niche is formed to receive the fuel, and is called a *fire-bag. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Fire-basket, portable grate. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 862/2 *Fire-cage, a skeleton box or basket of iron for holding lighted fuel. 1558 *Inu. R. Hyndmer in Wills & Inu.* (Surtees) 162, 1j *fyre chavfers.

d. Pertaining to the fire of a hearth or furnace, as *fire-bellows, -block, -blower, -brush, -cheek, -cricket, -door, -grate, -nook, -rake, -set, -stock, -stove*.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 779 *Hoc repostilium*, a *fyrbelows. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* ii. (1859) 247, I . . . made the kindling *fireblocks shine. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 65/1 Patent *Fire Blower, for . . . regulating the draught in ordinary grates. a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, Clean away the Ashes from betwixt the Bars with the *Fire-Brush. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 82/1 *Fire Cheeks and Hearths of Marble Mosaic. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 *Fyre crycket, *cricket*. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 304 The *fire-door, which closes the mouth-piece or doorway. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 220 Let . . . the *Fire-grate stand about three Feet higher than the Floor. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xlix, I . . . went to the fire-grate. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ii. (ed. 2) 21 Their huts are seen and their *fire-nooks exposed. 1660 HEXHAM, *Een kam-stock*, a *Fire-rake which Brewers and Bakers use. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Fire-set, fire-irons. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 161/2 *Fyrr stok. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orph.* III. 205 He came with . . . his head into the *fire stove.

e. In the names of implements or instruments bearing, containing, or sending forth fire, as *fire-arrow, -cane, -gun, -shaft, -spear, -weapon*.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 291 They would . . . shoot *fire-arrows at you. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 374 We should indulge them . . . with a few shot and shell, not forgetting Congreve's fire arrows. 1887 *Graphic* 17 Dec. 662/1 He . . . had produced a *fire-cane, which warmed its owner's hand, and supplied him with lighting for his cigar. 1630 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 88 They let off their *Fireguns and Pistols. 1628 (*title*), A new invention of Shooting *Fire-Shafts in Long-Bowes. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 42 Mak reddi your . . . *fyrr speyris, hail shot, lancis, pikkis. 1616 BINGHAM *Tactics Alban* ii. 25 note, The *fire-weapons haue their advantages. 1860 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* Supp. 489 The analogous fire-weapons.

f. In the names of various kinds of fireworks, as *fire-cracker, -lance, -sword, -target*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, *Fire-cracker*. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* ii. 89 The description and making of three sorts of *Fire-lances. *Ibid.* ii. 88 How to make a *fire sword. *Ibid.* ii. 94 How to make a *Fire-target.

g. Pertaining to a conflagration (sense 5), (a) *gen.* as *fire-bell, -drum, -gown, -ladder, -loss, -shell, -telegraph, -watch*; (b) used in kindling a conflagration, as *fire-bavin, -fagot, -mixture*; (c) concerned with the extinction of a conflagration, as *fire-barrow, -boat, -bucket, -float, -main, -marshal* (U.S.), *-pipe, -pump*.

1890 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 2/5 *Fire barrows and hose were quickly on the spot. 1832 WEBSTER, *Firebavin, a bundle of brush-wood, used in fireships. a 1626 MIDDLETON *Change-lings* v, Buckets! ladders! . . . The *fire-bell rings. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* 22 Dec. (1880) II. 320, I have heard the fire bells dolefully clanging all over the city. 1876 N. Y. *Nautical Gaz.* in *Pract. Mag.* VI. 73 An iron *fire-boat. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 279 *Incendiarii siphones* . . . *Fire buckets. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, Rows of fire-buckets for dashing out a conflagration in its first spark. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, A kind of rub-a-dub-dub like that with which the *fire-drum alarms the slumbering artizans. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 Piles of *fire-fagots, mixed with bundles of pitch and flax, . . . were in readiness.

1887 *Daily News* 18 June 3/5 Five *fire-floats were quickly sent from ships in the harbour. 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* xii. 249 Mrs. Hobart has a *'fire-gown' . . . she made it for a fire, or for illness, or any night-alarm. 1832 *Examiner* 700/1 It was 20 minutes . . . before the *fire-ladders were brought. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/4 A professional *fire-loss assessor. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Fire-main, water-pipe for occasions of conflagration. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 295 *Fire-Marshall Swenie has remained in command of the firemen for many years. 1855 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 90 These early *fire-mixtures. c 1865 LD. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sc. I.* Introd. 6 Water . . . forced out of a pump, or from a *fire-pipe. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Feb. 2/1 The *fire-pump . . . has a throwing power of sixty feet above the highest pinnacle of the hotel. a 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 70 A *fire-shell is blown, and all the negroes . . . hasten to give their assistance. 1694 *Acc. Sweden* 27 There is also a *Fire-Watch by Night. 1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* A iij b, The next year 1666 being the *Fire year.

2. objective (sense 1), as *fire-bringer, -spewer, -striker, -user; fire-bearing, -belching, -breathing, -daring, -foaming, -resisting, -spitting, -using* adjs.; (sense 3), as *fire-holder, -keeper, -kindler, -trimmer; fire-making* vbl. sb.; *fire-kindling* vbl. sb. and adj.; (sense 5), as *fire-annihilator, -extinguisher, -extinguishing, -quencher, -quenching*.

1849 *Mech. Mag.* LI. 424 The so-called *Fire Annihilator of Mr. Phillips. 1853 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxxiv. XI. 153 They set fire to the city . . . with *fire-bearing arrows. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 22 Their *Fire-breathing Horses. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. i. 267 On a sudden . . . rises Sansculottism, many-headed, fire-breathing. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* i. i, Exhal'd with thy *fire-darting beames. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 109 The fire-darting eyes of the Romans. 1849 *Mech. Mag.* LI. 381 The patentee next describes a portable *fire-extinguisher. 1876 N. Y. *Nautical Gaz.* in *Pract. Mag.* VI. 73 This boat and her *fire-extinguishing apparatus deserve detailed description. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1593) 31 His *fier-foming steedes . . . They take from manger trimly dight. 1872 H. W. TAUNT *Map Thames* 49/1 A frying-pan, pot, and kettle, all to fit a *fireholder. 1881 GREENER *Gun* (ed. 2) 45 These fireholders were usually attached to the girdle. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* v. iv. 278 When my sword is at the throats of the *fire-keepers [of an Aztec temple]. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lauc. Vall. Achor* 21 To darken and smother the *fire-kindlers. 1849 E. C. OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 508 note, The *fire-kindler*, Prometheus. *Ibid.*, The *fire-kindling Titan on the Caucasus. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 107 Brown begged I would drink to the *'fire-kindling'. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Ycom. Prolog.* & T. 369 Som sayd it was long on the *fuyr-makyn. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 228 The art of fire-making. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 178 The business of a *Fire-quencher, who . . . may . . . rescue the pile of building from the devouring flames. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xvii. § 25 The Pumps in a *Fire-quenching Engine. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 116 Maintained with such *fier-resisting means that it cannot possibly melte or burne down. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 24 Safes which were sold as fire-resisting. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/1 A *Fire spewer, *ignominus*. 1631 T. FULLER *David's Heinous Sin* xxxix, *Fire-spitting cannons. 1883 *Cath. Angl.* 132/1 A *Fire stryker, *fulgurator*. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/5 Prisoner and Jensen joined the ship . . . as *fire-trimmers. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 235 Any known race of *fire-users. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* v. (1865) 82 Man is peculiarly *fire-using.

3. instrumental, locative, and originative, as *fire-baptism; fire-armed, -baptised, -belched, -born, -burning, -burnt, -clad, -coached, -cracked, -crowned, -footed, -gilt, -given, -hardened, -hoofed, -lighted, -lipped, -lit, -marked, -mouthed, -pitted, -robed, -scarred, -scathed, -seamed, -warmed, -wheeled, -winged* adjs.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. 1. *Eden* 249 A *fire-arm'd Dragon. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. of Guise* iii. i, I'll meet him now, though fire-armed cherubins Should cross my way. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. vii, My Spiritual New-birth, or Baphometic *Fire-baptism. *Ibid.* ii. viii, The *fire-baptized soul . . . here feels its own Freedom. 1892 *Daily News* 5 May 5/4 The little *'fire-bellied toad', of . . . poisonous properties. 1846 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges Creat.* vi. (ed. 5) 95 The numerous upbursts and intrusions of *fire-born rock. c 1275 *Death* 216 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 180 Swo he me wule for swolehen þe *fur-berinde drake. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 290/86 *Fir-barnd he was þoru Iuggement. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* xi. Kk iij, Poales of length firebrent at end. 1615 SYLVESTER *Hymne Almes* 55 The *Fire-Coacht Prophet. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* iv. ii, It rings With a harsh jar, like *fire-cracked things. 1870 TENNYSON *Window* 151 The *fire-crown'd king of the wrens. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1593) 39 My *firefooted horse. 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 148 Hee draue as if a fierce and *fire-guen Canon Had spit his iron vomit out amongst them. 1627 *Maye Lucan* iii. 536 (1635) E iij h, Stakes, and *fire harden'd oaks. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ii. 393 Those *fire-hoof steeds. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 80 A . . . *fire-lighted room. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iv. (1848) 33 Mountain, and wood, and wild, and *fire-lipped hill. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie* (1875) 109 The pleasant *fire-lit room. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4114/4 A brown Mare . . . *fire-marked I. I. in the near buttock. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 52 That *fire-mouth'd Dragon. 1759 MOUNTAINE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 290 The sheets. [were] scorched and *fire-pitted in like manner. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 29 The *Fire-roab'd-God Golden Apollo. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyphalia* xiii. 147 A doleful *fire-scarred tower. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 Swarthy red, as if *fire-scatred. 1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 79 Thy . . . *fire-seamed visage. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 173 Our only *fire-warmed apartment. 1822 MILMAN *Martyr of Antioch* 121 His *fire-wheel'd throne. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 656 Then like a Squih it falls, Or *fire-wing'd shaft. 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 41 The fire-wing'd ministers of Heaven's just wrath.

b. In names of occupations, processes, etc., carried on by the aid of fire, as *fire-hunt, -trade; fire-fishing, -gilding, -hunting, -offering, -polishing, -silvering* vbl. sbs. Also forming verbs, as *fire-hollow, -hunt*.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 295 Persons employed in *fire-gilding. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 570 Enoch's comrade . . . *Fire-hollowing this in Indian fashion, fell Sun-stricken. 1852 HALIBURTON *Traits Amer. Humor* III. 171 The *fire-hunt was Sam's hobby. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 62 The method of approaching . . . the red deer . . . by means of *fire-hunting them. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* v. 158 Fire-hunting is never tried in the cattle country. c 1870 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lec.* i. 9 A *fire-offering; a firing, or offering made by fire. 1849 PELLATT *Curios. Glass Making* 31 By rearming, technically called *fire polishing, the glass preserves its refractive brilliancy. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democ. to Rdr. (1657) 63 *Fire-trades, as Smiths, Forge-men [etc.].

4. parasynthetic and similitive, as *fire-angry, -burning, -flowing, -like, -opalescent, -souled, -spirited, -swift* adjs.

c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 476, I am well sure that Charlemagne shall wexe *fyre angry for it. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (Parker Soc.) 66 But your scalding hot and *fireburning charity may be more justly charged with the continuance thereof. 1820 SHELLEY *Vis. Sea* 19 Like whirlpools of *fire-flowing iron. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 56 The Peare tree . . . is called Pyrus, for that it is in his fashion and kinde of growth, Piramidall or *firelike. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* i. v, I'll have it burnish'd firelike. 1882 MYERS *Renewal of Youth, etc.* 94 *Fire-opalescent wilderness! 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 47 Wrath of a *fire-souled king. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvii. (1848) 159 Things hidden, seen alone by eyes *Fire-spirited. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 16 *Fire-swift wheels That whirl the four-yoked chariot.

II. Special comb.

5. fire-action, the action of firing, *esp.* skirmishing in line; fire-adjuster (see quot.); fire-alarm, an automatic arrangement by which notice of fire is given, also *attrib.*; + fire-amel, enamel produced by fire; fire-ant (see quot.); fire-back, (a) the back wall of a furnace or fire-place; (b) a pheasant of the genus *Euplocamus* (*E. ignitus*), hence *fire-backed* adj. (*Cent. Dict.*); fire-balloon, a balloon whose buoyancy is derived from the heat of a flaming combustible suspended at its mouth; fire-bank (see quot.); fire-barrel, a cylinder filled with combustibles, used in fire-ships; fire-bar, one of the iron bars of a grate or of a boiler furnace; fire-beater (for *beeler*; see BEET v. II) *dial.*, a stoker; fire-bill (see quot.); fire-blust, a disease of certain plants, giving them a scorched appearance; fire-blight, a disease of hops; fire-board, (a) a board used to close up a fireplace in summer, a chimney board; (b) (see quot. 1883); fire-boat = FIRE-SHIP 1; fire-bolt, a thunderbolt; hence *fire-bolted* adj., struck with lightning; + fire-bome (? bome = BOMB sb. 1), a beacon; fire-boom *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); fire-boss (U.S.) *Mining* (see quot.; cf. FIREMAN 5); fire-bottle, an early application of phosphorus for the purpose of fire-lighting; fire-break (U.S.), a cleared space round a homestead, a village, etc. to guard against prairie fires; fire-brick, a brick capable of withstanding intense heat without fusion, also *attrib.*; fire-bridge (see quot. 1874); + fire-brief, a circular letter asking assistance for sufferers by fire; fire-brigade, an organized body of firemen; + fire-broil, the heat of a conflagration; fire-bug (U.S.), an incendiary; + fire-cane (see quot. 1644); fire-cask, a cask of water, provided as a resource against fire on board ship; fire-chamber (see quot.); + fire-chemise (see quot.); fire-churn = *fire-drill*; fire-clay, a clay capable of resisting great heat, used for fire-bricks, etc.; fire-club, + (a) a kind of firework; (b) U.S. a club of firemen (?); fire-cock, a cock or spout to give water to extinguish a fire; + fire-coffer, a kind of fireship; fire-company, (a) a fire-brigade; (b) a fire insurance company; fire-crook = FIRE-HOOK; fire-department, (a) the department in an insurance office which deals with insurances against fire; (b) U.S. a body of firemen; fire-dog = AND-IRON; + fire-dragon = FIRE-DRAKE; fire-drill, the name given by Tylor to a primitive contrivance, consisting of an obtuse-pointed stick which is twirled between the hands with the point in a hole in a flat piece of soft wood till fire is produced; hence *fire-drilling* vbl. sb.; fire-edge, *lit.* the edge of a weapon hardened in the fire; hence *fig.* (now only *dial.*) fire, spirit, 'freshness'; fire-escape, an apparatus for facilitating the escape of persons from a building on fire; fire-fan, (a) a small hand fire-screen (*obs.*); (b) (see quot. 1874); fire-fiend, (a) fire personified as an evil spirit of destruction; (b) a fire-god; (c) an incendiary (*colloq.*); + fire-fit a., fit for burning; fire-flag, (a) a meteoric flame; (b) a flag of distress, when a ship is on fire; fire-

flair, the sting-ray, *Trygon Pastinaca* or *Raia Pastinaca*; † fire-flyer, a kind of firework; fire-free *a.*, safe from fire, fire-proof; fire-grappling, a grappling iron with which to capture fireships; fire-guard, a wire frame or semicircular railing put in front of a fireplace, to keep children or others from accidental injury; also a grating placed before the bars of a fire to prevent the coals from falling out; fire-hole, (*a*) a furnace; (*b*) (see quot. 1835); † fire-hoop, a hoop made of brushwood steeped in tar, etc., set on fire and thrown into an enemy's ship; fire-hose, a hose-pipe for conveying water to a fire; fire-insurance, insurance against losses by fire; also *attrib.*; fire-isle, a volcanic island; fire-junk, a kind of fire-ship; fire-king, (*a*) fire personified as a monarch; (*b*) a champion fire-eater; fire-lamp, *Mining*, a basket of burning coals used (*a*) to give light to banksmen where gas is not used, (*b*) to create a draught; fire-lighter, (*a*) one who kindles a fire; (*b*) material for lighting fires; fire-lute, a composition or lute capable of resisting great heat; fire-maker, one who lights or makes fire or a fire; fire-marble, *Min.* = LUMACHEL; fire-mark, the mark left by a branding-iron; fire-measure = PYROMETER; fire-money, a payment for firing at school; † fire-night, a night round the fire-side; fire-opal, a variety of opal showing flame-coloured internal reflections; fire-piece, (*a*) = FIRE-ARM; (*b*) a picture having as its subject a fire; fire-pile, a pile of wood on which a person is burnt to death, or a corpse is cremated; fire-plug, a contrivance for connecting a hose, or the supply-pipe of a fire-engine, with a water-main in case of fire; fire-police, the official certificate received from an insurance office, guaranteeing the payment of a certain sum in the case of loss of property by fire; fire-porr, fire-prong dial, a poker; fire-raft, a raft for setting an enemy's shipping on fire; fire-roll (*Naut.*), a peculiar beat of the drum on an alarm of fire; fire-room, a room containing a fire-place; † fire-salt *a.*, pungently salt; fire-setting, the softening or cracking of the working-face of a lode, to facilitate excavation, by exposing it to a wood fire built close against it (*Raymond Mining Gloss.*); † fire-snot *a.*, sending forth fire through the nose; fire-spout, a jet of volcanic fire (cf. *waterspout*); fire-spritz (*dial.*) = FIRE-BRAND; † fire-spy, one who is on the look out for a fire; fire-steel (see quot.); fire-stick, (*a*) a burning brand; (*b*) = fire-drill; fire-stink, *Mining* (see quot. 1881); fire-swab (*Naut.*), the wet bunch of rope-yarn used to cool a gun in action and swab up any grains of powder; fire-swart *a.*, † (*a*) blackening with fire; (*b*) blackened by fire; fire-syringe, a piston and cylinder employed to produce combustion by means of the heat resulting from the compression of air; fire-teazer, a stoker; fire-tile, a tile capable of resisting great heat; fire-tower, (*a*) a tower with a beacon on its top, serving the purpose of a light-house; (*b*) a watch-tower to guard against fires in towns; fire-trap, a place with insufficient means of egress in case of fire; fire-tree, (*a*) a kind of firework; (*b*) = flame-tree; (*c*) in New Zealand the *Metrosideros tomentosa* (*Cent. Dict.*); † fire-trunk, (*a*) a kind of projectile or 'fire-work'; (*b*) *Naut.* (see quot.); fire-tube, a pipe-flue; fire-vessel, (*a*) a receptacle for fire, a fire-pan; (*b*) = FIRE-SHIP; fire-ward, -warden, *U.S.* the chief officer of a fire-brigade; † fire-water-work, the name given by the Marquess of Worcester to a rude steam-engine which he invented; fire-well (see quot.); † fire-wheel, a kind of fire-work, a catherine-wheel; fire-worm, (*a*) = FIRE-FLY; (*b*) a glow-worm; fire-wreath = fire-hoop.

1875 CLEVER *Min. Tact.* ix. 100 *Fire-action was the actual means of victory. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 229 note, A *Fire Adjuster is a gentleman... who is continually... 'adjusting' claims for losses by fire. 1849 *Mech. Mag.* L. 425 A difficulty which has proved fatal to all our *fire alarms. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 849/2 *Fire-alarm Telegraph*. 1423 JAS. I. *King's Q.* xlviii. Hir nek, quhite as the *fyre amaille. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx. 91 Small emmits, called here *fire-ants, from their painful biting. 1863 BATES *Nat. Anaxora* ix. (1864) 241 Fire-ants (*formiga de fogo*) under the floors. 1862 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.*, Birds 613 The very handsome *Fireback is an Asiatic bird, inhabiting Sumatra. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 862/1 *Fire-back*. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 170 *Fire-balloons, or those raised by heated air. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Prol.* 74 A fire-balloon Rose gem-like. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mir-bridge* ix. A fire-balloon which he had sent up on a Guy Fawkes' Day. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Fire-bank, a spoil-bank which takes fire spontaneously. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 13 A course sort of Iron... fit for *Fire-bars. 1844 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* III. 312 The fuel is spread over a large surface of fire-bar (in a furnace). 1881 F. CAMPIN *Mech. Engineering* xii. 168 At a fire-bars forming the

grate. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/3 Throwing down *Fire-Barrels. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/2 A determined attempt was made by a *firebeater... to murder his wife. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fire-bill, the distribution of the officers and crew in the case of the alarm of fire. 1727 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 269 *Fire-Blasts... may be occasion'd by Solar Rays reflected from, or condens'd by Clouds. 1824 FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* xxvii. 373 This is what is called a fire-blast. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. vi. 74 They [hops] are subject to the... *Fire-blight, and the Mould or Dwindle. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Fire-board, chimney-board. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Fire-board*, a piece of hoard with the word fire painted upon it... to caution men and lads not to take a naked light beyond it. 1885 A. T. STOSSON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 804/1 There was a... fire-place, but it was closed by a fire-board. 1826 MRS. SHELLEY *Last man* II. ii. 51 *Fire-boats were launched from the various ports. 1883 STANVHURST *Encis.* (Arb.) 137 A clapping *fyerholt (such as oft, with rownce rebel hobble, Ioue toe the ground clateth). 1832 BRYANT *Hurricane* 37 As the fire-bolts leap to the world below. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 16/2 The root of oak *firebolted. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29 Beckne or *fyre-bome, *far* (pharus P.). 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789). In which sense it [boutte de hors] is usually called *fire-boom. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fire-booms*, long spars swung out from a ship's side to prevent the approach of fire-ships... or vessels accidentally on fire. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Fire-bosses (U.S.A.), underground officials who examine the mine for gas, and inspect every safety-lamp taken into the colliery. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Anusem.* 122 A most useful application of phosphorus... is the art of making the *fire bottle, that affords immediate light. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 26 Sept. 4/1 Fears are entertained for the safety of the town, and teams are out plowing *fire-breaks around it. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IV. 123 Let the whole of the cylinder... be lined with *fire bricks. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. 5/1 The fire-brick footway. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 263 Admitting a current of air behind, or through the *fire-bridge. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 862/2 *Fire-bridge*, a plate or wall at the back of the furnace to... prevent the fuel being carried over. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *On the Great Frost* 51 We laugh at *fire-briefs now, although they be Commended to us by his Majesty. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 279 Within a few years the firemen belonging to the different insurance companies in London have been formed into a body—the *Fire Brigade. 1883 STANVHURST *Encis.* III. (Arb.) 75 Then my holye domesticall househods, In last nights *fyrebroyls, that from Troy scorched I saulded. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1885) 7 Political *firebugs we call 'em. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 12/1 It is believed there exists an organized band of 'firebugs'. 1644 DIGBY 2 *Treat.* i. xvii. 147 Indian canes... called *firecanes, being rubbed with some other sticke of the same nature... will of themselves sett on fire. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. Pref., They bring home nothing but firecanes, parots, and Monkeys. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 101 The only article we now wanted was water. I recollected the *fire-cask in the mizen-chains. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 303 In the External Furnace Boiler, the furnace or *fire-chamber is wholly outside of... the water vessel or boiler. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 863/1 *Fire-chamber* (Puddling), the chamber at the end of the puddling-furnace. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Chemise*, *Fire-Chemise is a piece of linen cloth, steeped in a composition of... combustible matters; used at sea, to set fire to the enemy's vessel. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 253 Churning fiercely at the *fire-churn. 1819 REES *Cycl. s.v.*, A very excellent *fire-clay. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 309 The radiating power of the small barrack grate is aided... by a fireclay back. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* II. 92 The description and making of two sorts of *Fire-clubs. 1826 CUSHING *Newburyport Pref.*, The fire-clubs and engine societies [of the town]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne Wks.* (Bohn) II. 67 To carry the boisterous dulness of a fire-club into a polite circle. 1707 *Act 6 Anne c.* 58 § 1 To the Intent such Plugs or *Fire Cocks may always upon Occasion of any Fire be opened. 1844 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* III. 318 In enclosed premises... firecocks are much to be preferred [to plugs]. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 331 Four *Fire-coffers filled with combustibles. 1832 WEBSTER, *Fire-company, a company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fire. 1668 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* (1673) 20 The *Fire-cooks are too short! 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Fire-department, body of firemen. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, The *fire-dogs in the common room. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 3 In the ayre was sene *fyere dragons and sprettes flyenge. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 228 The use of the *fire-drill. *Ibid.* 237 It comes much nearer than *fire-drilling to the yet simpler process of striking fire with two pieces of split bamboo. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 29 [To put a horse to these lessons] after his *fireedge is taken away, will but bring him to a loathing of his instruction. 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. i Pet.* (ed. Valpy) 388 Blunt that fire-edge upon your own hard... hearts. 1878 *Cumberl'd. Gloss.*, 'He gallop't his laal nag till t' fire edge was off.' 1788 *Specif. Dufour's Patent* No. 1652. 1 A Machine called a *Fire escape. 1832 *Examiner* 678/1 They... rush to the fire-escape. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fire-fanns, little Hand-Screens for the Fire. 1706 COLLIER *Reft. Ridic.* 43 They praise... the Fire-Fan that is offer'd them. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 867/2 *Fire-fan*, a small blast apparatus adapted to a portable forge. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1817) 251 'Tis he... The fellest of the *Fire-fiends' brood. 1595 CHAPMAN *Orbit's Bang. Sence* Cj b, That lye like *fire-fit blocks. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. vi. A hundred *fire-flags sheen. 1879 *Ann. Reg.* 22 The red ensign reversed (fire-flag) was run up. 1705 RAY *Syn. Method. Piscum* (1713) 24 *Pastinaca marina*... the *Fire-Flaire. 1861 J. COUCH *Brit. Fishes* (1862) I. 74 The Torpedo and Fire flair have soft and sweet flesh. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 30 Charges for *fire-flyers and wheels. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 122 So *firefree they could not be burned. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 111 Light boats were constantly kept in readiness, with *fire-grapplings, to meet and anchor anything that might be drifted down the stream. 1852 BURN *Nav. & Mil. Tech. Fr. Dict.* II. 96 *Fire-guard. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Ruil'd.* 362 The *fire-hole, or furnace. 1835 SIR J. C. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy. Explan.* Terms p. xvi, *Fire-hole*, a hole in

the ice, kept open in order to obtain water to extinguish fire. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* ix. 217 The crew... had been employed in... keeping the fire-hole open. 1855 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 279 Malleoli... *fire hoops. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fire-hoops*. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 33 The stream might have played, like a *fire-hose, on the Toll House roof. 1822 *Lond. Directory* 6 Norwich Union *fire-insurance Society. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* vii. 45 A word of advice about your Fire Insurance. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. viii. 8 From the *fire-isles came he. 1884 *Chr. World* 28 Aug. 641/3 The burning gunboats and *fire-junks. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 101 The Birmingham *Fire-king has visited the fabulous East. 1861 *Leisure H.* 17 Oct. 661 Thus aided [by the wind], the fire-king marched victoriously from east to west. 1876 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 11 Nov. 733 The fire-king devoured flaming brimstone by way of dessert. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Fire-lamp. 1779 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* (1780) 127/1 Will... the Clerks, or even the *fire-lighter come to prove it? 1758 *Laboratory laid open* Introd. 51 The *fire-lute. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 61 Even from the *fire-makers and necessary women, to the groom of the stole. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 228 The wide-spread legends of first fire-makers. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (1818) 97 It has obtained the name of *Fire marble. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 253 What learns his Son, who does... *Fire-marks, and Country-jails with joy admire? 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2571/4 Lost... a brown Gelding... a Flower-de-luce Fire-mark on the near Hip. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 115 The apparatus has been called Wedgewood's Pyrometer, or *fire-measure. 1721 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 74 All gratuities... such as entrance money, cockpenny, *fire money, and quarteridge. 1653 *Noctes Hibernæ* i. 3 Some have learned more of their Teacher... on a *fire-night, than sitting at the desk all the day. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* I. 238 Third Sub-species, *Fire Opal. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 358 Twenty-seven Foresters, with *Fire-Pieces in their Arms. 1775 J. WRIGHT *Let. in Athenæum* 10 July (1886) 56/3 A report that I paint fire-pieces admirably. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Intig.* xv. 167 Multitudes... martyred... either at one common *fire-pyle, or else in barns and dwelling-houses. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 292 Hercules... who has ascended from the fire-pile to the Nectar Hall of Olympus. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5116/11 Scarcity of Water, occasion'd by the want of *Fire-Plugs in the Street. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xx, The pony looked with great attention into a fire-plug which was near him. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Fire-policy. 1558 *Inv. R. Hyndmer in Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 162 A *fyer porre, a payre of tongues [etc.]. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fire-porr*. 1568 *Inventory W. Strickland in Richmond Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 222 A *fyer pronge. 1776 T. JEFFERSON *Let. Writ.* 1893 II. 83 One of the two *fire-rafts... grappled the Phoenix ten minutes. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 52 To... destroy any armed boats or fire-rafts they might meet with. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* III, He desired the *fire-roll to be beat by the drummer. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 123 One wing of a new castle... in which there are between fifty and sixty *fire-rooms. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 246 Partly because the water hereof was salt with a wine, *fire-salt, as I may say. 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Schisme* 629 The *fire-snot Palfreys. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 184 Three *fire-spouts broke out. 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 128 Several fire-spouts were distinctly seen. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 267, I have seen what a *fire-spirit you can be when you are indignant. 1766 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 141 One of my L^d Craven's *fire-spyes. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 244 *Igniarium*... a *fire-steale wherewith to strike fire out of a flint. 1300 *Harleok* 966 Was it nouth worth a *fir sticke. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xi. 158 The babe, who thinks his Nurce does him wrong... when sometimes shee plucks a firestick from him. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 30 If a fire-stick be whirled round in the dark. 1833 STURT *Exped. S. Australia* I. iii. 105 Several carried fire-sticks. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 238 For many years, flint and steel could not drive it [the fire-drill] out of use among the natives, who went on carrying every man his fire-sticks. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fire-stink, the stench from decomposing iron pyrites, caused by the formation of sulphuretted hydrogen. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Fire-swab. 1000 *Crist* 984 (Gr.) Færed æfter foldan *fyrswæarta leg. 1849 W. TAYLOR in *Southey Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 93 Thy shatter'd fire-swart hall. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 13 The *fire syringe. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 279 The... *fire-teazer who holds the soul of the steam-boat... in his hands. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. i. iv. § 1. 105 The fire-teazer of a modern steam-engine. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 348 The under-surface of the cylinder being protected by *fire-tiles from the direct and too powerful action of the fire. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* Pref. 46 They have of late obtained the names in general of *fire towers. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 722/2 The building appears to have been a regular *fire-trap. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iii. 332 Exhibitions... consisting chiefly in *fire-trees, jerbs, and rockets. 1639 J. C. [RUSO] *Art of Warre* 154 To make a *fire-trunk. Take a piece of light wood... bore it through... with a hole of an inch in diameter;... place at the one end an half pike... To charge the trunk, put a charge of beaten powder in the bottom [etc.]. 1687 J. RICHARDS *Jrnl. Siege Buda* 26 Stones, Granadoes, Artrows, Bullets, and Fire-Trunks. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sansisson*, the trough... which communicates the flame from the train to the fire-trunks or powder-barrels in a fire-ship. 1830 FALCONER's *Dict. Marine*, *Fire-trunks* are wooden funnels fixed in fire-ships under the shrouds, to convey the flames to the masts, rigging, and sails. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Fire-tube. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl. xxvii.* 3 Toonges, and hokes, and *fyer vessels. 1827 *Examiner* 723/2 The Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the fire-vessels. 1763 J. ADAMS *Diary* Feb. Wks. 1850 II. 144 Collectors, wardens, *fire-wards, and representatives, are regularly chosen. 1832 WEBSTER, *Fire-ward, Firewarden*. 1663 MRO. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv. Index*, A *Fire Water-work 68. 1879 GEIKIE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) X. 250/1 Emanations of carburetted hydrogen, which, when they take fire, are known as *Fire-wells. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* II. 77 How to make Gironells or *fire wheels. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 27 The fire wheels that are used on land, turn upon an iron pin or bolt drawn or screwed into a post. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 111 Another which is called the *fier Worme, & semeth as it were to be a kinde of Spider. 1821 BYRON

Cain ii. i. I have seen the fire-flies and fire-worms. 1639 J. [RUSO] *Art of Warre* 93 Fire-balls, granadoes, fire-weathes, and fire-trunks. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 346 note, Fire-arrows shot from the bows, as well as fire-weathes cast into the vessels of the enemy.

b. In various plant-names, as **fire-bush** (see quot.); **fire-grass dial.**, parsley piert (*Alchemilla arvensis*), so called because used as a remedy for erysipelas (J. Smith, *Dom. Bot.* 1871); **fire-leaves**, (a) *Plantago media*; (b) *Scabiosa succisa*; **fire-pink** (see quot.); **fire-weed**, applied to various plants (see quots.) that spring up on burnt land.

1882 *Garden* 13 May 322/2 The *Fire Bush (*Embothrium coccineum*) . . which thrives so well in . . Devonshire. 1860 *Gard. Chron.* 11 Aug. 738 *Fire-leaves. In Gloucestershire the name is given to the leaves of Plantains; and we have heard it in Herefordshire used for the *Scabiosa succisa* (Devil's bit). 1882 *Garden* 6 May 307/2 The *Fire Pink (*Silene virginica*).—The flowers of this Catchfly are unsurpassed as regards brilliancy by those of any other plant. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 133 No other culture being necessary . . but the cutting of the *fire-weed. 1829 *Loudon Encycl. Plants* 706 *Senecio hieracifolius* . . in North America, as *S. vulgaris* in Europe . . is known by the name of the Fire-weed. 1857 *Thoreau Maine W.* (1894) 350 There were great fields of fire-weed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) on all sides. 1861 *Miss Pratt Flower Pl.* II. 104 In Virginia, the Thorn-Apple is called Fireweed. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Fireweed*, an American name for *Erechtites hieracifolia*. 1892 R. KIPPLING in *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 Nov. 13/3 The fire-weed glows in the centre of the driveways.

c. In provincial or local names of birds and insects, as **fire-crest**, the golden-crested wren (*Regulus ignicapillus*); also **fire-crested wren**; **fire-flirt**, the redstart (*Ruticilla phoenicurus*); **fire-hang-bird**, the Baltimore oriole (see FIRE-BIRD); **fire-tail**, (a) the redstart; (b) a small finch-like bird of Tasmania; also, **fire-tailed finch**; (c) (see quot. 1868).

1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 229 *Fire crest. *Ibid.* 13 Redstart . . *Fire flirt. 1855 *LOWELL Let. to Stillman* 21 May. The linnets, catbirds, 'fire hang-birds, and robins. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 412 *Fire-tail . . the Redstart. 1865 *GOULD Hdbk. Birds Australia* I. 406 *Zonotrichia bellus*, Fire-tailed Finch . . Fire-tail. 1867 *Coriuh. Mag.* XV. 593 'There's a firetail', said the boy. 1868 *Wood Homes without H.* xxv. 481 'Those splendid insects which are popularly called Ruby-tailed Flies or Fire-tails and scientifically are termed *Chrysididae*.'

Fire (foi-ri), *v.* Forms: 1 *fȳrian*, 3 *furen* (ii), 4-7 *fyre*, (4 *fijre*, 5 *firin*), 6-7 *fier*, 4- *fire*. [*f.* FIRE *sb.*; OE. had *fȳrian* (once, in sense *r*); cf. OHG. *fūrēn* to be on fire, *furen* to set on fire (MHG. *viuren*, mod. G. *feuern*).]

†1. *trans.* To supply with firing. (Only OE.)

c 970 *Canons of Edgar, Penitents* § 14 Fede þearfan and scryde and husize and fryze, badige and beddige.

2. *trans.* To set on fire, so as to damage or destroy; sometimes, to consume or destroy by fire.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2217 A full thousand he fangid to fire þe foure zatis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/1 *Fyrin*, or sette on a fyre, or brinnyn. c 1490 *Adam Bel* 117 in *Ritson Anc. Pop. P.* 9 They fyred the house in many a place. 1502 *Lvly Midas* i. i. Least desiring things above my reach, I be fiered with Phaeton. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 77 Cylon fired the Pythagorean College. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. lvi. 180 He fired his camp. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* iii. ii. When all your stacks were fired, she lent you gold.

b. To light, kindle, ignite (anything intended for the purpose; now only a beacon, or something explosive).

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 81 Sinon . . Withinne Troie . . a tokne hath fired. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Amon* xvii. 399 He toke a torche and ftyed it. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* Pref. Aij b, He hath . . sundrie times by the Sunne beames fired Powder. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 428 They fire an innumerable company of lamps. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 461 Twenty . . white lights, which were fired at Beachy Head. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. iii. 242 Gunpowder could easily be fired by the heat of the sun's rays converged.

†c. To fire about: to surround with fires. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 709 The Grekys had ftyed hym abowte, That he myght on no syde owte.

†d. Used in the imperative as an imprecation.

1752 *FOOTE Taste* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 23 Fire me, my Lord, there may be more in this than we can guess. 1760 — *Minor* i. *ibid.* I. 241 Fire him, a snub-nos'd son of a bitch.

3. *fig.* To set (a person) on fire; to inspire with passion or strong feeling or desire; to inflame, heat, animate. Also, to kindle or inflame (a passion, etc.).

a 1225 *St. Mark.* 18 Wið þe halwunde fur of þe halli gast moncunne froure fure min heorte. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1013 *Dido*, That al the world her beute hadde y-fyred. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3835 They kyndlen ire, and firen lecherie. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* ii. iii. What danke marish spirit, But would be ftyed with impatience? 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Pash.* viii. 90 Verse fires the frozen Veins. 1728 *YOUNG Odes to King* Wks. 1757 I. 176 What hero's praise Can fire my lays, Like His? 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xv. iv. Perceiving she had fired the young Lord's pride. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr.* 22 The nations of Europe were fired with boundless expectation. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. xii. Fired was each eye, and flushed each brow. a 1862 *BUCKLE Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 13 Venice, that land so calculated to fire the imagination of a poet. 1881 *MALLOCK Romance Nineteenth Cent.* II. 62 These imaginations fired him with a new longing for ber.

†b. = FEAGUE *v.* 2 b.

1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (ed. 2) II. 61 You may chance to get a View of the Horses without the Dealer's

having first put them upon their Mettle, or fired them, as it is called; for the last of these they will do, if possible, unless the Horse happens to set his Tail naturally.

4. *intr.* To catch fire, to be kindled or ignited; †also, to be consumed by fire. Of a coal mine: (see quot. 1892). To fire up: (of a volcano) to burst into flame.

a 1618 *RALEIGH Apol.* 29 For I will fire with the Gallioones if it come to extremitie. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1628/2 In this Fight, the Frigate fired twice. 1731 *S. Hales Stat. Ess.* I. 270 As in the case where houses are first beginning to fire. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. viii. 39 Gunpowder will readily fire with a spark. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* iii. 59 On the 20th of April rain came with the Sirocco, and the mountain, as usual, fired up. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v. A pit is said to have fired when an explosion of gas has taken place.

b. *transf.* Of flax: To become covered with black spots as if burnt.

1814 *W. S. MASON Surv. Ireland* I. xiii. ix. 265 They find from experience that the latter [American flax-seed] fired much more than the former [Dutch flax-seed].

5. *fig.* To become inflamed, heated, or excited. To fire up: to show sudden heat or anger.

1568 *T. HOWELL Arb. Amittie* (1879) 38, I rage and rewe, I fire and freeze. 1604 *MARSTON Malcontent* v. ii. Women are flax, and will fire in a moment. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. x. The parson . . fired at this information. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. vi. 25 If I were to hear any one speak slightly of you, I should fire up in a moment. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* I. 261 She fired up at the arrogance of the squire. 1832 *Examiner* 388/1 His heart swells, and his imagination fires. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xli. I should have fired and fumed!

6. *transf. a. trans.* To redden or cause to glow as if on fire; to suffuse with a fiery hue.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. iii. ii. 42 When . . He [the sun] fires the proud tops of the Eastern Pines. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* ii. 10 The flaming blood, Which fir'd her scarlet cheek with rosie dies. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 2 The sun . . Ascending, fires th' horizon. 1878 *B. TAYLOR Deukalion* ii. ii. 59 As a strong sunset fires the unwilling East.

b. *intr.* To glow as if on fire; to grow as red as fire.

1865 *J. C. WILCOCKS Sea Fisherm.* (1875) 118 When the water fires, or, as the fishermen term it, 'brimes'. 1886 *A. LANG Lett. to Dead Authors* xvii. 177 Watching . . the dawn as it fired.

7. a. *trans.* To affect (the body) with a burning sensation. ? *Obs.* b. *intr.* To become heated or inflamed. ? *U.S.*

1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 459 Olives . . are of a horrid . . taste, firing the throat and palate. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. His feet fire easily in walking. (Colloq.)

8. *trans.* To drive (any one) away from a place by fire; with out, out of, from, or equivalent const. Also *fig. Obs. or rare.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 551/1 Come out, or I shall fyre the out. 1590 *MARLOWE Edm.* II. iii. ii. March to fire them from their starting-holes. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* v. iii. 23 He . . shall bring a Brand from Heauen, And fire vs hence, like Foxes. 1615 *BYFIELD Expos.* Col. iii. 5 Lust will not usually out of the soul . . till it be fired out with confession. 1677 *W. HUBBARD Narrative* 128 The rest of the Enemy being first fired out of their strong hold, were taken. 1728 *SWIFT Lett. Dubl. Wkly. Jnl.* 21 Sept. The law is like the wooden houses of our ancestors . . where you . . are very often fired out of all you have.

†b. To force (a way) by fire. *Obs.*

1671 *CROWNE Juliana* ii. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 53 Ha! the gates fastened! . . Fetch me a torch, I'll fire my way to 'um.

9. *trans.* To subject to the action of fire; to prepare by heat; e.g. to bake (pottery, bricks, etc.); to dry or cure (tea or tobacco) by artificial heat.

1662 *R. MATHEW Unl. Ach.* lxxxix. 159 The gentlier thou dost fire, the better wilt thy Work be. 1782 *WEDGWOOD in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 307 The kiln in which our glazed ware is fired furnishes three measures. 1805 *J. NICOL Poems* I. 28 (Jam.) The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small scones, which, when fired, are handed round the company. 1825 *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 18 Hoop, fire, cleanse, wash or scald any cask. 1875 *Sat. Rev.* XL. 553/1 For green tea the leaf is 'fired' within two hours of picking. 1883 *U. S. 10th Census Report Agric.* Tobacco 92 If a damp spell occurs after the barn is filled with tobacco it is sometimes fired with wood to save it. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 2/1 The work is fired, again painted with enamels, again fired, and so on.

10. *Farriery.* To burn; cauterize.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 299 Then to give him the fire, which Absyrtus doth not allow, saving the Spleen lyeth so, as it cannot easily be fired, to do him any good. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1201/4 A . . Hunting Gelding . . fired for the Spaven . . on the near leg behind. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 320, I see no Harm in Firing or Cauterizing young Colts. 1869 *E. FARMER Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 27 They'll be most of them 'blistered' or 'fired', and turned out!

11. To supply (a furnace, etc.) with fuel; to attend to the fire of (an engine).

1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xciii. 73 [He] might as well send his manuscript to fire the baker's oven. 1862 *SMILES Engineers* III. 25 George firing the engine at the wage of a shilling a day. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/7 The Edinburgh Works have as much coal as will fire the retorts for at least eight or ten days. 1894 *Chamb. Jnl.* 30 June 414/1 The boilers were fired by oil.

b. *absol.* Also with up: To make up a fire; to light up the fire of a furnace; hence *colloq.* to light one's pipe.

1879 *BARING-GOULD Germany* II. 368 In the depth of winter . . it is quite enough to fire up twice in the twenty-four hours. 1881 *M. REYNOLDS Engine-Driving Life* 17 He allows the fireman to find out how to fire, when to fire, and

where to fire. 1890 *Century Mag.* 127/2 When we had fired up he grew more and more in cordial mood. 1893 *Catholic News* 21 Oct. 6/5, I had been firing on the line for five years back.

c. To fire off (a kiln): to cause it to cease burning.

1884 *C. T. DAVIS Bricks, etc.* 283 When the first kiln has been fired-off.

12. To apply fire to (a charge of gunpowder) in order to cause its explosion; to discharge or let off (a gun, fireworks, etc.), explode (a mine, etc.). Also, to fire off.

To fire a salute, to fire a certain number of guns as a salute; to fire a broadside, to fire all the guns on one side of a ship. Also *fig.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 550/1 Fyer this pece . . affustez ceste piece. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 281 Let all the Battlements their Ordinance fire. 1699 *W. HACKE Coll. Voy.* iv. 37 They load them with loose Powder . . and they fire them with Stone-shot. 1705 *BERKELEY Cave Dunmore Wks.* 1871 IV. 506, I desired one of our company to fire off his gun. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 17 These sorts of rockets are fired on a board or stand. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxvii. 91 At sundown, another salute of the same number of guns was fired. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest* xv, Edward fired his gun into the body of the man. 1883 *J. GILMOUR Among Mongols* xxvi. 315 A grey-headed old man comes out and fires off crackers. 1886 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Paston Caraco* xl, Only when Mary fired a broadside into her character . . did Mrs. Richard give tongue in her behalf.

b. *causal.* To cause to discharge a fire-arm.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 42 The instructor will fire each recruit singly.

13. *intr. or absol.* To discharge a gun or other fire-arm; to shoot. Const. at, upon, into, etc.

Fire! as a word of command, is now apprehended as the vb. in the imperative; originally it was prob. the sb. (= *Fr. feu*).

c 1645 *T. TULLY Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 47 Stradling . . threatened to fire upon them. 1719 *De For Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 93 He fired, and hit two. 1721 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 227 We had orders not to fire upon the burghers. 1794 *SOUTHEY Botany Bay Ecl.* ii. I fired, they fell. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 250 Devonshire . . had been fired at from Colepepper's windows. 1855 *HALIBURTON Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. viii. 231 He has fired into the wrong flock this time. 1885 *Lavo Times* 9 May 29/2 The plaintiff . . fired at him, but did not hit him.

b. *transf. (Bell-ringing.)* To ring all the bells in a peal at once.

1788-1880 [cf. FIRING 6 b].

c. *fig.* To fire away: to start off and proceed (in a speech or action) with energy and rapidity; to 'go ahead'. *colloq.*

1775 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 4 Mar., Mr. Burney fired away in a voluntary. 1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* xvii. Now then, Billy, fire away. 1841 *E. FITZGERALD Lett.* (1889) I. 67 Then Edgeworth fires away about the Odes of Pindar. 1880 *PAYN Confid. Agents* III. 156 You tell it to me, and I will tell it to him. Fire away.

14. *intr.* Of a gun, etc.: To go off.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 260/4 The Gun fired, killing two men. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 440 A quantity of six-inch live shells fired. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 194 The keepers . . heard a gun fire.

b. *fig.* To go off in an explosion of passion.

1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxi, Madame de Belladonna . . fired off in one of her furies.

15. *trans.* To eject or propel (a missile) from a gun or other fire-arm. To fire away: to consume (ammunition) by firing.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iii. i. 63 Is that Lead slow which is fir'd from a Gunne? 1864 *MACDONALD Modern War* vii. 176 He paralysed one-half of his army by shutting it in behind the ravine, where it did not fire a shot. *Ibid.* xiii. 428 There is a tendency in the soldiers . . to fire away their ammunition in a reckless and aimless manner. 1885 *Times* 23 Jan. 9/2 A man who had never commanded a regiment or fired a shot in anger.

b. *transf.* To propel or discharge (a missile) as from a gun. Also *absol.* (cf. 13.)

1708 *OCKLEY Saracens* (1848) 143 The Persian archers firing on them all the while. 1849 *Pitman's Ghost in Bards of the Tyne* 409 (Northumb. Gloss.) They fired styens at him. 1878 *A. HAMILTON Nerv. Dis.* x. 270 A boy having fired a brick at her. 1885 *Times* 4 Feb. 4/4 If you want something to eat, fire a stone through a window.

c. *fig.*; also, to fire off.

1850 *J. W. CROKER in Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxvii. 214 He had a most effective style of firing off his joke. 1859 *READE Love me Little* I. 1. 29 Her ardent aunt . . fired many glowing phrases in at the [carriage] window. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, He . . would not notice the looks of recognition which Tom kept firing at him. 1873 *Argosy* XVI. 443 'Miss Timmens is not worth her salt', fired Tod. 1888 *BRYCE Amer. Commw.* III. cxi. 600 The great set speeches being fired off . . with a view to their circulation in the country.

16. *U.S. slang.* To turn (any one) out of a place; to eject or expel forcibly; to dismiss or discharge peremptorily; to reject (a picture sent in for exhibition). Frequently with out.

It has been suggested that this sense is derived from 8, but this seems unlikely.

1885 *Milner* (Dakota) *Free Press* 25 Apr. 5/2 If . . the practice is persisted in, then they [pupils] should be fired out. 1887 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 11 Feb. 4 Postmaster Breed says the next time such a thing occurs he will fire the offender bodily. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 2/r A Commissioner who should be discovered to have reported a subordinate unjustly would be fired from his high post. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 447/2 Artists of genuine ability have found their canvases fired.

Fire, *v.* 2. Obs. variant of VEER.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* iv. xiv. Thay fyrir thair takillis, and sank down in y^e middis of y^e see.

† **Fireable**, *a.* Obs.—1 [f. FIRE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being fired or set on fire.

1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriol*. 137 If Iron be not throughout its whole Body fireable, but a Coal altogether fireable.

Fire-arm. Usually *pl.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + ARM *sb.* 2.] A weapon from which missiles are propelled by the combustion of gunpowder or other explosive. (The sing. is late and rare in use.)

1646 EVELYN *Diary*, *Brescia*, Here I purchas'd . . my fine carbine . . this city being famous for these fire-arms. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. (1702) I. 92 Nor had they Ammunition to supply their few Fire-Arms. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvii. 331 I left them my fire-arms; viz. five muskets. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 197 He heard the report of a fire-arm. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 267 Battles are more and more fought out with fire-arms.

Hence **Fire-armed** *ppl. a.*, provided with fire-arms.

1869 PETHERICK *Trav.* I. 139 The negroes . . having only clubs and lances, they were soon overpowered by the fire-armed Arabs.

Fire-ball. [f. FIRE *sb.* + BALL *sb.* 1.]

1. A ball of fire or flame; applied *esp.* to certain large luminous meteors, and to lightning in a globular form.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 217 The fyre baule or starre commonly cauled saynt Helen. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* 616/2 There was such a Tempest & thunder with great fireballs of lightning. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* i. 'I go to prove', Unless God send His hail Or blinding fireballs. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* i. 8 Sometimes the lightning seems to burst, like a fireball. 1883 H. A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 108/1 Another class of luminous meteors known as shooting or falling stars, fire balls [etc.]. 1888 P. G. TAIT *ibid.* XXIII. 330/1 The most mysterious phenomenon is what goes by the name of 'globe-lightning' or 'fire-ball'.

2. *Mil.* A ball filled with combustible or explosive materials, used as a projectile, either to damage the enemy by explosion or to set fire to their works.

1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* xli. Vulcan darted Against their Tower his burning fier-balls. 1609 HOLLAND *Anm. Marcell.* xxiv. iv. 249 Tumbling downe huge stones, with firebrands, and fireballs [smaller]. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 120 They shot above 2000 Cannon Bullets into the Town, and 500 Fireballs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Fire balls are bags of canvas filled with gunpowder, sulphur, saltpetre, pitch, &c. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 505 A fire-ball struck the rāja's elephant.

b. fig.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxv. 390 Virulent speeches are a fire-ball tossed to and fro, of them that love death. 1718 HICKES *J. Kettlerwell* II. xxix. 131 At this Time there were Fire-Balls of Dissention flung . . all over the Kingdom.

c. Her. (See quot.)

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Her.* III. Gloss. s. v. Ball, Fire Ball, or Ball fired proper, is always represented with the fire issuing from the top. When otherwise, it should be so expressed in the blazon; as, a ball fired in four places.

3. *a.* A ball of coal-dust and clay or other material, used for kindling fires. *b.* A ball of fire-brick, put into a fire to save fuel.

Fire-bird. Also 6 fieres-bird.

1. † *a.* A bird which stays by or hovers round the fire (quot. 1593). *b.* (See quot. 1865.)

1593 *Tell-troth's New Y. Gift* 12 This weather-beaten fieres-bird. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 252 The story of the fire-bird . . a bird which pecked at it [a tree] and made fire come forth.

2. *a.* U.S. A popular name of the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. *b.* A kind of bee-eater.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 436 The fire-bird streamed by them with his deep-red plumage. 1856 BRYANT *Poems*, *Indian Story* viii. The hollow woods . . Ring shrill with the fire-bird's lay. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 3/1 You may watch the red fire-bird (a kind of bee-eater) as it sweeps . . around the bush-grown moat of the fortress.

Fire-blende. *Min.* [translation of Ger. *feuerblende* (Breithaupt in 1832), f. *feuer* FIRE + *blende*: see BLENDE.] = PYROSTILPITE.

1850 DANA *Min.* 543. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 393.

Fire-boot, † *bote*. *Law.* Obs. exc. *Hist.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + BOOT *sb.* 1. Cf. OE. *fyr-bēta* one who 'beets' or mends a fire.] The repair or mending of a fire; wood used for this purpose, fuel (granted to the landlord to the tenant); the right of a tenant to take fire-wood from off the landlord's estate.

1484 *Lease of Manor of Scotter* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), 12 caret subbosci pro le heybote et octo focal pro fyrbot. 1557 TUSSEY 100 *Poets Husb.* lxxv. A blocke at the harthe . . Shall helpe to saue fier bote. 1559 *Will of E. Boraston* (Somerset Ho.), My saide wyfe shall . . have certayne under-woodes appoynted to her by my executors towards her fyreboote. 1657 SIR H. GRIMSTONE in *Croke's Reports* I. 477 Those trees were long since . . fit only for fire-boot. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 506 If a Man cuts Trees for . . Cartboot, Ploughboot, and Fireboot. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* II. 214 Gathering for fire-boot and house-boot . . branches of oak trees. 1888 *Athenæum* 12 May 596/3 The privilege of firebote in the lord's wood, that is gathering sticks for fuel.

Fire-box. [Box *sb.* 2.]

† 1. A box with materials for procuring fire, a tinder-box. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 291 Every man caryeth with hym . . a

fyre boxe. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans No. 43 Comforts of a fire-box. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlviii, He carried in his pocket, too, a fire-box.

† 2. A kind of firework. *Obs.*

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* II. 75 How to make fire Boxes . . In these boxes you may put golden rayne, starres, serpents petrars [etc.].

3. The chamber of a steam-boiler in which the fuel is burnt.

1830 STEPHENSON & LOCKE *Locomotive & Fixed Engines* 65 Those [wheels] on which the 'fire-box' rests. 1887 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 516/1 The boiler . . is fitted with a cast-iron internal fire-box.

Fire-brand. [f. FIRE *sb.* + BRAND *sb.* 1.]

1. A piece of wood kindled at the fire.

c 1205 LAY. 25608 Slozen [flozen?] of heore hæzene swule fur-burondes. c 1300 K. *Alis*. 6848 Theo kyng sygh a lein, so a fuyrbrond. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 A wikked man . . kest a brynnand fyrebrand at oure Lord. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnal* 343 Tisiphone . . doth shake . . Her flaming fire brand. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 296 As the Proverb is, he could have bit a Fire-brand, had it stood in his way. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 6 Eyes which glowed like firebrands. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Fire-brand* inflamed *ppl.*, fire brands, borne in coat-armour, are generally represented raguly. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* I. 525 We . . Pray thee the firebrand fell from the Trojan vessels to keep.

† *b. transf.* One who is doomed or deserves to burn in hell; usually *firebrand* of hell. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7421 Or he us made for noght els to dwelle In erth, but to be fyre brandes in helle. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 270 Eternall fyre is redy for eche hell fyrebrande. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 204, I was by nature . . a very firebrand of hell.

2. *fig.* One who, or a thing which, kindles strife or mischief, inflames the passions, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* vii. 4 Thin herte be not ferd of the two tailis of these smokende fyr brandis. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lxxxvi. (1591) 104 This man . . became a principall fire-brand of the warre. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 16 Dr. Sanders the Popes firebrand in Ireland. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 293 And so this firebrand of Privilege inflamed the City at that time. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 67 Meer Firebrands in Society, that kindle and lay waste where-ever they come. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 278 These fierce republicans, even the very firebrands of the Jacobins. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. iv. 132 Not peace, but a firebrand . . had the King held forth to his subjects.

† 3. = BRAND-MARK. *Obs.*

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1049/4 A speckled Mare . . marked with a Fire-brand on the near shoulder. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4037/8 A . . Cart Gelding . . a Firebrand on the near Shoulder.

4. A local name for the redstart.

1890 in *Gloucestr. Gloss.*

5. *attrib.* *Firebrand-new* (dial.) = BRAND-NEW.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 328 Umbidelve The rootes, and dryve ynnne a firbronde pyne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 110 Our fire-brand Brother Paris burns vs all. 1882 W. WORC. *Gloss.*, *Fire-brand-new*, . . quite new.

Hence **Fire-branded** *ppl. a.*, (*a*) = BRAND-MARKED (*obs.*); (*b*) furnished with fire-brands. **Fire-brandism** (*nonce-wd.*), the disposition or behaviour of a (social) fire-brand.

1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 764/4 The Gelding is brown . . the Letter R firebranded on the farther buttock. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 7 Who . . will see unpack'd Fire-branded foxes to sear up and singe Our gold and ripe-ear'd hopes. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 643 Firebrandism of this kind is . . an act either of unpardonable folly or . . wickedness.

† **Fire-crancel**. *Obs.* [Cf. Ger. *feuerkranz* in same sense; also *kränzel*, dim. of *kranz* wreath.] = *fire-hoop*, -wreath: see FIRE *sb.* B. 5.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 444 Cannons, Muskets . . Granadoes, Fire-Crancel, pitched Hoops.

Fire-cross, **fiery-cross**. [See CROSS 13.] A signal used anciently in Scotland, and more recently in the Highlands, to summon the men to a rendezvous on the sudden outbreak of war.

It was called in Gaelic *cros-tàraidh* or *craun-làraidh* = cross or beam of gathering, and consisted of a cross or piece of wood burnt at one end and dipped in blood at the other—symbolical of fire and sword—which was handed from clansman to clansman, each man immediately on receiving it running with it to his nearest neighbour, so as to spread the alarm over a district in a short time. (Poetical references to it are often mere guesses founded on the name.) 1547 in *Reg. Privy Seal* XXI. 45 (Jam.) The fire Croce being borne throw the hale Realme. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 63. 1615 SIR D. CAMPBELL *Let.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scot.* III. 23 Sir James the traitour hes latlie directit out ane fyrie croce from the head of Lockerrane to the Tarbart. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 51 To . . proclaim a fire-cross to a . . perpetuall civil warre. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xviii, He vanis'd, and o'er moor and moss Sped forward with the Fiery Cross. 1826 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) VII. 16 Arran had dispatched the fire-cross from clan to clan.

Fired (*fəɪəd*), *ppl. a.* [f. FIRE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Set on fire or ignited, kindled.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 929 The fyred nuttes smolder. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lviii. 130 Euerie peece . . Hath a spider gonner; with redy fired mach. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 957 The Holland ships also attempted to succour their fired Vessels. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* I. 107 To quench a fir'd House. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 2/1 The gases from the fired gunpowder.

† 2. As transl. of L. *ignitus*: *a.* Tried in the fire.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 18, I counseile thee, for to bye of me gold fyrir.

† *b.* Full of fire, fiery. (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Obs.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 140 Fired þi speche es swithe wele. a 1340 HAMPOLE *ibid.*, Ffyrid gretly þi worde . . þat is, þi worde þat is fyry thogh be halygast. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* xxi. 6 The Lord sente firid serpentis in to the puple.

3. Of flax: (see quots. and FIRE *v.* 1 4 b).

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* I. 204 Except fired or mildewed flax, both of which . . being improper for linen cloth. 1814 MASON *Surv. Ireland* I. xii. ix. 264 The leaves . . are, by the wet, laid flat upon the stem, the flax instantly appears fired (which is a number of black specks appearing upon the stem).

4. *Her.* Of a fire-ball: Represented with fire issuing from the surface. See FIRE-BALL 2 c.

5. *Fired off*: said of a kiln when the fire has ceased to burn, but before the heat is exhausted.

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks, etc.* 284 If it is desired to admit hot air to the upper part of any kiln, this may be done by opening the dampers . . at the top of a fired-off kiln.

Fire-damp. [See DAMP *sb.*] A miner's term for carburetted hydrogen or marsh-gas, which is given off by coal and is explosive when mixed in certain proportions with atmospheric air.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 895 The Fire-damp did by little and little begin . . to appear in crevices and slits of the Cole. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 3. 2/2 What Miners relate concerning Fire-damps. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 49 The . . colliers dare not venture with a candle in spots where fire-damps are supposed to lurk. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 143 Two different gases, known by the miners as fire-damp and choke-damp.

attrib. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 200 The ingenious 'fire-damp indicator' of Mr. Ansell. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 863/1 *Fire-damp-alarm*, one which indicates the presence of dangerous quantities of gas or fire-damp in coal workings.

Fire-drake. [OE. *fyr-draca*, f. *fyr*, FIRE *sb.* + *draca* dragon.]

1. A 'fiery dragon'; a mythical creature belonging to Germanic superstition.

Beowulf 5371 þa was . . fæcne fyr-draca, fæðða gemyndig. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 95 Sometime the fire-drake it semeth. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 978 That he wolde than make The devyls to quake Lyke a fydrake. 1683 CROWNE *City Politiques* II. i. Were not your writings like so many Fire-drakes? . . no person [would] come near 'em. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii. He expected the enchanter to enter on a fire drake. 1883 *Loughn. Mag.* Sept. 517 Woodcuts, representing . . fire-drakes, and other fearful wild-fowl.

† 2. *a.* A fiery meteor. *b.* A will-o'-the-wisp.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 10 Flying Dragons, or as Englishmen call them, fire Drakes, be caused in this manner. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Enforced Marr.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 572 Who should be lamps to comfort out our way, And not like fire-drakes to lead men astray. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* Wks. 1873 III. 159 So have I seen a fire-drake glide at midnight Before a dying man to point his grave. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 127 He deals in signs, portents, fire-drakes, armies fighting in clouds.

† 3. A kind of firework. *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* III. ii. 82 But, like fire-drakes, Mounted a little, gave a crack, and fell. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 80 How to make fire Drakes. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

† 4. *transf. a.* An alchemist's assistant. *b.* A man with a fiery nose. *c.* One who is fond of fighting; = FIRE-EATER 2. *d.* A fire-man. *e.* = FIRESHIP 2.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. That's his fire-drake, His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coales. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 45 Twenty of the Dog-days now reign in's Nose . . that Fire-drake did I hit three times on the head. c 1626 *Dick of Devon.* I. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 14 Our ships Carrying such fire-drakes in them that [etc.]. a 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 146 It is not strange that such fire-drakes as he writes of could not forbear to threaten the nation. 1631 DEKKER *Match mee* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 140 Another Fire-drake! More Salamanders! a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fire-drakes*, Men with a Phenix for their Badge, in Livery, and Pay from the Insurance-Office, to extinguish Fires. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. Q. No. 3. 7/1 A Fire-drake of Spain [might] . . put you in the same Plight.

Fire-eater.

1. A juggler who eats or pretends to eat fire.

1672 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Oct., Richardson the famous Fire-eater . . before us devour'd brimston on glowing coales, chewing and swallowing them. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxv, Stage-players, fire-eaters . . and wire-walkers . . ought not entirely to be despised. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 221 Like the celebrated fire-eater in London.

2. One fond of fighting, a duellist; one who seeks occasion to quarrel or fight.

1804 *Morning Herald in Spirit Pub. Frim.* (1805) VIII. 249 The Sieur W-d-m, fire-eater in ordinary to the troop. 1827 BARRINGTON *Personal Sk.* II. 8 About the year 1777, the 'Fire-eaters' were in great repute. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 25 He killed a celebrated French fire-eater. 1864 *Spectator* No. 187. 627 Sober-minded men . . not fire-eaters wishing to fight for pure fighting's sake.

b. (U.S.) Before the Civil War: A violent Southern partisan.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 55 The newcomer proved to be . . as he pleasantly acknowledged, a Southern Fire-Eater. 1879 *Tourgee Foot's Err.* vii. 30 An original Secesh, a regular fire-eater.

3. *Trade slang.* A quick worker.

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing*, *Fire-eater*, Compositors who are expeditious workmen are styled Fire Eaters. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang*, *Fire-eater* (Tailors), one who does a great amount of work in a very short time.

So **Fire-eating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1819 *Metropolis* II. 207, I would as soon sit down in company with my butcher as with these fire-eating fellows.

1848 THACKERAY *Van, Fair* xvii, A fire-eating and jealous warrior. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 55 My fire-eating friend has had ample opportunities to banquet on his favorite diet. 1882 W. HASLAM *Yet not I* (1883) 8 He did not like that fire-eating kind of preaching. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Jan., The absence of fire-eating among the leading statesmen of Europe.

Fire-engine. [f. FIRE *sb.* + ENGINE.]

1. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fires.

c 1680 *Sir S. Morland's Pumps* Broadside, Brit. Mus. 816 m. 10. 90 For a Fire Engine with one Pair of Handles. Twenty three pound. 1725 DESAGULIERS *Exper. Philos.* (1744) II. 505-519 *headings*, Mr. Newsham's Fire-Engine. 1755 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1887 II. 405 A stream [of water] from a fire-engine will force through the strongest panes of a window. 1806 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1807) II. 175 Fire engine [is] the name now commonly given to a machine by which water is thrown upon fires to extinguish them. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Our Parish* i, The services of that particularly useful machine, a parish fire-engine, are required.

2. A steam-engine. *Obs. exc. local.*

1722 BARNES in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 685 *note*, The charge of water was calculated as if to be drawn by horses, whereas it may be done much cheaper by help of a fire-engine. 1750 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) II. 164 They waited for a fire-engine from England to drain their pits. 1806 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1807) II. 353 This [i.e. the steam engine] has often been called the Fire-engine, because of the fire used in boiling the liquid. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 6 Newcomen appears to have first tried his 'fire-engine' on the large scale at a colliery near Wolverhampton. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, Fire-engine, a steam-engine.

† 3. A heating apparatus. *Obs. rare.*

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. i. iii. (1743) 9 One fire-engine conveys warm air to every individual Part of the Machine [Lombe's machine for thrown silk].

Fire-eyed, a. Having eyes glowing as with fire.

1596 SHAKS. i *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 114 To the fire-ey'd Maid of smokie Warre... will we offer them. 1601 *Downfall Earl of Huntington* iv. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley VIII.* 178 Anon comes forth the fire-eyed dreadful beast. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v, Grim fier-eyed rage Possess us wholly. 1823 MOORE *Fables* 137 Like certain fire-eyed minstrel maids. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 64 Only at rare intervals did the young soul burst forth into fire-eyed rage.

Fire-fang, sb. [f. next vb.] The state of being fire-fanged or overheated.

1813 W. LESLIE *Surv. Nairn* 454. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. 11. 328 Suppose the oxygen had been supplied to the decaying mass... would there have been any firefang?

Fire-fang, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + FANG *v.*] *trans.* To lay hold of with fire; to singe, scorch; in quot. *absol.* Also jocosely of the burning of heretics. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1562 SCOTT *N. Y. Gift to Quene x* in *Bannatyne Poems* (1770) 245 And quha eit flesch on Friday was fyre-fangit. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* 1. 37 A hasty fyre does not only firefange... but also taketh away the true relish.

Hence Fire-fanged *ppl. a.*, † (*a*) *gen.* caught by the fire, singed, scorched (*obs.*); (*b*) *spec.* of barley, oatmeal, etc., of manure and straw; also of cheese: Having a scorched or singed appearance, smell, or taste, as if overheated. Fire-fanging *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. v. 202 This Chorineus... Ruschit on his fa, thus fyrefangit and onsaucht. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. vii. (1668) 166 Too... hasty a fyre scorched and burneth it [i.e. the Malt], which is called among Malsters Fire-fang'd. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Malt*, With a moderate Fire, for fear of Fire-fanging. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), Fire-fanged, fire-bitten. Spoken of oatmeal &c. that is overried. North. 1808 JAMIESON *s.v.*, Cheese is said to be firefangit, when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste, in consequence of being exposed to much heat before it has been dried. 1869 *Loudale Gloss.*, Fire-fanged, of oats or barley too hastily dried in the kiln.

Fire-flaught. *Orig. Sc.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + FLAUGHT. Cf. FIRESLAUGHT.]

1. Lightning; a flash of lightning; a storm of thunder and lightning.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* i. 468 Ande fyre-flaughtis our be feldees flee Ine syk fladdanis & flambyis briht. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. v. 33 A gret fyre flawht... Dan hapnyd in Rome. 1552 LYNDESAV *Monarchie* 5556 Than sall ye some of god descend: As fyreflaucht haistely glansyng. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 149 Reasons work not in a moment, as fyre flaughts in the air. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, He passed by me like a fire-flaught. 1876 MISS YONGE *Three Brides* (ed. 5) I. xi. 167 She passes like—a fire-flaught, whatever that is—just bows.

b. The northern lights; *aurora borealis*.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, Fire-flaught... the northern lights.

2. *transf. a.* A sudden burst or rush.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. civ. 265 A fire-flaught of challenges will come in at mid-summer and question me. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 173 Even Goneril has her one splendid bourn, her fireflaught of hellish glory.

b. A fiery glance.

1802 JAMIESON *Water Kelpie* viii. in Scott *Minstr. Scott.* *Bord.* (1869) 538 From ilka ee the fire-flaughts flee And flasb alangis the flude. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 136 Every coarser flingin' fire-flaughts frae his een.

Fire-fly. [f. FIRE *sb.*]

1. A lampyrid or elaterid insect which has the property of emitting phosphorescent light.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 1019 Of the Fire-fly. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 432 The larger Fire Fly. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xxvi. 31 Fire-flies innumerable spangling

o'er the vale. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 262 Where the fire-flies flash amongst the lemon blossoms and the myrtle.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*

1806 MOORE *Lake Dismal Swamp* ii, Her fire-fly lamp I soon shall see. 1858 BUSHELL *Serm. New Life* 189 A mere fire-fly spark in comparison. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vii. 183 Such as echo through the firefly-lighted corn.

Fire-fork. [f. as prec.] *Obs. exc. dial.* A fork-shaped instrument used for stirring up the fire, putting on fuel, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/2 Fyrr forke, *ticionarium*. 1483-4 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12, Fireforkes. 1547 *Lanc. Wills* I. 108 Ij yrnres for the oven mouthe and a fire-fork. 1627 DRAVTON *Agincourt* 179 The women eager as their husbands were With Spits and Fireforkes. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. App.* ix. (1735) 169 A fourth came out, not with a sword, but a Fire-Fork. 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.* 1887 in *Kent Gloss.*

fig. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 301 *Bell*, Who brought this picture? *Hot*. The common fire-fork of rebellion.

Fire-hearth. [f. as prec.]

1. The pavement of brick or stone on which a fire is made; the hearth in front of a fireplace.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/2 Fyrr herthe, *focarium*. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 45 The Testicles are... the Feu-place or Fire-hearth, where the Lares or household-Gods of the body, do solace and disport themselves. 1793 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 43 Bricks are frequently used in Paving of... Sinks, and Fire-hearths. 1769 R. PRICE *Observ. Revers. Payments* (1792) II. 276 *note*, There was a tax of two shillings on every fire-hearth.

2. A kind of cooking range or stove for ships.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1127/4 The... Invention of Iron Fire-Hearths for Ships. c 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 *Fire-hearth*, the fire-place and conveniences in the galley for cooking the provisions for the people.

Fire-hook. [f. as prec.] a. A large hook used in pulling down burning buildings. b. (See quot. 1874).

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 385 That ther be y. fyure hokes. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 279 *Hama*... a fire hooke. 1620 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 371 We present the townes fyre hokes to be decayd for want of steales [handles]. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autob. Wks.* 1887 I. 205 Fines... apply'd to the purchase of fire-engines, ladders, fire-hooks. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Tale Drury Lane* 89 The engines thunder'd through the street, Fire-hook, pipe, bucket, all complete. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 867/2 *Fire-hook* (Steam-engineering), a kind of hook for raking and stirring the furnace fire.

† **Fire-hot, a.** [f. as prec.] a. Of material things: Hot as fire; red-hot. b. *fig.* Inflamed with zeal, passion, or lust. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 937 (Gr.) Fyrhat lufu. 1398 TREYISA *Barth. de P. R. x.* iv. (Tollem. MS.), As it fareh in fyre hoot yren and in brennyng cole. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1892) 979 When it was fyre hote. 1589 R. HARVEY *P. Perc.* 17, I dare sale... (with that firehot Preacher) that [etc.]. 1595 J. WEEVER in *Shaks. C. Praise* 16 Faire fire-hot Venus. 1605 T. HUTTON *Reas. Refusal* 37 In the daies of firehot persecution. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* iii. ii. iii. v. 224 That the Plates may be kept fire-hot.

Fire-house. [f. as prec. Cf. ON. *ellhús*.]

A house with a fireplace in it, as distinguished from the out-buildings. *Obs. exc. dial.* Sometimes, † the particular room in which the family fire was.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 184/26 *Caminitum*, fyrhus. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 292 Every fyre howse wt in the parishing of Acclome. 1632 in S. O. Addy *Hall of Waltheof* (1893) 182 *note*, The Hall or Fierhouse of the now mansion house of the said John Parker. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) i. 237 I've (or Iue)... granted to the pope, that every Fire-house within his Kingdome should yearly pay him a peny. 1680 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. (1866) IX. 452/1 All that ancient Messuage or Firehouse wherein one C. M. now dwelleth. 1878 *Cumberd. Gloss.*, Fire-house, the dwelling—in contradistinction to the outbuildings.

Fire-iron. [Cf. MHG. *viuriseren*.]

† 1. An iron (or a steel) for striking a light. *Obs.* c 1300 *St. Brandan* 639 He browzte a fur-ire and a ston Forto smyte fur therwith. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/2 Fyrr yryn, to smyte wythe fyre, *fugillus*. c 1500 *Melusine* 23 Raymondin... hadd kyndled the fyre with hys fyre-yron. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Fyre yron to stryke fyre with, *fusil*.

2. *pl.* Implements for tending a domestic fire, usually shovel, tongs and poker.

1812 *Specif. G. Babb's Patent* No. 3526, A new Method of producing... 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxi, The grate and fire-irons were burnished bright. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 36 Hammering, shouting and rattling the fire-irons.

† **Fire-isle.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FIRE *sb.* + OE. *ysla*, *ysela* hot ashes.] In *pl.* Ashes, embers.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1130 Oc quane here apples ripe ben, fier-les man mai dor-inne sen.

Fireless (fai'rlis), a. [f. FIRE *sb.* + -LESS.]

Devoid of fire, without a fire.

† 1. Unlit, not flaming. *Obs.*

1649 STANLEY *Europa* etc. 29 With hizzing firelesse Torches.

2. a. Having no fire, without a fire.

1661 BROME *Epist. to Mr. J. B.* 6 My fireless chymnies catch the cold. 1775 MAD. D'ARÉLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 117 This cold season, when there is no writing in a fireless room. 1789 WORDSW. *Evening Walk*, When... fireless are the valleys far and wide. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. v. 81, I went shivering to my fireless chamber.

b. Of a tribe: Having no knowledge of or means of procuring fire.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 228 The mention of a fireless race, *ibid.* 229 A fireless people.

3. *fig.* Without energy, life, or animation.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. i. 1. (1641) 86/1 The Beast

is lust-less, sex-less, fire-less, mute. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* iii. 11 The Latines call a dull dronish man, a fireless man.

Fire-light. a. The light given by a fire or fires. † b. Lightning (*obs.*). c. (quot. 1845) = AURORA 5.

Beowulf 3037 He... Fyr-leoht geseah. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22680 (Trin.) As bondir dob wip fire lizt. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 210 It takes its Name from Flam, a British Word for a Fire-light. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 480 Their disposition to transmit candle-light or fire-light. 1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth* 21 Flashed, like the fire-lights of the North, When Winter rules the frozen earth. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. v. 41 The ruddy fire-light gleaming over the walls.

† **Fireling.** *Obs.*—1 [see -LING.] A little fire. 15... *Image Iphor.* 108 in Skelton *Wks.* (ed. Dyce) II. 415 For many a hyerlinge With a wilde fyeringe... Shall pryck owt as a post.

Firelock. [See LOCK *sb.*]

1. A gun-lock in which sparks were produced (either by friction or percussion) to ignite the priming.

The name was at first given to the WHEEL-LOCK; in the 17th cent. it became transferred to the FLINT-LOCK.

1547 *Inventory in Meyrick Antient Armour* III. 15 One chamber pece blacke... with a fier lock. 1625 G. M. [ARKHAM] *Souldiers Accid.* 53 Pistolls, Petronells, or Dragons... all these are with fire-locks, and those fire-locks (for the most part) Snap-hances. 1639 R. WARD *Animado. Warre* i. 293 The Firelocke is surest to give fire, and not so apt to be out of kilter; besides they will indure Spand 24 houres together without hurting them. 1655 MRO. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* No. 44 A perfect Pistol... with Prime, Powder and Fire-lock. 1677 LD. ORRERY *Art of War* 31 In the Fire-lock the motion is so sudden, that what makes the Cock fall on the Hammer, strikes the Fire, and opens the Pan at once.

2. A musket furnished with such a lock.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 47 Whereby they [the stones] should faile to strike iust vpon the wheelles being fire-locks, or vpon the hammers or steeles, if they be Snap-hances. 1625 G. M. [ARKHAM] *Souldiers Accid.* 41 They [cuirassiers] shall have a case of long Pistolls, fierlockes (if it may be) but Snap-hances, where they are wanting. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 382 Part... carried Fire-locks of two foot, and the residue Pikes. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. Mandelso *Trav. E. Ind.* 51 They have no fire Armes with wheelles, nor yet Fire-locks. 1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 305 An agent... is arrived here, to buy 30,000 fire-locks. 1811 GEN. DOYLE in Napier *Penins. War* (Rtldg.) II. App. 427 Six months have passed without a fire-lock being made! 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 324 The English army have extemporised tents... by suspending blankets over their firelocks.

3. A soldier armed with such a weapon.

1645 R. SYMONDS *Diary Civ. War* (Camden) 181/2 Colonel John Russell, with... the Prince's fferlockes, assaulted. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 728/2 Where they posted 12 Firelocks. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 285 The other corps... will amount to about 2000 firelocks. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 342 The detachment... scarcely mustered nine hundred and fifty firelocks.

4. *attrib.*, as firelock musket, firelock piece.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Gr. Kut.* Weedes (1587) 183 My chance was late to haue a peereles firelock pece. 1631 *Schedule of Prices* in Meyrick *Ant. Arm.* III. 101 For a pair of firelock pistols. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 24 Capt. Bunce returned safe... with... six fire-lock muskets.

† **Firely, a. and adv.** *Obs.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + -LY.]

A. *adj.* Ardent, furious.

B. *adv.* Ardently, with fierce eagerness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 55 *pe* bridde bo3 of hise zenne is to uerliche yerne to *pe* mete. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* ii. iv. 75 *pe* qwhilk fyrely & opynly is byrnyd with fyre of lufe.

Hence † **Firelethead**, arduous, eagerness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 55 *pe* more *bet* is *pe* ilke uerlichede [*ardeur*] *pe* more is *pe* zenne.

Fireman (fai'rmän).

† 1. One who uses fire-arms; a gunner. *Obs.*

1626 Rawleigh's *Ghost* 4 The best experienced souldiers or firemen. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1770) 51 Notwithstanding all that our Firemen speak against it [archery]. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 181 The cannoners and firemen were killed. 1727 A. HAMILTON *Nexo Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 263 The fire men place themselves at convenient Distances along the skirts of an Hill.

2. One who attends to a furnace or the fire of a steam-engine.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 53 One or two of these were Firemen that made the fires in the furnaces. 1784 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 367 The fire about the oven was... kept as even and steady as possible, by an experienced fireman, under my own inspection. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 4/7 The fireman jumped off... but the driver... and a brakesman... were killed.

† 3. *fig.* A 'fellow of fire'; see FIRE *sb.* 13 b.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 ¶ I, I had last Night the Fate to drink a Bottle with Two of these Fire-men.

4. One who is employed to extinguish fires.

1714 GAY *Trivia* iii. 362 The Fire-man sweats beneath his crooked Arms. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 262 This office keeps in its service 30 fire-men. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 149, I asked the firemen why they made Such noise about the town.

5. *Mining.* One whose duty it is to examine the workings of a mine to see that no fire-damp is present, to attend to the blasting, etc.

1866 J. HOGG in *Intellect. Observer* IX. 2 As there was no great quantity [of inflammable air] detected, the 'fireman' thought it sufficient precaution to put up a 'danger-signal'. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 119/2 The fireman should not allow any shot to be fired without seeing the charge put in, and without first carefully examining the place.

6. *Comb.*, as *fireman-waterman*.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Tales* vii, 'Did you want to be put on board a steamer, sir?' inquired an old fireman-waterman.

Hence **Firemanship** (*nonce-wd.*), the craft or function of a fireman.

1874 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 5 The amateur firemanship of a nobleman. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-driving Life* 66 Now is the time for the display of good enginemanship,—ah! and good firemanship.

Fire-master.

†1. An officer of artillery who superintended the manufacture of explosives or fireworks. *Obs.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Dec. Warre* iii. ii. 87 The Fire-master being he that hath the art how to make and compound all manner of Fire-works. 1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortif.* 132 By this, a Fire-Master may lay his Granado . . . at any place. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. xiv. 110 Discovered by Mr. Valentine Pyne, late Fire-Master of England. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. iii. (1743) 108 Mr. Watson, Firemaster to the Grenadiers. 1824 BYRON *To Hancock* 7 Feb., A firemaster (who is to burn a whole fleet).

b. (See quot.)

1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.* s. v., The designation of fire-master is still known in the ordnance branch of the service; he is an officer of the royal artillery, and is entrusted with the inspection of ordnance stores at foreign stations.

2. A local title given to the chief officer of a fire-brigade.

1865 *Ann. Reg.* 5 The fire-master [in Edinburgh] and others had reason to be grateful for their deliverance.

† **Firen**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *fýren*, 2-3 *furen*, (3 fern), 3-5 *fyren*, *fyren* (-in, -un). [OE. *fýren*, OHG. *fiurin* (MHG. *viuren*).] —OTcut. **fáirino*, f. **fáir*, OE. *fyr*, FIRE sb.] Consisting of or containing fire; flaming with fire.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Þonne bið he gæteald to þære fyrenan ea. 1000 *Martyrologium* 4 (1894) Ond Romanen gesawon fyren cleowan gefeallan of heofonum. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Wes isesen biforan heore elche swile hit were furene tungen. c. 1205 *LAV.* 18863 Of his eþene scullen fleon furene gleden. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22680 (Cott.) All þe stanes . . . aboute þe erth and beneþen . . . sal smitt togedir wit sli maght, als thoner do wit fyren slaght. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Kings* ii. 11 Loo! the fijen chaare and the fijen hors deuyden euer either. c. 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 98 Taking þe scheld of þe feiþ, in þe wilk we may slekun all the furin dartis of the enemy. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 157 Þat prynde of deuelys . . . þaf hym drynken of a fyren cuppe brynnyn drynk wyth brymston.

Fire-new, *a. arch.* [Cf. Ger. *feuerneu*; also BRAND-NEW.] †Fresh from the fire or furnace (*obs.*); hence, perfectly new, brand-new.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. iii. 256 Your fire-new stampe of Honor is scarce currant. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* N v b, Curdes . . . fire-newe: for these be most digestible. 1615 *SYLVESTER Hymn Abns* 195 Fire-new Fashion in a Sleeve. 1713 *ADISON Guardian* No. 113 ¶2 Another suit fire-new, with silver buttons to it. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolino* iv. vii, Duke Friedland is as others A fire-new noble. 1842 *BROWNING Solit. Sp. Cloister* iii, A fire-new spoon.

Fire-office. An office for issuing policies for insurance against fire; a fire-insurance company.

1684 H. S. (*title*) An answer to a letter . . . giving an account of the two insurance-offices. The Fire-Office and Friendly Society. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5488/8 Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office. 1727 *SWIFT What passed in Lond.*, All the fire-offices were required to have a particular eye upon the bank of England. 1842 *SYD. SMITH Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 324/1 Leave me to escape in the best way I can, as the fire-offices very kindly permit me to do. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xxxi, Insured in some extraordinary Fire Office.

Fire-pan. [OE. *fýrpanne*, f. *fýr*, FIRE + *panne*, PAN.]

1. A pan or receptacle for holding or carrying fire, e.g. a brazier, a chafing dish, a portable grate.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wulcker 124 *Arula, uel batilla fyrpanne*. 1382 *Wyclif Ex.* xxxviii. 3 Fleshhokes, hokes, and fier panes. 1432 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 91 A vergyous barell, and a fyrepanne. 1567 *Inv. Sir G. Conyers* in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 267 A poer, a fier pann and a pair of tonges xx⁴. a. 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. xiii. (1655) 306 That . . . the watch-tower called Repentance, be repaired, a great bell and firepan put into it. a. 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 58/1 The Romans . . . had fire-pans, or chafing dishes, placed in their baskets. 1767-9 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller* I. 141 He next takes the pipe in one hand and the fire-pan in the other. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 158 The portable brazier, or fire-pan, which might be used in any apartment requiring to be warmed.

†2. A pan for heating anything over a fire. *Obs.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 285 Hold it in a fire-pan over the fire untill it be baked so hard as it may be made in powder. 1638 *RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 44 To poure them upon a Fire-pan somewhat heated.

†3. The pan which held the priming of a flint-lock gun. *Obs.*

1613 T. JACKSON *Comm. Apost. Creede* I. 192 This was but as a little flash in the fire-panne.

†4. A kind of firework. *Obs.*

c. 1793 in *Spirit Pub. Grals.* (1799) I. 91 They ran about . . . letting off fire-pans of all sizes; firing crackers [etc.].

5. *Mining.* 'A kind of fire-lamp' (*Gresley Gloss. Coal Mining* 1883).

† **Fire-pike.** *Obs.*

1. An instrument for stirring or making up a fire. 1413 *LDGC. Pilg. Sawle* iii. vii. (1483) 55 With fyre pykes they cast them in the fornes. 1532 *Inv. in Noake Worcester Monast.* (1866) 157 Two awndyerns, a fyre pycke. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 65/1 When this triumphant martyr had bene pressed downe with firepikes.

2. A fire-bearing pike or lance used in sea-fights. Also used as a signal of distress.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (Spenser Soc.) 528 The Frigots . . . threw fire pots in at the Ports and stucke fire pikes in her sides. 1635 *LD. LINDSEY* in Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 335/1 If your Ship should happen to run aground . . . in the night, You shall burn a Fire-Pike. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* App. 10 They made their often attempts with Scaling Ladders, Fire-pickes, Granadoes.

Fire-place. A place for a fire, *esp.* the partially enclosed space at the base of the chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

1702 T. SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 34 An Engine of a three Inch-bore . . . requires a Fire-place of not above twenty Inches deep. 1710 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 39, I have no fire-place in my bed-chamber. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 28 They sat round the great fire-place. 1844 *Memo. Babylonian P'cess* II. 117 A temporary fire-place constructed with loose stone.

Fire-pot. †a. An earthen pot containing combustibles or explosives used as a missile. *Obs.* exc. *list.* b. The receptacle for the fire in a furnace or heating-stove. c. A crucible (*Knight Mech. Dict.* 1874).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 You must be carefull to cleare the decks with . . . fire-pots. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 86 Fire-Pots . . . may be made of Potters-Clay, with Ears baked, and to it hang lighted Matches. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Fire-pots*.

b. 1871 *NICHOLS Fireside Science* 229 Around the ash-chamber and fire-pot [of furnace]. 1874 *KNIGHT Mech. Dict.*, *Base-burning Stove*, one having a magazine to hold a supply of fuel, which falls out at the bottom as that in the fire-pot becomes consumed.

Fire-pote. *dial.* [f. FIRE sb. + POTE v. *dial.* to push.] A poker, an iron bar for stirring the fire.

1651 *Depos. Cast. York.* (Surtees) 51 Mending the fire with the fire-poite. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.*, *Fire-pote*, the poker. 1865 *WAUGH Goblin's Grave* 15 IV aw'd had a red-whot fire-pote or two.

Fire-proof, *a.* [f. FIRE sb. + PROOF a.] Proof against fire; incombustible.

a. 1638 *MEDE Paraphr.* 2 *Pet.* iii. App. Wks. (1672) iii. 618 That such as had departed out of this life not fully purged . . . should not be found fire-proof at that day. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. iv. 159 The one of brick fire-proof. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Anussem.* 184 To render Wood Fire-proof, or . . . incombustible. 18. MOORE *Case of Libel* x, A grim old dandy, seen about With a fire-proof wig. fig. 1830 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 152 Perennial, fire-proof Joys, named Employments.

Hence **Fire-proof v. trans.**, to render proof against fire. **Fire-proofing** *vbl. sb.*, a. the action or process of rendering fire-proof or incombustible; b. material for use in making anything fire-proof; c. *attrib.*

1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 167 The 'fire-proofing' ordered by Government. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Dec. 3/2 He carefully examined my fire-proofing work on the dome [of St. Paul's Cathedral]. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 831 Models showing application of 'Silicate Cotton' for fire-proofing. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 5/1 With the aid of electric light and all the fire-proofing appliances of to-day.

Firer (*faiə'rai*). [f. as prec. + -ER ¹.] One who or something which fires, in senses of the vb.

1. One who sets anything on fire; also, one who superintends the 'firing' of glass.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 2/1 On the hills the 'firers' are at work, burning off the scrub. 1890 *Ibid.* 9 Feb. 6/1 One is the chemist, another the decorator, a third the 'firer'. fig. 1823 *ROSCOE Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xiv. 401 Silvia, the forest's honor, the soul's firer.

b. An incendiary. *Obs.* exc. *const. of.*

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* II. 156/2 Others . . . burned . . . Mouse-hole, the rest marched as a gard for defence of these firers. 1716 *Glossogr. Angl. Nova*, *Boutefeu*, a wilful Firer of Houses. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 136 A bully, and a firer of ricks.

2. One who discharges a fire-arm. Also applied to the fire-arm itself, usu. in *comb.*, as *single-firer*, a gun that can be fired only once without reloading.

1868 *Daily News* 6 Oct., One can never be sure that the firer has exercised sufficient caution in regard to the exclusion of bullets. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Oct. 5/5 The rifles can then be discharged . . . at the option of the firer. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* (N. Y.) 21 May 320/2 Theoretically it [magazine gun] has a great advantage over the single firer.

b. A contrivance for firing a gun. Only in *comb.*, as *quick-firer*.

1887 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/5 The rifle and its quick-firer should be ordinarily used in this way.

Fire-raising, *vbl. sb.* *Orig.* a technical term in Sc. law. [f. FIRE sb. + RAISING *vbl. sb.*, f. RAISE.] The action or crime of kindling an incendiary fire; arson, incendiarism.

1685 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/3 We hereby fully Pardon and Indemnifie them for ever, of all Slaughter, Blood, Mutilation, Fire-raising, burning of Ships. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 31 Rape, murder, and wilful fire-raising. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* ix, Doest thou menace the holy Church's patrimony with waste and fire-raising? 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 113 Outrages, robberies, fireraisings, assassinations.

So **Fire-raiser**, an incendiary.

1891 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/3 The exemplary sentences passed . . . at the Central Criminal Court on two fire-raisers.

† **Fire-red**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + RED a. Cf. MHG. *viurrot*.] Red like fire.

1382 *Wyclif Lev.* xiv. 49 He shal take . . . fier reed silk. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 624 A Sompnour . . . That hadde a fire-red cherubinnis face. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 154 People

borne with cies like owles, whereof the sight is fire red. 1626 *SANDYS tr. Ovid's Met.* xiv. 779 Iron, boyld In fire-red furnaces.

Fire-screen.

1. A movable screen, whether hanging, standing, or for use with the hand, to intercept the heat of the fire.

1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 13 ¶8 We have twice as many fire-screens as chimneys. 1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* xxii, A couple of her ladyship's drawings, made up into fire-screens. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 44 In our drawing-rooms it is common to have plate-glass fire-screens, which, while they allow the light to pass, defend the face from the heat.

2. A wire frame placed in front of a fire to keep back sparks, falling cinders, etc.; a fire-guard.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 871/1 *Fire-screen*.

3. *Naut.* (see quot.)

1815 *Falconer's Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney) 436 s. v. *Screen*, Fire-screens are pieces of fearnought . . . hooked round the magazine passages, and also round the hatchways, where it is necessary to pass the powder. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

Fire-ship.

1. A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives, and sent adrift among ships, etc. to destroy them.

1588 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 170 Captayne of the fire shippes of Chincheo. 1628 *MEADE* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 270, I cannot hear of above some two or three of our fireships lost. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 21 ¶16 Sir Edward Whitaker, with five Men of War, four Transports, and two Fireships, was arrived at that Port. a. 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* V. 20 Montague bitterly described him as a fireship, dangerous at best, but on the whole most dangerous as a consort.

2. *slang.* One suffering from venereal disease; a prostitute.

1672 *WYCHERLEY Love in Wood* II, Are you not a Fire-ship, a Punk, Madam? 1673 R. HEAD *Caning Acad.* 18 Thy Sweep-stakes still shall bare the Bell, No Fire-ship yet aboard it fell. 1738 *SWIFT Polite Conv.* ii. Wks. 1883 IX. 447 No; damn your fire-ships, I have a wife of my own. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* I. xxiii, 'A fire-ship! . . . more like a poor galley in distress that has been boarded by such a fire-ship as you.'

Fire-shovel. [OE. *fýr-scoff*, f. *fýr*, FIRE + *scoff*, SHOVEL.] A shovel for placing coals on a fire or for removing coal or ashes.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wulcker 358 *Batilla*, *fýrscoff*. 1543 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 572/1 *Fireshoval* 1/8. 1567 *Inv. E. Hutton in Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 250 A paire of tonges, a porr & a fyre shuler. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 304 *Fire shoole* the dozen. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. (1883) 227, I took a Fire Shovel and Tonges. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* ix, The Jew, tapping the fire-shovel on the hearth.

Fireside (*faiə'said*, *attrib.* *faiə'said*). [f. FIRE sb. + SIDE.]

1. The side of a fire-place; *originally*, the place occupied by the two seats right and left of the fire under the chimney; hence, the space about the fire; the hearth.

1563 O. FOXE in *Child Marr.* 58 This contract was made toward evening nere the fireside. a. 1639 T. CAREW *Poems*, *Spring* 20 Love no more is made by the fire side. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* ii. i. 12 The news . . . coming to the Pope, as he was saying his Beads by the Fire-side. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1817) III. 74 The warm house, and the comfortable fireside, would lose half of their interest. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 3 My brothers had made my place ready for me by their fireside.

2. *transf.*

a. As a symbol of home and home-life.

1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 149 They would fight manfully for their shops and firesides. 1894 *Daily News* 6 June 6/4 The English are regarded as the nation most appreciatory of the home, the fireside.

† b. *collect.* Those who sit round one's fire or hearth; one's household. *Obs.*

1720 *Lett. from Lond. Jynl.* 13 He has a numerous Fireside of squabbling Brats. 1722 *POPE Lett.* (1735) I. 276 Enjoy your own Fire-side. . . that is, all those of your Family who make it pleasing to sit and spend whole Wintry Months together. 1785 *MAD. D'ARLAY Lett.* 3 Jan., A very happy new year to you and your fireside.

3. *attrib.* (*quasi-adj.*)

1740 *MRS. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 137, I own such a downright fire-side epistle from her disappointed me. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* III. 621 The fire-side chair, still set, hut vacant still. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* i, The fire-side group. 1871 *LOWELL My Study W.*, A. Lincoln, The simple confidence, the fireside plainness, with which Mr. Lincoln always addresses himself to the reason of the American people.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Fireside-der**, one who sits by the fireside. **Fireside-ship**, the personality of one who sits by the fireside.

1817 *HAZLITT Round Table* in *Q. Rev.* XVII. 157 *Fireside* [cited by the reviewer as coined by Hazlitt.] a. 1859 L. HUNT *Fancy Concert*, What concert 'twould please his Firesideship to have.

† **Fire-slaught.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. FIRE sb. + ME. *slaht*, OE. *sleht* stroke, blow: see SLAUGHT.] A flash of fire or lightning; lightning.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1769 (Cott.) Fire slaght fell wit thoner and rain. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 16 Also it has vertu . . . Fore to resyst agane fyre-slaht. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The fyir slaucht vil consume the vyne. 1872 *TENNANT Papistry storm'd* 24 As thunder on the fire-slaht's back.

Fire-stone. [OE. *fyrstán* (= Ger. *feuerstein*), f. *fyr*, FIRE + *stán*, STONE.]

†1. A stone capable of being used in striking fire: a. A popular name for iron pyrites. b. A flint, esp. the flint of a fire-lock. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 148 *Pirites*, *nel focaris lapis*, fyrstan. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 161/2 Fyrr-stone, for to smyte wythe fyre, *focaris*. 1579 LILY *Euphuus* (Arb.) 121 Y^o fire-stone in Liguria, though it be quenched with milke, yet againe it is kindled with water. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* 114 Marchasites or Fire Stones. 1728 J. WOODWARD *Catal. Fossils* (1729) 1. 176 In Yorkshire, where these [Pyrites] are called Fire-Stones. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 246 Iron pyrites .. shared with flint, the name of Fire-stone.

b. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Fyre stone, *pierre a feu*. 1586 WITHALS *Dict.* H vij/2 A fire-stone to strike fire with, *silex*. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Paxardo* I. 283 The Prince's Heart should resemble the Fire-stone or Flint. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. v. 87 Afterwards a firestone was screwed into the cock .. This 'firestone' was not at first of a vitreous nature .. but a compact pyrites or marcasite.

2. a. A stone that resists the action of fire; one used for lining furnaces, ovens, etc. b. A local name for certain calcareous sandstones found in the carboniferous and cretaceous strata. c. A local name for granite, tufa, etc.

a. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 805 *Hic abbestus* a fyristone. 1651 R. CHILDE in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 75 Sandy stones commonly called fire-stones, because they will endure strong fires. 1674 I. STURDIE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 696 A Wall of the best Fire-stone to keep off the force of the Fire from the Walls of the Furnace. 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 26 The Furnace being made of .. Fire-stone. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 384 Employed, under the name of Bakofenstein, as a fire-stone for the lining of ovens.

b. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* vi. 95 Any soft Stone as Fire-stone, Limestone, etc., if broke small, and laid on cold Lands, must be of advantage. 1833 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 286 An inferior deposit called, provincially, 'Firestone,' and by English geologists the 'Upper green-sand.' 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxxiv. 452 A subordinate band of reddish sandstone, the *firestone* of the country people. 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Firestone*, a local name in Surrey for the soft calcareous sandstone, sold .. under the name of hearthstone.

c. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 56 The Carriage-way .. was to be paved with Fire-stone. 1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 143 The walling generally is built of a volcanic stone called [in the West Indies] firestone.

3. A hearth-stone.

1613 ROVENZON *Treal. Metal.* Diiij, The furnace may be pulled downe, & a new fire-stone or hearth put in. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 6 The stones .. have been removed by the peasantry to make 'Fire-stones.'

Fire-tongs. *pl.* [OE. *fyrtaug*, f. *fyr*, FIRE + *tang*, TONG.] Tongs used for handling ignited combustibles.

a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 263 Fyrtange, waci-pundern; and fela towola. 1463 *Rolls Parl.* V. 507/1 Eny of these Wares .. That is to sey, eny .. Fyretonges. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvii. 250 Of which [Brass] is made fire-tongs. 1853 J. D. DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 199 Two thuribles, with the boats and fire-tongs.

Fire-water.

1. 'A name given to alkahest' (Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* 1753).

2. Any strong liquor or ardent spirits.

Originally used by (or attributed to) the North American Indians: chiefly current with reference to the pernicious effects of alcoholic liquors on barbarous races, or in vituperative or jocular use.

1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xi, His [Magua's] Canada fathers .. taught him to drink the fire-water, and he became a rascal. 1840 WHITTIER *Marg.* *Smith's Fynl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 32 Never taste of the strong fire-water, but drink only of the springs. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* x, His father .. had a horror .. of the fire-water which is generally sold to the undergraduate.

Fire-wood, firewood. Wood for burning; fuel. Also *attrib.*

1496 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 290 For brekyng of fire wodde in the owte wodes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 19 This tree serueth them for firewood. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 52 And the termor hath house-wood .. and fire-wood belonging to his tearme of common right. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 143 I .. placed my fire-wood all round it. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 175 During the day, they issue forth in swarms to search for forage and fire-wood. 1889 *Evening News* 3 Dec. 4/5 Firewood Cutters.

Fire-work, firework.

†1. Work done by, in, or with fire.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 467 But for that the .. smoke .. may stifle and choke them .. they are forced to giue ouer such fire-work. 1607 BRETON *Murmurer* Diiij, His heart the Anuile wheron the deuill frames his fireworke. 1609 ROWLANDS *Croft Kind Gossips* 15 Ile vndertake, The credit of this fire-worke [tobacco-smoking] quite to shake. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* ix. § 10. 336 To the fire-works succeed the Arts relating to water.

†2. An apparatus for working with fire, a furnace; also, a place where the material for fire is obtained. *Obs.*

1607 DEKKER *Kut's Conjur.* (1842) 21 The map of a country that lyes lower .. than the cole-pits of Newe castle, is farre more darke .. then the colliers of those fire-works are. 1613 ROVENZON *Treal. Metal.* Ciiij, The furnaces or fire-works may be made rounde. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Duyl. Proportion* 36, I know that in Fire-works great Fires are more profitable than small; as in Brewers Coppers.

3. † A combustible or explosive composition for use in war (*obs.*); a projectile or other machine charged with such composition.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* title-p., And more-over how to make Saltpetre, Gunpowder, and diuers sorts of Fireworks or Wild Fire. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xiv. 189 Granadoes and other fire-works .. do more harm to them that cast them than to the enimie. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1119/3 The Enemy set fire to a Firework they had prepared in the Court of Guard of the said Bastion. c 1710 in *Torrington Mem.* (1889) 140 Some boats mann'd, arm'd, and with fireworks .. to burn a French privateer. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 142 The construction of all fireworks is understood at the ordnance-office. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 181 In the attack of fortified houses, the fire of the loop-holes may be stopped by the introduction of small rockets, or any other artificial firework, that will create .. smoke.

fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Starre* iii, First with thy fire-work burn to dust Folly. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 3 These Men of Tempestuous Principles are continually making their Fireworks in our very Intrals.

4. Any contrivance for the use of fire to produce a pleasing or scenic effect. † a. A 'set piece'; an arrangement of pyrotechnic contrivances to form a pictorial or ornamental design. Also *piece of firework.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.*, At which time there wer fire-works shewed upon the water; the which were both strange and wel executed. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 29, I my selfe was there constrained to make a cunning peece of fire work framed in form like to ye Arke of Noy. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 137 The night ended with fire-works .. The first appeared to be a mighty rock. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1027/4 A rare Fire-work was erected on the little Isle .. representing the Alliance of the Confederates. 1795 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 314 The shrubs of the island were rooted out to make a place for a fire-work.

b. A single piece of pyrotechnic apparatus, c. g. a rocket, squib, etc.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. 1, A justice .. used that rogue like a firework, to run upon a line betwixt him and me. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* II. ix. (1699) 232 A Wheel of Squibs and Fire-Works. 1731 SWIFT *Answ. to Simile*, Like fire-works she can burn in water. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* x. (1851) 93 Sparks created by the sudden ignition of a sackful of fire-works.

c. *pl.* (formerly also *sing.*) A pyrotechnic display.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v. i.* 119 The King would haue mee present the princesse .. with some delightfull ostentation .. or fire-worke. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xxiv. 228 In expectation of fire-works, which hee had promised not far from the shore. 1761 FOOTE *Lyari* Wks. 1799 I. 287 After supper a ball; and to conclude the night, a firework. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 476 The banquet [was followed] by brilliant fireworks, and the fireworks by much bad poetry. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xx. 206 The omission of the bonfires and the fireworks did pain me.

transf. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 222 The remarkable display of subjective fireworks which follows a heavy blow upon the eyes.

d. *fig.*

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 31 He has neither squibs nor fireworks .. the curs'd carrier lost his best book of phrases. 1682 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achil.* II. 450 In fireworks give him leave to vent his spite; Those are the only serpents he can write. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix, Barker turned on the fireworks of his conversation for the amusement of Claudius. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang Dict., Fireworks* (tailors), a great disturbance, a state of intense excitement.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *firework-factory*, -maker.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 4/1 Norwood, where Mr. Brock has his thirty acres of *firework factories. 1892 *Ibid.* 1 Nov. 5/2 We are busy manufacturing the smaller *fire-work goods all the year round. 1893 tr. *Lebrun's Monsieur Botte* II. 230 The *fire-work maker loaded ten porters with grenades. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 4/1 None more healthy than the firework maker.

Hence **Fireworkless** *a.*, devoid of fireworks.

Fireworky *a.*, like a firework, abrupt, jerky.

1856 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 437 Whom I found with some fireworkless little boys in a desolate condition. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 66/2 The Major departed in his usual fireworky way. 1889 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 6/2 He disported himself .. in his kaleidoscopic and fireworky fantasia.

Fire-worker. [f. FIRE *sb.* + WORKER, after FIREWORK.]

†1. One who has to do with fireworks or explosives in war; *spec.* an artillery officer, under the fire-master. *Obs.*

1626 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 4) 527 They tooke some of these Fire-workers, & one of which being examined, confessed after M. Prings Relation thus. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2124/2 They will be 8000 fighting Men, besides .. Gunners and Fire-workers. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3913/2 A Lieutenant, with 5 Fireworkers, killed. 1800 DUNDAS in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 564 Each company to have an additional Lieut.-Fireworker.

2. One who makes fireworks; a pyrotechnist.

1772 in J. T. SMITH *Bk. Rainy Day* (1861) 52 Torre the fireworker divided the receipts at the door with the proprietor. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 176 All the fire-workers of Lahore seemed to be exerting their talents in pyrotechny.

So † **Fire-working** *vbl. sb.*, the management of fireworks or explosives (*obs.*); **Fire-working** *ppl. a.*, working with fire.

1758 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* 60 He .. understands navigation, shipbuilding, fortification, and fire-working. 1850 W. MAGINN *Homeric Ball.* 169 A vessel wrought by the fire-working god.

Fire-worship. [f. as prec. + WORSHIP *sb.*] The worship or adoration of fire.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 210 Here was the source of fire-worship. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 254 The fire-worship of Assyria, Chaldaea, Phœnicia.

So **Fire-worshipper**, one who worships fire, a follower of Zoroaster.

1806 T. MAURICE *Fall Mogul* Introd. 19 Persees, who, though in these pages denominated fire-worshippers, are [etc.]. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 13 The Fire-worshippers of ancient Persia.

Firing (*fai·ring*), *vbl. sb.* [f. FIRE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. a. The action of setting on fire or alight.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 18 b, Perceyving by the firing of the beacons that the people began to assemble. 1677 YARWANTON *Engl. Improv.* 16 The ruine of some thousand Families since the firing of London. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 150 Those meetings led .. to the firing and pulling down of houses.

b. The action of catching fire or becoming ignited. *Obs. or rare.*

1588 G. FLETCHER in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I. 480 The greatest inconuenience of their woden building is the aptnesse for firing, which happeneth very oft. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 61 Then doe wee drawe up a leape aboute the middle of each roomstead .. whearby the dainger of firing is prevented. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 95 By the eruption of .. Sulphureous Vapours, and the firing thereof, these protuberances of Mountains and Hills may be made. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. i. 87 *Firing*, the spontaneous combustion of hay when stacked damp.

2. The action of subjecting to the operation of fire; preparation, baking, or curing by heat.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 307 Their use is confined to a particular structure of furnaces, and mode of firing. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 228 This window has had four firings at a very high temperature. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 679/1 The glazing and firing of pottery has been a fine art. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Nov. 9/4 The process called 'firing' [of tea] .. is a kind of roasting.

3. *Farriery*. Cauterizing. (See FIRE *v.* 10.)

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiermes' Trial* 65 Who should not use cauteries or firing till the utmost extremity. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 282 In 1385 .. firing was used to cure horses of spavin. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 5/4 Firing, for curb especially, need not be a severe operation.

4. Applied to a disease in tobacco and in flax: see *quots.* and cf. FIRE *v.* 4 b.

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 947 What they call Firing is this: When .. there has been a very wet and cold Season, and very hot Weather suddenly ensues, the Leaves [of tobacco] turn brown, and dry to dust. 1812 DUBOURDIEU *Agric. Surv. Autrim* 197 Flax is subject to a disease called firing, which often attacks it when near ripe. 1888 PATON & DITTMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 424/2 Tobacco plants .. have been subject to .. a disease called 'firing,' caused by the long continuance of very wet or very dry weather.

5. The action of supplying with fire; the feeding and tending of a fire or furnace.

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Firing*, attending to the fires and keeping them up to the required heat for carbonising coal.

6. The discharging a fire-arm, a mine, etc.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 69 All things being now in readinesse for the firing of the mine. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 143 The fierce Firings of the said Battalions. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 157 Night coming on, the firing on both sides ceased. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Oct. 4/7 The train drew up .. amid .. the firing of guns.

b. *transf. in Bell-ringing.* The ringing of all the bells in a peal at once.

1788 W. JONES, etc. *Clavis Campanalogia* 4 Those clamberings and firings (as it is called) that destroy all music. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.*

7. *concr.* Material for a fire, fuel.

a 1555 RIDLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* (1878) XXXI. 771 To give him both meat, drink, clothing, and firing. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 23 Fewel or fiering, being a thing necessary. 1667 *Pervys Diary* 24 Aug. The bells rung; but no bonfires .. any where, — partly from the deamess of firing. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 212 Want of firing is the greatest inconveniency that both islands labour under. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* II. 18 Their mother explained that the boys cut firing on the common.

† b. A quantity of burning fuel. *Obs. rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 433 Here shall entere a-nother devyll .. with a fyering.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *firing-chamber*; (sense 3) *firing-iron*; (sense 5) *firing-door*, -hole, -machine, -tool, etc.; (sense 6) *firing line*, *party*, -pin, etc.; *firing-place*, a fire-place (*obs.*); also, the place from which a gun is fired; *firing-point*, the temperature at which an inflammable oil is liable to spontaneous combustion.

1892 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Firing Chamber or Lighting Chamber, the small cavity or chamber through which the charge of a gas engine is ignited. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Dec. 6/2 A small but well-preserved hypocaust, with its *firing-door. 1892 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Firing Hole, the door in the side of a reverberatory furnace through which the fuel is introduced to the grate area. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, s. v., When the farrier has made his *firing-iron red hot in his forge, he applies the thinnest part to the horses skin. 1881 LD. HARTINGTON in *Daily Tel.* 6 May 2, General Stewart was obliged to put every reserve man into the *firing line. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 48 The *Firing party move to the grave. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Firing-party*, a detachment of soldiers, marines, or small-arm men selected to fire over the grave of an individual buried with military honours. 1890 J. G. SMITH in *Upland Shooting* 138 Carry an extra *firing-pin, as you may break one. 1715 LEON *Palladio's Archil.* (1742) II. 99 Hearths and *Firing-places.

1879 BROWNING *M. Relph* 78 The turf marked out for the party's firing-place. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 570 Mineral oil, one or two degrees above the standard *firing-point, may, if stored in a populous locality, cause sad disaster.

† **Firish**, *a. Obs.*—^o [*f. FIRE sb. + -ISH.*] Savouring of fire. Hence † **Firishness**.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 65 There is a firishness in it.

† **Firk, ferk**, *sb. Obs.* [*f. next vb.*]

1. A smart sudden blow or stroke, as with a whip; a flick, flip; a cut or thrust (with a sword).

1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-glasse* i. iv, My Apish imitation. . . Does as good service. . . As your proud whip, with all his ferkes, and jerkes. 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* (1693) 40 Both of them had a Fierk at each of my Haunches.

2. A trick, dodge, subterfuge. Also, a freak, prank, caprice.

1611 BARREY *Ram-Alley* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 329 Leave this firk of law. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* in *Dodsley Old Plays* (1780) VIII. 498 This was such a firk of piety I ne'er heard of. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 211 A pretty juvenile Ferk of Wit.

3. ? A dance; ? a partner for a dance.

1632 SWIRLEY *Hyde Park* II. ii, Come, choose your firk, for dance you shall.

Firk, ferk (fɪrk), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1 *færcian*, *fercian*, 4 *ferkian*, 6 *ferke*, (5 *fark*), 7- *ferk*. *β.* 6-7 *firke*, (7 *firock*), 9 *dial. virk*, 6- *firk*. [*OE. fercian, fercian*, prob. *f. fæc* (see *FARE sb.*)].

In *OE.* known only in one example in the sense 'to bring, conduct'; but the *vb. fercian* to support, feed, may perhaps be the same word, as this sense may have developed from that of supplying with provisions for a journey (cf. *FARE sb.* 1.8).

† 1. *trans.* To bring, carry, conduct; to help forward on one's way. *Obs.*

O. E. Chron. an. 1009 *Pet folc* . . . færcodon [*v. r. fercodon*] *ða scipo eft to Lundene*. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3630 *Pet* . . . bisiliche fondede fast to ferke him forward. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 295 This lord . . . The which upon the see she [Fortune] ferkestr. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 614 The fiese for to fecche, and ferke it away. *Ibid.* 3840 So bolnet was his body, þat burthen hade ynoghe The fete of þat freke to ferke hym aboute. *Ibid.* 6032 All necessaries. . . [þai] feschit fro the flete, & ferkit to bonke.

2. † *a.* To urge, press hard; to drive, drive away. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 66 By force of hur fight ðei firked hym dennes. *Ibid.* 85 [þei] Felled þe falsse folke, ferked hem hard. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentleman Usher* i. i, The red fac'd Sunne hath firked the flundering shades. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* III. ii, This shall serve To firk your adversary from court to court. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 There is somewhat in it, that firkis us more at such a nick of time to wake.

b. With advs.: To drive, force, or move sharply and suddenly off, out, up; † to cut off (some one's head). Also *dial.* to drive or 'ferret' out (vermin), to clear out (a burrow, etc.). To firk up (*fig.*): to stir up, rouse. † To firk to death, (*out*) of life: to put to death.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 145 He caste in his thoghte The freike vpon faire wise ferke out of lyue. *Ibid.* 5260 With a fouchon felle to ferke of his hede. *Ibid.* 12191 þe fell kyng of Frigie I ferkid of lyue. *Ibid.* 12362 With hor fos to be fellyferkit to dethe. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, He . . . puffes hiscoales, Till he firk nature vp, in her owne center. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* II. ii, As Tumblers doe; when betwixt every feat They gather wind, by firkung up their breeches. 1644 DICKY *Two Treatises* (1645) i. 377 He [the badger] will pisse upon his taile, and by firkung that up and downe, will endeavour . . . to make their eyes smart. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 249 These vermin our friend firkis out (as the Hampshire people call it). 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 496 If I do not ferk you out of all likelihood of ringing the beauty, why mandamus me! 1878 P. ROBINSON *Indian Garden* 106 Not all the marigolds of Cathay will firk up Christmas spirits. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl., *Ferk*, to clear out. 'Come, lass, let's ferk all them nooks out!'

† *c.* To contrive to get or 'raise' (a living); to get (money) from a person. Also, to cheat, rob (any one). To firk up: to hatch or vamp up (a business). *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* in *Dodsley Old Plays* (1780) III. 344 As from poor clients lawyers firk money. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* II. ii, A fine lawyer, sir, And would have firk'd you up a business, And out of this court into that. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* III. i, Were ever fools so ferk'd? 1624 — *Rule a Wife* III. iv, These five years she has firked a pretty living. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 65. 3/2 She Firked a Living upon Earth.

† 3. *refl. and intr.* To urge oneself forward; to move quickly, hasten. † To firk (oneself) up: to start up, set oneself in motion. To firk out with (*a sword*): to draw hastily. *Obs.*

13. . . *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 897 Fast þe freke ferkez vp ful ferd at his hert. c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 173 þe folc þat he ferkes on. *Ibid.* 2013 Þat oþer ferkez hym vp & fechez hym his wedez. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 300 Ne foure-fotede best [we] ferke to kill. c 1400 *Melayne* 484 He ferkes owte with a fawchon And hittis the Sawdane one the crownn. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6585 The freke þen in fuisse hast ferkid on horse. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 766 He . . . Farkis to see Philip & fangis his leue. *Ibid.* 926 Philip . . . Ferkis furth with a fewe folk. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffle* Wks. (Grosart) V. 244 The bonnie Northren cobbles . . . with their Indian canaas . . . firkung as flight swift throw the glassy fieldes of Thetis, as if it were the land of yce.

† *b. intr.* To move about briskly; to dance, jig; to flaunt or frisk about; to be lively, frisky, or 'jiggish'. Also to firk it. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Have with you* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 17 Neuer surcease flaunting and firkung it in fustian. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* n. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 32 Your dauncers legges bow for-sooth, and Caper, and jerke and Firke. 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. vi, They have got a stick of Fiddles and they firk it In wondrous waies. c 1630 B. JONSON *Expost. Inigo Jones*, How would he firk, like Adam Overdo, Up and about. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (Arb.) 115 We'll firk in our shell, We'll firk in our shell. 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* IV. (end), Well since I am restrain'd a while from doing, I'll ferk it with thinking.

4. *trans.* To beat, whip, lash, trounce, drub. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1567 EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 164 O, I had firk'd him trimly, thou villain, if thou hadst given me my sword. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. iv. 29 M. Fer: Ile fer him, and firk him, and ferret him. 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleas'd* III. iv, I have paid her, I have so ferk'd her face. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. ii, He has firk'd And mumbled the rogue Turks. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 9. 3/1 Who . . . Bound up a tingling Rod, and firk'd his Tail. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* IV. 128 At this the Judge said, 'Take him away, Prevaricator! I'll ferk him'. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* i, To firk, flagello. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. iv. 97, I would sooner see a poor rogue soundly firked at the post.

† *b.* To play (a fiddle). *Obs.*

1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. ii, Firk your fiddles!

Hence **Firking** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* Also **Firker**, one who firks. **Firkery** (see quot. 1611).

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 70 Why should I goe gadding. . . after firkung flantado Amphibologies? 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 34 He would proove a rare firkung Satyrst. 1611 COTGR., *Bichecoterie* . . . firkerie, an odde pranke, or ierke, in whoorisme. 1611 BARREY *Ram-Alley* IV. i. F iv, Sbe shall haue bayle . . . And a firkung writte Of false imprisonment. 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* v. iv, No firkung out at fingers ends. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never Vext* IV. i. 51 These briske factors are notable firkers. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* (1673) 197 Sir, these are the firkers of the City Fiddles. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 68 Your soberest Jades are firkers in Corners. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 448 Give thy outward-fellow a ferkung. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 That I had the firkung of thy bumb with holly. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 263 In Paul's Churchyard . . . dwells a noble Firker. Take heed . . . Lest you taste of his Lasb.

† **Firkett**, *Obs.* = next.

1523 *Nottingham. Rec.* No. 1396, 6 Unum cadum, Anglice a firkett, nigri sopi.

Firkin (fɪrkin), *sb.* Forms: 5 *ferdekyn*, *ferken*, 6 *fi*, *fyrken*, *fyrkin*, *Sc. ferrekyn*, (7 *firking*, 8 *ferkin*), 9 *Sc. firikin*, 6- *firkin*. [*In 15th c. ferdekyn*, app. *a. MDu. *vierdekijn*, dim. of *vierde* fourth, fourth part: see *-KIN*.]

1. A small cask for liquids, fish, butter, etc., originally containing a quarter of a 'barrel' or half a 'kilderkin'.

1423 *Act 2 Hen. VI.* c. 14 Ferdekyns de Harank. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 85 To enacte that euery . . . barell, kilderkyn and firken of ale and bere kepe ther full mesur. 15. . . *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Ane ferrekyn of saip. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 223 Put them . . . into some tub or firkin. 1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxvi, 258 Butter, in firkins. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1177 He carried the firkins as far as Bowes. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 10 As the dairy-maid packs butter into a firkin. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/1 The farm labourer carries his day's allowance to the field in a sort of miniature cask, known to him as a 'firkin', which may hold from a quart to a gallon.

b. humorously applied to a person.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 78/2 Most of them are transformed to Barrels, Firkins, and Kinderkins, always freight with Hambuge beerke. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, *Firkin* of foul Stuff, *a. Coarse Corpulent Woman*. 1830 GALT *Laurie Todd* II. vi. viii. 315 Rather than see our school defiled with yon firkin of foul stuff.

2. Used as a measure of capacity: Half a kilderkin. (The 'barrel', 'kilderkin', and 'firkin' varied in capacity according to the commodity.)

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 299 Paid for a firken ale, x. d. 1525 TINDALE *John* II. 6 Pottes of stone . . . contaynyng two or thre fyrkyns a pece. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 204 Of Ale the Fyrken conteineith 8 gallons. 1600 T. HYLL *Arith.* i. xiii. 66 b, 8 gallons in measure make 1 firkin of ale, sope, herring; 9 gallons. 1 firkin of beere; 104 gallons, 1 firkin of salmon or Eeles. 1668 DENHAM *Second West. Wonder* 4 in *Poems* 107 Another . . . was done with a Firkin of powder. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 32 Honey, that will make us a Ferkin of good Mead. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., Two Firkins make a Kilderkin. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xvi, 'They made me drink a firkin of Malvoisie.'

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *firkin-man*, -trade (see quot. 1706); *ale-firkin*: see *ALE*.

1670 J. SMITH *England's Improv. Reviv'd* 164, 4 wooden Vessels of Firkin size. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Firkin-man*, one that trades with a Brewer for small Beer, to furnish his own Customers. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 158 The honest Brewer or Firkin-man. *Ibid.*, This Monster in Iniquity sold his Firkin-Trade.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Firkin v.**, *trans.* to store up in firkins. **Firkiner** [see *-ER*], one who sells by the firkin.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 732, I cannot firken up my butter. . . and let the poor want. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 468 The orders—the princely prices—came from kingdoms that were magnificent—not from costermongering republics. . . not from illiberal guilds of salt-butter firkiners.

Firlot (fɪrlɒt). *Sc.* Forms: 5 *ferlot*, 6 *feirt*, *fert*, *ferthelett*, *fertleitt*, *furlet*, *fyrlet*, 7-8 *furlet*, 8 *farlet*, 6- *firlet*. [*First in L. ferthelota*, app. repr. *ON. fôrfe hlotr* fourth part: see *LOT*.]

The *OE. hlōt* does not appear to have been used in the sense of 'fractional part'.

1. A measure of capacity for corn, etc., the fourth part of a boll.

1264 *Comput. Vicecom. de Forfar* (Jam.), In servicio regis iij celd. ij boll. et j ferthelota. 1426 *Sc. Acts Jas.* I (1597) § 70 They ordained . . . foure firloottes to conteine a boll. 1484 *Act Audit.* 36/2, iij ferlotis of mele. c 1540 in W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxviii. (1855) 229 Oats, 47 chalders 1 boll 2 firlots. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. ii. 510 The Firlot of Linlithgow. . . contains Thirty-one Pints Sterling Jugg, for the Measuring of Wheat, Rye, Meal, etc. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 46. 279 You can determine the weight of a firlot of grain in the short space of half a minute. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. 458 note, Another [gives] a firlot, and another two firlots of meal.

b. A certain measure used for other commodities; also, a great quantity.

1549 *Inv. of Brine* (Somerset Ho.), xij ferthelettes of grece butter. 1585 *Inv. of Postillthwaite* (Somerset Ho.), Itm v. feirtlets coulerete varne. 1832 *Fire of Frendraught* III. in *Child Ballads* VII. xcvi (1890) 461 Ye's hae a firlo o the gude red gowd. 1883 J. PURVES in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 353 Poachers . . . who in a night secure a 'firlo' of part-ridges.

2. A vessel used to measure a firloft of corn, etc.

1573 TYRRE *Refut. Answ. Knox* 40 b, Na man doth licht ane lanterne, putting it vnder ane firloft. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in *Skene Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 437 To take sa many firlofts as nicht stand side by side. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 287 Mony words fills not the furloft. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* II, The old castle, where the family lived, in their decadence, as a mouse lives under a firloft.

Firm (fɜːm), *sb.* 1 Also 6 *firme*. [*ad. It., Sp. and Pg. firma*, a *Com. Rom. n.* of action *f. L. firmāre* to confirm, in late *L.* to ratify by one's signature, *f. firm-us* *FIRM a.* Cf. *FARM sb.* 2, which is another form of the same word. The word first occurs in translations from *Sp.* writers; in sense 2 it was prob. taken, like other commercial words, from *Italian*.]

† 1. Signature, sign-manual. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 62 The firme of my hand I cannot denie. *Ibid.* 257 This letter . . . is . . . without date or firme. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 81 He . . . doth firme the petition with his own firme with red inke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 50 The Articles . . . were confirmed by the King's Firma. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2354/2 He . . . puts the Grand Signior's Firm or Name to all Imperial Commands. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 143 We order these Presents to be passed with our Royal Firm. 1755 tr. *Italian certificate* in *Magens Insurances* I. 304 The frequent knowledge we have of his Firm and Signature.

2. *a.* The 'style' or name under which the business of a commercial house is transacted. *b.* A partnership of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house.

1744 in *Hayway Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxvi. 301 We are come to the unanimous resolution of fixing one house, under the firm of Messieurs Hayway and Mierop. 1785 MRS. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscret.* (1786) II. 135 He could not oppose the wishes of the respectable partners without altering the firm of the house. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 163 All we want to know, is the number of your note, and the firm of the house. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1065 An action brought by the other parties in the firm, for goods sold and delivered. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 387/1 A proper or personal firm is a firm designated by the names of one or more of the partners. . . A descriptive firm has reference to some such circumstance as the place where the company is established, or the transactions in which it is engaged. 1864 MRS. RIDDELL *George Keith* I. ii. 9 Trading under the firm of 'Grant & Co.' 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, My small patrimony was left a part of the capital of the Firm I am with. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* viii. 81 A respectable firm of solicitors.

c. transf. Applied (chiefly in sarcastic use) to a number of persons regarded as associated for the promotion of their common interest.

a 1797 BURKE (T.), The bill was carried by a very small majority, consisting of partners in the firm. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 209 He won a little money in Bennet Street, (where, to be sure, it seldom happens that any one, not of the firm, does win). 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 291 The plebeian emperor, the head of the Flavian firm.

d. Long firm. (See quot. 1882.)

1869 *Orchestra* 2 Jan. 235/1 The doings of 'the Long Firm', a body of phantom capitalists who issue large orders to supply an infinite variety of goods. 1882 OGILVIE s. v. *Firm*, *Long Firm*, a term given to that class of swindlers who obtain goods by pretending to be in business in a certain place, and ordering goods to be sent to them, generally from persons at a distance, without any intention of payment. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* xv, John would give James briefs, and James's reflected glory would shine back on John. In short, they were anxious to establish a legal long firm of the most approved pattern.

Firm, *sb.* 2 *Hist.* [*ad. med.L. firma*: see *FARM sb.* 2] Occasionally used instead of *FARM sb.* 2 in translations of *med.L.* documents.

1859 A. JEFFREY *Roxburghsh.* III. iv. 111 He granted to Sir Robert Erskine £100 out of his firms in Aberdeen. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 54 James III granted to his Queen the whole Lordship of Galloway, with the customs and firms of the burghs of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, as well as the Castle of Thrieve.

Firm (fɜrm), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4-6 *ferme* (e), 6 *fyrme*, 6-7 *firme*, 6- *firm*. [ME. *ferme*, *a.* OF. (and Fr.) *ferme* :- L. *firmus*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having a close consistence, of solid or compact structure or texture; not readily yielding to pressure or impact.

1611 BIBLE Job xli. 24 His heart is as firme as a stone. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. § 5 To dry up the abundant slime and muddle of the Earth, and make the Land more firme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 350 Down they light On the firm brimstone. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 28 To case it all over with firm thick plank. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. 187 Upon the firm earth. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 5 Cast steel takes a fine firm edge. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 20 The surface of the snow was of so firm a consistence that [etc.]. 1854 BADDHAM *Halicut* 170 The flesh is rather too firm when fresh.

2. Securely or steadily fixed, not easily moved or shaken, stable.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 204 Yet, though thou stand'st more sure, than I could do, Thou art not firme enough. 1598 — *Merry W.* iii. ii. 49 It is as possitive, as the earth is firme. 1694 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 46 They lie in Veins in the Earth, and in the firm Rocks. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 156 So stood the brittle prodigy, though smooth And slippery the materials, yet frost-bound Firm as a rock. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii. The glass was yet firm in the windows. *Mod.* Try whether the post is firm in the ground.

3. That does not shake, quiver, or waver; steady in motion or action; having control of the muscular forces of the body, not relaxed or nerveless.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 190 King Henry throwes away his Crutch, Before his Legges be firme to beare his Body. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 102 This firme and beautiful light [the Sun]. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* iii. 504 The Lion's royal whelp... leaves the rugged Bear for firmer claws. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 534 Him soon they met Under spread Ensignes moving nigh, in slow But firm Battalion. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 121 Upright he walks on Pasterns firm and straight. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 22 Extend the longe... provided you feel yourself firm and steady in that position. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 273, I never heard but one woman who had so firm a touch [on the piano]. 1840 P. Parley's *Ann.* i. 176 A wise man's feet are always firm in the stirrup. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. iv. 120 O aged man, would that thy knees were firm As is thy purpose.

4. Healthy, robust; sound, undecayed. (Cf. *in-firm*.) ? *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 124 b, If the Horse have an ache [*si febril*], give it him with water, if he be ferme [*si non febril*] with good strong Wine. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 348 Lamented youth! in life's firm bloom he fell. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 84 Those which were painted were all quite rotten, but those that were not painted continued firm. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) i. 428 In the firmest stages of life.

5. Of non-material things: Fixed, settled, established. Of a decree, law, or sentence: Immutabile.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. vi. 78. I ne trowe nat þat þe pris and grace of þe poeple... ne is ferm perdurably. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 Pou... sall have withouten ferme pees all way. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. i. 16 The law of nature ys... in al cuntreys fyrme and stabul. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 173 We... promise to observe and holde his dede firme and stable. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 85 Firme and irreucable is my doombe. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 64 If the Law bee... firme for Personal Tithes. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* 430 The happiness of a Nation must needs be firmest and certainest in a full and free Council of their own electing. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) i. 229 This apotelematic or judicial astrology obtained firm possession of men's minds.

† b. Assured, secure (as a possession, etc.). Also of a person: Assured of a thing. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 755 The King... Send hym to be in ferm keeping. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 285 b/1 They mette and were ferme of the lignage promysed. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 39 You shall have your firme reward. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 64 He who was Governour at the time... did not... deliver it up to the King of Portugal, but kept it firm to the King of Spain. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antig.* vii. ix. § 6 The kingdom would be firm to him when David was dead.

† c. Well-ascertained, certain, sure. Of an argument: Well-founded, valid. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 283 Þorugh fuire is fullyng and þat is ferme bileue. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 494 Alladgyng no firme, or honest prooffe of y' crimes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 53 There is no firme reason to be rendered Why [etc.]. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 27 If the drops of Water coming from the roofes of Houses doe fall one a good while after another, he shall hold it for firme, that cold is neere at hand. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* ii. 187 If the sole use of Words... were to inform the Person, whom we speak to, the Consequence would be firm and good.

6. Of a person, his attributes, etc.: Immovable or not easily moved; constant, steadfast; unflinching, unshaken, unwavering; resolute, determined.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 341 Wherefore folke is þe feblere and noust ferme of bileue. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 529 If he be so ferme & stable, That fortune charge hym not. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 43 Make thy selfe ferme wyth hope. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 4 Thairto gyf ferme credens. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 28 Her Mother, (euen strong against that match And firme for Doctor Caius). 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 24 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 20 The Court doth hereby declare their firme resolution. 1659 B. HARRIS *Paroia's Iron Age* 245 The people of Lidge are very firm Roman Catholicks. 1751 T. SHARP in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 375 A firm and lasting friend-

ship. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. ix, Lady Vargrave, though touched, was firm. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 225 Those classes which had been the firm allies of the monarchy. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 181 [They] were firm believers in the theory of insight. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* (1875) 4 It is my firm belief that [etc.].

b. Steadfast in attachment to (a person, cause, or the like).

1705 WALSH *Hor. Odes* iii. iii. 2 The man that's resolute and just, Firm to his principles and trust. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* i. 393 While the Parliament was so firm to the King. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 482 Phocion the Good... To virtue still inexorably firm.

c. Indicating steadfastness or resolution.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. 211 'I am the count', replied he, in a firm tone. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* ii. 253 The firm voice of the captain giving his orders. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* ii. iv. 81 Pity shines From those firm eyes.

7. *Comm.* a. Of prices: Maintaining their level; with no downward tendency. Of commodities: Not depressed in market value. Also *transf.* applied to the market, a season of trade, etc. b. A firm offer: one which the person making it is resolved not to increase.

1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 4/7 American prices were firm. 1887 *Ibid.* 7 June 2/6 English wheats in the country markets are somewhat irregular, though most generally firm. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 9/1 The Money Market has been a little less firm to-day. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/7 There is no probability of the market becoming weaker. Indeed, a continued firm winter and a good spring is looked forward to.

† 8. Firm land, firm-land: dry land, solid earth; the mainland (as opposed to an island), a 'continent'. *Obs.* as a recognized phrase. [= *med. L. terra firma, F. terre ferme*.]

1553 EDEN *Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 8 They see the continente or fyrme lande, extended euen to the North Pole. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 574 The South firme Land is called of some Magellanica. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* x. 93 Thus it is... in the firm land of Asia: but in the islands about Asia [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 589 A frozen continent... which on firm land Thaws not. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i. 22 It is joynd... to the Firm-land by a Wooden one [bridge]. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxxii. 5 No more to do But tread the firm-land, tempt the uncertain sea no more.

† 9. *ellipt.* quasi-*sb.* = *prec. Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 438 No such Islands may bee found in the Scythian sea toward the firme of Asia. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 407 Betwixt the fore-land and the firme, Shee [Wight] hath that narrow Sea, which we the Solent tearme. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* i. 19 Ashore on the firme of Asia.

B. *adv.* and quasi-*adv.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 116 That she furste and formest ferme shulde bileue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 127 He... firm believes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 137 The shorter all the Bearings of Timbers are, the firmer they Bear. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) ii. 304 Charity... is built firmest upon faith and prudence. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. iv, Her rosy feet press firmer, as she leaps Upon the wing.

b. Chiefly in phr. to stand firm (lit. and fig.), and to hold firm (to).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. to Pat þai be balden ferme. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. Def. iv. 2 A right lyne is that which standeth firme betwene his extremes. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* iv. 3 The place where the Priests feet stood firme. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. i. 67 Heel'd make the Heauens hold firme The walls of thy deere Honour. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 900 Wee that hold firme to the Works of God. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 277 He, an old tried soldier, stood firm. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners Wks.* (Bohn) ii. 45, I find the Englishman to be him of all men who stands firmest in his shoes. 1857 SPURGEON *Serm. New Park St.* ii. 132 Those who hold truth pretty firm and will not let it go.

C. *Comb.*

1. Of the *adj.*: a. with *sb.*, as † *firm-wood* (used as *adj.*). Also *firm-land* (see A. 8).

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* iii. xvii, Authors who denied that the upper firm-wood branch is fit for bearing fruit.

b. In parasynthetic *adjs.*, as *firm-based*, *-footed*, *-framed*, *-nerved*, *-paced*, † *-proposed*, *-sinewed*, *-textured*; also *firm-hoofed*, having hoofs not cloven.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 138 My *firm-based footstool. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. (1878) 20 He was a bony *firm-framed young man. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 297 Solipes, or *firme hoofed creatures, as Horses, Asses, Mules, &c. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* v. 286 Thy firm-hoofed [Gr. μώνυχας] coursers. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* Wallace xxxvii, The *firm-nerved youth's exerted force. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* i. *Firm-paced and slow, a horrid front they form. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 462 The King hath granted euery Article... According to their *firm proposed natures. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* viii, His *firm-sinewed figure. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) i. 553, I... found her sensible... and *firm-textured, rather than soft and sentimental.

2. Of the *adv.* with *pa. pples.*, forming *adjs.*, as *firm-braced*, *-compacted*, *-planted*, *-rooted* (hence *firm-rootedness*), *-set*, *-written*.

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 47 *Firm-braced I sought my ancient woods. 1779 POTTER *Æschylus* i. 142 (*Supplicants*) Their *firm-compacted ships. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. xii. 382 Oaks... *Firm-planted. 1808 MRS. E. H. LIFF *Poems* (1818) 97 *Firm-rooted in the yellow sands. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 587 The allusion... is to its *firm-rootedness. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. i. 56 Thou sure and *firme-set Earth Heare not my steps. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* ii. xxiii, (1874) 85 O firm-set, ever-during scene! 1649 G. DANIEL *Triuarch.* *Hen. V.* ccxv, *Firme-written destinie Reverts the Breath of Kings.

Firm (fɜrm), *v.* Now rare exc. in technical use. Forms: 4 *ferme*, 5-7 *firme*, 6 *fyrme*. [Partly ad. (either through *F. fermer* or directly) *L. firmāre*, *f. firmus* FIRM *a.*; partly a new formation on the *adj.*]

1. *trans.* To make firm or fast; to set or fix firmly or securely; also, to hold (a thing) fast.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. v. 14 (Camb. MS.) Fastne and ferme thise erthes stable with thilke bonde by which the thow gouerneste the heuene. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1369 And þat [tower] he fitches & firmes sa fast to þe wall. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* vii. 16 *Annot.*, The dore... was to be firm without... for better induring the forcible waters. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xiii. 246 He... to a stone Turn'd all her sylvan substance; all below Firm'd her with roots, and left her. 1669 BOYLE *Contu. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 46 The Reciever seemed to admit the external air... therefore I firm'd the cover with Turpentine. 1670 WALTON *Lives* i. 77 The stones... were again by the masons art so levelled and firm'd, as they had been formerly. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 735 They firm the base Of Freedom's temple, while her arms they grace. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* ii. 70 With its gripping fang The anchor firm'd the ships. 1885 *Birm. Weekly Post* 7 Feb. 1/7 Keep spring flowers well firm'd in the ground. 1890 HOSIE *West China* 166 Men... removing with their toes the weeds from the roots of the young shoots, and firming the latter in the ground.

† b. To fasten or fix (the eye) upon (something). *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 1 As pilot... Upon his card and compass firmes his eye.

† c. To steady, support. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xvi. 258 The staffe of his [Christ's] direction, whereon if he firmeth himselfe, he may be able to overcome the billows of resistance.

2. To make firm in consistence; to compact, solidify.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 85 The force of the water... did firm and harden it, and made it grow so to Land. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. i, The powder... clear'd her wrinkles, firm'd her gums, fill'd her skin, colour'd her hair. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 24 Boggie and spungie grounds are... settled, fastened and firm'd by frequent over-flowing them with Fords. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iii. 137 Ever and anon, to firm the work, Against the web is driv'n the noisy frame. 1842 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* III. i. 125 By every means firm the land after wheat-sowing. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 185/3 Plant carefully, well firming the soil about their roots with the hand. 1890 HOSIE *West China* 19 Drums for firming the paper as it comes from the pulp-troughs.

† 3. *trans.* To strengthen, make robust. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Palmer's Verses* viii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 303/2 When in the Virgin's lap earth's comfort sleeps... Both corn and plants are firm'd.

† 4. To establish, settle, confirm (a person, etc.); to strengthen (in resolution), encourage. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9889 God 3yue vs grace... Yn þe beleue to ferme vs ry3t. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eclis.* xxii. 52 The heart Which firm'd is by what the Wise impart, Fear cannot daunt. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 545 Solid knowledge will... Firm the Mind in Truth. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* iii. 171 Thy Valour firm'd the wavering Troops that day.

† 5. To make (an agreement, etc.) firm; to establish firmly, settle, strengthen. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* viii. i. 40 Twa Erllys... Come chargyd in Scotland... To tret, and ferme a Marriage. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1184/1 It was further concluded also, that a peace should be firm'd... betwixt the realmes of England and Scotland. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civil War* iii. i. in Hazl. *Dodley VII.* 135 And we will firm our honours by our bloods. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 486 These testimonies firm the comparison betwixt such persons and Adam. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* ii. i, Hold back your Hand, from firming of your Faith. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 294 He won the Belgic Land... And firms the Conquest with his fenceful Mound. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 294 Ten wide provinces... Bless the same king, and daily firm the sway.

† b. To make (a possession, title, etc.) sure; to assure, secure; also, to attach (a person) securely. *Const. to, unto. Obs.*

1530 R. WHYTFORD *Werke for Housch. E.* The blesynge of the parentes dothe fyrme and make stable the possessyons and the kynred of the chylder. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Soullier* 18 That [he] be especially careful to firme and contract unto himselfe... the King of Poland. 1664 J. WILSON *A. Comenius* v. iii, Since your joint unanimous consent Has firm'd that title. 1669 J. OWEN in T. Gale *Jansenisme* Pref., That ground shall be firm'd to them speedily by new Briefs.

† c. *gen.* To ratify formally; to confirm. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 15 When hee [William I] firm'd and rubrickt Kentishmen's gaull-kind of the sonne to inherit at fiftene. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 435 Solemn leagues... solemnly firm'd by oaths. 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Albanus* i. 8 Jove has firm'd it with an Awfull Nod. 1793 POPE *Thebais* 591 Be present still, oh Goddess!... Proceed, and firm those omens thou hast made.

† 6. To make (a document) valid by authoritative seal, indorsement, signature, stamp, or the like; to subscribe, sign. Also, to firm with the hand.

1510 *Will of J. Deram* (Somerset Ho.), Fyrmed... w^t my hand. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuere's Fam. Ep.* 62 To firme it with the hand, is meere follie. *Ibid.* 64 If... Catiline and other his fellows had not firm'd the letter of their conuration. *Ibid.* 231, I caused your bill to be firm'd by the Queene. 1588 *Ord. Sp. Fleet in Harl. Misc.* (1744) i. 111 These my instructions are... firm'd by my hand. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings, Will.* i. 98 Charters and deeds... were firm'd by the parties speciall seale. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 1561, Writings... were wont to be firm'd in England with Crosses of gold. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* v. 120 Your Father's hand, Firm'd with his Signet.

† b. To affix, 'sign' (one's name) to a document or writing. *Obs.*

1529 *Will of A. Chew* (Somerset Ho.), In witness whereof we have firmed our names. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Cassanthe's Cong. E. Ind.* 153 He. firmed thereunto his name. *absol.* 1529 *Will of A. Chew* (Somerset Ho.), Because here is noo space to fyrm on this side we have firmed on the other side. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. ii. 10 Another shall firm for me.

7. *intr.* To become firm.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1883 [see *fpl. adj.* below]. 1887 S. *Chesh. Gloss.* Firm, to grow firm. A cheese-making term. Hence *Firmed ppl. a.* (*spec.* in *Falconry*: see quot. 1706). *Firming ppl. a. a. trans.* That confirms or ratifies. b. *intr.* That is becoming firm: see FIRM a. 7.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 36 It [a letter] had not come firmed or with superscription. 1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar.* Ep. Ded., I did it with a firmed purpose to leave all private opinions. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. cccxv, Belgia, only (in a firmed state Wrought out by others) has been fortunate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Firmed* or full *Firmed* (in *Falconry*), well fledged or well cover'd with Feathers. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iv. 96 A noble word! exclaimed the Prince, and smote Preparingly on earth his firmed foot. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 332 A vital wind invisible, Yet firmed and bounded in a beauteous form. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 10/1 Sold at firmed prices.

† **Firmable**, a. *Obs.* [f. FIRM v. + -ABLE.] ? Worthy to be ratified.

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies of London* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 282 You will make an ill matter seem good and firmable.

Firmament (fōrmāmēt). Forms: 4-6 *fer-*, *fyrmament(e)*, 3- *firmament*. [ad. L. *fīrmāmentum*, f. *fīrmāre* to strengthen, f. *fīrmus* firm. Cf. OF. *fīrmament*.]

In class. Lat. the word means 'something which strengthens or supports' (cf. 3). In the Vulgate it was adopted, in imitation of the στερέωμα of the LXX (properly 'firm or solid structure', f. στερεόειν to make firm or solid, f. στερεός firm, solid), as the rendering of Heb. רָקִיעַ *rāqīaʿ*, applied to the vault of the sky. The Heb. word prob. means 'expanse', from the root רָקַע *rāqac* which in the Bible has the senses 'to tread', 'to beat out (metals)', 'to spread out'; but in Syriac the vb. means 'to condense, make firm or solid', whence the Gr. and Lat. renderings of the sb.]

1. The arch or vault of heaven overhead, in which the clouds and the stars appear; the sky or heavens. In mod. use only *poet.* or *rhetorical*.

[c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 309 On þam oðrum dæge he geworhte firmamentum þæt ys þeos heofon.] c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 95 Do god had ben de firmament. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 226/248 þat huy ne yseizen no þing bote þe se ant þe firmament. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 975 Bright was the day, and blew the firmament. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 35 That litle sleepe that they had was . . . abroad vnder the firmamente. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 604 Now glow'd the Firmament With living Saphirs. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 192 This morning a rainbow seen in the firmament. 1846 tr. *Schlegel's Phil. Hist.* 80 The northern firmament possesses by far the largest and most brilliant constellations. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Receive thy Sight* ii, The pleasant rays That lit the glorious firmament.

b. Heaven, as the place where God dwells. *Obs.* exc. in Biblical and liturgical phrases.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 221 Thikke þowsandez . . . Fellen fro the fyrmament, fendez ful blake. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cl. i Herie 3e þe lord in hise seyntis! herie 3e him in þe firmament of his vertu! 1535 COVERDALE *Song 3 Childr.* 33 Blessed be thou in y^e firmament of heauen. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cl. i Praise him in the firmament of his power.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 104 Pite, whiche we were called the firmament of perfeccyon, for it is the stablyshment of all holy conuersacyon, whereby man . . . discerneth waters from waters. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xvii. (1851) 127 That it may be suffer'd to stand in the place where God set it amidst the firmament of his holy Laws. 1667 — *P. L.* ii. 175 What if . . . this Firmament Of Hell should spout her Cataracts of Fire? 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* vi. 97 A whole firmament of twinkling philosophers and philosophies.

† 2. In old Astronomy: The sphere containing the fixed stars; the eighth heaven of the Ptolemaic system.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 þe xii. signez of þe firmament. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 93 A nother heuen ys called the fyrmamente, where are the sterres. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 7 Above these seven planetes, is there an other heauen or skie, whiche commonly is named the Firmament, and hath in it an infinite nombre of starres. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. 79 The distance of the Firmament, wherein are placed the fixt Starres is not measurable by mans industrie. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 15 Those Stars that shine in the Firmament or highest visible Heaven.

† b. Hence, applied sometimes to the other celestial spheres. *First firmament*: the *Primum mobile*.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 107 O firste moving cruel firmament, With thy diurnal swegh that croudest ay. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 2 He can . . . yiven every Jugement, Which longeth to the firmament . . . Both of the sterre and of the mone. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 11 This motion is . . . called of ancient writers the motion of the First firmament.

c. *transf.* in *Alchemy*. (Cf. HEAVEN.)

1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* ii. iii, Your sunne, your moone, your firmament, your adrop.

† 3. In the literal etymological sense: Anything which strengthens or supports; a substratum, a firm support or foundation. *lit.* and *fig.*

1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* B viij, Here is the firmamente of VOL. IV.

my fyrst cause. a 1555 PHILIPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 382 Paul calleth the church the firmament and pillar of truth. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* i. 17 [That] this same hone . . . might be vnto Larinx as a firmament, and foundation. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 388 It was not safe that his thinn coat should runne along without some Firmament. a 1626 BACON *Interpr. Nature* i. Wks. 1857 III. 218, I thought it good . . . to make a strong . . . bank . . . to guide the course of the waters; by setting down this position or firmament, namely, That all knowledge is to be limited by religion. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. 121 This duty to parents is the very firmament and bond of commonwealths. 1701 S. SEWALL *Diary* 30 June (1879) II. 38 The absence of him who was the Firmament and Ornament of the Province.

b. The process of strengthening or making firm.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 144 The tongue hath a ligament or bridle for two causes: First for the firmament of its Basis.

† 4. (See quot.)

1690 EVELYN *Mund. Muliebris* 7 Pins tipt with Diamond Point, and head, By which the Curles are fastened, In radiant Firmament set out. — *Fop-Dict.* 18 Firmament, Diamonds, or other precious Stones heading the Pins which they stick in the Tour, and Hair, like Stars.

5. *Comb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's Tears* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 70 Theyr Firmament-propping foundation, shall be adequated with the Valley of Iehosaphat.

Hence **Firmamentwards** *adv.*, towards the firmament; heavenwards.

1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 188 Then she flew firmamentwards to circle it.

Firmamental (fōrmāmēntāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the firmament.

1600 Dr. *Dodypoll* i. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 100 Looke on the heavens colour'd with golden starres, The firmamentall ground of it all blew. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. v, If there be infinite planetary and firmamental worlds. 1657 CORAINE *Obstinate Lady* ii. i, He was an intricate prognosticator of firmamental eclipses. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 240 To obtain the most perfect polarisation of the firmamental light. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. vii. 81 In the vast firmamental hollows overhead.

† b. *Alchemy*. **Firmamental water**: liquid as pure as the firmament; app. rectified *Aqua Vitæ*.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 97 These . . . make disceitful image and likeness of youth: the firmamental water dothe it in dede. [1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 281 An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, In firmamental waters dipt above.]

2. Of the nature of a supporting framework or permanent substratum: cf. FIRMAMENT 3.

1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 40 The Flesh is the Incremental or Changeable Part, and the Spirit the Firmamental or Immoveable Part. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 357 note, The firmamental law that sustains and disposes the apparent world.

† **Firmamentary**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = prec.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 7 Some by that firmamentary division of the waters, have dreamt of a watery heaven above the stars. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* i. 69 And much more must they do so . . . who believe . . . there were . . . Firmamentary comets.

Firman (fōrmān, || fermān). Forms: a. (7) *firma*, 8 *firhman*, 8-9 *fermaun*, *firmaun*, 7-*firman*. β. 7 *phirman*, 7-9 *phirmaund*. [a. Pers. فرمان *fermān*, OPers. **framāna* (so in Pehlvi) = Skr. *pramāṇa* command.] An edict or order issued by an Oriental sovereign, esp. the Sultan of Turkey; a grant, licence, passport, permit.

1616 SIR T. ROE in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1624) I. iv. xvi. 541 Then I moued him for his fauour for an English Factory to be resident in the Towne, which hee willingly granted, and gaue present order to the Buxy to draw a Firma . . . for their residence. 1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 50 But upon sight of his Phirman (or Letter of command) hee agreed willingly. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 571/2 Your Majesty's Firman, or Letters Patent. 1710 TRITT *Let. in Edin. Rev.* (1893) 151, I had . . . a phirmaund under his great seal. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 325 A translation of the fermaun itself has since been forwarded by Dr. Hunt. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. xvii. 369 Having caused the Porte to issue firmans.

transf. 1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Verse* iv, He bows to the metrical firman, As dulcet as song of the South. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, St. Odille iii, A German . . . Paid his court to her father, conceiving his firman Would soon make her bend.

† **Firmance**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *fermans*, *firmans*, 7 *fermance*. [ad. OF. *fermance* (1) an enclosure, (2) a guarantee, f. *fermer* to shut, confirm, secure: — L. *fīrmāre*: see FIRM v.]

1. The state or condition of being confined; confinement, imprisonment; chiefly in phrase: (*to keep, put*) in *firmance*. Also *concr.* An enclosure.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 176 Within fermans and parkis cloyis of palyis. c. 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 63 Himself to be put in sicker Firmance. 1613 Bp. FORBES *On Revel.* xx. 221 The surenesse is cleered in the person apprehender, and manner of fermance. 1679 in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 64 We . . . do Command . . . all Sheriffs . . . to Search for . . . the Persons afternamed . . . and put them in sure Ward and Firmance. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. ii. xiii. 485 Three men in firmance for robbery. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 137 The Rebels . . . put them in sure Ward, Firmance and Captivity.

2. Assurance, confidence; also, a source of confidence. *To make firmance to*: to give a pledge of faithfulness to.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* Proheme Cosmogr. vi, So laug I swomit in hir seis deip That sad auising with hit

thochtfull lance Couth find na port to ankir hir firmance. *Ibid.* ii. i. 10 b, For the fame of ane nobyll prince is ane grete firmance to his realme. *Ibid.* ii. xvi. 21 b, Als sone as Gillus was maid kyng . . . to stabil the realme to him with sickir firmance, he tuk þe aithis of his pepil.

b. *Firmly* established condition, stability.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 107 The Romanis . . . ar brocht to sic firmance, that they may . . . sustene the plesand frute of libertie.

Firmary, var. of FERMERY, *Obs.*, infirmary.

† **Firmation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. **fīrmation-em*, n. of action f. *fīrmāre* to make firm, f. *fīrmus* FIRM.]

1. The action of making firm or fixing steadily. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. i. 179 If we define sitting to be a firmation of the body upon the Ischias.

2. Ratification, confirmation.

1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 153 The incarnation, passion, and resurrection of our blessed Saviour . . . being the firmation and seal of all.

Firme, a. *Her.* (See quot. 1889.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. v. § 31 A Cross Patee Entyre (or Fixed or Firme). 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.* 61 *Firme*, a term used for a cross pattée, when it extends to each side of the shield: the same as a cross pattée throughout, or entire.

Firme, var. of FORME *Obs.*, first.

Firment, *obs.* form of FERMENT.

Firmer (fōrmēr). [ad. F. *fermoir* chisel for making mortices, altered form (as if f. *fermer* in *obs.* sense to fasten, secure) of *fermoir*, which was earlier anglicized as FORMER.] Used only in comb., *firmer-chisel*, *-gouge*, *-tool* (see quotes.).

[1688, 1727-51, 1764: see FORMER.] 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 239 The firmer chisel is a thin broad chisel, with the sides parallel to a certain length, and then tapering, so as to become much narrower towards the shoulder. It is used by being driven by the blows of a mallet on the handle. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. 1243 *Firmer Tool*, a chisel used by joiners with a mallet, by which the sides of mortises are formed. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Firmer Tools*, the ordinary short chisels and gouges of wood workers, so termed in order to distinguish them from paring tools.

Firmost, *obs.* form of FOREMOST.

† **Firmify**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. FIRM a. + -IFY.] *trans.* To make firm. *intr.* To become firm.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* i. 5 You shall not dread, to finde the examples of Syssarcosis very playne, in the fleshy firmifying of the teeth in their Celles. *Ibid.* 17 Os Hyoides . . . is so firmified in the midst, as to neither part it easily slippeth.

† **Firming chisel** = *firmer-chisel*.

1799 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVII. 337 Work off the remaining wood with a large firming chisel.

† **Firmitude**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *fīrmitūdō*, f. *fīrmus* FIRM a.] The quality or state of being firm, in the various senses of the adj.; firmness, solidity, stability, strength; stability of purpose, resolution.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeuticke* 2 E j, They do vse these names, Dyspathies, Metasyncrises, Imbecyllites, fyrmitudes [Lat. *fīrmitudines*], and sondry other such names. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* ii. cxiv. 308 a, Vnlesse the minde . . . had put on the same firmitude and constancie agaynst it [the payne]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* 1340 The stability and stedy firmitude of those broad flat faces which it [the cube] hath. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. § 4 (1713) 10 So great a firmitude is there in Life against all the subtle attaques of shifting Reason. 1701 W. NICHOLS *Consol. to Parents* 112 What great Firmitude of Mind they have to oppose against such a cutting misfortune.

† **Firmity**¹. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *fermete*, *-itie*, 6-7 *firmitie*, *-yte*. [a. OF. *fermeté*, f. *ferme* FIRM a.; refashioned after FIRM and -ITY.]

1. Firmness, solidity, stability. Also, moral firmness, firm allegiance, constancy.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 83 [It] were to long to compte the tenth party of her fermete, for they overcome the deuille and hys temptaciones. 1480 BURY *Wills* (1850) 59 For the more fermete and stedfastenes therof, and that yt perpetually shulde indure. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 25 b, There was no firmity or strength in it [the ayre] to beare them [birds] up. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* ii. (Arb.) 113 The square . . . for his owne stay and firmite requireth none other base then himselfe. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Rel. Prot.* i. vi. § 3. 329 The strength and firmity of my assent. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 337 Pyrrhus, doubting the firmity of the Macedons unto him, yielded thereto. c 1729 EARL OF AILESBUROUGH *Mem.* (1890) 51 His firmity and presence of mind.

2. A means of strengthening; an assurance.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 94 If mariage myght be goten on this side and that side, it will be . . . good for bothe the realmes, and a firmyte of kindnes.

† **Firmity**². *Obs.* — 1 Aphetic f. INFIRMITY.

1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 31 To socour ham, in here fyrmety.

† **Firmless** (fōrmlēss), a. *Obs.* [f. FIRM a. + -LESS.] Unsteady, shifting.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. iv. *Columnes* 667 In Egypt it [Astronomy] erects a famous School, yet firm-lesse in affects. 1605 *Ibid.* ii. iii. iii. *Lavee* 926 We float On firm-lesse sands of this vaste Desert. a 1744 POPE (Webster), Does passion still the firmless mind control?

Firmly (fōrmli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a firm manner.

1. With little possibility of movement; so as not easily to be shaken or dislodged; fixedly, securely, strongly; steadily, immovably.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1439 (1488), I wist . . . That your humble seruant . . . Were in your harte yset so firmly As ye in mine. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 187 Euery man

prayed gretely Huon that he helde hym selfe so fermely. 1591 SPENSER *Aluopotmos* 58 His breast-plate .. Before his noble hart he firmly bound. c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* iv. xi. Charity .. firmler rooted .. in their hearts. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) iii. 1. 365 How such very hard Particles .. can stick together .. so firmly. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F. I.* 334 The dangerous frontier of Rhaetia he so firmly secured, that [etc.]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 127 To fix at each step my staff firmly in the consolidated snow. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. 7 The atmospheric envelope clasps the planet firmly.

2. Without wavering, hesitation, or doubt; constantly, resolutely, steadfastly.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xv. 29 Pe lele Scottis men .. To-gyddyr stood sa fermly. 1552 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 12, I am thus firmlie persuaded. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 14/2 He was .. firmly resolved never to trust him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177. ¶ 9 A copy .. which he firmly believed to be of the first edition. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F. I.* 119 The Goth, on whose fidelity he firmly relied. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 110 The nation was firmly attached to hereditary monarchy. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 It was time to trust firmly to the free understanding of men for guidance. 1887 *Daily News* 7 June 2/6 Foreign wheats firmly held.

3. Comb., as firmly-braided, -closed, -rooted.

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxi. The sunlight touched the *firmly-braided masses of hair. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. iii. With *firmly-closed lips. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 249 The *firmly-rooted Christian may say.

Firmness (fɜːrnəs). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being firm.

1. Solidity, cohesion, resistance to pressure.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* ii. 53 Which increasing by degrees, crumbled and brake the firmness of the stones. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* iii. xxxi. (1682) 82 In the short history we have published of Fluidity and Firmness. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 108 Firmness is that coherence which resists percussion, and its opposite is brittleness, or fragility. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 155 The requisite firmness and solidity are given to the animal fabric.

2. The quality of being to a large extent unmoved or immovable; fixedness, stability.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 48 Make the Continent (Wearie of solide firmnesse) melt it selfe Into the Sea. a 1627 HAYWARD *Edu.* VI (1630) 13 Both the easinesse and firmnes [of the union] might be coniectured. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 89 The whole work seems to be ended with such absolute firmness, as if it had been design'd for Eternity. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 3 (1819) 86 By firmness I mean not only strength but stability.

3. The state or quality of being firm in mind; resolution, steadiness, steadfastness.

Hence, in *Phrenology*, the 'bump' or 'organ' supposed to indicate the possession of this quality.

1561 tr. Calvin's *Fourte Sermon*. ii. Dij b, That constancie and firmnes of minde. a 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Wks.* (1753) 42 Nor can th' Egyptian Patriarch blame my muse, Which for his firmness does his heat excuse. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. vi. 518 Cesar is said to have born the news of her death with an uncommon firmness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 162 Terrible .. as were the sufferings of the English army, Edward's firmness remained unbroken.

† b. Steadfastness of attachment to a person or cause; faithfulness, fidelity. Obs.

a 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *To the Prince* 14 Your noble firmnesse to your friend. 1653 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 11 His Majesty's affection to religion and his firmness to his word. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 279 But that thou shouldst my firmness therefore doubt To God or thee .. I expected not to hear.

4. Comm. Steadiness in price, or of prices.

1880 *Globe* 5 Mar. 5/4 The feature in Foreign Government Securities is the firmness of Peruvian Bonds. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 4/1 There being little inclination to take short bills, owing to a belief that the present firmness will not last. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/4 The outlays on behalf of this pair did not affect the firmness of Signorina and Nunthorpe, who maintained their Saturday rates.

Firmor, Firmorie, var. of FERMER, -Y.

a 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 83 A mere tenant at will, or firmor of the profits.

|| **Firn** (fɜːn). [*Ger. firn, firne*, lit. 'last year's' (snow), subst. use of *firne* adj. 'of last year': see FERN a.] A name given to snow above the glaciers which is partly consolidated by alternate thawing and freezing, but has not yet become glacier-ice.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 61 The 'firn', or consolidated snow of the Alpine glaciers. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* 33 Magnificent is the prospect which these firns sometimes present. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 155 The imperfectly consolidated substance, partly snow and partly ice, is known in Switzerland as *Névé* or *Firn*.

† **Firous**, a. Obs. rare. In 6 fierous, fyrous. [*f.* FIRE + OUS.] = FIERY 4.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xii. 237 In to the sygne of the fierous lyon. *Ibid.* xiv. 296 He dyd vs lyght with his pure bemys Quenchynge of mars the fyrous lemys.

Firre, obs. form of FIR.

† **Firren**, a. Obs. In 4 firrene, 6 St. firrin, firron. [*f.* FIR + -EN.] Made of fir.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2078 A fayr firrene wowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. vi. 17 The firryne clousouris opnyis, but noyse or dyn, And Greikis, hid the hors coist within, Patent war made. 1578 *Inventories* (1815) 255 Ane thik firrin plank.

Firret(te, obs. form of FERRET.

Firring: see FURRING.

Firry (fɜːri), a. [*f.* FIR + -Y 1.] a. Abounding in firs. b. Of or pertaining to the fir.

1833 LAMB *Elia, Blakesmoor*, Thy firry wilderness. 1843

TENNYSON *Miller's Dan*, 6 Oft I heard the tender dove In firry woodlands making moan. 1842 HOOD *Elm Tree* iii. xvi. With many a fallen acorn-cup, And mast, a firry cone.

Firs, obs. form of FIERCE a.

First, sb. Obs. exc. dial. in comb. Forms: 1 first, fyrst, 3 firste, south. virste. [*OE. fyrst* str. fem. = OHG. *furst* (MHG. *virst*, Ger. *furst*): = **fursti-z*; cf. the ablaut-var. Du., LG. *worst*: = **fursti-z*, of same meaning, which corresponds phonetically to Skr. *pr̥sh̥tī* fem. rib; in scense it is nearer to the (prob. cognate) Skr. *pr̥sh̥tā* back.]

The inward roof or ceiling of a chamber; also, a ridge-pole; = *first-piece*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 126 *Laquear*, fyrst. c 1275 *Death* 155 in O. E. Misc. (1872) 179 Þe rof and þe virste schal ligge on þine chynne. 1378 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 149 In manu Johannis fil. Gilberti x spars et j first, et in giardino præd. Thomæ sunt v ribs et firsts.

b. Comb., *first-piece* (Chesh. *Gloss.*), -pole, (Shropsh. *Wordbk.*), the ridge piece of roof-timbers.

First (fɜːst), a. (sb.) and adv. Forms: 1 fyrst, fyrest, first, 2-6 fyrst, 3 *Orm.* first, south. vorst, 4 forst, 3-4 ferst, (3 feirst, ferest, -ist, south. verst), 3-5 firste, (3 fireste, -ist, south. virst), furst(e, 3-7 frist, (4 freste), 4-5 fryst, (6 fruist), 3- first. [*OE. fyrst, fyrest*, Ofris. *ferost*, -est, -st, OS. **furst*, used absol. as *furisto* wk. masc., prince (MDu. *vorst*, mod. Du. *vorst* prince), OHG. *furist* foremost, first, highest, absol. *furisto* prince (MHG. *vürste*, mod. G. *fürst* sb., prince), ON. *fyrstr* (Sw. *första*, Da. *förste*; the sbs. Sw. *fürste*, Da. *fyrste*, prince, are adapted from Ger.): = *Com.* Teut. **furisto*-, a superlative formation on the stem **fur-*, *for-* (see FORE adv., FOR prep.). The corresponding comparative occurs in OHG. *furiro*, ON. *fyrre*, earlier. From the same stem, with different superlative suffix, is formed OE. *forma* first, whence the double superlative form *fyrmost*: see FORMER, FOREMOST.

The OTeut. *fur-*, *for-*, represents Oryan *pr-*, whence in most of the Aryan langs. words meaning 'first' are derived, chiefly with superlative suffixes. Cf. Skr. *prathamā*, OSI. *pr̥th̥ā*, Gr. *πρῶτος*, *πρώτος*, L. *primus*.]

A. adj. That is before all others; earliest in time or serial order, foremost in position, rank, or importance. Hence often serving the function of a numeral adjective, the ordinal of ONE, in which use it may be written 1st.

In Eng., as in most other langs., the number one has no regularly formed ordinal, and in OE. the want was supplied by the use of various superlative adjs. meaning 'foremost' or 'earliest', viz. *fyrst*, *forma*, *fyrmost* (also *formost*, Northumbrian *fordmost*) and *ævest*. In middle English the other words became obsolete, or lost their ordinal sense, so that *first* became the sole representative of the ordinal of one. This is now its most prominent use, and colours all the applications of the etymological sense; but the word can still be applied (like L. *primus*, F. *premier*, etc.) in contexts where a true ordinal would be inadmissible, as in 'the first days of the year', 'one of the first men in the country', etc.

I. As simple adjective.

1. In regard to time: Prior to all others in occurrence, existence, etc.; happening, existing, or presenting itself before the others; earliest.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 399 (Gr.) Fyrst ferhðbana. c 1220 *Bestiary* 675 Ðus fel adam .. vre firste fader. 1345 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1829) 45 The freste Wardynes that euer were, of owre fraternyte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/1 Fyrste be-geyng, *primogenitura*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/1 Þe firste martyr, *prothomartir*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 5 Sen oure first father formed was of clay. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 23 This manner of gaining lands was in the first dayes, and is not now of use in England. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* i. iv. § 7 Cadmus Milesius, supposed to be the first writer of History. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* i. i, He is the first aggressor, not I. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 16 Another planted the first vines in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* v. (1879) 193 The first clock in England was made about 1288.

b. With the application defined by a relative clause, for which in mod. Eng. *to* with infinitive is often substituted.

c 1200 ORMIN 797 He was þe firrste mann þat brohhte word onn orþe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1469 (Cott.) Enoch .. was þe first þat letters fand. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4330 The first þat was founden of þes fals goddess. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Avij, I will not be the first, that shall disobey. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* ii, We were the first that euer burst into that silent sea. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. xii. 658 [Voltaire] was the first who popularized in France the philosophy of Newton. *Mod.* You were the first person to explain the matter. He is always the first to find fault. This part of the system was one of the first to be developed, and one of the first to disappear.

c. Said of anything which occurs or presents itself next after a given point of time expressed or implied in the sentence.

1607 MARSTON *What you Will* v, The first thing her bounty shall fetch is, my blush-colour satin suit from pawn. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 42 The first business was to get canoes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iii. § 6 Make an experiment on the first man you meet. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* (1835) 138 The first thing to be done was to secure lodgings. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 138 One of his first acts, after he became King, was to

recall Ormond from Ireland. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* i. viii. 240, I shall get back to London by the first train.

d. With emphatic force, where it is implied that the first event or occurrence is the only one to be regarded or waited for.

1399 LAGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 56 Þey ffolwith þe vois at þe first note. 1506 *Pylgrym. Sir R. Guylforde* (Camden) 16 To euery pylgryme at the firste fote that he setteth on londe there is graunted plenary remysion. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. viii. 5 Let the first Budger dye the others Slaue. 1675 MARVELL *Cor. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 433 ['Mock speech' of Charles II], I have made Crew, Bishop of Durham, and, at the first word of my Lady Portsmouth, Prideaux, Bishop of Chichester. 1699 HACKE *Coll. Voy.* ii. 39 Men of War lay ready to put out after us upon the first News of our being near. a 1822 SHELLEY *Unfin. Drama* 153 Like a child's legend on the tideless sand, Which the first foam erases half and half Leaves legible.

e. In phr.: At (+ the) first sight (or view), at (the) first blush. (Also, + at first dash, push.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8029 (Cott.) He kneu þam at þe first sight. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 52 Euphues at the first sight was so kindled with desire, that [etc.]. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ix. 51 True it is that we perceiue it not at the first push. a 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* i. 176 Who ever lov'd, that lov'd not at first sight? 1611 MIDDLETON *Roaring Girl* iv. i, Sir A. You can play any lesson [music]? *Moll.* At first sight, sir. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 139 At first view I thought they had some resemblance with those four monsters. 1670 COTTON *Espemion* ii. v. 202 So brisk an Article as this at first dash, and before the King would proceed to any further Treaty .. would startle the Spanish Gravity. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. ii. (1833) I. 54 They saw no Indians .. but such as at the first sight always ran away. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 575 A fool may so far imitate the mien .. of a wise man, as at first blush to put a man at a stand what to make of him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 426 There is more of system in the Phædo than appears at first sight.

f. (The) first thing: adv. phrase = as the first thing that is done.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 205 Rob me the Exchequer the first thing thou do'st. 1720 *Humorous Lett. in Lond. Jnl.* (1721) 50 My fancy .. carried me, the first thing it did .. to Rome. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Box* 2 Go to this woman the first thing in the morning. 1885 ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 74 I'll buy a cloak for her the first thing to-morrow morning. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 79, I was to .. hand it over to him the moment we pulled up .. so that he might give it to the little one first thing.

g. ellipt. for 'the first of the season'.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* G iij b, The first buds, or yong branches shooting from the roote. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 8 The first cuckoo, the first swallow, sent a thrill through our hearts which is not repeated.

h. After the name of a day of the week: Next, following. north. dial.

1781 D. RITCHIE in *Southey's Life of A. Bell* (1844) I. 252, I .. must prepare a new sermon for Sabbath first. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, 'Sat'rida' first' for Saturday next. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 24 Mar. 1/1 Tickets for the special service in the Cathedral, on Thursday first.

2. Preceding all others in a series, succession, order, set or enumeration.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 963 On þe fyrste sunnon dæg of Aduent. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7219 (Cott.) Sampson, þi first wiif lerd þe witte. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 171 The first part [of the Hail Mary] contenyþ þe wordys of Gabriel. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 11 We seie is hoot in þe first degree þat is I-heet of kyndely heete. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ii. Proem, A fable whiche is the fyrst and formost of this second book. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* L v, He maketh Quale the first dish of the first course. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 The second part .. is then the first time acted. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* 11 The first blow is half the battle. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 291 The testator had a first marriage in contemplation. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 124 The first thing that fixes our eye is the noble river covered with boats. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv. 108 First love, first friendship, equal powers, That marry with the virgin heart. 1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 28 When a player is on the first base and one on the third. *Mod.* Take the first turning on the right.

b. in dates, with ellipsis of day. Also in sporting language. *The First*, spec. the first of September (when partridge-shooting begins).

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 71, I summon your Grace, to his Maiesties Parliament, Holden at Bury, the first of this next Moneth. 1673 *S' too Him Bayes* 20 Do'st thou take this to be the first of April? 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 525 He encamped on the 1st of June within three miles of the place.

c. In the first place: an adverbial phrase = first, firstly: see PLACE.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 393, I shall therefore in the first place see what [etc.].

d. U.S. *The first* = even, or so much as, the first; even one, a single.

1849 *Lett. in N. I. Tribune* 23 May 2/2 On my knees, which I couldn't move the first inch. 1857 W. A. GILBERT *Sp. in Ho. Repts.* 27 Feb. (Bartlett), I am not aware of having committed the first act which would bring upon me the displeasure of the house.

e. With a cardinal numeral. In this combination three varieties of word-order have been used. (a) The earliest recorded form is the two (three, etc.) first (= Fr. *les deux premiers*, Ger. *die zwei ersten*). This still survives, though it is now rarely used where numbers above 3 or 4 are concerned. † (b) In 15-16th c. two (three, etc.) the first

occasionally occurs. (c) In 16th c. the growing tendency to regard *first* as an ordinal led to the introduction of the form *the first two* (*three*, etc.), corresponding to 'the second two (or three, etc.)'. This is now the universal form in the case of high numbers; but for numbers up to 3 or 4 many writers use it only when the number specified is viewed as a collective unity contrasted with the second or some succeeding 2, 3, or 4 in the series.

(a) 1340 *Ayenh.* 11 þe þri verste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Of the whiche thre bokes, the two first be but as prefaces. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* i. 13 The two first dayes the King.. had the Victory. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 136 Each of the six first lines of the *Iliad* might lose two syllables. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 197 During the five first ages of the city.

(b) 1447 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden) 28 As ye have.. allegged by two the first divers articulis. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xi. Two the fyrste bokes of the warke of Aristotell. 1540-1 — *Image Gov.* 79 In eight the first yeeres of his empire.

(c) 1593 FALE *Dialling* 35 Omitting likewise y^e first three, &c. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. 2 For the first six hundred years and upwards. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 134 He wrote the Life of Alexander in x Books, whereof the first two are lost. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* viii. (1865) 373 The first two Evangelists.

3. Foremost or most advanced in position (said of things either at rest or in motion). In OE. as an independent sense, = 'front'; subsequently as a special use of sense 2, *first* opposed to *second*, *third*, etc.

a 1000 *Laws Ethelbert* § 51 Æt ðam feower tobum fyrstum. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 218 The first-file of orators. 1704 MARLBOROUGH in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4045/2 With.. the Foot of the first Line, I passed the Lech. 1801 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Line*. In order that the first line.. may.. not endanger the disposition of the second line, by precipitately crowding upon it. *Mod.* He was sitting in the first row of seats. The first horse in the race.

b. In adverbial phrases (where *foremost* may be substituted), *head first*, *feet first*, etc., i. e. with the head, feet, etc., foremost.

1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 46 We used to dip our toes in the waves instead of taking a plunge head first.

4. Foremost, preceding all others, in dignity, rank, importance, or excellence.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 34 If any man wole be the firste among þou. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 118 It was counted for the first part of medicine to have it [i. e. the finger] cut quite away. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 1. 37 The Apostles were all first, and all last, without any difference of priority. 1720 OZELL *Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 346 Courage, a General's first Quality. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 639/1 Eumenes.. raised himself to the first military employments. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* xxxi. 182 The song of Rogero.. is admitted on all hands to be in the very first taste. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCV. 538 Fruit and vegetables, articles of the first necessity at Naples. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 30, I was told a great deal about 'the first people in Boston'. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 370 There were coffee houses where the first medical men might be consulted.

b. In official titles, etc., indicating that the person designated has precedence over colleagues, as *first minister* (more commonly 'prime minister'); *First Lord of the Admiralty*, *of the Treasury*; *first lieutenant*, etc.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. ii. 1. 70 The first minister.. is a kind of representative on behalf of the regal prerogative. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 255 Royal Oak—Mr. Gwatkin, first lieutenant, killed. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvii. 174 Of whom as First Lord of the Treasury.. we could be so glad and proud. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, First mate*, the chief officer of a merchant vessel; the next in rank to the captain. 1866 H. COPPEE *Grant & his Campaigns* 25 His first-lieutenancy dated from Sep. 16, 1847. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 5/2 The plaintiff.. was engaged as first tenor at the Comedy Theatre.

II. absol. (quasi-sb.)

5. In certain absolute uses.

a. *The first*: the thing or person first mentioned. (Where only two are mentioned, *the former* is now commonly preferred.)

1579 LYL *Enphues* (1607) B iv, I am neither so suspicious to mistrust your good will, nor so sottish to mislike your good counsaile, as I am therefore to thanke you for the first, so it stands me vpon to thinke better of the latter. 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scotl.* in 1772, 238 They yield bear and potatoes, much of the first is used in distillation.

b. *spec. in Her.* *The first*=that tincture which is first mentioned in a blazon.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 28 b, I sayde, voyded of the first, because Argent was the first that was named. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Dec., Sable, A Cross argent, charg'd with another of the first. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* II. *Filshed* quarterly or. and az.; on the second and third quarters, an eagle, displayed, of the first.

c. *The first*=the first part, the beginning (*obs.* or *diul.* in ordinary phrases). Esp. in phrases *The first of the ebb, flood, or tide*.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xxvii. (1590) 220 b, But now perceiving the flood of their furie began to ebbe, he thought it policie to take the first of the tide. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 44 At the first of the Flood we caught five hundred Fishes. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 446 The six prames.. dropt down upon the first of the ebb. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 67 It was boiling from the first of the morning, till they wanted their dinners. 1798 *Invasion* II. 14, I had.. from the first of his entrance, kept retreating to the other side of the room. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxii, We shall be able to stem the *first* of the flood.

d. Printing. (See quot.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 319 The one they distinguish by the name of First, the other his Second, these call one another Companions: The First is he that has wrought longest at that Press. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, *First*, the senior or leading partner of the two men who work at a hand-press.

e. First and last: all, 'one and all'.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 2 First and last, helpe, quench all.

6. In adverbial phrases with a preposition:

a. *From the first*: from the beginning, at the outset, to start with. *From first to last*: from beginning to end, throughout.

1611 BIBLE *Luke* i. 3 Having bad perfect understanding of things from the very first. 1737 BRACKEN *Farricry Impr.* (1757) II. 18 Their Practice, from the first, is ill grounded. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 347 The mainstay of the Thirty from first to last. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 16 July 3/1 The disaffected section.. made a dead set against him from the first. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 473/1 Mr. Gladstone was.. in his place from first to last.

b. *At first* (also, *at the first*, now rare): † (a) first, for the first time; † (b) in the first place; † (c) at once, immediately; (d) at the beginning, at the first stage.

(a) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12605 (Gött.) Wid þe grete maistris þus he badd Till mari had hir iornai made, þan at þe first on him toght sebo. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1558 (Fairf.) And now at first wakkenes woghe. 1682 CRECH *Lucretius* II. 576 In Phrygia Corn at first took birth.

(b) 1340 *Ayenh.* 46 Of þise þenne uondeþ þe dyeucl in vif maneres.. Auerst ine fole zizþe efterward ine fole wordes [etc.]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 359 We graunten at þe firste, þat [etc.].

(c) 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 159 And hoped aftur hunger þo, þat herde him atte furste. a 1626 Bp. ANDREWS *7 Serm.* iv. (1627) 65 He bids them.. but whistle for an Angell, and they will come at first. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 132 How little coherence there is in this Argument, the silliest childe may at first discern.

(d) 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 185 Their broode lieth very small at the first. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* B iv, This fruite was at first white. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 16 These things vnderstood not his disciples at the first. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 883 Why then Didst thou at first receive me for thy husband? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 455 ¶ 3, I am no more delighted with it than I was at the very first. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1 He was at first very ill, then got better. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 25 The assurance he had at first displayed was now succeeded by an air of embarrassment. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* xi. 216 At the first they made petards with it.

† c. *With the first*: among the first (persons or things); hence, chiefly, especially (cf. *L. cum primis*).

1611 ABP. USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 15 Of which we will not fail to certifie you with the first. 1621 T. BEDFORD *Sinne unto Death* 34 This is *apprimé necessarium*, necessary with the first. 1660 F. BROOKB. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 270 The servant.. coming in with the first.

7. Elliptical uses passing into quasi-sb. (admitting of plural).

a. Anything that is first (*nonce-uses*).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 71 There are two Firsts: the one is Gods worde, and the other is God. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/3 The 1st June and December are the two quietest 'firsts' in the year.

b. Comm. *First of exchange*: the first of a set of bills of exchange of even tenor and date.

[The ellipsis of *bill* is common to all the European langs.; but the phrase is often written in full, both in Eng. and in the other langs.]

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 27 Three months after date, pay this my first of Exchange (second and third not paid) to the order of Mr. R. Rich. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 137 In case of delay of the arrival of a first of exchange.

c. A place in the first class in an examination-list; the first place in an athletic contest. Also, a man who has taken a place in the first class.

1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* ix. 110 Philip returned to his books.. Got a first, 'tis said. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. (1889) 32 He'll be a safe first, though I don't believe he reads more than you or I. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 26 The men who got firsts would have done so equally at any college. 1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1089/1 He.. won four firsts and a second last week.

d. Mus. (See quot. 1823).

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 159 The performers on glasses.. who play firsts, seconds, and sometimes a base altogether. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *First (Mus.)*, the upper part of a duett, trio [etc.].

e. Base-ball: = first base.

f. *pl.* Used to denote the best quality of certain articles of commerce, e. g. butter.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 535 The finest marls, called firsts, are selected for the arches of doorways, &c. 1832 PORTER *Porcelain & Glass* (Lardner) 186 Crown glass is sold, according to its quality, under four different denominations—firsts, seconds, thirds, and fourths. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug., Butter:—Firsts, 119s.; seconds, 113s.

B. *adv.* [OE. *fyrst*, the accus. neut. of the adj. Cf. ON. *fyrst*, OHG. *furist*.]

1. Before any other or anything else, in time, serial order, rank, etc.; before anything else is done or takes place. Also in strengthened phr. *first of all*, *first and foremost*.

O. E. Chron. an. 963 Se biscop com þa fyrst to Eliz. c 1200 ORMIN 6876 Forþi comenn þe3 himm fyrst To sekenn i þatt ende. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 383 To chyrche & to pouere men he 3ef vorst, as he ssolde. c 1340 *Cursor M.*

22879 (Trin.) Bi his wille doþ þat kyng out of þe harde tre to spryng forst þe leef & þenne þe flour and sibn fruyt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 542 Julius Cesar.. Off Rome was fyrst maid Emperour. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl. B.* XIX. 116 Þat she furste & fornest ferme shulde bilieue c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 732 Þai strauw wha first to lande myght wyne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 5 [He] must fasten his mynde firste of all, upon these fyve especiall pointes. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. xii. 110 She wished them, first and foremost to get the Queene's assent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 377 Who first, who last Rous'd from the slumber, on that fiery Couch. 1718 PRIOR *Alma* III. 397 Who first offend will first complain. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 68/1 Having received that money, I will pay you first, and after that will pay others. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* i. Poems (1888) 422/1 Oh, Sir! the good die first. 1841 KEBLE *Serm.* XI. (1848) 275 The two who first saw our Lord. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 492 Consent of the historians.. makes him, first and foremost, a legislator. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilbrostan* 88 Your wet ropes.. give blisters first And then a horny hand.

b. proverb. First come, first served.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xvii. E iij, First come first serued, so one or ij shal be all payed, & y^e rest shal have nothing. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. ii, And you know, First come first serv'd. 1860 *Macm. Mag.* June 113 The sailors.. rushed away to the boat. First come, first in. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 7/4 It was.. a case of first come, first served.

c. In a statement, discourse, or argument, where points or topics are enumerated: In the first place, as the first thing to be mentioned or considered, firstly.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 441 Þai say furst, þat [etc.]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7275 First and forward ye han erred in thasemblynge of youre conseilours. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* VII. 15 For ich fornest and first.. Haue ybe vnboxome. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* v. (1637) 41 First & fornest.. let them [etc.]. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 39, I make answer First.. Secondly.. Thirdly. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 4 First of all I would have them seriously think on the Shortness of their Time. 1847 [see FIRSTLY 1].

† d. At first, originally. Obs.

c 1100 tr. *Bull of Pope Agatho* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 30 Ic Saxulf, ðe was first abbot and nu eam biscop. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5373 (Gött.) Frist was he here as vr thrall, Nou vnder mees he mast of all. 1598 GRENEVEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. xviii. (1622) 58 Plancina growing more insolent then first. a 1721 PRIOR (J.), Heav'n, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurs'd, To shew how all things were created first.

e. *First and last*: taking one thing with another, at one time and another, reckoned altogether, in all. *First or last*: at one time or another, sooner or later.

1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 45 Lord Shrewsbury is like to marry Mr. Chiffens his daughter who will be first and last made worth 40,000*l.* to him. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 2 The Bay of Campeachy, where I lived first and last about 3 Years. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), All are fools and lovers first or last. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 65, I brought away all the sails first and last.

2. Before some other specified or implied thing, time, event, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1625 (Gött.) Bot first a tre, ar i bigine, I sal here sett of noe kinne. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 189 Conarus was inclosit First being dewlie for his fault deposit. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 38 Although it be long fyrst..yet..they come. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xiii. 13 Thou shalt not see my face, except thou first bring Michal Sauls daughter. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 251 They wasted the puissance of Sertorius in battell, though it was long first. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 7 Ask'd..when those of Holstein would be receiv'd; he told him.. it would be three weeks first. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 15 Mr. Pocock undertakes to deliver this; but fears it will be Saturday night first. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, I wounded one who first assaulted me. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* v, She had this bit of work to begin first.. that bit of work to finish first. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* ix. 297 It is impossible for the priest to remit the sins of any unless they are first remitted by Christ.

b. In preference to something else; rather, sooner (than do something specified or implied, or allow it to be done).

1580 A. MELVILLE in *Life* (1819) I. ii. 87 They shall have all the blood of my body first. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* II. iv, My noble childe, thou shalt not fall in virtue, I and my power will sink first. 1797 FRERE & CANNING in *Anti-Jacobin* II. II, I give thee sixpences? I will see thee d—d first! 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii. 99 O weak, wicked tongue.. would that thou hadst been Cut out and thrown to dogs first! 1869 BROWNING *King & Bk.* IV. x. 311 Die? He'll bribe a gaoler or break prison first!

3. For the first time, then and not earlier (with reference to a specified time, place, etc.).

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 246 After than that saint Brendan furst this yle i-se3. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 648 þus was ferst here sad sorwe sessed þat time. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 126 From þenne, Pygmyes mowen fyrste se vn to Jerusalem. a 1461 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 249 Whan seyntes felle fyrst from hevene. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* civ. 2 For as you were when first your eye I eyde, Such seemes your beauteie still. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. 1, I knew him first at the Temple. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 25/1 When was it that you first heard mention of the bond? 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xl, A maiden in the day When first she wears her orange-flower!

C. Comb.

1. Chiefly of *adv.* with ppl. adjs., as *first-begot*, *-begotten* (whence *first-begottenship*), *-built*, *-conceived*, *-created*, *-done*, *-endeavouring*, *-famed*, *-formed*, *-found*, *-framed*, *-gendered*, *-gotten*, *-grown*, *-intended*, *-invented*, *† -kinned* (= FIRST-BORN),

-made, -mentioned, -moving, -named, etc. Also with ordinary adj., as *first-ripe*. Also with vbl. nouns, as *first-beginner*, -beginning, -comer, -mover, -running. The combs. first-movable, -moved, -mover, -moving have all been used as equivalents for the *primum mobile* of the old astronomy.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 71 He calleth him the *Firstbeginner. 1860 MUNRO *Lucretius* (1864) i. 55, I.. will open up the *first-beginnings of things. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 89 His *first-begot we know. 1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* xii. 10 In deth of the *first bygoten. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 162/1 Fyrste begoten, *primogenitus*. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxv. 1212 Hee was not of the common sort, but had as it were a *first-begottenship. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iii. 17, I.. Found my *first-built walls in an evil hour on the shore. 1868 LOWELL *Shaks. Pr. Wks.* 1890 III. 45 The privilege which only *first-comers enjoy. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 368 The founding named by the first-comer. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 44 The *first-conceived sound. 1552 HULOET, *First created, *protoplastes*. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 83 O first-created beam. 1552 HULOET, *First done or spedde, *præversus*. 1627 MILTON *Vocat. Exerc.* 2 Hail Native Language, that by sinews weak Didst move my *first-endeavouring tongue to speak. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 321 The two *first-famed for courtesy. 1497 Br. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B iiij, Our *fyrst fourmed faders. 1874 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 194, I have found first-formed theories erroneous. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* ii. (ed. 7) 109 So shall you have the *first found number. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 12 Our *first-framed father Adam. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps. civ.* [cv.] 36 He killide ech the *firste gendrid thing in the lond of hem. 1382 *Ibid.*, He smot alle the *firste goten in the lond of hem. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 47, 900, less than the *first-intended expence. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 35 The *first invented letters. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 36 He smate al *first-kinned in land of þa. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 203 The earthly Heaven, where he had plac't That *first-made Man. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 390 The *first-mentioned formularies are the more ancient. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. i. iii. (ed. 7) 281 The tenth [sphere] is called the *first movable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 483 That Crystalline Sphære whose ballance weighs The Trepidation talkt, and that *first mov'd. *Ibid.* vii. 500 As the great *first-Movers hand First wheeld thir course. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 118 The opposition cursed him, as the indefatigable drudge of a first-mover. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *First Mover* in the old Astronomy, is the *Primum Mobile*. c 1625 MILTON *On Death fair Inf.* 39 Whether above that high *first-moving sphere Or in the Elysian fields. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii, The *first-named young gentleman. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C ij, In Latine *Præcocia*, or *Præmatura*. Id est. Soone ripe, or *first ripe. 1611 BIBLE *Nunt.* xiii. 20 Now the time was the time of the first ripe grapes. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 341 When .. the sprightly *first-runnings of life are rack'd off, you offer the vapid dregs to your deity.

2. In syntactical combs. of a permanent nature or with a special meaning: for many of these, as *first cause*, *cousin*, *intention*, *magnitude*, *person*, *principle*, *water*, see the respective sbs. Many of them are used *attrib.* and as *adjs.*, and are then regularly written with the hyphen: see esp. *first chop* (CHOP sb.⁵ 4), *FIRST-CLASS*, *FIRST-RATE*. Also, *first aid* (to the wounded), assistance given on the spot in the case of street-accidents and the like, before proper medical treatment is procured; *first birth*, a first-born child; also *fig.*; hence † *first-birth-right*; *first coat*, the first layer of plaster or paint; hence *first-coated a.*; *first cost*, prime cost; also *attrib.*; *first-foot* (*north.*), the person who first enters a house after the beginning of the new year; hence *first-footing*; *first form*, (a) the lowest form in a school; (b) in *Printing* (see *quots.*); *first futtocks* (*Naut.*; see *quot.*); *first man* (*Mining*; see *quot.*); *first motion* (*Mech.*; see *quot.*); *first night*, the night on which a play, or a particular representation of a play, is first produced on the stage; also *attrib.*; hence *first-nighter* (one who assists at a 'first night'), *first-nighting*; † *first penny* (see *PENNY*); *first sight*, (a) see sense i above; (b) that which is seen for the first time (*nonce-use*); also *attrib.*; whence *first-sighted ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*); *first story* = *FIRST FLOOR*. Also *FIRST DAY*, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 366 The virtue of the angel that slewe the *fyrste byrthes were wythstonde therby. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. i. (1847) 55 Those twin firstbirths of Poetry. 1650 J. TRAPP *Clavis to the Bible* I. 299 Then came forth Perez .. who took the *first-birth-right and kingdom by force. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 390 *First Coat of two-coat work, in plastering, is denominated *laying* when on lath, and *rendering* when on brick. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 385/1 The laths are 'primed' or *first-coated. 1772 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 547 Which, at the *first cost here, can scarce be reckoned as less than half a guinea a head per annum. 1778 T. JEFFERSON *Lett.* Wks. 1893 II. 156 The master had once sold the whole cargo .. for 55. 3^d the livre, first cost. 1840 *Lpool. Jnrl.* 4 July 1/4 Quantity of soiled account books .. at first cost prices. 1805 NICOL *Poems* I. 33 (Jam.) Ere new years' morn begin to peep At doors, the lasses sentrie keep, To let the *first-fit in. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 4 How glad .. the dear soul was when she had a good 'first-foot' on New Year's morning. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 112 Another custom .. was that of *first-footing on the morning of New-year's day. 1883 BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 63 At midnight 'first-footing' begins, and it is considered very lucky if your

first visitor should be a dark-haired man. 1683 MONON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 376 *First Form, the Form the White Paper is Printed on, which generally by Rule ought to have the First Page of the Sheet in it. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, *First Forme*, the inner or outer [forme] of a sheet— whichever is printed off first. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *First Futtocks, timbers in the frame of a ship which come down between the floor-timbers almost to the keel on each side. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *First man, the head butty or coal getter in a stall, who .. is responsible for the safety of the men working under him and for the proper working of the coal. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *First-motion, a term of general application, as first motion shafts, first motion belts, first motion wheel, &c., meaning the one which first receives, and then communicates, power to its successors. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 2/3 A 'first-night' notice. 1886 *Boisgobey's Steel Necklace* v. 79 All the *first-nighters had turned out in force. 1887 *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 The social philosophy of *first nighting. 1674 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 424 E. of Pembroke married to Madame Querrol's [sic] sister. The King gives 1000 *first peny. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* iii. Then your *first sight deceived you; for I think him one of the most brazen first sights that ever astonished my senses. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 27 Without any first-sight vows of eternal friendship. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 305 To compliment our own sagacity, in our *first-sighted impressions. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav.* 137 The River which often overflows drowns them sometimes to the *first story. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* (1835) 181 [The prisons] were sometimes placed in the first story of the donjon. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. s. v. Story*, In the United States the floor next the ground is the first story. [Cf. *FIRST-FLOOR* 2.]

First (fɜːst), v. [f. *FIRST* a.]

† 1. *nonce-uses*. a. *intr.* As rendering of Gr. *πρωτεύειν*: To have the first place, be first. b. *trans.* With allusion to the vb. *to second* (see *context*): To advance (a person) to the first place.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 49 That Hee may bee *Ev nāsi* *πρωτεύων* firsting, or having the first place or preheminence in all things. 1656 S. H. GOLD. *Law* 11 These also will befool you .. to gain you to second the King, that so ye may second, and so first them.

† 2. *trans.* To propose (a resolution), 'move' (as opposed to 'seconding') a. *Obs.*

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 66 The question in the morning, which was firsted and seconded. 1658 *Ibid.* III. 193 The question which is firsted and seconded.

3. *dial.* To 'set out' with the hoe.

1860 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXI. ii. 386 The swedes .. were not 'firsted' until August 6th.

First: see *FIRST sb.* and *v.* *Obs.*

First-born, a. [f. *FIRST* *adv.* + *BORN* a.]

1. That is born first, eldest.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 7 Sche childide her firste borne sone. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 Cayn the fytst borne child. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxi. 15 If the first borne sonne be hers that was hated. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 250 He often called him 'Son'; saying, 'Alexa, his first-born son, was not dearer to him'. *transf.* 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 701 The firstborn efforts of my youthful Muse. 1807 CRABBE *Newspaper* 449 Read your first-born work a thousand times.

b. *nonce-use*. That is the right of the first-born. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 256 Spontaneous joys .. The soul adopts, and owns their first-born sway.

2. *absol.* (quasi-sb.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxiv. 8 He smote þe first borne of egipt for man til best. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 71 The Firstborne of God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 489 Jehovah .. equal'd with one stroke Both her first borne and all her bleating Gods. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 1 Camillus and his first-born dwell together. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* iii. iv. Teresa was trying to teach her first-born to read. *transf.* 1830 TENNYSON *Ode Mem.* 92 The love thou bearest The first-born of thy genius.

b. *rarely* as sb. with plural ending.

1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* ii. 21 All praise to Him .. By whom proud first-borns from their thrones are cast.

First chop, *first-chop*: see *CHOP sb.*

First class, *first-class*.

A. (as two words).

The first of a series of classes in which things or persons are grouped. Usually implying priority in importance; esp. in fixed or technical applications, e.g. the highest grade of accommodation for travellers by railway or steamboat, the highest division in an examination-list.

1807 [see *CLASS sb.* 4]. 1846 *Commercial Mag.* Oct. 135 There is a first-class for those who are willing to pay for the superior comfort.

b. *ellipt.* A place in the first class of an examination list (cf. *CLASS sb.* 4); one who has obtained such a place.

1838 *British Mag.* VI. 100 There was no double First-Class [Referring to Oxford]. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 186 My getting a first class in the May examination. 1885 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 40 Candidates must have obtained .. a First Class in Litt. Gr. et Lat. at the First Public Examination.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* (written with the hyphen).

(In attributive use sometimes with stress on the first syll.; in predicative use the stress is equal or on the last.)

1. Of or belonging to the first class in a recognized series of grades: as, a first-class (railway) carriage, a first-class man (in an examination: also written *first-classman*).

1846 *Commercial Mag.* Oct. 133 His Lordship .. refused to travel in the first-class carriages, and went as a second-class passenger. 1852 *Ann. Reg.* 207 A 'composite' carriage, the centre being a first-class compartment. 1860 *All Year*

Round No. 74. 560 An Oxford first-class man. 1869 DUNKIN *Midd. Sky* 14 The first-class star Capella. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 33 A first-classman at Oxford. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 860/1 A Balliol Scholar, a first-classman.

b. In *U.S.* sometimes used of the lowest or least important grade: as, a first-class clerk (= one who receives the lowest salary).

2. *gen.* Of the highest grade in importance, value, or excellence; of the first or best quality.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlv. 199 First-class servants who had fallen into second-class circumstances. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 147 The first-class ores were shipped to Reno and San Francisco. 1879 McCARHY *Own Times* II. xxviii. 351 Only one first class reputation of a military order had come out of the war. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4/4 Unless some foreign question of first-class importance should arise.

b. *colloq.* Extremely good, 'first-rate'.

1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXXV. 90 When he was on the road to Damascus to hunt the saints, he was on first-class terms with himself.

3. *quasi-adv.* a. By first-class conveyance, etc. b. *colloq.* Excellently, very well indeed (cf. *first-rate*).

1895 *Month* Feb. 197 She looks first-class and healthy. *Mod.* To travel first-class. How are you getting on? Oh, first-class.

First-day. The name given (chiefly by members of the Society of Friends) to Sunday, as being the first day of the week.

a 1690 G. FOX *Jnrl.* (1694) I. 168 Upon the first-day after, I was moved to go to Aldenham steeple-house. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 101 One First-day in four there was a more general Meeting. 1843 WHITTIER *First Day in Lowell* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 369 One must be here of a pleasant First-day at the close of what is called the 'afternoon service'.

attrib. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* ii. iv. 278 First-day Baptists, whose weekly holiday is the Sunday. 1872 WHITTIER *Penn. Pilgrim* 385 Fair First-Day mornings.

† **Firsten**, a. *Sc. Obs.* Also *firstin*. [Lengthened form of *FIRST* a., ultimately due to the analogy of *EIGHTIN*.] = *FIRST* a.

1594 *Battell of Balruiness in Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 351 The firstin man in counsall spak Good Errol it was he. *Ibid.* II. 353 The firsten shot was to neir .. The nixtin shot thair foes hurt.

† **Firster**, a. *Obs.* [f. *FIRST* + *-ER*. Cf. *G. erstere*.] Earlier, former.

1608 *Certif. in Peel Spen Valley* (1893) 125 Followynge the same brooke untill yt come to the firster boundayre where yt begun. 1633 *Paritauisme the Mother* Ep. Ded., In those firster times of Protestancy, the name of Puritan was scarce heard of.

First-floor.

1. The floor or story of a building next above the ground floor.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iv, This is the gentleman who has taken your first-floor.

2. The floor or story which is built on or just above the ground; a ground floor. Now only *U.S.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 101 The first Floore of a building should not lye level with the ground. 1860 WORCESTER, *First-floor*, the basement of a building [*U.S.*].

3. *colloq.* The person who occupies the first floor. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 83 A piano hired in by 'the first floor' yesterday.

4. *attrib.*, as *first-floor-room*, -window.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, An oval board over the front first-floor window. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. (1878) 19 In the first-floor room of a small house in Piccadilly.

First-fruit. Chiefly *pl.* [Orig. as two words; used as *transl.* of *L. primitivæ*.]

1. The fruits first gathered in a season; the earliest products of the soil; esp. with reference to the custom of making offerings of these to God or the gods.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xviii. 12 What euer thing thei shulen offre of first fruytis to the Lord. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/1 Firste Frute, *primitie*. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* ii. 14 Yf thou wilt offre a meatofferynge of the first frutes vnto y^e Lorde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 435 Thither anon A sweante Reaper from his Tillage brought First Fruits. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 497 The first-fruits to the gods he gave. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. ix. 292 The first-fruits of his fertile field.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The earliest products, results, or issues of anything; the first products of a man's work or endeavour.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. (1611) 309 The first fruites of Christs Spirit. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 56 It is a good beginning of your art to offer your first-fruits to the poor. 1677 WALLER *Loss Dk. Camb.*, As a First-fruit, Heaven claim'd that Lovely Boy; The next shall live, and be the nation's joy. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* Postscript to Pref., The blooming Hopes .. [of] my then very Young Patron have been confirmed by most Noble First-Fruits. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iii. 25 That calm and joy uprising in thy soul Is first-fruit to thee of thy recompense. 1868 FREE-MAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 72 One of the first-fruits of the great national reaction.

3. *Eccl.* and *Feudal Law*. A payment, usually representing the amount of the first year's income, formerly paid by each new holder of a feudal or ecclesiastical benefice, or any office of profit, to some superior.

The first-fruits of the English bishoprics and other benefices were paid before the Reformation to the Pope, afterwards to the Crown: see *ANNATES*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 66 It is symonye to .. zeue hym [the Pope] .. þe fyrstefruytes for zifte of a chyrche. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 729 þey [fretres] freten vp þe fulst-froyt.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 2 b. Of first frutes, both of benefices and of lordes landes. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. i. (1877) 1. 24 Our first fruits, which is one whole yeares commoditie of our living. 1622 BACON *Iten. VII.* 16 The King did vse to rayse them [Bishops] by steps; that hee might not loose the profit of the First-fruits. 1710 SWIFT *Lett. to Harley* 7 Dec. Wks. 1841 II. 455 The first-fruits paid by all incumbents upon their promotion amount to £450 per annum. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 67 The king used to take . . the first fruits, that is to say, one year's profits of the land.

4. *attrib.*, as *first-fruit offering*; *first-fruits-book*, a record of first-fruits.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. x. vii. § 2 That there were in England four thousand five hundred Benefices with Cure, not above ten, and most of them under eight pounds in the first fruits-book. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* Prol. 25 We . . bring this day The first fruit offering of a virgin play.

Hence *First-fruit v. trans.*, to offer or pay as first-fruits; *First-fruitable a.* (*nonce-vuls.*).

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 465 It was given them in charge, to first-fruit their Tenthies . . of whatsoever the ground brought forth. *Ibid.* 302 Euery herbe was Tithable . . and if so, then shew reason why not first-fruitable also.

First hand.

A. *adv. phr.* *At first hand* (also *at first-hand*): From the first source or origin, without intermediate agency or the intervention of a medium; direct from the maker, producer, or original vendor. Also with *at* omitted.

1732 FIELDING *Miser* i. vii. All bought at the first hand too. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 76 Gave ninety guineas for that, which he might have purchased at first hand for five-and-forty. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 219 Such a man is what we call an original man; he comes to us at first-hand. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* II. xxiv. Asking Phil Squad . . what it [the rifle] might be worth, first-hand. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess.* Crit. viii. (1875) 337 Matters we cannot well know at first-hand.

B. *adj.* (*first-hand*). Of or belonging to the first source, original; coming direct from the first source and not through an intermediate channel or agency; obtained direct from the producer or original vendor.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 338 Second-hand messengers, and first-hand insults. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1886) I. 31 Dr. Paul's study of first-hand sources gives . . a correctness to his language, which [etc.]. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 83 What knowledge you have of such beings is not direct, not first-hand at all. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 765/1 The author has had access to some first-hand information.

† *First-head, -hood.* *Obs.* [*f.* FIRST *a.* + -HEAD, -HOOD.] The position of one who is first; primacy.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxiv. 10 [6] In alle folc of kinde the firsthede I hadde. 1619 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* i. (1622) 66 Diotrophes . . desired to be reputed the onely man (which is the louing of first-hood, as the Apostle calls it). a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Exp. Eph.* vi. Wks. 1681 I. 83 In Election Christ held the Primacy, the First-hood.

† *Firstling.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* FIRST *a.* + -ING 3 as in *sweetling*, etc.; or misprint for *firstling*.] = FIRSTLING.

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 233 Their firstlinges, or those which are first of all engendered.

Firstling (fɜːstlɪŋ). [*f.* FIRST *a.* + -LING.] The first of its kind to be produced, come into being, or appear; the first product or result of anything. Usually in collect. pl., like *first-fruits*.

In its earliest recorded use, perh. after G. *erstling*.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 9 Honour the Lorde . . with y^e firstlinges of all thine increase. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 9 Christ is therefore called the . . firstlings of them that rise againe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 147 The very firstlings of my heart shall be The firstlings of my hand. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. Introd., Perhaps . . they will imbrace Thee, as they did my firstling. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 110 Lord Chancellor Bacon . . procured the firstlings of the species [the Plane] from Sicily. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* viii. 120 She had sacrificed her youth, the firstlings of her beauty.

b. *esp.* The first offspring of an animal, the first-born of the season.

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iii. 130 Beta shall have the firstling of the Fold. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* i. 9 The tender Firstlings of my Woolly breed. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 841 The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to dye. 1839 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Forest Sanctuary*. No fair young firstling. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 141 Each kind was penned by itself, the firstlings apart.

c. *attrib.*

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xv. 19 All the firstling males that come of thy heard. 1814 CARY *Dante's Paradise* xxiv. 142 From this germ, this firstling spark, The lively flame dilates. 1863 MACON. *Mag.* Mar. 349 On our soil her foot is set With the firstling violet. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 109 A hecatomb Of firstling lambs.

Firstling(s, adv. *Sc.* [see -LINGS] = FIRST *adv.* 1.

1827 TENNANT *Papistry Stormed* 23 Firstlings ae cork, than the tither, Hetly they chasit ane another.

Firstly (fɜːstli), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In the first place, before anything else, first.

Used only in enumerating heads, topics, etc. in discourse; and many writers prefer *first*, even though closely followed by *secondly*, *thirdly*, etc.

The word is not in Johnson's Dict. Smart (1846) s.v. *First* has the note: 'Some late authors use *Firstly* for the sake of its more accordant sound with *secondly*, *thirdly*, etc.'

c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 928 Fyrstly, premierment. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 Walke thou fyrstly, walke thou lastly; Walke in the walke that

standeth fastly. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 393 The Adverb, Firstly, secondly, thirdly. 1723 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) I. 466 A most delightful [ballad] . . which has been laid firstly to Pope, and secondly to me. 1726 *Ibid.* I. 495 Firstly, she was pleased to attack me in very Billingsgate at a masquerade. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv. The consequence thereof . . will be, firstly, that I will tweak thy proboscis or nose. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil.* Nun § 5 First (for I detest your ridiculous and most pedantic neologism of *firstly*). 1857 GLADSTONE *Oxf. Ess.* 1 These objects are twofold: firstly, to promote [etc.].

† 2. In the beginning, originally. *Obs.* -1

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. v. (1621) 108 To save-vs And salve the wounds th' old Serpent firstly gave-vs.

3. *quasi-sb.* The word *firstly* used in making subdivisions of a subject.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* iv. ii. They hate to hear a fellow in church preach methodical nonsense, with a firstly, secondly, and thirdly. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learning, Lit. Decay*. The most diminutive son of fame . . has his *we* and his *us*, his *firstlies* and his *secondlies*. 1846 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 113 In the next place (turn back a page or two and you will find that I have laid down a 'firstly').

† **Firstmost, a.** *Obs.* -1 [*f.* as prec. + -MOST.] First, foremost.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 9 Þe science of elementis, whiche þat ben firstmost force of natural þingis.

† **Firstness.** *Obs. rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being first.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 106 This firstnes, or precedence of Apostasie, to the day of Christ. 1659 HAMMOND *Dispatcher Disp.* Pref. Wks. 1660 II. 163 When I give . . a firstness of Precedency and Presidency to the Pope. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 183 Oh! the firstness, the freeness . . the matchlessness of Christ's love to fallen man in becoming man!

First rate, first-rate, phr., a. (*adv.*), and *sb.*

A. *As phrase and adj.*

1. *First rate*: the highest of the 'rates' (see RATE *sb.*) by which vessels of war are distinguished according to size and equipment. In phrase of (*the*) *first rate*, also from an early date used *transf.* (now *rare*; superseded by the attributive use 2).

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 65/2 Twelve new Ships, all of the first Rate. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* i. iii. Now has he ruined his estate to buy a title, that he may be a fool of the first rate. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iii. iii. His natural parts were not of the first rate. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 230 He having struggled hard with Crib and other boxers of first-rate. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii. Ere Folly . . cut down her vessels of the first-rate.

2. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*) *First-rate*: of the first rate (said of vessels); hence *gen.* Of the highest class or degree of excellence.

1671 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 66 A few of his Majesty's first-rate frigates. a 1681 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* ii. iv. There are your first, second, third, fourth, and fifth-rate wits too. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 149 A first-rate man of war. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 11, I never saw a first-rate picture in my life. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June. The question is one . . of first-rate importance. 1888 DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 5 As long as France remained a first-rate power.

3. Hence used as an emphatic expression of praise or approval: Extremely good, excellent.

1812 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 90 Worthington was a first-rate christian; but I think he was not a first-rate divine. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* ii. ix. 'Miss Hilderbrandt is first-rate, and no mistake.'

4. *quasi-adv.* (*colloq.*) Excellently, very well. Also, in excellent health, quite well.

1844 W. T. THOMPSON *Major Jones' Courtship* 168 (Bartlett) Mary liked all the speakers first rate. 1857 BORTHWICK *Three Yrs. California* xii. 211 As if you really wanted to know the state of their health, they [Indians] invariably answer 'fuss-rate'. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* iv. 79, I want to go away to-morrow feeling first-rate. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 15 'Dod, sir, my claes fit ye first-rate.'

B. *sb.*

1. *Naut.* A war vessel of the first rate; used *esp.* of the old three-deckers carrying 74 to 120 guns.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxii. (1737) 254 The biggest First Rate. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 72 She was larger than any of our first rates. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 76 The command of a first-rate is accepted by those only who cannot obtain a frigate. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 154 Forced to put about the first-rate.

2. *transf.* A person or thing of the highest class or rank.

a 1683 OLDHAM *Art Poetry*. Poets have been held a sacred name, And plac'd with first Rates in the Lists of Fame. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* iii. ii. She [a woman] is called the Melinda, a first-rate, I can assure you. 1781 COWPER *Lett. to Newton* 22 July. Our great wheelbarrow, which may be called a first rate in its kind, conveyed all our stores. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. II. xi. 274 In the House; these leaders of party were both first-rates.

Hence *First-rately adv.*; *First-rateness*, the state of being first-rate, first-rate quality; *First-rater*, one who or something which is first-rate.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 243 Who may be deservedly titled first raters in their profession. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli. 'He must be a first-rater,' said Sam. 1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIV. 713 Of all instruments the violin, first-rately played, is the most . . heavenly. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 5/1 The note of first-rateness, of permanence, is hardly here.

† **Firstship.** *Obs.* [*f.* FIRST *a.* + -SHIP.] The position of being first.

1632 LYNDE *Via Tuta* 39 Peter had a Primacy of order, that is, a First-ship among the Apostles. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) iii. 67 Two Firstships met in this

Man [Necton], for he Handselled the House-Convent . . Secondly, He was the first Carmelite, who [etc.].

Firth¹ (fɜːrθ). Chiefly *northern. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 *firpe*, *fyrpe*, 4-6 *fyrth*, 6- *firth*. [Metathesis of FRITH *sb.* 2] A synonym of FRITH *sb.* 2 in some of its senses: A deer-forest, hunting-ground; a piece of ground covered with brushwood with a few trees; a coppice, small wood. In poetry frequent in alliterative phrases, *firth and fell*, *firth and field*, *firth and fold*: see FRITH *sb.* 2

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Blasius* 77 Þane send he na knychtis . . To hwnt in [to] þat sammyne fyrth. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1708 We have foundene in zone firthe . . fifty thosandez of folke of ferse mene of armez. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i. xiii. 52 Ane Lande . . Of Fyrth, and Felde. c 1475 *Rauf Coilze* 682 Fyne foullis in Fyrth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 162 Quhen frostis days ourfret bayth fyrth and fauld. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 593 The fox that rynnys in the firth. 1581 SAVILE *Agric.* (1622) 192 The firths and the thickets he proued the first in his owne person. 1794 BURNS *A Vision* (1st version) 17 Looking over firth and fauld, Her horn the pale-fac'd Cynthia rear'd.

Firth² (fɜːrθ). Also 5 *fyrth*. See also FRITH *sb.* 3 [app. a. ON. *fjörðr*: see FIORD.]

Firth or *firth* was originally a *Sc.* word, introduced into English literary use c 1600.]

An arm of the sea; an estuary of a river.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xx. 108 Þai . . of fors, as wynd þame moyyd, Come in þe Fyrth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. vi. 123 The ile of Cecil deuidit hes allhaille, Ane narrow fyrth flowis . . Betuix thai costis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 9 So hapnit tham . . to wend Out throw ane firth endlang ane cragie cost. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 43 In many firths and armes of the sea. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxxiv. 215 Glad may our souls be that are safe over the firth. 1774 NICHOLLS *Corr.* v. *Gray* (1843) 175 The Castle, from whose summit the Firth of Forth is seen for many miles. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 31/1 A neck of sea . . possessing all the appearance of a navigable firth. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* 125 The sea runs inland in long narrow firths.

Fir-tree. [*f.* FIR + TREE.] = FIR 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiv. 8 Fyrr trees also gladden vp on thee. 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 There be byddes whiche thei calle bernacles . . whom nature producte the ageyne nature from firre trees. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 101 b. In the mountaines delightheth the Fyrr tree. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 A little after the Equinox, prune Pine and Fir-trees. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 148 They grow in Clusters upon a Kind of Turpentine or Fir-Tree. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* vii. 63 Give me of your balm, O Fir-Tree!

Firy, *obs.* form of FIERY.

Firze, *obs.* form of FURZE.

Fisc, fisk (fɪsk). Also 7 *fisque*. [*a.* Fr. *fisc*, or independently ad. L. *fiscus* rush-basket, purse, treasury. The current spelling in *Sc.* Law is *fisk*, in other uses *fisc*.]

1. *Antiq.* The public treasury of Rome; under the Empire, the imperial treasury or privy purse of the Emperor.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* ii. xi. (1603) 49 Caesar . . bestowed the goods of Aemilia Musa, a rich woman, fallen to the fiscus; vpon Aemilius Lepidus. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 463 The Fiscus or city chamber by that means was soone acquit of all debts. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 274 The endowments of the heathenish temples were . . adjudged to the fisc, or the Emperor's exchequer. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxiii. 55 The endowment of the professors . . seems to have been made from the fisc.

b. Any royal or state treasury; an exchequer. Now *rare* (*Hist.* or with allusion to 'confiscation'). Also *attrib.* in *fisc-lands* (*Hist.*) = *fiscal lands*.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* iii. 11 As if your inuentions were al Treasure trouue, fiske royal. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 609 Peru . . By yearly Fleets into his Fisk doth flow. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 233 The Fisque and publick Treasure. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlviii. 360 A fine must therefore be paid to the fisc. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 251 Public or fisc lands, which formed the revenue of the government. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. iii. ii. 287 King Chlotaire demanded for the fisc the third part of the revenue of the churches. 1868 MILL in *Star* 13 Mar., How can that be confiscation by which the fisc is not to receive anything.

c. *jocosely.* A man's purse or 'exchequer'.

1820 LAMB *Elia Ser. i. Two Races of Men*, The streams were perennial which fed his fisc.

2. *Scots Law.* The public treasury or 'Crown', to which estates lapse by escheat: in the phrase 'as to the fisc' (translating *quoad fiscum*), i. e. so far as the Crown rights of escheat are concerned. † Hence incorrectly used for: The right of the Crown to the estate of a rebel.

[1641 *Sc. Acts Chas.* I (1870) V. 415 § 107 Providing all-ways that . . the bandis or contractes heirby ordeined to pertaine to be nearest of kine . . shall not fall wnder þe compas of escheat nor ȝit any part therof pertaine to be relicq jure relicta. Bot shall remaine in þe owne nature quoad fiscum et relicta as they wer befor þe making of this act]. 1680 in *Fountainhall's Hist. Notices* (1848) I. 269 The King . . was sending . . a letter converting the sentence to banishment, and confiscating his ship and all his goods, but preferring his creditors therein to his fisc. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* ii. ii. § 11 Personal bonds are now moveable in respect of succession, but heritable as to the fisc, and husband and wife. 1773 — *Instit. Law Scot.* ii. ii. § 10 *head-ing*, By the word *fisk* in this statute [see quot. 1641] is meant the crown's right to the moveable estate of persons denounced rebels.

3. = FISCAL *sb.* + *a.* *Se. Lat.* (*obs.*). *b.* Used by Browning after *It. fisco*.

1732 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* iii. 19 Every Sheriff or Fisk of Court, to whom the Execution of the Warrant is committed, orders a Party.. for the Prisoner's safe transportation.. and gives Receipt to the Fisk of the County he receives him from. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 14 The Court Requires the allocation of the Fisk.

Fiscal (fiskäl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 fyscall, 6-7 fiscall, (7 phiscall). [*a.* Fr. *fiscal*, Sp. *fiscal*, *It. fiscale*, ad. late L. *fiscālis*, f. *fiscus* FISC.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the fisc or treasury of a state or prince; pertaining to the public revenue.

1563 FOXE *Martyrs* 333 (1632) I. 475/2 Which excludeth all right both fiscall and Ecclesiasticall. a 1618 RALEIGH *Cab. Council* xix. (1658) 50 It behoveth the Prince to have a vigilant eye on.. such fiscal Ministers. 1652 HOWELL *Revol. Naples* ii. 49 That he should send a Trumpet for the Fiscal Proctor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 281 We proceed now to examine the king's fiscal prerogatives, or such as regard his revenue. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xvi. 113 Alonso de Quintanilla.. a fiscal officer of the crown. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* iv. iii. (1876) 549 The last remnant of Protection has been banished from our fiscal system.

b. Fiscal lands (transl. of L. *terre fiscales*): in Frankish history, lands belonging to the king.

In some mod. Dicts.

2. Of or pertaining to financial matters in general. *Fiscal year*: a financial year: see FINANCIAL *a.* I. (Chiefly U.S.)

1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 44 The estimates for the fiscal year were only calculated to the tenth of June. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 99 The above figures represent the condition of the company at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 42 The work of the past fiscal year.

B. sb.

†1. = FISC I *b.*

1590 LAMBARDE *Compos. for Alienations in Bacon's Wks.* (1740) III. 549 War.. as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long maintained by the ordinary fiscal and receipt.

2. As the title of an official, in various connexions.

†*a.* A minister or official of the treasury; a treasurer. *Obs.*

1652 HOWELL *Revol. Naples* ii. 50 The Captain propos'd to the Fiscal, That.. a Tax should be impos'd upon all the Nobles. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 60 To those only his Fiscal or Treasurer yearly giving out above forty millions of Crowns. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 26 Inferiour Officers, such as are Fiscals and Treasurers.

b. In Italy, Spain, Spanish colonies, etc., the title given to legal officials of various ranks, having the function of public prosecutors; under the Holy Roman Empire, the highest law officer of the crown.

1539 T. PERY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 147 Myne awzacyon presenty by the fiscall. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 103 That suite, which in Spain is prosecuted by the kings attorney, or fiscall. 1757 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* (1758) 151 The King of Prussia was condemned for contumacy and the Fiscal had orders to notify to him that he was put under the ban of the Empire. 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xlii. 379 Don Pedro Rodriguez Campomanes, fiscal of the council of Castille. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 199 The emperor caused the plenipotentiaries of the city to be cited before the fiscal of the empire. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 133 Exactly so have I.. Your Fiscal, made me cognizant of facts.

c. In Holland and Dutch colonies: A magistrate whose duty it is to take cognizance of offences against the revenue.

1653 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 18 The children's late insurrection in this town for having their trumpet taken from them by the Fiscal. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 114, I never saw him more; without doubt he run away for fear the Fiscal should call him to an account for the death of my Companion. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1241 They waited on the governor, the lieutenant-governor or the fiscal. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 514 Peter Paulus, a man of forty years of age, originally Fiscal of the Admiralty. 1842 ORDERSON *Crool.* viii. 83 The Fiscal.. consigned him to the penal gang.

d. *Sc.* Short for PROCURATOR FISCAL.

1681 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/2 All Sheriffs.. Officers of the Mint, Commissioners and.. their Clerks and Fiscals. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii. 'Is it only you?'.. answered the fiscal. 1885 C. GIBBON *Hard Knot* I. xvii. 237 The eyes of the Sheriff and the Fiscal were turned to Sarah.

3. The name given in Cape Colony to a shrike (*Lanius collaris*). Also, *fiscal-bird*.

1822 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* II. 23 The Canary-Biter, or Fiscal-bird.. the tail feathers in the cinereous species are twice as broad as in the Fiscal. 1884 SHARPE *Layard's Birds S. Africa* 374 Fiscal Shrike.

Fiscality (fiskæli'ti). [*f.* as prec. + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *fiscalité*.] Exclusive regard to fiscal considerations.

1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 301 We shall have ceased to consider colonies with the greedy eyes of fiscality. 1831 PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* ix. The other classes of society, combined by gunpowder, steam, and fiscality. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Serv. of Man* 35 A grinding fiscality which, at last, exterminated wealth.

Fiscalize (fiskæloiz), *v.* rare-°. [*f.* FISCAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To deal with fiscally; to cause to yield revenue. Hence *Fiscalization*.

1886 H. C. DENT *Year in Brazil* 315 Which, under careful fiscalization, would give an annual sum of over one million milreis to the Treasury.

Fiscally (fiskæli), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY².] In a fiscal manner; from a fiscal point of view.

1845 MIALLE in *Nonconf.* V. 197 Society, fiscally considered, is an insurance association. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., Raisins, molasses, and hewn timber also figure for lessened totals, but fiscally they are comparatively unimportant.

† **Fiscelle**. *Obs.* Also 5 fyschelle. [*a.* F. *fiscelle*, ad. L. *fiscella*, dim. of *fiscus* basket.] A little basket.

The quot. from the *Promptorium* apparently shows misapprehension of the meaning of the word. Way's ed. reads 'fyschelle of fyschew or festu', and explains this as meaning 'basket of osier'; but this is obviously incorrect.

[c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* (1499), Fyschell, fyschew or festu, festuca.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 55/1 She sawe the lytyl crybbe or fiscelle. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvii. 43 b/1 He made fyscellis wouen wyth Rede and Ionkes.

Fischerite (fischærit), *Min.* [Named in 1844 after G. Fischer: see -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, found in green veins in sandstone.

1846 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. II. 415 Fischerite is a phosphate of alumina.

|| **Fiscus** (fiskšs). [*L.*: see FISC.] = FISC I, 1 *b.* 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Sermon*. 31 So have I seen a river.. paying to the Fiscus, the great Exchequer of the Sea.. a tribute large and full. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 195 Four years were sufficient [bar] against the imperial fiscus.

Fise. Also foise, fice. [Cf. Sw. *fis*, Da. *fjis*.]

†1. = FIST *sb.* 2 1.

14. *Nominal* in Wr. Wülcker 679 *Hec lirida*, a fyse. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, Fice or Foyse, a small windy escape backwards.

2. *U.S. dial.* (See quot. Cf. FIST *sb.* 2 3.)

1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 470 Fice or phyce.. designates very generally in the South a small worthless cur.

†3. attrib. *fise-ball* = *fist-ball*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2879 (Cott.) Par-bi groues sum apell tre, Wit appuls selcut fair to se, Quen pai ar in hand, als a fise bal, To poudir wit a stink pai fal.

Fisig(g, var. of FIZIG).

Fish (fɪʃ), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-2 *fisc*, 3 *Orm.* *fissk*, 3-4 *fis*(s(e, fix, (4 *fizs*), *south.* *viss*, *vyss*, 3-5 *fich*, 5-6 *fych*(e, 3-5 *fissch*(e, (3 *fishsh*, *fischsch*), 4-6 *fysch*(e, -ssh(e, (6 *fiszsh*), 5-6 *fysch*(e, 4-6 *fische*, 3-*fish*. [Com. Teut.; OE. *fisc* str. masc. = OFris. *fisk*, OS. *fise* (Du. *visch*), OHG. *fisc* (MHG. *visch*, Ger. *fisch*), ON. *fiskr* (Sw. and Da. *fisk*), Goth. *fisks*:-O Teut. **fisko-z*:-pre-Teut. **peiskos*-, cogn. with L. *piscis* and OIr. *iasc* (:-**peiskos*).]

I. 1. In popular language, any animal living exclusively in the water; primarily denoting vertebrate animals provided with fins and destitute of limbs; but extended to include various cetaceans, crustaceans, molluscs, etc. In modern scientific language (to which popular usage now tends to approximate) restricted to a class of vertebrate animals, provided with gills throughout life, and cold-blooded; the limbs, if present, are modified into fins, and supplemented by unpaired median fins.

Except in the compound *shell-fish*, the word is no longer commonly applied in educated use to invertebrate animals. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 9 Fuglas heofenes & fisas saes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Alle þe fisas be swimmen in þere se. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Fishshes and fugeles. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 160 God made.. ilc fuel and euerilc fish. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/302 A fair 3water with grete fishsches. c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 180 A Monk, when he is reccheles, Is likned til a fish þat is waterlees. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 205 Fysshes alle blacke. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* iv. 33 He talked.. of foules, of wormes, of fishshes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 179 He [the Pearch] is one of the fishes of prey. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 153 Whales.. and other great Fishes. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 334 Shells of Fishes, known by the Name of Cowries. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. iv. 37 The Fishes.. skim beneath the main. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 3 The whale, the limpet, the tortoise and the oyster.. as men have been willing to give them all the name of fishes, it is wisest for us to conform. 1842 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 68 Fishes seem to have been the master existences of five succeeding formations, ere the age of reptiles began.

b. *collect. sing.* used for *pl.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9395 (Cott.), Foghul and fische, grett thing and small. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 Criste.. filled baire nettes full offisch. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F viij a, A scoll of flysh. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 48 Hermyne and other fische that was tane on the see. 1563 *Myrr. Mag.*, Somerseset xxiii, For the fysche casting forth his net. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xi. 22 Shal all the fish of the sea be gathered together for them? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 401 Fish.. with thir Finns and shining Scales Glide under the green Wave. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxi. 136 Let the Fish surround Thy bloated Corse. 1780 COWPER *Lt. to Mrs. Newton* 2 June, When I write to you, you answer me in fish. I return you many thanks for the mackerel and lobster. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 132 Such port is frequented by fish of passage. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* v. 384 Herrings.. mackerel, cod-fish, whittings, hadocks, and some others, may with propriety be called fish of passage.

c. *phr.* A nice or pretty kettle of fish (colloq.): an awkward state of things, a 'muddle'. To be or feel like a fish out of water: to be or feel out of one's element. Drunk (dull, mute) as a fish: very drunk (etc.). To drink like a fish: to drink excessively. To feed the fishes: (a) to meet one's death by drowning; (b) to be sea-sick. All is fish

that comes to or † in (his) net: i. e. nothing comes amiss to him, he turns everything to account.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxvi. 727 Suche as came after toke all.. for all was fysshe that came to net. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. xii. 636 The Arabians out of the deserts are as Fishes out of the Water. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 48 All's fish that comes in net. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 7 He is as mute as a fish. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. ix, Thou art both as drunk and as mute as a fish. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Ggg ij, To cruise as a pirate; to make all fish that comes to the net. 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* xi, You're as mute as a fish. 1837 HOOD *Drinking Song* xi, He's the.. drinker that verily 'drinks like a fish'! 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 228 Being a commission agent, it is all fish that comes to my net. 1870 H. MEADE *Ride N. Zealand* 313 His first act was to appease the fishes.. by feeding them most liberally. 1886 BARING *Gould Court Royal* vi, The lawyer.. was as a fish out of water here. 1889 BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* iv, And there you stand, As dull as a fish!

d. In other proverbial expressions.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) Dijb, Fishe is caste awaie that is cast in drie pooles. a 1625 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* i. iii, No swearing; He'll catch no fish else. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 117/2 The Prouerbe sayes, If you sweare you shall catch no fish. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 29 3/2 'Tis good Fish, if it were but Caught. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xvi, There were still as good fish in the sea as had ever yet been caught out of it.

†*e.* in the quasi-oath *God's fish!* (more commonly ODDS-FISH).

c 1728 EARL AILESBUURY *Mem.* 649 Gods fish! when two rogues fall out, their master then is like to know the truth.

2. In combination with various qualifying words, as lantern-, lump-, monk-, pipe-, rock-, toad-, whistle-, wolf-: see those words. Blubber-fish, fish yielding blubber, as the whale, porpoise, etc. Royal-fish, also fish-royal (see quots.). Also ANGEL-, FLAT-, FLYING-, GOLD-, JELLY-, SHELL-, SUN-, SWORD-FISH.

1756 R. ROLT *Dict. Trade & Comm.*, Royal fish, are dolphins and sturgeons; as also in France, are salmon and trout; so called, because they belong to the King, when cast upon the sea-shore.. Blubber-fish are whales, porpoises, tunnies, sea-calves, and other fat fish. 1776 *Customs Manor of Epworth in Stonehouse Axholme* (1839) 145 When any fish royal be taken in the river of Trent, within this Manor.. it belongs to the Lord of the Manor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Royal Fish, whale and sturgeon.

3. *a.* Applied *fig.* to a person (also *collect.* to persons) whom it is desirable to 'catch' or 'hook'.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 116 The subtle devil.. found us proper fish for her hook. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* II. *Wks.* 1799 I. 42 The fish [a rich young booby] is hook'd. 1885 *Boy's Own Paper* 5 Sept. 771/1 People would think he was an easy fish to catch.

b. Used (with prefixed adj.) unceremoniously for 'person'.

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. ix. (1785) 67/2 They.. smoaked him for a queer fish, as the phrase is. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* *Wks.* 1887 I. 137 He was an odd fish. 1820 LAMB *Elia, South-Sea-House*, Humourists, for they were of all descriptions.. Odd fishes. 1831 *Examiner* 395/2 The lady, who was a 'loose fish,' became acquainted with him. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. (1882) 19/2 The queerest, coolest fish in Rugby.

4. The flesh of fish, *esp.* as used for food; opposed to *flesh*, i. e. the flesh of land-animals, and *fowl*, that of birds.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13502 (Gött.) Pis bred and fisse was delt abute. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 150 Hij etep more fisch þan fesh. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 461 Female fysshes ben more longe than male fysshes and haue more harde fysshe. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 60 Salt fisch. c 1460 LYDG. & BURGII *Secres* 1653 In etyng of fyssh make no contynuaunces. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 232 Ships.. furnished with Bisket.. freshe Water, salt Fishe. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) iii. xxv. 143 We mortifie ourselves with the diet of fish. 1756 R. ROLT *Dict. Trade & Comm.*, Green Fish is that which is just salted, and yet moist. 1768 TRAVIS in *Pennant Zool.* (1777) IV. 12 The fish of a Lobster's claw is more tender, delicate, and easy of digestion than that of the tail. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 288 Fish forms a powerful manure.

b. Meat having the qualities of fish.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 444 The taile of a Beaver is fish, but the taile of an Otter is flesh.

c. *phr.* Neither fish nor flesh (nor good red herring), also neither fish, flesh, nor fowl: i. e. neither one thing nor another; without the particular qualities (or merits) of either. To have other fish to fry: to have other business to attend to. To make fish of one and flesh (or fowl) of another: to make an invidious distinction; to show partiality.

1528 Rede me & be nolt wrothe I iij b, Wone that is neither fleshe nor fische. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) Cijb, She is nother fyshe nor fleshe, nor good red hearyng. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. iii. 144. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xlv. (1609) 540 He had the party himself in jealousy and suspicion, as one neither fish nor flesh, a man of no credit. 1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 132, I fear he hath other fish to fry. 1682 DRYDEN *Duke of Guise Epilogue* 40 Damned neuters, in their middle way of steering, Are neither fish nor flesh nor good red-herring. 1721 J. KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 220, I will not make Fish of one, and Flesh of another. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/2 This is making fish of one and fowl of another with a vengeance. 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gent.* xlv, 'I've got other things in hand.. I've got other fish to fry'.

5. *Astron. a. The Fish or Fishes* (L. *Pisces*), a zodiacal constellation, situated between Aquarius and Aries. *b. The Southern* († *South*) *Fish* (L. *Piscis australis*, anciently *Piscis notius major*), a southern constellation, bounded on the north by Capricorn and Aquarius.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr's T.* 265 Now dauncen lusty Venus children dere, For in the fyssh her lady sat ful hie. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 267 Laste of the 12 signes cometh the Fysshes. *Ibid.* 271 The Southe fysshe, containyng 12 starres.

II. attrib. and Comb.

6. General relations: *a.* simple attrib. (sense 1), as *fish-bone*, -egg, -guts, -haunt, -shell, -skin, -spawn; (sense 4), as *fish-dinner*, -meal.

1530 PALSGR. 220/2 *Fyshebonne, areste. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 1 Fish-bones. in the dark make a bright lustre. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 228 The points of these lances are sometimes made of fish-bone. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct., Before the eating of a *fish-dinner, the body is not to be heated with exercise. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest Sea* (1873) 66 The collection and distribution of *fish-eggs. 1768 TRAVIS in Pennant *Zool.* (1777) IV. 12 The bait is commonly *fish-guts tied to the bottom and middle of the net. 1833 J. KENNIE *Alph. Angling* 50 The angler... must find these *fish-haunts. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 99 Making many *Fish-meales, they fall into a kind of Male Greene-sickness. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 307 The said hairs burnt in some earthen pan or *fish-shell. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 366 They are impregnated in the manner of *fish-spawn.

b. connected with the catching or selling of fish, as *fish-bag*, -basket, † *boat*, -boy, † *craft*, -creel, -market, -net, † *officer*, -salesman, † *shambles*, † *ship*, -shop, -spear, -stall, -street, -trap, -van, -wagon, -woman.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 11 If my *fish-bag should fall in the way of such a man. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, Women with *fish-baskets on their heads. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 82 Eighteen gentlemen... passing the water of Findhorn in a *fish-boat, were pitifully drowned. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* xiii. 217 The *fish-boys struck up a dismal chant of victory. 1480 CANTON *Descr. Brit.* 12 Seauan is swyft of streme, *fishcraft is therein. 1552 HULOET, *Fishe market and fishe streate. 1863 MISS BRADON *Eleanor's Vict.* i, The slimy and slippery fish-market. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xix. 21 Hwy ze nu ne settan on sume dune *fisc net cowru. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Werpinde ut here fishnet in be se. 1472 *Presentmts. of Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 23 *Pl.* *pe* sell now feche w^o ow^t y^e be abyld be *fyche offenders. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* xv. 154 An eminent *fish-salesman. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 243 The Maquerles... furnish the *fish shambles. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1144/1 Several English *Fish Ships are arrived. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 58 Pedestrians... turn in to sup at the *fish-shops. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xli. 7 Canst thou fill... his head with *fish-speares? 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 100 Well pleas'd with the bargain, she left the *fish-stall. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 44 Trout and other fish, which they catch... in (*fish traps). 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fish-van, a light spring-cart for transporting fish; a railway truck set apart for fish. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Mau.* i. 11 The *fish wagon comes by. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 141 You may hear them... Abuse one another like *Fish-Women. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 170 In those private letters... the Princess expressed the sentiments of a fury in the style of a fish-woman.

c. in the names of dishes, etc., composed of fish, as *fish-ball*, † *broo*, -broth, -cake, -chowder, † *pickle*, -pie, -pudding, -soup.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 316 *Fish Balls, with Brown Sauce. 14... *Nomiale* in Wr. Wülcker 740 *Garus*, a *fysc-browe. 1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetrag.*, *Fish-broth, or fish-pickle, *murette de poisson*. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 316 *Fishcakes in Curry. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Fish Pie, a Dish usually serv'd upon Days of Abstinence. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 316 *Fish Pudding, in tins. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328/1 *Fish soup is made out of the 'trimmings' of fish.

d. objective, as *fish-breeder*, -cadger, -catcher, -curer, -frier, -hawker, -seller; *fish-breeding*, -packing, vbl. sbs.; *fish-eating*, -selling, ppl. adjs.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 214 So far as it affects the procedure of fish-catchers, *fish-breeders, or fish-culturists. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 189 Hendry had been to the *fish-cadger in the square. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 *Fysse catcher, *pescheur*. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* x. (1857) 166, I have seen a *fish-curer's vat throwing down its salt when surcharged with the mineral. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 323/1 The *fish-eating Osprey. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* I. 660/1 Larger fish require a vessel called a *fish-fryer, which is fitted with a perforated or wire strainer. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 6/6 The wife of a fish-frier. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* May 616 *Fish-hawkers wrangle and organ-grinders count their ill-gotten coppers. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 *Fysch sellare, *piscarius*. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 *Fish-selling rhetoricians.

e. similitive, as † *fish-drunk*, -shaped, -like, adjs.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Embarbascar*, to make *fishe drunke. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 27 A very ancient and *fish-like smell. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 93/2 The elongated fish-like form of those amphibia. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 3/2 Dull fish-like eyes. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 8 The counters should be long or *fish-shaped.

f. instrumental and originate, as *fish-derived*, -fed, -feeding, adjs.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. xxxvi, *Fish-derived products. 1614 SYLVESTER *Belhulian's Rescue* v. 297 *Fish-fed Carmanians. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 280/1 The *fish-feeding *Gralla*.

g. appositive, as *fish-god*, -goddess.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* v. (1856) 256 Dagon the *Fish-god. *Ibid.*, Derecto, the *Fish-goddess.

7. Special comb.: *fish-backed a.*, shaped like a fish's back, swelling upwards; † *fish-basil* (see quot.); *fish-bed*, a deposit containing the fossil remains of fishes; *fish-bellied a.*, shaped like a fish's belly, 'curved underneath, the depth of curve increasing towards the centre' (Lockwood); so also *fish-belly*, used attrib.; *fish-berry*, a name for *Cocculus indicus*, the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*, used for stupefying fish; *fish-bone-thistle* = *fish-thistles*; *fish-bone-tree*, 'the *Panax crassifolium*, a small araliaceous tree of New Zealand' (Cent. Dict.); *fish-brine*, a fish-sauce; *fish-broth* (see 6 c), humorously, salt-water; *fish-car*, a box in which fish are carried alive in the water; *fish-carle Sc.*, a fisherman (Jam.); *fish-carrier*, (a) a vessel used to transport the 'catch' from the fishing-boats to the shore; (b) a contrivance for keeping fish alive whilst transporting them from place to place; *fish-carver*, a carving knife for fish; *pl.* a carving knife and fork for fish; † *fish-climber*, ? = *fish-berry*; *fish-coop*, (a) = *fish-pot*; (b) 'a box about three feet square used in fishing through ice' (Cent. Dict.); *fish-crow* (U.S.), a crow (*Corvus ossifragus*) that feeds mainly on fish; *fish-culture*, the artificial breeding of fish, pisciculture; hence *fish-cultural a.*, of, pertaining to, or concerned in fish-culture, piscicultural; *fish-culturist*, one engaged in fish-culture, a fish-breeder, a pisciculturist; *fish-eagle*, an eagle that preys upon fish; † *fish-ear* (see quot.); *fish-eater*, (a) one who lives chiefly upon fish; (b) chiefly *pl.* a knife and fork to eat fish with; *fish-eye-stone* *Min.*, obs. synonym of *Apophyllite*; † *fish-face*, a term of abuse; *fish-fag*, a female hawk of fish, a fishwife; *fish-farm*, a place where fish-culture is carried on; hence *fish-farmer*, *fish-farming*; † *fish-fast*, the observance of fish-days (see FISH-DAY); *fish-flake* (U.S.), a frame upon which fish is laid to dry; *fish-flour*, (a) = *fish-meal*; (b) 'a dry inodorous fertilizer made from fishes, used for manure' (Cent. Dict.); *fish-gaff*, a pole with an iron hook at the end by means of which heavy fish are secured when caught with a line; *fish-globe*, a spherical glass vessel in which fish are kept; *fish-glue*, glue obtained from the bladders and sounds of fish, isinglass; *fish-gorge*, a primitive implement for catching fish, consisting of something (e.g. a stone) fastened by a string for the fish to swallow; *fish-guano* = *fish-manure*; *fish-hack*, a name of the *Gobius niger* (Adm. Smyth); *fish-hawk*, the osprey, or bald-buzzard (*Pandion haliaetus*); *fish-house*, † (a) a place where fish are kept; (b) a place where fish is sold; *fish-kettle*, a long oval vessel for boiling fish; *fish-knife*, a broad knife, usually of silver, for cutting and serving fish at table; also, a knife for eating fish with; *fish-ladder*, a series of steps to enable fish to ascend a fall or dam by a succession of leaps; † *fish-leep*, a fish-basket; *fish-liquor*, the liquid in which a fish has been boiled; *fish-liver-oil*, a term applied to the oil obtained from other fish than the cod (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1884); *fish-lock* = *fish-weir*; *fish-louse*, a general name for crustaceans parasitic on fishes; *fish-man*, † (a) one who makes a meal of fish; (b) a fish hawk; (c) a fisherman; (d) a student of ichthyology; *fish-manure*, a manure or fertilizer composed of fish; † *fish-mariner*, the sail-fish; *fish-maw*, the sound or air-bladder of a fish; *fish-meal*, dried fish ground to a meal; *fish-meter* (see quot.); † *fish-mint*, water-mint; *fish-oil*, oil obtained from fishes and marine animals, *spec.* cod-liver oil and whale oil; *fish-owl*, an eared fishing owl, of the genus *Ketupa*, with rough feet; *fish-pass* = *fish-way*; *fish-pearl*, an artificial pearl (see quot.); *fish-pomace*, the refuse of fish after the oil has been expressed, used as a fertilizer; *fish-pot*, a wicker basket for catching fish, *esp.* eels, also crabs, lobsters, etc.; *fish-potter*, one who uses or has charge of fish-pots; † *fish-range*, a place for catching and drying fish; *fish-room* (see quot.); *fish-sauce*, sauce made to be eaten with fish; *fish-scraper*, fish refuse, used as a fertilizer; *fish-slice*, a fish-carving knife; also, an implement used by cooks for turning fish in the pan; *fish-slide*, 'a fish-trap for shallow rivers and low waterfalls: used in the southern United States' (Cent. Dict.); *fish-sound*, the swimming bladder of a fish; † *fish-stew* = FISH-POND: see STEW; *fish-stick* (see quot.); † *fish-stone*, ? a stone table for the sale of fish; *fish-story*, an incredible tale or 'yarn'; † *fish-stove* = *fish-stew*; *fish-strainer*, (a) 'a metal cullender with handles for taking

fish from a boiler; (b) an earthenware slab with holes, placed at the bottom of a dish to drain the water from cooked fish' (Simmonds); *fish-thistles*, the *Chamaepeuce casabonæ* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1884); *fish-tiger*, a bird that preys upon fish; *fish-tongue*, 'an instrument sometimes used for the removal of the wisdom-teeth: so named from its shape' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1884); *fish-torpedo*, a torpedo resembling a fish in shape and with an automatic swimming action; *fish-trowel*, a fish-carver in the shape of a trowel; *fish-warden* (U.S.), 'an officer who has jurisdiction over the fisheries of any particular locality' (Cent. Dict.); *fish-way*, an arrangement for enabling fish to ascend a fall or dam; *fish-weir*, † (a) a draught of fishes; (b) = FISH-GARTH; *fish-wood*, (a) (see quot.); (b) 'the strawberry bush, *Euonymus americanus*' (Cent. Dict.); *fish-worker*, 'a fish-culturist' (Cent. Dict.); *fish-working*, 'fish-culture' (Cent. Dict.); *fish-works*, (a) 'the appliances and contrivances used in fish-culture'; (b) a place where the products of the fisheries are utilized; a fish-factory' (Cent. Dict.); † *fish-yard* = FISH-GARTH. Also FISH-DAY, -GIG, -HOOK, -MONGER, -POND, -POOL, -SKIN, -TAIL, -WHOLE, -WIFE.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 644 *Fish-backed rail. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxiii. 549 L'Obelius... calleth it [another wilde Basill] *Corcoros*, which we have Englished *Fish Basill. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 118 *Fish-bellied instead of parallel rails. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 282 The line was... laid with fish-bellied rails. 1888 GREENWELL *Gloss. Coal-trade terms* (ed. 3) 38 Malleable iron rails of the *fish-belly pattern. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 220/1 *Chamaepeuce* (*Fish-bone Thistle). c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 128 *Liquamen*, *uel garum*, *fiscbyrne. 1820 W. TOOKER tr. *Lucian* I. 553 From inadvertence pour the fish-brine into their lentil-soup. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stufte* 44 The churlish frampold waues gaue him his belly-full of *fish-broath. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 199 Model of *fish-car towed by the smack for keeping the catch alive. 1804 TARRAS *Elgy on Sautie* 11 Poems 143 Ye *fish-carles never lift an oar, In codlin greed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 4/1, I went out to the fleets on board a steam *fish-carrier. 1888 *Ibid.* 27 Dec. 2/2 Among Mr. Burgess's other notions, however, one took the form of a fish carrier. The carrier he has invented is made of zinc. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 1. 447 *Fish-Climer has a wetted Stalk... its Beans are red, with a black Kernel: these being bruised and cast into Rivers intoxicate the Fish. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 277 A *fish-coop... for taking fish in the Humber, made of twigs, such as are called eel pots in the south. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 682/2 The *fish-crow fishes only when it has destroyed all the eggs and young birds it can find. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 61 The art of *fish-culture is almost as old as civilization itself. 1872 (*title*), Transactions of the American *Fish Cultural Association. 1874 *Amer. Cycl.* III. 219 This method has been extensively adopted by American *fish culturists. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. 59 A Fisherman of Strasburgh... sets forth the Bald Buzzard under the title of *Fish-Eagle. 1890 H. M. STANLEY in *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 2/2 Fish eagles. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 233 The other [order of Fishes] is furnish'd with Organs analogous to Lungs, which we call *Fish-Ears, or Gills. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ichthyophagi*, *Fish-eaters. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* Ser. II, Babylonian Fish-eaters. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Fish Eaters, Fish Carvers. 1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 601 *Ichthyophthalmite* or *Fish-eye-stone. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hunn. Lieutenant* I. i, Whether would you, *fish face? 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & Pizzio* 21 With vulgar *fish-fags to be forc'd to chat. 1860 *Times* 8 Mar. 8/4 We rail away at one another... with the impotence of fish-fags. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 238 *Fish-farms for the cultivation of the oyster alone. 1554 T. SAMPTON in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 49 *Fish-fasts, vows, pilgrimages. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 195 A sort of *fish flakes. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* x. 197 The houses here were surrounded by fish-flakes, close up to the sills. 1880 G. B. GOODE *Menhaden* 141 (Cent. Dict.) Biscuits made from *fish-flour... were in good condition after having been kept for ten years in an unsealed jar. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 6/2 His two sisters... were cut and stabbed with a *fish-gaff. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 438 This *fish-glew [*Ichthyocolla*] is thought to be best, that is brought out of Pontus. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 151 Isinglass, or Fish-glew. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 181 Isinglass or Fish-glue is the prepared air-bladder or swimming-bladder of the sturgeon. 1883 B. PHILLIPS in *Century Mag.* Apr. 900/1 Starting with the crude *fish-gorge, I can show, step by step, the complete sequence of the fish-hook. 1884 C. W. SMILEY in U. S. Commiss. of Fish & Fisheries, Report for 1881 665 Six farmers used about five sacks each of *fish guano. a 1813 A. WILSON *Osprey Poet.* Wks. (1846) 280 God bless the *fish-hawk and the fisher! 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 35 Fish-hawks were sailing overhead. c 1000 *Ælfric's Gloss.* Supp. in Wr. Wülcker 184 *Piscinale*, *fiscus. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/2 A Fische house, *piscarium*. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3748/4 A sand... stretcheth from the South end of the Town to the most Southern Fish-houses. 1877 S. O. JEWETT *Deephaven* 224 Going to market was apt to use up a whole morning, especially if we went to the fish-houses. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § 1. 2 A long Cauldron like a *Fish-kettle. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusen.* 16 Over the pan, or fish kettle, put a gridiron. 1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20, j. *fyschkniff, ij d. 1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Directory* 129 Have two soup-ladles and fish-knives. 1826 *The Ass* 1 Apr. 2 You there with the pink eyes and the fish-knife nose. 1885 BOMPAS *Life F. Buckland* ix. 189 Many *fish-ladders had proved useless. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 *Fysch leep, *nassa*. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. (1863) 365 He's actually discussing the whole concern! fish, *fish-liquor, bread, and

butter, and parsley. 1661 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 43 The miller of Brignall presented for that he do usually keep in the back beach a fish-lock. 1540 *SIR R. SADLER State Papers* I. 48, I eat eggs and white meats, because I am an evil fishman. a 1584 *Hist. Tom Thum* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 220 Tom. is caught by a Fishman. 1794-6 *E. DARWIN Zoon.* (1801) IV. 145 A fishman asleep on his panniers. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 72 My fish-man of whom I constantly purchase. 1856 L. AGASSIZ in Bence Jones *Life Faraday* (1870) II. 378 The enthusiastic fishman whom you met at Dr. Mantell's. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. v. 381 Thou fish-Mariner [side note The Sayle-Fish], Thou Boat-Crab. 1840 *MALCOM Trav.* 30/1 I tried sharks' fins, birds' nests, fish-maws. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, Fish-maws... are sent to China and used as glue, &c. 1854 *BADHAM Halicut*. 23 They ate it [fish] raw, dried, or ground down in whalebone mortars into fish-meal bread. 1880 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 2/5 The officers (fish-meters as they are called) appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company seized... 18 tons 7 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. 1578 *LYTE Dodons* II. lxxiv. 245 The seconde wilde kynde... is called... in English 'Fishe Mynte, Brooke Mynte. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 188 Whale oil, known under the name of 'Fish oil, is obtained from the Common Greenland Whale. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 2/2 The duty-free admission into the States of... fish-oils. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Naturalist in India* 114 We were startled one night by the unpleasant laugh of the 'fish-owl' (*Ketupa ceylonensis*). 1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 71 § 17 No person shall... wilfully scare or hinder salmon from passing through any fish pass. 1885 *BOMPAS Life F. Buckland* ix. 189 Varying weirs required different forms of fish-pass. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 361 In Saxony, a cheap but inferior quality [of pearls] is manufactured... They are known by the name of German 'fish pearls.' a 1555 *PHILIPOR Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 336, That fish-pot or net in the which both good and naughty fishes be contained. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 28 They place Fish-pots between the Rocks. 1847 *Gosse Birds Jamaica* 430 It was brought to him alive, having been knocked off a fish-pot-buoy. 1820 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) III. 183 The fish-potters being unanimously of opinion that this is not the season. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. 12 A little to the East of this River is a Fish-Range... Here are Poles to hang their Nets on, and Barbecues to dry their Fish. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, Fish-room, that place between the after-hold and the spirit-room. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 Fish-room, a place parted off in the after-bolt... It was formerly used for stowing the salt-fish to be consumed on board. 1818 *BYRON Beppo* vii, I would recommend The curious in fish sauce... to bid their cook... buy... Ketchup. 1886 *Punch* 20 Nov. 252/2 The unavoidable absence of the fish-slice. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 133/1 Gelatin-yielding substances... comprising... bladders and fish sounds. 1552 *HULOET*, 'Fishe... stewe, ichtyotrophica. 1885 *Chamb. Jnl.* 75 A proposal to revive the fish stews or ponds which in bygone times were so plentiful in this country. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherm.* 57 A fish-stick... consists generally of a young holly bush deprived of its bark, and the branches left about a foot in length at bottom, diminishing to six inches at the top, the fish being thrust on through a hole in the back. 1822 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 379 The erection of such a number of Fish Stones in Derby Square... as they may think proper for the accommodation of the neighbourhood. 1887 C. F. HOLDER *Living Lights* 97 Exaggerations are often termed 'fish-stories', for the reason perhaps that improbable tales are related concerning the denizens of the sea. 1615 *SANDYS Journey* iv. 255 The fish-stoues by him hewne out of the rocke, and built. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 1. (1886) 20 The pied fish-tiger hung above the pool. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 236 The Shah... sent a fish-torpedo against the Huascar. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, Fish-trowel. 1826 *CUSHING Newburyport* 118 Fishwardens. Messrs. Offin Boardman, [etc.] 1870 *Law Rep.* V. 671 No mill is prejudiced by the making of a fishway in the dam. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke v. 4 Lætað eowre nett on þone fish-wer. a 1100 *Gosf. in Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 Fiscwer and mylne macian. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 Tweye grete fische weys. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 376/1 Fish-weirs along the rocks. 1861 *Miss PRATT Flower Pl.* II. 73 The celebrated fish-wood (*Piscidia erythrina*) used for the purpose of intoxicating fish. 1685 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 287 Allowing Mr. Major... all the fish taken in y^e fish yards in one tide. 1789 *Ibid.* II. 241 To destroy the Fish Yards now set upon the river Mersey.

Fish (fɪʃ), sb.² [Of doubtful etymology.]

The comb. *fish-paunch*, synonymous with sense 1, suggests that the word was a transferred use of *Fish sb.¹*; the appropriateness of the name on this supposition is not obvious, but the same may be said of many nautical terms of undisputed etymology. On the other hand, it is possible that the word is a. F. *fiche* (see next); it is not known that the F. word was ever used in sense 1, but its etymological sense is 'a means of fixing.'

1. *Naut.* 'A long piece of hard wood, convex on one side and concave on the other' (Adm. Smyth), used to strengthen a mast or yard; a fish-piece.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 59/3 We put hard hands on Jury Masts and Fishes. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 79 Lash the Fish on to the Mast. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vii. 367 His fore-mast was broken asunder... and was only kept together by the fishes which had been formerly clapt upon it. 1749 *CHALMERS Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 367 The Spikes, that nail the Fish of the Mainmast. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. 2143 Can you let me have a fish for my mast? c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 73 One fore and one aft fish dowelled and bolted to spindle and side trees.

transf. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 410 A black paw with fishes or splints whipped round it by a band of spun yarn.

2. A flat plate of iron, wood, etc. laid upon a beam, rail, etc., or across a joint, to protect or strengthen it; in railway construction = *fish-plate*.

1847 *Specif. Adams & Richardson's Patent* No. 11 715. 2 To connect the two iron rails together we use wood or iron fishes. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 4

Rods... tied together by oak fishes of the same scantling as the rods. 1875-6 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XLVI. 202 The original road had been laid with fishes 16 inches long.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as fish-bar, -beam, -bolt, -hoop, (see quot.); fish-joint, a joint or splice made with fish-plates (also *fish-plate joint*); hence fish-joint v., -jointed, -jointing; fish-front, -paunch, = sense 1; fish-piece = 1, 2 above; fish-plate, one of two plates bolted together through the ends of two rails on either side of their meeting-point to cover and strengthen the joint; hence fish-plating.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 872/1 *Fish-bar, the splice bar which breaks the joint of two meeting objects, as of railroad rails or scarfed timber. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., A 'fish beam' is a composite beam, where an iron plate is sandwiched between two wood beams. 1875 J. W. BARRY *Railw. Appliances* (1890) 61 The nuts of the fish-bolts are apt to shake loose with the jar of passing trains. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Fish-bolt, a bolt employed for fastening fish plates and rails together. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Fish-front, or Paunch is a long piece of oak or fir timber, convex on one side, and concave on the other, used to strengthen the lower masts or yards, when they are sprung. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 24 At the lower end of the fish is driven on a hoop, called a fish-hoop, which is beat close to the sides of the mast. 1849 J. SAMUEL in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* VIII. 265 A number of these fish joints had been laid down. 1868 *Daily News* 5 Nov., The almost universal adoption of the new 'fish-joint rail'. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* 286 A 'fish joint' is a joint made by bolting or riveting a plate on each side near the ends. 1855 *DEMSEY Pract. Railw. Engin.* (ed. 4) 265 A portion only of the lines of this kingdom being as yet fish-jointed... It is obvious that with the same rail a fish-jointed road is much stronger. *Ibid.* 267 Mr. Ashcroft has accomplished the fish-jointing of 150 miles of line without accident. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fish-piece. 1869 *SIR E. J. REED Ship-build.* vi. 102 The fish pieces or covering plates. 1855 *DEMSEY Pract. Railw. Engin.* 268 The chairs are cast so that one side forms a fish-plate. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 42 In 1847 Mr. Bridges Adams introduced the suspended joint with fish plates. 1889 *Life of Vignoles* xiii. 183 Vignoles always claimed to have been one of the earliest to introduce the fish-plate joint. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 437 An exemplification of this fish-joint or fish-plating is to be seen on any railway.

Fish (fɪʃ), sb.³ [ad. F. *fiche* (of same meaning; also *peg*), f. *ficher* to fix: see *FICCHE* v.]

A small flat piece of bone or ivory used instead of money or for keeping account in games of chance; sometimes made in the form of a fish.

Popularly confused with *Fish sb.¹*; hence the collective *sing.* is used for *pl.*

1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* i. 1, I am now going to a party at Quadrille... to piddle with a little of it [money], at poor two guineas a fish. 1751 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Betsy Thoughtless* I. 230 She was just going to call for the cards and fishes. 1766 *ANSTNEY Bath Guide* viii. 90 Industrious Creatures! that make it a Rule To secure half the Fish, while they manage the Pool. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 297 A notorious gamester... at a game of loo, accumulated a large quantity of fish. 1825 *HONE Everyday Bk.* I. 91 Mother-o'-pearl fish and counters. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 9 A penny a fish will be found sufficiently high play.

Fish (fɪʃ), sb.⁴ [f. *FISH* v.; the senses are unconnected.]

1. An act of fishing. *collog.*

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* XX. 542/2, I will go find Tim... and have a fish.

2. a. The purchase used in 'fishing' or raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale. b. (See quot. 1892.)

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 51 The tricing Fish the careful Gunners hook, No time is lost, it firmly grasps the Fluke. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Fish, a tool used for bringing up a bore rod or pump valve.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* The sb. in sense 2, or the vb.-stem, occurs in various technical terms (chiefly *Naut.*): fish-back, a rope attached to the hook of the fish-block, and used to assist in 'fishing' the anchor; fish-block, the block of a fish-tackle; fish-davit, a davit for fishing the anchor; fish-fall, the tackle depending from the fish-davit; fish-head, -martingale, -pendant (see quot.); fish-rope = fish-fall; fish-tackle, that used for fishing the anchor. Also *FISH-HOOK* 2.

1862 *NARES Seamanship* 74 *Fish-back, from the fore-castle, and secured to the back of the fish hook. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 The David is a short piece of timber, at the end whereof... they hang a block in a strap called the Fish-block, by which they hale up the flook of the Anchor to the Ships bow. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 120 The... fish-davit [was] rigged out. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 93 Iron... fish davits are now fitted to nearly all ships. 1862 *Ibid.* 74 It [the fish martingale] keeps the davit from topping up as the fish fall is hauled taut. 1842 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* II. 171 The fish-head for drawing a 'drowned clack'. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining* 109 Fish-head, an apparatus for withdrawing the clacks of pumps through the column. 1862 *NARES Seamanship* 74 *Fish martingale, a large jigger, the double block secured to one of the bolts in the davit head, the single block hooked down to a bolt in the ship's side. 1750 T. R. BLANKLEY *Naval Expositor*, Fish Pendant hangs at the end of the Davit. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 234 The upper end [of the fish-davit] being properly secured by a tackle from the mast-head; to which end is hung a large block, and through it a strong rope is rove, called the fish-pendant. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* 1. 81/1 Cables, hawsers,

*Fish and Cattrope... Halliers, Ropeyarns... were all of rare stuffes of great price. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 105 *Fish-tackle.

Fish (fɪʃ), v.¹ Pa. t. and pa. pple. fished (fɪʃt). Forms: 1 *fiscian*, 3 *fissen*, *Orm.* *fisskenn*, 4-5 *fyssehe* (n, *fis*(s)he (n, 4-6 *fisch*(e, *fische*, 4 *flhehe*, *fyschyn*), 6 *fyshe*, 6- *fish*. [OE. *fiscian* = OFris. *fiskia*, OS. *fiskōn* (Du. *vischen*), OHG. *fiskōn* (MHG. *vischen*, mod. Ger. *fischen*), ON. *fiska* (usually *fiskja* of differing conjugation; Sw. *fiska*, Da. *fiske*), Goth. *fiskōn*:-O Teut. **fiskōjan*, f. **fisko-z* FISH sb.¹]

I. *intr.*

1. To catch or try to catch fish; to use nets or other apparatus for taking fish. Const. † *after, for*. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 3 Donne ze fiscian willah. c 1200 *ORMIN* 13297 To fisskenn aftert fisskess. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1136 Ihe am a fissere, Wel feor icome bi este For fissen at bi feste. c 1305 *St. Andrew* 3 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 98 As hi fischede aday Bi þe se oure loured com. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 7 Pipen he coude, and fisshe, and nettes bete. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 Fyschyn, *fiscor*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) Djb, He hath well fysht and caught a frog. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 107 Their way of fishing alters with the season. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. i. 181, I beheld some people fishing with long angling rods. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I. 283 They fish for them very much in the same manner.

b. *fig.* (with reference to Mark i. 17).

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 80 These tonges were taken them as for their princypal Instrument for to fysshyn with. 1552 *LATIMER Serm.* vii. (1562) 125 b, Their special calling is to fishe, to preache the worde of God.

c. To fish in troubled waters: *fig.* to take advantage of disturbance or trouble to gain one's end.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 102 Their perswasions whiche alwayes desyre your unquietnesse, whereby they may the better fishe in the water when it is troubled. 1625 *Br. MOUNTAGU App. Caesar* v. 43 They... fare full and fatt by Fishing in troubled waters. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 276 You delight to fish in troubled waters. 1797 *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1799) Though drunk as fish our rulers be, The thing sure little matters; Only it forces you and me To fish in troubled waters.

2. To search by dredging, diving, or other means for something that is in or under water, e.g. sunken treasure, pearls, coral, etc.

1655 F. W. in *W. Fulke's Meteors* 166 Gold... found in Waters and Rivers is fished for, and is in form of little Grains. 1690 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 129 The... grant for fishing for silver at a wreck in the West Indies. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. vi. 134 A very rich Ship... lies to this day; none having attempted to fish for her.

3. To use artifice to obtain a thing, elicit an opinion, etc. Const. *after, for*.

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1684) III. 239 They both did come but to fish for some things which might make a shew that my L. Chancellor had justly kept him in prison. 1583 *STANVHURST Ensis* iv. (Arb.) 108 Crosse thee seas: fish for a Kingdom. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 190 To fish... after secrets. 1752 *FIELDING Amelia* viii. x, The Half Guinea, for which he had been fishing. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) iii. xxiii, At the game of commerce losing your life in fishing for aces. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* iv, The first woman who fishes for him, hooks him. 1886 *MALLOCK Old Order Changes* II. 217, I should have fished for you to ask me. *Mod.* To fish for a compliment.

b. To fish for oneself: to get all one can; to seek one's own profit exclusively; to rely on one's own efforts.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iii. (1739) 8 This raised the price of the Clergy, and taught them the way to fish for themselves. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 117 Such men fish most for themselves. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* ii. 48 He leaves you to fish for yourself among his miscellaneous stores. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, 'Aa'll gan an fish for mesel.'

c. *Harvard College Slang* (see quot. 1851): *absol.* to curry favour, strive to ingratiate oneself with another.

1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 10 Oct. I. 261 He courts me a good deal, and fishes. I fish in return; and I think neither of us meets with much luck. 1851 B. H. HALL *College Words and Cust.*, Fish. At Harvard College, to seek or gain the good-will of an instructor by flattery, or officious civilities; to curry favor... Students speak of fishing for parts, appointments, ranks, marks, &c.

II. *trans.*

4. To catch or try to catch (fish); to take as fish are taken; to collect (corals, pearls) from the bottom of the sea.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. vii. 118 b, The Misidan Sea... whereas are fished great quantitie of Pearles. 1611 *BIBLE Jer.* xvi. 16, I will send for many fishers... and they shal fish them. 1667 *HY. OLDENBURG in Phil. Trans.* II. 432 Red Coral... is fished from the beginning of April till the end of July. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth*, Thou hast fished salmon a thousand times. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 233 There is a period every year during which the oyster is not fished.

transf. and *fig.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 777 To fisshen hire, he layde out hook and lyne. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7494 To fisshen sinful men we go.

5. *transf.* To draw or pull out of water, mud, etc.; to discover and bring out of a heap of lumber, a deep place, or the like. Also with *out, up*.

1632 J. LEE *Short Survey* 21 The inhabitants fish out of the bottomes of their lakes a certaine rude matter. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4304/1, 29 Brass Guns, lately fished up. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 1. 24 We... fished up some small Fir-trees, which we had converted into Masts. 1778 *FOOTE Trip Calais* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 343 My wife fished

out a large piece of blue apron upon the top of her fork. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. i. 29 He . . help'd to fish the baron from the Ode. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 219 He was fished by his disciples out of the mud. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 200 The crystals . . are drawn out . . or 'fished', and allowed to drain. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 64 We had to . . fish them out of the bag.

fig. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 10 Sometimes he fished wealth at Court, sometimes in his Government. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* CLXIII. 177 [A service] either fished up from some ancient 'use', or invented afresh, like some of the fancy litanies we have heard of. 1889 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 712/2 Out of the vast reservoir of facts . . something might be fished up . . of interest.

b. Naut. To fish the anchor: to draw up the flukes to the gunwale.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789). To fish the Anchor, to draw up the flukes upon the ship's side after it is catted. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iii. 57 They . . were fishing the anchor forwards.

absol. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 364 (*Envoy*), Stop, seize and fish, and easy on the davit-guy.

c. Coal-mining. (See quot.)

1888 GREENWELL *Gloss. Coal-trade Terms* (ed. 3) 38 Fish, to catch up a drowned clack by means of a fish-head.

6. To try to catch fish in (a pool, stream, etc.). (Cf. similar use of shoot, etc.) To fish out: to exhaust the fish from.

c 1440 LYDG. *Secres* 579 Lyk hym that . . fyssheth a bareyn pool. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1 Vnreasonable persones . . haue . . fished the said ponde . . as well by night as by daie. 1676 COTTON *Angler* vi. 47 Do but fish this stream like an Artist. 1772 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 224 She fish'd the brook. 1838 JAMES *Robber* ii. You are quite welcome to fish the stream. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 5 Jan. 5/1 Rye Bay . . is more fished perhaps than any piece of sea bottom in the world. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 2/1 Whether the Thames is over-fished, or, as the very gloomy prophets say, fished out.

b. transf. To search through (a receptacle, region, etc.) for (something material or immaterial).

1727 SWIFT & POPE *Pref. to Miscel.* Some have fished the very jaggs for papers left there by men of wit. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 80 Oft, as he fish'd her nether realms for wit, The goddess favour'd him. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 260 Nowhere else are the various sciences so fished for generalizations.

7. Chiefly with out: To get by artifice or patient effort; to ascertain, elicit (a fact or opinion). Const. from out of. Cf. L. *expiscari*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1113 (1162) He that nedis most a cause out fisch. 1531 *Instr.* in Elyot *Gov.* (1883) Life 72 To fish out . . what opinion the Emperor is of us. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 663 We maye fyshe out of them, whether they were procured or sent hither by any maner of meanes. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* B b. They . . haue . . commaunded certayne theire priests . . to fish farther cause of accusation. 1663 PEPPS *Diary* 7 Sept. I could not fish from him . . what was the matter. 1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxiii. 271 Hoping by this means to have fished out money either of the king or him. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 71 ¶ 4 An admirable knack of fishing out the secrets of his customers. 1770 in *Doran Mann & Manners* (1876) II. ix. 211 To desire a Lady to fish out of me whether I actually intended to go or not. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxxii. (1874) 412 She was trying to fish out . . what real business he . . had at Hatherton.

III. 8. [A new formation on the sb.] trans. To dress (land) with fish-refuse as a fertilizer. U.S.

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Leg.* (1653) 36 In the North parts of New-England, where the fisher men live, they usually fish their Ground with Cods-heads. 1894 E. EGGLSTON in *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 851/2 In New England the peculiar mode of fertilizing learned from the Indians introduced a new verb; the first comers 'fished' their corn ground.

Fish (fɪʃ), v. 2 [f. FISH sb. 2]

1. trans. To fasten a piece of wood, technically called a fish, upon (a beam, mast, yard, etc.) so as to strengthen it; to mend (a broken spar, etc.) with a fish or fishes. Also To fish together.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 Ready for . . fishing or splicing the Masts or Yards. *Ibid.* 13 A Jury-mast . . is made with yards, routrees, or what they can . . fished together. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 295 We were obliged to fish our fore-mast. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 120 Sometimes the pieces that are applied on the sides are made of wood; in this case, it is called fishing the beam. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 83 All hands were now employed . . fishing the spritsail yard. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havree's Winding Mach.* 5 Fishing the rods with the wooden fishes.

b. To fasten (a piece of wood) on.

1711 S. SEWALL *Diary* 10 Sept. (1879) II. 322 Our Axel-tree . . broke quite off. Fish'd on a piece in the morning.

2. To join (the rails) with a fish-joint.

1850 C. H. GREGORY in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* IX. 405 'Fishing' the joints of the rails with two pieces of cast or wrought iron secured by bolts or rivets. 1866 W. H. BARLOW *Ibid.* XXV. 409 It would not do . . to fish old rails.

Fishable (fɪʃəbəl), a. [f. FISH v. 1 + -ABLE.] a. That may be, or admits of being, fished in. b. Of the weather: Suitable for fishing. rare.

1611 COTGR., *Peschable*, fishable, which may be fished in. 1819 BLACKW. *Mag. V.* 591 The water . . was fishable. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 315 A . . river, fishable from the shore. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting News* 14 May 328/3 Warm, genial, and withal eminently fishable weather.

Fish-day. [f. FISH sb. 1 + DAY.] A day on which fish is eaten, usually in obedience to an ecclesiastical ordinance; a fast-day.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 151 On fyhshe day launprey ant lax. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 429 Take almondes and . . tempur hom, on fysshday with wyne, VOL. IV.

and on flesheday with broth of flesh. 1564 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 5* It shall not be lawfull . . to eate any flesh vpon any dayes now vsually obserued as fish dayes, or vpon any Wednesday now newly limited to be obserued as fish day. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Ansu.* § 2. 12 In the Calendar Fish dayes are now called Fasting days. 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 358 If it happened to be a fish-day, we had sometimes three whittings.

Fished (fɪʃt), ppl. a. 1 [f. FISH v. 1 + -ED 1.] Only in Fished-up fig. brought up.

1849 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 366, I feel sure that the newly fished-up names would not be adopted.

Fished (fɪʃt), ppl. a. 2 [f. FISH v. 2 + -ED 1.] Strengthened, or fastened together, with a fish or fishes. Fished-beam (see quot. 1846).

1846 BUCHANAN *Techn. Dict.*, Fished-beam, a beam bellying on the underside. 1875-6 PRICE WILLIAMS in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XLVI. 160 The relative strength of the fished ends of the rail as compared with that of the solid part. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 235 Fished yards are heaviest on the damaged side. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.* 141 Fish joint, or Fished joint.

Fished (fɪʃt), ppl. a. 3 [f. FISH sb. 1 + -ED 2.] Supplied with fish.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commonw.* 365 Savoy. Many and large lakes it hath, and those very well fisht. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 641 Not one had a full cargo, only one or two being half fished. 1882 F. DAY *Fishes of Gt. Brit.* II. 215 The trawl-net boats . . were very poorly fished.

Fisher (fɪʃər). Forms: 1 *fiscere*, 2 *fixere*, 3 *fiscere*, 3-4 *fissar(e)*, -er, south. *vyssare*, *visere*, 3-5 *fisch*-, *fyschar(e)*, -er(e), (5 *fecher*, *fychere*), 4-6 *flssh*-, *fyssher(e)*, (5 *fysshyer*, 6 *fyszher*), 4- fisher. [OE. *fiscere*, OFris. *fisker*, OS. *fiskari* (Du. *visscher*) = OHG. *fiscāri* (MHG. *vischer*, Ger. *fischer*), ON. *fiskari* (Sw. *fiskare*, Da. *fisker*) : -ō Tent. **fiskārjo*-, f. **fisko*-z FISH sb. 1 Like other ŌTent. sbs. with this suffix it has become an agent-noun related to the vb. : see -ER 1.]

1. One who is employed in catching fish. Now arch.; superseded in ordinary use by FISHERMAN.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. i. 17 [Dær] huntan gewicodon, opbe fischeras, opbe fugel[er]as. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Petrus was fixere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 265 Hys vyssares come to hym, & so gret won of fyss hym broȝte. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xix. 8 And mowrne shul the fischeres. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 22 The inhabitantes are great fyshers on the sea. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 137 The patient fisher takes his silent stand, Intent, his angle trembling in his hand. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 227 Fishers distinguish their Herrings into six different sorts. 1851 KINGSLEY *Song*, Three fishers went sailing away to the West.

b. transf. and fig. (esp. after Matt. iv. 19).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 19 Cumeð after me, & ic do þæt ȝyt beoð manna fischeras. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13325 (Cott.) Fra þis dai forth i sal þe ken for to þe fissar god o men. 1663 COWLEY *Ess.* etc. (1669) 133 They found them Hunters and Fishers of wild creatures, they have made them Hunters and Fishers of their Brethren. 1664 H. MORE *Apol.* III. § 3 Who profess myself a Fisher for Philosophers, desirous to draw them to . . the Christian Faith.

2. An animal that catches fish for food.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 78 Herones, Bitternes, [etc.]. These fowles be Fishers. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 245 The Dog called the Fisher . . seeketh for fish by smelling among rock and stone. 1823 BYRON *Island* iv. ii. The feather'd fishers of the solitude.

b. spec The pekan or Pennant's marten (*Mustela pennanti*) of North America (also fisher marten *fisher weasel*). Also, the fur of this animal.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 200 The fisher has a general resemblance to the martin, but is considerably larger. 1879 M. M. BACKUS in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 838/1 *Fisher*, size, 15 by 30 inches . . glossy, dark and durable. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Fisher* (fur), these skins are larger than sables, and the fur is longer and fuller. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 577/2 *Mustela pennanti* . . the Pekan or Pennant's Marten, also called Fisher Marten.

3. A fishmonger. Obs.

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 No fysshyshe ne no pulter ne shal bygge fyfsche ne pultrye [etc.]. 1582 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 420 Any fisher that occupieth any standinge or shoppes.

4. An implement used by tanners (see quot.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 350/2 The Fisher. is an Iron with Nett-work, made from side to side of it with strong Iron Wyers, with this the Bark is taken out of the Water. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v.

5. A fishing-boat; a vessel employed in fishing.

1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* ix. (1894) 211 We saw countless sails of mackerel fishers abroad on the deep.

6. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as fisher-bark, -house, -keel, -net, -pan, -ship, -stall, -town. b. appositive (= that is a fisher, belonging to the class of fishers), as fisher-boy, -carl, -child, -folk, -girl, -people, -swain, -train, -woman. Also fisher's coat.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 341 The passage of small fisher barks down to Karlskrona. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 308 From a Run-away and poore *Fisher-boy he made me a King. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fisher-boys*, the apprentices in fishing vessels. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 212 A few rough fisher-carles there were. *Ibid.* 227 The fisher children hand in hand. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1857) 481 Some of our Cromarty fisher-folk. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 3/6 Here fisherboys and fisher-girls . . crowd the stage. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlvi. 162 Without the towne there were certayne fisher houses. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 227 And fisher-keel on fisher-keel The furrowed sand again did feel. 1601 HOLLAND *Phely* II. xix. i. 4 Thread, passing good for to

be twisted and knit into fisher-nets. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 6/4 A black fisher-net dress trimmed . . with well-imitated mimosa. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* iv. 2 Your posterite caried awaye in fyssher pannes. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 *Fisherpeople hauling their boat through the surf. 1611 BIBLE *John* xxi. 7 He girt his fishers coate vnto him. 1614 *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 235 Busses, bonadventures, or fisher-ships. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 145 A fyssher stalle that Thomas Reve stans in. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Apollyonists* III. xxi. Those fisher-swaynes . . by full Jordan's wave. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1744) VII. 55 A lytle pretty Fysshier Town cawled Wyrkinton. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 306 In Dorset-shire . . little fisher Towns, Poole and Lyme. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 425 When by hollow shores the fisher-train Sweep with their arching nets the hoary main. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvi. note, The fisherwomen . . put in their claim. 1863 *Bates Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 258 The two dusky fisherwomen marched down to their canoe.

7. Special combs.: fisher-fish (see quot.); + fisher's berry = fish-berry; + fisher's folly, an angler's house in the country; fisher's-knot, a slip knot, the ends of which lie horizontally, and will not become untied (Davies); fisher's ring or seal = fisherman's ring. Also FISHER-BOAT, FISHERMAN.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fisher-fish, a species of Remora, said to be trained by the Chinese to catch turtle. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 67 *Coculus indicus* . . called also *bacca piscatoria*, fisher's berries. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Surre. Hist.* 183 As one who had taken a surfeit of the City, h'as built himselfe a new *Fishers folly in the Countrey. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. x. (1668) 53 A *Fishers knot, which is your ordinary fast knots, fouled four times about, both under and above. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. ii. 331 You may tie your Links together with the Fishers or Weavers Knot. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2486/t He afterwards broke the *Fishers Ring, and caused the Lead of the Bulls to be likewise broke.

Fisher-boat. A boat used by fishermen.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 162/2 Fyscharys boote, phaselus. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 The great diminution of the Kinges nauie, fisherboates and mariners. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 395 To send the Baggage by Sea, in six great Fisherboats. 1741-3 WESLEY *Extract of 3rd.* (1749) 110 It seem'd strange to me, to attempt going in a fisher-boat, fifteen leagues upon the main ocean. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* 136 The rough fisher-boats of Bethesda.

fig. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes.* To Mr. Hobbs iv, The Baltique . . and the Caspian . . seem narrow Creeks to thee, and only fit For the poor wretched Fisher-boats of Wit.

Fisheress. rare. [Sec -ESS.] A female fisher.

1611 COTGR., *Pescheresse*, a fisheresse, a woman fisher. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 210, I would sometymes call her the fisheres of her sex.

Fisherman (fɪʃə'mæn). [f. FISHER + MAN.]

1. One whose occupation is to catch fish.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* v. 2 The fishshermen . . were wasshynge their nettes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vi. 17 The Fishermen that walk'd vpon the beach Appare like Mice. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 429 Massinello who in a few days, from a poor fisherman rose to sovereign authority. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. v. 293 St. Gall was a skilful fisherman and supplied the brethren with fresh fish from the lake.

transf. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 628 The natives are splendid fishermen of money.

2. An animal that catches fish. (Cf. also fisherman-diver in 4.)

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* (1649) 51 Of the Fish called the Fisherman. This fish is called the Fisherman, because he hunts and takes other Fishes.

3. A fishing-boat; a vessel employed in the business of taking fish.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 185 There entred six Fisher-men into the Towne whereof one was sunke. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 356 The 15th we met with an English Fisherman that was coming from Ysland; he was loaden with Salt-fish.

4. attrib. and Comb., as fisherman apostle, pilot; also, fisherman-diver, the merganser; fisherman's bend, a kind of knot; fisherman's night-ingle, a name for the sedge-warbler; fisherman's ring (see quot.); fisherman's walk (see quot.).

1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 28 His four *Fishermen Apostles. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* vi. We call him a fisherman-diver. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 8/2 The suggestion that a fisherman pilot should be placed on board each of the four cruisers. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 2 A fisherman's bend. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fisherman's Bend*, a knot, for simplicity called the king of all knots. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 299/t My old angler friends call this bird [the sedge warbler] the fisherman's nightingale. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Seal*. The pope has two kinds of seals: the first used in apostolical briefs, and private letters, &c., called the fisherman's ring.—This is a very large ring, wherein is represented St. Peter, drawing his net full of fishes. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 198 The fisherman's Ring is the Pope's ring of investiture. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fisherman's Walk, an extremely confined space, 'three steps and overboard', is often said of what river yachtsmen term their quarter-decks.

Fishery (fɪʃəri). [f. FISH v. 1 + -ERY, or f. FISHER + Y 3.]

1. The business, occupation, or industry of catching fish, or of taking other products of the sea or rivers from the water.

In this and the following senses often preceded by some defining word, as bank-, bay-, coast-, cod-, pearl-, river-, salmon-, sea-, whale-fishery.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 142 We have not one fourth part of Moneys sufficient to drive the Trade of England, and set up the neglected Fishery. 1769 *Lloyd's Evening*

Post 22 Sept. 295/2 The British fishery at Iceland has this year turned out but poorly. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 The French fishery upon the coast of Newfoundland, once very large, has fallen away to a mere nothing.

2. A place or district where fish are caught; fishing-ground.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 124 It is a great Fishery, chiefly for Snooks, which they catch in the Lake. 1792 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 245 The landing by Bishop's house, which used to be, and no doubt still is, good fishery. 1823 BYRON *Juan* ix. xxxi, Where God takes sea and land, Fishery and farm, both into his own hand.

3. A fishing establishment; collect. those who are engaged in fishing in a particular place.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4713/3 Some English Gallies had destroyed the French Fishery there. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 539 This produced an outcry of the Dunkirk fishery. 1885 E. R. SCHIDMORE *Alaska* iv. 35 The Kasa-an fishery has distanced its rivals.

4. *Law.* The right of fishing in certain waters. *Free fishery*, an exclusive right of fishing in public water, derived from royal grant; *several fishery*, an exclusive right to fish derived from ownership of the soil; *common of fishery*, the right of fishing in another man's water; *common fishery*, the right of all to fish in public waters.

1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) II. 167 The fishery of this part of the river belongs to me. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 39 A free fishery, or exclusive right of fishing in a public river, is also a royal franchise. He that has a several fishery must also be the owner of the soil. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 772 A plea, which prescribed for a several fishery in an arm of the sea. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. (1863) 462 Colonel Talbot... possesses a right of fishery for some mile or two up the river.

5. *collect.* Fish of different kinds (*nonce-use*). 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 491 Martha Glen having been long his constant customer, dealing with him in all sorts of fishery and fruitery.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fishery house*, *industry*, *law*, etc.; *fisheries act*, *exhibition*; *fishery-salt* (see quot. 1884).

1528 in *Archæologia* LIII. 380 The fyssherye house at Guisnes. 1864 *Glasgow Daily Herald* 24 Sept., I have been stationed here as fishery officer. 1865 ESQUIROS *Cornwall* 132 The fishery women pointed out to me the surface of the bay striped with red. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm*. xiii. 128 There were no fishery laws in France. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 215 More accurate knowledge of fishery-animals shall be provided. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 74 Fishery Salt. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, Fishery Salt, coarse salt made specially for curing fish. 1894 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/3 As an outcome of the County Fisheries Exhibition held last year at Truro, the Technical Instruction Committee of the Cornwall County Council... resolved to establish a fisheries school.

Fishet (fī'set), *nonce-wd.* [see -ET.] A little fish.

1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 84, I wash my hands in fishets that come through the pump thick as motelings.

Fishew, *Obs.*, var. of FICHU.

1755 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Dewes* 364, I brought a little cold from Longleat, and lost my good fishew.

Fishful (fī'sful), *a.* [f. FISH sb.¹ + -FUL.] Abounding in fish.

1550 PHAER *Æneid* iv. (1558) Kj, Most lyke a byrd that... his haunting kepes among the fysshfull rocks. 1605 CAMDEN *Remains* (1638) i Fishfull and navigable rivers. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* II. (1682) 147 Not far from a Fishful Lake. 1860 *All Year Round* 5 May 79/2 Rising from the fishful Thames. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 227 The fishful-looking river Bure.

Fishgarth (fī'sgāth), [f. as prec. + GARTH.] A garth or inclosure on a river or the seashore for preserving fishes or taking them easily.

1454 *Lett.* in Burton & Raine *Hemingsbrough* 393 Oon fysshgarth... is at yis tyme void of take. 1532 *Act* 23 Hen. VIII. c. 18 Certain engines for taking of fish in the said river... commonly called fishgarthes. 1634 FORD P. *Warbeck* iv. i, The earl shall deliver from his ransom The town of Berwick to him, with the fishgarths. 1771 in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 240 The several fish garths erected within this Port. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorland* 199 There was a perpetual quarrel about a fishgarth in the Esk.

Fish-gig, [var. of FIZGIG, the first element being modified after FISH, from its use in catching fish.] (See quot. 1788.) = FIZGIG 4.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* vi. (1704) 532/2 These Fishes are taken with... Fishgigs. 1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 41 The fish-gig... an instrument used for striking fish... consists of several strong barbed points fixed on a pole, about six feet long, loaded at the end with lead. 1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. South Wales* i. 16 The men fish with a fish-gig.

Fishhood, *rare.* [f. FISH sb.¹ + -HOOD.] The state or condition of a fish.

1866 F. BUCKLAND *Cur. Nat. Hist.* Ser. 3 I. 125 Thousands... of your babies have I reared up to fishhood. 1887 *Story of a Kiss* I. vi. 95 A shark in the bloom of early fishhood.

Fish-hook, [f. FISH sb.¹ and v. + -HOOK.]

1. A barbed hook used for catching fish.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 [A] goldene fisch-hook. 1482 *York Myst.* Intro. 40 Those that makes pyntes... or maketh fische-hooks. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 201 Crooked like a fysshhook. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* iv. 2. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 12 Aptness to catch hold and entangle, like... fish-hooks. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 342 The manufacture of English fish-hooks is computed at one-sixth that of needles.

2. *Naut.* An iron hook forming part of the tackle used to raise the anchor to the gunwale of a ship.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Hitch the fish-hooke to the Anchors flooke. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 206 In fishing the anchor, the fish-hook gave way. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 56 The fish tackle consists of two double blocks, and one single block; the lower one is fitted with a fishhook.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fish-hook maker*; *fish-hook wire*, a wire consisting of twisted strands, with a piece of wire resembling a fish-hook inserted at intervals; also *fish-hooked wire*.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3206/4 Tim. Kirby, the Son of Charles Kirby, Fish-hook Maker. 1892 *Star* 20 Sept. 4/3 All knowledge of the use of this fishhook wire was disclaimed by the defendants. This fishhooked wire is manufactured, and... finds a market.

Fishify (fī'sifoi), *v.* [f. FISH sb.¹ + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To turn (flesh) into fish.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 40 O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified. 1768 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 241 Ev'ry dish Seem'd transmuted... There was fishified flesh, and fleshified fish. 1865 *Examiner* 11 Mar. 151/3 We have, in an English version... the good flesh of Moliere's shrewd simple prose fishified by Mr. Kenney into... verse.

Fishily (fī'sili), *adv.* [f. FISHY + -LY 2.] In a fishy manner.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 439 Naples... is as fishily inclined as ever. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conc.* III. i, Marcus shook hands fishily all round.

Fishiness (fī'sinēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being fishy.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 17 Its [the bittern's] flesh has... nothing of the fishiness of that of the heron. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 31 I am not greatly surprised at the fishyness of their site. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 214 The fishiness... is no longer disagreeable.

Fishing (fī'shin), *vbl. sb.¹* [f. FISH v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FISH.

a. The action, art, or practice of catching fish. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 13278 (Cott.) Petre and andreu... wit pair fissing war pai fedd. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 374 For a lyne bought for the same fissing. 1570 *Act* 13 Eliz. c. 11 § 3 Such Cods and Lings as they shall happen to take... by their own fishing. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 105 The best fishing that the whole Ocean yeeldeth, is upon the coasts of Orkney and Zetland. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* II. i. 19 Representations in miniature of the... huntings, fishings, and productions of the country. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* iv, Of all diversions... fishing is the worst qualified to amuse a man who is at once indolent and impatient.

b. *proverbs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) Div. It is... yll fyshyng before the net. 1614 BE. *Hall Recoll. Treat.* 695 There is no fishing so good as in troubled waters. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* xiii. (1670) 362 Those Proverbial Sayings; There is no fishing like to a fishing in the sea, no service like the Service of a King. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 432 It grew into a Proverb amongst us not yet forgotten, No fishing to the Sea, no Service to the King.

c. *transf. and fig.* Also with advbs., as *about*, *out*, *up* (see senses of the vb.).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 19 The newe fyshyng, whiche serued... wyth the nette of the Gospell to cathe men. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* vii. 27 Witsnesse hereof, in parents such fishing for heirs. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5909/2 Forbidding... either the fishing up, or receiving any of the... Effects that might be driven on the Coast. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 79 Why... is all this fishing about for something when there is nothing? 1889 *Century Dict.*, Fishing out, the removal of fish from a fish-pond, the 'drawing' of a pond.

2. To go (also ME. *wade*) a-fishing: a. *lit.* (OE. had on fiscoð gán).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2198 For 3e beþ men bet iteizt to ssoffe & to spade To cartstaf & to ploustaf & a wissinge [v. rr. a fishyng, in fushingge, to fysschyng] to wade.

b. *transf. (nonce-use)* To rob on the highways.

1608 *Pennyless Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 78 Soldiers, that have no means to thrive by plain dealing... go a-fishing on Salisbury Plain.

3. The privilege or right of catching fish in certain waters; *common* and *several fishing* = *common* and *several fishery*: see FISHERY 4.

1495 *Act* 2 Hen. VII. c. 62 § 1 The Mede called the Kingis Mede and half the fysshing of the Watir called Temise. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9 Also of mylnes severall fysshinges and common fysshinges what they be worthe. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 110 Hath the Lord of the Mannor any peculiar fishing within any river. 1788 *Wiley Inclos. Act* 24 Wrecks, fishings, and all other royalties.

4. A place or facilities for catching fish; fishing-ground, fishery.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 95 A good towne, having... a plentiful fishing. 1641 in J. Knox *View Brit. Emp.* (1785) II. 397 The Employment of the Fishermen... till they come to their Fishings outwards bound. 1795 J. RICHARDSON in J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 377 Upon the Tumble... there are scattered fishings belonging to different proprietors. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, Ellangowan's hen-roosts were plundered... and his fishings poached.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attrib. (sense 1) as *fishing-bark*, *-basket*, *-boat*, *-box*, *-craft*, *-gear*, *-ground*, *-hook*, *-house*, *-hutch*, *-line*, *-net*, *-pen*, *-season*, *-ship*, *-smack*, *-tackle*, *-town*, *-trade*, *-village*, *-weir*.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 349 The list... included 'fishing-barks and small coasters. 1838 JAMES ROBBIE i, The 'fishing-basket under the arm. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 1 Several 'fishing-boats and lighters, gliding up and down. 1836 MARRIAT *Mishl. Easy* xiii, They had received information from the men of a fishing-boat. 1870 *Law Rep. Comm.* Pleas V. 659 A 'fishing-box... so arranged that a fish going into it cannot get out. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.*

II. ii. 31 If they are not provided with Hooks, Lines or Harpoons or any other 'Fishing-Craft. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 91 Stranraer was the rendezvous of the... fishing-craft. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 19 The Swiss archæologist has found abundant evidence of 'fishing-gear. 1641 in J. Knox *View Brit. Emp.* (1785) II. 397 They are to... make them [nets], in a readinesse against they come to the 'fishing grounds. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 350 They had neither 'fishing-hook or nets. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 237 Your small fishing hooks. 1676 COTTON *Angler* i. 9, I have lately built a little 'Fishing House upon it [the river], dedicated to Anglers. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Selsey*, This peninsula has several fishing-houses towards the shore. 1868 *Law Rep.* Queen's B. III. 289 The water... is used to supply the mill... and also a 'fishing-hutch or trap. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 212 My mastyr paid hym for v. 'fysheinge lynes. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 375 Their fishing-lines were made of the bark of the Erowa. 1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 145 A vowlng nett and a 'fyshing nett. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 105 He would soon destroy their Canvas and Fishing-Nets. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 17 Enoch Arden... play'd Among... swarthy fishing-nets... and boats up-drawn. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Thames & Isis* 20 The Sills of the old Lock and 'Fishing Pen may be raised 18 Inches. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 12 Where the Indian Fishers... lye in the 'Fishing-Seasons. 1785 J. Knox *View Brit. Emp.* I. 319 Several 'fishing-ships from Kinsale take abundance of ling every year. *Ibid.* I. 302 'Fishing-smacks from Harwich. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* vii, The tiny fleet of fishing-smacks were all hauled up together on the shingle. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3935/4 A Vellum Pocket-Book, with some 'Fishing-Tackle in it. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 102/1 B. George... fishing-tackle-maker. 1699 in J. Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 325 It was formerly a small 'fishing-town. 1662 J. SMITH *England's Improv. Reviv'd* (1670) 258 The 'Fishing-Trade, being in our own Seas, and on our own ground. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 124 At this Opening is a small 'Fishing Village. 1870 *Law Rep. Comm.* Pleas V. 659 A 'fishing-weir... of solid masonry.

b. Special comb., as *fishing-breeze*, one favourable for fishing; *fishing-crib* (see quot.); *fishing-flake* = *fish-flake*; *fishing-float* (see quots.); *fishing-room* (see quot.); *fishing-tube* (see quot.); *fishing-wand* (*Sc.*) = FISHING-ROD.

1888 E. J. MATHER *Norard of Dogger* 279 There has been a 'smart 'fishing-breeze' during the night, resulting in a heavy catch. 1886 C. ADAMS in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 652 Owing to the increase of fixed engines, called 'fishing-cribs. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 20 We are glad to jump ashore at Mrs. Bridget Kennedy's 'fishing-flake. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Fishing-floats, are little appendages to the line, serving to keep the hook and bait suspended at the proper depth. 1893 *Standard Dict.*, Fishing-float, [U. S.], a scow used in seine-fishing, from which an apron is let down to the bed of the river for the more convenient handling of the seine. 1879 E. W. H. HOLDSWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 266 'Fishing rooms' or portions of the shore set apart for the curing and storing of fish. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 873/2 'Fishing-tube (Microscopy), an open-ended glass tube for selecting a microscopic object in a fluid. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 96, I was in the garden putting some rings on a 'fishing-wand.

Fishing, *vbl. sb.²* [f. FISH v.2 + -ING 1.] The action of strengthening or supporting with a fish; see FISH sb.² *Fishing-key*, a kind of fish-plate.

1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 132 The... two masts, by good fishing will hold fast. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-fend* xii, I wish I had the fishing of your back that is so bent. 1852 *Specif. Bruff's Patent* No. 14066, 2 Into this metal clip, which I term a fishing key, the ends of each rail at its junction with the preceding or succeeding rail are received.

Fishing (fī'shin), *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fishes.

1. Of an animal: That catches fish. (The names of such animals are sometimes hyphenated.)

Fishing frog, a fish: = ANGLER 1. 2. 1688 CLAYTON in Phil. *Trans.* XVII. 989 The Fishing Hawk is an absolute Species of a Kings-fisher. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 94 The fishing frog grows to a large size. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 153 The Fishing cat... is very common in Lower Bengal about Calcutta.

2. Of an accusation, inquiry, etc.: Preferred or put forward in order to elicit information which cannot be gained directly.

1831 PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xv, He again threw out two or three fishing questions. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. ii. 37 So she framed what our lawyers call her fishing question. 1863 H. G. WILSON *Sp. bef. Privy Council* 3 Merely colourable and fishing Articles of accusation. Hence *Fishingly adv.*

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VIII. 23 One of the College librarians yesterday told Sir W., fishingly, 'I have been so busy that I have not yet read your Redgauntlet'. 1893 *Ficht* 27 May 771/1 The onlooker who is not fishingly inclined.

Fishing-rod, [f. FISHING vbl. sb.] A long slender tapering rod to which a line is attached for angling. Formerly called also ANGLE-ROD.

1552 HULOET, Fishing rodde, *calamus*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Veleta*, the toppe of a fishing rodde, *tragula*. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* iv. ii, You have something like a fishing-rod there. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 175 Izaak Walton, who wielded pen and fishing-rod with equal love and skill, was born at Stafford in 1593.

Fishless (fī'slēs), *a.* [f. FISH sb.¹ + -LESS.] Without fish; devoid of fish.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 109 Where you shall have the aire birdles, the sea fishes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 339 The rapid seas shall sooner fishless slide. 1879 WALFORD *Londoniana* II. 38 Fishless ponds and ragged turf.

Fishlet (fī'slēt). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -LET.] A very small fish.

1886 *Contemp. Rev.* June 856 We might have filled a boat in an hour with... queer fishlets. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 221 The fishlets are fed from time to time with yolk of egg.

Fishling (fī'sliŋ). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -LING, dim. suffix.] A small or young fish.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Aug. 5/2 The curious fishing which wants to find out what is behind the door. 1893 *Field* 4 Feb. 152/2 The unhappy fishling.

† **Fishly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] Like fish, fishily.

1699 COWLEY *Voy.* in *Cook's Voy.* (1790) III. 846 Which fowles... tasted somewhat fishily.

Fishmonger (fī'smŋŋər). [f. as prec. + MONGER.] One who deals in fish.

1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 243 The first day off Marche at the Fyshemongers howse. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. 9 This maketh the Fishmongers Wives so wanton. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* 309 It was at a time when 'tis the Fishmonger's Fair. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. xvii, The fishmonger pulls off his hat with an air of reverence.

Hence **Fishmongering** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.* 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* i. 160 Abraham Cabellau, known in the fishmongering world, from a cod which still bears his name.

Fishpond (fī'spŋd). [f. as prec. + POND.]

1. A pond in which fish are kept.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 163/1 Fissehe ponde, vivarium. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 42 An herb Benione, which being hung in a linen cloth near a Fish Pond... makes him [an otter] avoid the place. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trans. Sp. & Port. liv.* There is a terrass on the south side, with a fish-pond. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 723 A small country seat, surrounded by pleasant gardens and fishponds.

Fig. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xix. 117 To make so filthy a Fish-pond, as I was, so pure.

b. Applied jocularly to the sea (cf. *herring-pond*).

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* i. Wks. 1873 II. 9 I had not saild a league in that great fishpond but I cast up my very gall. 1661 OGILBY *His Majesty's Entert.* 18 The great Fish-pond Shall be thine. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. 3 Our queer German brothers over the Northern fish-pond.

2. A depression in a card-table to contain 'fish' (see *FISH sb.*²) or counters.

1785 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 19 Mar., When covered with a table-cloth, the fish-ponds are not easily discerned.

Fish-pool. [f. *FISH sb.*¹] A pool of water to contain fish; a fishpond.

c 950 *Liudisf. Gosp.* John v. 7 In pēt fīscpol [L. *in piscinam*]. c 1000 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 178 *Uinarium*, fīscpol; *Euripus uel piscina*, fīscpol. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 883 To a fische-pole he come. 1529 *Suppl. to King* 48 Fyshe pooles well stored with dyuerse kyndes of fyshes. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 77 The... Fish-pool, which we haue appointed to be in the midst of our Court. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii. 638 To the large Fish-pools, or the glassy Floods.

b. (See *Quot.*) 1718 STEELE & GILMORE (title) An Account of the Fish-Pool: consisting of a Description of the Vessel so call'd, lately invented and built for the Importation of Fish alive.

Fish-scale. [f. *FISH sb.*¹] One of the scales of a fish's skin. Chiefly *attrib.* (in quot. 1834 referring to ichthyosis: cf. *fish-skin disease* below); fish-scale tile, a tile shaped like a fish scale.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 61 Was this a price for fish-scales? 1834 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 465 One case is recorded, in which the face was the only part exempted from the fish-scale covering. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1260 Fish-scale tile slabs, £12 10s. per 100. *Ibid.* § 1261 The fish-scale slabs... are notched or rebated on the lower edge. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 207 *Fish Scale Embroidery*... The principal parts of the design... are covered over with brightly tinted Fish scales sewn to the foundation with coloured silks.

Fish-skin (fī'skskīn). [f. *FISH sb.*¹]

1. The skin of a fish. 1651 J. HALL *Grounds of Monarchy* ii. 31 Hanging fish skins about the walls of the Chamber. 1759 COLEBROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 43 A piece of old wainscoat... was smoothed with a fish-skin. 1859 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* Gloss., Fish-skin, used in New England to clarify coffee.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: fish-skin disease (also shortened *fish-skin*), ichthyosis; fish-skin grain, grain (in leather) resembling the skin of a fish.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3896/4 He... had about him a Fish skin Plaister-Box with Silver Instruments. 1814 T. BATEMAN *Cutan. Dis.* (ed. 3) 49 The *Ichthyosis*, or fish-skin disease. 1834 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 463 *Lepidosis Ichthyiasis*. Fish-skin. 1879 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 534/2 Steel rollers, for making the 'fish skin' grain.

Fish-tail. [f. *FISH sb.*¹] The tail of a fish. Chiefly *attrib.* of things resembling a fish's tail in shape or action, e. g. a spreading flame from a kind of gas-burner, hence called *fish-tail burner*, -jet (also shortened *fish-tail*); fish-tail wind (see quot. 1875).

1840 *Mech. Mag.* XXXII. 343/2 The best small light is... the fish-tail jet. 1852 J. BOURNE *Screw Propeller* 56 Fowles's Fish-tail Propeller. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* Oct., I turned on a fishtail burner. c 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 128/2 In the case of cannel coal, the holes are small; and for common London gas they are rather large. The former are known by the name of Lancashire or Scotch fish-tails. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t. x.* (1885) 247 We have no more reverence for the sun than we have for a fish-tail gas-burner. 1875 *Times* 16 July 5/5 A nasty shifting breeze blowing down the ranges all day, now on this side, now on that,—a 'fishtail' wind. 1882 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/1 The day was bright with a strong fish-tail wind. 1892

Daily News 29 Mar. 6/6, I spliced it to the bedstead, in what they call a fishtail knot.

b. Hence as predicative *adj.* *rare*.

1891 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/6 The wind was very fish-tail and tricky.

† **Fish-whole**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *FISH sb.*¹] As sound as a fish; thoroughly sound or healthy.

a 1225 *Juliana* 59 Heo ase fīschhal as pah ha nefde no-where hurted ifelet. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 52 He was censed of lepre and made fīsch hale. c 1430 *Chcv. Assigne* 353 Fyve cheynes I haue & þey ben fysh hole. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M, As sound as a Trout. And another phrase, Fish-whole, I think is most ment of the Trout.

Fishwife (fī'swɪf). [f. as prec. + WIFE.] A woman who sells fish.

1523 J. ROPER *Will in Archæol. Cant.* (1859) II. 154, I bequeethe to the making of an horse way, for the fīsshe wyves. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 80 They... abuse one another like Fish-wives. 1739 J. MILLER *Fests* cxv, She bid the Fish-Wife about half what she asked. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Rob Roy* (1868) 72, I took the tow-line thrown down from the quay by some sturdy fishwives.

Fishy (fī'si), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y¹]

1. Abounding in fish. Now *poet.* or *humorous*.

1552 HULOET, Fishye, or full of fishe... *piscosus, pisculentus*. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 20 Hath many fishie rivers and lakes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 499 Bait the barb'd steel, and from the fishy flood Appease th' afflictive fierce desire of food. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 853 On the banks of that fishy loch we stood. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. ix. 265 As when two winds upturn the fishy deep.

2. Resembling a fish or something belonging to a fish; fish-like.

1611 BIBLE i *Sam.* v. 4 Only the stump [marg. fishy part] of Dagon was left. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 260 The Mermaids... with womans head above, and fishy extremity below. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 2 Two Syrens, which twining their fishy Tails together, made a Seat. 1863 N. MACLEOD *Remin. Highland Par.* in *Gd. Words* 505 Lachlan had become so accustomed to this kind of fishy existence. 1868 HELPS *Realms* iii. 47 I know nothing of these fishy, half-under-water people. *Comb.* 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. xxvi, Getting over the ground upon a pair of droll, fat, fishy looking legs.

b. Of the eye: Dull, vacant of expression. Also in *comb.* *fishy-eyed* *adj.*

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 23 The door was opened by a tall, fishy-eyed maid. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xv. (1879) 136 The same vacant faces, looking with the same fishy stare into the lecturer's countenance. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* i. vi. 128 A pallid young man with a fishy eye. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xi. 291 The Sheykh of the Cataract—a flat-faced, fishy-eyed old Nubian.

3. Of odour, taste, etc.: Characteristic of or proceeding from fish.

1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 383 It is enough for thee To suffer for my love the fishy savours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 168 Better pleas'd Then Asmodeus with the fishie fume. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* iv. 546 Which the fishy scent subdued. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 211 An example of a pure fishy taste without the slightest degree of rankness.

4. Having the savour, smell, or taint of fish.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 292 Clawe nat the skyn with fyshye fyngers. 1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 501 A Bird... called a Pellican, but a kind of Cormorant, that is of taste Fishy. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Aug., The part by the sea... was so... fishy that I rejoiced when we left it. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 90 The very air was fishy.

5. Consisting of fish; produced from fish.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. ii. 28 Soy is made partly with a Fishy composition. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 64 Watery fowl, that seek their fishy food. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 279 In connexion with the fishy family. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 13 Dec. 571/3 The guests... washed down their fishy repast with Latour Blanche.

6. *collog.* or *slang.* a. (? With the notion 'slippery as a fish', or perh. with allusion to meat with a 'fishy' taste.) Of dubious quality, unreliable, questionable, 'shady'. b. Having 'fishy' eyes (see 2 b); hence, languid or 'seedy', esp. as the result of a debauch.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. ix, I thought it was all up... The most fishy thing I ever saw. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherm.* (1875) 117 There he lay... certainly doosed fishy about the eyes. 1880 J. PAVN *Confid. Agent* III. 151 Langton's French is very fishy. 1882 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xi, I always heard he was fishy about money matters. 1882 *American V.* 83 Altogether, the story is too fishy.

Fisc, **Fiscian**, *obs.* ff. **PHYSIC**, **PHYSICIAN**.

Fisk: see **FISC**.

† **Fisk**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-6 *fysk* (e, 6-8 *fiske*). [Possibly a frequentative (formed with *k* suffix as in *walk*, *talk*, *lurk*) of OE. *fysan* to hurry, or of *fēslan*, *fysian* FEEZE *v.* Cf. the synonymous Sw. *fjäska*, a frequentative of *fjása* to bustle, make a fuss.] *intr.* To move briskly, scamper about, frisk, whisk; also with *about*, *abroad*, *in and out*, *to and fro*.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1704 & he fyskez hem by-fore, þay founden hym sone. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C. x.* 153 What frek of bys folde fiskeþ þus a-boute? c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 162/2 Fiskin a-bowte yn ydlinesse, *vagor*. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 104 Than he is busi... then he fyskes a brode. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurlon* i. ii. in *Dodsl. O. Pl.* II. 10 Tome Tannkard's Cow... fysking with her taile. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 114 Why ferre yee so, thus fisking in and out? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gadding-Gossips*, way-going Women, Fiding and Fisking everywhere. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

quasi-trans. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lviii. 242 If he scaped this, at all times to be ware, With faint fond flies, to fiske agayne a warfare.

Hence **Fisking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fisker**, one who frisks or scampers about.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 162/2 Fyscare a-bowte ydilly, *discursor, discursatrix, vagulus vel vagator*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 45 If a shepe haue mathes, ye shall perceyue it by her bytynge, or fyskyng. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 175 Not such an other mutterer... or a fisking will. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 190 Being growne very wearie with your violent fiskings. 1611 COTGR. *s.v.* *Trotiere*, A fisking huswife, a raunging damsell. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 91 Thoughts... Come buzzing so within my... breast, With fisking traine. 1675 *Rules of Civility* v in *Antiquary* (1880) II. 58/2 Madam... fisking and prating are but ill ways to please.

Fisnamy, **fisonomie**, *obs.* ff. **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

† **Fiss-buttocked**, *a.* ? *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Fissebnttocked sowe, *tarda mulier, trossa*. **Fissenless**, *var.* of **FOISONLESS**.

Fissi, less correctly **fisso**-, used as combining form of *L. fissus*, pa. pple. of *findere* to split, employed in *Biol.*, *Phys.*, *Zool.*, in terms formed chiefly on the analogy of late *L. fissipēs* (see **FISSIPED**) to indicate the condition of being cleft. **Fissi-costate** *a.* [*L. costa* rib: see **COSTATE**], having the nervures or ribs divided (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Fissidactyl**, -yle *a.* [*Gr. δάκτυλος* finger], having the digits divided. **Fissigemmation**, a mode of reproduction intermediate between fission and gemmation. **Fissilingual** *a.* [*L. lingua* tongue + -AL], having the tongue cleft; said of a sub-order of saurian reptiles, hence called *Fissilinguia*.

Fissipalmate *a.* [see **PALMATE**], partially web-footed; semipalmate. Hence **Fissipalmation**, partial palmation, or incomplete webbing of the toes. **Fissiparturition**, the action of giving birth to young by fission (in quot. *transf.*). **Fissirostral** *a.* [*L. rostrum* + -AL], having a deeply cleft beak; belonging to the order of birds thence called *Fissirostres*. **Fissirostrate** *a.* [as prec. + -ATE²] = prec.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 268/1 Families of the Fissirostral tribe. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 377 Natatores.—Feet... palmate or fisso-palmate. 1881 O. FISHER in *Nature* XXV. 243 The act of fissiparturition by which the moon was born must have been sudden.

Fissibility (fisi'biliti). [badly f. *L. fiss-* ppl. stem of *findere* to split, cleave + -(i)bility -ITY.] The quality of being easily cleft.

1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* I. 144 They [bamboo canes] are often made use of for frames of houses, for which their ready fissibility, and their lightness, peculiarly adapt them.

Fissile (fī'sil), *a.* Also 7 *fissel*, 8 *fissil*. [ad. *L. fissil-is*, f. *findere* to cleave: see -ILE. Cf. *Fr. fissile*.] Capable of being divided or split; cleavable; inclined or tending to split.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Introd.*, Some are Fissil, as the spectacle stone; others not, as mettals. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 128 It springs slowly through a soft, fissil rock. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xlviii. 572 Layers of drift peat, sand or fissile clay. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 427 They communicate often a fissile character to the stone in which they occur. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 180 Ash-hewn timbers and fissile oaks with the wedges are rent.

Hence **Fissileness** = next.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fissileness*, aptness to be cleaved.

Fissility (fisi'liti). [f. **FISSILE** + -ITY.] The quality of being fissile or cleavable.

1670-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxii. 178 The knowledge of... the fissility of a stone. 1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Attributes God* III. xlv. 202 Had the fissility of slate not been known it would scarcely have been credited. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 6. 121 This superinduced fissility or 'cleavage' has resulted from an internal rearrangement of the particles.

Fission (fī'sjŋ). [ad. *L. fissiō-em*, n. of action f. *findere* to split.]

1. The action of splitting or dividing into pieces. 1865 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* Jan. 177 Fission or the separation of cuttings is used to perpetuate the same variety.

2. *spec.* in *Biol.* The division of a cell or organism into new cells or organisms, as a mode of reproduction.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 49 In some elongated species the fission is effected in a longitudinal direction. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 38 A Medusa may actually be generated... by fertile ova, by gemmation, and by spontaneous fission.

transf. 1883 ABBOTT *Alphabet*, Vau had the singular fate of generating four other letters by a sort of spontaneous fission.

Fissiparous (fisi'pāros). [f. mod. *L.* type *fissipar-us* (f. **FISSI** + *L. parēre* to bring forth; incorrectly on analogy of *viviparus*) + -OUS.] *a.* Of organisms: Producing new individuals by fission. *b.* Of or pertaining to the process of reproduction by fission. Hence **Fissiparously** *adv.*

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 145/2 The first of these modes of reproduction is entitled fissiparous. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 94 The polypes produced fissiparously resemble one another in organization. 1887 W. HOOPER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 464 Organisms which are fissiparous, and when cut in two form two fresh independent organisms.

transf. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 70 All error is

what physiologists term fissiparous. 1890 *Times* 21 Nov. 9/2 Scotch Home Rule and, perhaps, half-a-dozen other fissiparous developments of 'national life'.

So **Fissiparation**, the process of fissiparous reproduction. **Fissiparism** = prec. **Fissiparity**, the attribute of being fissiparous.

1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1920. 216/1 Fissiparation and gemination. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 77 This is what Naturalists term generation by division—fissiparism or fission. 1872 DANA *Corals* i. 57 This dividing one's self in two, for the sake of an increase of population, is the process called spontaneous fission or fissiparity. 1891 *Monist* I. 627 The change from fissiparity to sexuality.

Fissiped, fissipede (fiss'ped, -pēd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *fissiped-em*, *f. fiss-us*, *pa. pple.* of *findere* to split + *ped-em*, *pēs* foot.]

A. adj. Having the toes separated.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fissiped*, cloven-footed. 1847 CRAIG, *Fissiped*. 1882 W. A. FORBES in *Nature* No. 639. 287 The three great groups of fissiped Carnivora.

B. sb. An animal having its toes divided.

In the two first quot. the word may be Latin.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. 1. 234 It is described like fissipedes, or birds which have their feet or claws divided. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 309 2 Fissipedes, or having open Toes. [are] Aquatick Birds living much in Water. 1847 CRAIG, *Fissiped*. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 542 The second subdivision, denominated Fissipedes, are destitute of pincers.

Hence **Fissipedal a.**, **Fissipedate a.** = **FISSIPED a.**

1883 W. H. FOWLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 434/1 The Fissipedal Carnivora were divided by Cuvier into two groups. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fissipedate*.

Fissive (fiss'iv), *a.* [f. L. type **fissivus*, *f. findere* (pa. pple. *fissus*) to split.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, fission.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* v. 29 The whole plant is built up by the fissive multiplication of the simple cell in which it takes its origin.

Fissile, fistle (fiss'l), *sb. Sc.* [f. next vb.] 'Bustle, fuss' (Jam.).

1719 HAMILTON *Ep. to Ramsay* 24 July, O sic a fike and sic a fistle I had about it. 1768 ROSS *Helene* i. 35 The oddest fike an' fistle that e'er was seen.

Fissle, fistle (fiss'l), *v. Sc. and dial.* Also *fisle, fissil*. [echoic: cf. FIZZLE.]

1. *intr.* To make a slight continued noise; to rustle; to move with such a noise.

1721 RAMSAY *Wks.* I. *Gloss.* *Fistle* to stir. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons, Winter* 232 Or icicle drop frae the bended twig, Wi' fissling din, among the leafless bri'rs. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix. 'He heard the curtains o' his bed fissil'. 1823 GALT R. *Gilhaize* III. 65 The wind again began to fistle, and the signs of a tempest were seen. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb.* & *Durh.* 26 *Fissle, Fistle*, to make a crepitant noise or faint crackling. 1856 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 132 The little mouse. . . Creeps from her hole and fissles through the grass. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 34. 179 The dead leaves were fissling in troops down the lanes.

2. To move about restlessly or uneasily; to fidget. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* xxii, Two lines frae you wad gar me fissle. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fissling*, fidgeting as a person in a state of bodily uneasiness. 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 319 Whole patriot bands. . . Do fyke and fistle sair about her.

Fissle, dial. form of THISTLE.

Fissural (fiss'ural), *a.* [f. **FISSURE sb.** + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a fissure, also, inclined to form or having fissures.

1881 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 501 (Cent. Dict.), To confine the discussion of the fissural pattern to a brief statement of what appear to be the constant and inconstant fissural characters. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fissuralangioma*, angioma of the natural fissures of the body.

Fissuration (fiss'ural-jən). [*a. f. fissuration*, *n.* of action *f. fissurer*: see **FISSURE v.** and -ATION.]

1. The action of fissuring or splitting asunder; the state of being fissured or cleft.

1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 33. 193 A slight fissuration of the caudal end. 1887 *Amer. J. Psych.* I. 342 Whether fissuration be due to mechanical causes or fetc.]

2. *Biol.* = **FSSION**.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 403 The multiplication of the species is effected in some by spontaneous division or fission. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fissuration*.

Fissure (fiss'iūr), *sb.* [*a. f. fissure*, ad. L. *fissūra*, *f. findere* (pa. pple. *fissus*) to cleave.]

1. A cleft or opening (usually rather long and narrow) made by splitting, cleaving, or separation of parts; 'a narrow chasm where a breach has been made' (J.).

1606 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Fissure*, rift, cleft, or pertition. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 235 Of but few galls of water forced through a narrow fissure, he could raise a mist in his Garden. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 6 Those Strata were divided by parallel fissures. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 81, I see. . . The gaping fissures to receive the rains. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* xiv. 107 Each part, except the gold, is rent throughout; And from the fissure tears distil. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. (1858) 112 The vast fissure of the Jordan valley.

b. fig. (of non-material cleavage).

1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 61. 150 A dialectic fissure, as it were, was originated. 1890 *Spectator* 5 July, They. . . were. . . divided by too deep a social fissure from the Indians whom they were expected to convert.

2. *spec. a. Path.* A narrow solution of continuity produced by injury or by ulceration; also, an in-

complete fracture of a bone, without separation of parts. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

c. 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 270 Whanne þe bowels fallip adoun þoruȝ a fissure .i. a brekyng. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. xx, [It cureth] the Fissures in the seat. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* v. ix. 379 By a Fall or Blow the Scull may be fissured or fractured. . . this Fracture or Fissure may be under the Contusion, or [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fissure*. . . In Surgery a kind of Fracture, or breaking of a Bone, that happens in the length of it. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 249 The best Authors. . . divide the injuries, of which the skull is susceptible, into five kinds, as a fissure, a fracture, [etc.]. 1876 DÜRRING *Dis. Skin* 49 Fissures are linear wounds having their seat in the epidermis or corium.

b. Anat., Bot. etc. A natural cleft or opening in an organ or part; e. g. one of the sulci or depressions which separate the convolutions of the brain.

1656-74 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fissure*, a cleft, a division, a parted leaf. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 101 In other Animals the Fissure of the Pupil is erect. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 184 The mouth of the earth worm consists of a small longitudinal fissure. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 10 Bischoff. . . admits that every chief fissure and fold in the brain of man has its analogy in that of the orang. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fissure*. . . In Botany, the line of cleavage of seed vessels and anthers, and the clefts of a divided leaf.

c. Her. A diminutive of the bend sinister, being one fourth of its width. † Also, a riband, or eighth part of a bend (*obs.*).

1486 Bk. *St. Albans, Her.* E vij b, Thys fyssure is calde a staffe, and in french it is kald a baston. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 110 b, A ribande. . . containeth in bredeth, the eight parte of y^e bende. . . This ys also called a Fissure. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1611) 53 It is commonly called a Fissure. . . in that it cuts or rents the coat armour in twaine. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Fissure* is the fourth part of the bend sinister and by some called a staff.

3. The action of cleaving or splitting asunder; the state of being cleft; cleavage.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2nd Peter* i. 11. 226 The apertion of heaven. . . in these places signifies. . . a visible fissure of heaven. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 232 On striking the surface with a walking-pole. . . lines of fissure radiated from the point of impact.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fissure theory*; *fissure claim*, -needle, vein (see quot.).

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ix. 281, I had heard the Via Mala cited as a conspicuous illustration of the fissure theory. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fissure-needle*, a spiral needle for catching together the gaping lips of wounds. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fissure-vein*, a fissure in the earth's crust filled with mineral. 1886 *York Herald* 4 Aug. 1/4 As usual in such fissure veins. . . as the workings increase in depth the lode will considerably increase both in thickness and richness. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 6/1 The reef. . . is reported. . . to be a true fissure claim.

Fissure (fiss'iūr), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a fissure or fissures in; to cleave, split.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 173 When the inward place is fissured, the outward remaining unhurt. 1676 [see **FISSURE sb.** 2]. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xvii, The French cannon had fissured the building from top to bottom. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* xi. (ed. 3) 202 By that convulsion the region around Natchez was. . . much fissured. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 237 The strata would be fissured and displaced.

2. *intr.* To break into, or open in, fissures; to become cleft or split.

Hence **Fissuring vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 419 The rending and fissuring of the ground. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 49/2 The process of fissuring or segmentation. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 47 The fissuring effect upon solid rocks.

Fissured (fiss'iūrd), *ppl. a.* [f. **FISSURE sb.** or *v.* + -ED.] Having a fissure or fissures; broken up by fissures.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Comment. of Proclus* I. p. cxii, Quadrupeds having solid or many fissured hoofs. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 579 Ivy clasped The fissured stones with its entwining arms. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvi. (1873) 352 Fluids that escape from the fissured ground. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iii. 21 Which lobes, after the expansion of the flower, become fissured near their margins.

Fissureless (fiss'iūrləs), *a.* [f. **FISSURE sb.** + -LESS.] Without a fissure or fissures.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. iii. 650 The fissureless pieces of ice.

Fissuriform (fiss'iūrifərm), *a.* [f. **FISSURE sb.** + -(I)FORM.] Resembling a fissure in form.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. xii. 388 The two lateral pits. . . are fissuriform.

Fissury (fiss'iūri), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Having, or full of, fissures.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 339 Should the rock. . . happen to be loose or fissury.

Fist (fist), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *fýst*, (fæst), 2-6 *fest(e)*, (3 *south. veste*), 3-5 *fust(e)*, (3 *south. vuste*), 4-5 *feest*, 4-6 *fyste*, (4, 6-7 *fiste*, 5- *fist*). [OE. *fýst* str. fem. corresponds to OFris. *físt*, MLG. *físt* (Du. *vuist*), OHG. *físt* (MHG. *vüst*, mod. Ger. *faust*): -WGer. **fistsi*. By some scholars this is referred to an OTeut. form **fihstsi*-, **fuhstsi*:-pre-Teut. **pygstis* (whence OSI. *pēsti* of same meaning), *f.* ablaut-variant of **penqe* FIVE.

1. The hand clenched or closed tightly, with the fingers doubled into the palm:

a. gen., esp. for the purpose of striking.

a 900 *Lorica Gloss.* 49 in O.E. *Texts* (1885) 173 *Pugnās*, *fyste*. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxi. 18 Gif men cidaþ & hira

oper hys nextan mid. . . fyste stich. c 1050 *Monastic Sign-language in Teichner's Internat. Zeitschr. f. allg. Sprgsh.* II. 124 Rær up þine fæste. c 1160 *Halton Gosp.* Mark xiv. 65 Sume. . . mid festen hine beaten. c 1205 LAY. 22785, & seodden þa unstes usden to sweoren. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 106 He þolede. . . þet te Giws dutton. . . his deorewurde muð mid hore dreori fustes. c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 105 þe fyngris of his hand ben folden into his fist. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 107 Smytynge her brestes wyth her handes and fustes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 253 b, They layde on hym with theyr fystes and other wepens. 1588 *Marpel. Epist.* (Arb.) 4 You will shortly. . . haue twenty fistes about your eares. 1626 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 331 III. 239 The Queen. . . brake the glasse windowes with her fiste. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 175 He only fights with a closed fist. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 294 His Iron Fist descending crush'd his Skull. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, Testifying. . . a vehement desire to shake her matronly fist at her son-in-law. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. ii. 36 Which we inherited by right of fist.

b. for clasping or holding something within. Hence also, grasp, grip, clutches. Now chiefly *jocular*.

Cf. *F. poing*, still the ordinary word in this sense. In Eng. *hand* is now commonly used.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 345 Boþe hys honden he nom Vol of þe pouðre & of þe erpe. . . And closedes to gader & hys fustes boþe adrou. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 212 He þat þou seest yn þe prestes fest. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 18 He. . . hoodith the world in his feest. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1095 Philmen the fre kyng, þat he in fyst hade. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vij, She with her fyst touke hym fast by the mantell. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxviii. 302 The gaunt, that held his syþe in his fyst. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 He that a litle before perswaded himselfe to have helde all England in his fist, now [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 34 More light then Culver in the Faulcons fist. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1677) 244 Lyon. . . broke his sword: one part staid in his fist; The other flew. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* II. ix. 10, I know, that in a modern fist, Bribes in full energy subsist. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plumley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 139/2 No eel in the well-sanded fist of a cook-maid. . . ever twisted. . . as [etc.]. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* (1850) I. 182 To shatter in Poseidon's fist The trident-spear. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 19 The leash in his fist.

c. In various phrases: *To grease the fist* or (one) *in the fist*: to bribe, pay well; so, † *to mollify the fist*. *To make a (good, poor, etc.) fist*: colloq. to make a (good, etc.) attempt at something. Also, *Hand over fist*, *hand to fist*: see **HAND**.

1598 RP. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 2 That some fat bribe might grease him in the fist. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 98 Till a right understanding be created. . . which commonly follows when the Fist is mollified. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* III, I had now and then gressed the Chief Surgeons Fist. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* v. 87 Mrs. Burton is really making a very pretty fist at a salon.

d. in *Falconry*, with reference to carrying hawks.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* xxxiii. (Arb.) 75 Sothely he bare there on hys fyste a lyttill byrde lyke a sparhawk. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans* D j b, When ye haue yowre hawke on yowre fyst. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 They [falcons] wyll check oft, but neuer come to the fist. 1828 J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 47 The goshawk is termed a hawk of the fist, because it is from thence, and not from the air, that he flies at his game. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. He will have his hawks to sit on his fist.

e. Used occasionally for: † (a) A blow with the fist (*obs.*); (b) the art of using the fists, boxing.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. iii. 74 Harry gave him such a sudden fist in the temple as drove him staggering backward. *Ibid.* I. vi. 206 [He] gave him such a sudden fist in the mouth. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 13 Skilful in fencing and in fist.

2. The hand, not necessarily clenched or closed. *Obs. exc.* in *jocular* use.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. S.* (Wright) 322 Thelbowes to the schare, the fustes to the chynne. c 1314 *Gny Warw.* (A.) 4059 Mami he smot of fot & fest. 1393 LANGL. P. P. C. xx. 124 The fader is þenne as þe fust with fynger and with paume. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4674 With ilka fingre on þoure fist. 1583 STANFURD *Ancis* I. (Arb.) 28 This fist shal sacrifice great flocks on thy sacred altars. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irl.* in *Holinshead* II. 24/2 She. . . did wring hir fists, and cried out with a lowd voice. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. i, Humbly on my knees I kiss your gracious hand. I have a fist for thee too, stripling. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* II. 113 The people of Numidia eat out of their Fist. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. v. (1737) 20 Panurge and his Antagonist shak'd Fists. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 105 Each Lad took his Lass by the Fist. *Mod. colloq.* Give us your fist, old fellow: i. e. shake hands.

b. Print. slang. An index mark.

1888 in JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* s. v.

3. The 'hand' that one writes; handwriting. Now only *jocular*.

1524 R. DOLPHINE *Lct.* 19 Apr. in M. A. E. Wood *Lctt. R. Ladies* (1846) II. 23 The letter is subscribed and signed 'By the rude fist of your servant. . . Richard Dolphine.' a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. v. Loke you on your owne fist, and I will looke on this. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.*, *Ulysses to Penelope* U j b, I knewe thy friendly fist at first. c 1690 in *Bagford Ballads* (1877) 757 Several Yards of Fist Were wanting to compleat the List. 1864 *Derby Day* i. 8 Your friend writes a tolerable fist.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fist-like* adj.; *fistwise* adv.; *fist-ball* (see quot.); *fist-fight*, a duel with fists; *fist-free a.*, unharmed by blows; *fist-law* (= Ger. *faustrecht*), the right of the strongest; *fist-mate*, an opponent in a boxing-match; † *fist-*

meat, in phr. to eat *fist-meat*, to receive a blow in the mouth from a fist; *fist-work*, fighting with the fists. Also *CLOSE-FIST*.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Nomenclator* 296 *Follis* . . a *fist ball or a wind ball beaten with the fists to and fro in play. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* v. iv. 773 At hurl-bats and *fist-fight. 1615 TOMKIS *Albunazar* v. ix. Neuer a sute I wore today, but hath been soundly basted. Onely this faithfull Countrey-case 'scap't *fist-free. 1831 *Examiner* 436/1 It was probably acquired . . by *fist-law (the *ius gladii*, or *Faustrecht*, of the old Civilians). 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 35 A rough age of fist-law. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 214 Hie [His?] *fist-like dowcets. 1834 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) II. 239/2 A third [fights] because the next parish is an eyesore to him, and his *fist-mate is from it. 1563 *Jack Jugger* (Grosart 1873) 47 Gentlemen are you disposed to eat any *fist-mete? 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 150 As my hand and my fyngres, Vnfolde oper yfolde, a *fust-wise oper elles, Al is hit bote on hand. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 514 The same hand which being first stretched forth palm-wise, is after gathered fist-wise. 1819 T. MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* (ed. 3) 6 A Ring and fair *fist-work at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Fist (foist), *sb.* Forms: 5 *fyyst*, 5-7, 9 *fiste*, 6-7 *flest*, *fyest*, *fyst(e)*, 9 *Sc. feist*, 7, 9 *fist*. Also *FOIST*. [First appears in 15th c., though OE. has the *vbl. sb. fisting* (see under *FIST v.2*). The various WGer. langs. have synonymous words representing the three ablaut-types *faist-*, *fist-*, *fist-*: MDu. *veest*, mod.Du. *vijs*, MLG. *vist*, mod.HG. *fist*. Cf. ON. *fisa* (Da. *fise*) to break wind, and see *FISE sb.*

A view widely held is that OTeut. **fisti-* is f. **fest-*: OAr. *pezd* whence L. *pēdere*, Gr. *βῆναι* (from *bēd-*), Lith. *bezditi*, and that the root *fz* was evolved from this; but the hypothesis does not clearly account for the facts.]

† 1. A breaking wind, a foul smell, stink. *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 *Fyyst*, stynk, *lirida*. 1511 *Demandaues joyous* in Kemble *Salomon* (1848) 288 It is fartes and fyes. a 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rumynge* 343 Jone sayne she had eaten a fyst; By Christ, sayde she, thou lvest, I have as swete a breth as thou. 1605 JONSON, etc. *Eastward Hoe* iv. Fiv b, Marry, fyste o' your kinnesse. I thought as much. 1611 COTGR., *Secrete* . . a fiste. 1664 COTTON *Scarrow*. 44 With that he whistled out most mainly. You might have heard his *Fist*. From one side of the skie to th' other.

† 2. The fungus usually known as puff-ball (*Lycoperdon bovista*). Also called *BULLFIST*, *PUCKFIST* (see those words) and *Wolves' fist*. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. clxii. 1386 Puffe Fistes are commonly called in Latine *Lupi crepitus* or Woolfes Fistes. 1611 COTGR., *Vesse de toup*, the dustie or smoakie Toad-stole called . . Bull fyste, Puffyst, wolues fyste.

3. U.S. dial. A small dog. Cf. *fisting-hound*.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Fiste* (i as in *rice*).

4. Comb., *fist-ball* = *FUZZ-BALL*, *PUFF-BALL*.

1635 HERRICK *K. Obvion's Feast* Poems (1869) 471 A little fist-ball [1648 *Hesper*. 137 Fuz-ball] pudding standes By. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xiv. lxiv. 1324 The Fusse balls or rather Foist or Fist balls.

Fist (fist), *v.1* [f. *FIST sb.1*]

† 1. *intr.* To fight with the fists. *Obs.*

? a 1300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 272 Pou most fist and fle yome wip eye ant wip herte. 1705 [see *FISTING vbl. sb.*]

2. *trans.* To strike with the fist, beat, punch.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 23 If I but fist him once. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* v. ii. I saw him spurning and fisting her most unmercifully. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* i. i. The boy would fist me hard.

3. To grasp or seize with the fist; to handle. Now *esp. Naut.* † To *fist about*, to hand round.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 131 We have beene downe together in my sleepe . . fisting each others Throat. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 621 Neither is it [the Bible] a book for every one to fist. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Witdair* ii. i. I warrant they [salvers] were fisted about among his dirty levee of disbanded officers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* 124 We had to fist the sail with bare hands. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fist*, to handle a rope or sail promptly. 1870 MEADE *Ride N. Zealand* 356 To see me take off my coat and fist an oar.

† 4. To *fist* (a person) *with*: to place in his hand, to make to accept. *Obs. rare.*

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* II. 85 For all their importunate pressinge of him they could by no means fist him with one penny thereof.

Hence *Fisting vbl. sb.*, the action of the *vb.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 177 To the cholerick fisting of every rogue Thy ear is liable. 1705 E. WARD *Ind. Rediv.* i. 1. 88 Each Zealot's Purity consisting In bitter Words, and sometimes fisting.

† **Fist**, *v.2* *Obs.* Forms: 5 *fyistyn*, 6 *fyest*, (*flesten*, *fysthe*), 6-7 *fyst(e)*. [? OE. **fistan* (? implied in *fisting vbl. sb.*), f. **fist sb.* (see *prcc.*); cf. Du. *vijsen*, *veesten*, MHG. *visten*.] *intr.* To break wind.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 *Fyistyn*, *cacco*, *lirido*. 1530 PALSGR. 549/1 Beware nowe thbou fysthe nat. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 92/25 To Fyest, *pedere*. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtesan* iv. v. Gij, I must fiddle him till he fyst. 1611 COTGR., *Vessir*, to fyste, to let a fyste.

Hence *Fisting vbl. sb.* Also *Fister*, one who fists.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 162/43 *Fesculatio*, fisting. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 *Fyystynge*, *liridacio*. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll.* Waters Fij, As with fystynge and shytyng. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Cest vn gros, vn grand vessour*, a great farter or fyster. 1611 COTGR., *Venneur*, a fizzer or fyster.

Fisted (fist'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. *FIST sb.1* + -ED².] Having or possessed of fists, fighting with the fists.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 243 The fisted knights being well matched.

b. In combination with some defining prefix, as *close-*, *clumsy-*, *hard-fisted*: see those words.

Fister. [f. as *prcc.* + -ER¹.] A blow with the fist.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 281 A partizan enjoying every hard thump and smashing fister he gives the adversary.

Fistful (fist'ful), *sb.* [f. as *prcc.* + -FUL.] As much as a fist will hold, a handful.

1611 COTGR., *Poignde*, a handful, fistful. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. xxii. Felix . . brought forth a fistful of fruit. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready-Money M.* xviii. Sometimes with a fistful of money, sometimes without a dollar.

Fistiana (fisti'ænā, -ā'nā). *humorous.* [f. as *prcc.* + -(1)ANA: cf. *boxiana*.] Matters relating to the fists and boxing.

1840 (title) *Fistiana* or the Oracle of the Ring. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* II. 129 When you are driven against the ropes, 'hit out', is the old rule of *Fistiana* and common sense. 1881 R. BUCHANAN in *Illustr. Lond. News* 3 Oct. 355/1 In matters of *fistiana*, science, combined with pluck, is everything.

† **Fistic**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 6 *fistike*, (*festike*, *fystike*), 6-7 *fistick*, 7, 9 *fistic*. [ad. (through med.L. *fisticum*) Arab. فستق *fistūq*, *fustuq*, -aq, a. Pers. پسته *pistak*, whence ultimately *PISTACHIO*.] = *PISTACHIO*. Also, *fistic nut*, *tree*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 63 Pistacia are called of the poticaries *Fistica*, they may be called in english *Fistikes* or *Festike nuttes*. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) C ij. Oyle of *Fystikes* healeth the hemicrane. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 91 b, The figure of y^e *fistic tre* is almost rounde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lviii. 734 The tree which bringeth fourth *Fistick Nuts*. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xvi. xx. 1416 The *Fistick Nut* groweth to be a tree of a reasonable large size. 1655 MUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 300 *Fisticks* . . are *Nuts* growing in the Knob of the Syrian or Egyptian Turpentine-tree. 1708 MORTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lx. (1737) 247 *Pistachoes*, or *Fistick-Nuts*.

Fistic (fistik), *a.* Not in dignified use. [f. *FIST sb.1* + -IC.] Pertaining to or concerned with the fists or their use in boxing; pugilistic.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 146 Having a little knowledge of the *fistic science*. 1812 S. JONES in D. E. Baker *Biog. Dram.* III. 451 The *fistic hero* in this afterpiece was several times interrupted by hisses. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. xii. This was another common procedure of the ladies, when heated by verbal or *fistic* altercation.

Fistical (fistikāl), [f. as *prcc.* + -AL.] = *prcc.* 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 33 Having instantaneous recurrence to *fistical* ratiocination. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 65 The man I sing, who . . in a *fistical* combat, beat . . the butcher of Bristol.

Fisticuff (fistikʷf), *sb.* Also *fisty-*. [f. *FIST sb.1* + CUFF *sb.2*; the form may be imitated from *handiwork*.]

1. In *pl.* Blows or fighting with the fists.

1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 23 The foole . . falls at *fisty cuffs* with him. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 92 In this kinde of fight succeeded *fisticuffs*. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Little French Lawyer* iv. iv. To revenge my wrongs at *fisty-cuffs*. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs*, till they have quite disabled each other. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 34 Fighting men and lovers of *fisty-cuffs*. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 23 The blows . . are not mere *fisticuffs*. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* v. 243 It now and then happened that the literary gladiators came to actual *fisticuffs*.

2. *attrib.* (quasi-adj.)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. viii. It is lucky for the women, that the seat of *fistycuff* war is not the same with them as among men. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 369 The *fistycuffs* art. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* xxxiii. Many a *fistycuff* battle and bicker.

Fisticuff (fistikʷf), *v.* [f. *prcc. sb.*] a. *trans.* To strike or cuff with the fists. Also *fig.* b. *intr.* To fight or spar with the fists.

1650-3 HALES *Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 351 This Writing will be so *fisty-cuff'd* by many. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 488 A brace of judges *fisticuffing* on the bench. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 52 He would . . have *fisticuffed* me round the room for my pains.

Hence *Fisticuffing vbl. sb.* Also *Fisticuffer*, a pugilist; *Fisticuffery*, fighting.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 527 On the moral propriety of conjugal *fisticuffery* I had prepared some copious remarks. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) II. 173 The miscellaneous assaults and batteries, kickings, *fisticuffings* . . which the inferior officers continually perpetrate. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 196 The keeper himself is not altogether averse to a little *fisticuffing*. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 562/1 Every . . *fisticuffer* . . had heard of Bob's strength.

Fistify (fistifi), *v.* *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. *FIST v.* + -(1)FY.] *intr.* To fight with the fists.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Late Gt. Victories* (1876) 38 There has been *fistifying* enough.

† **Fisting**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. *FIST v.2*] That fists: applied as a contemptuous epithet. *Fisting cur*, *dog*, *hound*: a small pet dog (cf. *foisting hound*).

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1262/2 A lyttle fysting cure. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2141 Quhat kynd of woman is thy wyfe? . . Ane fistan flag, a flagartie fuffe. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1550) 49 Where as your fisting

Nonnes were of Antichrist and the deuill. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 267 This cur [the Spaniel gentle] which some frumpingly term *Fisting Hounds* serve in a manner to no good use. 1611 COTGR., *Vessaille*, a fysting; or a crue of fysting slouens or sluts. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 227/1 No Daintie Ladies fisting-hound. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 186/2 The Puppy, or *Fisting-Dog*, [is] such as Ladies delight in.

† **Fistinut**. *Obs.* Also 7 *fistenut*. [corrupted form of *fistic nut*: see *FISTIC sb.*]

1676-1732 COLES, *Fiste-nuts*. 1775 ASH, *Fistinut*.

Fistle, var. of *FISSE* and dial. f. *THISTLE*.

Fistle: see *FISTULA*.

† **Fistmeal**. *Obs.* [f. *FIST sb.1*; cf. OE. *fōtmæl* measure of a foot.] The breadth of the fist.

1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 37 (an. 3 Edw. iv) Every English man . . shall have an English Bow of his own length and one *fistmele* at the least betwixt the neckes.

† **Fistock**. *Obs. rare* -1. [dim. of *FIST sb.1*: see -OCK.] A fist.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 227 Scarce able for to stay His *fistocke* from his servants face.

† **Fistucate**, *v.* *Obs.* -o [f. L. *fistūcāt-* ppl. stem of *fistūcāre* to use a *fistula* or rammer: see -ATE³.] (See *quot.*)

1623 COCKERAM II. E P v, To Ramme downe stones, *fistucate*.

|| **Fistula** (fistilā), *sb.* Forms: a. 5-6 *fystel*, (6 *fistle*, *fystle*, -yl), 6-7 *fistule*, (6 *fystule*). b. 6 *fystela*, *fistulay*, -ey, *fistelow*, -olo(e), *phistilo*, 6-7 *fistulo(e)*, 7 *fistila*, 6- *fistula*. [a. L. *fistula* pipe, flute (also in pathological sense=1), of which the popular representative in OF. was *festre*, *FESTER sb.*

In Eng. the word appears first in adapted forms, perh. taken from OF. *fistule*, *fistule*.]

1. *Pathol.* A long, narrow, suppurating canal of morbid origin in some part of the body; a long, sinuous pipe-like ulcer with a narrow orifice.

a. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 82 Colyk, strangullyon, stone, fystel or kanker or any other sekenes. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C iv. It is good for to washe the fystules with the same water twyse in a daye. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 236 A fystle. 1599 A. M. GABELHOER'S *Physick* 318/2 This cureth all wounds, and all fistles.

b. [1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 274 *Fistula*, the fester is a postume that . . rootyth wythin.] 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 25 This vnguent . . doeth also prophyte muche in *Fistulays*. c 1570 SIR H. GILBERT *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 5 Touching all kinde of Vlcers, Sores, Phistiloes, wovndes, &c. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 12 It is good for all wounds, fistilae, and sores of the mouth. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* ii. xxii. 423 It cools Feavers and cures Ulcers, *Fistulas*, *Cancers*. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 360 It happens sometimes to end in a *Fistula*. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xviii. 89 Henry, notwithstanding his fistula and his fever, was able to sit on horseback.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 389 b, Fosteryng continually this fretting *Fistula* within the Bowels of the Christian commonweale. 1622 W. WHATELY *God's Hush.* ii. 48 An heart diseased with that grievous fistula of hypocrisie. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 5 The mouth is but a running sore and hollow fistula of the minde.

b. in animals, birds, etc.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. xxvi. 45 heading, Of the Poll euill or *Fistula* in the Necke. 1614 — *Chap Husb.* viii. xvi. (1668) 133 The *Fistula* in hawks is a cankerous, hollow Ulcer in any part of a hawks body. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1311/4 A sorrel Gelding . . having formerly had a *Fistula*. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* x. 162 Sylph [a mare] . . having been blistered too severely on the withers where a fistula had evidently been apprehended.

2. *Bot.* = *Cassia fistula*: see *CASSIA* 4.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 62 This is the purgative fruit or pods of the *Cassia Fistula*, black or purging *Fistula*.

3. A natural or normal pipe or spout in cetaceous animals, insects, etc. (see *quots.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xix. 154 Like cetaceous animals and Whales, the Lamprey hath a fistula spout or pipe at the back part of the head. 1658 *Ibid.* iii. xxvi. 215 The *Fistula* or spout [of the Whale]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Aum. & Min.* *Introd.*, The Mollusca . . have a fistula above the head. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* *Gloss. App.*, *Fistula*, the intermediate subquadrangular pipe, in insects, formed by the union of the two branches of the *antlia* which conveys the nectar to the pharynx.

4. *Eccl.* A tube through which in early times communicants received the consecrated wine; now used by the Pope only.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* ii. 53 The fistula, or pipe of gold wherewith the Pope receives the consecrated blood of our Saviour in the Chalice. 1848 *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 99 He held the chalice with his right hand, and the fistula in the chalice with his left, while the brethren in order imbibed.

|| 5. *Mus.* A reed instrument or pipe of the ancient Romans.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) I. 301 A rural instrument, perfectly answering the description of the ancient fistula, being composed of unequal reeds. 1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statues Italy, etc.* 185 One sits upon a Rock playing on a *Fistula*. 1727 POPE *Mem. M. Scriblerus* i. v. Wks. 1741 II. 19, I will have it [the Whistle] exactly to correspond with the ancient *Fistula*.

† **Fistula**, *v.* *Obs.* In 6 *fystle*. [f. *prcc. sb.*] *intr.* To form or become a fistula.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* vi. 9 If this impediment do encrease, and a remedy by tyme not had, it wyll fester and fystle. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 39 Till at last it fistula or gangrene.

† **Fistula'd**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 fystyled, fystuled, 7 fistuled. [f. **FISTULA**, *fistula* + -ED².] Formed into, or accompanied by, a fistula.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health Pref.* 4 Woundes that be festered and fystyled. *Ibid.* § 377 Some be playne woundes, & some fystuled, & some be festered. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 147 Woundes that are fistuled, and incurable cancers. *Ibid.* 155 *Fistula'd*. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 16. 10 Sundry stinking *Fistula'd* Ulcers running in it.

Fistular (fistulār), *a.* [ad. L. *fistulār-is*, f. *fistula*: see **FISTULA sb.** and -AR¹.]

1. *Bot.* Hollow and cylindrical like a pipe or reed, tube-like. Also, consisting of tube-like parts.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. s. v. Flower*, Compounded Flowers, are either, Discous. Planifolious. *Fistular*, which is compounded of many long, hollow, little Flowers like Pipes. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 150 The fibres and fistular parts of a plant. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 150 Leaves fistular. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 149 Umbelliferæ. Herbs. Stems usually fistular, solid at the nodes.

2. *Path.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fistula.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fistular, Fistulary*, or *Fistulous*, belonging to a *Fistula*. 18. tr. *Bichat's Physiol.* (L.), Such, too, is the character of the mucous membrane in fistular canals.

† **Fistulary**, *a. Obs.* [See -ARY².] = *prec.*

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, Hermes Wks.* (1625) 83 Apollo. Gaue him the farr-heard *fistularie* Reede. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fistulary*, belonging to that disease [*Fistula*] or to a pipe.

† **Fistulate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *fistulāt*-*ppl. stem* of *fistulāre*, f. *fistula*: see **FISTULA sb.** and -ATE³.]

1. *intr.* (in *Path.*) To form or grow to a fistula.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 322 That the upper part of the wound heal not faster then the bottom, for fear of *Fistulating*. 1663-76 BULLOKAR, *Fistulate*, to turn or grow to a *Fistula*.

2. *trans.* To make tubular.

1751 *Student II.* 378 It [*chala*] signifies... to perforate or fistulate. *Ibid.* 379 Their tubes, pipes or ducts, fistulated, or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices.

Hence **Fistulated** *ppl. a.*; **Fistulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fistulation**, the formation of a fistula.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 79 Cure old and fistulated sores. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. 64 There many times followeth cancerous sores and fistulating. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxix. 213 Wounds tending to fistulation. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 312 Cankers and fistulated wounds must be cured by fire. 1659 Bp. GAUDEN *Slight Healings* (1660) 2 The old sores and fistulating ulcers of this Church and State.

Fistule: anglicized form of **FISTULA**, *q. v.*

Fistulidan (fistulidān), *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *fistulidēs* (see **FISTULA** and -ID) + -AN.] (See quot. 1842.)

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. vi. 214 The third and last section of the Echinoderms... are the *Fistulidans*. 1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sc. Lit. & Art, Fistulidans*... a tribe of Echinodermatous animals, comprehending those which have an elongated cylindrical tube-like body.

Fistuliform (fistulifōrm), *a.* [f. **FISTULA** + -FORM.] Of the form of a reed or tube.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) *Introd.* 88 Minerals occurring in round hollow columns are termed *fistuliform*. Stalactites and iron pyrites occur *fistuliform*.

Fistulose (fistulōs), *a.* [ad. L. *fistulōs-us*, f. *fistula*: see -OSE.] = *next*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 375 For bylding better is the harder myne The *fistulose* and softer lete it goone To cover with. 1846 WORCESTER (citing HOOKER), *Fistulose*, formed like a *fistula*; *fistular*. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 426 A mass of *fistulose* coral.

Fistulous (fistulōs), *a.* [ad. L. *fistulōs-us*: see *prec.* and -OUS.]

1. *Path.* Of or pertaining to a fistula; of the nature of a fistula; attacked by a fistula.

1611 COTGER, *Injection*... a squirting, or conveying of a liquid medicine... into a hollow and fistulous vicer. 1721 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 Mar. (1882) III. 284 His fistulous thigh. 1797 BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 237 A fistulous orifice is gradually formed. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 98 *Fistulous* sores are apt to be produced.

2. *a.* Resembling a pipe or tube in form, tubular. *b.* Having or containing a tube or tubes; honey-combed with small tubes. *c.* Of a flower: Having many long hollow florets.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 48b, The flesh of it [the tongue] is rare, *Fistulous*, & soft. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny I.* xi. i. 310 Hanging together only by a little pipe and *fistulous* conveiance. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1009 As for the flesh of the Polype, it is to see to, *fistulous*, and spongy, like unto hony-combs. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. v. (1682) 39 The *Fistulous* Pouches of Wake-Robin, or of Dragon. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 128 *Vipers*, have I believe their Poisonous Teeth *Fistulous*. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 185 The Flowers... having their lower Part *fistulous*. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 159 Stems *fistulous* rooting. 1858 *Times* 4 Nov. 7/3 The careworn soil... pierced with *fistulous* passages of miles of hard piping.

Fisty (fisti), *a.* [f. **FIST** *sb.* + -Y¹.] Of or pertaining to fists, or their use in boxing.

1681 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1751) 34 A *fisty* strife Between a preacher and his wife. 1821 BYRON *Juan* xl. iv. Like to the champion in the *fisty* ring. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1867) 409 He engages in a *fisty* combat with a notorious boxer.

Fit, fyte (fit), *sb.* ¹ *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 1 *fit*, 4-5 *fyte*, 4-6 *fitte*, 5-6, 9 *fyte*, 5-8 *fit*. [OE. *fit* str. fcm. = OS. **fittā*, preserved in latinized form in the preface to the *Heliand*: 'Juxta morem vero illius poematis, omne opus per *viteas* distinxit, quas nos lectiones vel sententias possumus appellare'.]

Some regard the word as identical with OHG. *fiza* list of cloth, mod. Ger. *fitze* skein of yarn, also explained in the 17th c. as 'the thread with which weavers mark off a day's work'; the sense 'division or canto of a poem' might well be a transferred use of this. The Ger. word corresponds to ON. *fit* str. fem., hem, also 'web' of a bird's foot: — OTeut. **fittā*, of unknown origin: see remarks under next sb.]

1. A part or section of a poem or song; a canto. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 (Gr.) Se wisdom þa þas fitte asungen hæfde. 1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. i. 139 Cumse[þ] þer a *Fitte*. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 177 Lo, lordes, heer is a *fyte*; If ye wil eny more of it, To telle it wol I fonde. a 1400-50 Alexander 5626 Now fynes here a *fit* & folows a nothere. c 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 349 in *Babes Bk.* 309 Of curtasye here endis be secunde *fyte*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xxvi. (Arb.) 65 This *Epithalamie* was deuided by breaches into three partes to serue for three seuerall *fits* or times to be song. 1771 JOHNSON *Let. to Langton* 20 Mar. in *Boswell*, Dr. Percy has written a long ballad in many *fits*. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xciii. Here is one *fyte* of Harold's pilgrimage. 1864 SKEAT *Ukland's Poems* 213 The first '*fyte*' here is ended.

2. A strain of music, stave. Also, to dance a *fit*. a 1500 *Iak & his step dame* in *Herrig's Archiv* XC. 78, I shall you shewe of my gle: Ye shall haue a *fyte*. 1548 *King Estmere* 243 in *Percy Reliq.* (1765) I. 68 To playe my wife and me a *fitte*. c 1550 R. WEVER *Lusty Iuuentus* in *Hazl. Dodds* II. 48, I would fain go dance a *fit*. 1578 *Gude & G. Ball.* (1868) 182 Sa sall thay pype ane mirrie *fit*. 1673 *True Worship God* 65 An afternoon Sermon... many times... serves only like a *fit* of Musick, to Lull them asleep after their Dinner. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 611 Come now, strike up and give us a *fit*.

Fit (fit), *sb.* ² Forms: 1 *fit*, 4-7 *fitte*, 5-6 *fytt*, 4, 6-*fit*. [OE. *fit*, str., of uncertain gender; recorded only once; the sense 'conflict' seems probable from the context.]

The OTeut. type **fittō*, *-fittā* is not found in any other lang. with any of the senses explained below. It is possible, however, that the word may be cognate or even identical with *prec.*, and that the primitive sense may have been 'juncture', 'meeting'; cf. the vbs. Icel. *fitta* to knit, early mod. Du. *vitten* 'to accommodate, to fit, to serve' (Hexham); on this supposition *Fit sb.* ³, *a.*, and *v.* would also be cognate.]

† 1. Conflict, struggle. Only in OE. *rare* — 1.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2072 (Gr.) [Abraham] sloh and fylde feond on *fitte*.

† 2. A position of hardship, danger, or intense excitement; a painful, terrible, or exciting experience. *Obs.*

In quot. 1550 there is an apparent re-development of the OE. sense.

c 1325 *Song Yesterday* 93 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 þat ferful *fit* may no mon fle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 264 We ban had an yvel *fit* today. *Ibid.* 310 So mery a *fit* ne had she nat ful yore. — *Wife's Prolog.* 42 This ooble king. The firste night had many a mery *fitte* With eche of hem. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5197, I mene not that [love], which... bringith thee in many a *fitte*, And rayvshith fro thee all thi witte. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 254 An hardere *fytt* never ye had. 1500 *Chesler Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 205 And now that *fit* may I not fle. *Ibid.* 390 Four wyndes they be... Which shall blow... before Christ, ther is none so fell their *fit* may fle. 1550 *Bale Eng. Votaries* ii. Hvij b, The first *fit* of Anselme with kyng William Rufus. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny I.* 8 In this fearful *fit* also of an eclipse.

† *b.* In 16th c. occas.: A mortal crisis; a bodily state (whether painful or not) that betokens death.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 181 The patient... is y^e nearest death when he thinketh himself past his disease, and the lesse grieve he feeleth y^e greater *fit* he endureth. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 66, The life did flit away out of her nest, And all his senses were with deadly fit oppress. 1591 — *Ruines Time* 598 Feeling the *fit* that him forward to die.

3. *a.* A paroxysm, or one of the recurrent attacks, of a periodic or constitutional ailment. In later use also with wider sense: A sudden and somewhat severe but transitory attack (of illness, or of some specified ailment).

a 1547 SURREY *Faithf. Louer declareth, Songs & S.* (1585) 15b, As sick men in their shaking fits procure them selues to sweat. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 120 He had a *Feauer*... And when the *Fit* was on him, I did marke How he did shake. 1667 D. ALLSOPP in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 Taken with a *fit* of the collicke. 1691 BLAIR in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. 6 The Bishop of London... was... taken... with a *fit* of the stone. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 146 The *Fits* of Intermittent Fevers. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 3, I expect to be laid up with another *fit* of the gout. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. xvi, A violent *fit* of coughing. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 3 (1864) 123 A cut or a scald is different from a *fit* of rheumatism or gout.

fig. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Art Poet.* C. j. b, Sawes there be to cure thy greedie care: To master thine assaltynge *fytes*.

† *b. spec.* A paroxysm of lunacy (formerly viewed as a periodic disease). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. i. 17 Vnlesse some *fit* or frenzie do possesse her. 1590 — *Com. Err.* iv. iii. 91 Belike his wife acquainted with his *fits* On purpose shut the doores against his way. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* iii. 565 In her frantick *Fitts*. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 201 Cruel tyrants... who (at least in their *fits*) divert themselves with the pangs and convulsions of their fellow-creatures.

c. A sudden seizure of any malady attended with

loss of consciousness and power of motion, or with convulsions, as fainting, hysteria, apoplexy, paralysis, or epilepsy. In 18th c. often used *spec.* without defining word = 'fainting-fit' or 'fit of the mother' (i. e. of hysteria: see **MOTHER**); in recent use it suggests primarily the notion of an epileptic or convulsive fit.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iii. iii. 689 A ieaous woman that by this meanes had many fits of the Mother. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 141 Who... fell straightway into a Convulsion and Epileptical fits. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* i. i, One Kiss of him were enough to cure Fits of the Mother. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* i. (1734) 20 Fits are a mighty help in the Government of a good-natured Man. 1762 GOLOS. *Cit. W.* xxi. § 15 Observe the art of the poet... When the queen can say no more, she falls into a *fit*... take my word for it, that fits are the true apotheosis of modern tragedy. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 629 Convulsion fits often constitute the last scene of acute or chronic disorders. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* i. v. 76 When the fainting fit came on in which she died, *Mod.* 'Has she fainted?' 'No, I fear it is a *fit*'.

d. Hence *colloq.* in various hyperbolic phrases, as *to scream oneself into fits, to throw (a person) into fits*. Also, *To beat (a person, a thing) into fits*: to defeat or excel thoroughly, 'beat hollow'; *to give (a person) fits*: to inflict humiliating defeat on; in U.S. to rate or scold vigorously.

1839 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xxix, It beats all others into fits. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xx, Till the little wretch screams herself into fits. 1859 FARRAR *Jul. Home* i, He beat you to fits in the Latin verse. 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* II. 104 Such a proposal... would have thrown him into fits. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* I. iv, If you could only give him his head, he would read the clergyman to fits. 1872 E. EGLESTON *Hoosier Schoolm.* xii. 66, I rather guess as how the old man... will give particular fits to our folks to-day. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.*, *Old Pirate* 87 We goes out and tackles a East Indianman... and he gives us fits.

4. In various uses originally *transf.* from 3.

a. A sudden and transitory state of activity or inaction, or of any specified kind of activity, feeling, inclination, or aptitude.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. ii. 20 His seruants fear his solemn *fitte*. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 186 The Sea hath fits, alternate course she keeps From Deep to Shore and from the Shore to Deep. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 546 Wrapt in a pleasing *fit* of melancholy. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 143 We have our hot and cold fits by turns. 1697 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xx. 8 Stedfastly resolve not in a *Fit* but constantly. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 213 Certain persons have fits of seeing in the dark. a 1764 LLOYD *A Tale Poet.* Wks. 1774 I. 73 Who... to Tottenham Court In furious fits of zeal resort. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1860) 391 This outrageous merriment... threw the whole family into a violent fit of wondering. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* i. ii. 11 He had many fits of devotion. 1882 PICTON *Cromwell* ii. 25 The boy had fits of application alternating with fits of idleness.

b. spec. in Optics. (see quot. 1704).

1704 NEWTON *Optics* ii. iii. (1721) 256 The returns of the disposition of any Ray to be reflected I will call its *Fits* of easy Reflexion, and those of its disposition to be transmitted its *Fits* of easy Transmission, and the space it passes between every return and the next return, the Interval of its *Fits*. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 455 The law of the fits... might be fancifully resolved into a still more general law. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xv. § 83. 126 In virtue of which they possess at different points of their path fits or dispositions to be reflected or transmitted by transparent bodies.

c. Often in phr. *By fits (and starts)*: by irregular impulses or periods of action, at varying intervals, fitfully, spasmodically. Also more rarely, *† at*, *† upon*, *fits*, *by fits and girds* (*obs. exc. dial.*), *† spasms*, or *† turns*; *† by halves and fits*.

1583 GOLOING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 39 He doth not thinges by *fitte*s as Creatures doe but he continueth alwayes in one will. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 72 A lazy people, that worke but by fits. a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 489 Vpon fits you shall haue them talke like angels, and yet... are deuils indeede. 1620 SANOVS *Serm. ad Pop.* i. (1681) 145 If thou hast these things only by fits and starts. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 363 The swallow... sleepeth but by 'halves and fits' (as we say) which is no sound kind of rest. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. ii. 5 That froward people worshiped him by fits and girds. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 25 Without any saliency or leaping, without any fits or starts in its Progression. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 17. 303 To suppose that Orpheus had by Fits and turns been of different humours. 1782 MAO. D'ARLAY *Let.* 19 Mar., Let me murmur as I will by fits, I would not, if I could, change your destination. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 426 No particular State, acting by fits and starts, can harass the trade of France, Holland, &c. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Affairs* Wks. VII. 49 The non-payment... is only by fits and spasms. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W. x.* As the flashes of the central fire At fits arose. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxiii, Breaking into song by fits. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* i. xiv, Jane was... more hopeful by fits and starts than continuously so. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., 'The clock strikes by fits and girds.'

d. † The time during which a 'fit' lasts, a 'spell', short period (*obs.*). Also, a spell of weather of a specified kind (*obs. exc. dial.*).

1583 FULKE *Defence* iii. 205 After you have railed a *fit*. 1615 DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiving* 116 Which is not settled and rooted, but only for a *fitte*. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hmn. Lieutenant* iv. iv, I will not leave ye for a *fit*. a 1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 213 He may for a *fit*, put out his hand to wickedness. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess. Garden.* Wks. 1731 I. 188 Attended by some *Fit* of Hot and Dry Weather. 1685 DRYDEN *Horace, Ode* iii. xxix. iv, Sometimes 'tis grate-

ful to the Rich, to try A short vicissitude, and fit of Poverty. 1721 SWIFT *Corr. Wks.* 1841 II. 556 A fit of good weather would tempt me a week longer. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss. s.v.*, 'A strange dry fit we've had for sear.'

e. A capricious impulse, humour, mood.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 174 Invention .. Disdains 't obey the proudest Wit, Unless it chance to b' in the Fit. 1786 BURNS *To J. S. iv*, Just now I've taen the fit o' rhyme. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Mar., I assured him I was seized with a silent fit. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* iv. 30 When the fit was on him, he would shoe a horse better than any man in the county.

f. A violent access or outburst of laughter, tears, rage, etc.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 47 The Doctresse would have a shaking fit of Laughter at you presently. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 377 Achilles, when his fit of tears was laid .. came from his throne. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 12. 469/2 In one of his drunken fits he was buried alive. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., (She) took me into a back room, and burst into a hearty fit of laughter. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 171 Her breath Tumultuously accorded with those fits Of intermitted song. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. vii. (1879) 325 A prolonged fit of grumbling. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 64 He would go off into fits of merriment over every word you uttered.

5. Comb., as **fit-meal** *adv.*, by fits and starts (cf. **PIECE-MEAL**); **fit-weed** (see quot.).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 34a, Rather .. then day-diversifying Agues .. should fit-meale feede on them. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 185 The stinking Eryngo or Fittweed .. All parts of this plant are reckoned very powerful antihistories.

Fit, *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare*—1. In 3 fitte (2 syll.). [ME. *fitte*, perh. —OE. **fitta*, of obscure origin; possibly f. OE. *fitt*, *Fir* *sb.* 2]

It might be supposed to be a subst. use of *Fir a.*, but that word has not been found before the 15th c., and is perhaps a derivative of this.]

An adversary of equal power; one's 'match'.

a 1250 Owl & Night. 782 Thou deth mid strengthe and mid witte That other thing nis non his fitte.

Fit (fit), *sb.* 4. [f. *Fir* *v.* 1]

1. The process of fitting or rendering fit. **† a.** In the phrase *out of fit*, app. meaning 'fitted out, settled in life' (*obs. rare*—1). **b.** A preparation or fitting for something (U.S.). Cf. *oufit*.

a 1688 BUNYAN *Heav. Footman* (1698) 42 Till my children are out of Fit. 1883 *New Eng. Jnl. Educ.* XVII. 133 [This Academy] has for many years given an excellent fit for college.

2. A fitting or adaptation of one thing to another, esp. the adjustment of dress to the body; the style or manner in which something is made to fit. *To a fit*: to a nicety.

1823 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* I. iv, A tight fit, not much hunting room. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* II. iii, He noticed all these details down to the fit of her gloves. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 69 A man May be ashamed too of his rustic fit. 1890 C. M. WOODWARD *Manual Train*. xv. 247 How to saw to a fit on the right or left of a line.

b. *concr.* A garment that fits.

1831 *Examiner* 11/2 It's rather a tight fit. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvii, It [the gown] was an excellent fit.

3. Soap-making. The condition of the liquid soap in the operation of 'fitting'; see *Fir* *v.* 10. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Manuf. Soap* vi. 173 Practice and observation alone enable the operator to obtain 'a good fit'. *Ibid.*, A fine fit gives a very large nigre.

4. A fit-out: a furnishing with all that is requisite, esp. in dress; an equipment.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xx, They condescended to have a regular fit-out—and it so happened that the fit-out was not far from a regular fit. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiii, Who says we ain't got a first-rate fit-out?

5. Comb., as **fit-rod** (see quot.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fit-rod*, a small iron rod with a hook at the end .. to ascertain the length of the bolts or trenails required to be driven in.

Fit (fit), *a.* Forms: 5 *fyt*, 6 *fitte*, 6–7 *fytt(e)*, 6–*fit*. [First recorded c 1440; possibly f. *Fir* *sb.* 3, though as that word is known only from a solitary instance the derivation is very doubtful. The adj. is recorded a century earlier than the modern verb, and appears to be its source; the view that it is a pa. pple. of the vb. *fitte* to marshal troops (see *Fir* *v.* 1) is tenable only on the assumption that the vb. had an unrecorded wider sense. To some extent the adj. appears to have been influenced in meaning by *FEAT a.*]

1. Well adapted or suited to the conditions or circumstances of the case, answering the purpose, proper or appropriate. *Const. for* (also, rarely, with ellipsis of *for*) or *to* with *inf.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 *Fyt*, or mete, *congruus*. 1550 BAILE *Image Both Ch.* xxi. Hh v b, Nothing faire apered this stones .. when they were hewen, squared and made fitte foundation. 1594 WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 10 No type or fit occasion leave. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 17 Thou art fitter to be worne in my cap, then to wait at my heeles. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M v, Tench .. is fittest meate for labouring men. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 117 Prethie call Gardiner to me, my new Secretary. I find him a fit fellow. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bondica* III. i, Steel us both with angers, and warlike executions fit thy viewing. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xxxvi. (1678) 654 The time fittest for the use of Apoplegmatisms is the morning. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxix. (1647) 281 A Spaniard .. proposed the French Tongue as most fit.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 865 This is no fit Place Nor time, to argue out the Case. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* II. 53 What is the fittest portion of our Substance to be set apart. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. ii. 14 Until he could find a fit opportunity of quitting Normandy. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 32 (1875) 119 Forms of religion .. must be fit for those who live under them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 251 Those stories are not fit to be repeated.

b. *absol.*; esp. in *survival of the fittest*.

1843 CARLYLE *Fast & Pr.* II. viii. 111 There is in every Nation and Community a fittest, a wisest, bravest, best. 1867 H. SPENCER *Biol.* § 193 II. 53 By the continual survival of the fittest, such structures must become established.

2. Befitting the person or the circumstances, agreeable to decorum, becoming, convenient, proper, right. *Const.* as above. Now only in predicative use, as *It is fit that*, etc., or *to* with *inf.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* i. 65 Fetys and fayre and fygured full fytt. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball. Ph. & Mary* (1860) 4 In hymne voyd was nothing that was nydfull and fytt. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 14 It were fit you knew him, least .. he might at some great and trustie businesse. *fayle you*. 1607 — *Cor.* III. ii. 83 Say to them Thon .. Hast not the soft way, which thou dost confesse Were fit for thee to vse. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Innovations* (Arb.) 526 What is setled by Custome, though it be not good, yet at least it is fit. 1649 BR. HALL *Chas. Conc.* (1650) 203 There are Theologically verities fit for us to know and beleve. a 1715 BURNET *Oxon Time* (1766) I. 102 While he was balancing in his mind what was fit for him to do. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* x. 94 It is one thing, to find reasons why it is fit a law should have been made: it is another to [etc.].

absol. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 765 If the Croud be Judge of fit and just, And Kings are onely Officers in trust, Then [etc.]. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. i. 1. 215 The idle generalities we meet with .. about the ideas of the good, the fit, and the becoming.

b. In phrases, *to see, think fit*.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* iv. 19 Which .. the bearers therof thought fit not to bestow vpon the sacrifice. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 95 All these things may be done, if it be so thought fit by the Sovereign Power. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 ¶ 3 Where and in what manner we see fit. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 322 Cromwell thought fit to indulge a new fancy. 1815 MRS. SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* 73 If God sees fit .. that I should marry, in his due time he will provide me with a worthy husband. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 477 The Athenians have thought fit to condemn me.

† c. Needing, requiring, or calling for (action of some kind). *Const.* to with *passive inf.* *Obs.*

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 54 *Fytt* to be so done, but the matter of Yelverton .. cannot be paste over. 1661–2 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxiii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 77 Wherein you shall find it [the Petition] fit to be altered, be pleased to returne it corrected to us. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 53 Good sense and experience .. find out what is fit to be done in every work of art.

† 3. Of a manufactured article: Of the right measure or size; made to fit, accurate in fit, well or close-fitting. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 312/2 *Fytte* as a garment or other thyng. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 50 One a these Maides girdles for your waste should be fit. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 8 To which you must have a hollow key with a worm fit to that screw. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 6 The stopple .. ground very smooth and fit to the mouth of the Vessel. 1646 CRASHAW *Poems* 118 Her garments, that upon her sit .. close and fit. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 169 A square hole made fit to it in the hithermost Cheek.

4. Possessing the necessary qualifications, properly qualified, competent, deserving. *Const.* as above; also **† of**. For phr. *Fit to hold a candle to*: see *CANDLE* 5 c.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 44 Having now at the length so fit a barer as I have. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 45 'Tis an office of great worth, And you an officer fit for the place. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 476 They thought themselves fitter to govern than he. 1607–12 BACON *Ess.*, *Youth & Age* (Arb.) 258 Yonge Men are fitter to invent, then to iudge; fitter for execution, then for Councell. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 421 None .. how much soever condemn'd, but may lue to be fit of commiseration and respect. 1670 TEMPLE *Lett. to Earl Northumberland* Wks. 1731 II. 220 Nothing makes Men fit to command, like having learn'd to obey. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 22, I think my father is the fittest to give him his answer. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 89 This is a business I am not fit for. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 107 Let's see what the urchin's fit for. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* (1875) 624 Every man .. being fitter to take care of himself than of another person.

5. In a suitable condition for doing or undergoing something; prepared, ready. *Const. for*, or *to* with *inf.*; otherwise *Obs. exc. dial.*

[c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1846) I. 102 Brittain seemed .. fete for the invasion of hostilitie.] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 113 The sayde Lewes was in all pointes fit for their handes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 85 The man that hath no musike in himselfe .. Is fit for treasons. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 266 The Maid will I .. make fit for his amou. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 166 If I doe finde him fit, Ile moue your suite. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1847) 4 If I be not fit to go to Prison, I am not fit .. to go to Judgement. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol.* Gen. (1693) 610 Is the money fit? 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 212 Having prepared the Work fit for the Lathe. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* 10 Feb., When I am .. more fit for mental occupation than at any other time. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xix. 300 They will be fit to eat in two or three days. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Fit for service* (Mil.), an epithet for healthy men capable of undergoing the fatigues of service. a 1825 FORNY *Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Come, stir, make yourself fit.' 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 345 Which makes the land perfectly clean and fit for the wheat crop.

b. Inclined, disposed. Now chiefly *colloq.* and *dial.* in stronger sense: Angry or troubled enough to (do something desperate or violent); exhausted enough, 'ready' to (sink to the ground, etc.).

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 603 *Fitte* .. inclined, disposed, accomodatus. 1585 ABP. SANOVS *Serm.* (1841) 308 When men are heavy laden with grief and sorrow, then are they fittest to call for and to receive refreshing. 1728 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* (1840) 251, I am fit to hang myself because I can't find it out. 1787 BURNS *To W. Creech* 50 And Calvin's folk are fit to fell him. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 24 To look at things around he's fit to freeze. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* II He .. keeps you standing till you are fit to sink. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, 'They war fit to feyt about her.' quasi-*adv.* 1808 in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1809) XII. 301 It made us laugh fit to kill ourselves.

c. of things: Likely, 'enough' (to). *colloq.*

1776 BENTHAM *Wks.* I. 276 We hear now and then of a sort of Government fit to break one's teeth, called an Ochlocracy.

6. In *Racing* or *Athletics*: In good 'form' or condition; hence *colloq.* in good health, perfectly well. *Fit as a fiddle*: see *FIDDLE* *sb.* 1 b.

1869 BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* (1870) 28 Vale House was not as 'fit' inside as modern conveniences might have made it. 1876 OUIOA *Winter City* vi. 124 To hear the crowd on a race-day call out .. 'My eye, ain't she fit!' just as if I were one of the mares. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/5 General Stewart with his men and camels, all apparently well and fit. 1891 DIXON *Dict. Idiom. Phr.* s.v. *Fit*, 'How are you?' — 'Very fit, thank you; never felt better.'

7. quasi-*adv.* = *FITLY*.

c 1440 [See sense 2 above.] 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 200 This would have accorded farre fitter with your exposition. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 167, I was trim'd in Madam Iulias gowne Which seru'd me as fit .. As if the garment had bin made for me. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. Wks. 1772 II. 33 Limos .. fed well. Which serv'd Marina fit. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Engl.* 153 The mention of Poole falls fit with our time. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 75 One cup would go fit into the other.

8. Comb., as **fit-forked** *adj.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handy-crafts* 214 Their fit-forked stems.

Fit (fit), *v.* 1. Forms: 5 *fitte*, 7 *fit*, *fytt* (t, 6–*fit*). [Sense 1, found only in the *Morte Arthur* c 1400, is of uncertain etymology, but may possibly be f. *Fir* *sb.* 3. Apart from this use, the word first appears late in 16th c. when it was presumably a new formation on *Fir a.* The coincidence of form and meaning with the 16–17th c. Du. and Flemish *vitten* to suit, agree, adapt, is remarkable, but most probably the two words have developed their identical sense independently by different processes, though they may be from the same ultimate root. In mod. editions of 15th c. works, the words *sit*, *besit* (= to be becoming), *sitting* (= becoming) are often misprinted *fit*, *befit*, *fitting*; the latter do not appear to be older than the Elizabethan period, but when once introduced they rapidly superseded the older synonyms; probably owing to their obvious connexion with *Fir a.*, they were felt to express the meaning more forcibly.]

† I. 1. *trans.* To array, marshal (soldiers). *Obs.* Only in the *Morte Arthur*. ?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1755 Thus he fiteez his folke. *Ibid.* 1989 The kynge .. fittes his fote-mene, alles hym faire thynkes. *Ibid.* 2455 Pe frekke men of Fraunce folowede thare aftyre, flaire fityde one frownte.

II. To be fit, becoming, or suitable (to).

† 2. *intr.* To be fit, seemly, proper, or suitable.

Chiefly *impers.* or quasi-*impers.* *Obs.* or *arch.* (The first examples given under the *trans.* sense 3 may belong here, as the obj.-pronoun is probably *dative*. Cf. similar use of *sit*.)

1574 H. G. tr. *Cataneo's Most briefe Tables* A iij a, Howe to determine vpon a sodayne fitteth well to euerie one that hath anye doinges. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 77 It fits when such a Villaine is a guest. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* liv. 5 Sometimes I joy when glad occasion fits. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 8 Whose Church-like humours fits not for a Crown. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 130 This fitteth not to be remembered to the Preachers of our time. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 5 Amittais Sonne fites for what I intend. 1632 MILTON *Penusoso* 78 If the air will not permit, Some still removed place will fit. 1671 — *Samson* 1318 To appear as fites before th' illustrious lords. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 99 None will deny but that Greatnesse and Conueniency being conjoynt fites best. 1725 POPE *Odys.* III. 83 The genial banquet o'er, It fits to ask ye, what your native shore, And whence your race?

† b. To agree or harmonize with. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 266 Why dost thou laugh? it fits not with this houre. 1605 — *Lear* III. ii. 76 He .. Must make content with his Fortunes fit. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 119 A name, which might fit well with a furious Giant.

3. *trans.* Chiefly *impers.* or quasi-*impers.* To be suited or suitable to, be proper for; to be in harmony with, become, befit. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. x. 142 b, How euill fits it me to haue such a sonne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* III. ii, Things of more weight Than fits a prince so young as I to bear. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1613 Few words .. shall fit the trespasser best. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1236 This insolence other kind of answer fits. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* III. i. 1240 This Boldness does not fit a Stranger. 1725 POPE *Odys.* III. 57 Thee first it fits, oh stranger! to prepare The due libation. 1806 H. SIDDOONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* II. 239 What the contents of Middleton's letter were it fitted me not to inquire. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Dh. Wellington* III, Lead out the pageant: sad and slow, As fits an universal woe. 1866 GEO.

ELIOT *F. Holt* I. i. 49 Her person... would have fitted an empress in her own right.

† 4. To be well adapted or suitable for; to answer or satisfy the requirements of; to answer, suit. Also, † *To fit it*, † *To fit one's turn*: to serve one's turn. *Obs.*

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 179 Little John came to Ireland... and found in the woods enough to fit his humours. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 166 Trust me, I thought on her; shee'll fit it. 1603 SIR G. FENTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 74 A course which may ease you, and yet will fytt my turne. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* IV. (1704) 126 A temptation which will fit one, will not fit another. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 107 Of these Rowlers they have several... that upon all occasions they may chuse one to fit their purpose. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. iv. There is a piece of cold buttock and carrot, which will fit you.

5. To be of the right measure or proper shape and size for; to be correctly shaped or adjusted to. Said esp. of dress; also fig. Often *absol.* *The cap fits*: see CAP *sb.* 1. 9. *To fit to a T*: see T.

1581 PETTIE in *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 51 b. To finde a fashion for a saddle to fit anie Horse. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 46 Euerie true mans apparrell fits your Theefe. a 1691 BOYLE *Finness Wks.* 1744 I. 278 As much of the stone, as was contiguous to the marchasite, .fitted the marchasite so close as if [etc.]. 1795 BURNS *Song, Last May, a brav' wooer*, And how her new shoon fit her auld schacht feet. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXIV. [The] armour... is light, and will fit thee well. 1842 TENNYSON *Walk to the M.* 57 Those manners next That fit us like a nature second-hand. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 207 A leaden ball to fit the bore. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* I. iii. 49 You cannot always cut out men to fit their profession. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *African Hunting* vi. 152 The only utensil... big enough to cook him in was a soap-boiler, which he just fitted. 1885 J. DE GRIEZ in *Law Times* LXXX. 138/2 A suit of clothes, which the latter... refused to accept, on the ground that the clothes did not fit him. *Mod.* Your description fits him to a T. *absol.* 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* xlvii. My head is twice as big as yours, They therefore needs must fit. 1889 BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* III. 47 Pam. I like the hat. Ph. Is it comfortable? Pam. It fits like fun.

b. *intr.* To be of such size and shape as to fill exactly a given space, or conform properly to the contour of its receptacle or counterpart; to be adjusted or adjustable to a certain position. Often with *in* (adv. and prep.), *into*, *in with*.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 142 On the upper Lip is a cavity or hole which the lower [printed upper] Lip fits exactly into. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 283 Then your Wainscot will fit exactly between any two lines of the Arch. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 644 A statement which curiously fits in with our story. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 37/1 The... complicated mechanism invented in the library would not fit into modern life. *Mod.* This peg fits into this hole.

III. *trans.* To make fit.

6. To make fit or suitable; to adapt to the object in view; to make ready, prepare; † *rarely* with *up*. *Const. for*, *to with sb.* or *inf.*: otherwise *dial.* only.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy. III.* 200 A notable strong ship... in all things fitted for a man of warre. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ix. 22 The vessels of wrath fitted to destruction. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 5 In like manner wee fitted our selues for fight. 1634 EARL CORK *Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) IV. 43, I rodd with my daughter... to fyt the howse against her removal thither. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 28, I judged this a very fit Harbour to fit the Ship in. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 66 Skins, either plain or fitted up for use. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 53 There is much in preparing and fitting of the Flax. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 74 You must know how to grind, and whet them, for they are not so fitted when they are bought. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 186 They urge the Train, To fit the Ships. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Impr.* (1756) I. 33 This... fits the Glands to perform their Office. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 374 Winds from all quarters... fit the limpid element for use. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* I. 1 The action of time may fit Rome... for becoming the capital of Italy. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss. s.v.*, 'When shall I fit the dennar?'

b. To render (a person) competent or qualified. *Const.* as above.

1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. i. § 1 [If] that which fitteth them bee their vertues. 1647 TRAPP *Comment. on Epist.* 681 Such as fits a man for some particular calling. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 73 Who... Pretends to... fit them so Purified to receive him pure. 1720 OZELL *Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 48 To fit himself to shine in it more conspicuously. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 174 Accomplishments, fitting him to shine both in active and elegant life. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* III. lxxx. 54 It... does not completely fit him to weigh the real merits of statesmen, *absol.* (U.S. only.)

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 426/2 There are schools that fit for Harvard. There are those that fit for Yale.

7. To fashion, modify, or arrange so as to conform or correspond to something else. *Const. to*, formerly also † *into*, † *for*.

1580 LYLIE *Englimes* (Arb.) 473 For as thou framest thy manners, so wil thy wife fit hers. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 118 To fit your fancies to your Fathers will. 1615 R. BRUCH tr. *Gerhard's Soule's Watch* title-p., Heavenly Meditations... fitted to all the Dayes in the Week. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xiv. 19, I return here enclos'd the Sonnet... rendered into Spanish, and fitted for the same Ayre it had in English. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 36 Scarce any thought will puzzle him to fit words to it. 1718 (title) A Book of Psalms in Blank Verse fitted into the tunes commonly used. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv. 6 Expert In fitting aptest words to things. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* I. (1878) 36 How exquisitely the individual man and the external world are fitted to each other. 1877 HUXLEY

Amer. Addr. I. 29, I have no reason to suppose that she [Nature] is bound to fit herself to our notions.

8. To fix, apply, adjust, or insert (something) so that it fills exactly the required place, or conforms to the contour of its receptacle or counterpart. *Const. in*, *into*, *on*, *to*, *upon*; also with *in* adv.

1611 BIBLE I *Kings* vi. 35 Gold, fitted vpon the carued worke. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 86 The Jonas (to whom wee continually fitted saile). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 543 Let each... Fit well his Helme. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 30 The rest of the seamen fitted Rigging. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 136 Having... fitted in the Bressummers, Girders, Joysts, etc. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 242 He had a Bow and Arrow, and was fitting it to shoot at me. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 31 The tyrant... who fitted the unhappy traveller to his bed of iron. 1867 SMYTH *Sailer's Word-bk.*, *Fit rigging*, to cut or fit the standing and running rigging to the masts, etc. 1879 CASSIDY's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 78/1 The practice of fitting them [water-tight bulkheads] has since become common. 1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 30/1 A dress-maker would fit the belt best. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 366/2 Hoods will also be fitted over the tops of the doors. *fig.* 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 14 The accuracy with which the question and answer are fitted into one another.

b. *To fit on*: to try on (a garment, etc.) with the view of ascertaining whether it fits the person. (Also *colloq.* with the person as *obj.*) *To fit the cap on*: to take some allusion as applying to oneself.

1842 WHITLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* 431 When the suits are commanded to be fitted on. 1842 TENNYSON *St. S. Stylites* 206 The crown! the crown! So now 'tis fitted on and grows to me. 1856 READE *Never too Late* xxiv. The truth is when a searching sermon is preached, each sinner takes it to himself... I am glad the prisoners fitted the cap on.

† 9. To appoint, determine, or settle as may be fitting. *Obs.*

16... BEAUM. & FL. *Laws Candy* I. i. My prisoner... I surrender: Fit you his ransom. — *Mad Lover* III. i. If by my means Your business may be fitted. 1621-31 LAUD *Sev. Sermon.* (1847) 10 This time is in God to fit.

† b. *Sc.* To adjust or balance (an account); also, to examine, test, or audit (accounts). *Obs.*

1653 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Rec. Soc.) II. 269 To meit with Mr. George Young and to fitt and cleir ane compt with him.

10. *Soap-making.* To bring (a mass of fluid soap) into such a condition that it will separate into two strata, the upper purer than the lower.

1866 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Useful Arts* II. 539 The soap is fitted, i.e. the contents of the copper are fused in a weak lye or in water. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Manuf. Soap* vi. 173 The English practice is to fit rather 'fine,' 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 204/1 It is impossible to 'fit' or in any way purify soft soap.

IV. 11. To supply, furnish, or provide with what is fit, suitable, convenient, or necessary. ? *Obs.* when *obj.* is a person.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 42 Fit me with such weedes As may beseme some well reputed Page. 1595 — *John* III. iii. 26, I had a thing to say, But I will fit it with some better tune. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxv. 44 Those [senses] which carry the most pleasing tastes, fit us with the largest reluctations. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 71, I wil fit him to morrow with a Trout for his breakfast. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Proem 7 The last nam'd Person fitted me with a Pump. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 32 Having fitted yourself with a Hole in your Screw-plate. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Impr.* (1757) II. 61 They will pretend... that they can fit you to a Title with such a Horse. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 251/1 A steamship of 1074 tons net, fitted with steam steering gear.

b. † *refl.* *To fit oneself*: to suit oneself, get suited. Also pass. *To be fitted*: to be suited. *dial.*

1667 PEFFS *Diary* 29 Jan., He... promised she should stay till she had fitted herself. 1786 BURNS *To G. Hamilton* 14 If sae be ye may be Not fitted elsewhere. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, I'm just fitted where I am. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, Fitted, suited, served.

c. *To fit out*: to supply with what is necessary; to equip, rig out. *Obs. exc. Naut. or transf.* from that use.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 63 A Dutch Ship... may be built and fitted out to Sea for half the terms an English Ship can. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 9 All loaded with Baggage and fitted out for travelling. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 21 My poor honest Dress, with which you fitted me out. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 70/2, I saw Maha Rajah... order the house to be fitted out for him. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 I. 106/2 If they had, they would fit out a cutter. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 183 The Athenians, in addition to the galleys which they had before, fitted out others. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 2 At a merchant's in the Luckenbooths I had myself fitted out.

d. *To fit up*: to supply with necessary fittings, furniture, or stores.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* II. 56 The Dutch... do fit up more Ships for Navigation, and cheaper than the English. 1728 POPE *Lett. to Swift* 20 June, He has fitted up his farm. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 515, I have fitted up some chambers there. 1859 JEFFSON *Britany* xv. 243 The kitchen was fitted up with large boilers and ovens. *trans.* 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 156 Their neighbouring skies are fitted up with moons.

12. To visit (a person) with a fit penalty; to punish. *Obs. exc. Australian.* Also *dial.* with *out*. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* IV. i. If I do not fit ye let me frie fort. 1685-8 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 470 His Lass then presently devis'd to fit him for his whoring. 1782 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* (1809) II. 229 With a look that implied — I'll fit you for this! 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 3 A sergeant of police was shot in our last

scrimmage, and they must fit some one over that. *Mod.* (Derbyshire) I'll fit you out for this.

† *Fit*, *v.* 2. *Obs. rare* — 1 [f. *FIT sb.* 2] *trans.* To force by fits or paroxysms out of (the usual place).

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxix, How haue mine eies out of their Speares bene fitted In the distraction of this madding feuer?

Fit (fit), *v.* 3 [Sc. pronunciation of FOOT.] In the game of *Curling* (see *quots.*).

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 985 Fit fair and rink straight. 1892 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* 361 The crampit or the hack is immoveable, and no advantage must be taken by changing to a place from which the shot could be more easily taken. This is fit fair. *Ibid.*, He must first fit the tee, i.e. he must so place himself that his eye travels along the central line toward the farther tee, while his right foot rests in the hack or on the heel of the crampit.

Fit, *Sc.* and *dial.* var. of FOOT; also var. (*dial.* or vulgar) of *fought*: see FIGHT *v.*

Fitch (fit), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4-5 *fiche*, *fetch*, 5-6 *fiche*, 6 *feche*, *fytch*, *fitche*, 5- *fitch*. [var. of VETCH.]

1. = VETCH; the plant *Vicia sativa*, or its seed. Also *attrib.*, as *fitch-grass*.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 25 Barly, and myle, and ficche [1388 *fetchis*] in ther coestes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 550 Fitches flynge afore hem [bridges] ofte. 1559 BR. AYLMER *Harborow* H. j. Satan... soweth tares and fytches of heresies and sectes continually. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxviii. 25 Doth he not cast abroad the fitches? 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sand*, It was sowed with Oats and Fitches. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 57 Rib-grass, fitch-grass... and rye-grass. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fitches*.

† b. With reference to the size of a vetch-seed.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick.* I. xxxvii. 61 Put in a peece of a sponge as much as the ficche. 1634 PEACHAM *Geull. Exerc.* I. xxii. 69 A little eare-waxe to the quantitie of a fitch.

† 2. *transf.* Something resembling the seed of a vetch. *Obs.*

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 102 Red Vetches or Fitches in the residence... are recorded... to signifie... great inflammation of the Liver.

Fitch (fit), *sb.* 2 Also 6 *fy3che*, *feche*, *fych*, *fiche*. [a. (perh. through an unrecorded OF. form) MDu. *visse*, *fisse*, whence OF. *fissel* FITCHEW.]

1. = FITCHEW.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 213 (1877) 118 We have martens...otters, fitches, squerelles, etc. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 172 They say 'they stink like an Illis,' that is, a fitch, or poulat. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 49 Fitch. The part of use taken from him is the skinne. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fitch*, a Polecat.

2. The fur or hair of a polecat.

1502 *Will of Sowerby* (Somerset Ho.) [Furred with] fy3ches. 1663-73 BULLOKAR, *Fitch*, the furr of the Polecat. 1879 M. M. BACKUS in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 838/1 *Fitch* Size about that of the American mink. 1884 J. C. STAPLES in *Girl's Own Paper* 8 Mar. 354/3 Some [brushes] are made of sable, fitch, and other hairs.

3. A brush made of the hair of a fitchew or polecat; also, a small brush made of hog's hair.

1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 106 The smallest hog-hair brushes are called fitches.

4. *attrib.*, as *fitch-brush*, *-hair*.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.*, *French Sch. Paint.* (end), Can you describe it? No, not if pens were fitch-brushes.

Fitch, *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [app. an intermediate form between FIKE and FIDGE.]

1. *intr.* 'To move by slow succussions from one place to another' (Jam.). Cf. FIDGE *v.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. viii. 35 They are so nettled therewith, that they fitch hither and thither. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 63 A speakin' Pack's owre learnt for me, Or ane that steers an' fitches.

2. *trans.* 'To move any thing a little way from its former place' (Jam.).

1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Fitch* that flake—remove that hurdle.

b. 'To lift and lay down again, to touch a thing frequently' (Jam.); = FIDGE *v.*

1692 J. CURATE *Sc. Presbyt. Eloquence* III. 99 This John [Simple] was ordinarily called Fitch-cape and Claw-poll, because in the time of Preaching, or Praying he used to claw his Head, and rub his Callet.

† *Fitchant*, *a.* *Obs.* [var. of FIGENT: cf. FITCH *v.*] Nimble, restless.

c 1600 BEAUMONT *Grammar Lecture* Sloane MS. 1709 f. 17 To visit often the pagan puppett playes, and to behold their fitchant antics.

Fitché, *-ée* (fitʃe), *a.* *Her.* Also anglicized FITCHY. [ad. Fr. *fiché*, *fichée*, pa. pple. of *ficher* to fix.] Fixed: applied to a cross, the lower extremity of which is sharpened to a point.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 64 b, S. beareth Sable twoo Delphines d'Argent, adorsez hariant, betwene sixe Crosses Botony Fitché. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 141 A Cross Patee fitchée betwixt the Attire. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* VI. 29 When the shaft of any Cross is pointed at the base, it is said to be Fitchée.

Fitched (fitʃt), *a.* *Her.* Also 7 *fitchet*. [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 57 a, The field Azure a crosse formye fitched Or. 1611 COTGR., *Croix fichée*, a crosse Fitchet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 145/1 Pencils of all sorts... as Duck Quill pointed and Fitched. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Dec., A Fesse... between three Crosses fitched Gules. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, s.v. *Fitché*.

Fitcher (fitch'ar), *v.* *Mining. intr.* (Sec quot.) 1865 GARLAND *W. Cornw. Words in Frul. Roy. Inst. Cornw.* Apr. 48 *Fitchered*, to be baulked, stopped short. The word is mostly used in mining, where some difficulty occurs in the boring of a bole for blasting.

Fitchet (fitch'et). Also 6 fechet, 7-8 fichtat. [dim. of FITCH sb.²]

1. = FICHEW 1, 2.

1535 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 29 My blew furryd gowne of fechets. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. i. 14 The Fichat .. and the like creatures. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 23 The Polecat, Fitchat, Fitchew, Formet. 1885 [see FICHEW 1].

† 2. Incorrectly: The weasel. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1693 RAY *Synops. Animal* 195. 1713 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 170 He [Ray] says that *Mustela vulgaris* is called here a Fomart or Fitchet. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Fitchet*.. sometimes incorrectly applied to a weasel.

Fitchew (fitch'ew). Forms: 5 fechu, fychew, (plural) fecheus, fychews, -eux), 6 fechow, ficheux, fitchewe, 7 fitcholl, fitchaw, 8 fi(t)cher, fitchole, 4- fitchew. [a. OF. *fissel* (pl. *fissiaulx*), later *fissau* (Cotgr.), a diminutive formation on the word which appears in Du. of 16-17th c. as *fisse*, *visse*, *vitsche* (see Kilian and Hexham).]

1. A fougart, polccat.

1418 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 34 My furre of Fycheux. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bvjb, That no fulmertis nor fecheus.. com nott in to hir. 1577 HARRISON *England* iii. iv. (1878) ii. 25, I might here intreat .. of .. the weasel .. fitchew, and such like. 1688 in A. L. Humphreys *Hist. Wellington* (1889) 125 Pd. for killing of a fitcholl and a hedgebogg 8d. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 547 They all call it.. Mustela; we the Weasel, the Fougart, or the Fitcher. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Fitchole*, a polecat, fitchet or ficher. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 18 Your fowls have suffer'd by the fitchews. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 332/1 To this [its fetid smell] it is indebted for its.. English names *fitchet*, *fitchew*.

b. Used as a term of contempt.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 150 'Tis such another Fitchew.

2. The fur of the polecat.

c. 1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 295 A cote hab he furred Wip foyns or wip fitchewes oper fyn beuer. 1493 *Will of Squyer* (Somerset Ho.) Penulatam cum fychew pollys. 1502 *Will of Grene* (Somerset Ho.) (Gown furred with) Ficheux. 1534 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 98 My gowne furryd with fechow. 1721 BAILEY, Fitchow, a Pole-cat.. also the skin of it.

† **Fitchew**, *v.* *Obs.* -1

a. 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 85 Yet this is she.. whom Pride did become as a full Oath doth a desperate Gallant: that fitchew'd with a degenerate posture of the Chinne.

† **Fitchock**. *Obs.* Also fich-, fytchock, fitchuk. [f. FITCH sb.² + dim. suffix -OCK.] = FICHEW; also as a term of contempt.

a. 1615 BEAUM. & FL. *Bouduca* i. ii, And make ye fight like fitchocks. — *Scornful Lady* v. i, Farewell, fytchock! 1804 DUNCUMB *Herefordsh.* i. 213 A fitchock, a pole-cat. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Fitchet*, a polecat, also called.. fitchuk.

† **Fitchy**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. FITCH sb.¹ + -Y.] Resembling a fitch or vetch.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 612 There is.. *lenticula de lens*, a little fitchie kind of pease.

Fitchy (fitch'i), *a.* *Her.* [Anglicized form of FITCHÉ.] = FITCHÉ. Also transf.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. iv. 68 Silver sockets.. made fitchy, or picked, to be put into the earth. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 638 Three cross crosetts, fitchy. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 215 Crusily fitchy or.

† **Fitelfoot**. *Obs. rare* -1. [Cf. FITTLE a.] An alleged designation for the hare.

a. 1325 *Names of Hare in Rol. Ant.* i. 133 The sittre, the gras-hoppere, The fitelfot, the foldsittre.

Fitful (fit'ful), *a.* [f. FIT sb.² + -FUL. A word used once by Shakspeare, and popularized by writers of the beginning of this century.]

1. Of a disease: Characterized by fits or paroxysms. *Obs. exc.* in Shakspeare's phrase.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. ii. 23 Lifes fitfull Feuer. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* i. 131 Quartana .. this fitful pest With feverish blasts subdues the sickening land.

2. Characterized by irregular fits of activity or strength; coming and going by fits and starts; full of irregular changes; spasmodic, shifting, changing, capricious.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L. I. Prol.*, And down the fitful breeze thy numbers flung. 1816 BYRON *Siege* Cor. xxi, So seen by the dying lamp's fitful light. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* ii. 18 His impulses were generous, but fitful. 1841 MIALLE *Nonconf.* i. 1 The fitful and convulsive energy they have at times displayed. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* i. i. 5 The first fitful years of peace.

Fitfully (fit'fully), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a fitful manner; by fits and starts.

1792 WORDSW. *Descr. Sketches* Poems (1888) 17/2 Fitfully, and in flashes, through his soul, Like sun-lit tempests, troubled transports roll. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1849) 424 Here we have a star fitfully variable. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 181 The fireflies .. shone fitfully in the still undarkened air.

Fitfulness (fit'fulness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Fitful condition or quality.

1825 LYTON *Falkland* 12 Fitfulness of temper. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* x. (1860) 264 A habit of fitfulness and ineffective working.

Fithel(e), -ul, *obs.* forms of FIDDLE.

VOL. IV.

Fitly, *a. rare.* [f. FIT a. + -LY¹.] = FIT a.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 183 Giae childe that is fitly. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 441 'Twere fittest maintain the Gueffs in rule.

Fitly (fit'li), *adv.* [f. FIT a. + -LY².]

1. In a way that is fit; properly, aptly, becomingly, suitably, appropriately.

c. 1550 in Strye *Cranmer* (1694) App. No. 49. 138 Their heads [standith] inost fyttely on London bridge. 15.. TURBIVILE *Compl. lost Dove, Epitaphes* etc. (1567) 130 b, Eche part so fitly pight as none mought change his place. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. ii. 34 Cats that can iudge as fitly of his worth, As I can of those Mysteries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 394 So fitly them in pairs thou hast combin'd. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 2 The mind of man may be fitly compared to a piece of land. a. 1822 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 193 Well, is the dinner fitly cooked and laid? 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 277 Seen fittler by starlight than by sunlight.

† b. At the fitting time or season. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* i. ii. 184 From whence I will fitly bring you to heare my Lord speake. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxv. 11 A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. 1623-6 COCKERAM ii, *Fitly*, opportunely.

2. Comb., as *fitly-contrived*, *fitly-fair*.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. iv. *Columnes* 375 Our Learned Elders.. Heav'n's shining Signes imagin'd fitly-fair. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 182 A fitly-contrived subject.

Fitment (fit'ment), [f. FIT v. + -MENT.]

† 1. A making fit, preparation. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 409 'Twas a fitment for The purpose I then follow'd.

† 2. That which is fitting or proper; duty. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 6 When she should doe for clyents her fitment.. shee [etc.].

3. A piece of furniture. Usually in pl. *Fittings*.

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 4. 19 The expense of repairs of Fences, Fixtures, Fitments, &c. 1862 MRS. FRESHFIELD *Grisons & Bern.* xvii. 282 In keeping with the other fitments of the room. 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Dec., Every variety of Fitment and Furniture. 1891 *Times* 22 Oct. 16/5 The library has an enamelled wood fitment.

Fitness (fit'nēs), [f. FIT a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being fit or suitable; the quality of being fitted, qualified, or competent.

1580 BARET *Abv.* F 604 Ableness, fitness, handsomnesse, *habilitas*. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. vi. (1611) 193 Competent to shew their conueniencie and fitness. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. ii. 31 Haue you, I say, an answer of such fitnessse for all questions? 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. ii. 158 The Harmonies, and mutual Fitnessses, of visible things. 1783 BURKE *Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 11 His fitness for the supreme council. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. i. iii. 49 Every other man has.. fitnessses for one task rather than another. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 132 Their fitness as instruments of thought to express facts.

b. The state of being morally fit; worthiness.

1647 W. LVFORD *Transl. Sinner* (1648) 3 Not because of our works, or fitnessse, or betternesse of disposition in us. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 36 No Fitness is required at the time of communicating. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 332 To insist.. on a mere moral fitness.

2. The quality or condition of being fit and proper, conformity with what is demanded by the circumstances; propriety.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. § 7. 13 In things the fitness whereof is not of it self apparent. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII* ii. iv. 231 The Queene being absent, 'tis a needfull fitnessse That we adourn this Court till further day. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 672 Make him bear Of rectitude and fitness. 1820 BYRON *Let. Wks.* 1846, 153/3 Their system has its rules, and its fitnessses, and its decorums.

b. *The (eternal) fitness of things*: a phrase extensively used in the 18th c. with reference to the ethical theory of Clarke, in which the quality of moral rightness is defined as consisting in a 'fitness' to the relations inherent in the nature of things. Hence popularly used (at first with playful allusion) for: What is fitting or appropriate.

Clarke's own usual phrase is 'the eternal reason of things'; but the words *fit* and *fitness* are constantly used by him as synonyms of 'reasonable' and 'reason'.

1705 CLARKE *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (1706) 52 They [the Hobbits] have no way to show how Compacts themselves come to be obligatory, but by inconsistently owning an eternal Fitness in the thing itself. 1730 M. TINDAL *Christianity old as Creation* 357 His [God's] Commands are to be measured by the antecedent Fitness of Things. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. iv, The rule of right, and the eternal fitness of things. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 29 Nov. (1775) 148 My writing a Postscript after so long a letter is not according to the fitness of things.. Note. Be it known, these words thus applied are fashionable. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Sept. 4/7 Mr. Slagg .. showed a characteristic sense of the fitness of things by confining his attention [etc.].

† 3. The quality of fitting exactly (cf. FIT a. 3); correspondence of size and shape. *Obs.*

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* ii. xxv. 150 Have a good Knife also about you, in case you have need to cut the splinters to a fitness. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) i. xi. 188 If there was any similitude or fitness, that I might be assured it was my own foot. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 235 Where there was the least want of fitness.. either the stone or the rock was cut, till each stone would come into its exact relative position.

† 4. Readiness, inclination. (Cf. FIT a. 5, 5 b.)

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 209 (Qo 2) I am constant to my purposes, they followe the Kings pleasure: if his fitness speaks, mine is ready.

Fitsides (fits'idz), *adv.* *Sc. ? Obs.* [f. *fit*, *Sc.* form of FOOT + *side*.] Only in phr. *To be fitside(s) with* (a person): to be on the same footing *with*, to be 'upsides' or quits *with*.

1609 *Burgh Rec. Glasg.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 304 And thou wart out of thy office, I sould be fit syde with the. 1752 A. B. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* July (1753) 338/2 He would be fitsides with Glenure, where-ever he met him.

Fitt (fit), *v.* *local.* [Of uncertain origin: identity with FIT v. 1 is possible.] To vend and load (coals); to load (a vessel) with coals for transport. 1600-1 *Order of Hostmen's Comp.* in Brand *Newcastle* II. 272 note, None shall fit any keell .. without the consent of the owner thereof. 1625 *Ibid.* 28 Apr., To fit and load coles aboard of the keeles. 1825 in Brockett *N. C. Words*.

Hence *Fitting vbl. sb.*; in quot. *attrib.* 1843 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay*, etc. 108 The Faithers o' the fittin' trade The Quayside a'ways pacin'.

Fittable (fit'ab'l), *a. rare* -°. [f. FIT v. + -ABLE.] That may be fitted.

1611 COTGR., *Accommodable*, fittable, aptable, applicable. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, Fittable, accommodable.

Fittage (fit'idz), *local.* [f. FITT v. + -AGE.] The commission allowed a fitter or coal shipper.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 49 Their pretence is to have and get no more than two Shillings and six Pence per Chaldron .. for Fittage. 1892 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

attrib. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 73 Mr. A. Baker, staithman and fittage agent to the Beamish South-Moor Colliery.

Fitted (fit'id), *ppl. a.* [f. FIT v. + -ED¹.] a. In various senses of the vb.; also *fitted-up*. b. Often used predicatively with the ppl. sense somewhat obscured: Adapted, 'calculated', likely. Const. to with *inf.*

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. Wks. 1874 I. 101 Circumstances peculiarly fitted to be, to them, a state of discipline. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. ii. 26 How much soever Philip's power and character were fitted to excite jealousy. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 156 Elegantly fitted-up pleasure boats. 1860 *Ure's Dict.* Arts (ed. 5) III. 713 A white, uncoloured or fitted soap would be the result. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fitted Furniture* .. articles of spare supply, sent from the dockyard. 1888 *Times* 26 June 12/5 Adv't., Fitted plate chests.

Hence **Fittedness**, the state of being fitted.

1611 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* (1661) 77 The singing then used, and its fittedness to the duty of Christians in praising God. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 3 There is no fittednesse to receive. 1894 *Drummond Ascent of Man* 267 Fitness to survive is simply fittedness.

† **Fitten**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 fyton, 6 fyttten, fitton(e, 6-7 fitten. [Of unknown origin.]

The suggestion that it is a corruption of *fition* is inadmissible. The form coincides curiously with the corruption of L. *python* found in various Teut. langs.: ON. *fílon*, MDu. *fyteen* necromancy, sorcery].

An untruth, a lie, an invention.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 Fyton, or lesynge, mendacium. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Fyttten, mensonge, menterie. a. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fruites of Warre* 24 Wks. (1587) 118 Let not dame flattery in your bosome creepe, To tel a fittone in your Landlords eares. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. iv, He doth feed you with fittions, figments and leasins. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 69 Others of them may wel be deemed Fittions of his own framing, as [etc.]. 1825 J. BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. 373 Fitten, a feint, a pretence.

† **Fitten**, *a.* *Obs.* -1 [as if a pa. pple. (strong formation) f. FIT v.]. Suitable, fit.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. xxx, Sensation The soul some fitten hint doth promptly lend To find out plantall life.

† **Fitten**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 fiton. [f. FITTEN sb.] *intr.* To utter falsehoods, fib, tell lies.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 15/2 Least the apostle should haue beene thought to haue fittened. c. 1580 LODGE *Answ. to Gosson* Wks. 1879 III. 30 Yf Boetyus fitten not. 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* v. 104 How can I tell that they doe not fitten and deuise all that vpon their fingers ende?

Fitter (fit'ar), *sb.* ¹ [f. FIT v.¹ + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which fits (see the vb.). Also with adverbs, as *fitter-out*, *up*.

1660 HEXHAM, *Een geriever*, a Fitter, an Applier, or an Accommodatour. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* ix. 146 Sowing .. with French Furze seed, they reckon a great Improver of their Land, and a fitter of it for corn. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 224 Nothing more can be done for a palace than the fitters-up of a modern club have done for it.

2. *spec.* in various trades (see quotes.). Also in *Comb.*, as *gas-fitter*, *hot-water-fitter*, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fitter* .. a weigher at the mint; a tailor, one who tries on and adjusts articles of dress. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 8/1 A cutter and fitter of wearing apparel. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Fitter* or *Engine Fitter*—a working engineer whose duties consist in the fitting together of machine or engine parts. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Fitters*, term applied to those persons .. who paste together the portions cut out to form the boot-upper, to prepare them for sewing.

Fitter (fit'ar), *sb.* ² *local.* [f. FITT v. + -ER¹.] One who vends and loads coals; a coal-broker.

1678 in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 669 The customers, collectors, fitters, and other .. officers .. in the said port. 1739 *Enquiry Reasons Advance Price Coals* 31 The Hostmen or Fitters at Newcastle are an incorporated Company. 1843 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay*, etc. 108 The 'Runnin' Fitters' stannin' still. *Ibid.* 117 Mourn, a' the fitters o' the Quay!

† **Fitter**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Perh. cognate with MHG. *vetze*, mod.G. *fetzen* rag, scrap, and ON. *fit* hem (see FIT sb.¹); the vb. (perh. first used in pa. pple.: see next) is formed with frequentative suffix -ER⁵ common in vbs. expressive of the action of breaking into small pieces.] *intr.* To break into small fragments.

c 1380, c 1450 [?implied in next]. 1600 ABR. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 319 When Sampson was disposed he brake the cordes and ropes wherewith he was tyed; they fittered and dissolved even as the flaxe which is burnt with the fire.

† **Fittered**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Ragged, wearing rags; also of clothes, slashed, cut into tags or streamers.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 60 Many raggid & fitrid squyeris. c 1450 MYRC 1146 Hast þou ben prowde.. Of fytered clothes as foles done?

Fitters, sb. pl. Obs. exc. dial. See also FLITTERS. [f. FITTER v.] Fragments, pieces, atoms. In various obvious phrases, as *to tear to fitters*, *to break in (to fitters)*, etc. *To be in fitters*: fig. to be broken up into small parties.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 374/2 Whiche the deuill hath by y^e blast of his mouth.. frused al to fitters. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 292 Which Image.. was with Fire from Heaven broken into fitters. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxxii. 225 They were in fitters about prosecuting their titles to this city. 1715 tr. *Pancirolii Rerum Mem.* II. i. 273 That Sarsaparilla is to be chosen which is.. hard to be broken but when it falls into Fitters. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Fitters*, very small pieces, fragments. 1886 in *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Fitting (fĭtĭŋ), vbl. sb. [f. FIT v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FIT in various senses. Also gerundially with omission of *in*. Also with *advs.*

1607 HERON *Wks.* I. 301 There should be also.. a fitting of this generall truth touching Christ to his owne particular. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 154, I am fitting out for one of the most compleat Beaus in Christendom. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 73 They saw the fatal arrow fitting to the strings. 1829 MARRVAT *F. Mildmay* xxiii, The ship was fitting. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 583 In the final fitting up of the earth with life there was still a reference to him [Man]. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 179 The perfect fitting of windows.

2. *concr.* Anything used in fitting. Usually in *pl.*: Fixtures, apparatus, furniture. Also *fitting-up*.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 77 Bladders filled with a quantity of this gas.. and the neck, or fitting-up of its end, made capable of being closed or opened. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxxi. (1883) 321 These fittings-up of polished marble. 1864 BP. of LINCOLN *Charge* 7, 42 grants for fittings and books. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 207 All the roofs, floors, and fittings were burned.

3. *Mech. Engin.* (see quot. 1888).

1878 W. ALLAN *Rose & Thistle* 131 Wbat though your labour is merely stone-breaking, Turning or fitting, or wielding the spade. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Fitting*, that section of mechanical engineering devoted to the bringing together and adjusting of the different portions of engines, machines, &c.

4. *Soap-making*. See FIT v. 10.

1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 713. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Manuf. Soap* vi. 172 The finishing operation for yellow soaps is termed 'fitting' in England.

5. *attrib.*, as *fitting-out-shop*.

1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* xii, I went to a fitting-out shop. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Fitting-Shop*, the shop in which the operations of fitting are carried on.

Fitting (fĭtĭŋ), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That fits: a. Becoming, appropriate, proper, suitable. b. That conforms to the contour or size of something; now only with prefixed *advs.* (often hyphenated), as *close-(ly)-*, *well-*, *ill-fitting*.

Many examples in editions of 15th c. works are spurious, the reading of the MSS. being *sitting*, which was formerly used in the same sense. It is doubtful whether the reading of our first quot. is not similarly incorrect, as FIT v. 1 has not otherwise been found so early.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 486 Thre men war clad in fitand [coit-Jarmour. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vi. 19 News fitting to the night, Blacke, fearefull, comfortlesse. 1617 E. OWENS in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 113 Thus much I thought fyttinge to acqeynt your Lordshipp. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 355 Use all fitting means of putting it to Shame. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* III. 44 Which seem'd to be for beasts a fitting lair. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 20 Counsel.. such as is fitting a bishop should give. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 10 Her tight-fitting black dress was much worn. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* xvii, It's the fittingest name.

Hence **Fittingly** *adv.*, in a fitting manner; **Fittingness**, the state of being fitting.

1641 JOS. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 106 Let us carry our selves fittingly. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. vi. II. § 28 (1667) 182 He.. need not question the fittingness of Godfathers promising in behalf of the Children for whom they answer. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. 95 The fire-ant, which might be fittingly termed the scourge of this fine river. 1866 ARGVLL *Reign Law* vii. (ed. 4) 377 Whose labours were to match with a curious fittingness into his.

Fitting, Sc. form of FOOTING.

Fittish, obs. form of FETISH sb.

1744 W. SMITH *Voy. Guinea* 196 They are kept in Fittish-houses or Churches built for that Purpose in a Grove.

† **Fittle**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. See quot.

1552 HULOET, Fittle or runninge witted, *futillis*.

Fitty (fĭtĭ), a.¹ Obs. exc. dial. [? f. FIT a. or v. + -Y¹; but cf. FEATOUS, FEATISH, and FEATY of which it may be a corruption.] Fitting, becoming, proper, suitable; hence, nice, trim, neat.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 169 Others strained themselves to giue the Greeke wordes Latin names, and yet nothing so apt and fitty. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 73 Thy buzzom Chucks are pretty vittee. *Ibid.* 569 'Tha stewardist and vittist Wanch that comath on tha Stones o' Moulton. a 1800 *Ballad* in *Edin. Mag.* Oct. (1818) 328

The fittie fairies liftit her. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, 'Your dress isn't looking fitty.'

Hence **Fittily** *adv.*; **Fittiness**; **Fittyways**, -wise *adv.*, properly.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 209 Tha hast..no Vittiness in enny keendest Theng. 1810 *Devon & Cornw. Voc.* in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 435 That coat is fittily made. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, 'Do behave fitty-ways.' 1893 *Couch Delectable Duchy* 50 We'm going to do the thing fittywise.

Fitty, a.² [f. FIT sb.² + -Y¹.] Subject to fits. 1811 E. NARES *Thinks* I II. 161 They..turned out so sickly and fitty that there was no rearing them anyhow.

Fittyland (fĭtĭlænd). Sc. [f. *fit*, Sc. form of FOOT v. + LAND.] 'The near horse of the hinder pair in the plough, which "foots" the unploughed "land" while its neighbour walks in the furrow' (Reid Burns *Concord*. 1889).

1787 BURNS *Auld Farmer's Mare* xi, Thou was a noble fitty-land.

|| **Fitz** (fĭts). Forms: 3-4 fĭz, (3 fĭyz), (5 fĭce, fĭtȳz), 4- fĭtz. [AF. spelling of OF. *fiz* (pronounced fĭts):—earlier *fĭz*:—Lat. *filius* son.

The form is due to the phonetic law in OF. that a palatalized *l* caused a succeeding *s* to become *ts* (written *z*).

The Anglo-French word for 'son'; chiefly *Hist.* in patronymic designations, in which it was followed by the name of a parent in the uninflected genitive. Some of these survive as surnames, e.g. *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzwilliam*, etc.; in later times new surnames of the kind have been given to the illegitimate children of royal princes. † Also in 12-15th c. used occas. in adopted AF. phrases, *Beau fĭtz* = 'fair son'; *fĭz a putain* = 'whoreson'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 432 Syre Roberd le Fyz Haim my fader name was. a 1300 *Signa ante Judicium* 179 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 12 Merçi ihu fĭz mari. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11879 (Gött.) 'Fiz a putaines', he said, 'quat er 3e?' 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. x. 311 'Beau fĭtz', quap þe fader, 'we shulleþ for defeaute'. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 208 Antony fice Greffown. c 1450 *Merlin* 299 Lefþ the lady, traitour fĭz aputain! c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* ccxlii. iii, Henry le Fytz Empryce. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. Ded. 49 You shall be even in the language of the Apostle himself, Fĭtz-Dieu, A Son Of God. 1814 Mrs. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* II. 92 The contentions of Henry Fĭtz-empress with Eleanor of Guienne.

b. *nonce-use*. One whose surname begins with Fĭtz; i.e. an Irishman of Anglo-Norman extraction.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. (1858) II. 130 The Fĭtzes sometimes permitted themselves to speak with scorn of the O's and Macs.

|| **Fiumara** (fĭūmā'ra). [It.] A flooded river, a mountain torrent; also the dry bed left by it.

1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* II. x. 244 The road was no more than a fiumara, over which at this time a torrent from the melted snow was flowing. 1833 *NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) I. 396 We passed various fiumaras.. dry, of course. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 104 The burns.. descending from the upper heights form fiumaras of considerable extent.

Five (foiv), a. and sb. Forms: 1-2 fĭf, 3-5 fĭf, (3 fĭfve, 4 fĭf, fĭf, 5 fĕyffe, fĭffe), 3-4 south. vif, 2-3 south. vyve, 3-6 fyve, 7 Sc. fywe, 3- five. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *fif*, inflected *fife* (ME. *five*, *vyve*), *fifa*, *fifum* (ME. *fiwen*, *viven*) = OFris. and OS. *fif* (Du. *vijf*), OHG. *fimf*, *finf*, *funf* (MHG. *viinf*, mod. Ger. *fiinf*), ON. *fimm* (Sw. and Da. *fem*), Goth. *fimf*:—OTeut. **fimf* (i) :—pre-Teut. **pempe*, modified by assimilation of consonants from OArvan **penqe*, whence Skr. *pañca*, Lith. *penki*, Gr. *πέντε*, *πέμπε*, Lat. *quinque*, Irish *cóic*, Gaulish *pempe*, OWelsh *pimp* (mod. Welsh *pump*).]

The cardinal number next after four, represented by the symbols 5 or V.

A. as *adj.*

1. In concord with a sb. expressed.

The *Five points*, (a) the principal points of controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians, relating to predestination, satisfaction, regeneration, grace, and final perseverance; (b) the reforms demanded by the 'People's Charter' of 1838 (see CHARTER sb. 1 d). The *Five Ports*: the CINQUE PORTS. The *five senses*, *vits*: see the sb.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xvi. 9 Ne ze gepenceað þara fif hlafa and fif þusend manna. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 298 Nim þas an hund tida & þas fif & wyrc fif dazas. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 746 Fif hufes wer ðor-inne bi tale, ðe-forc it hiȝte pentapolis. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7888 Ac þe vif pors of engelond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 179 Vif þinges specialliche destorbep zoþe srriffpe. 1422 J. YONGE *Priv. Priv.* in *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T. S.) 180 If þou fynde noȝt fĭyue vþerers þat be lykunge to þe. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 268 Lord Warden of the five ports. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 182 The national petition.. praying the House to take into consideration the five points in which the working classes deemed their best interests involved; to wit, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, salaried members, and the abolition of the property qualification.

b. Phrases. *To know how many (blue) beans make five* (see BEAN 6 d); † *to come in with (one's) five eggs* (see EGG sb. 4).

2. With ellipsis of sb., a five, which may usually be supplied from context. † *A or o five*, in five (parts): see A *prep.* 16.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 2 Hra fif wæron dysize, and fif gleawe. c 1205 LAY. 25891 Þæs bures dure he warp adun: þat heo to-barst a uiuen. a 1225 *Juliana* 71 Alle

italde bitale seoue siðe tene & forðre 3et fĭue. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 28 in *Lamb. Hom.* 289 Beter he his on almese before þanne ben after vyue. c 1330 *King of Tars* in *Eng. Stud.* XI. 33 Him þoust his hert is brast o fĭue. 1591 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 117 In this square they.. played, five to five, with the hand-ball. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxx. 17 At the rebuke of fĭue, shall ye flee. 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. xxxiii, Thermometers sunk down to ten, Or five, or one, or zero.

b. *esp.* of the hour of the day, as *five o'clock*, etc.

1552 HULOET, Fĭue of the clocke, *hora quinta*. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 127 Let me haue Claudios head sent me by fĭue. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 162 A sober Englishman would knock His servants up, and rise by five o'clock. 1842 TENNYSON *W. Waterproof* i, How goes the time? 'Tis five o'clock.

3. Coupled with a higher cardinal or ordinal numeral following, so as to form a compound (cardinal or ordinal) numeral.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1131 (Gr.) Wintra hafde fif and hund-teontig. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2530, I Nouembris moned þe fif & twentude dai. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 3 Fyue and pritti schiren heo madden in Engelande. 1535 COVERDALE *Yosh.* xiv. 10 This daie am I fyue and four score yeare olde. 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 382 The fĭue and twentieth Chapter proceedeth vpon the same text. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 16, I swam ere I could recover the shore, fĭue and thirtie Leagues off and on. 1786 BURNS *Cry to Scotch Represent.* xxiv, Now, ye chosen Five-and-Forty, May still your mither's heart support ye.

4. = FIFTH I and 2.

c 1550 R. WEVER *Lusty Iuuentus* in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 94 Read the Five to the Galatians. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* B, The five part of one such part.

B. as sb.

1. The abstract number five.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. (1495) 922 One done to foure makyth the seconde odde nombre, that is the nombre of fĭue and hyghte Quinaris. 1876 *MASON Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 62 note, We say 'twice fĭue is ten'.

2. A set of five things. a. *Cards* and *Dominoes*. A card or domino marked with five pips.

1674 *COTTON Gamester* vi. 80 The Deuces, Treys, Fours, and Fives. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 81 Suppose your hand consists of a four, five, and six of spades. *Ibid.* 95 The next player then plays 3 to the single five.

b. *Cricket*. A hit for which five runs are scored. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The loose balls we hit for fours and fives.

3. *pl.* † a. = *five cards*; see C 2.

1674 *COTTON Gamester* 150 All-fours is play'd in Kent, and Fives in Ireland.

b. The five fingers; also, *bunch of fives*: the fist, the hand; to use (one's) *fives*: to fight with (one's) fists. *A fives* (slang): a street fight (Farmer).

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 290 With their bunch of fives. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii, Smart chap that cabman—handled his fives well. 1863 *READE Hard Cash* xxxiv, Now look at that bunch of fives.

c. (See FIVES².)

4. † a. *pl.* Five-penny nails. b. *pl.* Gloves, shoes, etc., of the fifth size. c. Short for *five-pound note*. d. *pl.* Short for *five-per-cent*.

a. 1629 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, For one hundred of fives and one hundred of sixes, xjd.

b. 16.. *Description of Love* (1629) I loved a Lasse, Her wast exceeding small, The fives did fit her shooe. *Mod.* What size gloves does she take? Fives.

c. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii, Want change for a five. 1860 F. W. ROBINSON *Grandmother's Money* II. iv. iii. 290 I'll bet ten to one in fives upon it.

d. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xx, Look.. what the French fives were when I bought for the account.

C. *Comb.*

1. a. Combined with sbs., forming adjs., as *five-act*, -bar, -card, -day, -guinea, -minute, -pound, -storey, -wheel, -year-old.

1882 L. TENNYSON in *Daily News* 10 Oct. (1892) 2/2 The contrast of action that can be provided in a busy *five-act tragedy full of incident. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 37 ¶ 2 [She] moves as if she were on her Nag, and going to take a *Five-Bar Gate. 1823 *BYRON Juan* viii. lv, So was his blood stirr'd.. As is the hunter's at the five-bar gate. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 81 No hand in *five-card cribbage can be made to count so many. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* I. 256 God's *five-day work he would accept. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4208/3 A Purse, with 3 *Five-Guinea Pieces. 1834 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 224 *Five minute repeaters give after the hour the number of five minutes past it. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2626/4, 100l. in Old Gold and *Five Pound Pieces. 1806 T. S. SUTR *Winter in Lond.* III. 255, I have inclosed you a five pound bank note. 1887 *Roy. Proclam.* in *Standard* 18 May 3/2 Every Five pound Piece should have.. our effigy. 1679 *Exec. Bury* 6 Four *Five-shilling pieces they will afford for Fifteen shillings good Money. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 202 He dropped.. a five-shilling-piece. 1769 *St. James' Chron.* 10-11 Aug. 3/4 *Five-year-olds 9 st. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 Taylor saw Robinson pick up a five-year-old girl.

b. In parasynthetic adjs. with suffix -ED², as *five-barred*, -beaded, -cornered, -foiled, -lobed, -pointed, -rayed, -toed, -toothed.

1733 *SWIFT On Poetry* 15 A founder'd horse will oft debate Before he tries a *five-barr'd gate. 1820 *CLARE Rural Life* (ed. 3) 177 The five-barr'd gate with ease they leap. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's Field* 186 The tender pink *five-beaded baby-soles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/2 *Fyve cornerd, *pentagonum*. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii, The circular branches of the Oak.. five-cornered in the tender annual sprouts. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. vi. vii. § 13 The *five-foiled star. 1823 *CRABB Techn. Dict.*, *Five-lobed, *quinquelobatus*. 1777 *PENNANT Zool.* IV. 54 *Asterias* [Beaded].. smooth above the aperture; below

*five-pointed. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 435 The... *five-rayed star-fish. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 82/1 The *five-toed or pentadactyle structure. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vii, Calyx tubulate, *five-toothed. c. In parasynthetic sbs. with suffix -ER¹ (chiefly colloq.), denoting individuals of a certain rank or size, as *five-boater*, -*master*, -*rater*.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 2/1 The iron-sheathed five-masters the *Agincourt* and the *Minotaur*. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Five-boater*, a whaling-vessel carrying five boats; a large whaler. 1892 *Daily News* 24 May 2/6 The new Gosport five-rater.

d. Comb. in advbl. sense (=in five parts) with pa. pples., imitating scientific L. words with *quinque-* or *quinqui-*.

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, Five-cleft, *quinquefidus*. *Ibid.* Five-parted, *quinquepartitus*.

2. Special comb., as *five-acre*, a piece of land consisting of five acres; + *five-cards* (see quot.); *five-corner(s)* (*Austral.*), the fruit of *Styphelia triflora*, or the plant itself; + *five-double a.*, (a) five-fold; (b) consisting of five twice over; also *adv.*; *five-finger exercise*, a piece of music written for the purpose of affording practice in the movement of the fingers in pianoforte playing; *five-finger-tied a.* (*nonce-wd.*), ? tied with all the fingers of the hand; + *five-foot* = FIVE-FINGER 2; *five-lined a.*, consisting of or marked with five lines, esp. of a parliamentary 'whip' with five underlinings to denote urgency; *five-maled a.*, *nonce-wd.* having five male organs or stamens, pentandrous; *Five-mile Act*, an act passed in 1665 forbidding Non-conformist teachers who refused to take the non-resistance oath, to come within five miles of any town, etc.; *five-percents.*, stock or shares paying five per cent. interest on their nominal value; + *five-piece*, a five-pound piece; *five-score*, rarely used for 'a hundred' (Shaks.); *five-stroke (Billiards)*, a stroke by which five points are scored; *five-yearly a.*, celebrated every five years, quinquennial. Also, *five-o'clock* (see A. 2 b), used *attrib.* in *five-o'clock tea* (colloq. shortened a *five-o'clock*).

1863 TENNYSON *Grandfather* xx, Harry is in the *five-acre. 1674 COTTON *Gamester* 123 *Five Cards is an Irish game. 'There are but two can play at it, and there are dealt five cards apiece. 1888 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxxiii, You won't turn a *five-corner into a quince... dig and water as you like. 1552 HULOET, *Fyue double, *quincuplex*. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 1103 O fair, five-double Round. 1594 *and Report Dr. Faustus* xxviii in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 103 Every archer being five double furnished. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* ii. 157 And with another knot *five finger-tied, The fractions of her faith... are bound to Diomed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Five-foot [*printed foot*] or Star-fish. 1659 TORRIANO, *Stellione*, the star-fish, or *five-foot-fish. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 418 Roublia called for paper, and scored thereon a few *five-lined staves. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb. 5/6 The following five-lined whip... has been issued to members. a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Tales* (1807) 171 This *five-mal'd single-femal'd flow'r. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. Wks. (Grosart) III. 224, I thought he deserved to be within the *five-mile Act, and not to come within that distance of any corporation. 1689 *Apol. Failures Walker's Accus.* 24 Five-mile-Acts. 1872 LD. SHAFTESBURY in Hodder *Life* (1886) III. 307 *Five o'clock tea, that pernicious, unprincipled and stomach-ruining habit. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 4 Five o'clock tea sets in fine porcelain. 1886 *Prunch* 16 Jan. 36/2 Ladies invite their friends to 'a five-o'clock'. 1667 PEYPS *Diary* 21 Sept., This day also came out first the new *five-pieces in gold, coined by the Guiny Company. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxii, 'How well he made that *five stroke, eh?' 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. vii. (1636) 114 This proclamation was made... at the Quinquennial, or *five-yearly plays.

+ **Five**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec.] a. In the game of Five-cards: *To five it* (see quot.). b. *trans.* (*nonce-use*.) To count by fives.

1674 COTTON *Gamester* xiii. 123 Before you play, ask whether he will five it, if he speaks affirmatively turn up the next Card of the Pack under that first turn'd up, and that must be trumps; if not play it out. 1769 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer, Lang. & Learning*, When therefore I say that he *fived* them I take the liberty of coining a word... corresponding precisely with the old Greek term *πεντάσσεται*.

Five-finger. [OE. *fiffigre* wk.fem. (sense 1), f. *fif* FIVE + FINGER.]

1. A name for various plants. a. The cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans* and other species). b. The oxlip (*Primula elatior*). c. *Lotus corniculatus*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 123 Ac ceowe hwytes cuduwys sæd & fiffiging aþce dæg ær he etan. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 114 Five-fingers, oxlips, *primula elatior*. 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* iii. (1851) II. 295 The leaves of the five-finger draw together to shelter the flower when it rains. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Five-fingers, *potentilla reptans* and *canadensis*.

2. A popular name for a species of star-fish.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Five-finger*, a Fish resembling a Spurrow, which gets into Oysters, when they open and sucks them out. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xv. (1883) 213 She... made prize of several five-fingers.

+ **3. Card-playing**. The five of trumps. Also *five-fingers*. *Obs.*

1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* v. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 400, I... lost it [the set] having the varlet and the five finger to make two tricks. 1674 COTTON *Gamester* xiii. 123 The five fingers (*alias*, five of trumps) is the best Card in the pack.

4. Comb. five-finger-grass = I a.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 398 In English Cinkefoyle... and five finger grasse, or five leaved grasse. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Five-finger-grass or Five-leaf, a plant so called from its five leaflets, *potentilla reptans*.

Hence **Five-fingering** *vbl. sb.* (see quot.).

1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 58 They go out 'five-fingering', i. e. catching star-fish for manure.

Five-fingered, a. [f. FIVE + FINGER + -ED².] Having five divisions more or less resembling the fingers of the hand. *Five-fingered grass* = FIVE-FINGER 1 a. *Five-fingered root* (see quot. 1746).

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 110 b, Cinkefolly or fyuefyngred grasse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lvi. 83 Cinquefoyle is called... in English... of some... *Five-fingered-grasse*. 1746 HOWELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 228, I found it to be the *Oenanthe aquatica cicutæ facie* of Lobel which... is called by the inhabitants [of Pembrokehire] five-finger'd Root.

Fivefold (fai'vold), a. and *adv.* Forms: 1-3 *fifield*, (fifeald), 2-3 *fifald*, -fold, 6 *fivefolde*, -fold, 7- *fivefold*. [OE. *fiffeald*, f. *fif* FIVE + *-feald* -FOLD.] A. *adj.*

1. Consisting of five together, comprising five things or kinds.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* (Z.) 284 *Quinaris*, *fifield*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Heore *fif-falde* mihte hom wes al binumen. c 1200 ORMIN 7836 Himm birrf off all hiss sinne beon þurh *fifald* pine clensted. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 312 Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, actions, and spirit, Do give thee five-fold blazon. 1624 QUARLES *Job* (1717) 183 He hath torn me with the five-fold knot Of his sharp scourge. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 398 He pronounces a five-fold woe on the five great sins of the Chaldeans.

2. Five times as great or numerous; quintuple. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B. ij, Quintupla. 5 to 1: 10 to 2... *Fivefolde*. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* iii. v, All the brethren are entertained bountifully, but Benjamin hath a five-fold portion. 1830 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 431 As the quantity of business-time is five-fold, so is the quantity of delay-time five-fold.

B. *adv.* In five-fold proportion.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. xxv. Hh, The diameter of this body is fivefolde in power greater than the side of his inscribed Cube. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 July 6/1 London itself has increased fivefold since the century began.

Hence **Fivefold** *v. rare. trans.* To quintuple.

1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 165 The capacity of religion may be five-folded.

Five-leaf. Forms: 1 *fifléafe*, 3 *fifef*, 4 *fivelef*, 5 *flife*, 6 *fyvelefe*, 7 *fiveleafe*. [OE. *fifléafe* wk.fem., f. *fif* FIVE + *leaf* LEAF.] The plant cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 72 þa wyrt þe hatte *fifléafe*. c 1265 *Gloss. Names Plants in Rel. Ant.* I. 36/2 *Quinquifolium*. *fifef*. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645 *Pentifolium*, *flife*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 110 b, *Quinquifolium* is named in... English... herbe *fyuelefe*. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health*, *Fiveleafe*. The root boyled in water... belpeth the raging ach of the teeth. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Five-leaf*, the *potentilla reptans*, from its five leaflets.

Five-leaved, a. [f. FIVE + LEAF + -ED².] Having five leaves.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 155 The five-leaved flowers of Henbane. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 316 Five leaved Mock-Mustard. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4068/4 Two five Leav'd Lacker'd Screens.

b. *Five-leaved grass* = FIVE-LEAF.

1526 GRETE *Herbal* cccxlvii, *Peenthaflon* is an herbe called *fyue leued*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lvi. 83 Cinquefoyle is called... of some *Fyueleaved Grasse*. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. (1668) Table Words, *Quinquifolio*... is that Herb which is called *Five-leaved Grass*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Five-leaved grass*, or *Potentilla reptans*.

Fiveling (fai'vlin). [f. as prec. + -LING, dim. suffix.] 'A twin crystal consisting of five individuals' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Fivepence (fai'vpens). Also *collog.* FIPPENCE. [f. FIVE + PENCE.] a. A sum of money, equal in value to five pennies. Phrase. *As fine as fivepence*: see FINE a. 16. b. U.S. The value of 5 cents or 2½d. (*Cent. Dict.*).

Fivepenny (fai'vpni), a. [f. FIVE a. + PENNY.] Valued at or amounting to fivepence. A *fivepenny rate*, tax: one at fivepence in the pound.

Fiver (fai'vɜː). *collog.* [f. FIVE + -ER¹.] 1. A five-pound note. In U.S. a five-dollar note.

1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* i, Spooner... loses a five-pound note, or, as he calls it, a fiver. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 62 I'll lay you a fiver... that... you will never... hear from him again.

2. Anything that counts as five (as a hit for five at cricket).

3. *Thieves' slang*. A fifth (term of imprisonment).

1872 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 3/4 They announced that they were in for a 'fiver' or a 'sixer', according to the number of their visits to a particular gaol.

+ **Fives**¹. *Obs.* = AVIVES.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 54 His horse... past cure of the Fives. 1630 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsemen*. 79 This term Avives we have also gotten from the French... *secundum vulgus*, it is called the Fives or Vives.

Fives² (fai'vz). [pl. of FIVE sb., used as *sing.*]

The reason for the name is obscure. The conjecture that the game may originally have been played by five persons on each side appears to be unsupported by evidence; the 16th. c. game of BORD and CORD (see quot. s. v.) is stated to have been on one occasion played 'five against five'; but the two games had apparently nothing in common except that they were games of ball played with the hands. The slang

use of *fives* for the hand (see FIVE B 3 b) has not been found until long after the appearance of the name of the game; otherwise it would afford a plausible explanation: cf. *Fr. jeu de paume*, which originally denoted hand-tennis, though afterwards transferred to the later tennis played with rackets. The statement common in Dicts., that the name was given 'because three fives, or fifteen, are counted to the game', is unsatisfactory: the number of 'points' in the Eton game is 15, but they are not divided into groups of five, and in other varieties there are 11, 20, or 25 points.]

1. A game in which a ball is struck by the hand against the front wall of a three-sided court. A variety of the game, in which a wooden bat is used, is called *bat-fives*.

1636 *Div. Trag. lately acted* 8 He had a purpose... to goe on the Lords day... to play at a sport, called fives. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxiv. (1741) 179 The old ball-court, where I have had many a game at fives. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* ii. iii. 88 Hand-tennis... is now called fives. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxxv, The little man was playing at fives against the bare wall.

2. *attrib.* and Comb., as *fives-ball*, -*bat*, -*player*; *fives-court*, a prepared court where the game of fives is played; also *collog.* for the persons who frequent a fives-court.

1825 in Hone *Every Day* Bk. I. 863 I made the first *fives-ball. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ix. (1871) 184 A favourite old *fives-bat. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* i. ix. 205 Cavanagh was the admiration of all the *fives-courts. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 210 Cavanagh, the famous hand *fives-player.

Fivesome (fai'vsəm), a. and quasi-sb. *Sc.* Also 4 *fif-sum*. [f. FIVE + -SOME.] Five in all, five together.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 149 *Fif-sum* in the furd he slew. 1716... *Ballad, Kinmont Willie* 11 They guarded him fivesome on each side.

+ **Five-square**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. FIVE after the logically correct *four-square*; cf. *three-square*.]

A. *adj.* Having five (equal) sides; equilaterally pentagonal.

1552 HULOET, *Ffive square, quinquangulus*. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) i *Kings* vi. 31 The upper poste & side postes were five square. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxiii, The seed-vessel, when it is ripe is formed five square.

B. sb. A (regular) pentagon.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. 241 A fivesquare conteinetb both a Fowersquare, and a Triangle.

Hence **Five-squared** *ppl. a.* = FIVE-SQUARE A.

1535 COVERDALE i *Kings* vi. 31 He made two dores... with fyue squared postes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 7 The twygges [of Broome] are rough and fivesquared.

Five-twenty. U.S. Used *attrib.* in *Five-twenty bonds* (or shortly *five-twenties*), certain bonds issued by the U.S. government in 1862, 1864, and 1865; so called from being redeemable at any time after five years from date of issue and payable in full at the end of twenty years.

1886 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Fifty, *obs.* form of FIFTY.

Fix (fiks), sb. See also FIXES. [f. the vb.; the senses have no mutual connexion.]

1. (orig. U.S.) A position from which it is difficult to escape a 'tight place'; a difficulty, dilemma, predicament.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. II. 166 The Americans are never at a loss when they are in a fix. 1842 BARMHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, St. Medard, A Stranger there, Who seem'd to have got himself into a fix. 1854 E. FORBES *Let. in Wilson and Geikie Life* xiv. 532 The Scottish authorities have run me into a fix. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vii. 101 And is this the fix you wish me to help you out of?

2. The material used for lining a puddling-furnace; fettling.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 327 In puddling 30 per cent. less 'fix' was required. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 35 Fettle or line with a fix or fettling, consisting of ore scrap and cinder.

+ **Fix**, a. (and *adv.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *fix-us*, pa. pple. of *figere* to fix, fasten; the immediate source may have been OF. *fix* (13th c. in Hatz.). Cf. mod. F. *fixe* (16th c. in Littré), Sp. *fijo* (earlier *fixo*), Pg. *fixo*, It. *fisso*.]

A. *adj.* = FIXED in various senses: a. As applied to the stars. b. Firmly placed or settled; not easily moved; not liable to fluctuation or change. c. Of a substance: Not volatile.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 298 His fixe and depe impression. c 1391 - *Astrol.* ii. § 3 *heading*, The sterres fixe. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 235 With eye fyx looke on his visage. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* 393 Curatis... schulden haue a stable fix endewing of lyfode. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1054 All the starres fixe. 1660 *Tr. Paracelsus' Archidozes* i. x. 142 Take then the fix Element that remained after the separation of the Three Imperfect Elements. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5188 Those Salts being rendered so fix, that by a gentle fire they are not so much as at all moved.

B. *adv.* Fixedly, steadily.

1601 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1621) 305 Why cannot many abide that you looke fixe in their eies.

Fix (fiks), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *fixed* (fikst). [Ultimately f. L. *fix-us* (see FIX a.), pa. pple. of *figere* to fix, fasten. The proximate origin is uncertain; it may have been an Eng. formation on

Fix *a.*, or *ad.* med.L. *fixare* or F. *fixer* (if the latter existed in 15th c.; Hatzf. quotes Montaigne c 1590 for the earliest known use). Cf. Sp. *fixar* (earlier *fixar*), Pg. *fixar*, It. *fixare*.

The earliest recorded use is 'to fix (one's eyes) upon an object'; this is the oldest and still the most prominent application of the corresponding verb in Italian, and it appears in Du Cange's only example of med.L. *fixare*. The use in alchemy is nearly as old in Eng.; it is found in the Romanic langs. and in the med.Lat. writers on alchemy (e.g. R. Lullus *Ep. ad Robertum*). While in Romanic the verb has only the senses derived from L. *fixus*, it was in Eng. taken as the representative of L. *figere*, superseding the earlier *ficche*, and (in some applications) *FASTEN* vbs.]

I. To make firm or stable.

1. *trans.* To fasten, make firm or stable in position; to place, attach, or insert and secure against displacement. Const. *in, on, to*, etc.

To fix bayonets (Mil.): to attach them to the mouth of the musket or rifle.

14. *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) vi. 6, I thout in mynd I schuld ay fynd The wehle of fortunat fyxyd fast. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* (Edin. MS.) x. 402 Thair ledderis . . maid ane clap, quhen the cruchet Wes fixit [older text festynit] fast in the kyrnell. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 160 His head to be fixed on a poole. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 213 The Bats . . hang . . (by claws fixed to their wings). 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 39 The Forts . . could not . . hinder them from fixing their clutches in the flat country. 1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* Pref. Fij, Fixing both the Glass and Object to the Pedestal. 1694 *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 5 We fixed our Ship with Ice-hooks to a large Ice-field. 1772 *FRANKLIN Exper.* Wks. 1887 IV. 509 In Philadelphia I had such a rod fixed to the top of my chimney. 1842 *TENNYSON Gardener's Dan.* 126 Holding the bush, to fix it back, she stood. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxvii. 210 The last stake being fixed, the faces of the men were turned homeward. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 582/1 The posts of the gantry stand on planks, and are fixed thereto by iron dogs and dowels.

† b. To fix the foot or footing: to obtain or take a sure foothold. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.* (Cf. *FASTEN* v. 1, and Lat. *figere gradum*.)

1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 89 He stutted, apaled; And fixt his footing. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. viii. 4 Fix thy foot. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 98 The more weary [the Ox] is, the more strong doth he fix his footings. 1654 tr. *Martin's Cong. China* 52 The Tartars could never fix a foot in China. 1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Friar* i. i, I'll plant my colours down In the mid-breach, and by them fix my foot.

† c. To affix (a seal), attach (a codicil) *to*. *Obs.* 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 173 All the Nobilitie of Scotland . . entered into bond . . whereunto were fixed their severall seales. *Ibid.* 434 To be fixed as a Scudelle to his last will and testament. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 24/2, I have seen him . . wet two . . papers, and fix his seal to them.

d. In immaterial sense: To attach firmly; to implant securely (principles, etc.).

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxxviii. (1539) 70 As sone as the goddes haue gyuen theim a daughter, forthwith they ought to fyxe in theyr hartes a newe remembrance. 1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady To Rdr.*, You are fixed to the freehold never to be parted. 1712 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 319 ¶ 4, I resolved . . to fix his Face in my Memory. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 25 Early application . . often fixes in the mind an aversion to books. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. i. § 5 While the mind is elsewhere, there is no progress in fixing them [lessons].

e. To 'fasten' (an imputation, responsibility, etc.) *on* a person.

1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) Ded. A iij b, The worst Reproach, Malice . . can fix upon your Name. 1694 *Acc. Sweden* 90 The Odium . . was easily fix'd upon the Ministers. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 353 It will not seem just to fix the imputation of Atheism upon those philosophers. 1809 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 10 Sept. (1894) I. 148 Ellis fixes on me an article about Miss Edgeworth's Tales.

f. *intr.* for *refl.* To become firmly attached or implanted; to adhere *to*. *lit.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1682 D'URFEE *Butler's Ghost* 159 For, save the matter how you will, I fix to my Narration still. 1715 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 43 They pass over them, without fixing to them. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VII. 299 Prejudices in disfavour of a person at his first appearance, fix deeper . . than prejudices in favour.

2. To secure from change, vacillation or wandering; to give stability or constancy to (the mind, thoughts, affections, purposes).

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. i. 5 Thinke on that . . fixe most firme thy Resolution. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xi. § 3 Images are said by the Roman church to fix the cogitations . . of them that pray before them. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. S.* iii. xxi. 212 A constant impression of Gods omnipresence is an excellent way to fix mens souls. 1793 *Object, to War Examined & Refuted* 37 What other system is likely to fix your fluctuating opinions? 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* xvii. (1872) 143 At length his mind began to fix itself. 1875 *McLAREN Sermon*. Ser. ii. vii. 120 Thy tremulous and vagrant soul shall be braced and fixed.

b. To make (a person) constant in attachment. Const. *to, in*. ? *Obs.*

1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* Reasons for Bill 7 They are seldom well fixed to Virtue and sober Behaviour. 1738 *JOHNSON London* 145 How . . Can surly virtue hope to fix a friend? 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* V. 153 To improve this favourable opportunity for fixing these Indians in the English Interest. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. xii, Can the man who is in possession of these be inconstant? Impossible! . . they would fix a Dorimant. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* vi, If a woman conceals her affection . . from the object of it, she may lose the opportunity of fixing him.

c. To settle immovably the purpose or conviction of (a person). Const. *to* with *inf.*; also *on, for, against*. Now only in *passive*.

1671 *MILTON Samson* 1481, I am fixed not to part hence without him. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 126 They challenge, and encounter Breast to Breast; So fix'd on Fame. 1700 — *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyon* 48 If fate has fix'd thee obstinate to sail. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* iii. 50 Marcus was fixt upon taking him. 1766 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1887 III. 456 The ministry are fixed for us. 1856 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 68, I am fixed against any periodical.

† d. With complement: To render unchangeably (so and so). *Obs.*

1726 W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Boyle & Castelman* 59 This Interview had fix'd my Heart intirely hers. 1744 S. FIELDING *David Simple* (ed. 2) I. 44 The Girl was commanded . . to receive him in such a manner, as to fix him hers. 1777 *Ilist. Eliza Warwick* I. 238 That important one [sc. day] which fixed me wretched for ever.

3. To direct steadily and unwaveringly, fasten, set (one's eyes, attention, affections, etc.) *on, upon, to* (an object).

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 35 Hyr eyen she fixethe on him. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxx. xix, Specially I gve to you a charge To fyxe your love, for to be true and stable Upon your lady. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI* i. ii. 5 Why are thine eyes fixt to the sullen earth? 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 44 Could but these Idolaters fix their mind upon Heaven. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 83 The more we fix our sight on any one object. 1792 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 197 The enemy's attention would be less fixed to it. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 60 The hand, upon which every eye was fixed. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 173 We fix attention on a single fundamental problem.

b. *absol.* To concentrate one's attention or mind *on*. *Also intr.* for *refl.* (said of the eyes, attention, etc.).

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* E vija, You . . could not suffer your Eyes to fix on slight objects. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iii. vi. § 28 In most other bodies, not propagated by Seed, 'tis the Colour we most fix on, and are most led by. 1760 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 97 ¶ 7 He will find nothing [in these books] on which attention can fix.

c. Of an object of vision or thought: To 'rivet', attract and hold fast (the eye, the attention, etc.).

1752 *Hist. Jack Connor* I. 231 The Major gave a loud Hem, and having fix'd Sangfroid's Eyes, call'd out, [etc.] 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xl. 437 Your admiration is fixed by the animated equestrian statue. 1792 C. SMITH *Desmond* I. 53 There is not in the world another [subject] that really fixes my attention an instant. 1823 *BYRON Island* iv. vii, A shrine would fix the eye upon its seeming crucifix. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* II. xli. 206 That which chiefly fixes his attention is the influence of a State Victory on an approaching national contest.

d. To make (the eyes, features, etc.) motionless or rigid (as in death). *Also intr.* for *refl.*

1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* i. 600 Fix those tortured orbs in peace and death. 1842 *Punch* II. 20 Ere death her charms should fix. 1877 W. G. WILLS *Love that Kills* xxi. Her heart stops, and her eyes fix.

e. To make (a person) motionless with astonishment or other feeling, to hold spellbound.

1664 J. WILSON *A. Comenius* i. i, She fixt me, Ducas. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 76 Paulinus was fixed in astonishment. 1802 *Helen of Glenross* IV. 18 At the first view of her I was fixed in admiration.

4. a. *trans.* To deprive of volatility or fluidity.

Orig. in *Alchemy*, to fasten a volatile spirit or essence by combination with a tangible solid or fluid; also, to render (mercury) solid by combination with some other substance.

1460-70 *Bk Quintessence* 15 Also it is needeful bat he vse ofte good wyyn at his mete and at he soper, in he which be fixed be 5 essence of gold as I tauste you to. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 115 Dyssolve, Dystill, Sublyme . . and Fyxe, With Aquavite. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 53 The Earth . . penetrating the rarified Cuticle, fixes the Humours by intercepting their free concourse. 1700 *ASTRY tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 42 He will have a fancy to fix Mercury. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. vii. (1852) 145 The animal spirits are . . fixed with acid, bilious, venomous ferments in the blood. 1727 *FIELDING Love in Ser. Masques* v. x, Women, like quicksilver, are never fixed till they are dead. 1805 *CHENEVIX in Phil. Trans.* XCV. 111 Mercury can be fixed . . by platina. 1885 *HERVEY tr. Behrens' Microsc.* in *Bot.* iii. § 4, 178 The cell wall . . becomes rigid, and the protoplasm with slight contraction is 'fixed'.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To lose volatility or fluidity; to become firm, rigid, or solidified; to congeal, set.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 847 The Quick-Silver will fix, and runne no more. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* v. 1114 When the fig's press'd juice, infused in cream, To curds coagulates the liquid stream, Sudden the fluids fix. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. iv. 328 The blood fixes and congeals in a moment.

5. *trans.* To make (a colour, a drawing, photographic image, etc.) fast or permanent.

1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* 79 Colours . . capable of being . . fixed with several kinds of Saline menstrums. 1750 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1887 II. 170 This color, given by the flash from two jars only, will wipe off, but four jars fix it. 1845 *Athenaeum* 22 Feb. 203 The first who succeeded in fixing the images taken by the camera. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 316 There is no satisfactory method of 'fixing' pastel paintings. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 6 No means were then known to make the pictures durable . . or as we now say, to fix them.

† b. To set down in writing (F. *fixer par écrit*). 1630 *CAPT. SMITH Trav.* Ded. Wks. (1884) 808 Sir Robert Cotton . . requested me to fix the whole course of my passages

in a booke. 1656 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* 76 The Laws . . (on Paper fixt) . . pass the Seas.

c. To give permanent form to (evanescent images).

a 1834 *LAMB Acting of Munden* O for the power of the pencil to have fixed them when I awoke!

6. a. To force into or overtake in a position from which escape is difficult; to 'corner', 'nail'. *lit.* and *fig.*

1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* 406 It was his opinion . . that they should fix the Rebels at Preston. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1742) III. 371 As I entered one Room he went into another . . At last I fixed him speaking to Rachel.

b. To hold (a person) engaged or occupied, so as to prevent his leaving the spot.

1668 *ETHEREDGE She Would if She Could* i. ii, When Mr. Courtal has fixed 'em with a beer-glass or two, he intends to steal away. 1764 *FOOTE Patrou* i. Wks. 1799 I. 334 Fix the old fellow so that she may not be miss'd.

c. To fix (a person) with one's eyes: to direct upon him a steady gaze from which he cannot escape.

Cf. F. *fixer avec l'ail*, condemned by Littré as incorrect. 1792 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 27 June, Mrs. Wells . . fixed her eyes on Mrs. Crewe. . . Mrs. Crewe fixed her in return . . with a firm, composed . . look. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* iii. xix, Ursula . . 'fixed' Mrs. Coombes with a steady, searching stare. 1894 *MRS. H. WARD Marcella* I. 142 Marcella fixed him with her bright frank eyes.

d. Of the eyes: To arrest (an object of vision) with the gaze, i.e. to have a steady vision of it.

1791 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 4 Jun. (1842) V. 211 His eyes . . could not fix any object steadily.

† 7. To transfix. [After L. *figere*.] *Obs.* rare⁻¹.

1638 G. SANDYS *Job* xx. in *Divine P.* 27 While from the raging sword he vainly flies, A Bow of Steele shall fixe his trembling thighs.

II. To place definitely.

8. To place in a definite and more or less permanent position; to set, station. To fix up: to set up.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 18 The Citizens . . fixed on his grave stone this Epitaph. 1633 *MARMION Fine Companion* iii. ii, Were I a goddess . . I would . . fix you up A monument for your hypocrisy. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 8 The Pole-star . . is . . fixt in the tip of the little Beares taile. 1653 *WALTON Angler* i. 7 Hee shall finde it fix'd before the Dialogues of Lucian. 1674 *Dryden's Mall Ded.* Wks. 1884 VIII. 508 The Glory I take in seeing your Name fixt in the Frontispiece. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvi, It [a picture] was so very large that we had no place in the house to fix it. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 199 The beds . . were fixed up . . near the fire. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 3 The dining-table was fixed in the middle of the room.

b. To place, install (a person, oneself) in a position, with preparations for a stay; in early military use, † to set (oneself) in a posture of defence. To fix (a person) up (colloq.): to 'put (him) up', provide with quarters.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 5 We . . fixt ourselves against our Enemies, if we should be attack'd. 1825 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 349 After he has had his umbrella and port-manteau accommodated, and himself comfortably fixed [in a coach]. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barsel* I. xxxvi. 316 She fixed herself at her desk to write her letter. 1889 *MRS. C. PRAED Rom. of Station* 161 He'd . . fix up Mr. Sabine comfortably for the night.

c. To establish (a person) in a place of residence, a position or office; to take up (one's quarters, abode); to locate, settle (an industry, etc.) in a certain place. In *passive*, to be (comfortably or otherwise) 'placed' or circumstanced.

1638 *SIR H. WOTTON in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 54 In any part where I shall undertake you fixed. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) i. xv. 27 John Calvin . . fixed his Chayre at Geneva. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 353 Noah . . fixed his Quarters somewhere in Mergiana. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 134 Here this Trade of making Mum may be fixt with very great advantage. 1694 *DRYDEN Love Triumphant* Ep. Ded., Our decay'd Gentry . . look about them for some illustrious Family, and there endeavour to fix their young Darling. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. (1853) II. 10 Conforming to the ceremonies of the church of England, he was fixed at Biddiford. 175 *Hist. Young Lady of Distinction* II. 214 He is fixing himself, as if he was to live here for ever. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 145 They determined to fix their residence at Edinburgh. 1803 *SOUTHEY in Rohers Mem. W. Taylor* I. 475 We are fixed here for some time. 1844 *FRUL. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 282, I am happy to see them all comfortably fixed. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 The Hanse . . fixed their factories in Lisbon, Bergen, and Novogorod.

9. *intr.* for *refl.* To settle, take up a position; esp. to settle permanently, take up one's abode.

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 102 Bidding farewell to the world . . [he] fixes at Zirmol. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 263 ¶ 4 The Dinner has crept . . from Twelve o'clock to Three, and where it will fix no Body knows. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus' Antiq.* xviii. vi. § 5 Those [Governors] are not to fix there, but to stay a short time. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xxv. ¶ 7 Wherever luxury once fixes, no art can either lessen or remove it. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* (1885) I. vi. 21, I had once some thoughts of fixing in town. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* vi. xiii, The solitary Bee . . Seeking in vain one flower, whereon to fix. 1862 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 300 Well, let us fix here.

10. To take up one's position mentally. ? *Obs.*

1623 *MASSINGER Dk. Milan* ii. i, Take heed That you fix here, and feed no hope beyond it. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 170 Your hope fixeth upon seeing him in heavn. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 332 Mais Dieu

sur tout; and there I fix and pray. 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. cccxvi. 94. I am lost in astonishment and conjectures, and do not know where to fix.

b. *To fix on or upon*: to settle one's choice *on* or *upon*; to decide upon, choose, select.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxvi. 311. I was nominated unto him as the fittest he could fix upon. 1712 POPE *Vertumnus* 82 Of all these lovers. Fix on Vertumnus and reject the rest. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 229 Our choice would probably fix on that which was most predominant. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 74 The night which Laloubière fixed upon for the carrying out of his plot.

c. *To decide, determine to* (do something); also const. *for* with gerund, or with subord. sentence.

1788 TRIFLER 206 He fix'd to come with some ecclat to Town. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* IV. 35 They fixed for going to the parsonage early the next morning. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* I. 132 It was immediately fixed that the brigadier should go. 1834 KEBLE in *Card. Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 23. I have fixed to go to London next week. 1866 TIMES 29 Dec. 10/3 The lady had entirely fixed to lead a life of celibacy.

11. *To appoint or assign the precise position of*; to refer (something) to a definite place, time, etc.; † to appoint or attribute exclusively to (some particular person, thing, etc.).

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. v. § 1 [The ancients had various estimates of the length of the year:] what certainty can we possibly have which of them to fix their accounts to? 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 15 When Custom has fixed his Eating to certain stated Periods, his Stomach will expect Victuals at the usual Hour. 1737 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1791) I. 52 Here will I fix the limits of transgression. 1776 T. JEFFERSON *Let. Writ.* 1893 II. 88 The commissions . . do not fix the officers to any particular battalion. 1790 PALEY *Horw. Paul.* ii. 11 We have these circumstances each . . fixed to a particular time. 1874 NEWMAN *Tracts Theol. & Eccl.* 340 The full moon is not fixed to any certain day in either month. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 271 Wherever we fix a limit, space is springing up beyond.

b. *To allocate, determine the incidence of* (a responsibility, liability, etc.). Also, *To fix* (a person) *with costs, liability*, etc.: to impose upon him the obligation of meeting or paying them.

1833 LD. BROUGHAM in *Myne & Keen Rep.* II. 248 No degree of mistake . . would entitle the Court to fix a next friend with costs. 1850 *Florist* June 159 Take care to fix your judges with the full responsibility of their decisions. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 568/2 The liability with which the plaintiffs seek to fix them. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxvi. 151 The American plan of dividing powers . . makes it hard to fix responsibility.

12. *To settle definitely*; to appoint or assign with precision; to specify or determine. Const. *at, for, to*.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 134 After some reasonable time fixt. 1694 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* 223 The prices of all these Drugs are fixed. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 303 What definition or standard should be made for fixing the sense of so general a term. 1719 *Free-Thinker* No. 120 76 The ordinary Meetings of the Senate . . were fixed to the Day of the Calends. 1739 CHESTERF. *Wks.* (1892) V. 500 Chronology . . fixes the dates of facts. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 319 He afterwards fixed the price of corn to a moderate standard. 1772 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) IV. 431 The opening of the session . . is fixed for next Tuesday. 1821 SOUTHEY *Life* (1849) I. 42 This recollection . . fixes the date to 1778, when I was four years old. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 13 May (1894) II. 265 Mr. Chantrey . . has been down here fixing the place for the King's statue. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 5 The War Office authorities have fixed the daily supply . . at 8 gallons. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 9 An endeavour to fix the place of Homer in History.

absol. 1748 in Sir J. Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 167 To paint an Altar Piece in such scripture-historical manner as the said Committee shall fix.

13. *To settle or determine the form of*, give a permanent form to (language or literature).

1712 SWIFT *Proposal* 31 That some Method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our Language for ever. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 223 Eminent and refined geniuses . . fix the tongue by their writings. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 57. 241 The use of printing fixed the text of a whole edition. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* iii. 75 It [Wycliffe's Translation of the Bible] has fixed the language.

14. a. *To adjust, make ready for use* (arms, instruments, etc.); to arrange in proper order. † *To fix a shell*: to fit it with a fuse. Also with *up*.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 12 July. I found . . the arms well fixed, charged, and primed. 1666 EARL ORRERY *State Papers* (1743) I. 241 We have in every garrison one gunsmith . . who buys arms for us, and fixes them up privately. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 45 We went back . . to fix our Rigging, which was shattered in the Fight. 1701 FAROUHAR *Sir H. Willair* II. 1. Are all things set in order? the toilet fixed, the bottles and combs put in form? 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) Dd. No shells, fixed during the service, are to be kitted. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 287. I thought it a good opportunity to fix my german flute. 1797 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 417 To have the press fixed for copying.

b. In wider sense (chiefly U.S. *colloq.*): To arrange, get ready, put in order; to put to rights, make tidy, 'rig up'. Also with *up*. *To fix out*, 'to set out, display, adorn, supply, fit out' (*Cent.*)

1769 BICKERSTAFF *Dr. Last* II. vii. We'd fix things directly; I'll settle whatever you please upon her. 1832 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) I. 272 As soon as I was fixed in my best and had breakfasted. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer. Ser.* I. II. 228 'Shall I fix your coat or your breakfast first?' 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 101/2 You are advised to have recourse to Doctor so and so, who will 'fix you' in no time. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie*

V. (1887) 77 Come here, girls, and fix yourselves in the glass. 1882 MRS. A. EDWARDS *Ballroom Repent.* I. 4 None of the physicians in Europe can fix her up. 1884 MISS WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* July 304/2 I'll hev to fix me up some thoroughwort tea. 1891 B. HARTE *First Family of Tasajara* II. Mother'll fix you suthin' hot.

c. U.S. *To fix it*: to arrange matters. *Any way you can fix it*: whatever you do, contrive as you may. *To fix (another's) flint*: to settle or 'do for' him.

1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. xii. Their manners are rude . . They want their flints fixed for 'em. 1843 — *Sam Slick in Eng.* I. ii. A wet day is considerable tiresome . . any way you can fix it. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* I. i. (1891) 15 If you can't fix it so as to be born here [Boston], you can come and live here.

d. U.S. 'To make favourable to one's purposes' (Bartlett), to 'square'.

1886 BOSTON (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 July. An organized attempt is being made to fix the jury. *Ibid.* 24 Aug. 4/3 Fixing Legislatures.

15. (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fix*, to settle or line with a fix or settling . . the hearth of a puddling furnace.

Fixable (fiksəb'l), *a.* Also 5 fixabull, -ibill, 8-9 fixible. [f. FIX *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being fixed: in various senses of the vb.

In quot. 1486 = FITCHÉ (*Her.*)

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* Cij b, Hit is calde a cros patee fixible. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. ix. § 2 Since they cannot then stay what is transitory, let them attend to arrest that which is fixable. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 370 The stock K is to slide in a rebated . . groove AD, and be fixable to any part thereof by the screw O. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 49 The highest extent . . was fixable by the magistrate. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 76 The chemical student is taught not to be startled at disquisitions on . . latent and fixible light. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. i. ii. 7 For ours is a most fictile world . . A world not fixable.

b. Capable of being made non-volatile. † *Fixable air*: carbonic acid gas.

1766 LEE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 100 The quick-lime, attracting fixable air, was reduced. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 267 The air in animals is mostly inflammable, but that in vegetables fixible. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Jan. 65 Substances . . which have a . . fixable odour.

† **Fixal**, *a.* (and *sb.*) *Her. Obs.* Also 5 fixiale. [f. L. *fix-us* FIX *a.* + -AL ¹.] (See quot.)

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* B j b, Fixall in armys is calde the thirde degre by the right lyne from the right heyre by line male. *Ibid.* B ij, The bastarde of the fixiales. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 1. 255 The fourth coat-armor perfect . . is called Fixall [p. 250 *arma fixa*]. This did alwaies belong to that personne, which was the next of the third degree, to the right heyre male.

Fixate (fiksət), *v.* [f. L. *fix-us* (see FIX *a.*) + -ATE ³.]

1. *trans.* To fix; to render stable.

1885 *Mind* X. 560 The percipient . . often judges on general grounds without laboriously fixating the sensation. 1887 *Science* 16 Dec. 293 To fixate and hold one sensation is an art that must be learned.

2. *intr.* To become fixed.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 506 Some subjects fixate first and then the eyes close, or are closed by the operator.

Fixation (fiksə'ti-ən). Also 5 fixaeioun. [ad. med.L. *fixation-em* (used in *Alchemy*), n. of action f. *fixāre* to FIX.]

1. The action of fixing, in various senses (see FIX *v.*).

1652-6 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* i. (1682) 89 The fixation of the Popes in the Metropolis. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 67 After the fixation of the Common Pleas or Actions of the people to a certain place in the Kings Palace at Westminster. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2132 Some observations, touching Colours, in order to the Increase of Dyes, and the Fixation of Colours. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. (1869) I. 360 If this legal rate should be fixed below the lowest market-rate, the effects of this fixation must be [etc.] 1810 BENTHAM *Packings* (1821) 90 The fixation of the punishment not lying within the province of the jury. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lvi. 924 Procure the fixation of the stamp to the evidentiary instrument. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 84 Language . . has an important influence in the regulation and fixation of Thought. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 20. (1879) 21 The 'training' . . mainly consists in the fixation of the Attention on the audible result. 1886 BLACKIE *What does Hist. Teach?* 24 The fixation of the order of succession to the throne.

b. The fact or condition of being fixed.

1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 219 Three enemies to that fixation and entireness of the heart. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* xlix. (1841) 211 Which giveth the fixation to a colour and setteth it in the cloth. 1683 DR. FITZWILLIAM *Let. in Lady Russell's Lett.* (1773) 9 When your thoughts have been saddened . . by a long fixation on the doleful object. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 301 Yet it had attained no fixation or consistency. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 7/2 The first of a course of lectures on locomotion and fixation in plants and animals.

c. A fixed habitation or location (*obs.*); a fixed proportion or standard.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 8 For to Light created in the first day, God gave no proper place or fixation. 1661 FULLER *Worthies Suffolke* III. (1662) 68 He . . was buried at York, far . . from Ipswich his first fixation. 1774 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 412 No everlasting, invariable fixation for coining can be made. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 63 The Prussian tariff pretends to proceed upon an *ad valorem* fixation.

2. *esp.* in scientific uses: The action of depriving of volatility or fluidity: see FIX *v.* 4. † In *Alchemy*:

The process of reducing a volatile spirit or essence to a permanent bodily form; the conversion (of mercury) into a solid by amalgamation or combination. In mod. use: The process of rendering solid a liquid or semi-liquid substance; coagulation; also, the process of causing (a gas) to combine with a solid.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 Do that there be fixation With tempered hets of the fire. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 58 Without him Generation shall be none; Neyther of our Tinctures fixation. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 166 b, This besides serveth to fixation in Alchemye matters. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 38 For the better fixation of the Mercurie. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. Two Of our inferior works are at fixation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 The determination of quick-silver is properly fixation. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scopsis Sci.* vii. Salt dissolved, upon fixation returns to its affected cubes. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. Somerset 85 A Fixation of cold phlegmatic Humours. 1805 R. CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 104 The fixation of mercury by platina is by many regarded as visionary. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflamm.* 645 The stiffness of a frost-bitten part . . may be owing . . to the fixation by cold, of the oil contained in the cellular membrane. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* II. (1814) 57 The fixation of oxygene by the combustible body in a solid form. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. ii. 18 This fixation of the carbon and liberation of the oxygen of carbonic acid has been termed vegetable respiration.

† b. The quality or condition of being non-volatile or able to resist the action of fire. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328 Gold hath these Natures: Greatnesse of Weight; Closenesse of Parts; Fixation; [etc.]. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* IV. 307 Adding fixation to a body, that was before either volatile, or less fixed. 1721 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* II. Introd. 74 Fixation . . where the Surfaces of the Particles of Bodies are so small . . that they cannot be raised by the Force of Fire.

† c. *concr.* A product of fixation. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 114 Mercurius Precipitatus Diaphoreticus, which is a fixation or Precipitate.

Fixative (fiksə'tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. FIX *v.* + -ATIVE. Cf. Fr. *fixatif*.]

A. adj. Tending to fix.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* II. (1647) 29 Opium is of a congealing and fixative nature. 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) VIII. 30 But for these fixed and fixative signs, nothing that ever bore the name of art or science could ever have come into existence. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 576/1 One of the . . uses of this fixative process is supposed to be the preserving of the . . colour of . . drawings from decay.

B. sb. That which serves to set or fix; *spec.* a preparation used to fix colours, or charcoal or crayon drawings.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 638/3 There are some papers which absorb the fixative with difficulty.

Fixator (fiksə'tər). [agent-n. f. FIX *v.* after Latin analogies. Cf. Fr. *fixateur*.] That which fixes; a fastener, fixer.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 217 Rüdinger considers this thin muscle to be a fixator of the medium cartilaginous plate. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Fixatory**, *a. obs.* In 7 fixatorie. [f. FIX *v.* after Lat. analogies: see -ORY.] Serving to fix; having the property of fixing.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iii. 112 Salt peter . . being now put into a fixatorie fire, you shall see that it containeth within it all manner of colours.

Fixature (fiksə'tiur). [f. as prec. after the analogy of CURVATURE, etc.] A gummy preparation for fixing the hair.

1860 THACKERAY *Love the Widower* II. A barber, with his tongs and stick of fixature for the mustachios. 1883 E. LYNN LINTON *Ione* I. xi. 263 No brushing could make it smooth; no fixature keep it straight.

Fixed (fiks't), *pp. a.* [f. FIX *v.* + -ED ¹.]

1. Placed or attached firmly; fastened securely; made firm or stable in position.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 179 b, The fixed or standing Hives, bee discommodious. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 313 Bitter searching termes . . Deluier'd strongly through my fixed teeth. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Inconstancy*, The most fixt Being still does move and fly. 1694 *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 51 Where the firm or fixed Ice lies. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 273 By means of two fixed pieces of wood. c1850 Rudim. *Navig.* (Weale) 118 Fixed blocks, those blocks that come through the sides and are bolted, as the sheet, tack, and brace blocks. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 71 When a body, *M*, rolls on a fixed surface, *AB*.

b. *Her.* Of a cross: Having its limbs attached to the edges of the escutcheon: = FIRME.

1688 R. HOLME *Acad. Armory* I. v. § 31 A Cross Patee Entyre (or Fixed or Firme) . . This term (Fixed, or Entyre) must be added, to shew that . . they are joynted to the sides of the Escocchion. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I s.v., Crosses which are usually borne in the centre of the escocchion without extending to the sides, when attached thereto are termed fixed, as a cross patee fixed.

2. In immaterial sense: Firmly attached or implanted; securely established; secured against alteration or dislodgement. In early use often (now rarely) of persons: Firmly resolved; constant, steadfast; bent, set, or intent upon anything. *Fixed idea*: an idea firmly rooted in the brain, with a tendency to become unduly dominant [f. *idée fixe*]. *Fixed fact*: a well-established fact (U.S.).

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 632 Mindes certainly fixed, to trie the matter by dint of sword. 1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.*

III. (1688) 385 A Lady fixed and constant in her Religion. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xlv. 71 How fixt he was to Jonathan! 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 348 This man is... a fast fixt Catholike. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Mar., A Man of no fixt Resolution. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 5 Not half so fix'd the Trojan could remain, While Anna begg'd. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. i. 262, I defy thee with a calm fixed mind. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iv. (1858) 139 A deadly fear of Population possesses the Hofrath; something like a fixed-idea. 1847 *Boston Post* June (Bartlett), That he did dispose of a large quantity of oil, and afterwards desert from the vessel are fixed facts. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 165 For all persecution he felt a fixed aversion. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 4 Philip... seemed to become... more fixed in his determination. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 153 The fixed purpose of raising forces. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 28 The lawgiver... was a fixed idea in the mind of the Greek.

3. a. Of a person's eyes, thoughts, etc.: Steadily or intently directed towards or 'fastened' upon an object.

1554 HULOET, Fixed, *intentus*. 1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 358 A tower so high, As soon would lose on it the fixedst eye. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 112 But my fixt thoughts my wandering eye betrays. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIII 35 All, but Ulysses, heard with fix'd delight. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, He regarded her with a fixed attention. 1850 HARE *Mission Conf.* 124 Disease and death are glaring with fixt eyes upon them.

quasi-adv. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.*, *Rich. II.* clxviii, Kites... cannot looke the Sun fixt in the face.

b. Of a person, his countenance, etc.: Made rigid or immobile (as by strong emotion or resolution, or in death).

1608 D. [WIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 67 That Vertue is but weake... that cannot with a fixed countenance out-stare the threatening eye of Danger. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. iv, Looking up to her fix'd countenance. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II, *Blakesmoor in H-shire*, As fixed and motionless as the marble effigies that kneel... around thee. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 109 The papers in his hand shook; but his countenance was fixed and his attitude firm. 1888 W. BLACK *Lochaber* III. viii, Her eyes... were fixed and staring.

4. a. Deprived of volatility. † Fixed air: a name given by Black in 1754 to carbonic dioxide (carbonic acid); see AIR sb. 2.

1766 CAVENTISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 141 By fixed air, I mean that particular species of factitious air, which is separated from alkaline substances by solution in acids or by calcination. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 187 To this species of air he gave the name of fixed air, because it existed in these bodies in a fixed state.

b. Not easily volatilized; not losing weight under the influence of fire. Fixed alkali: see ALKALI 3, 6. † Fixed nitre = potassium carbonate.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 171 Little fixed salt can be extracted from them, onely volatile. 1669 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* II. (1682) 135, I put Aqua Fortis with fixed Nitre into a Receiver. 1685 — *Salubr. Air* 111 The fixedest of Metals, Gold itself. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 944 The fixer Saline Particles of the Marine Salt. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Of all metals, gold and silver alone are fixed; i.e. on remaining a long time exposed to the most intense flame, they alone lose nothing of their weight. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 8 Fixed salts are much the same in all bodies. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* i. i. (1760) 6 Only a fixed husky matter remains. 1830 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxiv. 207 Mercury is volatile at temperatures above 30° but fixed at temperatures below 20°.

c. Of acids and oils: That cannot be distilled or evaporated without decomposition.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. xlix. 215 Fixed oils. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 324 The iron is held in union with a fixed acid. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 160 Oils... are divided by Chemists into two kinds; fixed or fat oils, and volatile or essential oils. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint*, 206 The Fixed Oils... are so called because they do not almost entirely evaporate in drying.

5. Of a colour, photographic image, etc.: Fast, lasting, permanent. Said also of the photographic plate.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 10 Mordants [serve] to render the colour more fixed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Colours which are dyed in this way become fixed. 1888 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* xxii. 190 The plate is known to be fixed by looking at the back of it, which should appear black. *Ibid.* xxxv. 278 When the prints are fixed they will appear colourless in the whites.

6. Definitely and permanently placed; stationary or unchanging in relative position. Fixed point: a place where a policeman is permanently stationed.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 19 And is this Horizon a fixed Circle or not? It is fixed, and without motion. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 221 Houses and fixed Inhabitants. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 669 In which of all these Orbes hath Man His fixed seat, or fixed seat hath none. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Fixed Line of Defence, in Fortification is drawn along the Face of the Bastion, and terminates in the Courtine. 1848 J. CURWEN *Gram. Vocal Music* (1866) p. xxiv, Unlike the 'fixed Do' of the old notation, the 'movable Do'... is no difficulty whatever. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 30 A Fixed Red Light will be shown at the head of the... Breakwater.

b. Fixed star: a star which appears always to occupy the same position in the heavens (and so distinguished from a planet).

Cf. Fix a., earlier used in the same sense.

Abnack for Year 1386 (1812) 8 Al planetys and sternes fixt. c. 1430 LVDG. *Min. Poems* 153 Stelle eraticæ, nat fixed. 1561 EDEN *Arie Naug.* Pref., The Sunne & Moone & the other Planetes & fixe Starres. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 209 Sailors... found a Name For ev'ry fix'd and

ev'ry wandering Star. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 51 The transits of fixed stars are used for regulating clocks. *absol.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 481 They pass the Planets seven, and pass the fixt.

c. Fixed capital: see CAPITAL sb. 3 c. Fixed property: that which consists in immovables, as land and houses.

1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* i. ii. (1852) 74 Land and other fixed property. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. vi. § 1 Capital which exists in any of these durable shapes... is called Fixed Capital. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* i. iv. (1876) 41 Fixed capital may continuously repeat the assistance which it lends to industry.

7. Definitely appointed or assigned; not fluctuating or varying; definite, permanent.

a. 1698 SIR W. TEMPLE *Misc.* III. i, One loves fixed Laws, and the other arbitrary Power. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vii. 201 He [Cicero] laid it down as the first rule of his administration. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 191 A fixt and uniform rent. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Every Hanse town was in its turn represented, according to a fixed cycle. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 434 The conceptions of good and bad, just and unjust, are fixed and unchanging.

8. Prepared, put in order. † Of a shell: Fitted with a fuse. 'Fixed ammunition': a charge of powder and shot inclosed together in a wrapper or case ready for loading' (Knight).

1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 145 The Trent Fathers... plant their fixt Canon, to discharge Anathema's. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Cc iv b, The fixed shell is placed upon the wad.

Fixedly (fiksédli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a fixed manner; firmly, securely, steadfastly; attentively, earnestly; intently, steadily.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handy-crafts* 643 On Gods face his eyes he fixtly bears. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 217 He... would only look fix'dly upon her. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 72 His Majesty is most fixedly honorable. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 22 If we pretend that the distinction of Species... is fixedly establish'd. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* (1853) II. 167 It was his manner... to meditate... fixedly upon some truth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 230 The old man looked fixedly at the King. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxviii. 335 It was almost impossible for him to make up his mind fixedly to any purpose.

Fixedness (fiksédnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being fixed in various senses. a. Of material things: Immobility, steadiness of position, stillness, permanence.

1641 BR. HALL *Serm. in Rem. Wks.* (1660) 66 The Earth was made for fixdnesse and stability. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. i. xxxiii, What eye could bear in contemplation So long a fix'dnesse? a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 170 The... Fix'dness of a Star. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 448 The beauty and fixedness of the colours. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Phil.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 590/1 The Eleatic 'fixedness', which was the formal opposite of the Heraclitean 'flux'. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* t. xii. 274 The fixedness of the smileless mouth.

b. Of immaterial things: Definiteness, invariability. Of persons and their attributes: Firmness, resoluteness, steadfastness (in); steadfast adherence to (a cause); intencness, attentiveness.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xx. x, The fixednesse of his terme, is no less merie than the protraction. 1680 R. MANSELL *Narr. Popish Plot* 12 A person whose fixedness to the true Interest of his Majesty... they well knew. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Churches* I. 110 That notwithstanding her fixedness in her own religion, she would compel none to it. 1823 *Examiner* 709/2 The fixedness of her despair. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vii. v, All hearts set, with a moody fixedness, on one object. 1863 G. ELIOT *Romola* i. xv, He was looking at her with mild fixedness while he spoke. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 122 The great defect of both his [Plato's] constitutions is the fixedness which he seeks to impress upon them.

† 2. The quality of resisting the action of heat, or of being non-volatile. Obs.

1665 HOORE *Microgr.* 28 The Proprieties of Gold (such as are the Malleableness... Fixtness in the fire). 1764 HEBERDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 58 The natron... resembles the vegetable alkali in taste and fixedness. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 365 The fixedness of platina admirably fits it for crucibles.

Fixen (e, obs. forms of VIXEN.

Fixer (fiksər), [f. FIX v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who fixes.

1835 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 69 [Workmen employed in the] Dye-House: Fixer, Dunger, Washer. *Ibid.* 95 [Workmen in the Zinc Trade] Fixer, 1889 *Amer. Mission.* Dec. 363 Where the 'boss' and the fixer of elections are unknown. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 8/1 Blind Fixers wanted.

2. Something used for fixing (a volatile substance, a drawing, a colour or dye.)

1849 JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* 129 Experiments with gypsum as a fixer of ammonia. 1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* 123 The fixer [for charcoal drawing]... is simply a very weak solution of gum-lac in spirits of wine. 1885 *Westmld. Gaz.* 13 June 8/6 The albumen... is used as the fixer of bright aniline dyes in calicoes.

† Fixes, sb. pl. Obs. [?f. FIX v.; or a corruption of *fixes, Eng. pl. of FÆX] (See quot.)

The discrepancy of the explanations in the two quotes. is prob. due to some error.

1594 PLAT *Jevoell-ho.* III. 79 Aquafortis, whose faeces (fixes the Goldsmiths vnproperly tearme them) have bene first stricken down with some fine silver 1819 REES *Cycl.* XIV, Fixes is a name given by the workmen in gold and silver to a solution in [read of] silver, from its use in carrying down and fixing the heterogeneous acids mingled with aqua-fortis.

Fix-fax¹ (fiks,fæks). Also 9 dial. flo-fac, fig-fag. [See the variant PAX-WAX.]

The thick tendon in the neck of cattle or sheep.

[c. 1280 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in *Prompt. Parv.* 388 *Et si ad le weine* (fex wex) au col devere.] c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 444 In þe nek þe fyxfax þat þow do away. [c. 1500 *Fr.-Eng. Glossary* (Harl. MS. 219, f. 150) in *Prompt. Parv.* 388 *Le vendon*, the fax wax.] 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 157 Which aponeurosis is taken notice of by the vulgar by the name of Fixfax—or Packwax. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 317 The Fix-fax of the Neck. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Fixfax*. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Fic-fac*, *fig-fag*.

† Fix-fax² Sc. Obs. rare — 1. [Onomatopœic; the reduplication expresses hurried and repeated movements; cf. FIDFAD, Ger. *fickfack*, etc.] 'Hurry, the middle of any business' (Jam.).

1768 *Ross Helenore* II. 326 When there's just i' the fix fax o' their din.

Fixial (e): see FICAL Her.

Fixidity (fiksidi'ti). Now rare. [badly f. FIX a. or FIXED ppl. a., after fluidity.] = FIXITY.

R. cites an example from Boyle's *Works* (1772) III. 78, where the orig. reading is *fixity*: see FIXITY 1 quot. 1666.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geol.* I. 45 Copper retains its fixidity the longest in the fire next to iron. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* i. iii. 51 Quicksilver... has every property of Metal except fixidity. 1872 W. F. BUTLER *Great Lone Land* xiii. (1875) 198 Assuming greater fixidity of purpose.

† Fixily, a. Her. Obs. App. = FITCHÉ.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, Her. B. iij b, Of theym [croslettis] ther be iij dyuerse... Cros fixily, Cros paty [etc.].

Fixing (fiksɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb FIX in various senses.

Also with advbs., as *fixing out*, *up*; and gerundially with omission of *in*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 14 The fixing of the good (hours of the mind) hath been practised by two means: vows... and observances or exercises. 1666 EARL ORRERY *State Papers* (1743) I. 251, I find multitudes of arms are fixing amongst the Irish gunsmiths. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) D d, The filling and fixing of the shells. 1792 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 267 To superintend the fixing up of the said figure. 1817 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 53 Another reason of my fixing is, that I am more in-reach of the places around me. 1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygonies* 157 For the daughters... table-linen and bedding were to be stored away for their fixing out.

b. Photogr. The process of rendering (a negative, etc.) permanent; *concr.* that which fixes.

1853 *Family Her.* 3 Dec. 510/2 In the next operation, the fixing, it will become much lighter. c. 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 146/1 Hyposulphite of soda is largely prepared for photographic 'fixing'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 65 For the fixing of the image we should recommend the use of a dipping bath.

c. A method or means of fixing. rare.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. I. 360 [The Jewish feasts] were... only... fixings of their thoughts, apt to wander to the Gentile Customs. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 121 To cut the rock... so as to get a firm fixing for our work.

2. *concr.* a. In pl. (orig. U.S.) Apparatus, equipment; trimming of a dress; the adjuncts to any dish, garnishing. Also (*Australian slang*), strong liquor (Barrère and Leland 1889).

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie I.* II. 30 'Your fixen seem none of the best for such a calling.' 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer. Ser.* I. II. 228 White wheat and chicken fixings. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 101/1 Said my opposite neighbour, handing me a dish of potatoes... 'will you try some of these fixings?' 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* II. Delicious frog 'fixings'. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women*, *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* 212 Neat ship-shape fixings and contrivances. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 230 We don't make no charge for the ride an' all the other fixins. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* II, He's... lost his rod and fixins.

b. = FIX sb. 2.

1874 in *Knight Dict. Mech.* I. 874/2.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *fixing process*, *solution* (Photogr.); *fixing-bath*, (a) Photogr., the bath in which a developed negative or positive is plunged in order to fix it; (b) Tanning (see quot.).

1868 M. C. LEA *Photogr.* 35 The negative *fixing-bath consists of a strong solution of hyposulphite of soda. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Mannf. Leather* xxxix. 601 [The tanner] prepares a new liquor termed the 'fixing-bath', consisting of water sufficient to cover the skins [etc.]. c. 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 141/2 The *fixing process is intended to dissolve away that portion of the silver salt which has not been acted on by the light. 1872 W. F. STANLEY *Photogr.* 21 The quantity of *fixing solution required will be in proportion to the number of prints to be fixed.

Fixing, ppl. a. [+ -ING 2.] That fixes.

(Often difficult to distinguish from the vbl. sb. used attrib.; see prec. 3.)

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 10 By the adding of some fixing thing to it [any volatile body]. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. x. 387 The gradual fixing power of habit.

† Fixion. Obs. [ad. med.L. *fixiō-em*, n. of action f. L. *figere* to FIX. Cf. OF. *fixiōn*.] = FIXATION 3.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 340 This is a token of purenesse and fixion. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xiv. 67 A propertie belonging to the most fixed salts, and a token of their assured and most constant fixion. a. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) lxiv. 648 There must be a Fixion, a settling thereof, so that it shall not evaporate into nothing.

Fixion (e, obs. forms of FICTION.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 32. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 152.

Fixity (fiksiti). [ad. assumed L. *fixitatem, f. *fixus*: see **FIX** a. and -ITY. Cf. Fr. *fixité*.] The quality or condition of being fixed.

1. Originally *spec.* in *Physics*: The property of enduring heat without volatilization or loss of weight. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes* 282 So much do the Fixity [Wks. 1772 III. 78 fixidity] and Volatility of Bodies depend upon Texture. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 129 This cremor was found to have a great degree of fixity. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II. 220 Tartarin, notwithstanding its fixity, is . . found in soot. 1826 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxii. 205 Retaining them in a state of perfect fixity.

2. *gen.* The condition of not being liable to displacement or change; stability or permanence in situation, condition, or form.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. i. 40 The oxyd of tin . . increases the brightness and fixity of several [colours]. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 575 The translation of the Bible . . gave fixity to the tongue of the new religion. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 525 The unbending fixity of a law of nature. 1877 C. O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 579/1 The aniline purples . . are only fitted for use where great fixity is not demanded. 1885 CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 690/1 Irresolution and want of fixity of purpose.

b. *Fixity of tenure*: the condition of having a fixed, permanent tenure.

1844 MISS M. HENNELLS *Social Syst.* 82 The expediency of giving fixity of tenure to the tillers of the soil in Ireland.

c. *concr.* Something fixed.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. 296 Fancy, on the contrary, has no other counters to play with, but fixities and definites.

Fixive (fiksiv), a. rare-¹. [Lat. type *fixivus f. *figere* to **FIX**.] Adapted to fix, tending to fix. (Cf. **FIXATIVE**).

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) I. 322 App., When it acts as a Solid, it exerts the same fixive power.

+ **Fixly**, adv. Obs. [f. **FIX** a. + -LY².] = **FIXEDLY**.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 583, I know thy constant sight Can fixly gaze against Heaven's greatest Light. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. ii. § 4. 132 To stare fixly vpon one . . commeth from blockishnesse, as in Rustickes.

+ **Fixnet**. Obs. rare-¹. ? A swaggerer (other edd. stubbed in the author's lifetime read *Thraso*).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* C. iij. [Silks, velvets, etc.] may be worne . . of the nobility . . but not of every proud fixnet indifferently.

Fixture (fikstiu). [Altered form of **FIXURE**, after the analogy of *mixture*.]

1. The action of fixing; the process of fixing or settling, or of becoming fixed or settled. ? Obs.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 67 The firme fixture [so *F.* 1 and *Q.* of 1630; the later *Ff.* have *fixure*] of thy foote, would giue an excellent motion to thy gate. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 277 Employed in fixing and completing the fixture of the iron-work. 1797 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 430 We must . . yield to the time she requires to prepare for her fixture here. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 202 The ultimate fixture of the sacred floating island appears in the greek legend of Delos.

b. The condition of being fixed; fixedness, fixity.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 235 It was the Roman instinct to appropriate by conquest and to give fixity by legislation. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xv. 167 They [Wordsworth's eyes] were like fires half burning, half smouldering, with a sort of acrid fixity of regard.

c. *concr.* A means of fixing or setting fast.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 223 Two Lewis holes upon the upper surface of each stone, those served as temporary fixtures for the work of the succeeding course.

2. Anything fixed or securely fastened in position; anything made firm, stable, or immobile.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Southey Omiana* II. 17 Features, which are looks become fixtures. 1831 DE QUINCEY *Dr. S. Parr* iii. Wks. 1862 V. 139 Even the most absolute fixtures (to use that term) in an English structure, must often be unsettled, in a thoroughly Latin composition. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.* *Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 There are no fixtures in nature. The universe is fluid and volatile. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 125/1 The side cloths are in some Tulip-houses fixtures. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. civ. 5 The earth . . remains as stable as if it were a fixture.

b. *U.S.* in *pl.* Appendages, apparatus, 'fixings'.

1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. ii. 12 The blacksmiths . . were employed in making many small fixtures to the wagons. 1874 COUES *Field Ornith.* i. vi. 41 When travelling your fixtures must ordinarily be limited to a collecting-chest.

3. *Law.* In *plural*, 'Things of an accessory character annexed to houses or lands, which become, immediately on annexation, part of the realty itself' (Wharton *Law Lex.*).

1758 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 21 Feb., I am much puzzled about the bishop and his fixtures. 1770 JUNIUS *Let.* xxxvi. 179 Tenants, who have had warning to quit . . destroy the fixtures. 1861 KENT *Comm.* (1873) II. xxxv. 345 The right to what are ordinarily called fixtures or articles of a personal nature affixed to the freehold. 1882 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 274/2 In respect of fixtures . . the tenant may sometimes remove them.

transf. 1786-89 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 542 *Globæ ascriptitii*, fixtures to the soil on which they are born.

4. A person or thing permanently confined to or established in a particular place or position.

1788 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Nov., Miss Goldsworthy was a fixture at her side. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. App. D. j. All the Franks who are fixtures, and most of the English . . etc. of passage, came over . . to their opinion. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 128 His sentiments have very much the air of fixtures. 1821 TICKNOR *Life, Lett. & Jnl.* (1838) II. ix. 162 Mrs. Grant . . from age and its infirmities . . is a fixture. 1889 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) II. 376 We have . . an American circus that seems a fixture.

5. *Athletic and Sporting*, rarely *Commercial*. An appointment or date for a meet, race, etc.; hence, the meet, race, etc. itself. Also attrib. *fixture-card*.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 346 Appointments have been substantiated into fixtures. 1826 - XVIII. 111 Owthorpe - not the fixture of that name in Nottinghamshire. 1862 'SCRUTATOR' (Horlock) *Country Gentleman* 145 Our next fixture is made already for Frampton Wood. 1869 *Times* 26 Feb. 10/2 Fixtures of the principal . . yachting clubs. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., Bristol Wool Fair and the opening of the Colonial sales in London. These important 'fixtures' had been looked forward to. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* May 173/1 A neat fixture card from the Dublin . . Club.

Fixure (fiksiu). Obs. or arch. Sec **FIXTURE**. [ad. late L. *fixūra*, f. *figere* to **FIX**.]

Fixed condition, position, or attitude; fixedness, stability.

1603 DRAVTON *Bar. Wars.* i. xxxiii. This dreadful Commet . . Whose glorious fixure in so faire a sky Strikes the beholder with a chilly feare. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 101 Rend. . . The vnity . . of States Quite from their fixure [Ff. 3 and 4 fixture]. 1611 - *Wint.* T. v. iii. 67 The fixure of her Eye ha's motion int. 1648 W. MONTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. vi. § 3. 62 The unfaithfulness of all material goods, in point of duration and fixure. 1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 7 Those Wandering Stars who have no Fixure from Heaven. 1753 *Gray's Inn Jnl.* (1756) II. No. 53 The Fixure of her Eyes, and Feebleness of her whole Person. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon in Ch. & St.* (1839) 404 The very habit and fixures . . that had been impressed on their frames by the former . . winters.

Fizenless, **fizenless**, obs. ff. **FOISONLESS**.

Fizgig, **fisgig** (fizgig). Forms: 6 *fisegig*, *fysgygge*, 6-7 *fisgig*, 7 *fisguigge*, 9 *fizzgig*, 6- *fisgig*, 7- *fizgig*. [A compound of **GIG**, which had the senses: 1. frivolous person (Chaucer); 2. whipping-top (Shaks.); the first element is obscure, but may perh. be identical with **FISE**. The Swiss-Ger. *fisigugg*, foolish busybody, can hardly be connected. Sense 3 seems to have been suggested by that of **FIZZ** without regard to the second element. Sense 4 was app. taken from Sp. *fisga* harpoon.]

1. A light, frivolous woman, fond of running or 'gadding' about; = **GIG**.

a 1529 SKELTON *Elinour Rumming* 538 Than sterte forth a fysgygge, And she broughte a bore pygge. 1596 GOS- SON *Pleasant Quippes for Gentlewomen* 13 When you looke for praises sound, Then are you for light fisgigs crownde. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Trotiere*, a raumpe, fisgig. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 140 A Fis-gig, a flurt, a fickle . . foolish Female. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxxiii. 46 In short, prefers to me . . this fizgig called Fifine! 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Fizgig*, an ugly woman; a woman dressed in a strange or unbecoming manner.

2. (See *quots.*)

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fizgig* [1681 *Fisgig*] is a kind of Top, which boyes play with. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Fiz-gig*, a whirlingig; a round piece of iron or brass, serrated at the rim; through two holes near the centre, a piece of whipcord is passed. When set in motion by the twisting of the string, either in the air or in water, it makes a whizzing, hissing, or fizzing noise.

3. A kind of firework; a squib.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* ii. (1647) 91 How to make Fisgigs, which some call by the name of Serpents. 1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 87 The serpents or fisgigs are made about the bignesse of ones little finger, by rowling a paper upon a small rowler. . . and choaking the paper coffin an inch from the end, then fill it three inches with powder dust. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. vii. 306 Fiery fizgigs in the hands of a pair of gleeful boys.

4. A kind of harpoon.

Perverted into **FISHGIG**. The **GIG** which appears in this sense from 18th c. is perh. a shortened form.

1565 J. SPARKE in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 520 Those bonitos . . being galled by a fisgig did follow our shippe. . . 500 leagues. 1668 D. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 31 A Fisgig, a kind of barbed Iron, at the End of a Pole tyed fast to a Rope. 1798 *Acc. Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 460 Spears, fizgigs, or other articles.

5. In various senses suggested by the grotesque sound of the word or by association with **FIZZ**: a. A piece of tawdry finery, a gim-crack. b. A silly notion, an absurd crotchet. c. To make *fizgigs*: app. some drawing-room pastime (perh. in sense 2).

1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 26 Modes of devotion, with their outward and visible signs. . . the banderoles, and humgigs, and fizgigs of superstition. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 287 You soon take a fine fizgig into your head. 1825 T. LISTER *Granby* viii. (1826) 104 The Miss Cliftons . . were always au courant du jour . . were the first who made fizgigs, or acted charades.

Hence + **Fizgig** v. *intr.*, to run or gad about.

1594 NASHE *Vnfort. Trav.* 32 Why should I goe gadding and fisgigging after firkng flantado amphibologies?

Fizz, **fiz** (fiz), sh. *collog.* Also 8 *phiz*. [f. next vb. Cf. the earlier **FISE**.]

1. A hissing sound.

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* i, Every fizz it [the soda-water] made. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 177 No rubbing will kindle your Lucifer match if the fiz does not follow the primitive scratch. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xxx. 268 A palpable devil . . flew off in a fizz of fire.

2. a. A disturbance, fuss.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 83 (1740) 74 What a Phiz of a Scandal is here upon the King. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 107 'Douce wife', quoth I, 'what means the fizz?'

b. Animal spirits or 'go'.

1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. xvii. 235 Just enough fizz in her to keep one from flattng out. 1884 *Pall Mall G.*

2 Apr. 5 Mr Little has fizz and go enough to make excellent capital out of a broomstick.

3. *concr.* Something that fizzes; an effervescing drink, esp. champagne.

1864 *Punch* XLVII. 100 We . . ordered some fizz. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egyptian Bonds* II. ix. 226 Let's have a bottle of fiz, old fellow.

Fizz, **fiz** (fiz), v. [Echoic; cf. **FIZZLE** v.] *intr.* To make a hissing or sputtering sound.

1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* iii, I kiss'd all the wenches as I came along, and made their moyst lips fiz again. 1687 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* (ed. 2) 136 Thou oft hast made thy fiery Dart Fizz in the hollow of his heart. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* 57 O rare! to see thee fiz an' freath I' th' lugget caup. 1827 PRAEO *Red Fisherm.* 213 And the water fizd as it tumbled in! 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. I. 286 Some black fellow . . brings out the leather hose . . and fizzes away with it till the stream has forced the dust into the gutter. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 38 His host put the kettle on the fire . . and then, as it spluttered and fizzed, filled up the two tumblers.

b. To move with a fizzing sound.

1864 *Reader* 3 Dec. 707/2 The bluebottle . . fizzes fussily into some poor man's cottage. 1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *What I saw in Kaffir-Land* 48 Up and down the lines he used to fizz with his fat podgy legs.

c. *trans.* (causal.)

1665 COTTON *Scarron.* *Aen.* iv. 80 There will I stand with flaming taper, To Fizzle thy tail instead of paper.

Hence **Fizzing** *vbl. sb.*

1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. iv. 217 Such a roaring, and fizzing, and chuckling. 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misérables* iv. xxv. 15 The children heard the phizzing of a match.

Fizzen, var. of **FOISON**.

Fizzer (fizzi). [f. **FIZZ** v. or *sb.* + -ER¹.]

1. *slang.* Anything excellent or first-rate.

1866 *Land. Misc.* 19 May 235/2 If the mare was such a fizzer why did you sell her? 1889 BOLOREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 318 That was a regular fizzer of a spree.

2. = **FIZZ** *sb.* 3; attrib., as *fizzer-man*, -brigade.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 3/2 I may explain that the 'fizzer-man' is a species of camp-follower who . . takes every opportunity of disposing of his wares, consisting generally of sherbet-and-water. In hot weather Tommy Atkins patronises the fizzer brigade very largely.

Fizzing (fiz'iz), *ppl. a.* [f. **FIZZ** v. + -ING².]

1. That fizzes.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 71 Endeavouring to divert the attention from the fizzing train. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* v. 76 He always associated that fizzing . . wine with Jacobinism. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-maid* viii, A shining salver bore a small fizzing urn.

2. *slang.* First-rate, excellent; chiefly quasi-adv.

1885 *Daily Tel.* 1 Aug. 2/2 'She'll do fizzing', remarked Mr. Menders, 'to stick up at the end of the barrier.'

Fizzle (fiz'li), *sb.* [f. next vb.]

1. The action of breaking wind quietly.

1598 FLORIO, *Sloffa*, a fizzle, a fiste, a close farte. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fizzle*, a little or low-sounding fart. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 208 Now let a Fizzle steal in Silence forth. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Knights* ii. iv, And then in court they poisoned one another with their fizzes.

b. The action of hissing or sputtering.

1842 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg.*, *Auto-da-Fé*, Whose beards . . Are smoking, and curling, and all in a fizzle. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 118 The chicken and ham had a cheerful and joyous fizzle in the pan.

2. A failure or fiasco; *U. S. college slang*, a failure in recitation or examination.

1846 *Yale Banger* 10 Nov. in *Hall Coll. Words & Cust.* (1851) 130 To get just one third of the meaning right constitutes a perfect fizzle. 1884 *L'pool Daily Post* 13 Sept. 5/7 The affair will be a simple fizzle.

Fizzle (fiz'li), v. Also 6 *fysel* (1, 7 *fisle*. [f. **FISE**: see -LE. Cf. also **FIZZ** and **FISSLE**.]

+ 1. *intr.* To break wind without noise. Obs.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 957 *Uener* to fysel. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 286 As for Onopordon, they say if Asses eat thereof, they will fall a fizzling and farting. 1711 E. WARO *Quir.* I. 415 He gap'd and fizz'd twice or thrice. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 268 To fart and fizzle in the Time of Need.

b. quasi-*trans.* (with cognate obj.)

1721 D'URFREY *Two Queens Brentford Epil.*, I fizzle such small puffs of Wind.

2. *intr.* To make a hissing sound; to hiss or sputter (as a wet combustible, or a fire-work).

1859 *All Year Round* No. 36, 222 The black oil fizzes. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/1 Unambitious rockets which fizzle doggedly downwards.

3. *fig. a. intr.* (chiefly *U. S. colloq.*) To fail, make a fiasco, come to a lame conclusion; in *U.S. college slang*, to fail in a recitation or examination. Also, to fizzle out. b. *trans.* *U.S. college slang*. To cause (a person) to fail in examination, or the like.

1847 *Yale Banger* 22 Oct. in *Hall Coll. Words & Cust.* (1851) 130 My dignity is outraged at beholding those who fizzle and flunk in my presence tower above me. 1850 *Yale Lit. Mag.* XIII. 321 *Ibid.* 131 Fizzle him tenderly, Bore him with care. 1878 *Cambd. Gloss.*, *Fizzle*, to work busily but ineffectively. 1884 *Melbourne Punch* 4 Sept. 98/2 Another of Mr. Mirams' pet fads has fizzled ignominiously out. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 538/2 A general recognition by the Chicagoans that their show had to some extent fizzled.

Hence **Fizzling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. iii, It is the easiest thing, Sir, to be done As plain as fizzling. 1638 BROME *Antipodes*

III. iv, Fah on your passages, Your windy workings, and your fislings at the barre. 1758 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1884 II. 368 That old fizzling Duke is coming here again. 1815 tr. *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) II. 22 The fizzling of the bacon she was frying. 1893 A. WALTERS *Lotos Eater* vii. 157 The more complicated set pieces..lay in a fizzling, sputtering, snorting heap.

Fizzle, var. of **FISSELE**.

† **Fizzler**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who fizzes or breaks wind without noise.

1582 MS. *Cott. App.* xlvii. (Fenton's Voyage) f. 36 A fyzeler. 1611 COTGR., *Venueur*, a fizzler, or fyster.

Fizzy (fizi) *a. rare*⁻¹ [f. FIZZ v. + -Y¹]. Given to fizz. In quot. *fig.*

1855 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Nov. 45/2 It is a very good article, this rollicking, noisy, fizzy letter.

|| **Fjeld** (fyeld). [*a. Norw. fjeld*: -ON. *fjall*: see *FELL sb.*] An elevated rocky plateau, almost devoid of vegetation.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 51 The wildest and most barren of those snowy fields. 1882 *Three in Norway* vii. 53 We rambled on across the fjeld.

Fjord, var. of **FIORD**.

Fla, var. of **FLO**, *Obs.*, an arrow.

Fla, *obs. form* of **FLAW sb.**¹, **FLAY**, **FLEA**.

Flab (flæb), *sb. dial.* Also *flap*. [f. onomatopœic stem *flab*, expressing the notion of something thick and broad; cf. *flap*, *dab*, *slab*.] (See quot. 1825).

1825 *Receipts in Cookery* 45 (Jam. Suppl. 1825) To make Catchup. Gather your large flabs, cut off the root ends, and take off the rough skins; knock them to pieces; and put them in an earthen jar [etc.] a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flaps* pl. large broad mushrooms.

† **Flab**, *v. Obs.* [Onomatopœic; cf. **FLAP v.**] *trans.* To flap (the wings).

1765 GIRTON *Compl. Pigeon-fancier* 107 The smiter..has a particular manner of falling and flabbing its wings.

† **Flabberdegasky**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [var. of **FLABBERGAST v.**]

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 37 I lay like a log, Quite flabber-de-gasky'd, as sick as a dog!

Flabbergast, *sb. ? Sc. rare.* [f. next; for the sense cf. *'flabrigast to gasconade. Perthshire'* (Jam.).] Bombast.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 161 The 'Asiatic style of oratory' with..its meretricious flabbergast,—its diluvial verbiage.

Flabbergast (flæbærgast), *v. colloq.* Also 8 *flaba*, 9 *flaber*. [First mentioned in 1772 as a new piece of fashionable slang; possibly of dialectal origin; Moor 1823 records it as a Suffolk word, and Jamieson, *Suppl.* 1825, has *flabrigast* to gasconade, *flabrigast* worn out with exertion, as used in Perthshire. The formation is unknown; it is plausibly conjectured that the word is an arbitrary invention suggested by **FLABBY** or **FLAP** and **AGHAST**.]

trans. To put (a person) in such confusion that he does not for the moment know what to do or say; to astonish utterly, to confound.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* II. 191 On New Words, Now we are flabbergasted and bored from morning to night. 1801 MAR. EGGWORTH *Angelina* IV. (1832) 77 They quite flabbergasted me. 1840 DISRAELI 15 July in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 158 My facts flabbergasted him. 1878 MOZLEY *Ess. Hist. & Theol.* I. 89 It perfectly flabbergasted the Commons.

Hence **Flabbergastation**, the action of flabbergasting; the state of being flabbergasted.

1856 *Punch* 13 Dec. XXXI. 240/1 We scarcely remember to have ever seen any respectable party in a greater state of flabbergastation.

Flabbiness (flæbinès), [f. next + -NESS.] The state or condition of being flabby, flaccidity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flabbiness*, limberness with Moisture, Staleness, &c. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 197 The fat, and the flabbiness of that, seems to give an appearance of softness. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* I. 140 A certain want of spirit and flabbiness of flesh. 1856 G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat* 370 The lion came trundling along in utter flabbiness, raising not his head.

b. In immaterial things: Want of vigour, feebleness, laxness, slackness.

1883 *Solicitor's Jnl.* 24 Nov. 63/1 The practice of the courts..has..tended to establish a general vagueness and flabbiness. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman of Rue Cain* i, Weakness of character, or flabbiness of intellect.

Flabby (flæbi), *a.* [An onomatopœic modification of the earlier **FLAPPY**; the voiced ending in *flab*- as compared with *flap*- gives to the syllable a feeble effect suited to the meaning. Cf. Du. *flabberen* (of a breeze) to flutter; Sw. dial. *fläbb* the hanging underlip of an animal. With sense 2 cf. *slabby*.]

1. Hanging loose by its own weight, yielding to the touch and easily moved or shaken, flaccid, limp, soft; said chiefly of or with respect to flesh.

[1598, see **FLAPPY**.] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 780 His flabby Flanks decrease. 1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) to Loose and flabby, wrinkled skin. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 163 The town is empty, nothing in it but flabby mackerel. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 165 Ducks..very fat and flabby. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 545 Her tongue had become yellow, swollen, and flabby. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vi. 58 Their muscles are flabby. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii, This flabby lump of mortality.

2. Of language, character, etc.: Weak, wanting 'back-bone'; nerveless, feeble.

1791 BOSWELL *Life Johnson* (1831) IV. 356 note, Garrick, after listening to him for a while..turned slyly to a friend, and whispered him, 'What say you to this?—eh? Flabby, I think.' 1855 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 35/2 Flabby hebdomadal drivel. 1861 *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 506 The flabby talk of people who are expressly told to keep their minds clear of all knowledge of the principles which it involves. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt.* IV. xii. viii. 181 An indolent flabby kind of creature. 1880 *Standard* 22 Dec., Flabby logic like this.

3. Damp, clammy.

c 1780 M. MONSEY *Lett. to Mrs. Montague* in J. C. Jeaffreson *Bk. about Doctors* II. 87 How do you stand this flabby weather? 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* (C. D. ed.) 157 There was a flabby perspiration on the walls.

Hence **Flabbily adv.**, in a flabby manner.

1846 WORCESTER *Flabbily*, in a flabby manner. 1856 G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat* 325 His tawny skin hung flabbily and his jaw drooped.

† **Flabbel**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 *flable*. [ad. L. *flābellum* fan, dim. of **flābrum*, pl. *flābra* gusts of wind, f. *flāre* to blow.] a. A fan. b. *Entom.*, in grasshoppers (see quot. 1658).

1552 HULOET, *Flable* and *fanne idem.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 56 A *Flabel*, *flābellum*. 1628 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 402 The lungs which are the flabel of the heart. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 992 They [Grasshoppers] sing not with their mouth..but by the reverberation of a little membrane under the flabells; (so they call those two coverings behind the hinder thighs cleaving to the belly).

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Flabel*, a Fan.

† **Flabel**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *flabeller*, ad. late L. *flābellāre*.] *trans.* To fan. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxix. 176 It is continually flabell'd [=Fr. *éventé*], blown upon, and aired by the north winds.

Flabellate (flābe-lēt), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. L. *flābellum* (see **FLABEL**) + -ATE².] Like a fan in form, fan-shaped.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 197 *Rhipiphorus*.. *antennæ* pectinated or flabellate. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 214 The branchlets..of the Elms [are] alternate zigzag, and flabellate. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 235 Branchiæ two flabellate.

Flabellation (flābe-lē-tjən), *Surg.* [a. F. *flabellation*, n. of action f. L. *flābellāre* to fan, f. *flābellum* fan.] The action of fanning.

1658-78 PHILLIPS, *Flabellation* a fanning with a Flabe or fan. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Flabellation* the act of fanning, employed to keep injured parts and the dressings covering them cool.

Flabelli, combining form of L. *flābellum* fan, used to indicate a fan-like form or arrangement, as in *flabellifoliate*, *flabellinerved* adjs.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. § 4. 92 Flabellinerved, where straight nerves and ribs radiate from the apex of the petiole, as in Fan-palms. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Flabellifoliate* having leaves which fold like a fan, as those of *Oxalis acetosella*.

Flabelliform (flābe-lifōrm), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. L. *flābellum* fan + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a fan, fan-like.

1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 179 A palm with flabelliform leaves. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 295 *Antennæ* flabelliform or pectinated. 1861 HULME tr. *Mouquin-Tandon* II. vii. 408 They have an anterior flabelliform filament. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 206 The branches are flat, or flabelliform.

|| **Flabellum** (flābe-lŭm). Pl. *flabella* (erroneously -i). [L. *flābellum* fan: see **FLABEL sb.**]

1. A fan; applied *esp.* to a fan carried in religious ceremonies.

1875 MASKELL *Ivories* 91 The bishop's pastoral staff, again, has not dropped out of use like..the flabellum. 1889 C. D. BELL *Winter on Nile* xvi. 154 Officers wave round the shrine flabella and fans.

2. *Science.* A fan-shaped part of anything.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 270 The frond consists of olive-coloured irregularly-divided flabelli.

† **Flaber**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. **FLAB sb.**] ? = **FLABERKIN**.

1687 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* II. i, There's no other way of quenching the fire in her flaber chops.

† **Flabergudgion**, **flabergullion**. *Obs.* [The assonance of these forms with **CLAPPERDUGGEON**, **SLUBBERDEGULLION** (also *slabber*-), and the similarity of sense, suggest that they may either be variants of one word, or at least belong to the same group of experiments in the invention of grotesque words.] (See quotes.)

1611 COTGR., *Baligaut*, an unweildie lubber..mishapen lowt, ill favoured flabergullion. *Ibid.*, *Trainguenailles*, scoundrells, ragamuffins, base rascalls, flabergudgions. 1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, *Flabergullion* or (rather) *Slaberdgullion*, *un sot, un impertinent*.

† **Flaberkin**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. **FLABER** (recorded later, but perh. in dial. use) + -KIN.] Puffed out, puffy.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 2 a, Nature hath left him a flaberkin face, like one of the four winds.

† **Flabile**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *flābilis*, f. *flāre* to blow.] Of musical instruments: Played upon by blowing; wind-. Also *transf.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flabile*, easily blown. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 24 These [instruments] were either flabile or nervous; the former were either trumpets (*tuba*), tibia, or fistula, and the other divers sorts of harps. *Ibid.* 78 As for..mercenary musick, it was cheifly flabile.

Flabotomy, *obs. form* of **PHLEBOTOMY**.

† **Flacce'scency**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *flaccēscere*, pr. pple. of *flaccēscere* to wither, f. *flaccēre* to be flabby, f. *flaccus* flabby: see -ENCY.] The quality of becoming flaccid.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 The reason of its flaccescency, upon admission of external Ayr, is, because [etc.]. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Flaccid (flæksid), *a.* Also 7 *flaccide*, (8 *flacid*). [a. F. *flaccide* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *flaccidus*, f. *flaccus* flabby.]

1. Wanting in stiffness, hanging or lying loose or in wrinkles; limber, limp; flabby. Chiefly of flesh and similar structures; rarely of a person.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 87 The one it maketh flaccide, and the other subject to putrefaction. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* iv. 46 The sides of the Bladder grew flaccid. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 32 Yet are the Muscles not Flaccid, but Tense and Firm. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 117 ¶ 8 The flaccid sides of a football. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs Wks.* IX. 385 His double chin over his flaccid whitey-brown shirt collar. 1848 — *Van. Fair* lxi, The flaccid children within. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 234 His hair moist, his eyes heavy, his cheeks flaccid.

b. Of vegetable organs and tissues: Pending without elasticity, also, relaxed from want of moisture; drooping.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 493 The part, against which the Sun beateth, waxeth more faint and flaccide in the Stalk, and thereby less able to support the Flower. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 233 Stem flaccid, rough with strong hairs. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* ix. 226 The leaf being flaccid and apparently dead. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 675 The current of water also ceases as soon as the tissues which have become somewhat flaccid are again turgescant.

2. Of immaterial things: Wanting vigour and nervous energy, limp, feeble.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. xli, What's dull or flaccid, nought illustrative. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. 20 A scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* viii. 140 It is because his resolutions have been feeble, and his purposes flaccid.

Hence **Flaccidly adv.**, in a flaccid manner; **Flaccidness**, the state of being flaccid, flaccidity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flaccidness*. 1847 CRAIG, *Flaccidly*. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 238 The flaccidness of the tissues. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. i. xii. 218 Belinda has thrown herself flaccidly into a chair.

Flaccidity (flæksi-diti). [f. **FLACCID a.** + -ITY. Cf. F. *flaccidité*.]

1. The quality or condition of being flaccid; want of stiffness or tension, limpness, looseness.

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* VI. ii. 444 There is neither Fluxion nor Pain, but Flaccidity joyned with an Insensibility. 1725 CUYNE *Ess. Health* vii. 173 The Viscidity of the Juices and the Flaccidity of the Fibres, would..be removed. 1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 62 The flaccidity of the eye after death. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 689 So long as no actually perceptible amount of flaccidity, i.e. of withering..takes place.

b. Of immaterial things: Want of firmness and vigour; limpness, flabbiness.

1778 BR. LOWTH *Isaiah, Dissert.* liii, The Prophet would express the drowsiness and flaccidity..of his countrymen. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* II. xvi, The flaccidity of mind with which you [etc.]. 1875 LUGURFOOT *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 124 A vagueness, a flaccidity, of conception betrays itself in their language.

2. Used to render it. *flaccidezza*, Fr. *flacherie*: A disease of silkworms.

18.. RILEY *Silk-Culture* 36 (Cent. Dict.) The worms are attacked by flaccidity.

Flacco(u)n, *obs. Sc. form* of **FLAGON**.

Flache, *obs. form* of **FLASH**.

|| **Flacherie** (flæʃəri). [F. *flacherie* (Littre Supp.) a disease of silkworms.] = **FLACCIDITY** 2.

1885 LADY CLAUD HAMILTON tr. *Life Pasteur* 152 A characteristic specimen of the disease called morts-flats or flacherie. 1888 E. A. BUTLER *Silkworms* v. 71 It is possible for flacherie to become hereditary.

Flachet, var. of **FLATCHET**, *Obs.*

Flacian (flæʃi-ſi-ən), *a. and sb. Eccl. Hist.* Also 6 *Flaccian*. [f. *Flaci-us* + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Flacius Illyricus, a Protestant divine of the 16th c., who opposed the adiaphorist views advocated by Melancthon. B. *sb.* A follower of Flacius Illyricus; an anti-Adiaphorist. Hence **Flacianism**, the doctrine or principles of Flacius Illyricus and his followers; **Flacianist** = **FLACIAN sb.**

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 146 Thus write the Flacians and zelous Lutherans. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Comm. Trent* vi. (1629) 527 Whole Parishes of Lutherans, Zuingleans, Flacians, Anabaptists. 1847 F. PRANDI tr. *Cantu's Ref. Europe* I. 98 Hence arose the heresy of the Flacians or substantialists. 1872 SHIPLEY, etc. *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Adiaphoristic Controversy*, His [Melancthon's] supporters were called Philippists; his opponents, Flacianists. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1827 Pure Lutheranism, free from all Flacian extravagances.

Flack (flæk), *sb. dial.* [echoic; cf. F. *flac* in same sense.] A blow, slap, or stroke.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Flack*, a blow. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flack*, a blow, particularly with something loose and pliant.

Flack (flæk), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [ME. *flacken*, of onomatopœic formation = MDu. *vlacken* (Kilian), Icel. *flaka* to flap, hang loose.]

1. *intr.* To flap, flutter; to flap the wings; to throb, palpitate.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 315 Her herte. [began] to flacke and bete. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 71 The Crow. flieth and flacketh about his eies and face. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Flack*, to flicker as a bird; to throb as a wound. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Flack*, to pulsate heavily.

2. To hang loosely. *dial.*

a 1825 FORBY in *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

3. *trans.* To move or shake intermittently; to flap, flick; also, to flap or flick *with* (something). (Connoting a clumsier instrument and a 'flatter' blow than *flick*.)

1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. xii. 137, I observed it. frequently flacking its short tail. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 58 He now flacked his boot with a silk handkerchief. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxxiii. 385 Flacking his horsewhip. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 20 Aug. 3 Flacking his cloak in the eyes of a huge bull.

4. *Agric.* To beat with a flail; also to rake (hay).

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. iii. 71 They..flack the Heap of Corn not only once as it lies, but they turn it, and thrash it again and again. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.*, *Flack in*, to rake hay in a long row.

Hence *Flacking vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

1844 *Zoologist* II. 500 The flight was quite distinct from the 'flacking along the water' of which Mr. Parsons speaks.

Flacker (flækər), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [ME. *flakeren* (possibly repr. OE. **flacorian*; cf. *flacor* adj., flying, fluttering, and *florian* FLICKER *v.*), corresponding to MDu. *flakeren*, ON. *flakra* to flutter (Da. *flagre*), MHG. *vlackern* (mod.G. *flackern*) to flicker; a frequentative f. the onomatopoeic stem *flak*: see FLACK *v.*

The OHG. *flagornn*, Flemish *vlaggheren* (Kilian) to flutter, may be compared as parallel onomatopoeic formations.]

1. *intr.* To flap, flutter, throb; *esp.* of birds, to flap the wings, to fly flutteringly. In mod. dial. also *trans.* To flap (the wings) (*Whitby Gloss.*).

13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1410 Foles in foler flakerande bitwene. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* vi. 2 From about flaked the Seraphims. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xviii. 321 As two Birds, that are flackering, and flying at the two ends of a thread. 1785 [HUTTON] *Brain New Work* 75 (E.D.S.) How strangely the mind of man flackers and flounders? 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., 'Ther was a lot o' bods altogether, an didn't they flacker, mun, when Ah let gun off amang em?'

† 2. = FLATTER *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. (Perh. a corrupt reading; cf. however the similar sense of FLICKER *v.*).

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 222 Men .. bet flakered [*v. r.* faltet, flattered] hire of freolac.

Hence *Flackering vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvi. 100 (Harl. MS.) De Faucon seynghe this, makethe a flakeryng with his wynges. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 192 Within the compasse of this pond great store of osiers grew. and flackinging flags. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, A flackering at the heart.

Flacket (flækət), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4-5 flacked, 4-6 flak(k)et(t(e, flag(g)et(t(e, (5 flagot), 5-7 flackett, (4 flackette), 6 Sc. flacat, 6- flacket. [a. ONF. **flaquet*, *flasket* (= Central OF. *flaschet*, *flachet*), dim. of *flasque* (*flache*, *flasche*): see FLASK *sb.* and -ET.]

A flask, bottle, or vessel; now applied in dial. use to a barrel-shaped vessel for holding liquor.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1298 Bred & fles out of his male And of his flaketes win & ale. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1893 þe flagetes he let falle. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 171 A flakett ful of manis blood. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 490 My master payd for a flaket of sylver, xx. s. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 Sam. xvi. 20 Isai toke an asse laden with breed, and a flacket of wyne. 1673 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 196 She gott a flackett of ale. 1753 MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* i. iii. 37 Two Flackets of eight pounds weight.

† **Flackett**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*. [? f. next vb.] A bunch (of hair). Cf. FLAGGAT.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 113 Sixe goodly yong ladies .. had vpon their heads caps of Goldsmiths worke, hauing great flackets of haire, hanging out on each side.

Flacket (flækət), *v. dial.* [freq. of FLACK *v.*; cf. ON. *flakta* of same meaning.] *intr.* To flap about.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., Womens ribbons or loose geer are said to 'Flacket about'. It is more expressive than *flap*... A dressy loose woman would have the former word figuratively applied to her 'She'll go flacketen about'.

Flackoun, flacon, obs. forms of FLAGON.

|| **Flacon** (flakoh). [F. *flacon*; the word was adopted in wider sense in ME.; see FLAGON.] A small stoppered bottle; *esp.* a scent-bottle or smelling-bottle.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii. The exercise of the fan, the *flacon* and the other duties of the *Cavaliere Serviente*. 1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idle in France* I. 251 A flacon of rock crystal. 1872 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 208 An oblong ebony tray, with two glass *flacons* for the ink.

Flae, Sc. form of FLEA.

Flael(le), obs. form of FLAIL.

Flaff (flæf), *sb.* Chiefly Sc. [cf. next vb.] A flutter or flapping of the wings; also, a puff, gust.

1827 WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* (1855) I. 277 The snow was .. giving them sair flaffs and duds on their faces. 1827 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 25 He..gave his wings a flaff. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii. 509 Merely helping themselves over the top by a small flaff of their wings.

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1834 — *Cruise Midge* (1836) I. ii. 50 When with a flaff and a rustling brush through the topmost leaves he [the owl] came down. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 301 A flaf o' wind.

Flaff (flæf), *v.* Sc. [onomatopoeic; cf. FLAP.] 1. *intr.* To flap, make a flapping; to flutter. Of the lungs or heart: To pant or throb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. xiii. 175 This vengebill wraik .. Evyn in the face .. of Turnus Can fle and flaf. 1786 BURNS *Addr. of Beelzebub* 47 Flaffan wi' duds .. Frighitin' awa your deucks an' geese [etc.]. 1815 G. BEATTIE *John o' Aruha* in *Life* (1863) 252 The watchfu' mate flaff'd i' the gale Wi' eerie screech. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Flaff*, to flutter or flap.

2. *trans.* To flap (the wings).

1827 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 5 Thou .. flaff'd thy wings, and in a crack Flew frae th' unsicker stance!

Hence *Flaffing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 63 All the blayd, vp to the hylt and band, Amyd hys flaffand longis [in *tunido fulmone*] hyd hes he. 1584 HUNSON *Du Bartas* Judith 708 A thousand flaffing flags. 1833 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xii. 79 A severe shaking of the knees and a flaffing of the heart.

Flaffer (flæfər), *v.* *north. dial.* [f. FLAFF *v.* + -ER 5.] *intr.* To move with a rustling motion; to flutter. Also with *out*.

17.. *Colin Clout* in Aitken *Scott. Song* 189 Mony a birdie .. Flafferd briskly roun about. 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 342 Oft frae its nest .. It flaffer'd out at neets, man.

Flatte, obs. var. of FLAUGHT *sb.*

Flag (flæg), *sb.* *Also 4-7 flagg(e, (5 flegge).* [Of obscure origin; cf. Du. *flag*, occurring in Bible 1637, *Job* viii. 11 margin (the Eng. Bible has the same word in this passage), also mod.Da. *flag* (in *Dansk Ordb.* 1802, but not found in MDa., which has *flæ*, *flæde* in the same sense).]

1. One of various endogenous plants, with a bladed or ensiform leaf, mostly growing in moist places. Now regarded as properly denoting a member of the genus *Iris* (*esp. I. pseudacorus*) but sometimes (as in early use) applied to any reed or rush.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 157 Þere herdes fond hym among mory flagges and sprays, and sente hym to Silla. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 165 Flegge, *infra* in S. *idem quod* Sedge. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q. The drye flaxe will brenne in the fyre, and the grene flage smoke in the flame. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 64 He that once preserued in Flags, the sely suckying Chylde. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 The chiefe root they haue for food .. groweth like a flagge in Marishes. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* 1, On Lethe's Stream, like flags, to rot. 1842 *Guide to Trade, Cooper* 74 A flag or rush should be put round the groove. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* II. 6 Gazing with a feeling akin to awe at .. the tall rushes and flags.

b. With words indicating the species, as garden flag (*Iris germanica*); sweet smelling flag, spicewort (*Acorus Calamus*); water flag, yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*). Also CORN-FLAG.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) E ivb, The ioyce of yeolowe flage put into thine eare is of the same operation. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxv. 193 That kinde [of *Iris*] whose flower is purple and blew is called .. of some .. garden flagges. 1580 BARET *Abv.* F 639 The water Flagge, or the yellowe wild Iris. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* I. xlviii. 139 The sweet smelling Flagge. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mammal Nat. Med.* 373 The American Blue Flag, *Iris versicolor*.

c. In *pl.* or *collect. sing.* A kind of coarse grass.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 185 The hay of our low meadows is .. also more rooty, foggy and full of flags. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxxii, Arable ground being .. cleared from the roots of the flag. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flag* .. also applied to the small pieces of coarse grass common in some meadows. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Flag* (3).. Probably *Aira cæspitosa* L.

¶ d. Used for ALGA. *Obs.*

1778 MILNE *Bot. Dict.*, *Alga*, Flags. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 402 *Alga*, Flags, whose herb is likewise a frond. 2. The blade or long slender leaf of a plant, e. g. of *Iris* and of cereals.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxv. 193 The narrow leaved Ireos, his flagges be long and narrow. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 34 Sweetest Iris beareth shortest flagges. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. i. 38 This Oat has not only a strong large Stalk and Ear to nourish, but also a broad Flag besides. 1850 BROMFIELD in *Phytologist* III. 1006 The green leaves [of *Typha latifolia*], are used .. for mats, chair-bottoms and basket-work, under the name of flags. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Estate* 8 The wheat was then showing a beautiful flag.

† 3. = flag-basket. *Obs.*

1640 in *Entick London* (1766) II. 182 For every twenty sugar flags. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 23 Annotto, Package tared, and 6 per Cent. allowed for Flags.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as flag-bed, flower; flag-bottomed, fenced, † shaggy adjs. Also flag-basket *dial.*, a basket made of reeds, chiefly used by workmen for carrying their tools; † flag-broom (see FLAG *sb.* 2 5); flag-leaf, an iris; flag-reed (see quot.); flag-worm, a worm found in the roots of flags and used by anglers.

1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 262 Emptying his tools out of the *flag-basket. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* vi. 4 Like Moses in the *flag-bed. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 96 Furniture, including a dozen *flag-bottomed chairs. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dickvii.* 79 Beyond them the *flag-fenced fields in the distance. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Flag-flower. See *Iris*. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. xxxiv, The flag-flower blossom'd on its side. 1827 CLARE *Steph. Cal.* 53 Mint and *flagleaf, swording high Their blooms to the unthinking eye. 1833 STURT *S. Australia* II. vii. 181 The reeds are the

broad *flag-reed (*arundo phragmatis*). 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captains* 123 Th' aged Floud .. pensive leaning his *flag-shaggie head Upon a Tuft. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 178 He will also in the three hot months .. bite at a *Flag-worm, or at a green Gentle. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 19 Flag-worms, or Dock-worms. Found among flags.

Flag (flæg), *sb.* *Also 5, 7 flagg(e, (5 flegge).* [Cf. Icel. *flag* neut. the spot where a turf has been cut out, ON. *flaga* wk. fem. slab of stone (cogn. with FLAY *v.*); these appear in Eng. as FLAW *sb.* 1, but some dialects have app. retained -ag- in adoption of ON. words. Cf. also FLAKE *sb.* 2, FLAUGHT 1.]

1. A piece cut out of or pared off the sward; a turf, sod. Also *collect.* Now *dial.* (*E. Anglian*). c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 16 Flagge of þe erthe .. *terrificidum*. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. lvi. 120 Upon his shield an heap of fennie mire In flagges and turfs. .. Did smoth'ring lie, not burn. 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Flags*, the surface of the earth, which they pare off to burn; the upper turf. *Norf.* 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 306 The flags are burnt in small heaps. *Ibid.* Ser. II. III. II. 659 Covered with grass flag, cut 3 inches thick.

b. The slice of earth turned over by the plough-share; also, the ground thus made ready for sowing. *dial.* (*E. Anglian*) only.

1787 MARSHALL *E. Norf. Words* (E.D.S.), *Flag*, the furrow turned. 1795 *Annals Agric.* XXIII. 27 To dibble beans, one row on each flag. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Enconrag. Arts* XVIII. 109 The plough .. turned over a flag of nine inches. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Flag* .. the portion of clover land turned at once by the plough. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flag* 2, The surface of a clover lay of the second year, turned up by the plough. The wheat for the next year's crop is dibbled into the *flag*. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 340 Nothing rose to cover the ground after the first mowing, so as to make a flag for the wheat.

2. A flat slab of any fine-grained rock which may be split into flagstones; a flagstone.

1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 282 A cesse of iijd. the pound shalbe levied for the winninge of flaggs. 1658 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 188 That a new flagge be laid over the watercourse. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 297 A stone chest formed of six flags. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 34 The brown flags .. were at one period used .. in covering houses. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 33/1 The new promenade .. is paved with large flags. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xii. 308 With a hammer and chisel I can cleave them into flags.

b. *pl.* A flagged foot-pavement.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 106 Dancing dogs, that he was exhibiting upon the flags. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 3 Shall I .. like the walking shoe-black roam the flags To see whose boots are dirtiest?

3. *Salt-mining.* 'A very hard kind of marl found near the first bed of rock salt' (*Chester Gloss.* 1884). 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 1892 *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 263 A shaft is sunk till the 'flag' or 'bean metal' has been pierced.

4. *Glass-making.* (see quot.).

1883 CHANCE in *Powell Principles Glass-making* 111 These grate-rooms are sunk several feet below the level of the bed of the furnace, and are separated from each other by a portion of the bed, which is called the flag.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as flag-way; flag-like adj. Also ? flag-broom (see quot.; perh. belongs to FLAG *sb.* 1); flag-harrow, a harrow for thoroughly breaking up the flag (sense 1 b); flag-sandstone, sandstone that may be split into flags (sense 2). And FLAG-STONE.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 150 The Leaves that make the brush part of the *Flag-brooms which are brought into England .. are .. a small kind of Palmeto. 1755 JOHNSON, *Flag-broom*, a broom for sweeping flags or pavements .. commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 333 The land .. may be broken down by a *flag-harrow, called by some a crab-harrow. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 125 These *flaglike strata. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 505 The micaceous *flag sandstones of the old red are highly calcareous. 1800 in *Spirit Public Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 263 The *flag-way is pleasant to saunter and idle. 1875 LE FANU *Will. Die* xix. 116 He walked slowly up and down the silent flagway.

Flag (flæg), *sb.* *3* [perh. subst. use of FLAG *a.*, though that is not recorded so early. Cf. FAG *sb.* 2 I.]

1. a. *pl.* The quill-feathers of a bird's wing; in quot. 1486 the cubital or secondary feathers of a hawk's wing. Also *attrib.* b. (See quot.)

a. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bj, The federis at the wynges next the body be calde the flagg or the fagg federis. 1575 TURBERV. *Paulconre* 274 Otherwhile it chaunceth, through the hurte of a Hawkes wing, that one or twoo of hir Flagges .. are broosed. 1615 TOMKIS *Albionazar* II. iv, If I mue these Flagges of Yeomanry. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. i. (1818) 138 Like as the haggard, cloister'd in her mew .. to renew Her broken flags. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 84 The flag-feathers of the Wing [of the Kestrel] are in number twenty four. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Feather*, The vanes or webs in the flag part of the wing. 1858 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 379 Wings acute, with flag-feathers often short.

b. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iii. 182 Crural feathers are .. sometimes long and flowing, as in the 'flags' of most hawks.

2. *pl.* (See quot.)

1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Flags*, a technical name for a variety of quills.

Flag (flæg), *sb.* *4* Also 5-7 flagg(e, [A word found in all mod. Teut. langs., but app. first recorded in Eng.; cf. Da. *flag* (1569 in Kalkar), Sw. *flagg*, *flagga* (not in Söderwall *MSw. Dict.*), Du,

vlag (*vlaghe* in Kilian 1599), Ger. *flagge* (17th c.; also *flacke*).

Whether the word originated in Eng., Du., or Scandinavian, it may plausibly be supposed to be an onomatopœic formation, expressing the notion of something flapping in the wind; cf. FLACK *v.*, FLAG *v.*, MDu. *vlaggheren* to flutter. If the word be of Eng. origin, there are other possibilities: it might be a transferred use of FLAG *sb.*; or, if the primary sense were 'square of cloth' or the like, it might be the same word as appears in OE. *flag* 'cataplasm' (Wr.-Wülck. 386) and *flage*, recorded in 1139 as an Eng. name for a baby's garment (Du Cange s. v.).

1. A piece of cloth or stuff (usually bunting), varying in size, colour, and device, but most frequently oblong or square, attached by one edge to a staff or to a halyard, used as a standard, ensign or signal, and also for decoration or display.

For *black*, *red*, *white*, *yellow flag*, see the adjs. *Bloody flag* (SHAKS. *K. Hen. V.* i. ii. 101); cf. quot. 1724.

[1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 42, ij. streamers, standartes, and ij. faggies.] 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Flag or banner of a felle, *guidon*. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 207 These flagges of France. Haue hither march'd to your endamage-ment. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (Grosart) 47 Each Play-house aduanceth his flagge in the aire. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz. v. i.* In either's Flag, the golden Serpents bear, Erected Crests alike. 1702 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3872/1 Any other Flags, Jacks, Pendants or Ensigns. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 118 They consented to hoist the bloody Flag, and neither to give or take Quarter. 1783 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III.* vi. 442 The flag of rebellion is displayed throughout all Bohemia. 1834 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* 304 Don't cease firing, although his flag be down—it was none of his doing. 1840 DICKENS *Old C.* Shop xix, Flags streamed from windows and house-tops.

transf. and *fig.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 96 Beauties ensigne yet Is Crymson in thy lips. And Deaths pale flag is not aduanced there. 1604 — *Oth.* i. i. 157, I must show out a Flag and signe of Loue. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* xx. (1685) 160 Who would not . . . bow the flag of his private opinion to the commands of the Church. 1737 BRACKEN *Parriery Impr.* (1756) I. 351, I have often . . . been sorry to see a Flag of Horse-Soles hung out upon every silly Smith's Door. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1254 A white apron may be the 'flag' of the 'Licensed Victualler's profession', but it is not the barber's 'flag'. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 318 She . . . 'blushed celestial red' . . . her lover, hung out a rosy flag on his own side.

b. *Flag (of truce)*: a white flag, carried by a messenger or hoisted on a vessel, to express a wish for parley with the enemy. Hence, the person or the ship dispatched with a flag of truce.

1528 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xlii. 98 Then the enimies helde up a flagge. [Margin] This flag was a sign and request of peace. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 They hang out a flag of truce. 1775 R. MONTGOMERY in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 495 Firing upon a flag of truce. 1779 T. JEFFERSON *Let. Writ.* 1893 II. 259 A flag sails hence to-morrow . . . to negotiate the exchange of some prisoners. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 107 He should fire upon all flags in future. 1842 CAMPBELL *Napoleon & Brit. Sailor* 62 He gave the tar a piece of gold, And, with a flag of truce, commanded He should he shipp'd to England Old.

c. In various nautical phrases, as *To give (deny, refuse, etc.) the honour of the flag*: to make (or refuse) an acknowledgement of supremacy by striking the flag to another. *To lower or strike one's flag*: to take it down, *esp.* in token of respect, submission, or surrender. *The flag of defiance is out* (naut. slang) (see quot. 1700).

1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s. v. *Flags*, At sea to lower or strike ones Flag in fight is a token of yielding, but otherwise of great obedience and respect. 1673 LD. SHAFESBURY *Parl. Sp. in Collect. Poems* 235 They came to that height of insolence, as to deny the Honour and right of the Flag. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Flagg*. The *Flag of Defiance* is out, (among the Tars) the Fellow's Face is very Red, and he is Drunk. 1779 F. HERVEY *Naval Hist.* II. 146 Firing upon a Dutch man of war who refused him the honour of the flag. 1802 WINDHAM *Sp. Definit.* Treaty 13 May, Sp. (1812) III. 428 The notion that peace would hush up all our dangers had induced us to give up to Holland the honour of the flag. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 275 Above the war-thunder came shouting, as foe struck his flag after foe.

2. *Naut.* A flag carried by a flagship to indicate that an admiral is in command, an admiral's emblem of rank afloat. Hence, of the admiral, *To hoist or strike one's flag*: to enter upon, or relinquish command.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3088/4 A Squadron of Dutch Ships, whereof 3 carried Flags. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3329/4 Sir George Rooke hoisted his Flag on Board the Defiance. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4390/3 This Morning he struck his Flag on board the Nassau. 1769-89 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s. v. *Admiral*, Admirals that have carried no flag. 1796 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* II. 187 The Admiral thinks I shall be ordered to hoist my Flag here. 1809 SIR A. HAMMOND in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 359, I never meant to charge him with having deprived me of my flag. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flag* . . . Also, a certain banner by which an admiral is distinguished at sea from the inferior ships of his squadron.

b. A ship carrying an admiral's flag, a flagship. 1652 *Perfect Account* No. 101. 2065 The Garland . . . was engaged by two Dutch Flags. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4755/2 That they did not do it is attributed to the Loss of their two Flags. 1829 MARRVAT *F. Mildmay* vii. (Rildg.) 67, I . . . quitted the flag with a light heart,

c. Applied to the admiral himself. Also, *Flag!* the answer returned to a sentry's challenge by an admiral's boat.

1665 PEYVS *Diary* (1879) III. 274 Not giving to all the Commanders, as well as the Flaggs. 1719 SIR E. BYNG in *Torrington Mem.* (1889) p. xi, My whole pay as a flag of the fleet. 1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* (1757) I. 23 If more than two flags, then the commander in chief is to have one half of the eight. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flag*.

3. *slang.* An apron.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 218 *Flag*, an apron. 1882 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 Ere long we may expect to hear that a Congress of Servant-girls has been discussing the use of the 'flag'.

4. *Sporting.* The tail of a setter or Newfoundland dog. Also of a deer; occas. of a horse. Cf. quots. under FLAG *a.*

1859 'STONEHENGE' (J. H. Walsh) *Dog* i. iv. 97 The stern, or flag [of the setter] . . . is furnished with a fan-like brush of long hair. 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 *Flag*, the tail, applied to Setters and Newfoundlands. 1891 R. KIPLING *Plain Tales* 148 A switch-tailed demirep of a mare called Arah because she has a kink in her flag.

5. ? = FAG *sb.* 2.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 875/2 *Flag*, the uneven end of an uncut tuft of hair in a brush. 1893 *Standard Dict.*, *Flag*, the split end of a bristle.

6. *Printing.* A mark made by the corrector of a proof, showing an omission by the compositor of some words which are written by the corrector in the margin; an 'out'.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *flag-bearer*, *-case*, *-pole*; *flag-bedizened* adj. Also *flag-boat*, a mark-boat in sailing or rowing matches; *flag-captain*, the captain of a flagship; *flag-dues* (see quot.); *† flag-fallen a.*, unemployed; said of actors in allusion to the lowering of the play-house flag as a sign of closing; *flag-furling a.* (*fig.*), disposed to cease fighting, pacific; *flag-lieutenant*, an officer acting as an aide-de-camp to an admiral; *flag-list*, the roll of flag-officers or admirals; *flag-pay*, the pay of a flag-officer or admiral; *flag-raising vbl. sb.* (*U.S.*), a ceremonious hoisting of a party flag; *flag-rank*, the rank of admiral; *flag-share*, an admiral's share (one-eighth) of prize-money; *flag-station* (*Railways*), a place where trains stop only when signalled to do so; *flag-wagging*, *Milit. slang*, signalling with flags held in the hand; *flag-waver*, one who tries to arouse popular enthusiasm; so *flag-waving vbl. sb.* Also *FLAG-OFFICER*, *FLAGSHIP*, *FLAGSTAFF*.

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 4/4 The houses . . . were largely *flag-bedizened. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* ii. iii, The different servitors and *flag-bearers ranged themselves on the steps without. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 187 The Caroline passed first round the *flag-boat. 1829 MARRVAT *F. Mildmay* vii. (Rildg.) 66, I . . . saw the *flag-captain. 1870 COLMAN & BOLTON *Flashing Signals* 39 The *flag-case is made of strong patent leather. 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, **Flag Dues*, a charge on ships, in some harbours, for hoisting flags. 1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* B iii/1 Four or five *flag-falne Plaiers. 1802 in *Spirit Public Frills*. (1803) VI. 174 A fresh assortment of *flag-furling orations, expected by the pacific packet. 1798 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* III. 2 Your note . . . about the *Flag Lieutenant. 1873 COLOMB *Let.* 11 June in *Fifteen Yrs. Naval Retirement* (1886) 13 A large nominally active *Flag List. 1719 SIR E. BYNG in *Torrington Mem.* (1889) p. ix, My *flag pay. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 3/2 That is a contretemps to which annexation by *flagpoles is occasionally exposed. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov., *Flag-raising consists in stretching a big banner . . . across a street, and this banner contains a colossal transcription of the particular 'ticket' which the flag-raisers support. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 8/2 His profession of the Protestant faith having prevented his attaining *flag rank. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Flag-share*. 1852 *Hist. etc. County Oxford* 681 Here [Gosford] is a *flag station on the Oxford and Blechley branch of the London and North-Western Railway. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 11/1 So . . . slow a process as that of *flag wagging'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 2/3 The Pretoria *flag-wavers. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 2/2 *Flag-waving is all very well, but it is a miserable proceeding when influenced by such sordid motives.

† *Flag*, *sb.* 5 *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. ON. *flagð* similarly used.] An opprobrious term applied to a woman.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 71 Sic fartingailis on flaggis als fatt as quhailis. 1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 2137 Ane fistand flag. 1866 EDMONDSTOUN *Shetland & Orkn. Gloss.*, *Flagg*, a large clumsy woman.

† *Flag*, *sb.* 6 *Sc. Obs.* [var. of FLAW; cf. Sw. *flaga*, *wind-flaga*, Du. *vlaag*, earlier *vlaeghe*, *vlage*.] A blast or gust (of wind); a squall. *Flag of fire*: a flash of lightning.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* i. iii. 61 With fluidis ourset the Troianis, and at vndir by flaggis and rayne did fra the hevin descend. *Ibid.* vii. ProL. 49 Dym skyis oft furth warpit feirfull leyvne, Flaggis of fyir and mony felloun flawe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 9 In mony flag that furius wes and fell.

Flag (*flag*), *sb.* 7 [Cf. MLG. *vleger*, 'coin worth somewhat more than a Bremer groat' (Schiller & Lübber).] A groat, fourpence.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 85 A flagge, a wyn, and a make (a grot, a penny, and a halfe penny). a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flagg*, a Groat. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 251 A tremendous black doll bought for a flag of a retired rag-merchant.

† *Flag*, *a.* *Obs.* [Perh. a. OF. *flac* (:-L. *flaccus*) of same meaning. For the change of *c* into *g* cf. *flagon*, *flaget*, repr. earlier *flacon*, *flaket*. See next vb.]

Hanging down, drooping, pendulous; *esp.* of hair, and a horse's or dog's tail. Also in comb., as *flag-eared*, *-thighed*, *-winged*.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Encapulado de orejas*, flag eared, *flaccidus*. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* ii. ii, The fierce Thessalian hounds With their flagge eares. 1637 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* 112 He [the heron] strave to get above her [the hawk] labouring. to make her flagge-winged, and so escape. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 273/4 About 17 years of Age, bright flag hair. 1683 BP. OF FERNS in *Wicked Contriv. S. Black-head in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 521 His hair . . . hangs flag without any curls. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1866/8 A Screl Gelding . . . with a half Face . . . and a long flag Tail. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 91 The feathers on their thighs hang loose, whereby they are said to be flag-thigh'd.

Flag (*flag*), *v.* 1 Also 6-7 *flagge*. [? *f.* FLAG *a.*; cf. OF. *flaguir* to become flaccid. But prob. there is a mixture with an onomatopœic formation, expressing the same notion as *flap*, *flack*, but implying less energetic movement.]

1. *intr.* To hang down; to flap about loosely.

1545 [see FLAGGING *ppl. a.*]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxxix. 19 Which a lace of hyacinth ioyned, lest they should flagge loosely. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 178 Least the heavy Breasts should flag down too low. 1655 *Theophania* 2 He discovered a tall Ship, with her sails flagging about her masts. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iii. xviii, When the out-strain'd tent flags loosely. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* iii. xvii. 3 Its sails were flagging in the breathless noon.

† b. To sink down heavily. *Obs.*

1617 ABR. ABBOTT *Descr. World.* Peru V iv, Which bedds are deuisd of Cotten wooll, and hung vp betweene two trees. . . in the which flagging downe in the middle, men and their wiuies and their children doe lie together.

† c. *trans.* To allow to droop; to hang down, drop (the head, ears, tail, etc.). *Obs.* Cf. 5.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.*, *Anna & Phillis* Wks. 1874 VI. 310 No one but droopes her wings, and flags her tayle. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Oracul.* vii, Whereby I was compelled To flag my sails. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Celery*, It warps and flags its Head too much. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 20 Dogs . . . have flagged their Tails . . . and would not even smell to it.

2. *intr.* To become limp or flaccid. Now only of plants: To droop, fade.

1611 COTGR., *Flestrin*, to fade, wither; flag, droope. 1644 DICKEY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) i. xii. § 4. 127 When the string [of a bow] beginneth to flag. 1667 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 424 The Cherry-Blossoms then flagging, but not much altering their Colour. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* ii. iii. 92 The Lungs flag and become small again. 1767 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 106/1 Having made an aperture in the bladder, it flagged immediately of itself. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 523 The white crops flag, and the turnip-leaves turn yellow. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 79 They may be cut out with halls of matted fibres, and being then well watered, will scarcely flag at all.

† 3. *intr.* Of wings: To move feebly or ineffectually in attempting to fly. Of a bird: To move its wings feebly (in early use also *trans.* with *wings* as obj.); to fly unsteadily or near the ground. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* To Earl Essex, My Muse, whose fethers . . . Doe yet hut flagg and slowly learn to fly. 1596 — *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 30 The . . . faulcon . . . flags awhile her fluttering wings beneath. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. iii, Croking Ravens Flag'd up and downe. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 220 Like eagles wee must soare aloft up to heaven, and not flagge downward. 1635 COWLEY *Davidis* iii. 330 The Wings of Time flagg'd dully after it.

fig. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 5 Speech divided from the Hand . . . flags and creeps upon the ground. a 1683 OLDHAM *Art of Poetry* (1686) 3 Others . . . flag low, and humbly sweep the dust. a 1764 LLOYD *Ode to Genius* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 174 Whose nerveless strains flag on in languid tone.

b. ? To fly level, without soaring; or perh. (after FLAG *sb.* 4) to fly with long sweep of wing.

1846 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* v. iii, One bird Flags fearful onward. 1849 — *Misc.* (1859) II. 308 Long strings of seaweeds are flagging on steadily at railroad pace.

4. To become feeble or unsteady in flight. Hence in wider sense (in early use perh. consciously *transf.*): To be unable to maintain one's speed; to lag, or fall into a halting pace, through fatigue; to become languid, lose vigour or energy.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xi. (1640) 188 No wonder then if the wings of that armie did quickly flag, having so heavy a weight of curses hanging upon them. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. v. (1845) 113 Too commonly our Resolutions flag with our Joys. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 312 We shall be . . . far from flagging in our Duty. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 15 (1699) 23 His Stomach . . . flagging into a downright want of Appetite. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 44 His credit by degrees flags and goes off. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* July, She does not suffer one's attention to rest, much less to flag, for hours together. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L. I.* vi, 'Twere long to tell what steeds gave o'er. Who flagged upon Bochart's heath. 1821 SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* 94 The boat . . . flags with intermitting course, And hangs upon the wave. 1853 SOVER *Pantraph.* 394 The major-domo perceived that appetite began to flag. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 127 The dogs began to flag; but we had to press them. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) I. ii. 63 His zeal in setting forth an example never flags for an instant.

b. Of an author, or his works, a diversion, game, conversation, etc.: To fall off in vigour or interest, to grow dull or languid.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 253 Yet doth he sometimes . . . seem to flag a little, and speak more languidly and Sceptically about it. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), The pleasures of the town begin to flag and grow languid. 1767 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 325 The diction is . . . not loaded with epithets and figures, nor flagging into prose. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 99 Suffering the conversation to flag, for want of . . . a subject. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* vi, When this topic flagged, he turned to the grey-headed gentleman, and asked if he could sing. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xlvii, By degrees the cricket flagged, and most of the men went off. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. x. (1883) 83 Come, gentlemen, we let the glasses flag.

† c. To flag in money: to be slow to pay it.

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* B. ja, Shall it be said in all societies, That I broke custome, that I flag in monie?

† 5. *trans.* a. *lit.* Of a bird, etc.: To cease to ply vigorously, relax the efforts of (its wings) from fatigue. Of conditions, circumstances, etc.: To render (the wings) incapable of soaring; to clog, impede. b. Hence To allow or cause to become languid; to be tardy in prosecuting (a purpose); to deprive of vigour, animation, or energy; to depress, enfeeble. *Obs.*

a. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ix. 197 The minde . . . if still it be overlaid with its owne toile, must . . . either flag her wings or stoop to a faulse prey. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 509 Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly. 1709 PRIOR *Ode iii.* The Thousand Loves, that arm thy potent Eye, Must . . . flag their Wings, and die. 1715 MRS. BARKER *Exilius* I. 93 Our Roman Eagles . . . began to flag their wings.

b. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. iii, O, for thy sisters sake, I flagge revenge. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 140 A kind of fulsome Recreation, that flags our Crests. 1670 EACHARD *Cout. Clergy* 22 There is nothing that flags the Spirits . . . as intense Studies. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxi. 571 How forcible this Wretched Spirit of contradiction is . . . to Quell and Flag the inclinations of doing Good. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 9 The bloody Brine . . . flags by its softer and raw Juices, the Strength of the Pickle.

c. To flag rein: to slacken speed. *rare.*

1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. ii, Took ship from Cherbourg and have not flagged rein, till I could say [etc.].

Flag (flæg), *v.* 2 [f. FLAG sb. 1.]

† 1. *trans.* To plant about with flags or reeds.

1685 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., The waters are flagged about with *Calamus aromaticus*.

2. To tighten (the seams of a barrel) by means of flags or rushes.

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 15 A Cask . . . which was not well flag'd. 1842 *Guide to Trade, Cooper* 50 Inside joints . . . must be flagged. 1846 SIR T. D. LAUDER in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) IX. 639/1 After which [the barrel] should be flagged, headed, blown, and tightened.

3. To cut off the flag or blade of (wheat).

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 538, I had to flag my wheat three times . . . and then it was partially laid.

Hence **Flagging** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1842 *Guide to Trade, Cooper* 73 Pulling off from the head, with the flagging iron, the stave or staves that [etc.]. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 299 So rank will be the corn-crop there, that in spite of two or three flaggings, it is almost sure to go down and spoil.

Flag (flæg), *v.* 3 Also 7 **flagge**. [f. FLAG sb. 2.] *trans.* To pave with or as with flagstones. Also of a stone or stones: To form the floor or paving of. To flag over: to cover with a pavement.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 130 The stones so great, that eight floores it . . . eight flagge the ends, and sixteen the sides. *Ibid.* 177 The wals are flagged with large tables of white marble. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 187 It is flagged also within with white Marble, and paved in like manner. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 § 8 What Ground remains . . . is flagged with large Quarries of white Marble. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 755 The streets in Paris are not flagged on the sides, as in London. 1855 MRS. GATTY *Parab. Nat. Ser.* I. (1869) 125 The hearthstone that flagged the grand old chimney arch of ancient times. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 714/1 They . . . flagged the dead over with their own grave-stones.

Flag (flæg), *v.* 4 [f. FLAG sb. 4.]

1. *trans.* To place a flag over or upon; to decorate or adorn with flags. To flag out (a race-course): to mark out by flags.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. II. i. § 6. 511 In a steeplechase, where the ground is not flagged out. 1889 *Times* 1 Oct. 3/3 In honour of the day all the official buildings here were flagged.

2. a. To inform or warn by flag-signals. b. To communicate (information) by flag-signals. c. To inform by flag-signals that. d. To decoy (game, esp. deer) by waving some object like a flag to excite the animal's attention or curiosity.

1884 G. O. SHIELDS in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 367/2, I will give you a point or two on flagging antelope. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* vi. 181 One method of hunting them [antelopes] is to . . . flag them up to the hunters by waving a red handkerchief . . . to and fro in the air. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* Nov., At Mineke some men working in a himkinn flagged the train on account of an obstruction on the track. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 11/1 A map of the battle of Hasheen . . . was flagged across Wimbledon Common. 1893 CAPT. KING *Foes in Ambush* 51, I flagged old Feeny half an hour ago that they hadn't come through here.

Flagan, *obs.* form of FLAGGON.

† **Flagartie**, *a. Obs.* Sc. [Cf. FLACKET *v.*] Flouncing; boisterous.

1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 2137 Ane fistan flag, a flagartie fuffe.

Flagary, var. of FEGARY = VAGARY.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 46 None of your bantering and flagaries; for have him you must.

† **Flagel**.¹ *Obs.* Also 4 **flagel**. [a. OF. *flagcol*, *flagel*, *flajol*, a. l'r. *flajol*, *flaujol*; of unknown origin: the vulgar Lat. type would be *flaviolus*.]

Diez's suggestion of derivation from Rom. *flauto* flute is untenable on phonological grounds.]

= FLAGEOLET.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6681 They herde no pype, ne flagel. a 1330 *Fragm. Alexander in Rouland & V.* (1836) p. xx, The waite gan a flagel blawe.

Flagel.² Used with etymological allusion for FLAIL, *q. v.*

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T., Occas. Med.* x. 218, I finde two sad Etymologies of Tribulation. One from (*Tribulus*) a three forked Thorn. The other, from *Tribulus*, the Head of a Flail, or Flagell.

Flagellant (flædzələnt, flædzələnt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *flagellant-em*, pr. pple. of *flagellare* to whip, f. *flagellum*: see FLAGELLE sb.]

A. sb.

1. One who scourges himself by way of religious discipline or penance; *esp.* one of a sect of fanatics (L. *flagellantes*) that arose in the 13th c. Usually *pl.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 139/2 Flagellants going barefoot in long white linen sbirts, with an open place in the backe. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 323 In their Ninevites or Flagellants. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 213 There arose . . . a sect . . . called the Flagellants, or whippers. 1857 MISS WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life & Sermon* 126 Then appeared the ghastly processions of the Flagellants.

2. In wider sense (chiefly *transf.* from 1): One who flagellates (himself or others).

1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* 9 These modern flagellants are sure . . . to whip their own enormities on the vicarious back of every small offender. 1855 PLANCHÉ tr. *Cress d'Auboy's Fairy Tales, Gracieuse & Percinet* (1858) 8 The flagellants so fatigued themselves, that they could no longer lift their arms. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theco. Such* II. 29 That modern sect of Flagellants who make a ritual of lashing—not themselves but—all their neighbours.

fig. 1849 BP. OF EXETER in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxvi. 194 This coincidence of opinion avowed by his [Macaulay's] intending panegyrist with that of his actual flagellant.

Comb. 1876 GRANT *Burgh. Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 199 The unhappy teacher had sometimes to perform the duties of a flagellant-general.

B. adj.

Given to flagellation, flagellating.

1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* I. 27 The broad free sketches of the flagellant head-master of Eton.

fig. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. x. 253 So flagellant of herself was she.

Hence **Flagellantism**.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. i. 8 Wretched peasantry . . . maddened to Flagellantism. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc., Froude's Hist. Eng.* II. 74 The philosopher . . . may look on wars as in the same category with flagellantisms.

Flagellar (flædzələ), *a.* [f. L. *flagell-um* + -AR 1.] *Entom.* 'Pertaining to the flagellum of an antenna' (Cent. Dict.).

Flagellate (flædzələt), *pa. pple. rare.* [ad. L. *flagellāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *flagellā-re* to whip.] Flagellated, scourged.

1876 J. ELLIS *Cesar in Egypt* 145 Christ . . . was one time bound, With scorn assai'd, and flagellate with thongs.

Flagellate (flædzələt), *a.* [f. FLAGELL-UM + -ATE 2.]

1. *Biol. a.* Furnished with vibratile flagella. b. = FLAGELLIFORM.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* II. 79 Those flagellate Infusoria which are termed 'monads'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 21 The cell runs out into a fine process, and forms a flagellate cell.

2. *Bot.* Having runners or runner-like branches. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 379 The male branch may . . . become an ordinary flagellate branch.

Flagellate (flædzələt), *v.* [f. L. *flagellāt-ppl.* stem of *flagellā-re*, f. *flagellum*: see FLAGELLE sb.] *trans.* To scourge, whip.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1721-82 in BAILEY. 1771 SMOLLETT *H. Clinker* II. 173 To be insulted, flagellated, and even executed as a malefactor. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron Wks.* 1846 II. 313/2 [That] the angels were created only to flagellate and burn us. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* III. 9 The outside passengers . . . proceeded to flagellate themselves into circulation.

fig. 1804-8 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxi. 341, I flagellated myself in great anger. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 274 The Quarterly could for once . . . flagellate an opponent without having recourse to its old art of wilful misrepresentation. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 39 Their drowsy minds need to be flagellated by war.

Hence **Flagellated** *ppl. a.*

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xiii, The flagellated boys contrived to hush up their sobs. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 3/2 The flagellated flesh visibly shuddered.

Flagellated (flædzələt), *a. Zool. and Biol.* [f. FLAGELLATE *a.* + -ED 1.] Provided with flagella. 1887 W. J. SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/2 The flagellated chambers of all other sponges. *Ibid.*, Collared flagellated cells or choanocytes.

Flagellation (flædzələtʃən), *Also 5 flagel-lacyon, 6 -cion.* [ad. L. *flagellātiō-em*, n. of

action f. *flagellā-re* to FLAGELLATE.] The action of scourging; a flogging, whipping.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Suffrynge . . . intollerable turmentes, flagellacyons, and moost cruell and bytter deth. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 466 Excoriating their bodies in processary Flagellations. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxxi, Speaking of his abstinence, his watchings, flagellations. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiii, A fearful instrument of flagellation, supple, wax-ended. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 161 Mild flagellations . . . may be used to keep up the external capillary circulation.

fig. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xx. 73 In all the places of thy flagellacyons, peynes and tormentes. 1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. v. 175 By sykenesses, losses of goodes, warres, and other flagellacyons.

b. *spec.* The scourging of Christ; a picture representing this.

1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 55 Vij blodes Crist he bled . . . The thred in his flagellacion. 1630 *DONNE Deaths Duell* (1632) 33 In his flagellation and thornes. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 72 The first place they visited was that of the Pillar of Flagellation. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Flagellatiō*, We say . . . a Flagellation to denote a picture, or print, representing the torment inflicted on the Saviour.

Flagellative (flædzələtɪv), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] = FLAGELLATORY.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* ix, He attended to no department of the school but the flagellative.

Flagellator (flædzələtɔr), [agent-n. f. L. *flagellā-re* to FLAGELLATE.] One who scourges or flogs. (In quot. 1691 = FLAGELLANT A 1.)

1691 G. D'EMILIANE *Frauds Rom. Monks* 358 In the midst of these Flagellators was carried a Representation of the Scourging of our Saviour. 1824 *Examiner* 103/2 He was the flagellator of the boy Lynch. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 198 The flagellator having been summoned before the Council, declares that the fault was not his.

fig. 1830 G. CROLY *George IV.* vi. 76 The rise of this grand flagellator [the newspaper press].

Flagellatory (flædzələtɔrɪ), [f. L. type **flagellātōrius*: see prec. and -ORY.] Pertaining to flagellation or flogging.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 399 We quote one flagellatory paragraph. 1844 *UPPER Twins* II. 16 Often had he screened his bad twin brother from the flagellatory consequences of sheer idleness. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Aug. 266/1 The unwilling specimen of so much flagellatory skill.

† **Flagelle**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *flagellum* dim. of *flagrum* scourge.] A scourge.

c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* I. (1544) 15 a, Their olde offences to punishe . . . As a flagell. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 146 Thou must of righte yewe hym is penance, With this flagelle of equite and resoun.

† **Flagelle**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *flagellā-re*, f. *flagellum*: see prec.] *trans.* To scourge.

1550 *BALE Eng. Votaries* II. R. iij/1 A man wold thinke . . . that Sathan wer sent . . . to flagelle the church.

† **Flagelliferan**. *Obs.* [f. med. L. *flagellifer* (f. *flagellum* scourge + -fer bearing) + -AN.] = FLAGELLANT sb. 1.

1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* 167 The Baptisme of water is now ceased: and the Baptisme of voluntary blood by whipping is come in place thereof, without which none can be saved, as the Flagelliferans [printed -erians, corrected in later Edd.] published.

Flagelliferous (flædzələfərəs), *a. Zool., etc.* [f. L. *flagell-um* + -(i)FEROUS.] Bearing a flagellum or flagella; flagellate.

1868 tr. *Figuier's Ocean World* 99 Flagelliferous Infusoria.

Flagelliform (flædzələfɔrm), *a. Zool. and Bot.* [f. FLAGELLUM + -(i)FORM.] Having the form of a FLAGELLUM.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlii. 155 First, flagelliform ovaries consisting of conical tubes. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 200 The tail is flagelliform, very long. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 356 Flagelliform branches.

Flagellist (flædzələst), *rare.* [f. L. *flagell-um* + -IST.] One who scourges himself.

1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 113 The Christian flagellist might . . . draw as much blood from his back in a year.

|| **Flagellum** (flædzələm). Pl. *flagella*. [L. *flagellum* whip, scourge.]

1. In humorously pedantic use: A whip, scourge. 1807 'BEN BLOCK' (title) *Flagellum* flagellated. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* III, Boxing-gloves, books, fly-flanking flagellum. 1842 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg., Inglol. Penance*, The Knight . . . Received the first taste of the Father's flagellum.

2. a. *Bot.* A runner or creeping shoot.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxviii. (1495) 682 The hyghest braunches of a vyne hyghte Flagella.] 1887 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 5) 117 The Runner or Flagellum . . . is an elongated, slender, prostrate branch, sent off from the base of the stem, and giving off at its extremity leaves, and roots, and thus producing a new plant.

b. *Zool. and Biol.* A lash-like appendage.

1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 227 Outer antennæ as long as the front, flagellum 10-jointed. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 79 The flagella . . . are modifications of the cilia. 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 773/3 A cholera bacillus showing a flagellum at either end.

Flageolet (flædzələt, flædzələt), *Forms:* 7 flajolet, flageolet, -eret, flageolet, 7-9 flageolet, -llet, (8 flagelete), 7- flageolet. [a. Fr. *flageolet*, dim. of OF. *flajol*: see FLAGEL sb. 1.]

1. A small wind instrument, having a mouth-piece at one end, six principal holes, and sometimes keys.

1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 27 A Cyclope plaies upon a Flajolet. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 3 The Musick proceeded from a Consort of Flagelets. 1788 COWPER *Death of a Bullfinch* 12 Well-taught he all the sounds express'd Of flagelet or flute. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, Vagabond groups...add their uproar to the shrill flageolet. *transf.* 1662 TATHAM *Aqua Tri.* 11 To shew they [the winds] were Joves Flagerets.

† 2. A player on the flageolet. *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii., That's one of the walking Flajolets.

3. A stop in an organ having a tone similar to that of the flageolet.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 97 Flageolet...imitates the tone of the instrument bearing the same name.

4 *attrib.*, as *flageolet-master*, -*tone* (see quot.).

1667 PEPPY *Diary* 1 Mar., I find the flageolet-master come, and teaching my wife. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flageolet tones*, the natural harmonics of stringed instruments, so called from their pure flute-like quality of tone.

|| **Flageolet** ² (flædzole't, flæzole). [*Fr.* *flageolet*, corruption of *fagole*, dim. of *fagol*:—*L.* *fasculus*. Cf. *FASELS*.] A species of kidney-bean.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 4/2 Flageolets, the *pièce de résistance*, are the next cause of amusement.

Flaget, var. of FLACKET, *Obs.*, a bottle, cask.

Flaggan: see FLAGON 2.

† **Flaggat**. *Obs.* rare. [? var. of FLACKET *sb.* 2; but cf. FAGGOT.] A bundle, faggot.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 615 Gret flaggatis tharof thai maid.

Flagged (flægd), *pp.* a. 1 [*f.* FLAG *sb.* 2 + -ED 2.] Paved with flags or slabs of marble, stone, etc.

1634-5 BRETON *Trav.* (1844) 86 The daintiest flagged channels. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* iii, Our apartment...had a flagged floor. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxii. 350 They paced backwards and forwards under the flagged verandah.

Flagged (flægd), *pp.* a. 2 [*f.* FLAG *sb.* 4 + -ED 2.] Having a flag, decorated with a flag.

1791 COWPER *Vandyke Oak* 96 The deck Of some flagged admiral. 1874 PAPWORTH *Coats of Arms* 364 A turret arg. flagged gu.

Flagger ¹ (flæ'gəɪ). [*Anglo-Irish*. [*Cf.* FLAG *sb.* 1; also FLIGGER and OF. *flechiere*, *flequiere*, *flagiere* water plants, flags collectively.] = FLAG *sb.* 1] 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xv, Its banks sedge, thickly grown with flaggers and bulrushes. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xx, The sedge banks, whose tall flaggers bow their heads beneath the ripple that eddies from the bow.

Flagger ². [*f.* FLAG *v.* 3 and *sb.* 2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who flags or lays down flagstones.

1868 WHITMAN *Poems*, *To Working Men* 6 Flagging of side-walks by flaggers.

2. *slang*. A street-walker.

1865 *Daily Paper*, Police Report (Farmer), She wasn't a low sort at all—she wasn't a flagger as we call it.

Flagger ³ (flæ'gəɪ). [*f.* FLAG *sb.* 4 + -ER 1.] A man who carries a flag before a traction-engine to warn drivers of vehicles, etc.

1892 *Scott. Leader* 9 Jan. 4 The 'flagger', who turned up some time after in hot pursuit of the fugitive [engine].

Flagget, var. of FLACKET *Obs.*, bottle.

Flagging (flæ'gɪŋ), *vbl.* *sb.* 1 [*f.* FLAG *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FLAG 1.

1611 COTGR., *Alachissement*...a flagging, or falling downe, through feebleness. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 102 The swelling of the Heart and the Flagging thereof. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. II. v. 236 That flagging of the circulation which accompanies the decline of life. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. 36 He was inclined to regret, as a spiritual flagging, the lull which he saw.

Flagging, *vbl.* *sb.* 2 [*f.* FLAG *v.* 3 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of paving with flagstones.

1656 H. WEBB in D. King *Vale Royall* II. 209 The Flagging of the long West Ile...was this year begun by Dean Mitter. 1824 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 341 The paving and flagging of streets. 1893 *Birkenhead News* 9 Dec. 1/2 Tenders for the Flagging, Channelling, and Sewering of various Passages in the Borough.

2. *concr.* The material used in paving; hence, the pavement. (The two first quotes are doubtful.)

1622 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 178 For making upp a wall and flagging about the bells floore for five dayes att x d. per diem, iij s. ijd. 1660 *Ibid.* 197 For setting upp the fount and flagging about itt, 8 s. 6 d. 1825 *Beverley Lighting Act* II. 27 The flagging and other materials thereof to be taken up. 1851 LONGE *Gold. Leg.* II. i. 50 He...heard angelic feet Fall on the golden flagging of the street. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* III. 39 Stretched at her length upon the flagging.

3. *attrib.*, as *flagging stone*.

1830 N. S. WHEATON *Yrnl.* 366 A vault covered with a coarse flagging stone. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 172 Almost inexhaustible quarries of flagging stone.

† **Flagging**, *vbl.* *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [? *f.* FLAG *sb.* 4 + -ING 1.] ? A long flowing hat-band.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3045/4 His Coat whitish, with black Trimming, a black Hat and Flagging.

Flagging (flæ'gɪŋ), *pp.* a. [*f.* FLAG *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That flags; hanging down, drooping; failing, languid.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) Cj, That her brestes...he nyether to great, soft, hangyng, and flaggyng. c 1620 Z. BOVD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 10 Against the yard The flagging mainsail flap. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov. Wks.* (Rtdg.) 759/1 The language is thin, flagging, poor, starved. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiii. 1039 The wounded bird...With flagging wings alighted on the mast. 1838 WORDSW.

Sonnets x, Dull, flagging notes that with each other jar. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) I. v. 189 He...had recourse to...stimulants to rouse a flagging imagination.

Hence **Flaggingly** *adv.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. v. 54, I would come off but very faintly and flaggingly.

† **Flaggish**, a. *Obs.* [*f.* FLAG a. + -ISH.] Somewhat 'flag' or lank; = FLAGGY a. 2 I.

1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 402/4 Of a brown flaggish Hair. 1685 *Ibid.* No. 2058/4 A tall slender man, flaggish lank Hair.

Flaggon, var. of FLAGON.

Flaggy (flæ'gi), a. 1 [*f.* FLAG *sb.* 1 + -Y 1.]

1. Abounding in flags or reeds.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* II. 3 He...putte the liti faunt with ynnre, and sette out hym in the flaggi place of the brinke of the flode. 1552 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 104 For the flaggy peyse of grounde lyeng...in Estrofte. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xlix, Old Chamus flaggy banks. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 40 There is a little flaggy piece towards the west ende. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 125 The rings went whirling round, Till they touch'd the flaggy bank. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 299/2 Its favourite flaggy haunts.

2. Consisting or made of flags or reeds.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 176 The rupture of his browes He shades with flaggy wreathes, and swallow boughes. 1698 J. FRYER *E. India & Persia* 17 Their Flaggy Mansions: Flags...upheld with some few Sticks, supplying both Sides and Covering to their Cottages. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 200 Cam will ere long his flaggy Tresses rear.

3. Resembling a flag or reed, flag-like.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) III. 120 Rather soft sweete grasse, then hie and flaggy. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxiv. 45 The common Flower-de-luce hath long and large flaggy leaues, like the blade of a sworde. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 95 (*Flower-de-luce*) The flaggy kinds thereof have the most physical uses. c 1730 BURR *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxvi. 310 A kind of short flaggy grass.

4. Of corn, straw, etc.: Having a large flag (see FLAG *sb.* 1 2).

1842 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. n. 300 Straw bright and reedy, not flaggy. 1850 *Ibid.* XI. II. 691 My corn being too strong and flaggy.

Flaggy (flæ'gi), a. 2 *Obs.* exc. dial. [*f.* FLAG *v.* 1 + -Y 1. Cf. FLAG a., FLAGGISH.]

1. Hanging down limply or lankly, drooping, pendulous.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 151 The cheekes seeme flaggy and hanging downe. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. xi. 10 His flaggy wings when forth he did display, Were like two sayles. c 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* I. 238 Curlinge y^e flaggy lockes of the Neptunia plaine. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1614/4 A Tall Man with Brown flaggy Hair. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 40 Basking in the Sun thy Bees may lye, And resting there, their flaggy Pinions dry. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. Round World* (1840) 135 Her breasts were plump and round, not flaggy and hanging down. 1814 H. BUSK *Fugit. Pieces* 229 The flaggy sail Chides the dull absence of the quickening gale. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* I. 52 A large head with...wide-spread, flaggy wings...to represent a Jupiter Pluvius.

2. Soft and flabby, having no firmness, flaccid.

a 1565 SIR T. CHALONER in Q. *Eliz. Boethius* (E.E.T.S.) 147 My skynne do sagg in wrinkles slacke, my flaggy lymbes do tremble. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 453 It will beare a great flaggy Apple. 1634 T. HORNE *Janna Ling.* (ed. 8) 9 Lillies...Wither and grow flaggy. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. III. 91 It [the Heart] becomes soft and flaggy, and gives no pulsation. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 238 The flesh is so flaggy and the Bacon so sorry. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wordbk.*, *Flaggy*, flabby, limp.

Hence **Flagginess**, the state of being flaggy.

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* Ded. (1657) Aijb, Through the flagginess of her Pinion. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* XIV. 480 When there is a weakness of the Stomach, especially a flagginess. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 60 The lungs, by their flagginess fastening themselves to the sides. 1755 JOHNSON *Flagginess*, laxity, limberness, want of tension.

Flaggy (flæ'gi), a. 3 [*f.* FLAG *sb.* 2 + -Y 1.] Cleaving readily into flags, capable of being split up, laminate.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* III. 23 A grayish-coloured sandy stone, often slaty or flaggy. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* II. § 7. 85 A rock which is regularly and not very thickly bedded, so that it can be split up into slabs for paving, is called *Flaggy*, or a *Flagstone*.

Flagitate (flæ'dziteɪ), v. [*f.* *L.* *flagitāt*-*pp.* stem of *flagitāre* to demand earnestly, *f.* root *flāg*: see FLAGRANT.] *trans.* To entreat (a person) earnestly; to importune (*rare*).

1623 COCKERAM, *Flagitate*, earnestly to importune. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Flagitate*, to ask instantly, to desire earnestly. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* III. XIV. III. 639 Carteret himself shall go and flagitate the Dutch. 1865 *Ibid.* V. xviii. i. 7 Schmettau earnestly flagitating the Hanoverian Officials.

Flagitation (flæ'dziteɪ'ʃən). Also 5 *flagitacyon*. [*ad.* *L.* *flagitātōem*, n. of action *f.* *flagitāre*: see *prec.*] The action of asking or demanding with earnestness or passion.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Flagitation*, an earnest begging. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

¶ A mistake for FLAGELLATION.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 The tourment and flagitacyon wherof the see was bette in righte grete violence.

† **Flagition**. *Obs.* [badly *f.* *L.* *flagitium*: see FLAGITIOUS.] Flagitious conduct; flagitiousness.

1598 J. KEEPER *Courtiers Acad.* 244 [Riches] being the infamous offspring of couetousnesse, and guilty euen of the same flagition. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur. Pooles* 158 A woman...stuffed...with all kinde of flagition and villanie.

† **Flagitiosity**. *Obs.* -° [*f.* *L.* *flagitiosus* (see next) + -ITY.] Flagitiousness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flagitiosity*. 1775 in ASH.

Flagitious (flædʒi'ʃəs), a. Also 4-6 *flagicious* (e. [*ad.* OF. *flagicioux*, *flagiteux*, or *L.* *flagitiosus*, *f.* *flagitium* shameful crime, also importunity; related to *flagitāre*: see FLAGITATE v.]

1. Of persons: Guilty of or addicted to atrocious crimes; deeply criminal, extremely wicked.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* vii. 34 Thou cursid...of alle men most flagiciouse. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* I. (1584) Cij, That flagitious Apostata. a 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* (1634) 98 Is it fit the Wife should be kept under the government of a flagitious servant? 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 788 Crimes shall...whelm in ruins yon flagitious town. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* III. I. 16 The most flagitious of mortals. *absol.* 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 3 You will have annihilated in the minds of the flagitious all their fears of future punishment.

¶ b. Loosely used for: Infamous.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV. 364 The common Executioner, who is the lowest and most flagitious Officer of the Commonwealth.

2. Of actions, character, principles, etc.: Extremely wicked or criminal; heinous, villainous.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 142 Flagitious doings and factes. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost Pref.*, Men, of so flagitious lives, that [etc.]. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, This Age, Of most flagitious Note. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. iv. (1840) 51 Having committed a flagitious crime. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxii. 247 His faith is pure, though his manners are flagitious. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 232 His principles...were of the most flagitious description. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* IX. (ed. 5) 134 The flagitious life of the pontiff.

Flagitiously (flædʒi'ʃəsli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a flagitious manner; atrociously, villainously.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* (1622) VI. xvi. iv. 79 If Amasa were now...justly...payd for the arerages of his late rebellion...it was flagitiously cruell. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. vi. (1713) 391 Such men as have lived flagitiously and wickedly. 1845 LN. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) V. cxvii. 346 Some of the scenes...are most flagitiously indecent. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 562 A sentence so flagitiously unjust.

Flagitiousness (flædʒi'ʃəsni:s), [*f.* as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being flagitious.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* I. 3 The corruption and Flagitiousness of Life which naturally attend it. 1750 *Student* I. 176 A and others would intentionally avoid all acts of flagitiousness and villany. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. ii. 72 The flagitiousness of his life as Pope.

Flagless (flæ'gləs), a. [*f.* FLAG *sb.* 2 and 4 + -LESS.] Destitute of a flag or flags.

1. Not paved with flagstones.

1840 R. BREMNER *Excursion Denmark*, etc. II. 350 The rough-paved flagless thoroughfare.

2. Not bearing a flag or ensign; unadorned by flags or banners.

1866 *Morning Star* 10 July, Within an hour or so, Milan, now so dejected and flagless, will rejoice and be adorned again. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* 141 He pointed sadly to his flagless staff, and shook his head.

Flaglet. [*f.* FLAG *sb.* 4 + -LET.] A small flag.

1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar., The light blue flaglet on the forepeak of the Cambridge boat.

Flag-man. [*f.* FLAG *sb.* 4 + MAN.]

† 1. An admiral, a flag-officer. *Obs.*

1666 PEPPY *Diary* (1879) III. 428 To Mr. Lilly's the painter's; and there saw the heads...of the Flagmen in the late great fight. 1713 [DARRELL] *Gentleman Instructed* III. (ed. 5) 409 He was a kind of Flagman, a Vice-Admiral, in all those Expeditions of Good-fellowship.

2. One who has charge of or carries a flag; one who signals with a flag.

1832 *Lincoln Herald* 13 Jan. 1 The crowd all rushed into the yard, with Beck, the flagman. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I. xiv. § 1. 487 The Starter is...allowed an assistant, besides a flagman. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 6/1 The flagman...obeyed the order.

Flag-officer. *Naut.* [*f.* FLAG *sb.* 4 + OFFICER.] An officer who carries a flag. a. An admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral. b. In U.S. navy 1857-1862 the official title of an officer in actual command of a squadron (*Cent. Dict.*).

1665 EVELYN *Diary* 30 June, I went on board the Charles, to which...came all the flag-officers to his Majesty. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 341 He formerly appointed the flag officers. 1806 A DUNCAN *Nelson* 119 The rank of a flag-officer. 1859 in *Gen. Navy Reg. U.S.A.* (1888) 931 The commission of senior flag officer of the United States Navy. 1870 COLOMB *Let. Apr. in Fifteen Years Naval Retirement* 5 Fifty Flag Officers is too few.

Flagon ¹ (flæ'gʊn). Forms: 5 *flagan*, *flakon*, 6 *flacon* (e, *flaccoun*, (*Sc.* *flackoun*), 6 *flagone*, 5-9 *flaggon*, 6- *flagon*. [*ME.* *flakon*, *ad.* OF. *flacon*:—earlier *flascoun*:—med.L. *flascōn-em*: see FLASK *sb.*]

1. A large bottle for holding wine or other liquors; in early use sometimes *spec.* a metal bottle with a screw top, such as was carried by pilgrims (cf. FLACON, and quots. 1578, 1647, 1653). *arch.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xiv. 234 And there shalt thou bere with the of my wy in two flagons of siluer they ar of two galons. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 540, ii. flaggonys of golde. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Bij b, Take a flatte flacon or botell of glas. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxxii. 592 Gourdes...be oftentimes used (espe-

cially of the Pilgrimes) in steede of flagons or bottles. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* v. 25 Bring forth your Flaggons (fill'd with sparkling Wine). 1647 R. STAPFOLTON *Juvenal* 226 With thy netted knapsack, basket, wine, And bursten-bellied flaggons. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. v. 26 What difference is there between a bottle and a flaggon? great difference, for the bottle is stopp'd...with a stoppel, but the flaggon with a vice. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Hymn to Indra* Wks. 1799 VI. 340 While from their diamond flagons The feasting Gods exhaustless nectar sip. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hallix*, Having...divided the last drop in the flagon equally between himself and me.

b. Recently applied by wine-merchants to a glass bottle of flattened globular shape with a neck, holding nearly twice the quantity of an ordinary wine-bottle.

2. A large vessel containing a supply of drink for use at table; now esp. one with a handle and spout, and usually a lid.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 7 Basons, Flaggons, Bottles... or any other such Wares of Tin or Pewter. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 115 Did they coyn...Bouls, and Flaggons, Int' Officers of Horse and Dragons. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. He set the flagon on the table, and sat down. 1883 *March. Exam.* 30 Oct. 8/4 They were supplied with beer in the usual stately German flagons with pewter covers.

b. spec. A vessel of this description, used to hold the wine at the Eucharist.

1485 *Church. Acc. St. Mary's Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 114 A leeske of laton with a flakon. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, And here to lay his hand on every vessel (be it Chalice or Flagon). 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2104/4 Stole...out of the Parish Church of Ashborne...a Silver gilt Flagon. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms, Flagon*, the vessel i. on the credence for the wine at mass; 2. on the altar, if the chalice be too small.

3. As much as a flagon will hold; also, a flagon and its contents; hence, as a measure of capacity (see quot. 1858).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 197 A pour'd a Flaggon of Renish on my head once. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3906/2 They sent his Grace 36 Flagons of Wine. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 49 ¶ 10 He had...drank many a flaggon. 1830 JAMES DARNLEY xxxviii, Sending over many a flaggon of wine and hypocry. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Flagon*...a measure of two quarts.

4. attrib. as flagon-bracelet, -chain, ? a chain-bracelet to which a smelling-bottle (F. *flacon*) could be attached.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1886) 11 Here is also a Flagone chaine of the hundred angesles that you did giue me in your laste greate Feuer. 1598 *Lanc. Wills* II. 97 One flagon cheane viiith. twoe flagon cheane braselette iiijth. 1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* iv. i, I was a simple countrie Ladie, wore golde buttons, trunck-sleeues, and flaggon bracelets.

Flagon² (flægŋn). *Anglo-Irish*. Also **flaggan**. [Corrupted form of FLAGGER¹.] = FLAG sb.¹ 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Flaggan, Iris Pseudocorus* L. — Ireland (Belfast). 1882 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* Feb. 43 Local names of plants. Co. Fermanagh.—Iris, 'Flagons'.

† **Flaggonal**, a. Obs. rare-1. In 7 flaggonal. [f. FLAGON¹ + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a flagon.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. v. 26 This is called a cup of dissimulation, or flaggonal hypocrisie.

† **Flaggonet**. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ET.] A small flagon; a flagon-shaped vessel.

1599 BR. HALL *Sat.* vi. i. 84 With a big-bellied gallion flagonet. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Invitation*, In a burnisht flagonnet stood by Beere small as comfort, dead as charity.

Flagonless (flægŋnless), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Wanting or not having a flagon.

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 459 Wifeless, friendless, flagonless, alone.

† **Flagrable**, a. Obs.—1 [f. L. *flagrā-re* to blaze (see FLAGRANT) + -BLE.] Tending to blaze; capable of being set on fire.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 251 *Sal Alkali* made out of spirit of Wine which before was Flagrable.

Flargance (flæ'grāns). rare. [ad. (either directly or through OF. *flargance*) L. *flagrantia*, n. of quality f. *flagrant-em* FLAGRANT.]

1. lit. Blazing or glowing condition.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 735 We had been brought now to the very fragrance of the dog-star. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Roar of Sea* III. liii. 235 Some vent had been found, and the attic was in full flargance.

2. Of an offence: The quality or state of being flagrant; glaring shamefulness.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* iv. xv, They bring to him a woman taken in the flargance of her adultery. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiii. 321 The shuffling sophistry...is the very flargance and crassitude of baseness.

Flagrancy (flæ'grānsi). [ad. L. *flagrantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. lit. The quality of being flagrant; glowing or blazing condition. Obs. or arch.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 722 Lust causeth a Flagrancy in the Eyes. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 300 So many various stars are beheld supernally in ether, i. e. in the most clear flargancy of fire.

b. fig. 1599 SANDYS *Enropæ Spec.* (1632) 240 To draw the modest beauty of a Virgin out of the flargancy of Harlots. 1650 TRAPP *Clavis to Bible* III. 56 So they dyed in the flargancy of their lust.

2. Of an offence, crime, evil, etc.: Heinousness, enormity, outrageousness.

1714 STEELE *Apol. Pref.*, Polit. Writ. (1715) 215 The Flagrancy and dangerous Consequence of what was doing. 1760 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) I. 64 A punishment...which was greatly inadequate to the flargancy of his crime. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. x. 221 Ministers...were borne down by the flargancy of the provocation. 1810 BENTHAM *Elem. Art of Packing* (1821) 245 To do what can be done...towards holding up to view the flargancy of the disease.

Flagrant (flæ'grānt), a. [ad. L. *flagrant-em*, pr. ppl. of *flagrā-re* to burn, f. root *flæg-*, Aryan *bhleg-* to blaze.]

1. lit. Blazing, burning, flaming, glowing. arch.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* II. 334 Torches were carried on eche syde flagrāt. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* viii. 161 His mother snatcht it... Out of the fire; and quench't the flagrāt brand. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* iv. iv. (1733) 82 It [a Fire] was clear and flagrāt. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. 10 Round the crackling hearth, Where heath and cistus gave their flagrāt flame. 1856 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 352 Forthwith burst The flagrāt lightnings.

† b. Of a fluid: Fiery, hot. Hence, *In flagrāt blood*, opp. to *in cold blood*. Obs.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 73 The Lacedæmonians... would in cold blood perform what the Athenians did usually in flagrāt. 1676 PEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 588 More sober allayers of thirst, than their flagrāt kill devil.

c. fig.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlvii. 249 They, who to others seemed flagrāt in their tongues, had Ice congealed in their frozen hearts. 1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 108 Quenching his flagrāt thirst at the stream. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 132 Flagrāt health, health boiling over in fiery rapture.

2. a. Of war: Raging; actually in progress. b.

In flagrāt delict (= L. *flagrante delicto*): in the very act. rare.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 157 Except in moments of flagrāt civil war. 18. PALFREY (Webster 1864), A war with the most powerful of the native tribes was flagrāt. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 137 When an offender was taken in flagrāt delict.

† 3. Of feelings, passions, etc. (rarely of persons): Ardent, burning, intensely eager or earnest. Obs.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C v/4 By flagrāt ardour inflamed. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxix. (1611) 262 A thing which stirreth up flagrāt desires and affections. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* ccxlix. (1872-5) II. 467 Strangways, a flagrāt churchman, made privy counsellor. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 62 Give Energy to my Enevrate Tongue, While the fir'd Chanter's flagrāt Rage is sung. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 794 He burns with most intense and flagrāt zeal To serve his country.

4. In occasional uses referring to the visible aspect of flame. † a. Resplendent, glorious. Obs.

? a 1500 *York Myst.*, *Inholders* 39 O flagrāt fader! graunte yt myght so be.

† b. Burning red from a logging. Obs.

1718 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 452 The Beadle's Lash still flagrāt on their Back. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 128 [Tutcliff] flagrāt from the lash. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 264 Half...went over red-hot from the conventicle; the other half, flagrāt from Bridewell. c 1838 DE QUINCEY *Shakspeare* Wks. 1863 XII. 57 A young man yet flagrāt from the lash of the executioner or the beadle

c. Flaring, gaudy.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. vi. iii. 164 A highgoing Dowager (who dresses, if I recollect, in flagrāt colours).

5. Of an offence, crime, etc.; also of an offender: Glaring, notorious, scandalous, 'flaming into notice' (J.).

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 25 The constant Enormities committed by such flagrāt Wretches. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 430 ¶ 3 The Fault I speak of was so very flagrāt. 1746 SMOLLETT *Keppel* 96 You are a flagrāt misanthrope. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 260 Many individuals...were cut off on account of their flagrāt wickedness. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 746 Ney—an indifferent General, and a flagrāt traitor. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 22 They had been guilty of a flagrāt violation of religion. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LVII. 142/2 Nor...are his errors less numerous or less flagrāt than those of Mr. B.

† 6. = FLAGRANT. Obs.

[The L. vbs. *flagrare* and *fragrare* were often confused in MSS.; cf. F. *flairer* to smell, which in form represents the former. The last quot., however, is burlesque.]

1450 *Pol. Poems* II. 232 The monethe of May... Flagrāt in her floures. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 376 In the flagrāt odour thereof, bothe the body & the herte is reioysed. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* iv. v, For now the flagrāt floures do spring.

Hence **Flagrantness**.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Flagrantly (flæ'grāntli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a flagrāt manner or degree; glaringly, notoriously, scandalously.

1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. (1772) 61 An epigram of four lines; [is] a species of wit flagrantly unsuitable to the dignity...of the epic muse. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 701 You will see how flagrantly the honour...and glory, of our country...are all sacrificed to the selfish views of the Boroughmongers. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xx. 332 A privilege which had been flagrantly interfered with.

† **Flagrate**, v. Obs. [f. L. *flagrāt-* ppl. stem of *flagrā-re* to burn.]

1. intr. To burst into flame; to DEFLAGRATE.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 101 It does not flagrate or fulgurate, as nitre does.

2. trans. To injure by fire; to burn.

Hence **Flagrating** ppl. a.

1705 GREENHILL *Art Embalming* iii. 336 Typhon's destructive and flagrating Power...was made more temperate.

† **Flagration**. Obs. [as if ad. L. **flagrātiō-em*, agent-n. f. *flagrā-re* to blaze.] The action of bursting into flame or blazing up; burning; a conflagration.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 142 Unless the Hydriopick moisture...be exhausted by flagration. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 214 If it [Spirit] take Fire...and Consume even to the Flagration and Explosion of the Gunpowder. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1847 in CRAIG.

fig. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatnau's Theat. World* II. 186 For it fortun'd so after the Universal Flagration of Italy.

Flag-root. U.S. [f. FLAG sb.¹] The root of the sweet flag (*Acorus Calamus*); the plant itself. 1851 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 77 Flagroot, a plant which looks like a cock's tail or a peacock's feather in form.

|| **Flagrum** (flæ'grūm). Zool. [Lat. *flagrum* whip.] A part of the jaw-feet of some crustaceans.

1855 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* III. 86/2 They [Hippides] have neither flagrum (fovet) nor palp.

Flag-ship, flagship. [f. FLAG sb.⁴ + SHIP sb.] A ship bearing an admiral's flag.

1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 684/4 We...believe there are several other sunk, and amongst the rest a Flagship. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Blake* Wks. IV. 369 With the loss of one flagship, and six other men of war. 1887 *Spectator* 30 July 1019/1 The 'Inflexible', the flagship for the Admiral.

Flag-staff, flagstaff. Pl. (-staves), -staffs. [f. FLAG sb.⁴ + STAFF.] A pole or staff on which a flag is hung.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Saylor* Wks. (1856) 76 He...cannot sit unlesse he beare a flag-staffe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 82 Flying the several Colours...on Flag-Staffs erected for that purpose. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flag-staves*. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 166 Hoist a red flag on the flag-staff. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, It began with the erection of flag-staffs.

Flag-stone, flagstone. [f. FLAG sb.² + STONE.] a. A flag or flat stone suitable for paving, etc.; hence often in pl. = pavement. b. Sandstone capable of being split up into flags.

a. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 359 A Pavement of large Flag-Stones. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 807/2 Over his [Johnson's] grave was placed a large blue flagstone with this inscription. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xii, Enjoying the sea-breeze on the broad flagstones of the Marine Parade.

b. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 220 If...a block of flag-stone were converted into a pillar. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 184 Extensive quarries of flagstone.

attrib. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* x. (ed. 2) 229 The flagstone quarries of Caithness and Carmylie.

Hence **Flagstoned**, paved with flag-stones.

1885 S. O. JEWETT *Marsh Isl.* xi, From whence one could look across the flagstoned court.

Flaich, var. of FLEECH v. to flatter.

Flaid, obs. pa. t. and pple. of FLAY, FLEY, vbs.

Flaik, obs. Sc. or dial. form of FLAKE.

Flail (flæil), sb. Forms: 1 flizel, 3 *Orm.* fle33l,

4-5 fleil(e), -yl(e), 4-6 flail, 5 flayel, flaylle, flaele, 5-7 flayl(e), 6 flale, flael, 6-8 flaille, 7 fleale, fleyle, (8 flay), 4- flail. [The late OE.

fligel is possibly a corruption of **flægil*, corresponding to MDu., Du., LG. *vlegel*, OHG. *flegel* (MHG. *vlegel*, mod. Ger. *flegel*):—WGer. **flagil*, prob. ad. L. *flagellum* lit. 'scourge', but already in the Vulgate used for 'flail'. Some scholars have thought that the WGer. word may be f. OTeut. root **flah-*, *-flag-*:—pre-Teut. **flak-* (cf. Lith. *plūkiti* to strike, Gr. *πληγύναι*); but this appears improbable. Cf. the synonymous Rom. forms, OF. *flaieil*, *flael*, *flael* (mod.F. *fléau*), Pr. *flagel*, *flachel*, Sp. *flagelo*, Pg. *flagello*, It. *fragello*:—L. *flagellum*. The 15th c. spelling *flayel*, and perh. some earlier forms, are influenced by the OF. word.]

1. An instrument for threshing corn by hand, consisting of a wooden staff or handle, at the end of which a stouter and shorter pole or club, called a swingle or swipple, is so hung as to swing freely.

a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 To odene fligel and andlamena fela. c 1200 ORMIN 1500 Pa presshest tu bin corn wip flizel. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A.vii. 174 Faytors...flapten on with fleiles from morwe til euen. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 15 Alle ranne theder...some with a rake, some with a brome...some with a flayel. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 b, The flayle tryeth y^e corne from the chaffe. 1635 COWLEY *Davidels* iv. 170 Nor did great Gideon his old Flail disdain, After won Fields. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii. 183 A blown bladder fastened like a flail at the end of a short stick. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* x. (1876) 24 Thirty years ago all corn, or nearly all corn, was threshed by the flail.

Proverb. 1674, 1730 [see FENCE sb. 3].

b. fig. Also in phrase *To be threshed with your own flail*: to be treated as you have treated others.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxii. 121 Beten wyth the flayel of fortune. 1589 *Pappe v. Hatchel* (1844) 23 Faith Martin, you shall bee thresh't with your owne flaille. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 82 A scourge of Wit, and flayle of Sense. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 302 Flails of oratory thresh the floor. 1831 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 208 A tall, loose...vehement-looking flail of a man.

2. A military weapon resembling a threshing-flail in construction, but usually of iron or strengthened with iron, and often having the striking part armed with spikes. Cf. MORNING-STAR.

Also *Protestant flail* (Eng. Hist.): a weapon consisting of a short staff, loaded with lead, attached to the wrist by a strap; it is said to have been carried during the excitement

of the 'Popish Plot' (1678-81) by persons who professed to be in fear of murderous assaults by 'Papists'.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2999 Flaelles three of yre. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxviii. 303 The geaunt toke hys flayel of yron, & gaf geffray a grete buffet. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. ix. 19 He with his yron flaile Gan drive at him, with .. might and maine. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* xi. 24 She .. Drove farre their flying troops, & threstht with iron flail. ? c 1682 *Ballad in Roxb. Ball.* IV. 35 Listen a while, and I'll tell you a tale Of a new Device of a Protestant Flayl. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* (1740) 572 A certain Pocket Weapon. called a Protestant Flail. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 332 [S. College] made himself notorious. by inventing a weapon. which he called 'the protestant flail'.

† 3. [After *F. fléau*.] Something that swings on a pivot. a. A swing-bar for a gate. b. A beam like that of a balance (by which two buckets can be lowered alternately into a draw-well). c. A lever with the free extremity weighted, forming part of a cider-press. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 206 Merlin caught the flayle of the yate and plucked it to hym and yede oute as lightly as it hadde not haue ben lokked. c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* x. 177 Lawrence gird downe [the well]. The other bade aboute and held the flail. 1691 *WORLDIDGE Cyder* (ed. 3) 113 The Flail-Press .. with heavy Weights or Stones at the end of the Flail.

† 4. As transl. of *L. flagellum*: A scourge. *Obs.* 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 139 Takege a flayle in theire honde.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flail-man*; *flail-finned*, *-like* adjs. Also, *flail-cap* (= *Du. vlegelkap*, *Ger. flegelkappe*), the cap (*CAP sb.*¹ 12) or *CAPLIN* of a flail; *flail-capping dial.* = *prec.*; † *flail-press* (see 3 c); † *flail-staff*, the part of the flail held in the hands; *flail-stone*, an elongated stone with a hole at one end, for use as a flail-swingler; † *flail-swingler*, a thrasher; *flail-swingle*, the swinging or freely-moving part of the flail.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 165/1 *Fleyl cappe, *cappa*. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, **Flail cappin*, the leather attached to the upper end of the flail soople. 1630 *DONNE Progress Soul* xxxvi. Poems (1669) 302 The **Flail-finn'd* Thresher and steel-beak'd Sword-fish. 1880 *BROWNING Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. 224 A human sheaf it thrashed **Flail-like*. 1855 *J. HEWITT Anc. Armour I.* 327 The **flail-man* in our engraving is engaged in the assault of a castle. 1864 *L.D. PALMERSTON in Daily Tel.* 16 Dec. When the first threshing machines were introduced there was a revolt .. among the flail-men. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 165/2 *Fleyl staffe, or honde staffe, *manutentum*. 1851 *D. WILSON Prel. Ann.* (1863) I. 190 Like the ruder **flail-stone*, the morning-star, when efficiently wielded, must have proved a deadly weapon. c 1515 *Cocke Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Adam auerus **flayle* swenger. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 165/2 *Fleyle swyngyl, *virga*.

Flail (flēl), *v.* Also 5 *flayle*, 7 *fleyle*. [f. *prec. sb.* In early examples of sense 1 *perh. ad. OF. flaeler* :- *L. flagellāre* to FLAGELLATE.]

1. *trans.* To scourge, whip; to beat or thrash. Also to flail along, to drive by beating.

14. *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) lx. 72 They hym naylyd and yl flaylyd, Alas, that innocent! 1839 *K. H. DIGBY Mores Catholici* ix. xi. 373 He flails me, and makes all my body burn with his fire. 1873 *HOLLAND A. Bonnic.* v. 85 That's the way my mother always flailed me. 1888 *BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms* (1890) 7 We soon got sharp enough to flail him [a pony] along with a quince stick.

2. To strike with or as with a flail.

1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis*, etc. (Arb.) 138 For Mars they [the Cyclopes] be sternfulye flayling Hudge spoaks and chariots. 1622 *H. SYDENHAM Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. 97 If we can fleyle down the transgressions of the time. 1878 *STEVENSON Inland Voy.* 165 The misery .. made me flail the water with my paddle like a madman. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Flail*, to hit; to beat with a down stroke. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov., With giant stroke she flails about, And heaps a score of dead.

3. To thrash (corn) with a flail.

1821 *SIR J. D. PAUL Rouge et Noir* 24 Clod. Pens verses on the sheaves he should be flailing. fig. 1857 *WHITTIER What of the Day* 30 See .. through its cloud of dust, the threshing-floor, Flailed by the thunder, heaped with chaffless grain!

† **Flailly**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 *flaly*. [f. *FLAIL sb.* + *-y*¹.] Acting like a flail.

1632 *VICARS Aeneid* v. 123 At once all furrows plow.. With flaly-ores and slicing foredecks fierce.

Flain, *obs. pa. pple.* of *FLAY*.

Flair¹ (flēɔɪ). [*a. OF.* and *F. flair*, f. *flairier*, *flairir* to smell:—popular *L. flāgrāre*, altered form of *frāgrāre*: see *FRAGRANT*.]

† 1. An odour, a smell. *Obs.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 9017 Alle swete savours .. War noht bot als styngk to regard of pat flayre. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 772 Syche a vennyous flayre flowe fro his lypez.

|| 2. [mod. Fr.] Power of 'scent', sagacious perceptiveness, instinctive discernment.

1881 *MRS. LYNN LINTON My Love I.* 291 Gip, with the keen 'flair' of her kind, saw how things stood. 1885 *MISS BRADDON Wyllard's Weird* II. ii. 47, I see you have the true flair.

Flair² (flēɔɪ). Also *flare*. [Cf. *OF. flair* (14th c.) some kind of flat fish.] The ray or skate.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. v. § 3. 133 Flare, Thornback. a 1672 *WILLUGHBY Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. C. N. 5 The Skate or Flair. 1710 *SIBBALD Hist. Fife* II. 50 *Raia levis*, the Skate or Flair. 1740 *R. BROOKES Art of Angling* II. v. 105 The Skate or Flare .. is a gristly Fish, with a flat smooth, and very broad Body. 1862 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* I. 87.

Flair, *var. form* of *FLARE*.

† **Flairing**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 3 *fleirand*. [*pr. pple.* of **flair vb.*, *a. OF. flairier*: see *FLAIR*¹.] Smelling; odorous, scented.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3695 (Cott.) Quen he had feld his fleirand cloth.

Flaitchment: see *FLEECHMENT*.

† **Flaite**, *v.*¹ *Obs. rare*—1. [? for **flate*, *FLAT v.*⁴] *intr.* ? To flatter.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 74 Quod ouerhope, 'pan y flaitir, & sumtyme flaite pou schalt lyue, and bi silf it haue'.

Flaite (flēit), *v.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *flaicht*, 7 *flayte*. [*var. of FLIGHT v.*] *trans.* To frighten, scare, terrify. Hence *Flaited ppl. a.*

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 39 His steades that yet for feare doth run Like flaited fiends. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 138 Till the Lord by his terrors flaite her. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* (1691) 98 *Flaite*. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

Flake (flēk), *sb.*² Forms: 4-6 *flek* (e, 5-6 *fleyke*, 6 *fleake*, *Sc. flaik*, 7-8 *fleack*, (7 *fleack*), 5- *flake*. *dial.* 9 *fleigh*, *fleak*, *flaik*. [? a. ON.

flake, *fleke* wk. masc., hurdle, wicker shield (*Da. flage hurdle*), corresponding to *MDu. vlake* fem. (mod. *Du. vlaak* hurdle on which wool is beaten), *MLG.* and mod. *LG. flake* sort of fishing net. The senses of the word seem to point to some root meaning to plait; a connexion with *OTeut. *flehtan* (= *L. plectere*, f. root **plek-*; cf. *Gr. πλέκειν*) to plait, is suggested by the *Ger.* synonym *flechte* (cf. *Ger. käseflechte* = *cheese-flake* in 2 below), but involves phonological difficulties. The *L. plāga* net, is prob. cognate.]

1. A wattled hurdle. Now *dial.*; in some places applied in wider sense to a hurdle of any kind.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 321 A brige he suld do wrihte, Botes & barges ilkon, with flekes mak þam tighte. 1415 *Churchw. Acc. Somerset* (1890) 68 For fityng off flakes and hurdylls .. vjd. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* clxxvii. 1 When they were ouer y^e quake of mosse & mire, They drew the flekes ay after as they went. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 330, ij. fleykes to be set bytween y^e masons and the wynde. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xi. ii. 14 Sum of Eneas feris bessely Flakis to piet thame pressis by and by. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 322 If the Wind blows there are set Fleaks to shelter the Heap. 1863 *GREAVES in N. & Q.* Ser. 3 III. 96 This [oblong mound] is surrounded by iron fleaks or hurdles.

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b. The same used as a temporary gate.

c 1514 *Exam. C. More in Chetham Misc.* II. 16 Never 3ate. but a letull fleke that was for the most parte tye fast. 1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 A Fleack, a Gate set up in a Gap. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Flake* .. a temporary gate or door.

2. A frame or rack for storing provisions, in mod. use esp. oat-cakes. Cf. *bread-flake*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 248 Plommes summen drie, And hem on fleykes kepe. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 156 b, Ley this meate in trayes and flekis. 1578 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 281, iijj chesis and a flake, iijjjs .. A chese flake, iijjjs. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 171 One peare of fleakes. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XVIII.* 335 Netted frames, resembling the flakes used in Yorkshire for drying oat-cakes. 1865 *B. BRIERLEY Irkdale I.* 91 A 'flake' or 'fleigh', well thatched with cresp-looking and nicely browned oatcakes.

b. A stage or frame used for drying produce, esp. fish; a fish-flake. *Upland flake*: a flake for drying codfish, built permanently upon the shore.

1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 57 Flakes whereon men yeerely dry their fish. 1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxxv. (1653) 230 When it [Wood] is ground it is to be .. laid upon the fleakes to dry. 1792 *J. BELKNAP Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 215 The fish is .. spread on hurdles, composed of brush, and raised on stakes, about three or four feet from the ground; these are called flakes. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* II. xxxvi. 393 Wherever safe inlets invited fishermen to spread their flakes.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flake*, a small shifting stage, hung over a ship's side to caulk or repair a breach.

† 4. A flap on a saddle to keep the rider's knee from touching the horse. [*Perh. a distinct word.* Cf. *FLET sb.*²] *Obs.*

1568 *TURBERV. in Hakl. Voy.* I. 388 Of birch their saddles be, Much fashioned like the Scottish seates, broad flakes to keepe the knee From sweating of the horse.

5. *Mining.* A framework of boards, used as a shelter against rain and wind.

1653 *MANLOVE Lead-mines* 8 Fleaks, Knockings, Coestid. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* I j b, *Fleaks* [are] those very useful things that the Miner uses to make for Shiliter, when he has as yet no Cōe to hold off the Wind and Rain from his Shaft. 1824 in *MANDER Derbysh. Miners' Gloss.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flake-hurdle*; also *flake-room*, *flake-yard*, 'an inclosure in which flakes for drying salt are built, and in which fish are dried' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, **Flake or Flake hurdle*, a wattled hurdle. 1894 *MORRIS Wood beyond World* xvii. 132 A tall fence of flake-hurdles.

Flake (flēk), *sb.*² Forms: 6-8 *flek* (e, 9 *dial.* *fleak*, *Sc. flaike*, 4- *flake*. [Of difficult etymology: possibly several distinct words have coalesced, though ultimate derivation from the Aryan root *plāg-* (cf. *Gr. πλῆγναι* to beat), parallel and synonymous with *plāk-* (cf. *Lith. plakù* I beat) may plausibly account for all the senses, and also

for the fact that most of these resemble senses belonging to *FLAW* or *FLAUGHT*, or to related words in other Teut. langs. (f. Aryan root *plak-*). Sense 1 has not been found earlier than Chaucer, though Junius cites an OE. 'flacea 7 flaðra, flaws or flakes of snow'; it appears to be cognate with ON. *flōke* flock of wool, lock of hair, and peih. with OHG. *floccho* of same meaning (if this be genuinely a Teut. word, repr. a pre-Teut. **plagnēn-*, and not an adoption of *L. flocus*); the OE. *flacor*, fluttering, has also been compared. The *Da. flage*, *sneflage*, usually cited as equivalent to *E. flake*, *perh.* corresponds rather to *FLAW* (*Da. g* representing ON. *g* as well as ON. *k*); the *Dansk Ordbog* 1800 explains it as a large mass of falling snow, as opposed to *flok* which means a 'flake' in the Eng. sense. The senses expressing the notion of 'something peeled or split off' may be compared with *FLAY v.* (*OTeut. *flah-* :- *O-Aryan *plak-*). There is possibly a third primary sense, 'something flat'; cf. OHG. *flah* adj. (mod. *Ger. flach*), *Du. vlak* flat, *Sw. flaka* plate, *Norw. flak* ice-floe. But the mutual relation of the Eng. senses is very uncertain.]

1. a. One of the small flocculent pieces in which snow falls.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* III. 102 As flakes fallen in great snowes. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* 2 For your flakes of snowe weele pay you with stones of hayle. 1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat.* i. vii, White as. flakes new blowne. a 1649 *DRUMM. HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 5 Temples spread with flakes of virgin snow. 1784 *COWPER Task* IV. 326 The downy flakes Descending .. Assimilate all objects. 1820 *SHELLEY Sensitive Plant* III. 26 The rose-leaves, like flakes of crimson snow, Paved the turf.

b. A light fleecy tuft; a small piece of some light loosely-cohering substance, as down or fluff; a flock; a fleecy streak (of cloud).

1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* II. vii. (1712) 61 All the Businesses of Men do very much depend upon these little long Fleaks or Threads of Hemp and Flax. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 202 Looking most like to a flake of Worsted prepar'd to be spun. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 153 In the Flake [orig. *floccon*] there are seven Seeds as large as Lupins. 1741 *STACK in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 600 Some small Fleaks of Clouds. 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike* i. 14 You had rather see her covered with white cotton flakes than with yellow ribands. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes* I. (1868) 5 Rocks and breakers and flying flakes of foam. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxxv. (1878) 278 There was not a flake of cloud in the sky.

c. ? Gossamer thread. *rare*—1.

1817 *KIRBY & SE. Entomol.* II. xxiii. 336 They pull in their long thread .. so as to form it into a ball .. of flake.

2. A portion of ignited matter thrown off by a burning or incandescent body; a detached portion of flame; † a flash (of lightning).

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 954 Flakes of soufre. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. ii. 5 The rosy red Flasht through her face, as it had bene a flake Of lightning through bright heven fulmined. 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* E viij b, Which all at once doe vomit Sulphure flakes. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, All the upper vault Thick lac't with flakes of fire. 1660 *HOWELL Lexicon*, Flakes that flee from hammered red hot iron. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 254 Huge Flakes of Flames expire. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* I. 303 Like falling flakes of fire. 1877 *BRYANT Poems, Voice of Autumn* i, Forest leaves. fall, like flakes of light.

3. A minute exfoliated piece of something a scale, flattish fragment; † a splinter (of wood). In the first quot. app. *fig.*, a 'bit', small portion.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* 109 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 86 A frere dyd she gyue Of her loue a flake. 1533 *MORE Apol.* i. Wks. 845/2 Sifted to y^e vttermost flake of branne. 1599 *T. M[OUFFET] Silkwormes* 69 Some graines of muske and Ambres flake. a 1648 *DIGBY Closet Open.* in *Leisure H.* (1884) 377/1 Three or four flakes of Mace. 1676 *GREW Anat. Plants* (1682) 263 Flakes or Grains of Bay-Salt. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 370 Little Flakes of Scurfe. c 1720 *W. GIBSON Farrier's Guide* II. lxxxix. (1738) 252 A Prick of a Nail, a Stub, or a Fleak. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 21 Fine iron flakes.

4. A thin broad piece peeled or split off from the surface of something. In recent use also *spec.* a chip of hard stone used in prehistoric times as a cutting instrument; cf. *FLINT-FLAKE*.

1591 *G. FLETCHER Russe Commu.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 14 They .. teare it [a rock] into thin flakes. .. and so use it for glasse-lanterns. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 467 The flint or rock .. will cleaue in length, and come away by the sides in broad flakes. 1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 675 A thin fleak of a horn, which being laid over black, seemeth black. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 218 The Beam and Tooth .. cut and tore away great Flakes of the Metall. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xvi. (1852) 369 The shells .. scaling off in flakes. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* i. (1878) 13 We have a list comprising .. 310 long flakes and about 2000 small ones. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlvii. 367 Flint Flakes having a fine cutting edge. .. are met with.

b. A piece of skin or flesh peeled or torn off; † a torn strip (of a garment).

1611 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 236 Her mantle (tattered all in flakes). 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 30 The skin, instead of becoming branny, separated in large flakes. 1877 *BRYANT Odys.* v. 520 Flakes of skin .. Were left upon the rock. 1894 *Daily News* 26 June 8/2 The flesh hung in flakes .. on his arm.

5. A stratum, lamina, or layer. (In quot. 1616 applied to the shell of an oyster.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) i. 21 b. The Plowe .. breaks it not small enough, but turneth up great flakes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. v. § 2 (1626) 649 A Sedgie Reed .. called Papyrus, which easily diuides it selfe into thinne flakes. 1616 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iii. 56 And claps it twixt the two pearle hiding flakes Of the broad yawning Oyster. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 485 Flakes or thin laminæ. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 543 A dark green, talcose, clayey matter, disposed in irregular flakes. 1882 GARDEN 14 Jan. 7/3 Thymes and Veronicas grow over stones in great flakes when let alone.

b. *pl.* (Sec quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Flaikes*, shaly or fissile sandstone.

6. A (loose) sheet of ice; a floe.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 305 The flakes or pices of Ice doo flote about the water. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 297 Vast flakes of ice of severall miles. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 139 To coast .. in small vessels, between the great flakes of ice and the shore. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Arct. Reg.* I. 243 Immense flakes of ice .. resembling fields in the extent of their surface.

7. *pl.* The portions into which the flesh, *esp.* of certain fish, naturally falls.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xli. 23 The flakes of his flesh are ioyned together. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxvi. (1748) 371 [The salmon] whose grain doth rise in flakes with fatness interlarded. 1698 TYSON *Opusculum in Phil. Trans.* XX. 139 Laminæ [of fat] .. easily separable from one another, in broad Flakes. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 19 The salmon .. was insipid .. though Mr. Trewin .. showed the curd between its flakes.

8. A bundle of parallel threads or fibres; a lock or band of hair not twisted or plaited. *arch.*

1592 LVLV *Midas* iii. ii. Your mustachoes .. hanging downe to your mouth like goates flakes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 37 Maho. Whose Bark is made up of strings or threads. You may draw it off either in flakes or small threads. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 86 ¶ 5 The flakes of hair which naturally suggest the idea of lightning. 1792 DIBDIN *Female Crusoe in Naval Chron.* XXIV. 464. I dressed some .. cotton into .. thin flakes. 1839 MARRVAT *Phantom Ship* viii. His hair .. fell in long flakes upon his shoulders. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 363 The heavy straying flakes of unfilleted hair.

transf. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 908 That Honey is best for substance, which .. if you lift it up .. falls to the earth still homogeneous, unsevered, no way parted asunder, but remains in one continued flake or line.

9. A kind of carnation with striped petals.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Carnation*. The Flakes are of two Colours only, and those always strip'd. 1822 LONDON *Encycl. Gardening* iii. ii. 977 The varieties of this flower [carnation] are now arranged in three classes: flakes, bizarres, and picotées.

10. [from the vb.] A small fracture or 'chip'.

1866-7 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 205 A mere accidental flake, and not touching the letter itself.

11. a. *attrib.* in the trade names for varieties of certain products, as *flake-manna*, *-tapioca*, *-tobacco*, from their flaky appearance.

1886 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/6 Tapioca .. Singapore flake sold at rather firmer prices. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Manna*, *Flake Manna*, a term employed in English commerce to denote the larger fragments and better qualities of manna. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 2/1 Flake tobaccos .. are growing .. in popularity.

b. *Comb.*, as *flake-heaped* *ppl. a.*; also *flake-feather*, a plumule of extreme fineness and silky texture, found in falconine birds; hence *flake-feathered* *adj.* (in quot. *transf.*); *flake-knife* (see sense 4); *flake-stand*, the cooling-tub of a still-worm; *flake-white*, a pigment made from the purest white-lead in the form of flakes or scales.

1837 W. MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* I. Introd. 79 If it be necessary to give these feathers a name, they may be called *flake-feathers. 1848 D. GREENWELL *Poems* 35 The *flake-feathered trees show like giant plumes. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. ii. *Pan & Luna* 38 *Flake-heaped how or whence, The structure of that succourable cloud, What matter? 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 195 The *flake-knives are very rude. 1830 DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 255 The mash-tun and *flakestand might both be worth twelve shillings. 1660 ALBERT *Durer Revived* 18 White Lead, or *Flake White. 1752 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 6 Nov., My great parlour .. is painted with flake-white. 1883 J. PAVN *Thicker than Water* xxix. (1884) 229 Her whole face with a pallor on it like flake white or dead white.

† **Flake**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [Cf. Du. *vlak* blot, speck; also FLECK *sb.*] A blemish, flaw, fleck.

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 946 Hys flok is with-outen flake. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 233 They espie in them euery smaule spot or flake.

† **Flake**, *sb.* 4 *Obs. rare*—1. [? a. F. *flaque* or Du. *vlake* (Kilian).] A shallow pool, salt-marsh.

1598 tr. *Linschoten's Disc. Voy.* i. iii. 5/2 Vpon the coast of Brasilia .. lieth great flakes or shallows, which the Portugales call Abrashos.

† **Flake**, *sb.* 5 *Obs.* Also *fleake*. [Cf. OHG. *flec* blow, stroke, also Du. *vlaag* gust of wind, FLAW.] a. ?A heavy blow. b. A gust of wind.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Salisbury* xxxix, A pellet came, and drove a myghty fleake, Agaynst my face. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A flake of wind.

Flake (*fleik*), *sb.* 6 [Cf. FAKE *sb.* 1, and Ger. *flechte* of same meaning.] = FAKE *sb.* 1

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accidence* 27 Coyle your cable in small flakes [printed flakes]. 1891 H. L. WEBB in *Electr. in*

Daily Life, Making a Cable 178 The cable is arranged in flat coils .. each coil is technically known as a 'flake'.

† **Flake**, *a. Obs.* Also *flact.* [app. a var. of ME. WLAKE:—OE. *wlac*.] Tepid.

c 1400 *Laufmann's Cirurg.* 255 Fille his eere ful of flact watir. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Wasshe hem [Rys] clene in flake Water.

Flake (*fleik*), *v.* 1 Also *o fleak*. [f. FLAKE *sb.* 2.]

1. *intr.* † a. Of snow: To fall in flakes. *Obs.*

b. *transf.* To fall like flakes of snow.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iv. xxxiv. (1513) X vj, Snowe that flaketh fro lupyters toure. 1598 FLORIO, *Affioicare*, to flake as snowe doth. 1852 MOIR *Winter Wild* iii. Poet. Wks. II. 219 Butterflies .. Down flaking in an endless stream. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxvi. 19 Red stars trembled in the silver lamps .. flaking, as it seemed, upon the eye out of the mirrors.

2. *trans. a.* To cover with or as with flakes (of snow, etc.); to fleck. b. *nonce-use.* To form (snow) into flakes.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 30 The shuddering morne that flakes, With silver tincture, the east verge of heaven. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 773 No winds in-clement .. flake the fleecy snow. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 70 The arching azure overhead Was flaked with gems. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* i. 14 His russet beard was already Flaked with patches of snow, as hedges sometimes in November.

3. a. † To break into small pieces (*obs.*). b. To break flakes or chips from; to chip. Also, in a more restricted sense (see quot. from *Nature* 1879).

c. To break or rub away or off in flakes; to take off in flakes or layers.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xlv. 247 Negligence .. flakes away more of its [the Soul's] steel and hardness, than all the hackings of a violent hand can perform. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* ii. 1. Wks. 1874 III. 362 Fall on the murderer, And flake him smaller then the Lybean sand. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 110 Large pieces of the Shell, sticking on to them, which were easily to be broken or flaked off by degrees. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Loud.* 69 Chapels, Churches, Monuments: all which it .. flaked and enervated. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom., Old Pictures at Florence* xxiv, Their ghosts .. Watching each fresco flaked and rasped. 1864 *Realm* 2 Mar. 8 The Cyclopean blocks [of newspapers] are flaked off in reams and quires. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 198 Most stone knives of the kind seem to have been used, as they were flaked off. 1879 *Nature* 18 Sept. 483/2 He [Mr. F. H. Cushing] accidentally discovered that small fragments could be broken off from a piece of flint with much greater .. precision, by pressure with a pointed rod of bone or horn, than by blows with a hammer-stone .. To this process Mr. Cushing gives the name of flaking, to distinguish it from chipping produced by percussion. *Ibid.*, Arrow-heads could in this way be flaked even into the most delicate .. shapes. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* p. iv, Watermen .. are believed to flake off their dirt .. by rubbing themselves against the sharp angles of square flint church towers.

4. *intr. for refl.* To come away or off in flakes; to scale or chip off.

1759 COLEBROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 45 It flaked off from the board. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 109 Covered with reddish bark that flakes off readily on being touched. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ii. 29 Its stuccoed cupola was flaking off piecemeal. 1879 [see FLAKY 2]. 1885 *Law Times* 14 Feb. 285/1 The enamel surface had .. flaked away in several places.

5. *trans.* To mark with flakes or streaks.

1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 240 Wee'll flake our white steeds in your Christian blood. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iv. 182 Jupiter .. is known .. by the dark, shifting bands .. fleaking his surface in the line of his trade winds.

6. (*Anglo-Irish.*) To beat, flog. In quot. *absol.*

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 316 note, My back was sore with the flaking .. Flake away, my jewel.

7. *intr. dial.* (See quotes.) [Perh. belongstonext vb.]

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Gloss.*, To Fleak, to bask in the sun. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Fleak'd i' bed', laid naked. *Ibid.*, 'Fleaking in bad weather', going out too thinly clad. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'I seed a ruck o' lads an' dogs flakin' o' that sunny bonk.' 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, One who is lazy in the morning and will not get up is described as 'lying flaking i' bed'.

† **Flake**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [var. of FLACK, FLAG.] = FLAG *v.* in various *intr.* senses. To become languid or flabby. Of a garment: To fall in folds.

1480 *Robt. Deyll* 13, I will contynewe and never wyll flake Though I therfore my lyfe lose shoulde. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* ii. vii. (1634) 137 If the right brest flake and flagge. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 100 Downe to the ground doth sweeping vestment flake.

Flaked (*fleik'd*), *ppl. a.* [f. FLAKE *sb.* 2 or *v.* 1 + -ED 1 or 2.] a. Arranged in or formed into flakes or layers. b. Marked with flakes or streaks.

1577 HARRISON *England* iii. viii. (1878) ii. 31 It is not clouded as the lillie, nor flaked as the scallion. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 107 Chimney-pieces of Egyptian, or black Fleak'd-marble. 1849 *Florist* 261 A bizarre Carnation .. is considered to belong to a higher class than the simpler flaked kinds. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 112 A sea of purest azure, flaked by fleecy opal-tinted vapours. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. ix. 80 The spire of the cypress, and flaked breadth of the cedar. 1888 *Wine, Spirit & Beer* 8 Mar. Advt., Flaked rice malts.

Flakelet. [f. FLAKE *sb.* 2 + -LET.] A small flake.

1887 T. G. BONNEY in *Jnrl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 17 Flakelets of fragmental mica or earthy matter.

Flaker (*fleik-er*). [f. FLAKE *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who flakes; *spec.* one who strikes off flakes of flint to be used as gun-flints.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 326/1 An expert flaker will make 7000 to 10,000 flakes in a day of twelve hours.

2. An implement for flaking flint.

1891 D. WILSON *Right Hand* 51 A .. wooden flaker sufficed for the Aztecs in shaping the easily-worked obsidian. 1891 *Ardrossan Her.* 30 Oct. 2 Flint implements and weapons, including .. flakers, &c.

Flaking (*fleik-ing*), *ppl. a.* [f. FLAKE *v.* 1 + -ING 2.]

That flakes, in various senses of the vb.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 561 The wild steeds .. from their fiery breath .. Scatter the flaking foam. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 115 *Potentilla fruticosa* .. bark flaking.

Flakon, *obs. form* of FLAGON.

Flaky (*fleik-i*), *a.* Also *6 flakie*, *8 fleaky*, *8-9 flakey*. [f. FLAKE *sb.* 2 + -Y 1.]

1. Consisting of flakes, or of what resembles flakes; said *esp.* of snow.

1580 SIDNEY *P's.* cxxxv. iii, In flaky mists, the reaking vapors rise. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 86 Flakie darke-nesse breaks within the East. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 110 A white coat, or flaky substance on the top, just like the out-sides of such Shells. 1714 GAY *Trivia* ii. 109 She bids the Snow descend in flaky Sheets. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 435 A flakey sort of milk. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x. Wks. 1834 V. 23 Snow-white bloom falls flaky from the Thorn. 1823 E. SMITH *Lett. in Bray Tamar & Tavy* (1838) I. 209 A mass of flaky .. white fog. 1839 MARRVAT *Phantom Ship* xi, The sky was covered with flaky clouds. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 270 A snow, moist and flaky.

b. Of a flame: cf. FLAKE *sb.* 2 2.

1776 W. COMBE *Diaboliad* 7 With flaky flames the distant region glow'd.

2. Separating easily into flakes; flake-like. *Flaky-spar*, a local name for CALCITE.

1672 BOYLE *Ess. Gems* 22 Diamonds themselves have a grain or a flaky Contexture, not unlike the fissility, as the schools call it, in wood. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* ii. ii. (1734) 93 The genuine true Salt is transparent and fleaky. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distempers Horses* 107 Scissile or flaky Alum. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 171 A flat, luscious and flaky Fish like the Salmon. 1784 J. TWAMLEY *Dairying* 98 It is warmth that .. causes Cheese to cut Flakey. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 5 The flesh [of the cod] when boiled becomes firm and flaky. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. viii. 179 Pies, with such white and flaky paste. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 728 The flaky lateral muscles of the caudal region disappear. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xii. 162 The flaky red surface of the old tower. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Flaky-spar* .. the local name given to this spar is very likely due to the manner in which its beautiful rhomboidal prisms sever or flake.

3. Full of locks or tufts of hair.

1803 *Pic Nic* No. 7 (1806) II. 32 His [an ass's] flaky ears prick'd up withal. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxviii. (1878) 304 His beard in twisted and flaky tangles.

Hence **Flakily** *adv.*, in a flaky manner. **Flakiness**, the quality or condition of being flaky.

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 306 A better day for a [snowball] Bicker never rose flakily from the yellow East. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 364 Brine-Salt hath evermore two main Defects, Flakyness and Softness.

Flale, *obs. form* of FLAIL.

Flam (*flæm*), *sb.* 1 and *a.* Also 7 *flamm* (e. [See FLAM *v.*])

A. *sb.*

† 1. A fanciful notion, caprice, whim. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* iv. i, Presently With some new flam or other .. She takes her chamber. 1672 EACHARD *Hobbes' State Nat. Lett.* 20 It may be convenient for you to call this .. a flam, a whisker, a caprice.

† 2. A fanciful composition; a conceit. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Excer. Vulcan* 36 Anagrams, Or Eteosticks, or your finer flams Of eggs and halberts. 1725 SWIFT *Lett. to Pope* Wks. 1761 VIII. xii. 46 Philips writes little flams (as Lord Leicester called those sort of verses) on Miss Carteret. 1755 GRAY *Lett. to Wharton* 9 Mar., Must they too come out in the shape of little six-penny flams, dropping one after another, till Mr. Dodsley thinks fit to collect them .. into a pretty volume?

3. A sham story, fabrication, falsehood; a piece of deception, a trick.

1632 SHERWOOD, A flam, or a flimflam tale, *riotte*. 1637 POKKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 22 The Lincolnshire minister can devise no flamme (as he speaks) to shift off these .. cleare places in Origen. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. ii. § 9. 12 His Flamens and Arch-Flamens, seeme .. Flamms and Arch-Flamms, even notorious Falshoods. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 257 Had the flam been fact, your behaviour was natural enough. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 5 And all that comes after a flam and a flam. 1888 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catspaw* 164 The letter's a flam.

b. Humbug, deception; flattery, 'blarney'.

1692 SOUTH *Conscience* Sermon. 1737 II. xii. 443 All pretences to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, flam and delusion. 1825 BROCKETT *N. Country Wds.*, *Flam*, flattery bordering on a lie. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 367 'There are very few who take money; indeed they profess to take none at all. But that is all flam', said my informant. 1878 *Cumbil. Gloss.*, *Flam*, flattery—equivalent to blarney.

† B. *adj.* [Developed from an attrib. use of the sb.; cf. FANCY C. *adj.*] That is intended to deceive; counterfeit, fictitious, sham. *Obs.*

1678-9 C. HATTON 18 Mar. in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) I. 184 His LOPP had been impos'd on by a flam report. 1692 *Contriv. S. Blackhead in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 516 She addeh a flam story, that she had got his hand by corrupting one of the letter-carriers. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* xvi. vi, He could not so conveniently impose upon his Father with flam Stories against his Brothers.

Hence † **Flam-flirt** *int.* (cf. FLIM-FLAM-FLIRT), nonsense.

1590 R. W. 3 *Lords & Ladies* B iij b, Fly, flam flurt: why? Can a flie doo hurt?

Flam (flæm), *sb.*² [Prob. echoic.] A signal by beat of drum (see quot. 1819).

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Flam*, a single stroke on a drum. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XII. s. v. *Drum*, The Flam is a beat made by the two sticks striking almost at the same instant on the head, but so as to be heard separately. 1848-9 in *SOUTHEY Comm. pl. Bk. IV.* 434 In beating the drum there is the roll, the swell, the flam and the ruff. 1876 in VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3).

Flam (flæm), *sb.*³ [Of uncertain origin; possibly identical with FLAMBE flag, iris; 'the flams' may have been used for the place where these plants grow, and the meaning of the sing. may have been wrongly deduced.] (See quotes.)

1725 HEARNE *R. Brunne's Chron.* Gloss. s. v. *Flom*, It is withall remarkable, that low, watry, rushy places are frequently call'd Flams by persons, in and about Oxford. 1791 *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* Estimate 3 The Flam or Close to be cut through, and Gangways to the Bridge for the Towing-Horses. 1872 H. W. TAUNT *Map of Thames* p. x, The reedy flams which line its left bank.

† **Flam**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* —¹ ? Short for FLAMBEAU.

1755 AMORY *Memoirs* 449 We had but one flam left. An accident might likewise extinguish it, and then what could we do?

Flam (flæm), *v.* [Belongs to FLAM *sb.*¹; if sense 1 below be not a different word, the vb. is the earlier. Cf. FLIM-FLAM and FLAMFEW, of either of which *flam* may be a shortened form.]

† **1. trans.** ? To counterfeit, 'mock'. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Ratis Raving* etc. 3687 Flam not the flouris at wyll fad, To mend hir mak at god has maid.

2. To deceive by a sham story or trick, or by flattery; also, to *flam off*, *up*. *Obs. exc. dial. or U.S.*

1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 112 You do not well to jeere and flam Me. a 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmon-ton* ii. ii, Was this your cunning?—and then flam me off With an old witch. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 188 Damnable Usurpers, flaming the people in the mouth with a tale. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) 465 A God, who is not to be flamm'd off with Lyes. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 296 No such tricks for me. I am not to be flamm'd so neither. 1837-40 HALBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 153 Few would accept it, without some sponable man to indorse it, that warn't given to flamm'n. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Flam up*, to cajole. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Flam*, to humbug, or deceive. 'He's only flamm'n.'

Flam, var. of FLAMM, FLAM.

† **Flaman**, **flamant**. [a. F. *flamant*: see FLAMINGO.] A flamingo.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flamet* or *Flamant*, a large and fine Fowl, as big as a wild Goose, having the Legs and Neck very long. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xli. (1737) 166 A Phenicoptere (which in Languedoc they call Flaman). 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* ii. i. II. 14 You would have said they had been Cranes, or Flamans (note a flame-coloured Bird with long red legs). 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Flamant, **flamant** (flæmānt). [a. OF. *flam(m)ant*, f. *flam(m)er* to FLAME.] Flaming. *Obs. exc. Her.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 485 This constellation is stiled .. as heate-bearing .. hot, flamant. — *Serpents* (1658) 751 The second is reddish, like fire flamant. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. iv. 95 He beareth seven Fire brands Flamant and Scintillant, Proper. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Flamant*, *Flamant*.. Flaming or Burning.

† **Flamation**. *Obs.* —¹ [f. FLAME *v.* + -ATION.] Hence **Flamations** *a.* [-OUS]. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 387/2 A Flamation, or Flamation feeling; as the pain of burning and scalding.

Flamb (flæm), *v.* *Sc.* Also 5-6 *flawme*, 6 *flame*, 6, 8 *flamm*. [a. F. *flambe-r* to singe; originally a var. of *flam(m)er* to FLAME.] *trans.* To baste ('with flaming lard', Jam.).

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 Take fyggis, and frie hom, and flawme hom with honey. ? a 1550 *Kreiris of Berwick* 137 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 289 Scho .. bad the madin .. To flawme, and turne, and rost thame tenderly. c 1568 LAUDER *Godlie Tractate* 460 Euerie fatt Souch fedis and flammis ane vther. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xiii, The iron ladle, with which she had just been *flaming* (*Anglicè*, basting) the roast of mutton.

Proverb. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 93 Every Man flammis (note baste) the fat Sow's Arse. They will be sure to get most Gifts that least want them.

† **Flambant** (flæmbānt), *a.* *Obs. exc. Her.* [a. F. *flambant*, pr. pple. of *flamber* to flamc.] *a. Her.* Flaming, on fire. *b.* (See quot. 1597.)

1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. lxxxvii. (1633) 144 There is another to be seen with a floure mixed with streakes of red and yellow, resembling a flame of fire, whereupon we have called it flambant. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iv. (1662) 46 An Urn with an Heart flambant [*printed* flamboul] supported by two Angels. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Flambant*, Flaming or burning.

† **Flambe**. [a. OF. *flambe* (var. of *flamme* FLAME *sb.*), still used in Fr. as the name of the plant.] *a.* A torch. *b.* The yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*); in quot. *attrib.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* ii. xxvii. (1554) 63 b, No flambes nor brondes clere shining To bren his body w^t fiers funeral. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v, Take smale flambe rotis.

Flamb(e), *obs. forms of FLAME.*

Flambeau (flæmbow). *Forms:* 7 *flambo*, -oy, 8 -oe, 7- *flambeau*; *pl.* 7 *flamboys*, 7-8 -o(e)s, 7- *flambeaus*, -eaux. [a. F. *flambeau* (= med.L. *flambellum*), f. *flambe* FLAME *sb.*]

1. A torch; *esp.* one made of several thick wicks dipped in wax; a lighted torch.

1632 *St. Trials, Ct. Coningsmark, etc.* 11, I had a flambeau in my hand. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 133 Others fired their flambeaux [*sic*]. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 148 After the Collation was ended, Flamboys were brought in. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xiv, Eyes as big .. as two large flambeaux. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv, An open grave, with four tall flambeaux .. placed at the corners. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, Many a private chair .. preceded by running-footmen bearing flambeaux.

b. A fire-signal or beacon.

1688 WOOD *Life* (1894) 111, 533 A great flambo on Combs his house .. was seen as far as Newnham.

† 2. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. *torch*, *firebrand*.) *Obs.*

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy*. (1705) 132 Receiving some benediction from the flambo's of your Eyes. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. cxxvii. (1693) 220 Our Laws of Correction against such dangerous Flambeaux. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 54 The sayings of Alexander are the Flamboes of his deeds.

3. A large decorated candlestick.

(In mod. Dicts.)

4. *South. U.S.* 'One of the set of kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making, so called because the flames of the furnace strike it' with most force' (*Cent. Dict.*). [So in Fr.]

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flambeau-bearer*, -light.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 25 The men worked by candle and flambeau light. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. ix, Monsieur the Marquis, with his flambeau-bearer going on before, went up the staircase to a door in a corridor.

Hence **Flambeaued** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or lighted by flambeaux.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 166 Flambeaued folly of the long procession.

Flamberg, **flamberge** (flæmbærg, flæmbærgz). [a. OF. *flamberge*, proper name of the sword of the Paladin Roland and of that of Renaud of Montauban; hence, generally, a sword; the form *Floberge* occurs earlier, and is prob. more correct; of unknown (presumably Teut.) etymology.] A kind of fencing-sword or rapier.

1885 E. CASTLE *Schools & Masters of Fence* (1892) 271 The sword .. is a transition rapier of the Flamberg type. *Ibid.* 333 The special character of this so-called Flamberg is the comparative simplicity of the hilt.

† **Flamble**, *v.* *Obs. rare* —¹ [f. OF. *flamble* :—L. *flammula*, dim. of *flamma* flame.] *intr.* To be in flames; to flame.

1557 K. ARTHUR (Copland) v. iv, Lyke as y^e land and water had flambled [*Caxton* has flamm'd] all on fyre.

Flamboyance (flæmboiāns). [f. as next: see -ANCE.] The quality of being flamboyant.

1891 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 86/1 Flamboyance .. may be a better augury of right richness when chastening comes than conventional moderation.

Flamboyancy (flæmboiānsi). [f. next: see -ANCY.] = prec. In mod. Dicts.

Flamboyant (flæmboiānt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 *flambeauant*. [a. F. *flamboyant*, pr. pple. of *flamboyer*, OF. *flambeier*, f. *flambe* FLAME *sb.*]

The OF. word may however descend from the pop.L. **flammidiāre* (whence It. *flammiaggiare*) or the recorded late L. *flammigāre* (Gellius).]

A. adj.

1. *Arch.* Characterized by waved lines of contrary flexure in flame-like forms (Gwilt): of the style prevalent in France in the 15th and the first half of the 16th c. Also *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*).

1832 RICKMAN in *Archæologia* XXV. 182 They are of all dates, from Early French to the latest Flamboyant. 1836 H. G. KNIGHT *Archit. Tour Normandy* 215 A change .. which has recently acquired the fanciful appellation of Flamboyant. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 153 A tendency to the Flamboyant style of tracery is frequently observable. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 10th C. 31 The exuberant Flamboyant of the continent. 1883 *Gd. Words* 503 Etchingam church, with its .. curious flamboyant window.

b. In loose and transferred use: Florid, floridly decorated.

1879 DOWDEN *Southey* i. 9 That flamboyant penmanship admired by our ancestors. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* i. v. 94 Sir Francis Burdett indulged in flamboyant perorations. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ii. 42 Although he [Sidney] seldom or never reaches the beauties of the flamboyant period of prose.

2. Of wavy form, suggesting the outline of a flame. Said chiefly of a sword.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* 362 With massive face, flamboyant hair. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 80 He there with the brand flamboyant. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iii. 152 A Siamese grotesque head .. [with] flambeaut ears. 1885 E. CASTLE *Schools & Masters of Fence* (1892) 334 By some writers it [the name Flamberg] is restricted to the flamboyant Spadone or Zweyhänder.

3. Flamingly or gorgeously coloured.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iii. xli, See, too, the Rose, above the western portal Flamboyant with a thousand gorgeous colours. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Studies* 3 Whose daughters, in flamboyant ribbons, were among the belles of the parish. 1888 *Punch* 13 Oct. 170/3 Oh, the flamboyant

flare of those fiendish designs, With their sanguine paint-splashes.

B. sb. A name for certain plants with flame-coloured flowers.

1879 MRS. BISHOP *Sk. Malay Pen.* i. in *Leisure H.* (1883) 20/2 That wonderful flowering tree variously known as the 'flamboyant' and 'the flame of the forest' (*Poinciana regia*). 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 141 The richly-coloured orange and yellow flowers of the flamboyante (*Poinciana*).

Hence **Flamboyantly**, *adv.*

1894 *Speaker* 26 May 586/2 Upon this canvas they are radiantly and flamboyantly alive.

Flamboyantize (flæmboiāntəiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *a. intr.* To become flamboyant. *b. trans.* To render flamboyant.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 70 Just when Middle-Pointed in France, was beginning to Flamboyantize. 1857 *Ibid.* XVIII. 229 Two great marigolds; one Flamboyantised.

Flamboyantism (flæmboiāntiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Flamboyant style.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 72 The west window in .. its Flamboyantism, much resembles the eastern.

Flambuginous, *a. rare* —¹. [A burlesque formation on FLAM.] Of the nature of a 'flam'.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 19 The .. flambuginous sea-monster, known by the name of the Non-Descript.

Flame (flē'm), *sb.* *Forms:* 4 *flaume*, 4-5 *flamme*, (5 *flome*), 4-6 *flawme*, *flaumbe*, 5-7 *flambe*, (7 *flam*), 4- *flame*. [a. OF. *flambe*, *flamme* :—L. *flamma*, of disputed etymology; according to some scholars for **flagma*, f. root **flāg-* in *flagrāre* to blaze; according to others for **flāma*, f. *flā-re* to blow.]

1. Vapour heated to the point of combustion; ignited gas. Also, † *flame of fire*.

a. without plural.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 261 Flaumbe ys but lyghted smoke. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* x. iv. (1495) 376 Flamme is fyre in ayry matere. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Oute of þe whilk comes flawme of fire. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 23 Where earthquakes have beene, great abundance of smoke, flame, and ashes, is cast out. 1678 HOBBS *Decam.* vi. 60 Flame is nothing but a multitude of Sparks. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* iii. xi. 134 Is not flame a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, so hot as to shine? 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxv. 368 Flame consists of particles of carbon brought to a white heat,—an opinion of Sir Humphry Davy's.

b. with plural: A portion of ignited vapour, often spire-like or tongue-like. † *To put to flames*: to set on fire.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxviii. [xxix.] 7 þe voice of lord sheraud þe flaume of fire. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 239 þe weyke and fyre wil make a warme flaume. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12009 Flammies of fyre fuerse to behold. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlvi. 174 Fir and flambes they casten echedel vpon Moys there that he sat. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiv. 221 His vysage became lyke a flame of fyer. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 554 Thrice to the vaulted Roof the Flames aspire. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 272 The flames ascended above my head. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 245 The acid burns with a blue flame. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 17 The sky of Paris was red with the incendiary flames of the Commune.

c. fig. (see also 6.)

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI.* 154 The inhabitautes .. perceiving, that the great flamme of the Englishe force was extinct and consumid. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 59 Let me not lue .. After my flame lackes oyle. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* ii. i. 61 Saint Hierome, the .. cleare flame of the Church. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* i. 263 War's great flame he shall kindle in Italy.

d. pl. (with *the*) = fire. Chiefly with reference to death or destruction by burning. Phrase, *to commit to the flames*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249/2 The blessed chyl dren wente thorough the flambes. 1656 COWLEY *Poems, Misc.* 10 Pity him Jove, and his bold Theft allow, The flames he once stole from thee grant him now. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 55. 354 He was put into the flames with the General Acclamation of the Multitude. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 191 Ziska .. condemned the rest to the flames. 1817 SHELLEY *Revolt of Islam* xii. xxv. 1 When the consuming flames had wrapt ye round.

e. with reference to hell or purgatory.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 24 Send Lazarus that he .. kele my tunge; for I am turmentid in this flawme. c 1575 W. FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 182 To quench the flambes of purgatory. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 304 By hellish flams thy soule .. deuoured beest. 1832 TENNYSON *Sisters* 7 She died: she went to burning flame.

† *f. Vital flame* (see quot.). *Obs.* in scientific use.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Vital Flame*, a kind of subtil gentle kindled Heat which some suppose to be in the Heart of Living-Creatures.

2. The condition of visible combustion. In phrases, *On flame*, † *on* or *of a flame*, *in a flame*, *in flames*: blazing, on fire; *transf.* of a wound, etc., inflamed; *fig.* inflamed with anger, passion, or zeal. Also *to put* or *set on* or *in* († *a*) *flame*, *to burst into flame(s)*, etc. See also AFLAME.

1490 CAXTON *Eucydus* ii. 14 The cyte was cruelly sette a fyre, and on a flamm. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 Redolent gums .. incended or put to flames, wherein the dead body is laid. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 351 The timber of the Church taking fire therewith, all was immediately of a flame. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* iii. i. 220 If a wound be in a flame when

dress. 1656 COWLEY *Poems, Mistress* 15 [My heart] 'tis all on flame. 1676 HOBBS *Ulad* (1677) 182 Set the Argives hollow ships on flame. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* v. 49 What a flame had your negligence put me into. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 116 They found their Boat all in flames. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 47 The town... was all on a flame. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 219 Unknown those powers that raise the soul to flame. 1790 BEATSON *Nat. & Mil. Mem.* i. 74 Setting the nation in a flame against the Minister. 1790 WILLOCKS *Voy.* 11 Immediately his face was all over in a flame. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* iii. xvi. 8 Below the smoke of roofs involved in flame. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 348 The day... Now set a wrathful Dian's moon on flame. 1879 M. PATTON *Milton* 53 Once, at twenty, he [Milton] was all on flame by the casual meeting... with a damsel.

3. *transf.* A bright beam or ray of light (*esp.* from a heavenly body).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. Metr. iii. 39 *pe flamus* of *pe sonne* *pat ouer cometh* *pe sterre* 1371. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 132 These starres... cast from them flames in manner of hearers. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xvii. 5 Neither could the bright flames of the starres endure to lighten that horrible night. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 390 Where clearer flames glow round the frozen Pole. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* iii. v. When the moon began to show her silver flame. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Little People of Snow* 184 The northern lights, such as thou seest In the midwinter nights, cold, wandering flames.

b. *pl.* Applied humorously to 'red' hair. Also to one who has such hair. Cf. CARROT 3.

1823 J. BEE *Slang, Flames*, red haired people receive this appellation... 'who should I fling my precious ogle upon but Flames—she as lived at the Blue Posts?'

4. *fig.* Bright or glowing light; brilliance, brilliant colouring.

1781 COWPER *Friendship* ii. That jewel of the purest flame. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 162 The flame of roses burns on every handbreadth of untilled ground.

5. Something resembling a flame of fire: † a. A flame-shaped ornament. b. A streak or patch of colour or the like.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* ii. xvii. 88 Mantelets of greene cloth of silver... bordered about with flames of golde. 1680 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1562/4 A Bright Bay Gelding... a white Flame from the Forehead almost to the Nostrils. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch* vi. 3 The sly serpent, in the golden flame Of his own volumes interwolved. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* i. vi. The yellow stonecrop made a flame of colour on the top.

6. In certain figurative applications of sense 1.

a. A burning feeling or passion, *esp.* of love: To fan the flame: to heighten its intensity by artificial or artful means.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXVII. 1 Alle kyndul þou in þe flawme of þi luf. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv.* T. P. 279 Thanne feeleth he anon a flambe of delit. a 1450-1530 MYRR. *our Ladye* 212 Three flambes of charyte. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 217 So true a flame of liking. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 837 Abdell... Stood up, and in a flame of zeale severe The current of his fury thus oppos'd. 1702 POPE *Sapho* 20 Ah youth ungrateful to a flame like mine! 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* Prol. The same flame, by different Ways express'd, Glows in the Heroe's and the Poet's Breast. 1783 J. O'KEEFE *Birth-day* 17 The lovely town-bred dame, Dear cause of many a flame. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 212, I... neglected no opportunity of fanning the flame. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* III. 69 She seemed With love's first flame to glow. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ix. This flame of ardent ambition kept her alive.

b. *quasi-concr.* The object of one's love. Formerly *poet.*; now only *jocular*.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Echo* ii. Thy flame, whilst living, . . . Was of less beauty. 1709 PRIOR *Ode*, Euphelia serves to grace my Measure; But Cloe is my real Flame. a 1760 J. BROWNE *Poems, Let. to Corinna* (1768) 109 My earliest flame, to whom I owe All that a Captain needs to know. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 263 This little damsel... was my uncle John's third flame. 1840 THACKERAY *Parv. Sk.-bk.* (1872) 237 Her heart remains faithful to her old flame, the doctor.

† c. Brightness of fancy, power of genius, vigour of thought. Obs.

1642 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 88 As thine his fate, if mine had beene his [Homer's] Flame. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* i. Persons of Quality... that understand what Flame and Power in writing is. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl. Prol.* Like him (tho' much unequal to his Flame) Our Author makes a pious Prince his Theme.

† 7. A name of a variety of carnation. (See quot.) 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Carnation*, The Flames have a red Ground always strip'd with Black or very dark Colours.

8. A name given to certain British moths.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 399 *Noctua putris*, the Flame. *Ibid.* 422 *Geometra rubiadala*, the Flame. 1862 MORRIS *Brit. Moths* II. 15 *Anticleta rubiadaria*, the Flame.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, as *flame-banner*, *-heat*, *-lamp*, *-light*, *-signal*, *-tongue*.

1830 TENNYSON *Columbus*, The great *flame-banner borne by Teneriffe. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 11 In changing the form of iron, the white *flame heat is used. 1888 *Daily News* 10 May 3/1 Miners' electric lamps... so convenient... that it would really seem to be nothing short of criminal folly to run the slightest risk with *flame lamps. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. ix. 75 The search of Tyrants by the *flame-light of Persecutions. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *League of Alps* xxvi. Poems (1875) 237 *Flame-signals through the midnight sprung. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* viii. lxiv. Where the flowers are no better than a crop of *flame-tongues burning the soles of our feet.

b. *objective*, as *flame-breathing*, *-darting*, *-snorting*; also *flame-devoted*.

-621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1626) 235 *Flame-breath-VOL. IV.

ing bulls you tam'd. 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iii. *Schisme* 403 The Welkin's studded with new Blazing Stars, *Flame-darting Lances. 1767 W. L. LEWIS *Status* *Thebaid* vi. 76 They crown with Cypress... the *Flame-devoted Bier. 1614 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Bethulia's Rescue* iii. 1 *Flame-snorting Phlegon's ruddy breath began Reducing Day.

c. *instrumental* and *originative*, as *flame-bred*, *-feathered*, *-irradiated*, *-robed*, *-sparkling*, *-tipped*, *-uplifted*, *-winged*.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 361 If I live, I live her *Flame-bred-Flie. 1591 *Ibid.* i. iv. 272 With his *flame-feath'ed arrow. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* xciii. High-wrought drosse Shines from his [the Sun's] *flame-irradiated Earth. 1752 H. M[OORE] *To Memory of Dr. Doddridge* vii. [He] midst the *flame-rob'd Bands a Seraph glows. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. xx. 402 Thy chaste *flame-sparkling eyes. 1836 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 215 Some *flame-tipt arrow of the Almighty falls. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 52 The legion hands Of *flame-uplifted Demons. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1626) 890 Ioue... with *flame-winged thunder earth affrights. a 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* ix. One flame-winged brought a white-winged harp-player.

d. *parasyntetic* and *similative*, as *flame-eyed*, *-faced*, *-haired*, *-like*, *-shaped* *adjs.*; *flame-like*, *-wise* *advs.*; *limitative*, as *flame-proof*.

1609 B. JONSON *Masque of Queens* Wks. (Rtldg.) 568/2 *Flame-ey'd Rage. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 50 That *flame-faced patriot band. c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* iv. v. 343 Above yon *flame-haired beam that upwards shoots, Appears a dragon's head. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b. The Chrusoprase is... in the night time... *flamelike, in the day time yellow. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1626) 718 Rouling about his eyes that flame-like blaz'd. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Jan. The materials had been made *flame-proof. 1876 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* vii. (ed. 3) 193 One *flame-shaped arrow-head. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 37 My heart Takes fire and trembles *flame-wise.

10. Special *comb.*: *flame-bearer*, a book-name for the genus *Selasphorus* of humming-birds, characterized by the great brilliancy of the gorgets of the males; *flame-bed* (*Steam-engine*) (see quot.); *flame-box*, 'sometimes applied to that portion of the shell of a steam boiler which contains the smoke or flame tubes' (Lockwood 1892); *flame-bridge*, 'a wall rising from the floor of a furnace to cause the flame to impinge upon the bottom of the boiler' (Knight 1874); *flame-cap*, a pale cap-like appearance which the upper part of the flame of a safety-lamp or fire-damp indicator assumes, and which indicates the presence of gas; *flame carpet*, the moth *Coremia propugnaria*; *flame-cell*, a small cavity in the excretory canal of a flat-worm (see quot.); *flame-chamber* (see quot.); *flame-engine*, 'an early name for the gas-engine, in which the piston is moved by the expansion due to the sudden combustion of a body of gas in the cylinder' (Knight 1874); *flame-flue*, 'the combustion flue of a horizontal boiler, so named to distinguish it from the smoke or return flues which are built in brick-work' (Lockwood 1892); *flame-furnace*, a furnace in which the ore or metal is exposed to the action of flame, but is not in contact with the fuel; † *flame-god*, ? the sun; *flame-kiln* (cf. *flame-furnace*); *flame-plates*, the top or crown plates of a boiler flue or fire-box (Lockwood 1888); *flame-shoulder*, the moth *Noctua plecta*.

1882 OGILVIE s.v., The little *flame-bearer (*Selasphorus scintilla*) inhabits the inner side of the extinct volcano Chiriqui, in Veragua. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 304 The flame chamber... has often a floor of fire-brick, called the *flame bed. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 653 The wick of the lamp has to be pulled down until the flame becomes pale and non-luminous. In this condition it is small and of low temperature, and therefore ill-suited to produce *flame caps. 1862 MORRIS *Brit. Moths* II. 18 *Coremia propugnaria*, *Flame Carpet. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 537/1 The spaces between the round connective-tissue cells of the body are star-shaped in form, and into these the finest excretory tubules... open by funnels, into each of which projects a vibratile cilium, thus constituting the so-called *flame-cells'. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 304 The *flame-chamber, being the space immediately behind the bridge in which the combustion of the inflammable gases that pass over the bridge is or ought to be completed. 1862 *Atlantic Monthly* July 70/2 Ericsson... soon discovered that his *flame-engine, when worked by the combustion of mineral coals, was [etc.]. 1888 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Flame-furnace, a reverberatory furnace. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* i. ii. 175. I thinke the blind doth see, the *flame God rise From Sisters couch, each morning to the skies. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 28 This limestone... is burnt in what are called *flame-kilns. 1862 MORRIS *Brit. Moths* II. 141 *Noctua plecta*, *Flame-shoulder.

b. in some names of plants with vivid scarlet or crimson flowers: *flame-flower*, a species of *Kniphofia* (*Tritoma*); *flame lily* (see quot.); *flame-tree*, (a) the *Sterculia acerifolia* of New South Wales; (b) the *Nuytsia floribunda* of Western Australia, also called *fire-tree*; (c) the *Butea frondosa* or palash tree.

1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 19/2 We came across several colonies of Pampas Grass... associated with *Flame flowers (*Tritoma*). 1841 MRS. LOUDON *Ladies' Flower-Gard.* 129 *Pyrolirion*, the *Flame Lily. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Flame tree, *Brachychiton acerifolium*. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct.

685/1 The palash is a fair-sized tree, and its flowers are very bright scarlet, from which it is frequently spoken of as the 'flame-tree'. 1885 MRS. C. PRARD *Australian Life* 96 There are flame-trees, showing in spring vivid patches of crimson.

Flame (*flēm*), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *flambe*, *flaumbe*, *flaume*, *flawme*, *flamme*, 4- *flame*. See also FLAMB. [ME. *flambe*, *flamme*, a. OF. *flambe-r*, *flam(m)er*, f. *flambe*, *flamme* FLAME *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To burn with a flame or with flames; to emit flames; to blaze. Also with *away*, *forth*, *out*, *up*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 205 A fyre flaumende forth oute of bope. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1975 Owre kyng gerte felschene his fyrez, flawmende fulle heghe. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. iii. 67 Fyre brennyng... goth flammynge vnto the cloudes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 195 b. Other causes... made y^e fyre to flame. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 16 His left Hand which did flame... Like twentie Torches. 1632 LITTONG *Trav.* x. 479 Fire lying hid under ashes, and touch'd will flame. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 165 The Admiral of Portugal began to flame being fired with two Holland fire ships. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 62 A Dungeon horrible, on all sides round As one great Furnace flam'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 242 A volcano... flamed out that night. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. viii. 39 Spirits of wine will flame with a candle, but not with a spark. c 1839 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Southey & Porson* ii. There is a paleness in intense fires; they do not flame out or sparkle. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. 356 Lard lamps flaming away vigorously.

b. *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 225 Panne flaumbeth he [he holygoste] as fyre on fader & on filius. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 976 Cruelty hath but smoked before, now it flames up. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* i. i. Sparks of war, which might one day flame up to strong revenge. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 591/1 The Servile war... wanted but little fuel to make it flame out again. 1793 *Object. to War Examined & Refuted* 27 The Republic... flames out in many parts with Civil War. 1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 362/1 Alien blood flamed in her veins.

† c. *transf.* To emit a smell (also, of a smell, to issue) with violence like that of flame.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 255 Whan his carioigne shal come in caue to be buried, I leue it flaumbe ful foule þe folde al aboute. 14... MS. *Laud* 656 fol. 4 b, A flauror flambeþ þerfro, þey felleden hit alle.

2. *fig.* a. Of the passions, etc.: To burn like flames. To flame out: to burst out violently.

a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 22 Though he keep thy sinne from flaming out. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Progress* i. i. (Rtldg.) 637/2 Lascivious fires, should such flame in you. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 240 Here and there where their malice flames out. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 244 The rage of James flamed high.

b. Of persons: To burn (with envy, fury, indignation, etc.); to look angrily or passionately upon. To flame out, up: to break out into open anger or indignation; to 'fire up'.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxii. 106 Whiche wholly flame with enuy and hatred. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI.* iv. 49, I flame with fury to be at it. a 1701 SEDLEY *Happy Fair* (1766) 16 With heat of loue he flam'd up on his mate. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* v. xiv. 112 If the alliance... take effect... how will she flame out! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 195 He flamed with indignation. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. iii. vi. 180 An *Osianderism*... much flamed-up by the more orthodox *ism*. 1858 *Ibid.* (1865) II. v. viii. 132 Queen Sophie... did once... lose her royal patience and flame out.

3. *transf.* To glow like flame or as with flames; to shine brightly, gleam ruddily. Also with *away*, *forth*, *up*, etc.

13... E. E. Allit. *P. A.* 768 Maskellez bryd þat bryzt con flambe. 1530 PALSGR. 551/1, I have sene the yerthe flame a nyght season lyke any fyre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 320 The face of Phebus flamand fair. 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theodoret* iii. ii. (Rtldg.) 417/2 There's anger yett Flames in your eyes. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* i. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 360 Caesar [led] A flying camp of ranting concubines, Who flam'd, and gave a lustre to the day. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 257 Diamonds w^{ch} flamed at y^e Least motion. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 21 The rising sun Flames on the ruins. 1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Oct.*, This... room was... flaming with velvet. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 133 Fling... a red shawl over the figure of a fashionable belle, and let her flame away with it in Broadway. 1826 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 74 The mud is flaming with the scarlet curlew. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xv. She felt the colour flame up in her cheeks. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 15 The dentist... flamed forth in his second dress as a captain of banditti.

4. a. *intr.* To move as or like flame.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. iv. Those holy Fishers once amongst Thou flamedst bright with sparkling parted tongues. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 65 Meteor-like, flame lawless thro' the void. 1892 TENNYSON *Death of Enone* 33 (*Akbar's Dream*) Once again thou flamest heavenward.

b. *trans.* To send forth or convey by flaming.

14... LYDG. *Balade of our Ladie* ix, Flambe down þe doleful light of thyn influence. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 200 In euery Cabyn, I flam'd amazement: sometime I'd diuide, And burne in many places. 1892 T. A. COOK *Old Touraine* I. 91 An old system of signalling by beacon fires... which flamed messages along the valley.

† 5. To burn, set on fire, consume with flames.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arh.) 79 Sundry hostes are flamed on altars. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 18 Malbecco seeing them resolv'd... To flame the gates. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman's a Weather-cock* i. i. The Masculine Element of Fire Shall flame his Pyramids downe to the Earth. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* Diss. iii. xiii. Some were nailed to crosses, and others flamed to death.

† 6. To cause to glow with enthusiasm, zeal, etc.; to kindle, inflame, excite, animate. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 36 þe swete odour þerof schulde flawme mennys hertis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 14 Flam'd with zeal of vengeance inwardly, He ask'd [etc.]. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xiv. 22 That sacred vigour which had wont . . . To flame the Poets noble brest. 1640 SHIRLEY *Coronation* II. Djb, Their courage is so nobly flamed.

7. To subject to the action of flame. Cf. *Sc. FLAMB.*

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 88 After flaming, the pieces are successively laid on an inclined table exposed to the fire. 1885 DOLLEY *Bacteria Investigation* i. 69 The pipette is first thoroughly sterilized by flaming every portion of it.

Flame, *obs.* form of FLEAM.

Flame-colour. The colour of flame; a bright reddish yellow or orange.

1608 B. JONSON *Masque of Beauty*, Splendor in a robe of flame colour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 7 Melesinda wraps her Head in Flame Colour. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 143 The preternatural flame-colour mingled in the crucibles of hell.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.

1763 DEL PINO *Sp. Dict.*, *Caballo de color morado*, a flame colour horse.

Flame-coloured, a. Of the colour of flame.

1596 SHAKS. i. Hen. IV. i. ii. 11 A faire hot Wench in Flame-coloured Taffata. 1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 22 He . . . Weares a fringed petticoat & flame-colour'd veyle. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ii. Flame-coloured Satin. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. liii. 96 Her dusky, flame-coloured garment. *Fig.* 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 113 Damnation! swore my Lord, and a few other flame-coloured ejaculations.

Flamed (flæmd), *pph.* a. [f. FLAME *v.* and *sb.* + -ED ¹, 2.]

1. Aflame, burning.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* III. viii. (Caxton 1483) 55 A furnoys . . . alle flamed with fyre. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 The . . . Greeks thee flamed citty with ruthlesse victorye ransack. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 61 A flamed dart shot from her eye.

2. Furnished with flames.

1851 E. J. MILLINGTON tr. *Didron's Chr. Archæol.* I. 452 Wheels which are both winged and flamed . . . to express the extreme of velocity.

3. Of a tulip: Bearing flame-like marks.

1665-76 RAY *Flora* 94 The flowers are . . . yellow . . . and some striped, feathered, or flamed. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 302 A Tulip, is called flamed, when a broad irregular stripe runs up the middle of the petals, with short abrupt projecting points, branching out on each side.

† **Flameful, a.** *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. FLAME *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of flame. In quot. *fig.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. Eden 401 When pale Phlegm, or saffron-colour'd Choler. print upon our Understanding's Tables; That, Water-wracks; this other, flame-full Fables.

Flameless (flæmləs), *a.* [f. FLAME *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of flame; burning without flame.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trochilus* 55 A fire so great Could not live flameless long. 1638 G. SANDYS *Par. Div. Poems, Lament.* Jer. ii. 7 Jehova. forsakes His flamelesse Altar. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. i. vii. x. 219 It burns . . . flameless, as charred coals do. 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* May 775 The flameless fire of imaginative thought.

Flamelet. [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small flame.

1849 LONGF. *By the Fireside*, K. Wittlaf's *Drinking-Horn* viii. 3 The flamelets flapped and flickered. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iv. ii. 251 Upon our phalanx' shining lances A nimble host of flamelets dances.

Flamen (flæ'men). *Forms:* 4-5 flamyn(e) (*erron. flaume*), 4-7 flamin(e), 7 flammin(g), 7-flamen. [a. L. *flāmen*, of doubtful etymology; some modern scholars believe it to stand for **flādmēn*, f. *flād-*: WArvan **bhlād-* as in Goth. *blōt-an*, OE. *blōt-an* to sacrifice; others regard it as standing for *flāgmen*, f. root *flāg-* to burn (from burning sacrifices).]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A priest devoted to the service of a particular deity. † *Flamin diall* = L. *flamen dialis*, the flamen of Jupiter.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 34 Yit he institute the sacrifice that pertainit to the flamin diall. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 229 Seld-showne Flamins Doe presse among the popular Throngs. 1644 MILTON *Arcop.* (Arb.) 37 The Romans . . . knew of learning little but what their Augurs and Flamins taught them. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 266 Then first the Flamen tasted living food. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* I. § 112 No person is elected to the office of one of the greater flamens, i. e. a flamen of Jupiter, Mars, or Quirinus . . . unless born of farreate parents.

2. *transf.* Applied to other priests, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 141 The Archflamyn or the Flamyn, as oure Erchebisshopp or Bisshopp . . . seythe thus. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 210 Egyptian Priests and other Flamines of the Natural Law used Circumcision. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 79 The Muses and their Flamens they cashiere. 1789 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 13 Dec., Ye venerable sages, and holy flamens, is there probability in your conjectures? 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 316 Let the poor guardless natives never feel The flamen's fraud.

3. The L. *flamen* and *archiflamen* (see ARCH-FLAMEN) were used by Geoffrey of Monmouth to denote the two grades of alleged sacerdotal functionaries in heathen Britain, whose place was taken on the conversion of the island by bishops and archbishops. Hence pseudo-*Hist.* in Eng. writers.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5756 Eyght & twenty flamins men tolde. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 111, 28 bisshoppis icleped flamynes. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 25 To these archbisshoppes sees were subgette xxviij bisshoppes and were called flamines. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 112 With Fanes vnto her Gods, and Flamins euerywhere. 1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) 132 It holds as much for Bisshops and Archbisshops (instead of Flammins and Archflammins).

4. *attrib.*, as *flamen-priest*.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* II. v. (1535) 114 b, Their gownes long lyke flamine prestes.

Hence **Flamenship**, the office of a flamen.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. xxiii. (1609) 601 C. Claudius, the Arch-flamine of Jupiter, lost his Flamenship. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* (1620) 71 Flamines, inheritors of the ancient Flamenship.

Flamenco, -go, *obs.* forms of FLAMINGO.

Flamer (flæ'mər), [f. FLAME *v.* + -ER ¹.]

1. One who or that which flames.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 996 And then no more you would the Aire allow For Element, then th' hot bright Flamer now. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 110 The Scottish coal is the best flamer. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 5/2 Armed only with an electric battery, or was it only a flamer? with which he signalled to the magic lantern.

2. *slang.* A person or thing glaringly conspicuous.

1809 *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1810) XIII. 163 Dick Daredevil . . . sported a brace of flamers (wenches) on his coach-box. 1840 H. COCKTON *Val. Vox* ii. 5 A criticism on the evening's performance which certainly was . . . 'a regular flamer.'

Flamery, *obs.* form of FLUMMERY.

Flamenship, nonce-wd. [f. FLAME *sb.* + -SHIP.]

The personality or dignity of (the god of) flame.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Excretion Vulcan*, Pox on your Flamenship, Vulcan.

† **Flamet.** *Obs.* [a. F. *flamet* (also in Pr.) = FLAMINGO. 1706 [see FLAMAN.]

Flamfew (flæmfū), Also 6 flamfelow, 9 *Sc.*

flamfoo. [Corruption of F. *fanfelue*: = med. L. *famfalūca* bubble, lie, app. ad. Gr. *πομφόλυξ* bubble. Cf. mod. F. *fanfreluche*.] A gewgaw, trifle, fantastic thing.

Also *Sc.* 'Any gaudy trapping in female dress,' 'a gaudily dressed female' (Jam.). 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 614 A Flamefew, or the moonshine in the water. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 138 Voyd ye fro these flamfews. . . set a part the begun wurck. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 430 Fancy . . . had bodied forth a curious flamfew.

† **Flaminal, a.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *flāminālis*, f. *flāmen* FLAMEN.] Of or pertaining to a flamen.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlviii. 385 The Flaminal Mists, and mysterious Flamens.

Flamineous (flæmī'nəs), *a.* Also flaminious.

[f. L. *flāmin-*, FLAMEN + -EUS, -IUS. Cf. L. *flāminius*.] Of or pertaining to a flamen.

1846 WORCESTER *Flamineous* (citing MORE). 1864 WORCESTER *Flaminious*. [Error for *flamineous*, in H. More.]

Flaming (flæ'mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLAME *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb FLAME. Also

concr., something which flames or resembles a flame.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 970 The flamingyng of þe flese was ferly to see. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. 391 A . . . starre, whiche semed with flamynge of fyre to fall into the sea. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* Add. 128 Wherever colour is introduced, ornamentation . . . may consist in mere spots, or bands, or flamings.

Flaming (flæ'mɪŋ), *pph.* a. Also 4 flammande,

flaumbeand, 5 flawmand. [f. as prec. + -ING ².]

1. That flames; in flames or on fire, as a combustible; *esp.* in *flaming sword*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 þe flawmand swerde þat Godd ordaynd þare before þe entree. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIII. ix. Thus in flamynge tonges all aboute I flye. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iii. 24 A flaming sword. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 137 The spoil, and cattle, of the flaming villages. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 88 Nor yon volcano's flaming fountains.

Fig. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 191 A flamynyng vertu dwellys yn þe hert. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit.* 17 O flambynge honour of euery hardy herte. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. ii. 16 O these flaming spirits! 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 264 The flaming hopes of its friends.

† b. *Flaming chapel* = F. *chapelle ardente*: a chapel or chamber thickly set with lighted tapers.

1802 *Paris as it was* II. lxvii. 318 A flaming chapel was constructed at the entrance of the house.

2. Burning hot, inflamed, fiery.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 841 Red Blisters . . . And flaming Carbuncles. 1786 BURNS 'Once fondly lov'd', Who, distant, burns in flaming torrid climes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 354 As some labourer . . . Under a flaming sun.

b. *quasi-adv.*, as *flaming-hot. lit. & fig.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 32 The wind less'n'd, and weather grew flaming hot. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 111 Flaming-hot Disputer.

3. *transf.* Emitting rays of light, flashing, glowing, brilliant. † *Flaming fly* = FIREFLY.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 1468 Alle þe fruyt in þo formes of flaumbeande gemmes. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 198 Ffesauntez enflureschit in flammande silver. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3986 Hir ene flamynyng fresshe, as any fyne stones. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 116 Our English Glow-wormes, as well as the American, or flaming-flies, have a luminous juice in their tails. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 187 The glory of the Lord, which was wont to appear in a flaming light. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vii. The large yellow eye grew more flaming and fiery.

b. in regard to colour: Resembling flame, very bright or vivid.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 793 Her mouth is short . . . Flaming somelede, not over red. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 The Bannana's . . . from a dark-green, mellow into a flaming yellow. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* i. xxxvi, At Noon in flaming Yellow bright. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* II. i. 3 The flaming poppies among the ripening corn. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. xii. 282 Voltaire has used his flamingest colours on this occasion.

† c. Of a person: Gaudy, 'loud', flaring.

1781 R. KING *London Spy* 95 A serjeant of the guards entered . . . with a flaming wench.

4. *fig.* Highly coloured, highflown; startling, extravagant.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 115 He hauing colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praise for a good complexion. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 191, I had heard some flaming stories of Captain Avery, and the fine things he had done in the Indies. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. (1813) 224 The good lady . . . did give him a most flaming character. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 6 The flaming pictures . . . given by the natives of the riches of the land. 1868 HELPS *Rebunah* II. xvii. 287 There comes out a flaming attack against some poor man.

5. Flagrant, glaring, monstrous. ? *Obs.*

1706 COLLIER *Reply to Dr. Filmer* (1730) 412 The most flaming Instances of Vice. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 583 A flaming Absurdity.

6. Like waving flame in appearance; flamboyant.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 192 Vith baneris richt freschly flawmand. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2176/4 A Silver Hilted Sword, with the Blade waved or flaming. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 177 The blade of this sword not uncommonly affected a wavy or flaming (*flamboyante*) outline.

Hence **Flamingly adv.**

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xx. 37 How quaint and flamingly amorous [is Solomon] in the Canticles. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* v. 203 Why would he meddle (and so flamingly meddle) with what he understands not? 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* i. iv. (1878) 31 A flamingly gilt dial. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 838/1 You are flamingly patriotic.

Flamingo (flæm'ɪŋɡo). *Forms:* 6 (fleming),

flemengo, 7-8 flemingo, flamenco, 7- flamingo.

See also FLEMING, FLAMAN. [a. Pg. *flamingo*, Sp.

flamenco, Pr. *flamenc*, according to Hatzf.-Darm.

f. Rom. *flama* FLAME *sb.* + suffix -enc (a. Teut. -ing) often appended in Pr. and occas. in OF. to sbs. of L. origin. The F. name, *flamant*, is believed to be an alteration of the Pr. form; cf. OF. *ferrant* iron-gray, from *ferreus*. So called from the colour.]

1. A bird of the genus *Phenicopterus*, with bright scarlet plumage, extremely long and slender legs and neck, and a heavy bent bill.

1565 J. SPARKE in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 520 The fowle of the fresh riuers . . . whereof the Flemengo is one, hauing all redde feathers. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Sundry other Birds, as . . . Passe-flemingoes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 70, I saw a few Flamingos, which is a sort of large Fowl. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Songs on Voices Birds, Sandmartins*, Where rosy-winged flamingos fish all day.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flamingo-legged adj.*; *flamingo flower* or *plant*, a name for *Anthurium scherzerianum*.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 14 A flamingo-legged footman. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 212/2 The Flamingo flower. *Ibid.* 9 Sept. 226/1 The Flamingo plant.

† **Flaminal, a.** *Obs.* [f. L. *flāmin-*, *flāmen* FLAMEN + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a flamen.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 63 Superstitious Copes and flaminal Vestures.

Flamm, flam, ? incorrect form of FLAWN. (But cf. FLAMMICK.)

1819 SCOTT *Bride Lammerm.* x, A tart—a flam—and some nonsense sweet things. 1820 — *Monast.* xvi, The wafers, flamms, and pastymeat.

† **Flammability.** *Obs.* Also 7 *flamability*.

[f. next; see -bility, -ity.] = INFLAMMABILITY.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 335 The oily fat and unctuous parts wherein consist the principles of flammability. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 246 The same Essential properties of Flammability.

Flammable (flæmā'b'l), *a.* [f. L. *flammāre* to set on fire: see -ABLE.] = INFLAMMABLE.

1813 BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* I. 731 That igneous seeds, no longer linked To matter flammable, become extinct. 1867 *Morning Star* 12 Apr., Their houses are built of much less flammable materials than ours.

† **Flammation.** *Obs.* In 7 *flamation*. [n. of action f. L. *flammāre*: see prec.] Exposure to fire.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 White or Cristallinearsenick . . . sublimed with salt, will not endure flamation.

Flammeous (flæm'jəs), *a.* Now rare. [f. L. *flamme-us* (f. *flamma* flame) + -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of flame.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 45 An inanimate and unintelligent masse of flammeous matter. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 245 Comets are Flammeous, or Lucid Expirations. . . produced by the Planets. 1775 in ASH.

2. Resembling flame or its attributes; flame-like; hence, shining, resplendent.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 177 This flammeous light [of the Glow-worm]. 1672 Phil. *Trans.* VII. 4071 The flammeous Life of the Bloud. 1728 EARBERRY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 34 The Glory of the Person of Christ is . . . described . . . as lucid and flammeous.

3. Flame-coloured.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Flammeous*, somewhat coloured like a flame of fire. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India*

113 The flammeous flycatcher (*Pericrocotus flammeus*). red is the prevailing hue of the former [males].

Flammery, obs. var. of FLUMMERY.

† **Flammick**. Obs. rare -1. [a. F. *flamiche*.] A confection made with butter, eggs, and cheese.

1600 SURFLET *Comitric Farne* v. xii. 720.

† **Flammid**, a. Obs. rare -1. [ad. L. *flammid-us*, f. *flamma* flame.] Flame-coloured; red.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 5 The flammid Carbuncle, purple Amethyst.

Flammiferous, a. rare -0. [f. L. *flammifer* bearing flame (f. *flamm-a* FLAME + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing flame.

1656-81 in BLOUNT. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. In mod. Dicts.

Flammigerous, a. rare. Also 6 **flamigerous**. [f. L. *flammiger* bearing flame (f. *flamma* + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing flame; in quots. fig.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 44 One of these flamigerous Nymphes. 1596 R. L[INCH]E *Diella* v. With that inrag'd (flamigerous as he is). 1775 in ASH.

Flammivomous, a. rare. [f. L. *flammivomus* (f. *flamm-a* flame + *-vomus* vomiting) + -OUS.] Vomiting out flame.

1663-76 BULLOKAR, *Flammivomous*, vomiting or belching flames of fire. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* ii. 284 Hark, how the anvils thunder round the dens Flammivomous!

† **Flampoint**. Obs. Forms: 4 **flampeyn**, 5 **flampoynte**, **flampayn**, **peyn**, **poyn**, 6 **flampett**. [? a. F. **flan pointé*.] A pie or tart ornamented with pointed pieces of pastry.

c 1390 in Pegge *Forme of Cury* (1780) 54 To make Flaumpeyns. 14.. in *Honsek. Ord.* (1790) 443 Flampoyntes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 587 Flaumpeyn flourished with a Scotchoun oyall. 1525 in Pegge *Forme of Cury* (1780) 173 Item, a Flampett.

Flamy (flæ'mi), a. Forms: 5-7 **flammy**, 6 **flambye**, 7 **flamie**, 6-**flamy**. [f. FLAME sb. + -Y.]

1. Of or pertaining to flame or flames; consisting of flames; beset with flames.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxiii. 156 The hydde fyre in processe breketh oute and sheweth great lyghte and flammy blase. 1558 Bp. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xvi. 100 The fyrye floude .. dothe ouerflowe with his flammye waues. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 225 He .. foure times assaile To sack the flamie Pile. 1752 H. M[OORE] *To Memory of Dr. Doddridge* vi. The flamie Car, fire-breathing Coursers drew. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xxv. 133 The flamie circle at that voice so rested.

2. Resembling flame; flame-like.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 30 Vital spirits .. are a substance compounded of an airy and flammy matter. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 47 A flammy rednesse will overspread the heavens. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Jynenal* (1673) 22 The .. flammy vail he wears. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 400 And flamie crocus made the mountain glow. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. vii. Her flammy hairs curl up. 1875 H. R. PROCTOR in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 94½ Should the aurora be flammy, and shoot out rays.

fig. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. xvii. 176 b, My thoughts. With flamie breathes doo issue oft in sound. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 3 A very flammy, fuliginous set of doctrines.

† 3. Performed by the agency of flame. Obs.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* vii. 69 His body I'll resign To be disposed by his friends in flammy funerals. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 202 [Water] can .. keep our mansions from .. a flamie conversion into ashes.

4. Comb., as **flamy-glittering**.

1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxvi. Her flammy-glittering lights increase with time and place.

Flan (flæn), sb.¹ Sc. Also 8-9 **flann**, 9 **flam**. [cf. Icel. *flan* sudden rush, *flana* to rush.] a. A sudden gust or puff of wind. b. A puff of smoke driven down the chimney by a gust of wind.

c 1475 *Rauf Coiltear* 2 Thair fell an ferlyfull flan within thay fellis wide. 1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Orkney*, etc. 81 Tho' the wind be not so strong, there will come Flanns and Blasts off the Land. 1742 J. MILL *Diary* (1889) 13 The boat was laid under water by a sudden flan. 1820 St. Kathleen III. 110 It blows squally, as the flams of reek flappin' down the lum may tell ye. 1866 EDMONDSTOUN *Shetland & Orkn. Gloss.*, *Flan*, *Flann*, a gust of wind, S.

Flan (flæn), sb.² Coining. [a. F. *flan* (OF. *flan*, *flaon*: see FLAWN) orig. a round cake, but transf. to this sense from the similarity in shape.] A disc of metal before stamping; a blank.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* II. 511 That round stamp't flan or lamina which thus is mounted. 1880 B. HEAD *Guide Coins B. M.* 2 The form of the ingot (*flan*) of most of the early coins was bean-shaped or oval.

Flan (flæn), sb.³ dial. Also **flam**. [f. FLAN a.] a. A shallow. b. A broad-brimmed hat (= *flam-hat*: see the adj.).

a. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Flan*, a shallow. North. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flan*, a shallow. b. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., 'Sun's si parlus hot Ah'll put mi flam on'.

Flan (flæn), sb.⁴ dial. Also **flam**. A net used in ferreting rabbits. Also attrib., as *flam-net*.

1801 W. B. DANIEL *Rural Sports* I. 352 After the holes are .. covered with Purse-Nets called Flans, the Ferret should be put in. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.*, *Flam* or *Flam-net*, a small net used in ferreting rabbits.

Flan (flæn), a. dial. Also 9 **flam**. [Of unknown etymology. There is a remarkable coincidence of sense with F. *flanier* slightly concave (said of a grindstone), according to Hatzf.-Darm.

f. *flan* tart, FLAWN; but it is difficult to assume a parallel derivation for the Eng. dialect word.]

Broad, flat, and shallow; also, 'shallow with sloping sides' (*Lonsdale Gloss.*).

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Flan*, shallow. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Flan*, broad. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Flan*, 'flat, not very hollow'. 1876 Mid. *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Flan-hat* is a summer-hat with a flapping brim, worn by the farmer's wives. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* s.v., They gave us fry't eggs and collups in a flan dish.

Flan (flæn), v. dial. [Connected with FLAN a. Cf. FLANCH, FLANGE vbs.] intr. a. Of a vessel, etc.: To expand towards the top, to widen upwards. Also, *To flan out*. b. Of a window-jamb: To splay or bevel internally. Cf. FLANNING.

1788 W. MARSHALL E. *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Flan*, to spread wide as the sides of a bowl or scuttle. 1876 Mid-*Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., 'How she does flan with that gown of hers!' .. A flower vase 'flans out' at the top.

Flan, obs. form of FLANE, FLAY.

Flancard. Obs. exc. Hist. Also 6 **flaunkart**, **flankett**, 8 **flankart**, 9 (*Hist.*) **flanchard**. [a. OF. *flancard*, f. *flanc* FLANK sb.¹]

1. a. A piece of armour for the thigh. b. In horse-armour, one of the side-pieces covering the flanks.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 142 His swerde .. cut through .. an hundred mayles of his flancardes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xi. 76 Burnist flaukarts (? read *flan- or flau-*) and leg harness. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 a, Some had .. the guisettes, the flancardes dropped & gutted with red. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 188 A barbed horse with his barbes and flankettes. 1870 BLACK T. *Demin's Weapons War* 350 The side pieces or flanchards .. which joined the front plate or breast-piece to the thigh-pieces and croupière.

2. = FLANKER sb.¹

1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. ii. 163 And firing briskly from the flankarts, saved the house.

Flanch (flaŋʃ), sb.¹ Her. Also **flaunch**, **flanque**. [? a. OF. *flanche* fem., = *flanc* masc., FLANK.]

A sub-ordinary formed on each side of the shield by a line arched or convex towards the centre, always borne double or in pairs.

We have not been able to find direct evidence that *flanche* was used in Fr. in the heraldic sense; but the form *flaque*, and the adjs. *flanché*, *flanqué*, are in Gêlot (ed. Palliot 1664).

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 70 b, He beareth Ermin, ij Flaunches, Vert. This is one degree vnder the aforesaide Flaques. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. iv. 39 He beareth Gules, two Flaunches Argent. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., *Flaunches* are always born by Pairs; the Flanch bends more than the Flank. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Flanch*, *Flaque*, or *Flasque*. Leigh would make flanch and flasque two distinct subordinate ordinaries, but Gibbon very judiciously accounts them both as one.

Hence **Flanchéd ppl. a.**, having flanches.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. ix. 93 He beareth Vert, a Pile, and two demy ones Imbowed or Flanchéd. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her. s.v.*, A shield of Fitz-Alan, flanchéd ar.

Flanch (flaŋʃ), sb.² Also **flaunch**. [This and its variant FLANGE are prob. f. FLANCH, FLANGE vbs. The usual explanation is that the sb. is ad. OF. *flanche* fem. = *flanc* masc., FLANK; but the sense is hardly suitable.]

1. = FLANGE 2.

1726 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 81 With a Shoulder or Flaunch screw'd within the Circle O O by 4 other Screws. 1784 DARWIN *ibid.* LXXV. 3 Another leaden ring or flanch was soldered round the leaden pipe. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 8 With flanches cast upon the tire of the waggon-wheels to keep them on the track.

2. Comb. as **flanch-chuck**, -mill (see quots.).

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. x. 249 Coffee is ground by what is called a flanch mill, having the body composed of rolled iron, and being screwed against a post in the kitchen. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Flanch Chuck*, a .. chuck, formed like a flanch; but instead of holes being bored in it .. furnished with several points, upon which the article to be turned is fixed.

Hence **Flanchéd ppl. a.**, having a flanch.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 196 The flanchéd border .. which surrounds the face of the pillars. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durham* 7 Tubs having flanchéd wheels.

Flanch (flaŋʃ), v. Also **flaunch**, **FLANGE** v. [Of obscure origin; there would seem to be some connexion with the synonymous FLAN v.; but the relation between the two words is not explained by any known process of derivation. Assuming the primary sense to be 'to extend laterally', *flanch* might conceivably be derived from F. *flanc* FLANK; but no vb. **flancher* of similar sense has been discovered in Fr. of any period.

An OF. *flanchir*, *flangir*, *flanchir* occurs as a synonym (perh. a variant) of *flechir* to bend (cf. FLINCH). Can the Eng. vb. be an adoption of this in a specialized sense?

intr. To spread, widen out; to slope outwards towards the top. Also with *out*, *off*.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 357 Dark grey and smooth within; the border flaunching out. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* XX. 288 The sides, from the floor-heads to the top of the gunwale, flaunch off on each side.

Hence **Flanching vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**

1802 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 325½ The boat is about 30 feet long .. built in a flaunching manner. 1802 CAPT. REED in *Naval Chron.* VII. 490 The curvature of the keel and the flaunching sides .. render it almost impossible to be upset.

1803 *ibid.* IX. 283 The flaunching, or spreading form of the boat .. gives her a considerable bearing.

Flanconade (flæ'ŋkōnədə). *Fencing*. Also 7 **flancanade**, -konade, 9 **flanconnade**. [a. F. *flanconade*, f. *flanc*: see FLANK.] A thrust in the flank or side.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* iv. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 68 Observe—how true it bends! Ah! for a pass in flancanade! 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & a Bottle* ii. ii, Sa! sa! defend flancanade, madam. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* ii. ii, Hah! thrust in tierce parried .. then flancanade .. and a palpable hit. 1889 POLLOCK etc. *Fencing* ii. (Badm. Libr.) 53 This is the famous thrust known as flancanade or *liement d'octave*.

attrib. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* iv. 74 This flancanade thrust cannot be well made use of, unless [etc.].

† **Fl'ndan**. Obs. [Of unknown origin; some of the quots. suggest that it was supposed to be originally a term of fortification.] A part of a lady's head-dress (see quots.).

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 6 Monté la haut, and Palisade, Sorti, Flandan .. Burgoigne, Jardiné, Cornett. — *Pop. Dict.* 18 *Flandan*, a kind of Pinner joining with the Bonnet. a 1693 URQUIHART *Rabelais* iii. xvi. 375 Great Ladies .. with their Flandan, Top-knots and Sultana's. 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 10 s. v. *Apparel*, A Flandan is a kind of Pinner join'd with a Cornet. *Ibid.* 425 s. v. *Top-knots*, Will it not be convenient to attack your Flandan first, says the Maid? More Anger yet? still Military Terms?

† **Fl'nderkin**. Obs. (See also FLOUNDERKIN and FLANDRICAN a.) [f. next + -KIN.]

1. An inhabitant of Flanders, a Fleming. Also attrib. (quasi-adj.) = Flemish. Obs.

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Lett. Bp. Burnet* i. 32 Till we are in the Condition of the Flanderkin Towns, he need not urge us with their Practice and Example. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 432 The Flanderkins have laid a duty of 3 guilders upon every £100 of Irish wool that is imported there. 1810 JANE PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* iii. xv. 342 The Flanderkins .. suddenly giving way with cries of terror. 1821 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* ser. ii. ii. 8 But Flanderkins they have nae skill To lead a Scottish force, man.

2. *slang*. (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flanderkin*, a very large Fat Man or Horse. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 63 Florikins are amongst the *nondescripta* .. in ornithology .. You read of them .. under the name, I believe, of Flanderkins.

Flanders (flæ'ndəɪz). [ad. Du. *Vlaanderen* pl.; the name of an ancient countship now divided between Belgium, France, and Holland.]

† 1. Short for: a. *Flanders-lace*; b. *Flanders-horse*.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 Four Cushion-Cloths are scarce enough, Of Point, and Flanders. 1718 CIBBER *Nonjuror* ii. ii, Does he keep his Chariot and Berlin, with six flouncing Flanders?

2. attrib. as *Flanders chest*, *flax*, *lace* (whence -laced), *mare*, *shape*, *wagon*. b. *Flanders brick* = *Bath-brick*; † *Flanders colour*, ?tawny orange; *Flanders counter*: see COUNTER sb.³ 3; † *Flanders-fortunes*, -pieces (see quots.); † *Flanders tile* (a) = *Flanders brick*; (b) = *Dutch tile*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Flanders-brick*. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 401 *Flanders Bricks*, commonly called Bath bricks. [1433 Nottingham Rec. II. 140 Unam cistam Flaundr'.] 1460 *Inu. in Ripon Ch. Acts* 365 De j **flandrys* kist, 3s. 1652 *Inu. T. Teanby of Barton-on-Humber* (N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*), One fllanders chist. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. xii. 338 His standard an unicorn silver ermine .. and his pensils **Flanders colour*. 1557 *Wills & Inu. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 158 In the Halle ij **flanders* counters wth ther carpetts xx^s. 1842 McCULLOCH *Dict. Commerce* s. v. *Flax*, **Flanders* or Dutch flax is .. of the finest quality. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Flanders-fortunes*, of small Substance. 1664 *Newsman* 26 May in Mrs. Palliser *Lace* vii. 102 A black lute-string gown with a black **Flanders lace*. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 With a broad Flanders Lace below. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2170/4 An open **Flanders-lac'd* Neckcloth. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. 505 A stubborn Nagge of Galloway .. or a **Flaunders Mare*. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii. A wheel-carriage .. dragged by eight long-tailed Flanders mares. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Flanders-pieces*, Pictures that look fair at a distance, but coarser near at Hand. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* iii. i, He lov'd that **Flanders shape*, that lump of Earth and Phlegm together. 1544 *Liber Magnus C. C. C. Oxon.* (MS.), *Impensa sacelli* It' pro oleo et **flawnderstele* ad mundanda candelabra sacelli, iiii d. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 161 b, To beate in powder Bricke, or Flaunders Tyle. 1600-1 *Trinity Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 483 Flaunders tyles to pave the chimney in the .. great chamber. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Flanders Wagon*, a wagon suited to the transport of all light stores.

† **Fl'andrican**, a. Obs. Also **Flandrikan**. [f. prec. + -IC + -AN; but prob. an etymologizing alteration of FLANDERKIN.] = FLEMISH.

1800 J. MILNER *Lett. Prebendary* (1813) 165 John Hooper .. married a Flandrican woman. 1824 McCULLOCH *Highl. & W. Isles Scotl.* I. 57 It is in vain .. to affect to despise it as Tudesque or Flandrican (in style of architecture).

† **Fl'andrich**, a. Obs. exc. arch. Forms: 4-5 **flaunderich**, -drish(e, -dryssh, 9 **flaundrich**. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] = FLEMISH.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 272 Vp on his heed a flaudryssh beuere hat. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* x. 480 The Gentlemans seruant, a Flandrich Fleming. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 234 In rich apparel of the antique flaudrich cut.

† **Flane**. Obs. Forms: 1-4 **flan**, 3-4 **flon**, 4-5 **flone**, 5-9 **Sc. flane**, 5-6 **flain**, (6 **flayn**). [OE. *flān* masc. and fem. = ON. *fléinn* masc.,

cognate with OE. *flā*: see *FLO*. The word survived longest in Sc.; otherwise the normal form would have been *flone*.] An arrow.

Beowulf 2438 (Gr.) *Syððan hyne Hæðcyn of hornbozan his freawine flane 3-swencte.* a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 71 (Gr.) *Purh flanes flyht.* a 1225 *Juliana* 7 *Pe flane þe of lue fleod.* c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1161 At vche [bat] wende vndir wande wapped a flone. c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* iv. 152 His bow he bent, ane flane with fedderis gray He haillit to the heid. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 32 Ane flaine lat fle with bow in tyme of neid. 1724 *Poems on Royal Company of Archers* 34 Burnished swords and whizzing flanes.

Flanel, obs. form of *FLANNEL*.

|| **Flânerie** (flan'ri'). [*F. flânerie*, *f. flâner* to lounge, saunter idly.] The disposition or practice of an idler or lounge.

1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* x. vii. (1876) 371 Intellectual flânerie. 1875 H. JAMES *Transatl. Sketches* 126 The aimless flânerie which leaves you free to follow capriciously every hint of entertainment.

|| **Flâneur** (flanör). [*F. flâneur*, *f. flâner*: see *prec.*] A lounge or saunterer, an idle 'man about town'.

1872 E. BRACON *Life in India* vi. 236 He will affect a knowledge of London life that only comes to the regular flâneur after years of active experience. 1876 *OUIDA Winter City* vi. 149 An existence which makes the life of the Paris flâneurs look very poor indeed.

Flang (flæg). A two-pointed pick used by miners. 1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*. 1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Flang, obs. and dial. pa. t. of *FLING* v.

Flange (flændz), *sb.* [See *FLANCH sb.*²]

1. A widening or branching out; the part that widens out: + a. in a pan; b. in a metallic vein.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. vii. 320/2 The top that goes out wider than the bottom, is called the Flang of the Pan. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* i j b, *Flange* [is] a Place where a Vein takes a run out of Course into one, and sometimes both Sides, insomuch that the Ore lies more scattered. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Flange*, applied to a vein widening.

2. A projecting flat rim, collar, or rib, used to strengthen an object, to guide it, to keep it in place, to facilitate its attachment to another object, or for other purposes.

1735 *DYCHE & PAROON Dict.*, *Flange*, those Side Pieces that are cast on to Iron Pipes or Barrels to screw 'em fast, or to hang 'em by. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 247 At each end of this cylinder there is a deep flange or margin. 1838 *SIMMS Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 70 The flange or rib on the tire shall not project more than one inch. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 207/1 The whole are firmly secured by two metal flanges .. which are tightly screwed up.

3. Hence a. Any rim or projecting surface. b. A flattened-out disc. Also, *blank-flange*.

1876 *VOYLE Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., The rim of metal round the mouth of gun caps used with percussion muskets is called a flange. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Flange*, the brim of a hat. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV, *Flange*, a plate for covering .. the end of a pipe or cylinder.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flange-coupling*, *-joint*; *flange-maker*; *flange-bushing* (see *quot.*); *flange-pipe* (U.S.), pipe in sections with flanges for fixing together; *flange-pulley*, a flanged pulley; *flange-rail*, (a) a rail with a flanged base; (b) U.S. (see *quot.* 1864); *flange-wheel*, a flanged wheel.

1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV, **Flange Bushing*, a flange carrying a shell which acts as a bushing to a hole. *Ibid.*, **Flange Coupling*, a device for connecting pipes at any angle from 0° to 90°. 1864 *WEBSTER*, **Flange-joint*, a joint in pipes etc. made by two flanges bolted together. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV, **Flange Pipe*, **Flange Pulley*. 1864 *WEBSTER*, **Flange-rail*, a rail having on one side a flange to keep wheels, etc., from running off. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Flange Rail*, a flat-bottomed or flat rail, as distinguished from a double-headed rail.

Flange (flændz), *v.* [See *FLANCH v.*; in senses 2 and 3 *f. prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* To widen out. Also, with *out*.

1820 *WILBRAHAM Chesh. Gloss.*, *Flange*, or flange out, to spread, diverge, to increase in width or breadth. 1878 *STEVENSON Inland Voy.* 167 The east-end of a church .. as it flanges out in three wide terraces.

2. To take the form of a flange. (In recent Dicts.).

3. *trans.* To supply with a flange, attach a flange to, form a flange upon.

1873 R. WILSON *Steam Boilers* 92 By flanging either the barrel or end plate.

Flanged (flændgd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. sb. or vb.*] Made or fitted with a flange.

1797 J. CURR *Coal Viewer & Engine Builder* 51 The angle of the flanged end of the communicating pipes. 1852 T. WRIGHT *Celt. Roman, & Saxon* (1861) 166 Flanged tiles were not unfrequently used for this purpose.

Flanger (flændgz), [*f. FLANGE v. + -ER 1.*]

1. (See *quot.*)

1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Flangers*, also called 'boiler-smiths', are men, in the shipbuilding industry, who bend the plate edges where angles cannot be made to fit.

2. U.S. A vertical iron or steel bar for scraping snow and ice from the inside of rail-heads to make room for the wheel-flanges (*Standard Dict.*).

Flanging (flændzɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f. FLANGE v. + -ING 1.*] The action of the *vb.* *FLANGE*.

1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 150 It will bear punching and

flanging like a sheet of copper. 1869 *SIR E. J. REEO Ship-build.* vi. 105 To facilitate the flanging.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flanging-hammer*, *-machine*, *-press*.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 876/1 *Flanging-machine*. 1884 *Ibid.* IV, *Flanging Hammer*, a machine for turning flanges on sheet-metal for boilers, tanks [etc.]. *Ibid.*, *Flanging Press*.

Flanging (flændzɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING 2.*] That flanges or has a flange.

1880 H. C. ST. JOHN *Wild Coasts Nipon* 152 The house-fly's proboscis .. has a broad or flanging end.

Flank (flæŋk), *sb.*¹ *Forms*: 1 *flanc*, 4-7 *flanke*, (4 *flaunke*, *flawnkke*), 6-7 *flanck* (e, 5- *flank*. [*a. F. flanc*, = *Pr. flanc*, *It. fianco* (Sp., Pg. *flanco*, only in transferred senses, appears to be from French) :- *pop. Lat. *flancum*].

The ulterior etymology is disputed. The most probable hypothesis appears to be that it is adopted from the Teut. word which appears in OHG. *hlancha*, *lanka*, MDu. *lanke*, early ME. *lonke*; instances of Romanic *fl-* from Teut. *hl-* are believed to occur in some proper names, as *F. Florent*, med.L. *Flodornus*. Diez regarded the word as a nasalized form of the L. *flaccus* flaccid, comparing, for the development of sense, Ger. *weiche* flank from *weich* soft; but no adj. **flancus* is known in L. or Rom.]

I. As denoting a part of the body.

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal or a man between the ribs and the hip.

a 1100 *Prudentius Glosses* cited by Napier in *Academy* XLV. 457 *Ilia*, flances. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9247 *Schuldri* and side and flanke also. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 269 *Pou* muste ordeyne .. fastnyngis tofore & bihinde & in hise flankis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* iv. iv. Pijb, The .x. place is in the flanks for the rupture. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 187 The poore jawde .. Which hath no fleshe on bis flances. 1639 *MASSINGER Unnat. Combat* i. i, Charge her home in the flank. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. (1704) 387 The Hedgehog hath his Back-sides and Flanks set with strong and sharp prickles. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 127 Which made his horse's flanks to smoke. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 532 They [marking-irons] may have been employed to brand the flanks of colts and cattle.

b. A part of the same sold as *thick* or *thin flank*.

1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xviii. 289 Take a piece of thin flank of beef and bone it.

c. in *Arachnida* and *Crustacea*: The *pleura* or side of the tergum and thorax.

1835-6 *TOOO Cycl. Anat.* I. 202 The flanks (*pleura*) .. have mutually approximated and become united. If the carapace is raised in a crab, the flanks or *pleura* are seen beneath.

+ 2. The belly; the womb. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 738 An olyphant hath tetys vnder the breste; and the maare in the flanke bitwene the thyes behynde. 1481 *CANTON Myrr.* ii. vi. 76 They bere them ii yere in their flanks.

3. In the *Leather* trade: That part of the hide or skin which covered the flank of the animal.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Flank* 3. The thin portion of a skin of leather. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Mannf. Leather* i. i. 38 The parts of hides are called butts, backs, flanks, etc.

4. *pl.* (See *quots.*) [*Cf. F. mal de flancs.*]

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Flanks* (among Farriers) a Wrench, Crick, Stroke or other Grief in the Back of a Horse; also a kind of Pleurisy, proceeding from his being over-run with too much Blood. 1810 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Flanks* in farriery, a wrench or any other grief in the back of a horse.

II. Transferred uses (with gen. sense 'side'.)

5. *gen.* The side or lateral part of anything, e.g. of a building, a mountain, etc.

1624 *WOTTON Archit.* (1672) 17 When the Face of the Building is narrow, and the Flank deep. *Ibid.* 29 They [i. e. Pilasters] are commonly narrower in Flank, then in Front. 1859 *TENNYSON Vivien* 674 So long, that mountains have arisen since With cities on their flanks. 1892 *WOODWARD & BURNETT Heraldry* II. 687 *Flanks* (F. *flancs*) the sides of the escutcheon.

6. *Mil.* The extreme left or right side of an army or body of men in military formation; a wing. + *A flank* (see also *AFRANK*), *in flank*: at the side. To turn the flank (of an enemy): see *TURN*.

1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scotl.* i j b, The Master of the ordinance .. did gall them with hailshot .. and certeyn other gunners with there peces, a flanke, from our Rerewarde. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 1309 Whilest he and his horsemen gave the charge on the flanke of their battaille. 1600 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. ii. (1887) I. 33 He drew vpp that squadron .. to charge them in flanke. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 570 He scarce Had ended, when to Right and Left the Front Divided, and to either Flank retired. 1726 *LEONI Albert's Archit.* I. 69 Whoever offers to approach between these towers, is exposed to be taken in flank and slain. 1810 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Flank en potence* is any part of the right or left wing formed at a right angle with the line. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* VI. 316 The enemy having it thus in their power to throw their whole force upon both flanks of this army. 1844 H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 271 They .. were taken in flank by a troop of cavalry.

7. *Fortification.* Any part of a work so disposed as to defend another by a flanking fire; *esp.* the part of a bastion reaching from the curtain to the face and defending the opposite face.

1590 *MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iii. ii, It must have .. store of ordinance, that from every flank May scour the outward curtains of the fort. 1672 *LACEY tr. Tacquet's Milit. Archit.* iii. 4 The flanges of the Bulwork and Courtine. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/3 The Ditch is doubly

Palisadoed, with very good Flanks within. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Flank of the Courtine* or Second Flank, is that part of the Courtine, between the Flank, and the Point where the Fichant Line of Defence ends. 1810 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Fortification*, *Flanks of the Bastion* are the parts between the faces and the curtain. 1868 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) III. v. 364 At the flanks of the bastions.

8. In other technical uses: a. *Arch.* (See *quot.* 1874). b. *Mech.* (See *quot.* 1842).

1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts, etc.*, *Flank*, the straight part of the tooth of a wheel which receives the impulse. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 876/1 *Flank* (Architecture) the haunch of an arch; the shoulder between the crown and the springing.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flank-piece*; (senses 6, 7) as *flank attack*, *company*, *defence*, *file*, *fire*, *march*, *movement*, *officer*; *flank-wise* adv. Also, *flank-bone*, the ilium or haunch-bone; *flank-wall*, a side wall.

1876 *VOYLE Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Flank-attack* .. one of the modes of attack whereby the side or flank of an army .. is attacked. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* iv. xvi. 351 Os Innominatum .. which some term .. the **Flank-bone*. 1809 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* IV. 324 The **flank* companies of the 29th, 43rd and 52nd Regiments. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 150 If the church is not built on a plan favourable to **flank* defence. 1810 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Flank-files* are the two first men on the right and the two last men on the left, telling downwards from the right. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* VI. 331 Be prepared, particularly with your **flank* fire every morning. 1866 E. B. HAMLEY *Operat. War* vi. 404 Thus Bulow's march to the field of Waterloo was a **flank* march. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 39 In the **flank* movements of ranks by three's or by two's. 1601 *COTGR.*, *Sous-poitaine*, the **flank*-peece, or bottoome of the brisquet of an Oxe, &c. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 265 If the House had stood by it self, then we might have had light to the Stairs from the **Flank* Wall. 1819 *REES Cycl.*, *Flank-walls*, in Engineering, are the same with wing or return-walls of a lock or bridge. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 148 He pursued them, and charged them **flank-wise*. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* II. 279 Battalions of infantry which .. Mentschikoff had been moving flankwise.

Flank (flæŋk), *sb.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* *Forms*: 4 *flaunke*, 6 *flanke*, 9 *dial. v. lank*. [*Cf. FLAKE sb.*², of which this may be a nasalized form; Sw. has (*snö*) *flanka* a snowflake.] = *FLAKE sb.*² 2.

13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 954 Felle flaunkes of fyr & flakes of soufre. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 148/1 His companie .. carried vpon the ends of their poles flanks of fier. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, The flanks was blowin all over the place.

Flank (flæŋk), *v.* Also 6-7 *flanck* (e, *flanke*, (7 *flanque*). [*f. FLANK sb.*¹ *Cf. Fr. flanquer.*]

+ 1. *intr.* To shoot on the flank or sideways; to deliver a raking fire. *Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* N vij, Loopholes as well for shooting directly forthward as for flankyng at hand.

2. *trans.* To guard, protect, strengthen, or defend on the flank.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. xi. 36 A brasen wall, Which mote the feeble Britons strongly flanke Against the Picts. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* iii. ii. 70 Some do vse to flanke the two sides of the battell with sleeves of shot. 1608 *GRIMSTONE Hist. France* (1611) 464 The Brittons horse that flanked the armie, growes amazed, and leaues the foote naked. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 34 A Castle .. flanked with Ordnance. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 215 The Walls are very broad, and flanked with Towers. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* xxvi, Our perfum'd prey .. flanked with rocks, did close in covert lay. 1704 *Hymn Vict.* lx, This Wing the Woods may flank, the Castle that. 1783 *WATSON Philip III* (1839) 95 A strong intrenchment, flanked with bastions. a 1837 H. T. COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 409 The parts of the wall do not well flank each other. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 385 It was flanked throughout its length by towers at equal distances of two hundred feet.

fig. 1680 J. SCOTT *Serm. Wks.* 1718 II. 24 We cannot .. Flank and Rear our Discourses with Military Allusions. 1757 *Monitor* No. 100 ¶ 8 Ambitious men flank and fortify one crime with another. 1884 *Chr. World* 25 Dec. 995/1 Flanking himself with an apt quotation from the Psalms. *absol.* 1644 *PRYNNE & WALKER Fienes Trial*, App. 11. Fortified with a gallant Parapet well flanking. 1672 *LACEY tr. Tacquet's Milit. Archit.* iii. 4 Each part of the Fortification must flanke and be flanked.

3. To menace or attack the flank of; to take in flank. Of artillery: To fire sideways upon, to rake.

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 123 Flanking and scouring all the ditch with their harghebuissie. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxv. 564 Beaten back affront, beset behind, flanked on the sides .. and environned round. 1736 *LEDIAR Life Marlborough* III. 40 The Enemy had, from hence, very much flank'd the Right of the Approaches. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* i. 29 One of our own guns .. unhappily missing that object, the ball flanked our own trenches. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* i. An advanced angle .. with shot-holes for flanking the door-way.

absol. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 70 To leave no enemy in the rear to march after, and so to flank or offend.

+ b. To place (artillery, a battery) on the flank, for either attack or defence. *Obs. rare.*

1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* v. 12 They had moored up the Galley, and by it raised up a platform, whereupon they had flanked 25 Pieces of Ordnance.

4. To take up or be posted in a position at the flank of; to be placed or situated on either side of. Also *pass.*, To be flanked by or with: to have situated or stationed on the flanks or sides.

1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* iii. ii. xvi, Prostrate Meads,

With Forrests flank'd, where shade to darkness grew. *a 1748 C. Pitt Ep. to Mr. Spence* 34 Where stately colonades are flank'd with trees. *1779 J. Moore View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 188 A well made road . . . flank'd on each side by very high hills. *1838 Dickens Nich. Nick.* xv. These viands being flank'd by a bottle of spirits & a pot of porter. *1860 Tyndall Glac.* i. iii. 23 High mountains flank'd us on either side. *1871 L. Stephen Player. Eur.* iv. § 3. 231 A mountain, flank'd by real precipices.

† **b. intr.** To occupy a flank position, border on or upon. *Obs.*

1604 Grimstone Hist. Siege Ostend 192 Ten others [embrasures] . . . flank'd vpon the approaches. *a 1680 Butler Milford-haven Rem.* (1759) I. 417 That Side which flanks on the Sea and Haven needs no Art to fortify it. *1828 Webster, Flank.* v. i. to be posted on the side.

5. trans. To march past or go round the flank of; in quot. *transf.*

1893 Westminster Gaz. 22 Dec. 2/3 Did they flank the snow and go round to the right, or did they bring the whole avalanche down on top of them?

b. U.S. slang. To dodge, etc. (see quot.)

1872 De Vere Americanisms v. 286 The term to flank, which, from the strategy of the generals, descended in the mouth of privates to very lowly meanings. When the men wished to escape the attention of pickets and guards by slipping past them, they said they *flanked* them; drill and detail and every irksome duty was *flanked*, when it could be avoided by some cunning trick. Soon . . . the poor farmer was *flanked* out of his pig and his poultry.

6. In various nonce-uses. **a.** To strike on the flank or side. **b.** Of a ship: To present the flank or broadside to (a gale). **c.** To *flank down*: to bring down upon the flanks or hips.

1601 Holland Pliny I. 501 As the said wind may flanke it on the side. *1704 Swift Batt. Bks.* (end), Flanking down his Arms close to his Ribs, hoping to save his Body. *1762 Falconer Shipw.* II. 298 For this assault should either quarter feel, Again to flank the tempest she might reel.

Hence *Flanking vbl. sb., and ppl. a.*

1704 Lond. Gaz. No. 4082/3 There is a Flanking Line which runs from the Round Tower. *1813 Scott Rokeby* v. iii. The flanking guns dismounted lie. *1841 Lever C. O'Malley* xc. Who poured in a flanking fire. *1864 Burton Scot Abr.* I. v. 294 When he has built his first flanking works, he wants to protect these works in the same way. *1870 Daily News* 20 Oct., This distant flanking of their line of communication made the defences that they raised all the easier to examine. *1886 Willis & Clark Cambridge* II. 508 The flanking turrets.

Flank (flæŋk), *v.*² [Onomatopœic; cf. *flick, spank*.] *trans.* To whip with a light, sudden stroke, to flick; also, to crack (a whip).

1830 Lytton P. Clifford iii. He then, taking up the driving whip, flanked a fly from the opposite wall. *1833 Anglo-sapphic Ode* in Whibley *Cap and Gown* 136 Kicks up a row, gets drunk or flanks a tandem-Whip out of window. *1861 Mrs. Penny Romance Dull Life* vii. 52 He still eased his feelings by flanking everything in the room with a very dusty pocket-handkerchief.

† **Flankard.** *Obs. Hunting.* [a. OF. (noeud) *flancar* 'd, f. *flanc* FLANK. Cf. FLANCARD.] See quot. 1576; also ? *transf.* a wound in the side.

1567 HARMAN Caveat (Shaks. Soc.) 29 Some preuue wounde festred with a fylthy fryr flankard. *1576 TURBERV. Venerie* 128 Two [knottes or nuttes] whiche are in the flankes of the Deare and are called flankardes. *1616 in BULLOKAR.*

Flanked (flæŋkt), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. FLANK *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flanked Angle*, the Angle made by the two Faces of the Bastion. *Ibid.*, *Flank'd* or *Double Tenaile*. See *Tenaile*. *1828 J. M. SPEARMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 44 The barbette batteries must be established in the flanked angles of the bastions.

Flanked (flæŋkt), *ppl. a.*² [f. FLANK *sb.*¹ + -ED².] Having a flank or flanks: only with defining word, as *full-flanked*.

1634 Heywood Witches Lanc. iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 223 He's broad buttock'd and full flank'd.

Flanker (flæŋkər), *sb.*¹ Also 6 *flancker*, 7 *flankier*. [f. FLANK *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]

1. A fortification projecting so as to flank or defend another part, or to command the flank of an assailing enemy.

1550-1 EDWARD VI. Lit. Rem. (Roxb.) II. 307 Also for flankers at the kepe of Guisnes willed to be made. *1647 SPRIGGE Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 181 The west-gate, wherein were four pieces of ordnance, and two in the flanker. *1698 FRYER E. India & Persia* 59 The Castle is seated towards the bottom of the Bay, commanding it every way from the Points and Flankiers. *1753 J. Bowdoin Let. to Franklin* 12 Nov. in *Franklin's Wks.* (1887) II. 317 note, At each corner a flanker, in which is a couple of canon. *1813 Scott Trierm.* iii. xv. Embattled high and proudly towered, Shaded by ponderous flankers.

† **2.** A cannon posted so as to flank a position.

1575 CHURCHYARD Chippes (1817) 107 The flankers then in murdering holes that lay Went of and slew, God knows stout men enow. *1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1191/2 Capteine Vaughan. entered the ditches, and viewed the flankers; whereupon the French shot off the same flankers.

3. One posted or stationed on either flank. **a.** *Mil.* One of a detachment of skirmishers thrown out on the flanks of an army when marching, to guard the line of march. Usually *pl.* [= F. *flanqueur*.]

1586 J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II. 159 Setting out his flankers in several places. *1635 BARRIFFE Mil. Discip.* lvi. (1643) 16 The Pikes being the Flankers. *1796 STEDMAN Surinam* II. xx. 96 With a few flankers or riflemen outside the whole. *1863 Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 52 Their services as scouts and flankers proved invaluable.

b. in non-military uses.

1827 LADY MORGAN O'Brien & O'Flaherty I. 219 Lady Honoria was still excluded . . . by a blockade of carriages, and her old flanker the Castleknock. *1893 Standard Dict., Flanker* 2. In grouse-driving, one of the men walking on the flanks of the line of drivers, to keep the birds in the desired line of flight.

4. Anything which flanks or adjoins laterally: *esp. a.* a side-wall of a courtyard; a wing of a building; † **b.** a side-piece of timber; **c.** a side-piece of armour (see quot. 1659) = FLANCARD; † **d.** a footpath by the side of a highway, a side-walk; **e.** one of the side horses in a three-horse vehicle.

1600 SURELET Countrie Farnie II. liv. 377* To make them [citron-trees] a hood and flankers of Bay trees. *1611 Cotgr., Flanchere*, A flanker, side peece, or flanking peece of timber, in building. *1631 EARL CORK Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) III. 102 He bywyliding . . . an english howse . . . with 2 flankers. *1659 TORRIANO, Flancari*, flankers, or sidepieces for an armed man or barbed horse. *1682 Woon Life* (1894) III. 25 The highway . . . pitched . . . the middle part with pebbles, and the two collaterals or flankers with hard white stone. *1823 SCOTT Let. to D. Terry* 29 Oct. in *Lockhart*, The front of the house is now enclosed by a court-yard wall with flankers of 100 feet. *1879 O'DONOVAN in Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/1 While the central animalis . . . running along a deep narrow cutting, the flankers are on the top of high banks on either side; or *vice versa*.

Flanker, *sb.*² [f. FLANKER *v.*²] (See quot.) *1840 Gosse Canadian Nat.* II. They . . . throw out lighted fragments, 'flankers', as they are called. *1847 HALLIWELL, Flanker*, a spark of fire. *West.*

Flanker (flæŋkər), *v.*¹ *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. FLANKER *sb.*¹; cf. however Du. *flanckeeren*, ad. F. *flanquer* to FLANK.]

1. trans. To support or protect on the flanks; to defend or command from a flanker; to strengthen with flankers.

1598 BARRET Theor. Warres IV. i. 96 At euery angle of the battell . . . a good squadron of Muskets. to flanker it euery way. *1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia* v. 191 He began his first peece of fortification, vpon a Rocke which flankers the Kings Castle. *1633 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* II. xxi. 233 The ground . . . was flanker from the Earles quarter by the Cannon. *1665 SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 40 The City is compassed with a thick Stone Wall, flanker'd and moated about. *1721-1800 in BAILEY*, To *Flanker*, to fortify the Walls of a City with Bulwarks or Countermurs.

fig. 1612 tr. Benvenuto's Passenger II. i. § 27. 433 The Philosopher also flankers this intention of ours. *1621 EARL CORK in Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 18 This purchase will . . . secure and flanker yt [property] in tyme of trouble.

2. intr. To make an attack on the flank. *1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 619 One of these great mounts he cast up directly against the face of the towne, and the other at a corner of the same, to flanker alongst the wall. *1664 EVELYN Sylva* (1679) 20 Where those sharp winds do rather flanker than blow fully opposite upon our plantations.

Hence *Flanker'd ppl. a.*

1860 WHITTIER Truce of Pis. 18 The grim, flanker'd block-house, bound With bristling palisades.

† **Flanker**, *v.*² *Obs.* [f. FLANK *sb.*² + -ER⁵; cf. *flacker, flicker*.] *intr.* To sparkle. Hence *Flanker'g ppl. a.*

1567 TURBERV. Epitaphes, etc. 127 The fits of love And flanker'g sparkes of Cupids fire. *1577 T. KENDALL Flowers of Epigr.* 49 By flanker'g flame of fire love, to cinders men are worne.

Flanky: see FLUNKEY.

Flann: see FLAN.

Flannel (flænnəl), *sb.* Forms: 6-8, 9 (*dial.*) *flan(n)en*, 6-7 *flan(n)ing*, *flan(n)ell*, (7 *flan-nion*), 7, 9 (*dial.*) *flannin*, 8 *Sc. flainen*, 6 *flannel*. [Of uncertain etymology. App. first recorded in Eng., whence the continental forms were prob. adopted: F. *flanelle* (late 17th c.), It. *frannella*, *frenella*, *fiannella*, Sp. *flanela*, *franela*, Pg. *farinella* (? influenced by *farinha* flour), Ger. *flanell* (1715), Du. *flanel*, *flenel*. As flannel was already in 16th c. a well-known production of Wales, a Welsh origin for the word seems antecedently likely. Some scholars have conjectured that the form *flannen* is the original, and is a corruption of Welsh *gwlann* 'a flannel' (O. Pughe), f. *gwlân* wool (= Ir. *olann*:—Oceltic **ulanā*:—older **wlanā*). This is plausible, but involves some difficulties: the Welsh word is not originally a name for the material, but (as is indicated by its formation with the individualizing suffix -en) means literally an article or piece of material made of wool; and the assumed change of *flannen* into *flannel* is perh. less explicable than would be the contrary change, which might be ascribed to the analogy of *linen*, *woollen*. Another suggestion is that the word is an AF. diminutive of OF. *flaine* blanket or coverlet.]

1. An open woollen stuff, of various degrees of fineness, usually without a nap.

1503 Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York (1830) 94 For iiij yerdes of flanel . . . *1586 SIDNEY Arcadia* II. ii. § 1 99 She found Dorus, apparelled in flanen. *1597 T. J. Serm. Paules* C. 54 Thou shalt haue course flaning to be thy best attyre. *1625 Sessions Rec. Wenlock* 9 Aug. in Jackson & Burne *Shropsh. Folk-lore* xxxii. (1883) 480 John Eavens badger of flanen. *1677-8 MARVELL Corr.* cccxxii.

Wks. 1872-5 II. 581 Greater penalties upon those that do not bury in flannel. *1704 F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1711) 212 Flannel is scarce necessary or convenient on this side old Age. *1790 Burns Tam o' Shanter* 153 Had . . . their sarks, instead o' creeshie flannen, Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linnen! *1849 CLARIDGE Cold Water-cure* 69 Mr. Priessnitz expects all his patients to leave off wearing flannel . . . next to the body. *1882 BECK Draper's Dict.* s. v. *Flannel*, Such [Flannels] as have the pile raised on one side . . . are termed Raised Flannels; when both sides are so covered they are Double-raised Flannels.

b. pl. Different kinds of flannel; flannel goods in general.

1581 Act 23 Eliz. c. 9 § 1 Logwood . . . wherewith divers Dyers . . . dye . . . Caps, Flannels. *1643 PRYNNE Open. Gt. Seale* 21 All Worsteds and Flannins within these Townes and their Suburbs. *1875 Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 401 In Ireland a few varieties of low flannels and coatings, called Galways, are manufactured from Irish grown wool.

† **c.** With reference to the obligation of burying in woollen (18 & 19 Chas. II. c. 4): A shroud. *Obs.*

a 1683 OLDHAM Sat. in Poems & Transl. (1684) 174 He could not save Enough to purchase Flannel, and a Grave. *1683 TRYON Way to Health* 320/1 If they escape the Wooden Tenement and Flannel.

d. Ludicrously used to designate a Welshman.

1598 SHAKS. Merry W. v. v. 172 I am not able to answer the Welsh flannel.

2. pl. a. Underclothing made of flannel; also, pieces of flannel used for bandages, etc.

1722 DE FOE Col. Jack (1840) 296 Having . . . my flannels taken off my legs. *1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* I. 17 Apr., She forgot to pack up my flannels. *1841 EMERSON Nat. Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 274 A universe in slippers and flannels.

b. Garments of flannel, for boating, cricket, etc.: to get or receive one's flannels (see quot. 1889).

1888 J. PAYN Myst. Mirbridge ix, He had worn cricketing flannels. *1889 Boy's Own Paper* 24 Aug. 746/1 Careless schoolboys . . . lightly dressed in flannels. *1889 BARRERE & LELAND Slang, Flannels* (Harrow), to get one's flannels is to obtain promotion to the school cricket, or football eleven.

3. (See quot.)

1884 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. IV. 346/1 *Flannel*, the first stage in the manufacture of plain cloth.

4. transf. a. Natural flannel (see quot. 1856). **b.** In popular names of certain woolly-leaved plants: *Poor Man's Flannel* = ADAM'S FLANNEL; *Our Lord's or Our Saviour's Flannel*: *Ecticum vulgare* (Britten & H.). **c. slang** (see quot. 1823).

1823 'J. BEK' Slang, Flannel (warm), grog, punch, or gin-twig, with a dash of beer in. *1856 GRIFFITH & HENFREY Microgr. Dict.* 265 *Flannel*, *Natural*, a harsh fibrous texture, sometimes found covering meadows, rocks, etc., after an inundation. It consists of the interwoven filaments of *Confervæ*, with adherent or entangled *Diatomaceæ*, *Infusoria*, crystals of carbonate of lime, etc.

5. attrib. or adj. a. Made of flannel.

1585 HIGINS Junius' Nomenclator 164 A flanel peticoate. *1611 FLORIO, Bambagina*, bumbasine. Also a flanel wast-cote. *1618 BRATHWAIT Rem. after Death, Descr. Death* v. He wears No mantle, flanning trowes. *a 1700 T. DRYDEN Sum cuique* In flannen robes the coughing ghost does walk. *1784 JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 Feb., I have just bespoke a flannel dress. *1857 HUGHES Tom Brown* II. viii. In white flannel shirt and trousers.

b. In nonce-uses: Resembling flannel.

1764 WALPOLE Lett. (1820) III. 9, I have little fevers every night, which bid me repair to a more flannel climate. *1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 186 A pair of flannel cheeks composed her face.

6. attrib. and comb. as *flannel-maker*, *trade*, *-weaver*, *-weaving*; also † *flannel-act* (cf. 1 c); *flannel-cake*, a kind of thin griddle-cake; *flannel-flower*, -plant, the mullein; hence *flannel-leaf*; *flannel rash* (see quot.); *flannel-weed*, some water-plant.

1678 T. JONES OF Heart & Sovereign 403 (By a Canonical *Flannel Act) [it] must be buried out of the way, as useless. *1792 Munchausen's Trav.* xxix. 131 Ten thousand and thousand Naples biscuits, crackers, buns, and *flannel-cakes. *1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 114 Antique mullein's *flannel-leaves. *1703 Lond. Gaz.* No. 3776/4 John Judd. *Flannel-maker. *1848 W. A. BROMFIELD in Phytologist* III. 598 *Verbasicum thapsus* . . . from the texture of the leaves known here [Hampshire] sometimes as the 'flannel-plant'. *1888 W. A. JAMIESON Dis. Skin* iii. (1891) 41 The 'flannel rash' which Hutchinson and others have noticed on the chest . . . is another instance of an eruption due to clothing. *1879 Encycl. Brit.* IX. 292/1 Blankets, a special branch of the *flannel trade. *Ibid.* Nearly the whole population . . . finds occupation in *flannel weaving. *1893 Pall Mall G.* 10 July 10/3 The rains . . . have put a little more water into the river, and there is not so much *flannel weed to contend with.

Flannel (flænnəl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans. a.* To wrap in flannel. **b.** To rub with flannel.

1836-9 DICKENS Sk. Boz, Our Parish vi, The children were yellow-soaped and flannelled. *Ibid.*, *Tales* i, The second-floor front was scrubbed, and washed, and flannelled.

Hence *Flannelled ppl. a.*

1784 J. BELKNAP Belknaf Papers (1877) I. 383 She knows what it is to tend a flannelled pair of legs and hands. *a 1845 Hood To Grimaldi* i, Joseph! they say thou'st left the stage, To . . . taste the flannel'd ease of age.

Flannelette (flænnə'let). Also *flannellette*. [f. FLANNEL + -ETTE.] **a.** (See quot. 1882.) **b.** A cotton fabric, made in imitation of flannel.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework, Flannelette, a description of a very soft flannel, measuring 28 inches in width. *1887 Daily News* 12 Jan. 3/1 Huge stacks of a poverty-stricken article called flannelette. *1893 Lady* 17 Aug. 172/2 Flannelette is not flannel.

Flannelly (flæn'li), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY ¹.] Characteristic or of the nature of flannel; flannel-like. Also *fig.* (In quot. 1842 quasi-adv.)

c1839 LANDOR *2nd. Convers. Southey & Landor* Wks. 1346 II. 174/1 The dreary hydropathy and flannelly voices of the swathed and sinewless. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 148 It [the wool] works more flannelly. 1889 H. A. DODDS *Rep. Paris Exhib.* 5 The sooty 'flannelly' appearance of the manipulation in some of the exhibits.

Flanning (flæn'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLAN *v.* + -ING ¹.] (See quots.)

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Flanning*, the internal splay of a window-jamb. 1852 RAINE *North Durham* referred to in *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc. 1862). 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 876/2 Flanning (Building), the internal flare of a window jamb. The embrasure. Or of a fireplace Coving.

Flanque, Flanqued *Her.*: see FLANCH *sb.*¹

Flant, *obs. form of FLAUNT.*

† **Flanta'do**. *Obs.* [? f. FLAUNT *v.* with pseudo-Sp. ending.] ? Flaunting. Also *attrib.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Thee Trojan nauye... the sea salte foaming wyth braue flantadoe dyd harrow. 1594 [see FIRING].

† **Flantantanting**, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [A reduplicated formation on *flanting* = FLAUNTING. Cf. FLAUNT-TANT.] Flaunting.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 71 In that flourishing flantantanting goutie omega fist.

Flap (flæp), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 flappe (6 flepe), 7-8 flapp, 5-flap. [f. next vb.; cf. Du. *flap* blow, fly-flapper, lid of a can.]

I. The action of the vb. FLAP.

† 1. A blow, slap, stroke. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8084 With fauchouns, axes and battes, Ich gaue other sori flappes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 67 This freke... Preched of penances... And flappes of scourges. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 206, I shalle lene you a flap, My strengthe for to kythe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 382 Thair freikis fell with mony fercie flap.

b. A blow given with something broad and loose (cf. 2). Also *fig.* † A flap with a fox tail: *fig.* ? a contemptuous dismissal; a trivial rebuke (cf. FLAP *v.* 2 d).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 38 So that he [the lawyer] gaineth alwaies... whereas the other get a warme Sonne often tymes, and a flappe with a Foxe taile, for all that euer they haue spent. 1598 FLORIO, *Faggiolata*, a flim-flam tale... a flap with a foxetaile. 1653 A. WILSON *Inconst. Lady* III. i. Liquorish flies do sometimes meet with flaps. 1717 *Will of S. Jackson*, If the Beadle make any demand... send him away with a Flapp of a Fox taile. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 17 This Flapper is... employed... to give him a soft Flap on his Eyes. 1727 GAY *Lady & Wasp* 8 The slightest flap a fly can chase. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 84 (1740) 75, I found another flap for the House of Peers.

2. 'The motion of something broad and loose' (J.), as a wing or a fly-flapper; the noise produced by its motion, or by contact with some other object. Cf. FLAP *v.* 5.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 9 The flap of a swan's wing would break a man's leg. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxii. The flap of the banners, that flit as they're borne. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* ix. The flap of their wings must have been gracious in the ear of the famished prophet. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 152, I can hear the flap and snort of the dogs' nostrils. 1860 TYNDALL *Clac.* II. i. 226 A gnat can execute many thousand flaps of its little wings in a second.

II. Concrete uses.

† 3. Something broad to strike with; *esp.* a fly-flapper. *Obs.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163 Flappe, instrumente to smyte wythe the flyys. c1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 2 In his hande he bare a flap for flyes. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* v. Arg. L. iv b, Y^e game called Cæstus (which is fighting with bagges or flappes of leather hanging by stringes, wherein is either lead or sand). 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. The butchers wywes... stood with their flappes in their hands like fanns. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 19 A young Man with a Flap came up to my side, and flapt me gently on the Right Ear.

4. 'Anything that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side' (J.).

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1166 With a flap afore his eye. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 36 Thou greene Sarcenet flap for a sore eye. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 131 The lesser... having small roundish flapps on either side of the body. 1704 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 4058/6 A Negro Boy... the Flap of one of his Ears being cut off. 1849 PARKMAN *Oregon Tr.* (1872) 192, I put aside the leather flap that covered the low opening. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* x, [He] gave him a letter with a black M on the envelope flap.

b. A pendant portion of a garment, hat, or cap. Hence applied to the garment or hat itself (*slang*).

1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Flappe of a gowne, *cappe*. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 11 His coat was greene... Turned ouer with a flappe. 1632 SHERWOOD, The flap, or hack point of a friers cowl, *cabuer*. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 64 We spread abroad the Flaps of our Coats. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Sept., An armfull of y^m he took home, covering them with one flap of his Gown. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis*, The flap of his breeches dangled between his legs. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Phillips* Nov., An old-fashioned suit of clothes, with long flaps to a waistcoat [etc.]. 1875 PLAIN *Needlework* 18 The old-fashioned shift with flaps. 1892 C. T. DENT *Mountaineering* iv. 104 Tying the flaps of his hat over his ears.

c. Of a saddle; also *transf.*

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 95 A geological saddle, having one thin and partly metamorphosed flap only on the east side. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 142/1 The saddle... consists of the tree... the seat, the skirts, and the flaps.

d. The tail of a crustacean.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 373 The spawn... sticks to the barbs under the flap, or more properly the tail [of the crab]. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 173 The terminal flap of this gigantic crustacean was... continuous.

e. (See quot.)

1669 HACKE *Orig. Voy.* (1699) III. 62 Penguins... have neither Feathers nor Wings, but only two Fins or Flaps, wherewith they are helped to swim.

5. Something broad and flat, hanging or working (vertically) on or as on a hinge.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Biforis, Bifore fenestræ*... with two flappes. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* *Jrnl.* No. 103 ¶ 9 One Table, the Flap broken. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 140 He makes each sail... to consist of six or eight flaps or vanes... moving upon hinges. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv. 1 [the cellar] had a great black wooden flap or shutter. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 71 The first and second class men... should be trained to fire at 300 and 400 yards with the flap of back-sight down. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* I. iv. 27 There was a table... one flap of it was gone altogether.

b. A valve. *Tide flap*: a valve used to shut off the tide-water from a sewer.

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 151, c, c, c, are the valves or flaps. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, Flap, the leather or valve of a pump. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/2 A Collection of Sanitary Iron work, such as... tide flaps, &c. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 1/3 We descend to the other side of the 'flap'—the men's term for a 'penstock'.

c. *Anat.* † (a) The epiglottis. *Obs.* (b) In fishes: The operculum or gill-cover; a similar cover for the nostril.

c1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* H iv, Agaynst al grefes in the flap beinge in the mouth whyche couereth the wind pipe. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 1224 The cover or flap of the throat, *epiglottis*. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 37 They fill their mouth with water, then throw it backwards with so much force as to lift open the great flap, and force it out behind. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 637 Nostrils of *Raia lemprieri*, with nasal flaps reverted.

d. One of the floats of a paddle-wheel.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vi, The Ensign's arms were working up and down... like the flaps of a paddle wheel.

6. Something broad and loose, irrespectively of connexion with anything else; *esp.* an overlying layer; a broad piece of any material.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 187 We are all framed of flaps and patches and of so shapelesse and diverse a contenture, that [etc.]. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* v. Wks. (1875) 474 A rump or a flap of mutton were a fee for Jove's own breakfast. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 The damnd' fat flaps of shoulders of mutton. 1843 THACKERAY *Contrib. to 'Punch'* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 145 The flap of a shoulder of mutton... I ate cold. 1848 — *Bk. Snobs* I, We... had flaps of bread for plates. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 5/2 Large flaps of swine's flesh... make their appearance at breakfast. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 114 The great flaps of cork on the cortex of *Boswellia papyrifera*. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang*, Flap (thieves), sheet lead for roofs.

b. A large, broad mushroom. Also FLAB.

1743 PICKERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 598 The thin Filament is that to which the Edges of the Head of the Mushroom adhere, while it is, what is commonly called, a Button, and from which it separates by expanding to a Flap. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 361 Scrape large flaps... and boil them in their own liquor. 1854 *Eng. Cycl.* I. 90/1 The common mushroom... in this state... is called a flap.

† c. *collect.* Scraps. *Obs.*—^o.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Flap, moist meat for hogs.

7. *Surg.* a. A portion of skin or flesh, separated from the underlying part, but remaining attached at the base.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 377 Placing the flap of the cornea in regular contact with the part with which it was naturally joined. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 127 A flap let down from his forehead. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 536 The flaps were reflected and a large gland enucleated.

b. A piece of flesh or skin grafted upon an injured or defective part.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 225 The mode of repairing noses by a flap or portion of flesh taken from the arm. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 3/1 The grafting upon the injured... part of flaps of skin taken... from a neighbouring surface.

8. *pl.* in *Farriery*. A disease in the mouth of horses.

1587 L. MASCAL *Gouv. Cattel* II. (1600) 163 Giges or flappes, is pimples or teates in the inside of his [a horse's] mouth. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xii. 32 Swelling in the mouth, a signe either of canker, flaps, or lampasse. 17... *Farrier's Dict.* (J.). When a horse has the flaps, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth. 1847 YOUBAT *Horse* viii. 206 The sublingual glands... sometimes enlarge... and are called giges, and bladders, and flaps in the mouth.

9. *dial.* or *slang*. A woman or girl of light or loose character.

1631 MABBE *Celestina* ix. 110 Fall to your flap, my Masters, kisse and clip. *Ibid.* 112 Come hither, you foule flappes. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., A young giddy girl is called a flap, or a woman who does not settle down to her domestic duties.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. General relations, as flap-basket, -door, -seat, -trap, -valve, -window (sense 5); flap-eared adj.

1862 *Sal. Rev.* XIV. 186/2 He goes out to all Lancashire with his little 'flap-basket', and doles out... his two ounces of tea. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 748 The 'flap-door' of a glass hive is opened. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Flap-door, a man-hole door. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 160 A horson beetle-headed 'flap-eared' knaue. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Feb.

3/4 Mr. Samuel asked why *flap-seats were permitted at Drury-lane Theatre. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* Advt., *Flap Traps... always kept in Stock. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 211 The chambers are fitted... with *flap valves. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 876/2 Flap-valve, a valve which opens and shuts upon one hinged side. A clack-valve. 1825 *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 19 Leave open... the door, hatchway or *flap-window.

11. Special comb.: flap-apple = FLAP-JACK 1 b; flap-dock (also flap-dick, flap-a-dock), local names for the foxglove; flap-fracture = compound fracture; flap-hat, one having flaps or a flapping brim; flap-holder (see quot.); flap-leg, the leg that supports a flap of a table; flap-mouth, a mouth with broad, hanging lips (whence flap-mouthed adj.); flap-operation *Med.* (see quot. 1884); flap-sight, in a rifle, one that turns up or down on a hinge; flap-wing *dial.*, the swift.

1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housewife* 25 Turnover, or *Flap-Apple, or Meat Pasties. 1846 E. AUGLIA *Gloss. Suppl.*, *Flapdock, foxglove. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* II. xxvi. 165, I call this a *Flap-fracture, when the Wound of the broken leg goeth onely through the flesh and skin, and cometh forth with the one end. 1866 BROWNING in Mrs. ORR *Life* (1891) 275 Great black *flap hats. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 346/1 *Flap Holder (Surgical), a delicate prehensile instrument for holding flaps of sutures in confined situations. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 98 A *flap-leg was let down; and... a table was improvised. 1631 P. FLETCHER *Sicelides* III. iv. Fijb, So, haue you done? Fie *flapmouth. Triton, thou beslauest me. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 920 Another *flapmouthd mourner... volies out his voyce. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. (Arb.) 51 Begin thou Furor, and open like a phlaphmouthd hound. 1785 T. JONES in *Med. Commun.* IX. 326 (title) Case of a *Flap Operation, united by first Intention. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. Flap operation, a method of amputation in which a... portion of the skin is reflected from the subjacent soft parts before these and the bones are divided. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* (1888) 66 One of the repeaters... fitted with ordinary *flap sights. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 38 This, it may be said, is applying a steam engine to crush a *flapping.

Flap (flæp), *v.* Also 4-6 flapp(e). [prob. of onomatopœic origin; cf. *clap*, *slap*, *flack*, etc. Equivalent words in form and sense are Du. *slappen* to strike, clap, Ger. *slappen* to clap, applaud.]

† 1. *trans.* To strike with a sudden blow. Also with *down*, *in sunder*. In later use chiefly implying a stroke with a blunt weapon. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2782 Alle þe flesche of þe flanke he flappes in sondrye. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 67 b, A grete whirling or tourbillon came sodaynly and flapped him on the visage. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1525, I shall flappe hym as a fole to fall at my fete. 1843 T. WILSON *Pilman's Pay* II. lxxvii, Flap her down at yence wi' pouter.

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 174 And flapten on with fleilles from morwe til euen. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. ix. (1495) 419 A storke... smyttyth other flappytth with his bylle. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7674 Tediud... flappit at hym felly with a fyne swerde. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 206 Now falle I the fyrst to flap on hys hyde.

† c. To flap in the mouth (with a lie): to tell a barefaced falsehood to. Also, to flap the lie in one's teeth. *Obs.*

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 68, I will flappe Ferardo in the mouth with some conceipt. 1611 COTGR., *Emboucher d'un mensonge*... to... flap in the mouth, with an (apparent) lie. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. xxiii. 37 They will flap the lie in Truths teeth. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1668) 162 So many children flap their parents in the mouth with a lie.

2. To strike with something flexible and broad (e.g. a fly-flapper); to drive away or off; to put out (a light) as with a blow so given.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 17795 Ten tymes be-tymede... þat hit fest was on fyre, & flappit out onone Vnto smother & smoke. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 164 Flappyn wythe a flappe, *flabello*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 201 When many flies stode feedyng vpon his rawe fleshe... he was contented... to haue them flapte awaie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 966 With the rest of his taile he flapped and beat her legges. 1677 *Compl. Servant-Maid* 68 Take a clean linen cloth and gently flap it [the lace] over oftentimes. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 16 With these Bladders they now and then flapped the Mouths and Ears of those who stood near them. 1735 POPE *Prolog. Sat.* 309 Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simon Stylites* 172 They flapp'd my light out as I read. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. 7, I was assured that two men would run before me to flap away the flies.

b. Of a bird: To strike with the flat of the wing; also to drive off (etc.) by flapping.

1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch. Beastes* Dj, When the female tarieth over long in the feedles, they [Pygeons] flappe them with their winges. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 271 Flapping the water with their winges. 1604 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclxxviii, The Eagle Flapt off the former [the Beetle], and Devoured the other [the Hare]. 1813 BUSBY *Lucretius* iv. 847 The cock... flaps away the darkness with his winges. 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 76 Night's shrieking bird Flaps the friezed window with her wing. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storn'd* 62 They [doves] forc'd and flappit to the yird That spulyer and fae.

c. *fig.* To call the attention of, as if with a flap; to prompt, remind. Cf. quot. 1726 in 2 and FLAPPER I.

1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 20 May, 'He wants nothing... but a flapper'. 'Yes, and he takes flapping inimitably'. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* LIII. 13 They... despatched an agent to London to 'flap' the Colonial Office.

d. *intr.* To make a flap or stroke. Also with *down*. † To flap at (something) with a fox's tail: said fig. of a lenient or pretended reproof.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiron*. iv. xvi. (1588) 582 This is but .. to strike or flap at a fault with a Foxe's tale, and none other. c 1839 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* (1846) II. 108, I flap down with the border of my glove, and brush away .. these gossamer pretensions.

† 3. a. *trans.* To clap (the hands). b. *intr.* To clap, applaud. Also quasi-*trans.* To clap (ap-
plause); to signify by clapping. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvii. 18 A fool man shal for io3e flappe with hondis. — *Jer.* v. 31 Prestus flappeden for io3e their hondes. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 42 Thee Moors hands clapping, the Troians, flaudite, flapped.

4. a. *trans.* To toss with a smart movement; to throw down suddenly; to fold together roughly. Also, to toss (a pancake). *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 766 The greihond .. hente the adder in strong ger, And flapped here al aboute his er. 1644 R. CULMER *Cathedrall Neues Canterbury* 5 The maid .. went to bed, leaving the Ruffe flap together as her mistris had stamp it. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flap* a froize, to turn it in the pan without touching it. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'He flapped th' newspaper doon upo' th' floor.'

b. *intr.* To fall or throw oneself down suddenly; to flop. *collog.*

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm Wks.* (1679) 448 He .. flaps suddainly down into a piece of Cow-dung. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 36 Souse she flapp'd on her back. 1834 S. R. MAITLAND *Voluntary Syst.* (1837) 89 They .. flap down on their knees before the Bishop. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Ch. VIII*. xviii. 50 Soldiers flap-down to drink it from the puddles.

5. *intr.* Of anything attached at one extremity or loosely fastened: To swing or sway about loosely; to flutter or oscillate as when moved by the wind. Often with the additional notion of making a noise by striking against something, or by the reciprocal concussion of the parts.

1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 136 Naked pappes, That flyppes and flappes. c 1620 Z. ROYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 9 I'll let the Main Saile flap against the yard. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xi, My Canvace torn, it flaps from side to side. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) 370 This Diaphragma .. flappeth upon all occasions, as a drum bead would do, if it were slack and moyst. 1796 SOUTHEY *Ball. & Metr. T.*, *Rudiger* Poems VI. 21 The long streamer fluttering fast, Flapp'd to the heavy gale. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* Concl. 50 When windows flap. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) July, We are now lying at sea with our sails flapping. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* IV, The cheery deep-red curtains flapped and fluttered idly in the wind. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot Queen's Head* 7 Proud of their sign-board wherever it flapped and shone. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Flap*, to close or shut with violence. 'Shut deear or it'll flap tea, ther's sike a wind.'

b. *trans. (causal)* To cause to flap; to move (any surface) percussively. Also, to shut (a door) to sharply.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Plango*, Windes flap together wide garments in the aire. 1777 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll*, His books .. flapping their covers at him. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. ix, I hear the wind, that flaps The curtain of the tent. 1801 *Lusignan* II. 164, I .. flapped my door to, and locked it.

6. a. *intr.* Of a hat: To have the flap or flaps swaying up and down or drooping.

1679 *Trials of White, & Other Jesuits* 82 He had an old black Hat on that flapp'd. 1712-3 *Guardian* No. 11 79 He was so ill that his hat began to flap.

b. *trans.* To pull down the flaps of (a hat).

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxviii. 41 They had flapped their hats over their eyes. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 73 It began to rain .. he flapped his hat. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* I, Wearing a hat flapped over his face.

7. *trans.* To move up and down, beat (the wings).

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Metam.* vi. 116 But that she clad in feathers white hir lazie wings must flap. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 115 They flew flapping their Wings like Lay-wings. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 190 The luxurious Wasp .. in the viscous Nectar plung'd, His filmy Pennons struggling flaps in vain. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 287 The Swift does not flap its wings so often as the Swallow.

b. *absol. and intr.* To beat the wings; to make movements like the beating of wings. Also of wings: To move up and down, beat.

1607 DRYDEN *Aeneid* Ded. d. iv, The Diræ .. flapping on the shield of Turnus. a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), 'Tis common for a duck to run flapping and fluttering away. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 87 They [leaves] flap and whistle down. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. xiii, While o'er them flapp'd the sea-hirds' dewy wing. 1842 HOOD *Turtles* vii, Five splendid Turtles .. Were flapping all alive. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man*, II. 21 Flap with the arms. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. vii, 81 A light flapped over the scene, as if reflected from phosphorescent wings.

8. *intr.* (with advb. extension). a. Of a bird: To make way by flapping the wings. b. Of a ship: To make way with the sails flapping. (Cf. 5.)

1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 104 They .. only swim and flap along on the water at an extraordinary rate. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 63 We pursued our way, flapping lazily alongside of the 'pack'. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* 1 June 38/1 A slate-blue heron .. flapped fifty yards up the creek.

9. † a. *trans.* To flap open: to throw open like a flap: see FLAP sb. 5. b. *intr.* To move like a flap.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 97 Gas .. getting passage

.. flaps open the Oesophagus. 1834-5 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 653/1 The valves flap together and close that opening.

10. *slang.* (See quot.)

1885 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 3/1 £70 .. obtained by flapping a jay. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Flap the dimmock*, to pay. *Ibid.*, *Flap*, to rob, to swindle; 'to flap a jay', to swindle a greenhorn.

† 11. The verb stem used adverbially: With a flap or clap. *Obs.* — Cf. FLOP.

1716 CIBBER *Love makes Man* I. i, About eight a Clock .. flap! They all sous'd upon their Knees.

Flapdoodle (flæpdūd'l), *sb. colloq.* [An arbitrary formation; cf. FADOODLE.]

1. (See quot. 1833.)

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 210 'The gentleman has eaten no small quantity of flapdoodle in his lifetime.' 'What's that, O'Brien?' replied I .. 'Why, Peter,' rejoined he, 'it's the stuff they feed fools on.' 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* vi. (1878) 266 Where flapdoodle grows wild.

2. a. Nonsense; 'bosh'; humbug. Also as *interj.* b. A trifling thing, a gewgaw.

1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* II. iii. 43 A bit of lace now, or any other fallal and flapdoodle. *Ibid.*, III. vii. 101 'Fudge and flapdoodle!' 1884 MARK TWAIN *Inck. Finn* xxv, A speech, all full of tears and flapdoodle.

attrib. 1891 B. HARTE *First Family Tasajara* II. vii, Reading flapdoodle stories and sich.

Hence **Flap-doodle** v. *intr.*, to talk nonsense; to maunder. **Flap-doodler** [-ER¹] (see quot.).

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Flapdoodlers* (journalistic), charlatan nambly-pamby political speakers. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 2/1 He flapdoodled round the subject in the usual Archbishopal way.

† **Flap-dragon** (flæpdra:gn), *sb. Obs.* [f. FLAP v. + DRAGON.]

The original sense may have been identical with a dialectal sense of *snappedragon*, viz. a figure of a dragon's head with snapping jaws, carried about by the mummers at Christmas; but of this there is no trace in our quotes.]

1. a. 'A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them' (J.); = SNAP-DRAGON. b. A dish of the material used in the game.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, From stabbing of armes, Flap-dragons .. and all such swaggering Humors. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* xiii. Wks. 1873 II. 83 Give me that flap-dragon. Ile not give thee a spoonfull. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* v. ii, I'll go afore and have the bon-fire made, My fire-works, and flap-dragons, and good back-rack.

c. A raisin or other thing thus caught and eaten.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 45 Thou art easier swallowed then a flapdragon. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, I'd had .. my two butter-teeth Thrust down my throat instead of a flap-dragon. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 287 Such were flap-dragons, which were small combustible bodies fired at one end and floated in a glass of liquor, which an experienced toper swallowed unharmed, while still blazing.

d. As a type of something valueless.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xv, A flap-dragon for your service, Sir!

2. A contemptuous name for a German or Dutchman. Also *attrib.*

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* IV. i, You shall not sink for ne'er a sous'd flap-dragon, For ne'er a pickled pilcher of 'em all, sir. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 264/2 As bumsie as a fox'd flapdragon German. 1644 *Nest Perfidious Vipers*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 437 The Commons of England will remember thee, thou flap-dragon, thou butter-box.

3. *slang.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flap-dragon*, a Clap or Pox. 1785 in *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

Hence **Flapdragon** v. (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to swallow as one would a flap-dragon.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 100 To see how the Sea flap-dragon'd it [the Ship].

Flapjack (flæpjæ:çk), *Now dial. or U.S.* [f. FLAP v. (sense 4) + JACK.]

1. a. A flat cake, a pan-cake. b. An apple turnover or flat tart, an 'apple-jack'.

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* v. (1881) 114 My Mother .. could have taught thee how to a made butters and flap-jacks. 1620 TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Jack-a-Lent* B ij, A Flapjack, which in our translation is call'd a Pancake. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 376 Flapiacks, and Pan-puddings. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 272 Like a flap-jack in a fryin' pan. 1842 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 303 We had a splendid breakfast of flapjacks, or slapjacks, and wboleberries.

Comb. 1872 C. KING *Moulain. Sierra Nev.* vii. 135 Long-hurst came upon the boards as a flapjack-frier.

2. a. A kind of hydraulic machine (see quot. 1842). b. *dial.* The lapwing.

1842 TAYLOR in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* II. 102 For low falls [of water] there were many machines .. for instance .. the old 'flap-jack', with a reservoir of water at one end of a beam and a pump at the other. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flap-jack*, the lapwing. *Suffolk.*

Flapped (flæpt), *ppl. a.* [f. FLAP sb. + -ED².]

1. Of the cheek or ear: Formed like a flap; pendulous.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Informers* (1860) 47 Why his reverend ears would serve very well for two leathern patches, to sow to each side his flap jaws. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlviii, The dwarf put his hand to his great flapped ear.

2. Of a hat or garment: Having a flap or flaps.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 90, I turned up my flap slouched hat. 1780 J. ADAMS *Diary* 1 Jan. Wks. 1851 III. 246 A little hat covered with oil cloth, flapped before. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 141

The scallop-shell .. on his flapped hat. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* II. 303 Square-skirted coat, flapped waist-coat, and all the queer costume of the period.

Flapper (flæpə:), *sb.* [f. FLAP v. + ER¹.] One who or that which flaps, in senses of the vb.

1. One who flaps or strikes another. Hence (after Swift): A person who arouses the attention or jogs the memory; a remembrancer. Also, of a thing: A reminder.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 17 [The absent-minded philosophers of Laputa] always keep a *Flapper* .. in their Family .. And the Business of this Officer is .. gently to strike with his Bladder the Mouth of him who is to speak, and the Right Ear of him .. to whom the Speaker addresseth himself. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* xcix. (1774) I. 291, I write to you .. by way of flapper, to put you in mind of yourself. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 85 There is some advantage in having a flapper to remind us of our faults.

2. Something flat to strike with; a fly-flap.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 72/2 A flapper, *flabellum*. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode R. Academicians* II. Wks. 1812 I. 55 For flies most charming flappers. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 4/2 The captain sat .. with a flapper specially made for the slaughter of the vermin at his right hand.

fig. 1612 tr. *Bevenuto's Passenger* I. v. 35 An effectual flapper to drive away the Flies of all worldly vanities.

b. Something broad and flat used for making a noise by striking.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xi, They .. clanged their flappers in emulation of each other. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Flappers*, clappers for frightening birds. The loose parts are generally called the flappers. 1899 *Cent. Dict.*, *Flapper* .. 5. *pl.*, very long shoes worn by negroministrals.

3. A young wild duck or partridge.

1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxix. 99, I saw young teals taken alive .. along with flappers, or young wild-ducks. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Tales Fashion. Life, Manoeuvring* xiv, Lightbody happened to be gone out to shoot flappers. a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Flapper*, a young partridge just able to fly.

4. Something hanging flat and loose; *spec.* the striking part of a sail, a swingle.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 194 He lifts the heavy leathern flapper over the door. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 5 Her hair is .. surmounted by a cap with large flappers. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* Z. I. 37 Runham, flourishing his flail over his head, and throwing out the flapper in the direction of Drownlands.

b. A broad fin or flipper; the tail of a crustacean.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxiv, With hands as broad as the flappers of a turtle. 1876 MISS BUCKLEY *Short Hist. Nat. Sc.* xl. 421 The hand of a man, and the flapper of a porpoise. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* I. 20 These two plates on each side, with the telson in the middle, constitute the flapper of the crayfish.

c. *slang.* The hand. (Cf. *flipper*).

[1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 441 He thrust out a couple of broad arms, or rather flappers.] 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 201 'My dear Mr. Simple, extend your flapper to me'. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 19 'Come, Frank, and extend the flapper of friendship'.

d. (See quot.)

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Carr.* xviii, Two well-mounted officials, termed .. 'flappers' by disrespectful sportsmen; but whose duty, it appears, is to keep the chase in view till it either beats them off for pace, or leaves them 'planted' at some large awkward impediment.

5. Something hanging or working by or as by a hinge. In *pl.* = CLAPNET.

1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* I. 265 The stranger came up, claimed the flappers, and told us, they were 'pour attraper les papillons'. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 958/1 The opercular bones, forming flappers which open and shut the openings of the branchiae. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 110 The flappers or doors .. fall to or close of themselves.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* as *flapper-shooting* (sense 3); also *flapper-bag* (see quot.); *flapper-dock*, (a) = *flap-dock*; (b) (see quot.); *flapper-skate* (see quot.).

1871 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. VIII. 143/1 **Flapper-bags*, burdocks, or what is better known in Scotland as docken. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n. Suppl.*, **Flapper Dock*, the large leaves of the Colt's foot. Probably *Petasites vulgaris*. 1865 *Standard* 43 July 5 Mr. Clutterbuck .. proceeded .. up the Brousa for the purpose of *flapper shooting. 1839 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. Suppl. 66 *Raia intermedia*, **Flapper Skate*. 1886 GÜNTHER in *Enycl. Brit.* XX. 299/2 The Flapper Skate (*R. macrorhynchus*).

Hence **Flapper** v. *intr.*, to move like a flapper, i.e. with a loose flapping motion.

1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 359 The two serpents came flapping on. 1862 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highlands* IV. 140 The three great flapping sails. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Flapper*, to quiver, flutter.

† **Flapper** (flæpət), *Obs.* In 7 flapet, 8 flap-pit. [f. FLAP sb. + -ET.] A little flap (FLAP sb. 4 b, and 5); also in *pl.* finery, fallals.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 24 Yet durst he .. wye hiz face, with the flapat of his fatherz jacket. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* I. iii, What brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop with a flapat of Wood, and a blew Apron before him. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i, They sell ribbons and flappits, and other sort of geer for gentle-women.

Flapping (flæpɪn), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLAP v. + -ING¹.]

† 1. The action of knocking or beating; also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1629 GAULE *Pract. Th.* 335 He's made their flapping, flouting, spawling Sport. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xl. 331 The banging and flapping of him.

2. The action of moving (wings) up and down.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xiii. (1495) 422 By con-

tynual flappynge of wynges the gnatte makyth noyse in the ayre. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H—shire*. The hum and flappings of that one solitary wasp. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxiv. The heavy flapping of strong wing would point the course of a heron.

3. The action of swaying or working to and fro something broad and loose.

1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn. Fort. Wheel* (1848) 13 They hold your blessing in no more avayle Then is the flapping of a fox his tale! 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 603 By vigorous flappings of this extensive organ, the animal [the poule] actively impels itself through the water in a backward direction.

Flapping, *pp. a.* [+ -ING²]. That flaps.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 144 The flapping brace strikes off his settled hood. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4236/4 A dark brown Mare... with flapping Ears. 1711 *Gav. Frivia* 1. 128 Beneath his flapping Hat secures his Hair. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 414 Totty trotted off in her flapping bonnet. 1864 MISS BRADDOCK *H. Dunbar* I. xvi. 285 She took the great flapping ears of the animal in her two hands.

† **Flappish** (flæpɪʃ), *a.* *Obs.*—1 [f. FLAP *v.* + -ISH¹]. Inclined to swing or toss loosely about. 1665 HOWARD *Committee* IV. 119 You are so flappish, you throw up [your keys] up and Down at your tail.

Flappy (flæpi), *a.* [f. FLAP *v.* + -Y¹].

† 1. = FLABBY *a.* *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Impassire*... to grow flappy, withered, or wrinkled [1611 to grow flappie and wrinkled].

2. *dial.* (See *quots.*)

1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 3) *Flappy*, wild, irregular, unsteady. 'An old flappy body'. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Flappy*, uneven, unsteady. 'The carpet's lyin' aall flappy'.

† **Flap-sauce**, *Obs.* [f. FLAP *v.* + SAUCE *sb.*] A glutton.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* III. i. Niv b, Nowe hate this glutton .i. this flappe sawce (the thyng) that he may plentifully swallowe downe hole.

† **Flapse** (flæps), *Obs.* [Cf. Ger. *flaps* of similar meaning.] An impudent fellow.

1652 BROME *New Acad.* IV. ii, You are a Flapse to terme my sonne so.

Flare (flēɪ), *sb.*¹ Also (in sense 4) 9 *flair*. [f. FLARE *v.* Not in Johnson or Todd.]

1. The action or quality of flaring, or giving forth a dazzling and unsteady light; dazzling but irregular light, like that of torches; a sudden outburst of flame. Also *fig.* Obtrusive display, ostentation.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxviii, Lighted by the torches' flare. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. i. iii. viii. 80 Gardes Suisses: marching... in the flare of torchlight. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix, We should all come home after the flare, and the noise, and the gayety. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 8/2 Flares of dazzling crimson and purple shot up from the mouth of the crater. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LVIII. 21 Too modest for business push and flare.

2. *a.* *Naut.* = FLARE-UP 3. *b.* A combustible made to be burnt as a night-signal at sea, and formerly as a railway fog-signal.

1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.* 52 *Flare*, a light made by firing a tar-barrel, etc. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 41 Boat Launching Flare. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/1 The I.C.U... burnt flares over her quarter. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan., 'Flares' were burned for the purpose of warning the drivers of trains. 1889 W. RYE *Cromer* 10 'Flares' are burned sometimes to warn mariners on bad nights.

3. *Photogr.* See *quot.* 1868. Also, a similar appearance in the object-glass of a telescope.

1868 LEA *Photogr.* 88 Flare or ghost in the camera is an indistinct image of the diaphragm. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* II. xi. 140 A 'flare' appearing, shows a want of a slight alteration of the setting screw, on the same side of the object-glass as the 'flare' or elongation appears.

4. *Ship-build.* Gradual swell or bulging outwards and upwards. Cf. FLARE *v.* 4.

1833 T. RICHARDSON *Merc. Marine Archit.* I To give them more flair in the stem-head. 1882 PAVNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Ireld.* 25 The sides are nearly upright with little flare.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flare-light*; also *flare-lamp*, a lamp with an unprotected flame; *flare-spot* (= sense 3); *flare-tin*, a tin vessel in which powder or other combustible material is burnt as a signal at sea.

1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 83 We don't know what fire-damp is here. We can use the *flare-lamps. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 6/3 A *flare light was observed from the barque. 1893 ABNEY *Photogr.* xxxi. (ed. 8) 219 *Flare spot. 1884 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship*, III. xiii, There was a *flare tin aboard, and from time to time we burnt this over the rail.

Flare (flēɪ), *sb.*² *dial.* [Of unknown origin; cf. the synonymous FLEED.] The 'leaf' or fat about the kidneys of a pig. Also *attrib.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Flare*, fat round a pig's kidney. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 199 Flare-cakes... are round cakes, made of flour and 'unrendered' (unmelted) lard, and stuck over freely with currants. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Fleurn*, the leaf of a pig (Holton), *fleur* (Yarnton.) 1888 *Lond. Tradesm. Adv.* This Lard... is made from the best Pork Flare only.

Flare, *sb.*³: var. of FLAIR², the skate.

Flare (flēɪ), *v.* Also 6 *flaere*; 7 *flaire*, 7-9 *flair*. [Of unknown etymology; the mod. Norw. *flara* 'to blaze, to flaunt in gaudy attire' (Ivar Aasen) has been compared; but sense 5, with which this agrees, is app. a somewhat late development.]

1. *trans.* † *a.* To spread out (hair); to display in an expanded form. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Robin Conscience* 289 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 244 To dye and to flaire your haire so abroad... you doo it shamefully use. 1553 *Becon Jewel Joy* J vj b, It is inough for chaste and pure maydes to weare... simple apparell... without the flaring out and coleryng of theyr heare.

b. To spread out to view, display; occas. with mixture of sense 5. Hence, To wave to and fro (or round). To *flare a handkerchief* (slang): to whisk it out of a person's pocket.

a 1774 *GOLDISM. Surv. Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 182 In seeing a flaming torch, if flared round in a circle, it appears as a ring of fire. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 116 We... began instantly to make every signal in our power, by flaring the shirts in the air. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 411/1 Just after that I flared it (whisked the handkerchief out). 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 292 Those who share their qualities before the world. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 96 Hardening the drill by flaring it in the air.

† 2. *intr.* Of hair, etc.: To spread out conspicuously, to stream or wave in the wind. *Obs.*

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 667 This Lady... shewing her mourning Apparell, and hair of her head flaring about her eyes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 42 Ribbons pendant, flaring 'bout her head. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Let flare my loosed hair. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1677) 336 His plume by Vulcan made of golden hair... ore his shoulders terribly did flare. 1837 COOPER *Recoll. Europe* II. 131 Her cap flared in the wind.

† 3. To display oneself conspicuously. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 6 The daughters of Moab and Midian... light housewives, dancing, frisking, and flaring. 1709 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 90 The Truth is this I cannot stay flaring in Sun-shine all the Day.

4. *a.* *intr.* Of the sides of a vessel: To swell or bulge out gradually upwards; also, to *flare over*.

1644 *Sea-man's Dict.* 40 When a ship is a little howled in neere the water, and above that the work doth hang over againe... they say, that the worke doth Flaie over. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 86 Their gunwales flare outwards. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 934/2 It will be best to have the sides of our oblong diving-bell flare a little.

b. *trans.* To cause to spread gradually outwards.

1857 COLQUHOUN *Compl. Oarsman's Guide* 1 A skiff... can be more conveniently flared, which gives buoyancy. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* II. § 61 These pipes are then flared out so as to present a large cooling surface. 1888 WOODGATE *Boating* 143 The gunwale was... flared out wide at these points.

5. *intr.* Of a candle, lamp, etc.: To burn with a spreading, unsteady flame, as when blown by the wind; to shine as such a flame does; to glow with or as with flame. Also with *about*, *away*, *out*, and quasi-*trans.* with cognate *obj.* To *flare into*: to pass with a flare into.

1632, 1633, 1661 [see FLARING *pp. a.*] a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flare*, to Shine or glare like a Comet or Beacon. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flaring*, wasting or consuming wastfully; as a Candle. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, The wind made the torch flare. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. xviii, The unpruned taper flares a longer flame. 1819 SHELLEY *Medusa* 32 The midnight sky flares. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 1020 Lo! the blood-red light of dawn Flared on her face. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 4. 72 Town and hamlet flaring into ashes. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* viii. 132 The fire... flared away without emitting any warmth.

transf. and *fig.* 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) I. xi. 165 Before the flame of religion in the heart is purified... it will flare about. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 305 The Queen's Protestant zeal flared out against these idolatrous images. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 141 Juno's self... Crushes her eager rage, in wedlock-injury flaring. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 3 A gilded vane flares out above the grey Jacobean gables.

b. *nonce-use* (with *on*). To go emitting flames. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 217 His flaming robes streamed out... On he flared, From stately nave to nave.

c. *trans.* To light up with a flare. Also (*causative*) To cause (a candle) to burn with a flare. To *flare out*: to send forth by means of a flaring flame.

1745 MRS. HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) III. 309 For fear of flaring or putting out his beloved lights. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 238 The south-western horizon is flared with red streaks. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* liii, He flared the candle at me again, smoking my face and hair. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 6. 409 The English beacons flared out their alarm along the coast.

6. To *flare up*: *a.* to burst into a sudden and temporary blaze; also *fig.* Hence of persons: *b.* to break out into sudden anger; *c.* to have a 'jollification', make merry boisterously.

a 1846 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886. XXIII. 99 Is a man... to despond because he can't in his person flare up like the sun? 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* 428 They [persecutions] flared up again... with increased fury. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 388 The grass suddenly flared up.

b 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* 5 Oct. (1883) I. 119 It is just because I love you, that I flare up when [etc.]. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* iv, You flare up like a bull at sight of a red cloak.

c 1869 C. KEENE *Lett.* in G. S. Layard *Life* vi. (1892) 138 We flared up again last night, and hailed the New Year with the usual ceremonies.

Flare-out. [See next and FLARE *v.*] = FLARE-UP 2 b.

1879 M. CARTHU *Donna Quixote* xvii, Paulina had a hard struggle many a time to keep down her temper, and not to have what she would have called a flare-out.

Flare-up (flēɪʊp), [f. verbal phrase *flare up*: see FLARE *v.* The stress is variable (cf. BREAK-DOWN), but most commonly falls on the first syll.]

1. A sudden breaking out into flame.

1859 M. NAPIER *Life Dundee* I. II. 351 The star of Lauderdale... well nigh consumed the patriot Duke [Hamilton] with the fierceness of its flare-up. 1864 *Realm* 13 Apr. 2 The percussion and flare up of lucifer-matches.

2. *fig.* (not in dignified use): *a.* A brilliant but temporary access (of popularity, etc.). *b.* A vehement outbreak of anger; a violent commotion. *c.* An uproarious merrymaking, a 'spree'.

a 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 327 That flare-up of popularity in Edinburgh.

b 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 239 Some of our young citizens... got into a flare-up with a party of boatmen... a desperate row it was too. 1839 SIR C. NAPIER in Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 133 The men would have been destroyed or defeated, and a pretty flare-up would have run like wildfire to Carlisle. 1845 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 381 The President's Message... has not been of a tone to create any flare-up in England. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 May 5/3 When the Council... shows a determination to have a decisive voice... there is a flare up.

c 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vii. (1886) 21 We ought to have a flare-up in our rooms. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 160 Some have been having a flare-up.

3. *Naut.* A night-signal made by burning some highly inflammable material. Also *flare-up light*.

1858 *Adm. Reg. in Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 103 Pilot-vessels... are to exhibit a Flare-up Light every 15 minutes. 1880 C. B. BERRY *Other Side* 11 At night she [a pilot boat] burns a 'flare up' whenever she sights a ship's light. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 5/6 Rockets were at once sent up and blue lights and flare-ups burned.

Flaring (flēɪrɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. FLARE *v.* + -ING¹]. *concr.* in *pl.* Gaudy or showy trimmings. *rare.*

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xii, Two girls... with their Sunday stripes and flarings on.

Flaring (flēɪrɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING²].

† 1. Of the hair, etc.: Spreading out or waving conspicuously, flaunting. Of a mirror: Giving a bulging or enlarged outline; exaggerating. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares*, Wks. (Grosart) IV. 211 Thy flaring frowned Periwigs. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 33 Marching forward... with... flaring head-tyres speckled like skins of serpents. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. vi. (1718) 85 This flaring mirror represents No right proportion, view, or feature. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 23 In a flaring tire [they] bespeckl'd her with all the gaudy allurements of a Whore.

2. Over-conspicuous, glaring, showy, gaudy; †extravagant, irregular. Now used as *transf.* from 4.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* on *Earth* liv, To search for flaring shells. a 1659 OSBORN *Characters &c.* (1673) 630 Such a Flaring and imtemperate Course, as that of a Souldier. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 518 A young flaring painted whore. 1746-7 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Dewes* 446 Crimson and yellow flaring hangings of paper. 1769 GRAV *Lett. Poems* (1775) 365 No flaring gentleman's house, or garden-walls, break in upon the repose of this... paradise. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 346 The language is a mixture of metaphysical jargon and flaring prose. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 313 This flaring Anonyma, as he called her.

3. Of a vessel, etc.: That has its sides curving gradually outwards from the base.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 If she were laid out aloft, and not flaring. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 It is said that a ship has a flaring bow when the topside falls outward from a perpendicular. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* III. iii. 57 A good-looking vessel, having what sailors call a flaring bow, which made her appear as round as an apple forward.

4. Burning with a broad irregular flame; shining brightly and fitfully.

1632 MILTON *Penserso* 132 And when the sun begins to fling His flaring beams. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Windows* iii, Speech alone Doth vanish like a flaring thing. 1661 DAVENPORT *City Night-Cap* III. i, I have tugg'd with tempests... Out-star'd the flaring lightning. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 400 Flaring tapers brightening as they waste. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* i. 18 He put out his flaring candle. *fig.* 1884 *PAE Eustace* 67 He stared at the speaker for several moments with a flaring countenance.

Hence **Flaringly** *adv.*, in a flaring manner; gaudily. In mod. Dicts.

Flary (flēɪri), *a. rare.* [f. FLARE *sb.* + -Y¹]. Gaudy, showy.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 157 They were not so well dressed as their Edinburgh sisters; something flary, glary, colours too flagrant and ill-assorted. 1873 — in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 263 Flary, staring, and conceited, stolid-looking girls.

Flash (flæʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 *flasche*, 5-6 *flash(e)*, 9 *dial. flash*, 7- *flash*. [Of onomatopœic origin; cf. the synonyms *flosche* (FLOSH), FLASK *sb.*² (which are earlier recorded), PLASH (= MDu. *plasc*), which seem to imitate the sound of 'splashing' in a puddle. The synonymous F. *flache* may have influenced the Eng. word; it is commonly regarded as a subst. use of *flache*, fem. of OF. *flac* adj. soft:—L. *flaccus*.]

1. A pool, a marshy place. *Obs.* exc. *local*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403 Flasche, or flasche, where reyne water stondythe... *torrens, lacuna*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 70 The... flasches, and lowe places, and all the holowe burnes and pypes that growe therein. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* xxv. 60 They [birds] from flash to flash, like the full Epicure Waft, as they lout'd to change their Diet euery

meale. c1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect Gloss.*, *Flash*, a lake. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *Six Months W. I.* 280 A long flash, as they call it, or river with a large bay. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flash*.. Also, a pool, also, in the west, a river with a large bay, which is again separated from the outer sea by a reef of rocks. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirl* II. 111 'Hev' ye forgotten .. when we was a duckin' on Ferry Flash? attrib. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Flash-pit*, a pit nearly grown up with reeds and grass.

2. [Cf. F. *flache* place where a paving-stone has sunk.] (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Flash* (Cheshire), a subsidence of the surface due to the working of rock salt and pumping of brine.

Flash (flæf), sb.² [f. FLASH v.¹.]

I. Burst of light or flame (and senses thence derived); cf. FLASH v.¹ III.

1. A sudden outburst or issuing forth of flame or light; a sudden, quick, transitory blaze. *Flash in the pan* (see quot. 1810); *fig.* an abortive effort or outburst; cf. FLASH v.¹ 5 c.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 108 Astounded like one that had been stricken with a flashe of lightning. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 300 It fired with a sudden flash. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 712 Three flashes of blue Lightning. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 318 Missing his shot by a flash in the Pan. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 309 Our men saw plainly the three flashes of the guns. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Flash in the pan*, an explosion of gunpowder without any communication beyond the touch-hole. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lviii, I now discharged grape alone, waiting for the flash of the fire to ascertain their direction. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 60 It is a Fixed White Light, varied by a Red Flash every half minute.

b. slang. *Flash of lightning*: a glass of gin.

1789 GEO. PARKER *Life's Painter* 149. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 34 That fashionable liquor called flashes of lightning. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* II. iv. 112 The thunders of eloquence being hushed, flashes of lightning, or, as the vulgar say 'glasses of gin' gleamed about.

c. *transf.* The quick movement of a flag in signalling.

1870 COLOMB & BOLTON *Flashing Signals* 30 To make a short flash, the flag is moved from a to b .. To make a long flash, the flag is waved from a to c.

2. *transf.* The brief period during which a flash is visible: †a. *For a flash*: for a brief moment; while the fit lasts (obs.). b. *In a flash*: immediately, instantaneously.

1625 BACON *Ess. Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 485 The Persians, and Macedonians, had it for a flash. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 3 Most men are apt enough to civil wars and commotions as a noveltie, and for a flash hot and active. 1801 *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1806) IX. 372 To the helm, my boy, in a flash. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* vi. 160 A thoroughly popular lecture ought to have nothing in it which five hundred people cannot all take in a flash.

3. A brief outburst or transient display of something regarded as resembling a flash of light.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 210 Your flashes of Merriment that were wont to set the Table on a Rore. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* III. (1673) 8/2 A brave flash of vain-glorious hospitality. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iv. (1845) 309 An unseasonable disclosure of flashes of Wit. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xxxviii, But now there came a flash of hope once more. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* II. 27 A sort of flash of expectation passed over Lavender's face.

4. Superficial brilliancy; ostentation, display; also † brilliant distinction, 'éclat' (obs.). † Phr. *To cut a flash* (cf. DASH sb. 10).

1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Callant's Acad.* 97 Whose Entertainments to those of a higher rank are .. not only flash and meer Complement. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59. P. 1 Pedants .. are apt to decry the Writings of a polite Author, as Flash and Froth. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 118 Berry gave him a crown .. to make a flash with to the boys. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary June* (1891) I. 271 Miss Weston, whose delicacy gave way to gaiety and flash, whether she would or not. 1782 C. A. BURNEY *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. in Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* II. 306, I had not a very entertaining evening, but I would not but have been there, for the flash of the thing. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 50 Some men .. cut a flash without any fortune. 1827 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 445, I .. shall be drawn .. into foolishness and flash, and everything that is disgusting. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* Prel. Theat. 8 Mere flash a moment's interest engages.

† b. A piece of showy talk; a vain, empty phrase or vulgarity. Obs.

1605 B. JONSON, etc. *Eastward Hoc* iv. i, Sir Petronell Flash, I am sory to see such flashes as these proceede from a Gentleman of your Quality. 1649 MILTON *Ekton.* xii. (1851) 433 Hee next falls to flashes, and a multitude of words. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Flash* .. a Boast, Brag, or great Pretence made by a Spend-thrift, Quack, or Pretender to more Art or Knowledge than a Person has.

† 5. A brilliant or 'showy' person; usually in contemptuous sense, one vain of his accomplishments or appearance, a coxcomb, fop. Obs.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. i, Such a spirit as yours, Was not created for the idle second To a poor flash, as Drusus. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xi. lix. 200 Thou, inconsiderate Flash, spend'st pretious Dayes In Dances, Banquets, Courtisms, Playes. 1677 MIEGE *Eng-Fr. Dict.*, A Flash, an empty shallow-brained fellow. 1764 *Low Life* 65 The Jemies, Brights, Flashes, .. and Smarts of the Town. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 78 She is the highest flash of the ton—has much whim and more eccentricity.

† 6. slang. A wig. Obs.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flash*, a Periwig. 1760 BAILEY vol. II. (ed. 5) Canting Words, *Flash*, a Peruke, Vol. IV.

Rum Flash, a long, full, high-priz'd Wig, *Queer Flash*, a sorry, weather-beaten Wig.

7. An ornament consisting of three short pieces of black velvet ribbon sewn to the collar of a full-dress tunic, and hanging down the back; supposed to be the remains of the bow which fastened the 'queue'. Now worn only by the officers of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. (*N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VII. 20 Apr. 1895).

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* III. 115 A .. young man, dressed in the uniform of some volunteer corps of cavalry, wearing flashes.

8. A preparation of cayenne pepper or capsicum with burnt sugar, used for colouring spirits.

1820 ACCUM *Adult. Food* 10 The substance which they [brandy merchants] .. purchase under the delusive name of *flash*, for strengthening and clarifying spirituous liquors .. is in reality a compound of sugar with extract of capsicum.

† 9. A small piece; ? a dash or sprinkling.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* II. viii. 95 Put into it .. one flash or two of Saffron.

10. pl. The new shoots of a tea-plant.

1880 ELIOT JAMES *Indian Industries* xxviii. 344 The new shoots .. or 'flashes', as they are called, come on four, sometimes five, times between April and October.

II. Sudden movement of liquids, etc. (cf. FLASH v. 1).

† 11. A sudden movement of a body of water, a splash; a breaker. Obs.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 47 Which make the Sea .. rebound in flashes exceeding high. 1632 SHERWOOD, A flash of water, *gaschis d'eau*. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xv. 245 The Miller .. with his Man .. were so washed with Flashes of Sea water, that they were almost strangled therewith.

b. A sudden rush of water, let down from a weir, to take a boat over the shallows of a river.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* ix. § 46. 234 Were there a convenient number of Locks, or Holds for water .. to let down flashes as occasion should serve. 1689 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Mar. (1882) I. 302 Flashes to help them over the Shallow places. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 162 But this is a Charge only in Summer, and paid for Flashes when the Water is low. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., To make a flash, is to let boats down through a lock. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 76/1 The substitution of a continuous navigation upon the upper Seine .. by the aid of movable dams, for the intermittent navigation by flashes.

† 12. *transf.* A sudden burst of rain, wind, steam, etc.; a fit of activity, a spurt. Obs.

1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 362 Yett the wind being by flashes large, they went .. twenty leagues up and downe. 1685 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 156 Waters extreame low, tho' many flashes of raine. Rivers almost dried up. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flash*, a sudden Spurt. 1808 J. B. DABNEY in *Naval Chron.* XXI. 107 Some few .. were scalded by flashes of steam.

13. A contrivance for producing a 'flash' (senses 11, 11 b). (See quot. and FLASH-board.)

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 32 The miller, when he takes up his flashes, lays them it may be on the bank. 1841 BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, *Flashes*, a description of sluice, erected for the purpose of raising the water over any shoals while craft are passing. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. II. iv. 122 In some cases these drainage waters were conveyed .. over it [the New River] by what were termed flashes. *Note.* The flash .. consisted of a wooden trough about twelve feet wide .. extending across the river.

III. attrib. and Comb.

14. a. simple attributive, as *flash-lock*, *-mark*, *-water*, *-weir* (senses 11, 11 b).

1788 *Act 28 Geo. III.* c. 51 § 14 All the old Flash Locks or Weirs thereon. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* 9 Water at the flash mark aft. 6 on the Sill. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 29 The Time of Flash-waters coming down.

b. Special comb., as † *flash-flown a.*, ? uttered in idle talk; *flash-flue* (see quot.); *flash-lamp* (*Photogr.*), a lamp used to give a flash-light; *flash-light*, (a) a light so arranged as to give forth sudden flashes, used for signals and in lighthouses; (b) *Photogr.* (see quot. 1890); *flash-pan*, (a) the pan in an old flint-lock for holding the priming by which the charge is exploded; (b) a small copper pan with a handle, in which powder is flashed as a signal (*Cent. Dict.*); *flash-pipe* (see quot. 1874); *flash-point* = *flashing-point*; *flash-rim* (see quot. 1867); *flash-test*, a test to determine the flashing-point of kerosene, etc.; *flash-wheel* (see quot.). Also FLASH-BOARD.

1632 LITHCOW *Trav.* viii. 339 Let not surmises thinke, ambition led My second toyles, more *flash-flowne praise to wed. 1888 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Flash Flue*, the flue underneath an egg-end or similar externally fired boiler. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 373 The electric lamp, magnesium lamp, and *flash lamp. 1891 H. L. WEBB in *Electr. in Daily Life*, *Making a Cable* 188 Flag-signalling had to be exchanged for flash-lamps. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LIV. 16/2 A *flash-light, that is to say, one which can be made to glow or disappear at pleasure. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 289 *Flashlight*, usually made by blowing magnesium powder through a small flame. 1892 MARG. STOKES *Six Months in Apennines* 163, I was compelled to photograph these most interesting bas-reliefs by the flash-light. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Flash-pipe*, a mode of lighting gas by means of a supplementary pipe pierced with numerous small holes throughout its length. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts Suppl.* IV. 570 The legal *flash-point of petroleum. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Flash Rim*, in car-

ronades, a cup-shaped enlargement of the bore at the muzzle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Flash-wheel*, a water-raising wheel having arms radial or nearly so to its axle, and revolving in a chase or curved water-way by which the water passes from the lower to the higher level as the wheel rotates.

† **Flash**, sb.³ Obs. [The examples of 16-17th c. prob. echo Henryson; possibly the copy in *Chaucer's Wks.* 1561 may be correct in reading *fasshe*, a. OF. *fais* or *faisse* bundle, sheaf.] A bundle or sheaf (of arrows).

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 167 in *Poems & Fables* (1865) 81 Undir his girdill ane flasche of felloun flanis. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xi. xxviii. 201 Her ratling quiver at her shoulders hong, Therein a flash of arrows feathered weele. 1671 SKINNER *Etym. Ling. Angl.* iv., Flash of flames (read flaines), expl. a Sheaf of Arrows. 1678-1706 PHILLIPS, *Flash of Flames* (old word), a Sheaf of Arrows.

Flash, sb.⁴ [Of doubtful origin; possibly an application of FLASH sb.² 13.] = FLASHING vbl. sb.² 1574-5 *Jesus Coll. Accts.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 611 Item to the Plummer .. for setting in lead over the chappell .. where the flasches were taken away. 1614-15 *Trinity Coll. Accts.* ibid. II. 488 Laying the leads after the masons, setting on flashes and soldering.

† **Flash**, a.¹ Obs. In 5 *flasch*, *flaisch*. See also FLAKE a. [The forms, compared with those given under FLAKE a., suggest that the word may be a confusion of OF. *flac*, *flache* 'feeble, insipid' (see next) with the similar-sounding ME. *wlake*, *wlache* tepid.] Lukewarm, tepid. Also *flash-hot*.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 265 Boile hem in a double vessel & distille it in his eere flaisch. *Ibid.* 266 Loke pat alle pingis pat pou leist perto be flasch hoot.

† **Flash**, a.² Obs. Also 6 *flashe*. [?ad. OF. *flac*, *flache* (mod.F. with unexplained alteration *flasque*) flabby, weak, insipid:—L. *flaccus*: see FLACCID. Cf. FLASHY.]

1. Weak, wanting in tone.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 30a, If the stomach be so flashe and louse that it can hold no meat. *Ibid.* II. 74a, Oxys is geuen vnto a flashe, louse or weike stomache.

2. a. Of food: Insipid. b. *fig.* Of speech, reasonings, etc.: Trashy, void of meaning.

a. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Defence* 89 The white of an egge, without salt, is flash and unsavory. 1642 J. EATON *Honeycombe Free Justif.* 84 The mingling and mixing together of wine and water .. maketh flash matter of both.

b. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 166 Matters vnfit for an Epistle, flash and to little purpose; but very childish. 1622 S. WARD *Life Faith in Death* 101 Loath I am to mingle Philosophicall Cordials with Diuine, as water with wine, least my Consolations should bee flash and dilute. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 189 Flash in his matter, confused in his method, dreaming in his utterance.

Flash (flæf), a.³ Chiefly *collog.* [f. FLASH sb.².]

1. Gaudy, showy, smart. Of persons: Dashing, ostentatious, swaggering, 'swell'.

1785 *European Mag.* VIII. 96 One of that numerous tribe of flash fellows, who have nobody knows where. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 200 If I could write a flash article on the subjunctive mood, I would, merely to show how clever I was. 1838 C. SUMNER in *Mem. & Lett.* (1878) II. 23 Bulwer was here a few minutes ago in his flash falsetto dress. 1860 TROLLOPE *Franley* P. ix, This flash Member of Parliament. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flash Vessels*, all paint outside and no order within. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xliii. (1878) 348 A bit of flash oratory on the part of a paid pleader. 1882 *Illustr. Sporting News* 4 Feb. 502/2 A flash young rider .. frightens his horse out of his stride before they have well reached the distance.

b. Of an hotel, etc.: First-class, fashionable, 'crack', 'swell'.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 89 He .. frequented all the flash restaurateurs and boarding-houses. 1841 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 210 We then got into Meurice's flash hotel.

2. Counterfeit, not genuine, sham.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 210 How could'st thou be so silly, Flash screens to ring for home-spun rope. 1821 *Ann. Reg.* 193 Passed for the purpose of suppressing the 'Fleet' or 'flash-notes'. 1837 HOOD *Agric. Distress* vii, 'A note', says he, 'thou'st took a flash 'un.' 1863 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he Successful?* xii. 138 The difference between the real and the flash fashionable.

3. slang. Knowing, wide-awake, 'smart', 'fly'. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Half-flash and half-foolish* .. applied .. to a person, who has a smattering of the cant language, and .. pretends to a knowledge of life which he really does not possess. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 217 Immense sums of money have been lost by the very flashiest of the cognoscenti. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* I. xii. 339 'Awake!—to be sure I am, my flash cove!' replied Sheppard.

4. Belonging to, connected with or resembling, the class of sporting men, esp. the patrons of the 'ring'.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 126 A sort of flash man upon the town. 1809 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 228 Crib, who was backed by what is termed the flash side. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. xvii, Poor Tom was .. Full flash, all fancy. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix, A gentleman with a flushed face and a flash air. 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Inside Bar* iv. (ed. 12) 267 After the departure of the flash butcher. 1880 G. R. SIMS *Three Brass Balls* xi, One of the flash young gentlemen who haunt suburban billiard-rooms.

5. Connected with or pertaining to the class of thieves, tramps, and prostitutes. Chiefly in Comb., as *flash-case* (= FLASH-HOUSE), *-cove*, *-crib*, *-ken*. Also FLASH-HOUSE, FLASH-MAN.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flash-ken*, a House where

Thieves use, and are connived at. 1718 C. HITCHIN *Receivers & Thief-Takers* 8 A Ken or House frequented by the Thieves and Thief-Takers, or, in their own dialect, thoroughly Flash. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 26 Mack and I called at a flash ken in St. Giles's. 1819 *Ibid.* V. 122 The flash part of the creation. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tong.*, *Flash Cove* or *Covess*, the master or mistress of the house. 1832 *Examiner* 684/1 She has been the associate of 'flash thieves'. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* I. xi. 322, I know the house... it's a flash crib. *Ibid.* III. xii. 28 I've been to all the flash cases in town.

b. *esp.* of the language spoken by thieves: Cant, slang. Also quasi-*sb.*

A statement made by Dr. Aikin, *Country round Manchester* (1795) 437, that 'flash' language was so called because spoken by pedlars from a place called Flash near Macclesfield, is often repeated, but is of no authority.

1746 *Narr. Exploits H. Simms* in *Borrow Zinca* (1843) II. 129 They... began to talk their Flash Language, which I did not then understand. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orph.* II. 79 Copper learnt flash, and to blow the trumpet. 1782 G. PARKER *Hum. Sk.* 34 No more like a Kiddy he'll roll the flash song. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* (1819) 173 To speak good flash is to be well versed in cant terms. 1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Misery* xviii, His comrades explain'd in flash. 1847 ENERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 343 He will... use flash and street ballads. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1891) 257, I used all the flash words myself just when I pleased.

Hence **Flashily** *adv.* (*slang*), in a flash manner; handsomely, elegantly. Also, in flash language.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 19 A sort of despondency flashly termed fencing. 1857 *Song* in *Ducange Anglicus Vulg. Tongue* 42 Your fogle you must flashly tie.

Flash (flæʃ), *v.* Forms: 4-5 flas(s)(c)he, 6-flash. [app. of onomatopoeic origin; with senses 1-2 cf. *plash*, *dash*, *splash*; the 13th c. variant FLASK has been referred to an alleged OF. **flasquer*, a supposed older form of Fr. *flaque*. With sense 4 cf. *flap* and *slash*. The use of the word to express movement of fire or light (branch III), which is now the most prominent application, has not been found (unless in one doubtful example) before the second half of the 16th c. It seems to have originated in a transferred or extended use of sense 1; the coincidence of the initial sounds with those of *flame* may have helped the development of sense; cf. Sw. dial. *flasa*, Eng. dial. *flaze*, to blaze.]

I. Expressing movement of a liquid.

1. *intr.* Of the sea, waves, etc.: To rush along the surface; to rise and dash, *esp.* with the tide. Also with *up*. In later use with mixture of sense 9.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) *Ibid.* II. 369 þe waves of þe see Siculus, þat flascheþ and wascheþ vpon a rokke þat hatte Scylla. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 181/2 The sea... also flashed vp vnto his legs and knees. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, Yet will a many little surges be Flashing upon the rocke full busily. 1634-5 *BRERETON Trav* (1844) I. 166 Sometimes the waves flashed into the ship at the loop-holes at stem. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 601 The tortured wave... Now flashes o'er the scattered fragments. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1859) xvii, 473 The roaring surf was flashing up over the clumps of green bushes. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 245 The Tivy... flashed in a sheet of foam through the chasm. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. lxx.* 15 The cataract flashing from the bridge, The breaker breaking on the beach.

† 2. *trans.* To dash or splash (water) about, abroad, upon something. *Obs.* exc. with mixture of sense II.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 985 Rynse hym with rose water warme & feire vpon hym flasche. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* Hb, The spume [froth of wine] to be thynne and soone flashed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 42 With his raging armes he rudely flasht The waves about. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 266 Somewhat before a tempest if the sea-water bee flashed with a Sticke or Oare the same casteth a bright shining Colour. 1611 COTGR., *Gascher*, to dash, plash, flash (as water in rowing.) 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 20 The wave flashing upon our decks... much salt water. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. vi. 11 Flashing her sparkling waves abroad.

3. *trans.* To send a 'flash' or rush of water down (a river); also *absol.* Also, to send (a boat) down by a flash.

1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Thames & Isis* 20 Every Inch that can be gained... will save much time and water in flashing from above. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems 189 l. 69 We [earth spirits]... Flash the river, lift the palm-tree, The dilated ocean roll. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, s.v. *Flashing*, The gunboats were flashed over the falls at Alexandria by means of a wing-dam.

† II. 4. *trans.* To slash, strike swiftly; also, to dash, throw violently down. *Obs.*

¶ a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4238 The ffeilonne with the ffyne swerde freschely he strykes, The ffelettes of the ferrere syde he flasches in sondyre. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 35 With much great roaryng flashyng hym on the grounde.

III. With reference to fire or light.

5. *intr.* Of fire or light: To break forth suddenly. Of lightning: To break forth repeatedly, to play. Of a combustible, a gun, etc.: To give out flame, or sparks; to burst into flame. Also with *about*, *off*, *up*, etc.

The first quot. is difficult; possibly it gives a transferred use of sense I. The passage is our only example of branch III before 16th c.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12498 A thoner and a thicke rayne prublet in the skewes... All flaschet in a fire the firmament

ouer. 1548 [see FLASHING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 8 So did Sir Artegall upon her lay... That flakes of fire... Out of her steely armes were flashing scene. 1618 ELTON *Exp. Rom.* vii (1622) 214 They shall fee the flames of Hell flashing vp in their owne soules. 1650 S. CLARKE *Ecc. Hist.* (1654) I. 9 The flame vehemently flashed about; which was terrible to the beholders. 1661 BOYLE *Phys. Ess.*, *Salt Petre* § 21. 121 The Nitre will immediately take fire, and flash out into blewish and halituous flames. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, The lightning began to flash along the chamber. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. iii. xi. 206 The gun flashed off, with due outburst, and almost with due effect. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 Lightning flashed about the summits of the Jungfrau. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 199 From the clouds fire flashes again and again.

b. Of a hydro-carbon: To give forth vapour at a temperature at which it will ignite.

1890 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/5 The low temperature at which both flashed.

c. To flash in the pan: *lit.* said of a gun, when the priming powder is kindled without igniting the charge; *fig.* to fail after a showy effort, to fail to 'go off'.

1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 20 If Cannons were so well bred in his Metaphor as only to flash in the Pan, I dare lay an even wager that Mr. Dryden durst venture to Sea. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 320 It will occasion it oft-times to flash in the Pan a spark while before it goeth off. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 377 Their majesties flashed in the pan yesterday. 1830 GALT *Lawrie* T. III. ix. (1849) 114 Flashing in the pan scares ducks. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xiii. 237 Cannon attempted a joke which flashed in the pan.

† 6. *trans.* † To scorch with a burst of hot vapour. *Obs.* rare - 1.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xxiii. 685 Others flashed and half senged with the hote steem of the vapour and breath issuing from the light fire.

7. *intr.* To emit or reflect light with sudden or intermittent brilliance; to gleam. Said also of the eyes.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, The almost expiring light flashed faintly upon the walls of the passage. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to M. Gisborne* 281 Like winged stars the fire-flies flash and glance. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 268 Rapid zigzags, that flashed each like a plate of silver. 1854 TENNYSON *Charge Light Brigade* iv, Flash'd all their sabres bare, Flash'd as they turn'd in air. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xviii. 207 Her eyes flashed. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 26 The prince who had never seen steel flash in earnest.

8. *trans.* To emit or convey (light, fire, etc.) in a sudden flash or flashes. Also with *forth*, *out*.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 274 They flashen fire from either hand. 1639 S. DU VERGER *Tr. Camus Admir.* *Events* 100 Yet ere he thundred by deeds he flasht out lightning by threats. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* viii. 39 The glittering Species... on the Pavement play, And to the Ceiling flash the glaring day. 1744 GRAV *Let. Poems* (1775) 176 If any spark of Wit's delusive ray Break out, and flash a momentary day. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 186 Rift the hills, and roll the waters, flash the lightnings, weigh the Sun.

transf. and *fig.* 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 348 But now her cheek was pale and by and by it flasht forth fire. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 179 Who flashes him this thundring retort, For thy ambition. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxi. 397 His eyes flashed fire.

b. To send back as a flash from a mirror; to reflect. More fully to flash back.

1716 POPE *Iliad* viii. 54 Of heaven's undrossy gold the god's array, Refulgent, flash'd intolerable day. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 201 Then wamed his gleamy sword that flash'd the day. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. i, Their armour... Flash'd back again the western blaze.

c. *transf.* To cause to appear like a flash of lightning; to send forth swiftly and suddenly. Also with *out*. *Const.* *in*, *into*, *on* or *upon*.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 32 She... flashed out such a blush from her alabaster cheeks that they lookt like the ruddie gates of the morning. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 105 His name would flash terror into the hearts of his most potent adversaries. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* v. iii, Methinks the motto of this sacred pledge should flash confusion in your guilty face. 1794 COLERIDGE *Death Chatterton* vi, Thy native cot she flash'd upon thy view. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 145 Red the gaze That flashes desolation, strong the arm That scatters multitudes.

d. To flash dead: to strike dead with a flash.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* iv. iii, This one departing glance shall flash thee dead. 1690 DRYDEN *Dou* *Seb.* III. i, Now flash him dead, now crumble him to ashes.

9. *intr.* To come like a flash of light; to burst suddenly into view or perception. Also with *forth*, *in*, *out*, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 5 Ever and anone the rosy red Flasht through her face. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* I. 118 The arguments... flash immediately on your imagination, but leave no durable effect. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiv. 281 A martial ardour flashed from the eyes of the warriors. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, A sudden recollection seemed to flash upon him. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* v. 165 In 1720... he [Swift] again flashed forth as a political luminary. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* III. (1876) 75 Garrick flashing in with a story from his theatre. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xi. (1867) 111 Molly's colour flashed into her face. 1874 F. C. BURNARD *My Time* vii. 68 It flashed across me that almost the last name I had heard... was this identical one. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* III. 186 The picture flashes out almost instantly.

b. To move like a flash, pass with lightning speed. Also with cognate obj. To flash its way.

1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 956 When desolation flashes o'er a world destroyed. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 151 The French intellect... flashes its way into a subject with the rapidity of lightning. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 141 The lurchers flashed like grey snakes after the hare. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* II. (1878) 11 The swallows dipped and flashed and circled over the bosom of the lake.

10. To break out into sudden action; to pass abruptly into a specified state. Also with *forth*, *out*.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* I. iii. 4 Euey howre He flashes into one grosse crime, or other. 1711 H. FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1713) 8 They flash out sometimes into an irregular Greatness of Thought. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Enid* 273 Whereat Geraint flash'd into sudden spleen. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 39 It [water] flashes instantly into steam with explosive violence. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 189 Athens... flashed... into the full consciousness of her own greatness. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* 219 The imprisoned steam flashes forth in repeated explosions. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* III. xiv, At this poor Tom flashed out like a hero.

b. To flash up: to burst into sudden passion or anger.

1822 SCOTT *Fam. Let.* 25 June (1894) II. xviii. 143 Though we do not flash up in an instant like Paddy, our resentments are much more enduring.

11. *trans.* To cause to flash; to kindle with a flash; to draw or wave (a sword) so as to make it flash.

1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* viii. 375 We eyther shot off a Harquebuse, or else flashed some powder in the Ayre. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 7. 2/2 They will flash off the Gunpowder. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxvi, Forth he flash'd his scymetar. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 155 The oil... is... usually flashed; a few drops of water make it deflagrate. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* v. (1876) 60 Turning round I had a lantern flashed in my face. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 325/2 Sometimes a small portion [of gunpowder] is roughly granulated, and 'flashed' on plates of glass.

† b. To illuminate intermittently; to make resplendent with bright colours. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1607 BREWER *Lingua* I. i, Limming and flashing it with various Dyes. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. 189 The darkened sky flashed by frequent lightning. 1894 E. H. BARKER *Two Summers in Guyenne* 71 The turf was flashed with splendid flowers of the purple orchis.

12. To express, utter, or communicate by a flash or flashes; *esp.* in modern use, to send (a message) along the wires of a telegraph.

1789 COWPER *Ann. Mirab.* 55 Then suddenly regain the prize And flash thanksgivings to the skies! 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 119 The proud rich man's eye Flashing command. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 78 Thro' twenty posts of telegraph They flash'd a saucy message to and fro. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 459 The cannon... flashed their welcome through the darkness. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 69 The intelligence was flashed next day all over England.

13. *intr.* To make a flash or display, cut a figure, show off. Also, to flash it (about or away). Now *colloq.* or *slang*.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. i. 32 A naked gull Which flashes now a Phoenix. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 115 While they with Plaies and Sports doe squib and flash. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. iii. 130 Methinks 'tis fine... to Flash in the Face of Danger. 1780 MRS. THRALE in *Mad. D'Arblay Diary & Lett.* 29 June (1842) I. 409 My master... jokes Peggy Owen for her want of power to flash. 1798 O'KEEFE *Fountainbleau* III. i, Spunging upon my customers, and flashing it away in their old clothes. 1798 *Geraldine* I. 46, I nod to him... whilst he is flashing the gentleman amongst the girls. 1877 *Five Years' Penal Serv.* III. 220 He flashed it about a good deal for a long time... Sometimes he was a lord, at others an earl.

b. *slang.* To make a great display of, exhibit ostentatiously, show off, 'sport'.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tong.*, *Flash*... to shew ostentatiously; to flash one's ivory, to laugh and shew one's teeth. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* (ed. 3) 2 His Lordship, as usual... is flashing his gab. 1832 *Examiner* 845/t It was known that the deceased had money, in consequence of flashing his purse about. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 96 Ladies go to church to exhibit their bonnets, and young gentlemen to flash their diamond rings.

14. In certain technical uses.

a. *Glass-making. intr.* Of a blown globe of glass: To spread out or expand into a sheet. Also *trans.* (a) To cause (a globe of glass) to expand into a sheet; (b) To cover (colourless glass) with a film of coloured glass; to melt (the film) on or over a sheet of colourless glass.

1839 URR *Dict. Arts* 581 s.v. *Glass-making* Few tools are needed for blowing and flashing crown-glass. 1846 W. JOHNSTON *Beckmann's Invent.* (ed. 4) I. 135 Plain glass flashed or coated with a very thin layer of [rose-coloured] glass. *Ibid.* 133 Glass-makers used to flash a thin layer of red over a substratum of plain glass. 1876 BARFF *Glass & Silicates* 82 Until at last the softened mass instantaneously flashes out into a circular sheet. 1883 PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* Nov. 882 Not merely flashed with a violet tint, but the glass itself so tinted.

b. *Electric lighting.* To make (a carbon filament) uniform in thickness, by plunging it when heated into a heavy hydro-carbon gas.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 2/2 We have carried the manufacture of our filaments to such perfection that although we do not flash them there are absolutely no inequalities discoverable.

Hence **Flashed** *ppl. a.*

1876 BARFF *Glass & Silicates* 96 Glass made in this way is called 'coated' and sometimes 'flashed' glass. 1890 URQUHART *Electric Light* ix. (ed. 3) 284 'Flashed' Filaments.

Flash (flæʃ), *v.* dial. [*f.* FLASH *sb.* 4]

1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Flash*, to put small sheets of lead under the slates of a house .. to prevent the rain from running into the joint.

Flash-board. [*f.* FLASH *v.* 1 + BOARD *sb.* 1] *a.* (See quot. 1768.) *b.* A board set up on edge upon a mill-dam, when the water is low, to throw a larger quantity of water into the mill-race.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 32 The miller of an overshot mill .. has shoots lying over every one of his wheels, stopped by flash-boards, at their upper ends. *Ibid.* Should an eel wriggle under any of the flash-boards, this might give the water a passage without any act of the miller. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Flash Board*. 1868 *PEARCE Water-Farm*. xv. 158 When .. the connecting canals have been cut, and the flash-boards erected.

fig. 1822 *T. L. PEACOCK Maid Marian* iv, He pulled up all the flash-boards at once and gave loose to the full torrent of his indignation.

Flasher (flæʃə), [*f.* FLASH *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who or that which flashes.

† 1. One who splashes water. *Obs.*

1611 *COTGR.*, *Gascheur*, also, a flasher or dasher of water. 1736 *AINSWORTH*, A flasher of water, *aspersor*.

2. Something which emits flashes of light.

1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* ii. iv. 198 They were Spit-Fires, Thunderers and Flashers.

† 3. One of the attendants on a gaming table (see quot.). *Obs.*

1731 in *Malcolm Manners & Cust. Lond.* (1808) 166 A Flasher, to swear how often the bank has been stripped. 1756 *W. TOLDERVY Hist. Two Orphans* I. 68 [He] had often sate a flasher at M...d...g...n's. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 312.

† 4. A person of brilliant appearance or accomplishment.

1755 *JOHNSON* (citing *Dict.*), *Flasher*, a man of more appearance of wit than reality. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Oct. I. 260 They are reckoned the flashers of the place, yet everybody laughs at them for their airs. 1780 *Ibid.* May I. 333 Sir John Harrington .. one of the gayest writers and flashers of her reign.

5. The workman who 'flashes' glass (see quot.). 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 582 s.v. *Glass-making* He next hands it to the flasher, who .. wheels it rapidly round opposite to a powerful flame, till it assumes .. finally [the figure] of a flat circular table.

6. (See quot.)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 876/2 *Flasher* .. a form of steam-boiler in which small bodies of water are injected into a heated boiler and flashed into steam.

7. *a.* 'A name of the lesser butcher-bird: see *Flusher*' (Ogilvie 1882).

b. A fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*).

1882 *JORDAN & GILBERT Fishes N. Amer.* 555.

Flashful (flæʃfʊl), *a. rare*. [*f.* FLASH *sb.* 4 + -FUL.] Full of flashes.

1890 *W. C. RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* III. xxxi. 154 The sky .. flashful in places with a view of the cross of the southern hemisphere. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 June 774/3 A strange, gloomy huddle of discoloured countenances flashful with eyes.

Flash-house. [*f.* FLASH *a.* 3 + HOUSE.] A house frequented by 'flash' persons (see FLASH *a.* 3 5); a resort of thieves; also, a brothel.

1816 *Rep. Committee on Police Metrop.* 209 Is the flash-house an assistance to the officer? 1828 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Itallam* (1843) I. 192 The humours of a gang of footpads, revelling with their favourite beauties at a flash-house.

Flashily (flæʃɪli), *adv.* [*f.* FLASH *v.* 1 + -LY 2.] In a flashy manner; gaudily, showily. Also, like or as a flash.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Flashily*, vainly, frothily. 1863 *SKEKE Discov. Nile* 154 (Farmer) Flashily dressed in coloured cloths and a turban. 1864 *MISS BRADDOH H. Dunbar* v, He chose no gaudy colours or flashily-cut vestments. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* III. xcix. 392 An ill-omened looking man, flashily dressed, and rude in demeanour.

Flashiness (flæʃɪnəs). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being flashy.

† 1. Want of flavour, insipidity. *Obs.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 461 When you would take away either their [Artichokes, etc.] Flashiness or Bitterness. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 345 What is Fish .. before Salt correcteth the Flashiness thereof?

fig. a 1603 *T. CARTWRIGHT Conful. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 481 The flashiness and unsavouriness of the allegories. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 8 June 4/2 The Insipidity and Flashiness of Quality-prattle.

2. *a.* Of speech: Superficial brilliance. *b.* Of dress: Gaudiness, showiness.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 9. 2/2 The Flashiness of his Discourse. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 163 with some little touch of sailor-like flashiness.

Flashing (flæʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f.* FLASH *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* in various senses.

1. A splashing (of water).

1611 *COTGR.*, *Gaschement* .. a flashing, dashing, or plashing, as of water in rowing. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II., *Flashing* .. dashing or spurning as Water, a Spurning.

2. The process of letting down a flash of water to carry a boat over the shallows of a river.

1791 *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* 11 By removing the shallows, and continuing the use of Flashing.

3. The bursting out or sending forth of flame or light.

1573 *BARET Alv.* F 617 The Flashing of fire, or lightning, *coruscatio*. 1652 *F. KIRKMAN Clerio & Lozia* 81 They began their Flashings and Musique until all were gone out.

1748 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 218 The sphere of electrical attraction is far beyond the distance of flashing. 1880 *BROWNING Dram. Idylls*, Ser. II. *Echelos* 8 A flashing came and went.

transf. and fig. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* I. v. (1614) 26 So much the greater is their sinne, that seeke to flash out these flashings. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 12 Rome, from whence was to be expected the furious flashing of Excommunications. 1676 *R. DIXON Nat. Two Test.* 282 Mingled with Poetical flashings and gingslings.

4. A rapid movement resembling or producing a flash of light; the drawing or waving of a sword with a flash.

1865 *LECKY Ration.* (1878) I. 43 The coruscations of the Aurora are said to have been attributed to the flashings of their wings. 1886 *SHELDON tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 19 Excited by the flashing of the naked swords.

5. *techn.* *a.* *Glass-making*. (See FLASH *v.* 14 *a.*)

1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 3) 35 The process for making window glass, termed flashing. 1839 *Sat. Mag.* 23 Feb. 66/1 Flashing, that is, uniting a thin layer of coloured glass with another layer which is colourless.

b. *Electric lighting*. (see quot. and FLASH *v.* 14 *b.*)

1892 *Gloss. Electr. Terms in Lightning* 3 Mar. Suppl., *Flashing*, (*a*) Of a dynamo machine. Abnormally long sparks sometimes seen at the commutator of a dynamo. (*b*) A process for rendering the filaments of incandescent lamps of uniform resistance throughout.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *flashing-furnace*; *flashing-board*, a sloping board at the bottom of a door or casement to keep off the rain; *flashing-point*, the temperature at which the vapour given off from an oil or hydrocarbon will 'flash' or ignite.

1852 *BURN Nav. & Mil. Techn. Dict.* II. Eng.-Fr., *Flashing board, reverseau*. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 580 (*Glass-making*) There are .. several subsidiary furnaces to a crown-house .. 3. a flashing furnace, and bottoming hole for communicating a softening heat. 1878 *URE's Dict. Arts* IV. 570 The flashing-point was proved to have been abnormally high.

Flashing (flæʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 [*f.* FLASH *v.* 2; cf. FLASH *sb.* 4] *concr.* (See quot. 1874.)

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 359 At its junction with the wall a flashing of lead is carried along horizontally. 1842 in *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* § 2214. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 876/2 *Flashing*, (*a*) A lap-joint used in sheet-metal roofing, where the edges of the sheets meet on a projecting edge. (*b*) A strip of lead leading the drip of a wall into a gutter.

Flashing (flæʃɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f.* FLASH *v.* 1 + -ING 2.]

1. That flashes, in various senses of the *vb.*

1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gas.* iii. 5 Whereof cometh that horrible and broad flashing flame of fyre? 1616 *J. LANE Cont. Syr's* T. xi. 330 His horse was of a sanguine color redd, so weare his flashinge plumes aloft his head. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 382 Fast, fast they plunge amid the flashing wave. 1835 *LITTON Rienzi* I. iii, Before the flashing eye and menacing gesture of the cavalier.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1613 *HIERON Triall of Adopt.* Wks. 1624 I. 315 Imagination and fancy may breed a certain flashing ioy, but there is no perpetuity, no settlednesse of reioycing. 1654 *Z. COKE Logick* Ded. (1657) A v b, Scorched with flashing zeal. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* v. xii, Her lovely face was crimsoned with her flashing blood. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 93 Again and again she beholds the flashing beauty of the beloved.

c. *Flashing light* (in a lighthouse, etc.). *Flashing signals*, signals made with flashes of light.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 30 Flashing Light on Hogsten .. It is fixed, with a Flash once every three minutes. 1863 *COLOMB in Frnl. R. United Service Instit.* VII. 386 We then agreed that .. a system of flashing signals was practicable.

2. *Comb.*, as *flashing-eyed* adj.

1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* III. iv, 'You are ruining the child!' cries Gillian, still flashing-eyed and panting. Hence *Flashingly* *adv.*, in a flashing manner.

1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Nov. 658/3 They rain flashingly, a visible brilliance.

Flashly *adv.*: see FLASH *a.* 3

Flash-man. (Also as two words.) [FLASH *a.* 3] *a.* One who is 'flash' or knowing; a companion of thieves; a bully, a 'fancy-man'. *b.* A sporting man; a patron of the 'ring'; a 'swell'.

a. 1789 *G. PARKER Life's Painter* 141 A flash-man is a fellow that lives upon the hackneyed prostitution of an unfortunate woman of the town. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* (1863) 235 A large mob .. vowing vengeance on us for our treatment of their flash man. 1859 *H. KINGSLEY G. Hamlyn* v, 'You're playing a dangerous game, my flash man.' *b.* 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 21 The display of flash-men, from the Peer on the coach-box, to the most gentlemanly-looking pick-pocket, was very complete. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crib's Mem.* 55 Shouts and yells From Trojan Flash-men and Sicilian Swells Fill'd the wide heav'n.

Flashmonger. [*f.* as prec. + MONGER.] One who uses the 'flash' language.

1825 *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy* I. 395 A little crib, as the flashmongers would call it.

Flashness (flæʃnəs). [*f.* FLASH *a.* 2 and 3 + -NESS.] The quality or state of being flash.

† 1. *a.* Of the stomach: Weakness. *b.* Of reasoning: Insipid, flavourless character; superficiality.

1562 *TURNER Baths* 8 b, They are good for the lousnes and flashnes of the stomach. 1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* v. iv. 184 The acutenesse in the other [plausible persuasions] will allay their flashnes and render them pleasant.

2. *a.* Gaudiness. *b.* Affectation of 'flash' ways. See FLASH *a.* 3 1.

1885 *RUNCIMAN Skippers & Sh.* 260 All the tawdry flash-

ness of the place. 1888 *BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms* xvi. (1890) 109 'Through Starlight's cursed flashness and carryin's on in fine company.'

Flashy (flæʃi), *a.* [*f.* FLASH *sb.* 2 and *v.* 1 + -Y 1. Association with FLASH *a.* 2 and 3 has probably affected some of the senses.]

† 1. Throwing up water, splashing. *Obs.*

1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Not so great a ruffling the ruer strong flashyete retyneeth. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Gascheux*, flashie, plashie, washie, dashing, bespatling.

2. † *a.* Over-moist, watery, frothy. † *b.* Insipid, tasteless, vapid.

1625 *BACON Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 11 Distilled Bookes, are like common distilled Waters, Flashy things. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* 198 The other [turnips] being soft, flashy, and insipid. 1669 *WORLDICE Journ. Agric.* (1681) 41 The taste of them is more sweet and flashy than Groats made of common Oats. 1702 *W. J. BRUNY'S Voy. Levant* xxi. 94 They [artichokes] eat not so flashy as when they are Boyled after our Way. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* iv. (ed. 2) 329 It is not the first flashy, frothy Yeast. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 107/1 The young grass which springs in consequence of a flood, is of so flashy a nature that it occasions this common complaint. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Flashy*, loose, unstable, as unsound grass; insipid.

† *c.* *fig.* Of persons and immaterial things: Trifling, destitute of solidity or purpose; void of meaning, trashy. *Obs.*

1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat. Postscr.*, It can yeeld nothing but a flashy and loose conceyt to the judgement. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 122 Their lean and flashie songs. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Epistles* 146 Their mirth is frothy and flashy, such as smooths the brow, but fills not the brest. 1679 *SHADWELL True Widow* 31 They are a company of flashy, frothy Fellows. 1745 *J. MASON Self-Knowl.* III. vi. (1853) 202 To read Froth and Trifles all our Life, is the way always to retain a flashy and juvenile Turn.

3. Giving off flashes, shining by flashes; glittering, sparkling, brilliant. *lit. and fig.* Also, lasting only for a flash, transitory, momentary.

1609 *HOLLAND Anna. Marcell.* xxiii. xii. 239 Flashie lightnings. 1630 *PRYNNE God No Impostor* 13 Reprobates haue oft times many sodaine, transitory, and flashy ioyes. 1682 *New News from Bedlam* 28 My Gallick Tongue, and my rare flashy Wit, Shall make the Whigs and all the Tories split Themselves with laughing. a 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119, I soon felt my flashy Goodness fade. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1742) III. 343 So flashy and transient a Glare. 1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Apr., She was very flashy, and talked away all the evening. 1784 *C. BURNEY Let.* 16 Jan. in *F. Burney Early Diary* (1889) II. 317, I had a good flashey evening. 1819 *H. BUSK Vestriad* iv. 35 One ruby glitter'd like the flashy Mars. 1826 *SCOTT Frnl.* 29 Mar., A fine, flashy, disagreeable day; snow-clouds sweeping past among sunshine. 1840 *MACAULAY Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 81, I will try to make as interesting an article, though I fear not so flashy, as that on Clive. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Sept. 5/1 He looks beyond the momentary triumphs of a flashy and adventurous policy.

b. In depreciative sense, chiefly of speech, a speaker, or writer: Superficially bright; brilliant, but shallow; cheaply attractive.

a 1690 *G. FOX Frnl. Life*, etc. I. 108 An high Notionist, and a flashy Man. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* v. 107 The false, flashy Pretender to Wit. 1823 *DE QUINCEY Lett. Educ.* v. (1860) 97 The secondhand report of a flashy rhetorician. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* 129 Patient merit Obscured awhile by flashy tricks. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 295/1 As stories, these were cheap and flashy.

† 4. Excited, impulsive, eager. *Obs.*

1632 *VICARS Virgil* xi. 366 The ladie .. With light-heel'd flashy haste the horse o'retook. 1767 *BUSH Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 22 By that time he has discharged his five or six bottles, he will get a little flashy, perhaps. 1781 *P. BECKFORD Hunting* xix. 244, I have seen hounds so flashy, that they would break away from the huntsman as soon as they saw a cover.

5. Showy, fine-looking; gaudy, glaring.

1801 *GABRIELLI Myst. Husb.* III. 255 They then got into their carriage, a mighty flashy one, to my mind. 1805 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* 14 Jan., The equipment which I propose .. although not so flashy, would be more useful. 1829 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint.* I. 31 People naturally fond of flashy colours. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* 315 The splendour of a very flashy silk waistcoat.

6. Of persons: Given to show, fond of cutting a dash, 'swellish'; also, vain and conceited.

1687 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* I. iv, Young termagant flashy sinners. a 1704 *T. BROWN Pleas. Epist.* Wks. 1730 I. 109 Those flashy fellows, your Covent Garden poets. 1787 *G. COLMAN Inkle & Yarico* II. i, A young flashy Englishman will sometimes carry a whole fortune on his hack. 1850 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 375 Veteran toppers, flashy young men, visitors from the country.

7. *Comb.*, as *flashy-looking* adj.

1852 *EARP Gold Col. Australia* 72 That flashy-looking man in a tandem was transported for bank robbery. 1880 *MARG. LONSDALE Sister Dora* viii. 209 A flashy-looking man, with conspicuous rings and watch-chain.

† **Flask**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [var. of FLASH *sb.* 1] = FLASH *sb.* 1 1.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii[i]. 7 Noght turne þou þi face fra me, And to falland in flask like sal I be. 1472 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 242 Set respondet de 25. de annuo redditu exeunte de uno clauso vocato Flask infra territorium de Northstanley.

Flask (flask), *sb.* 2 Forms: 1 flasce, flaxe, 6-7 flaske, 7 flasque, 6- flask. [A word found in nearly all the Teut. and Rom. langs.; whether adopted from late L. into Teut., or conversely, is undetermined. The earliest known examples are in Latin; three different declensional forms appear

in med.L., and all of them are represented in the Rom. langs. (1) In Gregory's *Dialogues* c 600 (II. xviii; cf. I. ix) the form *flascō*, *flascōnem* (whence It. *flascone*, F. *flacon*: see FLAGON) denotes a wooden vessel, apparently a small keg intended to be carried by pedestrians and to contain a supply of wine to be consumed on a journey; it is there stated to be a word belonging to the vulgar speech. In later use the word appears as a synonym of *butticula*, BOTTLE, and applied to a vessel either of wood, leather, metal, earthenware or glass. The Greek transl. of Gregory's *Dialogues*, believed to be of the 8th c., has *φλασκίον*, which is frequent in Byzantine writers of the 10th c. (2) In the 7th c. Isidore (*Etym.* xx. vi. § 2) gives the form *flasca*, which he regards as a derivative of Gr. *φιάλη*, stating that *flascæ* were originally made for carrying and storing *phiale* (? shallow drinking cups), though afterwards used to contain wine; the form survives in It. *flasca*, OF. *flasche*, *flasche*, *flaske*, *flasque* (the last of these survived till 16th c., and in the sense 'powder-flask' to a later period). (3) The form *flascus* is given in Du Cange, but is prob. only a latinized form of It. *flasco*, which may represent med.L. *flasco* (nom.); equivalent forms are Sp. *flasco*, *frasco*, Pg. *frasco*.

The word occurs in all the Teut. langs. exc. Goth., and always as wk. fem.: OE. *flasce*, more usually *flaxe*, OHG. *flasca* (MHG. *flasche*, also *vlesche* with the vowel change normal in some dialects before *sch*; mod.Ger. *flasche*), MDu. *flasseche*, *flessche* (mod.Du. *flesch*); ON. *flaska* is doubtful, as it has only been found in the nicknames *flaskuskegg*, *flasku-bakr*, explained by Vigf. as 'bottle-beard', 'bottle-back'; Icel., Sw. *flaska*, Da. *flaske* may be from Ger. In the mod. continental Teut. langs. it is the ordinary word for bottle; in OHG. it had the same wider sense as in OE. (see 1 below).

The OE. word, which would normally have become **flash* in mod.E., appears not to have survived into ME. In 16th c. the F. *flasque* was adopted in the sense powder-flask (the wider sense being then already antiquated in Fr.). The older Fr. sense, a bottle, first appears in Eng. about 1700; whence it was adopted is not clear, but as the word is chiefly associated with Italian wine and oil, it may most naturally be regarded as from the It. *flasco*, the etymological identity of which with the already existing Eng. word would be readily perceived.

Scholars who regard the word as of Rom. origin usually accept the view of Diez, that *flasco* is for **vasco*, a metaphor of **vasco*, from L. *vasculum*. This is satisfactory with regard to meaning (St. Gregory describes as *vascula lignea* what he says were vulgarly called *flascōnes*), and involves no insuperable difficulty with regard to form, though the phonetic process supposed has no precise parallel in any known instance; for approximately similar phenomena, such as *flaba* from *fābula*, see Diez. The early occurrence of the types *flascam*, *flascōnem*, and the absence of the type *flascum* in early use, are somewhat unfavourable to this hypothesis. The assumption that the word is of Teut. origin is chronologically legitimate, and presents no difficulty exc. the absence of any satisfactory etymology. A connexion with FLAT *a.* would be phonetically probable, but there is no evidence that the sb. originally meant a flat vessel. From Teut. the word has been adopted into many other langs.: Lapp *flasko*, *lasko*, Hung. *paluczk*, Polish *flaska*, Czech *flaše*.

†1. In OE.: A vessel of wood, skin, or other material, for carrying liquor. *Obs.*

Prob. not widely current in OE.; it occurs chiefly as a rendering of the cognate L. word, which in some glossaries is rendered by *butruc*.

a 900 WERFERTH *Gregory's Dial.* II. xviii, Twa treowene fatu wines fulle ða syndon on folcisc flaxan gehatene [orig. *quæ vulgo flascōnes vocantur*]. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 14 Sum man berende sume waterflaxan [Vulg. *lagenam aquæ*]. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wt. Wülcker 97 Ic bicge hyda and flæx. and wyrc of him..flaxan.

2. A case of leather or metal (formerly often of horn) carried by soldiers or sportsmen to hold gunpowder. Now usually *powder-flask*.

[The fig. quot. from Donne is referred by Latham to a supposed sense 'quiver'. The *Cent. Dict.* omits the quot., but gives the sense 'a quiver, a set of arrows in a quiver', quoting (prob. from Nares) a misprinted version of a passage from Fairfax, q.v. in FLASH sb.³]

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 348 Flaskes, cvij; touche boxes, c. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 To charge his peece, either with his flask or bandelier. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 217 Every souldier is able to make .. his owne Flaske and Touch-box. 1634 T. *Johnson Parv's Chirurg.* II. (1678) 273 His Guard had his Flasque full of Gunpowder set on fire. 1865 DOUGALL *Shooting* (ed. 2) 66 The most pleasant flask to handle is that covered with leather.

fig. 1612-5 Bp. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xx. ix, This sulphurous flaske [Rabshakeh], therefore, dyes in his own smoke. a 1631 *Donne St. Lucie's Day Wks.* (Grosart) II. 203 The sun is spent, and now his flasks Send forth light squibbs, no constant rays.

b. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F ij, Powder-flasks,

or flasks charged with gun-powder and fitted with a fuse, are..provided..to be thrown upon the enemy's deck.

3. A bottle, usually of glass, of spheroidal or bulbous shape, with a long narrow neck; applied esp. to the bottles of this form, protected by a covering of wicker-work or plaited grass, etc. in which wines and olive oil are exported from Italy (also more fully *Florence flask*); a similar vessel for use in a laboratory. In verse sometimes used loosely for 'bottle'. Also, the contents or capacity of a flask.

1693 *Southerne Maid's Last Prayer* II. i, A drop of oil left in a flask of wine. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 535 A Flask of Wine which holds 3 quarts will cost 18 Stivers. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 60 They toss the flask. 1705-30 S. GALE in *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* III. 33 We..were entertained with several flasks of excellent Florence. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* IV, Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask; But the Champagne is to each man his flask. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 12 Having fitted a brass cap..to the mouth of a thin bottle, or Florence flask. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 42 In many graves earthen flasks. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Cr.* 26 A flask of cider from his father's vats. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 To boil water in a glass vessel, such as a Florence flask. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 191 Had some black bread and a flask of water.

†b. A definite quantity of liquid (see quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flasque*..also a Pottle or five Pints and half, that quantity, formerly of Florence, now of any Wine.

c. A bottle of glass or metal, somewhat flat in shape and of size suitable to be carried in the pocket, intended to contain a supply of wine or other beverage for use on a journey; usually furnished with a screw-top, and (when made of glass) encased in leather for protection.

1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xlv, 'You shall have it', answered..Waverley..giving him some drink from his flask. 1860 TYNDALL *Glauc.* I. xi. 80 Our brandy flasks were also nearly exhausted. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xx, A pocket-flask of sherry.

d. (See quot.)

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 16 Which claimed to have a capacity for delivering 4,000 flasks per month. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.*, *Flask*, an iron bottle in which quicksilver is sent to market. It contains 76½ pounds.

4. *Founding*. A frame or box used to hold a portion of the mould for casting. [Perh. a distinct word.]

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 214 Medals..counterfeited by casting off in the Flask. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flasque*, a Bottle of Sand, bound about with Iron, into which the melted Metal is by Coyners and others poured. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. s.v.*, *Flask*, a term used by ironfounders to express the iron or wood frame intended to receive the sand which forms the upper or the movable part of the mould.

5. *s.v. dial.* A kind of basket (see quot.).

[In Welsh *fflasg*; cf. FLASKET (Welsh *fflasged*), from which this may possibly be a back-formation. Cf. however the use of OF. *flasche* for a certain measure of capacity for peas, etc.]

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Flask*, the large oval basket used for linen by all washerwomen. 1891 *Daily News* 15 May 7/2 A 'flask' containing either a turkey or a goose.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *flask-case*, *-glass*, *-shaped*; also, *flask-leather*, a fastening for a powder-flask; *flask-shell*, a mollusc whose shell is flask-shaped.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4572/4 Her Majesty hath been graciously pleased..to Grant unto Jane Tasker..the sole working and making of *Flask-Cases, and covering and casing with Flags, Rushes and Straw, *Flask glasses now used in England, in imitation of those which come from Florence, during the space of fourteen Years. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 With his..*Flask-leather upon the right thigh. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 43/2 The cirrigrada have..a large *flask-shaped stomach. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* v. 105 A common British species, the *Flask Shell (*Gastrophena modiolina*) is notable for its habit of boring through various shells.

† *Flask*, sb.³ *Obs.* Also 7 *flasque*. [ad. Fr. *flasque* one of the cheeks of a gun-carriage, var. of *flaque* plank, beam, perh. of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. *flach* level, flat. In 16th c. *flanque* (app. = 'side piece,' f. *flanc* FLANK sb.¹) occurs in the same sense.] The bed in a gun-carriage.

1578 *Iww. R. Wardrobe & Jewell-ho.* (1815) 258 Ane flask of elme for ane moyane. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flasque*..a Carriage for Ordnance. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Flask*, a Bed in the Carriage of a Piece of Ordnance.

† *Flask*, v.¹ *Obs.* In 3 *flaskien*, *vlasken*. [See FLASH v.]

1. *trans.* To splash, sprinkle; = FLASH v. 2.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 Heo vlasked water þeron. *Ibid.*, And 3if dust of lihte þouhtes winded up to swude, flaskie teares on ham.

2. To cause to wave or flutter, to flap.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. 14 The weather flaskt and whisked vp her garments being slacke. *Ibid.* vi. 886 Boreas gan To flaske his wings, with waving of the which he raysted than So great a gale.

Flask (flask), v.² [f. FLASK sb.²] *trans.* †a. To protect as a flask is protected. b. To put into a flask.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 212, I put at the bottom of a Vessel the Ozier that flask'd a Glass Bottle. 1855 BROWN-ING *Popularity* xii, There's the extract, flasked and fine.

† *Flasker*, sb. *Obs.*— [f. as prec. + -ER¹] (See quot.)

1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 133 The smugglers, or, as they are styled from the manner of conveying the whisky, *Flaskers*..They entered a house and deposited their laden flasks.

† *Flasker* (flæ'skær), v. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Onomatopœic, with frequentative suffix common in vbs. expressing agitated motion; cf. FLASK v.¹]

1. *intr.* To flap about (as a fish); to flutter (as a bird); to flounder.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* vii. § 5 (1689) 76 Hale him not too near the top of the Water, lest by flaskering he break your Line. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect Wks.* (1775) 29 Deawn coom I..i'th Wetur..on flaskert int' eh geete howd on o Sawgh. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Flasker*, to struggle, to flutter as a bird does its wings.

2. *trans.* To smother, stifle; also, to bewilder. 1818 R. WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Flasker*, to choke, or stifle; a person lying in the mud and unable to extricate himself, is said to be flaskered. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, 'For goodness sake, childer, howd yer din, aw'm fair flaskert wi' th' nize.'

Flasket (flæ'skèt). Also 5-7 *flaskett*, 6 -it. [a. OF. *flasquet* (northern form of *flachet*), dim. of *flasque*, *flasche*, FLASK sb.²]

Sense 1 appears to be unknown in Fr.; Welsh has *fflasged* in same sense, doubtless adopted from Eng. (cf. FLASK sb.² 5). In sense 2 the earlier form is FLACKET.]

1. 'A long shallow basket' (J.).

1460-65 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, Eastcheap in Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 395 Item for a basket to put in the Juellys..and for iij Flasketts. 1596 SPENSER *Prothall.* 26 They gathered flowers to fill their flasket. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 254 The Osier likewise yields more limber and flexible twigs for baskets, flasketts, &c. 1700 PARNELL *Battle Frogs & Mice* I. 54 In vain the circled Loaves attempt to lie Conceal'd in Flasketts. 1770 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 220 The Fauns thro' ev'ry furrow shoot To load their flasketts with the fruit. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 66 A fisher with his teeming flasket. 1881 *Miss Yonge Lads & Lassies Langley* IV. 147 There was a great flasket, which they carried between them, each holding one handle.

trans. 1756-66 AMORY *J. Bunce* (1825) III. 79 His belly as a vast flasket of garbage projected monstrously before.

b. A similar article made of metal.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Heaven* 85 Bring, bring, ye Graces, all your silver flasketts. 1715 tr. *Mad. D'Ano's Wks.* 416 Precious Stones, Laces, Ribbands, all in large Flasketts of Filagreen Gold. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 420 The silver stands with golden flasketts grac'd.

c. So much as is contained in a flasket.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 For a flasket of sope. iii. d.

d. *dial.* 'A shallow washing tub' (Halliwell). 1814 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose, Flasket*, an oval tub with two handles, used in washing, York. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Flasket*, an oblong or oval-shaped tub used in washing clothes.

2. A small flask.

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 30 Daudid was a theefe when he conueyed the..flasket of water from the beds head of Saule. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 74 Thre glasse flasketts 3/. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* VIII. xxiv, They..saw a little flasket [1485 flacked] of gold stand by them. 1891 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 444 And then he takes his flasket out, And drinks a rousing cup.

† *Flaskisable*, a. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *flechisable* (also spelt *flacisable*), f. *flechir* to bend.] Pliable, inconstant, changeable.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1513) Divb, They be so flaskysable Who trusteth them shal fynde them ful vnstable. 1430 — *Bochas* IV. xv. (1554) 116 Fortune of kynd is so flaskysable.

Flasklet (flæ'sklèt). *rare.* A little flask.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. xv. 272 Flasklets..ensconced in a..cupboard.

† *Flasky*, a. *Obs. rare*— [? f. FLASK sb.¹ + -Y¹]. ? Belonging to a 'flask' or muddy pool.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* E, Then flasky feends of Limbo Lake his ghoste do so turmoyle That he have neede of Carons helpe, for all his filthy toyle.

Flasque (flask). *Her.* [a. F. *flasque*.] A bearing similar to a flanch, but occupying a smaller part of the field (see FLANCH sb.¹).

The heraldic use is not recorded in F., but in the sense 'cheek of a gun-carriage' (see FLASK sb.²) it was a synonym of *flanque*, which had also a heraldic sense = FLANCH sb.¹

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 121 The fiele Or, ij. Flasques Azure. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 63 A flasque is an ordinary consisting of one arch line drawne somewhat distant from the corners of the chiefe and meanelly swelling hy degrees until you come towards the middest of the Escoccheon, and from thence again decreasing with a like comely discent unto the sinister base points. 1721-1800 in BAILEY, *Flask*. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* vii. 32 Flashes or Voiders..are formed by two curved lines, and are always borne in pairs. 1872 *Ruskin Eagle's N.* § 235 The Flasque, a space of colour terminated by a curved line on each flank of the shield.

† *Flat*, sb.¹ *Obs.* [a. OF. *flat*.] A blow, buffet. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3432 Pe king of Scotlonde, wiþ is bat A 3af him swiche a sori flat Vpon þe helm. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4910 Ther com the king Gvinbat, And gaf Gueheres swiche a flat.

Flat (flæt), sb.² [Alteration of FLET, influenced by FLAT *a.* and sb.³ The word was until recently peculiar to Scotland, where the original form survived into the present century.]

1. A floor or storey in a house.

1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 442 The houses consisted of several flats or stories. 1827 *Ann. Reg.* 143 A

tenement, consisting of three flats. 1861 *Morning Post* 27 Nov. The numerous family . . . in the fourth flat. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/3 A fire broke out in a flat of the mill.

2. A suite of rooms on one floor, forming a complete residence. *First, second, etc. flat*: a suite on the first, second, etc. floor.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* v. We chose to imitate some of the conveniences . . . of an English dwelling-house, instead of living piled up above each other in flats. 1845 MRS. JOHNSTONE *Edin. Tales* I. 267/2 That comfortable, airy, roomy, first-flat, consisting of dining-room, parlour, three bedrooms. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* II. iv. The rents of these flats seem to be extortionate.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *flat-house*, *-law*; *flat-builder*, *-dweller*, *-holder*.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 6/3 The cunning way in which the flats are planned deserves study by all *flat-builders. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 4/7 *Flat-dwellers and Hygiene. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 2/2 The defencelessness of the *flat-holder has been found out. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 14/1 Enormous *flat houses. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 2/2 She will settle a question of *flat-law.

Flat (flat), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* 3. Forms: 5-7 *flatte*, (9 *dial.*) *flatt*, 4- *flat*. [a. ON. *flatr* (Sw. *flat*, Da. *flad*) = OHG. *flag* = OTeut. **flato*-. Cf. FLET.

No certain cognates are known; connexion with OArvan **plat*-, *plath*-. (Gr. *πλατύς*, Skr. *prthā*, broad) is plausible with regard to the sense (cf. F. *plat* flat, believed to be ultimately from *πλατύς*), but the representation of OArvan *t* or *th* by Teut. *f* (exc. when reduced from *tt* after a long vowel) is anomalous. The synonymous Ger. *flach* is unconnected.]

A. *adj.*

1. Literal senses.

1. Horizontally level; without inclination. Of a seam of coal: Lying in its original plane of deposition; not tilted.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7326 He felle to be flat erthe. c 1440 *Prom. Parv.* 164/1 Flatt, *bassus vel planus*. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 7 Thou all-shaking Thunder, Strike flat the thicke Rotundity of th' world. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 35 Houses . . . flat a-top. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 375 Though sun and moon were in the flat sea sunk. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. v. 6 As the common flat Mariners Compass doth divide the Horizon. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* I. 268 The strata near the Esk are termed flat seams of coal. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1903 g. In India . . . all buildings of any importance have flat roofs. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 62, I reached the flat summit of the rock. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ix. 133 A flat desk promotes a stooping position.

b. Arch. *Flat arch* (see quot.).

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. xxiv. Arches . . . flat (those are call'd so, which are but a Section of a Circle). *Ibid.* I. xxv. Certain Arches are turn'd over the Cornices of Doors and Windows, which Workmen call Flat-Arches, to prevent the Doors and Windows from being press'd with too much weight. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. v. 114 This Saxon style begins to be defined by flat and round arches. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccles. Terms, Flat arch*. An arch in which the sides of the voussoirs are cut so as to support each other, but their ends form a straight line top and bottom.

2. Spread out, stretched or lying at full length (*esp.* on the ground); *rare*, exc. in predicative use (often quasi-advb.) with *fall*, *fling*, *lay*, *lie*, etc.

a. Chiefly of a person: Prostrate; with the body at full length. † Also in phr. *a flat fall*.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1040 A felde him flat to ground. 1399 LANGEL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 183 [The birds] fell with her fetheris flat vpon be erthe. . . and mercy be-couzte. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 23 Sche. flatt on be ground cryed: 'god. . . haue mercy on me!' c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 838 The folk. . . Flang him flat in the fyre. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlix. 23 They shal fall before the with their faces flat vpon the earth. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 16, I'll fall flat, Perchance he will not minde me. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 138 None parting from him without flat falles, or apparant losse of honour. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 56 Thus a great wound is called a scratch; a flat fall, a foile. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 293 He laid me flat on the ground. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 290, I order'd every Man. . . to lye flat upon their Bellies till we had received the Fire of the Enemy. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxx. 411 The hunter is flat and motionless. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 33, I have seen a patient fall flat on the ground who was standing when his nurse came into the room. 1891 R. KIPLING *Tales from Hills* 186 That night a big wind blew. . . the tents flat.

b. Of a building or city: Level with the ground; also, levelled, overthrown.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Josh.* vi. 20 The wall fell downe flat. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 204 This is the way to lay the Citie flat. 1666 SOUTH *Serm. Consecr. Bp. Rochester Serm.* (1737) I. v. 166 That Christ-Church stands so high above ground, and that the church of Westminster lies not flat upon it, is [etc.]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 363 What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities flat.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 23 To fortifie her iudge-ment, which else an easie battery might lay flat.

c. Of things usually more or less erect or elevated.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 223 Cease to admire, and all her Plumes Flat flat.

fig. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 596, I feel. . . My hopes all flat. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 333 To raise our expectations of happiness high, and then to have them fall flat and low.

† d. Of a plant: Creeping, trailing on the ground. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxvi. 127 *Verdenaca supina*. . . in English Base or flat Veruayne.

e. Lying in close apposition; with its whole length or surface in contact irrespectively of posi-

tion. *Naut.* Of a sail: *Flat aback* or *aft* (see quot. 1815): said also of the vessel.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 86 Placing my Instrument flat on th' earth. 1581 MAPLET *Diall Destinie* 66 In theyr coursing they [Hares] apply their eares flat and flat to their backs. 1684 R. H. SCHOOL *Recreat.* 138 Spreading your Net on the Ground smooth and flat. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 131 When it is open, it may be flat to the Chimney. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Aback*, Lay all flat Aback. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 76 Saucers dark green, lying flat on the leaves. 1815 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Flat aft* is the situation of the sails when their surfaces are pressed aft against the mast by the force of the wind. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vi. We found the vessel hove flat aback. 1885 H. J. STONOR in *Law Times* LXXX. 119/1 The ladder was standing flat against the side wall.

f. *Paper-making*. Packed without folding.

1890 JACOBI *Printing* xxxi. 249 A ream may be either 'flat', 'folded', or 'lapped'.

g. Of the hand: Extended, not clenched.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 345 The child Push'd her flat hand against his face and laugh'd. 1859 — *Enid* 1565 The brute Earl. . . unknighly, with flat hand, However lightly, smote her on the cheek.

3. Without curvature or projection of surface.

a. Of land, the face of the country: Plain, level; not hilly or undulating.

c 1440 [see 1]. 1553 BRENDE *C. Curtius* IV. 49, A Nacion . . . inhabiting vpon a flat shore. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 63 Thy . . . flat Medes thetchd with Stouer, them [Sheepe] to keepe. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks 1731 I. 44 The whole Province of Holland is generally flat. 1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* 2 This Town was built on a low flat Point of Land. 1838 MURRAY'S *Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 71 High dykes . . . protect the flat country from inundations. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xii. 202 The country became more and more flat.

b. Of a surface: Without curvature, indentation, or protuberance; plane, level.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 37 When thei se the ground beaten flat round about. 1559 CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 47 As touchyng your opinion, that th' Earth is flat, I will prove it to be rounde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxvi. 159 b. Not any carued images of saints . . . but on flat pictures painted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 262 The flat face of the Rocks. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 268 That makes the Moulding flatter, this more circular. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 32 To grind one surface perfectly flat, it is . . . necessary to grind three at the same time. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 179 The flat face to which the blocks are ground. 1882 SYD. *Soc. Lex.*, *Chest, flat*. A chest which has lost its rounded front.

c. Of the face or nose.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 259 His face was ful brade & flat. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Lev.* xxi. 18 A man. . . that hath a flat nose. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 158 Downe with the Nose, Downe with it flat, take the Bridge quite away. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 325 Their Faces are oval, their Fore-heads flat. 1829 LYTTON *Deverex* II. iii. A very flat, ill-favoured countenance. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 281 Their noses are broad and flat at top.

† d. *Flat numbers*: those corresponding to plane surfaces, i.e. numbers composed of two factors.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Cijj, Superficiall numbers, or Flatte numbers.

e. *Flat side* (e.g. of a sword): opposed to the edge. Also to turn (a sword) flat.

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1240 Syr Eglyllamowre turnyd hys swerde flatt. 1727 W. SNEGRAVE *Guinea & Slave Trade* (1734) 236 Lifted up his broad Sword, and gave me a Blow on the Shoulder with the flat side of it. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 226 The flat side. . . is to be turned towards the observer. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii. Touching the smith with the flat side of his sword.

f. Having little projection from the adjacent surface. Rarely const. to.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 43 With pert flat eyes she windowed well its head. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gl.* V. xiv. v. 201 It can now be discovered. . . by any eyes, however flat to the head.

4. *transf.* in *Painting*. Without appearance of relief or projection. *Flat tint*: one of uniform depth or shade.

1755 JOHNSON, *Flat*, without relief, without prominence of the figures. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* II. 95 Throwing every mass of shadow into a flat tint. *Ibid.* III. 153 The pictures . . . were in their general appearance, flat, insipid, and uninteresting. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 18 The impossibility of spreading a flat tint on the vellum. 1879 CASSIDY'S *Techn. Educ.* III. 186 Pictures. . . flat, and deficient in light and shade, or brilliance.

5. With additional notion: Having a broad level surface and little thickness. Of a foot: Touching the ground with the whole surface; but little arched.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Serue hem in almost flatte. 1530 PALSGR. 312/2 Flatte as a thyng is that is brode. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) III. 224 Of fishes. . . I find fow sorts, the flat, [etc.]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 58 Flat wheate is. . . bearded and bordered with very rough and sharpe ailes, wherein consisteth the difference. 1613-39 I. JONES in LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 44 Those great Pilasters in the Angle of the inside of the Temple are too flat. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 247 They wear on their heads flat round Caps. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 49 The Booby is a Water-fowl. . . her Feet are flat like a Ducks Feet. a 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 65 These conjectures concerning flat Stars. . . are rather the stronger. 1760 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housepr.* (1778) 303 To collar Flat Ribs of Beef. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 34 This ruler consists of a flat piece of wood with a straight edge. 1859-74 TENNYSON *Vivien* 348 May this hard earth cleave. . . and close again, and nip me flat, If I be such a traitress. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Eng.*, *Flat File*. . . is either a tapered or a

parallel file. 1882 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 8 Tabular or flat bones, like the scapula, ilium, and the bones forming the roof and sides of the skull.

† b. Of false dice: Broad and thin. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Dice-Play* Ajb, A bale of flatte synke deuxis. . . A bale of flat cater trees. 1711 PICKLE *Club* 30 Flats. *Note*, Dice flatter than they are long, to throw Trays and Quaters.

c. Of a blade, as opposed to 'thrice-edged'.

d. Phrases: *flat as a flawn*, *flounder*, *pancake* (see those sbs.).

e. Of a vessel: Wide and shallow.

1471 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 242, I peluem laton voc' a flat basyn. 1492 *Ibid.* 75 My flatte gylte cuppe. 1533 *Will of C. Bedford* in *Weaver Wells Wills* 27 John Bys the yonger a flat cuppe of sylver. 1552 HULOET, *Flatte bole* for wine, *ecpatala*. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* II. 5 A meate offering baken in a panne [margin on a flat plate].

II. Senses of figurative origin.

6. Unrelieved by conditions or qualifications; absolute, downright, unqualified, plain; peremptory. Now chiefly of a denial, contradiction, etc., and in Shaksperian phrases, *flat blasphemy*, *burglary*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 61a, The aunswerer must still vse flatte denyng. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 121 Whosoeuer taketh and keepeth the money of another. . . sheweth himself a flat theefe. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guaazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 183 If I would tel you a flat lie, I wold say no. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 248 Why, Sir, to be flat with you, you lue by your legges. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for Meas.* II. ii. 131 That in the Captaine's but a chollericke word, Which in the souldier is flat blasphemie. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* IV. iii. This is my flat opinion, which I'll die in. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 864 Who knows not, that S. Homer, and S. Virgil are flat for it? 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 23 His Son Constantius prov'd a flat Arian. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* I. Cor. vii. 12, 13 I bring you not this as a flat command of Christ, but as my best Advice. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 304 A piece of flat Nonsense. 1713 SWIFT *Apollo outwitted* vii. She gave no flat denial. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 551 In flat contradiction to their Arret of December last. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 97 He claimed to be put in possession. . . but met with a flat refusal. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 163 A flat impostor. 1891 R. KIPLING *Tales from Hills* 212 It's flat, flagrant disobedience!

b. In the conclusive expression, *That's flat* (a) formerly = that's the absolute, undeniable truth; (b) a defiant expression of one's final resolve or determination.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 102 The Boy hath sold him a bargain, a Goose, that's flat. 1596 — *I Hen. IV.* IV. ii. 43. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 120 Its the greatest Bogg of Europe. . . that's flat. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i, I'll give Madam warning, that's flat. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* I. 15 'I won't, then, that's flat', exclaimed Rachel.

c. Of a calm: Complete, 'dead'.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 119 The wind. . . became. . . a flat calm. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 415 It fell flat calm. 1880 LADY BRASSEY *Sunshine & Storm* 34 Half an hour later it was a flat calm.

7. Wanting in points of attraction and interest; prosaic, dull, uninteresting, lifeless, monotonous, insipid. Sometimes with allusion to sense 10.

a. of composition, discourse, a joke, etc. Also of a person with reference to his composition, conversation, etc.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 20 Mi over flat and homeli kind of writing. 1656 BR. HALL *Ocas. Med.* (1851) 63 They have proved . . . poor and flat in all other subjects. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 11 May, A dull, flat Presbiter preached. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 P 2 We should complain of many flat Expressions. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* Intro. 16 Such strange Stories, as make the Voyages of those who come after . . . to look flat and insipid. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vii. xxx, The longest story of the flattest prose that ever dream'd. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. x. (1869) 204 The flattest thing of yours they can find. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 A rather flat treatment of trite themes. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 254 I am rather a flat teller of stories. 1889 *County x.* in *Cornhill Mag.* Mar., He is always appreciative of the flattest joke.

b. of one's circumstances, surroundings, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 133 How weary, stale, flat, and vnprofitable Seemes to me all the vses of this world. 1706 ATTERBURY *Funeral Serm.* 8 All Earthly Satisfaction must needs . . . grow flat and unsavory. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 67 How flat and wearisome they feel their trade. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Farton* xvii, It seems so flat to be left behind. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 25 It seemed to strike me much less than when I first saw it, as all is flat now.

c. To fall flat (said of a composition, discourse, etc.): to prove unattractive, uninteresting, or ineffective; to fail in exciting applause or approval.

1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* (1880) 654 The best written defence must have fallen flat. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 125 All my news falls flat. 1885 C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* II. xxv. 80 The haranguing . . . fell as flat as the reasoning.

8. Deficient in sense or mental vigour; stupid, dull, slow-witted.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* Prol. 9 Pardon, Gentles all: The flat vnrayed Spirits, that hath dar'd . . . to bring forth So great an Obiect. 1601 SIR J. OGLE *Parlie at Ostend* in Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 158 Nor do I believe that. . . any of you judge me so flat, or so stupid. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 132 No dull Idolater was ere so flat In Things of deep and solid Weight. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 312, I look for nothing from empty, slow, flat people.

9. Wanting in energy and spirit; lifeless, dull. Also, out of spirits, low, dejected, depressed.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 31 You must not think That we are made of stuffe, so flat, and dull, That, etc. 1642 DR. NEWCASTLE *Lett. in Life* (1886) 330 The town will not admit of me... so I am very flat and out of countenance here. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 37 Lest he should grow flat in his devotions. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* v. 324 Her spirits were dull and flat. 1805 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 213, I am now calm, but sadly taken down and flat. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxiii. (1886) 71 The audience... not witnessing any situation half so comic as the one they had just seen, were proportionately flat.

b. Of trade, etc.: Depressed, dull, inactive.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 30 Dec. 1 The trade for barley is exceedingly flat. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Feb. 123/2 Tallow trade, flat, but prices unchanged. 1894 *Daily News* 1 June 3/5 A flat market for maize.

10. Of drink, etc.: That has lost its flavour or sharpness; dead, insipid, stale.

1607 HEYWOOD *Woman kille* Epil., The wine... drunk too flat. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 367 Spirit of Wine burned... tasteth nothing so hot in the Mouth... but flat and dead. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* 1. 49 Fruit... to the Tongue inelegant and flat. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 154 When... cyder is become flat or dead. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 20 Tankards sending forth a scent of flat ale.

11. Of sound, a resonant instrument, a voice: Not clear and sharp; dead, dull.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 154 If... you stop the Holes of a Hawkes Bell, it will make no Ring, but a flat noise, or Rattle. a 1663 SANDERSON in *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cl. 5 The cymbal will be flat, it will have no life or spirit in it. 1718 *Prior Pleasure* 501 Too flat I thought this voice, and that too shrill. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 217 The... variety of sounds... produced by the report of his fowling-piece. Sometimes they are flat and prolonged, at other times short and sharp.

b. *Music.* Of a note or singer: Relatively low in pitch; below the regular or true pitch. *B, D, E*, etc. *flat*: a semitone lower than *B, D, E*, etc. Of an interval or scale: = MINOR.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* 1. ii. 93 Now you are too flat; And marre the concord, with too harsh a descant. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3, b... signifying the halfe Note and flat singing. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Micro.* 15 To sing *fa* in a flat Scale. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 144 Like Ariens Harpe Now delicately flat, now sweetly sharp. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* 11. 95 A flat Third lower, is C *fa* ut. 1678 PHILLIPS *S. v. Cliff*, The B-Cliff... being only to shew when Notes are to be sung flat. 1691 RAY *Creation* 204 Cartilages and Muscles to contract or dilate it [the wind-pipe] as we would have our Voice Flat or Sharp. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 270 The flat third is plaintive. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 46 For the sixth time he hears C flat instead of C sharp played. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* v. 67 All the fifths in tuning keyed instruments, are tuned a little flatter than perfection.

c. quasi-adv.

Mod. She has a tendency to sing flat.

12. *Gram.* † a. Of an accent, a syllable: Unstressed.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. (Arb.) 135 [Re] being the first syllable, passing obscurely away with a flat accent is short. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 94 Every Noun Substantive Commune increasing flat or short in the Genitive case, is the Masculine Gender. What mean you by this, to increase flat? A. To have the last syllable but one pressed down flat in the pronouncing.

b. Of a consonant: Voiced, i.e. uttered with vibration of the vocal chords, e.g. *b, d, v*, etc., as opposed to breath, e.g. *p, t, f*, etc.

1874 R. MORRIS *Hist. Eng. Gram.* § 54 B and d, &c. are said to be soft or flat, while p and t, &c. are called hard or sharp consonants.

13. *Stock-exchange* (U.S.) Stock is said to be borrowed flat, when the lender allows no interest on the money he takes as security for it (*Cent.* and *Standard Dicts.*).

14. *Comb.*

a. In parasynthetic adjs., as flat-backed, -billed, -breasted, -browed, -cheded, -crowned, -decked, -ended, -faced, -floored, -handled, -heeled, -hoofed, -mouthed, -pointed, -ribbed, -roofed, -soled, -stemmed, -surfaced, -toothed, -topped, -visaged.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 185/1 *Flat Backed, when it [Grey-Hound] is even between the neck, and spaces. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xix. 154 *Flat-bild birds. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 990 All Flat-bill'd Birds that groped for their Meat. 1667 N. FAIRFAX *ibid.* II. 548 This Woman was as *flat-breasted as a Man. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii. A snub-nosed, *flat-browed... boy. 1771 SNOLLETT *H. Clinker* Wks. 1806 VI. 63 She is... awkward, *flat-chested, and stooping. 1664 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 11. 8 For a new hat *flat-crown'd 7s. 6d. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 97 A *flat-decked vessel. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 97 A fine *flat-ended tool. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. viii. 143 The Sea... a melancholy *flat-faced thing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 304 *Flat-floored boats. 1676 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1059/4 *Flat-handled Silver Spoons. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 267 Shoes *flat-heeled. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3301/4 A... punch House... *flat Hoofed. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 1088 *Flat mowthede as a fluke. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Flat-pointed Nails. 1684 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1908/4 One Dark brown Gelding... a little *flat Ribb'd. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 185/2 Flat Ribbed, is when the both side Ribbs [of a Grey-Hound] cling and are near to gather. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 391 Their houses are *flat-roofed. 1847 ISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xii, Flat-roofed villages nestle amid groves of mulberry trees. 1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Olearius* *Voy. Ambass.* 377 Their shoes are low and *flat-soal'd. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ix, The... tread of the abess in her flat-soled sandal. 1861 MISS PRATT

Flower. Pl. VI. 89 *Flat-stemmed Meadow grass. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 193 Place a *flat-surfaced bottle empty on its side. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 9 The fossil tooth of... some *flat-toothed fish. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. ii. (ed. 2) 32 The southern islet is... *flat-topped. 1774 CURTIS in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 383 They are *flat-visaged.

b. With pr. pple. forming adj., as flat-lying.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 284 Low flat-lying land.

15. Special comb., as flat-arch (see 1 b); flat-back, (a) (see quot. 1888); (b) *slang*, a bed bug (Farmer); † flat-bean, a name for some species of *Lupinus*; flat-bedded a. (*Geol.*), having a naturally plane cleavage; flat-bill, a name for certain birds having broad, flat bills, e.g. a bird of the genus *Platyrhynchus*; flat-body (*Entom.*), the name of a moth; flat candle, a candle used in a flat-candlestick; flat candlestick, one with a broad stand and short stem; a bedroom-candlestick; flat-car (U.S.), 'a railroad-car consisting of a platform without sides or top; a platform-car' (*Cent. Dict.*); flat chisel, a smoothing chisel; flat-crown (*Arch.*) = CORONA 4; flat-feet (see quot.); flat-hammer, 'the hammer first used by the gold-beater in swaging out a pile of quarters or pieces of gold ribbon' (Knight); † flat-house, ? a sheriff's office, a roofed shed for impounded animals; flat impression (*Printing*), see flat-pull; † flat-lap, a term describing a particular posture of the leaves of a plant (see quot.); flat-lead, sheet lead; flat move (*slang*: see quot.); flat nail (see quot.); flat-orchil, a kind of lichen, *Rocella fusiformis*, used as a dye (Ogilvie 18...); † flat-piece, a shallow drinking-cup; flat pliers, pliers having the holding part or jaws flat; flat-pressing (see quot.); flat pull *Printing* (see quot.); flat race, a race over clear and level ground, as opposed to hurdle-racing or steeple-chasing; whence flat-racer, -racing; flat-rail, 'a railroad rail consisting of a simple flat bar spiked to a longitudinal sleeper' (Knight); flat rod (see quot.); flat-roof v. *trans.*, to cover with a flat roof; flat rope (see quot.); flat seam *Naut.* (see quot.); flat-sheets pl. (a) *Mining* (see quot.); (b) *Geol.* and *Mining*, 'thin beds, flat veins, or blanket veins or deposits of some mineral usually different from the adjacent layers; often contact-deposits' (*Standard Dict.*); flat-square a., of a file: one whose section is a rectangle; flat-stone (a) a kind of stone which cleaves into thin slabs; (b) (see quot. 1847); flat-tool (a), 'a turning chisel which cuts on both sides and on the end, which is square' (Knight); (b) an elongated conical tool used in seal-engraving for bringing ribbons or monograms to a flat surface (*Cent. Dict.*); flat-top (U.S.), a name for *Vernonia noveboracensis*; flat-ware, 'plates, dishes, saucers and the like, collectively, as distinguished from hollow-ware' (*Cent. Dict.*); flat-work, (a) *Mining* (see quot. 1851); (b) a piece of material of any kind wrought into a flat shape; flat-worm (*Zool.*), an animal of the class *Platyhelmintha*. Also FLAT-BOAT, -BOTTOM, -CAP, -FISH, -FOOT, HEAD, etc.

1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Flat-back, a common knife with its back filed down after it is put together. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1042 Of the *flat Beane called Lupine. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxvii. 333 Some call them [Lupines] flat-beans. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 221 No quarries affording *flat bedded stones having occurred. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 17 The *flat-bill uttered his plaintive wail. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 443 *Tinea ap-planata*, the common *Flat-body. 1860 J. CURTIS *Farm Insects* 411 The... Flat-body Moth. 1836-9 DICKENS *S. B. Scenes* xv. (1892) 125 The flaring *flat candle with the long snuff. 1493 *Bury Wills* (1850) 81 Another *flat candlestick of laton. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* v. 22 A bedroom candlestick and candle, or a flat candlestick and candle—put it which way you like. 1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, Demolishing a couple of *flat-cars. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 359/1 The third is termed a Chissel, or a *Flat Chissel. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 568 The flat chisel... is used for smoothing the work, or taking off the remaining wood that was left by the gouge. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Corona*, The *Flat-Crown, is... a particular Member in the Dorick Gate... it hath six times more Breadth than Projecture. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Flat-feet, the battalion companies in the Foot Guards. 1698 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Mar. (1878) I. 472 Our Horses are broke out of themselves, or else are taken out of the stable... Sent presently to their *flat-house, but hear nothing of them. 1706 *Ibid.* 25 Mar. (1879) II. 157 Surpris'd the Sheriff and his Men at the Flat-house. 1890 JACOBI *Printing* xxi. 185 Pull three or four good sound *flat impressions, with not too much ink. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 16 Where the Leaves are not so thick set, as to stand in the Bow-Lap, there we have the Plicature, or the *Flat-Lap. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., Any attempt or project that miscarries, or any act of folly or mismanagement in human affairs is said to be a *flat move. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Flat nails are small sharp-pointed nails, with flat thin heads. 1422-3 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 92 Item J. *flatpece argenti. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Flatte pece, tasse. 1535 COVERDALE *Kings* vii. 50 Flat peeces, charges, basens. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 275 A pair of *flat pliers, of the ordinary kind. 1881 *Porcelain Wks. Worcester* 21 The manufacture of plates and dishes is called *Flat Pressing.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc.*, *Flat pull (or impression), a simple proof without under or overlaying. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xv, Sporting Snobs... who... rode *flat races. 1886 EARL OF SUFFOLK, etc. *Racing* (Badm. Libr.) I. 37 A few *flat-racers have come over [from Ireland] to us. *Ibid.*, *Steeple-chasing* II. 289 As a rule, *flat-racing is a bad preparation for the jumper. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/5 When the flat-racing season begins. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 226 *Flat rods in mining, a series of rods for communicating motion from the engine, horizontally, to the pumps or other machinery in a distant shaft. 1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 562 The Græcians us'd to cover or *Flat-roof their Houses with these [tessellated] Pavements. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/2 Some *flat ropes, for mining-shafts, are made by sewing together a number of ropes, making a wide, flat band. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flat-seam, the two edges or selvages of canvas laid over each other and sewed down. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold-fields Victoria* 611 *Flat-sheets, sheet iron flooring at the brace and in the flats and junction of drives to facilitate the turning and management of trucks. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Flat sheets, smooth iron plates laid over an even floor at a pit bank, on which the tubs are run to be emptied or returned to the cage. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 299 The files are *flat square. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* iv. § 31. 77 The Houses are covered, for the most part in Oxfordshire (not with tiles) but *flat-stone. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flat-stone*, a measure of iron-stone. 1853 O. BYRNE *Artisan's Handbk.* 28 *Flat tools for turning hard wood, ivory, and steel. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Iron Weed, a plant, called in the North-eastern States *Flat Top. 1653 MAN-LOVE *Lead-Mines* 264 Roof-works, *Flat-works, Pipe-works. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* ix. § 7. 335 In hammering of this flat-work they beat the plates first one by one. 1851 TAPPING *Gloss. to Mantov.*, Flat Work, a mining term descriptive of a species of lead mine, so called from its form, which is broad, spreading horizontally, not without inclination.

B. *adv.* (Cf. A. 2, in many examples of which the word admits of being taken as adv.)

† 1. By horizontal measurement. *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 82 Fret seelings... the workmanship only at five shillings a yard, measured flat.

2. Downright, absolutely, positively, plainly; entirely, fully, quite. Cf. DEAD *adv.* 2. Now rare.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 33/2 As for Gerrot it differeth flat from Giralde. a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Serm.* I. (1599) 98 They that are thus borne again... cannot fall flat away by sin. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 246, I am flat of your minde. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 114 The Iron of a Plane is said to be set Rank, when its edge stands so flat below the Sole of the Plane, that... it will take off a thick shaving. 1770 JENNER *Placid Man* II. 117 Sir Harry contradicted him flat. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 242 That wild thing, Peggy, told me, flat and plain, if I did so again, she would pull it off. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Flat broke, utterly bankrupt, entirely out of money.

† 3. Directly, exactly. With respect to the quarter of the heavens: Due. *Flat against: lit.* and *fig.* directly contrary to. Cf. DEAD *adv.* 3.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. John* (1537) 28 When the Some is flat south. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 54 Then Porte Crokerton flat Est. 1562 COOPER *Ausv. Priv.* Masse 80 b, Christes wordes and institution is so flat agaynste you, as you [etc.]. 1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jnrl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 123 The wind continued flat and high against Whitelocke's course.

4. (To sit) flat down: plump on the ground.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii, Sitting flat down on the floor.

C. *absol.* and *sb.*

1. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) That which is flat. *On the flat*: on paper or canvas; on a smooth surface, as opposed to *in relief*. *From the flat*: from a painting or drawing on paper, canvas, etc. (opposed to *from the round*).

1862 J. C. ROBINSON *Ital. Sculpt.* 60 Luca... simultaneously with his enamelled terra-cotta sculptures, also practised painting... on the flat. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 216/1 Occupied in shading in chalk from the flat. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* v, To model a composition in relief from an engraving on the flat.

b. The flat surface or portion (of anything); esp. the broad surface (of a blade) as opposed to the edge; also, the inside of the open hand, etc.

Sometimes treated as a sb. admitting of a plural, as 'with the flats of their swords'; but *flat* is more usual.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 809 (927) Beth rather to hym came of flat than egge. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. viii, Syre Bors... gafe hym grete strokes with the flatte of his swerd vpon the vyssage. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 145 The Strings of a... Violl... doe giue a far greater Sound, by reason of the Knot, and Board, and Concaue vnderneath, than if there were nothing but only the Flat of a Board. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 16 This Cuticle is not only spread upon the Convex of the Lobes, but also on their Flats, where they are contiguous. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) I. iv. 69 On the flat of the green... I resolved to pitch my tent. 1727 W. SNEELGRAVE *Guinea & Slave Trade* (1734) 258 He gave me a slight blow on the Shoulder, with the flat of his Cutlase. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 77 An island... like the flat of a plate turned bottom up. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 264 The breast, loins, flat of the neck. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III, Striking the flat of his hand against that which the armourer expanded towards him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 47 The flat of the thigh to the saddle. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xlii, Here's old Bill Barley on the flat of his back. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 5/3 The military... cleared the piazza with the flats of their swords.

c. Level country. In *Horse-racing*: level ground without hedges or ditches; cf. *flat-race*; also, the level piece of turf at the end of some race-courses. Hence *gen.* The race-course.

1836 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 180 Sic a... body... could never hae been bred or born on the flat. 1847 G. H. H. OLIPHANT *Law conc. Horses, etc.* App. 278 A. F.

Across the Flat 1 M. 2 Fur. 24 Yds. 1877 OUIDA *Puck* ix. Your young lordling spends all his time on the 'flat'. 1886 EARL OF SUFFOLK, etc. *Racing* (Badm. Libr.) 273 In steeple-chases, hurdle races, and on the flat. 1892 J. KENT *Racing Life C. Bentinck* ii. 48 He will win unless a crow flies down his throat as he comes across the flat.

2. A horizontal plane; a level as opposed to a slope. † On the flat of: on the level or plane of. † Of a flat; on the same flat: on the same level or plane.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 5. 24 No perfect discoverie can be made vpon a flatte, or a leuell. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* Plays 1873 11. 3 They move with equall feet on the same flat. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 805 It were good to trie that Exposing of Flesh or Fish both some height above the Earth, and vpon the Flat of the Earth. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* iii. i. It was not in The power of fortune to remove me from The flat I firmly stood on. 1650 TRAPP *Clavis* 111. 17 The cloud levelled mountains, raised vallies, and laid all of a flat; that is made all plain. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* i. 155 A declivity is... preferable by far to a dead flat. 1822 T. STRANGEWAYS *Mosquito Shore* 28 This high eminence has a flat at top of about 1500 acres.

b. Sometimes opposed to fall.

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 68 Either on the flat of an ordinary tempo, or in the fall of an extraordinary temptation. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. ii. 60 Some three inches of fall to a foot of flat.

† c. A geometrical plane, irrespective of position; an even surface.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* ii. 83 It comes neere an Artificiall Miracel; to make diuerse distinct Eminences appeare vpon a Flat, by force of Shadowes. 1659 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* v. (1686) 137 A Plain in Dyalling is that Flat whereon a Dial is Described. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 69 Whatsoever moves as much in a flat as it can for the earths rim, we reckon [etc.]

† d. A plane figure. *Obs. rare.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 175 Those Superficial Figures called Like Flats... are such... as bear a certain Proportion in their Sides unto each other.

3. Building. a. The horizontal part of a roof, usually covered with lead.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. etc.*, Flat, that part in the covering of a house, of lead or other metal which is laid horizontal. 1855 *Act 18-19 Vict.* c. 122 § 17 Fifteen inches above the highest part of any flat or gutter.

† b. A landing on a stair-case; also, the 'tread' of a stair.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 290 A Stair of 20 Steps, interrupted by a Flat. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 88 There was but one flat or tread of a step above the center of the house.

4. Mining. a. A horizontal bed or stratum of coal, stone, etc.; a horizontal vein of metal, or a lateral extension of a vein.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, The Flat always lies on that Side of the Vein which Faces the Water. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 108 The quarry-men... cross-cut the large flats, which are laid bare. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Flat, a horizontal vein or ore-deposit auxiliary to a main vein; also any horizontal portion of a vein elsewhere not horizontal. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, Flats, subterranean beds or sheets of trap rock or whin. 1886 G. A. LEBOUR *Geol. Northumb. & Durh.* (ed. 2) 62 Flat, the lateral extension of a lead vein.

b. (See quotes.)

1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 3) *Flatt*, in a coal mine, the situation where the horses take the coal tubs from the putters. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, Flat, a district or set of stalls separated by faults, old workings, or barriers of solid coal. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Flat, the part of a screen at a pit where the coals rest, and are cleaned before being put into the waggon.

5. A piece of level ground; a level expanse; a stretch of country without hills, a plain; the low ground through which a river flows.

1296 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 144 Stokwelflatte... Seruonreflatte. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 507 Fallez vpon fayre flat. 1400 in *Cartul. Abb. de Seley* (Yorks. Rec. Ser.) II. 42 Xij seliones jacentes in iij locis sive flatte. 1510 in *Yorks. Archæol. Grnl.* VII. 59 note, One parcel of land called Peeston's flatte. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham. v. i.* 275 Till of this flat a Mountaine you haue made. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* i. 200 Some range the Flats, and Scour the Champain Land. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 45 A large Flat of barren, heathy ground. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. iii. A large pleasant green flat, where the village of Castlewood stood. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* viii. 199 The river widens away before us; the flats are green on either side.

fig. 1685 DRYDEN *Pref. 2nd Misc. Wks.* 1800 III. 49 Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I... bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations? 18... DE QUINCEY *Convers.* Wks. 1863 XIII. 176 Very often it [conversation] sinks into flats of insipidity through mere accident. 1878 MORLEY *Vauvenargues* Crit. Misc. 26 The mere bald and sterile flats of character.

b. A tract of low-lying marshy land; a swamp. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. 2. 2 All the infections that the Sunne suckes vp From Bogs, Fens, Flats. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. 53 Through bogs and dangerous flats. 1821 EARL DUDLEY *Lett.* 27 Nov. (1840) 294 The flats and swamps of Holland. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 99 The Cambridge-shire flats or marshes.

c. Australian. (See quot. 1869.)

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 611 Flat, a low even tract of land, generally occurring where creeks unite, over which are spread many strata of sand and gravel, with the usual rich auriferous drift immediately overlying the bed-rock. 1874 WALCH *Head over Heels* 79 Every man on the flat left his claim. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* iv. 68 In the gold districts such deposits form 'flats'.

6. Chiefly *pl.* A nearly level tract, over which the tide flows, or which is covered by shallow water; a shallow, shoal.

1550 J. CORE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* (1877) § 155. 102 The sea is... full of flatte. 1595 SHAKS. *John v. vi.* 40. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 94 Wee shaped our course to gett ouer the flatte into the riuer of Thames. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 477 When we have scap'd so many Rocks and Flatts. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1408 We were insensibly drawn vpon a large flat, vpon which lay innumerable rocks of coral, below the surface of the sea. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 621 The boat grounded on the flats a little to the east of the pier. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Flat... a shallow over which the tide flows... If less than three fathoms, it is called shoal or shallow.

fig. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 2 Those Grammatick flats & shallows where they stuck.

7. Agric. † a. One of the larger portions into which the common field was divided; a square furlong.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surr.* 2 If they [the acres] lye by great flatte or furlonges in the comyn felde. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 43 In fower dayes the said dozen shearers finished the saide flatte, and there is in it 14 through landes and two gares. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. ii. § 32, 3 Ridges, Butts, Flats. 1885 Q. REV. CLIX. 325 Theoretically each flat was a square of 40 poles, containing 10 acres.

† b. A tract of arable land; a cornfield. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. vii (vi), 13 The flatte of cornys rank. *Ibid.* vii. xiii. 38 The gallo corn flatte of Lyde.

c. dial. (See quotes.)

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Flats, same as *Feerings*. 1884 CHESH. *Gloss.*, Flat, a broad flat bed as distinguished from a narrow rounded butt. We speak of ploughing a field in flats when there is no indication of *reems*. A wide space covered by any particular crop is called a flat, as 'a flat o' taters'.

8. Something broad and thin.

a. A thin disc.

1732 BERKELEY *Aliph.* iv. ix, Is it [a planet] not a round luminous flat, no bigger than a Sixpence?

† b. Chiefly *pl.* Dice of a shape to fall unfairly when thrown. (Cf. A. 5 b.) *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 54 What false dise vse they?... flatte, gourd. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* iv. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 67 Taught you the use of... the fullam, the flat, the bristle. 1711 PUCKLE *Club 21 note*, At dice they have the doctors, the fulloms, loaded dice, flats.

c. slang. in *pl.* Playing-cards. Cf. BROAD sb. 6.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Flats, a cant name for playing cards. 1821 HAGGART *Life* 56 We played at flats in a budging-crib.

d. Cotton-spinning. (See quot. 1874.)

1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Grnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv**/2 The filaments, after emerging from the flats, lie in nearly parallel lines among the card teeth of the drum. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/1 Flat (Carding), a strip of wood clothed with bent teeth, and placed above the large cylinder of a carding-machine.

e. In a breech-loading gun: The piece of metal projecting from the breech to support the barrel.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 230 When the barrels are for breech-loaders, the flats are formed on the undersides of the breech-ends.

f. A flat strip of wood inserted under the inner edge of a picture-frame and projecting beyond it; usually gilded. Called also MAT.

1886 W. G. RAWLINSON in *19th Cent.* XIX. 400 Small drawings... greatly injured by the very modern-looking deep gold flats brought close up to them.

g. In various uses (see quotes.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 464/2 Women wear Hair... in Falls or Flats when the hair hangs loose down about the shoulders. 1847 HALLIWELL, Flats, small white fresh-water fish, as roach, etc. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Flat... a rough piece of bone for a button mould. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/1 Flat, a surface of size over gilding. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Flats, Flat Bar Iron. 1893 FARMER *Slang*, Flats, base money.

9. Something broad and shallow.

a. A broad, flat-bottomed boat.

1749 W. DOUGLASS *Summary* (1755) I. 461 A large scow or flat, to carry persons, cattle, and goods with a canoe-tender. 1801 NELSON in A. DUNCAN *Life* (1806) 194 The enemy's... flats (lugger-rigged)... were... anchored... Three of the flats and a brig were sunk. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Flats... lighters used in river navigation, and very flat-floored boats for landing troops. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 21, I... went up in the first Government steamer and flat to Prome.

b. A broad, shallow basket used for packing produce for the market. Cf. A. 5 e.

1640 in ENTICK *London* II. 181 Packs, trusses, flats, or maunds. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 267 A basket... resembling those which... they call butter-flats. 1886 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/4 Watercress... costs the hawker at the rate of from 16s. to 17s. a flat. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 158 The Mimosa comes over in small flat hampers called 'flats'.

c. A shallow two-wheeled hand-cart.

1884 CHAMB. *Grnl.* 5 Jan. 9/4 Butchers' carts, costermongers' flats, and other light conveyances.

d. (See quotes.)

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. 1. ii. 32 Silk treated with these galls gained in the dye-bath or flat. 1804 CT. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 178 The broad and shallow vessels (flats) in which brewers cool their wort.

e. U.S. = flat-car. See A. 15.

1864 in WEBSTER.

f. Applied to articles of dress. A low shoe or sandal (Irish); a low-crowned hat (U.S.).

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 375 *Brogue-uirleaker*, that is flats made of untanned leather, graced their feet. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Flat, a broad-brimmed, low-crowned, straw hat, worn by women. 1864 MISS WETHERELL *Old Helmet* II. xvi. 269 But you will not wear that flat there?

10. Ship-building. a. (see quot. 1867.)

1815 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), Flats, in ship-building, the name given to all the timbers in midships. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Flats, all the floor-timbers that have no bevellings in mid-ships, or pertaining to the dead-flat. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* v. 95 Horizontal flats extending between the bulkhead and a cast iron cellular stern-post.

b. The partial deck or floor of a particular compartment.

1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* ix. 177 Iron plates similar to those used in the flats of stoke-holes. 1893 *Daily News* 3 July 5/6 Tank room, capstan engine flat, and... the patent fuel space.

11. Theat. A part of a scene mounted on a wooden frame which is pushed in horizontally or lowered on to the stage.

1807 DIRECTOR II. 331 The entire assemblage of wings and drops and flat. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 259/1 A strange jumble of flats, flies, wings [etc.].

12. House-painting. A surface painted without gloss, so as to appear dead: see DEAD a. 13 b. Also the pigment employed for this purpose. Cf. FLATTING. *Bastard flat* (see quot.).

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 7. 108 The rooms... were painted with Chinese Flat on walls. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1591 *Bastard Flat* is thinned with turpentine and a little oil... To procure a good flat, it is necessary to have a perfectly even glossy ground, and it should be of the same tint, but a little darker than the finishing flat.

13. slang. A person who is easily taken in, and is said to be 'only half sharp'; a duffer, simpleton. Cf. A. 8. *A prime flat* (see quot. 1812).

1762 GOLDSM. *Nash Wks.* (Globe) 546/2 If the flat has no money, the sailor cries, I have more money than any man in the fair. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Flat... any person who is found an easy dupe to the designs of the family is said to be a *prime flat*. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* x, 'You wouldn't be such a flat as to let three thousand a year go out of the family.'

14. Music. a. A note lowered half a tone below the natural pitch. b. In musical notation, the sign b which indicates this lowering of the note; a double flat bb indicates that it must be lowered by two semitones. c. Sharps and flats: the black keys of the keyboard of a piano.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 21 It can neuer be goode musicke, that stands all vpon sharpes, and neuer a flat. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Gl.* iv. v, The lutenist takes flats and sharps, And out of those so dissonant notes does strike A ravishing harmony. 1669 COKAINE *Fun. Elegy T. Pilkington* Poems 78 His Flats were all harmonious. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. iv. 15, I have seen some songs with four flats. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 72 Flats or Half-notes to other Keys. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 57 Methods of altering their Tunes, by Flats and Sharps placed at the Beginning. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* v. 57 The mark now used for the Flat was originally the letter B. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 215 Twelve lines in each, of hair and Indian hurl, alternately, like the flats and sharps of a piano. 1872 BANISTER *Music* 7 A Flat, b, indicates the lowering of the note to which it is prefixed, one semitone.

d. Sharps and flats: used punningly for (a) sharpeners and their victims; (b) recourse to weapons.

(a) 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 37 There are sharps and flats in Paris as well as London. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 368 That emporium for sharps and flats, famed Tattersall's.

(b) 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxx, He was somewhat hasty with his flats and sharps.

15. Short for flat-racer.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 168 He had one of the finest flats in the world in training.

16. U.S. colloq. To give the flat: to give a flat refusal (to a suitor). (Cf. A. 6.)

1859 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

17. attrib. and Comb., as flat-like adj.; flat-catcher, one who takes in simpletons; a swindler; also used of a horse; so flat-catching vbl. sb.

1821 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* i. vi. (1828) 22 Do you think we shall get the *flat-catcher [a horse] off to-day? 1841 BLACKW. *Mag.* Aug. 202 Buttoners are those accomplices of thimbleiggers... whose duty it is to act as flat-catchers or decoys, by personating flats. 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 18 June 643/2 'The Bobby' or chinked-back horse, is another favourite flat-catcher. 1821 EGAN *Tom & Jerry* 346 The no-pinned hero... gave, as a toast, 'Success to *Flat-catching'. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 24 It would appear degrading and *flat-like.

† Flat, v. 1. *Obs.* Pa. t. 4 flat (te, flattide). [ad. OF. *flatur*, *flatur* to dash, hurl, *intr.* to dash, be thrown down.]

1. trans. To cast suddenly, dash.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9748 Arthour... Wip his sextene, pat on hem plat, And euerich a eaien to dep flat. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 224 Til *vigilate* be veil fete water at his eizen, And flatte [v. r. flat, flattide it] on his face. 1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 221 in *Anglia* I. 303 etc., Doun she flat here face to ground.

2. To smite or strike; in quotes. *absol.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9562 Bothe on helmes and ysen hatten, The dintes of swordes flatten. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 174 Penne Faytors... flapten [v. r. flatte, flatten] on with feilles from morwe til euen.

3. *intr.* To dash, rush; to dart out.

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5672 For the mouthe he [a dragon] had grininge And the tong out flattinge. c1450 *Merlin* 275 The saignes were so many that thei moste flat in to the foreste wolde thei or noon.

Flat (flæt), *v.*² [f. FLAT *a.*]

†1. *trans.* To lay flat or level, raze, overthrow (a person or building). Const. *to, with* (the earth or ground). *Obs.*

1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* II. ii, I durst vndertake. With halfe those words to flat a Puritanes wife. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. v. 447 Some few [Forts] wherof. he flatted to the ground. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. iv. 5 She hath. flatted their strongest Forts. 1637 *HEYWOOD Royal King* I. i, His bright sword. Pierced the steel crests of barbarous infidels, And flatted them with earth.

2. *Naut.* To force (the sail) flat or close against the mast. Cf. FLAT *a.* 2 *e.* To flat in a sail (see quot. 1772); also *absol.*

a1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 329/2 He hears the Seamen cry. flat a Sheet. 1667-70 *DAVENANT & DRYDEN Tempest* I. 1, Flat, flat, flat in the fore-sheet there. 1726 *ADM. Capt. R. Boyle* 25 Who flatted their Sails and laid by till the Spanish Ship came up. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine, Aback*, the situation of the sails when their surfaces are flatted against the masts by the force of the wind. 1772 *J. H. MOORE Pract. Navig.* (1810) 275 To flat in, to draw in the aftermost lower corner or clue of a sail towards the middle of a ship, to give the sail a greater power to turn the vessel. To flat in forward, to draw in the fore-sheet, jib-sheet [etc.], towards the middle of the ship.

†b. *intr.* Of a ship: To turn her head from the wind; to go round on her keel. *Obs.*

1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* §34. 85 For in lesse then her length, shee flatted, and in all the Voyage but at that instant, she flatted with difficulty.

†c. Of the wind: To abate, drop. *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 297 The wind flatted to a calm.

3. *trans.* To make flat in shape. a. To reduce to a plane surface; to reduce or obliterate the convexity, projections, or protuberances of. b. To make broad and thin; to reduce the thickness or height of, *esp.* by pressure or percussion; to squeeze or beat flat. Also with *down, out*.

Now chiefly in technical use; ordinarily FLATTEN.

a. 1613 *M. RIDLEY Magn. Bodies* 5 Egge forme flatted at the hottome. 1626 *BACON Sylva* §477 Take two Twigs of severall Fruit Trees, and flat them on the Sides. 1684 *R. WALLER Nat. Exper.* 76 The Ball. was flatted so, that it would stand upon the bottom. 1697 *CREECH Manilius* IV. 980 She. Distends their swelling Lips, and flats their Nose. 1803 *FESSENDEN Terrible Tractoration* I. (ed. 2) 50 note, Suppose that the earth was flatted near the poles. 1857 *FRASER'S MAG.* LVI. 608 The smooth crisp curves. become cockled, flatted, and destroyed.

b. 1651 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 285 The bullet itself was flatted. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 279 In drying them [Abricots]. leave them whole. only flattening them, that they may be equal in every part. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 163 Make them into Loaves, and flat them down a little. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* VIII. 99 (*The Wasp*) The composition is at length flatted out until it becomes a small leaf. 1780 *Von Troil's Iceland* 356 Fishes. which are to be found in slate, have been compressed or flatted. 1837 *MARRYAT Dog-Friend* IV. Smallbones was flatted to a pancake. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 128 A suitable stone is selected and flatted to a proper thickness by holding it against a diamond mill which is kept wetted.

c. To spread or lay out flat.

1709 *CONGREVE Onid's Art of Love*, A Face too long shou'd part and flat the Hair.

†4. *intr.* To become flattened. Of a swelling: To go down, lose its roundness. *Obs.*

1670 *COTTON Esperton* I. III. 143 A Harquebuss-shot. that passing through one of his cheeks. flatted upon his Gorget. 1677 *TEMPLE Cure Gout* Wks. 1814 III. 260, I. observed the skin about it to shrink, and the swelling to flat yet more than at first. 1725 *HUXHAM Small-pox in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 393 His Pox flatted and grew pale.

b. U.S. To flat off: to slope gradually to a level. To flat out: to become gradually thinner. Hence *fig.* to fail in business; to prove a failure, to collapse, etc.

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, To Flat out, to collapse, to prove a failure. as 'The meeting flatted out'. 1864 *BUSHNELL Work & Play, Growth of Law* 123 The great surge of numbers rolls up noisily and imposingly, but flats out on the shore and slides back into the mud of oblivion. 1865 *THOREAU Cape Cod* ix. 166 The bank flatted off for the last ten miles. 1865 *HOLLAND Plain T.* iv. 129 Those who have failed in trade. or to use an expressive Yankee phrase, have 'flatted out' in a calling or profession. 1887 *PROCTOR Amer. in Knowledge* 1 June 1841 To flat out, to diminish in value—a Western phrase suggested by the diminished productiveness of metallic layers as they grow thinner.

†5. ?To find the horizontal area of (land). *Obs.*

1770 *E. HESLERTON Inclos. Act* 13 To flat, set out, and allot the lands.

†6. *trans.* To render (wine, etc.) insipid or vapid. 1626 [see FLATTED 4]. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 211 To demonstrate by what Principles Wines and Spirits are made, exalted, depressed, and flatted. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 11 The Genuine Spirits of the Wine also are much flatted and impaired.

†b. To make dull or spiritless; to make less lively or vivid; to deaden, depress. *Obs.*

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xvi. 141 Nor are constant Formes of Prayers more likely to flat and hinder the Spirit of prayer and devotion. 1662 *BURNET Past. Care* ix. 111 So great a length does. flat the Hearers, and tempt them to sleep. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 90 Any considerable

Degrees of Sickness or Age flat the Senses. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art. x.* (1700) 118 That Impression is worn out and flatted. 1710 *NORRIS Chr. Prud.* vi. 278 A multitude of words. which serve only to flat and deaden out devotion.

†c. *intr.* To become dull, depressed or feeble; to droop, to slacken. *Obs.*

1654 *FULLER Ephemeris* Pref. 5 Their loyalty flatteth and deadeth by degrees. 1692 *TEMPLE Mem. Wks.* I. 448 The Hopes of those great Actions. began to flat. a 1718 *PENN Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 819 Our Resolutions are apt to flat again upon fresh Temptations.

†7. *Music.* To lower (a note) by one semitonic. 1674 [see FLATTING *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1685 *BOYLE Effects of Mot.* vii. 88 A determinate note, which. was *Ce fa ut* a little flatted. (In some mod. Dicts.)

8. a. To cover (a surface) with flat, i.e. lustreless, paint. b. *Carriage-building.* To remove the gloss from (a surface) preparatory to varnishing. c. To apply a finish of size to (gilding) as a protection.

a. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit.* §2290 The ceilings. to be painted. and flatted and picked in with. extra colours. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 95 Moulded Skirtings. If flatted, add 0.5d. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 1/2 Preferring to set it [a picture] on one side after it has been flatted in.

b. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 222/1 Apply a second coat of black Japan, and flat again. The whole should then be varnished with hard drying varnish, flatted down and finished.

c. 1841 in *MAUNDER Sci. & Lit. Treas.*

9. U.S. *collog.* To give a flat refusal to; to reject (a lover). Cf. FLAT *sb.* 16.

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, To flat, to reject a lover; as. 'She flatted him'.

10. *intr.* To fish from a FLAT (*sb.* 3 *a.*).

1630 *Descr. Thames* (1758) 75 That every Hebbberman shall fish by the Shore. and not to lie a Floating or Flating for Smelts between two Anchors in the Midst of the Stream.

†Flat, *v.*³ *Obs. rare*—1 In 7 flatt. [? f. L. *flāt*-ppl. stem of *flāre* to blow.] *trans.* ? To blow (a trumpet).

1675 *TEONGE Diary* 25 Dec. (1825) 127 Christmas day wee keepe thus. At 4 in the morning our trumpeters all doe flatt their trumpets, and begin at our Captain's cabin. playing a levite at each cabine doore.

†Flat, *v.*⁴ *Obs.* [? ad. OF. *flat-er* to FLATTER; cf. however FLAITE *v.*¹] To flatter; in quot. *absol.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* IV. Prol. 240 Qubat slycht dissait quently to flat and fene.

Flat-boat. (Also as two words.)

1. A broad flat-bottomed boat, used for transport, *esp.* in shallow waters.

1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 209 Almost every inhabitant hath his Almadry or flat boat, wherein they recreate upon the Lake. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4919/2 They have a great number of flat Boats with them. 1801 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* 21 July IV. 427 A Flotilla. to consist of Gun-boats and Flat-boats. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 90 He commanded a division of flat boats.

b. U.S. A large roughly-made boat formerly much used for floating goods, etc. down the Mississippi and other western rivers.

1837 *HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* II. 199 Notwithstanding the increase of steam-boats in the Mississippi, flat boats are still much in use. 1883 *C. F. WOOLSON For the Major* iv, African slaves poling their flat-boats along the Southern rivers.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as flatboat-man, 'a hand employed on a flat-boat' (Bartlett).

1837 *HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* II. 200, I felt a strong inclination for a flat-boat voyage down the vast and beautiful Mississippi. 1864 *LOWELL McClellan's Rep.* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 116 A country where a flatboatman may rise to the top, by virtue of mere manhood.

Hence **Flat-boat *v. trans.***, to transport in a flat-boat (U.S. *collog.*).

1858 *Nat. Intelligencer* 29 July (Bartlett) Fruit, which he flat-boated from Wheeling to that point.

Flat-bottom, sb. A boat with a flat bottom. (Cf. *prec.* and *BOTTOM sb.* 7.)

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 337 The Tarentines. sent him great store of flat-bottoms, galleys, and of all sorts of passengers. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* I. xviii. 58 They use flat-bottoms, which do great services upon the River. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* XIX. v. 510 Admiral Conflans. Makes little of Rodney's havoc on the Flatbottoms at Havre.

Flat-bottom, a. = FLAT-BOTTOMED.

1598 *FLORIO, Piatta*, a flat bottomed boat or barge. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 70 Where they use flat-bottomed boats. 1755 *Monitor* No. 16 (1756) I. 141 Frighted out of their senses with scarecrows, invasions, flat-bottom-boats, &c. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 11/1 A flat-bottom pontoon, divided into. watertight sections.

Flat-bottomed, a. (Stress equal or variable.) Having a flat bottom: chiefly of a boat.

1582 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Casteneda's Cong. E. Ind.* xiii. 33b, They have no quilli, but are flat bottomed. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2977/3 Our Mortar-pieces are. put upon flat-bottom'd Boats. 1810 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict.*, Flat-bottomed boats. are made to swim in shallow water, and to carry a great number of troops, artillery, ammunition, etc. 1836 *VIGNOLES* 20 May in *Life* (1889) 200 Agreed with Mr. Gibbs to adopt my flat-bottomed form of rails for the Croydon line.

Flat-cap.

†1. A round cap with a low, flat crown, worn in the 16-17th c. by London citizens. *Obs.*

1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, Mock me all over From my flat-cap, unto my shining shoes. 1615 *J. STEPHENS Satyr. Ess.* 292 With the same confidence that ignorant Painters make a broad face and a flat-cap to signifie King

Harry the Eighth. 1630 *DEKKER 2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 110 Flat caps as proper are to Citty Gownes As. to kings their Crownes. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. i. 11/2. 1891 *C. CREIGHTON Hist. Epidemics Brit.* 483 The sight of a Londoner's flat-cap was dreadful to a lob.

†2. One who wears a flat-cap; *esp.* a London citizen or 'prentice. *Obs.*

1600 *HEYWOOD 1 Edw. IV.* I. Wks. 1874 I. 18 Flat-caps thou call'st vs. We scorne not the name. 1631 *DEKKER Match Mee* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 149 *King*. What's her Husband? *Lad.* A flatcap. 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* IV. 109 The Town of London, Where the Flat-caps call Men Cousins. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xv, The flatcaps of the city.

3. A size of writing-paper, usually 14 × 17 inches. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

†**Flatchet.** *Obs.* Also flachet. [Cf. *MHG. flatsche* broadsword.] A sword.

1577 *STANYHURST Descr. Irel. in Holinshed VI.* 14 They run like bedlam barretors into the streets with their naked flatchets. 1583 — *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 77 In grasse theyre flatchets and tergats warelye pitching.

†**Flate, sb.** *Obs. rare*—1. App. = FLATUS 2.

a 1644 *QUARLES Virg. Widow* v. i, There's a Malignant Hypochondriacall Flate within her, which fumes up, and disturbs her head.

†**Flate, v.** *Obs.* [app. a dial. var. of WLATE, to feel disgust or nausea.] *intr.* To feel nausea. Hence †**Flatingness**, nausea.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxii. (1495) 676 Oyle drastes is not good to mete, For suche excoythy flatyngnesse & spewynge. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 98 Pat may be knownen. bi swetnes of þe moup, bi flating [v. r. wlatyngne] whanne þat a man is fastyngne.

Flated (flē'tèd), *a. Phonetics.* [formed as if pa. pple. of **flate* *v.*, f. FLAT-US.] Of consonant-sounds: Produced by *flatus*, i.e. by breath without any vibration of the vocal chords.

1887 *ELLIS Speech-sounds in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 382 [The sounds produced by expelling air] are either flated. or voiced. or else whispered.

Flateous, var. of FLATUOUS. *Obs.*

Flat fish, flat-fish. A name for fish of the family *Pleuronectidae*, which includes the sole, turbot, plaice, etc.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4742/3 All sorts of flat and fresh Fish. 1837 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* II. 167 Several flat-fish live many hours out of the water. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 57 Turbot, soles, and other so-called flat fish.

Flat-foot.

1. (See quot. 1884.)

1870 *HOLMES Syst. Surg.* III. 693 A slight degree of flat-foot is common in girls. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Flat-foot, a condition of the foot in which the tarsus does not possess, or loses altogether, its usual arch.

2. U.S. *slang.* (See quot.)

1887 *PROCTOR Amer. in Knowledge* 1 June 1841 An American 'flat-foot' is a man who stands firmly for his party.

Flat-footed, a. (Stress equal or variable.)

1. Having flat feet, i.e. feet with little or no hollow in the sole and a low instep. Of a horse: Having flat hoofs, with the soles near the ground.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 351 There haue been now of late, Serpents knowne flat-footed like Geese. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 979/4 Stolen a Gelding. flat-footed before. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. ix. 185/2 [A Grey-Hound] Long, and Flat-footed. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. II. 70 Pelicans are large flat-footed Fowls, almost as big as Geese. 1860 *MAYNE Exp. Lex.*, *Leipodites*, old term. applied by Galen. to those who were flat-footed.

b. *transf.* Of a rail = FLAT-BOTTOMED.

1889 *G. FINDLAY Eng. Railway* 42 The 'fish-bellied' rails were found troublesome to roll, and this led to the introduction of the flat-bottomed or 'flat-footed' section of rail.

2. U.S. *collog.* Downright, plain and positive. To come out flat-footed (for): to make a bold or positive statement of one's opinion, or the like.

1846 *N. Y. Herald* 30 June (Bartlett), Mr. Pickens. has come out flat-footed for the administration. 1858 *HARPER'S Mag.* Sept. 563 His. bold, flat-footed way of saying things. 1863 *GRAY Lett.* II. 504, Complaining of Lyell that he does not come out 'flat-footed' as we say, as an advocate of natural-selection transmutation.

Hence **Flat-footedly adv.**, **Flat-footedness.**

1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/1 The human foot is labelled by these dreadful coverings, in which many a good player flat-footedly dashes about. 1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 5/1 Flat-footedness is due to. improperly-made shoes.

Flath. Also flaith. *Irish Hist.* [Irish.] A lord (see quot.).

1873 *SULLIVAN Introd. O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. 101 The first class [of *Aires*] were the true lords or *Flaths*, the *Hafor* of the Anglo-Saxons. 1876 — in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 799 An *aire* whose family held the same land for three generations was called a *flaith* or lord.

†**Flathe, flath.** *Obs.* [Cf. *OHG. flado*, *MHG. flade* flat cake; an OE. **flada* has not been found.]

1. = FLATHON, FLAWN.

c1450 *Interl. Gloss. John de Garlande in Wright Voc.* 127 *Flaones fertos*, flathen ystuffed.

2. A name for the ray or skate.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 164/2 Flathe, or flathe [sic], fysche (flay, or flacch, fysch.) (*Ragadies*. 1466 *Mamm. & Housch. Exp.* 334 Item, the same day my mastyr paid for a flathe. . . xliij. d. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 127 a, The fische called in Latin *pastinaca marina*, which is lyke vnto a flath. 1577 *HARRISON Descr. Eng.* III. iii. in *Holinshed* (1587) I. 224 Our chaits, maidens, kingsons, flath and thornbacke. c1601 *J. KEYMOR Dutch Fishing* (1664) 8 Soals, Thorneback, Floith [sic], Scate, Brett [etc.].

Flat-head.

1. One who has a flat head; *spec.* a member of a tribe of North American Indians named from their supposed practice of flattening their children's heads artificially.

The tribe now commonly known by this appellation is the Selish or Hopilpo; but 'they do not flatten the heads of their children, and appear never to have done so; the name Flathead being at first applied to them by mistake' (*Encycl. Amer.* 1886).

1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 225 There are flat-heads there [Sierra Leone] as in other countries. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 121 The Flathead levelled his piece, and brought the Blackfoot to the ground. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (ed. 2) II. 110 The Chinooks...correctly come under the name of Flat Heads, as they are almost the only people who strictly adhere to the custom of squeezing and flattening the head. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* (1876) II. xxi. 221 The strange practice of American Flatheads far to the north-east of the Altai chain.

2. *Australia.* The local name for a fish of the genus *Ceratodus*.

1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemens Land* II. 32 The market of Hobart Town is supplied with small rock cod, flat-heads, and a fish called the perch. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* viii. 195 A good basket of schnappers and flatheads.

3. *U.S.* 'A snake which flattens its head, as a species of *Heterodon*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1888 BERGEN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 660 The blow-snake of Illinois is variously known in other localities as hog-nose, flat-head, viper, and puff-adder.

4. *Arch.* An ornament of an archivolt with a flat uncarved surface.

1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art & Archæol.*, *Flat-heads*, an ornament peculiar to the Romano-Byzantine period, which decorates archivolt.

B. attrib. Having a flat head or top.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/1 *Flat-head Nail*, a forged nail with a round, flat head. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 311/1 The flat-head houses of Brooklyn.

Flat-headed, a. (Stress equal or variable.) a. Having a flat head or top. + b. Wearing a flat hat.

1652 LD. DIGBY *Elvira* III. (1667) 36 A sharp-pointed Hat, (Now that you see the Gallants all Flat-headed) Appears not so ridiculous, as [etc.]. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 103 The larger, smooth, and flat-headed Amphibæna. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* iv. 185 Flat-headed boats. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* 242 I have not a spark of sense to distinguish me from a flat-headed Lapp, if she refuses. 1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Venice* 216 This doorway is flat-headed and has lost all mediæval character.

+ **Flathon.** *Obs.* Also *flathoun*. [ad. med. L. *flathō-em*, *flathō-em*; see *FLAWN*.] = *FLAWN*.

c1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* I. 56 Flathouns in lente. c1450 *Ibid.* II. 73 Flathouns.

+ **Flatile, a.** *Obs.* -o [ad. L. *flātīl-is* blown, f. *flāre* to blow.] (See quot.) So + **Flatility.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flatile*, unconstant. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Flatility*, inconstancy. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

+ **Flation.** *Obs.* rare -1. [as if ad. L. *flātiō-em*, f. *flāre* to blow.] Blowing or breathing.

1708 DODWELL *Mort. Humane Souls* 23 The πνοή, or Flatus, is by the Fathers supposed to continue so long, and no longer, than the Act of Spiration, or Flation, lasts.

Flat-iron, sb.

1. An iron with a flat face for smoothing linen, etc. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 78 A certain flat iron, which she...held in her hand. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg.* Fam. viii. (1887) 29 [She] attacked a small collar somewhat savagely with a flat-iron.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 370 Huge wooden triangular frames, like flat-iron stands. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/2 *Flat-iron heater*, a stove specially adapted for heating smoothing-irons, a laundry-stove.

Hence **Flat-iron v.**, to smooth with a flat-iron; **Flat-ironing vbl. sb.** (in quot. *fig.*).

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxxii. (1879) 314 Her features levelled themselves into a plane of benignity, as if they had been suddenly flatironed. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 113 She is not the sort of woman to be put down by any of your flat-ironing processes.

+ **Flatīve, a.** *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. type **flātīv-us*, f. *flāre* to blow.] Engendering wind, flatulent. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Fvjb, Artichokes...remove flatīve humours. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* v. xvii. Mij, Eat not too many of those Apples, they be very flatīve.

Flatland (*flæt'länd*). An imaginary land in space of two dimensions (see quot. 1884).

1884 ABBOTT *Flatland* I. § 1 (ed. 2) 3 I call our world Flatland. Imagine a vast sheet of paper on which straight Lines, Triangles, Squares, Pentagons, Hexagons, and other figures, instead of remaining fixed in their places, move freely about, on or in the surface, but without the power of rising above it or sinking below it. 1892 W. W. R. BALL *Math. Recr.* x. 191 We may picture the inhabitants of flatland as moving...on the surface of a plane or between two parallel and adjacent planes.

Hence **Flatlander**, an inhabitant of Flatland.

1884 ABBOTT *Flatland* (ed. 2) Pref.

Flatling, flatlings, adv. and *a.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.* [f. *FLAT* a. + *-LING* (s.).

A. adv.

1. In a prostrate position, at full length, flat. Often with *fall*, *lie*, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 369 Oft leddres, and men...Thai gert fall flatlings to the ground. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2501 The knyghtes upon the grounde laide than the crosse flatling. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Papyngo* 184 Scho..flat-

lyngis fell, and swappit in to swoun. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying to Polwart* 111, I's fell thee like a fluke, flatlings on the flure. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 37 The halfe of his body and right arme fell flatlings in the fire. 1895 J. H. M'CARTHY *Lond. Leg.* III. 118 In a moment he had stumbled backwards and fallen flatlings into the ditch.

2. With the flat side.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxxii, Sire tristram...smote vpon hym fyue or sixe strokes flatlynge on the neck. 1578 TIMME *Cabine on Gen.* 121 This shaking sword...was not always shaking with the edge towards Man, but sometimes flatling also. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxx. liv, It [the blow] lighted flatling on him. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, [His] sword turned in his hand, so that the blade struck me flatlings. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 321 He smote him flatling with his sheathed sword.

3. Of motion : On the level, horizontally.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. Columnes 325 He doth not ride Flatling a-long, but vpy the Spears steep side.

4. *dial.* Plainly, peremptorily.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL, *Flatlings*, plainly, peremptory.

+ **B. adj.** (In form *flatling* only.) Of a blow : Dealt with the flat side of a weapon. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Alcibiades* 211 Flatling blowes. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xi. 91 A flatling blow that on his beauer glancet.

+ **Flatlong, adv.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* flatlangis. [f. *FLAT* a. + *-LONG*; an altered form of prec.]

1. In or into a prostrate position.

1570 *Henry's Wallace* v. 1110 Flatlangis [*MS.* thwortour]. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 64 a, [They] let them selues fall flatlong downe to the earth. a 1632 in T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. xxix. 133.

2. With the flat side; also, with the flat sides in contact.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 304 The pittlesse sword...did but hit flatlong. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 a, They have a device of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flatlong. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 181. a 1648 L. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 141, I...clapt my left foot...flat-long to the left side.

Flatly (*flætli*), *adv.* [f. *FLAT* a. + *-LY* 2.]

1. In a flat or prostrate position. ? *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxviii. 69 He...ran And layd hym at þe erd flatly. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 463 At his looke she flatly falleth downe.

2. *a.* With small curvature. *b.* As on a flat surface; without relief.

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. I. 205 It was very flatly arched. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpt.* 116 Plants, fruits, and flowers are...treated flatly, and not in the round.

3. *a.* In a plain, blunt, or decisive manner; without ambiguity, qualification, or hesitation; plainly, bluntly; decisively. *b.* In the unqualified sense of the statement; absolutely, completely.

a. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* 38 If I should flatly deny, that the mynister receiued. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 541 To speak flatly, those only are the things, that are...hurtful unto us. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 9 He was flatly denied the Subsidy demanded. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxii. 641 The common council of London flatly refused to submit. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 57 He...flatly told me, that I must either have that or none. 1879 M'CARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxix. 389 He seldom expresses any opinion one day without flatly contradicting it the next.

b. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 101 Mankind being flatly corrupted by sinne. 1883 BABINGTON *Commandm.* i. (1615) 17 Such things as flatlie and directly are contrary to the loue of thee. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iv. 14 Flatly against Scripture. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 246 Which is flatly impossible. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 1. 29 Of all sin there is...no one more flatly opposite to the Almighty. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 187 This is of course...flatly impossible.

4. In a dull or spiritless manner; without zest; insipidly.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* II. Concl. 461 We shall but flatly relish the most pointant meates. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 87 That famous Passage of Lucan...which Brabeuf has rendered so flatly. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45. 3/2 The Line [is] flatly Dull and Poor. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, He did not appear to have hidden anything, so went off flatly. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 July 3/1 It...simply says ineffectively and flatly what has been said effectively and brightly by a score of writers.

b. *Comm.* With little competition.

1887 *Daily News* 8 July 6/8 The more important parcels offered in public sale to-day went off flatly.

Flatman (*flæt'män*). [f. *FLAT* sb. + *MAN*.]

One who navigates a flat. See *FLAT* sb. 3 g a.

1883 *Manch. Guardian* 12 Oct. 5/2 Two flatmen have been charged with attempting to murder a woman. 1884 *L'pool Merc.* 14 Feb. 5/10 About 350 flatmen employed on the flats of the Bridgewater Navigation Company.

Flatness (*flæt'nēs*). [f. *FLAT* a. + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality or condition of being flat or level; *esp.* of a country.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 164/2 Flatnesse, planicies. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. lxx. 31 Wonderfull it remaineth...How it should become a Globe, considering so great flatnesse of Plainnes and Seas. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 150 They try...the flatness of the whole Frame of Flooring again. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 725 The perfect flatness of the coasts. 1838 MURRAY's *Handbk. N. Germ.* 372 The wearisome flatness and monotony of their...country.

2. The quality or fact of having a small curvature; diminished convexity.

1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 134 The flatness of its bill. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. iv, The flatness of the Earth at the Poles. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) App. 324 To Neuilly, to view the bridge...cele-

brated for the flatness of its arches. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 72 Flatness of field...denotes the exact capability of an objective to show the peripheral or marginal portions of the field with the same sharpness as the central. 1870 WHYMPER in *Alpine Jnrl.* V. 6 The flatness of the curves of the *roches moutonnées*.

3. 'Want of relief or prominence' (J.).

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. 164 One would think the Colner look'd on the flatness of a figure as one of the greatest beauties in Sculpture. 1885 A. MARY F. ROBINSON in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 478/2 The brilliant light in which the outline is lost, the solidity almost to flatness...all remind us of Hans Holbein.

4. The condition of having great breadth in proportion to the thickness.

1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. iv. 344 The extreme thinness and flatness of the object.

5. Outspokenness, plainness (of speech).

1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 10 He feared he had contradicted the Archbishop with a flatness amounting to rudeness.

b. Absoluteness, unqualified condition.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 123 That he did but see The flatnesse of my miserie.

6. Want of incident or interest; monotony.

1882-3 H. S. HOLLAND in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2051 The prosy flatness of common life.

b. *Comm.* Dullness, lack of competition.

1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gl. Brit.* 419 The flatness...of the trade of Ireland. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 12/1 The flatness of the American market.

7. Deficiency in flavour; deadness, insipidity, vapidness.

1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* xx. 598 Deadness or Flatness in Cyder, which is often occasioned by the too free admission of Air into the Vessel. 1861 DELANER *Kitch. Gard.* 93 A mixture of sorrel corrects the peculiar flatness of its flavour. 8. Of sound : Deadness.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 157 That Flatnesse of Sound is ioyned with a Harshnesse of Sound. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Jew.* (1789) 160 Long custom has induced a sort of flatness into these sounds.

9. Want of spirit or energy; apathetic condition, dejectedness; lack of mental acuteness or alertness; dullness of mind.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 84 Jezebel...reproached him with a flatness of spirit, as if he were not worthy to sway a Scepter. 1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M. Stubbe* Pref. Aijb, It would be look'd upon as flatness, or fear, if I should deal softly with such an Adversary. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xiii. 332 The disgust and Flatness of our Souls, in Relation to those never-fading Treasures. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1803) 458 The flatness of being content with common reasons. 1810 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 5 A flatness of mind was gradually stealing upon me. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxvi. 97 We should stamp every possible world with the flatness of our own inanity.

10. Of an author, literary style, conversation, etc. : Want of animation, brilliancy, or pointedness; prosaic dullness.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xvi, To help those many infirmities, [in prayer]...rudeness, impertinencie, flatness, and the like, we have a remedy of Gods finding out. 1715 POPE *Macd* Pref., Some of his [Homer's] Translators having swell'd into Fustian...and others sunk into Flatness. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 10 For some scores of lines together there is a coldness and flatness. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. 144 The flatnesses of most of those who have written on this subject.

Flat-nose, sb. and *a.*

A. sb. One who has a flat nose.

16.. *Old Round*, Call Philip flat-nose; straight he frets thereat. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 456 'You look at me so wistfully', says the flatnose. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 93, I and the Flat-nose...Oft make a pair.

B. adj. = *FLAT-NOSED* a.

1636 W. DURHAM in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 8 The Flat-nose Satyres. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 12 Flat-nose Dogs which Ladies keep for pleasure. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Flat-nose shell*, a cylindrical tool with valve at bottom, for boring through soft clay.

Flat-nosed, a.

1. Having a flat nose.

1530 PALSGR. 312/2 Flatte nosed, *canus*. 1575 FLEMING *Virgil's Bucol.* x. 9 The little flat nozde goates Shall crop and nip the tender twige. 1581 PETTIE *Guzzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 37 If their beloved bee flat nosed, they tearme her amiable. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 200 The Ethiopian...flat-nosed and crisp-haired. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 648 The...flat-nosed women shall sit by the side of the beautiful.

2. of a tool, as *flat-nosed graver*.

1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 226 A flat-nosed graver would have left a smooth trough.

+ **Flatrise.** *Obs.* -1 [var. of *flatry*, FLATTERY after the analogy of FAINTISE.] = FLATTERY.

c1440 *Generydes* 4042 With his fayre wordes, full of flatrise. *Flats*, var. of *FLOTESSE*. *Obs.*

Flatted (*flæt'ed*), *ppl. a.* [f. *FLAT* v. 3 + *-ED* 1.]

1. Laid flat; levelled with the ground or surface.

Of the sea : Made smooth or calm.

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol.* Gen. (1693) 611 Flatted or made flat, *æquatus*. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 131 Then frothy white appear the flatted seas. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* v. 121 The yellow harvests...And flatted vineyards, one sad waste appear. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 337 The fields around Lie sunk, and flatted in the sordid wave.

2. Beaten or pressed out flat; flattened; deprived of convexity or rotundity; made broad and thin.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 28 The inferior part of Radius...is not only at the end flatted, but also ample, large. 1650 T. BLAYLEY *Worcester's Apoph.* 47 Turning

the flatted bullet round with his finger. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 232 Flatted metal wire began to be spun round linen or silk thread. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 68 Coffee .. is convex on one side, and flatted on the other, with a deep furrow, which runs along the flatted side. 1879 W. COLLINS *Rogue's Life* ix. 104 He turns out a tolerably neat article, from the simple flatted plates.

† 3. Made of flat bars. *Obs.*

1805 R. W. DICKSON (1807) II. 161 The hurdles .. are generally of two kinds, either flatted or rodded.

† 4. Rendered vapid or insipid. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 377 An Orange, Limon and Apple .. fresh in their Colour, But their Tissue somewhat flatted.

5. Of pigments and painted surfaces: Dead, dull, without gloss.

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 89 Two rooms flatted or French grey. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint*. 243 A 'flatted', dull, or unshining surface.

† **Flatten**, *a. Obs. rare.* [? var. of **Flotten**.]

1. Of milk: ? Skimmed (in quot. app. stale, sour; perh. associated with **FLAT a.**).

1593 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 13 Soke .. in broken beere, or flatten milk.

2. *fig.* = **FLEETEN 2.**

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* III. v. What a flatten face he has now .. How like an ass he looks!

Flatten (flæt'n), *v.* [f. **FLAT a.** + **-EN 5.**]

† 1. *trans.* To lay flat on the ground. *Obs. rare.* 1712 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* II. xii. If they [sheep] should lie in it [flax], and beat it down, or flatten it, it will rise again the next rain.

2. *Naut.* To flatten in (a sail): to extend it more nearly fore-and-aft of the vessel. Also *absol.* (Cf. **FLAT v. 2**.)

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* x. Hard a-port! flatten in forward! 1856 R. H. DANA *Seamen's Friend* 51 Flatten in your jibsheets. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* To flatten in, the action of hauling in the aftmost clue of a sail to give it greater power of turning the vessel. Hence *flatten in forward* .. to haul in the jib and foretopmast-staysails towards the middle of the ship, and haul forward the fore-bowline.

3. = **FLAT v. 2** 3. *a* and *b*.

a. 1630 DONNE *Progr. Soule* xiv. Poems (1654) 298 As if for that time their round bodies flatted were. 1726 MONRO *Anat.* II. 201 The two superior of these four [superior *Dorsal vertebrae*] .. are flatted .. by the Action of the *Musculi longi colli*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Flatten*, to make even or level, without prominence or elevation. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. iv. 98 The superior honours paid to Michael Angelo, whose nose was flatted by the blow. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* III. Wks. 1825 III. 20 Its muscular conformation .. is throughout calculated for flattening the eye. 1883 HARDWICK'S *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 214 A longer exposure in the Camera .. invariably flattens the picture, destroying its rotundity and stereoscopic effect.

b. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Coining*. The bars or plates .. are passed several times through a mill, to flatten them further. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 353 Beautiful crystallizations regularly flattened. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* II. § 1. 78 We were frequently flattened out against the rocks, like beasts of ill repute nailed to a barn.

fig. 1884 ST. L. HERBERT in *Forin. Rev.* Feb. 242 Reason .. snubbed and flattened out the emotion. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang*. To flatten out (American) 'I flattened him out' i. e., I had the best of him, of the argument.

4. *intr. for refl.* To become flat, or more flat; to lose convexity or protuberance; to grow broad at the expense of thickness. Also with *out*.

a 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 51 The Spheroid that continually flattens. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Jew.* (1786) 83 Our real form grows cold and pale .. it flattens, it withers into wrinkles. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 97 On approaching the coast, the surface of the country flattens, and approaches water-level. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 149 The horn .. flattens and turns inwards. 1884 H. JAMES *Little Tour* 109 (Cent. Dict.) As I proceeded it [the country] flattened out a good deal. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* III. v. 132 A glittering doll in a shop-window causeth the noses of the bystanders to flatten. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 8/1 The dip of the reef 'flattens'.

b. Of the wind or a storm: To decrease in force. Cf. **FLAT v. 2** 2 c.

1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. viii. 79 The storm at length flattening to a calm. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 239 The Wind flattening .. she missed stays.

5. *trans.* To make 'flat', vapid, or insipid. Also *fig.*

1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 2 As if all use of rhetorical ornaments .. did adulterate, corrupt, and flatten the sincere milk of the word. 1686 GOAD *Célest. Bodies* II. v. 221 The Celestial Bodies .. do ferment or flatten the Air. 1755 JOHNSON, *Flatten*, to make vapid.

b. *intr.* to become insipid.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxi. 132 Satisfaction that .. flatten in the very tasting. 1702 ENG. *Theophrast.* 254 Without some tincture of Urbanity, good Humour flattens for want of Refreshment and Relief.

6. *trans.* To make dull, deprive of attraction, interest, or impressiveness; also to flatten down.

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxxiv. 210 When you gallop over a good Author, you .. flatten him, and lose half his Life and Substance. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 204 ¶ 5 It flattens the Narration, to say his Excellency in a Case which is common to all Men. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 162 The odiousness of the crime grew at last to be so much flatted by the frequent executions. 1820 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 57 That I did not write .. was simply that he was to come so soon, and that flattens letters. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 840 When the pilgrims .. break out into verse, they .. flatten down what had been far more effectively and imaginatively said in prose.

† 7. To deprive of energy or 'fire'; to depress. Also with *away*. *Obs.*

1683 R. GROVE *Persuas. Communion* 22 Our Passions .. may be Charmed, or Raised, or Flattened. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 3 He was sunk and flattened to the lowest Degree. 1772 J. ADAMS *Diary* 23 Nov. Wks. 1850 II. 305, I find they are both cooled, both flattened away. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 362 So far from endeavouring to excite this spirit, nothing has been omitted to flatten and lower it.

b. To cause (a market) to become depressed.

1891 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/1 These two influences sufficed to flatten all the markets.

8. To lower (a musical note) in pitch; also *absol.* 1824 *Mirror* III. 105/2 Flattening and sharpening and rosinning bows. 1825 DANNELEY *Dict. Mus.* To flatten, to lower a note one or two half tones. 1872 BANISTER *Music* 55 That same note sharpened or flattened.

9. To paint (a surface) so that it shall have no gloss; to deprive (paint) of its lustre. Also *absol.* 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.* To flatten, is to give a newly painted wall such a coat of colour as takes off its glossy appearance. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico Print.* vii. 517 The colouring matter may also be flattened or deprived of its lustre.

10. *Tanning*: see quot.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 95 In some cases, as in the calf-skin, it is skived and then shaved, or, as it is called, flattened at right angles to the skiving.

Flattened (flæt'nd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + **-ED 1.**]

In senses of the verb.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 113 Long slender thread-shaped but flattened leaves. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 39 The bridge is composed of fifteen flattened arches. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* II. 27 Its shape is that of a flattened cone. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 290 Kings, of which the outer at least consist of broad flattened pieces.

fig. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.-P.* 621 Is wisdom flattened sense and mere distaste?

Flattener (flæt'nər), *[f. as *prec.* + **-ER 1.**]*

One who flattens; something used for flattening. 1741 [see **FLATTER sb. 2** 1]. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* IV. xvi. vi. 329 There followed a dryness between the divine Emille and the Flattener of the Earth [i. e. Maupertuis, from his having proved the flattening of the earth at the poles]. 1875 *Plain Needle-work* 14 An old tooth brush handle, which .. might be called the 'flattener'. 1879 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 661/2 The flattener, with a piece of charred wood, rubs it [the opened cylinder of glass] quite smooth.

Flattening, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + **-ING 1.**]

1. The action or process of making flat. In *Glass-making*, the process of laying out (sheet-glass) flat.

1879 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 660/2 The opening, flattening, or spreading of the glass. *Ibid.* 661/1.

2. The process of becoming flat; the condition of being flattened.

1726 MONRO *Anat.* II. 199 This Flattening on their Sides .. is of good Use. 1854 W. K. KELLY tr. *Arago's Astron.* 131 The flattening at the poles [of the earth]. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 359 These disks [in ice] have been mistaken for bubbles, and their flattening has been ascribed to the pressure [etc.]. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. 325 The earth's flattening is very much less proportionally than that of the orange.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* (chiefly in *Glass-making*: see 1), as *flattening arch, furnace, iron, kiln, oven, stone, tool*.

1879 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 661/2 The waggon then goes back to the *flattening arch. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/2 *Flattening-furnace. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Flattening-iron, a laundress's or workman's smoothing iron. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* 272 That .. God will pass a flattening-iron over all .. and smooth out every salient individuality. 1879 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 661/2 The *flattening kiln .. consists of two chambers built together, the one for flattening the cylinders, the other for annealing the sheets .. The cylinder, after being gradually reheated, is placed in the centre of the *flattening oven, upon a smooth stone. *Ibid.* The *flattening stone or table, mounted on a movable wagon.

† **Flatter**, *sb. 1* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *flatour*, (*vlatur*), 5 *flater*, 6 *flatter*. [*a.* OF. *flatere*, *flatour*, *flateur*, agent-n. f. *flater* to **FLATTER**.] = **FLATTERER**.

1340 *Ayenb.* 256 Ulatours and lyejeres byeb to grat cheap ine hare cort. c 1400 *Cato's Morals* 8 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1669 Alle fals flaters. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 123 Beter is the frende that prikithe thanne the flatur that oynthethe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Moubray's Banishm.* xi. And whyle the rest prouyded for this thing, I flatter I .. brake fayth and promise both.

Flatter (flæt'tər), *sb. 2* [f. **FLAT v.** + **-ER 1.**]

1. A workman who makes something (e.g. a blank or planchet, a hide or skin, etc.) flat.

1714 MANOEUVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 249 The silver-spinner, the flatter, the wire-drawer .. and the refiner. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Flatter* or *Flattener*. See *Coining*. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xxix. 497 The sides next go to a flatter, who levels off the shanks .. with a currier's knife.

2. A tool used in making things flat, c.g. a very broad-faced hammer used by smiths.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/2 *Flatter* (Wire-drawing), a draw-plate with a flat orifice, to draw out flat strips, such as watch-springs, skirt-wire [etc.]. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Flatter*, a species of hammer used by smiths. Its use is to finish over broad surfaces which have been brought to size by the sledge and set hammer.

† **Flatter**, *sb. 3* *Obs.* [f. *next*.] *Flattery*.

1593-4 SYLVESTER *Profit Imprisonm.* 437 O that hee never had prefer'd the Serpents flatter Before th' eternall Law of all the Worlds Creator,

Flatter (flæt'tər), *v. 1* Forms: *a.* 3 *flatteren*, 4-6 *flater(e)n*, (5 *flaternyn*), 6 *flattir*, 6- *flatter*. *β.* 4 *vlaterien*. [Of somewhat doubtful etymology. In sense it represents OF. *flater-r* (mod.F. *flatter*), = Pr. *flatar*; the primary meaning of this word is believed to be 'to flatten down, smooth'; hence 'to stroke with the hand, caress' (a sense still current in Fr.); this sense, as well as that of OF. *flater*, -ir to dash to the ground, is plausibly accounted for by derivation from the Tent. word which we have as **FLAT a.** The normal form which *flater*-er should assume when adapted into E. is the rare Sc. **FLAT v.** As ME. did not adapt Fr. vbs. by addition of a suffix -er to the stem, or adopt them in their infinitive form, the Eng. *flatter* cannot be paralleled with Ger. *flattiren*, MDu. *flatteren*, Sw. *flattera*, which are normally formed adaptations from the French; it might however have arisen by association of the vb. with its derivatives, OF. *flater*, -our **FLATTER sb. 1**, and *flaterie* **FLATTERY**. More probably, however, the native **FLATTER v. 2**, an onomatopoeia expressive of light repeated movement, may have developed a sense resembling the primary sense of the F. word, and hence have been accepted as its equivalent. Cf. ON. *flaðra*, MSw. *flakra*, *flikra*, to flatter, all prob. of onomatopoeic origin. It may be significant that in the earliest instance of ME. *flatteren* it occurs as a various reading for *flakeren*, which corresponds precisely to MSw. *flakra* just cited.]

† 1. *intr.* Of an animal, bird, etc.: To show delight or fondness (by wagging the tail, making a caressing sound, etc.). Const. *upon*, *with*. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 815 Lyk to the scorpion .. That flatereth with thin heed when thou wilt styng. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 431 Pat foules at Diomedes temple springeb water and flatereth wip þe Grees. 1583 HOLLYBANO *Campo di Fior* 41 Here is a meery litle dogge: See how he flattereth with his tale. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 105 She [the Cat] hath one voice to beg and to complain .. another among hir own kind, by flattring, by hissing, by puffing, by spitting. *Ibid.* 160 Dogges .. who would fawne & gently flatter vpon all those which came chastly & religiously to worship there.

† *b.* *trans.* Rarely used in Fr. sense: To touch or stroke lightly and caressingly. *Obs.*

1580 BARET *Abv. F* 666 To feele and handle gently, to flatter, to dallie, and deceiue, *palpo*. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M. Trout is a fish that loveth to be flattered and clawed in the water. 1650 [see **FLATTERING ppl. a.** 4]. 1725 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bees*. The Bees that compose his Train .. flatter him with their Trumps.

2. To try to please or win the favour of (a person) by obsequious speech or conduct; to court, fawn upon. † Also *intr.* to flatter *with*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 61 þe blondere defendeb and excuseþ and wryþ þe kuedeas and þe zennes of ham þet he wyle ulateri. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 þes men .. flateren hem, for þei hope to haue wynnyng of hem. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 315 3if þou woldest flater wip Denys þe kyng, þou schuldest nougt wasche þese wortes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 164 *Flaternyn, adulor*. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Worcester* II. To frayne the truth, the living for to flatter. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 88, I mocke my name (great King) to flatter thee. a 1744 POPE *Epitaph* xv. One poor Poet .. Who never flatter'd Folks like you. 1764 GOLOSOM. *Trav.* 362 Yet think not .. I mean to flatter kings, or court the great. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* 43 The bold merry mermen .. would sue me, and woo me, and flatter me. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. i. 5 Yet was he thoroughly unsocial. He formed no friends, flattered no patrons.

absol. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* ix. 147 Ancres and heremites þat eten bote at nones, And freres þat flateren not. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiii. 82 Them nedeth nought to glosen ne to flateren, for .. hope of yeftes.

3. To praise or compliment unduly or insincerely. † Const. *of*. † Also in weaker sense, to gloss over, palliate (faults), speak too leniently to (an offender). † Formerly also *intr.* to flatter *with*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 (MS. Cleop. C. vi) Men .. þet flattereð [other texts *flatreð, flakereð*] hire of freolac. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxviii. 23 He that rebuketh a man, shall fynde more fauoure at y^e last, then he that flattereth him. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* 31 Jan., Here learne .. not to flatter with any body when they do .. wickedly, for Christ, perceiving his disciples to be vnbeleuers, flattered them not, but .. rebuked them for their fautes. 1659 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 2, I would not be flattered, I am not so fond of my own conceits. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 86 Let .. ev'ry Fool and Knave Be grac'd thro' Life, and flatter'd in his Grave. *Mod.* 'Your beautiful voice —' 'Ah! you are flattering me.'

absol. 1500-20 ? DUNBAR *Poems* (1893) 370 Wryte I of liberalitie .. Than will thay say I flatter quyte. 1548 HALL *Chron. Edw. IV.* 198, I neither dare nor wil write .. lest .. some men might thyne that I flattered a litle. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 88 The lie that flatters I abhor the most.

4. To gratify the vanity or self-esteem of; to make self-complacent; to make (one) feel honoured or distinguished. Also, To tickle (a person's vanity).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5941 Another shal have as moche .. for right nought .. If he can flater hir to hir pay. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* xxxvi. 2 He flattereth himselfe in his owne eyes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 208 When I tell him, he hates Flatterers, He says, he does; being then most flattered. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Abbé Conti* 1 Apr. It is the emperor's interest to flatter them. 1791

Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii. I am . . flattered by the distinction you offer me. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 This was intended to flatter the bishop's vanity. a 1864 PRESCOTT (Webster), Others he flattered by asking their advice.

transf. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 175 A splendid presence flattering the poor roofs.

5. To play upon the vanity or impressionableness of (a person); to beguile or persuade with artful blandishments; to coax, wheedle. Const. *from, into, to, out of.* † Also intr. *to flatter with.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 43 In me was falsed with every wight to flatter. 1537 MATTHEW *Judg.* xvi. 5 Flatter with hym [1539 TAVERNER Flatter him] & se wherin hys great strenght lyeth. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 As waywarde children the more they bee flattered the worse they are. 1591 *Troub. Raigue K.* John II. (1611) 82 For Priests and women must be flattered. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxiv. (1612) 167 He flattered his Nieces from their mother. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. i. § 24. 65 Or did he hope . . to flatter Heaven into a consent? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 42 Man should be seduct And flatter'd out of all, believing lies Against his Maker. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flatter*, to coaks, soothe up or wheedle. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) II. ix. § 51. 276 You may easily flatter a tyrant: but to flatter twenty-five millions of people is as impossible as to flatter the Deity himself.

absol. 1611 BIBLE *I Esdras* iv. 31 The King was faine to flatter, that she might be reconciled to him againe.

6. To beguile, charm away (sorrow, etc.); also, to beguile, charm to (tears). *arch.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1629) 52 A place for pleasantnesse, not vnfit to flatter solitariness. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 245 Flatter my sorrows with report of it. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* iii, Music's golden tongue Flatter'd to tears this aged man. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Callulus* lxviii. 39 If nor books I send nor flatter sorrow to silence.

7. To encourage or cheer (a person) with hopeful or pleasing representations; to inspire with hope, usually on insufficient grounds. Also, To foster (hopes). † Formerly also intr. *to flatter with.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 109 Fortune gan flateren . . bo fewe . . And byghit hem longe lyf. 1393 [see FLATTERING *fpl. a.* 2.] 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Hollinshed* III. 1351/1 My lord, you are verie sicke, I will not flatter with you. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 989 Hope . . doth flatter thee in thoughts unlikely. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 29 Flatt'ring himselfe with [Qu. in] Project of a power Much smaller, then the smallest of his Thoughts. 1601 — *Truel. N.* i. v. 322 Desire him not to flatter with his Lord, Nor hold him up with hopes; I am not for him. 1730-1 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 123 Now were you in vast hopes you should hear no more from me . . but don't flatter yourself. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. vi. 137 The Carew's . . were flattered with the hopes of this match. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. v. (1817) 23 It was his business to have flattered the prevailing hopes. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 204 Wilt thou make everything a lie To flatter me that I may die? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. ix. 243 Men had flattered themselves . . with the expectation of some change for the better. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 3/5 The Irish filly never flattered her backers.

absol. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 172 Desire . . sweetely flatters.

b. To please with the belief, idea, or suggestion *that.* Now chiefly *refl.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 978 Reuiuing ioy bids her reioyce, And flatters her, it is Adonis voyce. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 1 Their People might flatter themselves that Things are not so bad as they really are. 1753 HUME *Let.* 5 Jan. in Burton *Life & Corr* (1846) I. 378 My friends flatter me . . that I have succeeded. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 13, I flatter myself . . I have given reasonable satisfaction. a 1796 BURNS 'As I was a wandering', I flatter my fancy I may get another. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingby* v. iv, They flattered themselves it might be done. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iv. xvi, We flattered ourselves we should be able to give a good account of a half-dozen.

8. To 'caress', gratify (the eye, ear, etc.).

Johnson describes this as 'a sense purely Gallick'; but it occurs in his own writings, and is now established.

1695 DRYDEN *Observ. Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 130 A Consort of Voices . . pleasingly fills the Ears and flatters them. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 206 He might . . be flattered with some verdures and the smiles of a few daisies on the banks of the road. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 120 The beauty of the stone flattered the young clergyman's eyes.

absol. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 ¶ 2 The Hill flatters with an extensive View.

9. To represent too favourably; to exaggerate the good points of. Said *esp.* of painters, or the like.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 4 But if I flatter not my selfe, I have a whole minde within my crasie bodie. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 192 Yet the Painter flatter'd her a little. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* vi. x. 222 If Art have not flatter'd Nature. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. 18 Oliver . . said to him 'Mr. Lely, I desire you would use all your skill to paint my picture truly like me, and not flatter me at all.' 1768 — *Hist. Doubts* 95 How much the characters of princes are liable to be flattered or misrepresented. 1885 E. GARRETT *At any Cost* x. 169 My friends do not think that my portrait flatters me.

absol. 1634 PRYNNE *Documents agst. Prymne* (Camden) 25 A Queene, in whose prayse it is impossible for a poet to fayn, or orator to flatter. 1758 HOME *Agis* Ded., A grateful imagination adorns its benefactor with every virtue, and even flatters with sincerity.

10. With adverbs. *To flatter in* (nonce-use): to usher in or help forward with flattery. *To flatter up:* † (a) to indulge unduly, pamper, 'coddle'; (b) to flatter extravagantly; to work (oneself) up into self-complacency; (c) *nonce-use*, to call up (a smile) by flattery.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 824 To flatter vp these powers of mine with rest. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannick Love* IV. I, I, like the Fiends, will flatter in his Doom. 1848 J. WATERWORTH *Canons & Decrees Trent* 38 No one ought to flatter himself up with faith alone. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. xiii. 273 'We go', Victor said to Nataly, and flattered-up a smile about her lips.

Hence *Flattered fpl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 164 Flateryd, adulatus. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 165 His Mind was so elevated into a flattered Conceit of himself. 1714 SHAFTESB. *Misc. Refl.* v. i, They become, like flatter'd Princes, impatient of Contradiction. 1725 YOUNG *Love Fame* i. 13 Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age, Reproach our silence. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 23 June 773/2 The flattered monarch refused to interfere.

† *Flatter, v. 2. Obs.* [Onomatopœic; cf. *flacker, flutter, flitter.*] intr. To float, flutter.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 1752 He . . Flatterand amange be wawes wode With gret force of his armes gane swyme. a 1450 Chaucer's *Knt's T.* 1104 (Petworth MS.) Aboue her hede her dowues flateringe [other texts flitteringe]. a 1803 Sir Patrick Spens in Child *Ballads* III. lviii. 27/1 And mony was the feather-bed That flattered on the faem.

Flatterable (flæ'terəb'l), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. FLATTER v. 1 + -ABLE.] That may be flattered, susceptible to flattery.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 124 He was the most flatterable creature that ever was known.

Flatter-blind (flæ'terəbləind), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. FLATTER v. 1 + BLIND v.] *trans.* To flatter so as to make blind; to blind with flattery.

1818 COLERIDGE *Let. in Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 1 My next Friday's lecture will, if I do not grossly flatter-blind myself, be interesting.

Flattercap (flæ'terækæp). *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. as prec. + CAP sb. 1.] A flatterer.

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1691) 613 Avaunt all flattercaps. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Flatch* or *Flattercap*, a flatterer; a term applied to wheedling children, when they try by flattery to gain their own little ends.

Flatter-dock (flæ'terðøk). [f. FLATTER v. 2 + DOCK sb. 1.] A provincial name given to several large-leaved aquatic plants ('docks'), probably from the floating leaf.

1820 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Flatter Dock* or *Batter Dock*, pond weed or potamogeton. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Flatter Dock*.

Flatterer (flæ'terə). [f. FLATTER v. 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who flatters, in various senses of the vb.; *esp.* one who employs false praise to obtain favour or otherwise serve his own purposes.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 4 Flaterers & bakbiters ere fere fra his life. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 51 Ye that have ben flaterours and traitours to youre frendes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88, I bad lever . . be reproved . . of every persone, than to be prayseed of a flatterer. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 443 A Flatterer is a Dog, that fawns when he bites. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. i. 77 For beasts of prey, a servile train, Have been the flatterers of my reign. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xviii, 'I am afraid Sir Mulberry is a flatterer, my lord', said Mrs. Witterly. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* xx, You are a sad flatterer, Rose.

2. *Comb.*, as *flatterer-like* adj.

1630 DRAYTON *Moses* I. 118 Three lab'ring months them flatterer-like beguiled.

Flatteress. *Obs.* [f. FLATTER sb. 1 + -ESS. Cf. OF. *flatteresse*.] A female flatterer.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G ij, In her companye she had a woman a flatteresse and a grete liar. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 154 Wherefore Plato calleth this [Cookery] the flatteresse of Phisicke. 1658 HEXHAM, *Een Vleyderesse*, a Flatteresse, or a Flattering woman.

Flattering (flæ'terɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLATTER v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FLATTER, in its various senses. Now *rare exc.* in gerundial use.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 320 Vor fearlac, vor flatterunge. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 11 Wiþ flaterunge þai deuoure him swa þai may felaghe wiþ þaim. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1977 Thurgh his fals flaterung With the Sodon was he dwelling. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 951/2 The preachers . . preached nothing but lies and flatterings. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 430 Secret soothing and flattering of the heart. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* Ded., The flattering of court parasites.

Flattering, fpl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Of a person, his actions, utterances, etc.: That flatters or tries to please by praise, generally insincere; adulatory.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xv, The foole whiche herd the flaterunge wordes of the foxe beganne to open his bylle for to synge. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 839 Be ware of all flaterunge frendis. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 188 That flattering tongue of yours wonne me. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 115 The most flattering bard . . would have hesitated to affirm, that he surpassed the measure of the demi-gods of antiquity.

† b. Coaxing, wheedling. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's Prol.* 30, I schal him telle which a gret honour is to ben a fals flaterung lymytour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 269 Thy flatt'ring Method on the Youth pursue.

2. Suggesting pleasurable (usually, delusive) anticipations or beliefs; pleasing to the imagination. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 174, I shall . . deceive and lie With flaterende prophetic. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 Flee all y^e false flaterung promesses of y^e worlde. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 44 Euen as a flatt'ring dreame. 1717 POPE *Epiq.* to *Jervas* 23 What flatt'ring scenes our wand'ring fancy wrought! a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 305 He had consulted by letter all the most eminent

physicians . . and, as he was apprehensive that they might return flattering answers if they knew who he was, he had [etc.]. 1871 R. HURLEY *Let. in Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* (1872) 203 The prospects at this camp are very flattering.

b. Of the weather, the stars, etc.: Promising, (delusively) encouraging hope. Now *rare.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxx. 278 Don Juan . . hourly expecting a wind to be gone, and finding a flattering gale went aboard. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 413 Such flattering weather is commonly the forerunner of a Tempest. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 27 Oct., It has been a terrible rainy day, but so flattering in the morning, that I would needs go out in my new hat. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody Wks.* (Bohn) I. 490 For flattering planets seemed to say This child should ill of ages stay.

3. Gratifying to self-esteem; highly complimentary.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 593 These opinions are flattering to national vanity. 1820 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. To Mr. Rogers 277 It is not the flatteringest compliment . . to an author to say, you have not read his book yet. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 273 The very flattering terms in which he expressed himself. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvi, The dark beauty of the supposed little girl drew many flattering comments from the passengers.

† 4. Caressing, handling lightly. Cf. FLATTER v. 1 I b. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. vi. 150 Their [Baal's priests'] flattering hands . . did theatrically . . let out some drops of wild blood.

5. That represents too favourably; said *esp.* of a picture or the like.

1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 503 Till now, infixed I beheld my selfe, Drawne in the flattering table of her eie! 1718 PRIOR *Alma* II. 23 The flatt'ring Glass of Nature. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 63 A flattering painter, who made it his care To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are.

6. *quasi-adv.* = FLATTERINGLY *adv.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 141 All this is but a dreame, Too flattering sweet to be substantiall.

Hence **Flatteringness**, the quality of being flattering.

1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CI. 195 She gently tempers its flatteringness by the remark.

Flatteringly (flæ'terɪŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a flattering manner.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 107 Þey answerde ful falsly and flaterynghly þat nay. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Introd. 7 The king flateringly and with great dissimulation made proclamation. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* Ess. (1669) 56 Pray Countryman (said be, very kindly and very flatteringly). 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 298 How flatteringly fair soever the weather appear. 1865 MRS. RIDDELL *Geo. Keith* II. vi. 56 Still hope whispered flatteringly that the girl might grow to love him.

† **Flatterous**, *a. Obs.* [f. FLATTER sb. 1 or FLATTER-Y + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a flatterer; flattering.

1546 BALE *1st Exam. Anne Askew* 18 b, Trust not to moche in the flatterouse faunynge of soche wylfe foxes.

Hence **Flatterously** *adv.*, flatteringly.

1667 OLDENBURG *Let. to Boyle* 3 Dec. in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 253 If he durst believe himself, who is flatterously given, he is much better than he was before.

Flattery (flæ'təri). *Forms:* 4 *flaterie*, (*south. vlaterie*), 4-6 *flaterie*, (5 *flaterie*, -eri, -irry, -urye, 6 *flat(try)*), 6-7 *flatterie*, 6- *flattery*. [ad. F. *flatterie* (OF. *flaterie* = Pr. *flataria*), f. *flateur* (OF. *flater*) a flatterer, f. *flatter* (OF. *flater*): see FLATTER v. 1 and -ERY I b.]

1. The action or practice of flattering; false or insincere praise; adulation; cajolery, blandishment.

c 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 2155 For thou leuest wel flaterie. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 539 Flaterie is generally wrongful preysing. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 How dar ther ony man deceyven suche persone by fauour of flaterie. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. ix, Ofte the good men lese theyr goodes by the deception and flaterie of the peruers and evylle folke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 111 Somtyme vnder the cloke of good maner, he brynghet in adulacyon or flaterie. 1646 J. BENDRIGGE *Vsnra accomodata* 15 The flattery of deceitfull borrowers. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 ¶ 1 That general Cause of all their [Women's] Follies, and our Misfortunes, their Love of Flattery. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 217 He was resolved to maintain himself in it . . by tyranny over his inferiors, and flattery to the queen. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* VI. i, Flattery is the destruction of all good fellowship.

2. *fig.* 'Gratifying deception, delusion' (Schmidt).

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlii. 14 My friend and I are one: Sweet flattery! then she loves but me alone. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 133.

3. With *a* and *pl.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. ii. 216 He does me double wrong, that wounds me with the flatteries of his tongue. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Ded. 6 It is . . Your Custome to look ev'n upon Smal Praises as Flatteries. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., You never cool while you read Homer, even not in the Second Book (a graceful Flattery to his Countrymen).

Flatting (flæ'tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLAT v. 2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action or process of laying, pressing, or beating out flat; *spec.* the process of rolling metal into plates; also in *Glass-making*, the process of flattening a split glass cylinder.

1611 COTGR., *Emplatement*, a flatting; a laying flat vnto; a making broad or flat. 1687 TAUBMAN *London's Tri.* 6 In another apartment is . . Flatting and Drawing of Gold . . Wyre. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 318 A flatting-mill, such as those employed in the flatting of gold.

b. *concr.* A layer of mortar.

1829 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 161 The wall has been constructed in regular flattings, with layers of hasaltic rumlar work between each flatting of the mortar.

† 2. The process of becoming flat. Of wine: The process of becoming vapid or insipid.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 30 The flatting of the Surface in the middle is from the abatement of the waters pressure outwards. 1675 W. CHARLETON *Two Disc.* II. 160 The Palling or Flatting of Wines.

† 3. *Musical.* The lowering (of a note) by one semitone. *Obs.*

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. ii. 10 These two B Cliffs... are usually put to several Notes in the middle of any song or Lesson for the Flatting or Sharping of Notes.

4. *Coal-mining.* (See *quots.*, and see *FLAT sb.* 3 4.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Flatting*, drawing or leading coals underground with horses and lads. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss., Flatting*... is the stacking of coal by boys at the flat.

5. *Gilding and Housepainting.* The action of *FLAT v.* 2 8. Also *concr.* The overlaid coat.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 410 The Nottingham white-lead is the most esteemed for what is called flatting, or dead white. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1582 The finishing coat is to be 'flatting'.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *flatting furnace, hammer, hearth, stone, tool*, (chiefly in *Glass-making*: see 1); *flatting coat, colour, white* (sense 5); *flatting-mill*, a mill for flattening, *esp.* one for rolling metal into sheets and forming the ribbon from which the planchets are cut in coining.

1875 *Ure's Dict., Arts* II. 402 The 'flatting colour' should be incorporated with a large quantity of spirits of turpentine. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Flattoir*, a 'flatting hammer'. 1618 in *Lord's Debates* (Camd. 1870) 138 Twoe 'flatting milnes'. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 318 A flatting-mill, such as silver-wire drawers use. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 406 In the operation of making it [milled lead], a laminating-roller is used, or a flatting-mill. 1891 *Star* 24 Oct. 4/6 Jeweller's flatting mills.

Flatfish (flæt'if), *a.* [f. *FLAT a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat flat.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* II. xi. § 4 Where the hills settle any thing flatfish. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. *note*, These worms... have large flatfish Heads. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 9, It is a flatfish shore. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 253 The Chalices of the thirteenth century... were round and wide-mouthed and flatfish.

Flatty (flæ'ti), *sb. slang.* [f. *FLAT sb.* 3 + *-Y* 1.] One who is ignorant of the methods of professional thieving; a flat; also *comb.*: *flatty-ken* (see *quot.*).

1851 MAYHEW *Labour* (1861) I. 218 They betray to the 'flatties'... all their profits and proceedings. *Ibid.* (1851) I. 243 'Flatty-kens', that is, houses the landlord of which is not 'awake' or 'fly' to the 'moves' and dodges of the trade.

Flatulence (flæ'tiljəns), [*a.* f. *flatulence*, *f. flatulent*: see *FLATULENT* and *-ENCE*.]

1. *gen.* The condition of being charged with gas. a 1816 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. Wks. 1821 I. 77 The Spa water... has all the pertness and flatulence of Champagne, without the spirit or flavour.

2. *esp.* The state or condition of having the stomach or other portion of the alimentary canal charged with gas.

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 1044 When flatulence precedes or attends organic lesions of the stomach.

b. The tendency in various kinds of food to produce this state.

3. *fig.* Inflated or puffed-up condition, windiness, vanity; pomposity, pretentiousness.

1711 tr. S. WERENFELS' *Dis. Logomachys* 229 Remember to distinguish between true Sublimity of Mind and Stile, and a vain flatulence of both. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 ¶ 10 Covert insults which serve to give vent to the flatulence of pride.

Flatulency (flæ'tiljənsi), [*f. next*: see *-ENCY*.]

1. = *FLATULENCE* 2. Also an instance of this.

1660 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 159 They discussing their flatulency by garrulity. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* v. (1735) 140 The most sure Sign of a deficient Perspiration is Flatulency, or Wind. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* II. viii. (1760) 135 Cinnamon... dispels Flatulencies, and is a pleasant Cardiac. 1806 *Med. Grnl.* XV. 367 His disease originated from flatulency. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 1043 *Flatulency*... an undue formation and accumulation of air in the stomach or intestines, with frequent rejection of it.

b. Tendency to cause flatulence. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E viij, Other referre it to their [Beanes'] flatulencie, whereby they provoke to lechery.

2. = *FLATULENCE* 3. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 343/2 The flatulency of them which puffs up others into pride. c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* xxii, Puffed up with a flatulency arising from a weak and narrow comprehension.

Flatulent (flæ'tiljənt), *a.* Also 7 *flatilient*. [*a.* f. *flatulent*, *ad. mod. L. flātulent-us*, *f. L. flāt-us* a blowing, *f. flāre* to blow: see *-ULENT*.]

† 1. Of a windy nature, full of air or wind. Of a tumour: Turgid with air. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* vi. xxii. 773 The vnprofitable and excrementous humour consumed, and the flatulent or windie parts thereof discussed. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1705) 70 The Contents of the Stomach are much raref'd and flatulent. a 1723 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1730) *Flatulent Tumours* are such as easily yield to the Pressure of the Finger, but readily return, by their elasticity,

to a tumid State again. 1745 BROWNRIFF in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 238 Those spirits of fountains are flatulent and elastic.

2. Liable to, or prolific in, windy blasts. *rare.*

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 65 The Spring and Autumn... are the most Flatulent Seasons of the yeere. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bagman's Dog*, Those flatulent folks known in Classical story as Aquilo, Libs, Notus, Auster, and Boreas.

3. Generating or apt to generate gas in the alimentary canal; causing wind.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C ij b, Peaches... Being soft, moist, and flatulent, they engender humours. 1674-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Pease and Beans are flatulent meat. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 221 Vegetables abound more with aerial Particles, than animal Substances, and therefore are more flatulent. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 321 Eaten in quantity it [beet-root] often proves flatulent.

4. a. Of a disease, etc.: Attended with or caused by the accumulation of gases in the alimentary canal. b. Of persons: Troubled with flatulence: see *FLATULENCE* 2.

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* VII. i. 147 Whence comes a flatulent Asthma. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 372 If they are not flatulent several have been cured by a Milk-Diet. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 310 Being merely the subject of occasional attacks of indigestion, with flatulent eructations. 1847 YOUTT *Horse* xiv. 300 Flatulent Colic. *absol.* 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. i. 550 The dyspeptic, the flatulent, and the sedentary.

5. *fig.* Inflated or puffed up, 'windy'; empty, vain, pretentious.

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 237 Religion grows flatulent and Hypocritical. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneis* Ded. e 4 How many of those flatulent Writers have I known. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 239 Flatulent with fumes of self-applause. 1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 284 Much of the poetry is little more than very flatulent declamation. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 261 A score or two of poems, each more feeble and more flatulent than the last.

Hence **Flatulently** *adv.*, in a flatulent manner; **Flatulentness**, the condition of being flatulent.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 39 It... healeth flatulentnes of Hypochondria, etc. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Flatulentness*, Windiness, Flatulency. 1864 WEBSTER, *Flatulently*.

† **Flatuling**, *vb. sb. Obs. rare* -1. [*as. if f. *flatule* vb., back-formation from *FLATULENT*.] Inflation (of the flesh); puffiness.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xv. xii. 572 This half crude humor remaining there, raiseth much flatuling.

† **Flatuose**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*as if ad. L. *flātuōs-us*, *f. flātus* a blowing.] = *FLATUOUS*.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. † **Flatuosity** (flæt'iu-p'siti), *Obs.* [*ad. F. flatuosité*, *f. flatuex*: see *FLATUOUS* and *-ITY*.] The state or condition of being 'flatuous'.

1. = *FLATULENCE* 2.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* vi. xxii. 777 It attenuateth... crude and colde humours, and flatuosities abounding in flegmatike and melancholicke persons. 1675 J. LOVE *Clavis Med.* 45 Remove that flatuosity, which is the cause of thy Disease. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Apoplexes*, Caused either by... Phlegm, Melancholy, Flatuosity, or Choler. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Flatuosity*, flatulence, the development of gas in the interior of the body.

b. Tendency to cause flatulence.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 49, 2/1 It is... added to windy Aliments to correct their flatuosity.

2. *concr.* A quantity of wind, air, or gas.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 108 Oedema, which is, the flatuosities dispersed in other parts muscularous. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 21 If this flatuosité [L. *flatus*] or vapour doe struggle and wrestle within the cloud, from thence it cometh that thunderclaps be heard.

† **Flatuous**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 *flateous*. [*ad. F. flatuex*, *as if ad. L. *flātuōs-us*, *f. L. flātus* a blowing: see *-OUS*.]

1. Of a windy nature; full of wind or gas; = *FLATULENT* 1.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* 12 Such feverous... and flatuous spirits as lurke within. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 704 Like as in our bodies there... arise certeine flatuous tumors. 1653 GAUDEN *Ilterash*, 44 Their flatuous and unrefined Wines. 1710 *Death of T. Whigg* II. 45 Whose Blood being flatuous and foul.

2. a. Resulting from inflation. b. Resembling wind in its action.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 134 Seeds, wherein at first may be discerned a flatuous distension of the husk. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 78 It hath well pleased the Eternal, to place in the Stars, a flatuous, violent, motive force.

3. = *FLATULENT* 3.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 170 If a man eat them [mulberries] alone... they swell in the stomach and be very flatuous. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 64 So it is that pulse be flatuous and windy. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 634 They use no correctives to take away the flatuous, nauseous, and other bad qualities of them.

4. = *FLATULENT* 4.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Directions for Health* (1633) 55 The morphew, or else some flatuous windy humour. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 20 The plaster seldom fails in cold flatuous pains. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 118 II [i.e. the Electuary] is a notable experimented thing against... flatuous Stitches in the Side.

5. *fig.* = *FLATULENT* 5.

1630 MAY *Lucan* Contn. I. 353 But swift as thoughts can flie... in a moment goe The flatuous dreames through th' aire. 1653 A. WILSON *Gas. I.* 291 Willing to be less than the least in the Times flatuous opinion. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Canons Ch. Eng. Advt.* to Reader § 7 They were drawn

in a very flatuous Style, and contain but very little Sense in many Lines.

Hence † **Flatuousness**.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* vi. xxii. 797 Such [wines]... ingender a masse of many crudities, and much flatuousnes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII. 113 In Feuers (by reason of their heat and flatuousnes) they are not to be admitted. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 87, I can impute it to nothing, but to the flatuousnesse of our diet.

Flatus (flæt'itʃs). Pl. *flatuses*. [*a. L. flātus* a blowing, *f. flāre* to blow.]

¶ 1. A blowing, a blast; a breath, a puff of wind. *Flatus vocis* (the breath of the voice), a phrase used to describe the ultra-nominalist opinion attributed to Roscellinus (12th c.), that universals have no substantial or conceptual existence, but consist in nothing more than the mere sound of their names.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* I. iii. (1693) 10 It might possibly be effected by the same Causes that Earthquakes are, viz. subterranean Fires and Flatuses. 1706 S. CLARKE *Let. to Dodwell* 31 You make the Soul, as being a mere *Flatus*, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere Matter itself. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* IV. 64 Made by letting slip a bit of breath or *flatus*.

2. *Path.* An accumulation or development of wind in the stomach or bowels; wind.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 85 From the antipathetical course of which two ariseth a secret incoercible flatus. 1728 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 563 She said nevertheless, that Flatuses would sometimes be discharged from the Pudenda. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 1043 To ascertain the source of the flatus which is often formed so abundantly in the digestive canal. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 133 That a free escape of flatus might be unobstructed.

3. A morbid inflation or swelling. *lit. and fig.*

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 9 Blown up with a flatus of envy and vanity. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1761 III. 189 An incensed political surgeon... will... lay open... the corruption of his heart, and spots and flatuses of his spleen.

4. *nonce-use*. = *AFFLUENT* 2.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) II. 201 But this is not it, That the flatus will fit, Or make the dull Reader grow merry.

Flat-ways, *-wise* (flæt'wēz, -wōiz). Rarely *flat-way*. [*f. FLAT a.* + *-WAYS*, *-WISE*.] With the flat side (instead of the edge) uppermost, foremost, or applied to another surface. Opposed to *EDGE-WAYS*, *-WISE*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xviii. 578 The broad bit of the plough-share... lying flatwise. 1684 BOYLE *Porosm. Anim. & Solid Bod.* VII. 108 These Plates... were laid on flat-wise. 1692 RUSHWORTH *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 358 They drew their Swords, and laid on some of them Flatways. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. xix. 195, I... leaped off flatwise with face towards the water. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 11 Steep the print, flat way, in warm water. 1807 *Med. Grnl.* XVII. 212 It [was] very difficult to get the handle of a spoon (flat-ways) between his teeth. 1870 E. J. REED in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 5/2 Such a raft will not float flatwise. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* I. iii., He... fell flatwise upon the gravel.

Flaughen (flæ'xən). *Sc.* Also *flaughin*, *flauchin*. [Cognate with next; the precise formation is obscure.] A flake of fire or snow.

1649 VISCT. KENNEMURE *Sp. in Select Biog.* (1845) I. 401 The sparks and flaughens of this love shall fly up. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 43 (Jam.) As new fa'n snaw That, fleecy pure, in flaughins fa'.

Flaught (flōt, *Sc.* flaxt), *sb.* 1. Chiefly *Sc.* Also 4-5 *flaht*, 8-9 *flauchit*. [*ME. flāht*, prob. repr. either OE. **fleahit* or ON. **flaht-r* (Icel. *flátr*, used only in the sense 'act of slaying': see Fritzner s.v.); the OTeut. type would be **flahtu-z*, *f.* either of the parallel roots *flah-, flak-* (Aryan *flak-, plag-*), whence *FLAKE sb.* 2 and *FLAW sb.* 2, both which have senses identical with those of this word.]

1. = *FLAKE sb.* 2 1 a. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 133 A flahte of snaw, *flocus*. 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *Flauchit*, A flaucht of snaw.

b. A lock of hair or wool; = *FLAKE sb.* 2 1 b; *spec.* (see *quot.* 1825).

1786 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 55 In flaughts roove out her hair. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 20 He's sent to you what ye lo'd maid, A flaught o' his yellow hair. 1825 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. C. Words*, *Flaut*, *Flought* a roll of wool carded ready for spinning.

2. A flash; a flash of lightning; a 'tongue' of flame; = *FLAKE sb.* 2 2. Cf. *FIRE-FLAUGHT*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17372 (Cott.) His cher lik was flaht [*pr. slaght*] o fire. a 1724 *Vision* II. in *Ramsay's Evergreen* (1824) I. 212 The Thunder crakt, and Flaughts did rift Frae the blak Vissart of the Lift. 1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* Nov. 202 Naething but a flaucht o' fire every now and then, to keep the road by. 1876 *Mid-Lorksh. Gloss.* *Flaught* or *Fire-flaught* applied to the particle of 'live' gaseous coal which darts out of a fire. 1887 SWINBURNE *Loerine* IV. i. 159 When your eyes Wax red and dark, with flaughts of fire between, I fear them.

3. A sudden blast of wind (and rain); = *FLAKE sb.* 5 b, *FLAW sb.* 2. *Sc.*

1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* IV. *Gloss.*, *Flaggis*, *Flaughts*, sudden blasts of wind, or of wind and rain. *Mod. Sc.* The snaw is fleen by in flaughts.

4. A turf; also *collect.* turf. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. *FLAG sb.* 2, *FLAKE sb.* 2

13... E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 57, I felle vpon þat floury flaht. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 133 A Flaughte... vbi a turfe. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 47 Meh Heart as leet as o bit on o Flaught. *Ibid.* *Gloss.*, *Flaught*, a light turf. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Flaughts* pl. turves for the fire. In Whitby Abbey Rolls, 'flaughts.'

Flaught (flaxt), *sb.*² *Sc.* [var. of FLOCHT.]

1. A spreading out, as of wings for flight; a fluttering or agitated movement; a commotion.

1821 GALT *Annals of Parish* vii. 75 Nothing was spared but what the servants in the first flaught gathered up in a hurry and ran with. 1822 *Sir A. Wylie* II. i. 5 Getting up wi a great flaught of his arms.

2. A flock of birds flying together; a flight.

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Aug. 155 As gin they had been a flaucht o' dows.

Flaught, *sb.*³ *Sc.* [f. the vb.] In *pl.* 'Instruments used in preparing wool.' (Jam.)

1875 in *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 402.

Flaught (flaxt), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *flauch* (t. [f. FLAUGHT *sb.*¹ (sense 1 b).] 'To card (wool) into thin flakes' (Jam. *Suppl.* 1825).

Flaught (flōt, *Sc.* flaxt), *adv.* *Sc.* [cf. FLAUGHT *sb.*²] With outspread wings; with great eagerness (Jam.). Cf. FLAUGHTBRED.

1806 TRAIN *Sparrow & H.*, *Poet. Reveries* 80 Then flaught on Philip, wi' a rair, She flew, an' pluck't his bosom bare.

Flaughtbred, *adv.* *Sc.* [f. FLAUGHT *adv.* + *bred*, *pa.* pple. of BREDE *v.*² to spread out.] With the arms spread out like the wings of a flying bird; hence, eagerly.

1768 ROSS *Helene* (1789) 14 Lindy...catch a fa', Flaught-bred upon his face, and there he lay. *Ibid.* 82 Flaught-bred upon her, butt the house he sprang. 1785 *Poems Buchan Dial.* 4 The first man that...Came flaught-bred to the toulzie.

Flaughter, *sb.* *Sc.* Also 5-9 *flauchter*, (6-tir), 9 *flachter*. [prob. a parallel formation to FLAUGHT *sb.*¹, with suffix -tro- instead of -tu-] A paring of turf. Also *Comb.*, *flaughter-fail*, a turf cut with a flaughter-spade, i.e. a breast-plough used for this purpose.

1492 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 288 Twa hingand lokis, a flaughter sped, a cruk [etc.] a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xxii. For faintness thae forfochtin fulis Fell down lyk flauchtir fairs. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 247 The spade for paring ought to be similar to that used in Scotland for casting Turf, provincially the Flaughter-spade. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 331 A sufficient quantity of flaughter-fail was pared from the eastern side of a hill. 1846 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. C. Words* (ed. 3), *Flaughter*, the thin turf turned up when ground is pared.

Flaughter, *v.*¹ *Sc.* Also 9 *fla(u)chter*. [f. *prec.*] 'To pare turf from the ground' (Jam.).

1721 *Gloss. in Ramsay's Wks.* I. 388.

Flaughter (flaxter), *v.*² *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 *flachter*, 8-9 *flawter*. [app. f. FLAUGHT *sb.*²; cf. FLICHTER, FLOGHTER *vb.*]

1. *intr.* To make a fluttering motion; also of a light, to flicker.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 84 The wild duck...Fast flaughters, quacking to the farther shore. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi. 'He had hae seen a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave, flaughtering against the hazels on the other bank.'

2. a. *intr.* To be in a flutter; to be angry or afraid. b. *trans.* To put into a flutter; to frighten, flurry.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Flawter*, to be angry or afraid. N. 1847 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) II. 238 His muckle thick skull she would flaughter. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'I was sair flower'd.'

Hence **Flaughter** *sb.*, a fluttering motion, flutter.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 42 The swallows pop Wi lazy flaughter, on the gutter dub.

† **Flauging**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* ? = FLOGGING.

1682 D'URFEY *Injured Princess* i. i. 6 Ask him if he knows where we may find a sound Wench: he's a flaunging old Whipster, I warrant him.

† **Flaumpamp**. [Corruption of FLAMPOINT.]

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 181, I have seldome...tasted a more savoury flaumpamp of words...in any slutish pamphletter.

Flaumpeyn, var. of FLAMPOINT.

Flaunt (flōnt), *sb.* Now rare. Also 6-7 *flant*. [f. FLAUNT *v.*]

1. The action or habit of flaunting, or making a display. Also † *in* or *upon* the flaunt.

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 403 The Flant and froth of a faire phrase without soundnesse of Argument. a 1625 FLETCHER *False One* ii. iii. Dost thou come hither with thy flourishes, Thy flaunts, and faces, to abuse men's manners. a 1625 — *Woman's Prize* ii. i. Is this stern woman still upon the flaunt Of bold defiance? *Ibid.* ii. vi. They are i' th' flaunt, sir. 1830 HOLMES *Our Yankee Girls* 19 Who heads the silken tassels' flaunt Beside the golden corn?

† 2. Something used to make a show; showy dress, finery. *Obs.*

1590 H. SMITH *Wedding Garment* 39 So the wedding Garment shall seeme better then all the flants of vanity. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 23 In these my borrowed Flaunts.

Flaunt (flōnt), *v.* Also 6-8 *flant*. [Of unknown origin.

The monosyllables of similar ending are (exc. perh. *gaunt*) all from Fr.; but no Fr. word is known which could be the source. Possibly the word may be an onomatopoeia formed with a vague recollection of *fly*, *flout* and *vault*. Prof. Skeat compares mod. Sw. dial. *flankt* loosely, flutteringly (f. *flanka* to flutter, waver), also mod. Ger. (Bavarian) *flandern* to flutter, flaunt; but the late appearance of the word in Eng. makes it doubtful whether any connexion exists.]

1. *intr.* Of plumes, banners, etc.: To wave gaily or proudly. Of plants: To wave so as to display their beauty.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 63 [A soldier] Whose fethers flaunt, and flicker in the winde As though he were all onely to be markt. 1634 [see FLAUNTING *ppl. a.* 1.] 1717 E. FRONTO tr. *Secundus' Bas.* ii. Poems 195 Where, flaunting in immortal Bloom, The Musk-Rose scents the verdant Gloom. 1789 Mrs. PROZIO *Journ. France* I. 59 Orange and lemon trees flaunt over the walls. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* 1. 36 Banners flaunting to the sun and breeze. 1844 HOOD *The Mary* ix. No pennons brave Flaunted upon the mast. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 149 Though woodbines flaunt and roses glow.

2. a. Of persons: To walk or move about so as to display one's finery; to display oneself in unbecomingly splendid or gaudy attire; to obtrude oneself boastfully, impudently, or defiantly on the public view. Often quasi-trans. *to flaunt it* (away, out, forth). b. Of things: To be extravagantly gaudy or glaringly conspicuous in appearance.

1566 DRANT *Hor. Sat.* i. ii. B. In suits of silkes to flaunte. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 108 That flaunt it out in their saten dobles. 1590 H. SMITH *Wedding Garment* Sermon. (1592) 335 Else when our backs flant it like Courtiers, our soules shall strip like beggers. 1592 GREENE *Groatv. Wit* (1617) 28 Lamilla came flaunting by, garnished with the jewels whereof shee beguiled him. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* 1. (1682) 124 The Wife of every Mechanick will flant it in her Silks and Taffaties. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. iv. You loiter about alehouses...or flaunt about the streets in your new-gilt chariot. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 196 One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 312 They will flaunt it away in a chariot and six. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1821) II. 113 The Miss Lambs might now be seen flaunting along the street in French bonnets. 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford-Row* *Consp.* i. (1869) 270 He could not bear to see Sir George and my lady flaunting in their grand pew. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 140 If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans [etc.].

fig. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* iii. 3 Poems (Grosart 1877) I. 8 Let dainty wits crie on the Sisters nine...Or Pindares apes, flaunt they in phrases fine. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* v. 39 Flaunting with the vain, aerial, fantastick bubble of an Episcopall Title.

3. *trans.* To display ostentatiously or obtrusively; to flourish, parade, show off.

1827 HOOD *Two Peacocks* *Bedfont* ii. The Summer air That flaunts their dewy robes. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 8 The baberdashers flaunt long strips of gaudy calicoes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* x. 17 Then supremely myself to flaunt before her. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ix. 98 They [the pirates] flaunted their sails in front of Ostia itself. 1886 SIDGWICK *Outlines Hist. Ethics* ii. § 4. 33 The eccentricities with which...Diogenes flaunted his fortitude and freedom.

Hence **Flaunting** *vbl. sb.*

1729 MRS. PENDARVES in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 230, I told him of your flauntings. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 59 'There'll be fine flaunting when she's a married woman and her own mistress.'

† **Flaunt-a-flaunt**, *adv.* [f. FLAUNT *v.*; with onomatopœic reduplication expressive of the nodding movement of plumes: cf. *rub-a-dub*, *pit-a-pat*, and see AFLAUNT.] In a flaunting position; also quasi-*sb.* bragging display, swagger.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Epil. (Arb.) 83 With high copt hattes and fethers flaunt a flaunt. 1582 BRETTON *Floorsih upon Fancie* (Grosart) 18 Thy Fethers flaunt a flaunte Are blowne awaie with winde. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (Grosart) II. 61 To shewe himselfe brauest in the flaunt-aflaunt of his courage.

Flaunter (flōntar), *sb.* [f. FLAUNT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who flaunts.

1598 FLORIO *Porta pennachij*, a tosse feather, a flanter, a swagger. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 14 No Ranters or Vaunters or Chanters or Flaunters. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 5 St. James's Square, And Flaunters there. 1742 WARBURTON *Note on Pope's Ess. Man* iv. 194 (Jod.) The pride of heart is the same both in the flauter, and the fluturer. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 400 The painted flaunter of the city. 1883 *Punch* 8 Sept. 120/2 Foolish flaunter caught By studied smile and calculated leer.

Flaunter, *v. intr.* a. *Sc.* To quiver; also *fig.* (see quot. 1808). b. *U.S.* ? To caper. Hence **Flauntering** *ppl. a.*

1768 ROSS *Helene* ii. 332 An' prest her flaunt'ring mou' upon her lips. 1808 JAMIESON, *Flaunter*, 1. To waver, to be in some degree delirious. 2. To waver, to flinch, to falter in evidence or narration. 1840 P. PARLEY's *Ann.* I. 215 Neddy...flauntered and scampered again over the drying ground.

Flaunting (flōnting), *ppl. a.* That flaunts.

1. Waving gaily or proudly like a plume or a banner.

1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i. For all your flaunting feathers. 1624 R. DAVENPORT *City Night-cap* iii. i. My Taylor bringing home My last new gown, having made the sleeves too flaunting. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 543 A bank With ivy canopied, and interwove With flaunting honey-suckle. 1681 MOORES *Baffled* 24 In the Evening the Earl commanded a Squadron of Horse to fetch off the flaunting Standard. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 55 Mantled with the flaunting grape-vine. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 394 Oh then I carried...casque with flaunting feather.

2. Making an obtrusive display; showy, gaudy. 1567 TURBERVILLE *To his friend that refused him, &c.*, *Epitaphs*, etc. (1870) 203 Yeld me thy flaunting hood, shake off those belles of thine. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* VI. 47 A flaunting ostentation of a roisting kind of rhetorike. 1660 PERVS *Diary* 29 June, He told me in what high flaunting terms Sir J. Grenville had caused his

[preamble] to be done. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 28 ¶ 3 As flaunting as Mrs. Gingham, the deputy's wife. 1786 BURNS *To a Mountain Daisy*, The flaunting flow'rs our gardens yield. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 13 A flaunting carpet, green, red, and yellow, covered the floor. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxix. (1879) 258 [A] dingy public-house...completely thrown into obscurity by two flaunting gin-shops at the corner. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. xii. 254 Their serio-comic woes about recalcitrant butlers and flaunting housemaids. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 10 Sept. 2/2 A strong effort was made to remove flaunting vice from the streets.

Hence **Flauntingly** *adv.*, in a flaunting manner.

1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* li. 2 Poems (Grosart 1877) I. 70 So may your tongue still flauntingly proceed. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* ii. Eij, For I must to the wedding Both vauntingly and flauntingly, although I had no bidding. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. viii. 71 The more flauntingly to gallantize it. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* xviii. 157 Across the road...a flauntingly dressed woman.

† **Flaunt-tant**. *Obs. rare* -1. [A reduplicated formation on FLAUNT. Cf. FLANTITANTING.] A showy array (of words).

1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 49 Not to be satisfied with a flaunt tant of high words.

Flaunty (flōnti), *a.* [f. FLAUNT *v.* + -Y¹.]

1. a. Of persons: Given to display or show, ostentatious, vain. b. Of things: Showy, gaudy.

1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 260 These flaunty caps are of no mean expence. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 585 A boy in female attire, indescribably flaunty and gaudy. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 272 'There's a flaunty sort of young woman at the potten shop there.' 1843 L.D. HOUGHTON *Let. in T. W. Reid* *Life* I. 292 His mind seems somewhat less flaunty. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 872 While your common men...dust the flaunty carpets of the world For kings to walk on.

2. *Sc.* 'Capricious, eccentric, unsteady.' (Jam.).

1821 GALT *Annals Parish* xx. 198 She was a flaunty woman and liked well to give a good-humoured jibe or jeer.

Hence **Flauntyly** *adv.*, **Flauntniness**.

1830 *Examiner* 323/2 We like people to...air their gaudiest pretensions bravely and flauntyly. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* iii. 24 A woman flauntyly dressed...suddenly entered the shop. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXV. 434 Effeminacy of composition, and flauntness of colouring.

Flaur, *obs. Sc.* form of FLAVOUR.

|| **Flautando** (flautando). *Mus.* [It.; pr. pple. of *flautare* to play the flute, f. *flauto* flute.] (See quot. 1876.)

1825 in DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.* 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flautando*, *flautato* (It.), like a flute; a direction to produce the flageolet tones on the violin, &c.

|| **Flautino** (flautino). *Mus.* [It.; dim. of *flauto* flute.] a. A small flute, piccolo, or flageolet. b. A small accordion. c. = FLAUTANDO. d. An organ flute-stop.

1724 *Expl. Foreign Words Mus.* 31 *Flautino*, a little or small Flute...like what we call a Sixth Flute, or an Octave Flute. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Flautino*...also denotes a species of tone which is produced by a peculiar method of bowing on the violin or violoncello. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 97 *Flautino*...stands in the third manual of the new organ in St. Peter's, at Petersburg. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flautino*, an instrument of the accordion kind.

Flautist (flōtist). *Mus.* [ad. It. *flautista*, f. *flauto* flute.] One who plays the flute, a flutist.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fann* x. (1883) 109 The flautist poured his breath in quick puffs of jollity. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 80 The attitude will not strike a modern flautist as being either comfortable or convenient.

|| **Flauto** (flauto). *Mus.* [It.: see FLUTE *sb.*] A flute; used also as a name for several organ-stops.

1724 *Expl. Foreign Words Mus.* 31 *Flauto* is a Flute. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Flauto*...is used to denote a flute or the part to be played by that instrument. *Flauto traverso*...a German flute. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Flauto dolce*, see *Flute à bec*. *Flauto piccolo*, an octave flute. *Flauto traverso*, a traverse, or German flute. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flauto amabile*, an organ stop consisting of sweet-toned closed, or sometimes open, pipes. It is generally of 4 ft. pitch.

|| **Flautone** (flautone). *Mus.* [It.; augmentative of *flauto* flute.] (See quot. 1825.)

1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Flautone*, an organ-stop of sixteen, and eight feet, stopt, and made of wood. 1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Flute*.

Flavaniline (flævæn'ilōin). *Chem.* [f. L. *flāv-us* yellow + ANILINE.] (See quot. 1889.)

1882 *Athenæum* No. 2859. 211 [Herren Fischer and Rudolph reported its discovery to the Berlin Chemical Society.] 1889 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* III. iii. 238 When acetanilide is heated with zinc chloride for several hours to 250-260°, Flavaniline C₆H₅N₂ClH, a beautiful yellow colouring matter, is obtained.

† **Flave**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *flāv-us*. Cf. OF. *flave* (Paré).] Yellow.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 504 The green...and flave part also of the flower.

Flaver, *obs. form* of FLAVOUR *v.*

† **Flavescere**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. L. *flāv-esc-ere* (see next) + -ATE³.] *trans.* To make yellow.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 370 Art...flavescates the red, and changes many colours.

Flavescent (flæv'escent), *a.* [ad. L. *flāv-escens*, pr. pple. of *flāv-escere* to become yellow, f. *flāv-us* yellow.] Turning a pale yellow, yellowish.

1853 in GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* (ed. 4) cited in WORCESTER (1860). 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 46 Spores...colourless or flavescent.

Flavicant (flāv'ikānt), *a.* [f. *L. flāv-us* yellow, after the analogy of *ALBICANT*.] Verging on yellow, yellowish.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 37 Thallus various in colour, white.. flavicant. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Flavicomous**, *a.* *Obs.*— [f. *L. flāvicom-us* (f. *flāv-us* yellow + *coma* hair: see *COMA* 2) + *-OUS*.] Having yellow hair.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; whence in mod. Dicts.

Flavid (flāv'id), *a.* [ad. *L. flāvīd-us*, f. *flāvus* yellow.] Yellowish, tawny.

1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 169 No snowy breasts the flavid nymphs adorn.

Flavido- (flāv'ido), used as combining form of *L. flāvīdus*; in Natural History descriptions occas. prefixed to other adjs. to indicate a yellowish tint.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 41 *C[alicium] trichiale*, Ach. flavido-cinerecent. *Ibid.* 88 *A[lectorica] cana*, Ach. pallido-cinerecent or pale flavido-rufescent.

Flavin (flāv'in). *Chem.* Formerly also **flavine**. [f. *L. flāv-us* yellow + *-IN*.] A yellow dye-stuff prepared from quercitron bark.

1853 NAPIER *Art Dyeing* 344 *Flavine*. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 655 *Flavin*. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 175/2 From 100 parts of quercitron about 85 of flavin are obtained, having a tinctorial power more than twice that of the original bark.

Flavindin (flāv'indin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + *INDIN*.] (See quot.)

1854 THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, *Flavindine*. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 655 *Flavindin*, a substance apparently isomeric with indin and indigo-blue.

Flavo- (flāv'o), used as comb. form of *L. flāv-us* yellow, indicating the presence of a yellow tint.

1. *Bot. and Entom.* (Prefixed to other adjs.)

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xix. 125 note, The abdomen is covered with longish flavo-pallid hairs. 1847 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 257 Legs dilute-flavo-testaceous. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 38 Thallus .. yellow or flavo-virescent.

2. *Chem.* Used in the names of various compounds; as *flavo-cobalt* (whence *flavo-cobaltic*), *flavo-phenin*, *flavo-purpurin*.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. i. 111 *Flavopurpurin* is easily soluble in alcohol, and crystallises therefrom in golden-yellow needles. *Ibid.* 544 The so-called *flavocobalt*.

1889 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* II. 11. 139 The Flavo-cobaltic Salts may be considered as roseo-cobalt compounds in which two-thirds of the acid radical is replaced by nitroxyl.

Flavorous (flāv'vōrəs), *a.* Also **flavourous**. [f. next + *-OUS*: cf. *humorous*.]

1. Full of flavour; pleasing to the taste and smell, savoury; 'fragrant, odorous' (J.).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 326 Fruits, declin'd From their first flav'rous Taste. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* ii. 386 Pure flav'rous wine. 1819 H. BUSK *Tea* 136 The flav'rous drop Affection's hand instils. 1847 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXII. 609 The addition to the daily stew of a bird or beast unusually flav'rous.

Fig. 1740 A. HILL *Let.* in A. L. Barbauld *Richardson's Life & Corr.* (1804) I. 50 Sheath the two contraries in a flav'rous and spirited smoothness. 1888 P. CUSHING *Blacksmith of Voc* II. iv. 98 Women found something unusually flav'rous in this piece of gossip.

2. *fig.* Having a flavour of. *rare*—1.

1885 G. S. MERRIAM *Life S. Bowles* I. ii. 14 Ancient villages, flav'rous of the olden time.

Flavour, flavor (flāv'vər), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-flavor, 5 *Sc.* *fleuoure*, 5-flavour. *B.* 6 *Sc.* *fleoure*, *fleure*, *fleowre*, *fleware*, -ere, 8 *Sc.* *flaur*. [app. an adoption of OF. *flaur*, *fleur*, **flaur*, *fraor* smell. The euphonic *v* of the *a* forms cannot be proved to have existed in OF. (the OF. form *flavour* alleged by Roquefort being unauthenticated); the analogy of OF. *emblaer* for earlier *emblaer*, *pouvoir* (mod. *pouvoir*) for earlier *pooir*, is open to question. Possibly the word may have undergone assimilation to *savour*.

The OF. forms cited above are treated by Godef. as variants of *flavor*—vulgar *L. *frāg(v)ōrem* (cf. It. *fragore*), f. *frāgnere* (see *FRAGRANT*); but some scholars refer them to a Lat. type **flātorēm*, f. *flāt*-ppl. stem of *flāre* to blow.

With regard to the use of *-our* or *-or*, see *FAVOUR*.]

1. A smell, odour. In mod. use with more limited sense (cf. 2): A more or less subtle admixture or accompanying trace of a particular odour; an olfactory suggestion of the presence of some particular ingredient; an aroma.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 87 So frech flauorez of frytez were, As fode hit con me fayre refete. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvi. 107 Of bat Rute be kynd Fleuoure, As Flouris havand, bat Sawoure He had. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 66 The floure the floure of the fresh Herring feils. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 183/1 A flauour like a smoke of frankencense smellyng so swete. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ii. 134 Ane strang flewir thrawis wp in the air. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 246 Stand or syt a good waye of from the fyre, takyng the flauour of it. 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 18 Fleure of stank or corrupt reueir. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 26 To avoyd the deads flewer, they were constrained to bury abroad. 1667 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* iii. i, Myrtle, Orange, and the blushing Rose.. Each seems to smell the flavor which the other blows. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xxiii. 266 The body.. is said to emit a very agreeable.. flavour. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* ii, Spill a drop [of ale] on the floor, to give a new flavour to the room. 1870 DICKENS *E. Dood* iii, A. city, deriving an earthy flavour throughout from its cathedral crypt.

2. The element in the taste of a substance which depends on the co-operation of the sense of smell; a more or less subtle peculiarity of taste distinguishing a substance from others; a touch or slight admixture of a particular kind of taste; a savour.

Milton's use of *flavour* in the first quot., where he apparently distinguishes it both from *taste* and *smell*, has given rise to a conjecture that the sense is that of *L. flāv-or* yellowness (a correctly formed word, though without classical authority). Possibly a recollection of the text 'Ne intuearis vinum quando flavescit' (*Prov.* xxiii. 31) led Milton to use the word in what he may have imagined to be its etymological sense. But it is not certain that he did not mean it simply in sense 2.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 544 Desire of wine.. Thou couldst repress; nor did the dancing Rubie.. the flavor, or the smell, Or taste.. Allure thee. 1697 CONGREVE *Juvenal Sat.* xi. 32 If brought from far, it [Fish] very dear has cost, It has a Flavour then, which pleases most. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 409 ¶ 2 That Sensitive Taste, which gives us a Relish of every different Flavour that affects the Palate. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 331 White [Cape Wine].. if kept two years, has much the Flavor of Canary. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 372 Oak.. smoke gives the peculiar flavour to that bacon. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 419, I have seldom observed the wine to have any very sensible flavour,—meaning, by flavour, that compound sensation of smell and taste which characterises the finer kinds of wines.

3. *fig.* (of 1 and 2). † *a.* 'Fragrance' (of renown) (*obs.*). † *b.* An undefinable characteristic quality instinctively apprehended. *c.* Piquancy, zest.

c. 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* i. xvi. 90 He schulde thanne haue .. more noble flauour of digne fame. 1699 POMFRET *Poems* (1724) 44 The soft Reflections.. leave a grateful Flavour in my Breast. 1866 CARLYLE in *Glasg. Weekly Her.* 15 June (1883) 1/7 Happy is he (still more is she) who has got to know a Bad Book by the very flavour. 1874 MAHAFFEY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 244 A certain aristocratic flavour must have ever dwelt about the Athenian. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 338 They have lost the flavour of Socratic irony in the narrative of Xenophon. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. xiv. 399 The hospitality at Holly Lodge had about it a flavour of pleasant peculiarity.

4. = **FLAVOURING** 2.

1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* II. 82 Three fourths of the white wine drank in this kingdom are compositions put together here, and made palatable by a liquor they call *flavour*.

Flavour (flāv'vər), *v.* Also 6 **flaver**. [f. prec. sb.] † 1. *intr.* To be odorous, savour, smell. *Obs.*

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. viii. 16 Wyth Spycery welle savourand, And of kynd welle flavorand Dat ilke Hart.. Scho bawmyd.

2. To give flavour, taste, or scent to; to season; in first quot. † to make to 'smell' warm.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 248 Flauer the insyde of them [hosen] agaynst the fyre. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 23 Some of their wines were flavoured with a kind of pitch. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiii. 241 The water only slightly flavoured our tea.

Fig. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 66 Oaths.. flavoured every third sentence that was uttered on board ship.

3. To try the flavour of; to taste. *rare*—1.

1823 LAMB *Let.* (1888) II. 87 Yours is the delicatest .. melting piece I ever flavoured.

Flavoured (flāv'vərd), *ppl. a.* [f. *FLAVOUR sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.] *a.* Mixed with some ingredient used to impart a flavour. *b.* Having flavour; chiefly, having a specified flavour, indicated by some defining word as *ill*-, *well*-, *orange*-, *vanilla*-, etc. *flavoured*.

1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* 498 High testaceous Food And flav'urd Chian Wines. a. 1764 DODSLEY *Agric.* ii. Herbs, or flav'urd fruits. 1867 'GUILA' *Invalid's Ck.* xli. (ed. 3) 23 Well-flavoured gravy [may be] poured over them. *Ibid.* xlv. 25 Any nicely-flavoured mince-meat. *Mod.* Vanilla-flavoured chocolate.

Fig. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 301 Her conversation is better flavored than her tea.

Flavourer (flāv'vərər), [f. *FLAVOUR v.* + *-ER* 1.] Something used to impart flavour; a flavouring.

1884 P. BROWNE in *Girls' Own Paper* Jan. 155/3 Fill up the stock-pot.. with half the original quantity of vegetables and flavourers. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 174 Condiments, spices, and flavourers.

Flavouri-ferous, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *FLAVOUR sb.* + *-(I)FEROUS*.] Bearing flavour; fragrant.

a. 1774 FERGUSON *Canongate Playhouse* 24 With flavouri-ferous sweets shall chace away The pestilential fumes of vulgar cits.

Flavouring (flāv'vərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *FLAVOUR* (see *FLAVOUR v.* 2); also *attrib.*, as *flavouring-essence*, *-purpose*.

1845 COOLEY *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) s.v. *Essence of Soup Herbs*, A superior flavouring essence for soups, &c. 1867 'GUILA' *Invalid's Ck.* i. (ed. 3) 2 Celery seeds.. are a capital aid in flavouring. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 7/2 The liquor.. which is to be used for flavouring purposes.

2. *concr.* Something used for giving flavour to food or drink.

1845 COOLEY *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) s.v. *Essence*, The essences used as perfumes and flavouring. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 150 Sauces and flavourings.

Fig. 1888 *Athenzium* 11 Aug. 181/3 The modern 'romantic ballad' too often produces the effect of having been made to order.. with .. an orthodox flavouring of ejaculatory irrelevance in italics.

Flavourless (flāv'vərləs), *a.* [f. *FLAVOUR sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without flavour.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. viii. 264 [He] sat disconsolately down to the .. flavourless soup. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 813 Being flavorless in comparison with those grown in Europe.

b. *fig.* (cf. *FLAVOUR sb.* 3).

1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* iii. 45 A life.. by the side of which the life of childhood is as flavorless.. as that of a fly. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* Ser. iv. 184 To the many they seem flavourless and colourless.

Hence **Flavourlessness**, the state or condition of being without flavour; in quot. *fig.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 3/1 Something of flavourlessness.. must mark a man who can represent a composite public opinion.

Flavoursome (flāv'vərsəm), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-SOME*.] Full of flavour.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 130 These little Guillemots.. are very.. juicy.. and flavoursome. 1863 *P'il-grimage over Prairies* II. 273 Whether.. dog mutton ain't as flavoursome as hoss beef.

Fig. 1866 *Ch. & State Rev.* 3 Aug. 488 Versification.. lacking .. that flavoursome roughness which is the almost inevitable accompaniment of vigour.

Flav'oury, *a.* [f. as prec. + *-Y* 1.] = prec. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 7/6 Adv't., Samples of.. Tea.. full and flavory in the cup.

Flavous (flāv'vəs), *a.* [f. *L. flāv-us* yellow + *-OUS*.] Yellow.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 219 The Membrane it self is somewhat of a flavous Colour. 1846 in BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Flaw (flō), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4 *flay*, 4-7 *flawe*, (6 *flaa*), 4- *flaw*. [Perh. *a. ON. flaga* wk. fem., recorded in sense 'slab of stone' (Sw. *flaga* flake, also *flaw* in a casting, etc.; Da. *flage* may correspond either to this word or to *FLAKE sb.* 2, q.v.). The ON. word may have been used in wider senses derived from the various applications of the Teut. root **flah-*, *flag-* parallel and synonymous with **flak-* whence *FLAKE sb.* 2; the close resemblance in sense between *flaw* and *flake* is noteworthy. It is possible that an OE. **flage*, **flagu* existed.]

1. A detached piece of something.

† 1. A flake (of snow); a flake or spark (of fire). *Obs.* (Cf. *FLAKE sb.* 2 I, 2.)

c. 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibles* in Wright *Voc.* 160 La bouche me entra la aune de neyf [gloss a flay of snow]. ? a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2556 Pe flawes of fyre flawmes one theire helmes. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1756 Ryt as a flaw of fell snawe ware fallyn of a ryft. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. i. 78 Sternys.. Wes sene, as flawys of fyre byrnnand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 133/1 A flawe of fyre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ii. 112 Hir crownell.. Infyrit all of byrnnand flawis schane. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 35 As sudden, As Flawes congealed in the Spring of day.

2. A fragment; *spec. Sc.* 'the point of a horsenail broken off by the smith after it has passed through the hoof' (Jam.). Hence in *Not worth a flaw*. (Cf. *FLAKE sb.* 2 3.) *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. iv. 288 But this heart shall break into a hundred thousand flaws. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 415 It will rancle worse, by reason of the flaw of yron remaining in the flesh. 1810 J. SIM *Deil & M'Ommie in Harp Perthsh.* (1893) 96 Your reasons are no worth a flaw.

3. (Cf. *FLAKE sb.* 2 4, 5, and *FLAG sb.* 2 I, 2.) *a.* A turf, or collect. turf. *A flaw of peats*: the quantity got in a season.

1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 161 (Jam.) A lusty whid About what flaws o' peats they've casten, and sae gud. 1836 RICHARDSON, Sods flayed or stripped from the top of the surface of the earth are in the North called 'flaws'.

† *b.* A slab or layer of stone. *Obs.*

1570-6 LANBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 151 [An alleged Saxon *flostane*] signifieth a rocke, coast, or flaw of stone.

II. A breach, broken or faulty place.

4. A crack, breach, fissure, rent, rift.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 79 Though the Vessell were whole, without any Flaw. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren.* *August.* i. 31 If.. with a mighty Flaw the flaming wall, Should gape immense. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flaw*, a water-flaw and a crack in Chrystals. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* ii. 106 Or some frail China-jar receive a Flaw. a. 1745 SWIFT (J.), He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or flaw. 1764 BURN *Poor Law* 236 Where a flaw is observed [in their apparel], a patch is provided for it. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* iii. vi, The merest flaw that dents the horizon's edge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxiv. 355 On the closest examination no flaw is exhibited by the ice.

Fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xii. 34 Obserue how Anthony becomes his flaw. 1615 WITHER *Sheph. Hunt* iii. *Juvenilia* (1633) 412 When to my minde griefe gives a flaw Best comforts doe but make my woes more fell. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl., He will soder up the shifting flaws of his unjust permissions. a. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 480 He has to be called in to alter the working of his own machine.. to fill up its flaws.

† *b.* 'A disease in which the skin recedes from the nail' (*Cent. Dict.*). *Obs.*

In the quot. *white flaw* seems to be a perversion of *QUICKFLAW*; see also *WHITLOW*.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health.* (1633) 52 Rapes are good for white flaws, and such like diseases of the nailes. 1580 BARET *Alw.* F 669 A white flawe, *redinia*.

5. A defect, imperfection, fault, blemish.

a. in material things.

1604 DERKER *Honest Wh.* x. G iij a, I warrant they are sound pistols, and without flaws. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.*

(1759) I. 391 Thou hast a Crack, Flaw, soft Place in thy Skull. 1684 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 149 'The best sound Cork without Flaws or Holes. 1713 *STERLE Guardian* No. 16 ¶ 5 The smallest blemish in it, like a flaw in a jewel, takes off the whole value of it. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 14 Grieve so fair a Diamond holds a flaw. 1869 J. J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Camb.* (1881) 2 The bell was never good for anything, from the number of flaws in the casting. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 67 Grew. without a flaw anywhere, in feature, or limb, or body.

b. in immaterial things, and fig.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 75 There is... but one slender flaw in the touchstone of thy reputation. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 415 My loue to thee is sound sans cracke or flaw. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 237 Vsury is the certainest Meanes of Gaine. But yett it hath Flawes. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 46 There is a Flaw in the very Foundation of your Argument. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk. Wks.* 1871 IV. 455 They discover flaws and imperfections in their faculties. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 291 We should have thought [it] a considerable flaw in their characters. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 146 No flaw was ever detected in his reckonings. 1855 C. BRONTE *Villette* i. 2 He inherited. her health without a flaw.

c. esp. In a legal document or procedure, a pedigree, title, etc.: An invalidating defect or fault.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2049 The lease, that hath noe flawe, For a whole hundred yeares is good in lawe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 448 Some flaw or other must be found in his Relations and Pedegree. a 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1766) II. 194 A Prince who knew there was a flaw in his title would always govern well. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii. There seemed to be no flaw in the title of Polly Toodle. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* iv. 116 The evidence [was] clear, and a flaw in the indictment was the only chance of escape.

d. A failure in duty; a shortcoming in conduct, a fault.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 142 Each salutation may slide in a sin Unthought before, or fix a former flaw. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 550 Life for obedience, death for every flaw. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxvi. That will not only cure spiritual flaws, but make us friends with the Church again.

6. Sc. A 'fib', falsehood.

1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* n. iii. I shall tell ye a' That ilk ane talks about you, but a flaw. 1788 E. PICKEN *Auld Harry's Elegy* 16 Poems 118 They taul sic flaws, An' wantet to mak' black o' white, Without a cause.

7. Comb., as *flaw-seeking* adj.

1844 LOWELL *Love* 25 Not with flaw-seeking eyes like needle-points.

Flaw (flō), sb.² [Not found until 16th c.; possibly: -OE. **flagu* = MDu. *vlaghe* (Du. *vlaag*), MLG. *vlage*, Sw. *flaga*, of same meaning; the primary sense may be 'stroke' (Aryan root **plak-*: see FLAY v.).]

1. A sudden burst or squall of wind; a sudden blast or gust, usually of short duration.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vii. Prol. 49 Flaggis of fyir, and mony felloun flawe. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 14 A flawe off wynde out of the northe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xi. 13 Within a moment arose... a sodain Borasque or Fla. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1668) 51 Towards night... wind... came vncertainly and by flawes. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 54 We have upon our Coast in England a Michaelmas flaw, that seldom fails. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 128 It blew... not only by squalls and sudden flaws but a settled terrible tempest. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vi. ix. (1849) 379 [He] was knocked overboard by the boom of a sloop in a flaw of wind. 1839 LONGF. *Wreck Hesperus* iii. He... watched how the veering flaw did blow The smoke, now West now South. 1881 SCRIBNER'S *Monthly* XXII. 530/1 The playful breeze freshens in flaws.

fig. 1567 TURBERV. *Louer to Cupid* Epitaphes (1867) 85 Dispaire that grewe by frowarde fortunes flawes. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* 7 The Church is overtaken with such a flawe, that [etc.]. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* III. 24 He would flounder and diverge away right and left, just as the flaws of ideas came into his head. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 375 Flatterers who shroud themselves from the first flaw of adversity that rocks the structure.

b. A fall of rain or snow accompanied by gusty winds; a short spell of rough weather.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* I. 422 The falls of snow, which generally happen in March all over Great Britain, is in this neighbourhood called St. Causan's Flaw. 1830 SCOTT *Fruil.* 7 July, I rather like a flaw of weather. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 209 The flaws of fine weather, which we pathetically call our summer. *Ibid.* 212 Scouring flaws of rain.

† 2. fig. A sudden rush or onset; a burst of feeling or passion; a sudden uproar or tumult. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* v. 6 She at the first encounter on him ran. But he... from that first flaw him selfe right well defended. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* iii. iv. 63 O, these flawes and starts... would well become A womans story. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* v. i, And deluges of armies from the town Came pouring in; I heard the mighty Flaw When first it broke.

¶ 3. Used as rendering of F. *flau* scourge.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 33 Suffred a grete flawe to come in to the contre, for to chastyse the peple.

4. Comb. as *flaw-blown* adj.; also, † *flaw-flower*, a name for *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxxvii. Quick pattereth the *flaw-blown sleet. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* n. lxxiii. § 3. 309 Passe flower is called... after the Latin name *Pulsatilla*, or *Flawe flower.

† **Flaw**, a. *Obs.* -1 [? ad. L. *flāvus*.] ? Yellow. (So in glossaries, but the meaning is doubtful.)

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 782 Lily forehede had this creature, With liveliche browes, flaw, of colour pure.

Flaw (flō), v.¹ [f. FLAW sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To make a flaw or crack in; to crack; to damage by a crack or fissure; to cause a defect in, mar.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 34 The blunt end... seemed irregularly flawed with divers clefts. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 755 That stuns the Diamond and so flaws it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 558 The Brazen Cauldrons with the Frost are flaw'd. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 362 [Glass] being reduced to powder, or otherwise flawed. 1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 208 The breech... was torn open and flawed in many directions. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* 131 They fell to pieces with such ease that you might suspect them of having been flawed before.

b. with immaterial object, or fig.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 95 France hath flaw'd the League. *Ibid.* i. ii. 21 Which hath flaw'd the heart Of all their Loyalties. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* ii. ii. He answer'd, My worship needed not to flaw his right. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. vii. (1869) 67 It must be owned... that she had a fault of character that flawed her perfections. 1887 SWINBURNE *Loerine* i. ii. 178 Have I not sinned already—flawed my faith?

† c. To flaw off: to break off in 'flaws' or small pieces. *Obs.* Cf. to flake off.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 98 By looking on the surface of a piece newly flaw'd off.

† d. slang. To make drunk. *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 168 He that is flawed in the Company before the rest. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Flaw'd*, drunk. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. *intr.* To become cracked. † Also, to break off in flakes or small pieces (*obs.*).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 68 This round Is no where found To flaw. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 33 Those that flaw'd off in large pieces were prettily branched. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 103 It hath crack'd, flaw'd, and rose in ridges. 1774 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 112/1 No less fit for the inside of buildings, than tenacious and incapable of cracking or flawing. 1831 LANDOR *Count Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 514 The original clay of coarse mortality Hardens and flaws around her. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 9 Elm is very apt to flaw and splinter short in the lams.

3. Sc. To lie or fib. Cf. FLAW sb.¹ 6.

1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* n. i. But dinna flaw, Tell o'er your news again, and swear till 't a'.

Flaw (flō), v.² [f. FLAW sb.²] a. *intr.* Of the wind: To blow in gusts. b. *trans.* To ruffle as a flaw of wind does. *rare.*

1805 FLINCHERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 245 The wind... flawing from one side and the other. 1891 STEVENSON *South Seas* ii. xvi. in *Age* (Melbourne) 20 June 4/3 Long catspaws flawed the face of the lagoon.

Flaw, *obs.* or dial. form of FLAY.

Flawe(n, *obs.* pa. pple. of FLAY.

Flawed (flōd), ppl. a. [f. FLAW v. + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.: a. of material things; b. of immaterial things.

a. 1632 SHIRLEY *Ball* iv. iii. What wise gamester Will venture a hundred pounds to a flaw'd sixpence? 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 6 Appearing white, like flaw'd Horn or Glass. 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* xvii. 219 [He] made his pictures of real life appear like scenes looked at through flawed glass.

b. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 196 But his flaw'd heart... Twixt two extremes of passion, ioy and greefe, Burst smilingly. 1767 WARBURTON *Serm.* i Cor. xiii. 13 A flawed and faulty heart. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1876) 320 A hero with a flawed reputation.

† **Flawer**. *Obs.* -1 [f. FLAW v.² + -ER¹.] = FLAW sb.²

1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) VI. viii. v. 417 note, Storms, commonly called Michaelmas flawers, at that time of the year make sailing... dangerous.

Flawful (flō'ful), a. [f. FLAW sb. + -FUL.] Full of flaws or defects.

1881 FURNIVALL *Let.* 24 Nov., You American girls... insist on all us flawful men... being as good and flawless as you are. 1893 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 5/2 Few persons have left flawless poems, but Vaughan's are particularly flawless.

Flawless (flō'less), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Free from flaws; without a crack, defect, or imperfection.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iii. (1700) 20 Devotion is like a flawless Diamond. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. viii. § 18 The sea... is as unsullied as a flawless emerald. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 11 Reynolds was almost flawless. 1884 SYMONOS *Shaks. Predecessors* ix. 361 Flawless poetry.

Hence **Flawlessly** adv., **Flawlessness**.

1884 *Princeton Rev.* July 78 We know her to be good and flawlessly pure. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 340/2 The strength and flawlessness of the reins. 1890 I. D. HARDY *New Othello* I. viii. 184 May was flawlessly fair.

Flawn (flōn). *Obs.* exc. arch. Forms: 3-7, 9 *flaun*(e), (4 *flaunne*), 5-7 *flawn*(e), 8-9 *flawn*. [a. OF. *flaon* (Fr. *flan*) of same meaning: -early med. L. *fladon-em* (It. *fiadone* honeycomb), a. OHG. *flado* flat cake (MHG. *vlade*, mod. Ger. *fladen*) = Du. *vlade*, *vla* pancake: -WGer. **flaþon-* (see FLATHE): by many scholars regarded as cognate with Gr. *πλαθων* cake-mould, *πλατυς* broad.]

A kind of custard or cheese-cake, made in various ways. Also, a pancake. Prov. *As flat as a flawn*.

c 1300 *Havelok* 644 Pateste and flaunes. c 1390 *Form of Curry* (1780) 74 Take hony clarified and flaunne. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7044 With tartes, or... With deynthe flaunes, brode and flat. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 452 A flaune of Almayne. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 188 Master Raynard will be content with butter, cheese, cream,

flaunes, and custardes. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 470, I love such dinners as Milkmeats, Flauns, Custards, Cheesecakes. 1721-1800 BAILEY s. v., As flat as a Flawn. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxiii. He that is hanged in May will eat no flaunes in Midsummer. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Jackd. Rheims*, The flauns and the custards had all disappear'd.

b. *transf.* of a flat cap.

1602 DEKKER *Satiro-mastix* Hiv, Cast off that blew coate, away with that flawnne.

Flawy (flō'i), a. [f. FLAW sb.¹ and 2 + -Y¹.]

1. Full of flaws or defects.

1712 W. DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 479 Those Trees are become cracked, and very flawy within. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Coming in gusts; gusty.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* XXII. 532/2 Pushing the yacht... is often required in light, flawy wind.

Flawyn, *obs.* pa. pple. of FLAY.

Flax (flæks), sb. Forms: 1 *flæx*, *flæx*, 1-5 *flex*, 4 *south. vlexe*, 4-6 *flexe*, 5-7 *flaxe*, (7 *flacks*), 4- *flax*. [Com. W. Ger.: OE. *flæx* = OFris. *flax*, OS. **flahs* (MDu., Du., LG. *vlax*), OHG. *flahs* (MHG. *vlahs*, mod. G. *flachs*): -OTeut. **flahsom* str. neut.; commonly referred to the OTeut. root **flēh-*, *flah-* to plait: -OArvan **plek-*, *plok-*; cf. Ger. *flech*-ten, L. *plec*-tere, Gr. *πλέκ*-ειν. Some think however that the root is *flah-* (: -OArvan **plak-*) as in FLAY v., the etymological notion being connected with the process of 'stripping', by which the fibre is prepared.]

I. The plant.

1. The plant *Linum usitatissimum* bearing blue flowers which are succeeded by pods containing the seeds commonly known as linseed. It is cultivated for its textile fibre and for its seeds.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* ix. 31 Witodlice eall hira flex and hira bernas wæron fordone. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (Tollem. MS.), Flexe growep in euen stalkes, and berep below floures or blew. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i. xx. Whanne the flaxe was grown and pulled vp. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 39 b. Flax... is called of the Northern men lynt. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 47 The Land there for Flax is very good, being rich and dry. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 240 Flax has also a corolla of five petals. 1869 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iii. (1870) 49 The flax extracting from the earth the materials of those fibres which are to be woven into garments for us.

2. With qualifying word prefixed, in the names of other species of *Linum* or of plants resembling the true flax, as *dwarf*-, *fairy*-, *mountain*-, *purging*-, *spurge*-, *tead*-, *wild flax*: see quots., and the different words.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 28 *Linaria*, wilde flax. 1670 RAY *Catal. Plant.* 196 *Linum arvense*. Common wild Flax. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 81 Dwarf-, or Purging-, or Fairy-Flax, *Linum catharticum*. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 187 Mountain Flax, (1) *Linum catharticum*. (2) *Erythraea Centaurium*. *Ibid.*, Wild Flax, (1) *Linaria vulgaris*. (2) *Cuscuta Epithimum*.

b. New Zealand Flax, *Phormium tenax* (also called *flax-bush*, *-lily*, *-plant*), a native of New Zealand, the leaves of which yield a textile fibre.

1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* iv. 203 In New Zealand they [Lilyworts] are represented by the Phormium or Flaxbush. 1854 GOLEER *Pigeons' Parl.* Introd. 5, I had... to pass the night... under the shade of a flax-bush. 1870 BRAIN *New Homes* viii. 375 The native flax (*phormium tenax*) is found in all parts of New Zealand.

II. The fibre of flax.

3. The fibres of the plant whether dressed or undressed.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 Pik thi flax. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 676 This pardoner hadde heer as yelwe as wax, But smotho it heng, as doth a strike of flex. c 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 18 The lymwear, Weueth my lynnencloth Of threde of flaxe. 1530 PALSGR. 221/1 Flaxe redy to spynne, *fillace*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iii. 108 It [haire] hangs like flax on a distaffe. 1666 PERYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 34 In the town did see an old man beating of flax. 1767 WARBURTON *Serm.* i Cor. xiii. 13 Human laws, like a thread of flax before a flame, vanish and disappear before popular commotions. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 323 You broke away from us like the Philistine from the untwisted flax.

fig. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* v. Wks. 940/2 He spinneeth that fyne lye with flex, fetchinge it out of his owne body as the spider spynneeth ber cobwebbe.

b. pl. Different sorts or qualities of flax.

1886 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/4 There is a brisk inquiry for tows, hems, and flaxes.

† 4. As a material of which a candle or lamp wick is made; the wick itself. *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 20 Flæx *vel* lin smikende ne adwæscet. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 189 Preestis of the chirche, þat smokiden bi pride as brent flex. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1200/1 It is a thing right hard... to put flexe vnto fyre, & yet kepe them [the fingers] fro burning. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Isa. xlii. 3 The smoking flax shall he not quench. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 55 Beautie... Shall to my flaming wrath, be Oyle and Flax. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELO *Fatal Dowry* iv. i, He has made me smell for all the world like a flax or a red-headed woman's chamber.

5. A material resembling the fibres of the flax-plant or used for a like purpose.

1553 EOEN *Treat. Nerue Ind.* (Arb.) 19 The flaxe whiche is lefte, they spinne agayne. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 216 A kinde... of Flax, wherewith they make Nets.

b. in the name of a variety of asbestos with flax-like fibres, as *EARTH-FLAX*, *FOSSIL-FLAX*, *MOUNTAIN-FLAX*, q. v. For *Incombustible flax*, see *ASBESTOS* 2.

1860 WHITTIER *Double-h. Snake* 4 Whether he lurked in the Oldtown fen Or the gray earth-flax of the Devil's Den.

6. Cloth made of flax; linen.

c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 87 Of ðære eorðan cymeð ðæt fleax, ðæt bið hwites hives. 1340 *Ayent.* 236 Chastete þet is be-tokned be þe huite ulexe. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F 643 That beareth or weareth flaxe or linnen. 1851 Mrs. R. WILSON *New Zealand* 23 His robe of glossy flax which loosely flows. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* v. iii. 93 In flowing vest of silky flax, undyed.

III. attrib. and Comb.

7. a. simple attrib. General relations (with or without hyphen), as *flax-blade*, † *-bolle* (see *BOLL* sh. 1), *fibre*, *leaf*, *plant*, *stalk*, *stem*, *straw*, † *top*.

1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* v. i. 11 With *flax-blades binding to a tree the Maid. c1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 note, *Boceans*, *flaxbolles [*printed* filaxlollies]. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* 409 Attempts have been made to prepare *flax fibre without steeping. 1884 BRACKEN *Lays of Maori* 69 Zephyrs stirred the *flax leaves into tune. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 305/1 The *flax plants are passed between these cylinders. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 409 The immersion of the *flax stems in water. 1860 *Ibid.* II. 228 The sheaves of *flax-straw are placed erect in crates. 1832 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxi. 10 A *flax top gedered togidere [*Vulg. stufpa collecta*] the synagoge of synneres.

b. Concerned with flax as a commercial product, as *flax culture*, *-factory*, *-industry*, *-man*, *-merchant*, *-mill*, *-shop*, *-spindle*, *-tithe*.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 455 Lands .. prepared for *flax culture. 1509 in *Mkt. Harbrough Records* (1890) 232 Ric' Beale *Flaxman. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 197 Let it to flaxmen at £3 or £4 per acre. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 207 The flaxman only finding seed, and agreeing to have the field cleared by a given time. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 221 The proprietors of many *flax-mills. 1600 Sir John Oldcastle i. iii. A man may make a *flax-shop in your chimnies, for any fire there is stirring. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 27 A Gentlewoman that kept a Flax-shop in the Minories. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 456 The steam-driven *flax-spindle. 1692 ROBEY *Diary* 18 Whether *flax-tyth were small tythes or not.

c. Made of flax, as *flax canvas*, *-sandal*, *-thread*. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* xxi. ii. 378 His feet—with green flax-sandals shod. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 210/1 Flax Canvas .. may be procured in various degrees of fineness and make. 1891 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/8 Flax-thread and spun stuffs.

d. objective, as *flax-dresser*, *-hackler*, *-spinner*, † *-swinger*; *flax-cutting*, *-dressing*, *-growing*, *-spinning* vbl. sbs.

1632 SHERWOOD, A *flax-dresser, *liniere*. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 304 As many as 800 flax-dressers. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 164 They next send it to a *flax-hackler. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 379 The severe trial the *flax-spinners experienced. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 305/2 *Flax-spinning is now carried on with most success in .. Yorkshire. 1663 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Charles Abbot .. *flaxswinger.

8. Special comb.: *flax-bird*, (a) the North American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris tristis*; (b) U.S. 'a book-name of the scarlet tanager, *Piranga rubra*' (*Cent. Dict.*); (c) dial. the common Whitethroat, *Curruca cinerea*; † *flax-box*, a box to hold the flax or tow match for firing a caliver or match-lock; *flax-brake* (see quot.); *flax-breaker* = prec.; *flax-comb*, an instrument for cleansing and straightening flax fibres, a flax-hackle; *flax-cotton*, cottonized flax; † *flax-finch* ? some species of finch; *flax-hackle* (see quot.); † *flax-hoppe*, a head or seed-pod of flax; *flax-hurd*, the coarse parts of flax, tow; *flax-ripple* (see quot.); *flax-scutcher* (see *SCUTCHER*); so *flax-scutching* vbl. sb.; *flax-thrasher*, a machine for beating out the seeds from the bolls of the flax-plant; *flax-wench*, *-wife*, *-woman*, a female flax-worker.

1822 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* VI. 120 American Yellow Finch .. feeds on the seeds of flax, alder, &c., and is called in the back parts of Carolina, the *Flax Bird. 1576 *Lanc. Lieutenantcy* 1. 77 Six calliwers, fyve *flaxe boxes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. iii. 48 A *Flax Brake is two pieces of Timber with Teeth made in them to bruse Flax stalks. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Flax-breaker. 1611 COTGR., *Brosse* .. a *flax-combe, or hatchell. 1755 JOHNSON, *Flax-comb*, the instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts. 1851 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 192 The *flax-cotton is a great thing. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gale Lang. Unl.* xiv. § 153 The goldfinch, larke, nightingale .. and *flax-finch are singing birds. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 402 The *flax-hackle is an instrument or tool constructed for the purpose of hackling or straightening the fibres of the flax. 14.. *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 584/3 *Folliculus*, a *flexhoppe. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* ii. iv. 93 A little Rozen melted together with *Flaxehurds. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6067 Lap the joynted place about with a little heinp or flax-hurds. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Flax-ripple, a comb with large iron teeth through which flax is drawn, to remove the bolls or seeds. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 277 The first *flax-scutching mill. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. i. ii. 277 My Wife .. deserves a Name As ranke as any *Flaxe-Wench. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (near end) How a *Flaxe wife [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Filandiere*, a *Flaxe-woman.

b. In the names of plants, as *flax-bush*, *-lily* (see sense 2 b); *flax-dodder*, *Cuscuta Epilinum*; *flax-tail*, a dialect name of the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*; *flax-weed*, *Linaria vulgaris*, toad-flax;

flax-worts, the name given by Lindley to the order *Linaceæ*.

1852 J. M. WILSON *Farmer's Dict. Agric.*, *Flax-dodder. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 313 The Reed-mace is in Kent often called *Flax-tail. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 445 Tode flaxe is called of the herbaristes of our time, Linaria, or *Flaxweede. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* vii. 485 *Linaceæ*, *Flaxworts.

Flax (flæks), a. rare¹. [f. prec.] Having the colour of flax; flaxen.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 241, I have my flax hair built in many strange and differing fashions.

Flax (flæks), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To wrap in fine linen. rare¹.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 368 And oh the sheets I lie in here .. Dives was ne'er so flaxed as I.

2. *U.S. a. trans.* To beat; app. in allusion to the beating of flax. Cf. *FLAXEN* v. b. *intr.* To flax round: to 'knock about,' bestir oneself.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., I think .. to flax for to beat [is American]. 1884 MISS L. W. BALDWIN *Yank. Sch. Teacher in Virginia* iv. 29 I'm goin' to make some dried-apple fritters f'r dinner, an' you must flax roun' an' give me a lift.

† **Flaxed**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. *FLAX* sb. + -ED²] = *FLAXEN*.

1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv. 82 Her flaxed hair crown'd with an Anadem. a 1687 COTTON *Winter* 28 The Cup-bearer Ganimed Has capp'd his frizled flaxed head.

Flaxen (flæksən, flæks'n), a. and sb. Forms: 6 flaxan, 6, 8 flaxon, 7 flexen, -on, 6- flaxen. [f. *FLAX* sb. + -EN⁴]

A. adj.

1. Consisting or made of flax.

1521 *Bury Wills* (1850) 119 Item a flaxan shet. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* ii. i. 700 He shall .. lie in a good flaxon sheet. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. i. 3 The toile made of Cumes Flaxen cords, are so strong, that the wild Bore falling into it, will bee caught. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 41 His Majesty .. put off his course shirt and put on a flexen one. 1739 SHARP *Surgery* Introd. 52 The best Materials for making Ligatures are the Flaxen Thread that Shoemakers use. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 405 A patent for spinning a flaxen thread. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 6 Fine unmixed flaxen linen.

2. † a. ? Of the colour of the flax-flower; azure.

1603 *Tryall Chev.* ii. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. (1884) III. 315 Like Eagles they shall cut the flaxen ayre.

b. Of the colour of dressed flax: chiefly in reference to the hair. † *Flaxen wheat* (see quot.).

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 34 Flaxen wheate hath a yelow eare. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 196 All Flaxen was his Pole. 1616 SURL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 551 That kind of Wheat which amongst the English is called Flaxen-wheat, being as vvhitte or vvhitte than the finest Flax. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. 11. ii. (1624) 376 Leland commends Guithera .. for a faire flaxen haire. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 179 Nor is the flaxen wig with safety worn. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 182 He [the sick horse] had a white mouth and a flaxen tongue. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* i. That .. drooping head, with its wealth of showering flaxen curls.

3. Of or pertaining to flax as a commercial product.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4383/1 The Hempen and Flaxen Manufacture. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iii. 369 Who tends the culture of the flaxen reed. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 405 The flaxen trades of the United Kingdom.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *flaxen-haired*, *-headed*, *-wigged* adjs.; *flaxen-egg* (dial.), 'an abortive egg' (Halliwell).

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 293 The people generally are .. *flaxen haired. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i. vii. (1874) 84 An Angel .. Like a flaxen-haired child.

† B. sb. Material made of flax; linen; a linen-cloth. Obs.

1520 *Lanc. Wills* II. 8 A bordecloth of flaxen to be an alter cloth. 1599 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 250 One diaper table cloathe; one of flaxen. 1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* ii. Dram. Wks. (1875) 44 I'll see you byried in the flaxen your grandam spun herself. 1696 J. F. MERCHANT'S *Ware-ho.* 16 Flaxens .. made of the same Flax as the former.

Flaxen (flæksən), v. dial. [Cf. *FLAX* v. 2.] (See quot.)

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flaxen*, to beat, thrash. 'Ah followed 'im up, an' flaxened him well.'

Flaxenish (flæksənɪʃ), a. rare. Also 7 flexinish. [f. *FLAXEN* a. + -ISH.] Somewhat flaxen.

1661 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 167 A dark flexinish hair. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex.* VII (1867) 111 A hard-favoured, lean man, tall, with a thin-haired flaxenish beard.

Flax-seed, **flaxseed**.

1. The seed of flax, linseed.

1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 5. § 29 One Rood .. is limited to be sown with Linseed otherwise Flaxseed or Hempseed. ? 16.. L. *Delaware* in *Child Ballads* VII. 314 I'll hie me To Lincolnshire, To sow hemp-seed and flax-seed. 1737 BERKELEY *Lett. Wks.* 1871 IV. 248 It is hoped your flax-seed will come in time. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Flax-seed, the boll of flax, generally termed linseed.

b. The plant *Radiola Millegrana*, the seed-pods of which are similar to those of the flax plant; cf. *ALLSEED* c.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 290 *Radiola Millegrana*, Flax-seed, grows in similar situations.

2. A name given to the pupa of the Hessian fly from its resemblance to a flax-seed. U.S.

1886 *Times* 18 Aug. 10/6 Pupæ .. resembling small and rather elongated flax seeds. On this account they are called 'flax seeds' in America. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* II. 410

The larvæ [of the Hessian fly] assume the pupa state, called the flaxseed stage.

3. attrib. and Comb. (sense 1), as *flax-seed mill*, *oil*; *flaxseed ore* = *dyestone ore*: see *DYESTONE*.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual. Mat. Med.* 71 Flaxseed oil. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 881/2 *Flax-seed Mill*, one for grinding flax-seed for the more ready abstraction of the oil.

Flaxy (flæksi), a. [f. *FLAX* sb. + -Y¹.] Of the nature of or resembling flax; made of flax. Also *absol.*

1634 M. SANDYS *Prudence* 16 The Flaxie [colour] having whitenesse, appertaines to Temperance. 1659 TORRIANO, *Lineo*, flaxie, made of flax. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 20 The substance which attaches the flaxy filaments to the vegetable vessels and membranes.

Flay (flæ), sb. dial. [f. *FLAY* v.] A part of a plough, for 'flaying' or paring off the surface of the ground.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 8 An iron earth-board firmly screwed to the coulter, which in some places is called a flay. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Flay*, part of a plough; it goes before the coulter and pares off the surface of the ground, turning it under the furrow which the plough makes.

Flay (flæ), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. flayed.

Forms: 1-3 flean, 3 flan, 3-4 fien, flo, 4 flaze, 4-5 flyze, flyghe, 5 fla, fle, 5-6, 8-9 dial. flee, 5-7, 9 dial. fley, 3-9 flea, 6-7 flaye, 6- flay. Also (see esp. sense 5) 6-7, 8-9 dial. flaw(e). Pa. t. 3 south. vloz, 3-4 flow, 4 frouh, 4-5 flogh, flew; 6 fleyd(e), fleid, 7-8 flead, 6- flayed. Pa. pple. 3 ivlazen, flo, 4 vlaze, yflawe, 4-7 flain(e), flayn(e), 5 fleyen, fleyen, 5-6 flawe(n), 6 fleene, fleine, 6-7 flean(e); 5-6 fleyed, fleyd, 6-7 flawed, 6-8 fleed, flead, flea'd, 7-9 fleaed, 7 fled, flaid, flaid, 6- flayed. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: -OE. *flān* (pa. t. **flōz*, pl. **flōgon*, pa. pple. **flagen*) = MDu. *vlaen*, *vlaeghen*, *vlaeden*, ON. *flā* (Sw. *flå*, Da. *flaæ*): -OTeut. **flahan*, f. Aryan root **plāk-*, whence Gr. *πλήσσω* to strike. Cf. *FLAKE* sb.², *FLAW* sb.¹ and ².]

1. *trans.* To strip or pull off the skin or hide of; to skin: a. with object a person: often in to flay alive (or † quick).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 659 *Degloberet*, flean. c 1205 LAY. 6418 Oder he heom lette quic flān. c 1300 *Havelok* 612 He shal him hangen, or quik flo. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. iii. Out of his skynne he hath him stript and flawe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 28 He dyd hym to be flayn al quyk. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 261 Whom the Barbarians fleyde alyue and slewe. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bath.* ii. 1. No doubt, they would have flea'd me alive. 1709 PRIOR *Paulo Purganti*, They should be hang'd or starv'd, or flead. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 51 You must flea a Muscovite to make him feel. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* v. 109 If I catch him, I will flay him alive.

b. with object an animal.

c 1302 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule flo the Conyng, ant make roste is loyne. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1682 Men .. that fast fonden alday to fien wilde bestes. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 Fyrst flyghe thyn elys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eijjb, Now to speke of the bestes when thay be slayne How many be strypte and how many be flayne. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* iii. 73 b, Than kyll him [a young crow] and flawe him. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxix. § 12 (1689) 26 Take Eels, flea, gut and wipe them. 1741 *Compl. Fam.* Piece i. ii. 136 Flea your Hare, and lard it with Bacon. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii. Whole deer were often brought in to be broken and flayed.

absol. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 65 (1632) 340 To them which thinke it alwayes imperfect reformation that doth but sheare and not flea.

2. To strip off or remove portions of the skin (or analogous membrane) from; to excoriate. Often hyperbolically (cf. *scarify*).

c 1250 *Meid Margrete* xxxvi, Mit swopes ant mit scorges habbe ye me flo. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 809 With boffetez watz hys face flayn. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 73 Sum of hem had her fyngers [flayne]. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Aduri* .. to be flawed, to be scorched, as mens thies or legs be with fretting. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 168 These fingers should have flead his face. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. iii. You shall .. be curried, claw'd, and flaw'd, and taw'd, indeed. 1628 *DONNE Sermon* liv. 546 If thou flea thy selfe with haire cloathes and whips. 1659 LOVEACE *Poems* (1864) 233 Rayl, till your edged breath flea your raw throat. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Ess. Georg.* (1721) I. 206 The Goats and Oxen are almost flead with Cold. 1721 CIBBER *Rival Fools* iii, I gad he woud have flea'd your Backside for you. 1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* iii. § 3. 292 The Taste of it is so harsh, that it fleas the Tongues of such as are not used to it. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* 5 Oct., In the ardour of my medical practice I flayed the whole neck of me with a blister. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1871) II. xv. 171 The prospect of dying in Newgate, with a back flayed and an eye knocked out.

3. fig. and transf.

a. To inflict acute pain or torture upon.

1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 583 Habits are soon assum'd; but when we strive To strip them off, 'tis being flay'd alive. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* II. xiv. 49 Macaulay has laid bare the entire process of flaying an author.

b. To divest (a person) of clothing; to 'strip', undress. *humorous nonce-use*.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iv. iv. 655 Nay prethee dispatch: the Gentleman is halfe fled already.

c. To strip (a person) of his money or belongings by extortion or exaction; to pillage, plunder.

Also, to do this by cheating; to 'clean out'. Cf. *fleece, shear*.

1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 345 Officers were sent afresh to flea those who had been shorne before. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 3 A griping Lawyer .. will bee sure to fleece him, if hee do not flea him. 1620 Frier *Rush* 21, I have beene among players at the Dice and Cardes, and I haue caused .. the one to flea the other. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. (1651) 157 They are .. so flead and fleeced by perpetual exactions. 1665 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 6 The Hollanders .. being .. flay'd with Taxes, distracted with Factions. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 381 Plundering cities and temples and flaying the people with requisitions. 1893 FARMER *Slang, Flay.* 2 (American) To clean out by unfair means.

d. To strip (a building, or the like) of its exterior ornament or covering.

1636 DAVENANT *Witts* v. v. How! flea monuments of their brazen skins! 1670 J. COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. 1893) 182 The ruins of an old castle that was here; it was all flead to build the Turkish moschs. 1687 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 169 The Outside .. is quite flay'd, if I may so speak, but on design to give it a rich outside of Marble. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 514 As comes a pillar of electric cloud, Flaying the roofs and sucking up the drains.

4. To strip or peel off (the skin). Also with *off*, *† up*.

c 1250 *Meid Maregrete* xxxiv. Al þet fel from þe fleisc gunnen ho to flo. 1382 WYCLIF *Micah* iii. 3 Whiche eten fleshe of my peple and hildiden, or flemen, the skyn of hem fro aboue. c 1450 HENRYSON *Wolf & Wedder* 39 Poems (1865) 204 With that in by the doggis skyn of he flew. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* 267 They doe vse to .. flea vp the skinne on both sides. c 1626 *Dick of Devon*, v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 97 Flea the Divells skin over his eares. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Mar. As it snows often it perpetually freezes, of which I was so sensible that it flay'd the very skin of my face. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash in Enthus. Triumph.* (1655) 168 Touchy, proud men .. as it were with their skins flean off. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* iii. vii. The first man that offers to come in here, I will have his skin flay'd off. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atlanta* 58 And we will flay thy boarskin with male hands.

transf. and fig. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 28 Flea off your skins [*i. e.* take off your disguise]. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 530 [The world's] out-side filme of contentednesse, which when flaid off, what appeareth but vanity, or vexation of Spirit.

† b. To tear off (a man's beard) together with the skin. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12452 Fful manye kynges had he don slo, and flow þe berdes of alle þo. c 1450 *Mertin* 620, I shall .. make thy beerde be flayn, and draw from thy chyn boustously. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xxvii. They gaf hym their berdys clene flayne of.

5. *transf.* (chiefly *dial.*) a. To strip the bark, rind, husk, or other integument from; to bark, peel. b. To remove or strip off (rind, bark, etc.). Also with *off*. (Chiefly in form *flaw*.)

a. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 59 To flawe the Poales .. is more than needeth to be done in thys behalfe. 1686 FLOR *Staffordsh.* 382 They flaw it [Timber] standing about the beginning or middle of May. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. xi. 192 Birds, who have occasion to husk and flay the Grains they swallow. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct., In Sussex .. a man was believed to earn from £40 to £45 in the year, including what he gets from flaying timber in the spring.

b. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1308 As a mon þe rynde flep. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 74 Cutte it [a bud] round about, and flawe of the rinde. 1623 COCKERAM *11*, To Flew or pull off the rinde or skin, Degluate. 1631 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* [Layd out] for flawinge the tanne iiij. ixd. 1796 *Traus. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XIV. 234 From the largest of those arms, I flawed off slips of rind.

c. To pare or strip off thin slices of (turf). Also with *off*, *up*.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 96 They cutt and flea top-turves with linge upon them. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. ix. 390/2 A Turf Spade .. is to cut and flea up the surface of any thing flat. 1724 SWIFT *Drap. Lett.* vii. That odious Custom .. of cutting Scraws .. which is flaying off the green Surface of the Ground, to cover their cabins. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss, Flay*, to pare turf with a breast plough.

6. Phrases. To flay a flint: to be guilty of the worst meanness or extortion in order to get money. (cf. FLAY-FLINT). † To flay the fox: to vomit (translating *F. slang écorcher le renard*).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xi. (1694) 42 He would flay the Fox. 1659 BURTON *Diary* (1828) IV. 398 Some of them were so strict that they would flea a flint. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s. v. *Flay*, He'll flay a Flint, of a meer Scrat or Miser.

† 7. ? To clarify (oil). *Obs. rare* -1. [Perh. a different word.]

1530 PALSGR. 551/1, I flaye oyle with water, whan it boyleth, to make it mete to frye fysshe with. *Je detaingz thuyte*.

8. Comb. † Flaybrech, a flogger.

1671 H. M. tr. *Collog. Erasmus* 49 He is a more cruel flaybrech than even Orbilius.

Hence Flayed († flayn) *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/2 Flayne, or flawyn, *excoriator*. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 10 A flead Mouse roasted. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iii. *Furies* 467 The Dysentery .. Extorteth pure blood from the flayed veins. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 100 His jests are .. old flead Proverbs. a 1652 BROME *City Wit* v. Wks. 1873 I. 363 The fresh skin of a flea'd Cat. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 635 Let the flea'd victims in the flames be cast. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 192/2 The loose flayed skin which belonged to the arms.

Flay, var. of FLEY v. to frighten.

Flayel, obs. form of FLAIL.

VOL. IV.

Flayer (flē-ɪ-ɹ). [f. FLAY v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who flays; also *fig.* one who 'fleeces' or practises extortion.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/1 Flear of beest, *excoriator*. 1598 FLORIO *Scorticatorcell*, a fleaer of hogs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. xiii. § 1 Every Fox must yeld his owne skin and haire to the flayer. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 152 Her lamb By the bleak season slain, her weltd coat Yields to the flayer. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* iii. i, Pubsby & Co. are regular flayers and grinders.

2. *Hist.* (transl. *F. écorcheur*). One of a number of French brigands in the 14th century, who 'flayed' or pillaged the people.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv. 310 The French .. had bands called flayers (*écorcheurs*). 1891 CORNH. *Mag.* Oct. 416 His whole life was spent in raids .. upon the Brabanters, late-comers, flayers, free companions [etc.]

Flay-flint. [See FLAY v. 6.] One who is guilty of the worst meanness or extortion for the sake of gain; a skin-flint.

1672 SHADWELL *Miser* 1, A pox on this damn'd Flea-flint. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 141 The Flea-flints, the Germans strip 'em bare. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail*, There lived a flayflint near; we stole his fruit, His hens, his eggs.

Flaying (flē-ɪ-ŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLAY v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FLAY.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 Fleyng of beestys, *excoratio*. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met. Epist.* (1593) 3 The fleaing off of piper Marsies skin. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* i. vi. 321 The flaying and dissecting of a sophist at the hands of so dexterous an anatomist as Socrates.

2. *attrib.* and Comb., as *flaying-knife*, *season*, *-shovel*, *-spade*.

1842 BROWNING *Waring* i. vi. Some Junius .. shall tuck His sleeve, and forth with *flaying-knife. 1794 J. BOYS *Agric. Surv. Kent* 97 The oaks are all cut in the *flaying season, for the bark of all sizes. 1887 S. CHESH. *Gloss.*, **Fleyin-shovel*, a sort of plough with a single long handle like a spade driven by the hand. 1573 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 242, ij. peatspades, ij. *flaing spades. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wordbk.*, *Flaying-spade*, an implement for paring off the surface of rough grass land for burning.

Flaying, *ppl. a.* [f. FLAY + -ING 2.] That flays.

1663 BUTLER *Hum.* i. ii. 967 Could not the Whipping-Post prevail, To keep from flaying Scourge thy Skin. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* ii. i, Those fleaing Rascals the Surgeons.

Flay(le, obs. f. FLAIL.

Flayn(e, obs. pa. pple. of FLAY.

Flayre, obs. f. FLAIR 1.

Flayt, pa. t. of FLITE v. *Obs.* to scold.

Fle, obs. f. FLAY.

Flea (flē), *sb.* Forms: 1 *flēah*, *flēh*, *flēa*, *flēo*, 3-5 *flē*, 3-6 *flee*, 6 *Sc. fla*, 8 *Sc. flae*, *dial. fleigh*, 9 *Sc. flech*, *dial. fleck*, 6- *flea*. *Pl.* 1 *flēan*, 4-6 *flēen*, 5 *flēn*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *flēah* str. (prob. masc.), *flēa* wk. masc. or fem.; corresponding to MDu., MLG. *vlō* (Du. *vloo*), OHG. *flōh*, *flōch* str. masc. (MHG. *vlōch* str. masc., pl. *flēhe*, *vlō* str. fem., mod. Ger. *flöh* fem.), ON. *flō* str. fem. (pl. *flōr*); repr. OTeut. **flauh-*, or more probably **plauh-* (cons.-stem) cogn. with FLEE v.]

1. A small wingless insect (or genus of insects, *Pulex*, the common flea being *P. irritans*), well known for its biting propensities and its agility in leaping; it feeds on the blood of man and of some other animals.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 813 *Pulix*, fleah. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 264 Heo [gorst] cwelð þa flean. c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 37 Nis þer flei, fle, no lowse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 17 Hast thou had fleen all night or artow drone? 1547 BOORNE *Brev. Health* ccxcix. 98 Flees the whiche doth byte and styngne men in theyr beddes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 Fleas breed principally of Straw or Mats. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 353 So naturalists observe a flea Hath smaller fleas, that on him prey; And these have smaller still to bite 'em, And so proceed ad infinitum. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) II. 186 The counsel upon the circuit at Shrewsbury were much bitten by fleas. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fruls.* I. 227 Fleas, in Rome come home to everybody's business and bosom. 1874 WOOD *Insects Abr.* 771 The best-known foreign Flea, the Chigoe (*Pulex penetrans*).

b. As a type of anything small or contemptible.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xxiv. 15 Thou pursuest a deed bound, and a quyk fle [1382 flyze]. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 195 For it is said in Proverb, But lawtē All other vertewis ar nocht worth ane fle. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. 660 Me thoctt yu had nouthr force .. nor will for till haue greiuit ane Fla. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* v. 126 These Lilliputian bumpers would not have floored a flea.

2. = flea-beetle: see 6 below.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 760 The hop-plaut .. is liable to be wholly devoured .. by the ravages of the flea. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, *Fly in Turnips* (*Altica nemorum*) .. It is sometimes called the black jack and sometimes the flea or black fly. 1860 CURTIS *Farm Insects* List Engravings, *Altica nemorum*, the Turnip fly or flea. *Altica cucurbita*, the Hop flea or beetle.

3. Applied, with defining word prefixed, to small crustaceans which leap like a flea; see SAND-FLEA, WATER-FLEA. *Beach-flea* (U.S.) = sand-flea.

1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* II. 76 The 'beach-fleas' so common on the sandy beaches.

4. *phr.* *A flea in one's ear*: said of a stinging or mortifying reproof, rebuff, or repulse, which sends

one away discomfited: chiefly in *phr. to go* (*send*, etc.) *away with a flea in one's ear*. † b. Formerly also = anything that surprises or alarms, matter for disquietude or agitation of spirit: after *F. (avoir or mettre) la puce à l'oreille*.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* ii. xxxix. (1869) 91 And manye oother grete wundres [ye haue seyde] whiche ben fleen in myne eres [*F. puce es oreilles*]. 1577 tr. *De L'Isle's Legendarie* B vj b, Sending them away with fleas in their eares, vterly disappointed of their purpose. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 423 [He] at length had such his answer, that he is gone to Rome with a flea in his eare, that disquieteth him. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Love's Cure* iii. iii, He went away with a flea in's ear, Like a poor cur. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* i. i. ix. 18 The Protestants .. have made Leagues to uphold themselves; and put a flea into the ear of France. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *Joku Bull* iii. vi, We being stronger than they, sent them away with a flea in their ear. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xxii. 56, I was hurrying out with a Flea in my Ear, as the Saying is. 1838 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) II. 510 [He] came off unvictorious with a flea in his ear. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xiii, I sent him off with a flea in his ear, I can tell you.

5. Comb., as † *flea-catcher*, *-feeder*, *-skinning*; *flea-brown*, *-coloured* adjs.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 538 The peroxide [of lead] may be precipitated of a brilliant *flea-brown colour. 1806 *Spirit Pub. Fruls.* (1807) X. 221 Bug Destroyer to His Majesty, and *Flea Catcher in general. 1776 ANSTEV *Election Ball* (1808) 230 A new-fashioned *flea-coloured coat. 1603 BRETON *Wit's Priv. Wealth* (1639) Bb, They that love their beds are great *Flea-feeders. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* v. 81 This .. pebble-peeling *flea-skinning principle.

6. Special comb.: *flea-bag* (*slang*), a bed; *flea-beetle*, a small leaping beetle of the genus *Haltica*, the species of which ravage hops, grape-vines, turnips, and other plants; *flea-louse*, a leaping plant-louse of the family *Psyllide*; *flea-lugged* (*Sc.*), unsettled, harebrained (*Jam.*); *flea-powder*, a remedy against fleas; † *flea-trap*, in quot. an opprobrious epithet applied to a person.

1839 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* xxxix, I think the gentleman would be better if he went off to his *flea-bag himself. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, *Fly in Turnips* (*Altica nemorum*) .. a species of *flea-beetle which attacks the turnip crop. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Wi *flae-lugged sharny-fac'd Lawrie. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. 70 Yon flea-luggit thing, Jamie. 1699 *Poor Robin* A iv, Since Scoggin found out his *Flea-Powder. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* ii. iii, i. *Daughter*. Are they not our tormentors? *Car. Tormentors?* *flea-traps! 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, Do you long to be ferking of Man's Flesh, Madam Flea-trap?

b. In various plant-names, as *flea-dock*, the butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*); *flea-grass*, *flea-sedge*, *Carex pulicaris*; † *flea-seed*, *Plantago Psyllium*; *flea-weed*, local name for *Galium verum*; *flea-wood* (see quot.).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Fleadocke is *Petasites*. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flea-dock*, the herb butter-bur. 1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Augl.* 148 *Flea-grass. This was so denominated by Mr. Goodyer, because the seeds .. do in shape and colour somewhat resemble Fleas. 1820 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 252 *Carex Pulicaris* *Flea Sedge, or Flea Grass. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 105 b, Psillium .. may be well called *fleadese or seawurt because y^e sede is very lyke vnto a fle. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, **Flea-wood*, the bog myrtle or sweet gale, *Myrica Gale*. A housewife's cure for fleas.

Flea (flē), *v.* Also *dial. fleck*. [f. *prec.* sb.] *trans.* To rid of fleas, remove fleas from.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 79 He sweepes the house and fleas the beds himselfe. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. ix, Go flea dogs, and read romances! 1884 CHESH. *Gloss.* s. v. *Fleck*, 'Her father had gone up to fleck the bed.'

Flea, obs. f. FLAY.

Flea-bane. [See BANE.] A name given to various plants: esp. a. A book-name for the genus *Inula* (or *Pulicaria*), esp. *Inula dysenterica* and *I. Pulicaria*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 30 Coniza maye be called in englishe Flebayne. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 35 The Gnats also be .. chased away with the decoction of the herbe named Flebane, sprinkled on the beds. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxxiv. 391 *Conyza* from time to time hath been called in English Fleabane. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xiv. xv. 1232 *Conyza palustris* major, the greater Marsh or water Fleabane. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 394 The Flea-banes middle (*dysenterica*) and less (*pulicaria*) are of this genus (*Inula*). 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 243 The flea-banes (*Pulicaria*) noted for smoking off fleas.

b. A book-name for the genus *Erigeron*, esp. *E. acre* (called also *blue fleabane*).

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 364 The fleabane of Canada has only lately been found in Europe. 1820 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 513 English botanists have named it [*Erigeron acre*] blue-flowered or purple flea bane. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mammal Nat. Med.* 220 Philadelphia Flea Bane. Scabious. *Erigeron philadelphicus*. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 190 The drier ground was starred with white and pink Alpine flea-bane (*Erigeron Alp.*).

c. Applied to *Plantago Psyllium* (from the appearance of the seed).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxx. 104 This herbe is called in .. Latine *Psyllium* and *Herba Pulicaris* .. in English Flea-wurt and Fleabane. 1597 [see FLEAWORT].

† Flea-bit, *a. Obs. rare*. = FLEA-BITTEN 2.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3194/4 A flea-bit Mare.

Flea-bite. [f. FLEA sb. + BITE sb.]

1. The bite of a flea; the red spot caused by it.

1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 149/27 A Fleabit, morsus culicis. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 215 The small pox... begin to appear... At first they very nearly resemble flea-bites. 1801 SOUTHEY in *Robberds Mem. W. Taylor* I. 378, I am used to flea-bites, and never scratch a pimple to a sore. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s. v.*, Flea-bites have been mistaken for... the rash of typhoid, and other appearances.

2. fig. Anything that causes only slight pain; a trifling inconvenience or discomfort; a hurt, loss, accident, etc. of very small consequence or importance; a mere trifle. (Cf. FLEA-BITING 2.)

[c1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xxxviii, The felynge of thyse temptacions fyleth the soule nomore than yf they herde an hounde berke, or a flec byte.] 1582 BRETON *Floorsch upon Fancie* (Grosart) 25/1 When all these pangues are but Flea-bytes to mine. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Brood Cormorants, Cutpurse* 12 If they doe lose by Pirates, tempests, rocks, 'Tis but a Fleabite to their wealthy stockes. a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 2 The greatest bodily sicknesses were but Flea-bites to those scorpions. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches Nat.* I. 64 The labours of Hercules were a flea-bite to it. 1862 SALA *Seven Sins* I. vii. 169 The money was a mere flea-bite, a miserable fifty.

3. A small reddish spot on a horse or dog, resembling the mark made by the bite of a flea. Cf. FLEA-BITTEN 2.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1608/4 A middle-size White Spaniel Dog... with two reddish Ears full of little Fleabits. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 2571/4 A dapple-grey Mare... with red Flea-bites about her Head and Neck.

4. attrib.

1605 BRETON *Honour of Valour* xiii, When mortal wounds doe shew but flea-bite smarts.

Hence **Flea-bite** v. trans. 'To cover with bites of fleas' (Hyde Clarke 1855). **Flea-biter**, one who bites like a flea; in quot. fig.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 324 Wearish Wretch; so like a Flea-biter hee looks.

† **Flea-biting**, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. as prec. + BITING vbl. sb.]

1. The biting of a flea; the spot caused by this.

1552 HULOET, *Fleabitinge, pulicina signa.* 1582 M. PHILLIPS in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1600) III. 475 They... leave behinde them a red spot somewhat bigger than a flea-biting. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery, Lues Ven.* I. 5 The attendance of a Cancre is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a fleabiting.

2. fig. A small hurt, damage, etc.; = FLEA-BITE 2.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 69 b, Al these are but fle bitinges in respect and comparison of that which I shal now show you. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 86 b, If wee... make a sport and flea-biting of his fearefull visitation. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. v. (1676) 8 That which is but a fleabiting to one causeth insufferable torment to another. 1711 R. COOPER *Country-Man's Proposal* (1712) 13 I will shew you that would be but a Flea-biting to the Nation.

3. = FLEA-BITE 3.

1598 FLORIO, *Liardo*, a horse marked with red or tannie spots or fleabittens.

Flea-bitten, a. [f. as prec. + BITTEN ppl. a.]

1. Bitten by (or infested with) fleas.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. iii. (1676) 127 Redness of the face and itching, as if they were flea-bitten, or stung with Pis-mires. c 1626 *Dick of Devon* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1883) II. 87 In my fleabitten Trundle bed. 1751 SMOLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. lxxxvii. 36 You old flinty-faced, flea-bitten scrub. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 508 Snug and flea-bitten, in their own personal garrets.

2. Of the colour of a horse, dog, etc.: Having bay or sorrel spots or streaks, upon a lighter ground.

1570 *Will of Bartillmew* (Somerset Ho.), Geldinge flea-bitten colour. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 116 b, The fleabitten horse prooveth alwaies good in travell. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/4 A Lusty strong well spread gray Gelding... beginning to be Flea-bitten about the Head and Neck. 1846 E. JESSE *Anecd. Dogs* 282 We now see them [pointers]... of a flea-bitten blue or grey. 1863 *Times* 21 May, A tall and very powerful flea-bitten gray.

Hence **Flea-bittiness**.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 532 The mares'-nests of its discovery were amply supplied with the flea-bittiness of its style.

Fleach, dial. var. of FLITCH.

Fleagam, obs. form of PHLEGM.

† **Fleak**, sb. [? A use of *fleak*, FLAKE sb. 2 3.] A term of reproach used to a woman.

1636 DAVENANT *Witts* III. i, Scirvie Fleake! 'tis not for naught you boye Eggs in your Gruell.

Fleak(e), obs. or dial. form of FLAKE.

Fleale, obs. form of FLAIL.

Fleam, obs. and dial. var. of PHLEGM.

Fleam (flēm), sb.¹ Forms: 6 fleume, 7 fleame, fleame, fleme, (8 fleem, fleme), 8, 9 dial. fleem, (feyam, vlem), 7- fleam. Also 8 phleam, 9 phleme. See also FLUE. [a. OF. *flēme* (Fr. *flamme*) = Pr. *flēme*, Sp. *flēme*, It. *fiamma*, repr. med.L. *flētoma* (Wr.-Wülck. 400), *flēdomum* (Leiden Gloss. OET. 114), from late Lat. *flēbotomum*, ad. Gr. φλεβοτόμος: see PHLEBOTOMY. From the mod.L. forms were adopted OE. *flēme*, OHG. *flētuma*, *flēdema* (MHG. *flēdeme*, *vliete*(n), *vliedene*, mod.Ger. *flēte*); cf. also MDu. *vlieme*, *vlieme*. The mod.F. use = sense 2 below.]

1. A surgical instrument for letting blood or for lancing the gums; a lancet. In Great Britain Obs.

or arch.; the U.S. dicts. treat it as still current for a gum-lancet.

[a 1000 *Aldhelm Gl. in Zeitschr. f. d. A.* IX. 453 *Flebotomo*, blodsexe vel flytman.] 1552 HULOET, *Bloude lettynge*... the instrumente wherwyth bloude is letten, called a fleume. 1611 COTGR., *Deschaussoir*, a Fleame; the tooles wherewith Barbers diuide the gum from the tooth which they would draw out. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. 481/2 An... Ancient Fleme, or Fleame. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 76 A little Fleem made of a Flint. 1790 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to J. Bruce* 230 Wks. 1812 II. 166 Nor Scotch'd with fleamis a sceptered Lady's hide. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xl, Get a fleam, gumbo, and bleed him. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 219 The sharp stone with which the native phleme used to be armed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 881/2 *Fleam*, a gum-lancet.

2. A kind of lancet used for bleeding horses.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* I. xxviii. 123 The Farrier... must neuer be vnprovided... with tooles... as fleame to let blood with [etc.]. 1748 Tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 46 You shall Strike into it a Fleam made of hard steel. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 104 The principal Manufactures here [in Sheffield] are... Razors, Lancets, Phleams [etc.]. 1847 YOUBAT *Horse* xi. 362 Bleeding... is performed with a fleam or a lancet.

3. Comb., as *fleam-shaped* adj. Also *fleam-stick* (see quot. 1842); *fleam-tooth*, a fleam-shaped tooth of a saw.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 206 The *fleam-shaped tips of their lances were of unmistakable steel. 1842 AKERMAN *Gloss. Wilts.* **Fleam-stick*, the small staff used to strike the fleam into the vein. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 881/2 **Fleam-tooth*.

Fleam (flēm) sb.² In 4-7 fleme, 4, 9 dial. fleem. [App. a var. of FLUME (ME. *flum*), which has both senses; but the phonology is obscure; there may be some confusion with a Teut. word, OE. **flēam*: **flaumo*-f. root of OHG. *flawen* to wash.]

† 1. A stream, river. Chiefly in *flem Jordan* = L. *flumen Jordanis*. Obs.

c 1300 St. *Margarete* lviii, Ant let the folewen in holi foston, Ase ihu crist was ymsef y the flem iurdan. 13... P. E. *Allit.* P. C. 309 Pe grete flem of by flod folded me ymbe. c 1430 *Syr Tryam*. 142 To fleme Jordon and to Bedlem. 1516 in *Myrrour Ladye* (1873) p. 1, The water of fleme Iordane was stopped ayenst the natural course.

2. An artificial channel, watercourse, mill-stream. Now only dial.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 55 By a mylne fleme made with mens hande. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 356 Cutting a fleme or main carriage 18 foot broad. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wordbk.*, *Flem*, a mill-stream i.e. the channel of water from the main-stream to the mill. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Fleam*, a 'mill-tail', the stream that flows from a watermill after having turned the wheel.

Fleam (flēm), v.¹ Obs. exc. dial. [f. prec. sb.²] intr. To flow, stream. Also, transf. to drift away.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxv. 10004 Blode flemyt o fer in flattes aboute. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* 92 His trow blode has flemed bothe be swerde and exyle. 1863 R. BUCHANAN *Undertones* 120 As the vapours fleam'd away, behold! I saw... A nymph.

† **Fleam**, v.² Obs. rare. In 5 flēm. [ad. OF. *flime-r*, *flime-r*, f. *flēme* FLEAM sb.¹] trans. To cut with a lancet.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434 b/1 Anone the same lytel whelke beganne to blede as one had flymed hit.

Fleam, var. of FLEME sb. and v.

Fleamy, obs. and dial. var. of PHLEGMY.

Flean, obs. inf. and pa. pplc. of FLAY.

Fleat, **Fleash**, obs. ff. of FLEER, FLESH.

Fleat, var. of FLEET v.

Fleawort (flēwɔrt). [OE. *flēawyr*, f. FLEA sb. + WORT.] A name given to various plants.

Amongst the plants that have been so called from their supposed virtues in destroying fleas are *Inula Conyza* and some species of *Cineraria* and *Erigeron*. Turner and many subsequent writers apply the name to *Plantago Psyllium*, the Lat. and Gr. names of which (*Pulicaria*, φυλλάρια) refer to the resemblance of the seeds to fleas.

c 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 273/24 *Parirus* (Papi-rus), fleawyr. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 65 It [Psyllium] may be called in English Fleaworte. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) M vij b, A bath made of the decoction of flewort taketh away all goutes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxiv. § 1. 390 *Conyza maior*, Great Fleawort. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 239 Psyllium, Fleawort, is good for the vlcers thereof. 1756 Sir J. HILL *Herbal* 159 Fleawort, *Psyllium*, the flower is composed of four small oval petals. 1820 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 304 *Cineraria Integrifolia*, Mountain Cineraria or Fleawort. *Ibid.* I. 512 The old name of this plant [*Erigeron Viscosus*] is... great fleawort. 1825 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* III. 443 *Cineraria palustris*, Marsh Flea-wort.

attrib. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* I. xii. 61 Putting thereto the musilage of fleawort-seeds.

Fleay (flēi), a. Also 7 fleae, 9 Sc. fleacie, flechy. [f. FLEA sb. + Y 1.] Full of fleas.

1611 COTGR., *Pulcier*, fleacie, of a flea, full of fleas. 1870 JAS. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxvi. 487 After stopping at fleay Tiberias.

Flebergebet, -gebit, -gibet, obs. forms of FLIBBERTIGIBBET.

† **Fle-bile**, a. Obs. [a. OF. *flebile*, ad. L. *flēbilis* that is to be wept for, also tearful, plaintive: see FEEBLE.] Of style: Doleful, mournful, plaintive. Also absol.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 37 (1740) 49 A flebile Style this upon a mournful Occasion. *Ibid.* II. v. § 94 (1740) 374 The more calm and moderate Style, not without a Tinct of the Flebile.

† **Fle-bile**, v. Obs. [var. of FEEBLE v.; cf. the OF. forms *fleible*, etc. of *feible* FEEBLE a.] intr. To grow weak.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2660 Here men flebled fast & faileden of here mete.

Flebotomy: see PHLE-

† **Flecche**, v. Obs. Forms: 4 flecchi, flech-chi, (? misprint) fleecche, 3-5 fleecche. See also FLINCH v. [ad. OF. *flechir* (mod.F. *flechir* to bend), also *flechier* to bend, turn aside, flinch; of obscure etymology; connexion of some kind with L. *flectere* to bend, is commonly assumed, but the supposition has not been shown to be in accord with phonological laws.]

1. intr. To bend, flinch, give way; to waver, vacillate. Obs.

c 1300 *Beket* 951 Therfor he moste him wel bithenche and ne flecchi noht. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 452 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 344 Hadde the clergie... noht fleched aboute nother hider ne thidere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Pet pou ne flecbchi uor to leue to guod red. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 763 He set his sijn sadli to bat windowe euene, bonte flechinge or feyntise. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 411 For þe staat of holy chirche in Engelond... schulde nougt fleecche [L. *vacillare*]. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 616/171 Pe deuel... fleccheþ goðes spos. a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* xli, Some man... Dampnable erreure holdith, and can not fleecche for no counseille ne rede.

2. trans. To turn out, drive away.

Perh. another word; cf. O.E. *flēgan* (once) to drive away.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 994 (Trin.) Out is he put Adam þe wretched Fro paradis fouly fleched.

Fleechere, -our, var. of FLETCHER, Obs.

Flech(e), var. of FLEECH.

|| **Flèche** (flēʃ). Also 8 fletch. [Fr. *flèche*, primarily 'arrow']

1. *Fortif.* = ARROW 8.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4755/2 We... attacked the two fleches. 1761 *Lond. Mag.* XXX. 460 Several small fletches that were thrown up along the front. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.*, To Major Graham 29 Mar., The best thing to do would be... to knock down that bad work in front of the gateway, and to make a good modern flèche in lieu thereof. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 107 The suburb beyond the Ebro was defended by redoubts and flèches. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 101 The flèche... differs from a redan only in having no ditch.

2. *Arch.* A slender spire, esp. one placed over the intersection of the nave and transept.

1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 160 A very elegant tall flèche for the sanct-bell. 1886 Mrs. CADDY *Jeanne D'Arc* 83 Its high-pitched lead roof with many pinnacles and flèches.

Flecher, var. of FLETCHER, Obs.

Fleck (flek), sb.¹ [Not found before 16th c.; though the related FLECK v. and FLECKED ppl. a. occur earlier; adopted from or cognate with ON. *flekkr* (Sw. *fläck*, MDa. *flække*), corresponding to MDu. *vlecke* fem. (Du. *vlek* fem., neut.), MLG. *vlecke* fem., *vlek* neut., OHG. *flec(ch)*, *fleccho*, blow, mark of a blow, speck, spot, place (MHG. *vlec*, *vlecke*, mod.Ger. *fleck*, *flecken* speck, spot, hamlet): -O Teut. **flekko*, -kon-. Cf. the derivative Ger. *flecken* to patch.

The ulterior affinities are somewhat obscure; some of the senses strongly suggest connexion with FLAKE sb.¹ and the OArvan root *plāg-* or *plāk-* to strike; but the root vowels seem to belong to different ablaut-series. Further, the sense 'patch', found in continental Teut., points to connexion with ON. *flak* patch, rag, the form of which implies (neither e nor a) as the root vowel. Possibly two distinct O Teut. words have coalesced.]

1. A mark in the skin; a blemish, freckle, spot; also, a sore or abrasion of the skin.

1598 FLORIO, *Varo*, a fleck, or freckle in ones face. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 377 The greace of a swan is commended... for to cleanse the skin of the face from all flecks and freckles. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* s. v. *Fleche-Axe*, Fleck is... a sore in the flesh, from whence the skin is rubbed off. 1866 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Laus Ven.* 4 Her neck... wears yet a purple speck... fairer for a fleck. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s. v., Them harvist-bugs hes maade big flecks cum oot all oher my airms.

fig. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lii, Fret not... That life is dash'd with flecks of sin. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Needle's Eye* I. 196 There was not a fleck upon his reputation.

b. A patch, spot, or streak of colour, light, etc. 1804 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VI. 120 They have been badly painted... as it is all run in flecks. 1849 LONGF. *Building Ship* 89 Shadows... broken by many a sunny fleck. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 172 The universal blue from Earth to Heaven was filled with flecks of fire. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 208 The red gable of Hlitharyfall... with a fleck of white on its apex. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s. v. *Fleck*, Black marble wif yalla flecks in it.

2. A small particle; a flake, speck.

1750 WALPOLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 47, I never perceived, that I voided... any flecks of a stone. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 As we see flecks and scraps of snow left in cold dells... in June. 1861 Sir T. MARTIN *Catullus, Lam. Ariadne* 202 And flecks of wool stick to their wither'd lips. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 92 A fleck of rust on a bright surface of steel will steadily enlarge.

† **Fleck**, sb.² Obs. rare-1. [Origin unknown; the meaning is clear from Isidore *Etym.* XII. xxix, where the L. word is *vulpes*.] A fox.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 86 The Fleck... saith Isidore... is naturally subtle, and hath many fetches to deceiue one.

† **Fleck**, *sb.* 3. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *flick*.
= **FLARE** *sb.* 2

1575 TURBERVILLE *Falconrie* 364 Barrowes *flicke* or *larde*.
1591 PERCYUALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Enxindia*, fat, *flicke*, *sewet*.
1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Eater Kent* Wks. 1. 144/2 What say you to the Leaf or Flecke of a Brawne new kild .. to be eaten hot out of the Bores belly raw? 1881 *J. of Wight Gloss.*, *Flick* or *lick*, the lard of the inside of a pig. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Fleck*, the fat of a pig before it is boiled down into lard.

† **Fleck**, ? *proper name*. *Obs.* Used in proverbial phrase *Fleck and his make*, a contemptuous designation for a man and his paramour.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. xvii. 22 b/1, I tell you nothyng now of .. many a flekke and hys make that maketh theyre metyng at these holsum hallows. 1532 — *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 780/2 What would the general counsaill .. haue sayed vnto that frere, and what vnto flecke hys make? 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 57, I did .. heere, How flek and his make, vse their secrete hauntyng.

Fleck (flek), *v.* 1. Also 5 flek(k)e, 7 flecke. [*f. FLECK sb.* 1; cf. ON. *flekka* (perh. the source), Da. *flekke*, Sw. *fläcka*, Ger. *flecken*.] *trans.* To spot, streak or stripe; to dapple, variegate.

c 1430 LYND. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 199 The whyght flekyd with the brown. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 10 The legges streaked and flecked with redde and blacke. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* iv. 1, Vntill the Morning fleck the sky. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ii. 55 Two Kids Both fleck'd with white. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii. viii. The sun was flecked with bars. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems, Love & Sorrow*, The first green leaf With which the fearful springtide flecks the lea. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* x. 139 Overhead the still blue is scarcely flecked by a cloud. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 250 The feathers of the soaring bird were flecked with gold and crimson grain.

b. To force in flecks or patches *into*. *rare*.

1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* viii. The wind .. flecked the blood into the face.

Hence **Flecking** *vbl. sb.* Also *concr.*

1892 *Daily News* 3 May 2/4 In other materials this flecking with irregularly recurrent bints of colour is confined to stripes. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 6/1 White spots and fleckings in the waistcoats.

† **Fleck**, *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [? var. of **FLAG** *v.* 1] *intr.* To fly low; to flit, flutter about.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 189 [She] flecketh neere the ground. 1621 MARKHAM *Prov. Hunger* (1655) 200 The old Cocke, the old Henne, and all their poots .. flecke and runne together. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1626) 156 They .. fleck as lowe as earth, And lay their eggs in tufts. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fleck*, to fly.

transf. and fig. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xiv. 188 He flecks from one Egg to another, so hatcheth nothing. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 154 The Relict .. Doth voluntary fleck into Deaths armes. 1652 SHIRLEY *Sisters* Prol. 11 The Town will still be flecking, and a Play .. will starve the second day.

† **Flecked**, *a. Her. Obs.* [? Misspelling of **FLECT**.] Arched, bent.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* i. ii. 13 The Flecked, The Nubile, are of the nature of the Air. 1678-1706 PHILLIPS, *Flecked*, a term in Heraldry, arched like the Firmament. *fig.* 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* i. vii. 101 Devide not thy Coat among the deadly sins by .. the Flecked and Waved line of pride.

Flecked (fлект), *ppl. a.* [*f. FLECK sb.* 1 or *v.* 1 + -ED 1 or 2.] Having or marked with flecks; occas. preceded by some defining word as *foam*-, *pearl*-, *flecked*, for which see those words.

1. Of animals, their feathers, skins, etc.: Dappled, pied, spotted.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 321 Foules, With flekked fetheres. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 604 He was .. ful of largon, as a flekked pye. 1548 *Will of R. North or Keling* (Somerset Ho.), Flecked cove. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 403 They [sheep] will proue flecked and of diuers colours. 1786 CULLEY *Live Stock* (ed. 4) 41 The generality are red and white mixed or what the breeders call flecked. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flecked*, spotted, mottled, speckled.

b. Of a person: Marked with spots; freckled.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 54 Pepita, fair yet flecked.

† c. Of wood-work: Grained; marked. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* viii. 27 The firme and close Timber .. [of the Wall-nut tree] is admirable for fleck'd and chambletted works. 1690 *Ibid.* xxvii. (ed. 2) 134 Curiously polish'd and fleck'd cups and boxes.

† 2. Of persons, their faces or cheeks: Marked with patches of red; flushed. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Uv, The face red in coloure & flecked. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Herbs* Wks. (1587) 103 His flecked cheekes Now chery red, now pale and green as leekes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. i. vi. (1651) 396 If they drink a cup of wine or strong drink, they are as red and fleck .. as if they had been at a Majors feast. 1693 CONGREVE *Juvenal* xi. 317 What tho thy Wife .. come reeking home, Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd Hair.

3. Of darkness: Dappled with bright spots. Of the sky: Dappled with clouds. Of clouds: Cast like flecks over the sky; in quot. *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 3 (Qo. 1) Flecked darke-nes like a drunkard reeles, From forth daies path. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 106 Many were groping through these flecked clouds of ignorance. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. ii, Invisible in flecked sky, The lark sent down her revelry. 1866 T. EDMONDSTON *Shetl. & Ork. Dial.*, *Flecked*, applied to the bottom of the sea when it has bunches of seaweed growing upon it.

† **Flecken**, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. FLECK sb.* + -EN 5.] a. *intr.* To take a fleck or shade of colour; to colour, turn. b. *trans.* To mark with flecks.

Hence **Flecken** *ppl. a.*, flecked, grained, marked.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 50 When they [Oates] once beginne to shoote they will streitway after beginne to flecken. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, You niver see a prittier fleckened bit o' mapple-wood.

Flecker, *obs. form* of **FLICKER** *v.*

Flecker (fle'kər), *v.* [*f. FLECK v.* + -ER 5.] *trans. a.* To mark with flecks; to dapple. b. To scatter like flecks or flakes. (See next).

1828 STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) II. 4 The wide and gleaming river .. flecked with a myriad of keels.

Fleckered (fle'kərd), *a.* Also 5 *Sc. flekerit*. [*f. prec.* + -ED 1.]

1. Marked with flecks or spots; dappled, streaked, variegated.

c 1450 GOLAGROS & GAW, 475 Ferly fayr wes the feild, flekerit and faw. 1792 R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary* v. 495 Morning .. crimson'd all the flecker'd East. 1823 MOOR *Suff. Words*, *Flecker'd*, variegated, of two or more colours, descriptive of domestic poultry. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 300 Silas and Eppie were seated .. in the flecker'd shade of the ash tree.

2. Scattered in flecks or patches.

1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems* 292 Like spots of flecker'd snow. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ii. (1874) 57 They arrange themselves like those flecker'd clouds.

† **Flecket**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. FLECK sb.* + -ET.] A small fleck or spot.

1684 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1898/4 He is of a Liver colour with white Fleckets.

Fleckled (fle'kld), *a.* [*f. *fleckle*, dim. of **FLECK** *sb.* + -ED 2.] Marked with little flecks or spots; dappled; also of a person: freckled.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 3 Fleckled darknesse like a drunkard reeles, From forth daies path. 1700 ACC. *Doctr. & Disc. R. Davis* 26 A woman .. fleckled in her face. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/2 Tree trunks all fleckled and dappled by patches of quivering sunshine.

Fleckless (fle'kləs), *a.* [*f. FLECK sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without a fleck or spot; without blemish.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 274, I fear My conscience will not count me fleckless. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Guyenne* i. iv. 115, A .. fleckless sky over-head.

Hence **Flecklessly** *adv.*

1891 MISS S. J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 285 The passage was flecklessly whitewashed.

Flecky, *a.* [*f. FLECK sb.* 1 + -Y 1.] Full of flecks, i. e. spots or streaks; also, having a wavy appearance. (But in quot. 1694 *flecky* may be a variant of **FLICKY**.) Hence **Fleckiness**, the condition of being fleckly.

1694 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 3004/4 One brown bay Mare, with a Flecky Tail. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 69 A singular grain of fleckiness always observable on the surface [of real Damascus blades].

Flecnod (fle'knəd), *Math.* [*f. flec-* root of **L. flectere** to bend + *nod-us* knot, **NODE**.] (See quot.) Hence **Flecnodal** *a.*, pertaining to a flecnode, as *flecnodal curve*.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* vi. (1879) 217 Such a node may be considered as the union of an ordinary node with a point of inflexion .. and the node may be termed a flecnode.

† **Flect**, *v. Obs. rare*. In 6 flecte. [*ad. L. flect-ere* to bend.] *trans.* To bend, turn. *lit. and fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 206 b, He with .. faire wordes, did receive and intertain, to the intent to flecte and allure the hartes of other men. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 33 Those Muscles, by whose benefite .. the thigh is outward flected.

† **Flect**, *sb. Obs.* [*ad. Ger. fleck* hamlet, 'spot': see **FLECK**.] A hamlet, small village.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* ii. 89 On this River of the Maine where the Townes and pleasant Fleets lie by the water .. Their Dorpes and Fleets walked about.

Flect (flekt), *a. Her.* [Short for **FLECTED**.] = **FLECTED** *a.*

1830 [see **FLECTED**]. 1889 in *ELVIN Dict. Her.*

Flectant (fle'ktənt), *a. Her.* = next.

1830 [see **FLECTED**]. 1889 in *ELVIN Dict. Her.*

Flected (fle'ktəd), *a. Her.* [*f. FLECT v.* + -ED 1.] Bent, bowed. *Flected and reflected* (see quot. 1889).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. xviii. 466/1 Two Arms flected, or bowed. *Ibid.* ii. xix. 474/1 Two Heart Leaves Pendant, their Stalks contrary flected and reflected. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald Gloss.*, *Flect*, *Flectant*, and *Flected*, any thing bowed or bent. 1889 *ELVIN Dict. Her.*, *Flected* and *reflected*, bowed or bent in contrary directions or turns, in a serpentine form, like the letter S.

† **Flectible**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. FLECT v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being bent.

1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 227 Bodies that are .. Flectible and Yielding.

Flection, -al, -less: see **FLEX**.

Flector (fle'ktər, -ər), *Anat.* [*f. FLECT v.* + -OR.] = **FLEXOR**.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 65 The chief flector the Psos. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th.* *Another Life* xvii. 241 The muscles .. of the arm .. consisting only of flectors and deflectors.

Fled (fled), *ppl. a.* [*pa. pple. of FLEE v.*] In senses of the vb.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ii. 711 Fled Soules thou shalt restore to their aboads. a 1709 J. NIMMO *Narrative* (1889) 51 Ane honest fled Scotsman's hous. 1822 BYRON *Werner*

iii. iv. 100 The Fled Hungarian. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* i. i, Bar the bird From following the fled summer.

† **Flede**, *v. Obs.* [*repr. OE. *fledan* :—**fledjan*, *f. flōd* FLOOD: cf. MDu. *vloeden*, MHG. *fluoten* (mod. Ger. *fluten*), ON. *flōda* (Sw. *flōda*).] *intr.* To flow.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 209 Pine vif wunden, and be eadi flōd bet of ham fledde. c 1205 LAY. 22019 Whanne þa sēc vleded. a 1225 *St. Mark.* 9 Þu steorest te sea stream þet it fleden ne mot fir þan þu markedest.

† **Fledge**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 flege. App. the designation of some textile material. Also *attrib.*

1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.*, c. 2 in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 185 Hydes, fells, checkers, fleages, yarne, linnen, cloth, wooll and flockes. 1579 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 287 Vj cotton blankets, ij fledg blankets, ij cadow blankets.

† **Fledge**, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4-7 flegge, 6 fledg, 5-6 flygge, 6 flydge, 6-7 flidge, flig(ge), fleg, 6- fledge. [*OE. *flyge* (in Kentish form **flege*), not found exc. in the compound *unfledge*, rendering *L. implumes* in *Avianus Glosses* a 1100 (see Napier in *Academy* 2 June 1894); corresponding to MDu. *vlugge* (Du. *vlug*), MHG. *vlicke*, OHG. *flucchi* (Ger. *flügge*, a LG. form for HG. *flücke*):—WGer. **fuggjo*, *f. *flug-* weak root of **fleugan* to FLY.]

1. Of young birds (rarely of the wings): Fit to fly; having the feathers fully developed, fledged.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. iii. (1495) 411 They take fro them meete when they ben flegge and rype. 14 .. *Piers of Fullham* in *Hartshorne Metr. Rom.* 124 Which causeth them to be taake or they be flegge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 Byrdes full flygge. 1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I* 180 If his wings grow flig, they may be clipt. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 698 Some douny-clad, some (hedger) take a twig To perch-upon. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxii. 71 The Birds were not as yet Fledge enough to Shift for Themselves. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fledge* or *Fledged*. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Flig* or *Fligge*.

transf. and fig. 1566 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr. 2 Natheles such vices as were then flydye, he assaileth fearfully. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 64 As soone as he is fligge, and comes fresh out of the Vniuersitie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Death* iii. The shells of fledge souls left behinde. 1662 Tuke *Adv. 5 Hours* iii. i, Your noble Love has Wings, And's ever Fledge.

2. Furnished for flight. *Const. with.* Also *fig.*

1631 MILTON in *Birch Life* Wks. 1738 I. 4 All the fond hopes, which forward Youth and Vanitie are fledge with. 1667 — *P. L.* iii. 627 His shoulders, fledge with wings. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds* *Scotl.* i. 4 Like an arrow-fledge he darts. 1814 CARY *Dante, Hell* xiii. 16 The huge belly fledge with wings.

3. *fig.* All in a flutter, high-spirited.

1461 M. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* i. 544 He and alle his olde felawship .. arn ryght flygge and mery. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 350 Haue not your recoveries made you more fledge and sawcy with God?

Hence † **Fledgeness**. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/1 Flygnesse, *maturitas*. 1530 PALSGR. 221/1 Flyggenesse of byrdes, *plumensetē*.

Fledge (fledz), *v.* Also 6-7 flidge, 9 *dial.* *fleg*, *flig*. [*f. prec.*]

1. *intr.* Of a young bird: To acquire feathers large enough for flight; to become fully plumed. Also *fig.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 72 When the wheate was ready to be ripped her yonge began to fledge. 1637 *Greene's Theeves falling out* Pref., In Westminster .. doo they every day build their nests, every houre flidge. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Felise* 69 Birds quick to fledge and fly at call Are quick to fall.

2. *trans.* To bring up (a young bird) until its feathers are grown and it is able to fly. Also *fig.*

1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* C b, They [the Martins] both breed in Churches, and hauing fledgde their young ones, leaue nothing behind them but durt. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 32 Shylocke for his own part knew the bird was fledg'd. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Mafy* iii. v, Your viser buntings, Now they are fledg'd, are gone. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* Ded. A v b, This Book .. was hatched and fledged in one of your ships. 1760 FAWKES *Anacreon* xxxiii. 15 Some, quite fledg'd and fully grown, Nurse the Younglings as their own.

3. To provide or furnish with feathers or plumage; to 'wing' for flight; also, to deck or adorn with feathers.

1614 C. BROOKE *Eglogues, To W. Browne* 21 Whose tender Pinions, scarcely fledg'd in show, Could make his way with whitest Swans in Poe. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* i. 125 The sandals of celestial mould, Fledged with ambrosial plumes. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 214 The world's time .. has his pinions fledg'd With motley plumes.

fig. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 19 Lightlier move The minutes fledged with music.

4. To cover as with feathers or down; also, to form a feather-like covering for.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 23 The Iuuenall (the Prince your Master) whose Chin is not yet fledg'd. 1773 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 235 Then talks of sport; how many wild ducks seen! What flocks of widgeon too hath fledg'd the green l 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 26 The bents And coarser grass .. now .. fledged with icy feathers, nod superb. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* ix. 96 The unripen'd down That fledged my cheek. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 55 Far, far around shall those dark-cluster'd trees Fledge the wild-ridged mountains steep by steep. 1888 LOWELL *Recall in Heartsease & Rue* 91 Though snowflakes fledge the summer's nest.

5. To fit (an arrow) with a feather; to feather. Cf. FLETH v.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II, 596 Eagles' feathers to fledge arrows with. 1808 MOORE *Corruption* v. 96 Like a young eagle, who has lent his plume To fledge the shaft by which he meets his doom. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Troy Town* xiii, Cupid took another dart, Fledged it for another heart.

Hence **Fledged** *ppl. a., lit. and fig.*; sometimes in combinations as *full-, half-, new-fledged*; **Fledging** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Ded.*, You may perceive he was . . . full fledged. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Lavus Candy* i. ii, That young-man, who was not fledg'd nor skil'd In Martiall play. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 98 This may pull down . . . your fledged plumes. 1774 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV, 268, I . . . found they had made very little progress towards a fledged state. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 35 The parent's partial eye Shall view the fledging wing. 1833 WHEWELL *Astron. & Gen. Physics* i. 32 The . . . hatching, fledging, and flight of birds. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Love at Sea* 17 Our seamen are fledged Loves. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Nov. 661 Such denials merely serve to mark the fact that thought is already fluttering, though it is not yet full fledged.

Fledgeless (fledʒləs), *a.* [f. FLEDGE *a.* + -LESS.] Unfledged.

1769 J. GERRARD in *Monthly Rev.* XLII, 185 For me his hand the fledgeless dove betray'd. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 602 In seven days more expect the fledgeless young. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 97 The fledgeless nurslings of Regret.

Fledgeling, fledgling (fledʒlɪŋ), *sb. and a.* [f. as prec. + -LING.]

1. A young bird just fledged.

1846 WORCESTER (citing *Monthly Rev.*) 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* i. i. 119 That wondrous stone which the swallow Brings from the shore of the sea to restore the sight of its fledglings. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 239 The tiny fledglings swim at once if alarmed.

2. *fig.*; *esp.* A raw and inexperienced person, one just starting on his career.

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Carr* iii, Young fledglings pining madly for their enslavers. 1866 *Reader* 10 Feb. 148/2 The few ideas they have were hatched only yesterday; but the beauty and vitality of the fledglings they are so proud of, bear no proportion to their youth. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xlii, On emerging from the College, the fledgling should (as at Woolwich) take rank according to the impartial award of the educational authorities.

3. *attrib. (appositive)* or as *adj.*

1830 TENNYSON *Clarel* 17 The fledgling [later edd. callow] throats lispeth. 1876 E. C. STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* xi. § 3. 390 The style of fledgling poets. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 10/1 The little fledgling party which had hardly broken its shell. the Liberal Unionists.

Fledgy (fledʒi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -y 1.]

†1. *a.* Of wings: Furnished with feathers, feathered. *b.* Of young bees: Ready to fly. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arh.) 27 Hee flitters swiftly with wynges ful fledgye beplumed. *Ibid.* 31 They [bees] do fourth carry theyre young swarme fledgye to gathering.

2. Covered with feathers, feathery.

1818 KEATS *Staffa* 41 Where a fledgy sea-bird choir Soars for ever! 1819 — *Otho* ii. ii. 102 The swan, soft leaning on her fledgy breast.

†**Fledwite.** *Obs.* An alleged term of OE. law (see quot.).

[The explanation below is prob. a mere conjecture due to association with mod. Eng. *fled*. It has been suggested that the word may have arisen from a misreading of *ferdwite* (see *Ferd* sb. 1).]

1579 *Rastall's Termes of the Lawe* 93 *Fledwite*, that is to bee quyte from amercements when an outlawed fugitive cometh to the Kinges peace. [Hence in many later Dicts.]

Fle (e, obs. f. of *FLAY*, *FLEA*, *FLEY*, *FLY*).

†**Flee**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. next vb.] Flight.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 10 And all the feild cryd, fy on him! Sa cowardly tuk the fle for fer.

Flee (flī), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. fled (fled).

Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. originally str. vb.: OE. *flēon* (*flēah*, *flugon*, *flogen*) = OFris. *flia*, OS. *flōhan* (MDu. *vlīen*, pa. t. *vlōd*, later MDu. and mod. Du. *vlieden*, pa. t. *vlood*, pa. pple. *vlooden*), OHG. *flōhan* (MHG. *vliēhen*, mod. Ger. *fliehen*), ON. *flīa*, *flīja* (with -jo- suffix in pres. stem), str. pa. t. *flō*, *flugom*, more commonly inflected weak, pa. t. *flōda*, pa. pple. *flōðr* (Sw. *fly*, pa. t. *flydde*, Da. *flye*, pa. t. *flyede*), Goth. *flīuhan*: -O Teut. **pleuhan* (inflected *plauh*, *plugum*, *plogono*). The root (pre-Teut. **tleuk-*) has not been found outside Teut. As the original initial *p* has become *f* in all the Teut. langs. exc. Gothic, those forms of the vb. which according to Verner's law change *h* into *g* came to coincide with the corresponding forms of **flugan* to *FLY*; hence in all these langs. the two vbs. have been more or less confused together.

In OE. the vb. was, so far as is known, always strong. The str. pa. t. and pa. pple. survived in occasional use down to the 15th c.; but in the 13th c. the weak pa. t. *fledde*, pa. pple. *fled(d)* began to be used, and soon became more common than the earlier forms. Their origin is obscure: normally, they would imply an inf. *fled(e)n*, and one instance of *fled(e)* inf., with the sense 'to flee', has been found in 15th c.; but little stress can be laid on this, on account of the late date, and the possibility that the form may have been invented by the writer for the sake of rime, on the analogy of the pa. t. *fledde* (for which Caxton has *fleded*). Identification with *FLEE* to flow or flood seems impossible on account of the difference in sense. Some have compared *fledde* with the

Du. form *vlieden*; but the Du. practice of inserting a euphonic *d* in vbs. with roots ending in *h* (as in *belijden*, *wijden*, *vlieden*) is peculiar to that lang. (first appearing in late MDu.), and has no parallel in Eng.; further, the Du. vb., in spite of its alteration in form, is still conjugated strong; hence it seems probable that the resemblance between the Du. and Eng. forms is purely accidental. The resemblance of ME. *fledde* to Sw. *flydde* may possibly be more significant. In MSw. those vbs. which, in consequence of contraction, had their present stems ending in a long vowel, formed their past tense in -dde for the earlier -de; the change, according to Noreen, dates, so far as the spelling is concerned, from about 1350; it may however have occurred much earlier in some East Scandinavian dialect. The supposition that ME. *fledde* may be of Scandinavian origin is supported by the fact that the earliest examples are chiefly from writers whose dialect is strongly marked by Scandinavian influence; on the other hand, it occurs as early as 1340 in the Kentish dialect of the Aenbite.

The confusion between the vbs. *flee* and *fly* occurs already in OE. In northern dialects the form *flee* is the normal phonetic descendant both of OE. *flēon* to flee and of *flēozan* to fly. In mod. Eng. the association of the two vbs. has the curious result that the ordinary proper equivalent of *L. fugere* is *fly* with pa. t. and pa. pple. *fled* (the forms *flew*, *flown* have only the sense of *L. volare*), while *flee* has become archaic, being confined to more or less rhetorical or poetic diction. Even *fly* and *fled*, indeed, now belong rather to literary than to colloquial English: expressions like 'run away' being substituted in familiar speech.]

A. Forms.

1. Present stem. *a.* 1 *Inf.* (3e) *flēon*, *flīon*, (north. *flēa*); *pr. t.* 1st pers. *flēo*, (Mercian *flēom*), 2nd pers. *flīst*, 3rd pers. *flīhð*, (north. *flīð*, *flēð*), *pl.* *flēoð*, (north. *flēað*); 3 *inf.* *flāen*, *pr. t.* 3rd pers. *flīhp*, *flīcp*, *flīzt*, *imper.* *flī(h, flīz)*, south. *vlihp*, 3-4 *flēo-n*, (3 *flō*), *flēi*, 3-5 *flēe-n*, 4 south. *vle-n*, *vlee-n*, 3-6 *flē*, 6 *fley*, 3- *flee*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 He . . . flīhp ða wædle. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vii. 30 (Gr.) He sceal swiðe flīon þisse worulde wite. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 Arseni, flīh men. *Ibid.* 208 Vlihp þer uromard, er þu beo iatted. a 1240 *Ureun* in *Cott. Hom.* 203 Hwuder schal flīh fleon hwon þe [etc.]. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 176 Wel flīst that wel flīst. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2818 (Cott.) þe anglas badd loth do him fleo. *Ibid.* 4310 (Cott.) þou do þe stallworthi to flei. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 39 þei went egrely, & did þo kynges fle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Oþer huanne me draþ þo out þet vleþ to holy cherche. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 105 He . . . bad her fleen, lest Phebus her espye. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 3901 He not flew fleene. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 346 Ich rede we fleo . . . faste alle benes. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab. Fv.* It that you fley be the daye, you showe to desire it the night.

β. 5 *flede*.

c 1450 MYRC 1374 Wythowte werke or fleschly dede þy chastyete from þe doth flede.

2. Past tense. *a.* 1 *flēah*, *flēh*, 3 *flēah*, *flēh*, (south. 2 *vleah*, 4 *vleah*), 4-5 *flagh* (e, also rarely as *pl.*), 3-4 *flēi*, *flēih*, *flēi*, *flēigh* (rarely as *pl.*), *fley*, *fley* (h. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii [cxvii]. 3 Sae zeseah & fleh. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 20 (Gr.) Fleah casere mid þam æðelingum ut on Crecas. c 1200 ORMIN 823 He flēah till weste fra þe folc. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 16 Wes Maxence ouercumen & fleah into Alexandre. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 He flēih his holi kun icoren of ure Louerde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 430 Caym fro him [adam] flez. 1340 *Ayenb.* 129 þet hette agar þo hi uleaz uram hare lueudi. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7592 (Trin.) Mony fley wiþ deþes wounde. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxiv. 3 The se sa3 and flei3. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 189 þat prince sauede men þat fleigh to hym. a 1400 *Octavian* 1149 Florentyn yaf hym swych a dent As he forth fle3h, That [etc.]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6001 As þai flaghe in the filde.

β. 3 *fleu*, 3, 6 *flew* (e, 4 *flewgh*). [Common to this vb. with *FLY*; ? influenced by str. pa. t. of *FLOW*.]

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 18 þe kyng with a fewe men hymself flew at the laste. *Ibid.* (1724) 258 He fleu [printed *flew*] wyþ muche wo. c 1380 WYCLIF *Scl. Wks.* III. 412 Seynt Poule. . . flew3 suche beggynges.

γ. *plural.* 1 *flu3on*, -un, 2-4 *flu3en*, (3 *flu3-*hen, *Orm.* -enn, *fluhen*, *flue*), 3 *flu(w)en*, south. *vluwen*, 3-5 *flōgen*, *floghen* (hence 5 *flogh* as *sing.*), 4 *floun*, 3-5 *flowe(n)*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 56 Alle . . . geflu3un. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Mark v. 14 Solvix þa ðe hi heoldon flu3on. c 1200 ORMIN 803 Bape flu3henn fra þe folc. c 1205 LAY. 1845 þa eatendes flu3en [c 1275 *flouen*]. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 His deore diciples fluen alle vrom him. *Ibid.* 392 His diciples . . . vluwen alle urom him. a 1225 *Juliana* 52 þat ter fluhen monie. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 861 On of hem, ðe flōzen a-wel. c 1300 *Beket* 2144 His diciples floue anon. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiii. 3 Fro the vois of the augnil floun puples. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4732 The frīgies floghen. *Ibid.* 11969 Ecuba . . . egerly flogh. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 822 As thay flouen toward the felde.

δ. 4-7 *fledd* (e, 4 south. *vledde*, 5 *fleded*, *fleede*, 6-7 *flet*, 7 *Sc. flaid*, 4- *fled*. *plural.* 3-4 ? *flededen*, 4-5 *fleden*, *fledden*, -on.

c 1300 K. ALIS. 2441 So heo ferden . . . And flodeden [? read *flededen*]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 88 Malcolme . . . fled for ferd. 1340 *Ayenb.* 206 He him uledde ase wys and hise uorlet. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* i. 179 Iulo And eke askonys also fleden. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1431 Thane þe Bretons . . . fleede to þe foreste. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1349 The Troiens . . . fleddon in fere and þe filde leuyt. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 118 Dedalus fleded to Thetys for fere of the kynges Mynos of Crete. 1497 WYTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 3 Perkin Werbeck . . . fleded to Bowdley St. Marie. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. lxvii, But what could well be sav'd to Simon flet.

3. *Pa. pple.* *a.* 1 *flōzen*, 2 *flu3en*, 3 *iflo3en*, south. *ivlowen*, 3-4 *yflowe(n)*, 4-5 *flowe(n)*, -yn, *iflowen*, (4 *flawen*).

c 1205 LAY. 4764 Brennes wes awai iflo3en. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 3e habbed þene world ivlowen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 311 Of scaped he was & yflowe. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 470 For-þi Ich am of londe i-flowen. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. C. 214 He watz flawen fro þe face of frelych drygryn. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16743 (Laud) His apostills wern flowyn hym fro. ? a 1400 *Arthur* 579 Mordred was flow. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 387 He nold not for þe crosse han flowe.

β. 4 *fledd*, *flede*, -eed, 5 *fledde*, 4- *fled*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17554 (Cott.) He . . . es vnto þe felles fledd. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2301 The emperour was fled away. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 290 Fled of men as disceyt of þe fend. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2488 The dyre feemene are flede. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 188 þis fende þat nowe is flede. 1539 *Bible* (Great) *Acts* xvi. 27 Supposing that the presoners had bene flede [1557 (Geneva), 1582 (Rheims) and 1611: *fled*].

B. Significations.

I. *intr.*

1. To run away from or as from danger; to take flight; to try to escape or seek safety by flight. Also, to flee away, out, and to flee for it.

c 825 [see A. 2]. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 33 Ða hyrdas witodlice flugon. c 1205 LAY. 5564, & swiðe monie þer fluwen & ferdun to Rome. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2614 (Cott.) Sco was fain to fle a-wai. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2303 Flouen was that fals coward. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9213 (Trin.) þe kyng fley out bi ny3t. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10077 The grekes flouen in fere & the feld leuyt. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxxvii. 155 They shall make as they dide fle. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Mortimers* xx, For they flewe, I feared them the lesse. 1605 *CANDEN Rem.* 216 One that had in his forehead a bounch of flesh, fledde away a great pase. 1709 STEELE *Taller No.* 80 r 3 My Confusion at last was so great, that without speaking, or being spoken to, I fled for it. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* ix, Some of them fled as fast as their legs would carry them. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* (1886) I. 90 A hundred women will tell you that they are ready to flee with you.

Proverb. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 176 'Wel flīst that wel flīst', seith the wise. 13. . . *Prov. Hendyng* ix. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 111 'Wel fytht, that wel flyth' Quoth Hendyng.

b. *Const.* † *forth of, from, out of.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 2 Feond his . . . fleen from onsiene his. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 Sume flugen ut of lande. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 430 Caym fro him fle3. c 1450 MYRC 1681 3ef he haue grace in herte to se How angelus . . . From hym faste fleen. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 29 When Elias fled away from Ahab. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* vii. 69 He [Nero] fled forthe of his palace. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 248 The Rogue fled from me like Quicke-silver. 1611 *Bible Job* xx. 24 He shall flee from the iron weapon.

c. *Conjugated with be.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3396 3et sal ðe kinde of amalech Ben al fled dun in deades wrech. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2223 Tristrem was fled away. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxii. 250 Whan pyers was fledde oute of spayn. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 479 And mony freik out of the feild wes fled. 1671 H. M. tr. *Collog. Erasmus* 543 He won by an assault a strong defenced Castle, whereinto the Lady great with child was fled.

† d. *refl.*; also quasi-trans., to flee one's way.

c 1205 LAY. 16078 Ah flīh flīh þinne wæi. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5680 (Gött.) Moyses . . . fledd him into madian. c 1340 *Ibid.* 7676 (Fairf.) He him fled to samuel. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. vii, Syr Marbaues . . . fledde his waye. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xv. 3 The Assirians . . . kept not them selues together, but fled their waye.

2. To hasten for safety or protection (to, † on).

Beowulf 764 (Gr.) Mynte se mæra, hwar he meathe . . . on we3 þanon fleon on fenhpu. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 9 Dryhten to ðe ic gefeþ. c 1205 LAY. 16080 Fleo bider þe þu fleo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6675 (Cott.) þof he to mine auer flei. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iii. 220 Falsnesse for fere þo flegh to þe freres. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xiv. 5 Ye shall fle vnto the valley of my hills. 1678 TILLOTSON *Sermons* (ed. 3) I. 64 We can have . . . none in all the world to fle. 1671 p. 64 fley to, but Him. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* iii. 482 In vain for Life He to the Altar fled. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 176 The Presbyterians . . . fled to the foot of the throne. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 30 Or silly mortal blinks an ee To muckle Jupiter ye'll flee.

† b. *refl. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5680 (Gött.) Moyses . . . fled him into madian. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* xlii. vi. (1609) 1174 b, The king . . . fled himselfe to Pydna. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 143 But those . . . either fled themselves into such places . . . or else were brought thither.

† c. To have recourse to. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idolatry* ii. (1859) 220 They . . . flee to this aunswere, that [etc.]. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 270 The servants and others fled to their swords.

3. To withdraw hastily, take oneself off, go away. Also with *away*. *Const.* *from, out of.* Also, To swerve *from* (a commandment); to keep free *from* (a practice).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxviii. 7 From onsiene ðinre hwider fleom ic: c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 On his 3uweðe he fleh fro folke to weste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 501 Clerkes & lewede, that fram thi seruise wolle fle. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9816 (Trin.) His hert auzte bettur breke in þre þen fro his biddynis to fle. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1307 *Dido*, Ye wol nat fro your wyf thus foule fleene! c 1440 *Partoupe* 4881 Thys made me vterly fro yow fleene. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xxxi. 27 Wherefore didst thou flee away secretly? 1717 *Pore Eloisa* 131 From the false world in early youth they fled. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xlii, These lovers fled away into the storm. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 193 Two years later he fled from society.

† b. To depart this life.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20260 (Gött.) Hu sal we liue quen þu will fle?

4. To make one's escape, get safely away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7755 (Cott.) þar þai fell þat moght not fle. c 1300 *Ilavelok* 1882 Late we nouth thise doges fle.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 27 Wenynge the boundyn men for to haue fled. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 186 He is a fole that . . fled is for prisoun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 963 Flie thither whence thou [Satan] fledst. 1821 SHELLEY *Epips.* 272 As a hunted deer that could not flee, I . . stood at bay.

5. To pass away quickly and suddenly; to disappear, vanish. Also with *away*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hou.* 175 He is fleonde also shadewe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12075 (Cott.) And son be spirit þat was fledd Again come in þat ilk stede. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xvi. 20 And ech iyle fley away and hilles ben not founde. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 140 The Swallowe so swyft . . is forthwart to fle. 1639 MASSINGER *Uinat. Combat* v. ii. Take not thy flight so soon immaculate spirit: 'Tis fled already. 1712-4 Pope *Rape Lock* 1. 51 When Woman's transient breath is fled. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* i. vii. 199 The animating health and vigour were fled. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xliii. 6 As I approached, the morning's golden mist . . fled. 1850 *Elder's House* 215 Pale flowers, Whose life and bloom are fled. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks in Geol. Field* 214 A million of years may flee away before one revolution is completed.

6. Occasionally used for FLY (= *volare*). (Often in Shelley.)

Examples of the present stem from dialect literature (Sc. and northern Eng.) are not given here, as in them *flee* is the regular form of FLY. In recent instances, the use of *flee* for *fly* is chiefly for the sake of rime, or to produce a sort of archaistic effect; in older writers it may be due variously to confusion between the two vbs., to adoption of dialectal phrases (esp. in 'to let flee'), or to a development from sense 5.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hou.* (Th.) I. 142 Culfran lufiað annysse, and fleoð him floccmælum. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlviii. 40 As an egle he shall fleen out. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 238 The trouchouns fleen in sprotes and pecces. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 211 He let flee at hym like a Dragon. 1592 SHAKS. *Veu. & Ad.* 947 Loues golden arrow at him should haue fled. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. 11. *Babylou* 221 Make fast this rope, and then they let it flee. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 75/1 At which forthwith he [the Libard] flees, and piece-meal tears it. 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 5 The Youth cries Rub! O Flee, you Ling'rer, Flee! 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 358 The boat fled on. 1821 — *Ginevra* 211 The dark arrow fled In the noon.

II. trans.

7. To run away from, hasten away from; to quit abruptly, forsake (a person or place, etc.).

a 1000 *Andreas* 1540 (Gr.) Wæs him ut myne fleon fealone stream. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14884 (Cott.) He folus þaim and þai him fle. 1386 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 225/1 Some fledde the Citee for feere. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 95 Straungers in great nombre fled the land. 1593 SHAKS. *J. Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 19 So fled his Enemies my Warlike Father. 1597 — *J. Hen. IV.* i. 1. 18 Yong Prince Iohn . . fled the Field. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. 11. *Ark* 43 The more he [a River] flees his source. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 3 Upon better view he feared and fled us. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist.* Fr. (1678) 21 He was forced to flee his Country. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 130 All his Attendants had fled his Presence. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xxxix, She fled the Place of Tombs.

fig. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4786 If thou flee it, it shal flee thee; Followe it, and folowen shal it thee. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. i. 132 Now, at the last, that fled w euer moir, The further cost Italle half we caught. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 All temptacyons fledde theyr holynesse. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xxxix, When Fortune fled her spoild and favourite child. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 130 Sleep continued to flee him.

8. In weaker sense: To avoid with dread or dislike; to eschew, shun. Occas. in passive; also † with *infin.* as *obj.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vii. 30 (Gr.) He sceal swiðe flion þisse worulde white. c 1200 ORMIN 8056 Þa flæh i childess coss-tes. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hou.* 127 He flez here ferrede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1952 (Gott.) Fle falsched and theft. a 1340 HANFOL *Psalter* i. 1 His verray lufers folow him fleand honur. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 265 Fro hir childhod . . sche fledde Office of women. ? a 1400 *Cato's Morals* 55 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1670 Fle to take wife . . bot ho be honest. c 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 59 A wood hound fleþ mete & water. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xv. 100 An angry man . . owyth to be fled as a ravenous dogge. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 667 Auoid and fle dice. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idolatry* iii. (1859) 230 Angels flee to take vnto them by sacrelodge the honoure dewe to God. 1766 FORDYCE *Serui. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xi. 159 Flee them, my fair pupils, flee them with horror. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 41, I would flee Thy tainting touch.

9. To contrive to avoid, save oneself from, escape from, evade. Now rare.

c 1200 ORMIN 9803 Hu þez3 mihhtenn fleon Drihtiness irre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3001 (Cott.) Your harm sa wend i best to fle. c 1340 *Ibid.* 22503 (Fairf.) For to flee þe dai of awe. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 108/2, I . . haue long fleene the hands of mine enemies. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 783 On Death's white and winged steed Which the fleetest cannot flee.

Flee-boat: see FLY-BOAT.

Fleece (flēs), sb. Forms: 1 flēos, flēs, flȳs, 3 flēos, 4-6 flies, flȳes, 4-6 flees, flēs(e), (4 flus, 5 fleese, flȳes, fesse, 6 fleise), 5-6 Sc. flēs(s), 6 flece, Sc. flesche, 7 fleice, Sc. fleesh, 6- fleecce. [Com. WGer. OE. flēos neut., corresponds to Du. *vlies*, MHG. *vlies* (Ger. *fliess*, *vlies*); there is also a form with umlaut, OE. *fles*, flȳs = MHG. *vlus* (Ger. *fleusz*, *flüss*); the two types represent WGer. **fleusoz*-, **flūsiz*-, an ablaut variant **flūso-z* appears in MLG. and MHG. *vlūs* sheepskin, mod. Ger. *flaus* masc. woollen coat. Connexion with the root of L. *plūma* feather, PLUME, is probable.]

1. The woolly covering of a sheep or similar animal.

a 1000 *Laws Ina* c. 69 Sceap sceal gongan mid his fliese oð midne sumor. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxii. 6 And [he] astaz swe swe regn in fleos. a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 66 Monie cumeð to ou ischrud mid lombes fleose, & beoð wode wulues. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxii. 6 He sal com down als rain in flees soft. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 35 Al the flock of o colour, that is, of whyet or of blak fese. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 753 Thow joyuss fleiss of Gedion. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. xxxvi. To win the fleis of gold. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemeu* 423 Cled in cair weid, As foxe in a lambis fleise fen3e I my cheir. 1563 WINZET tr. *Vincent. Liriu.* xxxi. Wks. 1890 II. 65 Maid as certane fleis of wow. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* ii. x. 98 These beasts are of the bignesse of a Cowe . . their fleeces very usefull, being a kinde of wolles. 1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 557 Stretch'd on the downy fleece, no rest he knows. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 456 Where lambs of whitest fleece sport on the hills. 1877 SIMMONDS *Auin. Products* 66 Its [the Alpaca's] fleece is superior to that of the sheep in length and softness.

b. *Her.* The figure of a sheepskin with its wool suspended by a ring. c. *Order of the Golden Fleece*: an order of knighthood instituted at Bruges in 1430 by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy.

The right of investiture in the order of the Golden Fleece now belongs to the sovereigns of Austria and Spain.

1525 *Two Proph. Eng.* in Furniv. *Ballads from MSS.* I. 306 A king to were a femyshe flece, all Saxkons shall hyt Rewe. 1539 *Inv. Habituents*, etc., *Jas. V. Scot.* (1815) 49 Item the ordoure of the Empriour with the goldin fleis. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 213 The kyng ware the golden flees, and the duke ware the Garter. 1591 SHAKS. *i. Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 69 Knight of the Noble Order of S. George, Worthy S. Michael, and the Golden Fleece. 1842 LONGF. *Belfry Bruges* 22 Knights who bore the Fleece of Gold. 1849 DISRAELI *Corr.* v. *Sister* 11 Mar. (1886) 220 He [Guizot] had his red ribbon on and also his golden flece.

2. The quantity of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lin. Mon.* xii. (1885) 140 The ixth fleese off their wolles, and also the ixth Shef off þer graynes. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 54 A Fleece of Wool in Ireland is about 2 l. weight. 1782 BURNS *Poor Mailie's Elegy* vi, A bonier fleesh ne'er cross'd the clips. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. vi.* Thou shalt have a necklace of jet at next shearing-feast, if our fleeces bear any price in the market. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xii. (1876) 11 The average weight of a fleece was not more than two pounds.

† b. *fig.* A share of booty. *Obs.*

In quot. 1703 *fleece* is apprehended as 'act of fleecing'. 1601 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. xv. (1609) 226 Thy selfe wouldst have a fleecce with them [i.e. *in parte prædæ sis*]. 1603 BRETON *Packet Lett.* ii. xxxix (Grosart) II. 43 When their wits goe a wool-gathering among shrewes that haue had fleeces. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Beau's Duel* ii. ii, There's scarce a Match-maker in the whole Town, but has had a Fleece at his Purse.

3. In various transferred uses.

† a. A coating periodically shed or removed. 1603 OWEN *Peubrookshire* (1891) 74 The stonne Marle . . being cast on the lande, casteth yerely a fleecce of sande.

b. A crop of vegetation; also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 80 So thik the plantis sprang in euery pece, The feyldis ferleis of thar fructuous flece. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 86 The land . . will produce little else but a fleecce of weeds. 1793 *Aun. Agric., Suff.* XIX. 214 There was a very fine fleecce of marl grass. 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 5 May, A fleecce of letters, which must be answered, I suppose. 1855 BROWNING *Two in Campagna* v, The champagne with its endless fleecce Of feathery grasses everywhere.

c. A 'head' or mass of hair.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 175 b, Others [Bees] cary water with their mouths, and droppes in their little fleeces. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* Eijb, Witnesse this snow-white fleecce vpon my head. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxviii, Ere beauties dead fleecce made another gay. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4841/4 Stolen . . a Mare . . with a white Fleece down the Face. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v, The Aboriginal Savage, glaring fiercely from under his fleecce of hair. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 839 The . . many-winter'd fleecce of throat and chin. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Faustine* 3 Back to the shoulder with its fleecce Of locks.

d. Applied to anything resembling a sheep's fleecce either in appearance or consistence; a white cloud, etc.; a quantity of falling snow, or of some light substance, as air, vapour, etc.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 40 Superincumbent Air; which I suppose to ly in severall fleeces or storsys one above another. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ii. 4 Whenever it snows . . the greater is the Fleece, the warmer is the Air. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 7 Certain thin fleeces of Atoms, that flow incessantly from the surfaces of Bodies. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* iii. 284 Soft as the fleeces of descending snows. 1728 — *Duic.* ii. 362 Till show'rs of Sermons, Characters, Essays, In circling fleeces whiten all the ways. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 83 Abundance of ruddy streaks tinge the fleeces of the firmament. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xi. (1857) 167 A deep fleecce of vapour rose from the surface. 1853 KANE *Griueill Exp.* xxix. (1856) 246 The mackerel fleeces and mare's tails of our summer skies. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iii. 229 Beads or fleeces of oily substance hung in some gauze-work.

e. *spec.* The thin sheet of cotton or wool fibre that is taken from the breaking-card. Also, a textile fabric with a soft silky pile used for lining, etc.: cf. *fleece-lined* in 6.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 510 One [card], called a breaker, which turns off the cotton in a broad fleecce of extreme thinness. 1878 I. WATTS in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 493 The cotton is taken from the doffer in a very light fleecce by means of a vibrating comb.

4. Used for a shecp, or collect. sheep.

1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pind.) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 427 And all the tribe of fleeces follow. ? a 1800 *Worving of Jock & Jenny* viii, in Pinkerton *Sel. Scot. Ball.* (1783) II. 73 Fyve hundirth fleis now in a flock. 1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* ix, All our many-tinkling fleecce.

5. U.S. The meat taken from the sides of the hump of the American bison.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 181 The fleecce (hump) of a fat cow, was the luxury of luxuries. 1891 *Army & Navy Jnl.* (N.Y.) 5 Sept. 30/1 The fleecce [of a buffalo] is the meat lying on each side of the hump ribs and resting on the outside of the side ribs.

6. *Comb.*, as *fleece-encumbered*, -like, -lined adjs. Also † *fleece-feeder*, one who makes his profit out of fleeces (in quot. *fig.*); *fleece-merchant*, a dealer in wool; *fleece-wool*, that obtained from the living animal at the annual shearings.

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* vii. 613 The 'fleece-encumbered flock. 1549 LATIMER *5th Sermon*, *bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 136 There are to many suche 'fleece feders. a 1729 CONGREVE *Impossible Thing* 128 That 'fleece-like flow'r of fairy land. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 47 The moon, Glides glimmering o'er my fleecce-like floor. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/7 With the exception of 'fleece-lined underwear. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Iron Kirk Bell Poems* (1845) 43 'Fleece-merchants may look bauld. 1495 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* III. 42 Centum stoness de 'flesse wolles. 1552 *Act* 5-6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6. § 1 Mingling Fell-wool and Lambs-wool . . with Fleece-wool. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* 1. 94 Fleece Wool, out of Lincolnshire.

Fleece (flēs), v. Also 6-7 fleese, (6 flece, fleese). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To strip (a sheep) of the fleecce; to clip off or strip the wool from; *lit.* and *fig.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Renew.* viii. 1442 A Clergy, that shall more desire to fleecce, Then feed the flock. 1652 *Season. Exp. Netherl.* 15 What signified the bleating of such of your Countreymen as they daily fleec'd? 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* v. 87 For Thee his Flocks are fleec'd. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 1/1 The impulsive eagerness of some owners to fleecce their sheep rather more often than is good for them.

b. *transf.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Loud.* 171 Thrifty Oaks, though fleeced of under boughs, yet if not headed, may thrive.

2. To pluck or shear (the wool) from a sheep. Hence *fig.* to obtain by unjust or unfair means. Also, to take toll of, take pickings from. Now rare.

1537 HEN. VIII. in *State Papers* II. 423 To flece, from tyme to tyme, all that you may cathe from Us. 1576 TURBERY. *Venerie* 198 Men which fleese a fee From euerie widowes flocke: a capon or a chicke. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 242 Many lockes fleec'd from Tullie. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 115 By fleecing from each of these two countrys a parte. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xiv. (1614) 519 Their wealth and substance being euery where so fleeced that [etc.]. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1858) 293 To divide what they fleeced from these poor drudges.

absol. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 158 Much lesse are they to fleecce or pluck from their Maister or Shepheard. 1642 ROGERS *Naamau* 317 Fleece not from God.

3. To strip (a person, city, country, etc.) of money, property, etc., as a sheep is stripped of its fleecce; to make (any one) pay to the uttermost; to exact money from, or make exacting charges upon; to plunder, rob heartlessly; to victimize. Also with *of*.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 855/2 The cardinal knowing he was well prouided of monie, sought occasion to fleecce him of part thereof. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 359 Alfred . . determined at his departure [from York] to fleecce it. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* vi. 2717 Many a gallant of his gold they fleecce. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 584 His father . . fleec'd the Church of Hereford to leave him an estate. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) V. 99 When . . Lawyers forget a rich Client to fleecce. 1772 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 650/2 In bad inns you are fleeced and starved. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 444 In this manner had Tanjore been humbled and fleeced. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 463 A begging subscriptionist . . has just fleeced me to that amount. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* xxvii. (1881) 310 A place . . where [seamen] . . were soon fleeced of their hardly-earned money.

absol. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* xcv, I I haue . . fleest in Flaunders eke among the rest.

4. a. To overspread as with a fleecce. b. To dapple or fleck with fleecce-like masses.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 958 Meantime, light-shadowing all, a sober calm Fleeces unbounded ether. 1748 — *Cast. Indol.* i. 394 Not Titian's pencil e'er could so array, So fleecce with clouds, the pure etherial space. 1799 WORDSW. *Nutting*, One of those green stones that fleeced with moss, under the shady trees, Lay round me. 1855 BEECHER *Star Papers* xxxiii. (1873) 349 The trees are dressed with snow . . The bucket, the well-curb are fleeced over. 1888 SHARP in *Knight Shairp & Friends* 87 The sky was bright blue, fleeced with the whitest clouds.

Hence *Fleeced ppl.* a.¹

a 1800 COWPER tr. *Audreini's Adam* Wks. 1835-7 X. 327 The lifeless skins Of fleeced animals. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 99 The ill-educated children, the fleeced relatives, who have to survive at it.

Fleeceable (flēs'ab'l), a. [f. FLEECE v. + -ABLE.] That may be fleeced, liable to be fleeced, cheatable.

1868 *Daily News* 24 Dec., The appearance . . of a member of the aristocracy . . paralyses their caution, and renders them the most fleecable of mankind. 1892 *Punch* 5 Mar. 112/2 He had fleeced all that was fleecable in Damsington.

Fleeced (flēst), *ppl. a.*² [f. FLEECE *sb.* + -ED².] Furnished with a fleece: often preceded by some qualifying word as *half-, rich-, well-fleeced*.

1580 C'LESS PEMBROKE *P's. cniv.* 8 The fleeced rammes doe frisking bound. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 16 As when two rams.. Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flocke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 663 A sow halfe fleeced with woole, was digged up. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Sheep .. fleeced rather with Hair than Wool. 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* ii. Wks. 1755 V. ii. 27 If.. the grazier should bring me one single wether, fat and well fleec'd by way of pattern. 1892 *Daily News* 25 June 5/4 Who is reputed to have owed much of his great wealth to his fleeced flocks.

Fleeceless (flēsless), *a.* [f. FLEECE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no fleece.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 183 The country abounds in fleeceless sheep. 1846 in WORCESTER (citing Dr. Allen).

Fleecer (flēsər), [f. FLEECE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who fleeces (see the vb.).

1612 ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1862) I. 449 We have still fleecers enough. 1637 PRYNNE *Brev. Prel. Usurp.* 262 Not fleecers, but feeders. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais v. Prognostication* v. 163 Fleecers of Sheer'd-Asses. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Sept. 4/4. 1847 in CRAIG. 1884 MORRIS in *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 8/1 Whereas if a labour employer, or fleecer, were to find himself possessed of no more to live on, his friends would.. hide his razors away.

Fleech (flēʃ), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* Also 7 *fleaich*. [f. next vb.] Flattery; a piece of flattery.

a 1700 *Macqueen's Apol. Let.* in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 286 The compliments and fleaches Which used to gain our Irish wenchies. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 105 Fair fall you and that's a Fleech.

† **Fleech**, *sb.*² *Obs. rare*—1. App. a bout, spell. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 41 Martin, this is my last straine for this fleech of mirth.

Fleech (flēʃ), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 4-6, 9 *flech*(e), 4 *fleeche*, 4, 6 *flesche*, 6 *fleaiche*, 5-6 *flei(s)che*, 6 *fleitsche*, 7 *fleitche*, 7-8 *fleetch*, 9 *dial. flaich*, 6- *fleech*. [Of obscure origin; the identity of the senses with those of O'Leut. **plaihan* and its derivatives (Goth. *ga-plaihan* to treat kindly, console, OHG. *flēhōn*, *flēhen* to fondle, flatter, beseech, MHG. *vlēhen*, mod. Ger. *flēhen* to beseech, Du. *vleien* to flatter) suggests that the word may represent an OE. **flēcean*:-O'Leut. type **plaihan*, related to **plaihan*, as OE. *tēcean* TEACH *v.* to *tēon*:-**tēhan*.]

trans. To beguile, cajole, coax, wheedle; to entice, wheedle into going, to a place. Also, in good sense: To beseech, entreat. Also *absol.* and *intr.* (const. *on*, *with*), to speak coaxingly or beseechingly; to flatter, fawn.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 619 Bot he, with fals vordis flechand, Ves with his sonnys ay cume. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Blasius* 179 Hyme cane flesche.. Fore to fore-sak crist his kynge. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xi. 154 And wyth be lang schankis bis Edward sayd flechand til be Brws Robert, Dat [etc.] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 121 [He] lout men weil that culd fleche and le. 1580 SIR P. HUME *Promise Jas. VI* L'envoy io Thow dois but fleiche the King. 1603 *Philotus* ix. I can with fair anis fleitch and flatter. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* iii. xxii. She fleech'd him fairly to his bed, Wi' ca'ing him her burdy. 1792 BURNS *Duncan Grey* ii, Duncan fleech'd, and Duncan pray'd. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1815) 101 He fleichit her neath that wudis dark glume, And revit hyr ther of lyffe. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvi, The Papist .. fleeched us with pardons. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* i, Better flech with a madman than fecht with him. 1873 *Swaedale Gloss.*, *Flaich*, to flatter, to coax, to fawn. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xix, This lad that has.. seen the Goodman fleeching like a suitor. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 388 He would often flech on me to take part in the exercises.

Fleech, *dial. var. of FLITCH* *sb.*¹

Fleecher (flēʃər), [f. FLEECH *v.* + -ER¹.] One who coaxes or wheedles; a flatterer.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xvii. 77 A-mang þame wes fals Flechowris þan Ðat sayd [etc.]. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 74 Fantastick foolies and feynzeit fleacheris. a 1586 in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* 259 Gif I dar the treuth declair, And nane me fleitschour call.

Fleeching (flēʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of coaxing or wheedling; also, a coaxing or wheedling speech.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Agatha* 66 Bot tuk bath ewine in a lyne par harsknes and bare fleching. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzcar* 902 Now faindis to have fauour with thy fleichingis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 522 The plesand langage and the countenance, The fair fleching. 1824 SCOTT *Red-gauntlet* let. xii, 'Hout wi' your fleeching', said Dame Martin. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Aa wadna gan ti church wi' him for a' his fleechin.

Fleeching (flēʃɪŋ), *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That fleeches; coaxing, wheedling.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* ii. iii. (ii.) 56 The fals flechand Vlixes. 1686 G. STUART *Jocoser. Disc.* 64 That fleeching knave. 1787 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* i, Expect na, Sir, .. A fleechin, flet'h rin dedication. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* vii, That long, false, fleeching beggar of a father of hers.

Hence **Fleechingly** *adv.*

1688 SHIELDS *Notes & Heads* 5 (Jam.) They be now speaking fair fleechingly and flatteringly to this generation.

Fleechment (flēʃmənt), *north. dial.*; in 9 *flaichment*. [f. FLEECH *v.* + -MENT.] Cajolery. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* i. vii, And stuff her with all sorts of flaichment and lies.

Fleecing (flēsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLEECE *v.* + -ING¹.] 1. The action of the vb. FLEECE.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 46b, They [Vsurers] haue enforst him thereunto by their fleecing. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. 85 The whipping, fleecing, and fleaing us. 1783 FOX *Sp. E. India Bills* 18 Nov., The poor unhappy natives must undergo a second fleecing for the benefit of the proprietors.

2. *concr.* A fleecy streak.

1781 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* II. 173 She is surrounded with sunbeams softened by tender fleecings of sky which form her chariot.

Fleecy (flēsɪ), *a.* Also 6 *fleesie*, *flycesie*, 7 *fleecie*. [f. FLEECE *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Covered with a fleece or with wool; fleeced, wool-bearing. *Fleecy star*=Aries.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vi. 15 The gentle Shepheard swaynes, which sat Keeping their fleecy flockes, as they were hyr'd. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 263 The fleecie face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 558 The fleecie Starr that bears Andromeda. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 530 And first with stately step at evening hour Thy fleecy fellows usher to their bower. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 139 A collie..compromises the affair with the fleecy nation.

b. Of a manufactured article: Having a fleecy-like nap.

1790 W. BUCHAN (title) Letter to the Patentee, concerning the Medical Properties of the Fleecy Hosiery. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* iv, A white thick fleecy shawl.

fig. 1826 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* ix, Further down the naked red prevails Of his own naked fleecy hosiery.

2. Consisting of or derived from fleeces, woolly.

1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* xiii. E iv, Or drunken Pyrrhe beares her wool her flycesie filched gaine. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 504 The fleecy wealth That doth enrich these downs. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* ii, The gentle Lambs and Sheep .. which every Year pay him their fleecy Tribute. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xvi. 40 While on the variegated seats she spread Their fleecy covering.

3. Resembling a fleece in colour or conformation; woolly. Of the sky: Covered or flecked with fleecy-like clouds.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 72 Stooping through a fleecy cloud. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 417 When the Fleecy Skies new cloath the Wood. 1700—*Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 91 The fleecy snows In silence fell. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* 13 Fleecy locks and black complexion Cannot forfeit nature's claim. 1839 LONGF. *Wreck Hesp.* xviii, She struck where the white and fleecy waves Looked soft as carded wool. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount, & Mere* xiii. 104 Beyond and above the bright fleecy blue.

4. *ellipt.* quasi-*sb.* (see quot.)

1855 in HYDE CLARKE *Dict.* 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Fleecy*, sheep's wool prepared in loose threads, for Darning and Knitting.

5. *Comb.*, as *fleecy-looking*, -winged adjs.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 379 Mingled with the thick and fleecy-looking fog. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* iv. 11 That flock of fleecy-winged clouds Sailing athwart St. Margaret's.

Hence **Fleecily** *adv.*, in a fleecy manner.

1875 *Anderida* III. vi. 110 From rock with plumes of fern Shivering, fleecily falls the burn.

Fleed (flēd), *dial.* Also *flead*. The inside fat of a hog before it is melted into lard; = FLARE *sb.*²

1847 HALLIWELL, *Flead*, lard. Kent and Sussex. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*

Fleed, *obs. pa. pple. of FLAY*.

Fleegary, -erie: see FEGARY.

Fleeking (flēsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLEE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FLEE in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2615 (Cott.) Bot in hir fleing bar sco yode, An angel hir befor stode. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* x. (Gibbs MS.), Off the fleynge of oure lord Jhesu into Egypte. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 336 (Harl. MS.) So shall he have fleynge to the paleys of holy chirche. 1559 ABP. HETHE in STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 8 This forsakinge and fleynge from the sea of Rome.

Fleeking (flēsɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That flees, in various senses of the vb.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 121 Yif he be dredful and fleynge [L. *fugav.*]. 1434 MISVN *Mending Life* 108 So bat þou sulde desire fleand þingis. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Houn* liv. 181 Suche fleynge vacabondes. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 4/7 A large proportion of the fleeking troops would perish in the attempt.

Fleem, *obs. f. FLEAM* *sb.*¹

Fleer (flēs), *sb.*¹ Now *rare*. Also 4-6 *fleear*. [f. FLEE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who flees; a. one who runs away, a fugitive; b. one who withdraws from or shuns (const. *of*).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 51 He reskewyt all the flearis. c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 341 Sic a flear befor was neur seyn. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. iv. 227 Which fear of the fleers away was no less ignominious, then if.. they had turned their backs to the enemy. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 47 A Fleer [printed Sleer] would ay have a Follower. 1829 J. GALT *Let. in Ann. Parish* Pref. 71 A refuge for the fleers from the calamities of the world. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 68 Shunner of sloth, and fleer of revels and feasts.

Fleer (flēs), *sb.*² Also 7 *flear*, *fleerc*. [f. FLEER *v.*]

1. A mocking look or speech; a sneer, a gibe; 'mockery expressed either in words or looks' (J.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 83 Marke the Fleeres, the Gybes and notable Scoones That dwell in euery Region of his face. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 4 The fleere and flout which their prophanesne was pleased to bestow upon him. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 84 None of your fleers! I am glad here's a husband coming that will take you down. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* II. i. 12 Perhaps there was

some truth in Betty's fleer, of her never having known any better company than that of the village apothecary.

† 2. 'A deceitful grin of civility' (J.). *Obs.*

1681 D'URFEY *Progr. Honesty* xiv. 62 A sly, Phanatick fleer. 1688 SOUTH *Serm., Falshood* (1737) I. xii. 468 Such a sly, treacherous fleer upon their face. 1727 SWIFT *To Stella* 47 Flattery tipt with nauseous fleer.

b. *nonce-use*. In good sense: A cheerful look, a smile.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 71 A tallish man of rugged countenance, which broke out oftenest into some innocent fleer of merriment, or readiness to be merry when you addressed him.

Fleer (flēs), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *fleery*(e), 5-7, 8-9 *dial. flyre*, -er, *flire*, 6 *flirre*, *flurre*, 6-8, 9 *dial. flear*(e), 6-7 *fle(e)re*, *flier*(e), 7-8 *fleir*(e), 6- *fleer*. [Perh. of Scandinavian origin, though not recorded in ON.; cf. Norw. and Sw. *dial. flira*, Da. *dial. flire* to grin, laugh unbecomingly.]

† 1. *intr.* To make a wry face, distort the countenance; to grin, grimace. *Obs.*

? a 1400 [see FLEERING *ppl. a.*]. 1530 PALSGR. 551/2, I fleere, I make an yvell countenance with the mouthe by uncovering of the tethe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 190 To flurre with the lippes, *labia promittere*. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. i, Let her fleere, and looke a scew. 1683 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* i. Wks. 1716 I. 358 Treat a Monk seriously and correct him never so effectually, and he'll only flear at you. a 1715 PENNECUIK *Truth's Trav.* Wks. (1815) 395 Falset began to fleir and greit. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 96 How then he'd stare wi' our grimace .. Syne flyre like some outlandish race, At wretched me.

2. To laugh in a coarse, impudent, or unbecoming manner.

1553 LATIMER *Serm.* (1562) 115/b, In some places they go with the corses grimyng and fleeryng, as though they went to a beare-baiting. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commu.* (1878) 141 For you shall neuer see a drunkard so wel-advised..but either fleere and laugh it out, or be furious and quarrelsome. 1747 T. STORY *Life* 51 He whispered to me.. 'This is a Tythe-goose'; and then fleer'd. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 348 He.. flyret at me as I wad hae him. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar., Impudent-looking wenches.. leering and fleering and chuckling *con amore*.

† 3. To laugh or smile flatteringly or fawningly. Const. *on*, *upon*. *Obs.*

15.. *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 51 Though he flyer, flatter, and flicker. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Morie Enc.* A iv, This next hir that fareth as if she flied upon you.. is Adulation. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xi, How popular and curteous, how they grinne and flire vpon euery man they meet. 1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 166, I found no alteration, she still fleir'd on me.

4. To laugh mockingly or scornfully; to smile or grin contemptuously; hence, to gibe, jeer, sneer. Const. *at*, *upon*.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1769 Tho two false.. beganne to laugh and fleere. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1033/1 When they mocke all lessons that are giuen them and flyre at them. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 112 The affront of Sir J. B'ourchier) fleering into the L. Keeper's face. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., All the people of the Hall did fleer and laugh upon him. 1732 GAY *Achilles* iii. liv. Must you be fleering? Truce with your jeering. 1825 LAMB *Vision of Hlorns* Wks. (1875) 351 Instead of apology, he only grinned and fleered in my face. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* ii. ii, I have heard One of your Council fleer and jeer at him.

5. *trans.* To laugh mockingly at, ridicule, deride.

1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* iv. vii, I blush to think how people fleer'd and scorn'd me. 1788 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr. Thespis* i. (1792) 52 Their high born disdain if keen Satire should fleer 'em. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. vii. 73 That mimic fleered and mocked his [the King's] Chancellor.

Hence **Fleered** *ppl. a.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 109 Nor ne'er ten miles was travell'd from his cradle Yet faine would sit the fleerd Pegasian saddle.

Fleer, *obs. var. FLARE* *v.*

1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* (1767) V. 197 These little snug marriages, where Hymen comes as it were incog., without his tawdry saffron-coloured robe to fleer in people's eyes.

Fleerer (flēsər), [f. FLEER *v.* + -ER¹.] One who fleers; a mocker, 'a fawnct' (J.).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. i, Democritus, thou ancient Fleerer, How I miss thy laugh. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* iii. i, This eternal fleerer will jeer me to a Consumption. 1769 R. CUMBERLAND *Brothers* iii. viii, A woman of your years should have more sense than to mind what such idle young fleerers can say of you.

Fleering (flēsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLEER *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FLEE.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 962/2 Haeu they neuer so fayre a flering at the first face: yet.. they bee.. farre woorse than noughte. 1570 T. NORTON in *Udall's Royster D.* (1847) p. xli, Their fleering.. their whisperings, shewed their hartes. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xvii. § 5 What Laughing, what Fleering, what Mocking of their homely Fashion would there be? 1827 MACAULAY *Country Clergym. Trip* vi. No fleering! no distance! no scorn! 1892 G. S. LAYARD, *C. Keene* viii. 176 He found little or no pleasure in.. the fleering or flouting at a fellow-creature.

fig. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* i. 277 He Partook the poppy's red effrontery, Till Autumn spoiled their fleering quite with rain.

Fleering (flēsɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That fleers; † grinning, grimacing; † smiling obsequiously; laughing coarsely or scornfully.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1088 Flair mowthede as a fluke, with fleyande lypys. *Ibid.* 2779 Thow fleyande wryche! c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* lxiv. 820 In come two flyrand fulis with a fonde fair. a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche*

152 Flering, flatyring, fals, and fykkelle. 1576 FLEMING *Catus' Eng. Dogges* (1880) 37 This dogge exceedeth all other in... his leering and fleering looks. 1608 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, a gislot, strumpet, a flering wench. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* i. Wks. 1883 V. 18, I do not like these fleering Dutchmen, they overact their kindness. a 1712 W. KING *Hold Fast Below* 19 Says then the fleering spark, with courteous grin... 'Nothing more easy'. 1833 MACAULAY *Walpole's Lett.* Ess. 1854 I. 272 His tone was light and fleering. 1879 HOWKILLS *L. Aroostook* (1883) II. 26 His fleering, drunken laugh. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. 402 Jeering youths and fleering girls.

Hence **Fleer'ingly** *adv.*, in a fleering manner.

c1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaves* 3 A purblinde Momus fleeringly will looke, And spie no knave but's selfe in all the Booke. 1728 MORGAN *Allegiers* I. vi. 189 The Jerbin... had looked fleeringly all the Time. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* iv, He saw and recognized us with a toss of one hand fleeringly above his head.

Fleerish (flī'rif). *Sc.* Also flourice, fleurish. (Flint and) steel.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Flourice*. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xi. 81 Parishioners... who cared not to carry 'fleerish and flint' in their 'Sunday claes'. 1880 SHIRLEY *Crookit Meg* xxii. in *Fraser's Mag.* May 651 A piece of tinder is ignited with the old-fashioned 'flint and fleerish'. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 486 In Buchan the steel was called the fleurish or fleerish.

Fleet (flīt), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 flēot, 3 fleote, 4-6 flete, 6-7 fletee, 6- fleet. [OE. *flēot* (? str. fem., as may be inferred from the early ME. form), recorded once in sense 'ship, vessel' (or *collect.* = means of sea-travel, boats or ships in general), f. *flēotan* FLEET *v.* Cf. OE. *flyte* (? or *flyte*) 'pontonium' (*Ælfric Gloss.*) from the same root.]

1. A sea force, or naval armament; in early use, a number of vessels carrying armed men, under a single command; in modern use, a number of ships armed and manned for war, each having its own commanding officer, under the orders of the admiral in chief, or of the flag-officer in command of a division. *To go round or through the fleet*: to be flogged on board each vessel in the fleet.

a 1000 *Prayers* (Gr.-Wulck.) iv. 100 Hwy ic zebycze bat on sēwe, fleet on farōde. c 1205 LAY. 2155 Humber king & al his fleote, & his muchele scip ferde. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1653 Al redy they fonde ther her flete, Chargyd with armur. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 197 That vessel... Which maister was of all the flete. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 166/2 Flete of schyppys yn þe see, *classis*. 1527 R. THORNE *His Booke in Hakluyt Voy.* (1580) 255 He armed a flete. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1688) I. The straightes flete... being gone 4 houres... when wee sett sayle. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 60. ¶ 7 They would not permit the Carthaginians to fit out any Fleets. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxxix, They... for the double offence, would go through the fleet. *Ibid.*, One of the marines... was to have gone round the fleet this morning. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. ix. 427 A formidable armament... embarked on board a great fleet.

b. *The fleet*: the navy.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 500 ¶ 3 Whether it be in the army or in the fleet, in trade, or in any of the three learned professions. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fleet*, a general name given to the royal navy.

c. In wider sense: A number of ships or boats sailing in company.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 40 A Fleet of Pereagoes laden with Indian Corn... going to Cartagena. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 338 The Brasil Ships come all in Fleets. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. i. 45 He immediately equipped a fleet to carry a colony of Portuguese to these islands. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, A fleet of barges were coming lazily on. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 465 The whole 'fleet' [of colliers] as it is sometimes called, must anchor. 1884 STUBBS *Mercantile Circular* 27 Feb. 194/1 The total catch of mackerel by the New England fleet was 226,685 barrels.

2. *transf.* A number of persons, birds, or other objects moving or employed in company. Now rare, exc. *dial.*

The *dial.* use (quot. 1884), which has passed into sporting lang., may be a northern pronunc. of FLIGHT.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1196 (Dublin) To founde forth with a flete [*Ashmole* flete] of fyfe hundred knyghtez. 1649 BR. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 67 As soon as Episcopacy had been thrust out of this Church, there came... from Ireland a fleet of Scottish People. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 53, I will convey you safe home with my fleet of lanterns. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 311 A fleet of wild ducks had alighted. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* s.v., 'Thou's cap't 'heall fleet o' them.' 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fleet*, an assemblage of birds when they come to their feeding ground or roosting quarters.

3. *Fisheries.* (See *quots.*)

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 251 They [nets in drift-fishing] are fastened together end to end, and thus form what is called a train, fleet, or drift of nets. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* s.v., Every Folkestone herring-boat carries a fleet of nets, and sixty nets make a fleet. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Fleet*, a row of floating herring nets at sea attached to each other and to the fishing boat.

4. *attrib.*, as *fleet regatta, surgeon*.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 5/2 The annual fleet regatta. 1892 *Ibid.* 30 Aug. 6/1 Dr. Irving was subsequently fleet surgeon to Lord Wolseley in the Ashantee campaign.

Fleet (flīt), *sb.*² Now only *local*. Forms: 1 flēot(e), 5-9 flete, 6-7 fleet(t)e, 6 flett, 9 flet, 6- fleet. [OE. *flēot* str. masc. (also *flēote* wk. fem. or *flēota* wk. masc.), corresp. to OFr. *flēt*, MDu. *vliet* masc., neut. (mod. Du. *vliet* masc.), MLG. *vliet*, MHG. *vliez* (early mod. Ger. *fliesz*) masc., ON. *fljót* neut.; f. OTeut. **flēut-an*: see FLEET *v.* 1]

1. A place where water flows; an arm of the sea; a creek, inlet, run of water.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 27 Ispania land is... call mid fleote... ymbhaefd. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 166/2 Flete, there water cometh and goth, *fleta*. 1530 PALSGR. 221/1 Flete where water cometh, *breche*. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. 191 To the Sea... With Mosses, Fleets, and Fells, she shows most wild and rough. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 108 Cloth... Filled with our Mills by the open fleet. 1703 S. DALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1575/2 Certain remains of the old Channel, which the neighbouring Inhabitants still call Fleets. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Isle of Tenet* (ed. 2) 78 A certain Flete... through which little Boats used to come to the aforesaid Town. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 115 Nests formed amongst the reeds, by the side of the Fleets. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Onse* 214 Several narrow creeks running into the heart of the town [King's Lynn]... are called 'fleets'.

b. (from the use of creeks in drainage; see supra 1891): A drain, a sewer. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1583 *Sewers Inquisition* 8 (E.D.S.) A new and sufficient head like unto Stockwith new fleet shall [be] made and lade there. 1773 *Burstock Incls.* Act 22 The fleet or sewer. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fleet*, a kind of drain.

c. *Comb.*: fleet-dyke, -hole (see *quots.*).

1830 *STONEHOUSE Axholme* 263 The west channel would then naturally warp up, and leave what is usually termed in such cases a fleet hole. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fleet-dyke*, an embankment for preventing inundation. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fleet-hole*, a hole or hollow left by a drain having been diverted, or a bank having broken, and washed away the soil.

2. *The Fleet*: a run of water, flowing into the Thames between Ludgate Hill and Fleet Street, now a covered sewer; called also *Fleet ditch*; hence, the prison which stood near it.

1530 PALSGR. 201/1 Flete a prisone for gentylmen, *consergerie*. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1191/2 Grafton was sent to the Fleet. 1613 *Letter in Burn Fleet Registers* (1833) 5 An ancient acquaintance of y^e and myne is yesterday martyred in the Fleet. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, Before the next [term] we shall have him in the Fleet. 1761 A. MURPHY (*title*), Ode to the Naiads of Fleet-ditch. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xl, Mr. Pickwick alighted at the gate of the Fleet.

b. *attrib.*: *Fleet books*, the records of the marriages celebrated in the Fleet Prison. *Fleet chapel*, the place where the marriage ceremonies were performed. *Fleet marriage*, one performed clandestinely by a Fleet parson in the Fleet; also *Fleet-Street marriage*. *Fleet parson*, one of a number of disreputable clergymen who were to be found in and about the Fleet ready to perform clandestine marriages. *Fleet register* = *Fleet book*.

1719 *Original Weekly Jnl.* 26 Sept. in *Burn Fleet Registers* (1833) 7 Mrs. Ann Leigh... having been decoyed... and married at the Fleet Chapel. 1732 *Grub Street Jnl.* 20 July (*ibid.*), A Fleet parson was convicted... of forty-three oaths. 1736 *Ibid.* 6, This advice cannot be taken by those that are concerned in y^e Fleet marriages. c 1747 *Ibid.* (*title*), A Fleet Wedding. 1833 *Burn Fleet Registers* 5 The Fleet Registers... commence about the period of the Order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* June 688 A worthy woman whose daughter had been entrapped into a Fleet-Street marriage.

Fleet, *sb.*³

1829 *Trial of J. Martin* 34, I saw the rope hanging from the window west of the Five Sisters window in the North transept. It was fastened to the fleet... the machine for cleaning the Minster.

Fleet (flīt), *sb.*⁴ *Fishing.* [? f. FLEET *v.* 1 in sense 'to float'.] (See *quots.*) Cf. FLEET *sb.*¹ 3. Also, *fleet-line*.

1880 *Antim & Down Gloss.*, *Fleet-line* (float-line), a line used in a particular kind of sea-fishing; the hook floats mid-way between the surface and bottom. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Fleet*, in fishing, a single line of 100 hooks: so called when the bultow was introduced in Newfoundland (1846).

Fleet (flīt), *a.*¹ Also 6 flete. Cf. FLIT *a.* [Not found before 16th c., but prob. much older; cogn. with or a. ON. *flidr* swift; f. root of FLEET *v.* 1]

1. Characterized by power of swift onward movement; swift, nimble. Said primarily of living beings, their limbs and movements; hence of things viewed as self-moving, thoughts, etc. Not in colloquial use.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replac.* 50 Your tonges were to flete. 1579 LILLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 35 The fleetest fish swalloweth the delicatest bait. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 261 Their conceits haue wings, Fleeter then arrows, bullets, wind, thought, swifter things. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 26 If Echo were as flete, I would esteeme him worth a dozen such. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 313 Thir horses... fleet and strong. 1752 CHESTERE *Lett.* III. cclxxix. 281 In the situation of a man who should be very fleet of one leg, but very lame of the other. 1781 COWPER *A. Selkirk* 41 How fleet is a glance of the mind! 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. v, Fleet limbs that mocked at time. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 The antelope is supposed to be the fleetest quadruped on earth. 1869 FREEMAN *Norn. Cong.* (1876) III. xiv. 377 A messenger... who had sped with a pace fleetier even than that of his own march.

2. *Evanescent, shifting, passing away; not durable or lasting. poet.*

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Cui Bono* v, This goodly pile... Perchance than Holland's edifice more fleet. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, The Poet* iv, Seize the great thought... And bind, in words, the fleet emotion fast.

3. *quasi-adv.* Quickly, swiftly. *poet.*

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 82 When a man doth meete With such a stand more than his match, his winning goes to flete. 1790 A. WILSON *Thunderstorm*

Poet. Wks. (1846) 33 Fleet fled the shades of night. 1878 STEVENSON *Int. Voy.* 103 A thicket of willows... under which the river ran flush and fleet.

4. *Comb.*: fleet-foot *a.*, *poet.* = next; fleet-footed *a.*, fleet of foot, swift in movement; also *fig.*; † fleet-hound, † a greyhound; fleet-winged *a.*, having fleet wings, swift of flight.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 561 As the †fleet-foot Roe that's tyr'd with chasing. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 6 Fleetier of foot than the fleet-foot kid. a 1743 SAVAGE *To Bessy*, *Cress Rochford* Wks. 1775 II. 165 Tho' fate, †fleet-footed, scents thy languid son. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* II. 13 His hounds Fleet-footed follow'd him. 1832 LONGF. *Coplas de Mavrique* lii, Fleet-footed is the approach of woe. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1037/4 An old white †fleet-hound Bitch. 1680 *Ibid.* No. 1550/4 A Brown spotted Foxhound Bitch... a sharp long Red Head, like a Fleet Hound. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1216 †Fleet-wing'd duetie with thoughts feathers flies. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* IV. 180 Fleet-winged, speedy of foot, a colossal monster and dread.

Fleet (flīt), *a.*² Chiefly *dial.* Also 7 flat, 7-9 flet, (8 flit). [f. ME. *flet*, pa. pple. of FLEET *v.* 2 Cf. FLEETEN, FLATTEN, FLOTTEN.] Of milk: Skimmed. Also *fleet cheese*, cheese made of skimmed milk.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 517 In Elsatia... they fat them [Hogs] with... Early-meal wet with flat milk. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 335/1 Dairy People... make... Flet and unflet Milk Cheese. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 498 Whey, flit Milk, Wash, Grains. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 230 The milk... stands forty-eight hours before the flet-milk is run off. 1823 MOOR *Suppl. Words*, s.v. *Flet*, Cheese made of this milk [flet-milk] is called Flet-cheese. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Flet-milk*.

Fleet (flīt), *a.*³ Now chiefly *dial.* and *Agric.* [Perh. repr. OE. **flēat*, corresponding to Du. *vloot* shallow (:-**flauto*-), f. root of FLEET *v.* 1]

1. Having little depth; shallow.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 9 Hazard no more To wrack your fortunes on so fleet a shore. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xv. 8 The deeper... the belly of the lute... is, the pleasanter is the sound; the fletter, the more grating... in our ears. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* To People 120 Plough a very fleet furrow. 1802 W. TAYLOR in ROBERTS *Mem.* I. 407 The milk-trays... should be fleet. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* III. vi, To pass through the dewy grass, And waters wide and fleet. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 104 Where the water is fleet and weedy.

b. (That is) at no great depth; near the surface; esp. quasi-*adv.* in *to plough or sow fleet*.

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 160 The root is so... fleet, that it will scarce furnish the tree with leaves. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seln.* 185 Sometimes we find Gold... as fleet as the roots of shrubs in Peru. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 80 Those Lands must be ploughed fleet. 1803 SIR J. SINCLAIR in *Annals Agric.* XL. 322 'Fallow deep, but sow fleet.' 1845 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 326 The land is ploughed 'fleet', or about 3½ inches deep. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.* s.v., To plough fleet is to skim-plough land.

†2. Having little depth of soil; 'light, superficially fruitful' (J.). *Obs.*—¹

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 80 Marle Cope-ground, which is commonly a cold, stiff, wet Clay... unless... where it is very fleet for Pasture.

Hence **Fleetly** *adv.*, with little depth; shallowly. 1844 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 19 Sown upon the surface or drilled fleetly.

Fleet (flīt), *v.*¹ Forms: *Infin.* 1 flēotan, (3rd pers. pr. t. flýt), 3-4 fleoten, (3 south. vleoten, wleoten), 3 fleote, 3-6 flet(e)n, 4-7 fletee, *Sc.* flet, 4- fleet. *Pa. t.* 1 flēat, 3 *Orm.* flæt, 4 flet, flete, 3-6 flet, *pl.* 1 fluton, 3 fluten, floten; weak forms 4 fletide, 4-6 flette, 6 *Sc.* fletit, fletted, 7 fle(e)ted. *Pa. pple.* 1, 4 floten (see FLOTTEN). [A Com. Teut. originally str. vb.: OE. *flēotan* (*flæt*, *fluton*, *floten*) to float, corresp. to OFris. *flāta*, OS. *flōtan* (MDu., Du. *vlieten*) to flow, OHG. *flōtāzan* to float, flow (MHG. *vliēzen*, mod. Ger. *fließen* to flow), ON. *flōta* (Sw. *flyta*, Da. *flyde*) to float, flow (not recorded in Goth.):—OTeut. **flēutan* (*flaut*, *flutum*, *flotono*), f. pre-Teut. root **pleud-*, *ploud-*, *plud-* (cf. Lettish *plūdēt* to float, *plūdi* flood, Lith. *plūsti* to float away, *plūdīs* float of a fishing-net), an extended form of the OArvan root **pleu-*, *plu-* (cf. Gr. *πλέειν* to sail, Skr. *plu*, *pru* to swim, float, flow, L. *pluere* to rain.)

I. To float.

1. *intr.* To rest upon the surface of a liquid; to be buoyed up; opposed to *sink*. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (Th.) II. 564 Ageot ele upon water oððe on oðrum wætan, se ele flyt bufon. c 1205 LAY. 21327 Heore scalen wleoted, swulc gold-fage sceldes. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1025 Lay ber-on [the Dead Sea] a lump of led & hit on loft fletez. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xiii. xxi. (1495) 451 An egge fletyth in salte water and synkyth downe in fresshe water. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 A liquor of oyle fletynge aboue in napan of a skyn. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxvi. iv, The bodies flete amonge our shippes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. cci. 142 A water herbe which fleteth upon the water. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 127 The Oil doth naturally fleet above. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.*, The tide comes in and the vessels fleet.

†b. *hyperbolically*. To 'swim' in blood, tears; to be 'bathed' in (happiness, etc.). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 261 Heueden, (bat were of ysmyte,) Flete in blode. a 1500 *Chaucer's Drewe* 1962 Fleting they were in swich wele As folk that wolde in no wise

Desire more perfet paradise. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 70 Tullius, quhois lippis suete Off rethorike did in to termes flete. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc.* P. xxxv. 8 That.. My pen in rhetoric may flete. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xix. 204 My friend being dead.. Lies in the entry of my tent, and in the tears doth flete Of his associates.

† c. Of a vessel: To be or get afloat; to sail. *Beowulf* (Th.) 3822 Sægenga for, Flete famigheals forþ ofer yðe. c 1205 LAY. 32033 Alle þa scipen þa bi þare sæ fluten. a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* iv. 525 Now fletes the talowed kele. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 82 Our Ship did not flete.

† 2. *intr.* To drift or be carried by the current or tide on the surface of the water. *Obs.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lvi. 445 Dæt scip.. sceal fleotan mid ðy streame. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3187 Moyses it [an gold gad] folwede ðider it flet. a 1305 *Life* Pilate 251 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 118 þat bodie flet vp and down. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 421 þe arc.. flete forthe with þe flyt of þe felle wynde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 630 The thingis that thar fletand war Thai tuk. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii 89 Part drownit, part to the Roche flet or swam. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd. Lt. Tamburl.* i. i. Sailors.. Shall meet those Christians, fleting with the tide.

† 3. *transf.* Of mists, clouds, spirits, an odour: To float (in air, etc.); to drift. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 46 A fayre reflowr 3et fro hit flot. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 223 Quhow that thay [spirits] lay, in to tha flammis fletyng. a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Zachary* (1629) 164 Thin Clouds, fleting under the thicker and heavier. 1744 J. CLARIDGE's *Sheph. Banbury's Rules* 9 Exhalations which while they flet near the earth are stiled mists.

† 4. To swim: said of fish, occas. of other animals and men. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Th.) 1089 No he fram me flodyðum feor fleotan meahthe. c 1205 LAY. 22010 What letted þene fise to uleoten to þan oðere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 387 þe wyldre of þe wode on þe water flette. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 44 þe fisse hath fyn to flete with. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vii. 847 The Irland folk.. On craggis clam, and sum in wattir flett. a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* ii. 257 By the calme seas come fletyng adders twaine. a 1600 *Complaint* vi. in *Ramsay's Evergreen* i. 110 Leander on a stormy Nicht Diet fletand on the Billous gray.

† 5. Of a person: To be afloat (in a vessel); to journey or travel by water; to sail. Also with *in*. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 28960 Forð flet mid wylde, folc vnimete. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 365 þe mariners flet on flode. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 365 Yeres and dayes flette this creature Throughtout the see of Grece. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 31 Upon this flood have we flett many day. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 66 Through the Chanell deepe.. he fletes a pace. 1688 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Aug. (1882) i. 223 They.. lay aground a pretty while before they could flet in. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 319 They might flet down this river.

† 6. To move unsteadily, as a floating object; to shift or sway (*to and fro*, etc.); to fluctuate, waver. Both of material and immaterial things. *Obs.*

In 16-17th c. sometimes adopted to render the like-sounding *L. fluitare*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. vi. 28 Wenest þou þat þise mutaciouns of fortune fleten wiþ outen gouernour. 15.. *Ragman Roll* 20 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* i. 70 She changyht euer, and fletyht to and fro. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxv. 15 Those that by fleting to and fro forge sundry wayes to save themselves. 1597 LYLVE *Euphues* (Arb.) 58 Can Euphues convince me of fleting, seeing for his sake I break my fidelitie. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* iii. xxvii. (1591) 130 Those.. who rowled down huge stones.. forced the frame to stagger and flete. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 6 Shadowlesse when Sol is Zenith, from which point when it fletes either North or South [etc.].

II. To flow (and derived senses).

† 7. Of liquid, *esp.* water, a river: To flow. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 18093 Se waterstræm A33 fletelþ forþ & erneþþ Toward te sæ. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1609 The water went vnder houses.. And clensit by course alle þe clene Cite Of filth and of feum, throughe fletyng by nethe. c 1425 *Festivals of the Church* 177 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 261 Till fele teres gan flete. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 2/1 The river of the Surie.. fleteth by the cite of Waterford. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clont* 596 Her words were like a streame of honny fleting. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. v. 10 Waters, which slit and flete to and fro with wind-catches. c 1630 in *Risdon Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 238 Still gliding forth, altho' it flet full slow.

† b. *transf.* Of a multitude of persons: To 'stream'. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 403 Cumis flowing and fleting vnto thame troups of the commoun peple. 1638 in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 29 Huge troups from quarters came fleting.

† 8. To overflow, abound. *Const. with.* (Cf. 'flowing with milk and honey'). *Obs.* [So ON. *flidta*: see *Fritzner s.v.*]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. ii. 8 Who makeþ þat plenteuous autumpne in fülle 3eres fletelþ wiþ heuy grapes. *Ibid.* iv. pr. vii. 146 Ne hast [þou] nat comen to fleten wiþ delices. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1093 With fantasyes my wyt dothe flete.

† b. *trans.* To overrun, flood, fill abundantly. *Obs. rare*—1.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 685 So folk schal falle fro, to flete alle þe worlde.

9. *intr.* † a. To dissolve or waste away; to become disintegrated, fall to pieces. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* ix. 7 Judas saw3 for his oost flette [1388 flet (*L. defluxit*)] away. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 211 Yit pulle hem [plommes] rather then thai flete atwynne. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 36 Leather scarcely halfe tenned.. within two or three daies wearing (especially if it come in any weat) wil.. flete and run abroad like

a dish clout. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The bankes of sand doe flete and vade away out of the Riuer. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 312 Leather, thus leisuely tanned.. will prove serviceable, which otherwise will quickly flete and rag out.

b. Of immaterial things: To fade or vanish, die out. Also with *away*. *Obs.* or *arch.* (blending with sense 10).

1576 NEWTON *Leunius's Complex.* (1633) 192 No stampe, forme, or print, but such as presently fleteth, and immediately vanisheth. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 108 How all the other passions flete to ayre. 1616 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Apol., What they write 'gainst me Shall like a figure, drawn in water, flete. 1787 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* 26 Feb., Mr. Turbulent's compassion.. fleted away from the diversion of this recital. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 59 The deeds we do, the words we say, Into still air they seem to flete.

10. To glide away like a stream; to slip away, change position imperceptibly or stealthily; hence in wider sense, to flit, migrate, remove, vanish. Also with *away*. Now only *arch.* of immaterial things, and with mixture of sense 11.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Alle worlde þing ben fleted alse water erinde. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 714 Mony klyf he ouer-clambe in contraye straunge, Fer floten for his frendez fremedly he rydez. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxix. 19 Lest tho [ryngis] weren loose and fletiden down. 1563 GOLDING *Cesar* iv. (1565) 95 b, The Sycambres had.. fleted out of theyr country. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* vi. iii. (1622) 126 But Rubrius Fabatus.. fleting to the Parthians, and brought backe.. by a Centurion, had keepers appointed him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 457 All th' unaccomplisht works of Natures hand.. Dissolv'd on earth, flete hither. a 1730 FENTON *Poems* 14 The wand'ring ghosts.. Fleet sullen to the shades. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 48 The cares of boyhood flete away. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 75 The wealth that the gods give lasts, and fleets not away.

b. Of the soul: To pass away from the body; hence said of a dying man.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* iv. vi, Our souls are fleting hence. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* iv. v, Bar. I am sorry.. To find ye in so weak a state. *Die.* I am fleting, Sir. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶ 5 You teach that souls.. fleting hence to other regions stray.

c. Of time: To pass rapidly and imperceptibly; to slip away. With mixture of the sense of FLEET a.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 11 My pleasant days they flet and pass. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iii. i. 149 Six hundred yeares being fleted away since. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* 297 The busie Moments.. That flet between the Cradle and the Grave. 1818 COLERIDGE *Method* in *Enycl. Metrop.* (1849) 5 He organizes the hours.. the very essence of which is to flete, and to have been. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* xi. 195 Time may flete, and youth may fade.

d. *trans.* To pass, while away (time); also, to flet it. *rare.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. i. 124 Many yong Gentlemen.. flet the time carelesly. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 396 Fleting the quiet hour in observation of his pets. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 151/1 They read the Coinage Bill a third time, and so fleted it goldenly.. till one o'clock a.m.

11. *intr.* To move swiftly; to flit, fly. Also with *away*. Cf. FLEET a.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1566 So felle fionez þer flete, when þe folk gedered. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1885 Whether thro' the upper Air we flete. 1801 LUSIGNAU IV. 218 He fleted across the plain. 1818 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 76 Yon little cloud.. That.. fletes away Beyond the very springs of day. 1836 T. HOOK G. Gurney III. 325 The thought had scarcely fleted through my brain. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 67 Sheets of sand fleting along the surface of the Desert.

III. 12. *Naut. trans.* To change the position of, shift (a block, rope, etc.). Also *absol.* [Substituted for the earlier FLIT, owing prob. to association with sense 10 above.]

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Yb, To flete or replace it, in a proper state of action.. The man who performs this office.. calls out, *fleet jigger!* 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 107 To flete blocks is to bring them as close together as possible. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fleeting*, the act of changing the situation of a tackle when the blocks are drawn together; also, changing the position of the dead-eyes, when the shrouds are become too long.. *Fleet ho!* the order given at such times. *Ibid.*, *Fleet the messenger*, when about to weigh, to shift the eyes of the messenger past the capstan for the heavy heave. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 61 Fleet the purchase down to the water's edge.

Hence *Fleeted ppl. a.*

1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* vii. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 47 Matilda.. succeeded in recalling to life Verezzi's fleted faculties.

Fleet (flēt), *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5 *fletyn*, 6-7 *flet(e)*, 6, 9 *dial. flit*, 6- *fleet*; *pa. pple.* 5 *flet*. [The precise formation is somewhat uncertain; prob. f. OE. *flēt* cream, f. root of *flotan* FLEET *v.* 1; cf. Sw. *dial. flöta*, MDa. *flöde* (mod. *af-flöde*) of equivalent etymology. But as the Du. *vlotten* (= FLEET *v.* 1) occurs in this sense, the Eng. vb. may possibly be a use of FLEET *v.* 1]

1. *trans.* To take off that which floats upon the surface of a liquid; *esp.* to skim (milk, the cream from milk). Also with *compl.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 166/2 Flet, as mylke or oþer lyke, *despumatus*. *Ibid.* 167/1 Fletyn, or skomyn ale, or pottys, or oþer lycoure that hovythe, *desumo*. 1530 PALSGR. 551/2 Let us go flete this mylke agaynst she come to make her butter. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* (1586) 146 b,

The creame that swims aloft, is fleted off. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 388 The fat which is fleted or skimmed from the broth wherin dormice and rats be sodden. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. ii. (1668) 78 Boyl it.. ever and anon fleting it clean. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, You ought to flete it [milk] by the Heat of warm Water. a 1796 VAN- COUVER in A. Young *Ess. Agric.* (1813) II. 285 The milk of which cows.. after standing 24 hours, is fleted. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.*, *Fleet* or *Flit*, to skim milk.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1580 LYLVE *Euphues* (Arb.) 336 It is he.. that will flete all the fat from thy beard. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxcvi. 1221 Wee shall not occupie the trade of marchandise by sea, we shall not flit off the fatte thereof. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* ii. xxviii. (1660) 60 We Fleet the Mornings for our own design. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 4 Let us flete the cream of a few of the primest libraries in all ages.

2. 'To *Flete*. To skim fresh water off the sea, as practised at the mouths of the Rhone, the Nile, &c.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

Hence *Fleeted ppl. a.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Laict esburré*, fleted milke. 1583 — *Campe di Fior* 161 Upon fische-dayes, fleted milke. 1611 COTGR., *Escrémé*, vncreamed, fleted, as milk.

Fleet (flēt), *v.* 3 [f. FLEET *sb.* 1 sense 3.] *intr.* ? To fish with a 'fleet'.

1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 78 No Peter-man.. shall flet for Flounders with any Rug-Net in the Night-time.

Fleet, *dial. f.* of FLIGHT; Sc. var. of FLUTE.

Fleet(e, var. or *dial.* form of FLEET *sb.* and *v.* **Fleetch**, *obs.* form of FLITCH *sb.*

Fleeten, *a. Obs.* [Altered form of FLOTTEN, assimilated to FLEET *v.* 2]

1. (See FLOTTEN.)

2. Of the colour of skimmed milk. In quot. contemptuously of the face.

c 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* iii. i, You know where you are you fleten face.

3. *quasi-sb.* The *adj.* used *absol.* Skimmed milk. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Fleeter**. 1 *Obs. rare*—1 [f. FLEET *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] a. ? A shifty person (cf. FLEET *v.* 1 6). b. A fugitive, deserter.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iii. (1887) 12 His country.. pronounceth him to be but a fleeter, who so euer shall offer to force her that waye. 1598 FLORIO, *Profugo*, a fugitive, a wandrer, a fleeter. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 9/1 Peter, Art thou for Christ his Church a fit foundation, That in Faith, from Faith, sans Faith, art a Fleeter?

Fleeter (flētər) 2. [f. FLEET *sb.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who is engaged in 'fleeing' (see FLEETING *vbl. sb.* 3). Also, a boat intended for 'fleeing'.

1888 *Scot. Leader* 11 July 7 The 'fleeters' do not always get free with smashes and cuts; one fleet alone loses 35 men on the average per year. 1893 *Ibid.* 15 Aug. 7 These vessels.. differ from the ordinary trawlers in respect that while the latter return to port at least once a week, the fleeters remain at sea as long as their coals hold out.

Fleeting (flētɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. FLEET *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 588 To furthyr thaim off thar fleting. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* ix. 84 It [walking] is good.. for the iaudise, costifnesse, fleting of the meat in the stomacke. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. 229 The fleting of soules out of one body into another. 1616 *Rich. Cabinet* 95 b, The proudest confidence maketh our chiefest footing a changeable fleting. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 127 One of the best known of English witch ordeals is the trial by 'fleeing' or swimming.

Fleeting (flētɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. FLEET *v.* 2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of skimming a liquid, *esp.* milk.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 167/1 Fletynge of lycowe, *spumacio, despumacio*. 1474 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 32 The maister cooke hath the fleting of the leade. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. vi. (1668) 145 The fleting or gathering of your Cream from the Milk.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* Skimmings, curds (see quot.).

1611 COTGR., *Sarrason, flettings*, or hastic curds scumd from the whey of a new-milke cheese, then thickened [etc.]. 1845 H. WHITE in *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. i. 121 The last skimmings are termed flettings, and are generally reserved for the use of the servants. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 329 When butter-milk is added to boiling whey.. a soft curd is thrown down. This mixture is called flettings in Wales.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fleeing-dish*, a dish used for skimming cream from milk; *fleeing-milk*, skim-milk; in quot. *fig.*

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 181 Taking off the cream with a 'fleeing dish. 1847 *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 75 This is.. skimmed with a common fleting-dish. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 19 It was the 'flitting milk of a poor Vicarage, the parsonage tithes being scum'd from it.

Fleeting (flētɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 3 [f. FLEET *sb.* 1 + -ING 1.] A particular kind of trawling (see quot.)

1884 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 5/2 The new 'fleeing' system, by which fishing boats are now kept at sea for a considerable time while fast steamers ply between them and the shore, carrying the fish as they are caught.

† **Fleeting**, *vbl. sb.* 4 *Obs.* [f. FLEET *sb.* 2] Confinement in the Fleet Prison.

1589 SIR T. SMITH *Comm. Engl.* iii. iv. 121 After they had.. bin well disciplined as well by wordes, as by fleting a while. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 183 And that was all the Fleeting, that euer I felt.

Fleeting (flē'tin), *pp. a.* [f. FLEET *v.* + -ING *2.*] That fleets, in senses of the vb.

† 1. Floating; of a fish: Swimming. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1447 (Gr.) Se feond gespearan fleotende hreaw. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 491 þe fletinge fihs þat in þe fom lepen. 1598 *Lyte Dodocens* i. lxxi. 106 Amongst the fleeting herbes there is also a certayne herbe which some call Water Lyverworte.

† 2. That moves constantly, shifting, unstable, wandering; hence of a person or his attributes: Changeable, fickle, inconstant, vacillating. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 Mid te fleotinde word, to fleoted þe heorte. c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* i. iii. (Camb. MS.) 6 Fleetyng Error. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. 131. 4 The fletyng ayer geuyth place to the flyght of byrdes. 1553 *J. Wilson Rhet.* (1580) 3 Preachers, must now and then plaie the foolies in the pulpit, to serve the tickle eares of their fletyng audience. 1592 *Greene Groats W. Wit* (1617) 15 If I finde thee firme, Lamilia will bee faithfull: if fletyng, she must .. be infortunate. 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 240 The fletyng Moone No Planet is of mine. 1649 *Milton Eikon.* ii. 17 Of such a variable and fletyng conscience what hold can be tak'n? 1650 *Fuller Pisgah* i. 424 Their wonder, that so firm a fabrick should stand on so fletyng a foundation.

† 3. Flowing; fluid. *Fleeting sacrifices*: drink offerings. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Wat is folc bute fletende water. 1388 *Wyclif Exod.* xxv. 29 Cuppis .. in whiche fletyng sacrifices schulen be offrid. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* de P. R. vi. xxii. (Tollem. MS.) Drynke is a fletyng substance nedful to þe fedyng of a beste. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Take ryse and fletande signade. 1567 *Turberv. Epitaphes*, &c. (1870) 175 So stands the foole by fletyng floud. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 594 The slippry God will..In fletyng Streams attempt to slide away.

4. Passing swiftly by. Chiefly of life or time.

c 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* xcvi. Thee, the pleasure of the fletyng yeare. a 1704 *T. Brown Persius' Sat.* i. Wks. 1730 l. 53 Thy fletyng years of youth will soon be gone. 1811 *W. R. Spencer Poems* 193 'Tis pain to part For e'en one fletyng night. 1862 *Stanley Jew. Ch.* (1877) l. viii. 169 The fletyng generations of man.

5. Passing or gliding swiftly away.

1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 722 She said, and from his Eyes the fletyng Fair Retir'd like subtle Smoke dissolv'd in Air. a 1704 *T. Brown On the Beauties* Wks. 1730 l. 44 Scarcely my breast my fletyng soul retains. 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* xvii. (1824) 619 He followed their fletyng figures. 1848 *Mrs. Jameson Sacr. & Leg. Art* 3 To catch the fletyng soul of the triumphant martyr.

6. Existing for a brief period; not permanent or enduring; transitory, passing, fading.

1563 *B. Googe Eglogs* (Arb.) 73 Beholde this fletyng world how al things fade. 1667 *Milton P. L.* x. 741 O fletyng Joyes Of Paradise. 1771 *Gray Let.* 24 May, Poems (1775) 395, I have indeed a short one [journal]..that serves to recall and fix the fletyng images of these things. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 30 Pleasure the most fletyng of all things.

Hence **Fleetingly** *adv.*, **Fleetingness**.

1709 *Berkeley Th. Vision* § 156 The perpetual mutability and fletyngness of those immediate objects of sight. 1842 *Manning Serm. Faithf. Departed* (1848) l. 309 Poets were wont to bewail the fletyngness of life. 1883 *M. K. Macmillan Let.* 23 Oct., I have read, fleetingly, a very considerable section of his prose writings.

Fleety (flē'tli), *adv.* [f. FLEET *a.* + -LY *2.*] Swiftly, quickly; also *comb.*, as *fleety-mounted*.

1598 *Florio, Snellamente*, swiftlie, nimble, fleetlie. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xviii. As fleetly as a roe. 1874 *Holland Mistr. Manse* vii. 40 Full fleetly sped the morning hours. 1876-7 *J. Grant Hist. India* l. xxiii. 122/1 Lightly-armed and fleetly-mounted horsemen.

Fleetness (flē'tnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fleet.

1. Swiftiness.

1625 *Quarles Sion's Sonn.* vii. 7 Behold the fleetnesse of his nimble feet. 1767 *W. L. Lewis Statius' Thebaid* v. 1002 Fame..In Fleetness far outstrips the vigrous Horse. 1856 *Stanley Sinai & Pal.* viii. 321 The fleetness of foot, with which..he outran the chariot of Ahab.

2. Transitoriness.

1727 *Bailey, vol. II, Fleetness*, fleeting Quality. 1863 *I. Williams Baptistery* ii. xxiv. (1874) 95 All their notes ..Are of our fleetness sighing, And singing of our dying.

Fleety (flē'ti), *a. rare.* [f. FLEET *a.* + -Y *1.*] = FLEET *a.* 1.

1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 572 The rustle of thy fleety foot Upon my ear doth fall.

Fleg (fleg), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* [f. FLEG *v.* 1] A fright, scare. Cf. FLEY *sb.*

1721 *Ramsay Richy & Sandy* 9 Or has some Bogle-bo.. gien ye a fleg. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xviii. 'I got a fleg, and was ready to jump out o' my skin.'

Fleg (fleg), *sb.* 2 *Sc.* [Onomatopœic; cf. *fling*.] A random blow or kick, a stroke.

1722 *Hamilton Wallace* III. i. (1822) 45 He..Syn at the loon a fearful Fleg let flee, That from his Rump shear'd away his Thigh. 1785 *Burns Epist. to J. Lapraik* 21 Apr. ix. She's [Fortune's] gien me mony a jirt, an' fleg.

Fleg (fleg), *v.* 1 *Sc.* [The normal *Sc.* form of OE. *flecgan* to put to flight, of which one example is known, if the reading of the MS. be correct. If not an error for *flegan* (see FLEY *v.*), it may perh. be a variant of that word, with abnormal doubled palatal and shortening of the vowel, as in *reccan* to reek, var. of *reccan* (:-*rōkjan).]

trans. To frighten, scare.

1724 *Ramsay Gent. Shep.* iv. i, We'll fleg him sae, he'll VOL. IV.

mint nae mair to gang A conjuring to do a lassie wrang. 1889 *Barrie Wind. Thrums* xv. 141 'That was strong language', said Hendry, 'but he would be wantin' to fleg her?'

Fleg (fleg), *v.* 2 *Sc.* [f. var. of FLAG *v.*, FLECK *v.* 2] *intr.* To flee, run off; to fly away. Also with *off*.

1789 *Davidson Seasons* 25 [The lambs] round a tammock wheel, an', fleggin, toss The moudy-hillan to the air in stoor. *Ibid.* 76 Nelly..aff wi' Gib the Mason Flegg'd fast, that day. 1893 *Stevenson Catriona* 170 'The solan..flegged aff about the roundness of the craig.'

Flegge, var. of FLEDGE *a.* *Obs.*

Fleg(h), *obs. pa. t.* of FLEE *v.*; *Sc.* var. of FLEA. **Flegm**, var. of FLEAM.

Flegm, **Flegm-**: see PHLEGM, PHLEGM-.

Fleiche, -sche, -tsche, var. ff. of FLEECH *v.*

Fleicht, *obs. f.* of FLITE.

Fleid, *obs. pa. t.* of FLAY.

Fleigh, *dial. f.* of FLAKE, FLEA.

Fleighter, var. of FLICHTER *v.* *Sc.*

Fleih, *obs. pa. t.* of FLEE.

Fleir(e), -yle, *obs. ff.* of FLAIL.

Fleine, *obs. pa. pple.* of FLAY.

Fleingall. [Prob. a spurious word, arising from a misprint in Toppell for *steingall*, the Ger. name of this bird; see STANIEL, STONEGALL.] An alleged name of the kestrel.

1607 *Torsell Serpents* 89 Those kind of Hawkes which are called Kaistrells or Fleingalls. 1611 *Cotgr., Crerelle*, a Kestrell, Fleingall. 1847 in *Halliwel.* 1885 *Swainson Prov. Names Birds* 140 *Fleingall*, i. e. Fly in gale.

Fleir(e), *obs. form* of FLEER.

† **Fleke**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *fleke*, FLAKE *sb.* 1] *hurdle.* *trans.* ? To cover with hurdles.

c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 241 Botes he toke .. þe sides togidere knytte .. þei fleged þam ouerthuert .. Ouer þe water..was so ordeynd a brigge.

Fleke, *obs. form* of FLAKE.

Flek(k)er, -ir, *obs. ff.* of FLICKER.

Flem(e), *obs. var.* of FLEAM.

† **Fleme**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 flēma, flēma, flȳma, 2-4 flēme, 3 flāme. [OE. *flēma* (:—earlier **flēamja*), f. *flēam*: see next.] A fugitive, exile, outlaw.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1020 (Gr.) Þu flēma scealt widlast wrecan. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* iv. 12 Þu..bist flȳma geond ealle eorþan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 We wunied here also flēme. c 1205 *Lay.* 5952 Alle þe flēmen þe ilfove buð of Rome. c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 101 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 37 He drof him out of Engeland; and let him grede flēme.

† **Fleme**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 flēam, 3 flēm, (vlem), fleom, (flēm, fleam), 3-4 flēme. [OE. *flēam* str. masc. :—Otent. type **flauhmo*-, f. *flauh*-ablaut-var. of *flēuh*-to FLEE.] Flight; exile.

Beowulf 2889 (Gr.) Syððan æðelingas .. æfrecgean fleam eowerne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 We ben here alle on flēme. c 1205 *Lay.* 6407 He turnede to flēme. *Ibid.* 24070 Ofte he ulem makede. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4341 So they hadde take flēme.

† **Fleme**, *v.* *Obs.* From 16th c. chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 flēman, flēman, flȳman, 3 flēmen, flēman, -en, fleomen, *Orm.* flēmenn, *south.* vlemen, 4-5 flēm, 4-7 flēme, flēme, (4 flēme, flēmon, 7 flēame). [OE. *flēman* (:—earlier **flēamjan*), f. *flēam*: see prec. Cf. ON. *flēma*.]

1. *trans.* To cause to flee, put to flight; to drive away, drive out, chase; hence, to banish, exile; rarely, to reject (a proposal). Also, *to flēme away*, *out*, *to flight*. *a.* simply.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2115 (Gr.) Ac hie god flymde. c 1200 *Ormin* 8242 Augustuss .. þatt flēmde himm ut. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29022 (Cott.) Fastyng flēmes flēxli sakes. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 328 þo þat fled, þei flēmed als þe kynges felons. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12377 And I.. Thus am flēmyt to flight thurgh his false caste. c 1425 *Festivals of Ch.* 183 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 216 He will not flyte, But flēmon all þi foos away. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2673 He were a fole .. So feyr forwardys for to flēme. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xiv. 215/1 God sayd to Caym .. Thou shalt be wanderynge & flēmed upon erth. 1553 *Kennedy Comp. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 152 Geve the Kirk had the auld ancient libertie, than sulde all heresies be flēmit. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 171 They .. flēmit them full sair. 16.. *Merline* 1624 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* l. 472 The heyres that thou didst flēme With wrong out of the realme. 1814 *Scott Wav.* ix. 'He help'd Miss Rose when she was flēmit with the Laird of Killancureit's new English bull.'

b. *Const. from, of* (=out of), *out of*; rarely with ellipsis of prep.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Þis laze [circumcisio] flēmed þe fule gost ut of þe child. c 1205 *Lay.* 23447 þat he þa æð mihte wið Arðure uhte and ulemen of londe. 1352 *Minor Halidon-Hyll* vi. The land that thai war flēmid fra. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 2788 Lawe is nye flēmed out of this contree. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vi. ccxiii. 229 Algarus was accused by malyce, and flēmyd the lande. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* viii. vi. 47 Banist and flēmyt of my native land. 16.. *Merline* 426 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* l. 435 Many another doughtye Man that hee had flēmed out of the Land.

2. *intr.* To flee, run away. *rare*—1.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3348 He is the furste with sword that remith; Thou art the furste with hors that flēmeth.

Hence **Flemed** *pp. a.*; **Fle'ming** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fle'mer**, one who puts to flight.

c 1205 *Lay.* 7733 Alle eowre flēmede men. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18626 (Gött.) Lang might adam thinc þe space Of flēming fra þat laured face. c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* iii. 884 Dul-

carnon clepid is 'flemyng of wrecchis'. c 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 362 Flemer of feendes. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiii. 483 Went forþ A-pilgrimage And þe flēmed visyted. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. vi. 284/1 He called them theues & outlawes & flēmyd men. 15.. *Ragman Roll* 169 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 76 Constant in vertu, flēmer of malyce.

Fle'mensfirth. [One of the many corrupt forms (see quots.) of OE. *flēmēna fýrmd*, lit. 'entertainment of fugitives'.]

1. A term of OE. law, prob. meaning the offence of cntertaining a banished person, and hence the king's right of exacting a penalty for this offence. The word was prob. not understood after the OE. period, but was preserved in formal enumerations of the rights pertaining to the king. The explanations in the quots. are the conjectures of legal antiquaries. A synonymous term *flyman feorm* (see *FARM sb.* 1) occurs in OE. laws, and is cited in various corrupt forms in law-books.

c 1020 *Secular Lawz Cnut* c. 12 (Thorpe 1840) 164 Dis syndon þa gerihta þe se cýnyng ah ofer call men on Wessexan, þæt is .. flymena-fýrmd. c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms in Rel. Ant.* l. 33 Fremenfremthe, *chatel de fufif.* 1672 *Manley Cowell's Interpr.*, *Flemenes firinth*, But more truly *flymena frymthe* .. signifies the relieving of a Fugitive. This word is variously written in old Charters, as *Flemeneferd*, *Flemenefrit*, *Flemenefremth*, *Flemanisflit*, *Flemenewurd*, *Fremenefenda*, and *Flemenefricthe*. *Ibid.*, *Flemenefreme* and *Flemenefrenthe* are said to be the Chattels of Fugitives.

¶ 2. Misused for: An asylum for outlaws.

1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* iv. xxiv. To make your towers a flēmen's-firth.

Flemengo, *obs. form* of FLAMINGO.

Fleming (flēm'ig) 1. Also 5-6 flēm(m)yng(e), 6-7 flēm(m)ing(e), 7 flēm(in)e. [a MDu. *Vlāming* (cf. ON. *Flāmingr*, OHG. *Flāming*, mcd.L. *Flāmingus*, Sp. *Flamenco*, Pg. *Flamengo*, Pr. *Flamenc*, Fr. *Flamand*), f. *Flām-* (whence *Flānders*) + suffix -ING 3.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Flanders.

c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* 105 Where Flemynges began on me for to cry, 'Master, what will you copen or by?' 1574 *R. Scot Hop Gard.* (1578) 8 The more paynes you take.. the nearer you resemble the trade of the Flemming. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1650) II. 30 Charles the Emperor..being a *Flemin* born. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) 645 The Flemings, invited over..by Edward III., gave the first great impulse to the woollen manufacture.

† 2. A Flemish vessel. *Obs.*

1595 *Drake Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 7 We met with a small flēm(m)ing bounde for the streights.

3. *attrib.* quasi-adj. passing into adj.

1561 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 70 A paire of Flemynge knyves. 1588 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* 8 May, The twa Flemyng wobsters dwelland within this burgh. 1656 *Ben Israel Vind. Judæorum* 3 Some *Flemine* Christians.

† **Flem'ing** 2. *Obs. rare.* Also 8 flēm(m)ing. [Strictly only a use of prec., the continental names of the flamingo (Sp. *flamenco*, Fr. *flamant*) being popularly confused with the homophones = FLEM-ING 1, and hence rendered by the same word. (In quot. 1591 prob. FLEMING 1 was intended.)] = FLAMINGO.

1530 *Palsgr.*, *Flemmyng*, *flammant*. 1591 *Percivall Sp. Dict.*, *Flamenco*, a flēming, a kinde of birde like a shoueler. 1708 *Motteux Rabelais* iv. lix. (1737) 244 *Flemmings*, *Cignets*.

Flem'ing 3. *dial.* In 7 flēm(m)ing(e). A local name of the soft clam (*Mya arenaria*).

1603 *Owen Pembroke* (1892) 126 Cocksles, flēm(m)inges, welkes. [Still in local use. (Editor's note).]

† **Fleming-lauche**. *Obs. Sc.* [f. FLEMING 1 + *lauche*, *Sc.* form of LAW.] An old Scotch law which allowed the Flemings who settled in Scotland the practice of their own usages.

1629 in *W. Robertson Index Rec. Charters* (1798) 61 Carta to John Marr .. una cum Lege Flemynge dicitur Fleming Lauche. 1807 *G. Chalmers Caledonia* l. 735 The Flemings .. behaved so quietly, as to be allowed the practice of their own usages, by the name of Fleming-lauche, in the nature of a special custom.

Flemish (flēm'if), *a.* Also 5 *Flemis*, 5-6 *Flemys*, 6-8 *Flemmish* (e. [ad. MDu. *Vlaemisch*, (Du. *Vlaamsch*): see FLEMING 1 and -ISH.]

1. Of or belonging to Flanders or its inhabitants. For *Flemish ell. ruler*: see the *sbs*.

1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* l. 79 Item, fyftene *Flemis* ridaris. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 A piece of flēm(m)ishe mony called an Englyshe. 1614 *Markham Cheap Husb.* i. iii. (1668) 33 The best Stallion to beget horses for the Coach is the *Flemish*. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 240 The best sort of these are brought from Holland .. and are called *Flemmish* Pan-Tiles. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 385 Alexander duke of Parma, who signalized himself in the *Flemish* wars. 1865 *Mrs. Paliser Lace* vii. 99 The old *Flemish* laces are of great beauty.

b. *absol.* The Flemish language.

1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Flemish*, or the Flemish tongue, is that which we otherwise call Low-Dutch. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 85 *Flemish* or South Dutch.

2. Resembling a Fleming in habits and behaviour.

1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* ii. i. 23 This *Flemish* drunkard.

3. *Comb.*, *Flemish* account, an unsatisfactory account, one showing a deficit; *Flemish* bond (see *BOND sb.* 1 13); *Flemish* brick (see quot.

1842); **Flemish coil** (see **COIL** sb. 3 1); hence **Flemish-coil v.**, to lay up (a rope) in a Flemish coil; **Flemish eye**, *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); **Flemish fake**, *Naut.* (see quot.); **Flemish horse**, *Naut.* a foot-rope at the yard-arms of topsail-yards; **Flemish point**, stitch (see quots.).

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, ***Flemish account**, a losing or bad account. 1790 HERBERT *Typogr. Antiq.* III. 1773, I am very much afraid my kind friend received but a Flemish account of his Cantons. 1774 in *Archæol.* (1777) IV. 106 The *Flemish bond is the strongest as well as the oldest regular bond used in building. 1890 RIMMER *Summer Rambles March*, 35 Red 'Dutch' bricks in 'Flemish bond'. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, ***Flemish Bricks**. 1842 GUILT *Encycl. Archit. Gloss.*, **Flemish Bricks**, a species of brick used for paving... they were originally imported from Flanders, are of a yellowish colour and harder than common brick. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 106 This is called a *Flemish coil. 1878 W. C. RUSSELL *Wreck Grossier* ii. (1889) 11 Ordinary seamen, whom he had set to work to *flemish-coil the ropes along the deck. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 134 The knots, *Flemish eyes, splices. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Flemish eye**, a kind of eye-splice in which the ends are scraped down, tapered, passed oppositely, marled, and served over with spun yarn. *Ibid.*, ***Flemish Fake**, a method of coiling a rope that runs freely when let go... Each bend is slipped under the last, and the whole rendered flat and solid to walk on. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 105 ***Flemish-horse**. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, ***Flemish Point**, a Guipure Lace, also known as Point de Brabant. *Ibid.*, ***Flemish Stitch**, one of the Fillings in Honiton Lace.

Flemish (fle'mif), *v.* 1 *Naut.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To coil or lay up (a rope) in a Flemish coil (see prec. 3). Also to *flemish down*.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Foster* xi, The ropes [had been] flemished down on deck. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Flemishing**, a forcing or scoring of the planks.

Flemish (fle'mif), *v.* 2 *intr.* Of a hound: To make a quivering movement with the tail and body, while searching for the trail; to feather.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xviii, 'I thought they beauties starns weren't flemishing for nowt.' *Ibid.*, The hounds have overrun the scent, and are back again, flemishing about the plashed fence on the river brink.

Flemy, Flench, obs. ff. PHLEGMY, FLINCH.

Flench, flinch, flense (flenf), *flinches, v.* Also *flence, flinse*. [a. Da. *flense* of same meaning; the word with wider application is found in Norw. as *flinsa, flunsa* to flay, tear off.]

1. *trans.* To cut up and slice the fat from (a whale or flayed seal); to slice (the blubber) from the bones of the whale.

1814 SCOTT *To Dk. Buccleugh* 13 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The Islemen of Sanda were... flinching... the blubber to boil. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 292 Before a whale can be flensed, as the operation of taking off the fat and whalebone is called. 1823 MANBY *Voy. Greenl.* 65 For the purpose of 'flensing' or stripping it of its blubber. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Flense**.

2. To flay or skin (a seal); to strip off (the skin of a seal).

1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* ii. 33 The marvellous rapidity... with which our men would skin, or as it is termed, 'flinch' the beast [seal]. 1875 CAPT. GRAY in *Buckland Log-bk.* 312 The [seal] skins are then flensed. 1881 LESLIE tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* iii. 114 The hunter lies to at an ice-floe to flense upon it a seal that has been shot.

Hence **Fleunching, Flensing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Fleuncher, Flenser**, one who flenches or flenses whales.

1814 SCOTT *Diary* 11 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The crew... with their long flinching knives with which they cut up the whales. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 299 The flensers commence with the belly and under jaw. *Ibid.* II. 301 During the progress of the flensing. 1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* iv. 50 The cutting up or 'flinching' of the fish.

Flench-gut, flens-gut. [f. prec. vb. + GUT.] The place on board, usually the hold, where the blubber of a whale, cut up in long slices, is stored before barrelling; also applied to the blubber itself.

1808 JAMIESON, **Flench-gut**, the blubber of a whale laid out in long slices, before being put into casks. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 304 When the flens-gut is filled with blubber. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Flenders, obs. form of FLINDERS.

Flene, obs. pa. pple. of FLAY.

Fleng(e, Flent, obs. ff. FLING, FLINT.

Fleobotomie, obs. form of PHLEBOTOMY.

Fleoure, -owre, obs. Sc. ff. FLAVOUR.

† **Flerd**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fleard*, 3 *fleard*, *fleard*. [OE. *fleard*, app. cognate with the synonymous ON. *fleard* str. fem., though the vowels do not regularly correspond.] Deceit, fraud, mockery.

1000 *Law Northumb. Priests* liv. (Thorpe 1840) 420 3if fridzeard si on hwæz lande abuton stan oppe treow, oppe wille, oppe swilces ænize fleard. 1200 ORMIN 7334 Crist forwerpeþ flalls & flærd. 1220 *Bestiary* 452 So was herodes fox and flerd.

Flere, flerye, obs. ff. FLEER.

† **Flerk**, *v. Obs.* Also 8 *firk*. [Onomatopœic; cf. *flick, flirt, jerk*.] *intr.* To make a jerking movement. Hence **Flerk sb.**, a jerk. **Flerking** *ppl. a.*, jerking, twitching.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Tropheis* 348 With

sudden flerk the fatale hemp lets goe The humming Flint. c 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 134 With sudden flerk the bempie fle nowe let goe. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4768/4 Stolen... Cart Mare... Saddle Backed, and a flirking Tail.

Flerry (fle'ri), *v. trans.* To split (slate). Also *intr.* for refl. of the slate itself. Hence **Flerry-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 13 The better the quality of the slate, the easier will it flerry, and also cleave. *Ibid.*, This peculiar operation is called 'flerrying'.

Flert, obs. form of FLIRT.

Flesh (fles), *sb.* Forms: 1 *flæsc, flæc*, (2 *flec, flesce*), 3 *flæsce, flæsh, flæsch*, (s, *fless(e, 4 south. vlesse*), 3-4 *fles, flei(e)s, fle(y)hs*, 4-5 *fleisch, 3-5 fle(c)che, flesch(e, 3 south. vlesche, (3 flashe, fleschs, 4 fleschsch)*, 3-6 *flessch(e, 4 fleisshe)*, 4-6 *fleshe, (6 fleash, flesse, fleszhe, 9 dial. flash)*, 4- *flesh*. [Com. WGer. and Scandinavian: OE. *flæsc* str. neut. corresponds to OFris. *flask*, OS. *flêsk* (Du. *vlesch*), OHG. *fleisc* (MHG. *vleisch*, mod.Ger. *fleisch*), of the same meaning. ON. *flesh* with shortened vowel (Sw. *fläsk*, Da. *flesk*), swine's flesh, pork, bacon:—O'Ent. **flaiskoz-*, -is- (or possibly *pl-*).

No satisfactory cognates have been discovered either in Teut. or in the related langs. Some have supposed that the specific Scandinavian sense, which exists in some Eng. dialects where ON. influence is out of the question (see, e.g., the *West Cornwall Glossary*), is the original meaning of the word, and that the occasional OE. form *flæc* represents the primary word elsewhere replaced by a derivative with suffix *-sk-*. On this hypothesis the word might be related to OE. *flæc*, FLITCH. But general analogy rather indicates the priority of the wider sense found in Eng. and German; and it is most likely that the OE. *flæc* is an inaccurate spelling, or at most a dialectal phonetic alteration, of the ordinary *flæsc*. The shortening of the OE. long vowel before *s* followed by another cons. is normal.]

1. As a material substance.

1. The soft substance, *esp.* the muscular parts, of an animal body; that which covers the framework of bones and is enclosed by the skin. *Raw flesh*: that exposed by removal or fissure of the skin.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 23 Dis ys nu ban of minum banum & flæsc of minum flæsc. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2089 Fugeles sulen ði fleis to-teren. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R. v. i.* (1495) 100 The heed hath lytill flesh and lytill fatnesse. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 218 If he be strong & ful of fleisch. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. iii. i.* 54, I am sure if he forsaite, thou wilt not take his flesh. 1611 BIBLE *Lev. xiii.* 10 If...there be quicke raw flesh. a 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 164 His...sins, that stick as close to him as the flesh sticks to the bones. 1750 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 13 May, One [wound] just above my knee...New flesh must grow there. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iii. 22 It...eats into my sinews, and dissolves My flesh to a pollution.

b. Often in connexion with or contrast to *bone, fell, or skin*.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 39 Gast næfþ flæsc & ban. c 1220 *Bestiary* 136 His fel he ðer leteð; his fles forð crepeð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 449 (Cott.) Spirit has nauther flesch ne bone. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev. ix. 11* The flesh forsothe, and the skynne of it [calf]...he brent. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 79 With skyn and flesches thou clothedest me. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 36 To search between the fel and the flesh for fardings. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek. xxxvii. 8* The sinews and the flesh came vp vpon them [bones], and the skin couered them about.

c. **Flesh and fell**: the whole substance of the body; hence as quasi-*advb.* phrase: entirely. (*To raise or rise*) in *flesh and fell*, rarely in *flesh and bone*: in bodily form. Cf. Fr. *en chair et en os*. (*Fair*) of *flesh and fell*: in form and complexion. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxix. 14 Pæs cealfes flæsc and fell...þu bærnst. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 287 He was...vayr of fless & felle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26564 (Cott.) To rise in flessx and ban. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 223 Vp he rose in flesche & felle þo thryd day. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 29 Crystyabelle, A feyre thyng of flesche and felle. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea. v. iii. 24* The good yeares shall deuoure them, flesh and fell. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 300 Men burned Taulrello's entire household, flesh and fell.

d. **Proud flesh**: the overgrowth of the granulations which spring upon a wound. Also *fig.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lxviii. 746 The same [oakgalls] doth...consume away superfluous and prowde fleshe. 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* 28 The anger of her eye, Had wrought some proud-flesh by it. 1686 W. HARRIST. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 171 This Sublimate...eats proud flesch and cleanses old Ulcers. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 302 The sprouting forth of a rapidly-growing tissue commonly known as proud-flesh.

e. *phr.* To make one's flesh creep, etc.

1727, 1840 [see CREEP v. 6]. 1725 RAMSAY *Gen. Sheph.* i. 1, A...dream...That gars my flesh a creep yet with the fright. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 252 A cold—a creeping of the flesh—like that.

f. In, or with reference to, the Biblical phrase a heart of flesh', i.e. a heart capable of feeling, opposed to 'a heart of stone'.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek. xxxvi. 26* I shal take away a stoneden herte...and I shal geue to þou an herte of fleshe. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 8 There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxix, Are your hearts of flesh or stone?

g. In euphemistic phrases with reference to sexual intercourse.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28475 (Cott.) Wit womman knaun and vnkend, I haue my fles wit þam blend. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T. iv. iv. 285* She would not exchange flesh with one that lout'd her. 1620 *Bullad 'As I was riding'* 18 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* (1867) App. 29.

h. To go after or follow strange flesh: a Biblical expression referring to unnatural crime.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* 7 Sodom and Gomor...goiung aftir other flesch. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, Folowed straunge fleshe [similarly in the later versions].

2. *transf.* The soft pulpy substance of fruit, or a plant; that part which is enclosed by the rind, and encloses the core or kernel, *esp.* when eatable. So Gr. *σάρξ*, L. *caro*, Fr. *chair*.

1573 BARET *Alv. F* 649 **Fleash**, the substance vnder the pille or rinde of herbs, &c. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 b, Reedes for the most parte haue no fleshe at all. 1672 JOSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 57 The seeds are black, the flesh or pulpe exceeding juicy. 1779 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. 11, 489 The seeds are found in several parts of the flesh. 1846 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14, 174 (Agaric) **Flesh** thick, solid and firm. 1895 *Seed Catal.* (Potato) **Flesh** white, fine and floury.

3. Put for: Quantity or excess of flesh; hence, plumpness, good condition, embonpoint, *esp.* in phrases, to get, († get oneself in), lose flesh; also (To be) in flesh: in good condition, corpulent. Cf. Fr. *être en chair*.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 234 A beautefull Prince, beginnunge a littel to growe in flesh. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul. v. i. 84* Buy food, and get thy selfe in flesh. 1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* 103 Hee is a slave to envie, and loseth flesh with fretting. 1677 HOLYOKE *Lat. Dict.*, To get flesh, *pinguesco*. 1684 R. H. School *Recreat.* 26 If he be low of Flesh...add a third part of clean old Beans. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4350/4 A bay Gelding, well in Flesh. 1757 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 527, I...have not yet quite recovered my strength, flesh, or spirits. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxi, The widow, being a little in flesh, as warmly protested against walking. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 452 Oxen that were in flesh and well fed. 1885 E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* II. 27 Its [a face's] once noble outlines were blurred by too much flesh.

4. The muscular tissue, or the tissues generally, of animals, regarded as an article of food. Exc. when otherwise defined by the context, always understood as excluding fish (see **FISH** sb. 1), and in recent use primarily suggesting 'butchers' meat', not poultry, etc. (cf. 'fish, flesh, and fowl'). Somewhat *arch.*, the current word being *meat* (it survives however in some northern dialects).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 2135 *Viscera tosta*, zebreded flæsc. a 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 Þa wæs corn dære & flec. c 1205 LAY. 19693 Neopfer flæs na no fise no nanes cunnes drænc. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 12/374 To rosti as men doth fersch flesch. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 266 Sche schal drinke no wijn ne ete no fleisch. 1472 *Presentments Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 23 We desyer a remedy of our buschers for sellyng of thar flech. 1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 5 § 11 No maner of person shall eate any Fleshe on the same [Fishe] daye. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) II. 273 The puffin that is halfe fish, halfe flesh. 1676 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 341 Not eat a bit of flesh from Shrove Tuesday till Easter Day. 1732 PORE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 70 The stomach (...a tomb of boild and roast, and flesh and fish). 1772 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 Oct., Flesh is likewise very dear. 1802 FORBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* (1843) 70 Neither do they eat of fat or flesh.

b. With the name of the animal or other defining word attached; also † in *pl.* to signify what is derived from various animals.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix. [l.] 13 Ah ic eotn flesce ferra. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1013 Bred, kalues fleis, and flures bred. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 Þe comon of þe oste bouht þam hors flesch, Or mules or assis roste. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cj b, Thees sayd flesches bene goode to mewe an hawke. 1528 PARNELL *Salerne Regim.* E ij b, Goottis fleshe...oxe fleshe...be melancolye fleshes. 1685 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 341, I am careful w^t I eat, not Fishes & Fleshes. 1865 BARING GOULD *Were-wolves* xv. 264 When a wolf has once tasted human flesh, he desires to taste it again.

† c. *phr.* Neither flesh nor fish: neither one thing nor the other. Cf. **FISH** sb. 4 c. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 117 Wone that is neither flesshe nor fische, At all tymes a comen lyer. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* I. xciii. 22 Men of no Zeal, neither Flesh nor Fish.

d. **Strange flesh**: unusual or loathsome food. *rare.*

Perh. an echo of the Biblical use *Jude* 7, though the meaning is different (see 1 h). 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. i. iv. 67* On the Alpes, It is reported thou did'st eate strange flesh. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. 1. 48 Beatrice...whom her father...pens up naked in damp cells...and starves ber there, Till she will eat strange flesh.

† e. *collect.* Cattle intended for food. *Obs.*

16...Robin Hood & Butcher 16 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 20 A proud butcher came driving flesh by the way. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xvi. 199 That no butcher should kill flesh, upon pain of a great fine.

† f. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1569 in J. Mackenzie *Gen. Grievances Orkney & Shetland* 17 Item, the Comptare charges him with the third of the flesh of the Bishoprick of Orkney. 1859 *Oppress.* 16th C. in *Orkney & Zetland Gloss.*, **Flesh**, Rent paid in Cattle, generally estimated by Weight, 15 Meils = an ox, 10 Meils = a cow, 4 Meils = a sheep.

5. The visible surface of the body, with reference to its colour or appearance. Cf. FLESH-COLOUR.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 17 *Sooth*. You shall be yet fairer than you are. *Char.* He means in flesh. 1657 *Lust's Dominion* i. ii. 9 Although my flesh be tawny, in my veins, Runs blood as red, as royal, as the best. in Spain.

b. *ellipt.* for *flesh-colour*.

1852 *Meanderings of Memory* I. 157 Air coloured, scarcely carmine, or a flesh. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 341/1 The names of the best varieties... are... Perfection, flesh.

6. Short for *flesh-side* (of a skin); see 13.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 378 It [the leather] is then... slicked upon the flesh with a broad smooth lump of glass. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 443 The skin is 'split'... into two portions. That known as the 'grain'... The other portion, the 'flesh'. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 534/2 Oil them [skins], flesh and grain.

II. Extended and figurative uses (chiefly of Biblical origin).

7. *One's (own) flesh*: one's near kindred or descendants. Now rare exc. in FLESH AND BLOOD. Also, *one flesh*: said (after *Gen.* ii. 24, 1 *Cor.* vi. 16) of husband and wife to express the closeness of the relation created by marriage.

c 1000 *ELFRIC Gen.* xxxvii. 27 He ys ure broþor & ure flæsc. c 1300 *Harrov.* *Itell* 196 Mi leve mider was Boren and shaped of thi fleys. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* lviii. 7 Thi flesh thou shalt not despise. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1560) 71 Your grace, lacking twoo suche portions of your owne fleshe [your two sons]. 1555 *EÖEN Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 50 Owre brootherne, owre fleshe, & owre bones. 1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* ii. i. Marriage makes man and wife one flesh. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* i. iii. 104 What, if we... were his own flesh, His children and his wife?

8. That which has corporeal life. *All flesh*, + *each flesh* (*omnis caro*, *Vulg.* = Hebraistic *Gr.* *πᾶσα σὰρξ*): all animals; in narrower sense, all mankind. So + *No flesh*: nobody on earth. + *A piece of flesh*: a human being, sample of humanity.

c 1000 *AGS. Ps.* cxxxv[i]. 26 He eac afedeð flæcsea æghwylc. c 1000 *AGS. Gosp.* Luke iii. 6 Ælc flæsc geseihð godes hæle. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 591 Ðo was ilc fleis on wer[ld]e slagen. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlv. 21 Blisse sal alle flesche withal Unto hali name es hisse. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* II. 400 But 3if þes daies shulen be abreggid þer shulde not be saved ech fleish. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. lxvii. þou art fleshe and not aungell. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xvii. 5 Cursed be the man... that taketh flesh for his arme. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iv. ii. 85 As pretty a peece of flesh as any in Messina. 1611 *BIBLE Dan.* ii. 11 The gods, whose dwelling is not with flesh. 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 124 What flesh, what person could be saved? a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. ii. xlii. 1642 367 Julius Cesar, one of the most... valiant pieces of flesh that ever was. 1662-3 *PERYS Diary* 17 Feb. He had a great secret to tell me, such as no flesh knew but himself. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 195 All flesh died. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Plato Wks.* (Bohn) I. 297 He... visits worlds which flesh cannot enter.

9. The physical or material frame of man; the body. *Obs.* exc. in Biblical allusions. + *To be free of one's flesh*: to expose oneself boldly in battle.

In the 16th c. versions of the Apostles' Creed the earlier expression 'the resurrection of the flesh' (= *resurrectio carnis*) was changed to 'the resurrection of the body'.

Beowulf 4840 No þon lange was feorh æþelinges flæsc beunden. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Gif... to be flesce scrud and clað. 12... *Creed in Rcl. Ant.* I. 282 Hie hleve in... arysnesse of flesse & eche lif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22785 (Gött.) þat ilke flesh þat we haue nu, þan sal we haue. c 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 78 In my fleisch y schal se god my saueour. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxv. 250 He deffended vygourously his fleshe. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) E viii. The grete colde penetreth youre delicat fleshes. 1607 *MARSTON What you will* v. A true magnanimous spirit should... with his own flesh dead his flesh. 1634 *HABINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 133 My frighted flesh trembles to dust. 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 132 They... were as free of their flesh as we.

b. In (the) flesh: in a bodily form, in a corporeal nature or state; also, in life, living. *After the flesh*: in bodily appearance or likeness.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Cor.* v. 16 If we known Crist vp [1388 aftir] the fleisch [TINDALE 1526 after the fleshe. Similarly in later versions]. 1382 — *Phil.* i. 23 For to be with Crist, it is moche more bettere; forsooth to dwelle in fleisch, it is needful for 3ou. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xv. 83 That we schulen rise in fleisch aftir oure deeth. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xlii. 273 To preach Christ come in the flesh. 1727 *De Foe Hist. Appar.* i. (1840) 14 St. Paul... did speak there of seeing Christ in the flesh. 1865 *DICKENS Mat. Fr.* iv. vi. The minutes passing on, and no Mrs. W. in the flesh appearing. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 162 We all know in the flesh liberal catholics and latitudinarian protestants, who [etc.].

c. The body (of Christ) regarded as spiritually 'eaten' by believers; also applied mystically to the bread in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

c 1000 *AGS. Gosp.* John vi. 55. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 þat husel þe 3e understanden is his holi fleis and his blod. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15234 (Gött.) Takes and ete of his bredd, for flesse þan es it mine. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel. Wks. II. 110 3if 3e eeten þe fleish of mannis sone, and drynke his blood. 1558 *Br. WHITE Sermon.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lxxxi. 279 Adore the same flesh in substance. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 59 Saint Remigius &c. affirme the flesh of Christ to be in the Sacrament. 1875 *Hymns A. & M.*, 'Now, my tongue' iv, True bread He maketh By His Word His Flesh to be.

+ d. As a profane oath, *God's flesh!* Hence in 17-18th c. in ejaculations, as *Flesh! Flesh and fire!* Cf. *ODDS-FLESH. Obs.*

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 212 Godis flesch & his fet & hise

fyue woundis Arn more in his mynde þan þe memorie of his foundours. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iii. xv, Flesh, you don't think I'm false-hearted, like a Land-Man. 1701 *CIBBER Love Makes Man* ii. i, Flesh and Fire! do but speak to her, Man. 1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Mus.* i. i. 29 Flesh! I thought we should never ha' got hither!

10. The animal or physical nature of man; human nature as subject to corporeal necessities and limitations.

c 1000 *AGS. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 41 Witodlice se gast is hræd, and þæt flæsc ys untrum. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 132 Ine bitternesse of flesche, bereð Godes rode. c 1300 *Beket* 259 The here he dude next his liche, his flesches maister to beo. c 1384 *CHAUCER Il. Fame* i. 49 But that our flesch ne hath no myght To understand hys atryght. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. iv. 59 Hit is bote frelete of flesch. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, They must despyse... all delectacyons of the fleshe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jack Cade* iv, Flesh is soft And yeldes it selfe to pleasure that it loutheth. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. i. 63 The Heart-ake, and the thousand Naturall shokes That Flesh is heyre too. 1634 *HABINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 129 Flesh is loath by meditation to fore see How [etc.]. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* xxx, But though she had found trouble in the flesh, her spirit knew none. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 40 The archbishop retired to his see to afflict his flesh with public austerities.

b. In expressions relating to the Incarnation. *The days of his flesh*: the period of his earthly life.

c 1000 *AGS. Gosp.* John i. 14 þæt word was flæsc 3e worden. c 1200 *ORMIN* 19201, & Goddess Word iss makedd flesch. a 1250 *Orison our Lord* 6 in O. E. Misc. 139 þi goddede wes ihud in fleysse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14342 (Cott.), I haf tan flexs emang mine aun. 1382 *WYCLIF Heb.* v. 7 The which in the dayes of his fleisch offring preiers and bisechingis to God. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 2 Our Lord Jesus himselfe all the daies of his abasement and flesh endured them.

11. The sensual appetites and inclinations as antagonistic to the nobler elements of human nature.

In theological language (after St. Paul's use of *σὰρξ*) applied more widely to the depraved nature of man in its conflict with the promptings of the Spirit. *Sins of the flesh*: esp. those of unchastity.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 23 And foldeð hire flesches wille. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10103 (Cott.) Ic am... wit thrin fas bi-thrett, þis werld, my fleche, þe warlau als. 1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* viii. 8 Thei that ben in fleisch, mown not plesse to God. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars.* T. 279 If þat a man wipstonde... þe firste entisynges of his fleishe. c 1500 *Neo Not-br. Mayd* 237 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 11 The devyll, his fleshe, The worlde all freshe, Provoke hym day and nyght. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. ix. 391, I know what Flesh will object. a 1729 *CLARKE Sermon.* 1 *Cor.* xiii. 3 Wks. (1738) xlviii. 300 Disapproving the opinions of those whom a man sincerely thinks to be in the wrong, is not a work of the Flesh. 1823 *SHELLEY Hellas* 156 By... conquering penance of the mutinous flesh. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 423 Things which tend to the gratification of the flesh.

III. attrib. and Comb.

12. General relations: a. simple attrib. (sense 1), as + *flesh-budget*, -*bunch*, -*burden*, -*frame*, -*pimple*, -*pistol* (fig. of a person), -*rind*, -*stuff*; (sense 4), as + *flesh-ax*, + *broth*, -*diet*, -*kind*, -*kit*, -*market*, -*meal*, + *pie*, -*provision*, + *stall*, + *victual*; (sense 5), as *flesh-lint*; (sense 9), as *flesh-kinsman*; (sense 10, 11), as *flesh-delight*, -*lust*.

1424 in *Kennett Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 255 Et in magna secure vocat. *fleschaxe xv. den. 1676 *WISEMAN Surgery* II. xii. 204 Her Leg being extremely emaciated... I advised the bathing it with *Flesh-broth. 1592 *NASHE P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 72 That surfit-swolne Charles... might bee constrained to carrie their *Flesh budgets from place to place on foote. 1841 *BROWNING Pippa* Intro. 90 Plump as the *flesh-bunch on some Turk bird's poll. 1605 *SYLVESTER tr. Nové's Profit Imprisonm.* 627 Here below this fraile *flesh-burden tyes him. *Ibid.* 218 Mid the *flesh-delights to rust in idle ease. 1731 *ARBUTHNOT Aliments* i. vi. vi. § 5 Acidity in the Infant may be cur'd by a *Flesh-Diet in the Nurse. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 210 Some, that Christ Received His *flesh-frame of the elements. 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* vi. 130 Language is the *flesh-garment of thought. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 357 A good Quantity of Bread and Sweetmeats... but little of *Flesh-kind. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20068 (Edin.) Iohan þat was his *fles kinsman. 1575 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 255, I *fleshe kyt, ij^d. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17227 (Gött.) Mi *flesch lust to fulfill. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Cor.* x. 25 What soever is solde in the *fleshmarket that eate. 1766 *WESLEY Jnrl.* 13 June, I began preaching in the flesh-market. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ii. 313 Instead of one reasonable *flesh-meal, they were now scarcely satisfied with three. 1616-61 *HOLYDAY Persius* 336 I'm pleas'd now Upon the people to bestow a doal of oile and *flesh-pies. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattell* i. (1653) 13 Barbes, which... will grow and hang like *flesh-pimples under his tongue. 1608 *MACHIN Dumb Knight* iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley X.* 164 My uohle firelock of a *flesh pistol. 1795 *BURKE On Scarcity* Wks. VII. 411 Another cause... tended to produce a scarcity in *flesh provision. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 173 It had stript his soule forth of his *fleshe rinde. 14... *Medulla in Cath. Angl.* 135 note, *Laniarium*, a *flessh stal. 1855 *BROWNING By the Fireside* xxiv, Your soul... Piercing its fine *flesh-stuff. 1838 *DICKENS Nich.* x. A bright salmon *flesh-tint. 1562-3 *Act 5* Etic. c. 5 § 11 In sparing and encrease of *Fleshe Victuall of this Realme.

b. objective, as *flesh-cater*, -*former*, -*maker*, -*pleaser*, + *taver*, + *vourer* sbs.; *flesh-pleasing* vbl. sb.; *flesh-amazing*, -*consuming*, -*devouring*, -*eating*, -*engraving*, -*mangling*, -*pleasing*, + *tawing*, -*transpiercing* ppl. adjs.

1679 *KEACH Glorious Lover* ii. v. 285 Hark! dost not hear that *flesh-amazing cry? 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (Grosart) 63/1 Streight away they weare... With *flesh-consuming fleshly fraile delight. 1609 — *Holy Roode* (Grosart)

22/1 The Monster *Flesh-devouring Death. 1616 J. LANE *Court. Sgr.'s T.* x. 433 Not Diomedes horse (*fleshe eatr of men) had e'ar th'obedience this atchiv'd o're them. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xiv. § 110 (1875) 315 Among animals the flesh-eaters cannot exist without the plant-eaters. 1592 *NASHE P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 73 We are such *flesh-eating Saracens. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittles pilgrimage* (Grosart) 39/2 *Flesh-enraging Lust. 1873 E. SMITH *Food* 6 The division of foods into the two great classes of *flesh-formers and heat-generators. 1550 *BALE Eng. Votaries* ii. E ij b, Callynge bothe hym & his miasmongers pulpifices, that is to saye, *fleshe-makers. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* viii. 179 The *flesh-mangling scourge. 1586 *WHETSTONE Eng. Mirror* 63 One of these *fleshpleasers was the heretique Corinthius. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Epist.* 176 His watchfull soul, displeased deeply with that *flesh-pleasing force. 1677 *HORNECK Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 128 He... is enticed to idleness, to *flesh-pleasing. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 189 *Lantio, uel lauita, uel carnifex*... flæctawere [sic M.S.]. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 11/1 On his virgin skin... *Flesh-tawing Whips engrosse the deeds of Hate! *Ibid.* 13/1 *Flesh-transpiercing Thornes. 1533 *TINDALE Supper of Lord C.* Thys carnall *fleshe vowerer and fleshly Jewe.

c. instrumental, etc., as *flesh-clogged*, -*clouded*, -*fired*, -*gorged*, -*manured*, -*smelling*.

1847 *CRAIG, *Flesh-clogged.* 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 215 This will ever be... the longing of my flesh-clogged soul. 1647 H. MORE *Cupids Conflict* ix, Earthly minds... Discern not this *flesh-clouded Deity. c 1599 *SYLVESTER Epit. Death B. Nicolson* Wks. (Grosart) II. 339/1 Friends... Whose *flesh-freed Souls are henceforth free from sinning. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 437 A touch... lifts his spirit where, flesh-freed, Knowledge shall be rightly named so. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 45 The croak of *flesh-gorged ravens. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 94 A newe storie of *flesh-manured earth haue they cast vpon it. 1627 *MAY Lucan* vi. (1635) K vij b, Their ashy garments, and *flesh-smelling coales.

d. similitive, as *flesh-like* adj.; *flesh-pink*, -*red* adj. and quasi-sb. Also FLESH-COLOURED a.

1552 *HULOET, *Fleshlike*... *carnarius*. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 166 Carps have... a piece of flesh-like-fish in their mouth like a tongue. 1882 *Garden* 17 June 432/1 In colour it is a beautiful *flesh-pink. 1819 *CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 380 A faint *flesh red colour. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 219 Crystals... of a yellowish-white or light flesh-red.

13. Special comb.: *flesh-bag* (*slang*), a shirt; + *flesh-baste* v. (see quot. 1611); also (after *BASTE* v.3) to beat about the body; *flesh-beam* = *fleshing-beam*; *flesh-bird*, one that lives upon flesh; a carnivorous bird; + *flesh-board*, ? = *fleshing-board*; + *flesh-brand*, a mark burnt into the flesh; hence + *flesh-branded* pa. pple.; + *flesh-bred* a., thoroughly trained (in crime); + *flesh-broker*, *slang* (see quot.); so + *flesh-brokerly*; *flesh-brush*, a brush used for rubbing the surface of the body, in order to excite the circulation; + *flesh-company*, sexual intercourse; + *flesh-crook*, ? a kind of fork with hooked prongs; cf. *FLESH-HOOK*; *flesh-crow*, a dialect name for the carrion crow (*Corvus corone*); + *flesh-day*, a day on which flesh may be eaten; + *flesh-dresser*, ? applied to the beadle who flogged prostitutes; *flesh-fallen* a., emaciated; + *flesh-father*, a father 'after the flesh', an earthly father; *flesh-flea*, the chigoe, *Sarcopsylla penetrans* (*Cent. Dict.*); + *flesh-fonding*, the act of gratifying fleshly appetites or desires; *flesh-fork*, a fork for removing meat from the pot; *flesh-germ*, a synonym of *Sarcophyte* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); *flesh-glove*, a glove used to stimulate the circulation by rubbing the flesh; + *flesh-glue* = *SARCOCOLLA*; + *flesh-hold*, flesh enough to be held with the teeth; *flesh-juice*, 'the reddish, acid liquid which is contained in dead muscle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); *flesh-knife* = *fleshing-knife*; + *flesh-leech*, a physician for the body; + *flesh-marked* pa. pple., having a mark on the body (cf. *flesh-branded*); *flesh-quake* [after the analogy of *EARTHQUAKE*], a trembling of the body; *flesh side*, the side of a skin that was nearest the flesh (see 6); 'the rough side of a leather belt' (Lockwood); + *flesh-spades* (*humorous*), the finger-nails; + *flesh-string*, a muscle; + *flesh-tailor*, *humorously*, one who sews up wounds; a surgeon; *flesh-taster*, an officer appointed to test the wholesomeness of meat; + *fleshtimber*, corporeal matter; + *flesh-time*, a time when flesh may be eaten; *flesh-traffic*, 'the slave trade' (*Adm. Smyth*); *flesh-wound*, a wound that does not extend beyond the flesh.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Flesh-bag, a shirt. 1820 *London Mag.* I. 29 They are often without a flesh-bag to their backs. 1611 *COTGR., Glacier*... to *flesh-bast, or stitch downe the linyng of a garment, thereby to keepe it from sagging. 1639 *SHIRLEY Maid's Rev.* iv. ii, We were going to *flesh-baste one another. 1796 *COLERIDGE To Yng. Man of Fortune* Poems (1863) 263 O'er his uncoffined limbs The flocking *flesh-birds screamed. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. *fleschbord. 1646 *GAULE Cases Consc.* 105 Whether all Witches have Corporall Markes, or diabolical *Flesh-brands. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 999/4 A Chesnut Sorrel Gelding... with I. S. *flesh branded on the Shoulder. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 804 A fellow *flesh bred in murder before time. a 1700 B. E. 40-2

Dict. Cant. Crew, *Flesh-broker, a Match-maker; also a Bawd. *Ibid.*, *Spiritual-flesh-broker*, a Parson. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* v. iv. (1651) 86 She . . . that is So expert grown in this *flesh Brokery. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gynn.* (1718) 197 Chafing of the Skin, or . . . the Use of the *Flesh-Brush. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 143/2 Friction with rough towels and flesh-brush. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 273 The Son of God sickly Took flesh and blood of the Virgin Mary, Without touching of man's *flesh-company. 1465 *Reg. Gild Corp. Chr. York* (1872) 295 Et j fustinula vocata *fleschcroke. 1576 E. JOHNSON in *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 312 If there were a hundrethe devils of hell . . . with fleshe croks in their hands . . . he wold run throughe them all to hir. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit.* Birds 82 Carrion Crow (*Corvus corone*), so called from the bird's habit of feeding on the flesh of dead animals; whence also. *Flesh crow. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 429 Tempur hom, on fyssheday wyth wyn, and on *flesheday with broth of flesh. 1584-5 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 11 § 4 To utter and sell all manner of Sea Fish upon any Flesh Daye in the Weeke. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 13 Three flesh dayes in the week. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 32 Tom Todd and his fellow *flesh-dressers. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* i. i, Am I not Work-wan, *flesh-fallen? 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Flesh-fallen*, bodily pined. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 240 3e hedde bope on *flesch-fadur. 1558 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* Pref. to Rdr., In ryotting and banketing or in outrageous *flesh-fondinges. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 109 To scour the *flesh-forks. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Flesh-fork*, a long, two-pronged iron fork for getting up meat out of a pot or caldron. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 225 Rubbing . . . my body . . . with the mohair *flesh-glove. 1659 ROWBOTHAM *Gale Lang. Unl.* xi. § 124 Frankincense, mastick, rosin, *flesh-glue are the juices and gums of certain trees. 1621 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 369 There was *flesh-hould enough for the riming Satyrists . . . whereon to fasten the sorest and the strongest teeth they had. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flesh-knife, the knife used by tanners to scrape or pare the flesh from the hide on the 'fleshing-beam'. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 27382 (Fairf.) Ri3t as *flesche leche salle dele wiþ diuerse saluis to saris hele. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1723/4 A large bay Nag . . . *Flesh-market on the off Shoulder. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* To himselfe 6 They may, blood-shaken then, Feel such a *flesh-quake to possess their powers, As they shall cry like ours. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 26 (1822) I. 201 The fever of the soul . . . renders us liable to our most terrible 'flesh-quakes'. 1630 *Charter* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* iv. (1753) 298 That none of the Trade presume to brock sheep-skins on the Rim or *Flesh-side. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampshire* III. 159 Skins . . . with the flesh sides together. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. viii. The injury done to the beauty of her husband by the *flesh-spades of Mrs. Honour. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 225 Wee see in mans body . . . a greate number of sinewes, *Fleshstrings, and knitters. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* iii. vii, Here's a stitch fallen in my guts; oh for a *flesh-tailor quickly. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 403 Four aleconners, and four *flesh-tasters. 1860 W. WHITE *All round Wrekin* xx. (ed. 2) 195 The 'hardware village', as folk called it [Birmingham], with . . . an ale-taster and a flesh-taster among its functionaries. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1188 Nes nawt itiet to be treo þer he deide upon, to drahen, buten *fleschtimber. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 666 In *flesche tymne, quhen the fische war away flemyt. 1611 COTGR., *Charnant*, flesh-time. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. (1704) III. 397 Poor Wogan . . . receiv'd upon a Party an ordinary *flesh wound. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxix. 398, I hit . . . one of our dogs. *luckily a flesh-wound only.

Flesh (flesh), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To reward (a hawk or hound) with a portion of the flesh of the game killed, in order to excite his eagerness in the chase. Hence in wider sense, to render (an animal) eager for prey by the taste of blood.

1530 PALSGR. 551/2 Fleshe, as we do an hounde, whan we gyve him any parte of a wyld beest to encourage hym to ronne wel. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 131 Those rewardes . . . will much better flesh and encourage the houndes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxviii. xiii. 346 Ravening foules made more cruell and eagre with the tast of blood that had so fleshed them. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 4 An old bitten cur, that being fleshed to the game, will not be staved off. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Valentine's Day* 7 No crocodile there flesh'd with prey appears. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 70 Before they had fleshed the hounds, he recollected himself.

2. *transf. and fig. a.* To initiate in or inure to bloodshed or warfare.

1530 PALSG. 416/2 He his fleshed and accustomed to kyll men lyke shepe. *a* 1611 FORMAN *Diary* 8 Simon would not shrink for a bluddi nose with any boye, for he was then thorowly fleshed. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 86 Flesht and blooded in the slaughter of many thousands of the English nation. 1704 J. BLAIR in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Coll.* Ch. I. 110 Soldiers well fleshed in blood . . . can't endure to be reduced to private life again. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. ii. 143 France . . . had been well fleshed in the work of blood by maiming and wounding herself. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. iv. 41 He fleshed his troops by indulging them with enterprises against the enemy's posts.

† b. Hence, To initiate in, inure or habituate to any practice; to render inveterate, harden (in wrong doing). Also, to render (errors or vices) inveterate.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* iii. xv. (1591) 123 To the ende that the souldiers . . . might be enured and fleshed in ciuill spoile. 1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* iv. vi. 52 When he is once fleshed to the Presse . . . He sends forth thraues of Ballads to the sale. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 153 Were not this a mere method of fleshing men in leudness and wickedness. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* x. 53 Yet others [Errors] are so fleshed in us, that they maintain their interest upon the desceptibility of our decayed Nature. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 53 Fleshed at these smaller sports, like young wolves, they grew up in time to be nimble.

c. To inflame the ardour, rage, or enpidity of (a person) by a foretaste of success or gratification (cf. *flesh*); to incite, animate. ? *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 Being fleshid and animatid as he was bi his tutors preamble. ? *c* 1600 *Distacted Emp.* v. i, in Bullen O. Pl. III. 242 There is no devyll in me. That could have flesht me to thy violent deathe. 1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. viii. iv, The Israelites were so fleshed with their former victorie, that now they think no walls . . . can stand before them. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 56 The newes of this victory so fleshed our bloodhounds that they began to boast above measure. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourist* iv, This . . . Bully . . . was flesh'd, and would needs show his valour upon my shoulders. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ajax & Ulysses* 137 Him, flesh'd with slaughter, and with conquest crown'd.

3. To plunge (a weapon, etc.) into the flesh. Also (originally with allusion to 1 or 2 a), To flesh one's (maiden, virgin) sword: to use it for the first time upon flesh, to fight one's first battle.

1590 MARLOWE 2nd Pt. *Tamburl.* iv. i, He . . . Beats down our foes, to flesh our taintless swords. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 133 The wilde Dogge Shall flesh his tooth in euery Innocent. 1622 DEKKER *Virg. Martir* i. Wks. 1873 IV. 8 Antonius, so well hath flesh'd his maiden sword. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 461 Impatient strait to flesh his virgin-sword. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* May 630 These rude retainers . . . sometimes finish by fleshing their knives to the haft in each other. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 113 The barbs of the hooks not being fleshed in them.

b. *transf. and fig.*

a 1592 GREENE *Selinus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 231 To see the brethren disinherited, To flesh their anger one vpon another. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* iv. 575 [He] flesht his Courage first in Saxon Blood. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* ii. i. 17 All . . . seek To flesh their glowing valour on the Greek. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* II. i, Clerks have been in the habit of fleshing their wit upon it. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 372 The poor youth, just fleshing his maiden pen in criticism.

c. To gratify (lust or destructive rage).

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 19 This night he fleshes his will in the spoyle of her honour. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* lii, He intended to . . . break into Butler's peaceful habitation, and flesh at once his appetite for plunder and revenge.

4. To clothe (a skeleton) with flesh; to embody in flesh. Also with *out, over*. Chiefly *fig.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 2 This bare Skeleton of Time, Place, and Person must be fleshed with some pleasant passages. 1862 N. BRIT. *Rev.* May, 519 The strong imagination has difficulty enough to get fleshed . . . so as to dwell in common human forms. 1879 BLACKW. *Mag.* Aug. 212 The making of man—a skeleton gradually fleshed over. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xi, A dainty bit of . . . word-painting, fleshed out and rendered thinkable.

† b. To make fleshy; to fatten. *Obs.*

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 115 To restore and well Flesh them, they commonly gave them Hogs Flesh. 1682 2nd *Plea for Nonconformists* 16 The Rooks, the Informers, . . . hope to flesh themselves by picking the bones of the Nonconformists.

fig. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Spanish Gipsy* iv, Flesh me with gold, fat me with silver.

5. *Leather-manuf.* To remove the adhering flesh from (a skin or hide).

1777 [see FLESHING 2]. 1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 12/6 Unhairs, fleshing, and scudding all kinds of skins. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* x. 120 After the hair is removed the hides are fleshed.

6. To paint flesh-colour.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 209/1 For colouring we (photographers) charge 3d more. We flesh the face . . . and blue the coat and colour the tablecloth.

Flesh and blood.

1. Used as representing the material of which man's physical frame is composed; the body. *In flesh and blood*: in a bodily form, or in a living form. To take flesh and blood: to become incarnate.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 11 He maked his son to take fleische and blode. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. ii. 153 Whanne hit hadde of þe [foldel] flesch and blod ytake. 1509 *Parl. Devylls* lxxii, I . . . toke fleshe and blode a mayde within. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 186, I would see his own person in flesh and blood. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 39 A student ought to be . . . careful about . . . the sound condition of his flesh and blood.

fig. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 153 A skeleton, to be at some future time clothed with flesh and blood.

b. Mankind; an individual man or men. Also predicatively To be flesh and blood: to be human, have human feelings or weaknesses.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 17 Hit þe ne onwreah flæsc ne blod. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 38 A wicked creature, as you and all flesh and blood are. 1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dk. Florence* ii. iii, I am flesh and blood, and have affections Like other men. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* i. i, Maskwell is flesh and blood at best. 1832 BLACKW. *Mag.* July 61/2 British flesh and blood were sacrificed to the theories of cold-blooded political economists. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 346 Our grandfathers were human beings. in Walpole's pages they are still living flesh and blood.

c. Humannature with itsemotions and infirmities.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxx, My god, lete not fleshe and blode ouercome me. 1598 SYLVESTER *De Bartas* ii. i. ii. *Imposture* 484 Heer I conceive that flesh and blood will brangle. 1681 DRYDEN *Ats. & Achit.* 96 And what was harder yet to flesh and blood, Their gods disgraced. 1714 POPE *Epil. Rowe's Jane Shore* 47 A piece of failing flesh and blood. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vii, There are certain things which flesh and blood cannot bear.

d. *attrib. or adj.* Having actual human existence.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* ix, A real flesh and blood

living person. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. i. 6 Those other flesh and blood visitors.

2. (One's) near kindred.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4129 (Cott.) He . . . es your aun fless and blod. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 149 He ne schulde his counseil hide From hir that . . . was so nigh fleshe and bloud. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 131/2 This sorrowfull sight of his owne flesh and bloud could nothing moue him. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ii. 98. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* v. vi, Athanasius . . . had not spared his own flesh and blood.

3. *slang.* Brandy and port in equal quantities.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 294 Draughts composed of bishop and flesh and blood.

4. The plant *Potentilla Tormentilla*; also, the name of a kind of apple.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 72 Tormentil . . . The plant itself, under the name Flesh-and-Blood, is a popular astringent medicine for children. 1882 *Devonsh. Plant-n.*, *Flesh and Blood*, a certain kind of Apple.

Flesh-colour. [f. FLESH sb. + COLOUR.] The colour of the flesh (of a 'white' human being) as seen through the skin; usually employed to denote a tint composed of 'a light pink with a little yellow' (O'Neill *Dyeing* 1862).

1611 COTGR., *Baileit*, a pale red, or flesh colour. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 74 The flesh of it [water-melon] is of a flesh colour. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 58/2 Flowers of fine substance and form . . . flesh colour, suffused with pink.

b. *attrib. or adj.* = next.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 3 He once gave him a Ripp in his flesh-colour Doublet.

Flesh-coloured, a. Of the colour of flesh.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 95 The little flesh-coloured actinia. 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Earth* V. i. xi. 115 The head and neck are without feathers covered with a flesh-coloured skin on the upper part. 1840 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 177 The flesh-coloured clover. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV. 93 Flesh-coloured Speedwell.

Fleshed (flesh), *pp. a.* [f. FLESH sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Clothed or furnished with flesh: chiefly with some defining prefix. Also, *fleshed and boned*.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 224 Lytill . . . lymes of the body, and lene y flesshide. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 276 To be meanly fleshed, that is, neither ouermuch nor verie little. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 2 There came vp out of the ruer seven well fauoured kine, and fat fleshed. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 99 The Partridge is larger than ours, white flesht. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 287 His loose fleshed wabbling chaps, which hung on his shoulders. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. ii. iii. iv. § 16 Painters . . . who can set the supernatural form before us, fleshed and boned like ourselves. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. x. 316 My . . . hostess asked me . . . what I thought of the handsome, well-fleshed girl? 1869 *Daily News* 30 July, A very sleek, level-fleshed bull.

b. of fruit (with defining prefix).

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 63 The magnificent orange-fleshed melon. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 67 A yellow or purple fleshed fruit.

2. [Cf. F. *acharné*.] a. Inured to bloodshed, hardened. b. Eager for battle. c. Animated by relentless hatred, bent on the destruction or injury of a person. *Const. upon.*

a. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iii. 6 They were flesht Villaines, bloody Dogges. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom of Country* iv. i, A flesh'd ruffian.

b. 1591 HORSEY *Trac.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 263 The Poll . . . with his . . . now fleshed armye, assaults . . . townes of the Muscovetts. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* I. 355 The Jacks are fierce, and Williamites are flesh'd.

c. *c* 1620 *Trag. Barnavelt* iv. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1883) II. 277 There can be no attonection. Vandort is flesht upon me. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 176 They were so fleshed upon one another, that they aspired to nothing less then peace.

Fleshen (flesh'n), *a. rare.* [f. FLESH sb. + -EN 4. OE. had *flæscen*.] Composed of flesh.

[*a* 1000 *Prudentius Glosses* in *Germania* XXIII. 394/2 *Carnulenta*, flæscene.] 1538 GOODLY *Primmer* I ij, Gyeue us a fleshen herte, a softe herte. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 103 Written . . . not on stonen tablets, but on fleshen tablets.

Flesher (flesh-er), *Chiefly Sc.* Forms: 4-7 fles(c)har, -ir, -or, -(e)our, 7-flesher. [f. FLESH sb. + -ER. Cf. Ger. *fleischer*; also FLESHHEWER, of which this may be an alteration.]

1. A dealer in flesh, a butcher.

1369 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 137 Joh. de Staynlay, Fleshour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 135/2 A Fleschour, macellarius. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iii. (1822) 274 He pulit an swerde fra ane flescheour. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 121 A fleshiour, named Sanderson, had putt away his lawfull wife. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1355 I. 186 A bit schachlin ewe-necked powney, coft frae a sporting flesher. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 176 The baddish boy had obtained them [steaks], at the flesher's.

transf. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 160 The pepill had na litill indignacioun that this Marcius suld rise sa haistelle to be thair new fleschour and skurgeare.

2. U.S. A tool for fleshing hides; a fleshing-knife.

1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 309 The saw-toothed flesher sometimes employed for dry hides.

Hence **Fleshery** (Sc.) 'The business of a butcher; now called *Fleshing*' (Jam. *Suppl.* 1825).

1483 [see FLESHHEWERY]. 1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 19 (Jam.), The counsaile licent him to vse his craft of fleshy to outred his pennyworths.

† **Flesher** 2. *Obs.* [f. FLESH v.] An encourager.

1646 GAULE *Cases Cons.* 87 To advise them to prudence . . . in such a case; is to be reputed . . . a Favourer and a Flesher of Witches.

Flesh-fly.

1. A fly which deposits its eggs (or, if viviparous, its larvæ) in dead flesh; a blow-fly (as *Musca vomitoria* or *Sarcophaga carnaria*). Used by Wyclif to render *L. cynomyia*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5956 Hungri flies. . To fless-flies þai war likest. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii. 45 He sente a fleisch fle in to hem, and it eet hem. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xlii. There dare no flesshe flye rest vpon the pottes brynke. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. v.* 9 A fleshe fle as big as a humble bee. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 934 The Flesh-fly. . is the highest of all other, he hath a reddish head, very greedy of flesh. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvii. (1853) 70 The maggots which turn to flesh-flies. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. iv. i. 237 The Flesh Fly. . produces a constant buzzing noise.

2. fig. of persons.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 715 Esau, and reprobrates, and very carnall fleshflies. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. ii. § 2. 378 Those flesh flies having once tasted the sweet, though often beaten off, would not long be kept away. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 324 These flesh-flies of the land, who fasten without mercy on the fair. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1854) 15½ If there be anything unsound, these flesh-flies detect it with unerring instinct.

† **Fleshful**, *a. Obs.*— [f. FLESH *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of flesh, fat, plump. 1552 in HULOET.

† **Flesh-hewer**. *Obs.* In 4 flessehewer, *Sc. fleschewere*, *fleschewar*, 5 fleschewer, *Sc. fleschowar*. [Cf. Du. *vleeschhouwer*, MHG. *vleischhouwer*.] A butcher.

1335 *Nottingham Records* I. 431 Flesschewergate (Vicus Carnificum). 1379 *Poll Tax Returns for Sheffield* in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888) s. v., Ricardus Stub & Emma vxor ejus, flessehewer, vj d. a 1400 *Burgh Laws* lxiv. (*Sc. Stat.* I.) Gif þe fleschewar graythis iuil flesche he sal restor hym þe scathis þat aw þe bestys. 1444 *Aberdeen Reg.* 4 June, Item, that the fleschowaris dicht and mak clene the fleschous ilke ouke on Friday.

Hence † **Fleshewery**, a slaughter-house.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 135 A Fleschewrye, *carnificium*.

Fleshhood, † **-head**. *arch.* [f. FLESH *sb.* + -HEAD, -HOOD.] a. Fleshly state or condition. b. The condition of being in the flesh, or becoming flesh; incarnation.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxx. The Soule myghte not that tyme for freete of the flesshedde suffre it soo. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 1030 God. . who hast thyself Endured this flesh-hood.

Flesh-hook.

1. A hook for removing meat from the pot.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Summe notes. . . . kroken a-ward als a fleshook. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 22 Ful hard it is, with fleischhook or with oules To ben y-clawed. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 166½ Flesche hooke, *creagra, fuscina*. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysm.* Pref. (Percy Soc.) 50 The scullians. . Came forth with whittles, some other with fleshookes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* iv. 16 The pots also, and the shouels, and the fleshookes.

fig. BRATHWAITE *Descr. Death* in *Fart S. P. Jas.* I. (1848) 271 Earth-turned, mole-eied, flesb-book, that puls us hence.

2. dial. (See quot.)

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flesh-hook*, an iron hook with a long 'stail,' used to pull hides out of the tan-pits.

3. A hook to hang meat upon; a 'pot-hook'.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 64 These roguish Arismetrique gibbets or flesh-hooks, and cyphers, or round oos. 1874 in *Knight Dict. Mech.*

† **Flesh house**. *Obs.* In 1 fleschús, 5 fleshusse, 6 fleshows. A place where meat is killed or sold; a butcher's shop; shambles.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 184 *Carnale*, fleschus. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 357 Y^o Comon Fleshusse in y^o Sotting Merkeht. 1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* E iij, Oon dyrk plays ful [of] tablys et of stankys as oon fleshows.

Fleshify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. FLESH + (-I)FY.] *trans.* To turn into flesh. Hence **Fleshified** *ppl. a.* 1768 [See FISHIFY.]

Fleshiness (fleshinés). Also 5 fleshnes. [f. FLESHY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being fleshy; fullness of flesh.

14.. tr. *Secreta Secret.* cxxxii. (E. E. T. S.) 117 Withoute greet fleshes yn þe knees. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* i. (1541) 2½ Carnositie or fleshyennesse. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxi. (1887) 90 Running. . . abateh the fleshesnesse, and corpulence of the body. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. (1851) 170 A diet puffing up the soul with a slimy fleshesnesse. 1788 BAILLIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 358 [He] used his right hand in preference to his left. . . which was readily discovered by. . . the greater fleshyiness of the arm. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 72 Flowers, with no peculiar fleshyiness in the anthers. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 311 (*Strawberries*), Suppose any ancestral potentilla ever to have shown any marked tendency towards fleshyiness in the berry.

fig. 1644 VAUGHAN *Serm.* 8 A Wisdom of the flesh. . a kind of flesh, and fleshyines in the very mind and spirit.

b. *concr.* A fleshy substance or growth.

1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 83 The male bath no combe, as our Cockes, but in stead thereof a red fleshyiness.

Fleshing (fleshin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLESH *v.* and *sb.* + -ING.]

1. The action of inciting (hounds) to the chase by giving them a taste of flesh.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 213 Greyhounds will requyre greater fleshying and encouragement to a Wolfe than to any other chace. 1611 COTGR., *Acharnement*, a fleshing.

2. *Leather-manuf.* The action or process of scrap-

ing off the pieces of flesh, etc., adhering to the flesh-side of a skin; also *pl.* that which is scraped off.

1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 114 The operation called fleshing. . . consists in a further scraping, with a particular kind of knife. . . and cutting away the jagged extremities and offal parts, such as the ears and nostrils. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 676 The fleshings are pressed into cakes, and sold for making glue. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* xxvi. 323 The unhairing and fleshing of calf skins.

3. (See quot., and cf. FLESH *sb.* 6.)

1598 FLORIO *Andar in Carnafau*, to go a fleshing or a wenching.

4. *Sc.* 'The business of a butcher' (*Jam. Suppl.* 1825).

5. The distribution of the flesh on an animal.

1876 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 2½ The dainty shapes, undeniable style, and even fleshing of Sir W. C. Trevelyan's beautiful white Irish and shorthorn cross.

6. *pl.* A close-fitting, flesh-coloured garment of a light material, usually of silk, worn upon the stage to represent the natural skin; also *fleshing-tights*.

1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Character*, 5. *Runnymede* v. Wks. 1864 III. 189 Mind and be very particular with the fleshings. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 118½ Then I'm dressed up in fleshing tights. 1856 ALB. SMITH *Sketches of Day Ser.* i. 11 i. 9 Any lovely spirit, whose silk fleshings move in pliant grace. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* x. 178 Ophelia in fleshings.

7. *Comb.*, as *fleshing-beam* (see quot.); *fleshing-board* = *prec.*; *fleshing-iron* = *next*; *fleshing-knife* (see quot. 1839); *fleshing-shop*, the place where skins are fleshed; a beam-house.

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flesh-beam* or **Fleshing-beam*, a wooden instrument. . . on which is suspended the hide to be dressed, for the purpose of scraping off any remains of the flesh, &c. 1547 *Aberdeen Reg.* 17 Feb., Item, ane **flesching buird*, with ane fuyt and ane **flesching irne*. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 764 The **fleshing knife*; a large two handled implement with a blunt edge, and bent to suit the curvature of the rounded beam of the wooden horse upon which the hide is scraped. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* xxiv. 291 The goatskins, when ready for. . . fleshing, are removed to the **fleshing shop*.

Fleshless (fleshlēs), *a.* [f. FLESH *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Destitute of flesh.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Death. . . is seated on my horsemen's spears, And on their points his fleshless body feeds. 1607 DEKKER *Knif's Conjur.* (1842) 41 Fleshlesse shin-bones dig'd out of graues. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 113 The fleshless forms of the Pre-adamite Kings. 1842 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg., Nell Cook*, A fleshless, sapless, skeleton lay in that horrid well.

† b. Without material substance; phantom-like.

a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* iii. (Rldg.) 235½ When thou know'st the certainty thereof, By fleshless visions shew it.

2. Without superfluous flesh; emaciated, lean.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* n. i. iv. *Handy Crafts* 38 He chooseth one [horse]. . . With. . . Dry Sinewy shanks; strong, fleshless knees. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 36 Sheep. . . fleshless, lank and lean. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 161 Racking pain was in her fleshless bones.

† 3. Without meat. *Obs.*—

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 87 Wortes flesches wroughte.

† **Fleshlihood**. Also *fleshlihead*. [f. FLESHLY + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Fleshly state or condition, fleshliness, gratification of the flesh.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxxii. And the more it is departed fro flesshlyhede the sharper sighte it hath. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iii. vii. 319 Religiose men forsaking miche of worldlihode and of fleischlihode.

† **Fleshlily**. *rare.* [f. FLESHLY *a.* + -LY 2.] = FLESHLY *adv.*

1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Communion* 86 The most of them conceaving carnally or fleshlily of the Lords Covenant did glory in the flesh.

Fleshliness (fleshlinés). [OE. *flescliness*, f. *flesclie*, FLESHLY + -NESS.]

1. † a. In O.E.: Incarnate condition. b. Fleshly quality or state, carnality; 'carnal passions or appetites' (J.).

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 278 Se ðe, after menniscum wisdom, wile smeagan ymbe ða gerynu Cristes flescliness. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xvii. 17 Ful many wyues. . . drawn his [the King's] soule to ouer myche fleschlynesse. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 84 Thre maner of people. . . were called to oure Lordes soper, and came not, for pryde for worldynesse and for fleschlynesse. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. 343 'Tis the carnality and fleshyiness of our hearts that makes it seem so. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 338 That extreme creed which satisfies a sensuous and sensual fleshyiness.

† 2. Fullness of flesh; fleshyiness. *Obs.*—

1552 HULOET, *Fleshlines*, or abundaunce of flesh called carnositye, *carnositas*. 1580 BARET *Adv.* G 569 Grosse-nesse, or fleshyiness, *corpulencia*. 1611 COTGR., *Carnosité*, fleshyiness, fulnesse of flesh.

† **Fleshling**. *Obs. rare*— [f. FLESH *sb.* + -LING. Cf. *worldling*.] A fleshy-minded person.

1548 *Confut. N. Shaxton* I v a, The justice of God. . . is to rewarde the spirituall. . . with the blessinges promised, & the fleshynges, the reprobate, with the plaghes thretend.

Fleshly (fleshli), *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *flesclie*, f. *flesc*, FLESH + -lic, -LY 1.]

A. *adj.*

I. Of or pertaining to the flesh, i.e. the body.

1. Of or pertaining to bodily appetites and indulgences; carnal, lascivious, sensual. Rarely of persons: Given up to bodily lusts; = CARNAL 3.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 Hwæt godes magan we secgan on þa flesclican unþeawas. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 100 Unrithlic bið þæt se cristena mann flesclice lustas gefemme. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Widið 3iu fro flescliche lustes. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 26364 (Cott.) Fleschly sin es lucherl. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* ii. 11 Fleschly desijris. . . fizeen azeins the soule. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. viii. All the fleschly felynge of this synfull ymage. 1533 FRITH *Answe. Fisher* (1829) 194 Fleschly men. . . that follow their own lusts and appetites. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 410 The religion of Mahomet is fleschly, consisting in natural delights and corporal pleasures. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 119 Shall justice sleepe In fleschly lethargie? 1714 POPE *Epil. Rowe's Jane Shore* 21 The godly dame, who fleschly failings damns. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxix, What he called a fleschly frailty. . . was in truth an attachment to strong liquors. 1872 R. BUCHANAN (*title*) *The Fleschly School* of Poetry and other Phenomena of the day.

† b. Sexual; = CARNAL 3 b. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10874 (Cott.) Hu sal i brede, þat neuer hadd part of fleschli dede of man? 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E v j b, [She] coueynted to haue his fleschly compaignye. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 4 Adoutry, Fornication, Incest, or any other fleschly Incontinencie.

† 2. Connected by, or based upon, ties of flesh and blood; natural. = CARNAL 2. *Obs.*

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* i. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 68 Ða goodan fædras gewuniað heora flesclicu bearn. a 1225 *Juliana* 5 Hire fleschliche feder wes affrican ihaten. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20068 (Cott.) Saint iohan þat was his fleschli kinsman. 14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 117 This mayden was his fleschly cosyn. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Fleschly consanguinitie. 1578 Gude & G. Ball. (1868) 29 We our fleschly father dreid.

3. 'Natural', unredeemed, unregenerate; = CARNAL 5.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 19 Þa flesclican willan. c 1200 ORMIN 17276 To sbæwenn himm whatt wise Fleschlike mann ma33 wurpenn gast. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 7 That the fleschly mynde is enmyte against God. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1035 That wyth theyr fleschly fansey They may make it [Scripture] agre. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxiv. (1872) 10 Avaricious. . . in an instinctive, fleschly way.

4. Of or pertaining to the material body, mortal; material as opposed to spiritual; human as opposed to divine. *The fleschly eye*: the bodily eye. Now *rare*. = CARNAL 1.

c 1200 ORMIN 12112 Ne mihte he noht þurh fleschlic e3hess sihhpe Seon þære [etc.]. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 914 Ðus he schrudde & hude him. . . wið ure fleschliche schrud. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1081 An-vnder mone so gret merwaye No fleschly hert ne myst endure. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxii. 8 With hym is the fleschly arm; with us the Lord oure God. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. i. (1859) 1, I had made an ende and fully fynysht my fleschly pylgrymage. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* (E. E. T. S.) 61 With fleschly eyn bodily þingis arseyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 50 Th' eternall Lord in fleschly slime Enwombed was. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 67 My golden Scepter, in this fleshy hand, Is taken from me by another King. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 14, I never imagined it could be pretended that we saw God with our fleschly eyes. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 10 The soul of a man underlies his features and his fleschly frame-work.

5. Pertaining to, concerned with, or influenced by the present life, and considerations connected with it; worldly. Now *rare*. = CARNAL 4.

c 1200 ORMIN 4852 All fleschly care & serrhe. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 33 The hartes. . . of fleschly people be harde. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 38 They preach hym falselye vnto theyr fleschly vauntage. a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Short forme Catechising* Wks. (1599) 418 Fleschly hatred of our enemies. 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 25 Nov. in *Ann. Reg.* (1765) 52 Our fleschly reasonings ensnare us. 1798 *Missionary Mag.* No. 24. 217 Simplicity and godly sincerity, as opposed to fleschly wisdom, strongly marked his character. 1875 MANNING *Mission II. Ghost* i. 22 The man of flesh and blood, of fleschly reasons.

II. With reference to flesh (as a substance).

† 6. Well furnished with flesh; fat, plump; = FLESHY 1. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iii. 1199 (1248) Her sidis longe, fleschly, smoothe, and white He gan to stroke. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 226 Men whyche haue fleschly theghes and not bony. 1502 TURNER *Baths* 8 b, They are good for them that are to fat and fleschlye. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 97 Looking him in the face you would rather have thought it fleschly than otherwise. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 92 They are very good Food. . . fleschly and fattish.

7. Consisting of flesh; = FLESHY 2. ? *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Gyndon's Quest. Chirurg.* E iv a, Substaunce fleschly, bony, and cartilagynous. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1090 The Iygre, and the Bore. . . seeking to take occasion Upon his fleschly corpse to make invasion. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. lxxx. 116 b, Calling such Animals as liv on Land Flesh; and thos that dwell in Water Fish; yet in Nature the Bodies of both are Fleschly. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 423 A smiling country, like a smiling face, needs some provision of fleschly integuments.

b. *esp.* of the heart: Soft, as opposed to 'stony'; tender; = FLESHY 2 c.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 3 Not in stony tablis, but in fleischly tablis of herte. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 362½ Then taketh hee awaye our stony hart, and geueth vs a fleschly hart. 1590 MARLOWE *and Pt. Tamburl.* ii. ii, Can there he such. . . treason in the fleschly heart of man. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 1192 Enough for me and for my fleschly heart To hearken the invocacions of my kind.

† c. Of a leaf: = FLESHY 2 d. *Obs.*

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxviii, The common Orpine riseth. . . with fat and fleschly Leaves.

† 8. Of a hound: Fond of flesh. *Obs. rare.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 25 You should not feede haryers with fleshe . . for if you do, they will become fleshly and gyuen to hunte great beastes of chace.

III. 9. Comb., as *fleshly-minded* adj., -*mindfulness*.

1528 TINDALE *Wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 105 Were altogether worldly and fleshly-minded. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. ii. i. (1651) 685 They are in a reprobate sense mere carnalists, fleshly minded men. 1840 HARE *Mission Conf.* iii. (1850) 77 In every man there is a root of carnal or fleshly-mindedness.

† B. adv. *Obs.*

1. In bodily form, corporeally; as regards the body, 'in the flesh'; = CARNALLY adv. 1.

c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 19 þæt þæt þæt he wunef fleschliche on eorðe. c 1250 *Old Kentish Scrm.* in O. E. Misc. 27 And offe we Gostliche to ure lorde, þæt [hi] offrede flesliche. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 77 To rise fleshly, i-wis.

b. In a material or physical sense or manner; materially as opposed to spiritually.

c 1200 ORMIN 16257 Flæshlike folc, i flæshliþ lif Flæshlike all unnderstondenn þe Laferrd Cristess word, tatt wass Gastlike tunnderstannenn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 259 Of þilk adam . . fleschly descendit be we alle. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 196 If any man taketh it fleshly; it profiteth nothing.

2. Carnally, sensually.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 þu þæt dest eni þing hwarof þer mon is fleschliche ivonded of þe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 128 Children that whylom loueden so fleshly euerich other. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 4 Nature can loue naturally, that is, fleshly. . . but not holily.

b. In the way of sexual intercourse, sexually; = CARNALLY adv. 2.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Na mon mine likame irined ne mid me fleschlike nefde to donne. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2009 3yf þou euer þy wyfe lay by Yn tyme of penance, to seye fleschly . . þou synnest gretly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cc. 224 He put her nat from his bedde, nor yet delte w' her fleschly. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxxiii. 155 b. If . . he was found not able to live with her so fleshly, as his youth required.

3. Comb., as *fleshly-wise* adj.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xviii. Ija, Seme it neuer so godly, vertuous and good in the syght of fleshly wyse men.

Flesh-meat. Flesh (as opposed to fish and vegetables) as an article of food; also *pl.* various kinds of food consisting of flesh.

'In some northern dialects applied to 'butchers' meat as opposed to bacon or pork'.

c 1020 *Larus Cnut* § 47 3yt wyrse þæt man mid flæsc-mete hine sylfne afyle [riht fæsten-tide]. a 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1131 þa scyrte ða flæsc mete. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 13 Wednes-day ich wyke wiþ-onten flesch-mete. 1564 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 200 They made an end of flesh meat that night for that weke. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 213 Who seldom tast any Flesh-meats. 1848 *Secret Soc. Mid. Ages, Templars* 254 They had flesh-meat but three times a week, unless when festival-days occurred. attrib. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 419 His health requires a flesh-meat diet.

Fleshment (flesh'ment). *rare* -1. [f. FLESH v. + MENT.] The action of 'fleshing'; hence, the excitement resulting from a first success.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* ii. ii. 130 And in the fleshment of this dead exploit, [He] Drew on me here againe.

† **Fleshmonger.** *Obs.* [see MONGER.] One who deals in flesh.

1. A butcher.

c 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 438 *Lanio*, flæscmangere. a 1400 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 354 Euerych fleshemongere . . shal to be kyng of custom fyue & twenty pans by þe 3ere. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 4 With slyngethryf fleshemonger, Also fabyane flaterer. 1597 BRETON *Wits Trenchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 17/1 The Sonne of some Flesh-monger.

2. A fornicator; a pander.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 337 Was the Duke a flesh-monger, a foole, and a coward, as you then reported him to be? 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* ii. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. Inquire for us of wenshes? tush, wee fishe For no such perewinkles; farewell fleshmongere.

Flesh-pot. A pot in which flesh is boiled. Chiefly in phrase the *flesh-pots of Egypt* (see *Exod.* xvi. 3), or with allusion to that phrase: Luxuries or advantages regarded with regret or envy.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xvi. 3 When we sat by y^e flesh pottes, and had bred ynough to eate. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 74 From the flesh-pots of Egypt, to the Prouant of the Lowe countreyes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 299 Now well met Egypt. . . For we have appetite, for thy Flesh pots. 1710 SWIFT *Lt. to Sterne* 17 Apr., I expect to hear the two ladies lamenting the fleshpots of Cavan-street. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. x. ii. 213 Law, with . . its high honours and deep flesh-pots. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. lxxxviii. 177 The fleshpots of the city administration had therefore greater attractions for him.

attrib. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clavi.* VI. lxiv. 112 Some flesh-pot comfort will always be needful for the education of such beasts as we are.

Hence **Flesh-pottery** (*nonce-wd.*), high living, self-indulgence.

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xxix, A band of dealers in flesh-pottery.

† **Flesh-shambles.** *Obs.* Also 5 flessh-chameles, -ylle, -shamels, 6 fleshamelles. A place where meat is killed or sold.

a 1410 in *York Myst.* Intro. 24 note, All the folks of the salsemaker crafte . . without the Flessbchameles. 1483

CANTON *Vocab.* 5 Goo to the flesshshamels. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 30 To the kinges majestic furth of one burgage in Fleshamelles xvjd. 1552 in HULOET.

b. A brothel.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* ii. Civ. Venice. . . is counted the best flesh-shambles in Italie.

† **Fleshward,** adv. *Obs.* [f. FLESH sb. + -WARD.] Towards or in relation to humanity.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Scher.* vi. 184 The earths globe, or that of it that lyes fleshward.

Flesh-worm. A worm that feeds on flesh. Also (see quot. 1884.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Wiþ flæsc wyrmm genim monnes suran [etc.]. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 19/2 Nits, fleshwormes, bees, butterflies. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 91/1, I shall be able like a fleshworm to itch the bodie of his kingdom. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* i. 136 Where thou seest the pampred flesh-worm trail, Once the white bosom heaved. 1884 *Syd. Soc. L. ex.*, *Flesh worm*, the *Trichina spiralis*.

b. *transf.* A carnally-minded person.

1565 HARDING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 317 Discoursing Parliament Machiavelists, and al other whatsoever fleshwormes, Merchants, idle artificers.

Fleshy (fesh'i), a. [f. FLESH sb. + -Y¹. Cf. Ger. *fleischig*.]

1. Well furnished with flesh; fat, plump.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 954 Armes ever lith, Fattish, fleshy, nat great therewith. 14. . . LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2685 In knees . . he that is oiv moche flesshy. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 3 The other moste fleshy partes [of fattened children] they powder for store. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 The Ethiopes . . are Plump, and Fleshy. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 3 Sheepe that growe fleshy with foure teeth, will growe fatte with eight. 1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III. 69 Colonel Pack . . was shot through the fleshy part of the arm. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Country Ch.* (1865) 126 A fine, fleshy, comfortable dame. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii. His face . . had expanded . . and its bold fleshy curves had . . far extended beyond the limits originally assigned them.

fig. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (Rtldg.) 759/1 It is a fleshy stile when there is much periphrasis, and circuit of words; and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent.

2. Of or pertaining to flesh; consisting of flesh; without bone.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 106 þe heed is maad of þre parties, of a fleischie partie, of a bony partie & a browin partie. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 69 Such fleshy partes as be about the ribbes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxix. 173 The fleshy parts being congealed. 1700 DRYDEN *Pythag. Philos.* in *Fables* 508 If Men with fleshy Morsels must be fed [ed. 1721 reads fleshy, and it is so cited by J.]. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampshire* III. 215 Besides the fleshy parts of the cod, its liver is preserved in casks. 1807-26 COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 189 Every kind of fleshy tumour. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* 1. 335 No species of reptile is possessed of true fleshy lips.

b. Corporeal, bodily.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* iii. ii, When it [the soul] grows weary Of this fleshy prison. c 1630 MILTON *Passion* 17 He, sovran priest . . Poor fleshy tabernacle entered. 1814 BYRON *Lara* i. xviii, He . . charged all faults upon the fleshy form She [Nature] gave to clog the soul. 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1883) 341 Fruits, milk, freshest butter, will make thy fleshy tabernacle youthful.

c. Of 'flesh', implying softness and tenderness. Cf. FLESH sb. i f.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iii. 3 The pistle of Christ . . written . . not in tables of stone, but in fleshy tables of the herte. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* Cant. ii. 15 § 28 His wil is that stonie hearts be turned into fleshie. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xvii. 16 Neither could they make to themselves fleshie hearts for stonie.

d. Of a plant, leaf, fruit, etc.: Having a firm, or somewhat firm pulp; pulpy, not fibrous. Cf. FLESH sb. 2.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* ii. (1586) 110 b, The whole bodie of the Figge is fleshie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 633 Those Juyces, that are so fleshy, as they cannot make Drink by Expression . . may make Drink by Mixture of Water. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 66 Vine, much differing in the Fruit, all of them very fleshy. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 A round, fleshy Berry, like that of Myrtle. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 428 Leaves opposite, egg-shaped, blunt, fleshy. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 282 *Drupe*, a Stone-fruit, has a fleshy coat. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnls.* I. i. 16 The natives distil a kind of arrack from its fleshy flowers. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xi. 211 They have . . thick fleshy leaves.

† 3. Of the 'flesh' as opposed to the 'spirit'; human as opposed to 'spiritual'; = FLESHLY 4.

a 1400 *Prynor* (1891) 78 Whether þyn eyen be fleschly, or thou seest as man schal se. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* x. 4 Hast thou fleszshy eyes then, or doest thou loke as man loketh?

† b. Carnal, sensual; = FLESHLY a. i. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 212 Fleshy concupiscence deserveth rather the name of Mercenarie Lust then Love. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xvii. 45 Such as are given to fleshy desires, have larger Kidneys then ordinary.

4. Resembling flesh in its properties or qualities.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 233 They [Rubies] are . . of a fleshy colour. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 26 The Manatee is the other fish . . and from their using the shoar have a fleshy taste resembling Veal. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 215 His colouring was good, and his figures fleshy and round. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 19 They agree in the external characters, those of an increase of bulk, and a fleshy feel.

† **Flet**¹. *Obs.* Forms: 1, 3-6, 8 flet, 3 south, vlet, 4-5 flett(e, (6 fleete, flet, flett), 7-8 flett. [OE. *flet* (= OFris. *flet*, OS. *flet*, *fletti*, OHG. *flazi*, *flezi* (MHG. *vletze*, Ger. *dial. flets*), ON. *flet* str. neut. :-OTeut. **flatjo*^m, f. **flato*- FLAT a.]

1. The floor or ground under one's feet.

Beowulf 1568 (Gr.) Heo on flet gecrong. a 1000 *Canons Powerful Men* ii. (Thorpe, 1840) 414 & ne cume on bedde ac licge on flette. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxviii. [cxix] 25 Clived mi saule to þi flet. c 1340 *Garv. & Gr. Knt.* 568 A tulle tapit tyzt ouer þe flet. a 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* i. 473 Thi berne also be playne, and harde the flette. c 1450 *Mvrc* 273 Knelynge down upon the flette.

b. ? A place, spot, field (of battle).

c 1205 LAY. 26023 þæt he com to þan ulette þer þe feond lai and slæpte. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2378 They broughte beom out of the flette.

2. A dwelling, house, 'hall'.

Beowulf 1025 (Gr.) Beowulf 7epah ful on flette. a 1000 *Larus Hlothhere & Eadric* xi. (Thorpe, 1840) 14 3if man mannan an oðres flette man-swara hateð . . scilling agelde þam þe þæt flet age. a 1300 *Siriz* 273 So ich evere brouke hous other flet. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II 309 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 337 An hep of girles sittende aboute the flet. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 26, I shal not in thi det Flyt of this flet!

b. *Sc.* The inner part of a house.

a 1400 *Burgh Larus* xxiii. (*Sc. Stat.* I.) þe inner halfe of þe hous þat is callit þe flett. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* lxiv. 830 The fulis fonde in the flet And mony mowis at mete On the flure maid. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 242 Rank beggar, ostridregar, foule fleggar, in the flet. 1598 FERGUSON *Sc. Proc.* 4 A fair fire makes a room flet. 1768 *Ross Helenore* ii. 588 That seven years have sitten i' the flet.

3. *Fire and flet* (corruptly *fleet*): 'fire and house-room'; an expression often occurring in wills, etc.

Bp. Kennett (a 1728) quotes in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 fol. 132 an 'old northern song over a dead corps', containing the lines 'Fire and fleet and candle light, And X' receive thy sawle'. In Sir W. Scott's *Minstrelsy of Scot. Border* (1802) 232 the words appear as 'Fire and sleet', and the editor suggests that *sleet* 'seems to be corrupted from *sell*, or *salt*, a quantity of which is frequently placed on the breast of a corpse'.

1533 TRUBB in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 129 To fynd the said wife . . mete and drink, fyre and flet. 1539 *Will of R. Morleyn* (Somerset Ho.) My wife to have . . fyre & fleete in my haule & kechin. c 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 207, I trobled . . this house with a bedd roome and sier and flet.

Flet² (flet). *Sc.* Also *fleat*. [app. repr. ON. *flēta* plait, f. *flēta* = Ger. *flechten* to plait.] A mat of plaited straw placed on a pack-horse's back to prevent chafing or galling.

1794 W. SUTHERLAND in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* X. 23 Straw creels . . fixed over straw flets, on the horses backs, with a clubber and straw ropes. 1812 CAPT. HENDERSON *Agric. Surv. Sutherland* v. § 5. 60 The horse being equipped with a flet and clubbar on his back.

Flet: see FLEET v. 1 and 2.

† **Fletch**, ? a. (or sb. attrib.). [cf. FLIG, etc.]

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/4 A . . Mare about 14 hands and half . . with . . a long fletch Tail . . and well in Case.

Fletch (fletʃ), v. [Perh. a corruption (due to association with FLETCHER) of FLEDGE v. 4; though the latter has not been found earlier than 1796.] *trans.* To fit (an arrow) with a feather; to feather. *lit.* and *fig.*

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* ii. 91 Thy Darts are . . Soft as the Feathers that they're fletch'd withal. 1760 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* ii. x, He dips his curses in the gall of irony; and . . fletches them with a prophane classical Parody. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 89 Arrows . . fletched with the feathers of the goose. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xliii. 25 They fletched their complaint by adding: 'America loved his brother'.

Fletch, var. of FLITCH.

Fletcher (fletʃ). Also 5 fleecch(e, flecher, flechour; *Sc.* fle(d)ger. [ad. OF. *flecher*, *flecher* arrow-maker, f. *flèche* arrow: see FLÈCHE.]

1. One who makes or deals in arrows; occasionally, one who makes bows and arrows. *Obs. exc. Hist. or arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1593 Ferrers, flechours, fele men of Crafte. 1457 *Se. Acts Jas.* II, c. 65 (1814) II. 48/2 A bowar and a flegger. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 179 The flecher that . . owyth hym ffor tymber, ixs. vjd. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 The bowiers, fletchers, stringers and arrowe head makers of this your realme. 1616 SURFL. & MARKII. *Country Farme* 667 Which timber is of great . . estimation amongst Fletchers, for it maketh the strongest and best arrow of any wood whatsoever. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 218 Our Fletchers commend it [the Quick-beam] for Bows next to Yew. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 56 Any other Corporation decayed and worn out, such as the Bowers, Fletchers, and several others in London are, as to their Business. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxi. (1857) 460 As if some fletcher of the stone age had carried on his work on the spot. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fletchers' Company*, one of the minor livery companies of London.

attrib. 15. . *Kyng & Hermyt* 477 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 32 Jake, seth thou can of flecher crafte, Thou may me es with a schafte.

† 2. An archer, a Bowman. *Obs.*

1529 *More Dyaloge* i. Wks. 143/1 Though one eye wer ynough for a fletcher.

Hence **Fletcher**, the wares or goods made or sold by a fletcher.

1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* in *Thoms E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 411 They brought store of fletcher to them.

Flether (flēðər), *v. Sc.* Also flaither. [Cf. ON. *flaðra* to flatter.] *intr.* To flatter, use 'blarney'. Hence **Flethering** *ppl. a.* Also **Flethers**, flattering talk, blarney.

1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 2 Expect na, Sir, in this narration, A fleechin, fleethin, dedication. 18. Donald & Flora 13 (Jam.) Lord. Come now, my good fellow, and—Wat. Aye, flaither awa! Since I'll no do wi' foul play, try me wi' fair play. 1821 H. DUNCAN *Ing. S. Country Weaver* v. (ed. 2) 98 What! do you think to beguile me, wi' your fleeching and your fletthers to do the devils' wark.

† **Fletiferous**, *a. Obs.*—*o.* [f. L. *flētifer* (f. *flētus* weeping, f. *flēre* to weep + *ferre* to bear) + -ous.] 'Causing weeping' (Bailey).

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fletiferous* [1656 ed. has *Fletiferous*]. 1721-66 in BAILEY.

† **Fletion**. *Obs. rare*—*l.* [as if ad. L. **flētīōnem*, n. of action f. *flēre*: see *prec.*] Weeping.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 254 The different degrees of Penitential Fletion, Audition, Substration and Consistence.

Fleubothomye, *obs. form* of PHLEBOTOMY.

Fleuk, *obs. form* of FLUKE.

Fleum(e), *obs. form* of FLEAM, PHLEGM.

|| **Fleur** (flōr). [F. *fleur*: see FLOWER.]

1. An ornamental flower.

1841 HAWKINS *Silver Coins* (1876) 178 Annulet enclosing pellet in place of the fleurs in the angles.

2. A kind of woollen stuff (see *quot.*).

1883 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Oct. 697/1 Fleur is...a serge ground on which are large patterns in a sort of weaving like a Brussels carpet, and of a numerous mixture of colours all deftly blending, so that no one tone prevails.

Hence **Fleured** *ppl. a.* [+ -ED²], adorned or marked with a fleur or fleurs.

1841 HAWKINS *Silver Coins* (1876) 246 The arch on the king's breast is not fleured, but terminates in a crescent.

Fleur-de-lis (flōr də lī, līs), **flower-de-luce** (flawə: dī lūs). *Forms*: a. 4-6 flour(e)-lys(e), -lice, -lyce, (*pl.* -lycis), 7 -lis, 5-7 -luce, *pl.* -luces, 6 floredelise, *Sc.* 5 flour(e)-the-lis, -lys. *B.* 6-9 flower-, (6 flowre-)de-luce, (*pl.* -luces), 6-7 -lice, (*pl.* -lices), 6 -lyce, 8 -lys, 7-9 -lis. *γ.* 8-9 fleur-de-lys, 9 -lis, *pl.* 7 fleur-de-lysses, -lyzes, 9 fleurs-de-lis, -lys, -luce. [The prevailing form is a. mod. F. *fleur de lis* (flōr də lī), formerly *lys*; but this form is scarcely found in Eng. before the 19th c.; see above. The form *flower-de-luce* survives as a poetical archaism and in U.S. The Fr. is literally 'lily-flower' from *lis*, formerly *lys*, in OF. *liz* for *lils* lily, the *s* of the nom. sing. being retained in the oblique cases; the English spelling *de-lice*, *de-lyce*, was in its origin merely graphic (cf. *price*, *mice*, *syce*, etc.), but in the 16th c. was associated with a fanciful etymology *flos delicie*, and the form *deluce*, *de luce* apparently also leaned upon a fanciful derivation. Occasional English forms were *deluce*, *deyce flower*.]

1. The flower of a plant of the genus *Iris* (esp. *I. pseudacorus*); the plant itself. Cf. FLAG *sb.* 1.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 752 þy colour passez þe flour-de-lys. 1400 *Hymn Virg.* vi. in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* x. (1840) II. 110 Heil fairer then the flour de lys. c 1475 *Rauf Coitþear* 670 Flowris with Flourdelycis foremost in feir. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 138 Lat no nettill vyle.. Hir fallow to the gudly flour deluce. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 16 The lilly, lady of the flowing field, The flowre-deluce, her lovely paramoure. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 104 The Muses are invited to come under the shadow of Flower-deluces. 1731-37 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Iris*, *Iris purpurea*.. Common purple Fleur-de-Lys. 1837 CAMPBELL *Lives in La Perouse's Voy.* Poet. Wks. 298 When, rapt in fancy... I.. plucked the fleur-de-lys by Jesso's streams. 1866 LONGF. *Flower-de-luce* viii, O flower-de-luce, bloom on, and let the river linger to kiss thy feet!

b. *fig.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Ballat Our Lady* 42 Haile, fair fresche flour-de-lyce!

2. The heraldic lily; a device supposed by some to have originally represented an iris, by others the top of a sceptre, of a battle-axe or other weapon. It is best known from having been borne upon the royal arms of France under the old monarchy.

c 1400 *Melayne* 94 Wende thy waye.. To Charles that beris the flour deluce. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 81 Item an vche of gold like a flourthelhis of diamantis. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 75, iiii. flour delyse in a feld asure was sent to Kyng Clouys from heyn for his armys. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 189 The French Kings Tent with the three Flowerdeluces. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 ¶ 9 A bloody Flag, embroidered with Flower-de Luce. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. ii, A lofty head-gear, embroidered with fleur-de-lis. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* vii. 163 The first god wears the square horned cap, surmounted by a point, or fleur-de-lys.

b. The royal arms of France; hence also the French royal family, the French flag (before 1789), the French nation or government.

1352 MINOT *Poems* iv. 25 Than the riche flour de lice Wan thare ful littill prise, Fast he fled for ferde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 519 He, beyng of y^e naturall house of Fraunce, & one of y^e flourdeluce. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxiv. 593 A great parte of the flour deluce

and of the chivalry of Fraunce is within the towne. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 4 By the wych qwere the flower de lyce came in to the armes of Yengland, & the tyttyll of Fraunce. 1581 SINNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxv, He [Edw. IV] made the Floure-de-luce so fraid. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 65 To fly for protection to the Flower-de-Luce with whom they [the Netherlands] join in continent. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* xi. (1810) 165 Blasting on every sea their sickly fleurs-de-luce of gallic piracy. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* II. (1875) 23 They.. saw the fleur-de-lis floating above the walls of Fort Coligny.

3. The representation or figure of a heraldic fleur-de-lis on any article, e.g. that used to mark the north on a compass. Also, (*Fr. Hist.*) a brand-mark on a criminal.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 4 To vapour, sprede out, according to the flour deluce, and avauce hem forth. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* vii. xxiv. (ed. 7) 681 Of which lines, that which is marked with the Flower-deluce signifieth the North. 1676 B. WILLIS *Man. Goldsm.* 100 Other sorts of weights.. Marked.. with.. the Dagger.. a Flower-de-luce, and.. a Vessel or Ewer. 1739 BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 754 Each Chart has a Flower de Lys on its North Edge. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 124 The slanders of those who bring us their anecdotes with the attestation of the flower-de-luce on their shoulder. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 491 As the ring turns round, the seconds upon it are shown by the top point of a fleur-de-lis C, engraved on the face of the dial-plate. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 5 In the compass, the northern extremity of the needle beneath is represented on the card.. by the fleur-de-lis.

Hence **Fleur-de-lis** *v.* (after F. *fleurdeliser*), to brand (a criminal) with the fleur-de-lis. **Fleur-de-lised** *ppl. a.*, adorned with fleurs-de-lis.

1650 HOWELL *Cotgrave's Fr. Dict.* Ep. Ded., It was as much as if he had been flourdeliz'd, viz. burnt in the back or hand, or branded in his face. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Mon. Convent.* 104 A Cross Flower-de-lys'd. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 418 The Count of Champagne.. carried the fleur-de-lised banner.

Fleuret 1 (flōrēt), || **fleurette** (flōrēt). [ad. F. *fleurette*, dim. of *fleur* flower.] a. An ornament like a small flower. b. See *quot.* 1868.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 428 The little fleurets, and other miniatures, which we admire in the tombs and buildings of that period. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 425/2 The cymation, or wave-moulding, represented the sea;.. the fleurette, the verdant plain. 1868 A. B. ALCOCK *Tablets* 22 The fruit.. so arranged that the fleurets, or blossom ends, may look downwards. 1881 TERRIER DE LA COUPERIE in *Nunism. Chron.* Ser. III. I. 345 Bearing on the obverse eight fleurets.

Fleuret 2. *Fencing.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 **fluret**(t), **floret**. [a. F. *fleuret*, f. *fleur* flower = It. *fioretto*, dim. of *fior* flower; so called because the button at the point was compared to a flower-bud.] A fencing-foil.

c 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 71 The good fencing-masters.. when they present a foil or fleuret to their scholars, tell him it hath two parts. 1674 *Gov. Tongue* vii. § 9. 141 In such fencings jest hath proved earnest, and florets have turn'd to swords. 1691 SIR W. HOPE *Compl. Fencing-master* (1697) 13 They see at every other Thrust their Flurett beat out of their Hand. 1885 E. CASTLE *Schools of Fence* xv. 246 The flexible fleuret could only be used when the play was restricted to the point.

† **Fleuret** 3. *Obs.* [a. F. *fleuret* 'nom d'un ancien pas qui se composait d'un demicoupé et de deux pas marchés sur la pointe du pied' (Littré) = It. *fioretto*: cf. *prec.*] A step formerly used in dancing.

1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl. Prol.* A brisk gallant.. Does here and there in nimble fleurets pass.

Fleurette (flōrēt). *Her.* Also 6-9 **flurt**(e), 9 **florette**, -etty. [a. F. *fleurette*, -ée, f. *fleur-ette*: cf. FLEURET 1.] = FLEURY.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 34 He beareth Azure, a crosse flurt Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. iv. 263 He beareth Gules, a Crosse flurt Or. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fleurette* (Fr. in *Heraldry*), flowered or set off with flowers. 1830 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 121 A Greek cross, patée at the extremities, flurt. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 191 They substitute an orle of silver crescents for the field fleurette [1863 (ed. 1) florette].

Fleurish, var. of FLEERISH.

|| **Fleuron** (flōrōn). Also 4 **floroun**. [a. F. *fluron*, OF. *floron*, f. *fleur* flower.]

1. A flower-shaped ornament, used esp. in architecture or printing, on coins, etc.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 220 So were the florouns of her coron whyte. c 1660 Bp. Cosin in C. Walker *Ritual Reason Why* 43 note, In some MS. 'directions to the printer'.. he [Bp. Cosin] inserted after the Absolution 'Here set a fleuron'. 1830 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 73 Crown of eight lilies and four fleurons. 1833 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 169 The front is enriched with a fleuron. 1882 YULE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 498 These latter [coins] bore (obverse) a Nepalese emblem surrounded by eight fleurons containing the eight sacred Buddhist jewels.

2. (See *quot.*)

1724-1800 BAILEY, *Fleurons* [in *Cookery*], fine Tarts or Puffs of Pastry Work for Garnishing. 1823 in CRABB.

† 3. = FLORET. *Obs. rare*—*l.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Butter-Burr*, The Flower.. forms a Tuft with several Fleurons cut or divided into long Strings.

|| **Fleuronnée**, *a. Her.* [a. F. *fleuronné*, f. *fleuron*: see FLEURON.] Ornamented with fleurons: = BOTONÉ.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 195 A Crown Fleuronee [printed *Fleurnoe*], only differing from what is now a Royall one, in that it was not arch't or close.

Fleury (flōrī), **flory** (flōrī), *a. Her.* Also 5 **flure**, **flourre**, 5-6 **flurri**(e), 6 **florie**, 7 **floury**, 8 **flore**, **florey**, (**flowery**), 9 **fleurie**, **flury**, **flurry**. [ad. F. *fleuré*, -ée, OF. *floré*, *flouré*, f. *fleur*.] Decorated with fleurs-de-lis; esp. of a cross: Having its arms tipped with fleurs-de-lis. (Cf. also COUNTERFLEURY, -FLORY.)

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi, A tablet flourré [Douce MS. *flure*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 136 Flory, florulentus. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C vij b, Hit is calde a cros flurri. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 33 These Barulletes are often founde Florie. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. Notes 69 Bearing.. a Scepter flury in his right. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 May, On y^e other a Cross Floure. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 251 A bordure, or, charged within a double tressure flury. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxi, The Royal double tressure of Scotland, flory and counter flory of the first [gules]. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 1 (ed. 3) 182 The crosslets are drawn flurie.

Flew (flū). [Of unknown origin.] Usually *ppl.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound (e.g. the bloodhound).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 369 They.. open his flew and jaws with a mannes hande. 1611 MARKHAM *Country. Content.* I. i. (1668) 5 The flew of his [i. e. a hound's] upper lips almost two inches lower than his neither chaps. 1766-82 in BAILEY. 1818 HOGG *Hunt of Eildon* v. in *Broowie of Bodsbeck* II. 322 Their crukit tungis were dry for blood, An' the red lowe fired at their flew. 1883 STABLES *Friend Dog* vii. 60 *Flews*, the hanging lips, as in the Blood-hound.

Flew, var. of FLUE.

Flew, pa. t. of FLY *v.* and (*obs.*) of FLAY *v.*

Fleware, -ere, -oure, *obs. Sc. fl.* FLAVOUR.

Flewed (flūd), *ppl. a.* [f. FLEW *sb.* + -ED².] Having flews (of a particular quality).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 125 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde, So flew'd, so sanded. 1592 LYLIV *Midas* iv. iii, A hound.. fleet, faire flewde, and well hangd.

† **Flewen**. *Obs.* [a. Du. *fluwijn*, prob. a corruption of F. *foin*.] A polecat.

1494 HALYBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 50 Item 100 rygis of flewenys, price 84 gs.

Flewen, *obs. pa. pple.* of FLAY.

Flewet (flūrēt). *Obs. exc. Sc. and dial.* Also **flewit**, **fluet**. [Of unknown origin.] A smart blow or stroke, a buffet.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1474 With his hand he.. gaue Syr Thomas.. a good flewet upon the vpper part of the neck. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep. to Ramsay* 24 July xiv, For an they winna had their blether, They's get a flewet. 1786 BURNS *What ails ye now* x, I'd rather suffer for my fault A hearty flewit. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss. s.v.*, 'Hit him a fluet over t' lug.'

Flewke(e, *obs. form* of FLUKE.

Flewm, **Flewm**—: see PHLEGM, PHLEGM.

† **Flewsey**, *a. Obs.* Also **flusey**. [f. *flew*, FLUE fluff.] Fluffy.

1711 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 382 Its flewsey Heads grow in round clusters, with elegant feathered Seed. 1713 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 62 Its blush Flowers stand in a round flusey Head, like our Haresfoot.

Flex (fleks), *v.* [f. L. *flex*- *ppl. stem* of *flectere* to bend.] *trans.* To bend. Now only in scientific use, esp. with reference to the bending of a joint or limb by the action of the flexor muscles (opposed to EXTEND), and *Geol.* with reference to strata.

a 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 13 With his knees flexed he prostened him. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 943 Richt fair scho hes me flext. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 20 b, This worme is here figured with the taylor flexed vnder his chinne. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 357 The tarsi.. can only be flexed on the tibia. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 169 A single muscle.. flexes the thigh. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 155 The whole series has been upturned and flexed, broken and displaced.

Flex(e, *obs. form* of FLAX.

† **Flexanimous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *flexanimus* (f. *flex*- *ppl. stem* of *flectere* to bend + *animus* mind) + -ous.]

1. Having power to bend or influence the mind; moving, affecting.

c 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* (1627) 66 It stands not without doores as a Mendicant Flexanimous perswader. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 5 He is that flexanimous Preacher whose pulpit is in heaven. 1672 *Life Jas. Arminius & Simon Episcopus* I. 8 There was in Beza beyond other mortals a flexanimous and perswasive eloquence.

2. (See *quot.*)

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Flexanimous*.. that is of a minde easily bent or turned. 1721 in BAILEY.

Hence **Flexanimousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flexanimousness*, flexibility of Mind or Disposition.

Flexed (flekst), *ppl. a.* [f. FLEX *v.* + -ED¹.] Bent. Now only *Her.* and in scientific use. **Flexed** and **reflexed** (*Her.*), having the two extremities curved in opposite directions, like the letter S.

1572 [see FLEX *v.*]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1611) 125 The proboscide Trunke.. of an Elephant in pale Couped Flexed and reflexed after the forme of a roman S. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 334 Upon my flexed knees. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald* I, *Flexed*, bent or bowed, somewhat circular. 1863 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xi. § 1. 59 Three Legs, armed, proper, flexed in a triangle. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 99 When the abdomen is completely flexed.

Flexen, *obs. form* of FLAXEN.

Flexibility (fleksibi-liti). [a. F. *flexibilitē*, ad. L. *flexibilitatē-em*, f. *flexibilis*: see FLEXIBLE and -ITY.] The quality of being flexible.

1. Capability of being bent; pliancy.

1616 BULLOCKAR, *Flexibilitie*, aptness to bend. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 359 Smaller Tents must not be put in, because of their flexibility. 1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 234 The parts of flight differ in flexibility. 1859-60 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. 234 That strength and flexibility of limb.. by which a man excels in manly games.

† b. The quality of yielding to pressure. *Obs.*

1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* vi. (1704) 339 When this air yields to all gross bodies, and lets them pass without opposition.. In that flexibility, thou mayest see the sinfulness of thy inexorable temper.

2. Susceptibility of modification or alteration; capacity for ready adaptation to various purposes or conditions; freedom from stiffness or rigidity.

1783 BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* I. ix. 175 The flexibility of a Language, or its power of accommodation to different styles and manners. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 54 It has not that softness and flexibility, which are found in other languages. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 46 The flexibility necessary for a continual adaptation to altered circumstances. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 57 Flexibility of intelligence. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 59 Its [judiciary law's] only advantage—that of flexibility or capacity of being adapted to any new combination of circumstances that may arise. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 392 Men of exceptional power and exceptional flexibility.

b. Of the voice or fingers: Capacity for free, rapid, and varied execution or delivery. Also *pl.*

1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 134 It required no flexibility of throat. 1807 tr. *Gode's Trav.* II. 218 Mrs. Siddons possesses all the flexibilities of tone. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 43 When the fingers of the right hand have acquired some degree of flexibility. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi. 102 A flexibility of voice and an appropriateness of gesture.

3. Readiness to yield to influence or persuasion, pliancy of mind or disposition. *Const. lo.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1843) 426/1 The flexibility and instability of that gentleman's nature, not being then understood. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 162 ¶ 6 Flexibility to his present humour. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 151 The flexibility, as we may call it, of a child.

Flexible (fleksib'l), a. Also 6 flexible, -ibil (l. [a. F. *flexible*, f. L. *flexibilis*, f. *flex-* ppl. stem of *flexere* to bend.]

1. Capable of being bent, admitting of change in figure without breaking; yielding to pressure, pliable, pliant.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 212 Like a rede with every wind is agitable and flexible. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Sicke Men* 81 a, Feele also the patient.. whither the partes he pained, or flexible, or haue loste their strength and are stiffe. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 50 When the splitting winde Makes flexible the knees of knotted Oakes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 796 And you shall finde.. the Stalke harder and less flexible, than it was. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 42 It hath a Cartilaginous flexible Tube or Channel. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* ii. (1735) 40 An Animal, in order to be moveable, must be flexible. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 373 These parts, with the tail, are covered by a strong flexible skin. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* *Introd.* 9 A flexible granular quartz is found in Brazil. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 17 The long, flexible and pointless weapons that are described by the Roman historians.

† 2. Of a fluid: Not rigid, yielding. Of winds: Variable in direction, shifting. *Obs.*

1612 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* iv. v. 145 The quicke and flexible windes cooling the heat of Summer. 1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 115 Water being.. heavy and flexible, will slide away at any inequality. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 1 A gentle application of the hand turns the flexible Waters into Channels.

3. † a. That can be 'bent', inclined, or rendered favourable to (*obs.*) b. Willing or disposed to yield to influence or persuasion; capable of being guided, easily led, impressionable, manageable, tractable.

a 1420 HOCCELEV *De Reg. Princ.* 3358 To mercy were her hertes ay flexible. 1533 FRITH *Answe. Fisher* (1829) 189 Our judge, therefore, must not be partial, flexible, nor ignorant. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 199 b, If he sawe hym flexible to his purpose. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 141. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. v. (1632) 38 They saw both heauen and earth flexible to their deluerance. 1642 NEWCOMEN *Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* 5 Nov. (1643) 6 The tender and flexible age of her son. 1667 DEAY *Chr. Piety* xvi. ¶ 2 The vulgar, who are commonly flexible to any new impression. 1727 PHILIP *Quarill* 139 Quarill.. was soon made flexible by her Tears. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 160 Can you conceive that the people.. will long submit to be governed by so flexible a house of Commons? 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 99 A directing reason, easy to be entreated, and flexible. *absol.* 1772 JOHNSON *Arg. Hastie in Boswell* App. ii. (1848) 214/1 The flexible will be reformed by gentle discipline.

4. Susceptible of modification or adaptation to various purposes or uses; pliant, supple.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* Pref. There are many things [in the book] to be taken in a soft and flexible sense. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. 238 His flexible genius was capable of accommodating itself to every situation. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. i. § 116. 227 In his Latin style.. he is less flexible and elegant. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 30. 38 To proclaim a more flexible rule of judgement. 1882 A. W. WARO *Dickens* iii. 55 Never was his inventive force more flexible and more at his command. 1886 LOWELL *Democr.* 226 A language at once so precise and so flexible as the Greek.

b. Of the voice: (see quot. 1825).

1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 541 ¶ 7 Sorrow and complaint demand a voice quite different, flexible, slow, interrupted.

1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Flexible*, a voice is said to be flexible when it can swell and diminish its tones, with such grace and power, as to give every shade of expression to the melody it executes. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 30 His voice was so deep and flexible.

c. In depreciatory sense: Supple, complaisant.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 118 But some have been selected for flexible politics.

5. quasi-adv. = FLEXIBLY.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 115 The sword should be held flexible.

Flexibleness (fleksib'lnēs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] = FLEXIBILITY in various senses.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contentpl.*, O. T. XIX. iii, If this son of Chanaanah had not had.. a heart of lead for flexibleness to humours and times. 1669 WOOHEAO *St. Teresa* II. App. 1 They.. perceive in the Superior such a flexibleness, as to pass by their faults. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 199. 255 The flexibleness of the former part of a Man's Age.

Flexibly (fleksib'li), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a flexible manner, with flexibility.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 149 They stand not stiff, but bend flexibly. *Ibid.*, *Serpents* (1658) 705 Their bodies are leaner, flexibly turning to every side, according to the necessity of motion. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 17 Two thick leather hags, which.. lent themselves flexibly to every corner. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 183 O'er wide water his oars move flexibly fleeting.

Flexicostate (fleksik'pstat). [f. *flexi-* combining form of L. *flex-us*, pa. ppl. of *flexere* to bend + *COSTATE*.] 'Having bent ribs' (1846 Smart). Hence in later Dicts.

Flexile (fleks'il), a. Now somewhat rare. Also 7 flexil. [ad. L. *flexilem*, f. *flex-* ppl. stem of *flexere* to bend: see -ILE.]

1. Easily bending or bent, pliant, supple, flexible. Of the features: Mobile.

1633 T. AOAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 20 The serpent.. winds about it with his flexile and folding body. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 202 From the box proceeds a flexile pipe with the tool at the end. 1774 WESTON *Mag.* II. 374 Hers is the humble eye, the flexile knee. 1814 WOROSW. *Excursion* viii. 443 Whose flexile boughs.. conceal'd the stems and roots. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 21 A Sicilian who with vehement gestures and flexile features was narrating.. a strange tale.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Easily directed or swayed; yielding, tractable. b. Capable of varied adaptation, versatile.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 291. 214 Their too flexile natures. 1738-46 THOMSON *Summer* 980 At sea, whose every flexile wave obeys the blast. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* ii. 383 Whose flexile genius sparkles in the gem, Grows firm in oak, and fugitive in wine. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* I. 111 The Ionians.. were susceptible, flexile [etc.]. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* viii. 59 Oh, nature first was fresh to men.. So youthful and so flexile then, You moved her at your pleasure.

Hence **Flexility** [+ -ITY], the quality or condition of being flexible.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 565/2 There are others which depend upon these; as Flexility, Tacility, Ductility, and others. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XL. 409 The flexibility of the Samaritans.

† **Flexiloquent**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *flexiloquus* (f. *flexus*, pa. ppl. of *flexere* to bend + *loqui* to speak): see -LOQUENT.] Speaking words of doubtful or double meaning.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692-1732 in COLES.

Flexinish, obs. form of FLAXENISH.

Flexion, flection (fleks'jən). [ad. L. *flexionem*, n. of action f. *flexere* (ppl. stem *flex-*) to bend. Cf. Fr. *flexion*, Sp. *flexion*, It. *flessione*. The etymological spelling *flexion* is the original in Eng.; *flection* (first in 18th c.) is due to the influence of such words as *affection*, *direction*, etc.]

1. The action of bending, curvature; bent condition; an instance of this.

1656 HOBBS *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 260 It is the quantity of that crookedness or flexion, by which a straight line is bent into an arch of a circle equal to it. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* vi. 562 Thus to sit doth not signifie any peculiar inclination or flexion. 1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 227 *Flexion*, or the bending of the rays [of light] in their passage by bodies. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* iii. xx. 323 Eluding the stroke of the adversary by a flexion of the body. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 692 The flexions.. of the stem and leaf-stalk produced by the wind.

attrib. 1869 BIGELOW (*title*) On the Mechanism of Dislocation and Fracture of the Hip. With the Reduction of the Dislocation by the Flexion Method.

b. *esp.* The bending of a limb or joint by the action of the flexor muscles. Cf. EXTENSION 2.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 989 By this articulation both flexion and extension is made. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 121 Delicate flexions.. of the Fingers. 1799 *Med. Trul.* II. 166 It did not produce a perceptible flexion of the tibia. 1835-6 TONO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 256/1 When two segments of a limb.. can be brought to form an angle with each other, the motion is that of flexion. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 117 This ligament aids powerfully in preventing the flexion of the knee forwards.

c. A kneeling (in prayer), genuflexion. *rare.*

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug., Next followed two prayer flections at the Tomb of Abraham.

† d. A turning of the eye in any direction. *Obs.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 719 Pity causeth sometimes.. a Flexion or Cast of the Eye aside.

† 2. Alteration, change, modification. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1251 In every one of

them Sacadas made a certaine flexion.. called Strophe. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 123 Oratours.. (who hunted also after delicate flexions of words). 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. v. § 35 The Flexion of his condition (I mean, the altering of his occasions).

b. A modification of the sound or tone of the voice in singing or speaking; inflexion.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 25 ¶ 5 Variation of gesture, and flexion of voice, are to be obtained only by experience. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. (1862) I. 530 Flexions and intonations of the voice.

3. *concr.* The bent part of anything; a bend, curve. Also, a joint.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 204 Being vnable to rise againe because of the short Nerues and no flexions in his Legs. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 222 Of a Sinuous Pipe, that may haue some foure Flexions, Triall would be made. 1726 LEONI *Allert's Archit.* III. 201 There are like flexions in the boughs of trees. 1803 *Med. Trul.* X. 61 He put a blister.. below the flexion on the anterior part of the thigh. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 56 A cavernous arcade which curves round the water with the flection of the shore.

4. *Gram.* Modification of the form of a word; *esp.* the change of ending in conjugation, declension, etc.; inflexion. Also, the modified form or ending of a word.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 39 Neither are we loaden with those declensions, flexions, and variations which are incident to many other tongues. 1669 GALT *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. xi. 61 Those very words.. differ somewhat in the sound of the vowels and flexion. 1720 DE FOE *Duncan Campbell* (1841) 37 The flexion or conjugation of the verb. 1773 LO. MONBOOONO *Lang.* I. iii. xiv. 672 Proper terminations and flections. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 175 The common grammatic flexions of some tribe or province. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 241 An agglutinative dialect.. with no determinate flexion.

5. *Math.* = FLEXURE 6.

1704 HAYES *Treat. Fluxions* vi. 153 The Use of Fluxions in Investigating the Points of contrary Flexion and Retrogression of Curves. 1857 NICHOL *Cycl. Phys.* Sc. s. v., The mathematical theory of Flexion starts from the basis or datum of this Line of No-disturbance.

Flexional, flectional (fleks'jənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of flexion, *esp.* in Grammar: see FLEXION 4. Also, of a language: Possessed of, or based upon flexions. Cf. INFLEXIONAL.

1833 J. C. HARE in *Philolog. Museum* II. 256 The meaning of a flexional termination. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 347 An important advantage of a positional.. over a flectional syntax, is that [etc.]. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. 119 note, A flexional language.. makes use of elements.. purely conventional and mechanical. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iv. 156 The clear flectional growth of the verb.

Flexionless, flectionless (fleks'jənless), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of flexion or flexions: only in grammatical sense.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* viii. 182 A language petrified in its first stage of flexionless and ungrammatical monosyllables. 1874 R. MORRIS *Hist. Eng. Gram.* ii. § 11. ¶ 22 Dialects.. almost as flexionless as modern English.

† **Flexity**. *Obs. rare.* [f. FLEX v. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being bent from the straight line (said of rays of light).

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 360 We may, therefore, say that the rays of light differ in degree of refrangity, reflexivity, and flexity, comprehending inflexity and deflexity.

† **Flexive**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *flex-* ppl. stem of *flexere* to bend + -IVE.] Tending to bend, flexible.

1629 DAVENANT *Albion* iii. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 55 Be flexive in your smiles. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* xiv. 303 To cast his flexive body through a hoop. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Trav.* 329 These heavy spikes of flowers.. bend the slender flexive stems to the ground.

Hence **Flexively** adv.

1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, *Myconius* 141 His heart was always flexively inclind To what was good.

Flexon, obs. f. FLAXEN.

Flexor (fleks'or). Cf. FLECTOR. [a. mod. L. *flexor*, agent-n. f. *flexere* (ppl. stem *flex-*) to bend.]

1. A muscle whose function it is to produce flexion in any part of the body. Opposed to *extensor*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 743 The two Flexors and the two extensors. 1726 MONRO *Anat.* 331 The Flexors of the great Toe. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 99 The flexors of the abdomen.

2. *attrib.* in *flexor muscle*, *surface*, *tendon*.

1726 MONRO *Anat.* 328 This Bone is concave, for lodging the Flexor-muscles. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Mem. Scrib.* x. Wks. (1802) 345 Flatterers who have the flexor muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing. 1847 YOUTT *Horse* i. 14 Through the whole course of the flexor tendon. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 337 A spine which projects vertically from the inner, or flexor surface of each finger or toe.

† **Flexpeng**. *Obs.* ? A gudgeon.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 763 *Fundulus*, a flexpeng.

Flexs(s), obs. form of FLESH.

Flexuose (fleksiu'wūs), a. Chiefly Bot. [ad. L. *flexuos-us*, f. *flexu-s* sb. a bending (*u-stem*), f. *flexere* to bend.] Winding in and out, bending to and fro, serpentine, undulating, crooked.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 393 The stem is a little flexuose or winding. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxv. 673 In *Lygæus Pharaonis* the posterior pair are flexuose. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* ix. (1858) 154 Stalk of sporangium curved, flexuose.

Flexuosity (fleksiu'siti). [ad. F. *flexuosité*, ad. L. *flexuositas*, n. of state f. *flexuosus*: see prec. and -ITY.] The quality or condition of being flexuous; an instance of this; a winding.

1611 COTGR., *Flexuosité*, flexuosity; a most crooked or manifold turning. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* iii. iv. (1807) II. 261 By long ambages, circuits, and flexuosities. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 168 The flexuosity consists in a course alternately undulated above and below a straight line. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* ix. 243 [Roads] which exhibit a negligent flexuosity.

Flexuoso-, combining form of FLEXUOSE or FLEXUOUS, occas. prefixed to other adjs. to indicate a flexuous form or arrangement.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 227 A[strea] flexuoso-convex. *Ibid.* 327 Lobes carinato-angular, and flexuoso-divaricate. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 405 Antennæ in both sexes simple, flexuoso-clavate, with smooth apex.

Flexuosus (fleksiu'sus), a. [ad. L. *flexuosus*: see FLEXUOSE and -OUS.]

1. Full of bends or curves; winding, sinuous. Now chiefly in scientific use, said of animal or vegetable structures.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. vi. § 6. 28 Imitating the ordinary flexuous courses of Nature. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies Barks.* (1662) 81 The flexuous River of Thames. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 420 Lateral line flexuous; tail slightly bilobate. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V. x.* Her lithe body undulating with flexuous grace. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxv. 282 About equal proportions of gnarled and flexuous forms, the former being the men, the latter the women.

2. Moving in bends or waves, undulating. *rare.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 820 The Flexuous Burning of Flames doth shew the Aire beginneth to be vnquiet. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* Introd. 11 Man cannot express love... by external signs, so plainly as does a dog, when with... flexuous body... he meets his beloved master.

Hence **Flexuously** *adv.*, in a flexuous manner.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 382 Flexuously branched stems.

1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-W. Algæ* 34 Flexuously curved.

Flexural (fleksiu'ral), a. [f. next + -AL.]

Of or relating to flexure.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* § 591 The constants of flexural and torsional rigidity.

Flexure (fleksiu'r), [ad. L. *flexūra*, f. *flexere* to bend: see -URE.]

1. The action of flexing or bending; curvature; an instance of this.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* 1062 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 318 There's those are made For flexure, let them stoop. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* 'Grex' 26 The easie flexure of his supple hammes. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 409 Eumelus made most pace With his fleet mares, and he began the flexure as we thought. 1764 REID *Inquiry* v. § 7 A new sensation, which accompanies the flexure of joints, and the swelling of muscles. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl. Wks.* X. 351 The way makes a flexure. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 25 By flexure of the beam or change in the points of support. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. 165 They give life by flexure of surface, not by quantity of detail. *fig.* 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 1 That proposition which complies with... all the flexures of its temporal ends.

2. Flexed or bent condition; 'the form or direction in which anything is bent' (J.), bent figure or posture; bending, or winding form.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxx (1811) 86 No antick screws men's bodies into such strange flexures. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 15 Which... will oblige the trees to what flexure and forme you please. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 5 The contrary flexure of the Joints of our Arms and Legs to that of Quadrupeds. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. v. 200 Muscles, by which he [man] can give... to his tongue, any kind of flexure he pleases. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 1 The details... of planting the woods, of giving flexure to the rivers, [etc.] 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* II. xxiii. 323 With classic flexure of luxuriant hair.

† 3. A tendency to bend or be bent; a strain. *Obs.*

1652 ABP. SANCROFT *Mod. Pol.* in D'Oyly *Life* II. 254 There is no such equilibriv virtue, but has some flexure to one of the extremes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 42 The parts of the Glass are under a kind of tension or flexure.

† 4. a. Power of bending. *Const. of.* b. Capability of being bent; flexibility. *Obs.*

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1850) 154 Stiff as icicles, and without flexure as the legs of elephants. 1779 PHIL. *Trans.* LXIX. 10 He... had the perfect flexure and use of his fore arm. 1802 PILEY *Nat. Theol.* i. (1819) 2 A flexible chain artificially wrought for the sake of flexure.

5. *concr.* A thing of bent shape; the bent part of anything (e. g. a limb, river, road); a bend, curve, turn, winding.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 674 An angle or flexure of sixteen ribs. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerico & Lozia* 91 Her Coif... with flexures in it for her hair to pass out most completely curled. c 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. v. (1738) 56 [They] lose their fleshy sub-tance... as they approach the Flexure of the lower Jaw-bone. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* ii. v. § 2. 295 From the hook or flexure... vessels get out to sea with difficulty. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 23 The lowest part of the sigmoid flexure of the colon. 1814 CARY *Dante Purg.* xxv. 105 Now the last flexure of our way we reach'd. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Acholme* 152 The arched entrance to the north porch, which is richly ornamented by trefoil flexures. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* ix. 57 Her babe—that flexure of soft limbs. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 638 The wing from the flexure, differs... almost or quite an inch.

6. *Math.* The bending or curving of a line or surface. In the theory of elasticity, the bending of a surface or solid. *Flexure of a curve*: its

bending towards or from a straight line. *Point of contrary flexure*: see CONTRARY A. 5 d.

1672 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 538 The figure of tangents applied to the arch stretched out into a straight line, hath no contrary flexure. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 64 All the variety of caustics, with their cusps and points of contrary flexure. 1856 DENISON *Lect. Ch. Building* iii. 93 Hogarth's line of beauty... is... in mathematical language, a curve of contrary flexure. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 79 This flexure is different at different angles. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* § 141 Flexure stretches one side and condenses the other temporarily.

7. *Geol.* A bending of strata under pressure, chiefly from below.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 316 The great flexure of the secondary and tertiary beds. 1845 DARWIN *Foy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 196 The quartz rock... underwent... remarkable flexures without being shattered. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 915 Various types of flexure may be noticed.

Hence **Flexured** *ppl. a.* [-ED²], having a flexure or flexures.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* II. xiv. 276 The carven curves and flexured tracery of soft little ears.

Fley, flay (flē'), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. next.] A fright; also in *to get, take (a) fley*. Cf. FLEG *sb.*

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 70, I watna, bit [but] I've gotten a fley. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 80 (Jam.) But bauldly then shook off their fley. *Ibid.* 121 Timorous fowk tak fley. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Flay, a fright.

Fley, flay (flē'), *v. Obs. exc. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 3-9 flay, (5 flae), 4-6 fle, (7 flea, 8 fle), 6 fle, 7-8 fly. See FLEG. [OE. **fligan*, **flēgan* (found in the compound *ā-flēgan*: see AFLEY) = ON. *fleyja*, OHG. (ar-) *flaugen*, Goth. (us-) *flaugjan*:—OTcut. **flaugjan*, causative of *flaugan* to Fly.]

1. *trans.* To put to flight, frighten away. Also with *away*.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1602 An se swide swote smal com anan brestre, þæt fleide awei þe fearlac. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 69 Many tyme Flayed he fendes fell fra hyme. c 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 298 If thu handell thy hawke... with thi handes unwasch... thu fleyst thyn hawke... above all thynge. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 218 Quhair is your wit... To fle away my husband Common-weill? a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 211 And thoomes like foolcs, to fley all faes With targets, tulzies, and toome talk. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xxi, 'Ye may fley the laird from the country'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Flay, to scare away.

2. To frighten, scare, terrify.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 & 359 (Cott.) Bot wymmen flayed vis foule with wordes þat þai saide. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 217 Thai war so felly fleyit thar. That [etc.] c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2374 Þai flowe away as þai were flayed. 1563 DAVIDSON *Conjnt. Kennedy in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 208 Thay walde faime fley us with the wynde of the worde of perturbatione. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 391 You are more flay'd than hurt. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* ix, 'My name is Death but be na fley'd'. 1849 C. FRONTE *Shirley* v. 46 'Like as they're flayed wi' bogards'. 1889 NICHOLSON *Folk-speech E. Yorksh.* 33 Poor Billy was ommast flaid out o' his wits.

3. *intr.* To be afraid or frightened.

1768 ROSS *Helene* I. 378 Nory... had some farther gane, For Lindy fly'd. a 1776 in *Herd Collect.* II. 216 The feint a body was therein, ye need na fley'd for being seen.

4. *Comb. flay-craze, -crow, a scarecrow.*

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) **Flay-craze*, a scare-crow. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* June 166 Coming across a 'flaycraze' among the young wheat. 1824 *Craven Dial.* 74 **Flaycraze*. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xiv. 72 A hat that would disgrace anything but a flay-crow.

Hence **Fleyed** *ppl. a.*, frightened; afraid; timorous. *Const. of.* Also **Fley'edly** (*flē'tlie*), *adv.*; **Fley'edness**.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xviii. 1926 He... bad hyr noucht fleyd to be off that. c 1450 HENRYSON *Poems* (1865) 206 Quhill that the Wolf for fleidnes fylit the field. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 107 Zour fleyit conscience. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Tre Quist.* Pref. Wks. 1888 I. 50 Of the silence and fleitnes of wheris. 1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 215 Quhill... waik through feir ouer flietlie stude abak. a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 781 Fleyd foolc, mad muile! 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 26 A flaid Coxcomb, a fearful fellow. 1676 ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.*, (1848) xii. 539 Sharp who was as fleyd as a fox. 1850 (MRS. LEAR) *Tales Kirkbeck* Ser. II. 121 'I se flayed on't' Elky exclaimed.

Fley(e), *obs. forms of FLAY.*

Fleyen, *obs. pa. pplc. of FLAY.*

Fley(h)s, *obs. form of FLESH.*

Fleying (flē'in), *vbl. sb. dial.* [f. FLEY *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FLEY; an instance of this; hence, fright, fear. Also *concr.* Something that frightens; a hobgoblin.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6112 þe day of flaying and of a[flay]. 1811 WILLAN in *Archæologia* XVII. 146 Flaying, an apparition or hobgoblin. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, 'Flayin', a spectre, an apparition. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'I gat a sair flaying'.

Fleyke, Fleyl(e), Fleys, *obs. ff. of FLAKE, FLAIL, FLEECE.*

Fleysome, flaysome (flē'sūm), *a. dial.* [f. FLAY *sb.* + -SOME.] Frightful, dreadful.

1790 A. WILSON *Ep. to Picken* Poet. Wks. (1846) 106 He got on his fleysome cowl. 1848 E. BRONTE *Wuthering II.* xxxiii. 266 Von flaysome graceless quean. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant-Killers* 150 Such flaysome, ghostlike beings.

Fleyte, *obs. form of FLUTE.*

Fliar, *obs. Sc. form of FLYER.*

† **Flibber gibber**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. next.] ? Glib-tongued.

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* (1575) B iv, This is a flibber gibber Knaue, that doth fayne tales.

Flibbertigibbet (fli bə'tidzibət). *Forms:* 6 flibbergib(ber, flybbergibe, 7 flibber de' Jibb, 6-7 fleborgebet, -gebit, -gibet, 6 flibber-gibbet, 7 fiberdigib(b)et, fiberdegibek, 9 flibberty-, flipperty-gibbet, 7- flibbertigibbet. [App. an onomatopoeic representation of unmeaning chatter. The earliest form in our quots., *flibbergib*, is prob. the original; the later expansions are of a kind commonly met with in imitative words. The ending may be due to association with *gibbet*.]

1. A chattering or gossiping person; a flighty or frivolous woman.

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edu.* VI. D v, These... flybbergibes an other daye shall come & clawe you by the backe and say [etc.] 1611 COTGR., *Coquette*, a prattling, or proud gossip; a tiffail, a flebergibet. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* i. iv, Good Mrs. Flibber de' Jibb with the French fly-flap o' your coxcombe. 1892 TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* I. 6 You... are less of a flibbertigibbet than the world takes you to be.

† 2. The name of a devil or fiend. *Obs.*

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* x. 49 Frateretto, Flibbertigibbet, Hoberdiance, Tocobatto were four deuils of the round, or Morrice. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* iii. iv. 120 The foule Flibbertigibbet... hurts the poore Creature of earth.

b. A person resembling the character so nicknamed in Scott's *Kenilworth*; an impish-looking, mischievous, and flighty urchin; a person of grotesque appearance and restless manners.

[1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* x, Dickie Sludge, or Flibbertigibbet, as he called the boy.] 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 292 What with her dishevelled hair and young black Flibbertigibbet by her side, she looked like a real witch. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Icel.* 305 A white-haired flibbertigibbet of a boy. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 63 He was a lean, nervous flibbertigibbet of a man.

Hence **Fli'bberty-gi'bberty** *a.*, flighty, frivolous, senseless.

1879 MRS. WALFORD *Cousins* II. 146 The gentle, serious Jane was taken with the flibberty-gibbet fellow. 1888 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

Flibote: see FLY-BOAT.

† **Flibrigo**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1.

1762 *Lond. Mag.* XXXI. 612½ Whoever desires to fatten and strengthen... let him refrain from high-seasoned hodge-podge, French magma, and fish flibrigo.

Flibustier, var. of FLIBUSTER *sb.*

|| **Flicflac**. [Fr.; echoic of a succession of sharp sounds.] A kind of step in dancing.

1852 THACKERAY *Char. & Humour* Wks. 1886 XXXIII. 321 He teaches pirouettes and flic-flacs. 1860—Round. *Papers, De Juventute* 77 The feet of five hundred nymphs were cutting flicflacs on the stage.

Flic(e)h(e), *obs. forms of FLITCH.*

Flicht, *Sc. form of FLIGHT, FLITE.*

Flichter (fli'χtər), *sb. Sc.* [f. next vb.] = FLICKER *sb.*

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 240 In a flichter o' rainbow licht.

Flichter, flighter (fli'χtər), *v. Sc.* Also 6 flichtir, flych-, flyghter, 9 flichter. [? f. *flicht*, FLIGHT *v.*; see -ER⁵. Cf. FLAUGHTER *v.*]

1. *intr.* Of a bird: To beat its wings, fly irregularly or feebly, flutter. Of inanimate objects: To flutter, move quivering through the air.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ix. 33 The foul affrayit flichtiris on hir wingis. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 55 If ye will stir & flichter like a bird in a cage. 1790 A. WILSON *Rabby's Mistake* Poet. Wks. (1846) 101 Doos flighter't through amang the stacks. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv, 'It's just a branch of ivy flightering awa frae the wa'.

transf. 1871 WADDELL *Ps. xc.* 10 A gliff it gaes by an' we flichter hame.

2. To struggle; to tremble, quiver, throb.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 303 Mony ane thousand Comoun peple laye flichtrand in the fyre. 1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. viii. 115 The beist... can ly... flychterand in the dede thrawis [cf. FLICKER *v.* 3]. 1724 [see *ppl. a.*]

Hence **Fli'chtering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) II. 162 My flighter heart gangs pittie-pattie. 1768 ROSS *Helene* I. 1738 Sleep... for a wee her flighter heart did heal. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Saturday Nt.* iii, Th'expectant wee-things, toddlin, stacher through To meet their Dad wi' flichterin noise and glee. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iii, 'Our ledly is half gane already, as ye may see by that feathering of the ee-lid.'

† **Flichter, flighter**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [? f. *flichter*, FLIGHTER, in the unrecorded sense of 'wing'; cf. *pinion* vb.] *trans.* To bind, pinion.

1680 in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scotl.* (1722) II. iii. iv. § 5. 141 His Hands flightered with Ropes. 1703 WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly* 48 Driven back to Lothian... tied and flightered like thieves. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 1229 His legs they loos'd, but flighter'd held his hands.

Flichtered (fli'χtəd), *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. FLICHTER *v.* + -ED¹.] Thrown into a flutter: a. volatile, flighty; b. frightened.

1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 70, I canna say flichter'd an' foolish ye've been. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 102 'They were just as flichtered themselfs.'

Flick (flik), *sb.*¹ [Echoic; cf. F. *flac* the cracking of a whip.]

1. A light blow, *esp.* one given with something pliant, a whip, etc., or with the finger-nail.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scynlys* 85 Thycraft. is not worth a flykke.
1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cachete*, a flicke in the cheeke.
1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. ii, 'If the parson had not his petticoats on, I should have lent un o flick.' 1859 BOND *Recr. Country Parson* (1862) 74, 'I have sometimes given you an angry flick when you shied.' 1886 D. C. MURRAY *First Person Sing.* xix. 146 With a dexterous flick of the towel he extinguished his own candle.

b. Any sudden movement; a jerk.

1866 READER 6 Jan. 19/1 The peculiar flick of the bush in drawing the terminations of the foliage. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 263 The slightest 'flick' or 'crack' [in throwing the line] will necessitate putting on a new fly.

c. quasi-adv. With a flick.

1862 H. KINGSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* July 225 The line came 'flick' home across his face.

2. The sound thus produced; hence, any slight, sharp sound.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. xix, The only evidences of sound . . . being the creaking and straining of the wheels . . . or the flick of the driver's whip. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Dec. 655 The flick of her cards falling upon the table was the music she loved best to hear. 1890 GLOUCESTERSH. *Gloss.*, *Flick*, the hasty snap of a greyhound when he fails to secure the hare.

3. *concr.* Something thrown off with a jerk; a dash, splash. (Perh. influenced by FLECK *sb.*¹)

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix, The flicks of yellow that the rushlight threw on the dreary darkened ceiling. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 7/2 Great flicks of spray and foam as big as a man's hand.

Flick (flik), *sb.*² [Origin unknown; perh. two distinct words.]

† 1. *slang.* A thief. *Obs.*—

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all*, A Flicke [printed *flicke*], a Theefe.

2. *dial.* and *vulgar.* (See *quots.*)

1883 *Punch* 28 July 38/1 Last night, They'd a feet in these gardens, old flick. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Flick*, a very familiar epithet—as 'Come on, old flick'.

Flick, *sb.*³ *dial.* Also *fleck*. [var. of FLIX.] The fur of a hare or rabbit, etc.; hence *collect.* hares and rabbits. Cf. FEATHER *sb.* 4.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 140 The black [cat] had lost a very large portion of his flick. 1840 SPURDENS *Supp. to Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flick*, hare's or rabbit's down. 1887 KENT *Gloss.*, *Fleck*, hares; rabbits; ground game. 'They killed over two hundred pheasants, but not but terr'ble little flick.'

Flick, *sb.*⁴ *dial.* See FLECK *sb.*³

Flick (flik), *v.*¹ *Cant.* [prob. a dialectal variant of FLITCH *v.*] *trans.* To cut.

1677 COLES, *Flick*, to cut. 1750 *Apol. Life Bamfylde-M. Carew* 338 Flick me some panam and cassan; cut me some bread and cheese. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Flick* the peter, cut off the cloak bag, or portmanteau. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, One of them . . . desired one of the lads 'to hand in the black Peter, that they might flick it open'. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* xiv, Flick the bread, cut the bread.

Flick (flik), *v.*² Also *g* *fleck*. [f. FLICK *sb.*¹; app. not recorded before the 19th c.]

1. *trans.* To strike lightly with something flexible, as a whip.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxiii, 'Many and many is the circuit this pony has gone,' said Mr. Crummles, flicking him skilfully on the eyelid. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* II. xi. 247 Pascarel flicking his mandoline into harmony with the luzzarone song which he was humming. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 149 Flicking each other with our towels. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 61, O white-throat swallow flicking The loch with long wings.

2. To remove (something) with a smart stroke of something flexible. Also with *away*.

1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* ii. 30 [He] attempted to flick a fly from the horse's haunch. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxviii, He would flick away . . . the particles of dust with a graceful wave of his hand. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* ii, Miss Deverill was flicking the chalk-marks off the cloth with her handkerchief.

b. To throw (off, etc.) with a jerk; to jerk.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iv, Like so many spots of ink, flicked at random out of a pen. 1882 W. J. CUMMINS *Catalogue Fishing Tackle* 10 Don't attempt to throw against the wind, as you would be sure to 'flick' the fly off.

3. *intr.* To move with quick vibrations; (also, to flick it). Of a bird: To flutter; in quot. with *out*. Of a wound: To palpitate, throb. Cf. FLICKER.

1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 349 As it is, we are undoubtedly flicking it to the north again. 1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock Nowell* xxxi, The jar-bird flicked out from the ivy-drum. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Fleck*, to flutter, to throb. 'My thumb, I knew it was getherin', it fleck'd soä.' 1890 R. F. BURTON in *Life* (1893) I. 90 They were flicking across the country at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

4. *trans.* To move or shake with a 'flick'; to make a light stroke or movement with (a whip, etc.).

1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 313 The ladies . . . begin flicking about their fans. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xxxi. 357 The driver flicked his whip at her parasol. 1861 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 768 Our rotten old sail began to flick itself into shreds. 1877 C. KEENE *Let.* in G. S. LAYARD *Life* ix. (1892) 251, I was afraid of flicking my line into my host's eye. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxiii. (1889) 312 He stood . . . flicking a wet towel at Crossjay. 1886 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* ii. xii. 203 He flicked the order on the table.

absol. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 79/1 So, flicking first at one hind-leg, then at another, he succeeded . . . in getting her to face him.

Flick (flik), *v.*³ Chiefly *dial.* Also *fleck*. [f. FLICK *sb.*³]

1. *trans.* a. To cause the fur to fly from (a hare or rabbit); hence, to wound. b. Of a dog: To seize by the fur.

1843 J. T. HEWLETT *College Life* III. xxxiii. 299 They [the dogs] ran up to their hare . . . flicked, and eventually killed her. 1876 *Surrey Provincialisms* (E. D. S.) s. v., 'You flicked him pretty much' means you shot him very hard. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s. v. *Vleck*, 'I vlecked a rabbit 20's I think the dogs 'ull catch un.'

2. To strip of fur. Hence, *fig.* To fleece, strip. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*, 'I fleck't him of all his marbles.' **Flick**(ke), *obs.* form of FLITCH.

† **Flicker**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* rare—1. [cf. FLICK *sb.*²]

1598 FLORIO, *Guanziatore*, . . . a pilferer, a flicker.

Flicker, *sb.*² *slang.* A drinking-glass. Hence **Flicker** *v.*, to drink (Farmer).

1677 in COLES. a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. 1750 *Apol. Life Bamfylde-M. Carew* 338. 1785–1823 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

Flicker (flikər), *sb.*³ [f. FLICKER *v.*]

1. An act of flickering, a flickering movement.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. iv, [The bird would] with an impudent flicker of his tail, dart into the depths of the quickest. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* i. 35 'The flicker of the leaves whose shadows mottle their waters.'

2. A wavering unsteady light or flame.

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* vii. 36 After some delay, there was a flicker through the fanlight of the street door. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 371 Writing by this miserable flicker of my pork-fat lamp. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* viii. 57 The pale sky, tinged with the last cold flicker of twilight.

fig. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 53 This little flicker of enthusiasm. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* VI. VII. xvii. 75 His Enterprise was a final flicker of false hope. 1876 MAUDSLAY *Physiol. Mind* i. 25 The last flicker of departing life.

Flicker (flikər), *sb.*⁴ U.S. [Said to be echoic of the bird's note.] The popular name of various American species of woodpecker.

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Thursday 333 The flicker's cackle is heard in the clearing. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 19 The flicker makes good his claim to the title of pigeon-woodpecker. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* IV. Intro. 8 The two flickers are mainly characterized by the color of the under-surface of the wing and tail feathers, these being red in the red shafted (*Colaptes mexicanus*), gamboge yellow in the yellow-shafted flicker (*C. auratus*). *Ibid.* IV. 428 The Cape flicker (*C. chrysoides*), with red moustache.

† **Flicker**, *a.* *Obs.* rare—1. [f. FLICKER *v.*; cf. OE. *flacor* adj., mentioned under FLACKER *v.*] Unsteadfast, wavering.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 36 Forthi asked Crist quether man him soht Als he war man of flicker thoht.

Flicker (flikər), *v.* Forms: 1 *flicerian*, -orian, 3–5 *flickeren*, (4 *flickero*), 4–5 *fleker*, -ir, 5–6 *fly(c)ker*, 6 *flickar*, *Sc.* *flickir*, *flicker*, 6– *flicker*. [OE. *flicorian*, an onomatopœic formation with frequentative suffix (see -ER⁵), expressing repeated quick movement similar to that expressed by FLACKER, but slighter or less noisy.]

1. *intr.* Of a bird: To flutter; to hover. occas. To flap the wings; to move by flapping the wings.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 156 An blac prostle flicorode ymbe his neib. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1104 Above hir heed hir dowdes flikering. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scynlys* (Roxb.) 109 Ovyr hyr as she [a dove] dede hovyr flekerynge. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 348 *Estrich*, This bird . . . cannot mount up to flie aloft, but flickereth in such wise as he cannot be overgone. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 26 If the Duckes . . . flicker with their wings often and a long time together. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* iii. 123 The tuneful lark . . . flickering on her nest, made short essays to sing. 1801 C. SMITH *Solitt. Wanderer* I. 255, I saw too . . . the flying fish . . . emerging from the waves on their wing-like fins, and flickering along the surface of the water. 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xix. 304 The pinnacles . . . were flickered about all day long by a multitude of wings.

fig. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1193 (1221) Her gost, that flickered aye a loft, Into her wofull herte ayen it went. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 64 From the fathers sermons shal shon fond patcherye flicker?

† 2. To make caressing or fondling movements with the wing; hence, to act in a fondling or coaxing manner; to dally, hanker, look longingly (after). 1225 *Ancre R.* 290 Spit him amide þe bearde . . . þet flickered so mit þe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 783 Yit wol thay kisse, and flikkere, and besien hemself. 1530 PALSGR. 552/2, I flycker, I kysse together, *je baise*. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiii. 42 Where they may win ought . . . they flickar, and flatter, in fauer to grow. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. ii, It is most odious, when an old acheronic dizzard that hath one foot in his grave . . . shall flicker after a young wench. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Life *iijb, Lavinia . . . looks a little flickering after Turnus. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 296 Dorothy . . . flicker'd at Willie again.

b. *slang* and *dial.* (See *quots.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, To flicker, to grin or flout. 1785–1823 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Flickering*, grinning, or laughing in a man's face. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, 'He flicker'd and flyed lahk a girning cat.'

3. To make a fluttering or vibratory movement; to wave to and fro; to flutter (in the air or wind); to quiver, vibrate, undulate. Of wind: To blow in light gusts.

c 1450 *Mertin* 324 Their baners . . . flekered in the wynde.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 299, I see not one . . . Whose feathers flant and flicker in the winds. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. xviii. xxxv. 613 You shall marke the leaves of trees to move, flicker & play themselves. 1633 J. FISHER *True Trojans* ii. v, Troopes, With gawdie pennons flickering in the aire. 1793 EARL BUCHAN *Ess.*, *Spring* (1812) 77 The darkest indigo blue was seen . . . to flicker on the surface of this molten gold. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 113 The high masts flicker'd as they lay afloat. 1850 — *In Mem. cx*, Nor cared the serpent at thy side To flicker with his double tongue. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* xi. 89 A wet foggy wind flickered in his face.

b. *trans.* (causatively.) (Cf. FLICK *v.*²)

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 399/2 We mount beside the red-faced, much-beccoted individual who is flickering his whip in idle listlessness on the box.

† 4. To throb, palpitate, quiver. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ii. 268 His hart . . . flykeryt to and fro. 1508 DUNBAR *Test. A. Kennedy* 43, I leif my hert . . . That never mair wald flow nor flickir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. ix. 73 The hait flesh ondir his teth flickerand. *Ibid.* v. viii. 115 Sprewland and flickerand in the deid thrawis.

† 5. *fig.* Of a person: To waver, vacillate. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 92 This bishop flekerid in his thoht. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 Flekeryn, or waveryn yn vnstabyll herte, *auto*.

6. To flash up and die away alternately. Of a flame: To burn fitfully or unsteadily; also with *compl.*, *out*, etc.

Now the prevailing sense, though scarcely found earlier than the 19th c.

1605, 1791 [see FLICKERING *phl.* a. 5]. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xl, A chain-droop'd lamp was flickering by each door. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Eying the firmament, in which no slight shades of grey were beginning to flicker. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xc. 305 Sheet lightning, flickering harmlessly in the distance. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. v. iv. 285 The fire sinks down and flickers low. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 197 The wasted flame soon afterwards flickered out.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; also with *up*.

1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Pop. Fallacies*, We love . . . to watch . . . a quirk . . . flickering upon the lips some seconds before [it is spoken]. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* ix. 84 A faint smile flickered at his lips. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 244 A gleam of hope still flickered in their bosoms. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum., & Shaks.* iii. 81 Dogberry flickers up into a kind of lukewarmness. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 276/2 Precious lives which have . . . flickered out in the cruel storm.

7. *trans.* To cause to flash or burn unsteadily or fitfully.

1869 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 70/2 The Supreme Pontiff . . . flickers his lightnings over the prostrate rebels. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* II. Add. 428 The thought that the huge Alps all about us had been flickered like a candle.

8. *intr.* = BICKER. ? *Obs.*

1776 [see FLICKERING *vbl.* sb.]. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* 1854 IX. 242 We flickered, disputed, and wrangled . . . but always with a species of good humour.

Flickered (flikərd), *phl.* a. [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Illuminated with flickering light.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.*, *Columbus* vii, The flicker'd east.

Flickering, *vbl.* sb. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FLICKER in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 Flekerynge of byrds, *volitacio*. Flekerynge, or waverynge yn an vnstable hert, *vacillacio*. 1527 *Prose Life St. Brendan* (Percy Soc.) 40 He [the Byrde] with flykerynge of his wynges made a full mery noyse. 1776 J. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 175 The newspapers . . . will inform you of public affairs, and the particular flickerings of parties in this colony. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xlv, A flame unfed, which runs to waste With its own flickering. 1875 LANIER *Poems, Symphony* 156 Fern-wavings and leaf-flickerings. 1883 *Gd. Words* July 469/1 What a flickering of mellowed sunlight comes over the eyes.

Flickering (flikərɪŋ), *phl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That flickers, in senses of the vb.

1. Of a bird: That flutters or hovers.

1531 LATIMER *Let. Baynton* in Foxe A. & M. (1563) 1328/1 Howe manye Larkes for a peny, yf euery Starre in the Elemente were a flyckeringe hoby. 1664 *Flodden F.* 1. 5 Flickering fame that monstrous wight With hundred wings wapping was blown. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. Wks. 1834 II. 209 The bat shrill shrieking woo'd his flickering mate.

† 2. Caressing, coaxing, seducing. *Obs.*

a 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* A iij b Theyre [women's] fals intents & flyckeryng smylyng. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utop.* (Arb.) 110 The peruerse and malicious flickering incitementes of lewde and vnhoneste desyres. 1607 R. NICCOLS *Cuckoo* 198 Their chambring fortitude they did deserie By their soft maiden voice and flickering eie. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. i. (1651) 36, I am not any flickering thing: I cannot boast of that slight-fading gift You men call beauty.

† 3. Changeable, unreliable, unsteady, wavering.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. x, The enuious ordre of fortunat meunge, In worldly thynges false and flyckerynge. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 502 II. 183 Pyrs Waryn . . . whych ys a flykeryng felowe and a besy. 1586 in *Bibliothograph* (1882) I. 75 All flickering wealth which flies in firmest hope. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. x. § 5 (1622) 109 A weake and a flickering opinion. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Price Equipage* 25 To keep a race of flickering knaves, He grows himself the worst of slaves.

4. Quivering, vibrating unsteadily.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1638) 221 He . . . hopes the flickering wind with net to hold. 1594 *Plat. Jewell* 1. 66 Vnlesse the Wines happen to haue a flickering Lee. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iv. 37 Rising o'er the flick'ring wave. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, A keen and furtive glance of her flickering eyes. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. ii. 44 The lark sends down his flickering lay. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* x. in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 229, I have seen a gilder blow the flickering sheet into the air.

5. That shines with, or is illuminated by, an unsteady or wavering light.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* (1st Q^o 1608) II. ii. 114 Whose influence like the wreath of radiant fire in flickering [1623 flicking] Phoebus front. 1791 EARL BUCHAN *Ess., Lett. Imitation Ancients* (1812) 99 The .. flickering rays of the departing light. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1894, I see .. Flushed pillars down the flickering vestibule. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 623 In the chamber burned the flickering candles.

Hence **Flickeringly** *adv.*, in a flickering manner. 1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 714 One moment, flickeringly, it shone. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 12 The ruddy light glistening flickeringly upon the black rock.

† **Flickermouse.** *Obs.* [Altered form of FLITTERMOUSE.] A bat.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i. Come, I will see the flicker-mouse. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 234 The Flickermouse flying through the Translucidity of the corner'd Gate.

† **Flicket-a-flacket.** *adv. Obs.* A representation of the sound made by something flapping. Cf. CRICKET-A-WICKET.

1719 D'URFELY *Pills* II. 20 Their Sleeves went Flicket-a-flacket.

† **Flicketing**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. *prec.* and FLICKERING.] = FLICKERING 3.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 135 To think how such a flicketing skipjackly thing as that [*i.e.* motion] is..should he hound to the behaviour of such a grave staid thing as time is.

† **Flickle.** *Obs. rare*—1. App. an arbitrary extension of *flick*, FLITCH (for rime).

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) Iij, Littell and littell the cat cateth the flickell.

† **Flicky**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. FLIG, FLIGGY, FLETCH.]

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2559/4 A dark grey Mare about 14 hands...a rough Mane, and flicky Tail.

Flidder (flid̄ər). Also *flither*, *flitter*. A local name for the limpet.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 195 The next baits in esteem are .. limpets (called here [Scarborough] Flidders). 1867 M. S. LOVELL *Edible Molluscs* 120 In the Isle of Man ..they [limpets] are known by the name of 'flitters'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, s.v. 'He sticks like a flither.'

Flidge, *Fliech*, *obs. ff.* FLEDGE, FLITCH *sb.*

Flied, *obs. pa. t.* of FLY *v.*

Flier: alternative form of FLYER.

Flier(e), *obs. form* of FLEER.

† **Flig**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. FLICKY, FLIGGY, FLETCH.]

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1192/4 An Iron gray Gelding 5 years old .. flig tailed. 1683 *Ibid.* No. 1798/4 One bright bay Mare .. with a black short Tail .. and a black flig Main. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6222/6 A black Gelding .. with .. a flig Tail.

Flig(ge, var. of FLEDGE *a. Obs.*

† **Fliggy**, *a. Obs.* [f. FLIG *a.* + -Y 1.] = FLIG *a.*

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4921/4 A black Gelding .. with a fliggy Tail.

Fligh, *obs. form* of FLY *v.*

Flight (flait), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *fliht*, *flyht*, *flyt*, 2-3 *fluht* (*i*), *south. vluht*, 3-4 *flizt*, (*fliht*, *flith*), 3, 5 *flygt*, 4-6 *flyght*-(e), (6 *fleight*, *flighte*), 5 *flyte*, 6 *Sc. flight*, 3- *flight*. [OE. *flyht* masc. = OS. *fluht* fem. (MDu., Du. *vlucht* fem.):—OTeut. **fluht*-, f. **flug*- weak root of **flegan* to FLY.]

1. The action or manner of flying or moving through the air with or as with wings. Also in phrases, *To take* (*make*, *wing*, etc.) *a* or *one's flight*: to fly. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 900 *Martyrology Fragm.* 8 in O. E. *Texts* 177 þa hi bæron to heofonum mid hiora fīdra flyhte. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxii. 11 Swa earn his hriddas spærþ to flithe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Mid þisse fluhte he fleh in to houene. c 1220 *Bestiary* 59 Siðen his flizt is al unstrong. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 277 'Min flizt' he seide, 'ic wile up-taken'. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 543 He says, man es horn to trauaile right Als a foul es to þe flight. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 547 To the chylde he [the dragon] toke a flyght. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 41 Ere the hat hatb flown His cloister'd flight. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 203 The flights and arrivals of which [Pigeons] I have often scene .. in Aleppo. 1697 *DRYDEN Georg.* III. 14 New ways I must attempt .. To .. wing my flight to fame. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 416 They could scarce fly further than an hundred yards at a flight. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* viii. 270 Undying words which wing their flight over each generation as it .. passes away. 1871 E. SPENDER *Restored* I. vi. 115 Crowds of chaffinches went flitting along with their quick dancing flight.

† b. Power of flying. Also in *fig.* phrase, *To fond one's flight*, i.e. to make trial of one's powers.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 þe heuiness of hire flesche & flesches undeawes binimed hire hire flyht. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1487 Al that day scho fonded hyre flygt, How scho myght .. Fonden a tale al newe, The childe deth for to brew.

c. **Falconry.** Pursuit of game, etc. by a hawk; also, the quarry flown at.

1530 *PALSGR.* 221/1 Flyght of a hauke, *vol.* 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 199 b, That king Edward should be destitute of one of his best Hawkes, when he had moste nede to make a flight. 1603 *BRETTON Packet Mad Lett.* (Grosart) 21/1 If your Falcons be in tune, I shal he glad to see a flight. 1798 *SOTHEY tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 17 The boy .. gives his falcon flight. 1828 *SEBRIGHT Hawking* 51 The goshawk .. if much used to these easier flights, will not even attempt to fly partridges. 1855 *SALVIN & BRODRICK Falconry* iv. 66 The Norfolk plover seldom takes the air, and makes an easy flight.

fig. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 22 This stiddy praise, is the flight and aime of truly noble soules.

† d. The time when the young birds first fly. 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* i. xxii. 120 There are some farmers which sell at eury flight, two hundred, & three hundred paire vnto the vittailers.

e. Of birds or insects: A migration or issuing forth in bodies.

1823 *MOOR Suffolk Words, Flight*, the second or third migration from a bee-hive. The first only is called a Swarm. 1832 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. 114 A similar flight [of butterflies] at the end of the last century is recorded by M. Louch.

2. Swift movement in general; *esp.* of a projectile, etc. through the air. Of the heavenly bodies: Swift and regular course. *Phr. to take a or one's flight.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 137 De seuene he bad on flizt faren, And toknes hen. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 152 A perfyte archer must firste learne to know the sure flyghte of his shaftes. 1662 *DRYDEN Astraea Redux* 270 Winds, that tempests brew, When through Arabian groves they take their flight .. lose their spite. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 85 The Racket strikes .. And so the Ball takes Flight. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xv. 320 Skill'd to direct the Javelin's distant Flight. 1785 *BURNS To W. Simpson* xxix, Some 'auld-light' herds .. Are mind't, in things they ca' balloons To tak a flight. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* x. 237 By comparing the flight of .. sharp and hunt-piled arrows. 1818 *SHELLEY Hymn Castor* 8 Ships, whose flight is swift along the wave. 1846 *GREENER Sc. Gunnery* 328 If a high velocity be given to them to ensure a horizontal flight, the quantity of powder exploded must be in proportion. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 325 Watching the flight of the clouds.

† b. (*Arrows*) of the same flight: having the same power of flight; of equal size and weight.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 131 You must haue diuerse shaftes of one flight, fethered with diuerse winges, for diuerse windes. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. 141 When I had lost one shaft I shot his fellow of the selfsame flight .. To finde the other forth.

c. Swift passage (of time).

1647 H. VAUGHAN *Son-Days* i, The rich, And full redemption of the whole weeks flight! 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 221 Besides what hope the never-ending flight Of future days may bring. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* i. 147 The flight of threescore years. 1820 *SHELLEY Good Night* 6 How can I call the lone night good, Though thy sweet wishes wing its flight?

3. *fig.* A mounting or soaring out of the regular course or beyond ordinary bounds; an excursion or sally (of the imagination, wit, intellect, ambition, etc.).

1668 *DENHAM On Cowley* 47 Old Pindar's flights by him are reacht. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xiv. (1704) III. 414 Any other Man than himself, who was accustomed to extraordinary flights in the Air. 1692 *WAGSTAFFE Vind. Carol.* ii. 34 That happy Flight of Sir Richard Fanshawe. 1732 *LAW Serious* C. v. (ed. 2) 77 These are not speculative flights. 1760 C. JOHNSON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 10 A silence more expressive of his soul than all the flights of eloquence. 1781 *COWPER Ep. Lady Austen* 16 The world, who knows No flights above the pitch of prose. 1850 *HANNAY Singleton Fontenoy* i. viii, Temple .. had some thoughts of trying opium, which he helieved a higher flight, but Singleton dissuaded him. 1868 *MAX MÜLLER Chips* (1880) III. v. 107 Drinking songs .. do not belong to the highest flights of poetry.

† b. A fit or burst of unreasonable humour, caprice, or the like; also, flightiness, caprice.

1712-14 *POPE Rape of Lock* v. 32 Good humour can prevail, When airs, and flights, and screams, and scolding fail. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* I. vii. 33 But is not this wish of yours .. a very singular one? A flight! a mere flight! *Ibid.* (1781) VII. l. 254, I am, at times, said she, too sensible of running into flight and absurdity.

† 4. A state of flutter or agitation; a trembling, flight. Cf. FLAUGHT *sb.*² 1, FLOCHT, and FLIGHT *v.* A flight, in flight: in a state of perturbation. (The examples of a flight, placed under AFFLICT *ppl. a.*, possibly belong here.) *Obs.*

1513 *MORE Rich. III.* Wks. (1557) 42/2 Y^o quene in gret flight & heuines, bewailing her childes rain. 1529 — *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Introd. Wks. (1557) 114/2, I waxed .. sodeinly sumwhat a flyghte. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xiv. 15 There came a fearfulness and flight in the boost vpon the feld.

5. † a. A wing (*obs.*). b. In later use *collect.* the flight feathers, or those used in flying.

c 1205 *LAY.* 2885 þe wind him com on widere weoðeleden his flutes. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 39 If the three Colours run thro' the Feathers of the Flight and Tail. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 74 The half-pated tumblers .. with a clean white head .. white flight and white tail.

6. a. The distance which a bird can or does fly. † *Capon's flight* (see quot.).

1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* i. xxii. 121 Let it [the doue-house] be distant a flight or two from any water. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VII. 4 Above the flight of Pegasus wing. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio) s.v. *Capon's flight*, a compass of ground, such as a capon might fly over, due to the eldest of several brothers in dividing the father's effects, when there is no principal manour in a lordship. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Meillerie* 28 Within an eagle's flight. *fig.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VIII. 199 From this high pitch let us descend A lower flight. 1856 *LD. COCKBURN Mem.* II. (1874) 116 His constitutional animation never failed to carry him a flight beyond ordinary mortals.

b. The distance to which a missile may be shot. Cf. *Fr. volée*.

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. viii, Within a flight o' the town. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* IV. xv, Because the Hern soars upward in the sky Above the arrow's flight.

c. *Flight of a shot* (see quot.).

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Flight of a shot*, the

trajectory formed between the muzzle of the gun and the first graze.

7. The series of stairs between any two landings; hence a series of steps, terraces, etc., ascending without change of direction. [*So F. volée.*]

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 249 From this second Half-pace the Stairs fly directly hack again, parallel to the first flight. 1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 4 June I. 366 Miss Burney, better go up another flight (pointing upstairs) .. for there's no room anywhere else. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* I. 171 A great flight of steps leads to the interior. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 243 On the slope .. were constructed flights of terraces. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 21 She was away up the second flight before he could say any more.

b. A series of locks on a canal, rising like steps one above the other.

1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 146 The canal .. descending from the hill-tops by a flight of locks.

c. A set of rails or hurdles. [Possibly a distinct word, repr. OE. *fleohta*, = Ger. *flechte* hurdle.]

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxviii, Eyeing Mr. Sponge clearing a stiff flight of rails. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Feb. 3 Some .. would as lief have led a forlorn-hope as put a horse at a flight of hurdles. 1894 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 8/1 Rylstone started in strong demand for the Handicap Hurdle, but he died away at the last flight.

8. A collection or flock of beings or things flying in or passing through the air together: a. of birds or insects. Also the special term for a company of doves, swallows, and various other birds.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3012 Moyses had mede here on, And dis flexes flizt vt is don. c 1430 *LYDG. Hors. Shepe & G.* (1822) 31 A flight of goshawks A flight of douves A flight of cormorants. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans F v j b*, A Flight of swalows. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii. 2 Herewith .. Cam such a flight of flies in scattered ray, As shadowed the sonne. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* v. iii. 68 You sad fac'd men .. By vprores seuer'd like a flight of Fowle. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. 1, *Vocation* 871 Like to a Cast of Falcons that pursue A flight of Pigeons. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 161 ¶ 8 Storks, that came thither in great flights. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. ix. 118 A 'flight' or 'rush' of dunbirds.

transf. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 296 The rest of the heaven covered with large flights of .. white clouds.

b. A company of angels.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 371 Goodnight .. And flights of Angels sing thee to thy rest. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 385, I can .. call swift flights of Angels. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Faun* (1879) II. xiii. 129 Around their lofty cornices hover flights of sculptured angels.

c. A volley of missiles, *esp.* arrows.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 605 Fra bowmen bald and wicht, Of fedderit flanis flew an felloun flicht Among the Danis. 1591 *GARRARD Art Warre* 2 A whole flight of arrowes. 1640 T. HABINGTON *Edw. IV.* 17 In this trouble the Southerne men shot another flight. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. i, They shot another flight into the air, as we do bombs. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 94 A flight of fairy arrows. 1869 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* viii. 131 The English archers .. poured upon them their deadly arrows in flights thick as hail.

d. colloq. *In the first flight*: in the van, taking a leading place.

1852 *SNEDLEY L. Arundel* xxxix, Fellows .. that you're safe to find in the first flight. 1893 *SIR G. CHESNEY Lecters* III. II. xxi. 15 While his sisters .. had all been in the first flight, he had come up with the ruck.

9. The young birds that take wing at one time, e.g. the *March flight* or the *May flight* of pigeons.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Ilus.* i. (1586) 10 b, For my Dovehouse.—The great flyghtes of this house must needs fyll the maisters purse, and serve the Kitchen well. 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* i. xxii. 125 At this time, they [pigeons] affoord you a flight .. called the March flight. 1829 *SOUTHEY Corresp. with C. Borlase* (1881) 177 The flight of summer birds are off, also, or on the wing.

transf. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 6 Every season brings a new flight of beauties into the world.

10. A flight-arrow (see 15).

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 248 Item, in flytys ffor my mastyr the sayd day, viij. d. 1540 *Act* 33 *Ilen. VIII.* c. 9 With any prick shafte or flight. 1599 R. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. x, Here he [arrows] of all sorts, flights, rousers, and butt-shafts. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Bonduca* i. 1, Not a flight drawn home .. ere made that haste that they have. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* vi. 151 For very small and light flights, deal seems to be the most eligible [wood].

b. = FLIGHT-SHOOTING.

1557 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 178 For the best game of the flight, he shall have a flight of golde of the value of x s. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. i. 40 He set vp his hils here in Messina, and challeng'd Cupid at the Flight.

11. The husk or glume of oats, oat-chaff. Also, the outer covering of the coffee-berry.

1831 *LOUDON Encycl. Agric.* Gloss. (ed. 2) 1243 Oat flights are the glumes of the oat. 1855 *MORTON's Cycl. Agric.* II. 722 *Flights*, oat chaff.

12. *Naut. a.* = FLY-BOAT, a Dutch flat-bottomed boat. [? A distinct word = *floyt*, *FLUTE sb.*²] b. (see quot. 1850).

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1776), *Fly-boat* or *Flight*. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 *Flight*, a sudden rising, or a greater curve than sheer, as the cheeks, cat-heads, &c. *Flight of the transoms*, as the ends or arms of the transoms .. become more narrow as they approach the keel, the general figure or curve which they thus describe .. is called the Flight of the Transoms. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Flight*, a Dutch vessel or passage-boat on canals. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 Special care is needed in fixing the lower cant-timbers at their proper heights and 'flights' or deviations from the transverse lines.

13. In various technical uses.

a. *Lead-smelting*. A light, volatile substance, given off during the melting of lead-ore.

1668 GLANVILL in *Phil. Trans.* II. 771 There is a flight in the smook, which falling upon the Grass, poysons those Cattel that eat of it. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., In melting the Lead-Oar in the Works at Mendip, there is a Substance flies away in the Smoak which they call the Flight. 1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.*

b. *Angling*. The set of fish-hooks in a spinning-trace.

1865 H. C. PENNELL *Bk. Pike* x. 136 The bait...[being] placed on the flight, and...hanging about 2 yards from the top of the rod. 1867 in F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 106.

c. *Campanology*. The lower part or tail of the clapper of a bell.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells* Devon ii. 25 Bells are sometimes chimed by...hitching the rope round the flight or tail of the clapper. 1874 BECKETT *Clocks, Watches & Bells* (ed. 6) 345 The tail F, called the flight, is almost always requisite to make the clapper fly properly.

d. *Machinery*. (see quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 882 *Flight*, the slope or inclination of the arm of a crane. *Ibid.*, *Flight*, a spiral wing or vane on a shaft, acting as a propeller or conveyor.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *flight-pond*, *-season*, *-time*; *flight-performing* ppl. adj.

1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 427 Noblest of the train That wait on man, the *flight-performing horse. 1801 DANIEL *Rural Sports* II. 475 A decoy for Dun Birds is called a *flight pond. 1886 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 3/1 We are just now in the *flight season. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 749 All repairs... must be carried on after *flight-time.

15. Special comb., as *flight-arrow*, a light and well-feathered arrow for long-distance shooting; *flight-feather*, one of the wing-feathers on which a bird depends for its power of flight; †*flight-head*, 'a wild-headed person' (Narcs); *flight-muscle*, one of the muscles by which the wings are worked in flight; †*flight-ripe a.*, fit to fly; *flight-shaft* = *flight-arrow*. Also FLIGHT-SHOOTING, SHOT.

1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* vi. 153 Roving arrows are much heavier, and *flight arrows much lighter, than others. 1881 GREENER *Gnn* 6 The longest well-authenticated distance for shooting with flight-arrows is about 600 yards. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 35 The nine *flight Feathers of the Wing. 1890 COUES *Field Ornith.* II. iii. 164 The Remiges, or Flight-Feathers, give the wing its general character. 1605 in *Court & Times* Jas. I (1848) I. 38 Some Popish *flight-heads thinking to do wonders. 1890 W. P. BALL *Effects Use & Disuse* 64 The shortening of the sternum in pigeons is attributed to disuse of the *flight muscles attached to it. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. i. (Tollem. MS.), When hire [the eagle's] briddes beth *flyte-ripe sche putteþ hem oute of hire neste. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. xv, Brave Falconbridge... assigned The archers their *flight-shafts, to shoot away. 1840 HANSARD *Archery* xi. 407 Barely within the range of his lightest flight-shaft.

Flight (flōit), sb. 2. Forms: 3 *fluht*, *fiht*, *Orm*, *flihht*, *vliht*, 4 *flizt*, *fluiht*, *flyght*, *flyzt*, 4-6 *flyght*, *Sc. flicht*, *flycht*, (6 *flyette*), 4-*flight*. [OE. *flyht = OS. *fluht* (Du. *vlucht*), OHG. *fluht* (MHG. *vlucht*, mod.Ger. *flucht*) str. fem.: -Oteut. **fluht*-z f. weak grade of root **pleuht*- to FLEE. A parallel form, differing in declension, is ON. *flōtte*, the Oteut. type of which would be **flōhton*; the Sw. *flykt*, Da. *flygt* are adopted from Ger.]

1. The action of fleeing or running away from, or as from, danger, etc.; hasty departure or retreat, also, an absconding.

c 1200 ORMIN 10683 Forr þatt he wolde þurh hiss flihht Uss mikell þing bitacenn. c 1275 LAV. 21405 Ne mihte he fliht makie in neuere one side. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 506 Þat luyte mizte faren him fro and to fluiht founden. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xlii. 143 In fycht is mensk, and schame in flycht. 1526 TINDALE *Math.* xxiv. 20 Praye that youre flyght be not in the winther. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 173 'Twas Ariadne, passioning For Thesus perjury, and vnust flight. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 344 It was... after eleven when the Delivrance thus began to seek her safety in flight. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 380 For the very flight is an offence, carrying with it a strong presumption of guilt. 1855 STONEHENGE *Rur. Sports* I. i. x. (1856) 83 The direction of the Deer's flight is almost always up-wind. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 367 Many benefices had become vacant through the flight of the Marian clergy.

† b. Abhorrence or avoidance of; shrinking from.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. vi. (1495) 53 In the Irascibil is flyghte of contrarie and of euill. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 766 The emission... of the Breath by a flight from Titillation. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 57 They contract themselves partly by their flight of Vacuum. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 16 The antipathy or flight of others from each other.

c. A means of fleeing, way of escape, *rare* -1.

1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 438 How secure a flight [I have] From your hard servitude.

d. *Curve of flight*: a correlative term to *curve of pursuit*; see *CURVE* sb. I.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 40 The remainder of the curve satisfies a modified form of statement of the original question, and is called the Curve of Flight.

† e. *Sure flight* (jocularly): ?one who is able to run away safely. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stufte* 11 Such... as were sure flights, (sawing a renurence of their manhoods) ran crying and complaining to King Henry the Second.

2. Phrases: *To take flight*, † *to take (on oneself) the flight*, † *to betake or † smite oneself to flight*, † *to take to flight*, † *to set oneself in flight*: to flee. † *To bring or do on (usually a, o) flight*, † *to put to († the) flight (or † upon the flight)*: to cause to flee. *To turn to or † into flight*: to cause to flee, in early use also *intr.* to flee.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Etstondeð one azean þe ueonde & he dedð him o fluhte. *Ibid.* Herdi bileau brought þene deouel a ylihte anon-rihtes. a 1225 *Juliana* 45, I þat ilke time we bigginde to fleon & turned to flubte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 267 For it suld be full mekill mycht, That now suld put thaim to the flycht. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 243 When they... sawe Reynawde come they smote theym selfe to flyghte. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3014 3hone folk sal tak one them the flycht. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xi. 34 Which... waxed valient in fyght, turned to flyght the armies of the aliens. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1128 They presently set themselves in flight. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iii. (1655) 145 The French... took the flight and retired to the Town. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 207 It was his wisest Course to... betake himself to flight. 1816 J. MARRIOTT *Hymn*, 'Thou, Whose Almighty word' i, Chaos and darkness... took their flight. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xiv. 1 That onset turned the foes to flight almost. 1840 F. D. BENNET *Whaling Voy.* I. 258 The remainder... took to flight when their companions were harpooned. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxiii. (1862) VI. 422 The Persians were put to flight.

3. *Comb.*, as *flight-given*, inclined to flee.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 158 What prince... He found *flight-giv'n, he would restrain with words of gentlest blame.

† **Flight**, sb. 3. *Obs.* [var. of FLAUGHT sb. 1? (OE. **fliht*:-**flahti*-z).] = FLAUGHT sb. 1 a. A flake of snow. b. A violent storm (of snow). c. A turf.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 135/2 A Flyghte of snawe, *flocus niueus*. 1685 SEWALL *Diary* 9 Nov. (1882) I. 103 Flight of snow. 1780 in T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* II. 349 The trees... covered with snow this morning; afterwards several flights of snow. 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 116 A flight of snow had recently fallen. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flights*, turf or peat, cut into square pieces for fuel.

† **Flight**, a. *Obs.* [f. FLIGHT sb. 1 Cf. FLEET a.]

1. Swift, fleet, fast-moving.

1581 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* 69 The most flight and swifte creature that liveth on the earth. 1596 COWLEY *Fig for Fort.* 21 So flight is Melancholie to darke disgrace And deadly drowsie to a bright good morrow. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxvii. x. 321 This man, a certain twofold fortune... carrying with her flight-wings [L. *præpetibus pinnis*] shewed [etc.]. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. lix, 'That courses of unlike extension... in like time shall be run By the flight starres.

b. used as sb.: A swift runner. ? *nonce-use*.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1657) 28 Young men called Celeres, as we would say, flights, for their swiftnesse and speed in executing of his commandements.

2. Of oats: Light. (Cf. FLIGHT sb. 1 11).

1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 56 The light, called also *flight* oats, are known only on the poorest sands, and in the fen district.

Flight (flōit), v. Also 6 *Sc. flicht*. [f. FLIGHT sb. 1 and 2.]

1. *trans.* To put to flight, rout; hence, to frighten, scare. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. i. (1633) 63 But Griffin... flighted the Kyrneghes, and slew Ororick. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1657) 245 Mount Ptoom... from whence the wild Bore came of a sudden that flighted her. 1883 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 41 Else... they should have bene flighted with the wilderness which was verie dreadfull. 1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 16 To Flight the Devils from Fulmer. 1848 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* (1858) 29 'And at the end of it to be flighted to death!' he said.

fig. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iv. 34 Therefore [philosophy] is to be flighted [mispr. for slighted], and exploded among Christians.

† 2. *intr.* To fluctuate, change. *Obs. Sc.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 6 This warld evir dois flicht and wary.

3. † a. To migrate; = FLIT, FLEET (*obs.*). b. Of wild fowl: To fly in flights.

1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* iii. iii. Prepare to flight then: I'll over-take you swiftly. [But flight may here be the sb.] 1752 *Scotland's Glory* 5 The followers of John divine In Scotland when they flighted, And published here the Gospel news. 1879 R. LUBBOCK *Fauna of Norfolk* 117 If undisturbed... they [snipe] merely flight for a few minutes morning and evening. 1891 LD. HOUGHTON *Stray Verses, In Winter* 11 The wildfowl flighting from the lake Wheel high.

4. *trans.* To set flying, start in flight. *To flight off*: to start off in flights, send away in flights.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 123 The superabundant population may be flighted off to the lunar region. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, 'Aa'll flight ye pigeons for a shillin'.

5. To shoot (wildfowl) in flight.

1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 155 Wildfowlers know this habit well, and 'flighting', or shooting them as they go and come, is a favourite method of procuring wild ducks.

6. To feather (an arrow).

1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 34 The arrows, which had iron tips, were flighted with feathers. 1890 C. DIXON *Stray Feathers* ii. 20 The stiff quill feathers... are used by savages to flight their arrows.

Flight, var. of FLITE.

Flighted (flōitēd), ppl. a. [f. FLIGHT sb. 1 + -ED 2.]

1. Having a certain flight or speed. Only in *drowsy-flighted*.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 553 The drowsy-flighted steeds, That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep.

2. Provided with feathers, feathered.

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 35 The nine flight Feathers of the Wing ought to be White, otherwise he [the Pouter] is said to be foul flighted. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Flighted* applied to an arrow denotes that it is feathered.

Flighter (flōitē), *Brewing*. [?f. FLIGHT + -ER, 1? Orig. = 'wing'; cf. FLICHTER v. 2] (See quot.)

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Flichters*, that part of the Fanners which raises the wind. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 882 *Flighter*, a horizontal vane revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

† **Flightful**, a. *Obs.* [f. FLIGHT sb. + -FUL.]

1. Fleeting, transitory, fugitive.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 7 His owne flightfull and tottering felicitie. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxvii. (1617) 479 A light and flightfull ioy.

2. Producing flight; cowardly.

1621 G. SANDYS *Orul's Met.* xiii. (1626) 254 Vlysses... Whose flightfull feare did Hector's flames abhor

3. Well-adapted for flight.

1580 SINNEY *Ps.* cxxxix. v, O Sun... Suppose thy lightfull, flightfull wings Thou lend to me.

Flightily (flōitili), adv. [f. FLIGHTY + -LY 2.] In a flighty manner.

1780 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* 8 June I. 394 She seemed flightily gay. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 627 Buckingham talked flightily about bringing the army to London.

Flightiness (flōitines), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being flighty; giddy capriciousness, fickleness or whimsicalness.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 9 If my manner does not divert you, as my flightiness used to do. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xiv. 216 There is a flightiness about our talk as if we disdained the earth.

Flighting (flōitin), vbl. sb. [f. FLIGHT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FLIGHT; in quot. = FLIGHT-SHOOTING.

1815 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 132 Warren Farm has excellent flighting when the wind is from S. to W. 1882 SIR R. PAYNE GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* 30 Admirable early flighting may be enjoyed on the inland ponds.

Flightless (flōitlēs), a. [f. FLIGHT sb. 1 + -LESS.] Incapable of flying; said of birds.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 186 The scanty but wide-spread remains of the order of flightless birds. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 145 The origin of so many flightless and rather bulky birds in oceanic islands.

Flight-shooting, vbl. sb. [f. FLIGHT sb. 1 + SHOOTING vbl. sb.]

1. *Archery*. Distance-shooting with flight-arrows.

1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* x. 237 *Flight-shooting* takes its appellation from the *flight*, or light arrows used in this game; which is shot without regard to mark, or fixed distance... The greatest possible distance is the only object. 1875 SHARPE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 377/2 'Flight' and 'clout' shooting has ceased.

2. Shooting wildfowl as they fly over.

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* vii. iv. § 2750 *Flight-shooting*. 1859 FOLKARD *Wild-Fowler* liii. 276 The term 'flight-shooting' signifies shooting wild-fowl at evening twilight as they fly overland from the sea [etc.].

attrib. 1859 FOLKARD *Wild-Fowler* liii. 279 A flight-shooting excursion.

So **Flight-shooter**.

1859 FOLKARD *Wild-Fowler* liii. 276 The flight-shooter waits in ambush behind an embankment.

Flight-shot. Also 6-7 *flight-shoot*. [f. FLIGHT sb. 1 + SHOT sb.]

1. The distance to which a flight-arrow is shot, a bow-shot.

1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 257 I. 351 And so he dede till he was a flyte shote or more from his place. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1744) IV. 41 The passage into it at ful Se is a flite Shot over, as much as the Tamise is above the Bridge. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 23 This hill lyeth South of the ruines... and about three flight-shots removed. 1625 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Thiefe Wks.* (1630) II. 119/2 Some two flight-shoot to th' Alehouse he did wag. a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) I. 46 A Brook... drives four Mile off in a Cellar; and a Flight-shot off riseth a Mill. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xviii. Far as her flight-shot was, those arrows hit the mark.

fig. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 29 Such as... follow fashions... a flight shot or two off. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vi. 86 Jack was already gone a flight-shot beyond his patience.

2. A shot taken at wildfowl in flight.

1887 RYE *Norfolk Broads* 100 In the hope of getting a flight shot at duck or plover.

Flighty (flōiti), a. [f. FLIGHT sb. 1 + -Y 1.]

1. Swift, quick, fleet, *rare*.

1552 HULOET, *Flighty*, *peritx*. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* iv. i. 145 The flighty purpose neuer is o're-tooke Vnlesse the deed go with it. 1856 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 257 My journey thither was sudden and flighty.

b. ? *nonce-use*. = Fleeting.

1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* vi. 26 Another rainbow rose... flushier and flightier.

2. Given to flights of imagination, humour, caprice, etc.; guided by whim or fancy rather than by judgement or settled purpose; fickle, frivolous, inconstant.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1832) I. 592 The flighty gambols of chance are objects of no science, nor grounds of any dependence whatever. a 1774 GOLDSM. *New Simile* 20 With wit that's flighty. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* ii. (1832) 17, I believe by her flighty airs, she is upon no good errand. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 The effect... of flighty, unsteady habits upon the energy and continuity of their work. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomerooy Ab.* I. 88 Her own maid, a flighty, gossiping damsel.

b. Of a horse; Skittish.
1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 106 The management of a Flighty Horse in his exercise or sweat.

3. Of weak or disordered intellect, crazy, light-headed. Also *absol.*

1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* III. 15 To protect the insane or flighty against their [relations'] rapacity. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* (1859) 34 'This was one point on which he always remained flighty. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 74 The poor flighty gentleman looked quite delirious.

Fligm(e), obs. form of **PHLEGM**.

Flim, *nonce-wd.* [Cf. next.] = **FLAM** sb.¹ 3.

1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 5 The rest is a sham And all that comes after a flim and a flam.

Flim-flam (flim'flam), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 ? *flym* flawe. [One of the many onomatopœic reduplications expressive of contempt; cf. *fidfal*, *skimble-skamble*, *whimwham*. Possibly based on a Scandinavian word which may have existed in some Eng. dialects; cf. ON. *flim* a lampoon, *flimska* mockery, *flimta* to flout.]

A. sb.

1. A piece of nonsense or idle talk; a trifle, a conceit. Cf. **FLAM** sb.¹ 2.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 19 She maketh earnest matters of every flymflam. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E ij b, Trusse vp thy packet of flim flams, & roage to some country Faire, or read it among boyes in the belfrie. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems, To Mem. Brother-in-Law* (1681) B iv b, Such jig-like flim-flams being got to make The Rabble laugh. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 May 8/7 Grossmith... crowds his picture with all kinds of flim-flams of the drawing-room.

2. A paltry attempt at deception; a contemptible trick or pretence; a piece of humbug. Cf. **FLAM** sb.¹ 3.

c 1538 in *State Papers* (1834) II. iii. 552 He and his fellows were sent hither... but for a flim flawe to stoppe the ymagination of the Kynde and Counsaile in that behalf. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 He gave me this flim flaw, that I had persuadid him sumwhat. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. xvi. (1609) 227 The Dictator commanded him to leave off these foolish flimflams & trifling shifts. 1673 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman* St. iv. iv, I'll ha' none of his Flim-flams, and his May-be's. 1805 D'ISRAELI (*title*), *Flim-Flams*, of the Life and Errors of my Uncle. 1880 D'ISRAELI *Endym.* xci, All these habitual flim-flams are, in general, the airy creatures of inaccuracy and exaggeration.

3. *collect.* Nonsense, rubbish; humbug, deception.

c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* n. i, A longe tale of a man in the moone, With such a circumstance and such flym-flam. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. xii, I tell thee 'tis all flimflam. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* xxxi, They may be the wanderings of his dotage, and flim-flam after all.

4. The action of 'flim-flamming'; in quot. *attrib.*

1894 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 2 May 9/7 She notified the police, but the flim-flam artist was far away. *Ibid.* 17 Nov. 9/7 His success in the 'flim-flam' game.

B. adj. [Developed from an attrib. use of the sb.; cf. **FANCY** a.] Frivolous, idle, vain, non-sensical; also, deceptive, fictitious, sham.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 14/1 His slanderous reports are vnderpropt with flim-flam surmises. 1631 MABBE *Celestina* i. 12 She will tell you a thousand flim-flam tales. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* iii. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 300 Do you think I regard your flimflam story o' the church? 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Don't thee tell up no such flim-flam stuff, else nobody ont never harky to thee.

Flim-flam (flim'flam), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.*

† **a.** To humbug, to beguile into (something).

b. U.S. To cheat (a person) out of (money) 'while he is making change for a bill, by distracting or confusing him, so that he pays out more than the proper sum' (*Stand. Dict.*).

1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 307 None but Fools will by thy flood of Words be flim-flam'd into thy Faith. 1890 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 26 July, Sent [to jail]... for flimflaming a... saloon-keeper out of some money.

Hence **Flim-flammer**.

1894 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 31 Jan., The New York flim-flammers and green goods men... are still out of the clutches of the United Secret Service.

Flim-flam-flirt. [Cf. **FLIM-FLAM** and **FLAM-FLIRT**.] A nonsensical speech, a gibe.

1573 TWYNE *Aeneid* x. Dd iij, Flimflam flirts [thou] out throwst at them that nothing care.

† **Flim-flammer**. *Obs.* [f. **FLIM-FLAM** sb. or *v.* + -ER¹.] ? A chatter-box, gossip.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. 145 Rural flimmers, and other of our sort. They chat, they babble.

Flimmer (flim'ər), *v. rare*. [Onomatopœic; cf. *glimmer*, *sticker* and Ger. *flimmern*.] *intr.* To burn unsteadily.

1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* iv. xix, Upwards the lamp's eternal light doth flimmer.

Flimp (flimp), *v. slang*. [Cf. **WFLM**. *flimpe* knock, slap in the face.] *trans.* To rob in a certain manner (see quot.).

1839 BRANDON *Poverty, Mendicity & Crime* 111 (Farmer) To take a man's watch is to flimp him, it can only be done in a crowd, one gets behind and pushes him in the back, while the other in front is robbing him. 1862 CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 651 We are going a flimping, buzzing, cracking [etc.].

Hence **Flimp** sb. (see quot. 1857); **Flimping** *vbl. sb.* Also **Flimper**, one who flimps.

1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulg. Tongue* 8 Putting on the flimp. Garotte robbery. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. xi. 180 What with flimping, and with fly-faking... 'Flimping' is a style of theft which I have never practised.

Flimsify (flim'zifai), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. **FLIMSY** a. + -FY.] *trans.* To render flimsy.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 533 Mysticism, which flimsifies religion... into transcendental sentimentalities.

Flimsily (flim'zili), *adv.* [f. **FLIMSY** + -LY².] In a flimsy manner.

1787 *Minor* 159 How flimsily the contractor... had executed his plans. a 1797 WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. ii. 54 Then ensued a variety of the different manners of speaking ill. Potter flimsily [etc.]. 1863 E. FITZ GERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 292 Certainly I looked very flimsily at all. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 215 The work was done cheaply and flimsily.

Flimsiness (flim'zinəs), [f. **FLIMSY** a. + -NESS.] The quality of being flimsy.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess. Writing & Bks.* Wks. (1764) 173 A certain flimsiness of poetry. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 81 Certainly the materials are spun out almost to flimsiness. 1883 *Law Times* 29 Sept. 362/1 The courts... were run up with a speed and flimsiness of construction which would do credit to a speculative suburban builder.

concr. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 51 The spider, aloft her silk-slight flimsiness hanging.

Flimsy (flim'zi), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 *flimsey*, -zy. [First recorded in 18th c.; possibly (as Todd conjectured) an onomatopœic formation suggested by **FLIM**. For the ending cf. *tipsy*, *bumpy*; also *limpsy*, given by Webster as a U.S. synonym of *flimsy*.]

A. adj. 1. In physical sense: Destitute of strength or solidity; easily destroyed; slight, frail, unsubstantial.

1702 in KERSEY. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flimsy*, limber, slight. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 141 The flesh [of the ostrich] is hard, black, and flimsy. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 495 Spun as fine As bloated spiders draw the flimsy line. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 28 To screen With flimsy veil of justice... Its unattractive lineaments. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. iv, There comes a day when the roused public indignation kicks their flimsy edifice down. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iii. 109 The jewels have remained after the flimsy embroidery... has fallen into decay.

† **b.** Of persons or their constitutions: Frail, 'delicate'. *Obs.*

1741-2 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xviii. 61, I have a very flimsy constitution. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 195, I have not yet quite got over my last violent attack, and am weak and flimsy.

2. In immaterial sense: Destitute of solid value, slight, trivial, paltry.

[1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 94 Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines!] 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iii. 203 Walsh was in general a flimsy and frigid writer. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 201 However flimsy this title... may appear at this distance to us. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 109 The perverse and flimsy style of verbal disputation which had infected all learning. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 21 This flimsy hypocrisy, by which he... sought to pass himself off as the victim of others' injustice. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 171 A flimsy hypothesis learnt from Bolingbroke.

absol. 1794 GODWIN *Cat. Williams* 35 Choosing the flimsy before the substantial.

b. With reference to mental or moral attributes: Frivolous, trifling, superficial.

1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* xii, But it was thine, flimsy villain, to execute the device which a bolder genius planned. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. ix. 195 Poor, flimsy, witty, wise, foolish... Horace Walpole. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iii. 66 The flimsy individual who has read fifty novels in a year, but nothing else.

B. sb.

1. *slang.* A bank-note; also, paper-money.

1824 P. EGAN *Boxiana* IV. 443 Martin produced some 'flimsies'; and said he would fight on Tuesday next. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Merch. Venice*, English Exchequer-bills... the right sort of 'flimsy', all signed by Montague. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg.* *Fam.* xxxii. (1887) 108 I'll stand a five pun' flimsy for the piece.

2. A flimsy or thin kind of paper: *esp.* that used by reporters for the purpose of multiplying copies; hence, reporters' 'copy'. Also *attrib.*

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 30 Sub-editors are now hard at work cutting down 'flimsy'. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mortiboy* xxiii, I'm afraid I shan't have enough flimsy. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 6/3 The Post Office telegraph 'flimsy' messages... are now to be multiplied by means of the typewriter.

Hence **Flimsy** *v. trans.*, to write on 'flimsy'.

1886 *Daily News* 17 July, Had the questions to be copied out?—Yes; and the answers to be flimsied.

Flinch (flinʃ), *v.* Also 7 *flench*. [app. a. OF. *flenchir*, *flainchir*, usually regarded as a variant of the synonymous *flechir*: see **FLECCHÉ**.]

1. *intr.* To give way, draw back, yield ground in a combat; to draw back or turn aside from a course of action, a duty or enterprise. In later use influenced by sense 3: To draw back through failure in courage, endurance, or resolve; to shrink from something as dangerous, painful, or difficult.

1579 LYLX *Enphues* (Arb.) 91 If thou wast minded... to love me, why dost thou flinch at the last? 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hamlet* v, Pitch'd our felds In hope to make them flinch, flye, fall or yeelde. 1611 BARRY *Ram-Alley* iii. i, I shall catch him in a narrow room, Where neither of us can flinch. 1649 BR. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 65 Drawing them to his Tent, upon assurance, and afterwards flinching from it. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. xi, O the ingratitude and injustice... that John Bull... should flinch at last. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 437 If you flinch not, like Jonah, from fulfilling your commission. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VIII. liv. § 4. 464 The peasants withstood without flinch-

ing several attacks in front. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vi. (1875) 220 Faintheartedness... had often made him flinch in sudden temptation.

† **b.** To flinch out: to swerve, deviate, be deflected. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. lxxi, Why Venus flincheth out More then Mercurius.

† 2. To slink, sneak off. Also with *away*, *off*.

1563 in STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxvi. 413 For the preventing of any of these dispensed Persons from flinching off from them, or falling from this Correspondence. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 235 Which when they have bene well and kindly entertained flinch away never giving thanks. 1611 FLORIO, *Spicchiare*, to sneake or flinch secretly out of sight. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alcman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 131 They went flinching away, and got them home through bye-lanes.

3. To shrink under pain; to wince.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 38 Doth not every man flinch at any trouble? 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 115 A child... may... be accustomed to bear very... rough usage without flinching or complaining. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 7 May an. 1773 note, He never flinched; but after reiterated blows, remained seemingly unmoved. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 224 Graw through me, through and through: flat thus I lie nor flinch

b. To blench: see **BLENCH** *v.* 1 2 and 6.

1883 tr. *Stepniak's Undergr. Russia* Introd. II. iii. 43 He... can die without flinching. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 93 Serpents... charm you with a gaze that will not flinch.

4. *quasi-trans.* To withdraw from, lose (one's ground). Also, To flinch the flagon: to let the bottle pass. To flinch one's glass: to avoid emptying it. † To flinch (back) one's hand: to draw it back; in quot. *fig.* to intermit one's activity.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 75 If Nature should but flinch back her hand, or the world that is round about it should but be plucked away from it. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi, Lewis... either by the strength of his brain, or flinching his glass, kept himself sober as a judge. 1790 BURNS *Election Ball* xiv, Welsh who ne'er yet flinch'd his ground. 1838 JAMES *Robber* i, You flinched the flagon.

Hence **Flinching** *vbl. sb.*, **Flinch** *sb.*, the action of flinching.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. 1127 This flinching of his and absenting himselfe. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 498 That unwelcome flinch which the touch of egotism gives to benevolence. 1845 HOOD *True Story* xiv, A recollection strong enough To cause a very serious flinching. 1862 in A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (1892) I. 741 Mr. Rayey... leaped over its head, laid [sic] down upon it, and within its legs, all without a start or a flinch. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 277 There was no flinching and no cowardice.

† **Flinch**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [Cf. **FLIP**, **FLIRT**.] (See quot.) Hence **Flinching** *vbl. sb.*

1727-36 BAILEY, *Flinching*, also a flirting the Nail of the Middle-finger slapped from the Thumb. 1735 DRYDEN & PARDON, *Flinch*, also to strike or cut the Flesh by a Stroke with the Nail of the middle Finger.

Flinch (flinʃ), *v.* 3 *Naut.* [possibly identical in etymology with **FLINCH** *v.* 1; cf. **FLANCH**.] *trans.* To bevel; = **SNAPE** *v.*

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Snape*.

Flinch, var. of **FLENCHE** *v.*

Flincher (flinʃər), [f. **FLINCH** *v.* 1 + -ER¹.]

1. One who hangs back or gives way, *esp.* at a crisis or in time of danger, etc.; one who shrinks from (an undertaking, etc.).

1598 FLORIO, *Taccognatore*... a conycatcher, a micher, a flincher, a paltrier. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 272 All the flinchers that forsooke him. 1664 H. MORE *Ep.* 7 Churches iv. (1669) 51 That sharp reprehension of Flinchers from the Faith. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. II. xiv, I am no flincher; I never say aye when I mean no. a 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* ix. Wks. (1865) 295 In society, as in politics, he was no flincher.

transf. 1631 *Celestina* xviii. 180 Gold and Silver will not tarry with mee; they are flinchers.

2. One who passes the bottle; one who abstains from drinking.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Fas.* i. 27 He is counted a flincher that foloweth sobriety. a 1668 DAVENANT *Siege* v. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 427 What! a flincher? Quaff it off, Mulciber. a 1748 C. PITT *Ep. to Mr. Spence* 94 The sot... Swears at the flinchers who refuse their glass. 1826 D'ISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. iv, A German student is no flincher at the bottle.

Flinching (flinʃɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. **FLINCH** *v.* 1 + -ING².] That flinches. Hence **Flinchingly** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xvii. 105 It held out one long thin black hand, flinchingly, as if expecting to be teased.

Flinchless (flinʃləs), *a.* or *adv.* *nonce-wd.* [f. **FLINCH** sb. + -LESS.] Without a flinch.

1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 177 She flinchless views the gathering shower.

Flinder, *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* In 4 *vlindre*. [= mod. Du. *vlinder*.] A moth or butterfly.

1340 *Ayenb.* 206 Zuo long ulish he ulindre aboute the candle: bet hi bemp. 1736 PEGGE *Kentisms*, *Flinder*, a butterfly. 1887 in *Kent Gloss.*

Flinder (flindər), *v.* 1 *Sc. rare*—¹. [f. **FLINDER** (s. sb.) *trans.* To break into flinders or pieces.

1871 P. H. WADDELL *P's.* x. 15 Flinder ye the arm o' the ill-doers. *Ibid.* xvi. 9 He flinders the bow.

Flinder, *v.* 2 *Sc.* [Cf. *Flemish* *vlinderen*, I.G. *flindern* to flutter, fly away.] (See quot.)

1808-80 JAMIESON, *To Flinder*, to flirt, to run about in a fluttering manner; also applied to cattle, when they break through inclosures, and scamper through the fields.

Flinder-mouse (flindər,maʊs). *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. FLINDER *sb.* or *v.* + MOUSE.] A bat. Cf. FLICKER-, FLITTER-MOUSE.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 112 The flyndermows [Du. *die vledermuys*] and the wezel. 1565 B. GOODE *Zodiac of Life* ix. HH iij b. Large wings on him did growe, Framde like the wings of Flinder-mice. 1592 CHETTEL *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 21 Blinde flinder-mise. 1624 BARGRAVE *Serm.* 6 An eunuch strooke a flinder-mouse in an elder tree. 1736 PEGGE *Kentisms, Flinder-mouse*, a bat. 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.*

Flinders (flindəɪz), *sb. pl.* rarely *sing.* Forms: 5-6 *Sc. flend(e)ris*, -ers, 9 *Sc. (sing. and pl.) flinner(s)*, 8- flinders. [cf. mod. Norw. *flindra* thin chip or splinter, Du. *flinter* fragment.]

Fragments, pieces, splinters. Chiefly in phrases, as *to break or fly in to flinders*. Cf. FLITTERS.

c 1450 *Gologros & Gaw.* 915 Their speris in the feild in flendis gart ga. a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* ix. The bow in flenders flew. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ill.* in *Chambers Pop. Poems Scotl.* (1862) 32 He'll their doors to flinders toss. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Guni* ii. 129 At length she [his gun] bounced out-ower a tree, In mony a flinner. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 437 Flinders enrich the strand, and veins the rock. 1847 KINGSLEY *Poems, New Forest Ballad* 30 The metal good and the walnut wood Did soon in flinders flee.

fig. 1786 BURNS *On a Scotch Bard* v. 'Twill mak her poor auld heart. In flinders flee. 1878 MRS. STONE *Peganna P.* iii. 27 Parson Cushing could knock that air [discourse] all to flinders.

b. *transf.* Pieces, scraps.

1860 GREENWOOD *Seven Curses* ii. 19 Her draggletail flinders of lace and ribbon.

Fline, *obs. var. of flown*: see FLY.

Fling (flɪŋ), *sb.* [f. next *vb.*]

1. An act of flinging or throwing; a cast, throw.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 10 Why may not we have one cast in his Orchard, and a fling at his Medlar tree? 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xxix. 391 In spite of the powerful flings which they were subjected to in the fight, not a dog suffers seriously.

2. *fig.* (Chiefly in phrase *to have a fling at*.) a. A passing attempt at or attack upon something. b. A sarcastic remark thrown out in passing; a gibe, scoff.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 142/1 Not one kyng hath bene in Englande...but they [monks] haue...had theyr false flynges at him. a 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 290 We'll have a fling at the Egyptian crowne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xxxvii. iii. 609, I meane...to haue a fling at Magicians for their abominable lies. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 174 Will you not have one fling at Spain...before you dye? 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xiii. 148 He left his Estate to two Grandsons...But the Court had a Fling at them, and got above a Million Sterl. of their Estate. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 117 He has had a taste of your satirical flings. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 10 A fling at the clergy never fails to raise a laugh. 1878 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIV. 356 These also have their fling against the Gospel.

3. A hasty, reckless, or wanton movement, a rush. *lit. and fig. At one fling*: at one movement or impulse. *Full fling*: with haste or force, impetuously, violently. *Now rare.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* i. 33 In at a lattes hole...Euen at a fling, fast flew there in a fle. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* ii. v. My willing feete, which fet these hasty frisking flings. c 1590 *Secr. Mem. Earl Leicester* (1706) 114 With many other Fetches Flings and Friskes besides. 1614 T. ADAMS *Dinells Banket* iv. 183 A nian that hath taken his careere, and runnes full fling to a place, cannot recoile himselfe. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* iv. i. Now ye see what your flings are, and your fancies. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* ii. i. Shall we make a fling to London? 1650 B. DISCOLLINIUM 35 She would start from Newcastle to Michaels mount at one fling.

4. A flinging about of the body or limbs.

a. A dance in which the arms and legs are moved with great vigour, esp. in the *Highland fling*.

1806 P. NEILL *Tour* i. We saw the Highlanders...dancing the fling to the music of the bagpipe. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rovan's* vi. Dancing the highest Highland fling. 1845 HOOD *Last Man* xxiii. He...danced me a saucy fling.

b. A violent movement, a plunge; of a horse: A kicking or throwing out the hind legs. Also *Sc. fig.* of persons: *To take the fling(s)*: 'to become unmanageable' (Jam.), to become fitful or ill-humoured.

a 1568 FLEMING *Ball. evill Wyffis* viii. in *Bannatyne Poems* (1770) 227 Quhen his wyfe takes the fling. 1719 HAMILTON *Eph. to Ramsay* 24 Aug. vii. Gin we ettle anes to taunt her, And dinna cawmly thole her banter, She'll tak the flings. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 126 The furious jerks and flings which he [the shark] made. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 'If dat ar gen'lman's crittur [a horse] should gib a fling.'

c. *fig.* Freedom from constraint in one's bearing; 'dash'.

1871 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* i. ii. xiii. 218 About his ordinary bearing there was a certain fling, a fearless expectation of success, a confidence in his own powers.

5. A fit or spell of unrestrained indulgence of one's impulses. *To have one's fling*: usually, to abandon oneself to pleasure until the impulse is satisfied.

1827 BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* II. 435 They took care previously to have their fling. 1840 E. HOWARD *Jack Ashore* III. iii. From this morning may Jack's fling of extravagance be dated. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix. I should like to have my fling out before I marry. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. ii. (1871) 230 During this hour or hour-and-a-half

he used to take his fling. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 399 Give me my fling, and let me say my say.

6. In various uses.

a. The length of netting which may be made on the mesh-pin at a time.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* i. 153 Weaving the nets 1d. a yard for one fling, or 63 meshes deep.

b. A number (of oxbirds) flying in company.

1859 FOLKARD *Wild-fowling* ix. 316 The whole fling [of ox-birds] every now and then presents the identical appearance of a beautiful silver cloud. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. i. § 1 A 'fling' of oxbirds.

† c. used to express: A thing of no importance.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Barke-Shire* (1662) 84 England were but a fling, Save for the crooked stick and the gray-goose-wing.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fling period* (sense 5); † *fling-brain*, a person of flighty and hasty character; so † *fling-brained* a.

1554 in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1459/1 A sort of flyng-braines and light heads, which were neuer constant in any one thyng. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 159 Their fickle heads, and flingbrained wits be easily allured and drawne into folly. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Jan. 17/1 Chopin...came when the fling period was drawing to an end.

Fling (flɪŋ), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *flung* (flɒŋ).

Forms: *Inf.* 4-6 *flyng* (e, 5 *flenge*, 4- *fling*. *Pa. t.* 4-8 (9 *dial.*) *flang*, 4-7 *flong*, (4 *flone*), 6 *floong*, 4- *flung*. *Pa. pple.* 6-7 *flong*, 7 *flang*, 7- *flung*. [app. closely related to ON. *flengja*, MSw. *flängja*, MDA. *flunge* to flog (mod. Icel. *flengja*, Sw. *flänga*, Da. *flänge*, also *intr.* to move impetuously). As the E. verb is recorded only as strong, it is difficult to regard it as adopted from the Seand. wk. vb.; it may represent a prehistoric ON. **flinga*, of which *flengja* is a derivative.]

I. *intr.*

1. To move with haste or violence from or towards an object; to go or run violently or hastily; to dash, rush.

1300 K. *Alis.* 1165 Messangeris conne flyng, Into the halle before the kyng. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3916 Þe hors of baundoun lete þai frem & come flingand wiþ al her men. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 378 He fled a wey, ase he were wold, Flyngyng ase a fynd. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* iv. 15 Full furiously he flang Towarde the fle. 1579 LYTLE *Euphues* (Arb.) 88 There staving his words, he flang out of the dores. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 541 Posts came flinging to him from the Realm of Pontus. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1637) 218 Unnaturall and rebellious Children, who have flung out of the Church. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 334 Confus'd, distracted, thro' the rooms they fling. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* i. i. 20, I...angrily flung into the apartment. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. vi. i. (1849) 253 He flung from me like a whirlwind. 1855 MOILEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. ii. (1866) 146 Granville...flung from the council-chamber. 1894 HALL *Caine Maxman* i. i. 3 His son had flung out of the room.

b. with adverbs, as *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, etc.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 1111 Alisaundes folk forth gon flyng, Fyve hundred in a ryng. *Ibid.* 5892 [They] Broken there the wal adoun; And in flunge in litel stounde. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1887) 25 With that he flung away from his sonne in a rage. 1620 SHELTON *Quixote* i. iii. iv. 142 Don Quixote...did fling up and down among the sheep. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 256 Do not venture to fling out from him as in a fury. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. ix, Signior flang away out of the house in great disorder. 1836 IRVING *Astoria* 66 He concluded by flinging off from the party. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. The Chancellor...flung away in a rage.

c. Of a missile or weapon: To be sent or driven forcibly or swiftly.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 2749 Thorough the heorte the launce flang. 1632 *Women's Rights* 333 They [the keys] flang out at the chamber window. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* ix. 934, I flung closer to his breast, As sword that, after battle, flings to sheath.

† 2. To make an onset or attack. *Obs.*

a. *To fling together*: to close in fight; to engage in hand-to-hand contest.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 6684 Bothe perty flang togedre. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 674 Wiþ þe strokes þat bis frekes slente flyngande to-gader in fyste, Hur helmes & haberyons þay to-rente. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. vi. 347 They...drew their swerdes and flange to gyders as wood men.

b. To aim a stroke or blow (*at*); to hit out.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 583 So þikke he smot to Olyuer as he myhte flynge. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 830 Kyng Clariell...flynges owte full fersely. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5253 He...flang at hym fuersly with a fyne swerde.

3. Of a horse or other animal: To kick and plunge violently, 'to fly into violent and irregular motions' (J.), to be unruly or restive. Also with *about*, *out*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 143 He stekit the hors, and he can flyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. clxii. 198 The horses whan they felt y^e sbarpe arrowes...flang and toke on so feersly, that many of them fell on their maisters. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 44 A Colt, giue him the bridle, he flinges about; raine him hard, and you may rule him. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iv. 16 Duncans Horses...Turn'd wilde in nature, broke their stalls, flong out, Contending 'gainst Obedience. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxvii. The same Humour of Kicking and Flinging at the Servant, took him again next Morning. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxxi. The startling horses plunged and flung. 1862 in A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* i. 742 A good-natured...slap, at which the animal 'flung out' like a trip-hammer.

b. similarly of persons. Also, *to fling out*: to break out into angry invective or complaint.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. ii. Where they [the communes]...refuse

to be bryddled, they flynge and plunge: and if they ones throwe downe theyr gouernour [etc.]. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm.* *Gurton* iv. ii. There is the thing, That Hodge is so offended, that makes him starte and flyng. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* vii. 20 The mair thou flings, the faster is the net. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* 2 *Pet.* iii. 3 Wks. 1735 I. 29 Their consciences are galled...this makes them winch and fling as if they had some mettle. a 1701 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 19 She like a wounded Otter flings and Rails. 1886 PAYN *Luck of Darrells* vii. I had rather she had flung out at me, as many a woman would do, than taken it as she did.

4. *Sc.* To caper, dance. (Cf. FLING *sb.* 4.)

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme Epist.* 12 Sumtyme, in dancing, feirallie I flang. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* iv. (1644) 374 They would have wished their Sonnes and Daughters rather...to have been exercised in flinging upon a Floore...then [etc.]. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 161 Rigwoodie hags wad spean a foal, Louping an' flinging on a crummock.

II. *trans.*

5. To throw, cast, toss, hurl. Frequently with adverbs, as *about*, *aside*, *away*, *by*, *out*, *up*, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 651 He evin apoun his bak hym flang And with hym till the bat can gang. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 550 Fitches flynge afore hem ofte. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 195 The bore...grunting flang his fume about. 1577 STANYHURST *Desc. Irel.* in *Holmshd Chron.* VI. 43 He flonged them all in the fire. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshd* III. 1290/1 The boy there vpon flang vp his garland. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hcn. VI.* iv. viii. 15 Who loues the King...Fling vp his cap. 1607 — *Cor.* ii. i. 279 Matrons flong Gloues...Vpon him. a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 8 They flang away their arms. 1647 C. HARVEY *School of Heart* xxxiv. 44 The door's flung off the hooks, the floor's unlay'd. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 243 Which, when the governor read over, he flung by. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 9 He writes a Letter, and flings the Sand into the Ink-bottle. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) i. 237 He was dressed in long robes of white...muslin, one end of which was flung over his head. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* 40 Pull off, pull off, the brooch of gold, And fling the diamond necklace by. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* ii. 147 The King Bids them...aside his manacles fling.

b. To throw with violence or hostile intent; to hurl as a missile. *To fling down*: to throw to the ground.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 645 Ledderis to the ground thai flang. c 1500 *Maid Enlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 15 And if her husbunde said ought, Loke what she sonest cougth, At his heed she wolde it flynge. 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* vi. R ij, Ioue almighty than, a firy dart on him down flang. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hcn. VI.* v. i. 51, I had rather chop this Hand off at a blow, And with the other, fling it at thy face. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. (1748) 350 His approved men...flang out such a flight of shafts. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 159, i. 1 flung him upon his back. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* i. ii. 11 Fling dirt enough, and some will stick. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* i. 263 He tore off his jacket...went up to Carter, and flung it in his face. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 280 They...flung darts carrying lighted straw over the ramparts.

fig. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. i. I know thy generous Temper well; Fling but th' Appearance of Dishonour on it, It strait takes Fire. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 153 Their nimble nonsense...Flings at your head conviction in a lump. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 234 These thoughts of his, flung-out unshaped. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/2 We are...not prepared to fling harsh words at any who do not at this moment agree with us.

c. *absol.* To throw or aim a missile at.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. vii. 5 While death, that flings at all, Stands arm'd to strike thee down. a 1721 PRIOR *Cloe Hunting* 20 I and my Cloe take a nobler Aim: At human Hearts we fling, nor ever miss the Game. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 132 They say they are sure of anything they fling at [with a lasso].

d. said of the sea, waves, wind, etc.

1684 BURNET *Th. Earth* i. vi. 75 Suppose a...heap of Rocks to fall...these would expel the waters out of their places with such a...violence as to fling them among the highest Clouds. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 273 The waves that...fling their foam against thy chalky shore. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 146 This spring...is found to fling out about twenty-one tons of water in a minute. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* vii. 42 More cheap than the seaweed flung on the shore.

e. To throw (dice) from the box. Also *absol.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 423 Whole Armies then as truly having their lives played, as ever any private Soldier had, when condemned to fling for his. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) 'Tis fate that flings the dice. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 ¶ 4 If one should always fling the same number with ten thousand dice. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii. I only wanted to fling a quatrain and yet I threw deuce-ace five times.

6. *refl.* To throw oneself; = sense 1.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 321 A steep Rock; whence...the late King of Sittawack's Wife and Daughter flung themselves down headlong. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 75 He flings himself down on his rocky tomb. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* i. iii. I flung myself into his arms and wept. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 87 William flung himself...into the first boat he found.

b. *fig.* *To fling oneself, one's energies*, etc. *into* or *upon*: to enter upon vigorously, take up with impetuous energy, abandon oneself to. Also, *To fling oneself upon* (a person): to confide oneself unreservedly to.

1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 144 If they [Whigs] had flung themselves upon the people heartily and honestly, they might have set the Tories at defiance. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* IX. xx. vii. 130 Goltz...honestly flings himself upon his task. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 100 [He] returned to fling himself into the life of the young nobles of the time. 1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* III. xxxv. 111 She had flung all her energies into the rebellion.

7. To extend (one's arms) with a sudden move-

ment; *transf.* of a plant, etc. Also, to kick up (one's heels), etc.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 248 When in shew of disdainful contempt of a person or thing we fling up our nose. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* 1. xii. The pine-tree hung His shattered trunk, and . . . flung His boughs athwart the narrow sky. c 1820 SHELLEY *Question* i. A shelving bank of turf, which . . . hardly dared to fling Its green arms round the bosom of the stream. 1822 — *Triumph of Life* 149 Maidens and youths fling their wild arms in air. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 23 The young colt . . . flung up her heels.

8. To cast scornfully (one's eyes, a glance) in a certain direction.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 209 How many fling their Eyes off a Book, having but spied the name? 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 121 One careless look on me she flung.

9. To emit, send forth, give out, diffuse (light, a sound, odour, etc.); to throw or cause to fall (light or shade) on or over an object. Also, to fling in (quot. 1704).

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 131 When the sun begins to fling His flaming beams. 1634 — *Comus* 989 West winds, with musky wing, About the cedarn allies fling Nard and casia's balmy smells. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 217 The Entry at both Ends [of a subterranean passage] is higher than the middle Parts of it, and sinks by degrees, to fling in more Light upon the rest. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* ii. 67 Ev'ry beam new transient colours flings. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 231 This flings light on a part of Scripture, which has a cloud on it in some eyes. c 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 141 No gale around its coolness flings. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 3 The huge beeches that fling their cool shade over the grass.

10. a. To put (any one) suddenly or violently into prison, confinement, or the like; 'to force into another condition, properly into a worse' (J.); also, † to fling to death (obs.).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8843 Alphenor the fuerse flung he to dethe. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 543 Squallid Fortune, into basenes flung, Doth scorne the pride of wonted ornaments. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E vi. They were attach, and into prison flung. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* Paint. (1765) I. iii. 53 Mabuse; whose excesses . . . occasioned his being flung into prison. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 66/1, I was, after the battle, flung into confinement. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 98 Laud was flung into the Tower.

b. To bring up or dispatch (a body of troops) by a sudden or rapid movement; to cause (troops) to fall on (the enemy).

1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 55 His Lordship found Methods to fling 500 Men into the Town. 1893 SAYCE *Higher Criticism* (1894) 426 He had flung his army on the western conspirators.

11. † a. Of an animal: To cast or shed (its coat) (obs.). b. To throw away, cast aside (as useless or burdensome). *rare*.

a 1547 SURREY *Descr. Spring, Songes & Sonn.* (1585) 2 b. The Bucke in brake his winter coat he flinges. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ii. 48 You likewise will do well, Ladies, in entering here, to cast and fling The tricks, which make us toys of men.

12. To throw down, throw on the ground; *spec.* in wrestling. Of a horse: To throw (his rider) off his back.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE (Webster) His horse started, flung him, and fell upon him. 1767 COWPER *Let.* 13 July, Poor Mr. Unwin, being flung from his horse as he was going to his Church. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) iv. s. v. *Aleti Campi*, Where Bellerophon wandered when flung by Pegasus. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 257 If he 'flung' Carter, he would have to fight him afterwards. 1863 TENNYSON *Grandmother* iii. Never a man could fling him; for Willy stood like a rock.

b. *fig.* To give a fall to, cause to fall, overthrow. Also *Sc.*, to jilt.

1790 MORISON *Poems* 152 (Girl speaks) Had I that maxim kept I'd ne'er been flung. 1808 JAMIESON *Fling*, to baffle, to deceive. 1828 WEBSTER *Fling* v. 6 To baffle; to defeat; as, to fling a party in litigation. 1889 *Tablet* 7 Dec. 897 An opportunity to fling the Ministry.

13. *slang.* To get the better of, cheat, swindle, 'do'; to cheat out of (money, etc.).

1749 GOADBY *Carew* 146 One of the Gentlemen proffered to lay a Wager he could not fling Dr. Glanfield. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1767) IV. 1. xii. 77 He finds . . . that he cannot fling his worthy associate out of the whole spoil. *Ibid.*, To try if there was any possibility for him to fling his . . . mistress, and get the whole fortune himself. 1806 SURREY *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 63 If I had not been . . . monstrous lucky . . . we should have been flung. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxxi, Bob . . . cries, 'Flung the governor out of a guinea!'

14. Used in many phrases and idiomatic expressions merely as a variant (more emphatic or expressive of greater violence) of *throw* or *cast* (see *esp. CAST* v. XIII); such are *to fling aside*, to disregard, reject; *to fling away*, to discard, dismiss; to throw away, squander, ruin; *to fling down*, to throw on the ground, overthrow, demolish; *to fling off*, to abandon, disown; to baffle in the chase, throw off the scent; *to fling up*, to throw up (an earthwork); to give up, relinquish, abandon; also (*dial.*) to 'rake up' and utter as a reproach. *To fling (anything) in one's teeth*: see *CAST* v. 65. *To fling open*, to open suddenly or violently (also, *to fling wide*); similarly, *to fling to*, to shut suddenly or forcibly.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 116 He trod the water Whose enmity be flung aside. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4.

298 This resolve of Colet to fling aside the traditional dogmas of his day.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 441 Cromwel, I charge thee, fling away Ambition. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 4 Of the western provinces . . . she was the last that was conquered, and the first that was flung away. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi. Don't fling yourself away, my girl. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* xxii. 371 Don't fancy I am flinging away a fortune out of generosity.

1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, Sir N. Burdett lxiii. On every syde full fast wee flang the French men downe. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 124 These are so far from raising Mountains, that they overturn and fling down some of those which were before standing.

1619 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* IV. ii. You flung me off, before the court disgrac'd me. 1711-4 ADDISON *Spect.* (J.) These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be flung off by any false steps or doubles. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv. He has flung us off; and leaves us to poverty.

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosca* iv. 88 To goe from his word, and fling up his bargain. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 94 Should there be any occasion of flinging up new works about the lines of communication. 1661 PEPPYS *Diary* 15 Sept. If she will not be ruled, I shall fling up my executorship. 1743 FIELDING *Wedding-day* II. vi. If you stay one moment longer, I'll fling up the affair. 1884 *Punch* 29 Nov. 263/2 I've had enough of this game and will fling up politics.

1858 LYTTON *What will he do* II. xii. You wrote to fling my churlish favours in my teeth. 1892 *Speaker* 29 Oct. 528/2 The elderly maxim about brevity being the soul of wit may be flung in my teeth.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 449 The mouth of passage shall we fling wide ope, And glue you entrance. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 5 The Knight . . . ordered all the Apartments to be flung open. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 314 Fling our doors wide! 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib. I. xxi. The young lady . . . flung to the door and departed. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xii. When the dawn broke he flung open his window.

b. similarly with *adj.* as *compl. rare*.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. IX.* xxi. 268 There are a great many hands flung idle in the present downbreak of finance.

III. 15. *Comb.* (the verb-stem used attrib.), as *fling-brand* (*attrib.*), that kindles strife or makes mischief; *fling-dust*, -stink, a contemptuous name for a harlot.

1616 T. ADAMS *Sacris. Thank.* 23 It would a little Coole the preternaturall heate of the fling-brand fraternitie, as one wittily calleth them. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* IV. i. She is an English whore, a kind of fling-dust, One of your London light-o'-loves. 1679 T. TICKLEFOOT *Trial Wakeman* 7 That he was not President of the Beneficentines, his Lordship affirmed from the Testimony of three Flingskins.

Flingee (flinjī), *n.* *nonce-wd.* [f. FLING v. + -EE.] One at whom anything is flung.

1879 *Daily News* 5 July 4/6 The person roughly called to account by the schoolmaster was not the flinger but the flingee.

Flinger (flinjī), [f. FLING v. + -ER.] One who flings, in various senses of the verb.

a. in *intr.* senses: A dancer; also, one who rushes out of. Of a horse: A kicker.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 10 Musicians, menstralis . . . callandaris, and flingaris. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xix. 170 This is a great kykar or a flyngar: and therefore I wyll nat come on his backe. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 219 Hæreticks and Schismatikes, flingers out of the Church. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ix. 'I suld bae minded you was a flinger and a fiddler yourself.'

b. *trans.* One who throws or casts. *Flinger* out: one who casts or drives out; an expeller.

1598 FLORIO, *Pionbatore* . . . a violent flinger, a hurler. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 52 *Episcoporum exactor*, the flinger out of bishops. 1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* Pref. A iij, I ought not to look on the stone, but the hand of the flinger. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* I. 1015 Were it good For any pope on earth to be a flinger Of stones against these high-niched counterfeiters?

Flinging (flinjī), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLING v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. FLING in various senses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 324 The hors . . . ruschit the folk in thair flynging. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 415 King Henry the fourth . . . kept the Saddle in all this leaping and flinging. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 443 Himself . . . by the flinging of his horse was cast out of his saddle. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Flinging* is the fiery, unruly Action of an unruly Horse, or a kicking with the Hind-legs.

2. *concr.* The thing thrown, a missile.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 315 Plying them what with darts, and all sorts of flingings . . . scattered them all.

3. *Comb.*, as *flinging-tree*: (a) the striking part of the flail; (b) 'a piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable' (*Burns' Poems* 1800, Gloss.).

1785 BURNS *Vision* I. ii. The thresher's weary flingin-tree The lee-lang day had tired me.

Flinging (flinjī), *phl. a.* [f. FLING v. + -ING2.]

That flings: a. Of a horse: That kicks, unruly. † b. Of the Fiend: Raging, rampant, turbulent (cf. quot. c 1435 in FLING v. 1). † c. *fig.* Of a fault: Fatal, damning.

a. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F viij. A lusty horse fyerse and flynging. 1585 HIGINS *Jurinus' Nomenclator* 47/2 *Equus calcitro*, A flinging or kicking horse.

b. a 1529 SKELTON *Howe the douty Duke of Albany* Poems II. 317, I render thee, fals rebelle, To the flingande fende of hell. 1560 INGELAND *Disob. Child* Fijb. The flynging and [= flingand] fiende go with my wyfe.

c. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barth.* x. Wks. (1587) 67 At

last (alas) she was vntrue, Whych flinging fault, because it is not new . . . I maruell not.

Flingy (flinjī), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. FLING sb. + -Y.] Inclined to fling or move abruptly; jerky.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 689 There was . . . nothing springy nor flingy in her movements.

Flink (flinjī), *U.S.* [? alteration of FLINCH.] *intr.* To behave in a cowardly manner.

1893 E. B. CUSTER *Tenting on Plains* xix. 388 All the boys done bully, but Corporal Johnson—he flinked.

Flint (flint), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 flint, 3-4 south. vlint, -ynt, (4 flent, 5 flynd), 4-6 flynt(e, 3-flint. [OE. *flint* str. masc. = MDu. *vlint*, related to OHG. *flins* (MHG. *vlins*, mod. Ger. dial. *flins*), Da. *flint* str. masc., Sw. *flinta* wk. fem.; usually regarded as cogn. with Gr. *πλίνθος* tile.]

1. A kind of hard stone, most commonly of a steely gray colour, found in roundish nodules of varying size, usually covered with a white incrustation. In early and poetic use often put for hard stone in general.

Chemically, it is one of the purest native forms of silica, and by modern mineralogists is classed among the chalcidonic varieties of that mineral.

a 1000 *Crist* 6 (Gr.) þæt þu . . . zesomnize side weallas faeste gefoge, flint unbræcne. c 1000 ÆLFERIC *Num.* xx. 11 He . . . sloh . . . þone flint, and þær fleow sona of þam flinte water. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Þurh þisse tacne Moyses werp ut þæt welle weter of þan herda flinte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pt.* B. xiv. 64 And oute of þe flynte sponge þe flode þat folke & bestes dronke. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4447 Þat modire ws cried þat fourmed þe flode & þe flynt & þe faire lyndis. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xviii. The firmest flint doth in continuance weare. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 96 ¶ 1 A pillar of flint in the rocks of Hanga. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Portcullain & Gl.* 28 Flint is silica in a state nearly approaching to purity. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* IV. 163 Arrow-heads of flint.

b. As a type of anything hard or unyielding.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1451 Þe deuel dragouns hide Was hard so ani flint. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 26 Hart of flint would rew The undeserved woes and sorrows, which ye shew. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 16 Throw my heart Against the flint and hardnesse of my fault. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi. Callum, flint to other considerations, was penetrable to superstition. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xix. He struck on the flint of what firmness I owned.

2. This stone, or a fragment of it, with reference to its property of giving off sparks when struck with iron or steel. *Flint and steel*: an apparatus consisting of a piece of each of these substances used for procuring fire by the ignition of tinder, touchwood, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 805 *Petrascocaria*, flint. c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 469 *Petra focaria*, fyrstun, flint. c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1321 Sir Amiloun, as fer of flint, With wrethe anon to him he wint. c 1450 *Golagros & Gau.* 758 As fyre that fleis fra the flynt. 1589 R. HARVEY *P. Perc.* (1590) 20 When the steele and the flint be knockde together, a man may light his match by the sparkle. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 257. 1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 46 Sparks struck from a Flint and a Steel. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi. Ugo found a flint, and the torch was lighted. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxvi. As from the flint the fire, Flash'd forth at once his generous ire. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand, by Loire* 81 The flint and steel, which a French peasant carries for the service of his pipe.

fig. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 35 His offers were as flints, out of which they drew fire. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consol.* vii. (1704) 422 My heart is all flint, but when . . . struck sufficiently, it will then send forth holy fire.

b. A fragment of this stone used to kindle the powder in a FLINT-LOCK.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 100 We . . . caus'd a piece of Steel to be made of the form and bigness of the Flint, in whose place we put it. 1679 LEVINZ in *Trial of White, & other Jesuits* 10 The Flint of the Pistol failed. 1752 J. B. MACCOLL in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 401/2 The . . . gun had an old wore flint in it. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 49 Each soldier will have with him three good flints. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 555 Dogs blink their covey, flints withhold the spark. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 30 In fixing the flint of Carabines . . . the flat side of it must be placed upwards or downwards.

3. A nodule or pebble of flint. In early and poetic use often applied to any hard piece of stone.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2667 So that with alþer-lest dnt Were al to-shiuered a flint. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 A ryuer ful of flynt and great stones. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 541 The flints he trod upon Sparked with lustre of his arms. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 3 They shaved their heads with flints and other stones. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 276 They use in their buildings, the flints, which they find by the Sea-side. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 281 Those ancient roads, o'er whose broad flints Such crowds have roll'd. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 7 Knotty and irregular Flints. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 340 Flints and other nodular concretions.

4. Phrases. *As true as flint*, used to express firmness in allegiance. *To get or wring water from a flint*, used to express extreme difficulty in doing something. *To skin a flint*: a hyperbolic ex-emplification of avarice. (*To set one's face*) *like a flint*: firmly, steadfastly.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* iii. 9 Y 3aue tbi face as an adamaunt, and as a flynt. a 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Dram. Wks. II. 189 Faith, I see, it is as hard to get water out of a flint, as to get him to have a bout with me. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 141 Hoping to wringe some water from a flint. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 37 They would, in a manner, make pottage of a flint. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi. As true as flint was Jacob Armitage. 1859

KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 321 Set his face like a flint. 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. xxxi. Just as the toper squeezes the empty bottle and the miser skins the flint

II. Transferred senses.

5. A flint-like substance. a. (see quot. 1892). b. (see quot. 1847.) c. short for *flint-hide* (see 10).

a. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 102 They [horns] have a Protuberance arising from it [the Scull], and filling up their Capacity, if cavous, commonly call'd the Flint. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Flint*, the core of an animal's horn. The term is likewise applied to the hard excrescence formed on a cow's head where a horn has been knocked off.

b. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flints*, refuse barley in making malt.

c. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* I. i. 54 Dry flint is a thoroughly dry hide that has not been salted.

6. An avaricious person, a miser, skin-flint. *rare*.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii. The money which the old flint—rot him—first taught me to expect that I should share with her at his death.

7. *slang*. (See quot.)

1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 66/2 Journeymen taylors... who, refusing to comply with the masters terms, and the regulations of the magistrate, call themselves Flints, in contradistinction to those who submit, and are in derision styled by the first Dungs. 1778 Foote *Tailors* II. v. Shall the Flints, like them [Dungs], e'er sink to slaves? 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii. To see whether the heroes of the day are, in the heroic language of insurgent tailors, flints or dunghills. 1859 *Slang Dict.* s. v., *Flint*, an operative who works for a 'society' master—full wages.

III. attrib. and Comb.

8. *simple attrib.* (or *adj.*): Of flint.

c. 1755 Lamb. *Hon.* 81 Me sculde in be ehtupe dei bet knaue child embsnien mid ane ulint sexe. 1552 HULOET, *Flynt*, or of flynte, *silicis*. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 163 A Flint Weapon and divers other Antiquities. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. 87 Flint arrows and other primitive weapons. 1884 DAWSON in *Leisure H.* Aug. 490/2 Flint knives were used for sacrificial and surgical purposes.

b. *ellipt.* for FLINT-GLASS.

1755 *Offenheims Patent Specif.* No. 707 The compounds of the flint contain two parts of lead, one part sand, and one part of saltpetre or borax. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 211 French glass... is found to produce the greatest quantity of electricity next to English flint.

9. General comb.: a. *simple attrib.*, as *flint-fragment*, *-nodule*, *-rock*, *-tile*. b. *objective*, as *flint-digger*, *-worker*; *flint-using* *adj.* c. *instrumental*, as *flint-headed*, *-wrapped* *adjs.* d. *parasynthetic* and *similative*, as *flint-edged*, *flint-grey*, *flint-hard*, *flint-hardy* *adjs.*

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 263 A flint-digger on the new Brighton road. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* III. iii. Lay your flint-edged weapon by a 1000 Riddles iv. 19 (Gr.) Flintgræze flood. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 77 Heart more flint-hard then beating waues haue wrought On sea-washt rocks. 1606 N. BAXTER *Man Created* in Farr S. P. *Jas.* I (1848) 238 The braine... Both maters, and the flint-hard scull. 1884 DAWSON in *Leisure H.* Aug. 490/2 They used flint-headed arrows for shooting birds. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 220 The Romans... were successful in employing... the flint nodules of Kent. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 77 As honey from the flint-rock shed. 1428 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Chalke, flint-styles and estriche boarde. 1894 *Academy* 18 Aug. 120/3 The old flint-using folk. 1876 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* III. (ed. 3) 79 The whole region... is rich in remains of the old flint-workers. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 12, I stood a verie Statua... Not flint-wrapt Niobe, more stone did rise.

10. Special comb.: *flint-coal* (see quot.); *flint-core* (see quot. and *CORE* sb.¹ 5); *flint-flake*, a discovery of flint implements; *flint-flake*, a 'flake' or chip of flint used in prehistoric times as a cutting instrument; *flint-folk*, people who, in prehistoric times, used flint implements; *flint-gravel*, gravel containing flints; *flint-gun*, a gun with a flint-lock; *flint-head*, an arrow-head made of flint; *flint-heart* *a.* = next; *flint-hearted* *a.*, hard-hearted; *flint-hide* (see quot.); *flint-knacker* = next; *flint-knapper*, one who fashions flints to any desired shape; so *flint-knapping*, fashioning flints (for gun-locks, etc.); *flint-man*, one of the 'flint-folk'; *flint-mill*, (*a*) *Pottery*, a mill in which calcined flints are ground to powder for mixing with clay to form slip for porcelain; (*b*) *Mining*, 'a mode formerly adopted for lighting mines, in which flints studded on the surface of a wheel were made to strike against a steel and give a quick succession of sparks to light the miner at his work' (Knight); *flint-moving* *a.*, that would move a heart of flint; *flint-paring* = *flint-skinning*; *flint-pit*, a pit from which flint has been taken; *flint-rope*, the stem of the sponge *Hyalonema Sieboldii* (Cass.); *flint-skinning*, *fig.* the action of 'skinning a flint', parsimonious saving; *flint-soot* (see quot.); *flint-sponge*, the sponge *Hyalonema mirabilis* (Cent. Dict.); *flint-wall*, 'a wall made of broken flints set in mortar, and with quoins of masonry' (Knight); *flint-ware*, U.S. name for STONE-WARE, *q.v.*; *flint-wheat* (see quot.); *flint-wood*, a name in New South Wales for *Eucalyptus*

pilularis; *flint-wort*, a name for aconite, suggested by Pliny's statement that it grows on bare rocks (*nudis caulis*).

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiqua* 427 **Flint Coal* a coal measure so called, partly from its hardness, and partly from reposing upon a siliceous rock. 1865 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 23/2 Small arrow-heads and flint-cores, from which such articles had been flaked, were found. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1890) 111 **Flint-finds*... resembling in many respects these Danish 'coast-finds', are not... unknown in this country. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 175 Rude and unshapely fragments of flint, known by the name of **Flint-Flakes*. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 155 The simplest flint-flake forms a capital knife. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 88 Races of men, which (like the old 'flint-folk') had made but a very slight advance in the arts of life. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xii. (1869) 408 All the flint gravels in the South East of England have been produced by the destruction of chalk. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 161 This inconvenience—with a flint gun—is generally to be remedied without firing off the piece. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 151 The flint-heads of arrows made use of by the Caledonians. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 226 The Celts and flint-heads prove nothing. 1596 *Edw. III.* II. i. 14 Make a flint-heart Scythian pitiful. 1560 BECON *Flower Godly Prayers* Pref. Wks. II. 166 h, No man, except he be flint hearted, can rede the history... without most large teares. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iv. iv. You prove ungrateful, Flint-hearted Charalois. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* III. 30 Dried Hides... are sometimes called 'flint' hides, from their excessive hardness. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 325/2 In 1876 there were 21 flint knappers in Brandon. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Oct. 468 The... almost extinct trade of flint-knapping. 1872 BAGNIOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 100 We are dealing with people capable of history... not with pre-historic flint-men. 1757 BRINDLEY in *Smiles Engineers* (1874) I. 146 A new flint mill [in the Potteries]. 1852 MOORE *Sylph's Ball* viii. 29 Musical flint-mills—swiftly played by elfin hands—that... Gave out, at once, both light and sound. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acrostich* (1876) 36 And as I story my flint-mouing wrong, Weepe thou. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. vi. 323 During this tedious flint-paring, Antwerp... was falling into the hands of Philip. 1891 D. WILSON *Right Hand* 62 A number of flint-pits... near Brandon. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* I. viii. 92 Her small economies, her domestic cheese-paring and flint-skinning. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Insh.* III. (1578) 137 Take flint soote, that is hard dried upon a Post or rooffe, and beate it into powder. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Wall, flint, or Boulder-Walls, are frequently used in divers parts for fence-walls. 1782 J. SCOTT *Ep.* 1 Garden 16 Where... rough flint-walls are deck'd with shells and ores. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32, 126 Turkish flint-wheat is one of those recommended as 'a hardy, full variety, with... a long, flinty, light-coloured berry'. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1587) 94 a, A goblet ready fill'd With juice of flint-wort venomous.

Flint (flint), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* a. To fit (a gun) with a flint; to furnish or provide (a person) with a flint or flints. b. To pave (ground) with flints; in quot. *fig.*

1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 292 These parties will parade... and then be completed to thirty-six rounds and well flinted. 1816 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 146 The same gun... which was neither cleaned afresh nor even new flinted. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 276/1 The groundwork and religious duty not being well rammer-beaten and flinted. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* xxv. Most carefully flinted and loaded.

flinted (flintéd), *pp. a.* *Obs.* [*f. FLINT sb.* + -ED²; cf. *MDa. flinted* in sense 2.]

1. Of or consisting of flint.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amicitie* (1879) 32 Then flinted stones and barked tree. Shall waile my wofull hap by thee.

2. Hard, cruel, unfeeling.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 79 We the byrth place detest of flinted Vlisses. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 35 Would it not moue a frozen heart yea flinted for to bowe.

flint-ered, *pp. a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*? for flint-ered*; or *f. FLINT + -ER*⁵ + -ED¹.] (See quot.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Insh.* § 34 Peeke wheate hath a red eare... and oft tymes it is flyntered, that is to saye, small corne wrynkeled and dried.

flintful, *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. FLINT sb.* + -FUL.] = FLINTY *a.*

1576 R. [JINCH] *Diella* (1877) 65 Thinking... shee by his absence might at length intenerate her flintfull hart.

flint-glass. 1. A pure lustrous glass, now made from a composition of lead oxide, sand, and alkali; originally made with ground flint or pebble as the siliceous ingredient.

1683 WORLIDGE in *Houghton Lett.* II. 42 A Pipe made of Chrystal, or Flint-Glass. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 171 Flint Glass is of the same general kind with that which in other places is called crystal glass. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 138 The manufacture of flint glass was first begun in England in the year 1557. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 19 A lens of crown-glass will have a longer focus than a similar one of flint-glass.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A vessel or other article made of this glass. *Obs.*

1675 *Sloane MSS.* 857. 18 Sept. Permission to Ravenscroft to export flint glasses... to Ireland. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 57. 2/1 Two Gentlemen sitting in a Tavern... heard... a flint Glass Crack. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 280 A glass-house for making flint-glasses.

3. *attrib.*

1683 WORLIDGE in *Houghton Lett.* I. 166 A Syphon... made of a Crystal or Flint-glass Pipe. 1784 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 343 A flint-glass retort. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ix. 82 The focal length... of the concave flint-glass lens. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xix. 67 The flint-glass prism is replaced by one of bisulphide of carbon.

Flintify (flintifai), *v.* [*f. FLINT sb.* + -(1)FY.] To turn to flint. Hence *flintified* *pp. a.*, *flintifying* *vbl. sb.* or *pp. a.*

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ep.* 447 There is no partial impregnation nor any gradation of the flintifying operation. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Annerley* III. iv. 62 Rugged and flintified knobs and edges [of oysters].

Flintless (flintlès), *a.* [*f. FLINT sb.* + -LESS.] Without a flint or flints.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 273 One of Forsyth's gun-locks, which, flintless, goes off by percussion. 1865 *Reader* 22 Apr. 461/1 A bed of comparatively flintless chalk overlies one with many flints.

Flint-lock. [See *LOCK*.] a. A gun-lock in which a flint, screwed to the cock, is struck against the hammer and produces sparks which ignite the priming in the flash-pan. Also *attrib.*, as *flint-lock gun*, *musket*. b. A gun fitted with this lock.

1863 SIR JAS. TURNER *Pallas Armata* 176 It was therefore good, that for the half of the Muskets (if not for them all) flint-locks were made. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 89 The soldiers of that duchy [Brunswick] first obtained, in 1687, flint-locks, instead of matchlocks. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 541 The old flint-lock musket became famous in the Peninsular War under the name of 'Brown Bess'.

Hence **flint-locked** *a.*, fitted with a flint-lock. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 684 The long flint-locked rifle.

Flintstone. [*f. FLINT sb.* + STONE.]

1. = FLINT *sb.* 1.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 20897 (Fairf.) Soroufully þen fel he doun In liknes of flint-stane. 1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 983 In Anglia I. Out of þe flynt ston Moyses dede ywis water out rennen. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlii. 8 The God of Iacob... turned... the flynt stone in to a sprynginge well. 1855 LONGE *Iliax* XXI. 64 And the earth became as flint-stone.

2. = FLINT *sb.* 2, 3.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 50 Men kутten the Braunches with a scharp Flyntston. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 768/19 *Silex*, a flyntstone. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* I. 7, I have hardened my face like a flynt stone. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxix. 151 Prometheus... was... the firste that stroke fire out of the flint stone. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 111 You may as soon squeeze water out of a flintstone. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxiii. 4 Each for penury fit to tooth a flint-stone.

Flinty (flinti), *a.* [*f. FLINT sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Of or consisting of flint; derived from flint.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hon.* VI. II. i. 27 Let vs resolute to scale their flinty bulwarkes. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 12 Earth from her Womb a flinty Tribute pays. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 447 Pieces of fossil wood have been found penetrated with flinty matters. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xi. Each purple peak, each flinty spire, Was bathed in floods of living fire. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* viii. Sometimes... flinty sparks from the horse's hoofs outshone the daylight.

b. Full of flint-stones.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 599 The gathering up of Flints in Flinty Ground... is no good Husbandry. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* Th. 108 Such a body of flinty gravel as is found about Kensington.

2. Resembling flint; a. in texture or in colour.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 99 Flinty wheate; that is, if yow bite a corne asunder with your teeth, yow shall see that the meale of it is of a darkish, bley, and flinty colour. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. iv. 57 Black stones of a flinty texture. 1853 KANE *Gronnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 258 We had to quarry out the blocks [of ice] in flinty, glassy lumps. 1859 [See *flint-wheat*, FLINT *sb.* 10].

b. Having the characteristic qualities of flint; hard, impenetrable, rugged.

1542 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* A. iij. The cause... that before made the vicerces harde and flinty. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 The flintie rocks grand at his plains. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 357 Rough upon the flinty Rock he lyes. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 The country's flinty face, Like wax, their fashioning skill betrays. 1871 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xii. 202 The mare... scattering the rounded pebbles... from her flinty hoofs. 1884 *York Herald* 19 Aug. 7/2 All the new grain comes to hand in a flinty condition.

3. *fig.* Of a person or his heart: Obdurate, unfeeling, hard-hearted. (Cf. *stone*.)

1536 LATIMER *Lett. to Cromwell* in *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 372 If his heart be so stony, so flinty. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iv. 7 Gratitude Through flintie Tartars bosome would peepe forth. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 250 The flinty heart and gripping hand of base self-interest. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 272 We ourselves have known the flintiest men, who professed to have wept over them. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verd.* I. ii. 29 'Fathers have flinty hearts', retorted Kenrick lightly.

quasi-*adv.* 1580 LUTPON *Sivgila* 72 Their stonny hartes are so flintie harde.

b. Of immaterial things: Hard; harsh.

1613 *Unceasing of Machivels Instr.* 14 This is the flinty course of this our age. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. (1851) 103 The gracious... not ruthless and flinty ordinance of marriage. 1888 *Star* 28 Nov. 2/5 Mr. George struck out sharp, strong, flinty sentences.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flinty-looking* *adj.*; *flinty-hearted* *a.*, (*a*) of a person: Hard-hearted; (*b*) Having a hard or flint-like core.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* III. ii. If he were not a flinty-hearted slave, he could not use One of his form so harshly. 1845 L.D. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) V. cxi. 192 The flinty-hearted father asked what settlement was to be made upon his daughter. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 48. 515 Three flinty-hearted potatoes. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 7/2 A dark flinty-looking grain rehounds from your face.

Hence **flintily** *adv.*, in a flinty manner; **flintiness**, the quality of being flinty.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 362 When there is a vniuersall

flintiness in mens hearts. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi. Some people would have been all flintiness and granite. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 290 The peculiar grittiness and flintiness of its structure. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 35 Her aunt was a flintily just woman.

Flip (flip), *sb.* 1. [? f. FLIP *v.*, with the sense of 'whipping up' into froth. Cf. mod. Norman patois *flip*, *philippe*, cider mixed with brandy and spices (Moisy *Dict. du Patois Normand*), which is probably of English origin. See Skeat in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1889.]

† 1. The slimy scum rising to the surface of salt-pans. *Obs.*

1882 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt in Eng.* 31 The shallow Pans.. are left open.. to carry away the Flip, or Slime in Currents.

2. A mixture of beer and spirit sweetened with sugar and heated with a hot iron. (Cf. *egg flip*.)

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iii. iv. Thus we live at sea; eat biscuit, and drink flip. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 22. 3/1 The Gypsie With Flip and Geneve got most Damnablely Tysie. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* i. xiii. 99 The Sailors were plentifully supplied with their favourite Liquor Flip. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 23 (1822) I. 180 With oceans of flip and grog. 1872 C. D. WARNER *Backlog Stud.* 16 In those good old days it was thought best to heat the poker red hot before plunging it into the mugs of flip.

3. *Comb.*: flip-dog (see quot. 1836).

1836 SMART, *Flip-dog*, an iron heated to warm flip. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* ii. xi. 164 Warm your nose with Porter's flip-dog.

Flip (flip), *sb.* 2. Also 7 phlip. [f. FLIP *v.*]

1. A smart stroke or blow, a fillip. Also *fig.*

1692 LOCKE *Toleration* iii. iv. 105 A Phlip on the Fore-head.. may be Penalty enough. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* III. 29 Newton by a smart left-handed flip, drew the claret in profusion from his month. 1884 BESANT *Dorothy Forster* II. xiv. 64 The rubs and flips which we poor women have to endure from harsh masters.

2. A sudden jerk or movement; a flash or flicker of light.

1821 HAGGART *Life* (ed. 2) 23 Turning towards the prad [i.e. horse] Barney made a very unceremonious flip at the bit. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi (1880) 225 This sometimes will require seven or eight 'flips'.. to effect. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiii. 98 A derisive flip of their white tails. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xli. Flips of reflected lightning here, there, and everywhere, shone upon the roadway.

fig. 1888 G. MOORE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 249 Madame Bovary, with the little pessimistic flip at the end of every paragraph, is the most personal of books.

3. = FILLIP *sb.* 3.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xlvii. I must have a flip to my system.

Flip (flip), *a.* 1 *dial.* and *U.S.* [f. FLIP *v.* (sense 5).] *a.* *s.w. dial.* In various senses: (see quots.). *b.* *U.S.* Voluble.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Flip*. (3) Nimble; flippant. *Devon.* 1863 W. BARNES *Dial.* 55 *Flip*, very kindly or friendly in talking. 1888 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Wordbk.*, *Flip*, pliant, flexible, same as *Limber*. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 13 Apr., She was disposed to be flip with her tongue.

† **Flip**, *a.* 2 [? f. the *vb.*; cf. FLICKY, FLIG, FLIGGY, FLISK, FLETCH.]

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6181/4 Stolen... Gelding... with.. what is called a Flip Tail.

Flip (flip), *v.* [Prob. onomatopœic; cf. FILLIP *v.* Not in Johnson, Todd, or Webster 1864.]

1. *trans.* To put into motion with a flip or fillip, to 'shoot'; to toss (a coin) with a flip. Also absol. *To flip up* (? *U.S.*): to toss up.

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iii. 200 As when your little ones Doe twist their fingers flip their Cherry-stones. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scopsis Sci.* xix. 122 When it's under question, 'twere as good flip cross and pile, as to dispute for't. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i. She.. would flip the rice into her mouth with her fingers. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 123 Making a pellet of it, and flipping it into his eye. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 81 Flip a few bits of ground-bait in. 1879 N. Y. *Tribune* 4 Oct., (Cent.) The two great men could flip up to see which should have the second place. 1885 'HUGH CONWAY' *Family Affair* I. xii. 229 Flipping the ash from his cigarette.

2. = FILLIP *v.* 2.

1594 LVLV *Moth. Bomb.* v. iii. Like ivie he her fast does hold.. And flips her too. 1676 D'URFEE *Mad. Fickle* v. ii. Sirra, you shall be hufft and cuft, and flip'd and kick'd, Sirra, if you talk of private Rooms. 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 188 Then the scholars made some resistance by flipping them on the cheek.

3. *intr.* To make a flip or fillip with the fingers. Also quasi-*trans.* To give a flip with (the finger).

1852 DICKENS *Bleak* II. xxv. He revenges himself by flipping at their ears. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 34 'My heart is as hard as this rock,' she said, flipping her finger against the granite.

4. *trans.* To move or throw about with a flip or sudden jerk.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 376 ¶ 2 To twirl, flip or flirt a Fan. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 225 You must.. flip your fly to and fro to shake the water out and so dry it for another cast. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* Wkly. Supp. 15 Nov. 1/6 The carriage-driver.. is seated so low that the tail is constantly flipped over the reins.

5. *intr.* To move with a flip or jerk; to step lightly and nimbly.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 105 He.. began flirting and flipping up and down and singing. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* iv. Still there were lapses in the vigilance of VOL. IV.

the brook, where a lady, with her skirts up, might flip through. 1886 *Science* VII. 263 When the water had disappeared, eight mackerel were found flipping about the deck.

6. *trans.* To strike smartly and lightly (with a whip, or the like); to flick.

1861 PYCROFT *Agony Point* II. iv. 45 Minnie laughed and flipped her old friend with her glove. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.* 55 *Flick* or *Flip*, to snap lightly with a whip. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* viii. (1881) 76 Taking up his whip.. and flipping the toe of his boot with it.

b. intr. To make a sharp stroke at.

1893 S. GRAND *Heavenly Twins* (1894) 332 Viciously flipping at the flowers, as he passed, with the stick he carried.

7. *slang.* To shoot with a pistol, etc.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Flip*, to shoot. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iv. iii. 'Flip him, Dick—fire or I'm taken,' cried King.

Flipse (flip), *sb.* north. Also 6 flope, 6-9 flype. [cf. Du. *sch.*, *schep*, a forehead-cloth worn by women, Da. *slip* lap, protruding piece (of a shirt, etc.), lip of a wound, mod. Icel. *slipi* a horse's lip; cf. also next *vb.*, from which the senses in 2 are derived.]

1. A fold or flap; the flap or brim of a hat.

1530 PALSGR. 552/2, I tourne up the flepe of a cap. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. Counties* (Surtees) I. 361, VJ capper with flypes in y^e neke iiiij s. a 1689 W. CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 12 With good blew Bonnets on their Heads; Which on the one side had a flippe, Adorn'd with a Tobacco pipe. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 319 *Flife* (of a hat); the brim. 1828 BEWICK *Mem.* (1862) 38 In what king's reign his hat had been made was only to be guessed at, but the flipes of it were very large. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Flife*, the brim of a hat.

2. *dial.* (See quots.)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Flife*, a flake of snow. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Flife*, *Flype*, a thin piece, a piece of skin torn off. To take off in flypes, is to take off in thin pieces.

Hence **Flip**(p)ed *ppl. a.*, having a flap.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 11/1 A Jew, in a flipped hat of mottled straw.

Flipse (flip), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also flypo, flip. [? f. prec. *sb.* (which however is not recorded so early); cf. MDa. *slippe* to skin.]

1. *trans.* To strip off (the skin, etc.); to peel, *flay*. Also, † to *flife* off. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Try* 954, He.. fillypit of the fise. 1724 RAMSAY *Cent. Sheph.* iv. i. And ten sharp nails.. Can flype the skin o' ye'r cheeks out o'er your chin. 1813 W. LESLIE *Agric. Surv. Nairn* Gloss., To *Flyp*, to ruffle back the skin. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 210 Great faulds o' capper all were flypit. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., 'Aa flyped him' figuratively used, means 'I robbed or stripped him'.

† 2. To turn up or down, to fold back; also, to turn inside out. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 552/2 I flype up my sleeves, as one dothe that intendeth to do some thyng. c 1538 LYNDESAY *Supplic.* 97 Their faldingis flappis about their feit, Their laithlie lynng furthward flypit. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 451, I used often to flype up the lids of my eyes. 1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* Gloss., *Flype*, to turn outside in. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flip up*, to turn up one's sleeves.

3. *Comb.*, *flipse-wool dial.* (Hawick): = *skin-wool*.

Hence **Fliped** *ppl. a.*, of a fleece: Torn off bodily.

1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/6 Wool.. flipped fleeces, 84d.

† **Fliperous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Coquette*, A prattling or proud gossip; a fisking, or fliperous minx.

Flip-flap (flipflap), *adv.*, *sb.* and *a.* [onomatopœic reduplication of FLAP, expressive of repeated oscillating movement.]

A. adv. With a repeated flapping movement.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 51 Then they goe flip-flap in the winde. 1775 in ASH. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 35 Flounders fried in oatmeal.. with their tails jerking Flip, flap, in the frizzle of the pan.

B. sb.

† 1. Something that 'goes flip-flap' (see A.), e.g. a hanging piece of cloth, a fan, a fly-flapper. *Obs.*

1529 SKELTON *Elynour Runnyng* 514 Couer thy shap Wyth sum flip flap. 1598 FLORIO, *Ventaglio*.. a flip flap or any thing to make wind with. 1600 DEKKER *Old Fortunatus* in DODSL. O. Pl. (1816) III. 127-8 If I hear any ginging but of the purse-strings that go flip, flap.. would I were turn'd into a flip-flap and sold to the butchers. 1611 COTGR., *Esventoir*, a fanne, flip-flap.

† 2. A frivolous woman: = FLAP *sb.* 9. *Obs.*—1

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* i. The light airy flipflap, she kills him with her motions.

3. *slang. a.* 'A kind of somersault in which the performer throws himself over on his hands and feet alternately'; also, 'a peculiar rollicking dance indulged in by costers' (*Slang Dict.* 1864). *b.* In sailors' use: 'The arm' (Barrère & Leland 1889).

Cf. FLIPPER *sb.* 2. *c.* A kind of firework, a cracker.

a. 1676 *Character Quack Doctor* 5 He danc'd a Saraband with Flip-flaps, and Sommersets. 1727 GAY *Fables* xl. 31 The tumbler whirls the flip-flap round, With sommersets he shakes the ground. 1764 GARRICK in G. Colman, Jun. *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 256 Flip flaps, and great changes without meaning. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxxi. 324 This.. iniquitous world—a world of flip-flaps and somersets.

c. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4/1 To-night.. the sound of the obtrusive and saltatory flip-flap will be heard in the streets of Great Britain.

4. *U.S.* 'A kind of tea-cake' (Farmer).

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xviii. As we sat over her dough-nuts and flipflaps.

C. adj. That 'goes flip-flap' (see A.).

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 635 Music.. with.. butterfly flip-flap flights, and die-away cadences. 1888 *Spectator* 7 July 934 That easy imitation of French flip-flap brush work which is so fashionable at the present time.

Hence **Flip-flap** *v.*

1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffs* Wks. (Grosart) V. 255 The sly sheepe-biter.. summer settled & flipt flapt it twenty times above ground. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* iv. xii. 245 Nancy Joe went flip-flapping upstairs.

Flip-flop (flipflap), *sb.* [onomatopœic reduplication; cf. prec. and FLOP.] In *nounce-uses*: *a.* The 'flap' of the ear. *b.* The sound of a regular footfall.

1661 K. W. Conf. *Charac.*, *Informers* (1860) 47 We will stop the mishapen hols widdowed of their flip-flops.. least there.. still he retainne also too much of the faculty of entrance. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 168 When he heard the regulation flip-flop approaching.

Flippancy (flippanst), [f. FLIPPANT; see -ANCY.] The quality of being flippant; *esp.* disposition to trifle, frivolity; occas. in earlier use, Volubility.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. II. Mann* (1834) II. clxix. 176 The famous orator Henley is taken up for treasonable flippancies. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 8 It filled up my notions of French flippancy agreeably enough. 1807 tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 183 A continued flippancy of chit-chat in the boxes. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 15 He.. with asperity and flippancy adverted to a remarkable case I had written on nearly two years back. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 268 Effeminate prejudices and mere flippancies draped in elaborate rhetoric. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Alt. Royal* I. ii. 64 Why, Jessie, you are generally the very essence of flippancy.

Flippant (flippanst), *a.* Also 7 flippont. [app. f. FLIP *v.* (sense 5). Cf. FLIP *a.* used *dial.* in senses 1 and 2 below; an ablaut-var. of the root, with related meaning, occurs in ON. *slēipr* babbler, *slēipa* (Sw. *dial.* *slēpa*) to talk foolishly.

The suffix may possibly be an alteration of the ME. *ppl.* ending -*inde* -ING², or the word may have been formed in 16th c. on the analogy of *ppl. adjs.* in -ANT, such as the heraldic *trippant*.]

† 1. Nimble, moving lightly or alertly; easily moved or managed, light to the hand; pliant, flexible, limber. *Obs.*

1622 MARBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* i. 73 It is a bird of the flippant wing, which as it moueth with most nimblenesse, so it doth the greatest mischief. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 26 Targets, though very flippont ones, have not only resisted the Push of the Pikes, but also [etc.]. *Ibid.* 27 The Pike.. is carried tapering, to poise it the better, and thereby renders it the more flippont for those who use it. 1895 *Windsor Mag.* July 21 'She weer flippant on 'er feet that night.. an' tore'd holl' as fast as a wind-hover.'

† 2. Of the tongue: 'Nimble', voluble. Hence of persons: Ready in the use of words, speaking freely, fluent, talkative, voluble. Of conversation or discourse: Fluent, sparkling. *Obs.*

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. i. As for your mother, she was wise, a most flippant tongue she had. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. 157 It becoming them not.. to be dumppish.. but.. pleasantly flippant and free in their speech. 1677 MIRGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, A flippant discourse, *un discours coulant*. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 247 ¶ 9 An excellent Anatomist has promised me to dissect a Woman's Tongue, and to examine whether there may not be in it certain Juices, which render it so wonderfully voluble or flippant. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* an. 1765, She [Mrs. Thrale] is more flippant; but he has ten times her learning. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 427 The wines are good and the conversation flippant.

† *b.* In bad sense: Impertinently voluble. (Cf. 4.)

1677 MIRGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, A flippant and forward woman, *une coquette une libertine*. 1727 GAY *Fables* xii. 18 The husband's sullen, dogged, shy, The wife grows flippant in reply.

† 3. Sportive, playful. *Obs.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1, I am now as.. flippant if I see a pretty Woman, as when in my Youth. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) VI. 156 Like Love's sprightly Goddess she's flippant and gay. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 315 The squirrel, flippant, pert, and full of play.

4. Displaying unbecoming levity in the consideration of serious subjects or in behaviour to persons entitled to respect.

1724 WATERLAND *Farther Wind.* Wks. IV. 12 It very ill becomes this gentleman.. to grow so exceeding flippant. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 June, I was reading Sherlock's flippant but entertaining letters. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* i. (1863) 14 That.. peculiarity, which a flippant and superficial philosophy has sometimes charged upon the Scriptures as a blemish. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix. The flippant contempt with which the guests regarded her uncle. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 251 The flippant way in which she has treated his attentions.

5. *absol.* passing into *sb.* A flippant person.

In first quot. Richardson seems to have thought the word was of It. origin, and fabricates a pseudo-It. plural. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. lxxxviii. 291 It concerns me, however, not a little, to find our affair so generally known among the *Flippanti* of both sexes. 1791 COWPER *Judgm. Poets* 22 They gentle called, and kind and soft, The flippant and the scold. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 269 The flippants and pragmatics who infest all the highways of society. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cx. The stern were mild when thou wert by, The flippant put himself to school And heard thee.

Hence **Flippantly** *adv.*, in a flippant manner;

Flippantness, the quality of being flippant.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flippantness*. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Lett. II. Mann* (1834) III. cccxxii. 268 It is time for me to check my pen that asks so flippantly. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an.

1774 (1816) II. 298 *note*, Mrs. Thrale asked him somewhat flippantly, 'Why do you put him up in the counting-house?' 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intellect. Patrim.* 84 The flippantness of French philosophers. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 49 Flippantly tapping at the doors of thought.

† **Flipper**, *sh.*¹ *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 flipper. [*f.* FLIP *v.* + -ER *l.*] A flippant and unreliable person. c 1400 *Cato's Morals in Cursor M.* App. iv. 7. 1669 Forso flipers and alle fals flaters I rede sore pou fle.

Flipper (flɪˈpər), *sh.*² [*f.* FLIP *v.* + -ER *l.*] 1. A limb used to swim with; e.g. any limb in a turtle; in a seal or walrus, *esp.* the fore-limb; the fore-limb of a cetacean; the wing of a penguin; the fin of a fish.

1822 MANBY *Voy. Greenland* 39 The fore paws or flippers [of the seal]. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 955 Their [penguins'] wings are true flippers. 1885 WOOD in *Loug. Mag.* V. 408 The fore limbs of the whale are technically named flippers.

2. *transf.* The hand.

1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xlii, I like to touch the flipper of one who has helped to shame the enemy. 1840 BARIAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Gengulphus* xx, They cut off his 'flippers', As the Clerk, very flippantly, term'd his fists. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The boatswain's mate exulted in having 'taken a lord by the flipper'.

3. *Theat.* 'Part of a scene, hinged and painted on both sides, used in trick changes' (Farmer).

4. *U.S.* = FLAPJACK (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *Comb.*, as *flipper-like* adj.

1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idylls* 133 Holding their shaking sides with their brawny flipper-like hands.

Flipper-de-flapper. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Echoic.] (See quot. 1847).

1640 *King & poore North. Man* 36 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 307, I nere saw such a flipper de flapper before. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flipper-de-flapper*, noise and confusion caused by show. *Sussex.*

Flipperty-flopperty (flɪˈpɜːti, flɒˈpɜːti), *a.* That 'goes flip-flop'; loose, dangling.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 83 She is a gaunt, awkward girl, in a 'flipperty-flopperty' hat. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc., xii, He had .. one of those flipperty-flopperty things on his head, that the butcher-boys wear

Flippery (flɪˈpɜːri). *rare.*

† 1. = FRIPPERY.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* ii. v, If I be brought .. to carry .. any gentle Lady of the Laundry .. behind me, my gelding, with all her Streamers, Knapsacks, Glasses, Goggles, as if I were a running flippery.

2. Flippancy.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 86 He had a flippery in writing, *et voila tout*. 1863 *Quida Held in Bondage* I. vi. 131 'Mustn't she be a horrid, heartless, little bit of flippery'?

† **Flippit**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* FLIP; cf. FLAPPET.] A narrow streamer.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 291 With a long peece or flippit as it were, at one side of the top.

Flird, *sh. Sc.* [Possibly repr. OE. *flæard* trifle: see FLERD. But cf. Du. *flarden* splinters, shivers.] 'Anything that is thin and insufficient, as a thin piece of cake, board, etc.'; 'any thing viewed as a gaudy toy'; in *plural*, 'worn-out clothes', 'vain finery' (Jam.).

1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* 62 Thae flirds o' silk, brought owre the seas.

† **Flird**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 flyrd. [Of obscure origin; cf. FLEER *v.*] *intr.* ? To sneer, gibe.

Jamieson has the senses 'to bounce, brag, also to flirt' as current in modern Sc. use.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvii. 9 Sum flyrdis; sum feynzeis; and sum flattiris.

† **Flirdom**. *Obs. Sc.* In 6 flyr-, 7 flirdom(e). [? Connected with prec.] Bounce, bluster, pretence; also, a braggart.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Poems* (1865) 142 Schir Tod, tak ye the flyrdome, and the fon, I haif respite ane yeir. c 1500 Auchinleck *Chron.* (1819) 15 Pan þaj come with a flyrdome & said þat þaj come for na ill of him ne his childer. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 494 A myten, full of flyting, [the] flyrdom lyke. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying v. Polwart* 90 Foule flyrdome wanfucked, tersell of a taide!

Flire, *flirr*(e), *obs. fl. FLEER v.*

Flirt (flɪrt), *sh.* Also 6 flirte, flyrte, flyrt, 7 flert, 6-8 flurt, (7 flurte). [*f.* next.]

† 1. A smart tap or blow, a rap, fillip. (Also *fig.*) *Obs. exc. dial.*

1577 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancy* (Grosart) 18/1 Thus enerie one would haue a flyrt, ere I could get out free. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* in. iii, One flurt at him, and then I am for the voyage. c 1691 Bagford *Ball.* (1878) App., I'll give you a good flurt on the Ear. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 29 Aw caren't a flirt abewt it. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Flirt*, a slight blow or fillip with the thumb and finger.

2. A sudden jerk or movement, a quick throw or cast, a darting motion. Of wind: A gust.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vii. 119 Out with your blades.. Haue a flurt and a crash. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 116 As weak as the Grashoppers who give only a small flurt upwards, and then fall down to the Earth again. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 15 'There may be sometimes some small flurts of a Westerly Wind on these Coasts. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 5 The next Motion is that of unfurling the Fan, in which are comprehended several little Flirts and Vibrations. 1789 G. WHITE *Seaborn* xl. (1853) 140 Hedge-sparrows have a remarkable flirt with their wings. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 205 He .. tosses out his arm with a flirt and a flourish. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* in *Macm. Mag.* II. 58 With a joyful squeak and flirt of his hind-quarters in the air.

† 3. A smart stroke of wit, a joke, a jest; a gibe, jeer, scoff. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* v. 4 Wayne flirts and iestes. 1613 SIR E. HOBY *Counter-snarle* 21 His next flurte is at my witt. a 1655 in *Anecd. & Trad.* (Camden) 24 She had a flurt at them presently. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 101 He would sometimes .. cast out a jesting Flurt at me. 1726 SWIFT *Lett. Wks.* 1841 II. 584 Open reproaches, jesting flirts and contumelious terms.

† b. Of a person: One who mocks or finds fault. 1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* xlv, The precise flirts of eu'ry trades-mans stall Whose busie tongues .. defiles Our honest sort with vomited reviles.

† 4. A fickle, inconstant person.

1577 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancy* (Grosart) 8/1 Fie on thee Fancie, flattering flyrt. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 2 Nor is he one that's Valiant at a spurt; No, no, he's far from being such a flurt.

† 5. A woman of a giddy, flighty character; 'a pert young hussey' (J.).

1562 PHAER *Æneid* ix. Cc ij, Your study chief is daunce in pampryng feasts with gilet flirts. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. i (1651) 143 A peevish drunken flurt, a waspish cholerick slut. 1623 B. JONSON *Time Vind.* Wks. (Kildg.) 636/1 To salute the Skirts Of her, to whom all Ladies else are Flirts. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 84 ¶ 3 My aunt told me she was a forward flurt. 1774 W. WHITEHEAD *Song for Ranelagh, Plays & Poems* II. 224 Ye belles, and ye flirts, and ye pert little things, Who trip in this frolicsome round.

† b. A woman of loose character.

1600 BRETON *Pasquill's Fool's-cap* 22/2 Call'd a Foolish flurt .. When all the world is witness to her shame. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* ii. i. (1684) 17 An idle Town Flurt, with a painted Face. 1703 THORESBY in *Ray's Lett.* (1718) 328 A Flurt, a light House-wife.

6. One who flirts, or plays at courtship. a. Said of a woman.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. ii. 8 She was not one of those flirts .. who would give pain to a person that deserved to be well-treated. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. Academics* v. Wks. 1812 I. 24 How else could he have caught that handsome flurt? 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* viii. (1813) 202 A flirt too, in the worst and meanest degree of flirtation. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* iii. viii, To bend the dainty little flirt To be conformable to your commands.

b. Said of a man.

a 1732 GAY *Distress'd Wife* ii. Wks. (1772) 293 A flirt, One who gives himself all the airs of making love in public. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* I. xii. 274 Sabretasche had an universal reputation as a most unscrupulous flirt.

c. A person to flirt with.

1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 357 The General [Howe] has found another Desdemona at Philadelphia, who is now his Excellency's flirt. a 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* vii. (1879) 217 When I have inspired him with greater respect for me .. he may be an agreeable flirt. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv, General Tuflo is a great flirt of mine.

7. Watch-making. 'A lever or other device for causing sudden movement of mechanism' (Britten).

1786 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IV. 175 The usual way of discharging the chime is by a flirt. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 124 The independent seconds hand is generally discharged by a flirt taking into a pinion.

8. *Comb.*, as *flirt-wort* (see quot.).

1882 FRIEND *Devon Plant-n.*, *Flirtwort*, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, a name apparently nearly died out, but which was common in South Devon some years ago as the designation of the Feverfew.

Flirt (flɪrt), *v.* Also 6 flyrtt, 6-8 flurt, 7 flert. [Onomatopoeic; cf. *flick*, *flip*, *flerk*, *spurt*, *squirt*.]

1. *trans.* To propel or throw with a jerk or sudden movement; often, to propel by a blow from the finger-nail released from the thumb. Also with *away*, *off*, *out*. Cf. FLIP *v.* I.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 84 Scylla .. lurcheth, Close and slylye spying, too flirt thee nauye to rock bane. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 235 'Tis thy fashion to flirt inke in euerie mans face. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi. 88 A little wand that bended end to end, and flerted from the hand Farre off itself doth cast. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 238 ¶ 3 That Sprinkling which some careless Quean Flirts on you from her Mop. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 5 To keep 'em from flirting the Grain over on the Floor. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck* i. xviii, Flirting his sweet and tiny shower Upon a milk-white April flower. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv.* II. xvii. 406 Minute particles of glass .. disappeared so suddenly that I thought I had flirted them off. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* ii. xviii, 'I don't care what you call it', said Mab, flirting away her thimble.

b. With immaterial *obj.*; *esp.* to blurt out (something spoken).

1641 *Vox Borealis* Dj, Then the Foole, he flirts out his folly. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II. cccxli, The Arch-Bishop still Flirting Divinitie against the Throne. 1652 *News fr. Low-Countr.* 11 If carping Momes shall flurt in Podex's face A Flout, to blurt his Matter with Disgrace. 1889 MARK TWAIN (Clemens) *Yankee Crt. K. Arthur* (Fauchn.) II. 51 Of course I whet up now and then and flurt out a minor prophecy.

† 2. To give (a person) a sharp, sudden blow or knock; to rap, strike. Cf. FILLIP *v.* 2.

1563 87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. 881/1 Flirting him vnder the chin, and on the eares. 1611 COTGER, *Nasarder*, to flipp; to rap, or flirt, on the nose. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* Poems (1717) 327 Some gibe and flout him .. Whilst others flurt him on the starting lips.

3. To give a brisk, sudden motion to; to flick. Also with *out*, *up*. To *flirt a fan*: to open and close it with a jerk, to wave it smartly.

1665 EARL DORSET *To all you Ladies* viii, Whilst you .. Perhaps permit some happier man To kiss your hand or flirt your fan. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rol. Raul.* I. 343 She .. flirted her fan with such a fury. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN

Sidney Bidolph II. 62 One of the windows was already up, and I flurled up the other. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 78 The small dust-colour'd beetle .. flirts his filmy wings, and looks around. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 11 In those birds which have a habit of flurting up the tail. 1855 BROWNING *Lovers Quarrel* x, Teach me to flirt a fan As the Spanish ladies can. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iv. 20 Harry again impatiently flirted the whip over the ears of 'My Old Aunt Sally'. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inwent*, 229 He flirted the dinghy round the big ship.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* Of a turkey-cock: To set up its feathers. *rare*—1.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. iii. 186 If you had but rusht and flurled like a Turkey cocke.

† 4. a. *intr.* To turn up one's nose; hence, to sneer, gibe, scoff at. Also of the nostrils: To be turned up or dilated, as if sneering (the earliest recorded use). b. *trans.* To sneer or scoff at, flout (not clearly distinguishable from *fig.* use of 2). *Obs.*

a. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 They haue .. nosethrills flyrtting vpwarde & wyde. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. l. 165 Diogenes, in .. rowling of his tub, and flurting [Fr. *hochant du nez*] at Alexander. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 27 Derided, and flurled at by diuers of the baser people. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 63 Mr. Jones .. could not forbear flurting at him, as—'Come, Mr. Deputy Attorney, what have you to say now'?

b. 1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 211 Titius shall not vpbraid Caius .. nor Zoylus anie more flurt Homer. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* i. i, 'He not be foold nor flurled. 1686 *Catholic Representer* ii. 73 You that flcer, and flurt, and blasphemie Everything you do not understand.

5. *intr.* To move with a jerk or spring; to spring, dart. Of a winged creature: To take short quick flights. Also with *about*, *away*, *up*.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 31 Lyke bees .. That flirt in soonbeams. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xx. i. 35 It will leape & flurt in the handling .. against their faces. 1680 TOM & Will go in *Rev. Ball.*, Three or four .. did flirt away. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 148 In flurting about (as all Fish will when first taken). a 1800 COWPER tr. *Milton's Damon* 144 The sparrow .. Flirts here and there, and late returns to rest. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 234 The velocity of every plunge made her long loose hair flurt up as if [etc.]. 1841 R. B. PEAKE *Court & City* ii. i. (Stage direction), As he approaches nearer, she flirts from him. 1887 STEVENSON *Treas. Franchard* vi, With the tails of his night-shirt flurting as he turned. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* s.v., 'The paper must have flirted into the fire.'

† 6. *fig.* To flit inconstantly from one object to another. *Obs.*

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* (1814) 133 Did love you intrap? .. That now you be flurting, and will not abide. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 348 Do not flirt, or fly from one thing to another.

7. To play at courtship; to practise coquetry; to make love without serious intentions. Often, to flirt with (a person); also in indirect *passive*.

1777 GARRICK *Prod. Sheridan's Sch. Scand.*, If Mrs. B. will still continue flirting. 1793 EARL BUCHAN *Anon. & Fugit. Ess.* (1812) 261 You see them .. flirting with the beauties of the day. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 258 Every man likes to flirt with a pretty girl, and every pretty girl likes to be flirted with. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* I. viii. 192 Scores of military men, who flirted more desperately and meant less by it than any fellows in the room.

b. To play, toy, trifle with (something).

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. v, Occasionally flirting with some lighter document. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii, Claudius was flirting with his fancies, and drawing pretty pictures in the smoke.

c. *trans.* = to flirt with. *rare*—1.

1801 MOORE *Wks. T. Little, To Rosa* iii. 9 Do you thus seek to flirt a number?

Flirtable (flɪrtəˈbəl), *a.* [*f.* FLIRT *v.* + -ABLE.] That is ready to flirt or be flirted with.

1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* i. vi. 22 A flirtable, danceable, small-talkable creature of the male sex. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 5/2 One hundred and fifty ladies .. of whom seventy-five per cent. are 'flirtable'.

Flirtation (flɪrtəˈʃən), [*f.* as prec. + -ATION.]

† 1. 'A quick, sprightly motion. A cant word among women' (J.); in quot. *attrib.* *Obs.*—1

1737 POPE *Lett. in Style of Lady Wks.* 1886 X. 262 A muslin flounce, made very full, would give one a very agreeable Flirtation-air.

2. The action or behaviour of a flirt; † flighty or giddy behaviour, frivolity; the action of playing at courtship.

1718 CIBBER *Non-juror* ii, You know I always loved a little flirtation. 1745-6 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Deves* in *Life & Corr.* 1 Feb. II. 418 The sobriety of my own dwelling is much pleasanter to me than all the flirtations of the world. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* I. xvii. 335 Becoming soon too busy with his play to have time for more than one flirtation. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* vi, The great art of flirtation.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1792 DR. LEEDS *Pol. Mem.* (1884) 202 The flirtations were seriously renewed between Mr. Pitt and Ld. Loughborough. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. ccv, Thou shalt not .. Commit—flirtation with the muse of Moore.

Hence **Flirtation** *a.*, pertaining to flirtation; **Flirtationless** *a.*, devoid of flirtation; having no opportunity of flirting.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XLIII. 327/2 The flirtation element and its kindred infinitesimal phases. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* vi. 66 Flirtationless, unenvied, unregarded.

Flirtatious (flɪrtəˈʃəs), *a.* [*f.* FLIRTATION; see -OUS.]

a. Of persons: Given to flirtation, inclined to flirt.

1834 CRESS MORLEY *Dacre* I. vi. 132 Match-making mothers, flirtatious daughters, and coquettish wives. 1886 W. E. NORRIS *Bachelor's Blunder* ii. (1887) 15, I believe he is rather a flirtatious young gentleman.

b. Of speech, etc.: Of or pertaining to flirtation; of the nature of flirtation.

1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. xii. 243 And yet their talk . . . holds nothing obnoxiously fond or flirtatious. 1891 B. HARTE 1st *Fam. Tasajara* I. 58 An audaciously flirtatious declaration.

Hence **Flirtatiously**, *adv.*; **Flirtatiousness**.

1863 HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh's Fortunes* II. 294 When young men and women are flirtatiously disposed. 1886 *Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 432/1 A North Carolina girl of ingenious flirtatiousness.

Flirted (flɪr'tɪd), *v.* [f. FLIRT *v.* + ED 1.]

In senses of the *vb.* Also with *with*; cf. FLIRT *v.* 7.

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iii. v. Is this the Fellow That had the patience to become a Fool, A flurled Fool. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 341 The flurled fan, the huddle and the toss. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* I. ix. 205 Curly . . . was the . . . most flurled with young Guardsman of his time.

Flirtee (flɪr'ti), *n.* *nonce-wd.* [f. FLIRT *v.* + -EE.]

One who is flurled with.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 676/2 Because the flirter is clever, or the flirtee silly. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 91 Three generations of flirtees.

Flirter (flɪr'tɪ), *n.* [f. FLIRT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who flirts; a flirter.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 45 She dresses not so fine as many a flirter. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* viii. As far distant as possible from the flirter themselves.

† **Flirt-gill** (-dʒɪl). *Obs.* Also **flirt-gillian**. [f. FLIRT *sb.* or *v.* + GILL nickname for *Juliana*.] A woman of light or loose behaviour. Cf. GILL-FLIRT.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 162 Scurvie knave, I am none of his flurtils. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* iv. i. You heard him take me up like a flir Gill, and sing bawdy songs upon me. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* iii. i. As I had been a Mawkin, a flur Gillian.

Flirthead (flɪr'ti:hd), *n.* *nonce-wd.* [see -HEAD.] The state of being a flirter.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 102/1 Young ladies, just budding into flirthead.

Flirtigig, -gigs (flɪr'tɪgɪg(z)), *dial.* [f. FLIRT + GIG: cf. *whirligig*.] A giddy, flighty girl.

1683 *Yorkshire Dialogue* 17 Thou and she, and all sike flirrigigs. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Flirrigigs*, a wanton, fond lass. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Flirrigig*.

Flirting (flɪr'tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLIRT *v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the *vb.* FLIRT in various senses; *esp.* trifling or coqueting with the opposite sex, flirtation.

1593 NASHIE 4 *Let. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 Thou . . . keepst such a flurting and a flinging in euerie leaf. 1644 BULWER *Chirolo*, 54 The flurting out of the Back part of the Hand. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* i. iv. (1699) 44 The flurting up and down of a little Sparrow. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ¶ 3 Miss with all her flurting and Ogling. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* iv. xxxiii. The filthy flirtings of a well twirled mop. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. ix. You can have as much flurting as you like.

attrib. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*, 81 The middle Finger strongly compest by the Thumb, and their collision producing a flurting sound.

Flirting (flɪr'tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That flirts, in various senses of the *vb.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 224 The wife that gads not gigglotwise with euerie flurting gill. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 322 Some . . . have cast out flurting censures against this Catalogue. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* v. iii. Nothing vexes me, but that this flurting gentleman should go before me. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* i. i. But that flurting Hat there looks as 'twere made rather for your Wit than your Head. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. (1740) 509 He could not bear such a flurting Wit and Libertine. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 215 Did you . . . observe how flurting and amatory a certain very great personage is?

Hence **Flirtingly**, *adv.*, in a flurting manner.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Flirtish (flɪr'tɪʃ), *a.* [f. FLIRT *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat of the nature of or betokening a flirter.

c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 260 A flirish girl of sixteen. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xx, Miss Haredeale took occasion to charge upon Dolly certain flirish and inconstant propensities.

Hence **Flirtishness**.

1750 *Hist. Cornelia* 211 She had an air of tenderness, mixed with all the flirishness of coquetry.

Flirtling (flɪr'tlɪŋ), *n.* *nonce-wd.* [f. FLIRT *sb.* + -LING.] A little flirter.

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xv. The pair of trim-built flirtings, walking so daintily down the gravel path.

Flirtship, *nonce-wd.* [f. FLIRT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The personality of a flirter; in quot. a mock title.

1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Stolen Heiress* iii. i. Call your Lady, what does your Flirtship do here? I want your mistress.

Flirty (flɪr'ti), *a.* [f. FLIRT *sb.* + -Y 1.] Of or pertaining to flirtation; characterized by or inclined to flirtation.

1840 LADY C. M. C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* i. A laughing and flirty dialogue succeeded. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* I. ix. 206 Such a bold flirty girl. 1870 *Public Opinion* 6 Aug. 169 Criticising the flirty ways of a fascinating widow.

† **Flish**, *v.* *Obs.* In 4 *flysche*. [app. imitative of the sound of a clad waved through the air.]

trans. To slash or cut. Hence **Fly-schand** *vbl. sb.* a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2141 With flyschande speris. *Ibid.* 2769 Fulle butt in þe frounte he flysches hymene evene.

† **Flish-flash**, *v.* [? reduplication of prec.] *intr.* To make cuts and slashes with a sword.

1641 *Vox Borealis* Bijb. I can Fence bravely, and flish flash, with the best of them.

Flisk (flɪsk), *sb. dial.* [f. next.]

1. A whim, a freak. *Sc.*

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamont* xxviii. There is something in Miss Ashton's change . . . too sudden and too serious for a mere flisk of her own.

2. A flip with the finger. *In a flisk*: 'in a jiffy' (*Whitby Gloss.* 1855).

1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 86 So down his throat she goes in a flisk.

3. In various concrete senses: a. A 'whisk' made of twigs or horsehair for brushing away dust, flies, etc. (Halliwell 1847, *Berks. Gloss.* 1888).

b. A large-toothed comb (Halliwell 1847, *W. Cornw. Gloss.* 1880).

c. A syringe (*Whitby Gloss.* 1876).

Flisk, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. next. Cf. FLIG *a.*]

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1563/4 A Black Mare, about 15 hands with a flisk Tail, lame on the near foot before. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 6000/3 Stolen . . . a black Mare . . . with a Flisk Tail.

Flisk (flɪsk), *v.* Now *dial.* [onomatopoeia expressive of a sudden movement through the air; cf. *whisk*.]

1. *intr.* To move or dance about in a frolicsome way; to frisk. Of a horse: To be restive.

1596 GOSSEN *Pleas. Quips* 110, Fannes . . . To flit away the flisking flies. a 1689 W. CLELAND *Effigies Cleri* Poems (1697) 62 Which make some Brethren flisk and fling. 1786 BURNS *Auld Farmer's New-Year Salut.* xii. Thou never braindg'tan' fetch't, an' fliskit. 1887 *Mod. Scott. Poets* Ser. x. 58 The hungry honey bees That flisked and feasted there.

2. *trans.* To make restless and uneasy; to put out, displease.

1792 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 71 But, Willie lad, tak' my advice, An' at it binna fliskit. 1862 *Hist. Prov. Scot.* 60 Fashioned fools are easiest flisked.

3. To flick, knock about. Also, to spurt, sprinkle.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Flisk*, to flick, as with a whip. *Line.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Flisk*, to squirt liquids. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* s.v., Don't get flisking that corn about.

Fliskmahoy, *Sc.* [f. FLISK *v.* Jamieson gives also *Fliskmahaigo* with similar sense; the unmeaning endings may have been suggested by the place-names *Dalmahoy* and *Lesmahago*.] A flighty girl; a woman who gives herself airs.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxv. 'That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout.' 1818 — *Hrt. Mill.* l. 'Seeing I hae prught worthy Mrs. Putler sic a fliskmahoy.'

Flisky (flɪski), *a.* 1 [f. FLISK *sb.* or *v.* + -Y 1.]

1. *Sc.* Flighty, frolicsome; of a horse: Skittish.

1807 HOGG *Auld Ettrick John* 8 Mount. Bard 105 Auld Johnie's flisky dame. 1856 G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes Berwick*, 48 You're like Adam Black's pony, Flisky, pranky—and no very canny. 1880 *Antim & Down Gloss.*, *Flisky*, skittish, specially applied to a mare which kicks when touched on the flank.

2. *south. dial.* (See quot.)

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Novell* xxxi, First come fitful scuds of rain, 'flisky' rain they call it.

Flit (flɪt), *sb.* [f. next *vb.*] The action of flitting.

a. A removal. b. A light movement, as of a bird's wing; a flutter; a light touch.

a. 1835 N. P. WILLIS in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss Miltford* (1882) I. 289 A flit from London and a visit to Reading. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Flit*, 'A moonlight flit', a decampment by night with the furniture, to cheat the landlord.

b. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* xii. 99 There was a vague flit and consternation in the darkness at the farther end of the room. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* III. liv. 242 A flit of fancy touched me. 1880 — *Mary Auerley* xxvi. Kneading it firmly with some rapid flits of thumb.

† **Flit**, *a. poet.* *Obs.* Also **flitt**. [var. of FLEET *a.*, the form being influenced by FLIT *v.* Cf. also FLIGHT *a.*]

a. Swift, nimble, quickly-moving. b. Fleeting, shifting; light, airy, unsubstantial.

a. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iv. 38 And in his hand two darts exceeding flit, And deadly sharp, he held. *Ibid.* iii. xi. 39 Now, like a stag; now, like a falcon flit. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiv. lxxii. 265 That flit birde that Ioues hot weapon beares.

b. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. 57 On the rockes he fell so flit and light, That he thereby receiv'd no hurt at all. *Ibid.* iii. i. 56 Therewith a while she her flit fancy fedd. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. vii. Life it self's as flit as is the aire we breathe.

Flit (flɪt), *v.* Forms: 3-4 flitten, *Orm.* flitenn, 3 flut(t)en, 3-6 flytt(e), 4-6 flyt(e), 4-9 flitt(e), (6 fliet), 4- flit. *Pa. t.* 3 flintte, 4 flitt, 5 flette, flyt, 6 flit. *Pa. ppl.* 4 yflit, idut, 7 flit, [ME. *flitten*, *flutten*, a. ON. *flytja* (Sw. *flytta*, Da. *flytte*), f. **flut*-weak grade of the root of *flōtu*: see FLEET *v.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To remove, transport, or take away to another place; to transfer from one position to another; to remove (a person) from his house or habitation. Now chiefly *Sc.* or *dial.*

c 1200 ORMIN 15648 To flittenn menn till heffness and Ut off þe defless walde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1522 Ðat folk . . . deden him flitten hise ostel. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1544 As regnes shal ben flitted Fro folk to folk. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 155 Pen þo prest flyttes his bōke north to þat oper auter nōke. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. v. 181 A Towne Wes flytted out of þat ilke plas Quhare it fowndyt and byggyt was. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees)

3412 In to þat my body flitt. 1558 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 106 Scho may not flit nor remove the tenentis, occuparis of the samin. 1572 *Scunfill Ball.* xxix. (1872) 152 That sum of thame mon flit thair kist. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 155 This lord . . . exchanged, removed, and flitted part of his Cattle . . . from one manor to another. 1782 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 84 To Flit, to remove any thing in general, particularly furniture. 1807 *Overseer's Acct.* in *Kutland Gloss.* (1891) s.v., For flitting sarah Hails 1s. 6d. 1861 DASENT *Burnt Njal* II. 40 They flitted home their goods and laid up the ship. 1863 BERING *Gould Iceland* 257 One fine afternoon he flitted his guest out to the island.

b. *spec.* To shift (a tethered animal, occas. the tether) from one spot to another, when it has eaten all the grass within reach; hence, to tether. Also, to shift the position of (a sheep-fold).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 18 To flyte it [the shepefolde] euery mornynge or nyght. *Ibid.* § 148 Flyte hym [thy horse] as oft as thou wylt. 1786 BURNS *Auld Farmer's New-Year Salut.* xviii. Wi' tentie care I'll flit thy tether, To some hain'd rig. 1816 Sir A. BOSWELL *Skeldon Langhs* 44 A Sow upon your land I'll tether . . . But deil a man o' Kyle shall flit her. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., The goot (goat) were flitted to the middle cloo'es-pooist.

† c. Of a boat, etc.: To serve to transport. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25709 (Cott.) Penance is þat oper bord, þat fletand flittes man ouer ford . . . ich schal him haue of merci win. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 420 It [the bate] sa littl wes, that It Mycht on the wattr bot thresum flyt.

d. *Naut.* (See quot., and FLEET *v.* 12.)

1750 T. R. BLANCKLEY *Naval Expos.*, *Flitting*, altering or removing a dead Eye in the Low or Top-mast Shrouds and Backstays, either to lengthen or shorten them, is called Flitting. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 In this way we proceeded flitting the tackle and lowering till our anchor was grounded. *Ibid.* 158 Having so many times to stop, overhaul, and flit . . . the work could not go on very speedily.

† 2. To remove, get rid of (a thing); to drive away (an insect). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 623 Fele times haue ich fonded to flitte it fro þourgt. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1812 So sore it stikid when I was hit, That by no craft I might it flit. 1596 GOSSEN *Pleas. Quips* 110 Fannes . . . To flit away the flisking flies.

† 3. To change the condition or direction of; to alter, cause to deviate or waver; to pervert (law). *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13414 3e sen þatt icc am flittedd nu Fra dæþ to lif omi erþe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Lucia* 279 Par-with for to flit hyre thoct. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 183 If he wolde flitte The lawe for the covetise. 14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 1248 Late not 3oure corage ne 3oure force fail, Ne non assautes 3ov flitten or remeve.

† 4. *refl.* To betake oneself, go, direct one's course. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 15853 Uss birrþ a33 Uss flittenn toward Criste. *Ibid.* 18038 Swa þatt 1e33. . . Wel sholdenn muheynn flitten hemin & fersenn fra þe defell. 13.. in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* II. 97 Bot þou flit þe ferr, For his sake þou sal far (þe) werr.

5. *intr.* To shift one's position, either in a material or immaterial sense; to be gone, depart, pass away, remove. Also with *away*, or const. *from*, *† of*, *out of*, *to*.

c 1200 ORMIN 12765 O þatt oper daz3 Toc Jesu Crist to flittenn Inntill þe land off Gahle. a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Ferliche ha flutted from þe heate in to þe chele. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12437 (Cott.) þan flitted þai vntil a tun þat cleped was chapar-naum. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3762 When a man fra þis world sal flitte. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5359 When it [Richesse] failith, he [Love] wol flit. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 145 Out of thy mynde let not this lesson flyt. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1147/2 But yf our self flyt from hym. 1576 GOSSEN *Speculum Hum.* in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 76 His lyfe shall flit, when most he trustes the same. 1619 J. WELSH in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 562 To flit owt of this lyfe. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. ii. xliii. Nor is his masters knowledge from him flit Into his scholars head. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 38 The Sea frequently flitted and changed its place. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* vii. Like the Borealis race, That flit ere you can point their place. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 100 Towards the fall of the summer, clergy from the southern counties had been flitting northward. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 65 Our spirits must have flitted away unconsciously.

† b. To depart, deviate, swerve from a custom, justice, law, etc. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13430 3uw iss nu baþe god & ned . . . To flittenn o þiss oper daz3 Fra deofless & fra sinness. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2704 To suchie a juggle with-drawe the hope of money, and he fro justice flittethe. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7903 Fra alde custome þai walde nost flytt. 1571 CAMPHON *Hist. Ircl.* xi. xi. (1633) 72 Vivian the legate . . . doth . . . excommunicate all those that flitte from the obeysance of the Kings of England.

† c. Of a horseman: To lose his seat and fall to the ground. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. ix. From his sadell . . . he made him flytte Downe to the ground. 1458 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 41 Som oute of her sadels flette to the grounde. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xli. 51 Some perforce flittis On grund.

† d. quasi-*trans.* To migrate from (a place); to change (places); to shift (one's camp, etc.).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13654 Wyþ force he hided hem flitte þet stede. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamelon* Wks. (1892) 52 The moist part flittit camp and went to Lynlythquow. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sels.* 139 Spirits change their Beings . . . far otherwise than bodies do when they flit places. 1715 *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 620 While I have might, I will you fight, from Stirling flit your Den, Sir.

6. To remove from one habitation to another, change one's residence, 'move'. Chiefly *north.* or *Sc.* (In proverbial expressions often opposed to *sil.*)

1504 *Plumpton Corr.* 191, I will flit at this next Mighelmas.
a 1553 *Udall Royster D.* ii. iii. (Arb.) 36 Fast for to sitte and not off to flite. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 135 Their desire . . . is to go to their new masters eyther on a Tewdsday, or on a Thursday; for . . . they say Munday flitte, Neaver sitte, 1721 *Kelly Scot. Prov.* 105 Fools are fain of flitting, and wise Men of sitting. 1871 *C. Gibbon For Lack of Gold v.* When you need to flit, there's a house of mine standing empty that you can take at any time.

† 7. To change from one state, condition, or direction to another; to alter, shift about, give way.

c 1386 *Chaucer Pars. T.* p. 295 God . . . that may not change and flite. c 1430 *How Wise Man taught Son* 116 In *Babes Bk.* (1868) 51 Neiper hasti for to change ne flitte. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxxv. 95 Of this fals failseand world I tyre, That ever more flytis lyk ane phane. 1590 *Spenser F. Q. i.* iv. 5 On a sandie hill, that still did flitt And fall away, it [the Pallace] mounted was full hie. a 1605 *Montgomerie Misc. Poems* xxxi. 58 If 3e be constant, I sall neuer change; If 3e be fickle, I am for't to flitt. 1725 *Ramsay Gent. Sheph.* ii. iv. (1875) 33 Your thoughts may flit, and I may thole the wrang. 1816 *Coleridge Statesm. Man.* App. 35 The intellectual eyes of the Many flit, and are incapable of looking fixedly toward the God-like.

b. Of a flame: To die down.

1839 *Marryat Phant. Ship* xi, Like a candle burnt down to the socket, flitting and flaring alternately. 1887 *Swineburne Locrine* i. i. 261 Thy smile is as a flame that plays and flits.

8. To move along, pass, proceed; to pass lightly or softly and (usually) with rapidity or suddenness. Often with adverbs, as *about, away, by, to and fro*, etc. Said both of material and immaterial things.

c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* ii. vi. (1554) 42 b, Or that I any farther flitte. To diuine this matter I committe. c 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 34 Flitte faste ouere thees felles. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* v. viii. (1614) 386 Forced to flee to the mountaine where he liued three months . . . flitting vp and downe with ten or twelue followers. 1618 *Bolton Florus Pref.* The varietie of matter makes the minde abruptly flit from one thing to another. 1642 *H. More Song of Soul* i. ii. v, Sith my wandering Bark so far is gone, And flitten forth upon the Ocean main. 1781 *Cowper Retirement* 192 The clouds that flit, or slowly float away. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* iii. xi, When flits this Cross from man to man. 1838 *Dickens Nich. Nick* xvi, Postmen . . . flit to and fro. 1851 *Hells Comp. Solit.* xiii. (1874) 246, I seemed to see the various races who had occupied the spot flit by. 1864 *Tennyson Aylmer's F.* 202 Unawares they flitted off, Bussing themselves about the flowerage.

b. *esp.* Of a bird or other winged creature: To fly lightly and swiftly; also, to make short and swift flights, to flutter.

1535 *Coverdale 2 Esdras* v. 6 And the foules shal flyt, and the Sodomitysh sepe shal cast out his fish. 1556 *J. Heywood Spider & F.* liv. 34 Downe the flie againe flith. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* iii. xi. 42 Faire Pegasus that flitteth in the ayre. 1700 *Dryden Fables, Meleager & Atalanta* 401 With wings endu'd . . . and sent to flit in air. 1817 *Campbell Poems, Keultera* 17 The bat flits to and fro. 1854 *Tennyson En. Ard.* 269 Like the caged bird escaping suddenly, The little innocent soul flitted away.

c. Of time: To pass away.

1573 *Baret Alu. F.* 706 Time flitted away quickly. 1583 *Stanyhurst Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 26 Hee shal bee the regent, vntil yeers thirte be flitted. 1868 *Morris Earthly Par.* i. 72 So smoothly o'er our heads the days did flit.

† 9. To sustain existence, to live by (i.e. upon). *Obs.*

[Cf. *ON. flytja* to provide with necessities (a fig. application of the original sense 'to ferry, help forward'), whence *refl. flytjask* to maintain oneself.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 202 Al so 3issced a 3issare bet moni busant muhten bi fluten [printed *bifluten*]. *Ibid.* 428 Non aunc seruauit ne oultre . . . uorto asken i-sette huire, bute mete & cloð bet heo meci vluten bi.

Hence † *Flit*, *Flitted*, † *Flitten ppl. a.*, that has gone away, departed.

1590 *Spenser F. Q. i.* vii. 21 So hardly he the flitted life does win Unto her native priest to retourn. 1642 *H. More Song of Soul* i. ii. xxviii, The . . . flitten or shrunk spright. *Ibid.* ii. iii. i. xxix, All flit souls be not in the same taking.

Flit, var. of *Fleet v.* 2, to skim.

Flitch (*flitʃ*), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 1 flieci, flieci, 5 flykke, 5-6 flik, flyk(e), (5 fliekke, 6 flycke), 6-7 (8, 9 dial.) fliek. b. 3-4 flie(c)he, (5 vlyceh, 6 flie(c)h), 5-6 flitehe, flytehe, (6 fleetch, 9 dial. fleech, fleach), 6- flitch. [*OE. fliecc* ? str. neut., corresp. to *MLG. vlike, vlicke*, *ON. flikki* (*MDa. flykke*): *OTeut. *flikkjom*, f. root **flik*, found in *ON. flitk rag*, and perh. in *Fleck sb.*]

1. The side of an animal, now only of a hog, salted and cured; a 'side' of bacon.

a. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 774 *Perna*, flieci. 805-31 *Charters* xxxvii. 18 in *O. E. Texts* 444 Tua flieci. 901-9 *Charter Eadweard in Cod. Dipl.* v. 164 Feor flieci. c 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker Voc.* 272/5 *Perna*, flieci. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* ii. 261, iii. bakon-fliks, ij. beffe-fliks. a 1529 *Skelton Col. Cloute* 846 A bakon flycke. 1643 *Inu. Skipton Castle* in *Whitaker Craven* (1805) 302, 35 great large beefe flycks. c 1746 *J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) Lanc. Dialect. Gloss.*, *Flitch*, a flitch of bacon. 1859 *Geo. Eliot A. Bede* iv, 'Thee lookst as white as a flitch o' new bacon.'

b. c 1230 *Itali Meil.* 37 Seod þe cat at þe flieci. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 26 There fonde he . . . many goed flyches of bacon. 1577 *B. Googe Heresbach's Ilush.* iii. (1586) 152 b, Cutting out the Head, the Gammon and the fleetches, powder them with salt. 1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat.* iv. iv. 32 Dried flyches of some smoked beue. 1710 *Swift Baniis*

& *Philemon* 25 He from out the Chimney took A Flitch of Bacon off the Hook. 1859 *Jehon Brittany* v. 55 From . . . the ceiling hung a goodly row of . . . flitches of bacon.

transf. 1648 *Herrick Hesper.*, *Bacchus*, He . . . walks with dangling breeches . . . And shewes his naked flitches.

b. The 'flitch' presented yearly at Dunmow, in Essex, to any married couple who could prove that they had lived in conjugal harmony for a year and a day. (Also at Wichnor: see quot. a 1509.)

1362 [see *FLITCHEN*]. a 1509 in *Dugdale Baronage* (1676) 11. 106/2 The said Sir Philip shall fynde . . . one Bacon flyke, hanging in his Halle at Whichenore . . . to be given [etc.]. 1615 *Hist. Robert Fitz-walter* 25 One Richard Wright . . . came and required of the Bacon of Dunmow . . . And there was deliuered vnto the said Richard, one fleech of Bacon. 1820 *Combe Dr. Syntax, Consol.* i. (Chandos) 125 They might have claim'd or I'm mistaken With conscience clear the Flitch of Bacon.

2. a. A square piece of blubber from a whale.

b. A steak cut from a halibut.

1787 *Hunter in Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 394 The adipose covering from all of the Whale kind that is brought home in square pieces, called flitches. 1884 [see *FLITCH v.* 1].

3. A slice cut lengthways from the trunk of a tree, usually having the natural surface as one of its sides.

1823 *Moor Suffolk Wds., Fleeces*, the portions into which a tree or piece of timber is cut by the saw. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flitch*, the outside cut or slab of a tree. 1873 *J. Richards Wood-working Factories* 126 In America lumber is . . . not cut first into deals or flitches for transportation, and then sawed again to sizes, as in Europe. 1875 *T. Laslett Timber* xxvi. 190 Those [trees] with faulty centres furnish . . . pieces unequally sided, called flitches.

b. *Carpentry.* (See quot.)

1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* i. 883/1 *Flitch*, a. One of several associated planks fastened side by side to form a compound beam, or built-beam. b. A bolt of planks, united by the stub-shot.

4. *Comb.*, as *flitch-beam*, -ware (see quots.).

1884 *Knight Dict. Mech.* iv. 348/1 *Flitch Beam*, a beam made in layers of material pinned together. 1750 *Ellis Mod. Husbandry* vii. ii. 60 *Flitch-ware*, that which is turned out of the intire round part of the [beech] tree.

Flitch (*flitʃ*), *sb.* 2. *rare.* [*Onomatopœic*; cf. *flick, switch, twitch*]. A flick or stroke.

1893 *G. D. Leslie Lett. to Marco* xvi. 106 They give continually a little sort of jerky flitch with their wings.

Flitch (*flitʃ*), *v.* 1. Also *fletch*. [*f. FLITCH sb.* 1] *trans.* a. To cut (a log) into flitches, also, to cut as a flitch is cut. b. To cut (halibut) into flitches or steaks. Hence *Flitching vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1875 *T. Laslett Timber* xxvi. 193 Great care is . . . necessary in . . . flitching the log. *Ibid.* xxvi. 202 Planks . . . flitched from some of the hollow trees. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Finning and flitching knives. 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech.* iv. 348 *Flitching Knife*, for slicing halibut into steaks or flitches.

Flitch (*flitʃ*), *v.* 2. *dial.* [? var. of *FLIT a.* *ON. flytja*]. a. *refl.* = *FLIT v.* 4. b. *intr.* for *refl.* = *FLIT v.* 5.

1555 *Abb. Parker Ps.* lv. 157, I would me flitche, From hence to wildernes. 1787 *W. Marshall Norfolk* (1795) 11. *Gloss.*, *Flitch*, to move from place to place; as from farm to farm. 1857 *Wright Dict. Provine.*, *Flitch*, to move from place to place.

Flitchen. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also a flucchen, 7 flitehin. [*f. FLITCH sb.* 1 + *EN* 1.] = *FLITCH*.

1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* x. 189 Pauz þei don hem to [donmowe . . .] To folewen aftur þe flucchen, fecche þei hit neuere. 1658 *MS. Inv. of Goods* (Nares) Fower flitchins of bacon in the chimney. 1786 *Land. Mag.* Mar. 158 Bacon As good as e'er cut off a flitchen. 1804 *J. Duncumb Hist. Hereford* i. 213/1 *Gloss.* 1879 in *Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk.*

Flite, flyte (*flait*), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1-3 flit, 3-4, 9 flite, flitt(e), 4-5 flyt, (5 floyt, 7 fleyte), 8 flight, 8- flyte. [*OE. flit* str. neut., f. *flitan* (see next): cf. *OFris.* and *OS. flit* (*Du. vlijf*), *OIG. fliz* (*MHG. vliç*, *Ger. flieiss* diligence, zeal.)

The *flitt* of the *Cursor M.*, where spelling and rime indicate a short vowel, is prob. a parallel formation repr. *OE. geflit*.]

† 1. Contention, strife, a dispute; also, abuse, an abusive speech. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xlix. [l.] 21 Tozeanes sunu modor ðine ðu settest flit. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Ech þat is weorlde's frend is ure drihtenes fo, and halt flit wið him. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24537 (Cott.) Quen i . . . thogh apon þat jous flit, þe tere fell o min ei. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 93 Na mar moves me thi flyt Than it was a flies byt. 1600 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) iv. 281 Fleytes and pretty taunts.

† b. A contest, struggle. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 421 þe are . . . flote forthe with þe flyt of þe felle wyndez. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 531 The duke of bedforde . . . had a great floyt and batayll with dyuers carykkes of leane.

2. A scolding-match.

1768 *Ross Fort. Sheph.* i. 111 We'll ablins get a flyte, an' ablins nane. 1816 *Scott Antig.* xxxix, 'I think maybe a flyte wi' the auld housekeeper at Monkbarms . . . would do me some gude.' 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, There's such a flite going on between them.

Flite, flyte (*flait*), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: *Infin.* 1-2 flitan, 2-3 fliten, (5 flytin), 3-6, 9 flite, (3 flitte, 5-6 flight, 6 flicht, 9 flicht, fleyte), 4- flyte. *Pa. t.* 1 flát, pl. fliton, flcotun, 4 flytte, 4-5 flote(e), 5, 8 flēt(t), 5 flayt, 6 flait, 9 dial. flate. *Pa. ppl.* 1-3 fliten, 4 flytyn, 6 flyt-

tyn. [*A Com. WGer. str. vb.*; *OE. flitan* = *OIG. flizzan* to strive (*MHG. vliçen* to be eager; cf. *mod. Ger. sich beflissen* str., to busy oneself).]

† 1. *intr.* To contend, strive; also, to contend in words, chide, wrangle. *Const. against, on, with.*

Beowulf 916 (Gr.) Hwílum flitende fealwe strate mearum maton. c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iii. xiv. [xix.] 212 Ða fliton him on þa wergan gastas. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 Swo mote we flite togenes ure fule lustes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7556 (Cott.) [Goliath] þus bigan on him [David] to flite. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2545 A noþer werkman . . . gan flite wiþ þat felþe þat formest hadde spoke. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxx. 400 (Add. MS.) Anothere [devil] hade . . . made hem to chide, ande to flyte, ande feghte. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* ii. 720 Thocht mony fuill throw folie with him flyte. 1598 *Bernard Terence* (1607) 89 He did flite or chide with him. 1725 *Ramsay Gent. Sheph.* i. i, Sair, sair she flit wi' me 'tween ilka snack.

fig. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 950 þe wyndez . . . wroþely vp-walte & wrosted togeder . . . flytande loude.

2. To scold. *Const. at.* Now only *Sc.* and *north.*

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxxiv. 81 The fische wyffis flett and swoir. a 1592 *Greene Alphonsus* ii. (Rldg.) 230/1 Let me die if e'er I flit again. a 1605 *Polwart Flying v.* *Montgomerie* 739 Why flait thou, fool? 1794 *Burns O Steer her up*, Gin she take the thing amiss, E'en let her flyte her fill, jo. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xvii, 'Sudna ye hae come faster up yoursells, instead of flyting at huz?' 1853 *Reade Chr. Johnstone* 70 The men fight . . . the women fleicht or scold.

b. *trans.* To chide, scold (a person). *Obs. exc. Sc. and north.*

14. *Psalm Penit.* (ed. Ellis 1894) ci. 18 How he was for us falsly fleten [*prime-vords*, written, written, smyten]. 1848 *Tales Kirkk.* 159 'Dinna flyte me, grandfather.' 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., 'He'll flite you if you do.'

3. *intr.* 'To debate, to dispute, although without scolding or violent language' (*Jam.*). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 721 Me come & fatte hire to fliten wið þe fliti. 15. *Declar.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th c. ii. 267 Off many things they did togedder flyte.

† 4. 'To pray in the language of complaint, or remonstrance' (*Jam.*); to complain. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 563 Bot forthe he wente, his handis he wrange, And flote with Marye euer amange. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* v. 229 Flait by him self to the Makar off buffe. 1585 *Jas. I Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 17 Or when I like great Tragedies to tell: Or flyte, or murme my fate.

Fliter, flyer (*flaitər*). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 flytar, 6 flytter. [*OE. flitere*, f. *flitan* to *FLITE*.] In *OE.*: A disputer. In later use: One who scolds; a scold.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 854 *Rabulus*, flitere. a 1000 *Mone B.* 2816 (Bosw.-Toller) *Flitera*, *schismaticorum*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 106/2 Cukstoke, for flyters, *turbusculum*. a 1605 *Polwart Flying v.* *Montgomerie* 733 Fond flytter! 1616 *R. Rollocke Passion* i. 500 'The Lord was not a flyter, a chyder. 1868 *Atkinson Cleveland Gloss.*, *Fliter*, a scold, a scolding or abusive person.

Flitfold (*flit'fould*). *Sc. and north. dial.* [*f. FLIT v.* + *FOLD sb.*] A fold that may be flitted or moved from place to place.

1743 *R. Maxwell Sc. Trans.* 154 Flaiks, Flit-folds, or Hurdles, may be provided for laying them [Sheep] on the Summer-fallow. 1868 in *Atkinson Cleveland Gloss.*

Fliting, flyting (*flait'in*), *vbl. sb.* Now *dial.* [*f. FLITE v.* + *-ING* 1].

1. The action of the verb *FLITE*; contention, wrangling; scolding, rebuking; † a reproach.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Twifold speche and lich fliting of worde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27742 (Cott. Galba) Wreth . . . it makes fliting. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* 9 No man suld dar presume nor be pryde raise vp hym-self . . . when flytynges to hym ar cast. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxxxii. 11 May nane pas throw 3our principall gaittis . . . For fensum flyttingis of defame. 1636 *Rutherford Lett.* lxxiii. (1863) i. 189 My meek Lord . . . would not contend for the last word of flyting. 1816 *Scott Antig.* xxxix, 'I . . . maun just take what ony Christian body will gie, wi' few words and nae flyting.'

† b. *Sc.* Poetical invective; chiefly, a kind of contest practised by the Scottish poets of the 16th c., in which two persons assailed each other alternately with tirades of abusive verse. *Obs.*

1508 *Dunbar Poems* (title), The flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy. 1585 *Jas. I Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 63 Let all zour verse be Literall . . . but speciallie Tumbling verse for flyting. a 1605 *Montgomerie Poems* (title), The Flyting betwixt Montgomery and Polwart.

2. *Comb.*: fliting-free a., unrestricted in administering rebukes.

1637 *Rutherford Lett.* clxxxi. (1863) i. 436 Christ is honest, and in that is flyting-free with sinners. 1721 *Kelly Scot. Prov.* 219, I am flyting free with you.

Flitter (*flitər*), *sb.* 1. [*f. FLIT v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which flits. a. One who changes his dwelling. b. A fleeting thing.

1554 *Bradford in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 323 If we be flitters and not dwellers (as was Loth a flitter from Segor). 1623 *tr. Fawcett's Theat.* ii. xiii. 293 Such . . . were admonished to make themselves much fairer by the goods of the soule; because those of the body were but flitters [orig. *ceux du Corps ne sont que passagers*].

Flitter (*flitər*), *sb.* 2. [*f. FLITTER v.*]

1. A fluttering motion.

1892 *Daily News* 17 May 5/5 The flitter of crows.

2. *Comb.*, as flitter-winged a., having wings that flutter; also *fig.*

1820 *Keats Lania* i. 394 The flitter-winged verse must tell, For truth's sake what woe afterwards befel. 1861 *Lynton & Fane Tannhäuser* 74 Wheel'd at will The flitter-winged bat round lonely towers.

Flitter (flit-er), *sb.*³ [a. Ger. *flitter*.] 'A minute square of thin metal, used in decoration; collectively, a quantity of such squares' (*Cent. Dict.*).

18.. *Beck's Engl. Dic. Art Suppl.* II. 40 (*Cent. Dict.*) Strong and brilliant colors are freely used, together with gilt flitter, in the representation of flowering plants, fountains, and other devices [for window-shades].

Flitter (flit-er), *v.* Also 5 **fliter**, (flet-er), 5-6 **flyt(er)**. [f. FLIT *v.* + -ER *s.*]

1. *intr.* Of birds, etc.: To flit about, to fly with low or short flights; to flutter. Also with *by*.

1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 94 Euer when she rested had aboute she flyttered styll. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Manderville* 153 a, Their sight is so sharpe and piercing, that flittering over the sea .. they see the fish through the water. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 230 To mark the quick bat flitter by. *transf.* 1483 *Liber Festivalis* (Caxton) B j (Pentecost), In lykenesse of tonges brennyng not smertyng, . . . lightenyng not fliteryng. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B j a, The peyne is flyttering from one place to an other, without heuynesse. 1583 GOLDING *Catrin on Deut.* xli. 245 A thought cometh vpon a man . . . sleeping, and it flittereth before him. a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm. Christians Practice* (1637) 252 Like unto a shuttle, which flittereth from the hand of a childe. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 137 The stiff-wigged living figures that still flitter and chatter about that area. 1878 P. W. WYATT *Haradra* 7 Where . . . flitter the pale ghosts.

† b. To move the wings ineffectually. In quot. *transf.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 209 Hee began to flitter with his hands, in steede of wings . . . & fell downe head-long to the ground.

† 2. a. Of a person: To shift about in mind; to waver. b. Of a flower: To fade, wither. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* B liij, Many there be so vnconstant of mynde, that flytter and turne with euery winde. 1577 HARRISON *England* iii. viii. (1878) ii. 53 The sunne . . . would cause them [floures] to welke or flitter. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flitter*, to hang or droop.

† 3. To fly all about; to fly to or into dust, pieces, etc. Of the sea: To break up in foam. *Obs.*

1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* v. 18 Unequal [substance of urine] is . . . when it is thynner in one parte then in another, or flyttered out. 1557 K. ARTHUR (Copland) v. iv, Than the dragon . . . smote the bore al to powder both flesh and bones that it flyttered all abrode on the sea. 1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 23 Cabbans, where seas doo flitter in arches. 1664 COTTON *Scarronides* 183 Bottle-Bear, . . . bounces, foams, and froaths, and flitters. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 126 Others flitter'd as 'twere, or flown all to pieces. a 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 80 A sooty matter, which flitters into dust as soon as touched.

4. *trans.* To make to flit; to move rapidly backwards and forwards; to shuffle (cards). *rare.*

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 243 As a skillful juggler flitters the cards before you. 1893 LE GALLIENNE in *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 2/3 Many a silly thing That . . . perks his tiny tail . . . And flitters little wing.

Hence † **Flittered** *ppl. a.*, dispersed, scattered; **Flittering** *ppl. a.*, flitting about, fluttering; trembling; † shifting, unstable, fleeting.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cii. (1566) 250 The dayes wherin I passe my life are lyke the flittering shade. 1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 84 Neauer dooth she labour to reuoke her flittered issue. a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 59 These beginnings of grace . . . must not be flittering and fleeting, but constant and settled. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 214 Thou hovering [MS. flittering] angel girt with golden wings. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. xiii. 270 Which . . . lightly pressed, . . . becomes flittering dust. 1786 BURNS *Again rejoicing Nature* vi, When the lark . . . mounts and sings on flittering wings. 1867 A. SARTORIUS *Week in Fr. Country* II. 29 The poor flittering little nun.

Flitter-mouse (flit-er-mouse). Also 8 (*g dial.*) **flutter-**. [f. FLITTER *v.* + MOUSE, in imitation of Ger. *flodermuis* (OHG. *flodermūs*, MHG. *vledermūs*) or Du. *vledermuis* (in Kilian *vledder-muis*), f. the vb. which appears in OHG. as *flodarōn* to flutter. Cf. FLICKER-, FLINDERMOUSE.] A bat.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lvi. 25 b, The bloude of a backe or flytter mouse. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. ii, Giddy flitter-mice with leather wings! 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 530 *Vespertilio*, the Batt or Flitter-mouse. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 39 The dreadful daylight has come, the flitter-mouse is blind.

b. Used as a term of playful endearment.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iv, My fine flitter-mouse, My bird o' the night.

Flittern. Also *g dial.* flittering. † a. A strip of the wood of a young oak tree (*obs.*). b. *dial.* A young oak.

1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 21 These Trees to be bound together . . . with flitters or pieces of Oak, or cross Bars. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* xvi. 183 The tops of the oaks are termed, when lopped, the 'flitters'. 1876 *Bill of Sale in Hampsh. Gloss.* (1883) s.v., Oak-trees and clean oak flitters with their tops, lops, and bark.

Comb., as **flittern bark** (see quot.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Flittern Bark*, the bark of young oak-trees, as distinguished from that of old oak-trees which is called timber bark and is less valuable to tanners.

Flitters (flit-er), *sb. pl.* Now *dial.* [Altered form of FITTERS, associated with FLITTER *v.*] Fragments, torn pieces; splinters, tatters. Chiefly in phrases, as *to dash, break or tear into, to flitters*. 1620 R. WALLER in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 247 They two are torne all to flitters. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 90 They . . . broak the ship to flitters. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 123 (1740) 97 Dashed into flitters at a Stroke. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 205 Flesh . . . that was hanging in dark flitters about the spine.

Flitter-tripe, *sb. rare.* App. a rustie or jocular synonym for 'tripe'.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 284 (*Wasps*), Your woofs of Ecbatane Resemble much the breed of flitter tripes. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Wasps* 158 At Ecbatana is the woof composed of flitter-tripe?

Flittery, *a. rare*—1.

1839 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 287 Can anything be more flittery and special pleading than Skelton's objections?

Flitting (flit-ting), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLIT *v.* + -ING *s.*]

1. The action of the vb. FLIT, in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2015 (Cott.) Sua lang wit flitting he þam sloght, þat wine treis he þam wrought. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1177/2 Yet wil he rather abide it and suffer, then by the flyttinge from it, fall in y^e dyspleasure of God. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 46 The Sea's continual flitting and shifting its Chanel. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 77 The flittings of the shrieking bat.

2. *esp.* The action of removing from one abode to another; a removal. Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc.* **Moonlight flitting**: removal by moonlight, i.e. by night or by stealth.

c 1200 ORMIN 10781 Forr Galileo bitacneþ þuss Flitting onn Ennglissch spæche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12518 (Cott.) Þai . . . to beleeven þair flitting made. 1623 LISLE *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* 21 The people returned from Chaldeia to Iury . . . seventy yeeres after their flitting. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 145 He has taken a Moon light flitting. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* s.v. *Flit*, Two flittings are as bad as one fire. 1804 SCOTT *Let. to Ellis* i Aug. in *Lockhart*, I had to superintend a removal, or what we call a flitting.

b. *concr.* The goods, furniture, etc. removed from one place to another at 'a flitting'. Hence, **Baggage**, stores.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3919 (Cott.) Þai bi night þam stal away, Wiþ and barn, wit flitting hale. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxviii. 50 De Schip-men sone . . . Twysyt on twa Hors bare flytting. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 396 All this forsoth sall in our flytting ga. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* ccl. (1863) II. 158 Those who would take the world and all their flitting on their back, and run away from Christ. 1823 J. WILSON *Trial Marg. Lyndsay* ix. 68 'Aye, aye, here's the flitting . . . frae Braehead.'

† 3. Sustenance, maintenance. Cf. FLIT *v.* 9.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 I pine of prisun þer ha we put in, ich hire fluttunge fond ant fleschliche fode. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Me beheoned his help to fluttunge & to fode.

Flitting (flit-ting), *ppl. a.* [f. FLIT *v.* + -ING *s.*]

1. That moves from place to place; moving, roving, migratory. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xviii. 379 De flyttand Wod þai callyd dat lang tyme eftyre-hand þat day. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 702 In their flitting wanderings. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* iv. ii. 51 This flitting kind of life. 1829 J. R. BEST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 352 In the course of my moving, or, as they call it in Lincolnshire my flitting life.

† 2. Shifting, unstable; variable, inconstant.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) iv. xxix. (1859) 61 Yf a gouernour be not stable, but varyaunt and flytting fro veray stedfastness. 1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. i. xi. 18 The yielding ayre, which nigh too feeble found Her flitting parts. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xi. 91 The Imagination . . . not flitting, but such, as in apprehending and fixing on a thing, there stays. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* x. 484 It [the spear] stop'd at once the Passage of his Wind, And the free Soul to flitting Air resign'd.

† 3. Fleeting, transitory; evanescent, unsubstantial. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. vi. 78 How veyne and how flitting a þing it is. c 1400 *Test. Love* ii. Chaucer's Wks. (1532) 343 b, Howe passyng is the beaute of fleshly bodies? more flyttinge than mouable floures of sommer. a 1563 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. 1563 II. 34 That oure ioye and reioysing in the Lorde be not flittinge, transitorye, and of smal continuance. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 455 What is more flitting than time? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 587 The rest are forms of empty Æther made, Impassive semblance and a flitting shade.

† 4. Floating in water. *Obs.*—1

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 43 Oone of them oonly cleuyd to the flittinge maste.

5. Making short rapid flights; darting lightly from point to point; gliding rapidly and softly; coming intermittently into momentary view.

1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* 1207 Conuay'd with speed vpon the nimble wing Offlitting Fame. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 132 Swift as she pass'd, the flitting ghosts withdrew. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 223 The flitting birds and humming bees. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vii, The ocean's misty bed, With flitting sails. 1798-9 COLERIDGE *Love* vii, She listened with a flitting blush. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* iii. xv, A flitting smile playing on his lips.

Hence **Flittingly** *adv.*; **Flittingness**.

1847 CRAIG, *Flittingly*. 1860 in WORCESTER (citing COLERIDGE). 1884 G. GISSING *Unclashed* III. v. ii. 22 A slight wrinkle might show itself flittingly here and there. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* Wks. 1684 I. 231 This flittingness in our Nature.

† **Flitty**, *a. Obs.* [f. FLIT *v.* + -Y *s.*] Flitting, unstable, flighty.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. xi, Busying their brains in the mysterious toyes Of flitty motion.

Hence **Flittiness**, instability, volatility.

1692 BR. HOPKINS *Expos. Lord's Prayer* etc. 314 This would fix that Volatileness and Flittiness of our Memories.

† **Flitwite**, *Obs.* OE. *Law*. [OE. **flitwite*, f. *flit* FLITE *sb.* + *WITE*.] A fine for brawling.

c 1340 HIGDEN *Polychr.* l. 96 [In a list of OE. law terms] Flitwite, id est, emenda pro uenientibus pro contentione. 1687 SPELMAN *Gloss.*, Flitwite & Scotice Flitwite significant, mulctam ob contentiones, rixas, et jurgia impositam.

Flix (fiks). See also FLICK *sb.* [Of unknown origin: possibly connected with FLY *v.*] The fur of various quadrupeds; the down of a beaver.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxxii, His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 80 'The beaver's flix Gives kindest warmth to weak enervate limbs.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* ix. 441 The gray flix of the wolf. *transf.* 1864 BROWNING *Dram. Pers.*, *Gold Hair* iv, Hair, such a wonder of flix and floss.

Flix, *obs.* form of FLUX.

Flizz (fliz), *v. dial.* In 7 flizze. [onomatopœic; cf. *whizz*.] (See quot.) Hence **Flizzing** *vbl. sb.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 18 *Flizze*, to Fly off. *Ibid.*, *Flizzing*, a Splinter. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flizzing*, the passage of a splinter.

† **Flo**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *flá* (a, 3 *fla* (a, 3-5 *flo*, (7 *floe*). *Pl.* 1 *flán*, (3 *flan*), 3-4 *floan*, (5 *floon*, *flone*). [OE. *flá* wk. fem.] An arrow.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* iii. ix. § 14 Ðar wearð Alexander þurhscofen mid anre flán. c 1205 LAY. 1844 Heo letten gliden heora flán. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 394 Ðat me ne myzte noht yse bote harewen & flon. c 1305 *St. Christopher* 207 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 65 Hi schote him to stronge deþe wiþ wel kene flo. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 648 Yeldeth up þonge men þoure bowes & þoure flone. c 1450 *Robyn & Gaudeloy* v. in *Child Ballads* v. cxv, 12/2 Robyn bent his joly bowe, þer in he set a flo. 1623 COCKERAM, *Floe*, an Arrow.

Flo, *obs.* form of FLAY *v.*

Floater (flōt), *sb.* Forms: 1 *flot*, 3-7 *flote*, (4-6 *flot*, 5 *flote*, *flot*, *floyt* (e, 7 *flotte*), 6-7 *flote*, 6-*float*. [Several distinct formations, ultimately from the Teut. root *flout*-, *flaut*-, *flot*- (see FLEET *v.*), seem to have coalesced. 1. OE. *flot* str. neut. (dat. *flote*) action or state of floating; the formally equivalent ON. *flot* has also the sense 'seum, grease' (see FLOT). 2. OE. *flota* wk. masc. = ON. *flote* ship, boat, fleet. 3. In many of its senses the sb. appears to have been a new formation on FLOAT *v.* 4. In some senses it may be an adoption of, or influenced by, the F. *flotte* (OF. *flote* and *flot*), verbal nouns f. *flotter* to FLOAT.

Cognate words, with senses corresponding to some of those of *float*, are OHG. *flōz* masc. (MHG. *vlōz* masc., mod.G. *floss* neut.) raft, buoy, fishing-net, also stream:—OTeut. **flautoz*; and OHG. *flōza* (MHG. *vlōze*, mod.Ger. *flosse*) fem., fin, swimming-bladder, cork float:—OTeut. **flotā*; an OE. **flotu*, corresponding to the latter, may possibly be the source of sense 8.]

I. The action or state of floating or flowing.

1. The action of floating or † swimming. Now *rare*. † Formerly also, the condition of floating or of being on the water; *esp.* in phrase *on* (rarely *at*) *float* = AFLOAT. † *Upon the float*: floating on the stream; also *fig.* in an unsettled condition.

With *on* or *at float* cf. the synonymous ON. *á floti*, F. *à flot* (OF. *a flote*). For instances of *on flote* before 15th c., see AFLOAT.

a 1000 *Elene* 226 (Gr.) Ogan þa ofstlice eorla mengu to flote fisan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 162 God . . . 1a3te fuel on wakenne his flit, He fis on water his flotes miht. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* (1877) I. 378 To ger hir [a ship] com on flote. 1570-6 LANBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 117 A ship being on flote at the full sea. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxiv. (1739) 110 When both Winds and Currents are uncertain, to ride at flote, till [etc.]. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Prol.* i Past Ages have like Rivers conveyed downe to us (upon the flote), the more light, and Sophistical pieces of Learning. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 241 The next spring tide two fourth rates will also be putt on flote. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 681 The Richmond soon afterwards got on flote. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. xvi. 60 Our ideas being perpetually upon the flote. 1817 KEATS *Calidore*, And now the sharp keel of his little boat Comes up with ripple and with easy float.

b. *transf.* Buoyant motion through the air.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 553 [He] must bid his pupil saw the air . . . and stamp the earth . . . if he means to produce the desirable float of arm, and radiation of leg.

† 2. The flux or flood of the tide. *lit.* and *fig.* *At float, in float*: at high water; in quot. *fig.*

1594 *Gesta Grayorum* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1807) III. 317 Cynthia's rays, Whose drawing virtues govern and direct The flots and re-flots of the ocean. 1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* ix. § 4 Our trust in the Almighty is that with us contentions are now at their highest float. 1622 BACON *Hon. VII.* 139 Hee being now in Float for Treasure. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* ii. iii, Though the float Of infinite desires swell to a tide. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xxi. 141 Men of his profession have as well an ebbe of riot, as a flote of fortune. 1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 182 With all her animal spirits in the fullest float of exhilaration.

† 3. A wave, billow. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, the sea.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 114 In trauersing the waves and flotes of the see. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1304 A man which did swimme continually in the flotes of inconstancie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 234 The rest o' th' Fleet . . . are vpon the Mediterranean Flote Bound sadly home for Naples. 1655 JENNINGS tr. *Elise* 2 The mutinous flotes which beat the flanks of this great Bark.

† b. *fig.* Agitation of mind. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Catrin's Serm.* *Tim.* 396/2 [They] haue not onely those flotes which the faithfull haue, when they feele themselves narrowly besette, but are hornemadde.

† 4. An overflow from a river, etc.; a flood; *lit.* and *fig.* *On (a) float*: in flood, flooded; = AFLOAT 3; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccle. Hist.* (1619) 317 Where a little before men went on foote, all then was on flote. 1590 T. WATSON *Eglog. Walsingham* 46 Poems (Arb.) 153 That your

Pagasean springs may leap their bound and from their floate maie seas of teares distill. 1627 *Mar. Lucan* iv. 150 In their Nilus floates (*quum tenet omnia Nilus*). 1664 *Flodden* F. iii. 28 That every brook burst forth on float. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* v. iii. A very trifling accident set all his passions again on float. 1763 *Whitaker Sermon*. 30 June (1767) 37 How soon may we expect to see... a float of vice and error overspread our Jerusalem?

transf. 1523 *Skelton Garl. Laurel* 335 Closters engrosyd with his [Bacchus'] ruddy flotes.

† b. A side-stream or back-water.

1629 II. *BURTON Babel no Bethel* Ep. Ded. 4 A continuall current, that so merrily drives the Popish mills about, and sets ours in a back water or float.

† II. 5. The liquor in a dye-vat. *Obs.*

a 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 88 When the madere is in flote, breke hit smalle, that ther be no ballys. *Ibid.* Tylle that the flote that is in the lede begynne to sethe.

III. A floating object.

6. A mass of weeds, ice, etc. floating on the surface of water.

1600 *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 415 For the space of fifty leagues... we alwayes found swimming on the sea certayne flotes of weedes of a ships length, and of the bredth of two ships. 1692 *R. L'Estrange Fables* clxxxix. 158 They took it at first for a Ship... but it prov'd at last to be no more then a Float of Weeds and Rushes. 1827 *Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 108 The river... casting forth... floats of ice like millstones. 1845 *Stocqueler Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 412 The heads of the sedges, reeds, and other plants of the float are now cut off and laid upon its surface.

7. a. A raft or raft-like construction.

1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* ii. 16 And so wyll we hewe y^e tymler upon Libanus... and wyll brynge it by flotes in the See vnto Iapho. 1697 *DANIEL Voy.* I. 189 A little before the Bark blew up he saw a small Float on the Water, and as it appeared, a Man on it. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* 89 To remove any floats or rafts of timber.

b. A flat-bottomed boat. Also a boat-load. In quot. 1890 = *fire-float*. See also *fishing-float*.

1557 *NORTH Guevara's Diall Pr.* 260 a/1 The Flote that came oute of Cein with salte, oyle, and honye. 1611 *SHEDD Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. liv. § 10. 280 An of-spring of the Britaines embarked in Flotes. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* II. 197 The Patriarch and his family were included in an ark, or covered float. 1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 34 We... filled up the Vacancy... by throwing in several Flotes of Clay. 1882 *SIR R. PAYNE-GALLWEY Fowler in Irel.* 25 The punts, or 'floats' as they are there [Wexford] called, are about fifteen feet long. 1890 *Times* 25 Apr. 10/2 The four river floats were directed to be brought from their moorings to the fire.

8. A floating appliance for supporting something in the water.

a. The cork or quill used to support a baited line, showing by its movement when a fish bites.

a 1450 *Treat. Fysshynge* (1883) 16 Ye schall make 30w flotes in bys wise. a 1609 *DENNYS Secr. Angling* i. in Arb. *Garner* I. 153 Your rod, line, float and hook. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* i. (1880) 9 The floats should be proportioned to the depth and strength of the stream.

b. A cork or other light substance used to support a fishing-net, etc. in the water.

1577 *B. Gooche Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1536) 110 The Corke hath the thickest barke... Of his barke, are made... Floates for fishing nettes. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 12 Herring-net Floats... Mackerel-net Floats.

c. A hollow or inflated part or organ that supports an animal in the water. Hence used in Florida as a name for the genus *Velella* of medusae. 1832 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. 108 This 'common oceanic snail' derives its buoyancy from an admirably contrived float. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* I. 107 *Velella*... is commonly called in Florida, where it is sometimes very abundant, the 'float'.

d. In various other applications (see quot.).

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 883/2 *Float*... an inflated bag or pillow to sustain a person in the water. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan. Cribbs are formed of about 20 sticks of timber fastened between two logs called 'floats'. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 45 *Respirator*... a small nipple in the mouth with flexible tube supported by a float.

9. a. A hollow metallic ball, a piece of whinstone, etc., used to regulate the water-level in a boiler or tank.

1752 *SMEATON in Phil. Trans.* (1754) XLVII. 436 What is peculiar to this engine is a float within the receiver, composed of a light ball of copper. 1856 *J. BOURNE Catech. Steam Engine* iv. (ed. 4) 154 The float is usually formed of stone or iron.

b. The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the eastern of a barometer.

1855 in *Ogilvie Suppl.*

10. *Theatr. pl.* The footlights; *collect. sing.* the row of footlights.

1862 *DICKENS Let.* 24 Jan. III. 212 Pauline trotting about in front of the float. 1871 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 291/4 Patent gas floats, for theatrical purposes. *Ibid.* 291/2 The range of Argand burners composing the float are arranged upside down. 1884 *L. WINGFIELD in Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 476 A marvel, because it moved behind the floats.

11. One of the boards of an undershot water-wheel or of a paddle-wheel; a float-board.

1611 *FLORIO, Ala.* the flot of a Water-mill-wheele. 1731 *BEIGHTON in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 10 The Force on the Flotes 18 Ct. 40lb. 1806 *TREVITHICK Let. in Life* (1872) I. 327, I wish to know the size of the floats on the wheel. 1856 *J. BOURNE Catech. Steam Engine* vii. (ed. 4) 323 The paddle floats are usually made either of elm or pine.

IV. Something broad, level, and shallow.

12. *Brewing.* A broad shallow vat used for cooling. ? *Obs.*

[Cf. *Du. vloot* feni, a broad shallow wooden vessel for

creaming milk; also *F. flotte*, mentioned in 16th c. as part of a brewer's stock-in-trade (Littre).]

1413 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 22 Y be-quethe. I gravers, an a float, an a planer. 1616 *SURF. MARKII. Country Farme* 587 Other vesselles called flotes or coolers, and they be broad like vnto the fats, but only one foot deepe.

13. One of the wooden frames attached to the sides, front, or back of a wagon or cart to increase the carrying capacity.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 354 A Cart that had its floats supported, with standards erected upon the ends of the Axles. 1887 in *Kent Gloss.*

14. A low-bodied, crank-axled cart, used for carrying heavy articles, live stock, etc.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb. 3/4 The pikes and handles were removed in a float in the presence of a large crowd. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss. Suppl.*, *Float*, a deep cart... used for carrying pigs to market.

b. A platform on wheels, having a spectacular display arranged upon it, used in a procession.

1888 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 13 Sept. 2/4 A parade two miles long was composed of gay floats of all sorts of food-supplies. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 6/3 A series of Floats representative of the Seven Centuries of the Mayoralty of London.

† 15. A unit of measurement for embanking work.

1707 *MORTIMER Insh.* xiv. 309 They [banks] are measured by the Float or Floor, which is eighteen foot square and one deep.

V. In various senses corresponding with senses of *Float* v.

16. A tool for 'floating' or making level.

a. *Plastering.* A trowel or rule for giving a plane surface to the plaster. Also *float-rule*.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 249 Floats, made of Wood, with handles to them. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 380 It is then spread, or rather splashed, upon the wall by a float made of wood. 1853 *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Float* or *Float Rule*. 1876 *Livingtons' Notes Build. Constr.* II. 400 The surface is then gone over with a smaller hand float.

b. A file having parallel, but not diagonal, rows of teeth; a single-cut file.

1750 *BLANCKNEY Naval Expositor*, *Float* is an Instrument used by the Smiths to make their Work smooth, instead of a File. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 230 The two coils being joined... the barrels are heated, and the surplus metal removed with a float.

c. A tool used by bowyers, represented in the arms of the Bowyers' Company. *Obs. exc. Her.*

It is pictured as a flat plate with teeth on the under side and a handle at the top.

1823 in *CRAEB Techn. Dict.* 1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Her.* I. Uj, Bowyers... Sa. on a chev. betw. three floats or, as many mullets of the first.

d. Various. (See quot.)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 883/2 *Float*... to a polishing-block used in marble-working. *A runner. Ibid.*, *Float*... 6 the serrated plate used by shoemakers for rasping off the ends of the pegs inside the boot or shoe.

17. A dock or place where vessels may float.

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Commiss.* 207 The old rivers at Bristol have been penned up, and they are now made floats. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

18. One of the trenches used in 'floating' land.

1785 *W. MARSHALL Midland Co.* (1790) I. 278 The floats are trenches, receiving, by the means of floodgates... the waters of a river, brook, or rivulet, and conveying it along the upper margin, and upon the tops of the... swells of the field of improvement.

19. *Tin-mining.* (See quot.)

1778 *PRYCE Mineral. Cornub.* 137 [The blast] smelts the Tin [and] forces it out... into a moorstone trough six feet and a half high, and one foot wide, called the Float.

20. *Geol. and Mining.*

a. Loose rock or isolated masses of ore brought down by the action of water from their original formation. Also short for *float-ore*. Chiefly *U.S.*

1814 *BRACKENRIDGE Louisiana* 146 That kind of ore called floats. 1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* viii. v. 503 Through the rocky float in the hollows of the road the agate hoofs drummed. 1885 *W. NALL in Trans. Camb. & Westm. Antip. Soc.* VIII. 7 Lead ores were then classified by miners as float and shoad ore, or float and shoad.

b. (See quot.)

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Float*, a clean rent or fissure in strata unaccompanied by dislocation.

21. *Weaving.* The passing of weft-threads over a portion of the warp without being interwoven with it; also the group or mass of thread so passed.

1863 *J. WATSON Art Weaving* 141 A contrivance that would... prevent Floats without any other drawback, would be a very good thing. 1882 *MORRIS Hopes & Fears Art* iv. 150 The latter eke out their gaudy feebleness with spots and ribs and long floats.

22. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1837 *HR. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* II. 93 Who... whenever a good tract of land is ready for sale, cover it over with their floats, (warrants of the required habitation), and thus put down competition.

23. *U.S.* A voter open to bribery. Cf. *FLOATER*.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 2 Something like one-twelfth of the remaining voters are 'floats'—that is, men who are looking for money.

VI. 24. *Comb.*, as float-ball, the ball of a ball-cock; float-barrel, ? a barrel used as a float for a fishing-net; float-bladder (see sense 8 c); float-board, one of the boards of an undershot water-wheel; one of the paddles of a paddle-

wheel; float-bridge, a bridge of floats or rafts; float-case, = *CAISSON* 2 d; float-copper (see *float-mineral*); float-cut a., (of a file) cut in the manner of a float (see sense 16 b); float-fescue, a variety of fescue-grass (*Festuca*); float-file, a single-cut file; float-fish (see quot.); float-fishing, fishing with a line and float (sense 8 a); float-fox-tails, a variety of *Alopecurus* or fox-tail grass; float-gauge (see quot.); † float-glassed a., mirrored in the waves; float-gold (see *float-mineral*); float-light, a light-ship; float-line, a perpendicular line drawn from a float on the surface of a fluid to a specified point below the surface; float-mineral, fragments of ore detached and carried away by the action of water or by erosion; also, fine particles of metal which are detached in the process of stamping and do not readily settle in water; float-net, a net supported by floats; † float-ore, a kind of seaweed; float-ore, float-quartz (see *float-mineral*); float-shooter, one who goes shooting wild-fowl from a punt at night; float-valve (see quot.). Also *Float-boat*, *Float-grass*, *Float-stone*.

1824 *R. STUART Hist. Steam Engine* 156 Having a *float-ball o, which opens and shuts the valve p. 1891 *BLACK Donald Ross* I. 266 Lobster-creels and *float-barrels. 1866 *HARTWIG Sea & Wind*. xvii. (ed. 3) 354 A large *float-bladder. 1719 *DESAGULIERS Exp. Philos.* (1744) II. 425 It is no Advantage to have a great Number of *Float-Boards. 1858 *LARDNER Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 135 *Breast wheels*.—This class of water wheels resemble in their form and construction the undershot wheel—the float-boards, however, being closer together. 1692 *Siege Lymeric* 14 This day was chiefly spent in removing our *Float-Bridge nearer the Town. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 883/2 **Float-case*. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, **Float-Copper*... fine scales of metallic copper... which do not readily settle in water. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Float-Cut*... a file having single lines of cutting teeth only. 1759 *B. STILLINGF. Grasses in Misc. Tracts* (1762) 387 The grass... proved to be the *flote Fescue. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. xxxiii. 520 The flote fescue, flote fox-tails, and rough-stalked poa. 1794 *W. HUTCHINSON Hist. Cumberland* I. 27 1/2 note, After they have spawned they [Salmon] are called *float fish. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. xxxiv, Some apparatus for *float-fishing. 1816-20 *T. GREEN Univ. Herbal* I. 81 *Alopecurus Geniculatus*, **Flote Fox-tail Grass*. 1834 [See *float-fescue* above.] 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Float Gauge*, a water gauge, where the height of water in a steam boiler is registered by means of a float. 1632 *LITINGOW Trav.* 1. 5 Where *flot-glass'd Nymphs, the Circe fled, Greeks ental. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, **Float-gold*, Pacific]. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 2/1 If, on the other hand, you crush too fine, you get 'float gold'. 1819 *J. HODGSON in J. RAINE Mem.* (1857) I. 265 The *float-light in sight (a vessel anchored in the deeps). 1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* iii. 155 The difference of the two *float lines gives the height in question. 1647 *R. STAPYLTON Juvenal* 31 A retiarior, or net-bearer, so named from a kind of *floate net, which he carried in his hand. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 27 b, This *Floteore is now and then found naturally formed like ruffs, combs, and such like. 1683 *PETTUS Flea Min.* 1. (1686) 6 Also all *float or Easy-flowing oars. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Float-ore*, water-worn particles of ore. 1872 — *Statist. Mines & Mining* 212 A section of country twenty miles long... is covered with *float quartz. 1882 *SIR R. PAYNE-GALLWEY Fowler in Irel.* 27 Two *float-shooters, lying low in their boats on the look-out for a fowl. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 885/2 **Float-valve*, a valve actuated by a float so as to open or close the port, according to the level of the liquid.

Float (flōt), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* floated. Forms: 1 floatian, 3 floaten, floaten, 4 floatie(n), 4-7 flote, (8 flote), 6-flot. *Pa. t.* 4 flotte. *Pa. pple.* 7 flote. [OE. *floatian* = MDn. *vlōten*, ON. *flota*:-OTeut. **flotjan*, f. **flot*-weak grade of root of **fleutan* to float or flow: see *FLEET* v. The development of sense in ME. was doubtless influenced by the synonymous OF. *floter* (mod.F. *flotter*), Sp. *flotar*, It. *fiottare*:-med.L. type **flottare*, f. OTeut. **flotto*-f. the same root as Eng. *float*.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To rest on the surface of any liquid; to be buoyed up; to be or become buoyant.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1031 (Parker MS.) Beo an scip flotigende swa neh þan lande swa hit nyxt mæge. c 1200 *Vices & Virt.* (1888) 33 Ele...wile flotten over alle wates. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* (1493) 131 b/1 When the tyme approached of the passyon of our lord thys tree...floted aboue the water. 1585 *J. B. tr. Virg.'s Sch. Ecloges* D v b, Hal-cions...builde their houses...the which may flote...upon the Sea. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 193 Men being drowned and sunke, doe float the ninth day. 1782 *COWPER Royal George* 30 Her timbers yet are sound, And she may float again. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* iv. 57 Ice floats readily on water.

fig. 1773 *GRAY Let. in Corr.* (1843) 151 All that floated on the surface of my mind is faded away and gone.

b. Of a stranded vessel: To get off the ground, to get afloat.

1699 *DANIEL Voy.* II. iii. 98 Our ship did not float then, nor the next Tide neither.

c. fig. To float in one's cups: to be half drunk, 'half seas over'.

1630 *WADSWORTH Sp. Pilgr.* vi. 58 M. P. floting in his Cups, began a discourse.

2. To move quietly and gently on the surface of a liquid, participating in its motion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24833 (Cott.) Forth þai floted on þat flod. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 248 A wyld walterande whal. bi þat bot flote. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 325 The Corps now.. floted up and down the River. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. 268 Upon a very little raft, where we floated at the mercy of the waves. 1790 BURNS *Peg Nicholson*. Now she's floating down the Nith. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 126 The boat floating near to him he seized hold of it.

fig. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iv. i. The vulgar float as passion drives. 1790 PALEY *Horse* Paul. i. 3 To have floated down upon the stream of general tradition. 1832 *Examiner* 802/1 The new Parliament will float with the stream of public opinion. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. iii. 397 Christianity floated into the Roman Empire on the wave of credulity.

† b. *transf.* of a person: To move up and down; be conversant. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 21 That he her were inne his manhode Amanges ons to flotie.

c. quasi-*trans.* = to float upon.

1705 J. PHILLIPS *Blenheim* 236 Upborne By frothy billows thousands float the stream In cumbrous mail. 1820 CLARE *Autumn in Anniver.* 76 Weeds, That float the water's brim.

3. To be suspended in a liquid with freedom to move; also, to move freely beneath the surface. † Of a fish: To swim.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vii. 21 The fish, still floting, doe at random range. 1696 WINSTON *Th. Earth* iii. (1722) 278 The Parts of the present upper Strata.. floated in the Waters among one another uncertainly. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. viii. 165 My box.. floated about five feet depth in water. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 437 The mass of mother-cells.. floats entirely free in the fluid that fills the sporangium.

b. To be drenched or flooded; to 'run', 'swim'. *rare*—1. (Cf. 10.)

1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiii. 452 The pavements float with guilty gore.

† 4. To move unsteadily to and fro like an object on the surface of a liquid; to oscillate, undulate; fig. to vacillate, waver. *Obs.*

1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit.* vi. (Arb.) 113 A state of minde, which in all doubtful expectations is settled and floteh not. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 190 Let the instrument rest till the Water has done floating. 1716 COLLIER tr. *Nazimzen* 8 Their Mother.. floated between Joy and Fear. 1763 SCRATON *Indostan* (1770) 71 Floating between his fears and wishes.

b. *nonce-use.* To spread in undulating form.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 503 His circling Spires.. on the grass Floted redundant.

c. *Mil.* Of a column on the march: To present a wavy line; to be unsteady.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 263 The march in line is uniformly steady, without opening, floating, or closing. 1810 [see FLOATING *vbl. sb.* 1 a].

5. To move freely and gently in or through the air, as if buoyed up or carried along by it.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 249 How sweetly did they flote upon the wings Of silence. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* i. ii. What Divine Monsters, O ye gods, were these That float in air and fly upon the Seas! 1725 POPE *Odyss.* vi. 358 To the ear Floats a strong shout along the waves of air. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 192 The clouds that flit, or slowly float away. 1808 MED. *Jrnl.* XIX. 313 Dark spots floating constantly before the eye. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* xvi. 188 A long tent before which floated a great flag on a flagstaff.

b. *nonce-use.* of the air itself, or portions of it.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 432 The Air Floats, as they pass, fann'd with unnumber'd plumes.

c. *fig. esp.* with sense: To move or hover dimly before the eye or in the mind; also of a rumour, etc.: To pass from mouth to mouth.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., Faded ideas float in the fancy like half-forgotten dreams. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iii. viii. Here floated the latest anecdote of Bolivar. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xii. 224 The remnants of serpent-worship floating in their minds. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 225 He tried to read, but the page floated before his eyes.

6. *Weaving.* Of a thread: To pass over or under several threads either of the warp or weft, instead of being interwoven with them. Of a figure: To have its threads lying in this manner.

1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 104 When either of the white or black threads disappear on one side of the cloth, they are not found floating underneath. 1883 T. R. ASHENHURST *Design in Textile Fabrics* vi. 159 Lappet figures.. must 'float' the entire length of the figure.

7. *Comm.* a. Of an acceptance: To be in circulation, to be awaiting maturity. b. Of a commercial company, etc.: To meet with public support, get 'floated' (see 12).

1778 H. LAURENS in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 234 Our bills.. are now floating, in imminent danger of dishonor and disgrace. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 385/2 If the Company floats, the promoter gets his money.

† 8. To fish with a float (see FLOAT *sb.* 8 a).

1630 [see FLAT *v.* 10]. 1651 J. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 8, I will shew my opinion of floating for Scale Fish in the River or Pond.

9. *Sporting.* To hunt by approaching the game with a boat or float at night. (See FLOAT *sb.* 7 b.) 1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gazetteer* 83 In jacking or floating, the shooter sits in the bow of a canoe just behind a lantern which throws a powerful light ahead.

II. Transitive senses.

10. To cover or flood with a liquid. a. To cover (land) with water, either naturally or artifi-

cially, *esp.* for agricultural or military purposes; to flood, inundate, irrigate. Also with *over*.

1649 BLITHIE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 16 The first Piece of improvement of floating or watering lands. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 70 They can by them [ditches] floate y^e grounds for 3 miles round. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XII. 245 The above land was floated over by salt water, every full and change of the moon. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* (1866) 158 He thought.. I should find the near way floated by this rain. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xiii. 97 Can he float his meadows at the cost of five pounds an acre?

b. (chiefly hyperbolic) To overspread with fluid; to drench, inundate. Also, To saturate (a powder magazine) with water.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* ii. 228 A smocking spring of gore Wells from the wound, and floats the crimson'd floor. 1758 PARRY in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 154 We had taken care to float our powder. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. iv. 624 The field was floated with blood. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi. The danger [from fire] had been so great that the fore magazine had been floated.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 84/1 The ladie Margaret began to take heart, hir naturall stoutnesse floted, as well by the remembrance of hir noble birth, as by [etc.]. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (Grosart) 71/1 Each sense in pleasure's seas shee [fancie] flotes. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fann* (1879) I. xii. 115 A.. military band.. floating her [the city] with strains. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 16 He [Burke] so lived by ideas.. that he could float even an epoch of concentration and English Tory politics with them.

11. a. Of water, the tide, etc.: To lift up, or support on its surface (anything buoyant); to bear (anything buoyant) along by the force of the current; occas. with mixture of the two senses. Also with *off*, *out*, *up*.

1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. 5 With a sodaine tempest man and horse ouerthrown vpon a Rock, and the goods all flote or drown. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 44 For want of Water to float them over some flats in the Lagnes. *Ibid.* 98 The Tide then rose so high, as to float her quite up. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 34 The Tide had.. risen so high as to endanger the Caisson.. from being floated out of its true Place. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 149 [They [masses of ice] are floated off to be lost in the temperatures of other regions. 1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept. 362/2 The Manchester Canal.. will float the biggest ocean steamers.

fig. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* Intro. 19 The vehement tide of public opinion.. floated out the good old nobleman who had first broken Tipoo's power.

b. To set afloat; fig. to buoy up, support.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Poor Relation*, She has where-withal in the end.. to float him again upon the brilliant surface. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 11 He expended more than 5000 l. in floating the ship.

c. To place (a sheet of paper, etc.) flat on the surface of a liquid. Chiefly *Photogr.*

1853 *Fam. Herald* 3 Dec. 510/2 You float on the surface of this a sheet of paper prepared as follows. 1882 ABBEY *Instr. Photogr.* (ed. 5) 199 If the paper is floated much longer.. the albumen.. is apt to dissolve the size.

12. a. To get (a company, scheme, etc.) afloat or fully started (see AFLOAT 6); to procure public support or acceptance for.

1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* vi. 102 The means by which a present neighbour of yours is floating a scheme. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 9/1 Manufacturing lists of directors for new companies, in order to get them 'floated'. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 311 Serves as a reservoir for floating loans in cases of emergency. 1872 GREG *Enigmas* 229 The sages.. have falsified their creed, in order to float it.

b. To set (a rumour) afloat (see AFLOAT 8); to give currency to; to circulate.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Dec. 3/1 Floating all manner of embarrassing rumours.

13. To guide or convey along the surface of water; to convey by water. Also with *off*.

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 35 The Sides of the Caisson were floated off over the Sides of the Pier. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1846) V. 8 The treasures of Africa were floated on rafts to the mouth of the Euphrates. 1853 SIR II. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 385 The great tubs constituting the Conway Bridge were floated across the river.

14. To convey gently through the air or ether; to cause to move lightly in the air; to waft.

1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 22 A soft breath of wind spread its folds, and floated it gently in the air. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Commodity Wks.* (Bohn) II. 143 Provision.. for his support.. on this green ball which floats him through the heavens. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 83 Flated on a minor fine Into the full chant divine, We will draw you smoothly.

15. In various technical applications of senses 10, 11. a. *Pigment-making.* To levigate (pigments) by causing them to float in a stream of water, rejecting the heavier particles that sink to the bottom. b. *Electrotyping and Stereotyping.* To cover (a forme, a page of type) with fluid plaster of Paris, either to fill up the spaces before electrotyping, or (in the almost obsolete plaster-process) to form a plaster mould. c. To float up (a tin can) (see quot. 1884).

1880 F. J. F. WILSON *Stereotyping & Electrotyping* 128 The page or pages must be floated in plaster-of-Paris. *Ibid.* 134 When low spaces are used and the form has not been floated prior to moulding. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 405 The powder is then levigated (floated), in order to obtain various degrees of fineness.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 348/2 'Floating up' tin cans, i. e. soldering the ends inside, the can standing upon the heated plate till the solder runs.

16. To render smooth or level. In various technical uses: a. *Plastering.* To level (the surface of plaster) with a 'float'; to spread the second coat of plaster on a ceiling, wall, etc.) Also with *down*. b. *Farriery.* To file the teeth of (a horse). c. *Agric.* (See quot.) d. *Wool-spinning.* To take off (the carded wool) in an even layer.

a 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 To float Seelings or Walls. 1741 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 36 The Ceilings.. to be floated and finished in the best and workmanlike manner. 1748 B. LANGLEY *Land. Prices* 329 Fronts of old Houses.. are frequently floated down, the old decay'd Mortar raked out, and the Joists fresh pointed anew. 1839 *Pract. Builder* II. 187 The space between the screeds.. must be floated with a hand-float.

b. 1886 *N. Y. Weekly Tribune* 28 Dec. (Cent.) Many an old horse will renew its life if its teeth are floated, as the process is called.

c. 1785 W. MARSHALL *Midland Co.* (1790) II. 437 Float.. to pare off the surface of sword. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Float, to pare stubble from land by means of a paring knife.

d. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 341/1 The teeth move in the same direction as those on the workers and cylinder, so as to clean or 'float' off the wool.

17. *Weaving.* To form (a figure) with 'floating' threads (see 6).

1894 *Textile Manuf.* 15 Apr. 151 This method of reeding.. necessitates the figure being floated.

Floatable (flō'tāb'l), a. [f. FLOAT *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. Fr. *flottable*.]

1. Capable of floating; that may be set afloat.

1846 POPE's *Jrnl. Trade* 576 (Adv.) Floatable and buoyant in the water. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. i. ix. 164 Employed in dropping.. anything floatable that comes handy—into the earth-reddened stream.

2. Of a river or stream: That can be floated on; capable of supporting floating objects. Chiefly *U.S.*

1826 KENT *Comm.* (1873) III. 414 The owners of the lands on rivers not navigable or floatable have the exclusive right of fishing therein. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 393 They [the streams] were made navigable and floatable for timber during freshets.

3. *absol.* passing into *sb.* Something that floats or may be floated.

1864 *Laws of Michigan* 23 To allow the free passage of boats, vessels, craft, logs, timber, lumber, or other floatables along such waters.

Hence **Floatability** [see -ITY], the quality of being floatable.

1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 393 The right applies to all streams.. whether floatability is the result of improvements or not.

Floatage (flō'tēdʒ). [f. FLOAT *sb.* + -AGE. Cf. Fr. *flottage*.]

1. The action or state of floating.

1626 in 4th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11/1 [The ship 'being taken at floatage' by.. a Dutch captain.. was seized for the Lord High Admiral of England.] 1868 GLADSTONE *Jrnl. Mundi* xiii. 487 Ten days of floatage from the Bosphorus will give five hundred miles, or thereabouts, from that point.

2. *concr.* Anything that floats.

a. = FLOTSAM; also the right to appropriate flotsam.

1672 COWELL's *Interpr., Flotages*.. are such things as swim on the top of the Sea, or other great Rivers. 1858 in W. WHITE *Month in Yorksh.* xv. 138 Free fisheries, plantage, floatage.. and other maritime franchises. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Floatage, synonymous with flotsam.

b. *collect.* Vessels that float on or pass up and down a river.

1854 *Michigan Rep.* II. 524 All streams susceptible of any valuable floatage. 1881 *Echo* 8 Dec. 2/4 The Government recouped itself out of tolls taken on the floatage.

c. A floating mass (of weeds).

1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* ix. 204 They found around the ships much green floatage of weeds.

3. Floating power, buoyancy.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* I. ix. 102 Behind it.. came all the ruin of the mill that had any floatage. 1883 *Daily News* 5 July 3/1 The metal pontoons giving floatage.

attrib. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetth.* II. v. 240 Without imperilling the floatage power of the timber.

4. The part of a ship above the water-line.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xli. The whole of her floatage was above water. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 59/1 Nine inches more of floatage are required.

Floatation, floatation (flō'tā'shən). [f. FLOAT *v.* + -ATION = Fr. *flottaison*.]

The spelling *floatation* is not etymologically justifiable, but is more common in use, prob. because it disguises the hybrid formation, so that the word appears more conformable to the general analogy of scientific terms.]

1. The action, fact, or process of floating, in various senses; the condition of keeping afloat.

Centre of floatation: the centre of gravity in a floating body. *Plane or line of floatation* = Fr. *flottaison*, *ligne de flottaison*, the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it. *Stable floatation*: the position of stable equilibrium in a floating body.

1806 GREGORY *Mechanics* I. 377 The plane of floatation is the horizontal surface of the fluid in which the vessel floats. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 158 Water Lines, or Lines of floatation. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xv. (1856) 115 These constantly shifting centres of floatation. 1853 SIR II. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 53 Compared with the stability of the vessel and its power of floatation. 1867 W. PENGELLY *Devon Trans.* II. 264 It may be doubted

whether [these reasons] are capable of explaining the floatation of clouds. 1878 MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* ii. 25 They [icebergs] were of very deep floatation. 1884 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 171 During this period of floatation and transit.

attrib. 1883 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 8 Dec. 771/1 Spherical buoys which show half their shape above the floatation line.

2. The action of floating a company or enterprise. 1889 *Financial Times* 23 Jan. 1 The London Mexican Prospecting and Finance Company, Limited. Since its floatation it has [etc.]. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 6/1 The floatation of this mine is now contemplated.

Floatative, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATIVE.] Tending to or producing floatation.

1886 T. O' C. SLOANE in *Sci. Amer.* 4 Dec. 356 The slight floatative effect of the additional portion of the glass submerged.

Float-boat. [f. FLOAT *sb.* or *v.* + BOAT.]

† 1. A ship's long-boat. *Obs.*

So called because it was not carried on board like the other boats, but towed astern.

1322 *Close Roll* 15 Ed. II. mem. 8 (=Calendar p. 453) Navicula sua que vocatur flotebate. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 120 Schortlie thare after the Admirall schot a flote boite, which sounded the deiye, and so returned to hir schippe. 1659 TORRIANO, *Zattara*, a float-boat, or long boat to attend a great ship.

2. A raft.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. lvi. (1609) 425 The remnant passed Trebia with float-boats and flat barges. 1810 JAMES MIL. *Dict.* (ed. 3) *Float-boat*, a raft upon which persons or things may be conveyed by water.

Floated (flō'tēd), *pph. a.* [f. FLOAT *v.* + -ED.] That floats or is floated.

1799 COWPER *Castaway* 27 The cask, the coop, the floated cord.

b. *esp.* Of a field, tract of country, etc.: Flooded, inundated, irrigated. Cf. FLOTER.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 42 Which is the reason that floated and irriguous Grounds are so pregnant. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 170 O'er floated Meads, o'er Plains with Flocks distain'd. 1799 T. WRIGHT *Art Floating Meadows* 15 Floated meadows require no manure from the farm yard.

c. *Plastering*. (see FLOAT *v.* 16 a.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 373 A coat of plaster, which is picked-up for the floated work. 1842 GUILT *Encycl. Archit. Gloss.*, *Floated lath and plaster*, plastering of three coats. *Ibid.*, *Floated Work*, plastering rendered perfectly plane by means of a float.

Floater (flō'tar), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which floats.

1. a. In intransitive senses of the *vb.*

1717 EUSDEN *Ovid's Met.* iv. Pity the floaters on th' Ionian seas. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 15 Halcyons all, fair floaters hung in the sunshine on waveless seas. 1882 SIR R. PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Ire.* 27 They [ducks] get no chance of quiet from the floaters. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt* xi. 133 The proportion of floaters [=floating corns] depends partly upon the quality of the grain.

b. transitive senses.

1783 *Useful Projects in Ann. Reg.* 95/1, I consulted my meadow floaters. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* ii. iii, Directors of banks, and the 'floaters' of 'concerns'. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 432/2 The 'floater' has to wade out in the water to cut loose with his axe the logs which have stuck fast.

2. In various technical uses.

a. The floating diaphragm in Papin's steam-engine.

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 52 Elevating the piston or floater.

b. (See quot.).

1857 NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sc.*, *Floater*, a contrivance indicating the height of level of a fluid in a vessel, whose depth we cannot at the time directly examine.

c. = FLOAT *sb.* 14.

1888 ELWORTHY W. *Somersct Word-bk.*, *Floater*, a cart having the axle 'cranked down' so that though the wheels are high the body is very near the ground.

d. *Stereotyping*. = floating-plate.

1882 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* 566 The 'floater', a plate of metal fitting on the inside of the 'dipping pan'.

3. *Stock Exchange*. A government stock certificate, a railway-bond, etc. accepted as a recognized security.

1871 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 320 Floaters are exchequer bills and similar unfunded stock. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 5/1 The chief use of floaters is as a means by which banks can raise money in the general market when they are short of funds. To describe exactly what a floater is would be a matter of some difficulty. Some affect to consider that a Government bond to bearer, provided the Government be not in default, may be tendered as a floater; others draw the line at United States bonds.

4. U.S. a. A voter who has not attached himself to any political party, *esp.* one whose vote may be purchased.

1883 H. GEORGE in *N. Amer. Rev.* Mar. 203 'How many of them floaters?'—i.e. merchantable voters—answered the candidate. 'Four hundred' was again the answer. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 7/2 Expressions indicating the intention to buy the Indiana 'floaters'.

b. One who is perpetually changing his place of abode; a vagrant.

1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 718/2 They are irresponsible floaters.

c. In Southern U.S.: A representative of several counties grouped together, and therefore not directly responsible to any one of them.

1853 *Texas State Gaz.* 16 July (Farmer) A candidate for floater in the district composed of the counties of Fayette, Bastrop, and Travis.

Float-grass. Also 5 flotgrese, 6 floter-, 7-8 flot, 6-9 flote-grass. [f. FLOAT *sb.* or *v.*; cf. Du. *vlotgras*.] A name given to various species of grass sedge growing in marshy ground, swampy meadows, etc.; e.g. *Glyceria fluitans* and *Alopecurus geniculatus*.

c 1440 *Promp. Para.* 168/1 Flot grese, ulva. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xi. § 2. 13 The second [spiked Flote grasse] is called *Gramen fluitatile spication*; likewise Flote grasse and Floter grasse, because they swim and flote in the water. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xiv. xl. 1276 10 *Gramen fluitatile cornutum*, Horned Flote grasse. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Springs*, The Furrows and Water Tracts, where they usually stalk and paddle for Flotgrass, Roots, and the like Things, on which they feed. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 82 Flot—or more properly Flote-Grass. *Poa fluitans*.

† **Floathing**. *Obs. rare.* A thin stratum.

1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 185, I first lay upon the Bars small Wood or Whins, then a Floathing of small Coals, then Stones.

Floating (flō'ting), *vbh. sb.* [f. FLOAT *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the *vb.* FLOAT in various senses.

a. intransitive uses.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 135 Flotyng and fleetyng agree not there meete. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 98 A floting of a Vessel, at the pleasure of the winde. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 391 While we are at Sea in the Floatings of this world. 1810-17 M. WILKS *Hist. Sketches S. India* (1866) I. xxii. 479 Hyder. observed a floating to take place along the whole mass [of cavalry]. 1837 WHIEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 56 The falling and floating of bodies. 1894 M. GRANT in *Century Mag.* Jan. 354/1 'Jacking' or 'floating' for moose is seldom practised.

b. transitive uses.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 270 Floating, or drowning, or watering of Meadows. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 406 The washed clay is dried, and immediately ground to fine powder. The floating is done by hand or power. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct., The successful floating of the Salt Union.

2. *concr.* in *Plastering*. (Cf. FLOAT *v.* 16 a.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 391 Floating, in plastering.—The second coat of three-coat work. 1873 STON *Workshop Receipts* 122 The floating is of fine stuff with a little hair mixed in it.

3. *Comb.*, as *floating-trench*; also *floating-rule* (= FLOAT *sb.* 16 a); *floating-screed* (see quot.).

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* vi. (1653) 27 The one called a Floating or Floating Trench, wherein I carry my water. 1785 W. MARSHALL *Midland Co.* (1790) II. 61 By means of floodgates and floating trenches. 1842 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Floating Screeds*, strips of plaster previously set out on the work, at convenient intervals, for the range of the floating-rule or float.

Floating (flō'ting), *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. That floats (in various senses of the *vb.*).

Floating leaf: see quot. 1790.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 415 We supposed that these floting weeds did grow vpon some rocke vnder the water.

1745 P. THOMAS *Voy. S. Seas* 256 The River is crowded with a prodigious Number of Barks, which make a Kind of floating City. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 73 When floating films envelop every thorn. 1790 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Floating leaf*, *Folium natans*, lying flat on the surface of the water. 1837 IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 215 The ice became broken and floating. 1877 BENNETT *Thom's Bot.* iii. 73 The floating primary root of *Tropea*. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 104 In some kinds of figured weaving these floating threads are cut off.

b. Of water: Overflowing, flooding; also, fluctuating, ebbing and flowing.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* iii. vi. 321 This growth in the brinks of ditches and floting waters. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* ii. 48 The sun-beams trembling on the floating tides.

2. *Comm.* Of a cargo: At sea. Of trade, rates, etc.: Of or pertaining to cargoes at sea.

1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. iii. 106 When a floating cargo (i.e. a cargo at sea) is sold in London. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/6 Floating terms, at 44s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. 1887 *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 2/7 A quiet tone has prevailed throughout the floating trade to-day.

3. Having little, or comparatively no attachment; disconnected. *Floating ribs* (see quot. 1860).

1806 MED. *Jnrl.* XV. 273 A number of torn floating membranes. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 31 Twelfth Rib. This rib has been called the floating rib. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* 175 Tentacles spread out loose and floating. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Floating Ribs*, the last two of the false ribs, whose anterior extremities are not connected to the rest or to each other. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lecl. Dis. Women* xxxiii. (ed. 4) 273 There are achings in cases of what is called floating kidney.

4. Not fixed or settled in a definite state or place; fluctuating, variable, unstable.

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 388 Because our mindes are more floting & vnsable. 1678 LIFE *Edw. Black Pr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) III. 151 Floating-bands. 'The Companions, or Adventurers'. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iv. (1695) 26 There is scarce any one so floating and superficial in his Understanding, who hath not some reverend Propositions, which [etc.]. 1793 BURKE *Cond. Minority Wks.* 1842 I. 625 That floating multitude which goes with events. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xiv. 120 Many floating rumours. 1876 CASSILL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 302/1 The floating population of the city is very numerous.

5. *Finance*. Not fixed or permanently invested; unfunded. (See CAPITAL, B 3 c; DEBT 4 c.)

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 180 Manual labour is at present the floating capital of France. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* iii. ii. (1852) 448 Variations in the amount of floating capital. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Wealth*

Wks. (Bohn) II. 71 A thousand million of pounds sterling are said to compose the floating money of commerce. 1882 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/3 It appears that all the floating debt is secured by collateral securities.

6. In various technical combs., as *floating anchor* (see quot.); *floating battery*, a vessel fitted up and used as a battery; *floating clough* (see quot.); *floating collimator* (see quot.); *floating dock*, a large (usually rectangular) vessel made with water-tight compartments, and used as a graving-dock; *floating harbour* (see quot.); *floating lever* (see quot.); *floating meadow* (see quot.); *floating pier*, a landing-stage which rises and falls with the tide; *floating plato*, *Stereotyping* (see quot.); *floating rail* = *Float sb.* 13; *floating reef Austral.* (see quot.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 884/1 **Floating Anchor*, a frame of spars and sails dragging overboard, to lessen the drift of a ship to leeward in a gale. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3073/2 They have made also two **Floating Batteries* with 20 Pieces of Cannon upon them. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 495 She is fitting as a floating-battery. 1841 BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, **Floating Clough*, a moveable dam or machine, used for scouring out channels or inlets. 1833 HERSCHUL *Astron.* ii. 95 *The *floating collimator*. is a small telescope fastened horizontally on a flat iron float which is made to swim on mercury. 1866 E. CLARK in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* XXV. 296 **Floating docks* were originally built of timber. 1841 BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, **Floating Harbour*, a breakwater, composed of large masses of timber, anchored and chained together, which rise and fall with the tide. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 348/2 **Floating Lever* (Railway) a name applied to the horizontal brake-levers beneath the car-body. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills Gloss.*, **Floating or flowing meadows*—Those that are laid up in ridges, with water carriages on each ridge and drains between. 1855 CLARKE *Dict.*, **Floating-pier*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1177 (s.v. *Stereotype Printing*) Each mould is laid, with the impression downwards, upon a flat cast-iron plate, called the **floating-plate*. 1892 *Melbourne Age* 31 Dec. 10/3 Horse and Spring Cart, **floating rail*, and Harness. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 **Floating Reef*, applied often to masses of bed-rock which are found displaced and lying among the alluvial detritus.

Floating bridge. [f. FLOATING *pph. a.*] In various applications (see quotes.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Floating-bridge*, a Bridge made in form of a Work in Fortification call'd a Redoubt, consisting of Two Boats cover'd with Planks. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Flying or Floating-Bridge*, is ordinarily made of two small bridges, laid one over the other, in such a manner, as that the uppermost stretches and runs out, by the help of certain cords running through pulleys placed along the sides of the under-bridge. 1842 G. W. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, etc.*, *Floating Bridge*, a collection of beams of timber, of sufficient buoyancy to sustain itself on the surface of a river, and reaching across it. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Floating-bridge*, a flat-bottomed ferry steamboat in harbours or rivers, running on chains laid across the bottom, and constructed for the conveyance of passengers, goods, and vehicles. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Floating-bridge*, a passage formed across a river or creek by means of bridges of boats. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Bridge*, *Floating-bridge*, a part of a bridge, supported by a caisson or pontoon, which can swing into and away from the line of roadway.

Floating island. [f. FLOATING *pph. a.*]

1. An island that floats.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 The Whales, the Sens Leviathan, like so many floating lands concomitating us. 1850 LVELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. xxxi. 186 There is a floating island in it, well wooded.

2. *Cookery*. (U.S.) A custard with floating masses of whipped cream or white of eggs.

1771 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 IV. 415 At dinner, we had a floating island. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. (1891) 110 The marvellous floating-island.

Floating light. [f. FLOATING *pph. a.* + LIGHT *sb.*]

a. A lightship: called also more fully, *floating-light-vessel*. b. A life-buoy with a lantern, for use when any one falls overboard at night.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 94 A vessel was then fitted out as a temporary floating Light. *Ibid.* Till the determination in respect to the floating light-vessel was known. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Floating-light*, a life-buoy carried at a ship's stern, with a light or lantern.

Floatingly (flō'tingli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a floating manner.

1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 256 The tide that so floatingly brings in the ship, suddenly leaves her in the mud. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 952 Blest is the breath that sighs it floatingly aside! 1857 *Chamb. Jnrl.* VII. 272 All lost in pearly mist, that floatingly Seems her gray garments trailing low.

Floatless (flō'tlēs), *a.* [f. FLOAT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a float.

1871 *Cassell's Mag.* 22 July 335/1 We wait patiently, fishing in this floatless floating manner, for our next bite.

Float-man, floatman (flō'tmān). [f. FLOAT *sb.* + MAN.] A man who manages a float.

1882 SIR R. PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Ire.* 26 One of the oldest Wexford floatmen, once told me [etc.].

Floatsam, -some, *obs.* or *dial.* f. FLOTSAM.

Float-stone. [f. FLOAT *v.* + STONE.]

1. A bricklayer's rubbing-stone for smoothing the surfaces of bricks used in enrvd work.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 246 Some use a Float Stone, with which they rub the moulding of the Brick. 1812 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 196 The stone upon which bricks cut with curved surfaces are rubbed, is called a float-stone.

2. A stone so light as to float upon water, e.g. a spongy variety of opal.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 552 Floatstone. is light yellowish grey. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 57 A range of float-stone hills. 1859 PAGE *Haudbk. Geol. Terms, Float-Stone*, a variety of earthy silica... being porous, it swims on water till saturated.

Float-ways, *adv. rare*. [f. FLOAT *sb.* (sense 16 b) + -WAYS.] In the manner of a float (or single-cut file), like a float.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 18 [Marbles] are chips of stone, which are put into an iron mill that goes in water. There are several partitions, with rasps within, cut floatways, not with teeth, so turn constantly round with great swiftness.

Float-why. *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. FLOAT *v.* + WHY.] 'Those parts of the curd left in whey, which, when it is boiled, float on the top' (Jam.).

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 43 Thai maid grit cheir of . . reym, flot quhaye, grene cheis. 1823 *GALT Entail* vii. 22 The float why which in a large china punch-bowl graced the centre of the table. 1847 in HALLIWELL. *Northumb.*

Floaty (flɔ:ti), *a.* Also 4, 7 floatie. [f. FLOAT *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.]

† 1. Watery. *Obs.*

2. Fitted to float, capable of floating, buoyant; hence, of a ship: Drawing little water.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 28 Mine was a floaty ship and well appointed for that service. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 194 Some few buttes of beare being floatie they got. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 170 To render them very floaty and lively in a rough hollow sea. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 351 The floaty air-cases rising on the other [side], the boat recovers her proper position.

Hence **Floatiness**, the quality or state of being floaty; buoyant emptiness.

1839-44 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* (1852) 478 The foolish floatiness of vanity, and solemn trumperies of pride.

Flob (flɒb), *v.* [onomatopœic var. of FLOP *v.*, indicating a softer movement and duller sound (see FLABBY).] *intr.* To move heavily or clumsily, with a dull heavy sound.

1860 *Squires & Parsons* 196 Fine cock-pheasants, heavy with buck-wheat and maize flobbered up through the branches of the trees, were fired at and flobbered down again. 1882 A. S. GINSON *Adv. Pig Fam.* xxx. How they flobber'd, and how they flobber'd and flounder'd all around!

† **Flobbage**. *Sc. Obs.* ? 'Phlegm' (Jam.).

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4380 Sic flobbage sche layis fra hir, About the wallis.

† **Flobber**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. In 4 flobber. [app. onomatopœic; cf. *slubber*. (The readings *flobber* here, and *befflobbered* in B. XIII. 401, are established by the alliteration.)] *trans.* To dirty, soil.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 15 Couthe I neure . . kepen it clene an houre . . bat I ne flobber it foule for morwe tyl eue.

† **Floccify**, *v. Obs.* -0. [f. L. phrase *flocē facere*: see -FY. Cf. FLOCK *v.* 2.] (See quotes.)

1623 *COCKERAM Floccific*, to set nought by. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Floccify*, to set nought by, to esteem little.

Floccillation (flɒksɪləˈʃən). [f. L. **floccill-us* dim. of *flocus* FLOCK *sb.* 2 + -ATION.] = CARPHOLOGY.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.*, *Floccillation*, picking the bed-clothes. This is an alarming symptom in many acute diseases. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Flocci-nauci-nihili-pili-fication. *humorous*. [f. L. *flocē*, *nauē*, *nihilē*, *pili* words signifying 'at a small price' or 'at nothing' enumerated in a well-known rule of the Eton Latin Grammar + -FICATION.] The action or habit of estimating as worthless.

1741 *SHENSTONE Let.* xxii. Wks. 1777 III. 49, I loved him for nothing so much as his flocci-nauci-nihil-pili-fication of money. 1816 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XIV. 334. 1829 *SCOTT Jnl.* 18 Mar., They must be taken with an air of contempt, a floccipancinihilipification [*sic*, here and in two other places] of all that can gratify the outward man.

Also **Floccinaucical** *a.*, inconsiderable, trifling.

Floccinaucity, a matter of small consequence. 1826 *SOUTHEY Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 38 The Poet used them significantly, and never intended them to bear a floccinaucical signification. 1829 — in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 108 The floccinaucities to which so much importance is attached.

Floccipend (flɒksɪpɛnd), *v. rare*. [ad. L. phrase *flocē pendere* (*flocē*, see prec. + *pendere* to weigh, esteem). Cf. *vilipend*.] *trans.* To regard as insignificant or of no account; to make no account of.

1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 444 Articles . . whiche the cares of every honest creature knowynge the dutie of the subject to hys prync, woulde abhorre and floccipend. 1882 W. THOMSON *Bacon & Shaks.* 12 A profession prone to floccipend odd locks of thought from woolly-headed thinkers.

Floccose (flɒkɔ:s), *a.* [ad. late L. *flocōs-us*, f. *flocus*: see -OSE.]

1. Furnished with a tuft (or tufts) of woolly hair. ? *Obs.*

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 542 The tail [of the lion] is long, thick, and floccose.

2. Bot. Covered with or composed of flocci.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 In the . . foliaceous species [of Lichens], the medulla is distinctly floccose. 1874 *COOKE Fungi* (1875) 74 The spores . . nestling on the floccose mycelium.

Hence **Floccosely** *adv.*, in a floccose manner.

1840-68 *PAXTON Bot. Dict.*, *Floccosely-tomentose*, down, disposed in little tufts. 1847 in CRAIG.

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Floccular (flɒkju:lə), *a. Anat.* [f. FLOCCUL-US + -AR.] Of or pertaining to the flocculus of the cerebellum. *Floccular process*: the flocculus.

1870 W. H. FLOWER *Osteol. Mammal.* x. 127 The small depression . . is the nearly obliterated floccular fossa.

Flocculate (flɒkju:lət), *a. Ent.* [f. FLOCCUL-US + -ATE.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 346 *Flocculate*, when the posterior coxae are distinguished by a curling lock of hair.

Flocculate (flɒkju:lət), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] *trans.* To aggregate into flocculent masses.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 70 note, The property, possessed by lime . . of flocculating and precipitating clay sediments.

Hence **Flocculation**, the process of flocculating.

1885 *BREWER in Amer. Jnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXIX. 4 The flocculation and precipitation of the suspended material is almost equally rapid.

Floccule (flɒkjul), [anglicized form of FLOCCUL-US.] A small portion of matter resembling a flock or tuft of wool.

1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 93 Some floccules separated themselves, but no coagulation took place. 1882 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* ix. 292 As to the form of the floccules, it would seem that the successive precipitation . . must result in clouds of great vertical extent.

Flocculence (flɒkjuləns), [f. FLOCCULENT: see -ENCE.] The state or condition of being flocculent; the condition of containing flocci.

1847 in CRAIG. 1878 *TYNDALL in Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIII. 287 If . . the air above be chilled, we have descending streams — if the air below be warmed, we have ascending streams as the initial cause of atmospheric flocculence.

Flocculency (flɒkjulənsi), [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1881 *SPOTTISWOODE in Nature* No. 623. 551 This tube . . shows flake-like fluttering striae, but no coagulation took place. 1882 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* ix. 292 As to the form of the floccules, it would seem that the successive precipitation . . must result in clouds of great vertical extent.

Flocculent (flɒkjulənt), *a.* [f. L. *floc-cus* FLOCK *sb.* 2 + -ULENT.]

1. Resembling flocks or tufts of wool; consisting of loose woolly masses.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 249 A flocculent precipitate of magnesia. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 65 A congeries of flocculent fibres. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 270 [He] succeeded in sending up some pretty light flocculent cirri. 1857 *HENFREY Bot.* § 343 The mushroom is the large fleshy fruit arising from the flocculent mycelium, or 'spawn'.

2. Of the atmosphere: Holding particles of aqueous vapour in suspension: cf. FLOCCULUS 1. 1878 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 510 A flocculent condition of the atmosphere, due to the varying density produced by the mingling of aqueous vapor.

3. Covered with a short woolly substance; downy. 1870 *HOOKE Stud. Flora* 125 Leaves . . more or less pubescent or flocculent below when young. 1874 *COUES Birds N. W.* 265 For the first two or three days they [the chicks] are only densely flocculent on the under parts.

Hence **Flocculently** *adv.*

1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* Suppl. 8/1 The petioles were flocculently woolly.

Flocculose (flɒkjulɔ:s), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -OSE.] Composed of flocculi.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 A nucleus, consisting of a flocculose-gelatinous substance.

Flocculosus (flɒkjulɔ:s), *a.* [f. FLOCCUL-US + -OUS.] Resembling flocculi.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 344 A very curious combing or rather curling instrument . . with which they comb out the peculiar silky material as it issues from these mammulae into that flocculous texture.

|| **Flocculus** (flɒkjulɔ:s). Pl. *flocculi*. [mod. L. *floc-culus*, dim. of L. *floc-cus* FLOCK *sb.* 2] A small flock or tuft.

1. A small quantity of loosely-aggregated matter resembling a flock of wool, held in suspension in, or precipitated from, a fluid.

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 116 The very little that was dissolved was soon precipitated again in the form of minute flocculi. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. ix. § 76 (1867) 227 If we assume the first stage in nebular condensation to be the precipitation into flocculi of denser matter. 1872 *COHEN Dis. Throat* 3 Small quantities of it having coagulated spontaneously into clots or flocculi.

2. *Anat.* A small lobe in the under surface of the cerebellum, immediately behind the middle peduncle; the subpeduncular lobe.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 49 The flocculus, or sub-peduncular lobe. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* ix. 367.

|| **Floccus** (flɒkɔ:s). Pl. *flocci*. [Lat. *floc-cus* FLOCK *sb.* 2] Something resembling a flock of wool. *a. Bot.* A tuft of woolly hairs; also *pl.* the hyphae, or thread-like cells, which form the mycelium of a fungus. *b. Zool.* (see quot. 1842). *c.* 'A tuft of feathers on the head of young birds' (Webster 1890). *d.* 'The down of unfledged birds' (Worcester 1889).

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.*, *Flocci*, in Botany, the woolly filaments that are found mixed with the spores of many Gastromyci. *Ibid.*, *Floccus*, in Mammalogy, the tuft of long flaccid hairs which terminate the tail. 1874 *COOKE Fungi* 144 The structure of the flocci in a number of species.

† **Flucht** (flɛxt). *Sc. Obs.* Also 6-7 flought. See also FLAUGHT *sb.* 2 [app. repr. an OE. **flohta*, parallel with the -ti stem *flyht*, FLIGHT *sb.* 1 4.] A state of agitation or excitement. Chiefly in

phrases *in, on flocht, in a flocht, in a flutter*. Cf. FLIGHT *sb.* 1 4.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii. 66 Thair hairtis wer baith on flocht. 1596 *BUREL Pass. Pilgrimer* II. 27 Feir pat my hart in sick a flocht. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Jnl.* (1841) I. 392 These horrible designs breaking out, all the citie was in a flought.

b. 'Fluctuation, constant variation' (Jam.).

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxiv. 2 This fals world is ay on flocht, Quhair no thing ferme is nor degest.

Flock (flɒk), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 floce, 2-4 floe, *Orm.* floce, 3 south. vloce, (3 floeh), 3-6 flok(e), 4-5 flokk(e), 4-7 flocke, 3- flock. [OE. *floc-c* = ON. *flokkr* (Sw. *flock*, Da. *flok*).]

Not found in the other Teut. langs. The etymology is obscure. As both in OE. and ON. the word means only an assemblage of persons, it can hardly be connected with *FLY* *v.*; the hypothesis that it is cognate with *Folk* is satisfactory with regard to meaning, but its phonological admissibility is doubtful.]

1. A band, body, or company (of persons). Now only as *transf.* from 2 or 3.

O. E. Chron. an. 894 III [MS. him] mon mid oþrum floccum sohte. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxvii. 8 Gif Esau cymþ to anum floce & þone ofslipþ, se oþer flocc byþ zehelanden. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Moni of þan flocc manna þe earþon fuliden ure drihten. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 Ne þunche þe neuer god among monne flocc. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 536 Fynd foure freres in a flok, þat folweþ þat rewle. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clxiv. 203 They perceuyed a flokke of men of armes commynge togider. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 1 Sam. x. 5 Thou shalt meete there a flokke of prophetes. 1822 *SHELLEY Triumph Life* 264 Whom from the flock of conquerors Fame singled out.

b. pl. used to indicate: Great numbers, 'swarms'.

1535 *COVERDALE 2 Macc.* xiv. 14 The Heithen which fled out of Lewry from Iudas, came to Nicanor by flockes. 1632 *LITINGOW Trav.* x. 443 Whence springeth these Flockes of Studentes, that over-swarme the whole land.

2. A number of animals of one kind, feeding or travelling in company. Now chiefly applied to an assemblage of birds (*esp.* geese) or (as in sense 3) of sheep or goats; in other applications commonly superseded by *herd*, *swarm*, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 þe deules beden ure louerd ihesu crist þat he hem sende into flocc of swin. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1964 (Gött.) Alsua ze ete of na fiss ellis, Bot þat in flock and herd duellis. 1480 *CANTON Descr. Brit.* 41 Ther is a pole at Brecknock, Therin of fish is many a flok. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 152 If I do not . . driue all thy Subjects afore thee like a flokke of Wilde-geese. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. v. § 8. 602 Sixteene Elephants together in one flokke. 1665 *HOOKE Microg.* 205, I found whole flocks of the same kind [mites] running to and fro among the . . green moss. 1690 *Moral Ess. Pres. Times* iii. 48 A Flock of Lions. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 102/1 Glades, where we saw flocks of camels and goats browsing. 1875 C. F. WOOD *Yachting Cruise* iv. 91 Flocks of pigeons and parrots were fluttering about.

b. transf.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Her ageines wreððe monie kunnes remedies, & frouren a muche vlocc. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* I. i. 36 The rich golden shaft Hath kill'd the flocke of all affections else That live in her. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* To Rdr., Some serious books, which dare flie abroad, are hooted at by a flock of Pamphlets. 1775 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 100 Fire, sword, pestilence, famine, often keep company and visit a country in a flock. 1805 *WORSW. Prelude* III. 33 Courts, cloisters, flocks of churches, gateways, towers.

3. *esp.* A number of domestic animals (chiefly, and now exclusively, of sheep or goats) kept together under the charge of one or more persons. Often used vaguely in *pl.* for (a person's) possessions in sheep; *esp.* in *flocks and herds* = sheep and cattle.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3820 (Cott.) Jacob . . Faand quare three floks o beistes lai, Be-side a well. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 5891, I sai aske my flok of shepe Of þe hird þat had þam undir his hand. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 167/2 Floke of bestys. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 3529 The fonden shepe on his shuldres laid he & broght to flokke. 1600 *SHAKS. A. P. L.* II. iv. 83 His Flockes, and bounds of feede are now on sale. 1725 *POPE Odys.* ix. 289 He . . sitting down, to milk his flocks prepares. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* III. viii. A goat, the patriarch of the flock. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 305 The increase both of men and flocks soon occasions disputes.

transf. and fig. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 141 The Crew . . he should have consider'd as a Flock, whereof he had undertaken the Care. 1820 *SHELLEY Witch Atl.* x, Every shepherdess of Ocean's flocks.

4. *fig. a.* In spiritual sense, of a body or the whole body of Christians, in relation to Christ as the 'Chief Shepherd', or of a congregation in relation to its pastor.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxviii. 1 Apostils þat ware ledirs of godis floke. 1393 *GOWER Conf. Prol.* I. 16 Christes . . flokke without guide Deuour'd is on euery side. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 146 The flokke schall be full fayne to flee. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 26 The minister is a shepherd, and his charge a flokke. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Pet.* v. 2 Feede the flokke of God which is among you. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* 4 He that . . faithfully from that time forward feeds his parochial flock. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* x, The Father-director and his flock seemed perfectly to understand each other. 1865 *MRS. GASKELL Cousin Phillis* 40 The minister . . had been calling on the different members of his flock.

b. Occasionally applied to any body of persons under the charge or guidance of some one; e.g. to a family of children in relation to their parents.

5. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *flock district*, *farm*; b. objective, as *flock-feeder*; c. instrumental, as *flock-fed*, *-nibbled* adjs. Also, *flock-duck* (U.S.), a scap-duck; *flock-feeding*, the habit of feeding in flocks; *flock-man*, a shepherd (*Cent. Dict.*); *flock-master*, an owner or overseer of a flock; a sheep-farmer; *flock-rako* *Se.* (see quot.).

1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 480/1 The recent loss of sheep, after shearing, in the 'flock districts. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 238 Where lands of this description are attached to 'flock farms. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 2 The proud eminence, whose steep For ever 'flock-fed, shelters his loved elms. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. liij b, To maintayne . . ydle bishopps, preistis and monkis, the trewe 'flockfeders neglected. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* iii. 19 This 'flock-feeding saves a lot of time spent in looking out for danger. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 307 The 'flock-masters of the South Downs. 1883 *Times* 19 May 5 Many of . . the flockmasters . . have upwards of 10,000 sheep. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 107 On each blade Of the 'flock-nibbled field. 1813 KERR *Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* vi. § 2. 179 Very large pastures, provincially termed 'flock-rakes.

Flock (flɒk), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 *flokke*, 3-6 *flocke*, 6- *flock*. [prob. a. OF. *floc* lock of wool, snowflake, etc.:—*L. floccus*.

Words of similar sound and meaning exist in other Teut. langs.: OHG. *floccho* wk. masc. (MHG. *flocke*, mod. Ger. *flocke*), MDu. *flocke*, MLG. (mod. Du. *vloek*), MDa. *flok*, *flock* (mod. Da. *flok*), MSw. *flokke* (mod. Sw. *flock*, *flocka*). It is doubtful whether these words are adopted from Lat. or Rom., or genuinely Teut.; in the latter case they would prob. be related by ablaut to ON. *flocke* felt, hair, wool, and to FLAKE *sb.* If the Teut. words are not of L. origin, they must be altogether unconnected with *L. floccus*, unless it be supposed that the pre-Teut. word began with *ph*.]

1. A lock, tuft or particle (of wool, cotton, etc.). † As a type of something valueless or contemptible: see quot. 1592 and Flock *v.* 2.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/2 Flokkys of wulle or oper lyke, *floccus*. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 48 They look white, like flocks of wooll. 1592 LYLIV *Midas* iv. ii, I will never care three flocks for his ambition. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 250 A sort of Hair as thick set as Flocks of Wooll. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 283 When the pods [of cotton] are . . ripe, they burst, and expose their seeds wrapt up in their native flocks, to the sun. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 96 Bronchitis, from the inhalation of fine particles of coal . . flocks of cotton.

2. *pl.* A material consisting of the coarse tufts and refuse of wool or cotton, or of cloth torn to pieces by machinery, used for quilting garments, and stuffing beds, cushions, mattresses, etc.

1277 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 433, xv capella nigra . . falsi operis et mixti de lana et flokkis. a 1400 *Con. Myst.* 241 Cadace volle or flokkys . . To stuffe withal this dobbelet. 1494 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 238 Item, gevin to Gildow to by flokkis to the harness sadillis ijs. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII* c. 19 Federbeddes bolsters and pillows made of . . flokkis and feders togidre. 1589 *Papfe v. Hatchet* E b, Their fleeces [is] for flokkis, not cloath. 1664 COTTON *Scarronides* 69 A Cushion stufft with Flocks. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. i. i.* Plays (1887) 205 Put more flocks in her bed. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 60 A bed, but not of flocks. 1858 W. WHITE *Mouth in Yorksh.* xxvii. 292 The cylinder . . ground it [rag] up into flocks of short, frizzly-looking fibre.

fig. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 99 Swelling words, bumbasted out with the flocks of sundry languages.

b. *sing. collect*; c. g. in *cotton-flock*.

1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 797 The stuffing . . may be clean cotton flock.

3. *pl.* (in later use *collect. sing.*) Powdered wool or cloth, or cloth-shearings, used formerly for thickening cloth and now in making flock-paper.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III* c. 8 Preamble, The Sellers of such course clothes, being bare of Threde, usen for to powder and cast Flokkys of fynner Cloth upon the same. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII* c. 18 Thei . . shall [not] . . make or stoppe any maner kersies with flocks. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* iv. (1734) 44 Flocks, or Shavings of Cloth . . are chiefly used to spread over Plaisters. 1893 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XLI. 367 The flock—which is composed of the cuttings of woollen cloth, cut up in a mill to the necessary degree of fineness, and dyed,—is then sprinkled over the paper.

† b. Often in the spelling *flox* (e taken as *sing.*

1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 112 b, Take . . of cloth-makers' floxe or shearing one part. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 155 Make each apart into Powder . . add to it so much flox of woollen cloth.

4. a. = FLOCK-BED. b. *pl.* = flock-papers.

a. 1783 CRABBE *Village* i. Wks. 1834 II. 85 Here on a matted flock, with dust o'spread, The drooping wretch reclines his languid head.

b. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1646 Papers for sitting-rooms may be procured at all prices, from 1s. . . satins . . ranging from 3s. to 6s., and flocks being even more expensive. 1884 *Health. Exhib. Catal.* 86/1 Artistic Wall Papers of various kinds. Raised Flocks.

5. *pl.* Of chemical precipitates, etc.: Light and loose masses, resembling tufts of wool.

1592 NASH P. *Penitence* (ed. 2) 24 a, Not to leane any flocks in the bottom of the cup. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 617 In the evaporation of all those waters, their terrestrial parts form'd themselves diversly; some into sloting filmes, some into flocks. 1788 KEIR *ibid.* LXXVIII. 327 The minute particles collected and fell to the bottom in form of white flocks. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 200 It . . precipitates again, as the liquid cools, in large deep-blue flocks.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib. passing into adj. (=made of, or stuffed with, flock), as

flock-bed, *hangings*, *mattress*, *-wool*; also *flock-mill*, *-work*. b. simulative, etc., as *flock-hair*, *-headed*; *flock-like* adj. Also, *flock-paper*, 'paper prepared for walls by being sized in the first instance, either over the whole surface or over special parts, constituting the pattern only, and then powdering over it flock . . which has been previously dyed' (Brande *Dict. Sc.* 1842); † *flock-pate*, a foolish or giddy person; whence *flock-pated* adj., foolish, giddy, stupid; *flock-powder* = scuse 3; † *flock-pox*, some eruptive disease; *flock-printing*, the process of printing paper in size or varnish for ornamentation and dusting with flock while wet.

1327 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham 1854) 37, I bequeth to my sonne Hugh doghter a 'flokbedd. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 301 On once a flock-bed, but repaired with straw, Great Villiers lies. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xxxiv. 238 No furniture but a flock-bed in the corner. 1877 SERV *Cruise 'Challenger'* xiii. (1878) 215 The 'flock hair was trained to grow at right angles from the head. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II.* xvi, See in 'Flocke Hangings, with an Azure Nose, Are Kings sett forth. 1891 COTES *2 Girls on Barge* 109 He . . apostrophised his steed as a 'nasty 'flock-headed besom'. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 339 Pileus . . brown, with 'flock-like radiated scores. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5837/4 The great Paper Mills, 'Flock-Mills, and Corn Mill. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 331 All 'flock and woollen mattresses should be discarded. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 593, I have hung my dressing room . . with a dove-colour 'flock paper. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 29 An artist . . whose drawing-room wall . . has a flock-paper of deep green. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 510 Very 'flockpates, dullberds. ? 1640 *Roxb. Ball.* (Ball. Soc.) II. 168 He that would be a poet Must no wayes be 'flocke-pated. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Scrm. bef. Edw. VI.* Giv, Thei cal it 'flocke pouther they do so in corporate it to the cloth, that it is wonderfull to consider. 1672 in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* vi. 272 My grandchild's . . illness of the 'flock pox. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Enconrag. Arts* VII. 169, I have made use of Spanish and Norfolk 'flock-wool mixed. 1552 *Inu. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 28 Item ij alter clothes of 'flock worke. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5877/3 Raw and thrown Silk, Flock-Work.

Flock (flɒk), *v.* 1 [f. FLOCK *sb.* 1]

† 1. *trans.* To gather (individuals) together into a company; to assemble, muster (troops). To flock in: to bring in in crowds. *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 4729 Brenne . . flokkede his cnihtes alse hii solde to fihite. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/2 Flokkyn, or gadry to-gedyr, *aggrego, congreco*. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Inel. in Holinshed* II. 9/2 So had he flocked in Englishmen to overrun his countrie.

† 2. To lead away to another flock. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1629) 220 There were more danger of flocking away theyr people, if they should have but a bare view of our Reformed Churches. 1672 *Toleration not to be abused* 28 You may possibly gather together a few stragling sheep out of other mens folds, but . . there will not be wanting such, as may exercise your vigilancy, by undermining you, and endeavouring to flock them away from you.

3. *intr.* (rarely † *refl.*) To gather in a company or crowd, to congregate; to come or go in great numbers, to troop. Const. *about*, *after* (a person), † *in*, *into*, *to*, *upon* (a place). Also with advbs. *in*, *out*, *over*, *together*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1781 (Cott.) Þe fowuls flocked þam on hei. 13 . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 386 Þer-on [mountayne]z flokked þe folke, for ferde of þe wrake. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4709 (Trin.) To gider þei flocked in þat lond Bi hundrides. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxvi, His fayre folke in firtles, flokkes in fere. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 194 They floke so fast, that daily sought my blood. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. i. i. 123 Many yong Gentlemen flocke to him euery day. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 158 [The Morocco ambassador] hath been . . much flockt after to be seen. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 160 The Fish will flock about it from all Parts. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Abbé Conti* 31 July, Many of the women flocked in to see me. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvi, All the fowl of heaven were flocking to the feast. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* ii. 15 On their holidays, the whole population flock out to some beautiful garden. 1892 S. R. GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 12 Traders continued to flock over from Gaul.

4. *trans.* † a. To crowd upon, throng (a person). b. *nonce-use*. To fill or occupy as a flock does.

1609 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Pennyl. Pilgr.* Wks. (1630) 122 Good fellows trooping, flock'd me so. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 206 Since first they flock'd creation's fold.

Flock (flɒk), *v.* 2 [f. FLOCK *sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* a. To stuff with flocks. b. To cover (a prepared surface of cloth or paper) with flock or wool-dust (see Flock *sb.* 2-4).

1530 PALSGR. 552/2 Flocke your mattres for woll is dere. 1567 *Sc. Act Jas. VI* (1814) 41/2 Þat þe said clayth be na wyiss flokkit. 18 . . *Manufacturer's Rev.* XX. 223 (Cent.) If the goods have been heavily flocked . . there may be trouble in getting them evenly sheared.

† 2. To treat with contempt, set at naught (after *L. flocci facere*); also *absol.* Cf. FLOCK *sb.* 2 1. *Obs.* 1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 47 Suche simple wedowes therefore do they easily flokke and loute. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 132 What is to flokke and despyde God yf that be not? a 1575 PILKINGTON *Expos. Nehem.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 390 They . . flock and slout whosoever would have them to continue there.

Hence **Flocking** *vbl. sb.* (attrib.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 886/1 *Flocking-machine*, one for distributing flock on a prepared surface of cloth or paper.

† **Flockard**. *Obs.* [ad. OFr. *flocquart*, *floccard*, explained by Godef. as a flowing veil hanging from the kind of head-dress called 'hennin' (worn in 14-16th c.).] A veil, a lappet.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 485 Payd for ij. flokardes for mastres Ysbelle the same day, iij. s. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 99 A pair of flokardes for my Lady Barneis xij. s. viii. d.

Flocked (flɒkt), *ppl. a.* [f. FLOCK *v.* 2 and *sb.* 2 + -ED.] a. Covered or thickened with flock. † b. Formed into woolly-looking masses (*obs.*). † c. Adorned with a tuft (Fr. † *floqué*) (*obs.*). d. *Flocked enamel* (see quot. 1884).

1607 R. C. tr. H. Estienne's *World Wond.* 125 Flocked cloth. 1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E. i.* (1659) 9 French furze . . will grow very spacious and to great flockt bodies in few years. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* I. xiii. 38 The Prince wears a red turban flocked with white [F. *floqué de blanc*, from whence he is called Sophy, which signifies a red-flock't cap. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 348/2 *Flocked Enamel*, enamel ornamentation on glass whose surface has been previously dulled by grinding, or acid.

Flocker (flɒkɔ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLOCK *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] In *pl.* Those who flock to (a person or place).

[14 . . *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 587 *Gregarius*, a flockere, *et est canis pastoris*.] c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 71 The earth was overlaid With flockers to them.

† **Flocket**. *Obs.* [? a. OF. *floquet* tuft, shaggy cloth.] 'A loose garment with long sleeves' (Strutt). a 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rymmyng* 53 She wyll iet . . In her furred flocket, And gray russet rocket.

Flocking (flɒkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLOCK *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] Gathering in crowds, congregating.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. ix. 35 For what ende hath Nature given this alteration or flocking of humours to the heart? 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxiv. 226 Wherever we went, there was such flocking. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 5/1 What a flocking of interviewers to Cheyne-row!

Flocking (flɒkiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Assembling in flocks or crowds.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 145 To cut of this flocking multitude. 1878 *Masque Poets* 217 The flocking gulls that came and fled.

Hence **Flockingly** *adv.*, in a flock.

14 . . *MS. Egerton* 829 f. 94 (Halliiv.) *Gregatim*, flockyng-lyche.

Flockless (flɒklɛs), *a.* [f. FLOCK *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without a flock or flocks.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. 809 Our fields are flock-less. 1843 SYD. SMITH *Lett. C'tess Grey Mem. & Lett.* 1855 II. 500 You must remove the flockless pastors, or the payment of the priesthood will be useless.

† **Flockling**. *Obs.* [See -LING.] One of a flock. a 1652 BROME *O. & Concupine* iv. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 85 Turpentine and Tarre to keepe my Flockings cleanly.

† **Flockly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1552 HULOET, *Flocklye*, or in a bushment, *confertim*. 1847 CRAIG, *Flockly*, in a body or flocks.

† **Flock-meal**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *floc(c)-mælum*, 4 *flocmele*, *flockmel*, 5-6 *floc(c)kmell*, *-mele*, 6-7 *flock(e)meale*. [OE. *flocmælum*, f. *floc* Flock *sb.* 1 + *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mæl* measure: cf. *piecemeal*, *stoundemele*.] By companies or troops (of persons), rarely by groups or heaps (of things). In later use sometimes preceded by *by* or *in*.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. v. § 2 Hie þonne hie floccmælum slozan. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 14 Then heithen men that fledden Judas for Judee, floccmele ioynnyden hem to Nychanore. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 107 Theder came floccmele the multitude of the blessed sowlys. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K vij b, The stones . . flock meale to corners of eche strete are scattered. 1583 STANFURD *Stencis* iv. (Arb.) 109 In cluster you see thee coompanye swarming On the shoare in flockmeale. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxviii. (1609) 62 All the younger sort of the Senators, approched by flockmeale, hard almost to the Consuls seats. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xviii. (1632) 903 Some Lords, Knights and Gentlemen . . assembled in sundry Companies, and went floccmeale in harness.

Flock-wise (flɒkwɪz), *adv.* [f. FLOCK *sb.* 1 + -WISE.] In flocks or in a flock or group.

1837 LONGF. *Frithiof's Homestead* 12 The white-looking stray clouds, flock-wise, spread o'er the heavenly vault. 1855 — *Hiaw.* xvi. 250 Hiawatha's mountain chickens flock-wise swept and wheeled about him.

Flocky (flɒki), *a.* [f. FLOCK *sb.* 2 + -Y 1.]

1. a. Resembling flock; flock-like. b. Abounding with flocks or locks of woolly matter; floccose.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxiv. § 1. 107 The whole plant consisteth of a woollie or flockie matter. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 469 Flocky Hends and clotted Hair. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Astron.* xii. 403 It [this nebula] is formed of little flocky masses, like wisps of cloud. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 96 Bicolorin . . is usually in the state of a light flocky powder.

2. *Comb.*, as *flocky-white* adj.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 191/2 The zinc becomes oxidised, producing a flocky-white powder.

Floccoon (flɒkɔn), *[ad. F. flocon tuft of wool, flake of snow, etc., f. OF. flocc:—L. floccus FLOCK sb. 2]* (See quot.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xli. 135 Those floccoons that look like cotton, and cover the body of several . . Aphides, if closely examined will be found of the nature of wax.

Flod, *obs.* form of FLOOD.

† **Flod**, *v.* *Obs.* [? onomatopœic; cf. *plod*.] *intr.* ? To walk slowly.

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III. 14 There is no getting a shoot at them without a Stalking-horse . . who will . . walk up

and down in the Water which way you please, flooding and eating on the Grass that grows therein.

Flood(e), **flood(e)**, obs. forms of FLOOD.

† **Flodder**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. *flood* FLOOD *sb.* + -ER². Cf. *Plotter*.] *trans.* To flood. a. To overflow. b. *transf.* To 'blubber' or disfigure (the face) by weeping.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ProL 52 The law vaille flodderit all wyth spait. *Ibid.* xi. ii. 80 With gret terys flodderit his face and ene.

Flodge (flɔdʒ). *dial.* [var. of FLOSH; cf. SLUSH, SLUDGE, and see FLASH *sb.*]. A small pool, a puddle.

1696 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 81 He himself saw .. in all the gutters and rivelets of water in the streets and in the flogdes, great quantities of little young jacks. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* I. 195 Miniature lakes which Lincolnshire men call flogdes stretched across the path.

Floe (flō). [perh. a. Norse *flo* layer, level piece (Ivar Aasen): -ON *flo* fem. The usual Da. word for (ice-)floe is *flage* = FLAW *sb.*].

1. A sheet of floating ice, of greater or less extent; a detached portion of a field of ice. Also *ice-floe*.

1817 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 531 Pieces of very large dimensions, but smaller than fields, are called floes. 1823 — *North. Whale Fishery* 71 We came to the edge of a heavy floe, 8 or 10 miles in diameter. 1857 E. PARRY *Mem. Sir W. E. Parry* 76 One of the whalers .. was crushed between two moving floes. 1878 MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* i. 2 They were destined to grapple and fight with the heavy and unyielding ice floes of the Polar Ocean.

transf. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hogar* ii. xiii. The moon might fly behind the cloud floes.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *floe-edge*; *floeberg*, a berg composed of floe-ice: *floe-flat*, a seal = *floe rat*; *floe-ice* (see quot. 1882); *floe-rat*, a scalar's name for the small ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*).

1878 E. L. MOSS *Shores Polar Sea* Descr. Plate xii. The great stratified masses of salt ice .. are .. fragments broken from the edges of the perennial floes. We called them 'floebergs' in order to distinguish them from, and express their kinship to, icebergs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. vii. 72 We perceived that they were at some distance from the 'floe-edge'. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 173 Harbour Ranger or 'Floe Flat'. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 52 A vast plain of undulating ice .. This was the 'floe ice'. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 Of the 'floe-rat' the Greenlanders kill every year about fifty-one thousand.

Floe, var. of FLOW *sb.*²

|| **Floetz** (flets), *a. Geol.* [*attrib.* use of Ger. *floetz* a layer, dialectal var. of *flets*: see FLET.] (See quot. 1865.) Also in *Comb.*, as *floetz-trap*.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* I. 99 It belongs to the floetz-trap rocks. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Floetz* .. a term applied by Werner to the Secondary strata, because they were floetz or flat-lying, compared with the Primary and Transition rocks.

Flog (fleg), *v.* [Mentioned in 1676 as a cant word. Presumably of onomatopoeic formation; cf. FLACK, FLAP; if it originated in school slang, it may have been suggested by *L. flagellare*.]

1. *trans.* To beat, whip; to chastise with repeated blows of a rod or whip.

1676 COLES, *Flog*, to whip [marked as a cant word]. 1740 *Christm. Entertainment* ii. (1883) 10 Then I was as certainly flogged. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 329 How he was flogged, or had the luck to escape. 1809 BYRON *Let. to Hodgson* 25 June, The women are flogged at the cart's tail. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* i. A man sentenced to be flogged round the fleet receives an equal part of the whole number of lashes awarded alongside each ship composing that fleet. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii, Tom shall have the pleasure of flogging her. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 49 Is it not barbarous to flog our soldiers and sailors for insubordination?

absol. 1727 SWIFT *Molly Mog* iv, The School-Master's joy is to flog. 1887 L. STEPHEN in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 303 Boyer flogged pitilessly.

b. *Const.* into, out of, through.

1830 *Centl. Mag.* Jan. 56/2 Providence flogged him [Richter] into contentment. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arnold* i. 19, I have not forgotten the Greek and Latin flogged into us at Westminster. 1886 J. WESTBY-GIBSON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 42/1 What he knew of mathematics he was 'flogged through'. 1887 HALL CAINE *Coleridge* i. 21 I'll flog your infidelity out of you!

c. To urge forward (a horse, etc.) by flogging. Also *fig.* (In early 19th c. to urge on by importunity, etc.)

1793 *Spirit Pub. Frills* (1799) I. 111 Two of the largest [turkeys] .. were flogged up into the boot of a mail-coach. 1800 I. MILNER in *Life* xii. (1842) 220, I was flogged by good Richardson .. to let him have the *Life*. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) II. xvi, To flog yourself up into an inclination to work in your garden. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND iii, Take off the bridles of their horses, and flog them down the valley.

d. *fig.* in phrases, To flog the glass (see quot.); to flog the clock, to move the hands forward.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Manger du sable*, to flog the glass, or cheat the glass; expressed of the steersman, who turns the watch-glasses before they have run out, in order to shorten the period of his watch. 1894 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 3/5, I got suspicious that it [the clock] was being flogged—that is, altered—in the interest of making the time of those in the mate's watch shorter.

2. *fig. a. slang.* To 'beat', excel. b. *dial.* in *pass.* To tire out. Cf. DEAD-BEAT A.

a 1841 T. HOOK (Ogilv.) Good cherry-bounce flogs all the

foreign trash in the world. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 253 Of all the brimstone spawn that I ever came across that same she-devil flogs them. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I was fairly flogged by the time I got home. 1883 E. A. FREEMAN in *Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 274, I think for position it flogs every place I know.

3. In general sense: To beat, lash, strike; also with *down*. *Fishing.* To cast the fly-line over (a stream) repeatedly; also *absol.* *Cricketing.* To 'punish' (bowling).

1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pind.), *Tears and Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 44 As schoolboys flog a top. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fend* v, The vessel so flogged by the waves. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 23 (1873) 17 Trees were seen to flog the ground with their branches. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 56 Trout streams, which have not yet been flogged by cockneys. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 327 A salmon bullied into rising by a customer who .. kept flogging on.

1884 I. BLYTH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 8 Bonnor .. flogged the bowling to the extent of 54. 1892 WHYMPER *Great Andes* iii. 68 The only possible way of proceeding was to flog every yard of it [the snow] down.

b. *intr.* Of a sail: To beat or flap heavily. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxii, The storm-staysail .. flogged and cracked with a noise louder than the gale.

4. *Comb.*, as *flog-master*, a prison flogger.

1702 T. BROWN *Lett. Dead to Living* Wks. 1760 II. 205 Busy was never a greater terror to a blockhead, or the Bridewell flog-master to a night-walking strumpet. Hence *Flogged*, *Flogging* *pp.* *adjs.*

1682 [see FLAUGING]. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 99 Keeping us what Mr. Cobbett denominated 'a flogged people'. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 July 75/3 He undergoes brutal treatment from a flogging master. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Mar. 343/2 The blood of flogged boys.

Flogga-tion, *nonce-wd.* [f. *prec.* + -ATION.] Flogging, a punishment by flogging.

1688-9 *Jeffrey's Last Will* in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1846) III. cii. 579, I .. being in sound and perfect memory, of high commissions .. flogga-tions, gibitations [etc.].

Floggeo (flɔgʒə). [f. as *prec.* + -EE.] One who is flogged.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 15 Why should there be a distinction between the flogger and the floggee? 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Ld. News* 7 May 443 The 'floggee' had received his twenty-five lashes.

Flogger (flɔgʒə). [f. as *prec.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who flogs.

1708 MORTEUX *Kabelais* iv. xxi. (1737) 93. 1713 *Doctor no Changeling* 13 Doctor Busby, the Famous Flogger of Westminster. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* II. vi. 145 The common gaol, where a public flogger attends. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. v. 208 *note*, Dr. Parr was quite as distinguished a flogger as a scholar.

2. *slang.* A horse- or riding-whip. 1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 173 Whip, flogger. 1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant* (ed. 2), *Flogger*, a whip. 18.. *Sporting Times* (Barrière), Compared with the light and elegant floggers of the present day, it is a heavy, common 'riding companion'.

3. A kind of tool (see quot.).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 348/2 *Flogger*, a bung-starter. An instrument for beating the bung stave of a cask to start the bung.

Flogging (flɔgʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FLOG.

1. The practice or system of punishment by blows; an instance of it; a chastisement.

1758 SHENSTONE *Let. to Graves* 22 July, I have not only escaped a flogging [in the *Monthly Review*] but am treated with great civility. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlvii, There's nothing like flogging to cure that disorder. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xi. 92 The question of military flogging was brought forward year by year.

2. In various uses. a. The action of forcing up (a rent). b. The flapping (of a sail). c. *Fishing.* (See FLOG *v.* 3).

1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* iii, Keep the sheet fast .. or the flogging will frighten the lady. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXIII. 350 When a long day's flogging has been at last followed by a solitary rise. 1881 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 2/1 The tenants were really unable to stand any longer the flogging of rents which they had managed to pay for so many years.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flogging-block*, -*cove*, -*stake*; *flogging-chisel*, a large cold chisel used in chipping castings; *flogging-hammer*, a small sledge-hammer used for striking a flogging-chisel.

1827 in *Hansard Parl. Debates* 12 Mar. XVI. 1126 Some of the men were brought out so frequently to be flogged, that they were known by the name of the 'flogging-blocks'. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 219 By good fortune [to] escape the flogging-block. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 886/2 **Flogging-chisel*. 17.. B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Flogging-cove*, the Beadle, or Whipper in Bridewell. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 886/2 **Flogging-hammer*. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, **Flogging-stake*, the whipping post.

Hence **Floggingly** *adv.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 527 A frown from Mr. Innovate, floggingly put on, hastened his preparations.

Flogh, obs. pa. t. of FLAY.

† **Floghter**, *v. Obs.* [cf. FLOCHT and FLAUGHTER *v.*] *intr.* To waver. Hence **Floghtering**, *pp.* *a.*

1521 FISHER *Eng. Wks.* (1876) 313 That we floghter not in the catholike doctryne. *Ibid.* 334 Against all floghteryng doubtfulness.

Flogster (flɔgstə). *rare.* [f. FLOG *v.*: see -STER.] 'One who is addicted to flogging' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Floine**. *Obs.* Also 4 floyne, floygene. [a. OFr. *flouin* in same sense.] A kind of small ship.

13.. *Sege Ferns.*, MS. *Cott. Calig.* A ii. f. 111 (Halliwell) There were floygenes on flote .. Cokkes and karekkes y-castelled alle. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 743 In floynes and fercestez, and flemesche schyppes. a 1400 *Octouian* 1485 Many galeys, schyppes, and floyne.

Floister, *v.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agriffa's Van. Artes* 104 b *note*, Lawes enacted concerning floisteringe beggers. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Floistering*, skittish, boyish.

Flok(k)ard: see FLOCKARD.

Floke, **Flokes**, obs. ff. FLUKE, FLUX.

Flom, obs. form of FLUME.

Flomery, **flommery**, obs. ff. FLUMMERY.

Flon, **flone**, vars. of FLANE *Obs.*, arrow.

Flong (flɔŋ). *Stereotyping.* [anglicized pronunciation of Fr. *flan*: see FLAWN.] (See quot.)

1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 30/1 The flong is really the substance made of several thicknesses of paper fastened together by the paste. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.*, *Flong*, the prepared paper used for making the moulds for casting stereo by the paper process.

Flong, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of FLING *v.*

Flood (flɔd), *sb.* Forms: 1 flód, 2-6 flod(e), 3 flodd, fludd, 3-4 south. vlod(e), 4-6 floodo, fludo, (5 flowede, flowyd, fluyd, floth), 5-7 flud, 6 flodde, floud(d)e, fludde, 6-7 floud, *Sc. fluid*, 4- flood. [Com. Teut.: OE. *flōd* str. masc. and neut. = OFris. and OS. *flōd* masc., fem. and neut. (MDn. *vloet*, Du. *vloed*) = OIIG. *fluot* fem. (MHG. *vuot* masc. and fem., Ger. *flut* fem.), ON. *flōd* neut., Goth. *flōdus* fem.: -O Teut. **flōdu* (z): -pre-Teut. *flōtus*, f. Aryan verbal stem **plō*, whence FLOW *v.* The primary sense, in accordance with the original function of the suffix -tu, is 'action of flowing', though the concrete uses are found in all Teut. langs.

For the abnormal development of the vowel in mod. Eng. cf. BLOOD.]

1. The flowing in of the tide. Often in phrases, *ebb and flood*, † *tide of flood*; also, *young, quarter, half, full flood*, *top of flood*.

a 1000, etc. [see ENUS *sb.* 1]. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1031 Whenne þæt flod byþ ealra helst & ealra fullost. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 For swiche flode, and for swich ebbing þe prophete nemmed þis world se. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 20 Heo .. wende uorþ with god wynd & wel dryuynge flode. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2745 At þe fulle flod þei ferden to sayle. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. iii. 47 For Swlway was at þare passynge All Eb, þat þai fand þan on Flud. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcii. 114 They cast anker and abode the fludde. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 47 Flood is when the water beginneth to rise, which is young flood as we call it, then quarter flood, half flood, full Sea, still water, or high water. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 323 The fish enter with the tide of flood. 1801 R. DONNELLY in *Naval Chron.* VI. 161 The young flood making close in shore. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 175 The flood runs 3 hours. 1867 SAYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Top of flood or high-water.

fig. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 77 Ebhe after floode of al prosperite. 1559 FERRERS *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Gloucester* xi, When Fortunes flud ran with full streame. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 219 There is a Tide in the affayres of men, Which taken at the Flood, leades on to Fortune. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* Pref. The empire .. was at the highest flood of humane prosperity. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 143 It seldom happens, but that a flood of words have an ebb of sense. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iii. 178 The flood of material prosperity had fairly set in.

2. A body of flowing water; a river, stream, usually, a large river. *Obs. exc. poet.* † *Against the flood*: against the stream.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxix [lxxx]. 12 Du adenedes .. oð flod [Vulg. *flumen*] setene his. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 10 Þæt flod eode of stowe þære winsumisse. c 1200 ORMIN 10612 O 3onnd half flod was Sannt Johan Bapptiste for to fullhtennn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5624 (Cott.) Þe kins doghter plaiaud yod And sagh þe vessel on þe flod. a 1470 TIPTOT *Cesar* xii. (1530) 15 A flod called the Thames. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 491, I wyll no more row a-geyn the flode. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 3 b, The bathes of Baden .. are betwene the famous flode the Rene and the black or martian wood. 1605 SPARKE *Brotherly Persu.* (1607) 59 The water of the flood Jordan. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 407 Ev'ry .. hollow Rock, that o'er the dimpling Flood Nods pendant. 1814 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe of Ryl.* ii. 225 She will to her peaceful woods Return, and to her murmuring floods.

transf. and *fig.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 He dranc of dedes flode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 247 Drinke of the ulode of pine zuetesse.

3. In wider sense: Water as opposed to land, often contrasted with *field and fire*. Also *pl.*: cf. *waters*. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*.

a 1000 *Cydmun's Gen.* 204 (Gr.) Cynn, þa þe flod weccedþ .. Inc hyrað eall. c 1200 ORMIN 14816 Swa þatt te king wylþ all hiss ferd Wass druncnedd underr flodess. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13323 (Cott.) 'Petre' he said, 'þou has ben god Fissar hiddir-til on flod'. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 135 Schip fletes on the flode. c 1450 *Gologros & Gauw.* 302 The roy .. socht to the ciete of Criste, our the salt flode. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 5 Through flood, through fire, I do wander euerie where. a 1668 DAVENANT *Distresses* Wks. (1673) 55 'Those .. cold and slippery Creatures that Possess the rest-less Flood. 1788 COWPER *Morning Dream* 25 Thus swiftly dividing the flood, To a slave-cultured island we came. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* i. 42 My spirit .. Looks down on the far-off Flood. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv, The

accidents of flood and field were discussed. [After SHAKS. *Olh.* i. iil. 135.]

fig. a 1711 KEN *Edmond* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 167 The Floods of Joy celestial gently roll, Wave after Wave.

4. An overflowing or irruption of a great body of water over land not usually submerged; an inundation, a deluge. *In flood*, † *on a flood*: (of a river, etc.) overflowing its banks; (of land) in an inundated condition.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 25 Pa com þær ren, & mycele flod. 1125 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1125 On ðes ilces geares weard swa micel flod . . . þæt feola tunes & men weorðan adrenece. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1042 (Cott.) Þis paradis es sett sua hei, þat moht neuer flod ani þar nei. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 591 Campall MS. (640) Syn it ron, and al was on a flode. 1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 283 For bering of the Kingis treis that the flude hed away. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 512 By sudden Floods, and fall of Waters, Buckingham's Armie is dispers'd. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 8 Great Rivers, which . . . in times of Floods brought down with them abundance of Earth. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 282 Shipwreck, fire, and flood, Are mighty mischiefs. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xi. 78 On one occasion, when the floods were out, he exposed his life to imminent risk. 1874 FROUDE in *S. Afric. Notes* 13-19 Dec., The rivers in the colony are reported to be in flood.

transf. and fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 Of a drope waxed a much flod . . . þæt adreneð þe soule. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 149 Alas! my hart is alle on flood. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. vi. 74 With his eyes in flood with laughter. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's P.* 339 His passions all in flood And masters of his motion. 1883 MACFADVEN in *Congregational Year-bk.* 39 Floods of unbelief and carelessness have overspread the land.

b. *The flood*: the great deluge recorded in the book of Genesis as occurring in the time of Noah; hence often *Noah's flood*; also, the great, general or universal flood.

Beowulf 1689 (Gr.) Flod of sloh . . . giganta cyn. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 27 Flod com and ealle forspilde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Hit itimode efter noes flode. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xiv. iv. (1495) 470 Therin [Ararat] Noes schippe restyd after the flood. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* in. xxxvi. Every fresshe had corrupte his wey, and þer fore folowed þe gret flode. 1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 32 b. The viuersall deluge or flouddre. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vii. (1633) 22 Three hundred years after the generall Flood. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 212 If your ancient but ignoble blood Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) I. 199 You would have sworn . . . He had fished in the flood with Ham and Shem!

c. *Deucalion's flood*: a great deluge said, in Greek mythology, to have occurred in Thessaly.

1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 12 Some say, it [Angling] is as ancient as Deucalion's Flood.

5. A profuse and violent outpouring of water; a swollen stream, a torrent; a violent downpour of rain, threatening an inundation.

c 1205 *LAY.* 3894 From heouene her com a sulcuð flod, þre dæges hit rinde flode. 1531 *ELVOT Gov.* ii. xii. (1883) 138 A lande flode runnyng downe of a mountayne after a storme. 1611 *BIBLE Rev.* xii. 15 The serpent cast out of his mouth water as a flood. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 369 The melting of the snows in the mountains brought a flood down the Segre. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., It's raining a flood.

b. *transf.* in various uses: Applied e.g. to a profuse burst of tears, a copious outpouring of flame or light, a torrent of lava, an overwhelming concourse or influx of persons.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 263, I haue heard of the floods of teares. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 42 You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 478 Tow'rs and temples sink in floods of fire. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxxvi, Miss Bolo . . . went straight home, in a flood of tears, and a sedan chair. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 12 Floods of golden light were poured down the sides of the mountain.

c. *fig.* in various applications.

1340 *Aycub.* 247 Huanne god ssel do come ope his urendes ane ulod of pays. c 1450 *Mirour Saluatioun* 4856 What flodes thurgh thyn hert ran of trewest sorow and wepyng. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 263, I haue heard of . . . the floods of eloquence, or of any thing that may resemble the nature of a water-course. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 215 Let me not stirre you vp To such a sodaine Flood of Mutiny. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xviii. 327 The flood of joy in my breast. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* x. 241 A preacher who . . . poured forth what was in him in floods of fiery words. 1894 GIBBS *Collog. Currency* 73 How do we know that there will be a flood of silver rather than of gold?

† 6. *pl.* = FLOODING 2.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxxii. (1672) 97 Others that haue the good fortune of . . . being delivered, escape by means of their Floods. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* (sense 1), as *flood-stream*, *-wave*; (sense 2), as † *flood crab*, † *gravel*; (sense 3), as *flood-bickerer*; (sense 4), as *flood-dam*, *-discharge*, *-sluice*, *-water*; (sense 4 b), as *flood-tradition*. Also *flood-beat*, *-compelling*, *-like* adjs.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg.* ii. xvii, *Flood-beat Cythera. 1599 NASH *Leuten Stufe* 32 A . . . hoast of vn-fatigable *flud bickerers and foame-curbers. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* v. 473 The *flood-compelling Arch. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 862 *Floodre crabbes here & ther to crucifie He seth, is goode. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 11 June 5 They plan to build a *flood-dam. 1878 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 245/1 The *flood discharge of the Polar River. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 368 *Floodre gravel is goode for coveryng. 1855 CLARKE *Dict.*, *Flood-like. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Riv. Witham* 14 *Flood-slucies. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 366 The *flood stream . . . sets E. by N. 1865 TYLOR *Early*

Hist. Man. xi. 324 The *flood-traditions of remote regions of the world. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Riv. Witham* 11 Regulate the passage of Flood waters. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Let. to Marco* xxii. 144 The gulls . . . settled on the meadow by the flood-water. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 157 Driving the water against both banks like a *flood wave.

8. Special comb., as *flood-anchor*, 'that which the ship rides by during the flood-tide' (Adm. Smyth); *flood-arch*, an arch of a bridge under which the water flows in time of flood; *flood-boards*, boards fitted together so as to keep out a flood; *flood-bridge*, a bridge for use in flood-time; *flood-drift*, stieks, etc. brought down by a flood; *flood-flanking* (see quot.); *flood-land*, land covered by water in time of flood; *flood-loam* = ALLUVIUM; *flood-mark*, the high-water mark; *flood-plain* (see quot.); *flood-wheel*, a water wheel; † *flood-womb*, the river bed; *flood-wood*, pieces of wood brought down by a flood; also *transf. and fig.* Also FLOOD-GATE, FLOOD-TIDE.

1844 *Dict. Trade s. v. Anchor*, The *flood anchor. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Ouse* 135 The bridge . . . with its long line of *flood arches crossing the meadows. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i. His place it is to stand at the gate, attending to the *flood-boards grooved into one another. 1741 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 237 The repairs of the *flood-bridge. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* viii. I lay down . . . with . . . some *flood-drift coming over me. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 886/2 *Flood-flanking (Hydraulic Engin.), a mode of embanking with stiff moist clay. a 1881 ROSSETTI *Spring*, The drained *flood-lands flaunt their marigold. 1880 J. GEIKIE *Preh. Europe* 22 The ancient löss or *flood-loam of the Meuse. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 167 Things found vpon the Seas, or within the *flood-mark. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* ii. ix, The tide did now its flood-mark gain. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* iii. ii. xi. § 3. 383 The level tracts or *flood-plain over which a river spreads in flood. 1515 in ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III. 564/1, 1 pr. *flood wheels 7/. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xix. 7 Nakeden shal be the *flood wombe, and the ryueres for their welle. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. I. 229 The major part of the men were what they call here *flood-wood, that is, of all sizes and heights. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, Between two bars, where a fog was of rushes, and flood-wood.

Flood (flvd), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. earlier FLEDE.]

1. *trans.* To cover with a flood; to inundate.

1663 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 479 The streets in Oxon were all flooded with water. 1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* 2 It floods the Out-Skirts of the Town. 1841 ELMHURSTON *Hist. Ind.* II. 451 The rainy season set in; the whole plain was flooded.

transf. and fig. 1841 L. HUNT *Scer* (1864) 1 The sunshine floods the sky and ocean. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* iii. (1857) 120 Flooding the hedgeless plains . . . the army . . . rolled along. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 484 The bookstalls were flooded with Puritan pamphlets. 1894 GIBBS *Collog. Currency* 72 We shall be flooded with silver and all gold will go out of circulation.

† b. To duck (a person) in the river. *rare.*

? 14. *Symnie & his Brother* xi. in Laing E. P. P. (1822) All þe laddes cryd with a lairum To flud him & to flyr him.

2. To cover or fill with water; to irrigate (grass land); to deluge (a burning house, mine, etc.) with water. Also of rain, etc.: To fill (a river) to overflowing.

1831 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 2207 Flooding and warping are modes of irrigation, the former for manuring grass lands. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & H. Isl.* I. 364 On the arena of the circus or amphitheatre temporarily flooded. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. iii. § 14 A violent storm has flooded the rivers. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 4/6 It was decided yesterday . . . to flood the . . . Colliery.

3. To pour (away, back, out) in a flood. In quot. *fig. rare.*

1829 FONBLANQUE *England under Seven Administr.* (1837) I. 232 He floods away his sorrows in private. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xl. 60 The lifeblood of the provinces is flooded back upon Paris. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 28 The merry girl left me to flood out her spirits on a friend.

4. *intr.* a. Of rain: To fall in 'torrents', *rare.* b. To come in 'floods' or great quantities; also with *in. lit. and fig.* c. Of a river: To overflow.

1755 L. EVANS *Mid. Brit. Colonies* 30 If it floods early, it scarce retires within its Banks in a Month. 1813 BYRON *Glaucor* xi, Though raves the gust, and floods the rain. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 268 Discourses, and reports, and tracts, that are . . . flooding from the religious press. a 1861 CLOUGH *Misc. Poems*, Say not the Struggle 12 Far back, through creeks and inlets making, Comes silent, flooding in, the main. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 18 Thoughts . . . flood in upon us.

5. To suffer from uterine hæmorrhage.

1770 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 404 To give women, who are flooding, considerable quantities of port wine.

Hence **Flooded**, **Flooding** *pp. adjs.* Also **Flood-er**.

1627-61 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. liii. 95 They . . . pour a plenty on the general world . . . Surely, we nickname this same flooding man, when we call him by the name of Brave. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* (1850) I. 179 By the flow Of flooding Nile. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 429 From the flooded floor the water was soaking through the seams. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. iv. 76 'Pardon', she exclaimed with . . . flooded eyes. 1871 *Daily News* 30 June, They flooded the constituency with money . . . and the result was that the honourable flood-er was sent to what is called another place. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P. I.* 130 Madox had . . . saved Cathcart's life in a flooded creek. 1891 GALABIN *Mitwifery* (ed. 2) 731 Certain women have a constitutional proclivity to flooding . . . and have been described as 'flooders'.

Floodable (flvdäb'l), *a.* [f. FLOOD *v.* + -ABLE.]

Liable to be flooded, subject to inundation.

1872 *Daily News* 21 May, The late rains have flooded all floodable parts of the country.

Floodage (flvdædz), [f. FLOOD *sb.* + -AGE.] A flooded state, inundation.

1864 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gl.* IV. xii. vi. 164 This place . . . had many accidents by floodage and by fire. 1870 *Law Rep. Com. Pleas* V. 667 The effect of the milldam . . . is to cause back water, or as it is called, floodage on the land above.

Flood-gate, floodgate.

1. *sing.* and *pl.* A gate or gates that may be opened or closed, to admit or exclude water, *esp.* the water of a flood; *spec.* the lower gates of a lock.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 167 1/2 Flodegate of a mylle, *sinoglicolatorium*. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 3 For a tent next the flode gatis in the North side of the said mill lane. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 233 There are placed a great pair of Folding doors, or Flood-gates of Timber cross the river. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Basin of a dock*, a place where the water is confined by double flood-gates. 1781 *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Lock or Weir*, Lock is . . . a kind of canal inclosed between two gates; the upper called by workmen the sluice-gate, and the lower called the flood-gate. 1858 LARDNER *Hydrost.* etc. iv. 66 The water in the higher level is confined by a floodgate.

b. *transf. and fig.* chiefly in expressions relating to rain or tears.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Hwon 3e nede moten spoken a lute-wiht, leseð up ower mudes flodgeten, ase me ded et ter mulne, and leted adun sone. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 158 b, To set open the fludde gates of these devises, it was thought necessary, to cause some great comocion and rysyng of people. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 959 Through the flood-gates breaks the siluer rain. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 89 It setteth open the very floodgate of Gods wrath. a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 109 Let no Antinomian stop the floodgates of our eyes. 1663 COWLEY *Disc. O. Cromwell* (1669) 67 It is God that breaks up the Flood-gates of so general a Deluge. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 264 When wine has . . . forced the flood-gates of licentious mirth! 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Pair* xxvi, The floodgates were opened, and mother and daughter wept.

2. a. A sluice. b. *dial.* (see quot. 1886).

1559 A. ANDRISON in W. BOYS *Sandwich* (1792) 739 Wheales . . . for the drawage up of the fludgates. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. v. 3 It is idle to pull up the flood-gates of a dry brook, and then hope to see the wheel revolve. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Flood-gate*, a gate hung upon a pole across a stream, so that in flood-time it rises and falls by floating on the water. Its purpose is . . . to prevent cattle passing when the water is low.

† 3. The stream that is closed by or passes through a flood-gate; a strong stream, a torrent. Also *transf. and fig. Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxvii. 27 Which . . . schedith out reynes at the licnesse of floodgatis. 1533 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 Take . . . in fludgate, salmon-pipe, or at the tayle of any mylle or were . . . the young fry . . . of salmon. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* ii. i. 43 Of her gored wound . . . He . . . did the floodgate stop With his faire garment. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 22 My Lord, you let a flood-gate of Arguments out.

b. *attrib.* passing into adj.

1604 SHAKS. *Olh.* i. iii. 56 For my particular griefe Is of so flood-gate, and ore-bearing Nature.

4. *Comb.*, as *flood-gate iron* (see quot. 1833).

1783 in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 721/2 'Sir', said he, 'I am the great Twalmley, who invented the New Floodgate Iron'. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 253 The second [box-iron] is made hollow, for the reception of a heater; and with reference to the contrivance by which the heater is shut in, has been called the floodgate iron.

Flood-hatch. [see HATCH.] A framework of boards sliding in grooves, to be raised in time of flood; a sluice, floodgate. *lit. and fig.*

1587 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 299, I cannot lue if you doe stoppe, the floudhatch of your friendly brook. 1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 26 Let downe The flood-hatches of all spectators eyes. 1866 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 340, I close the flood-hatch of your praise. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon.* (1813) 319 At the end . . . another flood-hatch is fixed on a level with the bed of the river. 1880 in *W. Cornw. Gloss.*

Flooding (flvdij), *vbl. sb.* [see c + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* FLOOD; an instance of it. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 166 Rivers, which, by their flooding, have . . . formed the richest and deepest mould.

b. *pl.* Floods. In quot. *fig.*: Fullness, superabundance.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv. Ep. Ded.*, To . . . drown their sorrows for the jewel that was lost, in the floodings of their joy for the Cabinet that was left. 1854 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 18 Thy body heaves Under the golden floodings of thine hair!

2. A popular term for uterine hæmorrhage, *esp.* in connexion with parturition.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 299, I should by no means advise it to any . . . apt to Flooding. 1859 WALKER in Hulme tr. *Mouquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 162 Cases of hæmorrhage . . . which from their severity are termed 'floodings'.

Floodless (flvdles), *a.* [f. FLOOD *sb.* + -LESS.] Without water.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iii. *Lave* 702 This flood-less Food the Faithfull Legions pass. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Merry-Wherry-Ferry* Bij, We gat from Forc-dikes floodles flood to Trent.

Floodlet (flvdlet). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little flood.

1855 BAILEY *Spirit Leg.* in *Mystic*, &c. 73 Where . . . sacred Sinde; Or Brahmapootra, sling o'er bordering meads Their annual floodlets fruitful.

Floodometer (flɒdɒmɪtər). [f. as prec. + (o)METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the height of a flood.

1880 *Times* 17 Sept. 8/5 The floodometer at the county bridge registered 8 ft. of 'fresh' this noon, and, with falling rain, the water is still rising.

Flood-tide. [f. FLOOD sb. + TIDE.] The rising or inflowing tide. = FLOOD sb. 1.

1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 75 They had .. the flood-tide with them. 1841 *MARRYAT Poacher* xxxviii, The flood-tide has made almost an hour, and we must sail at the first of the ebb.

fig. 1861 *TRENCH Comm. Ep. 7 Churches* 77 It seemed as if the flood-tides of a thankful love would never ebb. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 34 We have been .. on a flood tide of high profits and a roaring trade.

† **Floody** (flɒdi), a. Obs. Also 5 fludy, 6 floudy, fluddy. [f. FLOOD sb. + -Y 1.] Pertaining to the flood, i. e. to the river or to the sea.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 372 Stone tiburtyne, or floody columbyne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 136/2 Fludy, floudalis. 1599 *NASHIE Lutenen Stuffs* Wks. (Grosart) V. 232 To chaunt .. an excelsitude of this monarcball fluddy Induperator [red herring].

Flook: see FLUKE.

Flookan, flooking (flu-kān, -in). Mining. Also 9 fluc(e)an. [Of unknown origin; app. not Celtic.] a. A cross-course or transverse vein composed of clay. b. (See quot. 1860.)

1728 *NICHOLLS in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 403 The Load is frequently intercepted by the crossing of a Vein of Earth, or Stone .. This transient Load is by the Miners term'd a Flooking. 1807 *CARNE ibid.* XCvii. 293 A flookan .. was discovered .. which cut the lode at an angle of 45°. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 Flucan or Flookan, a sort of clayey substance, often found against the walls of a quartz reef, and accompanying cross-spurs and slides.

Floor (flɔːr), sb. 1. Forms: 1 flōr, 3 flor, 4-7 flore, flour(e), 5-6, 9 dial. flur(e), 6 Sc. fluire, (6 floyre), 6-7 floor(e), 6-8 flower, 7 flore, 7- floor. [OE. flōr str. masc. and fem., corresponds to MDu., mod. Du. vloer, MHG. vloer masc. and fem. (mod. Ger. flur fem. field, plain, masc. floor), ON. flōr floor of a cowstall: -O Teut. *flōru-s: -pre Teut. *plāru-s or *plōru-s. Cf. OIr. lár, Welsh llawr of same meaning: -pre Celtic *plār-.]

I. In a house or other structure.

1. The layer of boards, brick, stone, etc. in an apartment, on which people tread; the under surface of the interior of a room.

Beowulf 725 (Gr.) On fagne flor feond treddode. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* i. He ðe fœoll niwof dune on þa flor. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15566, & all he warp ut i þe flor þe bordess & te sillferr. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 288 þe flor to brac vnder hem. a 1400 *Isambard* 653 The knyghtes. fande the golde right in the flore. 1528 *LYNDESAY Drene* 13 Sumtyme, playand fairis on the flore. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 116 They dig an hole in the floor of their house. 1718 *Freeholder* No. 17 ¶ 8 She .. walks two or three Tuins in a Fret over the Floor. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiii, He threw his glove upon the floor of the church. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. v. 40 The stone floor was dark with moisture.

b. In extended sense: The base of any cavity; the bottom of a lake, sea, etc.

a 1000 *Satan* 318 (Gr.) Flor attre weol. c 1586 C'tess *Pembroke's* l's. LXXviii. vi. Where the deepe did show his sandy flore. 1844 *EMERSON Lect. New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 268 They would know the worst, and tread the floor of hell. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* iii. 48 The tongue forms the floor of the mouth. 1869 *RAWLINSON Ana. Hist.* 2 Found underneath the floors of caves.

† c. **metonymically**. Those who sit on the floor, as opposed to those who occupy elevated seats in token of rank or dignity. Obs.

1655-62 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 296/2 We are in their condition and rank, being of the floor and lowest of the people. 1683 R. NORTH *in State Trials* (1811) IX. 193 Differences between him [the lord mayor] and the aldermen on the one side, and the floor or livery men on the other.

2. The framework or structure of joists, etc. supporting the flooring of a room.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 160 Floor, in Carpentry, it is as well taken for the Fram'd work of Timber, as the Boarding over it. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 Bridging Floors, floors in which bridging joists are used. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Floor*, the timber, bricks &c. of the platform .. on which the planks or flooring is laid.

b. Applied to the ceiling of a room, in its relation to the apartment above. Also *transf.* of the sky.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. v. i.* 58 Look how the flore of heauen Is thick inlayed with pattens of bright gold. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 931 Sticking up a broch or spit .. to the floure over head. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* i. 287 Then Caesar .. Bounding his throne by Ocean, his fame by the firmament floor.

3. **Naut. a.** (see quot. 1867). † b. The deck. c. *pl.* = floor-timbers.

a 1618 *RALEIGH Invent. Shipping* 18 We have given longer Floares to our Ships, then in elder times, and better bearing under Water. 1683 *HACKE Collect. Orig. Voy.* (1609) I. 37 We took up our Water Cask from out of the Main Hatch to the Floor, and cleared the Timbers amid-Ships. 1805 D. STEEL *Naval Archit.* 378 In the Royal Navy .. the floors are bolted through the keelson and keel. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Floor, the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson; but strictly taken, it is only so much of her bottom as she rests upon when aground. *Ibid.*, Floors or Floor-Timbers.

4. In legislative assemblies, the part of the house where the members sit, and from which they speak.

Hence *fig.* The right of speaking; as *to get or obtain the floor*. *To take the floor*: to get up to address a meeting; to take part in a debate; said also of taking part in a dance. Chiefly U.S.

1774 J. Q. ADAMS *in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 12 He came upon the floor, and asked a member, 'What state are you now in?' 1804 *PITT Speeches* (1806) IV. 354 The right honourable gentleman on the floor. 1811 B. RUSH *in J. Q. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 638 note, It blazed forth .. in the year 1776 upon the floor of Congress. 1816 *PICKERING Voc. s. v.*, To get the floor; that is, to obtain an opportunity of taking part in a debate. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* I. vii. 99 We returned to our seats again; and after refreshing .. again 'took the floor'. 1880 *MCCARTHY Oxon Times* III. xlv. 391 The Conservatives get what American politicians call 'the floor'. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 6/1 Sauntering boldly up the floor of the House. 1886 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 11 Dec. 469/1 The President took the floor to second the above resolutions. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* I. xii. 157 The senator from Minnesota has the floor. *Ibid.* I. xiii. 177 The member who first 'obtains the floor'.

b. In Courts of Law (see quot.). 1867 *WHARTON Law Lex.* (ed. 4), Floor of the court, the part of the court between the judges and the first row of counsel. Parties who appear in person stand there.

5. A set of rooms and landings in a house on the same or nearly the same level; a story. See FIRST-FLOOR.

1585 *HIGINS Junius' Nomenclator* 181 Tristega .. an house of three sollers, floors, stories or lofts one ouer another. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* i. 1, He that, building, staves at one Floore or the second, hath erected none. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 161 ¶ 5 The lodgers on the first floor had stipulated that [etc.]. 1830 *TENNYSON Mariana* vi, Old footsteps trod the upper floors. 1831 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 330 Many buildings .. are let in floors to mechanics.

II. A level space or area.

6. An artificial platform, or levelled space, for the carrying on of some industry, esp. threshing. Cf. *threshing-floor*. † Rarely, a structure to walk over.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke iii. 17 He feormað his berness flore. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6104 Of hurdes of bruggen they made flores. And so they wente into the mores. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xviii. 83 þan þai gader þe fruyt and .. layez it apon a flure til it becom blakk and runkled. 1573 *BARET Altr.* F 721 A floore where corne is threshed, *area*. 1702 *in Lond. Gaz.* No. 3790/4 Every Cistern .. Kiln, Floor, Room, or other Place .. made use of for the Wetting or Steeping of Corn. 1775 *ROMANS Hist. Florida* 166 One or two platforms .. called drying floors. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks, Tiles, etc.* v. (1889) 128 The 'floors' .. the level places where the bricks are moulded. 1888 *LOCKWOOD'S Dict. Mech. Engin., Floor*, the sand bed of a foundry is termed the floor.

fig. 1782 *COWPER Expost.* 302 Where flails of oratory thresh the floor.

b. *transf.* The corn, etc. placed on a 'floor'. In *Malting*, A batch or quantity of grain laid at one time for steeping, a 'piece'.

1382 *WYCLIF Ruth* iii. 2 In this nyȝt he wynewith the flore of his barli. 1832 W. CHAMPTION *Maltster's Guide* 43 The turning of his floors or pieces, by which alone the proper form of the root can be acquired. 1876 *WYLLIE in Encycl. Brit.* IV. 268 Each steeping is called a 'floor' or piece, and must be laid in succession according to age.

7. A naturally level space or extended surface. Also = the ground (obs. exc. dial.).

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3250 With þe drowghte of þe daye alle drye were þe flores! 1555 *EDEN Decades* 234 The vpper crust or floure of the earth. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 167 Sunk though he be beneath the watery floor. 1692 *RAV Dissol. World* iii. v. (1693) 302 Great Banks or Floors of Earth. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* vi. 25 His rosie Wreath was .. Born by the tide of Wine, and floating on the Floor. 1820 *SHELLEY Cloud* 47 The moon Glides glimmering o'er my fleec-like floor. 1839 *LONGF. Celestial Pilot* 3 Down in the west upon the ocean floor, 1865 *GARLAND in Jnl. Roy. Inst. Cornwall.* Apr. 48 Floor, a grass meadow. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Eur.* ix. (1894) 193 Forests of pine rise steeply from the meadow floor.

† 8. An area or region. Obs. -1

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 255 Both of them [visibles and audibles] spread themselves in Round, and fill a whole Floare or Orbe vnto certayne Limits.

† 9. = BED sb. 8. Obs. rare. [Cf. MHG. vloer over him, etc.]

1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* II. iv. 206 Of the disposing or appointing of the floores of the kitchen garden.

III. 10. A surface on which something rests; a foundation. ? Obs.

1556 *WITHALS Dict.* (1566) 39 b/1 A flore, or foundation, wherevpon buildynge is set. 1768 *SMEATON Reports* (1797) I. 330 The arches I would recommend are of 12 feet wide, and 6 feet from the floor to the springer.

11. The stratum upon which a seam of coal, etc. immediately lies.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 Floor, a false bottom, with washidirt lying on it. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 235 Vegetable remains are also met with in rocks beneath the coal, forming what is called the floor. 1883 *in GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining* s.v.

IV. A layer = BED III.

12. A layer, a stratum; a horizontal course.

1692 *RAY Dissol. World* II. iv. (1732) 127 Many Beds or Floors of all kinds of Sea-Shells. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 321 A Floor is a bed of Ore in a Lode. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* i. 7 In the case of tin it occasionally spreads out into a flat mass, technically called a floor.

13. A unit of measurement used for embankment work (see quotes.).

1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* xv. 309 Banks are measured by the

.. Floor, which is eighteen Foot square and one deep. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XV. 148 A floor of earth is twenty feet square, and one foot deep. 1877 *in N. W. Linc. Gloss.* [= 400 cubic feet].

V. attrib. and Comb.

14. Simple attrib., as floor area, -joist, level, -tile. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 13/2 The .. floor area of the large hall having been fully occupied. 1859 *Geo. Eliot A. Bede* 183 A difficulty about a *floor-joist or a window-frame. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 127 The steps and *floor levels. 1894 *Antiquary* Aug. 41 The *floor-tiles of these hearths .. have been burnt white.

15. Special comb., as floor-arch (see quot.); floor-bank (see quot. 1750); floor-board, a board used for flooring, also attrib.; so floor-boarding; floor-frame, (a) the framework of the floor in a vessel; (b) U.S. the main frame of the body of a railway-carriage underneath the floor; floor-guide, floor-hanger (see quotes.); floor-head, (a) the upper end of one of the floor-timbers in a vessel; (b) (see quot. 1867); floor-hollow (see quot.); floor-lamp, one that stands on the floor; floor-layer, U.S. a workman who lays down floors; floor-laying, the operation of laying down floors; floor-light (see quot.); floor-pipe, a hot-air pipe laid along the floor of a conservatory; floor-plan, (a) Shipbuilding (see quot. 1867); (b) Arch. (see quot. 1874); floor-plate, (a) Shipbuilding (see quot. 1883); (b) Mech. Engin. = foot-plate; floor-riband (see quotes.); floor-rider (see quot.); floor-sweep (see quot.); floor-timber(s) (see quot. 1867); floor-walker, U.S. = SHOP-WALKER; floorward a., directed towards the floor; floorward(s) adv., towards the floor.

1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV. 349/1 *Floor Arch, an arch with a flat extrados. 1750 *ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* I. i. 93 What we call a *Flower-bank; that is, some earth that lies next the hedge, thrown over the roots with a spade .. so that with the first Original or first raised Flower-bank, the whole Rise of Earth is not above a foot. 1805 *PRIEST in Young's Ann. Agric.* XLIII. 586 The ditches will be filled up, so as to form what are called floor-banks. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 146 *Floor boards are, or ought to be, an inch in thickness. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 83/2 Parts of a Solid Floor of fire-proof construction, with a floor-board surface. 1807 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 84 In *Floor-boarding, take the length of the room for one dimension, and the breadth for the other, [etc.]. 1775 *FALCK Day's Diving Vessel* 4 A *Floor frame of six beams athwart ship. 1855 *OGILVIE Suppl.*, *Floor-guide in ship-building, a narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-riband and the keel. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV. 349/1 *Floor Hanger, a shaft bearing fastened to the floor. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), Rung-heads .. the upper ends of the floor-timbers, which are .. more properly called *floor-heads. 1856 R. H. DANA *Seamen's Friend* 5 When the ballast is iron, it is stowed up to the floor-heads. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Floor-head, the third diagonal, terminating the length of the floors near the bilge of the ship. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 *Floor hollow, the inflected curve that terminates the floor next the keel, and to which the floor-hollow mould is made. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 2/6 The home demand for telescope *floor lamps is still growing. 1863 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 10 May 4/6 The newly formed union of *floor-layers. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 83/1 Improved method of *Floor-laying without nails. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV. 349/1 *Floor-light, a frame with glass panes in a floor. 1696 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (ed. 8) 162 The fresh Air .. circulating thorow the Orifice of the *Floor-pipe. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Floor-plans, longitudinal sections, whereon are represented the water-lines and ribband-lines. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 889/1 Floor-plan .. (Architecture) a horizontal section, showing the thickness of the walls and partitions, the arrangement of the passages, apartments, and openings at the level of the principal, or receiving floor of the house. 1869 *SIR E. J. REED Shipbuild.* xix. 407 The *floor-plates are now required to extend to a perpendicular height up the bilges of twice the depth of the floors amidships. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, Floor-plates, formerly plates in the bottom of an iron ship corresponding with the floor-timbers in wooden ones. 1888 *LOCKWOOD'S Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Floor plates, foot plates. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 *Floor riband, the riband next below the floor-heads which supports the floors. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Floor-riders, knees brought in from side to side over the floor ceiling and keelson, to support the bottom, if bilged or weak, for heavy cargo. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 119 *Floor-sweeps, the radii that sweep the heads of the floors. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 2 They lay the Rungs, called *floor timbers .. thwart the keele. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Floors or Floor-Timbers, those parts of the ship's timbers which are placed immediately across the keel. 1884 *Milnor (Dakota) Teller* 30 July, These Boston merchants stationed their *floor-walkers at the place appointed by the Philadelphia agent. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Mar. 12/1 A constantly repeated *floor-ward glance of bashfulness and modesty. 1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 502 He is bundled down *floorwards.

Floor, sb. 2 colloq. [f. FLOOR v.] Something that 'floors' or discomfits one; also, a fatal blunder (in a calculation, etc.).

1841 R. W. CHURCH *Lett.* 21 Mar. in *Life & Lett.* (1894) 23 The Heads show that they feel it rather a floor for the present. 1846 *Ibid.* 64 We may be caught out in some 'floor'.

Floor (flɔːr), v. [f. FLOOR sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To cover or furnish with a floor or floors, in various senses of the word; to pave. Also with *over*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 334 Eke pave or floure it wele in somer tyde. c 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 201 Flowr-

ying the lofte per v dies. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxi. (1887) 114 (He) must have his ground flowered so... as in wrestling not hard to fall on. 1660 PEPPYS *Diary* 4 Sept., Looking over the joiners, flooring my dining-room. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 226 [Persia] is floored with vast Sands pent in by the surrounding Sprouts of Taurus. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 16 Fiery suns... and oceans floored with ice. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 473 The feeding and sleeping place floored with flat stones. 1823 *Examiner* 442/2 The pit was floored over to the height of the stage. 1857 B. TAYLOR *Northern Trav.* iii. (1858) 18 Thick fir forests, floored with bright-green moss.

b. To form, or serve as, the floor of.
1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* i. 4 The Sands which floore the Sea. 1854 HOOKER *Himalayan Jnrls.* II. xviii. 44, 300 feet of deposit, which once floored its valleys.

2. To bring to the floor or ground; to knock down in boxing; to bring down (game). To be floored (of a horseman) : to have a fall.

1642 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 79 He commanded them all to shoote at once, and flore the enemy, if possible they could. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 18 Crib... floored him with a blow of great strength. 1826 *Ibid.* New Ser. XVII. 270 My friend was floored, and Mr. Leader rode over him. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 10 My wild swan, that I floored yesterday. 1866 SEEBORN *Oxf. Reformers* iv. § 4 Whereupon the poor boy was forthwith floored then and there, and flogged.

b. slang. (See quot.)
1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Floor'd*, a person who is so drunk, as to be incapable of standing, is said to be floor'd.

3. In various figurative uses. *colloq.*

a. To confound, nonplus; to flabbergast, puzzle. In schoolboy slang, To be or get floored : to grow confused, be at a loss, fail, break down.

1840 LD. BEACONSFIELD in *Corr. to Sister* (1886) 158 My facts flabbergasted him, as well as... I hume, who was ludicrously floored. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, 'If you hadn't been floored yourself now at first lesson.' *Ibid.* II. v, 'He's never going to get floored.' 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 359 The consummate manner in which I had floored our tutor.

b. To overcome in any way; to beat, defeat, prove too much for. To floor the odds (see quot. 1893).

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxx, It is very singular that you who play so much better should not have floored him yesterday evening. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lett.* (1891) II. 22 I am floored as to the professorship. 1836 LD. BEACONSFIELD in *Corr. to Sister* (1886) 50, I was the only man who could floor O'Connell. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 16 Nov. 3/5 The odds were, nevertheless, floored from an unexpected quarter. 1893 FARMER *Slang*, *Floor* (Racing), When a low-priced horse pulls off the event in the face of the betting, it is said to floor the odds.

c. To do thoroughly, get through (a piece of work) successfully. To floor a paper (*Univ. slang*) : to answer every question in it.

1852 BRISTED 5 *Years in Eng. Univ.* I. 186 Our best classic had not time to floor the paper. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* x. 83 I've nearly floored my little-go work.

d. To empty, finish (a bottle, etc.).

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Acharnians* v. ii, I was the first man that floored his gallon. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv. (1889) 228, I have a few bottles of old wine left; we may as well floor them.

e. *intr.*? To commit a fatal blunder.

1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 97 We floored so miserably at the Reformation, that [etc.].

† 4. *trans.* 'To bring forward in argument, to table' (Jam.). *Obs.*—

a 1687 M'WARD *Contentings* (1723) 177, I know not... whom your Proposal... strikes against; save that you floor it, to fall on some, whom you mind to hit right or wrong.

5. To place upon (something) as a floor.

1871 TYLER *Prim. Cult.* II. xiii. 68 The doctrine of a Heaven, floored upon a firmament, or placed in the upper air.

6. *Art slang.* To hang in the lowest row on the walls of a picture-gallery.

1884 *American Vill.* 376 One R.A. is 'skied' and another 'floored'.

Floorage (flō'ridz), *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] Floors collectively, amount of flooring.

1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iii. 147 All this floorage was contrived to keep the moisture of the mould from running away.

Floor-cloth, floorcloth.

1. A fabric for covering floors; chiefly applied to substitutes for carpeting, as oilcloth, linoleum, etc.

1746 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 716 A thick Carpet, instead of a Floor-cloth, is liable to prevent the Success of this Experiment. a 1818 Miss ROSE in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 75 The floor-cloth in the entrance-hall was taken up. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Our Parish* vii, It was a neat, dull little house... with new, narrow floorcloth in the passage.

2. A housemaid's cloth for washing floors.

1851 [See FILE sb.]. (In common use in England.)

Hence *Floor-cloth, floorcloth* v., to cover with floorcloth. Also, *Floor-clothed ppl. a.*

1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvi, He found himself in a little floor-clothed room. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* ix, It was floor-clothed all over.

Floored (flō'id), *ppl. a.* [f. FLOOR v. + -ED.]

1. Provided with a floor.

1552 HULOET, Floored or dressed with bourdes, *contabulatus*. 1609 HOLLAND *Anm. Marcell.* 79 They passed over the river upon a floored bridge of ships. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 56 Till the natives live in floored houses.

2. Brought to the ground, overthrown; also fig. overpowered, done for.

1821 BYRON 12 Dec. in Moore *Life & Lett.* (1833) III. 301 The usual excuse of floored equestrians. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 7 Feb. (1880) II. 11 Wardour was in a floored condition.

Floorer (flō'ra), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which floors.

1. One who or that which brings down to the floor or ground; esp. a knock-down blow.

1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (ed. 2), *Floors*, fellows who throw persons down, after which their companions... rub them in the act of lifting them up. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* (ed. 3) 59 Singling him from all her flash adorers, Shines in his hits, and thunders in his floorers. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Acharnians* II. ii. 33 Strike, O strike the precious rascal! He shall have a floorer dealt him!

2. Something which floors in a figurative sense (see FLOOR v. 3), e.g. unexpected news of an unpleasant nature, a decisive argument or retort, a question which utterly embarrasses one, a poser. Also in university slang, a question or paper too hard to be mastered.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xxii, 'Well', said Jack, 'that's a floorer, and no mistake.' 1867 J. HATTON *Talents of B. Iviii*, This case is a floorer to me. 1870 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable*, *Floorer*, In the University we say, 'That paper or question was a floorer'. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Hastings to Fort.* xiv. 227, I didn't know the news would be such a floorer.

Flooring (flō'ring), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FLOOR.

1. The action of flooring or laying down a floor.

1632 SHERWOOD, A flooring with planks or boards, *planchage*. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 149 Of Flooring of Rooms. 1866 LAW *Reports* Com. Pleas 163 The plaintiff is... the patentee of certain buckle plates used for bridge flooring.

2. *concr.* The floor of a room, etc.; also, the materials of which it is made.

1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq. Wotton*, (1672) 63 Mosaicque is... of most use in pavements and floorings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 237 To pitch the waxen Flooring some contrive. 1754 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress.* Bute 23 June, The ceiling and flooring are in good repair. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv, The Captain, Miller, and Blake who had many notions as to the flooring, lines, and keel of a racing boat. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* i, The polished oak flooring.

b. A natural floor; a stratum.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 262 To smooth the Surface of th' unequal Ground; Lest crack'd with Summer Heats the flooring flies. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View U. S.* 47 The flooring of the Miami and Clay Rivers. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxii. 428 Sandstone rock... forms the flooring of the country.

3. *Malting.* The operation of spreading the grain on the malt-floor, and treating it there in the required manner.

1839 UKE *Dict. Arts* 93 *Malting*... the couching, sweating, and flooring. 1885 H. STORES *Malt* xix. 344 *Flooring*, this is also called *siring*.

4. The action of knocking down or throwing to the ground.

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* Pref. (ed. 3) p. xii, Cross-buttocking... being as indispensable an ingredient, as nobbling, flooring, &c.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flooring-beam*, -board, -stone, -timber : *flooring-clamp* (see quot.).

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 81 *Flooring beams connect the walls of a skeleton building. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 173 *Flooring boards 10s. per square. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889/1 *Flooring-clamp, an implement for closing up the joints of flooring-boards. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vii. 117 Quarries of Stone... where they get *flooring-stones for paving of houses.

Floorish, obs. form of FLOURISH.

Floorless (flō'less), *a.* [f. FLOOR sb. + -LESS.] Having no floor, without a floor.

1847 in CRAIG. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVII. 464 A roofless, floorless house.

† **Floorthe.** *Obs.* In 5-6 floorthe. [f. FLOOR sb. + -TH.] = FLOOR sb.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6184 Pys persone lay and lokede fuþ Vn tyl a cofre yn be floorthe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. xcix. 73 Ye sayd Goothis, by crafty & false meanes, caused ye floorthe of the sayd Chambre to falle. 1502 *Will of Anyas* (Somerset Ho.), A salt cote... wt a salte floorthe. 1530 PALSGR. 609/2 This floorthe is well leavelled.

Floorwise (flō'waiz), *adv.* *rare*—1. [f. FLOOR sb. + -WISE.] As on a floor.

1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I. 29 While our feet struck glories... Which we stood on floorwise, Platformed in mid-air.

Flop (flɒp), *sb.* *colloq.* and *dial.* [See the vb., and cf. FLAP sb.]

1. The action of the vb. FLOP; the heavy dull sound produced by 'flopping'.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., 'I'll gi yeow a flop.' 1854 L. LLOYD *Scandinavian Adv.* II. 271, I was startled by something descending, with a great flop, on to my hat. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 5 The flop of a water-rat or the whirr of the grey-hen.

b. A noise resembling this.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 33 Stuffing his finger into his mouth and pulling it out suddenly, with what he... called a flop.

† 2. = FLAP sb. I b. *Obs.*

1662 *Rump Songs* n. 3 To give us a Flop with a Fox-tail.

3. *dial.* A mass of thin mud. Also *transf.*

1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* Gloss. 304. 1852 C. FOX *Jnrl.* 23 Aug. (1882) 276 The oven where the fiery flop [molten metal] was shut up for six weeks to cool.

4. *U.S. college slang.* (see quot.)

1851 B. H. HALL *College Words*, s.v., Any 'cute' performance by which a man is sold [deceived] is a good flop.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, in various words in which flop is a variant of flap; as *flop-car*, -eared, -mouth. Also *flop-damper*, *flop-wing* (see quotes.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889/1 *Flop-damper, a stove or furnace damper which rests by its weight in open or shut position. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 351/1 The old English hog with *'flop' ears. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* lii, A brace of *flop-eared setters bounding before him. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 15, I love to hear tales when a merrie corpulent Host bandies them out of his *Flop-mouth. 1885 SWANSON *Prov. Names Birds* 184 Lapwing (*Vanellus vulgaris*). *Flopping.

Flop (flɒp), *adv.* and *int.* *colloq.* [The vb. stem so used.] With a flop, with a flopping noise.

1728 VANBR. & CH. *Prov. Hush.* i. i. 14 Dawn came I flop o' my Feace all along in the Channel. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iii, The beetles fell flop into the water. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 177 Reynard dashed out flop against the only mound on that side of the tree. a 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 177 'Dalled if he didn't fall into the pond, flop!'.

Flop (flɒp), *v.* *colloq.* and *dial.* [onomatopœie var. of FLAP v., the change of vowel indicating a duller or heavier sound.]

1. *intr.* To swing or sway about heavily and loosely; = FLAP v. 5.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 A husband... with a bush of furs on the ridge of his chinne, readie still to flop into his foming chaps. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Provincialisms*, s.v., 'The sail flops against the mast.' 1883 K. W. HAMILTON in *Harper's Mag.* 845/1 One side [of a wet umbrella] flopped dejectedly.

2. To move clumsily or heavily; to move with a sudden bump or thud. Of a bird: To flap the wings heavily. Also with *away*, *down*, *over*, etc.

1692 [See FLOPPING]. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 4 They flop on heavy wings away. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 43 Then flopping on his seat... he sinks. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 13 He flopped over on his side, quite stiff and unconscious. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* x, She flopped down on her knees, and implored for mercy. 1879 BODDAM-WHETNAM *Roraima* 105 Tortoises flopped into the water. 1887 BESANT *The World went* i. 7 Blue water over your head, and the whales flopping around your grave. 1887 LADY BRASSEY in *Last Voy.* ix. 222 A... grey sea flopping up on our weather bow.

b. *fig.* To flop over : to make a sudden change in one's attitude or behaviour.

1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Oct. 268/3 His [Sardou's] characters... flop over and act in a way quite the reverse of what we had a right to expect.

3. *trans.* To throw suddenly, generally with the additional notion of making a bump or thud. Also with *down*, *in*, etc.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., 'A floppt his affections' on such a one. 1836 MARIYAT *Midsh.* *Easy* xxxviii, She... flopped herself into the standing bed-place. a 1845 HOOD *Aeric. Distress* iii, In bolts, our bacon-hog Atwixt the legs of Master Bogg, And flops him down in all the muck. 1854 BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* s.v., 'How you flop it in.' 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i, 'What do you mean by flopping yourself down and praying agin me?'

4. To move (wings, etc.) heavily and loosely up and down.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. 254 Cawing and flopping his wings in the sky. 1891 *Camb. Ker.* 12 Mar. 264/2 One or two of them at least sat... feebly flopping their hands about.

5. To strike with a sudden blow. To flop up (the eyes) : to bung up; = FLAP v. I. *dial.*

1838 BYWATER *Sheffield* (ed. 3) 227 If thah gets drunk, an flops a watchman's een up. 1888 *Sporting Life* 15 Dec. 5/5 'E can't flop a bloke.

6. *U.S. College slang* (see quot.).

1851 B. H. HALL *College Words*, s.v., 'A man writes cards during examination to feaze the profs... and he flops the examination if he gets a good mark by the means.' One usually flops his marks by feigning sickness.

Hence *Flopping ppl. a.*

1679 *Trial of Langhorn* 53 He had a gray Coat on, and plain Shoes, and a flopping Hat. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccix. 384 A Huge Flopping Kyte. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 24 Jealous watch-dog... E'en rous'd by quawking of the flopping crows.

Floppy (flɒpi), *a.* *colloq.* [f. FLOP v. + -Y 1.] Inclined to flop, having a tendency to flop about.

1858 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Clerical Life, Amos Barton* ii, In those days even fashionable caps were large and floppy. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 7/1 A divided skirt... is the clumsiest, floppiest... article that a woman can put on.

Hence *Floppily adv.*; *Floppiness*.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Sept. 6/2 An aimless feeble old humbug, he sits floppily on the wrong side of his boat. 1892 *Daily News* 2 July 6/7 There is now a regrettable tendency to 'floppiness' of attire.

Flora (flō'rā), *Pl.* *floræ*; also *floras*. [a. L. *Flōra* the goddess of flowers, f. *flōr-*, *flōs* flower.]

1. In Latin mythology, the goddess of flowers; hence, in modern poetical language, the personification of nature's power in producing flowers.

1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 74 There saw I... The fresch Aurora, and lady Flora schene. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 16 With voice Milde, as when Zephyrus or Flora breathes. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* III. 235 Indulgent Flora breathed

perpetual May. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* x. 116 Here a grave Flora scarcely deigns to bloom. 1851 CARPENTER *Man.* Phys. 65 The empire of Flora has no limit.

2. A descriptive catalogue of the plants of any geographical area, geological period, etc.

[From the use of the name *Flora* in Latin titles of works of this kind. The earliest known example is Simon Paulli's *Flora Danica* 1647; other early instances are Rupp's *Flora Jencensis* 1718, and Linnaeus' *Flora Suecica* 1745.]

[1665 RAY (*title*), *Flora*, seu de Florum Cultura. Or, a complete Florilege.] 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* Pref. 17 It comprehends by far the greatest part, which is as much as the *Flora* of any country can pretend to. 1799 J. HULL (*title*), *The British Flora*. 1829 G. JOHNSTON (*title*), *A Flora of Berwick-upon-Tweed*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* Pref. v, I have consulted the usual British and Continental Floras.

3. The plants or plant life of any particular region or epoch. Cf. FAUNA 1.

1778 G. WHITE *Let. in Selborne* (1877) I. 217 Chalks, clays, sands, woodlands, and champaign fields, cannot but furnish an ample *Flora*. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 92 The flora of a country is peculiarly influenced by temperature. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 329 The floras of distant countries would not by such means become mingled.

Floral (flō'rāl), *a.* [ad. L. *flōrāl-is* of or pertaining to *Flōra*: see FLORA and -AL. In sense 3 it may be regarded as a new formation on L. *flōr-, flōs* flower. Cf. F. *floral* in all the senses.]

1. Hist. Pertaining to or in honour of the goddess *Flora*. *Floral shows* = L. *Floralia*.

1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 270 The *Floral* shows were celebrated in the end of April, in honour of the Goddess of Flowers and gardens. 1718 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 769 Let One great Day, To... *Floral* Play Be set aside. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Florales Ludi*, *Floral Games*.

2. Pertaining to a flora or floras. *Floral zone*: one of the tracts into which the earth's surface may be divided with regard to the character of the vegetable life.

1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 100 The floral zones are less irregular than the faunal.

3. Of or pertaining to a flower or flowers. *Floral diagram*: a diagram exhibiting the relative position of the parts in the cross-section of a flower. *Floral envelope* (see ENVELOPE sb. 3). *Floral leaf* (see quot. 1753).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Floral Leaf* expresses one found near the flower, and which never appears but with the flower. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Floral bud*, containing the flowers. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants*, Gloss. 1099 *Floral envelopes*. 1845 FLORIST'S *Jrnl.* 230 *Floral Intelligence*. 1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* (1870) 133 *Floral leaves or bracts*. 1876 HOOKER *Bot. Primer* 62 The outermost of the floral whorls, the calyx. 1879 CASSIDY'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/2 Another floral expedition. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 601 The *Floral Diagram* is constructed differently according to the purpose it is intended to serve.

Hence **Florally** *adv.*, in quot., like a flower.

1820 EXAMINER No. 631. 317/1 Profound in its depth of chiaroscuro, and florally blooming in its colour.

Floralize (flō'rālīz), *v.* [f. FLORAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make floral; to adorn with flowers.

1890 THE VOICE (N.Y.) 10 Apr. How appropriate that all our cemeteries should be floralized and tree-shaded.

† **Florameda**. *Obs. rare.* 'Probably a flowered or figured stuff' (Beck).

1640 CHARTER in ENTICK *London* II. 178 Stuffs... *Floramedas*.

† **Floramour**. *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 flo(u)ramor(e), flor(e)amour, flower amou(u)r, florimer. [a. OF. **flor* amour (in Cotgr. *fleur d'amour*) lit. 'flower of love'. Cf. Ger. *floramor* (16th c.).

The suggestion that *amour* is a perversion of *amaranthus* seems not impossible, but is not supported by evidence.]

A name given to various cultivated species of *Amaranthus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 11 The other kynde [of *Amaranthus*] is called here in Englands... *floramore*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xl. 255 In English flower Gentle, purple Velvet flower, *Floramor*. 1611 COTGR., *Fleur d'amour*, flower-gentle, flower-amour. 1665-76 RAY *Flora* 178 The great *Floramour* hath a thick and tall crested stalk, with many reddish large green leaves.

¶ Misused for: Love of flowers.

1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* i. iv. 18 Ministering to the voluptuous *floramor* of the locality.

Floran (flō'rān). *Min.* Also **Floran Tin**. (See quot. 1778.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 321 *Floran* is an exceeding small grained Tin, scarce perceivable in the stone though perhaps very rich. Also any Tin which is stamped exceeding fine, and undersize, is called *Floran Tin*—quasi *Flower Tin*. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Florantin*, tin ore scarcely visible in the stone, or stamped very small.

Florascope: see FLORISCOPE.

Florche, *obs.* form of FLOURISH.

Flore, *obs.* form of FLOOR.

Floreal (flō'rāl), *a.* [f. L. *flōre-us*, f. *flōr-, flōs* flower + -AL.] † *a.* = FLORAL 1 (*obs.*). *b.* = FLORAL 2.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* iv. iii. 213 In the Playes *Floreal*, and in the Pastoral Comedies. 1852 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLV. 501 Ancient and universal has been the *floreal* homage paid to the *floreal* queen.

¶ **Floreal** (flō'rāl), *sb.* [Fr. *Floral*, f. as prec.] The name adopted for the eighth month of the year in the calendar of the French Republic introduced in 1793; it extended from April 20 to May 19.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* iv. Wks. 1870 X. 62, 17th *Floreal*, (8th of May). 1838 NICOLAS *Chron. Hist.* 182 *Floreal* (Flowerly Month).

Florodelise, *obs.* form of FLEUR-DE-LYS.

Floree: see FLOREY.

Florence ¹ (flō'rēns). [The name of the chief city of Tuscany (F. *Florence*, L. *Flōrentia*, early It. *Fiorenze*, now *Firenze*); used as the name of various things produced or originating there.]

† 1. A gold florin. [In OF. *flōrence*.] *Obs.*

a 1400 OCTOBIAN 1910 Four outlaws... chepede me that chylid to sale for syxty florencys. 1475 Sqr. *lowe Degre* 243 And offire there florencies thre, In tokenyng of the trynitye. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1570) 976/1 What money goeth out of Germany yearly to the Pope, mountyng to the summe of 3,000,000 Florences. 1598 STOW *Surv.* vii. (1603) 52 Edward III... commaunded Florences of gold to be made and coyned.

2. The name given to certain woven fabrics: † *a.* of wool. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1483 ACT 1 *Rich. III.* c. 8. § 18 The making of any Clothes called Florences with Cremyll listes. 1583 RATES *Customho.* Cjb, *Florence* wullen cloth the yarde. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Florence*, a kind of cloth brought over from Florence. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1846 in FAIRHOLT *Costume Gloss.*

b. of silk (see quot.). [So in Fr.]

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Florence*. This dress stuff is also known as *Florentine*, a description of Corded Barège or Grenadine... There is also a thin description of Taffeta, which had its origin at Florence, and thence derived its name.

† 3. A kind of wine brought from Florence. *Obs.*

1707 LOND. GAZ. No. 4343/7 A Parcel of extraordinary good Red Florence, at 6s. a Gallon. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 20 Nov. The chest of Florence... proves to be Lord Hertford's drams.

4. Comb. *Florence-flask*, a flask of the kind used to contain Florence-oil (see FLASK sb. 2 3); *Florence iris*, ? = *Florentine iris*; *Florence-leaf*, a fine yellow leaf-alloy; *Florence-oil*, a superior kind of olive oil.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 *Florence Iris*. 1762 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1806) I. 345 Your experiment of the *Florence flask*, and boiling water is very curious. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Florence-leaf*. *Ibid.*, *Florence-oil*, olive oil sold in flasks.

† **Florence** ², *slang. Obs.* [? from the female Christian name.] (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Florence*, a Wench that is touz'd and ruffled. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

† **Florent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *flōrent-em*, pr. pple. of *flōrēre* to FLOURISH.] *a.* Flourishing. *b.* Blooming, flowery.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 68b *Sinopa*... was a florent citee, and of great power. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) I. 340 Whose florent Spring now bears delightful bloom. 1721 — *Two Queens of Breunford* II. in *New Opera's* 28 Scandal has our florent Glory spoil'd.

Florentine (flō'rēntain), *a.* and *sb.* Also (in sense 1. 3) 7 florenten, 8 -ine. [ad. L. *Flōrentin-us* of or pertaining to *Flōrentia* Florence.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Florence, the chief city of Tuscany.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 292 Francis the Florentine Cardinal. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 305 Antonio del Pollajuolo, a Florentine painter, who died in 1498. 1877 NICOL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 166 The third [diamond] in weight is the Florentine or Grand Duke.

b. esp. in † *Florentine flower-de-luce* = *Florentine iris*; *Florentine fresco* (see quot.); *Florentine iris*, the white or pale-blue iris (*I. Florentina*); *Florentine lake* (see quot. 1854); *Florentine marble* (see quot.); *Florentine mosaic*, a kind of mosaic made by inlaying precious stones in marble or the like; *Florentine pie* = B. 3.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxxv. 48 The white Flower-de-luce is like unto the Florentine Flower-de-luce. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, **Florentine Fresco*. Like common fresco, the lime is used wet, but in this mode it can be moistened and kept damp, and fit for painting on.

1882 GARDEN 20 May 353/1 A large table bouquet... of tall white Florentine Iris. 1822 IMISON *Se. & Art* II. 411 Florentine lake. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, *Florentine Lake*, a pigment prepared from cochineal. It is now obsolete.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) **Florentine* or Landskip-Marble, a kind of Marble in which the Figures of Mountains, Rivers, Towers... and even whole Cities are naturally represented. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, **Florentine Mosaic*. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. 65 'A jigot of mutton, a fine young poney cock, and a Florentine pyc.'

B. sb.

1. A native or inhabitant of Florence. Also a Florentine ship.

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 16 Their Nauy... strengthened with Florentines and huge Hukes of other countries. 1599 THYNE *Animado*. (1875) 45 The woorkemne, beinge florentynes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 1 The Florentines and Senoys are by th'eares. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 353 London was, to the Londoner... what Florence was to the Florentine of the fifteenth century.

2. A textile fabric of silk or wool, used for wearing apparel. Cf. FLORENTINE 2.

1545 RATES *Customho.* Diiij b, *Florentynes* [printed -tyse] for a clothe. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Florentine*, a species of satin or tweed silk. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Florentine*... is a twilled silk, thicker than Florence, which latter is, however, sometimes called by the same name.

3. *Cookery*. A kind of pie or tart; *esp.* meat baked in a dish with a cover of paste.

1567-79 HAKE *Newes Powles Churchyard* iv. (1872) Diiij, With Custardes, Tarts, and Florentines, the banquet to amende. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Florentine*, a made Dish of Minced Meats, Currans, Spice, Eggs, &c., bak'd. 1750 E. SMITH *Compleat Housewife* (ed. 14) 41 A Florentine of a kidney of Veal. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 126 A florentine (an excellent old Scottish dish composed of veal).

4. The Florentine dialect of Italian.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. v. 207 That exquisite all-admired Florentine... has secured its undying fame.

Hence **Florentine** *v. trans.*, to cook or prepare in the manner of a florentine (B. 3).

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 137 To florentine Rabbits.

† **Florentizing**, *pa. pppl.* or *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *Flōrentia* Florence + -IZE.] ? *trans.* Making like Florence; or *intr.* Imitating Florence.

1591 SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* i. ii. 943 Strife-full Ambition, Florentizing States; Bribes... swaying Magistrates.

¶ **Flores** ¹ (flō'rēz). *Obs.* [L. *flōres*, pl. of *flōs*.]

1. Old Chem. (See quot. 1706.)

1663 BOYLE *Useful Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 213 The same *Aurum fulminans* being calcin'd with... Flowers of Brimstone, till the *Flores* be burnt away. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flores*... in Chymistry, the more subtil parts of a substance separated from the grosser by Sublimation.

2. *nonce-use*. 'Flowers' of speech.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 94 One may also admire how the Author comes by these *Flores* of the Canaglia.

¶ **Flores** ² (flō'rēs). [Sp.; pl. of *flor* FLOWER. Cf. F. *indigo flore*.] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Flores*, a commercial classification of indigo, the best quality of dye from Nos. 7 to 9. 1885 BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) II. 333 South American [indigo]... Its qualities are distinguished as follows:—1st, *Flores*; 2nd, *Sobres*; and 3rd, *Cortes*.

Florescence (flō'rēsēns). [ad. mod. L. *flōrescentia*, f. L. *flōrescent-em*: see NEXT and -ENCE.]

The process of producing flowers or bursting into flower; the period or state of flowering. Also *concr.* Flowers collectively.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Florescentia*, Florescence or the Flowering season. The time when vegetables usually expand their flowers. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* i. 16 The grass... Fragrant with sweet florescence. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 124 All the Hieracia are erect throughout the process of florescence and semination.

Florescent (flō'rēsēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *flōrescent-em*, pr. pple. of *flōrescere* to begin to blossom, inceptive of *flōrēre*: see FLOURISH.] Bursting into flower, flowering. *lit.* and *fig.*

1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* IX. 201 [They] will... remain admired and florescent, when the essays of thy most witty emissary are superseded and forgotten.

Floresche, *floresshe*, *obs.* forms of FLOURISH.

Floret ¹ (flō'rēt). [ad. OF. *florete*, F. *fleurlette*, dim. of *fleur* flower.]

1. *Bot.* One of the little flowers that go to make up a composite flower or the spikelet in grasses. *Florets of the disk*, of the ray (see quot. 1866).

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. v. § 18 (1682) 38 The outer Part of every Suit, is its Floret... a Floret is the Epitome of a Flower. 1785 MARTYN *Rousscan's Bot.* vi. 69 The choke... is an assemblage of florets which are beginning to be formed. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 456 Florets of the disk furnished with stamens only. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, The *florets of the disk* are those which occupy the centre of the head of a composite; while *florets of the ray* occupy the circumference. 1877 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. viii, Dandelion.—All the florets ligulate.

2. A small flower, a floweret.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.*, *Loves of Plants* II. He... Crops the young floret and the bladed herb. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* (ed. 2) 192 These feeble florets are lying with all their fresh leaves torn, and their stems broken.

fig. 1786 MISS A. SEWARD *Let.* (1811) I. 150, I may one day present you with my poetic florets. 1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XI. 424 Variegated by the florets of a superficial hut ornate adulation.

† **Floret** ². *Obs.* [ad. OFr. *florete* (Fr. *fleurlet*) floss-silk. Cf. FERRET sb. 2] = FERRET sb. 2 Only attrib. as floret-silk = floss-silk.

1583 RATES *Customho.* E. iv, Silk called Floret silk the pound containyng xvi. vnces. 1611 COTGR. *Floret*, coarse silk; floret silk. 1640 *Scavage Table* in ENTICK *London* (1766) II. 169 Ferret or Floret silk.

Hence † **Floretting**.

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 144 This mixture is carded and called floretting.

Floret, *obs.* var. of FLEURET 2, fencing-foil.

Floreted (flō'rētəd), *pppl. a.* [f. FLORET 1 + -ED 2.] Having florets, covered or ornamented with little flowers.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 31 In bulging balconies, and floreted gratings of huge windows.

† **Floretty**. *Obs. rare.* In 7 flority, flowretty. [? f. FLORET, FLOWERET + -Y.] Flowery ornament.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 161 The walls and arches... garnished with flority. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. 367 The Cedar was... curiously carved with imagery of flowers... Nor was all this flowretty... lost labour.

Florettée, -etty, *vars.* of FLEURETTÉE.

† **Florety**, *florrey*. *Obs.* Forms: 6 floray, florrey, flurry, 6-7 florio, -y, 6-8 florety, 8 floreo. [a. F. *florée*, var. of *fleurée* in same sense,

f. *fleur* flower.] A blue pigment consisting of the scum collected from the vat in dyeing with woad or indigo.

1527 MS. Acc. R. Gibson, *Master of Revels* (Public Record Office), Bought . . . li of dry flory, the li iij s. 1573 *Art of Limning* 4 Smalte or flory being tempered in a shell with gumme water maketh a blew. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* v. lxiij. 602 Florey . . . is the scumme of the dyfat, while the cloth is upon the dying a blew colour with Indico or Woad. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Flora*, *Florey*. 1858 SIMMONS *Pict. Trade, Florec*, powder blue or indigo.

attrib. 1606 PEACHAM *Art Drawing* 58 Take Florey Blew and grind it with a little fine Roset.

† **Floriage**, *Obs.* [badly f. L. *flōr*-, *flōs* flower, after *foliage*. Cf. Fr. *flourage*.]

1. Bloom, blossom.

1782 J. SCOTT *Odes* xv. 26 And where the trees unfold their bloom, And where the banks their floriage bear.

2. 'The leaves of flowers' (Webster *Suppl.* 1880).

Floriage (flō'ri'āj), *ppl. a.* In quot. *floriate*.

[f. L. *flōr(i)*-*flōs* + -AGE. Sec. -ATE. 2.] = next.

1894 *Sotheby & Co's Catal.* 11 July 124 The first page . . . illuminated in floriate scrolls.

Floriated (flō'ri'etd), *ppl. a.* Also *floriated*.

[f. as prec. + -ED. 1.] Decorated or adorned with floral ornaments.

1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 17 The floriated Cross. 1857

WOOD *Com. Obj. Scashore* 25 A floriated coronet.

fig. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 183/2 The late mission to

Fez, and the highly 'floriated' accounts of it.

Floriation (flō'ri'ā-jən), [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

a. A floral decoration. b. A musical flourish.

1868 CUSSANS *Iler* iv. 60 A Cross Moline with its flori-

ations more expanded. 1895 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 575/2 He

continued the tune, with his accustomed floriations.

Floricide (flō'ri'sid), *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *flōr(i)*-,

flōs flower + -CIDE. 1.] One who destroys flowers.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. viii. 263 I cannot like

a floricide.

Floricomous (flō'rikō'mōs), *a. rare.* [ad. late

L. *flōricom*-us crowned with flowers, f. *flōr(i)*-, *flōs*

flower + *coma* hair (see COMA. 2) + -OUS.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.* -°

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Floricomous*, having the Top full of

or adorn'd with Flowers.

2. *Zool.* The distinctive epithet of certain sponges,

the rays of which end in a bunch of curved branches.

Floricultural (flō'rikul'tūrāl), *a.* [f. next + -AL. 1.]

Pertaining to floriculture.

1822 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 1626 Floricultural Cata-

logue. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 250 Royal South London

Floricultural Society.

Floriculture (flō'rikul'tūr), [f. L. *flōr(i)*-,

flōs flower + CULTURE: after *horticulture*.] The

cultivation of flowers or flowering plants.

1822 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 1559 Floriculture is ob-

viously of limited interest . . . compared to horticulture. 1876

J. GRANT *One of the '600'* vi. 49 Displaying . . . some igno-

rance alike of botany and floriculture.

Floriculturist (flō'rikul'tūr-ist), [f. prec. +

-IST. 1.] One who devotes himself to or is skilled in

floriculture.

1869 *Athenæum* 6 Nov. 587 If you are a mere floricul-

turist . . . the subject is exhausted.

Florid (flō'rid), *a.* [ad. (directly or through Fr.

floride, Cotgr. in sense 6) L. *flōrid-us* (related to

flōrere to bloom: see -ID), f. *flōr*-, *flōs* flower.]

† 1. Blooming with flowers; abounding in or

covered with flowers; flowery. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Florid*, garnished with flowers.

1667 MILTON P. L. vii. 90 The ambient Aire wide inter-

fus'd Imbracing round this florid Earth.

† b. Consisting of flowers, floral.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. iv. (1675) 151 Those, who

went to make Fires . . . have generally displac'd the florid,

and the verdent Ornaments of their Chimneys. 1678

VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.*, *Daphnis* 70 Bring here the florid

glories of the Spring. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684)

91 Florid and purely ornamental Garlands . . . are of more

free election.

2. *fig.* Profusely adorned as with flowers; elabo-

ratedly or luxuriantly ornate. Often in somewhat

disparaging sense: Excessively ornate.

a. Of composition, speech, etc.: Abounding in

ornaments or flowers of rhetoric; full of fine words

and phrases; flowery.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes Notes Wks.* (1710) I. 238

Apollo is . . . the God of Poetry, and all kind of Florid Learn-

ing. 1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) IV. 131 He made

a very florid speech. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 ¶ 3 The

Expressions are more florid and elaborate. 1782 V. KNOX

Ess. (1819) II. lxi. 17 Several of the poems . . . are florid to

excess. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiv. He possessed that flow

natural, and somewhat florid eloquence, which, [etc.] 1878

MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Vauvenargues* 6 The florid and

declamatory style of youth.

b. Of a person or his attributes: Addicted to the

use of flowery language or rhetorical ornament.

1671 GUMBLE *Life of Mowck* Ep. Ded., This Subject re-

quired a . . . more florid Pen than mine. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.*

I. 164 He took holy orders . . . and became a Florid Preacher.

1735 POPE *Prolog.* Sat. 317 In florid impotence he speaks. 1759

ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) 211 A copious and florid writer.

c. Of attire, manners, methods of procedure, etc.: Highly ornate; showy; ostentatious.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 172 Whole years of . . . florid and unnatural patronage. 1855 THACKERAY *New-*

comes I. 231 A florid apparel becomes some men, as simple raiment suits others. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 89 The ritual is altogether of a more florid character.

3. *spec. in technical use.*

a. *Music.* (See quot. 1879, 1888.)

1708 [see FIGURATE a. 4.] 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789)

I. vi. 80 Our florid-song . . . is not always sufficiently sub-

servient to poetry. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ix. 49 Vary

the accompaniments by introducing more florid figures.

1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, *Florid*. Music in rapid figures,

divisions, or passages, the stem of the simple melody

bursting forth, as it were, into leaves and flowers. 1883

STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Florid counter-*

point, a counterpoint not confined to any special species,

but in which notes of various lengths are used.

b. *Arch.* Enriched with decorative details.

a 1704 EVELYN *Architects & Archit. Misc. Writings*

(1825) 1422 How oddly would . . . the spruce and florid Corinthian

[become] a Tuscan entablature. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.*

& Art I. 151 The next [style] is often called florid, as if it

were richer in ornament. 1838 MURRAY *Hand-bk. N. Germ.*

111 The exterior, in the most elegant florid Gothic. 1886

WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 526 A florid style of Jacobean

architecture.

† 4. Of blooming appearance; strikingly beau-

tiful or attractive; brilliant. Of colour: Bright,

resplendent. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. l. v, Slight proofs cannot

well fit in so great cause, nor phansies florid wile. 1664

BUTLER *Biritha* 133 The bewitching appearance of a florid

beauty. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordish* 58 It gave the skin so florid

a whiteness, that, [etc.] 1725 BUTLER *Serm.* vi. 113 Florid

and gaudy Prospects and Expectations. 1770 H. WALPOLE

Vernus Anecd. Paint. (1771) IV. 140 The weeping-willow

and every florid shrub . . . are new tints in the composition of

our gardens.

5. Of the complexion (or the colour of a part of

the body): Rosy or ruddy, flushed with red.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 4. 101 When it [our

beauty] is most florid and gay, three fits of an ague can

change it into yellowness. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 118 Of

a very florid clear Complexion. 1707 FLOWER *Physic.*

Pulse-Watch 60 High florid Colour in the Cheeks. 1781

GIBBON *Decline & Fall* III. xlviii. 45 His complexion was

fair and florid. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 155 The gums . . .

became florid on the third day. 1865 TROLLOPE *Beltan*

Estate iii. 26 A decidedly handsome man with a florid face.

† b. Of the blood: Bright red (i. e. arterial).

1650 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* 64 The lively and floride

blood of the small Arteries. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments*

121 The Qualities of blood in a healthy State are to be florid

when let out of the Vessel. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Med. Anat.*

(1807) 40 A florid blood must have been always circulating

between the lungs and the left side of the heart.

6. Flourishing, lively, vigorous; in the bloom of

health. Now rare.

1656 *Artif. Handson.* 76 Like snow in summer, falling on

green and florid trees. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.*

31 The circulation of the blood and humours become thereby

more florid. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 2. ¶ 1 I . . . attrib-

ute the florid old age I now enjoy, to my constant morning

walks up Hedington-Hill. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 1096 With

florid joy her heart dilating glows. 1748 HUME *Hum. Und.*

i. 10 Bodies . . . endow'd with vigorous and florid Health. 1858

CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* II. vi. ix. 128 Wilhelmina, formerly

almost too florid, is gone to a shadow.

Florida (flō'ridā). The name of a State in the

extreme south-east of the United States, used attrib.

to designate things connected with it in origin or

manufacture: as **Florida-water**, a perfume similar

to cau-de-Cologne, largely used in the United

States; **Florida wood**, a hard wood obtained from

a species of dogwood, having close grain, and much

used for inlaying-work by cabinet-makers (*Cent.*

Dict.).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 Bahama and

Florida sponges are about equal in texture and value. 1884

R. WHEATLEY in *Harper's Mag.* June 59/1 Merchandise

such as Florida water.

Florideous (flō'ridē's), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L.

Floride-e (f. L. *flōridus* FLORID) + -OUS.] Belong-

ing to the *Floridæ*, an order of Algæ, or having

the characters of that group.

1884 [See FAVELLA.]

Floridity (flō'rid-iti), [f. FLORID a. + -ITY.]

= FLORIDNESS.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 42 ¶ 3 The Merit of his Wit

was founded upon . . . the tossing up of a Pair of Rosie Jowles

. . . His Reputation . . . rose in proportion to his Floridity. 1759

DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 527 That these hæmorrhages

were from the pulmonary artery . . . appears from . . . the flori-

idity. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 312 There is nothing of

this flutter and floridity in the poems of Mr. Anster. 1831

HOWITT *Seasons* 152 We soon perceive the floridity of

nature merging into a verdant monotony. 1883 *Century Mag.*

XXVI. 917/1 They were . . . dressed with a certain floridity.

Floridly (flō'rid-li), *adv.* [f. FLORID a. + -LY. 2.]

In a florid manner; esp. with respect to speech.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 500 Their Spleen is

Triangular . . . and floridly red. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.*

II. xiv. (1713) 131 You have apologized more floridly and

rhetorically for me than [etc.]. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756)

I. 40 By endeavouring to be floridly grateful I talk'd non-

sense. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 386/2 A floridly sensa-

tional religious novel.

Floridness (flō'rid-nēs), [f. FLORID a. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being florid; exuberant

freshness or liveliness, brightness of ruddy hue;

lavishness of ornamentation.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxx. 337 Some of the Ancient

Grecians . . . deriving it [dancing] from the Amenity and

Floridness of the warm and spirited blood. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 631 Allured it is likely by the . . . Florid-

ness of the leaves. 1769 WESLEY *Jnl.* 2 July, Her language

is . . . simple, without . . . affected floridness. 1776 PRIESTLEY in

Phil. Trans. LXVI. 231 The floridness of the arterial blood.

1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 8 Refinement . . . tames down the

floridness . . . of the imagination. 1842 *Ibid.* XXVI. 639 A

clustering floridness sometimes conceals a flaw in the pillars.

1889 BRUCE *Plant. Negro* 153 The man of ripe years has all

the mental floridness of a boy.

prince, imposed a tax of a florin upon every hearth, in his French dominions. 1832 tr. *Sismundi's Ital. Rep.* iv. 85 The republic of Florence, in the year 1252, coined its golden florin, of 24 carats fine, and of the weight of one drachm.

2. An English gold coin of the value of six shillings or six and eightpence, issued by Edward III. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv. 231 The floreyne that was callid the noble pris of vi shillings viii pence of sterlinges. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 256 The king made a newe coyne of Golde and named it the Floreyne. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalism* i. 4 Our golden Florens in the reign of Edward III. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 222 Coinage of England. Edward III. Gold. Florin, half-florin.

3. The English name of various coins current at various times on the continent. a. Gold coins.

1611 COTGR., *Florin*, a Florin, or Franc: an ancient coine of gold in France, worth ijs. sterl.: not current at this day. 1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* I. 177 The gold florins are chiefly current in the countries on the banks of the Rhine, passing generally for 2 Rixdollars current.

b. Silver coins.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 26 Sept. The laws of Austria confine a woman's portion not to exceed two thousand florins. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Florin*, As to silver florins. Those of Genoa, &c. were worth about 8½d. sterling. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 299 He... pays no more than eight or ten florins Polish money, which is four or five shillings in England. 1873 OUIDA *Pascard's L.* 13 We only want a few florins.

4. An English silver coin of the value of two shillings, first minted in 1840.

1849 *Lond. Jnl.* 12 May 149 The new two shilling coin is to be called a florin.

Floripondio. Also *floripendio*, *floripondy*. [a. Sp. *floripondio*, ad. mod. L. *floripondium*, app. f. L. *flor*(ē), *flōs* flower + *pondus* weight.]

The Spanish name of two Peruvian species of datura or thorn-apple, *D. arborea* and *D. sanguinea*.

1604 E. GRIMSTON tr. *Acosta's Nat. & Mor. Hist. Indies* iv. xxvii. 283 Flowers... of excellent scent, as those which growe vpon a tree termed by them Floripondio or carry flower [*orig. has only*: 'which some call Floripondio']. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 92 The Floripondio is a tree which bears no fruit, but only flowers like Bells. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* 218 Their gardens are full of noble orange-trees and flori-pondies. 1815 W. BOWLES *Missionary* viii. 178 Above, The flori-pondio its rich trellis wove. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Floripondio, *Datura sanguinea*.

Florisehe, *florise*, *floris*(s)h(e), *florisse*, obs. forms of *FLORISH*.

Floriscope (flō-ris-kōp). Less correctly *flora-scope*. [f. L. *flor*(ē), *flōs* flower + Gr. *-skōpos* looker.] An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.

1847 CRAIG, *Florascope* [and so in later Dicts.]. 1889 *Catholic Housch.* 30 Nov. 6 A pocket microscope and Floriscope.

Florist (flō-ris-tist). [f. L. *flor*(ē), *flōs* flower + *-IST*. Cf. Fr. *floriste*, It. *florista*.] One who cultivates flowers; one skilled in knowledge of flowering plants; also, one who raises flowers for sale, or who deals in flowers.

1623 SIR H. WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton*. 497 It hath given me acquaintance with some excellent Florists (as they are stiled). 1678 VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.*, To his Books 47 Choice Flow'rs, all set and drest By old, sage florists. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 11 P. 7 She will watch... as a Florist does a Bed of Flowers in the Spring. 1808 *Pike Sources Mississ.* III. 210 This father was a great naturalist or rather florist: he had large collections of flowers, plants, &c. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 251 They differ as the flowers of the florist differ from those of nature.

Floristry (flō-ris-tri). [f. prec. + *-RY*.] *collect.* The objects on which a florist exercises his skill; garden-flowers as a whole. In quot. *attrib.*

1822 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* Index, Florists or floristry gardeners 2079.

Florisugent (flō-ris-iŭ-džent), a. [f. L. *flor*(ē), *flōs* flower + *sugent*-em, pr. ppl. of *sugere* to suck.] Sucking (honey from) flowers; applied to certain birds and insects. 1889 in *Cent. Diet.*

Floritry: see FLORETRY.

Floroun: see FLEURON.

Floruit (flō-ris-iŭt). [L., 3rd sing. perf. indic. of *florere* to flourish. Cf. *habitat*.] Occasionally used for: The period during which a person 'flourished'.

1843 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Greek-Eng. Lex.* Pref., The date of each Author's 'floruit' is added in the margin. 1883 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Fr. Lit.* Pref. 9 The Index will... be found to contain the date of the birth and death, or, if these be not obtainable, the *floruit* of every deceased author of any importance. 1890 H. W. WATKINS *Rampton Lect.* II. 100 Professor de Groot puts his life at A.D. 65-135, and his *floruit* in the reign of Trajan.

Florula (flō-ris-iŭlā). [as if L. **florula*, dim. of *flōra* (see FLORA).] A small flora or collection of plants.

1847 GRAY *Lett.* (1833) 347 That makes a very homogeneous florula. 1853 KANE *Grimm's Exp.* VI. (1856) 46 My limited florula, gathered as I made a few hasty walks.

Florulent (flō-ris-iŭlēt), a. [ad. L. *florulentus*, f. *flor*(ē), *flōs* flower.] a. Abounding in flowers, flowery. b. In decorative art: Consisting of depicted flowers.

a. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 91 Turning upon the florulent ground. 1670-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1869 A. STEELE in W. S. CROCKETT *Minstrelsy Merse* (1893) 160 Nor name those balmy, spicy dells Though florulent they be.

b. 1859 H. S. CUMING in *Jnl. Archæol. Assoc.* XV. 227 Florulent scrolls in relief upon a mat ground.

Hence **Florulentness**. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Flory**, sb.¹ *Obs. rare*. Also *flore*. [? f. OF. *flor*, *fleur* flower; cf. OF. *flor* ppl. adj.]

1530 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 109 A florrie of golde & a signet of golde. *Ibid.*, A flore of gold enameld with blew & j stone in it.

Flory (flō-rī), a. and sb.² *Sc.*

a. adj. Showy, vain.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 102 *Flory*..showey, vain. 1821 SCOTT *Redgumtlet* Let. xii, The words 'flory conceited chap'.

b. sb. A conceited, frothy fellow.

1757 H. I. *Player's Scourge* 5 A pedantic foolish flory.

Flory, a. *Her.*: see FLEURY.

Flory-boat. (See quot.)

1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flory-boat*, a local term for boats employed in carrying passengers to and fro from steamers which cannot get alongside of a quay at low-water.

Florys(c)h(e), *flor(y)schyn*, *floryse*, *floryss(h)e*, obs. forms of FLOURISH.

† **Floscampy**. [a. med. L. *flōs campī* lit. 'flower of the field'.] (See quot. 1398.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xciii. (1495) 647 [*Flōs campī* is a lityll floure with a small stalke and the floure is red as blood]. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 31 Sette on euery pompe a flos campy flour. c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 366 Hail! floscampy, and flower vyrgynall.

† **Floscle**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *flōsculus*: see FLOSCULE.] A flower.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 41½ Infunde theron, of the beste oyle Olive, as much as will cover the floscles. *Ibid.* (at end), Expos... wordes... derived of the Latines, 'floscles, reade flowers'. a 1770 C. SMART *Hop Garden* i. 176 The hop... began to hang its folded floscles from the golden vine.

Floscular (flō-skiŭ-lār), a. [f. L. *flōsculus* little flower (see FLOSCULE) + *-AR*.]

1. Composed of floscules or flowerets.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Flosculosus flos*, a floscular flower. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 82 Flowers mostly floscular.

2. ? Flossy, fluffy.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 6 An ample violet-coloured chaina of floscular cotton.

† **Flosculation**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *flōsculus* (see FLOSCULE) + *-ATION*.] A flower (of speech); an embellishment or ornament.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Huss* 19 That... with rhetoricall fusculation [sic] I should endeavour to adorne his memoriall.

Floscule (flō-skiŭl). [a. F. *floscule*, ad. L. *flōsculus*, dim of *flōs* flower.]

† 1. Something in the shape of a little flower.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 53 What remained was a bright styriate floscule.

† b. An embellishment or ornament (of speech). *Obs.* Cf. Ger. *floskel*.

1669 SIR K. DIGBY *Closet Open*. To Rdr., There needs no Rhetoricating Floscules to set it off.

2. *Bot.* A small blossom of a composite flower; a floret.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 67 Giving the names of Flo-cules or Florets to the little component flowers. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 85 Each single anther will constitute a male floscule. 1828 in WEBSTER.

† **Flosculent**, a. *Obs.* [incorrectly f. as prec. + *-ULENT*.] (Or is it a misprint for *florulent*?) Of speech or a speaker: flowery.

1646 J. HALL *Hore Fac.* 104 But for private friendship, had it not only allowance, but also praise, the Holy Spirit would not so oft have beene flosculent, when Hee touched here. 1652 — *Night Eloquence* p. vi, Endeavouring either an exact flosculent or delightfully formed speech.

† **Flosculet**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + *-ET*.] A little flower; in quot. *fig.* for an infant.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) I. 133 Your owne faire print was set Once in a virgin flosculet, Sweet as your selfe.

Flosculose (flō-skiŭ-lōs), a. [f. L. *flōsculus* (see FLOSCULE) + *-OSE*.] = FLOSCULOUS.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Flosculitadj.* Flosculose. In mod. Dicts.

Flosculos (flō-skiŭ-lōs), a. [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.]

† 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of flowers; having the savour of flowers. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Eph.* II. vi. 97 A dry and flosculos coat [of the nutmeg], commonly called Mace. a 1682 — *Tracts* (1684) 25 Putting the dried Flowers of the Vine into new Wine to give it a. flosculos race or spirit.

2. Abounding with flowers, flowery. *rare*.

1676 in COLES. 1824 PRICHARD *Welsh Minstr.* 13 Thou flosculos and fruitful fair one!

3. *Bot.* a. Composed of floscules or florets.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 68 The Flosculos flowers, or such as are composed of florets. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 84 Flowers either flosculos or radiant.

b. Of a floret: Tubular.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 198 *Corymbifere*, the florets of which are flosculos in the middle. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (1887) 594 *Corymbifere*, the plants of which have either all tubular (flosculos) and perfect florets; or [etc.].

† **Flose**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. FLOSS 2.] ? To be shaggy.

13. — *E. Allit. P. B.* 1689 Face fyltered, & felt flosed hym vinbe.

|| **Flos-ferri** (flōs-fēr-roi). *Alin.* [L.; = 'flower of iron'.] A coralloid variety of aragonite, often found with iron ore.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 344 This species is... called... Flos Ferri. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 51 Flos-ferri is formed in great perfection in the Styrian iron-mines.

Flosh (flōf), sb.¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 3-4 flosche. [See FLASH sb.¹; cf. also FLUSH sb.²]

1. A pool; sometimes, a stagnant pool overgrown with reeds, etc.; a swamp.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii[f]. 5 [4], I am wened, in ilka land To has pat ere in flosche falland. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Th. Seasons* 12 When... powheads spartle in the oosy flosch. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Flosh*, water, or a watery place.

b. *transf.* A pool (of blood).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2049 Sike scoures were of blude... pat foles ferd in þe flosches to þe fetelakis.

2. *attrib.* (Cf. FLUSH sb.² 2 c.)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Flosh-hole*, a hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond. 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.*

Flosh (flōf), sb.² (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889½ *Flosh* (*Metallurgy*), a hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps.

† **Floshed**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. F. (*soie*) *floche* (see FLOSS 2) + *-ED*.] Made to resemble floss-silk.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 517 Men appareilled like wilde men... their bodies... covered with grene Sylke flosshed.

Floss¹ (flōs). *dial.* In Orkney and Shetland: A collective term for reeds, rushes, etc.

1623 in Barry *Orkney Isl.* (1805) App. 467 That no persone shall... pull floss... before the first of Lammas. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 524 The tenants paid in kind... floss or reeds. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Shetl. & Orkn. Gloss.*, *Floss*, the common rush.

Floss² (flōs). Also 9 *dial.* flosee. [Of doubtful origin. Possibly an adoption of some form of OF. *flosche* down, pile of velvet; also as adj. in *soye flosche* (mod. F. *soie floche*) floss-silk (= It. *seta floscia*). Possibly, however, there may have been a native Eng. or Scandinavian word *floss* cognate with FLEECE. Cf. mod. Icel. *flos* nap of cloth, Da. *flos* plush (recorded from 17th c.), and Cleveland *dial.* *floss-seave* the cotton-grass; also FLOSE v.]

1. The rough silk which envelops the cocoon of the silk-worm; also see quot. 1835.

1759 PULLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 56 The common silk-pod, with all its floss, weighs usually but three grains. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 3 Silk which occurs in entangled tufts, called floss, is spun like cotton.

b. *transf.* (see quot.).

1846 SMART, *Floss*, a downy substance in some plants. 1847 LONGE, *Evang.* I. iii, Hair, like the silken floss of the maize, hung over his shoulder.

2. Silk in fine filaments; = FLOSS-SILK.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. iii. 22 Silken threads and silken flosses Here must play their parts. 1889 A. N. CARTER in *Century Mag.* Nov. 37½ Old velvet embroidered with gold and floss.

3. A flossy surface; also, a quantity of flossy particles; fluffy.

1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 160 note, The wrong side of tapestry will represent more truly the figures on the right, notwithstanding the floss that blurs them, than [etc.]. 1850 RAMFORD *Tim Bobbin's Wks. Gloss.*, *Floss*, the flyings of wool or cotton. 1871 NATHAN *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. iv. 121 When woven thick and with a floss, it is warm. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Floss*, the small particles of fibre in the dust given off in the processes of the manufacture of textiles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *floss line*, *thread*, *wig*, *yarn*. Also FLOSS-SILK.

1894 *Daily News* 7 May 5½ Men fish with a *floss line, and one, two, six, or more natural flies on a hook. 1872 MACLEATH *Dict. Commerce* (Webster 1879) **Floss-thread*, a kind of soft flaxen yarn or thread, used for embroidery. 1864 J. BROWN *Hore Subsec.*, 7. *Leech* (1882) 28 The coachman's red face and *floss wig.

Floss³ (flōs). *Metallurgy*. [a. Ger. *floss* in same sense: see FLOAT sb.]

1. a. (See quot.) b. (See quot.) c. = *floss-hole* (see below).

a. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 509 *Floss* of the puddling furnace is the fluid glass floating upon the iron produced by the vitrification of the oxides and earths which are present.

b. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 711-2 White cast iron... is employed... for the manufacture of steel, and is then called steel floss, or lamellar floss.

c. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 702 The floss, or outlet of the slag from the furnace.

2. *Comb.*: *floss-hole*, (a) 'a hole at the back of a puddling-furnace, beneath the chimney, at which the slags of the iron pass out of the furnace; (b) the tap-hole of a melting furnace' (Knight).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 708 The excess of slag is allowed to run off by the chio or floss hole. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Floss-hole*, a tap-hole.

Floss⁴ (flōs). *rare*—1. [Of doubtful genuineness. Ger. *floss* has this sense; perh. the title of *The Mill on the Floss* (where *Floss* is a proper name) led Carlyle to think that the word existed in the same form in Eng. Cf. FLOUSE.] A stream.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* V. XIX. iv. 472 There is one dirty stream or floss (*Flowerfloss*, Hen-Floss) which wanders dimly through those recesses.

Flossification, erroneously for **FLORIFICATION**. 1828 WEBSTER cites *Med. Repos.*

Floss silk. Also **flox**-, **floss**-silk. [f. **FLOSS**², after *F. soie floche*.] a. The rough silk broken off in the winding of the cocoons. b. This rough silk carded like cotton or wool and used chiefly in the manufacture of common silk fabrics. c. Untwisted filaments of silk used in embroidery and crewel-work.

1759 PULLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 55 It was covered with some floss-silk. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiii. The floss-silk with which the billet was surrounded. a 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Contr.* Wks. 1846 II. 53 The tuckle bed of Valour and Freedom is not wadded with floss-silk. 1863 OUMA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 89 Will you be kind enough to hold this skein of floss silk for me? 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 17 He found himself upon a couch, stuffed all with floss-silk.

attrib. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* v. (1879) 50 A bright blue stock, worked with floss silk sunflowers.

Flossy (flɒsi), a. [f. **FLOSS** sb.² + -Y 1.] Resembling floss or floss-silk; floss-like.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 266 Flossy, tendrilled locks. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxviii. 306 A thick flossy carpet of moss. 1884 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 3/1 Chenille embroideries brightened by... the flossiest of silks.

Flot¹ (flɒt). Now only *Sc.* [repr. OE. **flot* (in *flotsmeru* floating grease), or a. ON. *flot* (= Sw. *flott*), f. weak grade of root of **FLEET** v. Cf. **FLOTESSE**.] 'The scum of a pot of broth when it is boiling' (Jamieson).

13. E. E. ALLIT. *P. B.* 1011 As a fumes ful of flot þat vpon fyr boyles.

Flot² (flɒt). *Mining*. [? var. of **FLOAT** sb. (sense 20 a).] (See quot. 1881.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Ij. Some of these Flots carry good Ore where never Vein was yet Discovered. 1881 DAKYNS in *Nature* No. 620. 473 The word 'flot' is a miner's term for ore lying between the beds, or at certain definite horizons in the strata. In text-books flots are generally called 'flats' or 'floatings'.

Flot, obs. form of **FLOAT**.

Flota (flɒtə), [a. Sp. *flota* fleet.]

1. The name given to the Spanish fleet which used to cross the Atlantic and bring back to Spain the products of America and the West Indies. Also *gen.*

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. B. iv b. The arrival of the Spanish Flota. a 1763 SHERSTONE *Elegies* xiv. What envy'd flota bore so fair a freight? 1796 NELSON 28 Sept. in *Nicholas Disp.* II. 284, I believe I can destroy their Flota.

2. *erroneous use*. A floating barrier (see quot.). 1777 WATSON *Philip II.* II. xix. 180 For the greater security of the work, a flota, one thousand two hundred feet long, was constructed of barks, bound together... with beams pointed with iron, resembling a file of pikes.

Flotage, **Flotation**, **Flotative**; fr. **FLOAT**-. **Flotant** (flɒtənt), a. *Her.* [ad. Fr. *flottant*, pres. pple. of *flotter* to float.] (See quot. 1828.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heroldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 183 He beareth azure an Harpey with her wings disclosed her Haire floutant. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. *Flotant*, a term used in blazon to express anything flying in the air, as a banner floutant, or displayed—it is likewise applicable to anything swimming. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* vii. 105 Tied... with ribbon, the ends floutant.

† **Flotch**. *Obs. rare*. [Variant form of **FLITCH**.] 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid of Mill* III. i. He shall be hang'd in flitches: The dogs shall eat him in Lent.

† **Flote**, sb.¹ *Obs.* Also 5-6 *flot*, 6 *Sc. flait*. [OE. *flota* wk. masc. = MDu. *vlote*, ON. *flote*: see **FLOAT** sb. In sense 2 ad. Sp. *flota*: see **FLOTA**.]

1. A fleet or flotilla.

O. E. *Chron.* ann. 975 Næs se flota swa rang. c 1275 LAV. 2155 Humble king and his flote... comen on Albanac his lond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 601 He had na ner socouris Then the kingis flote. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 98 The lakeist ship, that is his flote within. 1577 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 296 The good ship named the Primerose, shalbe Admirall of this flote.

2. = **FLOTA** 1.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 424 The Longha [in Sevil], where the Merchants meet about the affairs of the flote.

† **Flote**, sb.² *Obs.* [a. OF. *flote* fem., company of persons, multitude = Sp. *flota*, Pg. *frota*:-pop. L. type **flota*, prob. f. Teut. **flot*- weak grade of the root of **floutan* **FLEET** v. in the sense 'to flow'.

The Sp. and Pg. words also mean 'fleet of vessels', and in this meaning are prob. adoptions of the Teut. word appearing as ON. *flote*, OE. *flota* wk. masc., f. the same root in the sense 'to float'. The mod. sense of *F. flote*, fleet, is believed to have been adopted from Sp. in the 16th c.; the older sense is still current in certain phrases, but is popularly regarded as a transferred use. It has *flotta*, *flotta*, *flotta* in both senses, but their relation to the *F.* word is doubtful.]

A company, troop; also, a herd (of cattle), a shoal (of fish).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2444 (Cott.), O fee þai had a selly flot. c 1300 *Harleok* 738 Pere he made a litel cote To him and to his flote. a 1375 *Joseph of Arim.* 28 Joseph ferde bi-fren and þe flote folowede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 770 Aithre with a firs flote in þe fild metis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 191 Italians hurlys on him in a flote. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 343 A great flote of dolphins. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. 17 The Goths, Vandals... and other flotes of people that about these times... were weary of their own dwellings.

† **Flote**, v.¹ *Obs.* Also 7 *float*. [Of doubtful formation: either f. **FLOT** sb.¹ or back formation from *floten*, **FLOTTEN**.] *trans.* To skim; = **FLEET** v.² 1.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xlix. (1878) 108 Gehezie his sicknes was whitish and drie, Such cheeses, good Cisle, ye floted too nie. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 270 Floating of a Cheese, is the separating the Whey from the Curd.

† **Flote**, v.² *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 *floyt*(e), *flot*. [Conjectured to be a variant of **FLUTE** v.] *trans.* ? To trim with 'fluting'. Hence **Floting** *vbl. sb.* (used *concr.* and *attrib.*).

1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 16 To the sammyn ij. dowblatis ij½ elne of braid clath to flote thaim. 1474 *Ibid.* 23 To by stufe and floting for the Kingis doublat. 1491 *Ibid.* 188 Quhyt fustiane to floyt a dowblat of dwn sattin.

Flote, **Flote-grass**, obs. ff. **FLOAT**, **FLOAT-GRASS**.

Floter, obs. form of **FLUTTER**.

† **Flottesse**. *Obs.* Also 5 *flotyce*, -yse, 6 *flotes*, *flattesse*, *flats*. [Perh. the pl. of **FLOT** sb.¹, taken as sing. It may however represent an unrecorded *F.* derivative of *floter* to float.] Seum or grease floating on the surface of a liquid; *esp.* skimmed fat, dripping.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/1 Flotyse or flotyce of a pott or other lyke, *spuma*. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* I. *John* v. 21 Doest thou make of God... one that had lust to smell to burnt flottesse? 1536 *Letts. & Papers Hen. VIII.* X. 175, 4 stone of flottesse. 1548 RECORD *Urin. Physick* v. 18 Besyde these is there often tymes [in the urine] as it were a flotes or fattynes on the topp. 1585 2nd Pt. *good Huswifes Jewell* 12 Frie them with butter or flats.

† **Flotther**. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 3 pl. *flöpre*. [cf. OE. **flaðra* pl. flakes of snow (cited by Junius).] A flake (of snow).

c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 74 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 149 Mo saulen poliþ her sucche wowe þane be flöpre in he snowe.

Flotilla (flɒtɪlə), [a. Sp. *flotilla*, dim. of *flota* a fleet: see **FLOTA**.] A small fleet; a fleet of boats or small vessels.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4890/1 The Flotilla... was sail'd. 1739 *Let.* in *Descr. Windward Passage* (ed. 2) 3 They commonly dispatch a few Ships into Europe, who... carryan Account of what is on Board the Gallcons and Flota. The Ships are stiled the Flotilla. 1801 P. SOMERVILLE in A. DUNCAN *Nelson* (1806) 198 The enemy's flotilla in the bay of Boulogne. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 125 A flotilla of fishing or passage boats. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. vi. iii. 155 Sailing... in silken flotillas gayer than Cleopatra's, down the Elbe.

Flotsam (flɒtsəm). Forms: 7 *floatsam*, -son, *flotsan*, -sen, -zan, 7-8 *flotzam*, 7, 9 *flotsom*(e), 7-9 *flotson*, 9 *flotsum*, (dial.) *floatsome*, 8-*flotsam*. [ad. AF. *floteson* (= mod. F. *flottaison*): late L. type **flottationem*, f. **flottāre*, OF. *floter* to **FLOAT**.]

1. *Law*. Such part of the wreckage of a ship or its cargo as is found floating on the surface of the sea. Usually associated with **JETSAM**.

[*Liber Niger Admiraltatis* cxxxvi. (1871) I. 82 Pippe de vin floutans, balles de marchandises on autre chose quelconque comme floteson.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Flotsen alias* (Flotzam). a 1688 tr. *Blacke Bk. Admiralty* (1871) I. 83 Pipe of wine floating, bales of goods, or any other thing whatsoever, as floatson. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. ix. (1743) 81 To the Lord High Admiral belongs... a Share of all lawful prizes, Lagon, Flotson, and Jetson. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* II Aug. in *Lockhart*, The goods and chattles of the inhabitants are all said to savour of Flotsome and Jetsome. 1853 *Act 16-17 Vict.* c. 107. § 76 All Goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam, and wreck brought or coming into the United Kingdom.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Sometimes used jocularly for 'odds and ends'.

1861 *All Y. Round* 1 June 235 Turkey buzzards were searching for flotsam and jetson in the shape of dead Irish deck hands. 1884 R. BUCHANAN in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 603/1 A mania for buying all sorts of flotsam and jetsam.

2. *dial.* (See quot. 1804.)

1804 DUNCUMB *Herefordsh.* I. 213 *Floatsome*, timber, etc. accidentally carried down a river by a flood. 1890 in *Gloucestersh. Gloss.* 1804 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/7 How far the water has gone down may be gathered from the flotsam caught in the willow boughs.

3. Newly ejected oyster-spawn.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/1 Floatsome. 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/2 The spawn or 'flotson' emitted from the bivalves.

† **Flotte**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [Cf. **FLOTTEN** and **FLOTE** v.¹] Skimmed.

1557 TUSSEY 100 *Points Hush.* lxxii. Their milk pannes so flotte, that their cheeses be lost.

Flotte, obs. form of **FLOAT** sb.

† **Flotten**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also *floten*. [pa. pple. of **FLEET** v.¹ and 2.]

1. Flooded with water.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. xviii. xviii. 577 They were woont to cast their seed-corne upon the floten ground.

2. Skimmed. *Flotten milk*: skim milk.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. for Health* (1633) 72 Browne-bread crummed into... flotten milke. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 48 Fed with the flottin milke of neticte and wantonnesse. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Hush.* II. i. (1668) 71 Bring them [Calves] up upon the finger, with flotten milke. 1661 K. W. *Char. Coxcomb's* (1860) 30 Flotten cheese. 1721 in BAILEY.

fig. 1632 QUARLES *Dir. Fancies* II. xxviii. (1660) 60 We Fleet the Mornings for our own Design; Perchance the Flotten Afternoons are thine.

Flotter, v. *Sc.* [? freq. of **FLOAT** v. Cf. **FLODDER**.] *trans.* To overflow, wet. Hence **Flottered**, **Flottering**, *ppl. adjs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. i. 72 With flottyrit herd of teris all beweip. *Ibid.* XII. iv. 14 Chekis wait of floterand teris greite. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 23 The flatter's table maist was steepit w' claret-dubs.

Flotter, obs. f. **FLUTTER**.

Flouck, **Floud**(e, obs. ff. of **FLUKE**, **FLOOD**.

† **Flought**, v. *Obs. rare*—¹. [perh. a dial. word, f. OE. **flōhta* or ON. **flōhte* (Icel. *flótti*) flight, f. root of **FLEE** v.] *intr.* To flee, take refuge.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxxxix. 7 From thee... how can I fly: or whether shall I flought.

Flought, var. form of **FLOCHT**.

Flouh, obs. pa. t. **FLAY**.

Flouke, obs. form of **FLUKE**.

Floum, var. form of **FLUM**, river.

Flounce (flauns), sb.¹ Also 6 *flownse*, 7 *flownce*. [f. **FLOUNCE** v.¹]

1. A sudden fling or jerk of the body or a limb; a plunging or flopping movement.

1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 They [two serpents] doe frisk with flownse to the shoeward. 1802 M. MOORE *Lascelles* III. 36 The instrument was lodged in the shark's body, which, after several dreadful flounces, smk. 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 144 A gripe of the paw, or flounce of the tail, may be our fortune. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Flounce*, a flying stroke.

b. A splash.

1622 MABBE tr. *Alcman's Guzman & Alf.* II. 193 The Mariner... as soone as he heard the flounce of the fall, presently cryde out *Hombre a la mar*.

2. A quick movement of the body, expressing impatience or disdain.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 182 ¶ 12 He sometimes presumed to mention Marriage; but was always answered with a Hoot, and a Flounce. 1878 Mrs. STOWE *Peganne* P. i. 5 Nabby turned her batch of dough over with a final flounce, as if to emphasize the statement.

Flounce (flauns), sb.² [Alteration of earlier **FROUNCE**, prob. due to the influence of **FLOUNCE** v.¹

(The alleged AF. *flounce*, quoted in Skeat's *Etym. Dict.* (Suppl.), is a misprint for *founce* bottom (of a basin).]

1. 'An ornamental appendage to the skirt of a lady's dress, consisting of a strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge around the skirt, and left hanging and waving.' (W.)

1713 SWIFT *Cadens & Vanessa* 45 From Fans, and Flounces, and Brocades. 1795 S. ROGERS *Words Mrs. Siddons* 59 The grey Dowager, in ancient flounces. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* III. 27 She was shaking out the flounces of the silk dresses.

transf. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 220 The tramp-ricks should also be... well drawn all round close to the bottom... not leaving the hay in a flounce at the skirts. 1891 BARING-GOULD in *Troubadour Land* x. 130 Two limestone blocks fallen from the precipices above, lying on the flounce of rubble near the bottom of the promontory.

2. *Mil.* The leather flap closing the holster-pipe. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 106 Take off the right-hand glove, unbutton the flounce, and push forward the cloak [etc.].

Flounce (flauns), v.¹ Also 6 *flounse*, 7 *flownce*. [Agrees in sense and form with Norw. *flumsa* to hurry, work briskly, Sw. dial. *flumsa* to fall with a splash; but as the Scand. words are not known earlier than the 18th c., and the Eng. word not till the 16th c., historical connexion cannot be proved.]

1. *intr.* To go with agitated, clumsy, or violent motion; to dash, flop, plunge, rush. Also with *away*, *out*, etc.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 183 b. Alexander... flounced me [ethic dative] into the floudd. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxviii. (1647) 80 He commanded them all at once to flounce into the river. 1736 7 Mrs. A. GRANVILLE in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 588 We flounced into great holes of ice and snow, enough to swallow up coach and horses. 1761 Mrs. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidolph* II. 128 She flounced off the chair to the other end of the room. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Valhok* (1808) 94 He flounced from the water like a carp. 1843 PAGET *Ward. Berkingholt* 233 So saying, Mrs. Caraway flounced off in a passion. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. ix. 163 Upon which My Lady flounced out in a huff. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xxxi. Picotee flounced away from him in indignation.

fig. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 365 He thereupon resolved to flounce through. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 260 One flower [of speech] flounced involuntarily from me that day.

b. *To flounce down*; to flop down. *To flounce over*; to turn over abruptly.

1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Dec., I... escape by mere miracle from flouncing down plump in all their faces! 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvii. Tom flounced over, disarranging everything. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 299 Rosey's Mamma flouncing down on a chair.

2. *intr.* To make abrupt and jerky movements with the limbs or body; to throw the body about; to plunge, flounder, struggle. Also with *about*, *up*. Usually said of bulls, horses, or aquatic animals. *To flounce it*, said of a woman dancing.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xvi. xii. 77 After his horse had flounced & floundered with his heels in the soft and clammy mud. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah's Nagar* (1649) 109 When one hath struck a great fish, he plungeth and flounceth. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* III. i. 1292 Whales... Now

flounc'd and panted on the slimy beach. *c1710 C. FIENNES Diary* (1888) 217 Giving him a good strap he flounc'd up again. *1728 MORGAN Algiers* II. iii. 252 Laughing .. to behold them [infants] founce about and struggle for life in the water. *1779 WESLEY Wks.* (1872) IV. 163 One of them [his post-horses] began to kick and founce, without any visible cause. *1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xvii. 120 Trinkets, and ribbons, in which they founce and flirt about. *1851 MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* vii. 53 Some of them [women] founced it in polka jackets.

transf. and fig. *1655 FULLER Ch. Hist.* xi. viii. § 14 Waters long dammed up, oft-times founce, and lie out too violently, when their sluices are pulled up. *1688 BUNYAN Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 60 Wood that is green will rather smother .. and crack, and founce, than cast a brave light and a pleasant heat. *Ibid.* go It [despair] will make a man .. founce and fling like a wild bull in a net.

3. †To express displeasure or ill-temper by agitated movements. *Obs.* Also *To founce into a temper.*

1702 STEELE Funeral II. ii. 'Tis in vain to founce, and discompose your self. *1756 FOOTE Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 118 If you founce, I fly. *1883 Longm. Mag.* July 294 The little German gentleman founced into a temper.

†4. *trans.* To dash or drive with violence; to fling with a flop or splash. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST Aeneis I. (Arb.) 38 What seas thee terrible hither Haue founst? *1714 HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 134 At last it broke, and by the fall of large Pieces of it into the Abyss, founc'd up the Water. *1719 A. SMITH Lives of Highwaymen* II. 321 He is founc'd thence into the Sea. *1794 MRS. BENNETT Ellen* III. 107 She founced the door in his face.

Flounce (flauns), *v.*² [Alteration of **FROUNCE** *v.*; cf. **FLOUNCE** *sb.*²]

†1. *trans.* To curl, frizz, trim. *Obs.*

1672 WYCHERLEY Love in Wood III. iii. Let me Prune, and Flounce my Perriquet a little.

2. To adorn or trim with a founce or with founces; also *transf.*

1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 129 ¶ 5 She was founced and furbelowed from Head to Foot. *1737 POPE Let. in Style Lady Wks.* 1824 VIII. 406 They have got into the .. fashion .. of founcing the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lutestring. *1749 H. WALPOLE Lett.* (1857) II. 170 He has .. founced himself with flowering shrubs. *1814 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. 274 Striped muslin to founce my gowns. *1818 BLACKW. Mag.* III. 403 It must take scores and scores of yards to founce her. *1841 D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 523 The tarnished piece was drawn out of the theatrical wardrobe .. [and] founced with new scenes. *1862 H. MARRIAT Year in Sweden* II. 308 Its basement founced round with trees.

absol. *1784 BAGE Barham Dorons* I. 171 They could trim, founce, and furbelow to admiration.

Flounce (flauns), *adv.* [The vb. stem so used.] With a founce; with a sudden jerk or flop.

1583 STANYHURST Aeneis III. (Arb.) 89 Flounce to the stars towering these fire, lyke a pellet, is hurled. *1604 Meeting of Gallants* 21 He fell founce into the saddle. *1707 FARQUHAR Beaux' Stratagem* II. 1 Wks. 1892 II. 260 He comes founce into bed.

Flounced (flaunst), *pp. a.* [f. **FLOUNCE** *v.* + -ED¹.] Adorned or trimmed with a founce or with founces.

1727 SWIFT Baucis & Philemon Wks. 1755 III. II. 36 Her petticoat .. Became black satin founc'd with lace. *1862 MISS VONGE Countess Kate* II. (1880) 13 They will do nothing all day long but try on founced gowns.

Flouncing (flaunsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. **FLOUNCE** *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. **FLOUNCE**.

1601 DEACON & WALKER Ansv. to Darel 190 The gallant .. keeps a flouncing and frisking about. *1679-80 SIR C. LATTETON in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 213 What wth y^e flouncing of y^e hors and my own endeavors I soone was free. *1727 A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlv. 133 He turned Tail on us, and with great Flouncings, made towards the Shore. *1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 245 To prevent his flouncing, they cut off the tail with an axe. *1874 BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 10 A little flouncing and flouncing in deep bottomless seas of speculation.

Flouncing (flaunsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. **FLOUNCE** *v.* + -ING¹.] a. The action of putting a founce to a garment. b. *concr.* A founce; also, the material of which founces are made.

1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W. IV. I do not know whether such flouncing and shredding is becoming even in the rich. *1865 MRS. WHITNEY Gayworthys* II. 53 The pink muslin was .. too dressy, perhaps, with its four little flouncings. *1873 — Other Girls* v. 97 She tossed a long flouncing over her sewing-table.

fig. *1891 Month LXXIII.* 247 Those who merely dabble in good works may find time .. to deck themselves out in such flouncings of vanity.

Flouncing (flaunsiŋ), *pp. a.* [f. **FLOUNCE** *v.* + -ING².] That flounces: said chiefly of animals, esp. aquatic animals; plunging, tossing.

1700 BLACKMORE Job 179 Canst thou stand angling on the banks of Nile .. And thro the flood the flouncing monster draw? *1708 PRIOR Epil. to Smith's Phædra & Hippol.* 15 Six flouncing Flanders mares. *1806-7 J. BERESFORD Miserics Hum. Life* (1826) vi. Hearing the roof of a crazy coach groan .. beneath the flouncing weights of a dozen ponderous passengers. *1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. Aristophanes* I. 330 Why beatest thou the sea with flouncing oars?

fig. *1830 Examiner* 790/1 The heroine of this flouncing trumpery, vclept a tragedy.

Flounder (flaundər), *sb.*¹ Also 5 floundre, flownder, -dre, flondyre, 7 flunder. [The phonology seems to show that the immediate source is *AF. floundre* (14th c., *Black Bk. Admir.* II. 102) = *OF. floundre* (still current in Normandy);

app. of Scandinavian origin: cf. *ON. flydra* (— **flunprjōn*), *MSw., Sw., Norw. flundra*, *Da. flynder*; mod. Ger. has *flunder*, but this is given by Gesner in 16th c. as only an *English* name (Kluge).

The *MHG. vluoder* of the same meaning is related by ablaut to **FLATHE**, and cannot be directly connected with *flounder*; but the latter may possibly be from a nasalized form of the same root.]

1. A small flat-fish, *Pleuronectes Flesus*. In the U.S. applied to various other species of flat-fish. *Prov. As flat as a flounder.*

a *1450 Fysshynge wyth an angle* (1883) 30 The flounder is an holson fische. *1513 Bk. Keruyng in Babes Bk.* 282 Base, flounders, sole. *1622 PEACHAM Compl. Gentl.* v. xxi. (1634) 254 The Ele and Flounder are two greedy Fish and bite at the redde worme. *1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 174 Fish .. that continually crawl at the bottom; such as the eel and the flounder. a *1845 HOOD To Tom Woodgate* vi. Or are you where the flounders keep, Some dozen briny fathoms deep. *1856 KANE Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 77 You came in upon four of us down as flat as flounders.

2. Something resembling this fish. a. *dial.* = **FLUKE** 2. b. See quot. 1874.

a. *1853 COOPER Sussex Gloss.*, *Flounders*, animals found in the livers of rotten sheep, called in Somerset, *flooks*. S. *1883 in Hampsh. Gloss.*

b. *1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 889/2 *Flounder*, a slicking-tool whose edge is used to stretch leather for a boot front in a blocking or crimping board. *1875 Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 100 After this, the fronts are regularly placed on a block, being forced into position by an instrument called the flounder, and tacked to their place.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *flounder-fishery*, *flounder-like* adj. Also *flounder-lantern*, a dial. name of the common flounder; *flounder-man*, a hawk of flounders; *flounder-mouth*, a mouth like a flounder's, a large mouth; whence *flounder-mouthed* adj.; *flounder's-head* (whale), a bottled-nosed whale.

1884 Pall Mall G. 20 Sept. 2/1 The *flounder fishery is looking up again. *1630 MASSINGER Renegado* III. i. To firke your belly vp *flounder like. *1700 CONGREVE Way of World* v. 77 Hawkers, with Voices more Licentious than the loud *Flounder-man's. *1672-95 Brickmaker's Lament.* in *Roxb. Ball.* II. 40 The cryer he bawl'd. And there with his *flounder-mouth loudly he yaul'd. *1663 COWLEY Cutter of Colman St.* IV. vi. She .. rails at me like a *Flounder-mouth'd Fish-woman. *1724 MRS. M. DAVYS Reform'd Coquet* (1752) 110 You great Flounder-mouth'd Sea-calf. *1717 in S. Dale Hist. Harwich* Tab. xiv, The Bottle-Head or *Flounders-Head-Whale.

Flounder (flaundər), *sb.*² [f. next vb.] The action of the vb. **FLOUNDER**.

1867 F. FRANCIS Angling xiv. (1880) 486 The fish gave one flounder. *1871 L. STEPHEN Playgr. Eur.* IV. (1894) 105 With a graceful flounder I was presently landed in safety upon a .. ledge. *1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS In the Shires* II. 33 His horse .. after a severe flounder, regained his legs.

Flounder (flaundər), *v.* Also 6-7 flunder. [Of obscure etymology.

Perh. an onomatopoeic blending of the sound and sense of various earlier words; cf. **FOUNDER** *v.* (*OF. foudrer*), **BLUNDER**, and the many vbs. with initial *fl-* expressing impetuous and clumsy movements. Wedgwood and Skeat compare *Du. flodderen*, to flounder in mire, to flop about: see the dialectal **FLODDER** *v.*, which may have affected the development of the present word.]

1. *intr.* In early use, to stumble (cf. **FOUNDER** *v.*). Subsequently, to struggle violently and clumsily; to plunge, roll and tumble about in or as in mire; also (with *on*, *along*, etc.), to move on with clumsy or rolling gait, to struggle along with difficulty. Of a horse: To rear, plunge; †to 'shy' (at an object).

1592 WYRLEY Armorie 101 My foot did slide and .. Flundring, almost flat on earth I go. a *1625 FLETCHER Woman's Prize* II. iii. If she flounder with you, Clap spurs on. *1687 DRYDEN Hind & P.* III. 301 He champs the bit .. And starts a-side, and flounders at the cross. *1735 SOMERVILLE Chase* III. 135 Another in the treach'rous Bog Lies flound'ring. *1834 MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 291 He lost his balance, and man and fish lay floundering together in the rapid. *1840 THACKERAY Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 184 'You flounder in mud at every step.' *1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. (1889) 17 The four-oar floundered on ahead.

quasi-trans. *1694 CONGREVE Double-Dealer* IV. v. You will but flounder yourself a-weary. *1816 CHALMERS Let. in Life* II. 66 With the risk of floundering its uncertain way through [etc.].

b. *transf. and fig.*

1684 H. MORE Answer 299 The Remarker, in the very entrance, shuffles and flounders. *1728 POPE Dunci.* I. 120 The Hero .. wrote and flound'rd on in mere despair. *1807 W. IRVING Sabnag.* (1824) 202 He dashed off to a ball, time enough to flounder through a Cotillion. *1822 HAZLITT Table. Ser.* II. v. (1869) 123 They flounder about between fustian in expression, and bathos in sentiment. *1865 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVIII. v. 178 The poor Prince's mind did flounder a good deal.

†2. *trans.* To cause to flounder: to confound, embarrass. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes III. ii. 74 He .. fell into Cocytus .. where floundred extremely and uncouthly accoutred, yet he resolv'd to call for no helpe. *1685 H. MORE Paralip. Proph.* 154 Those Interpreters .. flunder and confound all.

†3. *To flounder up*: to choke up (a water-course). *Obs.* [Cf. **FLODDER** *v.*]

1576 in W. H. TURNER Select. Rec. Oxford 385 The streame behinde Osney ys so floundred up that the water cannot passe. The dyches .. are so floundred up wth flags and fylth.

†4. *intr.* Of soil: To fall in. [Cf. *OF. foudrer* in same sense.] *Obs.*

1774 G. WHITE Selborne xx. (1789) 177 A soil .. much too loose and mouldering, liable to flounder, and threatening to overwhelm them [Sand-martins] and their labours.

Hence **Flounderer**, one who flounders.

1836 HOR. SMITH Tin Trump. (1876) 345 Learn this ye flounderers in the traps Of insulated lines and scraps.

Flounder-flat, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* To make 'as flat as a flounder'.

1819 COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem. (1836) II. 119 Warburton could never have wooed by kisses and won, or he would not have flounder-flatted so just and humorous .. an image into so profound a nihilism.

Floundering (flaundərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FLOUNDER** *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb **FLOUNDER**; a plunging, struggling, or stumbling; also *fig.*

1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 351, I was .. in danger of .. having my Brains dash'd out with his Hoofs in his Floundering. *1868 Less. Mid. Age* 202 A little floundering for words .. might add to the impression made by this speaker. *1883 19th Cent.* Sept. 513 A floundering that may only plunge us deeper into the mire.

Floundering (flaundərɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That flounders; plunging and tossing; stumbling. Also *fig.*

1592 NASU Pierce Penilesse Eijb. Report (which our moderns clippe flundring Fame). *1642 H. MORE Song of Soul* I. I. xvii. Th' unruly flundring steeds wrought his confusion. *1852 MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* viii. The swollen current and floundering masses of ice. *1887 T. A. TROLLOPE What I remember* I. xvii. 346 The postboys .. dismounted from their floundering horses. *1887 SAINTSBURY Hist. Elizab. Lit.* I. (1890) 12 There is nothing here of Wyatt's floundering prosody.

†**Flounderkin**. *Obs.* [Comic perversion of **FLANDERKIN**, after **FLOUNDER** *sb.*¹ or *v.*] A contemptuous designation for a Dutchman.

a *1668 DAVENANT News from Plymouth* III. Wks. (1673) 13/1 On our allegiance We must not suffer it, by your leave, Flounderkin. *Ibid.* v. 29/1.

Flour (flaʊər), *sb.* *Formis*: 3 flure, 5-6 floure, 5-7 flowre, 5-8 flower, 4- flour. [A specific use of **FLOWER**; cf. *F. fleur de farine* the 'flower' or finest part of the meal.

Johnson 1755 does not separate the words, nor does he recognize the spelling *flour*. But Cruden's *Concordance* 1738 recognizes the modern distinction.]

1. Originally, the 'flower' or finest quality of meal; hence, the finer portion of meal (whether from wheat or other grain) which is separated by bolting. Also, in modern use, the ordinary name for the meal or farina of wheat as opposed to that obtained from other grain.

c1250 Gen. & Ex. 1013 Kalues fleis, and flures bred, And buttere. *1340 Ayenb.* 210 Zuych difference ase her is .. be-tuene bren and flour of huete. c *1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 46 Take mel roset .. smal flour of barley & medle hem togidre. c *1420 Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Flour of ryce pou grynd also. c *1440 Prompt. Parv.* 168/1 Flowre of mele, *farina, simila.* *1533 ELYOT Cast. Helth* II. xi. (1541) 28 b, Breade of fyne flowre of wheate .. is slowe of digestion. *1691 TRYON Wisd. Dictates* 21 Milk, Water, and Flower, seasoned with Salt .. are rare Foods for them [Children]. *1769 MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Househldr.* (1778) 259 Rub a little of the butter into the flour. *1809 PINKNEY Trav. France* 8 In a long voyage .. flower will not keep. *1846 in BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 3 When perfectly ripe and ground into flour, it [Indian corn] is said [etc.]. *1872 YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 36 The art of obtaining flour from corn .. was known to the Egyptians.

b. as type of whiteness.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce viii. 232 Hawbrekis, that war quhit as flour. a *1440 Sir Eglam.* 949 Kepe we thys lady whyte as flowre.

†c. In figurative phrase: *To bolt all the flour*: to investigate a matter thoroughly. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER F. Q. II. iv. 24 He now had boulded all the flour.

2. By extension. a. The fine soft powder obtained by grinding or triturating seeds, farinaceous roots, or other alimentary substances. b. Any finely-powdered dry substance.

a. *1660 F. BROOKE Le Blanc's Trav.* 399 They make flower also of fish dried in the Sun. *1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxv. 378 The valuable plant Jatropha, of which the root .. affords the flour of manioc. *1855 OGILVIE Suppl. Flour-of-mustard*, the seeds of mustard, dried, powdered, and sifted. *1879 Encycl. Brit.* IX. 348/2 Dusting them [artificial flowers] with fine powdered glass or potato flour to represent the bloom. *1889 Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Flour*, flour of meat, a fine flour made of dried meat.

b. c *1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 Flour of bras brent. *1670 W. CLARKE Nat. Hist. Nitre* 88 If it [gunpowder] should be in flour, or fine powder. *1880 W. H. WARDELL in Encycl. Brit.* XI. 323 The crystallized saltpetre, having almost the appearance of snow, and technically called 'flour,' is raked into the 'washing-cistern.' *1894 Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Mar. 209/3 The sulphur found in other parts of Italy .. is .. sold in 'flour,' in 'rolls,' or in 'cakes.'

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *flour-barrel*, *-dredge*, *-dredger*, *-grinder*, *-mill*, *-milling*, *-packer*, *-paste*, *-sack*; *flour-like* adj.

1809 W. IRVING Knickerb. (1850) vi. iii. 104 A cooper hooping a *flour-barrel. *1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.* **Flour-dredge*, a tin for sprinkling flour. *1828 JAMES RICHIEUX xxxvii.* Those dusty jackets, which have been the insignia of *flour-grinders from all generations. *1863 A. B. GROSART Small Sins* (ed. 2) 84 You inevitably

brush off its powdery *flour-like dust. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. lii. 213 Rivers... upon which are fulling, *flower and saw mills. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 142 We have given a section of a double *flour-mill. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. vi. cxiv. 643 Minneapolis... has become... the greatest *flour-milling centre in America. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 212 Luting the interstices of the lid with *flour-paste. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Flour-sack, a coarse bag for flour.

4. Special comb., as flour-ball, a ball of flour; also a kind of potato which resembles a ball of flour when boiled; flour-beetle, a beetle which feeds on and is very destructive to flour (see quot.); flour-bolt, -bolter, a flour-sieve; flour-box, a tin box for dredging flour; flour-bread, wheat bread; flour-cake *dial.* (see quot.); flour-dresser (see quot.); flour-emery, emery reduced to a fine powder; flour-factor (see quot. 1858); flour-gold (see quot.); flour-meat *dial.*, food made with flour; flour-mite, one of several mites or acarids which are found in flour; flour-moth, a moth which feeds on flour, esp. *Pyralis farinalis*.

1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring Love* 438 A wealthy German farmer... was making *flour-balls in 1871 for his cattle. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, Flour-balls, a kind of potato. 1888 POWLES tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* ix. 248 The *flour beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*) belongs to the family of *Melanosomata*, [and] is of a pitch black or brown colour. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 835/2 Flour-bolt. 1888 POWLES tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* vi. 177 The *flour bolter in the old mills... was made of an open woven woollen cloth called bolting cloth. 1721 BAILEY *Dredger*, A *Flower Box. 17... *Rose o' Malindie O' iv.* in *Child Ballads* i. No. 20 (1882) 224/1 Waur ye but mine, I wald feed ye wi' *flour-bread an wine. 1840 R. BREMNER *Excurs. Denmark*, &c. II. 233 The many kinds of flour-bread. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Flour-cakes, a. cake... made from a small piece of ordinary bread dough rolled to the size of a plate, and about an inch thick, and then baked on both sides. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Flour-dresser, a cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting cloths. 1888 POWLES tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* vi. 176 The sieve is stretched on an inclined cylinder furnished with brushes on a spindle revolving inside... This variety is called the 'flour dresser', or wire and brush machine. 1884 F. J. BRITEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 *Flour Emery... used for smooth burnishers. 1815 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 53/2 They were chiefly mealmen and *flour factors. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Flour-factor, an agent for millers; one who sells flour to bakers. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 611 *Flour-gold, the finest alluvial drift-gold. 1907 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 83 *Flower-meats, and cool Herbs, stop the Pulse. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Flour-meat, bread food; pastry. 1893 *Times* 15 May 7/1 The ravages of the *flour moth, and the damage it was doing in English mills.

Flour (flau'ri), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle with flour. Also *transf.* To powder (a wig).

1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 14 Your fish being cut on the side and floured. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Sheep-tongues*... after they have been flower'd and fry'd... may be soaked by degrees with Truffles and Mushrooms. 1732 E. FORRESTER *Hogarth's Tour* 5 We shaved, and had our wigs flowered. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 178 Flour some sheets of tin, and drop your biscuits... and put them into the oven. 1887 BESANT *The World went xxvi.* 200 It was... one of the prentices flouting the Vicar's wig for Sunday.

2. *U.S.* To grind (grain) into flour.

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, Great quantities of it [wheat] are floured in the interior countries. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 156 The mill can flour two hundred barrels a day.

3. *intr. Mining.* Of mercury: To break up into dull particles coated with some sulphide and incapable of coalescing with other metals. Cf. FLOURING *vbl. sb.*

1882 A. G. LOCKE *Gold* 21 The mercury employed for amalgamation... sickens or 'flours' when ground up with pyritous rocks.

Flour, obs. form of FLOWER.

† **Flour-dammes**. Obs. rare-1. [f. OF. *flour* FLOWER + *damas* (explained by Godefroy as the auricula.) Some flower.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 118 Flour-dammes, and columby blank and blew.

Flour-de-lice, -lis, -luce, -lyce, -lys(e), obs. ff. FLEUR-DE-LIS.

Floured (flau'rid), *ppl. a.* [f. FLOUR *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Sprinkled or covered with flour.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 328 We are too old mice to be caught by a floured cat. 1849 *Sidonis Sore*, I. 225 A miller... was belabouring him stoutly with his floured fists. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 184 Looking at me... from the highest summit of my floured head, to the point of my buckled shoes.

2. (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Floured, the finely granulated condition of quicksilver, produced to a greater or less extent by its agitation during the amalgamation process.

† **Floure jonett**. Obs.-1. [ad. OF. *flour* (Fr. *flour*) flower and OF. *jaulnette* (Cotgr.), f. *jaulne* (Fr. *jaune*) yellow.] ? The great St. John's wort.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xlvii. The plumys eke like to the floure-jonettis.

† **Flouren** (flau'ren), *a.* Obs. [f. FLOUR *sb.* + -EN⁴.] Made of flour.

a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 57 in E. E. P. (1862) 157 Fluren cakes beþ þe scingles alle, Of... cloister, boure, and halle.

Flouret, -ette, obs. ff. FLOWERET.

Flouring (flau'ring), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLOUR *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. *U.S.* The action or process of grinding grain into flour: also *attrib.* in *flouring-mill*, 'a mill for making flour, usually on a large scale; distinguished from grist-mill' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1855 CLARKE *Dict.*, Flouring, flour business. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 156 Flouring-Mill, a grist-mill. 1888 *Amer. Anthropologist* Oct. I. No. 4. 307 The way from the meal-stone to the flouring-mill is long.

2. (See quot. 1869.)

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 611 'Flouring' is the forming of the mercury into small particles by the action of the reducing-machine and the subsequent coating of each particle by some sulphide, whereby the power of the particles to re-mite and to amalgamate with gold is lost. 1882 A. G. LOCKE *Gold* 21 The greater part of the flouring or sickening of the mercury used is due to the action of sulphate of iron.

Flourish (flur'ish), *sb.* Forms: 6 florish(e), (Sc. flureise, -ss, flureis, flourish), 6-7 florish, 7 flourish, 7-8 flowrish, 6- flourish. [f. next vb.]

1. The blossom or mass of flowers on a fruit-tree. Also *occas.* in *pl.* Only *Sc.* and *north dial.*

a 1500 *Cokebille Sow* Proem. 42 A fair flureiss fadit in a falty tre. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The borial blastis... hed chaisit the fragrant flureise of euyrie frute tree far athout the feildis. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xvii. 58 Benties freshest florish. 1635 RUTHERFORD *Let.* 22 Apr. There shall be fair white flourishes again, with most pleasant fruits. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, Flourish, the blossom on fruit-trees. 1892 BOYD 25 Years *St. Andrews* II. xxi. 139 Finding some very fine 'flourish' in a dirty back-cour.

† *b. pl.* = flowers (see FLOWER *sb.* 2 b).

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lavee* 85 Childe-great Women, or green Maydes (that misse Their Termes appointed for their flourishes).

† 2. The state or condition of being in blossom, blossoming. Of vegetation: Luxuriant growth, luxuriance, greenness. Obs.

1594 J. DICKINSON *Arisbas* (1878) 75 The roote whose moisture feed their flourish. 1619 J. BOYD *Battell Soul* (1629) 1101 The tree is first scene in the budde and then in the flourish, and after in the frute. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 117 A constant Verdure, or Flourish of Spring. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. xvii. In the flourish of its [vine's] outwardness Wasting the sap and strength. 1818 SCOTT *Int. Mith.* xxxi. Fruit-trees, so many of which were at this time in flourish.

b. fig. Prosperity, vigour; the 'bloom' (of youth). Also, the highest degree of prosperity; perfection, prime. Now rare.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 38 To be howld... wycked men to have the fayrest shew and greatest florish(e). 1612 BREKEWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* iii. 20 The Romans had generally (at least... in the flourish of the empire) great care to enlarge their tongue. 1665 *Life Earl Essex in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 157 The earl of Essex was then in the flourish of his youth. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Aug. The Foundation & Increase & Flourish of [the University]. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xi. The flourish of his powerful relative's fortunes had burst forth in the finery of his dress. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iv. The Court Circular remains in full flourish.

† 3. Ostentatious embellishment; gloss, varnish.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 238 Lend me the flourish of all gentle tongues. c 1600 — *Sonn.* lx. Time doth transfixe the flourish set on youth. c 1632 CRASHAW *Epitaph Mr. Herry's*, The flourish of his sober youth, Was the pride of naked truth.

† 4. A florid decoration; a piece of scroll-work, tracery, or the like. Obs.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 154 An Octagonal Tower... beautified on the out-side with Flourishes. 1721 BAILEY, A flourish (in Architecture) is a Flower Work. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* iii. 134 Cracknells are full of holes, being formed into a kind of flourish of lattice-work.

fig. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxviii. 443 Mistake not these things for arbitrary flourishes of luxuriant fancy.

b. In *Penmanship*, a decoration about a letter or writing, consisting of flowing curves executed with a sweep of the pen.

1652 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. 68 They were intended onley for ludicrons ornaments of Nature, like the flourishes about a great letter that signify nothing. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 8 In the middle of this sheet... let a flourish be printed, so that the sheet may be cut in two, indentedwise. 1831 LAMB *Let. to Dyer* (1888) II. 268 By your flourishes, I should think you never learned to... flourish the governors' names in the writing-school. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* 2 An original Rembrandt (with a flourish to the R).

5. Literary or rhetorical embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of fine words or phrases; a florid expression.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 74 By a flourish of fine words, they devise shifts [and] evasions. 1673 *True Worshipp God* 56 Those pleasing varieties and Flourishes in Pulpit Harangues. 1708 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1811 IV. 492, I abstain from all flourish and powers of words and figures. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlii. He commenced with a flourish about his sufferings for the Plot. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 542 These unusual phrases are clearly mere flourishes.

† *b.* A boast, brag. Obs.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 44 All your... flourish made of your company, their reputation, your civility. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flourish*... a Vaunt, Boast, or Brag.

6. An ostentatious waving about of a weapon or anything else held in the hand; a showy movement of the body or limbs.

1601 CORNWALLYSS *Ess.* xii. Like seeming Fencers wee are meeter for a flourish, then defence. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 50 ¶ 2 Before he applied his weapon to my chin, he gave me a flourish with it. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 167 It would splint him... if the Rider were to make his Flourishes upon his Back like a Rope-dancer. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 142 A few... musicians embellish their performance with a flourish of the fingers. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v. The three customers pulled off their hats to Madame Defarge, with three flourishes.

fig. 1777 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 510 Their flourishes in the Jerseys, I believe, cannot have cost them less than six or seven hundred men.

b. esp. A graceful brandishing of the weapon by way of salute or display at the beginning of a fencing match. † Hence *fig.* a prolusion, ornamental preamble; a piece of compliment or display preliminary to serious business or discussion. (Cf. 7 c.)

1552 HULOET, *Florish, proludium*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. xviii.* 44 That was but a flourish of the sovereignty promised to Christ. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 2 This is your flourish, to no purpose, then to shew reading. a 1626 BACON *Ess.*, *Fame* (Arb.) 570 This is a flourish: There follow excellent Parables. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii. Ere they had done more than salute each other, with the usual courteous flourish of their weapons.

7. *Music.* a. A fanfare (of horns, trumpets, etc.), *esp.* to announce the approach of a person of distinction.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. iv. 148 A flourish, Trumpets! strike Alarum, Drummes! 1609 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* v. i. A flourish with drums and trumpets. 1712 PHILLIPS *Distressed Mother* iv. i. A flourish of trumpets. 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* II. 127 Two trumpeters... blew a flourish, and the herald gave his challenge. 1813 *Ann. Reg.* 52 The Duke of York gave the toast; it was announced from the head of the table by a flourish of trumpets. 1814 SCOTT *War.* xlv. When Waverley reached that part of the column which was filled by the clan of Mac-Ivor, they... received him with a triumphant flourish upon the bagpipes. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 58 In corps not having a band, the bugles or trumpets will sound the flourish.

fig. 1884 J. A. H. MURRAY 13th *Presid. Addr.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 516 Friends, who... send... with a flourish of trumpets to *Notes and Queries*.

b. A florid passage; a florid style of composition; a decorative addition introduced by player or singer. Also, 'the execution of profuse but unmeaning ornamentation in music' (Stainer and Barrett).

1646 CRASHAW *Poems, Music's Duell* 137 The Lute's light Genius now does proudly rise, Heav'd on the surges of swolne Rapsodies. Whose flourish, (Meteor-like) doth curl the air With flash of high-borne fancies. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. p. v. Such are not judges of the fine flourishes of new music imported from Italy. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Flourish... the decorative notes which a singer, or instrumental performer, adds sometimes to a passage.

c. A short extemporized sequence of notes sounded as a prelude at the beginning of a piece of music. Cf. 6 b.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 191 Each Side might begin with a different Flourish. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Flourish... The preparatory cadenza for 'tuning the voice', in which singers formerly indulged just before commencing their song.

transf. 1850 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iv. ii. 117 He preluded his address by a sonorous blast of the nose; a preliminary flourish much in vogue among public orators.

Flourish (flur'ish), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* flourish-ed.

Forms: 3-4 florish(e), (4 floryse, fluris), 4 florisse, 4-5 florysse, floresshe, florische, (4 flurshe, fluri(s)cche, flors(c)he, 5 floresshe, florche), 4-6 florisshe, -yssh(e), 4-7 florish(e), (6 floorish), 5-6 florys(c)h(e), 6 Sc. flures, -eis, -is, flwreis, 4-6 flourishe, (4 flouresshe), 5-6 flourysshe, (5 flourysche, 6 flourys(c)h, 7 flowrish), 4- flourish. [a. OF. *floriss*-lengthened stem of *florir* (mod.F. *flourir*) = Pr. *florir*, It. *florire* = vulgar L. type **flōrīre*, f. *flōr-*, *flōs*, flower. The intr. senses represent those of L. *flōrēre*, which like many other vbs. in -ēre passed into the -īre conjugation in Romanic.]

I. intr. To blossom, thrive.

† 1. Of a plant or tree: To blossom, flower. Obs. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21701 (Gött.) Par florist ane [wand] als ze haue herd. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 43 To smelle the sote savour of the vyne whanne it florisseth. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 36 The crowne began to florysshe & a meruayllous swete odour yssued out of the floures. 1578 LYKE *Dodoens* II. xx. 170 It beginneth to floure at the toppe of the stalke, and so goeth flourishing downwarde.

b. To throw out leaves and shoots; to shoot forth; to grow vigorously and luxuriantly. Now only with mixture of sense 4.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Haudd. Synne* 905 Here vynys florsheide feyre and weyl. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xvii. 24 Y made the drye tree for to florishe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Iherosbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 25 b. In hotte Countreys later, least they shoulde florishe before the Winter, and be... blasted. 1727 BROOME *Scat of War in Flanders* 157 Poems 76 Pallas with her Javelin smote the Ground, And peaceful Olives flourish'd from the Wound. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 571 The spiry myrtle with unwithering leaf Shines there and flourishes. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xiii. 212 As these trees do not grow in water, it is evident that the land on which they flourished has been depressed.

c. fig. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Couc.* 725 Arelly a man passes als þe gres, ðe flosseche and passes away. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxv. Every lusty herte that is in any maner a louter spryngeth and florysseth in lusty dedes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Flourysshe the forenoon neuer so fresshe, at the last cometh the euentide. a 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 68 Bakhyttaris. flwreis sone, but forder fructe þai full. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxxvi. 14 Your bones shall flourish like an herbe.

2. *gen.* To thrive. a. Of persons: To prosper, do well.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 518 Where ere þai now all bicumyn þat floryssyt in þis warlde? 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 697 in *Anglia* VII. Flourishinge more then anye queene heere. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 60 We flourish in the French Trade. 1704 NELSON *Compan. Festiv. & Fastis* xiv. 255 Bad Men as frequently prosper and flourish. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iii. 31 Men who were starving on land of their own, are now flourishing on the wages I give them. 1874 L. STUBBS *Flours in Libr.* (1892) I. vi. 233 Tartufe. . . flourishes and thrives.

b. Of things (e.g. art, science, an institution): To attain full development; to be prosperous or successful, be in vogue; to have many followers or patrons.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6233 Men may in seculer clothes see Florisshen holy religioun. 1504 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xviii. 166 The holy sayntes. . . in whom florysshed the perfeccyon of all relligyon. 1571 DUGGES *Pantom.*, *Math.* *Disc.* Pref. Tj. Where such sciences firste tooke their originall, and in what languages and countreys they chieflye flourished. 1649 B. REYNOLDS *Hosea* v. 47 The way for the church to prosper and flourish. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 144 When science flourished in the East. 1885 *Lancet* Times LXXIX. 130/1 The poor law system. . . has flourished for over three centuries.

† 3. To thrive, display vigour *in, of, with* (something specified); also, to abound *in*, overflow *with*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21222 (Cott.) Barnabas. . . In vertuz florissand sa fele. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 96 Men þat shulden florish in vertues. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Papyngo* 795 Those dayis quhen so thay [the Prelatis] florisit in fame. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 175 Cambridge, a Universitee flourishing with al kind of good letters. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) i. They flourished. . . in all manner of provision. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* Ded. Aij. An age that flourishes with Pens, and Critics. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 4/1 Greece. . . flourishing in excellent geniusses.

4. To be at the height of fame or excellence; to be in one's bloom or prime. Also in weaker sense, used in pa. t. of a person to indicate that his life and activity belong to a specified period (cf. FLORUIT).

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 173 In his tyme Plautus Latinus. . . florischep at Rome. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* Aij. Origene. . . did florysshe in the yere of our lorde cclxvi. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. 3 His most renowned Ancestours. flourished whilst Popery was in its Zenith. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* (Globe) 494 Spenser and Fairfax both flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 189 James flourished nearly about the time of Chaucer and Gower. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 11 In our schoolbooks we say, Of those that held their heads above the crowd, They flourish'd then or then.

II. To adorn.

† 5. *trans.* To adorn with flowers or verdure; to cause to bloom or thrive.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16860 (Cott.) Þe rode it was wit leif and bare florist ful selcuthli. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 69 Feldis florist ar with floris. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 78 God. . . Hath florished the erthe on every side. . . Withe grete habundaunce of vyridite. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 21 Fresche Flora hes flurest every spray. 1716 FENTON *Ode to Ld. Gower* Poems (1717) 219 With shadowy verdure flourish'd high, A sudden youth the Groves enjoy. *fig.* 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxv. Lete every man of worship florysshe his herte in this world. c 1614 J. DAVIES *Scourge of Folly* To Earle Pembroke, Wks. (Grosart) 52/1 But when the sonne of fauor shines on mee My May may then have Might to flourish thee.

† b. *Cookery.* To ornament, garnish (a dish).

? c 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culm.* 13 Take brede. . . Flourish it with white colandre in confyt. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 30 Floreche it a-bouyn with Pome-garned. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 239 Storke roasted, pecko florished, carpe in soppis.

† 6. *gen.* To adorn, decorate, embellish, ornament. Also with *out, over, up*. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coe de L.* 1842 Six stages ful of towrelles, Wel flourished with cornelles. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 771 Hys feete were floschede alle in fyne sabylle. 1489-99 *Inscription Holloway Chapel, Widome, nr. Bath* in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 409 Thys chapill floryschyd with formosyte spectabyll. . . prior Cantlow had edyfyd. 1581 PETER *Gualtero's Civ. Contr.* III. (1586) 125 Those which flori-sh up themselves by arte. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 194 Her face full of chast colours: such as florish out the fronts of Dianas virgins. 1608 TOWSELL *Serpents* 738 Their skin seemeth to be flourished with certain pictures. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 145 Sixe very precious sockets. . . flowerished ouer with a triple giltting. a 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1744) X. 56 This would make him begin to. . . try the foundation before he flourished the super-structure.

fig. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 294 Þe sierthe [pouerte] is a fortune þat florissheth þe soule Wyth sobrete fram al synne. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1323/1 Deceit [sheweth] finest when it is cunninglike florished. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. i. 75 The Iustice of your title to him Doth flourish the deceit.

b. To embellish or ornament (a book, writing, etc.) with 'flourishes' (see FLOURISH sb. 4 b).

† In early use also: To illuminate; to adorn with colour or decorative designs of any kind. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 167/2 Floryschen bokys, flora. 1573 *Art of Limning* 5 With this [tunessoll] you may flourishe redde letters, or vestures. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas.* II & Jas. II (Camden) 55 Gideon Roger, for writing and flourishing, partly in gold, a letter to the Emperor of Fez. *absol.* 1660 G. Tomlyn's Patent No. 128 A way to text and flourish in velams and parchment.

† 7. To embellish (a narration, etc.) with flowers or phrases; to ornament or set off with fine words or phrases; to express in flowery language. *Obs.*

13. . . *Minor P. fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 496 Þeiz þis tale beo florished with faire flour. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 3 So haue I nowe sette out this rude werke. . . That the lerned and the studyed clerke May. . . Flowrysshe it with Eloquence. 1540 *Flavor Image Gov.* Pref. (1556) 3 Desiring more to make it playne to all readers, than to flourishe it with over much eloquence. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love in Maze* III. iii. You have. . . Wanted no art to flourish your warm passion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 63 Which Argument is further flourishit and descanted upon in this manner. 1691 G. D'EMILIANNE *Franks Rom. Monks* 177 The Catechizer flourish'd his Discourse with Circumstances so extravagant [etc.].

b. *intr.* 'To use florid language; to speak with ambitious copiousness and elegance' (J.); to descant floridly on or upon. Also with *away*.

1700 T. BAKER *Reflect. Learning* iv. (ed. 2) 32/2 Whilst he [Cicero] acts the part of the Rhetorician, he dilates and flourishes, and gives Example instead of Rule. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iv. i. 518 They dilate sometimes, and flourish long upon little Incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier Part of their Theme. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 435 They are often misled, by a desire of flourishing on the several properties of a metaphor. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxi. 41 Another flourishes away upon the assertion that the French Emperor was chosen by the Ballot.

† 8. *trans.* a. To lay (one tint) upon (another) by way of ornament; b. to work up ornamentally.

a 1592 GREENE *Opharion Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 70 Touching the faultles mixture of vermilion flourishit vpon luary. a 1626 BACON *War w. Spain* (1629) 3 Bottomes of threed close wound vp, which with a good needle. . . may be flourishid into large workes.

III. To display ostentatiously.

9. To brandish (a weapon, etc.); to wave about by way of show or triumph. Also, to move (the limbs) vigorously.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xi. 8 An horsman apeerde goynge before hem. . . floryshynge a shaft. 1388 — *Ps.* vii. 13 If þe ben not comertid, he schal florische his swerd. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 85 Old Mountague. . . flourishes his Blade in spight of me. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* xxxiii. All the Powers of Hell in full applause Flourisht their Snakes. 1820 SCOTT *Peverelhoe* II. iii. 45 Anon, balancing his expanded palms, he gently flourished them in time to the music. 1831 T. L. PRACOCK *Crotchet Castle* viii. 144 He began mechanically to flourish his bamboo. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxi. Richard Swiveller. . . looking at the dwarf. . . as he flourished his arms and legs about.

† b. *absol.* *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 311 Goe giue that changing peece, To him that flourishit for her with his sword. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxviii. 63 Whosoever will jest, should be like him that flourishes at a show: he may turn his weapon any way. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.*, To flourish is one thing, to fight another.

c. *intr.* Of a weapon (or the like): To be brandished or waved about.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxix. 23 A spere and scheeld schal florische. 1773 H. LUSON in *Duncombe's Lett.* II. App. xviii. All this while the cane kept flourishing over Jerry's head.

10. a. *trans.* To display, make a display or parade of. b. *intr.* 'To boast, brag' (J.); to talk big; to 'swagger', 'show off'; also with *about, off*. † c. To exhibit oneself conspicuously, make a flourish or parade. *Obs.*

a. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 Summe florishen oþer names & seien þat he [the pope] is moost blissed fader. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 6 Your sugred words, that you florish rhetorically like nettles to catch foolles. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 93 He. . . florishit his colours in signe of victory, and as a call to Abdulcan to second him. 1755 SCOTT *Dict.*, To Flourish Colours [in military affairs] is to display them.

b. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 159 If any man think to come flourishing off with this. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 22 The Examiner, after he has cited this Scholiast on Aristophanes, thus flourishes. 1729 SWIFT *To Delany* Wks. 1755 III. II. 233 To flourish o'er a cup of gin. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. xvii, Mr. Horne Tooke has flourished rather too much about Gothic and Saxon. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 9 He goes flourishing about with them.

c. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1710/1 All the other Ladies of the court flourishid in their brauery. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* II. 9 He looked forth at the window, shewing himself [margin. flourishing] through the lattice. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. 192 A reverend Stole. . . came. . . into the possession of a notorious prostitute, who flourished with it on the public stage.

† 11. a. *trans.* Of the sun: To shoot out (beams). b. *intr.* Of light. *Obs.*

1515 *Scot. Field* 427 in *Chetham Misc.* II. Phelbus full faire flourishid out his beames. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 64 From thence there flourished a certeine holy brightness.

† 12. *intr.* To move with a flourish; to make sweeping movements; 'to play in wanton and irregular motions' (J.). *Obs.*

1728 PORE *Dunc.* II. 180 Impetuous spread The stream,

and, smoaking, flourish'd o'er his head. 1735 SONERVILLE *Chase* II. 256 They're check'd—hold back with speed—on either Hand They flourish round.

† 13. *Music and Fencing.* To give a short fanciful exhibition by way of exercise before the real performance. To play, with a flourish. Also quasi-*trans.* To flourish out (notes). *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Florysh, as a maister of fence doth w^t weapon, or a musitian in syngyng, *proludo.* 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 15 ¶ 1 Musicians, before they begin to play, always flourish out some loose Notes. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W.* x. Instead. . . of finishing George's shirts, we now had them. . . flourishing upon catgut. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To flourish. . . is to play some prelude or preparatory air without any settled rule.

b. Of trumpets: To sound a flourish or fanfare.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. II. 49 Why do the Emperors trumpets flourish thus? 1706 ADDISON *Rosalind* I. iv, Trumpets flourish.

† Flourishable (flwriʃəb'l), a. *Obs.*—1 [f. FLOURISH v. + -ABLE.] Adapted to flourish or make a display.

1614 T. ADAMS *Dinells Banket* iv. 141 Hee sets the countenance of continuance on them, which indeede are more fallible in their certaintie than flourishable in their brauerie.

Flourished (flwriʃt), *pph.* a. [f. FLOURISH v. + -ED.]

† 1. Adorned with flowers or verdure; *fig.* adorned with charms or virtues. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2438 Þei. . . founden þan a fayr forest floriched ful þik. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 148 All þe tymes of þe zere er þaire gardynes flurished and þaire mydews grene. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xiv. vii. Bothe two dyed in their flosched youthe. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha maritl women* 27 Facies. . . All full of flurist fairheid, as fluris in June. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xix. 3 Gathering flours. . . Amidst the florisht meid.

† b. Of the brow: Adorned with clustering hair.

c 1400 Rowland & O. 82 With a floschede thowwange, Oure noble kynge þat es so strange, His doghety men I-melle.

c. *Her.* = FLEURY.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E. j a, They be calde florisht: for they be made bi o^r maner of a flowre deluce. 1830 in ROUSON *Brit. Her.* III. Gloss., Flourished, the same as *floury*.

† 2. Of words: Of a flowery character; rhetorically arranged. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3066 Flourshede wurdys. . . Are ful of pryde and trechery. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 445 Þey [false feries] deprouen hem to þer parischens bi florishtid wordis þat þey bringen yn.

3. Decorated with flourishes or ornamental lines and tracery, or with figures in colours, embroidery, etc.; figured.

c 1400 Rowland & O. 281 Men. . . That wele kon feghte with floschede swerde [orig. *esper forbie*]. 1446-7 *Eton Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 394 Pro xxiiiij pedibus vitri operati picti vocati florished glasse. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Excess Apparel* (1850) 315 To see his wife in such painted and flourished visages. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1265/4 One Silver Plate. . . marked with the Cipher E. G. flourished. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 8 We have. . . three flourished quilts for every bed. 1792 MRS. C. SMITH *Desmond* II. 268 His wife put on. . . a fine flourished shawl. 1885 D. W. KETTLE *Pens, Ink, & Paper* 65 The Flourished Printed headings to Deeds.

Flourisher (flwriʃə), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which flourishes.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Faire florischers and hysteres of wordes and of metre. 1435 MISSY *Fire of Love* 102 Florischars of þis warld, to qwhome temperall prosperite þou gyfs. 1491 in *York Myst.* Introd. 39 Luminers, turners, and florischers. 1598 FLORIO, *Gladiatore*, a fencer or flourisher with his weapon. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xxiii. 689 Not our greatest flourisher can equall him in powre Of foote-strife, but Æacides. 1617 *Wardens' Acc.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 429 John Bradshawe. . . and 18 fellow flourishers with long swordes. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 233 So far is it from that which this flourisher affirmeth, that [etc.]. a 1734 NORTH *Life F. North* (1742) 332 He was not an Orator, as commonly understood, that is a Flourisher. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xvii. Our. . . frigates have names as long as the main-top bowling. . . fine flourishers.

Flourishing (flwriʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FLOURISH in various senses.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 881 Every zere at þe florysyngge When þe vynysh shulde spryngge. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Nouti sotille of sentence, noþer faire florischyng of wordes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Inst.* II. (1586) 83 b, It must be digged before his flourishing, or shooting out of his leaves. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Pr. Tong.*, *Regratament de vieilles choses*. . . the flourishing vp of old thinges. 1687 T. W. tr. *Hen. VIII's Assertio Septem Sacram.* (1688) 8 These two Chapters. . . are. . . but the flourishings or first essays of Luther, who now begins to murder and destroy the Sacraments. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 531 Before the flourishing of arts in Rome. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* viii. 83 With some little flourishing at the commencement, Captain Aylmer made his speech.

2. In various *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* senses. † a. Blossom, also *fig.* b. A decoration, an embellishment; a flower-like design. c. *nonce-use.* An ornamental covering.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10726 (Gött.) Þis wand suld florisching bere. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 13 Haile, 3lyng, benyng, fresche flurising! [Virgin Mary; but perh. *pph.* a.].

b. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 211 Hit nedeth noht yow for to tellen. . . Of this yates florisshinges, Ne of compasses, ne of kervinges. 1611 COTGR. *s.v.* *Draferie*, A flourishing

with leaves, and flowers in wood, or stone, used especially on the heads of pillars. 1613 T. GODWIN *Roman Antiq.* (1658) 28 Bestudded with flourishes of purple silk. 1665 PAVES *Diary* 26 Dec. Some fine writing-work and flourishing. 1847 C. WINSTON *Anc. Glass Paint.* I. 125 Many attempts were made to strengthen the shadows in representations of architecture with a flourishing of thin lines. c. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. xviii. Cover'd . . with silken flourishing, Which as it off decays, renews again.

3. = FUMISHING. *rare* - 1.
1726 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 3) s.v. *Hart-hunting*. He may observe his flourishes, which are in proportion to the Beast.
4. attrib. and Comb., as *flourishing hand*; *flourishing thread* (see quot.).

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 1 Mr. Airs, that excellent penman . . instructs the youth of this nation to arrive at a flourishing hand. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Flourishing Thread*, a flat, silky, linen thread specially adapted for mending Damask, Linen, [etc.].

Flourishing (*flur'ish*), *pph.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That flourishes.

1. Budding or blossoming; hence, that grows vigorously or luxuriantly. Of a landscape: Verdant.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) v. 54 The Gardyn is always grene and florishing. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xiv. 18 All flesh shal fade awaye . . like a florishing leaf in a grene tre. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Tree* 1. The flourishingst Tree in all the Park. 1783 COWPER *Rose* ii. The buds it had left. On the flourishing bush where it grew. 1883 R. ZIMMERMANN in *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 847/2 Populous towns and flourishing landscapes.

2. Prosperous, thriving, conspicuous, eminent.
a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 20 Thorgh him be bai put in tyll syyn in bi syght, bof bai seme florischand bifor men. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 156 Occa . . Wyss into weir and floresand in fame. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 179 This is a flourishing City. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 18 Hortensius, the most flourishing young Orator at the bar. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 615 Belfast has become one of the greatest and most flourishing seats of industry in the British Isles.

3. Vigorous; in the bloom of youth or health.
† *Flourishing age, years*: the prime of life.

1562 WINSET *Cert. Tract.* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 That maist flourishand part of my aige, spent in the teching of the grammar scule. 1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* To Rdr. (1888) 3 Some are prevented by death in their flourishing yeres. a. 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* iii. x. 296 The thirde [dieth] in his florishynge youth. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 23 It [Meath] will cause one to have a flourishing colour. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Wars* vi. ix. § 2 They slew the aged . . but . . those . . in their flourishing age . . they drove them together into the temple.

4. Of writing: Ornamented with flourishes.
1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* iii. 37 As per flourishing gold letters on his door-jamb, he proposes to lend money.

5. Of style, etc.: Florid, highly embellished, grandiloquent, high-sounding. Also of a writer: Addicted to floridness.

1538 LELAND *Hin.* I. p. xix. Men of Eloquence hath not enterprised to set them forth yn a florisching style. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 252 An irrefragable Confutation of Beza, and our flourishingest New-writers. 1788 MAD. D'ARBEY *Diary* June, II. . . spoke in flourishing terms of its contrast to former times.

6. Of persons and their actions: Boasting, swaggering, ostentatious.

1616 *Rich Cabinet* 57 All sorts of people thought it the greatest glory to lue in the flourishingest shewe. 1688 WOOD *Life* 8 Dec. (O. H. S.) III. 287 A conceited flourishing coxcomb.

† 7. Of a spear: Vibrating. *Obs.*
1388 WYCLIF *Job* xli. 20 He schal scorn a florischynge [1382 shakende] spere.

Flourishingly (*flur'ishli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a flourishing manner. † a. In the shape of a flower (*obs.*). b. Vigorously, prosperously. † c. In flowery terms, floridly (*obs.*). † d. Ostentatiously, showily (*obs.*). e. With a flourish or flourishing movement.

a. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Eja*, The forsayd letill barris ar othyrwyle made florishyngh.

b. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 20 (Percy Soc.) Swag-gering drunkards or swearing Jackes, which have thus flourishingly sprouted up by service. 1819 *Ann. Reg.* 36 We were going on flourishingly. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 196 Such as they have are hardy plants and thrive flourishingly.

c. 1580 BARRT *Ale.* E. 163 To vtter his mind eloquently, flourishingly, & finely. 1647 tr. *Malvezzi's Contract* 3 The Actions of Predecessours . . require no more then to bee flourishingly related.

d. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* ii. xvii. She . . is flourishinglye decked with golde, precious stone, and pearles.

e. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 363 Round which the lash . . had so flourishingly played its . . gambols. 1832 J. WILSON *ibid.* XXXI. 272, I came down waveringly . . flourishingly, just as you have seen a lark from sky to furrow.

† **Flourishly**, *adv. Obs.* In 6 floryschelye. [f. FLOURISH v. + -LY 2.] In a flourishing manner, pre-eminently.

1558 FORREST *Crysilde Sec.* (1875) 146 Theis . . sightes . . In Crisild weare scene florische floryschelye.

Flourishment (*flur'ishment*), [f. FLOURISH + -MENT. OF. *had florissement*.] The state or condition of flourishing; prosperity, thriving.

1724 WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 375 The flourishment of a city. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 24 May, It cannot be claimed that . . churches or schools had much flourishment.

Flourishy (*flur'ishi*), a. [f. FLOURISH sb. + -Y 1.] Of or pertaining to flourishes or flourishing; of the nature of a flourish; abounding in flourishes.

1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 392/2 When a windmilly town does flourish, it is (from a flourishy point of view) a thing to remember. 1884 *Ibid.* Sept. 523/2 There is a light, flourishy, courtly touch. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 626 A big bill with a flourishy heading.

Flourless (*flaur'less*), a. [f. FLOUR sb. + -LESS.] Made without flour.

1880 VERN. LEE *Belcaro* iv. 79 Flourless bread.

Floury (*flaur'i*), a. Also 6 *flowry*. [f. FLOUR sb. + -Y 1.] a. Of or pertaining to flour. † Of grain: Yielding flour. b. Covered or sprinkled with flour or powder. c. Resembling flour; flour-like, mealy, powdery.

a. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Burtas* i. iv. 649 The stone which grinds the floury corns. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. 296 A mill . . whose floury duskiness Our hungry souls with many a hope did bless.

b. 1826 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* xxix. Some dronish Dominie . . That wears a floury head. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 88 There was blood upon her floury apron.

c. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 171 Embryo surrounding floury albumen. 1865 MILTON & CHURCHILL *N. W. Pass. by Land* 157 A sleigh, running along in the soft, floury powder at the sides. 1888 POWLES tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* App. § 4. 283 Steam the peeled potatoes until they become quite floury ('mealy').

Flouse, floush (*flaus, flauf*), v. *dial.* [? onomatopoeic; cf. FLUS v. 2.]

1. To splash. *trans.* and *intr.*

1567 MAYLEY *Gr. Forest* 21 I haue scene it . . when as this kinde of Mettall being molten in the pit, and but a sponefull of water being cast into, it hath floushed and leapt vp to the top of the house. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc.* *Floush*, to splash and beat water about with violence as boys frequently do when bathing. 1885 *N. & Q.* 26 Sept. Ser. vi. XII. 249.

2. *intr.* To come with a heavy splash.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 95 Out floushed a huge, old brown trout.

3. The verb stem used adverbially.

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* (ed. 3) 13 Old Georgy went floush, and his backers look'd shy.

Hence **Flousing** *pph.* a.

1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* 64 The flousing splash of the mill-race.

Flout (*flout*), sb.¹ Also 6-7 *floute*. [f. FLOUT v.]

1. A mocking speech or action; a piece of mockery, jeer, scoff.

1570 in LEVINS *Manif.* 228. 1572-5 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Lennoye iv. Remember that our sect is sure to bee with floutes always infect. 1678 BUTLER *Und.* iii. Heroic Ep. 356 She . . read it out, With many a smile, and learing flout. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 14 The flouts and indifferent Reception I have met with. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 23 Blinking like an owl in daylight, when pestered by the flouts and peckings of mischievous birds. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Enid* 1523 Who put your beauty to this flout and scorn By dressing it in rags.

† 2. An object of flouting or mockery. *Obs.*

1708 tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 52 Howlet will be the Word, a standing Jest, The Flout of Boys, and Mirth of Every Feast.

† **Flout**, sb.² *Obs. rare.* A truss (of straw.)

15 . . *Kyng & Hermyt* 331 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 25 Be syde my bed thou must goo And take up a floute of strowe, Als softly as thou may. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

† **Flout**, sb.³ *Obs.* [?repr. OE. **flōwet*, f. *flōcan* to Flow.] A watercourse.

14 . . in *MS. Cantab. Ff.* v. 48 f. 106 (Halliw.) And at a window east him owt, Rist into Temise flout. 1583 *Inquisition in Lincolnsh.* (N.), One sewer in Scotterings at the ould flout shall be sufficiently diked.

Flout (*flout*), v. Also 6 *floute*, 6-7 *flowte*. [First recorded in 16th c.; possibly special use (preserved in some dialect) of *floute*, ME. form of FLUTE v. to play on the flute. Cf. a similar development of sense in Du. *fluiten* to play the flute, to mock, deride.]

1. *trans.* To mock, jeer, insult; to express contempt for, either in word or action. Also to flout (a person) out of (something).

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 26 In moste spitefull maner mockynge . . and flowting them. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. ii. 49 Where the Norwayan Banners flout the Skie. 1607 HAYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 116 Now will I flout her poverty. 1612-15 BR. HALL. *Contempl. O. T.* i. v. Yet cannot they all flout Noah out of his faith. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* ii. iv. 324 So the man was flouted on all hands. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* ii. 4 The gay beams of lightsome day Gild, but to flout, the ruins gray. 1840 DICKENS *Old Ch. Shop* xxxii. The genuine and only Jarley . . flouted by beards. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. ii. 80 One town grew jealous of another. Granada flouted Loga.

† b. To quote or recite with sarcastic purpose.
1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 290 Ere you flout old ends any further, examine your conscience.

2. *intr.* To behave with disdain or contumely, to mock, jeer, scoff; to express contempt either by action or speech. Also *dial.* to scold. Const. at; whence in *indirect passive*.

1575 R. B. *Appius & V. B. j.* What drake nosed driucl, begin you to floute. 1641 *Ind. Smectymnius* 31 It never came into our thoughts . . to flout, in so bold a manner. 1678 BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 1. 19 Some are apt to flout at it as ridiculous. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 166 But I have the good Fortune not to be flouted at. 1844 *Browning Garden Fancies* i. vi. Ah, you may flout and turn up

your faces. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv, The women pointed and flouted at her.

† 3. *erroneous use* (or ?another word). To ruffle (a bird's feathers).

1875 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jnrl.* 7 Aug. 500 Not enough breeze . . to flout the long feathers in the tail of the . . bird.

Hence **Flouted** *pph.* a.

1855 SINGLETON *Æneid* vii. 602 Go now, to thankless jeopardy Expose thee, flouted [wight].

† **Floutage**. *Obs.* [f. FLOUT v. + -AGE.] The habit or practice of flouting; mockery, jeers.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., Puntarvolo, so palpably affected to his owne praise, that (for want of flatterers) he commends himselfe to the floutage of his owne family.

Flouter (*flauter*), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who flouts or mocks.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 35 You . . shew yourselfe a flatterer and a flouter. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 64 Democritus that common flouter of folly. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxvi. Perhaps she had cast me away altogether as a flouter.

Flouting (*flauting*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FLOUR; an instance of this.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsu.* ii. i. § 6. 91 What gybing and flouting would there be. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Livr. Libr.* v. xv. 382 A desperate impudencie, seconded with bloodie floutings, with terrible despightings, [etc.]. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 453 Flouting, and Taunting, are to be censured as vicious Abuses of Speech. 1884 *Bath Herald* 25 Oct. 3/1 The second flouting of the popular wit.

2. Comb. † *flouting-stock* (a) a butt for flouting, an object of mockery; (b) = FLOUT sb. (perh. the use is a blunder ascribed to the Welsh speaker).

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 309 Lesse peradventure . . thou be . . made a notable flouting-stocke. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 83 You are wise, and full of gibes, and flouting-stocks. 1817 W. GODWIN *Mandeville* I. 263, I was . . a flouting-stock and a make-game . . created for no other end than to be the scoff of my fellows.

Flouting (*flauting*), *pph.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That flouts.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 30 b. Insinuating thereby in flouting manner, that he might be his Fathers bastard sonne. 1597 FENTON *Let.* 23 May in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (1779) II. 233 She would . . out with all such ungracious flouting wenches. 1614 N. BRETON *I would & yet* cxv. Then sure should I . . Be followed with many a flouting-lacke. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* xiii. 329 A flouting atheistic man of wit. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 12 Less of . . flouting ferocity than is usual in the epic tales of the Scandinavians.

Hence **Floutingly** *adv.* in a flouting manner.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Par gaudisserie*, in jest, or floutingly. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 55 They floutingly put upon his head a wreath of thornes. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* (1865) I. iii. xiv. 228 'Goody Palsgrave', as her Mother floutingly called her.

Flow (*flōw*), sb.¹ [f. FLOW v.]

1. The action or fact of flowing; movement in a current or stream; an instance or mode of this. Orig. said of liquids, but extended in modern use to all fluids, as air, electricity, etc. † Phrase: *To set (the eyes) at flow*: to (cause to) weep. Also 'The course or direction of running waters' (Admiral Smyth).

a. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 43 Thei xul not drede the flodys flowe. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 172 I have . . set mine eyes at flow. 1613 — *Ilen. VIII* i. i. 152 This proud fellow, Whom from the flow of gall I name not. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xii. xxxvii. 5 In the flow Of sudden tears. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 290 A gentle sound . . like the flow of a brook. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxv. 362 The gentle flow of a current of air. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 208 A flow of positive electricity in the one direction along the wire.

b. *Physics.*

Line of flow in *Hydrodynamics*, an imaginary curve so drawn within a liquid at any instant that at each point of the curve the instantaneous velocity of the liquid is along the tangent. In general a line of flow is not the path of a particle, but varies with the time. But when the motion is steady, i. e. not a function of the time, the lines of flow are fixed, and are paths of particles, being then called *stream-lines*. *Tube of flow* in *Electricity and Hydrodynamics*, an imaginary tube bounded by surfaces across which there is no flow.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 378 Tube of Flow. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 150 We can in this way map out the whole region by drawing lines of flow.

c. The quantity that flows, volume of fluid. In *Hydrodynamics*, the volume of fluid which flows through a tube of any given section in a unit of time.

1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 378 Blood, which came out, with a jet, nearly equal to the flow of urine. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 218 The flow of blood into them [Muscles] increases with the use that is made of them. 1877 W. H. BESANT *Hydromech.* (ed. 3) 238 The line-integral of the tangential velocity along any line, lying entirely within the fluid, is called the flow along that line.

d. *concr.* That which flows; flowing water. Also, a mass of matter that moves or has moved in a stream.

1802 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* i, Dark as winter was the flow Of Iser, rolling rapidly. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plagne* i. i, The sunshine dances in its joy O'er the still flow of this majestic river. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 240 Reiterated flows of lava. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 152 The flows from the flank and summit craters of Mauna Loa.

2. Of dress, outlines, etc.: The manner of flowing. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, No dress but hers had such a flow as that. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 393 In the folds of the drapery... is a flow like that of waves.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Any continuous movement resembling the even flow of a river and connoting a copious supply; an outpouring or stream; *esp.* of speech.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 201 Without any flow of words to greatness it. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. i. 128 The Feast of Reason and the Flow of Soul. 1775 PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) I. 3 It is... hard to stop the pen, when the ideas are on the flow. 1782 T. A. MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 420 The rupture with France... has thrown... a flow of Commerce into this Country. 1790 COWPER *On my Mother's Picture* 65 Thy constant flow of love, that knew no fall. 1796 JANE AUSTIN *Pride & Prej.* xxxi, They conversed with so much spirit and flow as to draw the attention of Lady Catherine. 1812 CHALMERS *Lett. in Life* (1851) I. 296 We have had a flow of forenoon callers. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 50 This vast flow of capital towards one point. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 22 This flow of talk. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 2/1 The cross flows of traffic.

4. The incoming or rise of the tide. Opposed to *ebb*; often in phrase *ebb and flow*; see *EBB* *sb.* 1

1583 GREENE *Mamillia Wks.* (Grosart) II. 39 The greatest flowe hath the soonest ebbe. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) II. 41 The Ocean all at Discord with his Bounds, Reiterates his strange untimely Flows. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. viii. (1636) 118 A... sea having many ebbs & flows. 1794 BURNS *Song, 'Let not woman'* iii, Ocean's ebb, and ocean's flow. 1812 SOUTHEY *Onniana* I. 139 The flow drove him upon shore. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 177 The Thames tide, with its tossing wherries at the flow, and stranded barges at ebb.

fig. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 43. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xi. 16 We know not in the flows of our contentedness, what we ourselves are. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Intro. 6 The flows of affliction. 1865 FARRAR *Chapters on Lang.* 270 Great ebbs and flows in the tide of Jewish thought. 1870 [see *EBB* *sb.* 2.]

5. † a. A deluge, flood (*obs.*). b. An overflowing; applied *esp.* to the periodical overflow of the Nile, or similar phenomena.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 345, I am Abraham... That reyned after Noes flowe. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* ii. x. (1633) 138 A flowe will shake your building. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 20 They take the flow o' th' Nile By certain scales i' th' Pyramid. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 100 Regions fatten'd with the flows of Nile. 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 48 The natives look to this periodical flow with as much anxiety as the Egyptians to that of the Nile.

6. *Flow of spirits*: a. in early use, a sudden access of cheerfulness or exhilaration; b. now chiefly (cf. sense 3) a habitual state of spontaneous cheerfulness.

1715-6 POPE *Lett. to Blount* Wks. 1824 VIII. 359 As an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental flow of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* ii. ii, My joy... has given me such a flow of spirits. 18... SCOTT *Lett.*, No creature can be entitled to reckon upon such a flow of spirits and regular continuation of good health. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch-bk.* i. 252 A remarkable flow of animal spirits and activity.

7. *Porcelain Manufacture.* A flux for causing the colours to 'flow' or blend in firing.

1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* II. viii. 380 This effect was afterwards imitated... by means of what is technically called a 'flow'—that is, by introducing a little volatilising salt in the saggar in which the ware is placed and fired.

† 8. A flowing or full-bottomed wig. *Obs.*

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 77 ¶ 5 Young counsellors... in a smart tye between a bob and a flow, contrived to cover a toopee. 1756 *Ibid.* No. 110 ¶ 2 In Queen Anne's reign... the nobility... wore large flaxen flows of thirty guineas price.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as flow-dike, an open channel to carry off surface water; flow-function = velocity-function; flow(-off)-gate (*Metallurgy*), an opening through which the molten metal is run out of the mould; flow-line = line of flow (sense 1 b); flow-meadow, one that may be flooded at will.

1812 SOUTER *Agric. Surv. Banff. App.* 31 To construct *flow dikes. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 176 Is it possible to determine a velocity-potential function (or a *flow-function) of the form [etc.]? 1881 WYLIE *Iron Founding* 64 A violent bubbling takes place in the *flow-gates. 1889 *Pract. Iron Founding* iv. 57 In moulds of considerable area, risers or flow off gates are employed. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 248 The *flow-lines will then be lines of electrostatic induction in the surrounding dielectric. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 528 *Flow-meadows [called also flowing-meadows].

Flow (*flō*), *sb.* 2 Also *g flo(w)e*. [? a. ON. **flōve* (Icel. *flói*) of same meaning, related to *flōa* Flow *v.*] 1. 'A watery moss, a morass' (Jam.).

16... in Symson *Descr. Galloway* (1823) App. iv. 140 Moss Raploch, a great flow on the other side of Die. 1773 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 124 The Solway flow contains 1300 acres of very deep and tender moss. 1835 'S. OLIVER' *Rambles Northumb.* 164 Dreading every instant that he will sink over head into the flow. 1852 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. ii. 290 Dangerous 'flows', or shaking bogs. 1895 CROCKETT *Moss-hags* xxxiii, Bog-wood dug from the flows.

b. (See *quots.*)

1808-80 JAMIESON *s.v.*, The term *flow* is applied to a low-lying piece of watery land rough and beuty, which has not been broken up. 1886 LENOX *Geol. Northumb. & Durh.* 11 That part of it which thus dips away from the bog proper is aptly called the 'flow' of the bog.

2. A quicksand.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xvii, He shall stable his steed in the Kelpie's flow. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 210 The wind was driving the hat shoreward, and I ran round the border of the floe.

3. *attrib.*

1831 LONDON *Agric.* (ed. 2) 1243 **Flow-bog* or flow moss, a peat bog, the surface of which is liable to rise and fall with every increase or diminution of water. c1565 LINDSAY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 130 He... ran his Horse into a *Flow-Moss. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, 'There wasna muckle flowmoss in the shaw.'

Flow (*flō*), *sb.* 3 *Sc.* [Of obscure origin; perh. f. root of FLAW *sb.* or FLY *v.*] 'A jot, a particle, a small portion of any thing' (Jam.).

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 45 Wha on life's dainties nicely ehov Yet left yir bard wi' fient a flowe. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 69 Powther'd gay Wi' flows o' flour. 1840 WEBSTER in *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. ii. (1890) I. 220 Tak hame a wee flow to your wife To help to be brose to your supper.

Flow (*flō*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* flowed (*flōd*). Forms: *Infim.* 1 *flōwan*, 3 *flōhen*, 3-5 *flōwen*, (3 *flōuwen*), *Orm.* *flōwenn*, *south.* *flōw-en*, 4 *flōze*, *flowyn*, 5-7 *flōwe*, 5- *flow*. *Pa. t.* 1 *flēow*, *pl.* *flēowon*, 3 *flēaw*, *flow*, *south.* *flēau*; weak forms: 3 *flōwēde*, *Orm.* *flōwedd*, 4 *flōzed*, *flōwede*, 6 *flōwd*, 6- *flōwed*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *flōwen*, 4-7 *flōwen*, 7-8 *flōwn*; 6- *flōwed*. [OE. *flōwan*, a redupl. str. vb. occurring as such only in Eng. From the same root **flō* are the wk. vbs. ON. *flōa* to flood, Du. *vloeijen* (= I.G. *flōjen*) to flow, and the Com. Teut. **flōtus*-Flood *sb.* The wk. *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* appear in early ME.; the original str. *pa. t.* appears not to have survived into the 14th c., but the str. *pa. pple.*, though rare after 15th c., occurs down to the 18th c. (and still later as an archaism or a blunder, esp. in the compound *overflowen*).

The Teut. **flō*:-pre-Teut. **flō* in Gr. *πλῶν*, to swim, float, *πλωτός* floating, navigable, L. *plōvire* to weep. According to some scholars this is an ablaut-variant of **plē* to fill, be full (cf. Gr. *πληθύνω* fullness, L. *plēnus* full), perh. an extended form of **plē*: see FULL *a.* Others regard **flō* as standing for **plōu*, lengthened grade of the root **plēu*, *plōu*, *plū* (Teut. **flēu*, *flau*, *flu*), whence Skr. *plu* to swim, bathe, Gr. *πλέω* to sail, *πλύνω* to wash, L. *pluit* it rains, OHG. *flōwen*, *flūwen* (MHG. *vloiden*, *vleiden*) to rinse, ON. *flaumr* stream.

The sense-development of the vb. in Eng. shows traces of influence from the like-sounding but etymologically unconnected L. *fluere*, of which it is the usual translation.]

1. To glide along as a stream.

1. *intr.* Of fluids, a stream, etc.: To move on a gently inclined surface with a continual change of place among the particles or parts; to move along in a current; to stream, run; to spread over (a surface). Also with *along*, *down*, *on*, *out*.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 321 (Gr.) Siddan flowan mot yð ofer eal lond. c1200 ORMIN 14567 & to wass watter wid & sid All offerr erþe flowedd. a 1250 *Out & Night.* 918 An ydel wel, That... floþþ on idel thar a-dune. c1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 347 The thridde day shal flowe a flood that all this world shal hyle. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2053 For bale to Blissh on blod þat on be bent flowes. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxiv. 67 Yf the water in Egypt called Nilus dyd not acoustunably flow over Egypt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 11 Siloa's Brook that flow'd Fast by the Oracle of God. 1704 POPE *Winter* 13 Thames heard the numbers as he flow'd along. 1793 BURNS *Song, Wandering Willie* ii, O still flow between us, thou wide roaring main. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 363 The acid... is allowed to flow consecutively into the lower vessels. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 204 To admit of being discharged freely from the brush without flowing or spreading on the canvas.

b. Opposed to 'stand'. See FLOWING *ppl. a.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 37 With Osier Floats the standing Water strow; Of massy Stones make Bridges, if it flow.

c. Of the blood or other animal fluids: To pass along the vessels of the body; to circulate.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. iii. 52 Lord Angelo... scarce confesses That his blood flowes. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ii, Trade, which like blood should circulary flow, Stopped in their channels. 1786 BURNS *Song, My Highland Lassie* O iii, While my crimson currents flow, I'll love my Highland lassie. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. xxi. 5 Our pulses [would] calmly flow and beat In response while we slept. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 276 Gall-stones are formed in numbers in the gall-bladder, only when the bile can flow into it through the cystic duct.

d. With advbs. To flow over = to overflow.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* viii. 2 And howe that their poverte, though yt be depe, yet hath folowed [sic] over. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 24 My Lord Who is so full of Grace, that it flows over On all that needs.

e. *quasi-trans.* Of a river: To carry down (water) in its current.

1885 *Century Mag.* Sept. 747 It [a river] was flowing muddy water at the time.

† 2. To become liquid; to stream down, melt; *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 3 Swe floweð wex from onsiene fyres. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 His moderer wop & þe odres Maries, þat flōweden & melten al of teares. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxiiv. i Fro th' face hillis shulden flowe down. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 For nothinge maie be more contrary nowe Than to be fixt and unperfectly flowe. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 105 This Oil of Tartar must bee made of salt of Tartar after it hath flowed

in the fire. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. i. 148 Yielding Metal flow'd to human form.

† b. *fig.* To be unsteady, waver. *Obs.*

1434 *Misyn Mending Life* 112 Se þat þou flow nott with vayn boghtis. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 47 My hert that neur wes sic[k]ir. That never mair wald flow nor flickir.

c. *Ceram.* To work or blend freely: said of a glaze. (*Cent. Dict.*)

d. Of a metal: To change its form under impact or tensile or compressive strain. Cf. *quot.* 1888 *s.v.* FLOWING *ppl. a.* 1.

3. a. Of persons: To come or go 'in a stream or streams.' Also with *in*, *together*.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxi. 12 Thei shul... togidere flowen to the goodis of the Lord [1388 and thei schulen flowe togidere to the goodis of the Lord]. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* li. 44 The nations shall not flow together any more vnto him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. x. (1614) 160 Thence they [Jewes] flowed into other parts. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* iv. 275 In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xli. 2 To hear the restless multitudes... Around the base of that great Altar flow. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 166 Men flowed in so plentifully that [etc.].

b. Of things material and immaterial: To move, pass as a stream. Also with *away*, *down*, *in*, *together*.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* li. 9 For the deth flowende down I louly pregede. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 137 Thus the victory flowde some tyme on the one parte, and sometyne on the other. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* xx. 28 The increase of his house shall go away; it shall flow away in the day of his wrath. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 435 The evils of the precedent ages are flowne together into this. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxix. 173 The Treasure of the Common wealth, flowing out of its due course. 1717 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 25 As into air the purer spirits flow. 1780 COKE *Russ. Disc.* 188 The final success which flowed in upon him. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 533 As fast years flow away. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* l. vii. 141 Gold flowed in. 1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* II. viii. 350 Orders for the new kind of ware flowed in upon him.

4. Of composition or speech; in early use of a speaker or writer: To glide along smoothly, like a river.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 59 The first lyne flowis weil, and the vther nathing at all. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's II.* 189 Could I flow like thee [Thames], and make thy streamie My great example. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. i. 266 Wit grew polite, and Numbers learn'd to flow. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 227 The most unmetrical... passages flow with a grace, a lightness [etc.]. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 252 Conversation flowed freely.

5. Of a garment, hair, etc.: To 'stream'; to hang loose and waving; to lie in undulating curves. Also † of a person: To flow with (hair).

1606 B. JONSON *Hymenaei* Wks. (Rldg.) 558 From the top of which [coronet] flow'd a transparent veile. 1608 — *Masque Beauty Splendour* Wks. (Rldg.) 549/1 Her bright hayre loose flowing. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* 29 A Cuffe neglectfull, and thereby Ribbands to flow confusely. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 241 Over his lucid Armes A militarie Vest of purple flow'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 146 Grim Saturn... flow'd with such a Mane. 1712 CONGREVE *Ovid's Art Love* iii. 376 Swell'd with the wanton wind, they [her coats] loosely flow. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* xlvii, A wig that flow'd behind. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xvi, Mark the gaudy streamers flow From their loud chariots down. a 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* vii, Across my breast the abandoned hair doth flow.

6. *Math.* To increase or diminish continuously by infinitesimal quantities; to 'vary' (in the Newtonian Calculus). See FLUENT.

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 204 When the Letter *x* is put for a Quantity which flows uniformly, the Symbol \dot{x} is an Unit. 1758 I. LYONS *Fluxions* 4, *x* flows from $x - \frac{1}{2}x$ to $x + \frac{1}{2}x$. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 304 To obtain the second fluxion it will suffice to make x^{n-1} flow.

† 7. *trans. (causatively).* a. To make to flow, set flowing in, out. b. To make fluid. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. i. 74 God must nedes continually flowen oute his bounte. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Liquors helpeth to flux and to flowe Manie things. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 21 The Church is... verie wel compared vnto the sea, which floweth out wates from euery porch or entrie. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Acad. Pr.* ii. (1635) 175, I plenteously flowed in my after-noone's potation.

c. In *Founding*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mould long enough to carry off all air and foreign matter, in order to insure a casting free from bubbles and similar defects; to run through. (*Cent. Dict.*)

d. *Naut.* (See *quot.*)

1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, Flow, to let go the sheet of a head-sail.

II. To stream forth, issue in a stream.

8. To gush out, well forth, spring. Also with *down*, *forth*, *out*, *over*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 20 Forðon slog stan & flōwun weter. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiv. 34 Hæddlice þar flōw blod ut & wæter. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3875 Do flōw ðor wæter michil and strong. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1450 Þar flōwe out of fresh wyne flōdez enowe. 1574 WYLL *Planting* 77 When the humour thereof is somewhat flowen. 1578 WYLL *Dodoens* iii. xxi. 302 The sappe, when... first flowen out, is white. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 651 Streams of blood forth flowen on the grass. c 1724 SWIFT *Fontinella* 4 Endless tears flow down in streams. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 251 The blood will continue to flow... till the exhausted animal expires. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, His tears flowed plentifully and bitterly.

b. To issue or proceed *from*, † *of*, *out of*, something as a source.

c 1200 ORMIN 4783 War & wirsenn toc anan Vt off his lic to flowenn. a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 211 Pet flod bet fleaw of pine wunden. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* i. 20 Dyd not I hew y^r hardstone & caused water ynough to flowe thereout? 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 20/1 His Gore, That from his blood-founts...flow'd before. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 62 Cold water is now allowed to flow from the reservoir.

transf. and *fig.* 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* iv. 16 Blo3 thur3 my gardyn, and ther shul flowe swote spices of it. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Text vii. 10 Longe fyery beames lyke a floude of fyre flowing out of him. 1632 LITINGOW *Trav.* ii. 75 This City was...the great Cisterne of Europe, whence flowed so many conduits pipes of learning. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* ii. 40 Some other reason that flowed not from him. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 10. 66 His Behaviour does not flow from an Hardness in his Mind. 1794 BURNS *A Vision* vii. Frae his harp sic strains did flow. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) 11. 306 'This rule flows...from the nature of a remainder. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* 11. xxxvii. 27 The Authority of the State Constitutions does not flow from Congress.

c. Of a person: To pour out one's feelings. Also with *out*.

1677 *Government Venice* Ep. Ded. 3, I perceive I am flown out insensibly in your praises. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Recoll. Gifted Woman* (1884) 91 The interview lasted above an hour, during which she flowed out freely. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 563 The mother flow'd in shallower acrimonies.

† d. *trans.* To pour forth in a stream. (Perh. reminiscent of the *trans.* use in 14 below).

1550 CRANMER *Def.* 77 b, The stone that floweth water. 9. Of the menstrual discharge. Said also of the person.

1754-64 [see CATAMENIA]. 1894 DUANE *Dict. Med., Flow.* to menstruate; especially to menstruate profusely.

III. To run full; to be in flood.

10. Of the sea, a tidal river, etc.: To rise and advance; frequent in phrase to *ebb and flow*: see EBB v. 1. To flow south, tide and half tide (see quot. 1627 and 1721). Cf. FLOOD sb. 1.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 327 Seo sæ symle fower prican oððe fif lator flōwð. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Eft son þe se flōweð. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 397 Bi þat þe flod to her fete flōzēd & waxed. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 196 Watir... Now ebbithe, flowithe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 441 Thys yere the 'Thanyis did flowe three times in one daye. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* iv. 182 The waters...were flowed eightene cubites above their woonted compass. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Ing. Seamen* 17 It flows quarter flood. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* (1653) 47 It flowes Tide and halfe Tide, that is, it will be halfe flood by the shore, before it begin to flow in the channell. 1691 SWIFT *Athenian Soc.* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 229 When the deluge first began to fall, That mighty ebb never to flow again. 1721-1800 in BAILEY, *11 Flows* [See Phrase] it is high Water when the Sun is at that Point at new or full Moon. 1739 LABELYER *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 34 Before the Tide had flown or risen so high. 1816 BYRON *Prisoner Chillon* vi. The massy waters ebb and flow. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 1. 304 In the Thames...the tide requires about five hours to flow up. 1884 PÆ *Eustace* 7 The tide was flowing.

fig. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 206 Vertue wolde flowe whan vices were ebbid. 1600 SHAKS. A. J. L. ii. vii. 72 Both it [pride] not flow as hugely as the Sea? 1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 111 When ebbing life nae mair shall flow. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. li. 2 The throngs which ever ebb'd and flow'd. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 25 The tide of success that flowed to Vauxhall.

† 11. To rise to a great height and overflow. In *fig.* phrases, To flow above the banks, to flow past shore: to overflow. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxli. (1495) 945 The ryuer Nylus was flowen and arysen. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *False One* iii. iv. Let Nylus flow, And perpetuall plenty show.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ii. 36 In wine and meats she flow'd above the bancke. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 41 You flow to great distraction. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iii. 335 Grave Nestor...flows Past shore in all experience.

b. The obs. pa. pple. *flown*, orig. used of a stream with the sense 'swollen', 'in flood' (see quot. c 1510), was used *fig.* in 17th c. of persons, and survives in allusions to Milton's phrase. (It is doubtful whether the etymological sense was remembered in the 17th c.) Cf. HIGHFLOWN.

c 1510 Sir R. Guilford's *Pilgrimage* (Camden) 31 Cedron...in wynter...is meruaylously flowen with rage of water y^t comyth with grete violence through the vale of Josaphat. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 250 Being somewhat high flowen with wine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 501 Then wander forth the Sons Of Behai, flowen with insolence and wine. 1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 292 Unseemly flowen with insolence and wine. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 8 In such wise, flowen with insolence, do they seem to me to revel.

† 12. Of the eyes: To become overfull, to fill of, with (tears, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Al þe leor schal ulowen o teares, he seið. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 283 Nu min herte mai to breke, min ehne flowen al o water. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxx. Then can I drowne an eye (vn-vs'd to flow). c 1689 PRIOR *To Ld. Buckhurst* 19 Her eyes with tears no more will flow. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 235 P. 3, I have often seen the old Man's Heart flow at his Eyes with joy.

13. Of wine, etc.: To be poured out without stint; also *fig.* † In early use of wealth, etc. (after L. *affluere*) to abound.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxix. 11 [10] Peah þe eow wealan to wear-minn flowen. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 85 Sorowes and

henyesses dyde flowe at her herte in grete haboundance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 633 Rubied nectar flows In pearl, in diamond, and massy gold. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 279 When thought is warm and fancy flows. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ix. xvii. 2 Gold was scattered thro' the streets, and wine Flow'd at a hundred feasts.

14. To flow with († *in*, † *of*): to abound in, to overflow with. Now rare exc. in Biblical phrase to flow with milk and honey (Wyclif and Mandeville, following a barbarism of the Vulgate, use the vb. in this phrase as transitive).

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iii. 8 A loond that flowith [1388 with] mylk and hony. 1388 — *Ecc.* xl. 25 Who schal...flowe in delicis as Y dide? c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 137, I sall giffe to 3ow land flowande mylke and hony. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 53 Suche as flowe in worldly goodes. a 1592 H. SMITH *Three Serms.* (1624) 23 Christ so flow'd now with Disciples, that [etc.]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 877 The Unjust and Ungodly, often flow in all kind of Prosperity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & P.* III. lii. 269 A land flowing with milk and honey.

15. *trans.* To cover or fill with water; to flood.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 17 The proteccioun watris shul flowe. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* 8 May (1819) 1. 386 Here I flow'd the drie moate. 1712 MORTIMER *Hush.* ii. 232 Watering...is scarce practicable, unless you have a Stream at hand to flow the Ground. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 274 Care being taken not to flow the land in summer where sheep are kept.

b. To cover with any liquid, as varnish or glaze, by causing it to flow over the surface. Also, To allow (a film) to flow.

1864 J. TOWLER *Silver Sunbeam* 144 The glass is filed, cleaned, and flow'd with collodion, as before directed. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 257 As if a very attenuated film of milk and water had been flow'd over its surface.

16. Of the tide: To overtake and surround (a person). *dial.* (See quot.)

1735 DYCHE & PARDON, *Flow*, to come upon a Person or Thing greatly or hastily, like the Motion of Water when the Tide is coming in. 1875 *Saxseer Gloss.* s. v., 'If you doant mind you'll be flow'n in, one of these days.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'They got flow'd on.'

Hence *Flow'er* (flōw'ər), *Metalurgy*, a flow-gate (see FLOW sb. 1 g).

1881 WYLLIE *Iron-Founding* 50 The use of flo'ers or gates. *Ibid.* 66 According to the thickness of the part so should the size of the flow'er be.

Flowage (flōw'əz). [f. FLOW v. + -AGE.] The act of flowing; the state of being flowed or flooded. In comb. *flowage-line*.

1846 WORCESTER *cities* WILKINS. 1884 J. G. PYLE in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 621/1 Flowage line [of a reservoir].

Flowede, obs. form of FLOOD.

Flowe(n), obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of FLY.

Flower (flauər, flaurər, sb. Forms: 3-4 flur(e, 3-7 flour(e, 4-7 flour(e, 4 flor, flouur, 6 flore, Sc. flour, 7 floor), 5- flower, (S, 9 poet. flow'r). See also FLOUR. [ME. *flour*, *flur*, a. OF. *flour*, *flur*, flor (Fr. *flour*) = Pr. *flour*, *flor*, Sp., Pg., and Olt. *flor* (It. *fiore*) = L. *flōr-em*, *flōs*, f. Aryan root *bhlō-: see BLOW v. 2]

1. A complex organ in phenogamous plants, comprising a group of reproductive organs and its envelopes. In the popular use of the word, the characteristic feature of a flower is the 'coloured' (not green) envelope, and the term is not applied where this is absent, unless there is obvious resemblance in appearance to what is ordinarily so called. In botanical use, a flower consists normally of one or more stamens or pistils (or both), a corolla, and a calyx; but the two last are not universally present.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 340 þe treou also, openēd ham & bringēd forð misliche flures. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xiv. 2 As a flour goth out, and is totreden. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. To Leif nor flour fynd could I name of rew. 1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* i. xxvi, Thou suckest the floure till all the sweet be gone. 1672 W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* 31 Daffodils that have several Flowers on one Stalk. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 498 Like some fair flow'r the early spring supplies. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iii. ii, As faithless leaves drop from the o'erblown flower. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 13 A flower, if complete in all its parts, consists of a calyx, a corolla, stamens, and a pistil. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsiaz* 20 Flower that's full-blown tempts the butterfly.

fig. a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 89 Thah thou be whynt and bryth on ble, fawen shule thy floures. 1380 WYCLIF *Sch. Wks.* III. 30 Cristen men...Schal no flour schewe of virtu. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 9 A foule blindnes whiche...dystroyeth the floures and the frutes of al goostly vertues. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 122 This bud of Loue...May prone a beauteous Flower when next we meete. 1759 RUTTY *Spiritual Diary* (ed. 2) 140 An extract of some sweet flowers from the scriptures. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xii. (1877) 241 Righteousness, both in its root of faith and its flower of charity.

b. In *Bryology*, extended to denote the growth comprising the reproductive organs in mosses.

2. *transf.* a. The down or feathery seeds of the dandelion and thistle. ? *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 221/2 Floure of a tasyll that flyeth about all rounde, barbedieu.

† b. pl. The menstrual discharge; the menses; = CATAMENIA. *Obs.* [After F. *flours*; but this is regarded by French scholars as a corruption of *flucurs*: see FLEUR.]

c 1400 *Rel. Ant.* I. 190 A woman schal in the harme blede For stoppyng of hure flowrys. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's*

Distyll. Waters A iij, The same water...causeth women to have her flowres, named menstruum. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 106 It helpeth the stopping of the Flowres. 1741 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 666/2 The French term 'fleurs' and the English 'flowers' are now fallen into disuse.

c. *Anc. Chem.* (pl., earlier sing. also in form *flour*): The pulverulent form of any substance, esp. as the result of condensation after sublimation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxx. (1495) 579 Drieng and tempryng wyth vynegre it [leed] torneth in to whyte colour of floure of leed. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* v. (1651) 164 Which whitenesse is partly the floures of the Nitre. 1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne* 25 Flow'r of sulphur powder'd well. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* i. 162 The benzoic acid, is sufficiently known by the name of *flowers of benzoine*. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 114 These [white flakes] have been called flowers of Zinc. 1834 GRIFFIN *Chem. Recreat.* (ed. 3) 117 Flowers of benjamin, a substance obtained by sublimation from gum benzoine. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 337 Powdered sulphur is known in Commerce as flowers of sulphur.

d. Applied to various fungoid growths; a seum formed on wine, vinegar, etc. in fermentation. *Flowers of tan*: a fungus (*Fuligo*) growing on tan heaps.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Fiocchi*, flowers of wine. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 128 The Cholerick humour is hot and fiery, bitter, and like unto the floure of wine. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* 21 Sept. 772 A somewhat moist and putrid matter...which...is called...the Flower of this Substance [osteocolla]. 1675 CHARLETON *Myst. Vintners* 151 Reserving the Froth or Flower of it, and putting the same into small Casks. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 263 The yellow plasmodia inside a tan-heap...come to the surface, and then coalesce into the large bodies which are known as 'flowers of tan'.

3. A blossom considered independently of the plant, and esp. in regard to its beauty or perfume.

c 1275 *Lune Ron* 151 in O. E. Misc. 97 þu art swettre þane eny flur. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 214/491 A fair Medwe he saiz with swete floures. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 434 Flures To strawen in þe maidenes bures. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 86 As the bees loue the swetest of the floures. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 59 Als fresch as flouris that in May vp spredis. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 169 Strew me ouer With Maiden Flowers. 1656 COWLEY *Ancroutiques, Another Epicure*, Beauteous Flowers, why do we spread, Upon the Mon'ments of the Dead? 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 148 We...justly set the Gem above the Flower.

b. *fig.* (esp. as applied to a person.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 340 Uertus beoð...swote smellinde flures ine Godes neose. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 93 Blessed be thou...Sute flur of parays. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 10 Aue Maria...Haile, fresche flour femynyne! 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 77 Nay hee's a flower, in faith a very flower. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 217 My wife told me a good deal of the beauties of your person; but I did not think we had such a flower in our country. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 86 And they will beat my girl Remembering her mother: O my flower!

c. pl. The bloom of certain plants used in Medicine (formerly also in Cookery).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Take Flourys of Vyolet, boyle hem. 1586 W. BAILEY 2 *Treat. Eye-sight* (1633) 11 An ounce of the water of Rosemarie flowers. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 76 Halfe a handfull of the flowers of Camomill. 1652 Chamel flowers [see CAMOMILE 2].

4. A flowering plant; a plant cultivated or esteemed for the sake of its blossoms.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 41 Now spring vp flouris fra the rute...Lay out 3our levis lustely. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 870 Unwholesome weeds take root with precious flowers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 273 O flours That never will in other climate grow. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 3 (1822) 99 If the blossom be of most importance we call it [the plant] a flower. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xviii. (1813) 289 Flowers...are classed into annuals, biennials and perennials.

b. In the names of various plants, as † flower of Bristol, † flower (of) Constantinople, the nonsuch, *Lychnis chalcidonica*; flower of Jove (see quot.); flower of the night (see quot. 1665); flower of the sun = SUNFLOWER.

1578 LUTE *Dodoens* ii. viii. 157 *Flos Constantinopolitanus*, that is to say Floure Constantinople. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxix. § 5. 380 It is called...in English...of some Flower of Bristowe, and Nonsuch. *Ibid.* cclxvii. 612 Of the flower of the Sunne, or the Marigolde of Peru. 1665 RAY *Flora* ii. xvii. 195 The Mervail of Peru...These flowers...are to be seen late in evenings, or early in mornings, and therefore have been called the flowers of the night. 1672 W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* 33 Flowers of the Sun, do commonly flower about August. *Ibid.*, Flower of Bristol, Champion or Nonsuch. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* 134 Flower of Jove, *Lychnis flos-jovis*.

5. The representation of a flower: a. in drawing, painting, and weaving.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 þe flurs þat beoð idrahe þron [on a gerlandesche]. a 1300 *Body & Soul* 14 in *Maif's Poems* 334 Thi riche halles? I-peynted with so riche floures? 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1413 Some were...feyr peyntede wyth frute and floures. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 891 Nought clad in silk was he But alle in floures. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1539 A vestoure to vise on of violet floures. 1830 TENNYSON *Revoll. Arab. Nts.* xiv, Engarlanded and diaper'd With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.

b. *Arch.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Flowers [in Architecture], representations of some imaginary flowers, by way of crowning or finishing on the top of a dome. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Flower of the capital*, is an ornament, in form of a rose, in the middle of the sweep of the Corinthian abacus.

c. *Printing.* (See quot. 1871.)

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. & Art Print.* 287 Flowers were the

first Ornaments which were used at the Head of . . pages. 1779 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1889 VI. 427 Did they take all the letters, flowers, etc., except the five cases of money types which you say the Congress have? 1838 TIMPERLEY *Printers' Man.* 62 Flowers are used for borders. 1871 RINGWALT *Amer. Encycl. Printing* 172 Flowers, ornaments for embellishing chapter-headings, or forming tail-pieces to books. 1888 in JACOBI *Printers' Voc.*

d. = FLEUR-DE-LIS 2 and 3. *Flower of the winds*: see quot. 1867.

c 1314 *Guy Warr.* (A.) (1887) 462 He . . hit him on he helme so brist, That al he floures fel down rist. 1352 MINOR *Poems* ix. i. The floures that faire war Er fallen in France. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 162 If the flower of the needle be righte Northe from it. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. viii. 393 The favourite Anglo-Saxon kind of ornament, called the 'flower'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailors' Word-bk.* *Flower of the Winds*, the mariner's compass on maps and charts.

e. † A flower-shaped branch or bowl of a candlestick. Also, a piece of iron shaped like a fleur-de-lis.

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 128, I will that there be maid for every floure of the candlelike a tapur of wod. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Flower*, the piece of iron which fastens a vice to a table or bench.

f. An artificial flower (as an ornament).

1881 *Illustr. Housch. Jnl.* Sept. 121/3 The most popular flowers just now for bonnet trimmings . . are made of velvet.

6. An adornment or ornament; a precious possession, a 'jewel'.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 9 London beyng one of the floures of the worlde as touchinge worldlye riches. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 203 That's Æneas . . hee's one of the floures of Troy. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* ii. iii. 40 The nomination of any persons to those places, he will reserve to himself, it being a principal and inseparable flower of his Crown. 1677 YARRANTON *Eug. Improv.* 63 The Dutch robbed of one of their greatest Flowers. 1783-94 BLAKE *Songs Inuoc. Holy Thursday* 5 O what a multitude they seem'd, these flowers of London town. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 219 The power of pardoning . . a precious prerogative which . . even the Whigs allowed to be a flower properly belonging to the Crown.

† b. phr. *To bear, fang, have the flower (of)*: to gain the victory, to have preëminence (among).

c 1310 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 248 Is Edward ded? Of Christendome he ber the flour! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 500 And þar be floure in þe filde I fangid þurze himselfe. *Ibid.* 2603 For he þat folows hase þe floure & he flees neuer. 14135 *Torr. Portugal* 2595 Toront the floure away bare. † c. Virginity. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 52 in E. E. P. (1862) 14 Maid bere heuen king . . þer for sso ne les nost hir flure. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 334 O Pallas noble quene . . Help, that I lese nought my floure.

d. An embellishment or ornament (of speech); a choice phrase, *rare in sing.*

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 117 There was Mercurius, wise and eloquent, Of rethorike that fand the flouris faire. 1533 UDALL (*title*) *Floures for Latyne Spekyng*, selected and gathered oute of Terence. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. i. (1845) 298 Discourses not tricked up with Flowers of Rhetoric. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i. Your occasional tropes and flowers suit the general coarseness of your style, as tambour sprigs would a ground of linsey-woolsey. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Menu.* (ed. 3) 41 Bob's harangue, 'Twas deuced fine . . All full of flowers. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xv. iii. 145 Ulrich von Hutten heard Italian orators smother them 'in flowers of speech'.

7. The choicest individual or individuals among a number of persons or things; 'the pick'.

Flower of Chivalry, etc., may belong to this sense or to 9, according as the accompanying sb. is taken as *abstr.* or *concr.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 257 Moder milde flur of alle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 433 Þe noble tour, þat of all þe tours of Engeland yis yholde floure. † 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 50 Hewas of chevalrye the floure. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 50 The noble Chaucer, of makaris flour. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV (an. 1) 17 b. There wer slain the flower of all Loughdean. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1017/2 They were the floure . . of the Elect. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 Noblemen, which be the floure of gentilitie. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* 443 S. Ambrose, and S. Augustine (the flower of the Latine fathers) . . doe bitterly oppose it. 1764 MONT. G. *Psalmazur* 74 Yet I was always singled out as the flower of the flock. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* i. (1839) 49 They had consented to his selecting the flower of the English forces. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Brave Roland* vi. Roland, the flower of chivalry. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 277, I take her for the flower of womankind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 348 The London clergy, then universally acknowledged to be the flower of their profession, held a meeting.

8. The best, choicest, most attractive or desirable part or product of anything, material or immaterial; the essence, quintessence; also 'the gist' (of a matter).

The earliest appearance of this sense in English is in the specific application now differentiated as FLOUR sb., q.v.

1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* Aviii, Matromonie . . contained the felicity of man's life, the Flower of Friendship. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* N v, Creme . . Flos lactis. Rightly so tearmed by the Latines, for it is the very flower of milke, as also butter is the flower of Creme. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 351 The flower of gaine and emolument to this State. 1685 BAXTER *Paraph. N. T.*, Phil. iv. 4 That holy joy in the Lord is that Flower of Religion which all Christians should desire. a 1732 GAY *Fables, Man, Cat, Dog & Fly* 124, I sip the tea's delicious flower. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. v. The flower of the matter is, that they are but nine; that they sit in secret. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 69 Thrice-happy days! The flower of each, those moments when we met. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. ii. 27 Here we have the flower and outcome of Newton's induction.

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9. The brightest and fairest example or embodiment of any quality. Cf. PINK.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 213 Syre Waweine ys neweu, flour of corteyseye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 107 In his tyme of strengthe he [Hercules] was the flour. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 3 The floure of porte in womanhede. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 81 Prynce of freedom, and floure of gentilitie. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xcix, Mornes messenger . . Cals each wight to salute the floure of blisse. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. v. 44 He is not the flower of curtesie. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 353 Cicero, Hortensius, Caesar, and those other selected flowers of eloquence. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 113 Lancelot, the flower of bravery.

10. The state or condition of being in bloom or blossom; in phrases in flower, † in (their) flowers.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 209 His limes were first in Flow'rs. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3697/4 Ranunculos, and Tulips, in their Flowers. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 An Orchard in Flower looks . . more delightful than . . the most finished Parterre.

† b. *transf.* of birds. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 654 Young birds . . are in their full floure ere one be a ware. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 29/2 Cocks, Pheasants, and Peacocks . . are much more beautiful in their natural flower.

11. Of persons: The period or state of 'bloom', vigour, or prosperity. a. The prime (of life), the bloom (of youth); esp. in phrases, † in youth's flowers, in the flower of one's age.

1508 DUNBAR *Two marit women* 170 A young man ryght 3ap, bot nought in youth[is] flouris. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. IV (an. 13) 32 Taken prisoner and so remained in Engeland . . till the flower of his age was passed or sore blemished. 1577 NORTHBROOK *Dicing* (1843) 41 Let not the floure of life passe by us. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 4 In the first flower of his age. 1733 POPE *Horr. Sat.* ii. i. 102 In flow'r of age you perish for a song! 1827 SCOTT *Jnl.* 4 Aug. He is a man in the flower of life, about thirty. 1830 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* ii, A simple maiden in her flower Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 257 They were in the flower of youth and beauty.

† b. The state or condition of greatest eminence, fame, prosperity, etc. Chiefly phr. *in one's flower(s)*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 316 Þe Emperour of Rome was þanne in his flouris. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2190 A man hath most honour To dyen in his excellence and floure. † a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 434 Alas! now fallen is my flower! 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 2 In which time Æsopus the orator was in his flower. 1550 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* i. xl. 158 Whye a man is in his floures of health. 1665 J. WERN *Stone-Heng* (1725) 207 Jeffery Monmouth was in his Flower Anno 1156.

† c. Bloom or beauty. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iii. ii. 96 See how she gins to blow Into life's flower again!

12. Simple attrib., as *flower-bed*, *-bell*, *-border*, *-court*, *-garden*, *-garland*, *-plat*, *-plot*, *-root*, *-sheath*, *-show*, *-spike*, *-stand*, *-stick*, *-time*, *-tree*.

1873 LONGE *Wayside Inn, Laudford's T., Sir Christopher* 41 A modest 'flower-bed' thickly sown with sweet alyssum. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* iii, The stem, which else had fallen quite With cluster'd 'flower-bells. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 36 A 'Flower-Border. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 234 She was . . delving and digging in her flower-border. 1828 *Ibid.* Ser. iii. (1863) 25 Behind the house is an ample kitchen-garden, and before, a neat 'flower-court. 1672 W. HUGHES (*title*), The 'Flower-Garden. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 96 The court resembled a flower-garden. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 997 3yf þou euer . . Dedyst 'floure gerlande or coroune To makē wommen to gadry. 1796 *Plain Sense* II. 49 The little 'flower plat put forth its beauties. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 307 Suburban villas . . with fancifully ornamented flower-plats before them. 1644 J. SERGEANT in Digby *Nat. Bodies* (1645) *2a, Yours is a 'Flower-plot pav'd by Truth's rich Gold. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 140 A little flower-plot, the superfluous ornament of a rich man's estate. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Such Plants and 'Flower-Roots as endure not well out of the Ground. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 241 Flower-roots, sundry boxes of books, a piano-forte. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 365 A blossom vermeil-white, That lightly breaks a faded 'flower-sheath. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 316, I went . . to a 'flower-show in the Botanical Gardens. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 35 'Flower-spike from 2 to 3 feet long. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 125 [She] husied herself with a 'flower-stand in the recess. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 708 'Flower-sticks may be square or round, according to the fancy of the maker. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 127 This was the 'flower-time of the Aeolians, their brief and brilliant spring. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 142 All sort of Greens and 'flower trees.

b. objective, as *flower-gatherer*, *-maker*, *-painter*, *-vendor*; *flower-making*, *-painting*, vbl. sbs.; *flower-bearing*, *-breeding*, *-infolding*, *-sucking* adjs.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 422 Gramineæ . . normally 'flower-bearing (but sometimes also empty) glumes. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 5/7 Behind the hearse there was a body of flower-bearing mutes. 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 1 O'er . . 'flower-breeding vales. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gr. Brit.* xlv. 87/8 So the 'flower gatherer of Westminster recordeth. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. i, The 'flower-infolding buds Burst on yon lightning-blasted almond-tree. 1809 HAN. MORR *Calèbs* (ed. 3) I. 145 The street where the poor 'flower-maker lived. 1884 BECK *Drazer's Dict.* 130 Dyed feathers when used in 'flower-making are . . apt to fade. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 349 The mere 'flower-painter is . . oblig'd to study the form of festons. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terns Art.* 'Flower-painting . . may be said to have asserted its proper place as an Art *sui generis* in the seventeenth century. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1626) 313 'Flower-sucking Bees. 1861 *Crt. Life at Naples* I. 207 The beggars and 'flower-vendors sought shady nooks.

c. instrumental, as *flower-bespangled*, *-besprinkled*, *-crowned*, *-decked*, *-embroidered*, *-enamelled*, *-inwoven*, *-sprinkled*, *-strewn*, *-teeming* adjs.

1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 20 Thicket, still fragrant and still 'flower-bespangled. 1851 LONGE *Gold. Leg. m. Sp. in front Cathedral*, It looks like a 'flower-besprinkled meadow. 1606 SYLVSTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Magnif.* 808 The 'flower-crown'd People, swarming on the Green. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. viii. 248 Bowls of wine flower-crowned. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* iv. (1888) 262/1, I had left a 'flower-decked room. 1747 LD. G. LYTTELTON *Monody* v. 58 Sequester'd dales And 'flower-embroider'd vales. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. xviii, Along the 'flow'r enamell'd vales The silver Trent . . doth slide. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 187 With 'flower-inwoven tresses torn The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 13 The scythe being whetted makes us cast more lingering looks at the 'flower-sprinkled tresses of the meadows. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* etc. 363 The 'flower-strewn earth is wondrous fair. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 43 A 'flower-teeming land.

d. parasynthetic and similitive, as *flower-faced*, *-like*, *-shaped*, *-soft*, *-wise* adjs.; *flower-like*, *-wise* advs.

1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* I. iii, He glances down at the slim, 'flower-faced maiden. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 47 'Flower-like they wither and decay. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 28 Surmounted by a flower-like ornament. 1836-7 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 414/1 Tubes, ending in 'flower-shaped capsules. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 215 The Silken Tackle, Swell with the touches of those 'Flower-soft hands. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 213 [Grief shall come] 'Flower-wise upon the old root of tears brought forth.

13. Special comb.: *flower-animals*, a book-name for the Anthozoa; *flower-book*, a book in which (a) drawings of flowers are made; (b) collected flowers are preserved; *flower-bug*, U.S., the popular name of various small hemipterous insects which frequent the blossoms of flowering plants, as the species of *Anthocoris* (*Cent. Dict.*); *flower-cup*, (a) the calyx; (b) the cup-shaped receptacle formed by a flower; *flower-fence*, the plant *Poinciana pulcherrima*; *flower-girl*, a girl who sells flowers; *flower-head*, an inflorescence consisting of a close cluster of sessile florets; *flower-honey* (see quot.); *flower-knot*, a small flower-bed arranged in a pattern; *flower-leaf*, a petal; *flower-pecker*, (a) a name for birds of the family *Dicaeidae*; (b) 'an American honey-creeper or guilder of the family *Carebidae*' (*Cent. Dict.*); *flower-piece*, (a) a picture with flowers for its subject; (b) an arrangement of flowers; *flower-stalk*, the peduncle supporting the flower or flower-head; *flower-water*, distilled water containing the essential oil of flowers; *flower-work*, a representation of flowers in weaving, carving, etc.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 177 The elegant 'flower-animal, *Diazoma*, is found on the barrier-reef. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* i. (1848) 7 The forms of life under consideration . . are appropriately styled flower-animals. 1753-4 SHERSTONE *Poet. Wks.* (1854) 137 (*title*) Written in a 'flower book of my own colouring. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 277, I used some thin and delicate sheets of this bark . . in my flower-book. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 140 The 'flower-cups are cut into four deep segments at the margin. 1860 TYAS *Wild Fl.* 41 The flower cup consists of two obtuse lips. 1786 REES *Cycl.*, *Barbadoes* 'flower-fence, *poinciana* . . is planted in hedges, to divide the lands in Barbadoes, from whence it had the title of flower-fence. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants*, *Flower-fence*, a name in India for *Casalpinia (Poinciana) pulcherrima*. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 236 'Flower-girls with baskets. 1889 *Tablet* 3 Aug. 167 There are two classes of flower-girl—the day-sellers and the night-sellers. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 12 The 'flower-head, when all the flowers are sessile upon a broad plate . . as in the Daisy. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* iv. 184 There is three sortes of Hony, the best kinde is that which is called . . 'flowre Hony, made in the springtime. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 316 Floure-honey. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* II. 142 The sweet green . . is the predominant colour; while the gaudy flowers . . are carelessly interspersed. This is infinitely more pleasing and beautiful than . . a 'flower-knot. 1893 S. E. WORC. *Gloss.*, *Flower-knot*, a small flower bed. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dipetalous Flower* . . is that which has two 'Flower Leaves. 1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1873) 4 Whether it be green, as are foliage-leaves, or coloured, as are flower-leaves. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* vi. 212 Little flocks of the small green 'Flower-pecker (*Zosterops*). a 1784 JOHNSON *Wks.* (1816) I. 334 A room hung with 'flower-pieces of her own painting. 1789 PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 415 Three inches of its 'flowerstalk may be seen above the surface. 1886 U. S. *Consular Rep.* No. lxviii. 581 'Flower waters are produced by ordinary distillation, in which the flowers are boiled with water in large alembics. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 228 Robes . . wrought thick with 'floure-worke, resembling poppies. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 211 The benches . . present in their ends and fronts, combinations of panelling and flower-work. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 103 It is a pity . . such flower-work [lace] should be so poorly paid.

Flower (flaur), v. Forms: 4-7 flour(e), 5-7 flowr, (5 flore), 6- flower. [*f. prec. sb.* Cf. OF. *florir* (mod.F. *fleurir*), L. *flōrēre*.]

1. *intr.* To bloom or blossom; to come into bloom, produce flowers. Of a flower: To expand, open.

13. . . K. *Alis.* 2904 Þe medes floureþ, þe foules syngeþ. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 270 A rose, þat flowered and fayled as kynd hit gef. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 266 A drie

branche, which anon gan floure and bere. *c* 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 168/1 Flowryn. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* v. lxxx. 651 The vine flowreth in high and base Germanie. about the beginning of June. 1672 *GREW Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* (1682) § 14 Plants, which flower all the Year. 1712 *Andison Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 8 His Rose-trees, Wood-bines and Jessamines may flower together. 1842 *N. B. WARD Closed Cases Pl.* iii. (1852) 51 All these [plants] flowered well. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* v. 128 Olive-groves... where the cyclamen and violet flowered with feathery maiden-hair.

b. fig. Also with *out.* † To flower off: (of reflexions) to arise spontaneously in the treatment of a subject.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 340 Mi vlesch is iflured & bicumen al neowe. *c* 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 306 Your chere floureth, but hit wol not seide. 1642 *MORE Song of Soul* iii. iii. xxviii. 1 Whose drooping phansie never flowered out. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1738) l. 135 If you can accept of these few Observations which have flow'd off. 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Cont.* Wks. II. 34 The thorny and bitter aloof of dissension required less than a century to flower on the steps of your temple. 1859 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Fann* xxxiv. (1883) 358 The mediæval front of the cathedral, where the imagination of a Gothic architect had long ago flowered out indestructibly. 1885 *CLODD Myths & Dr.* ii. i. 146 The germs of those capacities which... have flowered in the noblest and wisest of our race.

c. trans. (causatively). To cause (a plant) to bloom; to bring into blossom or flower.

1850 *Florist* Mar. 66 They winter better in the pots they were flowered in. 1887 *BARING-GOULD Gold, Feather xii.* Azaleas which were... put under glass and flowered.

† 2. *transf.* Of beer and wine: **a.** To froth, mantle. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxiii. 31 Ne beholde... the win, when it floureth. 1530 *PALSGR.* 552/2 This ale floureth better in a good drinkers eye. *a* 1502 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rldg.) 127/2 All Nineveh hath not such a cup of ale, it flowers in the cup. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 22 It makes beer to mantle, flower, and smile at you. 1750 *W. ELLIS Country Housewife's Fann. Comp.* 187 If a little wheat-bran is boiled in our ordinary beer, it will cause it to mantle or flower in the cup, when it is poured out.

† **b.** To become turbid. *Obs.*

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* iv. § 17 Rack [sack] into another Cask, and it will not then flower nor be ill-conditioned.

† **c. trans.** To spice (wine). *Obs.*

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* i. § 28 To flower a Butt of Muskadine.

† 3. *intr.* To be in or attain the 'flower' or height of one's beauty, fame, or prosperity (also with *up*); to prosper, be distinguished; to thrive or be distinguished in, of or with (a specified thing); to abound; = FLOURISH *v.* 3, 4. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Ase ine yere bet wel floureþ ine guode. *c* 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. v. 131 Forto dwellen in hys Citee and flouren of rychesses. *c* 1430 *LYNG. Bochas* i. viii. (1544) 12 b, While he floured in his worthines He toke a wyfe of excellent fayrenes. *Ibid.* i. iv. (1544) 8 Flouryng up in her tender age This sayd Isis so pleasaunt was and mete. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cxi. § 125 In this tyme flowryd Hermafreditus. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* l. 327 This Redwalde had .ii. sones flouryng in chynalyre. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xi, That noble clerke of Almaine, which late floured, called Agricola.

† 4. *trans.* To adorn or cover with or as with flowers or a flower; to decorate; to serve as a decoration for. Also with *over*. *Obs.*

1577-8 *HOLINSHEN Chron.* (1808) IV. 870 He... floured the top of the castell of Dublin with the archbishops head. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. and Commu.* 290 The Chambers are flowerd with coloured Marbles, and garnished. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 11 Christ, who perfumeth and flowereth heaven with his royal presence. *c* 1650 *Robin Hood & Three Squires* 66 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* l. 18 Thou shalt be the first man shall flower this gallow tree. 1791 *W. BARTRAM Carolina* 161 Its thick foliage... is flowered over with large milk-white fragrant blossoms.

5. To embellish with figures of flowers or a floral design; to work flowers upon.

16... *Young Tam Lane* iii. in *Child Ballads* ii. (1884) 352/1 I'll away to Carterhaugh, And flower mysell the gown. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy* II. l. 6r The Pelongs and Gaws, are... either plain or flower'd. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) l. xix. 30 Mrs. Jervis shewed my master the waistcoat I am flowering for him. 1838 *MISS MITFORD in Tail's Mag.* v. 165 The form of a beather sprig suggested an apron that she was flowering. 1857 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 377 Ann flowered me a most lovely collar.

transf. and fig. 1853 *M. ARNOLD Poems, Sohrab & Rustum*, The frost flowers the whiten'd window-panes. 1882 *BLACKMORE Christovell* l. iv. 37 Many sweet beauties... flower the skirts of the desolate moor.

b. intr. Of silver alloyed for use as coin: To assume the appearance of being marked with figures of flowers. See FLOWERED *ppl.* a, 3 b.

1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lxxxvi. 42 Rupee Silver... will bear twenty-eight per cent. of Copper-alloy... and if it flowers, it passes current.

Flowerage (flauw'edz). [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* and *v.* + -AGE¹. Cf. *OF. fleurage*.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury*, II. 115/2 Flowerage is the setting of sorts of Flower together, in husks, and so to hang them up with strings Hence 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey); and in later Dicts.]

2. **a.** Flowers collectively, blossom; a display or assemblage of flowers; floral ornament or decoration. *lit. and fig.* **b.** The process of flowering; the result of this process. *lit. and fig.*

1831 *J. WILSON Unimere* vi. 9 Never... the goats... On such profusion of wild flowerage browsed. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iii. (1858) 261 This glorious Elizabethan Era with its Shakspeare, as the outcome and flowerage of all which had preceded it. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 203 The flowerage That stood from out a rich brocade. 1880 *SWINBURNE Stud. in Song* 78 The zone of their flowerage [sea-weed] that knows not of sunshine and snow. 1887 *W. PATER Imag. Portraits* iv. 144 A wonderful flowerage of architectural fancy... passed over and beyond the earlier fabric.

Flowered (flauw'ed), *ppl.* **a.** [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* and *v.* + -ED¹, 2.]

1. Having flowers; covered with flowers or blossoms; adorned or decked with flowers.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 757 [pat [appel] tre so fayre was floured & so full leued. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 Vey... schullen offeren to floured candelys a-form seynt Willyams tounbe. 1523 *FITZHERB. Ilush.* § 20 Hawdod hath... v. or syxe branches, floured in the toppe. 1601 *WERVER Mirr. Mart.* vi. ii. These Nymphs of Ashdon Forrest neuer haunted Medways flou'd banks. 1832 *TENNYSON Miller's Dau.* 112 I came, and lay Upon the freshly-flower'd slope.

b. Bearing flowers (of a specified kind or number).

1592 *BRETTON Pilgr. Parad.* xxxiii (Grosart) l. 8 He... faire flou'd weedes, as poison foule refused. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Poinciaua*. Purple-flowered *acacia*. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 157 Calyx 6 or 8-flowered. 1842 *TENNYSON Gadiva* 63 She saw The white-flower'd elder-thicket. 1877-84 *F. E. HULME Wild Fl.* p. v, Peduncle axillary, one or two-flowered.

† 2. In flower or bloom. *Obs.*

1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* vi. lxxviii, The early Violet... spreading his flou'd purple to the skies. 1787 *Generous Attachm.* IV. 170 A bed of flowered asparagus.

3. Embellished with figures of flowers, or with flower-like patterns.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 64 Why then is my Pump well flower'd. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* iii. ii, Your gown... flowered satin. 1742 *MRS. PENDARVES* in *Sydney Eng.* in 18 C. I. 98 Very handsome flowered silks shaded like embroidery. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 172 Polished stones, embossed and elegantly flowered. 1812-6 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* l. 151 Some of the later perpendicular buildings have much less flowered carvings. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 967 Flowered Indian gowns.

b. Flowered silver: see quot. 1886.

1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 43 Tho' it [Silver] be not flower'd, it must go off in all his Payments, but from any Body else it may be refused if it is not flower'd. 1886 *VULE & BURNELL Gloss. Anglo-Ind.* *Flower'd Silver*, a term applied by Europeans in Burma to the standard quality of silver... The term is taken from the appearance of stars and radiating lines, which forms on the surface of this particular alloy, as it cools in the crucible.

c. Her. = FLEURY.

1739 *J. COATS Dict. Her.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Flory*, All Things Flower'd, or Flory, in Arms, respect only the French Lilly, or Fleur de Lys.

Flowerer (flauw'er). [*f.* FLOWER *v.* + -ER¹.] A person or thing that flowers.

1. A plant that flowers in some specified way or at some specified season.

1851 *GLENNY Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 194 These Chrysanthemums... being abundant flowerers. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 34/1 Auriculas are spring flowerers.

2. (See quot.)

1865 *E. METEYARD Life J. Wedgwood* I. 234 Women, called flowerers, who... incised by faint lines flowers... or grotesque imitations of Chinese pagodas [etc.].

Floweret (flauw'rèt). Chiefly *poet.* Also 4 *flourette*, 6-7 *flouret*, 7-8 *flowret*. [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* + -ET. Cf. *FLORET*.] A small flower.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 891 For nought y-clad in silk was he, But al in floures and flourettes. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iv. i. 60 That same dew... Stood now within the pretty flouret eyes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 379 The Silvan Lodge... With flourets deck't. 1782 *V. KNOX Ess.* (1819) II. cxvii. 292 The charms of a tree or a floweret. 1838 *LONGF. Reaper & Flowers* iv, My Lord has need of these flowerets gay. 1873 *GEIKIE Gl. Ice Age* xxx. 423. In arctic regions the short summer brings into bloom a number of pretty flowerets.

fig. 1753-4 *SHENSTONE Poet. Wks.* (1854) 138 Let Art and Friendship's joint essay Diffuse their flowerets in her way.

Flowerful (flauw'iful), **a.** [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* + -FUL.] Abounding in or filled with flowers.

1848 in *CRAIG*. 1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* *A Match* 5 Blown fields and flowerful closes. 1887 *MRS. COMPTON READE Maid o' Mill* l. i. 2 A chestnut or two towering up straight and flowerful.

† **Flower-gentle.** *Obs.* [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* + GENTLE *a.*; app. in imitation of the Fr. name *fleur noble*. No Fr. **fleur gentille* is known.] = FLORAMOR.

1561 *Grant of Arms to Dr. Caius* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) l. 179 Crest: a dove... with a flower gentle in his mouth. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. xviii. 168 These pleasant... floures are called... in English floure Gentill, Floramor, & Purple veluet floure. 1630 *W. T. Justif. Relig. Professed* v. 36 Of Flower-gentle whose beauty and colour doth not fade nor wither away. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, Flower gentle, or flower amour, **Amaranthus purpureus*.

Flowering, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* FLOWER *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FLOWER in various senses.

a. The putting forth of flowers or blossom; coming into flower, blooming.

1629 *PARKINSON (title) Paradisus* in *Sole*... or a choise Garden of... Flowers, with their Nature, place of Birth, time of flowering [etc.]. 1865 *KINGSLEY Heroes* xv. 185 She regretted the lengthening of the days and the flowering of the primroses. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 34/1 Any dwarf growing annuals would also answer for a second flowering.

fig. 1865 *M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* iv. 119 She placed her whole joy in the flowering of this gifted nature,

b. The action of adorning with flowers, or with figures of flowers.

1739 *J. COATS Dict. Her.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Flory*, Fleury, Flory, Fleury, Floretty... signify different Ways of Flowering. 1848 *CRAIG, Flowering*... the act of adorning with flowers.

2. *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* † **a.** *collect.* Blossoms. † **b.** Effervescence; frothiness. † **c.** Efflorescence or superficial growth. **d.** *pl.* Figures of flowers. **e.** (See quot. 1867).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10726 (Cott.) His wand suld fluring bere [pat suld o rote o iesse spring. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 312 The Spirits... become Dull, and the Drinke dead, which ought to haue a little Flouing. 1634 *T. JOHNSON Parry's Chirurg.* iii. iii. 83 A certaine drie flouing, or production of the true skinne. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. xii. vii. 171 His dressing-gown, a grand yellow silky article with silver flowerings. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flowering*, the phenomenon observed usually in connection with the spawning of fish, at the distance of four leagues from shore. The water appears to be saturated with a thick jelly, filled with the ova of fish.

3. *attrib.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvi. 31 Pe flesshe is a fel wynde, and in flouyrng-tyme Porw lykng and lustes so loude he gynneth blowe. 1870 *HOOKEK Stud. Flora* 300 *Primula scotica*... has three flowering seasons. 1879 *O. W. HOLMES Motley* i. 5 The... 'flowering time of Authorship'.

Flowering (flauw'ri), *ppl.* **a.** [*f.* as *prece.* + -ING².] That flowers, in various senses.

1. **a.** That is in bloom; **b.** that bears flowers or blossoms.

a. 1592 *WYRLEY Armorie* 143 Worldly triumphs are like to flowering gras. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 272 Mark well the flowering Almonds in the Wood.

b. 1745 *Br. Pococke Descr. East* (1889) II. 141 Clumps of evergreen and flowering plants. 1818 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* II. xi. 30 The luxury of that fresh, growing, perfume, a flowering shrub in full bloom. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* i. v. 53 Each flower [of Wheat] is enclosed between a flowering-glume and a pale. 1884 *RITA Vivienne* i. i, A broad white road... bordered... by flowering chestnuts.

c. Often in plant-names; as *Flowering ash*, *box*, *currant*, *fern*, etc. (see the *sbs.*).

† 2. Flourishing, vigorous; that is in one's bloom or prime. *Flowering age*, *life*, *youth*: the bloom or prime of age, life, or youth. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6259 The gode thought and the worching, That maketh religioun flouing. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge with Angle* (1883) i A glad spirit maket a flouyrng age. 1558 *PHAEK Æneid* vii. V ij b, The bodies twayne Of Almon, flouing lad, and good Galesus foully slayne. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ii. x. 41 The one was in her flouing age, the other too too old. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 56 That cause... that... hath detain'd ne all my flouyrng Youth, Within a loathsome Dungeon. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* ii. iii. iii. (1651) 327 'Tis no dishonour... for a flouing man, City, or State to come to ruine.

3. Covered with or abounding in flowers or figures of flowers; = FLOWERY. Also, pertaining to or issuing from flowers.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 228 The Snake, roll'd in a flouing Banke. 1642 *H. MORE Song of Soul* l. i. lvi, This floting flouing changeable array. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 293 Groves of Myrrhe, And flouing Odours. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxi. 91 A flowering Garden, trimm'd for a lord's delight.

† **Flowerist.** *Obs.* [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* + -IST.] = FLORIST.

1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 181 Saffron... hath many kindred... which are propagated in the Gardens of curious Flowerists. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4479/3 Charles Blackwell, Seedsman and Flowerist. 1713 *J. PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 206 A French Flowerist first communicated this to Cornutus.

Flowerless (flauw'ulës), **a.** [*f.* as *prece.* + -LESS.] Without flower or bloom; spec. in *Bot.*, *flowerless plant* = CRYPTOGAM.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Drewe* 1860 An herbe he brought, floulesse, all greene. 1806 *J. GRAHAM Birds Scot.* 99 Lays his silvered head upon the flowerless bank. 1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 88 The Antherids of Flowerless plants.

b. Unadorned with flowers.

1892 *M. FIELD Sight & Song* 86 Three virgins, flowerless, slow of step. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 403 The room had a bleak flowerless look.

Hence **flowerlessness**, the condition or quality of being flowerless.

1855 in *OGLIVIE Suppl.* 1895 *A. AUSTIN in Blackw. Mag.* Nov., 641/2 Another apologist for the flowerlessness of Irish peasant dwellings.

Flower-pot, flowerpot (flauw'ipet).

1. A vessel, most commonly of red earthenware and slightly tapering downwards, to contain soil in which flowers may be planted.

1598 *FLORIO* s. v. *Grasta*, Flowerpots or lillypots. 1692-3 *Queen's Coll. Acc.* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 385 A Blew flower-pott for the Parlour. 1780 *COXE Russ. Disc.* 223 An open gallery, adorned on both sides with flowerpots. 1856 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 288, I brought two live plants in flower-pots.

2. (See quot.)

1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts, Flower Pot*, a particular kind of fire-work, that when ignited throws out a fountain of vivid spur-shaped sparks.

Flowery (flauw'ri), **a.** [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Abounding in or covered with flowers; producing flowers.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 57, I felle vpon þat flouy flast. *c* 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. metr. vi. 111 (Cambr. MS.) The

floury 3er [orig. *florifer annus*]. c 1586 C'LESS PEMBROKE Ps. xcii. iii. The wicked grow like fraile, though flowry grasse. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 1 Come, sit thee downe vpon this flowry bed. 1630 MILTON *Song May Morn.* The flowry May, who from her green lap throws 'The yellow cowslip. a 1751 DODDRIDGE *Hymns* (1758) 38 The flowry Spring at thy Command Embalms the Air. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 179 The fruits that hang on pleasure's flowery stem. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 91 No more thy flowery vales I travel o'er.

b. In plant-names. † Flowery Cole = CAULIFLOWER.

1578 LYTE *Dadocus* iv. vi. 554 The thirde kinde is called .in English, Flowrie Cole, or Cypres Colewintes. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Borders* 171 *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*, Flowrie-Docken.

† 2. Flourishing, vigorous. Obs.—1

a 1420 HOCCLVE *De Reg. Princ.* 877 Now age unorne away puttethe favour, That floury youthe in his cesoun conquere.

3. Composed of flowers; having the nature of flowers; proceeding from or characteristic of flowers. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* i. 236 Neighboring Hermon sweated flowry dew. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xix. ccxl Herby and floury Gallantry combine Their fairest powers to make her [Earth's] mantle fine. 1712 POPE *Ep. Miss Blount* 65 As flowry bands in wantonness are worn. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 212 The flowry race . . their new-flushed bloom resign. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. She viewed the flowry luxuriance of the turf. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxi. 266 The first warm snows . . enshrine the flowry growths.

4. dial. (See quot.)

1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words, Flowry*, florid, handsom, fair, of a good complexion. 1787-90 in GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* 1838 in HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc.*

5. Ornamented with figures of flowers or floral designs.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 881 As a flourie verge, to binde The . . skirts of that same watie Cloud. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 596 O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he threw. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. v. There was a flowery carpet on the floor.

6. Abounding in flowers of speech; full of fine words and showy expressions, florid.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 83 Thinke you I can a resolution fetch From flowrie tendernes? 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* ii. i. 146 And every flowry courtier writ romance. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount. Poems* (1777) 43 Bowers which oft in flowry laces . . Arabian poets praise. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* i. 275 Certain flowry gentlemen, who told us, in very pretty language . . that [etc.]. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 191 The answer . . was plain and practical; not flowry. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xvi. 176 A man of flowry tongue.

7. Her. = FLEURY.

1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 9 A Double Treasure flowry Counter flowry Mars. 1771 KIMBER & JOHNSON *Baronetage Eng.* III. 387 *Flowery*. This word signifies flowered, or adorned with the French lily.

8. Comb., as *flowery-kirtled*, -mantled.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 32 She . . makes The flowry-mantled Earth her happy bed. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 254 Amidst the flowry-kirtled Naiades. 1810 ASSOCIATE *Minstr.* 75 The flowry-mantled Spring.

Hence *Flow'eryly adv.*, in a flowery manner. *Flow'erness*, the quality of being flowery.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Flow'erness*. 1783 BLAIR *Lect.* I. xx. 422 That agreeable flow'erness of fancy and style. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 176 The flow'erness and green overgrowth of the past season. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 4/2 The critical judgment so flow'ery expressed. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 440 All the neighbourhood, he remarked, flow'ery, was talking . . about Miss Arden's tulip-beds.

Flowing (flō'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLOW *v.* + -ING¹].

1. The action of the vb. FLOW in various senses. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 20 Wif ðu blodes flowing æbolade tuelf uinter. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 168/1 Flowyng of þe watur, fluxus. c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 589 Soo grete a flowyng and gaderyng of the people. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 54 They obseruit not Flowyng, nor eschewit not Ryming in termes. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 42 We must have perpetuall ebbings and flowings of mirth and melancholy. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* v. (1709) 77 The happy turns and flowings of the author's wit. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 513 The . . Flowings in of the Holy Spirit. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 63 This great motion, called the flowing, of the sap. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 2 The flowing of water in a river.

2. *concr. a.* That which flows, that which streams forth, a stream, a wave; also *transf.* a 'stream' or herd of animals. Now rare.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xcii(i). 3 Floris rereden vp ther flowyngis. — *Isa.* lx. 6 The flowyng of camailles shal couere thee. 1388 — *Yosh.* v. 1 The Lord hadden driel the flowyngis of Jordan bifor the sones of Israel. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wk. Holy Ghost* i. ix. Wks. 1704 V. 57 The Sun . . whose Emanations and flowings forth they are. 1844 UPTON *Physiognomics* ii. 81 These rivers . . were what I may term flowings, which may refer to any other fluid as well as water.

† b. An overflowing; a flood. Obs.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxviii. 9 Lord þe flowyng makis into wone. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 3 I shal beelden out . . flowyngus vp on the drie. 1661 SIR E. TURNER *Sp. to King in Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 244 Your return into this nation . . resembles the flowing of the river Nilus. 1663 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 328 For preserving of y^e same from y^e stormes and flowings of y^e sea.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.). Cf. FLOW *v.* 6 b.

1769-76 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Flowing*, the position of the sheets, or lower corners of the principal sails, when they are loosened to the wind.

4. *attrib.*, as *flowing-capacity*.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 3/3 The new aqueduct has a flowing capacity of 300,000,000 gallons a day.

Flowing (flō'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. as *pree.* + -ING²].

1. That flows, in various senses of the vb. *Flowing metal*: see quot. 1888.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 65 (Gr.) Par com flowende flod after ebban. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20882 (Gott.) Apon þe flouand see he 3ode. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxxvi. 12 A flowyng stream. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. xxii. After an ebbe there commeth a flowyng tyde. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 76 Where the Shallops ride at flowing Water. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 2 To pass the flowing hours in soft delight. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM *Song*, A wet sheet and a flowing sea. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet. Wks.* (John) I. 166 Plato defines a line to be a flowing point. 1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) III. 404 s. v. *Petroleum*. The first great flowing well at Ennis-killen. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Flowing Metals*, metals of the ductile class which . . change their form, under impact, or tensile or compressive strain.

† b. *Math.* Continuously varying by infinitesimal quantities. (See FLUXION.) Obs.

1704 HAYES *Fluxions* i. 4 The respective flowing Quantities AP, PM, AM. 1758 J. LYONS *Fluxions* 4 If two flowing quantities x and y are to each other in a given ratio. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 278 Variable or flowing quantities. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Fluent*, or *Flowing Quantity*.

† 2. Fluctuating, unstable, inconstant. Obs.

1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxv. 176 His flowyng and vntedfast mynde. 1536 BELLENDEN tr. *Boece* xvi. xv. For the mynd of common pepyll are euir flowand mair inconstant than wynd.

3. Of language, etc. Gliding easily and smoothly, fluent. Of a person: Having a flowing style (*arch.*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 206 The flowyng stile. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 495 Resolute Hierome, or flowing Chrysostome. 1624 B. JONSON *Fortunate Isles*, In rime! fine tinkling rime! and flowand verse. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* i. v. (1635) 62 A great wit, and flowing eloquence. 1718 PRIOR *Charity* 1 Did sweeter Sounds adorn my flowing Tongue, Than ever Man pronounc'd. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 741 Flowing numbers and a flowery style. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 20 Undoubtedly he has a flowing pen. 1832 L. HUNT *Sonnets Poems* 212 Flowing Garth.

quasi-adv. 1706 POPE *Let. Walsh* 22 Oct. In describing a gliding Stream, the Numbers should run easy and flowing.

b. Of personal carriage and demeanour: Easy, graceful, smooth.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. i. Thou art . . A lady of . . such a flowing carriage, that it cannot Chuse but inflame a kingdom. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Ing. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 23 A certain flowing urbanity is acquired. 1868 *Digby's Voy. Medit.* Pref. 20 A flowing courtesy and civility. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv. A certain gravely flowing action with his hands.

4. Of lines or curves, also of objects with reference to their contour: Smoothly continuous and free from rigidity or stiffness. *Flowing tracery* (in *Arch.*: see quot. 1815).

1709 PRIOR *Ode to Howard*, Each flowing Line confirm'd his first Surprise. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 132 Tracery is . . flowing, where the lines branch out into leaves, arches, &c. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* i. 203 The flowing back, firm chest, and setlocks clean. 1853 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. ii. vii. 315 The Chapel is Early English, with flowing windows inserted at the East and North. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 654 Princely halls, and farms, and flowing lawns.

5. Of hair, garments, etc.: Swaying loosely and gracefully; waving, unconfined, streaming.

1606 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* Wks. (Rtdg.) 558 Beneath that, another flowing garment, of watchet cloth of silver. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 88 With Hazle Phyllis crowns her flowing Hair. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 46 John . . Seized fast the flowing mane. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 193 The long and flowing surcoat.

b. *Naut.* *Flowing sail, sheet.* (See quot. 1769, 1841, and cf. FLOWING *vbl. sb.* 3.)

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. 130 We were pleasantly surprized . . to see her open the N.W. point of the bay with a flowing sail. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s. v. A ship is therefore said to have a flowing sheet when the wind crosses the line of her course nearly at right angles. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Naut. Fame* 91 With flowing sails . . They seek their station on the western seas. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 105 *Flowing Sheet* when a vessel has the wind free, and the lee clews eased off.

fig. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxii. Didn't you say . . that the captain had paid it [a bill] with a flowing sheet? 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* III. clxi. 174 To wait till the folly could be put down with a flowing sail.

6. Rising like the tide; full to overflowing, brimming, abundant, copious.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 121 Sensualite with all her flowyng voluptuous desyres. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 62 The Kings Maiesty . . Doe's purpose honour no lesse flowing Then Marchionnesse of Pembroke. 1644 MILTON *Edic.* (1738) 136 Fat contentions and flowing fees. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. Wks. 1721 I. 474 Horace . . speaks of the moderation to be used in a flowing fortune. 1786 BURNS *Brigs Ayr* 221 All-cheering Plenty, with her flowing horn. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 49 She was full of joyous flowing mother-wit.

† 7. *Flowing hope*: mispron. of *forlorn hope*.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Flowing-hope*: see *Forlorn Hope*. 1889 in BARRÈRE & LELAND *Stang.*

Hence *Flowingly adv.*, in a flowing manner; *Flowingness*, the quality or state of being flowing.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem N. T.* (1618) 432 Not . . so flowyngly by some, as by all the pipes of the Churches exercises. a 1712 W. NICHOLS *Def. Doct. Ch. Eng.* Introd. (1715) 118 The . . flowyngness of his easie Eloquence. 1804 SOUTHEY in ROBBERDS *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 495 It more flowyngly fills the sentence. 1852 H. SPENCER *Gracefulness* *Ess.* 1891 II. 384 A leading trait of grace is

continuity, flowyngness. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xi. (1892) 158 When the letters were unimportant, she wrote flowyngly.

Flowk, obs. Sc. form of FLUKE.

Flown (flō'n), *ppl. a.* 1 [ppl. pple. of FLY *v.* 1] Used adjectively in senses of the vb. Also with *out*, and with defining word prefixed, as *far-flown*, *new-flown*.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Trophæis* 1049 Their far-flown wings. 1691 TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.*, *Three-fold Life* xlii. 309 The flown out Will hates that whence it sprung. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* i. 300 Hence new-flown birds the woods with music fill. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 6 Swifter than dreams [follow] the white flown feet of sleep. 1877 BRYANT *Odyssey* v. 551 When he breathed again, And his flown senses had returned.

† **Flown** (flō'n), *ppl. a.* 2 Obs. [str. pa. pple. of FLOW *v.* 1] Only in *Flown sheet*: see quot. 1653. Also fig. Cf. FLOWING *ppl. a.* 5 b.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Ing. Sea-men* 28 A flown sheate. 1653 — *Seaman's Gram.* 39 A flowne sheat, that is, when they are not haled home to the blocke. . . A flowne sheat is when she goes before the winde, or betwixt a paire of sheats, or all sailes drawing. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 111 We could have sailed with a flown sheet to Ria Lexa. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. x. 98 The sheets being half flown.

Flowretry: see FLORETRY.

† **Flow'some**, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. FLOW *sb.* or *v.* + -SOME.] Fluid.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 73 An heavy body left to it self within a flowson one that is lighter.

Flowster, var. form of FLUSTER.

Flowyd, obs. form of FLOOD. **Flox**: see FLOCK.

† **Floxe**, v. Obs.—1 [Cf. Sw. *flaksa* to shake the wings.] *intr.* To 'leap'.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Þat child on his blisse floxed and pleide to-genes hire.

Floy, a. Alleged Americanism for: Dirty, foul.

1820 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* xxi. 264 These I must call Americanisms, and will subjoin some examples. . . Floy = Dirty or foul.

Floyne, var. form of FLOIN.

Floyt (e), var. form of FLOTE, FLUTE.

Fluate (flū'et), *sb. Chem.* Also 8 fluat. [mod. f. FLU(ORIC) + -ATE.]

1. *Chem.* A name formerly given to the salts now called fluorides, which were supposed to result from the combination of fluoric acid with an oxide. *Fluate of lime* = *Derbyshire spar*, or FLUOR SPAR.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 546 Fluats . . when heated phosphoresce. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCvii. 14, I made an experiment upon fluat of lime under like circumstances. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxv. 243 Limpid and colourless fluat of lime.

2. A hydrofluosilicate applied to building-stone with the view of rendering it harder and more durable. Hence *Fluate v. trans.*, to treat with fluat; *Flu'ated ppl. a.*; *Flu'ating vbl. sb.*; also *Flu'ate v. trans.* and *Flu'ation*.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 28 May 344 *Flu'ation*. The surface of the stone is covered . . with a solution of the fluat . . After the stone has been once flu'ated, it becomes [etc.]. 1893 *R.I.B.A. Jnrl.* 16 Mar. p. iii. The flu'ating will render it [Bath Stone] as durable as the most expensive stones. . . Flu'ated Bath Stone

Fluc(c)an: see FLOOKAN.

† **Fluce**, *sb.* Obs. Also 6 fluss. [Arab. فلوس *fulūs*, pl. of فلوس *fals* name of a small copper coin.] An old Persian coin.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 272 A sort of flusses of copper. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 243 Cozbege one halfe penny; Fluces are ten to a Cozbege. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 210, 5 Fluce is 1 Parrow.

† **Fluce**, v. Obs. rare. *intr.* To flounce, plunge.

1627 DRAYTON *Moone-Calf* 1352 They [cattle] . . backward fluce. . . As though the Deuill in their heeles had bin.

Fluck (flʌk). ? *nonce-wd.*

1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 12 Not a sound to break the silence save the plunge of a porpoise or the fluck of the fishes in quest of their evening meal.

Fluck, obs. and dial. form of FLUKE.

Flucti, comb. form of Lat. *fluctus* wave, in the following adjs. given by Blount and Bailey: **flucti'ferous** [L. *-fer* bearing + -ous], bearing or producing waves; **flucti'fragous** [L. *fluctifrag-us*], wave-breaking; **flucti'sonant** [L. *sonant-em*, pr. pple. of *sonāre* to sound], sounding with waves; **flucti'sonous** [L. *fluctison-us*] = *pree.*; **flucti'-vagrant** [L. *vagant-em*, pr. pple. of *vagāri* to wander], floating idly on the waves; **flucti'vagous** [L. *fluctivag-us*] = *pree.*

Fluctuable (flʌk'tuāb'l), a. rare—0. [as if ad. L. **fluctuābilis*, f. *fluctuāre* to FLUCTUATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of fluctuating. (Ogilvie 1882.)

Hence **Fluctuabi'lity**, the quality of being fluctuable.

a 1786 WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (F. Hall). 1882 in OGILVIE.

† **Fluctuancy**, *var.* rare—1. [f. next: see -ANCY.]

Tendency to fluctuation.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* ii. xxvi. 222 However they may have their storms and tossings sometime . . by innate fluctuancy, as the rollings and tidings of the sea.

Fluctuant (flŭk'tuānt), *a.* [ad. L. *fluctuantem*, pr. pple. of *fluctuāre*: see FLUCTUATE *v.* Cf. F. *fluctuant*.]

1. Moving like the waves; undulating. Chiefly fig., unstable, wavering, changing.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 171 Howbeit of thame sum part be fluctuant. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xix. Wks. 1844 IX. 115 The other [sort] being of better birth, were fluctuant between virtue or civil honesty and base vices. a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) How is it possible for any man to be at rest in this fluctuant wandering humour and opinion? 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Poems, Where's Agnes?* xxiv. None of these Fluctuant curves! but firs and pines. 1867 SWINBURNE *Song Italy* 23 In the long sound of fluctuant boughs of trees. 1870 — *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 260 His genius is fluctuant and moonstruck as the sea is. 1872 *Coutemp. Rev.* XIX. 206 No shifting of positions, no fluctuant moods, no mobility of thought.

2. Floating on the waves.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iii. § 1 The militant church, whether it be fluctuant as the ark of Noah, or [etc.]. 1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 111 Where change has never urged its fluctuant bark.

† **Fluctuary**, *a.* Obs.—1 [f. L. *fluctu-s* wave + *-ARY*.] Having the character of waves; fluctuating, uncertain.

1632 LINGOW *Trav.* ii. 71 The solid . . man is not troubled with . . the fluctuary motions of the humerous multitude.

† **Fluctuate**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *fluctuāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fluctuāre*: see FLUCTUATE *v.*] Tossed on the waves; fickle as the waves, wavering.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* x. § 2. 86 The godly man hath his . . sure Anchor, when he seems to be fluctuate. *Ibid.* xv. § 4. 278 Ever vaine, and foolish, and fluctuate in all our ways.

Fluctuate (flŭk'tiŭ-ēt), *v.* [f. L. *fluctuāt-ppl.* stem of *fluctuāre* to undulate, f. *fluctus*, wave.]

1. *intr.* To move like a wave or waves, rise and fall in or as in waves; to be tossed up and down on the waves; *lit.* or with conscious metaphor. Now rare.

1656 81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 75, I can't call him Rich, or Poor; whose Estate, Upon deluding Waters, fluctuate. 1698 FRVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 128 The . . Mists, which we could discern fluctuating against the impenetrable Promontories. 1711 W. KING *Ruffians* 98 So sounds, so fluctuates, the troubled sea. 1712 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 2 The greatest part of my estate has been hitherto of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tost upon seas or fluctuating in funds. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruined Abbey* 57 Sees the strong vessel fluctuate, less secure. 1754 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) X. xxxii. 270 Wanting those principles . . human knowledge only fluctuates in the head, but comes not near the heart. 1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk. Poems* (1888) 201 The traveller sees Thy [France's] three-striped banner fluctuate on the breeze. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gerl. Wyom.* ii. xvi. Wild-cane arch. . . That fluctuates when the storms of El Dorado sound. 1849 BRYANT *Prairies* 13 The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye.

2. *fig.* (Now chiefly without allusion to the literal sense.)

a. Of things, conditions, etc.: To vary irregularly, undergo alternating changes in level, position, form, constituent elements, etc.: to be unstable or unsettled.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iv. § 8 But not successive [Monarchs] and fixed in a Family, but fluctuating from one Kingdom to another. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* Pref. (1735) 22 Our Bodies . . are continually fluctuating and changing while we live. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 83 Average estimates are never just but when the object fluctuates. 1779 J. JAY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 283 The Committee . . fluctuates, new members constantly coming in, and old ones going out. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i. Mr. Nickleby's income . . fluctuated between sixty and eighty pounds per annum. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 20 Money fluctuates in price like any other article. 1874 *Deutsch's Rem.* 343 We see the text [of a Targum] fluctuating down to the middle of the 2nd century.

b. Of persons: To pass to and fro, from one opinion, sentiment, or course of conduct, to another; to vacillate, waver.

1634 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 378 His Majestie . . fluctuating by that occasion betuix love and feare. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 248 Like silly Children . . fluctuating in our opinions. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 133 After fluctuating a long time without any system, we have adopted one that . . is completely ruinous. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. [His features] fluctuating between shamefacedness and apprehension of her displeasure. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 194 Lotharingia, the border land, ever fluctuating in its allegiance.

3. *trans.* a. To throw into fluctuation; to unsettle. b. To throw into a wave-like motion.

1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 July, The thought of guiding their mother . . flattered and fluctuated them. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcv. A breeze began to . . fluctuate all the still perfume.

Fluctuating (flŭk'tiŭ-ēt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + *-ING* 2.] That fluctuates.

1. Moving as or in waves; irregularly rising and falling.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* i. 44 The fluctuating Fields of liquid Air. 1762 FALCONER *Ships* iii. (1790) 267 Hills of fluctuating fire. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 353 With some fluctuating motion of a fluid.

2. Irregularly varying; unsteady; unsettled, wavering.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 49 So fluctuating and unsteady a testimony is the applause of popular councils. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Just. Faith* ii. ii. viii. Driven about with the Whirlpools of a fluctuating Conscience. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxxi. 799 They knew how Fluctuating the Opinion of the Mob is. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 113 The doubtful, fluctuating conduct of Vetrano. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 24 And copied out his poetry in a small, fluctuating hand. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 249 The fluctuating nature of the attendance. *absol.* 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Pop. Fallacies*, Sharp distinctions of the fluctuating and the permanent.

Fluctuation (flŭk'tiŭ-ē-shŭn). Also *5 -ac-ion*. [ad. (either directly or through Fr.) L. *fluctuatiō-em*, n. of action f. *fluctuāre*: see FLUCTUATE *v.* and *-ATION*.] The action of fluctuating.

1. A motion like that of the waves, an alternate rise and fall. Now rare in physical sense.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvii. 377 In vaine wee expect a regularity in the waves of the Sea. . . its Fluctuations are but motions subservient. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 259 This fluctuation of the sea. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 335 Each base . . of those tall columns drown'd In silken fluctuation. 1850 — *In Mem.* cxii. And world-wide fluctuation sway'd In vassal tides that follow'd thought.

b. *Path.* The undulation of a fluid in any cavity or tumour of the body.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* Introd. 8 They . . cause fluctuations, and latoussness in the body. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. i. 183 The fluctuation or pensility of the Bowells. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* II. 149, I plainly felt a fluctuation of water. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 253 The inside of the thigh . . presented a kind of fluctuation. 1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.*

2. The action or condition of passing more or less rapidly and suddenly from one state to another; an instance of this; repeated variation, vicissitude. In *pl.* 'ups and downs'.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. liv. [v. 23] [22] He wil not geve fluctuation to the just for ever. c 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 82 The Moderator of the Universe raised up such guides as were sufficient, in so great a fluctuation. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 54 Wks. III. 138 In the various changes and fluctuations of government. 1753 (Lille), *Travels and Adventures of Wm. Bingley Esq.* containing as surprising a Fluctuation of Circumstances, both by Sea and Land, as ever befel one Man. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 132 Every modern language has always existed in fluctuation and change.

b. An alternate rise and fall in amount or degree, price or value, temperature, etc.

1802 PALRY *Nat. Theol.* xxii. 430 Inconveniency from fluctuation of temperature and season. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* III. 425 The expenses for the repairs . . are liable to fluctuation. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 22 The height of the mercurial column is subject to . . fluctuation.

3. The condition of passing alternately from one opinion or sentiment to another; an instance of this; vacillation, wavering.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxv. He was comfortid . . & þe doubtful fluctuacion cessid. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 42 Hee suffered not himselfe to be carried away with any such humours fluctuation. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 99 Subject to no . . Fluctuations of the Mind. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 54 The House of Commons was in a state of fluctuation. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 205 During this inquiry, we should be plunged into a state of uncertainty and fluctuation. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 7 A strange fluctuation between an effort at an increased manifestation of regard and involuntary signs of shrinking and dislike.

† **Fluctuose**, *a.* Obs.—° [ad. L. *fluctuos-us*: see next and *-OSE*.] = FLUCTUOUS *b.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fluctuous (flŭk'tiŭ-əs), *a.* Obs. exc. arch. [ad. L. *fluctuosus* full of waves f. *fluctus* wave: see *-OUS*.] † a. Watery (obs.). b. Full of, or resembling waves, *lit.* and *fig.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 61/2 An Excellent collorion for tenebrous and fluctuous Eyes [orig. für dunckele und flüssige Augen]. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stoffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 212 All the fennie Lerna betwixt . . being . . fluctuous demones or fee simple. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxviii. 76 How fluctuous are the salted waves. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 133 The base of the world's fluctuous lore.

Hence **Fluctuosity**.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* II. xvii. 278 Waves might be classed. . . We ought to have waves, wavelets, billows, fluctuities, etc., a marble sea, a sea weltering.

† **Fludder** (flŭ-ðr), *v.* Sc. Obs. Also *fluther*. *intr.* 'To exhibit the appearance of great regard for any one, to cajole' (Jam.).

c 1525 *Priests of Peebles* (1603) Dij, Than many folk wil cum and with me fludder.

† **Fludgs** ? *int.* Obs. rare. [? cf. Ger. *flugs* int., quick!]

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 352 What, hee that sings, Maids in your smocks, hold open your locks, fludgs.

Fludy, obs. form of FLOODY.

Flue, *flew* (flū), *sb.* 1 Also 4 *flowe*, 5 *flw* (e, 6 *flewe*. [cf. MDu. *vlurue* fishing-net (Du. *flouwe* snipe-net), F. *flu sine nappe d'un tramail* (Boiste 1840: not in Littré), also *flucq* some kind of fishing apparatus (16th c. in Godef.); the mutual relation of the words is unknown.] A kind of fishing-net; a. a drag-net, b. a fixed net. Also *flue-net*.

1388-9 *Accts. Abingdon Abbey* (Camden) 57, J rete vocatum wade et j flowe. 1391 R. DE RYLLYNTON in *Test. Ebor.* I. 157 Willo Broune seruiet meo. . . j flew, cum wrap et flot. c 1440 *Proup. Part.* 168/1 Flwe, nette . . *tragam.* 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 509 My master paid to Thelone fore knyttynge of a flew, xvj. d. 1569 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 329 Nor laye any flew or other nett in any of the same waters. 1611 BIBLE *Iiab.* i. 15 They . . gather them in their dragge [marg. flue-net]. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman . . shall . . use or exercise any Flue, Trammel . . or hooped Net whatsoever. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 5 Fishing with trammels, or flewes in March or April. 1851 NEWLAND *Erne* 75 It is generally caught by a flue, set between the openings of the weeds. 1882 *Thrice in Norway* vi. 44 Seven boats . . were out with a huge flue net.

Flue (flū), *sb.* 2 Also 6 *floow*, 7-9 *flew*. [of unknown origin; cf. mod. Flem. *vlurue* of same meaning (Franck s.v. *fluweel*) which, like the Du. *flurweel* and med. L. *fluetum* velvet, is believed to be derived from Fr. *velu* hairy, downy. But see FLUFF *sb.* 1]

† 1. A woolly or downy substance; down, nap. Also *pl.* bits of down. Obs.

1589 FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* iv. 69 Towels with nap shorne off (The flou or roughnes shorne away for feare to hurt his handes). 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 213 A bed filled with flew or wool of Hares. 1743 *Land. & County Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 100 They will be as big as Lice with Rags or Flews about them. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Flue*, The soft down from feathers, and the skins from rabbits, etc.

2. *esp.* The light flocculent substance formed by floating particles of cotton, down, etc.; fluff.

1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxvii. 387 That will gather up all the flew and dust. 1814 WARE in *Traus. Med. & Chirurg. Soc.* 256 The flue that is swept from bedrooms. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* iii. iii. (1862) 242 Amid heat and dust and flue from the cotton. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vi. Its old-established flue under its old-established four-post bedsteads. 1886 E. HODDER *Earl Shaftesbury* I. iii. 139 Parched and suffocated by the dust and flue.

b. *transf.* Any light floating particle. Cf. *Flow* *sb.* 3

c 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, Torrismond* i. iii. It would not weigh a flue of melting snow In my opinion.

Flue (flū), *sb.* 3 [of unknown origin.

The exact primary sense is uncertain; assuming that it meant 'channel, passage', some have compared early mod. Du. *vloogh* flutings of a column (Kilian), and others would connect it with *Flow* *v.* or *Flue* *v.* 1 It is possible that the primary reference may be to the *fluing* (see *Flue* *v.* 2) of the sides of the chimney in houses of the 16th c. This view derives some support from sense 5.]

1. In early use = CHIMNEY; subsequently a smoke-duct in a chimney. Hence extended to denote a channel of various kinds for conveying heat, etc., *esp.* a hot-air passage in a wall; a pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam-boilers.

1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 424 All flewes and chymneys . . made of earth . . shalbe taken downe. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug. Y^e chimney flues like so many smiths forges. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 12 Builders have . . carried the Flue or Funnel bending. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 33 Another notable Iron Invention, called a Flue, running through the Warehouses, fed with constant Fires to keep their dry Stores from being mouldy. 1811 A. T. THOMPSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 312 Stoves heated by means of flues. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 115 Each fire place has a flue, or gigantic pipe, which circulates from end to end of the boiler, making as many turns as the boiler will hold. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* (1878) 4 He had to climb the dark flues rubbing his poor knees and elbows raw.

¶ The following passage is usually quoted as the earliest example of the word, which is supposed to mean here the spiral cavity of a shell. But *flue* is prob. a misprint for *flute*.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* x. Gg j b, W^t welkid shell Whose wrinckly wreathed flue, did fearful shild in seas outyell.

† 2. *Coal-mining.* A sloping trough for conveying coal into a receptacle; a shoot. ? Obs.

1774 PENNANT *Four Scott.* in 1772, 48 Galleries . . terminating in flues or hurries, placed sloping over the quay, and thro' these the coal is discharged . . into the holds of the ships.

3. *Organ-building.* The fissure or 'wind-way' characteristic of 'mouth-pipes' (hence also called flue-pipes: see 6) as opposed to 'reed-pipes'.

1879 HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 535 All organ-stops in which the sound is produced by the wind passing through a fissure, *flue*, or wind-way . . belong to the flue-work.

4. *slang.* The SROUR in a pawnbroker's shop. *In flue*: in pawn. *Up the flue*: (a) pawned, (b) dead, collapsed.

1821 EGAN *Real Life in London* I. 566 note, *Up the spout or up the flue* are synonymous in their import. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 250 I've had . . to leave half my stock in flue with a deputy for a night's rest.

5. *dial.* (See quot.) [Perh. a distinct word.]

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 379 *Flue*, the coping of a gable or end-wall of a house.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flue-cleaner*, -scraper, -tile. Also *flue-boiler* (see quot.); *flue-bridge*, a wall of fire-brick in a reverberatory furnace, between the hearth and the flue; *flue-brush* (see quot.); *flue-cinder* (see quot.); *flue-faker* *slang*, (a) a chimney sweep; (b) (see quot. 1860); *flue-full a.*, full to the flue, brimful; *flue-pipe*, an organ-pipe with a 'flue' (see 3), a mouth-pipe, as

opposed to a reed-pipe; **flue-plate** (see quot.); **flue-register**, a register in an organ comprising a series of flue-pipes; **flue-salt** (see quot.); **flue-stop**, an organ stop controlling a flue-register; **flue-work**, the flue-stops of an organ collectively, as distinguished from the reed-stops.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 891/1 **Flue-boiler*, a steam-boiler whose water space is traversed by flues. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Flue-bridge*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 891/1 **Flue-brush*, a cylindrical brush of wire or steel strips used to clean the scale and soot from the interior of a flue. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms Archit.* etc. (ed. 4), **Flue cinder*, the cinder from an iron reheating furnace. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 891/1 **Flue-cleaner*. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, **Flue-faker*. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2), *Flue fakers*... low sporting characters, who are so termed from their chiefly betting on the *Great Sweeps*. 1703 THORESBY *Lett. to Ray* 27 Apr., **Flue-full*, brim-full, flowing full. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 27 The intonation of the **flue-pipes*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 891/1 **Flue-plate*, a plate into which the ends of the flue are set. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 27 Kaufmann, of Dresden... made experiments with **flue-registers*. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, **Flue salt*... the waste salt formed on the flues where the lumps are dried. 1855 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* xxi. 109 A **Flue-stop* [is] a similar series of lip pipes. 1859 *Archaeol. Cant.* II. p. xli, A very remarkable example of a Roman **flue-tile*. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 57 All lip-stops belong to the **Flue-work*.

Flue (flū), *sb.*⁴ Also *flew*. [of obscure etymology; *Sw.* has *fly* in sense 2. It is not certain that senses 1 and 2 are of identical origin.]

†1. 'The tip of a deer's (?) horn' (Halliwell s. v. *Flewled*). *Obs.*

1532-3 [app. implied in *FLUED* *ppl.* a. 2].

2. *Naut.* The **FLUKE** of an anchor; also that of a harpoon.

c1860 II. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 57 The fish-tackle is... hooked to the inner flue. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 175 Ships which allow of the inner flues being got inboard.

Flue (flū), *sb.*⁵ *colloq.* Short for **INFLUENZA**.

1839 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 574, I have had a pretty fair share of the Flue. 1893 *Mod. Lett.*, I've had attack of the flu.

Flue (flū), *sb.*⁶ *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *flew*. [app. a corruption of *fleume*, *obs. form* of **FLEAM**.] A farrier's lancet, a fleam.

1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* II. 437 *Flews*, phleues, for bleeding cattle, etc. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Flews*, farriers' lancets.

Flue, *flew* (flū), *sb.*⁷ *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *flewe*. [of obscure origin; possibly related to **FLOW** v.; cf. the relation of **FLEET** a. (=shallow) to **FLEET** v.]

1. Shallow.

c1440 *Pronch. Parv.* 167/1 *Flew*, or *scholde*, as vessel, *bassins*. 1552 HULOET, *Flewe* or not deape, but as one may wade, *brenia*. 1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 171, I hope you do not think that I meant your skull was so flue and shallow that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 318. a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flue*, shallow.

2. = **FLAN** a. (See *quots.*, and **FLUE** v. 2.)

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 142 And the like experiment he makes... of a heated Beer-glass with a more flew mouth. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Flew*, open, wide, expanded. 'Your bonnet is too flew'; 'a flew dish', i.e. one with wide spreading sides.

Flue, *flew* (flū), *a.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* [of uncertain origin; it corresponds in sense to **OF. flou**, whence mod.F. *flou* in a specific sense relating to painting) and to Du. *flauw*, LG., mod.HG. *flau*; but the mutual relation of the words is disputed. See also **FLUEY**, a.

The initial *f* instead of *v* in Du. word is usually an indication of foreign origin (exc. in the case of onomatopoeias); hence Kluge and Franck regard *flauw* as adopted, like the Eng. word, from Fr.; the ultimate source being *OTeut. *hlewō* (Ger. *lau*, Eng. *Lew*) lukewarm. This is not very satisfactory. If Du. *flauw* were a native word, it might correspond to an OE. **fleowe* (= **flawjo-*) related to OHG. *flewen* to rinse, wash; for the sense cf. *washy*.)

Weak, tender, sickly, delicate.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. Wks. (Hazlitt) II. 149 She is flewe, and never will be fatter. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1416/4 A flew Horse, and a star very remarkable in his forehead. 1736 PEGGE *Kentisms* (E. D. S.), *Flue*, tender, weak; of a horse or person. 1836 COOPER *Provincialisms Sussex* s. v., 'That horse is very flue'. 1889 in *Hurst Horsesham* Sussex Gloss. s. v., 'My Fanny is ill again, poor dear, she is so flue'.

† **Flue**, *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [ad. *OF. flue-r*, L. *flu-ere* to flow.] *intr.* To flow. Of parchment: To allow the ink to 'run'.

?1483 CANTON *Locab.* 22b, Josse the parchemyn maker Solde me a skyn of parchemyn. That all fluede [Fr. *qui tout flua*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 136/2 To Flue, *fluere*.

Flue (flū), *v.*² [App. f. **FLUE** a. (=sense 2). Cf. **FLAN** v. f. **FLAN** a.] *intr.* To expand; to splay. Hence **FLURING** *vb.* *sb.*, the divergent lines of a splayed opening; **FLUED**, **FLURING** *ppl.* a.

1778 W. PAIN *Carpenter's Repos.* Plate 51 A circular Soffit in a circular Wall, which is flewing on the Jambs. *Ibid.*, Draw the Flewing of the Jambs c. d. and e. f. to meet at the Point a. *Ibid.*, Figure A. is a circular Soffit on flewing Jambs. 1853 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Flued*, this word is applied instead of *Splayed* to a circular or semi-circular splayed opening. 1893 S. E. WORC. *Gloss.*, *Flewed* (of a hoop) to be made larger on one side than on the other so that it may fit the taper shape of a cask.

Flue, *obs. pa. t.* of **FLY** v.¹

Flued, *ppl.* a.¹ [f. **FLUE** *sb.*³ + **ED** 2.] Having a flue or duct. Only in comb., as *double-flued* adj. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 10/2 Wanted Two... Lancashire Double-flued Boilers.

Flued, *ppl.* a.² [f. **FLUE** *sb.*⁴ + **ED** 2.]

†1. Of a horn: Tipped. *Obs.*

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 It shall be leful for him to weare... a home tipped or flewed with siluer.

2. Of an anchor, etc. Having a flue; fluked, barbed. Only in comb., as *one-flued*, *two-flued*, adjs.

Flue-hammer. [f. **FLUE** v.²] A hammer used in flaring one edge of an iron hoop to make it fit the bulge of the cask.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 891/1.

† **Fluellin** (flu'e-lin). *Obs.* Also 6 *fluellyn* (g, 6-7 *fluellen*. [corruption of the Welsh name, *llystiau Llewelyn*, lit. 'Llewelyn's herbs'. Cf. the proper name *Fluellen* (=Llewelyn) in Shaks.]

1. A name given to several species of *Veronica* or *Speedwell*, esp. *V. officinalis*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (E. D. S.) 88 *Veronica*... is called in english *Fluelling*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxviii. (1633) 629 In welch it is called *Fluellen*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 *Betonica* Pauli, or Pauls *Betony*, or *Fluellen*. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 807 Male *Speedwell*, or *Fluellin*, or True Paul's *Betony*.

2. Misapplied to *Linaria elatine* and *L. spuria*.

1756 SIR J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 113 *Fluellin*, *Elatine*. The flower is small; it consists of a single petal. 1816-20 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 108 *Antirrhinum Elatine*, Sharp-pointed Toad-flax, or *Fluellin*. *Antirrhinum Spurius*, Round-leaved Toad-flax or *Fluellin*. 1866 in *Trens. Bot.*

Fluellite (flū'elait). *Min.* [badly f. **FLUORINE** after *wavellite*.] A rare fluoride of aluminium, found in minute white crystals.

1824 *Ann. Phil.* VIII. 243 He [Wollaston] is... of opinion that these crystals belong to a distinct species [i.e. distinct from *wavellite*], for which he proposes the name of *Fluellite*. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 669.

† **Fluence**. *Obs.* [a. *F. fluence*, ad. L. *fluentia*, f. *fluens*em: see **FLUENT**.]

1. A flowing, a stream.

c1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xvi. 224 That he first did cleanse With sulphur, then with fluences of sweetest water rense.

2. = **FLUENCY** 2, 3.

1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 56 The natural fluence of my owne wit. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 547 He was esteemed a person... of a ready fluence in discourse.

Fluency (flū'ensi). [ad. L. *fluentia*: see *prec.* and **ENCY**.] The quality or state of flowing or being fluent.

†1. Affluence, copiousness, abundance. *Obs.*

a. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. iii, Thou, Graculo, Hast fluency of courage. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* xii. 16 Those who grow old in fluency and ease. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 20 Fluency in teares. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* Wks. (1673) 511 The Indies themselves would in time want fluency to feed so immense a prodigality. 1726 BRADLEY *Gardening* App. 23 This last operation [grafting] may be done when the sap is in its highest Fluencies.

2. a. A smooth and easy flow; readiness, smoothness; esp. with regard to speech. b. Absence of rigidity; ease.

1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* v. ii, You are pleased to show, sir, The fluency of your language. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj. in Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. i. 227 The common fluency of speech in many men. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* I. v, I had learned to write with some fluency. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 363 All his fluency of thought. 1878 J. W. EBSWORTH in *Braithwaite's Strappado* Introd. 27 The genuine sweetness and musical fluency of his best lyrics.

3. Readiness of utterance, flow of words.

1654 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Aug., Dr. Collins, so... celebrated for his fluency in the Latin tongue. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 364 He indulged his satirical fluency on the scientific collectors. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1854) 293/1 The fluency and the personal advantages of the young orator.

Fluent (flū'ent), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 *fluant*. [ad. L. *fluent-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *fluere* to flow.]

A. adj.

1. That flows, flowing.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 304 Whatsoever [water] is moueably fluent, is lesse subject to poyson then that which standeth still. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* viii. 272 Ligatures... seem to... impell the fluent blood. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 97 Into a fluent stream she leapt. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 415 Streams which are permanent or fluent all the year. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXVI. 815/2 The metal... came fluent from the crucible.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. of things compared to a stream or to the tide.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. iii. xxvi, Things that be fluent, As flitting time, by her he straight retent Unto one point. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* II. V, cccxviii, Yet Croned Strength stifles the fluent Course of many Glories. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 6 The sloping Sun To Ocean's Verge, his fluent Course has run. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 227 The fluent intercourse with this island. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxvii. 502 Masses of cavalry, in fluent and refluxing surges, trampled into the bloody mire the dying and the dead.

† c. Flowing readily as a consequence or inference. *Obs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. i Thess.* 244 In ancient Diuinitie the inference was fluent. *Ibid.* 567 See if from the fact of God, mentioned by the Apostle, it runnes not as fluent.

2. Having the property or capacity of flowing easily; ready to flow; fluid, liquid. Of a painter: Producing a fluid or liquid effect.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1611) 5 The people of the South haue their blood thinne and fluent. a1626 BACON *Physiol. Rem. Wks.* 1857 III. 814 When it is not malleable, but yet is not fluent, but stiffified. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* II. xiii. (ed. 3) 523 This fermentation subtilizes... the viscous parts... turns them into a thin fluent liquid. 1822 *Examiner* 347/2 Backhuysen is often heavy in his shadows, but admirably fluent in the representation of water and air. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 77 The broad, fluent strata of pure air. 1877 DIXON *Diana, Lady Lyle* I. II. iii. 190 A fairy pool of water lies, fluent and opalesque, under an amber slab.

b. *fig.* and of non-material things: Fluid, liable to change; not stable, fixed, or rigid.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* vi. § 2. 57 While the matter of worldly goods remaineth fluent and transitory. 1691 RAY *Creation* 33 Motion being a fluent thing. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IV. 733 His quick hand bestowed On fluent operations a fixed shape. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* x. 188 The general body of opinion is very fluent. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* I. 196 English society is curiously fluent.

3. *transf.* a. Of hair: Growing in abundant quantity and falling in graceful curves; flowing.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 566 Any one whose haire is too fluent and abundant. 1866 G. MEREDITH *Vittoria* i, A fluent black moustache ran with the curve of the upper lip. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 454 Broad brows and fair, a fluent hair and fine.

b. Moving easily or gracefully; not stiff or rigid. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, I never had dreamed of such delicate motion, fluent and graceful.

†4. Flowing freely or abundantly. Also, abundantly in. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtdg.) 98/1 Those fluent springs of your lamenting tears. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xii. § 10. 222 Destitute of vertue and fluent in vice. 1639 DANIEL *Ecclus.* xliii. 53 A Cloud, swolne wth a fluent raine. c1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt in Eng.* 2 At Nampwich they have one Pit within the Town, and two without, sufficient to serve the Fourth part of the Nation, the Bryne being so fluent.

b. Giving freely, generous. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* (Grosart.) 6/1 A sonne... bound... through the fluent bounty of a Father's loue. 1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 237 If you bee fluent in one kinde, bee sparing in another. 1887 S. CHESH. *Gloss.*, *Fluent*, liberal... as 'fluent i' givin'.

5. Of speech, style, etc.: Flowing easily and readily from the tongue or pen.

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Youth & Age* (Arb.) 263 Such as is a fluent and Luxuriant Speech. 1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 360 Their fluent praying and preaching. 1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Ser.* *Late Voy.* I. (1711) 70 Their Language is much in the Throat, and not very fluent, but uttered with good deliberation. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 197 How fluent nonsense trickles from his tongue! 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. ii. 21 The pain which conversation occasions him whose speech is not fluent. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 63 A soft voice with a clear fluent utterance.

b. Of a speaker, etc.: Ready in the use of words, able to express oneself readily and easily in speech or writing.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. 119 Rhetorical I am not with a fluent tongue to ster. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. (1874) III. 5 *Fluent* Mercury Speakes from my tongue. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 279 *Fluent* Shakespear scarce effac'd a line. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 19 His fluent quill. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* I. 6 *Fluent* story-tellers. 1882 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* 807 As a speaker... Dean Stanley was by no means fluent.

6. *Math.* In the doctrine of fluxions: Continuously increasing or decreasing by an infinitesimal quantity.

1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 45 Wks. 1871 III. 287 Each foregoing is a fluent quantity having the following one for its fluxion. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 276 Suppose the right line *mn* to move... continually parallel to itself... so as to generate the fluent or flowing rectangle *ABQP*.

transf. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1874) V. II. 83 The Church... might be eliminated like a constant quantity from among those fluent materials with which history is conversant.

B. sb.

†1. A stream, a current of water. *Obs.*

[In the first two quots. strictly a distinct word ad. L. *fluent-um*.]

1598 YONG *Diana* 308 The fertill fields, which the great riuer Duerus with his cristalline fluents doth water. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homers Hymn to Venus* 378 At the fluents of the Ocean Nere Earths extreame bounds. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* 239 Their hands, that sed'lous strive To cut the outrageous fluent.

2. *Math.* The variable quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 226 Hence the Celerity of the Motion is... called Fluxion, and the Quantity generated Fluent. 1819 G. PEACOCK *View Fluxional Calculus* 23 Where the fluent or integral is expressed by an algebraic function. 1878 W. K. CLIFFORD *Dynamic* II. 62.

3. *nonce-use*. Something fluent or liable to change.

1836 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* II. 309 The guardian, as a fluent, is less than the permanent which he is to guard. He is the temporary and mutable mean.

† **Fluential**, *a. Math.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + **(I)AL**. Cf. *exponential*.] Of or pertaining to fluents.

1784 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 401 Whose sum *p* is either an algebraical, exponential, or fluential fluxion of *x*. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 302 Being written for *c* in the general fluential equation.

Fluently (flū'ntli), *adv.* [f. FLUENT *a.* + -LY².] In a fluent manner; *esp.* with easy and ready flow of words.

1613 TOURNEUR *P. Henry* 147 His aptness fluently appears in ev'ry souldier's grief. 1621 W. SCLAVER *Tythes* (1623) 169 Conclusions fluently deduced there from. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* xi. § 2 133 When this humour of Medisance springeth in the head of the company, it runnes fluently into the lesse noble parts. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) 111. 205 He fluently could speak many modern tongues. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 2 Perceiving that Euphranor heard him with respect, he proceeded very fluently. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 663 She [a ship] swims along calmly and fluently. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 304 Elizabeth... spoke French and Italian as fluently as English. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 221 Thrasymachus made all these admissions, not fluently... but with extreme reluctance.

†**Flu'entness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fluent; fluency.

1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* i. v. (1676) 469 The usual fluentness of his expression. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* v. § 3. 96 The fluentness and consistence of time has not this inconvenience, to deny us the taking a dimension of it. 1706 in PIERCE (ed. Kersey). 1721 in BAILEY.

Fluey (flū'i), *a.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* [prob. f. FLUE *a.*² (which however is later in our quotes.) + -Y¹.] = FLUE *a.*²

1552 RAYNALDE *Birth Mankynde* i. viii. 13a, The sede and sparne [of women is] weake, fluy, cold, and moyste, and of no greate fyrmytie. 1876 *Surrey Provincialisms* (E.D.S.), *Fluey*, of a weak delicate constitution... I have never heard the word applied except to animals.

Fluey (flū'i), *a.*² [f. FLUE *sb.*² + -Y¹.] Covered with flue.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxii, I went upon 'Change, and I saw fluey men sitting there under the bills about shipping. 1862 — *Somebody's Luggage* 4/2, I had the Luggage out within a day or two... It was all very dusty and fluey.

Fluff (flʌf), *sb.*¹ [app. connected with FLUE *sb.*²; perh. an onomatopœic modification of that word, imitating the action of puffing away some light substance; cf. FLUFF *sb.*² and *v.*². An OE. **flug*, *fluh*, f. root of FLY *v.*¹, would, however, if it existed, account for both words; cf. LG. *flug*, *flog* flue. Not in Johnson or Todd.]

1. Light, feathery, flocculent stuff, such as the downy particles that separate from dressed wool.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Fluff*, down. The fluff of a peach. Kent. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 171 Some fluff upon his cousin's cape. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *fluff*, any light, flying, downy, gossamer-like stuff. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xii. 173 A little fluff under the bed or a spot on the floor would have been a comfort to her.

b. The soft fur of a rabbit or other animal.

1883 F. C. GOULD in *Leisure Hour* 613/2 They sneaked back... with rabbits' fluff in their jaws.

c. ?Soft feathery material for dress.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* i. iv, If this Prince of fluff and feather come To woo you.

2. a. A soft, downy mass or bunch.

1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 127 Larks come with feathers all in a fluff. 1885 E. GARRETT *At any Cost* xv. 277 A young woman... with a fluff of golden hair about her face. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* II. 27 All this fluff of muslin about you.

b. Something downy and feathery.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, (1886) 46 Tiny fluffs of feathered life. 1888 T. GRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 129 Sometimes he [Edison] used what he describes as a fluff, that is, a little brush of silk fibre.

3. *slang.* a. On railways (see quotes.); b. *Theatr.* "Lines" half learned and imperfectly delivered' (Farmer).

1874 *Slang Dict.*, *Fluff*, railway ticket clerks' slang for short change given by them. The profits thus accruing are called 'fluffings', and the practice is known as 'fluffing'. 1890 *Star* 27 Jan. 2/4 Many porters on this line are but getting 15s. per week, and with regard to 'tips', or, as we say 'fluff'—well [etc.]. 1891 *World* 3 June 28/1 Even as seen through a veil of 'fluff', the burlesque is irresistibly amusing.

Fluff (flʌf), *sb.*² *Sc. and north. dial.* [see FLUFF *v.*².] A puff; a quick, short blast, a whiff; a slight explosion. *lit. and fig.*

1819 RENNIE *St. Patrick* III. i. 31 I'm sure an ye wama a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit ac fluff o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the loch. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* x, You'll see how cozily we'll blaze together to a white ash, and go off at the same minute with a fluff of affection. *Ibid.* xviii, The nuts leapt off with a 'fluff'.

b. *Comb.*, as fluff-gib, a squib, 'explosion of gunpowder' (Jam.).

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxi, Wi' fighting, and flashes, and fluff-gibs.

Fluff (flʌf), *v.*¹ [f. FLUFF *sb.*¹.]

1. *trans.* *Leather-manuf.* (See quot.) Cf. BUFF *v.* 1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 387/1 The flesh side is whitened or fluffed.

2. To make into fluff, pick into oakum.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 2/2 Looking up from the rope I was fluffing.

3. To shake out or up into a soft mass like fluff. Also *refl.* (of a bird): To shake or puff out its feathers.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 137 The 'Johnny Crows'... fluff and plume and dust themselves without cessation. 1885 O. T. MILLER in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 599 He [a bird] fluffs himself out into a ball. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 265 The

young ladies showed off the silky satins... then fluffed them up into a kind of pyramid. 1893 S. GRAND *Heavenly Twins* (1894) 279 She... fluffed her hair out till her head seemed preposterously large.

4. *intr.* a. To move or float softly like fluff. b. To settle down like a ball or mass of fluff.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakfst.* iii. (1885) 60 She gave the music-stool a twirl or two and fluffed down on to it like a whirl of soapuds in a hand-basin. 1888 W. C. RUSSELL *Death Ship* III. 221 'I was a...fog...fluffing thick and soft as feathers about the ship.

5. *Slang.* a. *Fluff it!* (see quot. 1859). b. (of railway booking-clerks) To give short change. c. To disconcert, 'floor' (a public speaker); (cf. FLUFF *v.*² 1 a). d. (*Theatr.*) To blunder one's part.

1859 *Slang Dict.*, *Fluff it*, a term of disapprobation implying 'take it away, I don't want it'. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* xx. 286 Mortimer was drunk, did not know his words, and went 'fluffing' all over the shop.

Fluff (flʌf), *v.*² *Sc.* [belongs to FLUFF *sb.*²; of onomatopœic origin.]

1. a. *trans.* To knock out of breath; to cause to pant. Only in *pass.* b. *intr.* To puff, pant. c. To make a fuss.

1790 SHIRREES *Poems* 21 But yet, nae ferly gin I'm fluff'd. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 72 We borit the breiste of the bursting swale, Or flufft i' the slotyng faem. 1889 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' the Long Night* I. ii. i. 310 She had often fluffed and fumed to Anne over that provision of her father's will.

2. *trans.* To make (gunpowder) ignite and go off. Also to fluff in the pan. Cf. FLASH *v.* 5 c.

1825 JAMIESON, *To fluff powder*, to burn gunpowder; to make it fly off, S. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Fluffed i' the pan*, burned priming without firing the barrel of the gun or pistol [Scotch].

Fluffiness. [f. FLUFFY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being fluffy, in various senses.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vi, An air of mingled fluffiness and heeltaps. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) II. x. 145 The old beaver hat, remarkable... for... its fluffiness of texture. 1886 *Pin* 4 Aug. 44/2 A... clerical-looking young man, charged with fluffiness in a public conveyance, said he was sober as a judge when taken into custody. 1893 FARMER *Slang*, *Fluffiness* 2 (theatrical), the trick, or habit, of forgetting words.

Fluffing (flʌf-ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLUFF *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FLUFF; *attrib.* in *fluffing machine, wheel* (see FLUFF *v.*¹ 1).

1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 550 Leather Fluffing and Grounding Machines. 1886 HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insurance*, *Fluffing Wheels*... fine skins have all roughnesses removed by being stretched against fine emery-cloth wheels, revolving at a high speed.

Fluffy (flʌf-i), *a.* [f. FLUFF *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.]

1. Consisting of or resembling fluff; of soft, downy texture.

1825 JAMIESON, *Fluffy*, applied to any powdery substance that can be easily put in motion or blown away; as to ashes, hair-powder, meal, &c. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* ii, A great hulking Bluecoat boy, with fluffy whiskers. 1863 MISS BRAEDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. v. 106 The fluffy worsted curtains were drawn. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xiii. 103 [She] buried her face in a very fluffy little muff.

b. Of timber: (see quot.).

1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Timber is said to be fluffy when the sawdust is stringy, and moist and greasy instead of granular and sharp.

2. Of persons: Covered with fluff. Of plants and animals: Covered with down, soft hairs, feathers, or fur; downy.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lix, Fluffy and snuffy strangers. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owllet Owllet*, 110, That dreary-looking man, with a fluffy effect about his head, as though it were sprinkled with the contents of a pillow. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 75 The road-side bright with the fluffy blue anemone. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 259 These poor little fluffy things [rabbits]. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Needle's Eye* I. 145 The fluffy yellow chickens.

3. *Slang.* a. Drunk and incapable (see quot. 1886 s.v. FLUFFINESS). b. *Theatr.* Liable to forget one's 'lines'.

1885 *Referee* 26 July 3/2 One or two others were... what actors call fluffy in their lines. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 7/2 After the chorus is perfect, the principals are 'fluffy', especially when the principals are fashionable amateurs.

4. quasi-*sb.* A fluffy animal.

1889 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 7/1 Strictly smooth haired creatures are at a disadvantage among the fluffies.

Flugelman, Flught: see FUGLEMAN, FLUCHT. **Fluht**, *obs. form* of FLIGHT.

†**Fluible**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. type **fluidilis*, f. *fluere* to flow.] Capable of flowing, fluid.

1576 T. NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Touchstone* i. iv. 26 b, Seede...is...moyste, fluible and liquide. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xv. 70 The spiritual and fluible parts [of the body]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xiii. 510 The sea being a liquid fluible bodie. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* i. ii. xxxvii. 199 This Fluss or fluible Composition maketh the scoria's deft.

Fluid (flū'id), *a. and sb.* Also 7 *fluide*. [a. Fr. *fluide*, ad. L. *fluidus*, f. *fluere* to flow; see -ID.]

A. adj.

1. Having the property of flowing; consisting of particles that move freely among themselves, so as to give way before the slightest pressure. (A general term including both *gaseous* and *liquid* substances.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1361 To...presse together that which of the owne nature is fluid and runneth out. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. xii. (1640) 178 The appearance of the milky way does not arise from some fluid parts of the heaven (as he supposes). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 349 Spirits...Cannot...mortal wound Receive, no more then can the fluid air. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 447 Thro' undulating air the sounds are sent, And spread o'er all the fluid element. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 315 The salt fuses readily, and runs very fluid. 1845 DARWIN *Orig. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 493 Masses of lava have been shot through the air whilst fluid.

b. *fig.* and of non-physical things: Flowing or moving readily; not solid or rigid; not fixed, firm, or stable.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. iv, So fluid chance is set its certain bound. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* ii. ii. (1673) 31 The fluid and transitory condition of man's life. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i. 290 The French, whose Temper is allowed to be more volatile... and their Spirits more fluid than in other Nations. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) p. xv, The language of the Bible is fluid, passing, and literary, not rigid, fixed, and scientific. 1885 *Academy* 6 June 400/1 A time when the Evangelical tradition was still fluid.

2. Of speech, etc.: Flowing easily and clearly. †Of a speaker: Fluent.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1815) II. 219 He [Edmund Bunney] was the most fluid preacher in the reign of qu. Elizabeth, for he seldom or never studied for what he was to deliver, but would preach and pray extempore. c 1789 GIBBON *Mem.* Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 159 Monsignor Stonor... discovers much venom in the fluid and nervous style of Gibbon.

B. sb.

1. A substance whose particles move freely among themselves, so as to give way before the slightest pressure.

Fluids are divided into liquids, which are incompletely elastic, and gases, which are completely so.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* i. iv. (1682) 10 The air being a fluid. a 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* iii. (1734) 19 Descartes to account for the Revolutions of the Planets around the Sun, supposes them imerged in a Fluid, which [etc.]. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 275 From the first he swallowed fluids with difficulty. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 13 Mr. Cavendish made the grand discovery that it [water] was composed of two elastic fluids or gases. 1882 MINCHIN *Uniph. Kinemat.* vi. heading, Kinematics of Fluids.

b. *spec.* Any liquid constituent or secretion of the body (or of a plant).

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., Moderate exercise will enrich the Fluids. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 259 They...act strongly both on the Fluids and Solids. 1804 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* 186 Gravitation will act on the fluid descending from the leaves. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 3 The fluids constitute the greater part of the organs. 1844 HOLBYN *Dict. Med.*, *Fluid of Columbus*, a thin gelatinous fluid, found in the bony cavities of the labyrinth of the ear. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 49 They decay on account of the bad condition of the fluids of the mouth.

2. One of several subtle, imponderable, all-pervading substances, whose existence has been assumed to account for the phenomena of heat, magnetism, and electricity.

1750 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 246 The particles of the electrical fluid. 1832 *Nat. Philos.*, *Magnetism* iv. § 152. 36 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The supposition, that its phenomena are occasioned by the agency of two magnetic fluids, residing in the particles of iron... They have been denominated respectively the Austral and Boreal fluids. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 39 In most expositions of this theory the two electricities are called 'Fluids'.

3. *Comb.* as fluid-containing adj.; also fluid compass, lens (see quotes.).

1753 N. TORRIANO *Non-Naturals* 50 The Fluid-containing Vessels. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fluid compass*, that in which the card revolves in its bowl floated by alcohol. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 891/1 *Fluid-lens*, one in which a liquid is imprisoned between circular glass disks of the required curvatures.

Fluid, *obs. Sc. form* of FLOOD.

Fluidal (flū'idāl), *a.* *Geol.* [f. FLUID *sb.* + -AL.] Of or resembling a fluid: (see quotes.).

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 65 Igneous rocks sometimes exhibit under the microscope a fluidal texture; that is, the material...shows wavy lines or bands, which are evidence of a former fluid state, and of movement or flowing when in that state. 1893 GEIKIE *Geol.* (ed. 3) 100 Streaked [structure]...conspicuously shown by the lines of flow in vitreous rocks (flow-structure, fluxion-structure, fluidal-structure).

Fluidic (flū'idik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *fluidique* (sense 2).]

1. Of the nature of a fluid.

1883 WINCHELL *World-life* ii. ii. § 6. 242 The...older fluidic condition...impresses more important results on the life-history of satellites.

2. *Spiritualism.* Of or belonging to a supposed supersensible 'double' (of 'fluid' or ethereal consistency) possessed by every being.

1877 BLAVATSKY *Isis Unveiled* i. i. 12 The Astral Soul, or the inner, fluidic body. 1882 MABEL COLLINS *Cobwebs* II. 179 The fluidic atmosphere which passes from one human being to another. 1887 H. S. OLCOTT tr. *A. D'Assier's Posth. Humanity* iv. 103 Besides its exterior and organic form, the human body possesses an interior and fluidic form, moulded after the former.

So **Fluidiform** *a.* [f. *fluidiforme*.]

1887 H. S. OLCOTT tr. *A. D'Assier's Posth. Humanity* ii. 68 The existence of a plexus of fluidiform capillaries connecting the phantom with the body from which it emanates.

Fluidify (flu'idifai), *v.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make fluid.

1851-9 DARWIN in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 283 Granite rocks which have been fluidified. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 280/2 This fluid condenses, fluidifies the respiratory gases in transitu.

Hence **Fluidified** *ppl. a.*; also **Fluidification**, the action of making fluid; **Fluidifier**, an agent that fluidifies.

1837 S. SMITH *Philos. Health* II. x. 161 It... needs no apparatus for the... fluidification of its food. 1842 DARWIN *Geol. Observ.* II. xiv. (1876) 500 The fluidified granite. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 235 The alvine dejections... consist at first of fluidified faeces. 1876 GARROD *Treat. Gout* (ed. 3) 407 Bicarbonate of soda... causes a species of solution of the blood, and hence medicines of this class have been called fluidifiers.

Fluidism (flu'idiz'm), [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The theory which refers all diseases to the state of the fluids in the body.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 416/1 The less shall we feel inclined to admit the exclusive claims either of fluidism or solidism. 1860 WORCESTER, *Fluidism*, the doctrine of those who refer all diseases to alterations of the fluids of the body.

2. **Spiritualism**. The hypothesis of the existence of supersensible 'fluidic' bodies (see FLUIDIC 2).

So **Fluidist** [see -IST], one who supports the hypothesis of fluidism (in either sense).

1888 *Amer. Jnrl. Psychol.* I. 500 All such facts favor the fluidists.

Fluidity (flu'iditi), [f. FLUID *a.* + -ITY. Cf. F. *fluidité*.]

1. The quality or condition of being fluid.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. D b, Sulphur... with his humidity, softness, and fluidity or passableness. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 491 A too great fluidity of the blood... may cause death. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 60 Being good against too great fluidity as a balsamic. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 359 The cement should be heated to fluidity. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 261 The immense resistance which the fluidity of the air offered to projectiles. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 107 A stream of lava of remarkable fluidity.

b. *fig.* and of non-physical things.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. iv. iii. 116 If Ralph Hanslap had any fluidity of mind. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 794 The remarkable diffusion and fluidity of these distinctively Semitic names of God. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* iii. He... ridiculed the fossilization of Toryism equally with the fluidity of Radicalism. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 294/2 The fluidity and informality of the Church's prime.

2. Of speech, literary composition, etc.: The quality of flowing easily and clearly.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxvi. 115 First a blithe and ingenious fluiditie [F. *fluidité*], then a quaint-wittie and loffie conceit. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 441 Singing with... sweetness and fluidity. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* ii. (ed. 2) 91 There is the same comparative tenuity and fluidity of verse. 1883 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Nov. 446/3 The letters [of Mme. de Rénusat]... have much grace, much fluidity of thought, and of expression.

Fluidize (flu'idiz), *v.* [f. FLUID + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a fluid; to fluidify.

1855 in CLARKE *Dict.*

Fluidly, *adv.* rare. [see -LY².] In a fluid manner.

1678 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 419 If they see a man talk seriously they talk fluidly nonsense. 1690 tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* III. viii. 15 This being fluidly disposed did run into those places which were hollow.

† **Fluidness**. *Obs.* [see -NESS.] The state or quality of being fluid; fluidity. *lit.* and *fig.*

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxx. 817 The fluidness, the transitoriness of all such temporal things. 1547 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 388 The fluidness of the Planetary heavens is acknowledged. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 137 The eucasy & fluidness... of this balsamick ferment.

† **Fluish**, *a. Obs.* In 5 *flewische*. [f. FLUE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat weak or drooping. Of the countenance: Haggard, melancholy.

c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 777 With a flewische countenance. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Fluish*, fluid, waf[s]hy, tender, weak.

Fluit, *obs.* form of FLUTE.

Fluitant (flu'itánt), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *fluitantem*, pr. *ppl.* of *fluitare* freq. of *fluere* to flow.] Floating.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 54 That the fluitant parts of the Air in this more subtle fluid may yield to motion every way. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Fluitant*, in bot., floating.

Fluke (flūk), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1-2 floe, flooc, 5-6 floke, (5 flewke), 6-9 flooke (e, 6-7 flouk (e, (6 *Sc.* fluike), 8-9 fleuk, flowk, (8 *dial.* fleak, fluck, 9 *dial.* fluik), 4- fluke. [OE. *flōc* str. (of uncertain gender), cognate with ON. *flōke* wk. masc.; related by ablaut to Ger. *flach* flat.]

1. A flat fish, esp. the common flounder, *Pleuronectes Flesus*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 302 *Platisa*, flooc. a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Collog.* in Wr. Wülcker 94 Fage and flooc and lopystran and fela swylces. 14... *Nom.* ibid. 705 *Hic pelanius*, a flewke. 1478 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 291 Homines possunt piscare... de flokes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 55 And thou cut the lyuer [of a rotten shepe] therein wyble lytell quicknes lyke flokes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 106 b, Wry-mouthed Flooke. 1744 PRESTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61/2 In the Sea they catch... Flukes, Trouts, &c. 1790 MRS. A. WHEELER *Westmid. Dial.* 28 I'll gie the a Fleak an a Pot-ful a Saur Milk. 1819 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, I'll bid you a shilling for the fluke and the cock-padle.

b. as a type of flatness.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1088 Flatt mowthede as a fluke.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying to Polwart* 111 I's fell thee like a fluke, flatlings on the flure. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 106 Her feet flat and braid, as big flukes.

c. *slang.* = FLAT *sb.*³ 13.

1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 201 The ungnarded flukes, whom they can inveigle to play.

2. A parasitic trematoid worm, of several species, found esp. in the livers of sheep, so called from its resemblance to a fluke or flounder.

[Cf. quot. 1523 in sense 1.] 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 123 Insects... whose shape doth somewhat resemble a Flounder, found... in the liver of several of the Ruminant kind... Fluke. 1755 NICHOLS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 247 A small flat worm, resembling a sole... is found in the gall-duct, by the butchers term'd flooks. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 399 Fourteen flukes were found... in the duodenum of a lascar. 1884 in *Chamb. Jnrl.* 3 May 278/2.

3. A variety of kidney potato, perh. so called from its shape.

1868 *N. & Q. Ser.* IV. I. 100. 1874 E. H. RUDDOCK *Text-bk. Mod. Med.* (1893) 38 The best sorts [of potatoes] are... the Forty-fold, and the Fluke. 1884 in *Chesh. Gloss.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib. (sense 2), as *fluke-disease*, -*worm*; b. instrumental (sense 2), as *fluke-infested* adj.; c. similitive (sense 1), as *fluke-mouthed* adj. Also *fluke-rake*, a rake with triangular prongs used for taking flukes; *fluke-wort* (see quot. 1861).

1884 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 3 May 278/1 This disease—Liver-fluke, *Fluke Disease, Liver-rot, as it is variously termed. *Ibid.* 278/2 The bodies of *fluke-infested sheep. ?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2780 Thou wenes for to slay us, *flok-mouthed schrewe. 1766 BROOKES *Art Angling* 85 In the hot Months, there are great Quantities caught with the *Fluke-Rake. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 250 When the *fluke-worm is preying on the substance of their livers. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 395 Fluke-worms are oftentimes very numerous in the viscera of quadrupeds. 1597 GERARD *Herbal.* II. c. lxxiii. § 3. 424 In Northfolke it [Water Pennywort] is called *Flukewort. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 61 Marsh Pennywort... is also known as... Fluke-wort, and Sheep's-bane. These names it has obtained on account of its being supposed to produce the rot... in animals that feed upon it.

Fluke (flūk), *sb.*² Forms: 6-8 flook (e, 6 *Sc.* fluik, 7 flouke, (flokuck), 8- fluke. [of uncertain origin; possibly a transferred use of FLUKE *sb.*¹ from resemblance of shape; cf. the inadmissible suggestion in the following quot.]

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* x. 200 The name 'fluke' or 'flok' well expresses the shape of the flounder, which is that of the fluke of an old-fashioned anchor. See also FLUE *sb.*³ 2.]

1. One of 'the broad triangular plates of iron on each arm of the anchor, inside the bills or extreme points, which, having entered the ground, hold the ship' (Admiral Smyth).

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* A iij b, The Thirreni founde the vse of the anker of one graspe or flooke. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. xxx. 962 Her owne anker, which by one of the floukes tooke fast hold. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 115 All Hands haul'd... which weigh'd the Grapnel, but streighten'd one of the Flukes. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 18 Among the waste and lumber of the shore... Anchors of rusty fluke.

b. The barbed head of a lance, arrow, etc. Cf. FLUKED 1629. Also U.S. 'one of the barbs of a harpoon or toggle-iron; a flue' (*Cent. Dict.*).

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 58 And evry shaft... To haif als many heeds, And evrie head als many huiks, And evrie huik als many flukes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 544 A great launce couered with gold and the fluke set with stones. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. v. 33 The one [arrow] with long flukes or barbs.

c. A name for various instruments resembling the prec. in shape: see quots.

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant. Gloss.*, *Fluke*, a lancet used for letting blood from horses. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Fluke*, in mining, the head of a charger; an instrument used for cleansing the hole previous to blasting. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss. Supp.*, *Flenkk*, the web of the plough sock.

2. *pl.* 'The two parts which constitute the large triangular tail of the whale' (Adm. Smyth). To *turn* or *peak* the flukes: of a whale, to go under (see quot. 1839); hence *transf.* (*Naut. slang*) to go to bed, 'turn in'.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 256 While young, and carried by the Dam on the Flukes of their Tails. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 44 The flukes are then lifted high into the air, and the animal... descends perpendicularly... this act... is called by whalers 'peaking the flukes'. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* iii. 21 It's getting dreadful late, you had better be turning flukes... it's a nice bed. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wind*. vi. 79 The tail-fin, or 'flukes'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (*light*) *fluke plough*; *fluke-chain*, -*rope*, a chain or rope which is passed round the flukes of a whale to secure it when caught.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lxxxii. 399 The whale... was secured there by the stiffest *fluke-chains. 1775 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 461 Get 2 light *fluke Plows.

Hence **Fluked** *a.*, having flukes.

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* I. 14 Death... with its sting, like a fluked Dart, for to pierce thorow the heart of men. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* I. 96 Three or four fluked anchors are to be constructed.

Fluke (flūk), *sb.*³ *colloq.* [of unknown etymology. Possibly of Eng. dialectal origin; cf. 'fluke, a guess' (*Whitby Gloss.* 1876).] In *Billiard-*

playing, A successful stroke made by accident or chance. Hence *gen.* a lucky stroke, an unexpected success; a piece of good luck, esp. in phrase by a fluke. *A fluke of wind*: a chance breeze.

1857 *N. & Q. Ser.* II. IV. 208/1 In playing at billiards... Another term is, 'He made a fluke (or fluke)'. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* v. That was rather a fluke, was it not? 1868 VAYES *Rock Ahead* i. vi. The most unexpected fluke at trente et quarante. 1882 BAIN *J. S. Mill* 104 The transfer of power has gone on... by flukes and leaps in the dark. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Eng. of Rue Cadix* x, Whose runaway horse he had stopped... by the merest fluke.

Hence **Flukeless** *a.*, without a fluke.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 7/2 It was a faultless, flukeless performance on a standard table.

Fluke (flūk), *sb.*⁴ *dial.* [app. a. ON. *flōke* of same meaning: see FLOCK *sb.*²] (See quots.)

16... T. MORR in *Ray's N. C. Words* (E. D. S.) note s. v. *Flukes*, locks of hair. Salop. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Fluke*, waste cotton. Lanc.

Fluke (flūk), *v.*¹ [f. FLUKE *sb.*²]

1. *intr.* Of a whale: To use the flukes, to 'peak the flukes': see FLUKE *sb.*² 2.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* 6 note, There she blow-ss! Th-e-r-e again! Flukes! 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 206 Where the scared whale flukes in flame!

b. *transf.* in phrase (*To go*) *fluking* or *all-(-a-) fluking* (see quot. 1867).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii, We arrived on the following day, having gone 'all fluking'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Flukes*, From the power of these [flukes of a whale] the phrase obtained among whalers of *fluking* or *all-a-fluking*, when running with a fresh free wind.

2. *trans.* In *Whaling*. a. To disable the flukes of (a whale) by spading. b. To fasten (a whale) by means of a chain or rope. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Fluke (flūk), *v.*² Also flook. [f. FLUKE *sb.*³]

1. *trans.* *Billiard-playing*: To hit or pocket (a ball) by a fluke; to make (a stroke) by a fluke.

1881 *Times* 14 Jan. 8/2 Bennett... tried for a cannon, but fluked the white, and... ran out the winner by 90 points. 1888 *Sportsm.* 20 Dec. 4/4 Fortune once more assisted Mitchell, who, in trying to make a red loser, fluked a cannon.

2. *transf.* To get (*in*) or obtain by a fluke.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 2 On the chance of crowding or fluking in one [picture] he will send the whole eight. 1889 *Ibid.* 2 May 7/3 It is very questionable whether the artist is really any better off for fluking £500 or £1000 now and again for a picture which is worth £50. 1892 *Ibid.* 25 Aug. 1/3 He wanted to fluke a last success.

Hence **Flu'king** *vbl. sb.*, **Flu'king** *ppl. a.*, characterized by a fluke or flukes. **Flu'kist**, one who succeeds rather by chance than by skill.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug. 4 The sensation which was created last year by the Miner's fluking victory over Blair Athol. 1881 *Society* 23 July 24/1 Time... will show whether Mr. Beck is a lucky flukist or a really good shot. 1882 MISS BRADDON *M. Royal* III. viii. 155 She would play that fluking game which she most affected at billiards. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. Marco* xxi. 142 There is a lot of fluking in the art... when we once begin to try and make a good picture it is all up with it.

Fluky (flu'ki), *a.*¹ Also 9 flukey. [f. FLUKE *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.] Infested with flukes; pertaining to an animal infested with flukes.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fluked* or *Fluky*, worm-eaten, or rather when the worn holes channel or flow into each other. 1874 'C. King' *Ten Duan* (Melbourne) LVX. 25 Regardless of fluky meat and damper.

Flu'ky, *a.*² rare -1. In 8 flooky. [f. FLUKE *sb.*² + -Y¹.] Of an anchor: Having flukes.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 81 No loud-mouth'd Voices call... To heave the flooky Anchors from the Sand.

Fluky (flu'ki), *a.*³ Also flukey. [f. FLUKE *sb.*³ + -Y¹.]

1. Of the nature of a fluke or lucky chance; obtained by chance rather than by skill.

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 21 There was some fluky hitting off Mr. Steele. 1881 *Standard* 8 July 6/1 Lascelles scored a fluky two in the slips. 1886 G. B. SMITH *Prime Ministers* 310 The ministry... sustained an actual but fluky defeat. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 5/2 The result... is a capital example of the fluky nature of the game.

2. Uncertain; favouring unexpected results.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., There are the fluky days, when the best of the breeze brings all the stern boats up to you. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 706 A very fluky etymology. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 10/3 The Britannia... beating Oretta and Valkyrie I. hull down in very fluky winds.

Hence **Flu'kily** *adv.* **Flu'kiness**.

1881 *Daily News* 22 June 2/7 He had played very flukily. 1888 *Ibid.* 7 July 6/5 When all has been said... as to the flukiness of cricket on wet wickets.

Flumatic, see PHLEGMATIC.

† **Flumbarding**. *Obs. rare*. [app. f. OF. *flambard* torch.] 'A fiery character' (Weber).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1788 Hit is an hardy flumbarding.

Flume (flūm), *sb.* Forms: 2-6 flum, 3 *Orm.* flumm, (3 flun), 3-4 flym, 3-5 flumme, 3-6 flom (e, 4-5 flomme, 5 floum, 8-9 floom, 4- flume. See also FLEAM. [a. OF. *flum*, *flum* = Pr. *flum*, It. *fume* = L. *flūmen* river, f. *fluere* to flow.]

† 1. A stream, a river; also, water. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Ine flum iordan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1035 Pis flummes four þat þar biginnes, thoru out all oper contres rinnes. a 1300 *Magdalene* 427 in Horstmann *Alteng.*

Leg. 158 To be flym Jordan. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 186 At þat ilk flom Richard gaf bataila. c1450 *Mirour Saluacionum* 1406 There bene baptismes thre Off flyvame, of flayme, of blode. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 450 All into that flume Tha drownit ilkone becaus tha culd not swym. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 247 A deep flume, which was called the water of Juno.

2. A mill-tail. Cf. FLEAM sb.² 2.

1855 in CLARKE *Dict.*

3. U.S., etc. An artificial channel for a stream of water to be applied to some industrial use.

1784 J. BELKNAP *Tour to White Mts.* (1876) 17 One [stream] is so narrow as exactly to resemble a flume, and goes by that name. 1798 Root *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 359 Laid the bottom of the flume to the grist mill, about four feet lower than the saw mill. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* Ser. II. ii. § 6. 126 Wooden flumes, raised on tall tressels, brought water from some reservoir above to the diggings. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 865 A curious V shaped wooden aqueduct or flume.

b. A deep narrow channel or ravine with a stream running through it.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 52 Two streams, one of which descends in a trench two feet wide, and is called the flume, from the near resemblance which it bears to an artificial flume. 1841 C. T. JACKSON *Geol. New Hampsh.* 97 It is not practicable to walk in the bed of the flume. 1889 J. D. WHITNEY *United States* 222 Flume, as applied in the United States, and chiefly in the White Mountains, means a narrow passage or defile between nearly perpendicular rocks, through which runs a stream.

c. U.S. slang. To go or be up the flume: to 'come to grief', 'be done for'; to die.

1882 MARK TWAIN [Clemens] *Stolen White Eleph.* etc. 97 Well, then, that idea's up the flume. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* XIII. 48 It's no good wishing—he's gone up the flume.

4. Comb., as flume-car (see quot.).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 350 *Flume car*, a car to travel in a flume; wheels rest on the sides of the flume and the water runs a paddle wheel.

Flume (flūm), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To build a flume or artificial channel for a water-course.

1855 in CLARKE *Dict.* 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* II. xvi. 116 The hydraulic system of sluicing and fluming.

2. *trans.* To convey (or bring in) down a flume. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 76 The cane is being flumed in with great rapidity.

3. (See quot.)

1876 WHITNEY in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 701 The rivers..were 'flumed'—that is, the water was taken out of the natural channel by means of wooden flumes.

Hence **Fluming** *vbl. sb.*; in quot. *concr.* = material composing a flume.

1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 173 The unsightly fluming and other erections which continually meet the eye.

† **Fluminal**, a. *Obs.*—¹ [ad. L. *flūmināl-is* f. *flūmen* river.] Of or pertaining to a river.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 8 Fluminal baptisme is a cold proofe of a mans Christendom, except this fluminal baptisme of fire..approve it. (Cf. c1450 s.v. FLUME sb. 1.)

† **Fluminose**, a. *Obs.*—⁰ [as if ad. L. **flūminōs-us*, f. *flūmen*; see prec. and -OSE.] 'Full of rivers' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

† **Fluminous**, a. *Obs.*—⁰ [f. as prec.: see -OUS.] Full of rivers; of or pertaining to rivers.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Flummadiddle (flʊmˈædɪdʌl). U.S. Also flumme- [prob. arbitrarily f. FLUMMERY.]

1. (See quot.)

1872 S. DE VERE *Americanisms* 338 Flummadiddle..consists of stale bread, pork-fat, molasses, cinnamon, allspice, [etc.]; by the aid of these materials a kind of mush is made, which is baked in the oven and brought to the table hot and brown. 1884 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 July 51/2.

2. *slang.* Nonsense, humbug; also, something trivial or ridiculous.

1882 E. CUMMINGS in *Chicago Advance* 21 Sept., Directions for..crocheting all sorts of flummediddles.

† **Flummer** (flʊmərɪ), v. *Obs.* [prob. two words: in sense 1 app. onomatopœic; in sense 2 back-formation from FLUMMERY.]

1. *trans.* To repeat indistinctly, mumble.

1533 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1310/2 As though the very worke & labour of flumming the Aue Marie is very acceptable to our Lady.

2. To deceive by flattery, to humbug.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. II.* 1. 37 No flumming me. I tell you, Matthew, 'twont do. 1777 F. BURNEY *Isabella* xvi. Do they spend all their time in flumming old women?

Flummary (flʊmərɪ). Also 7 flommeri, flumery, thlummary, 7-8 flamery. [a. Welsh *flumru*, of unknown etymology; the *fl-* and Herbert's *thl-* are attempts to render the sound of Welsh *fl-*; cf. FLUELLIN.]

1. 'A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flour or oatmeal' (J.). Cf. SOWENS.

1623 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* vi. 222 From this small Oat-meale, by oft steeping it in water and clensing it, and then boiling it to a thicke and stiffe lilly, is made that excellent dish of meat which is so esteemed in the West parts of this Kingdome, which they call Wash-brew, and in Chesheire and Lankasheire they call it Flamerie or Flumerie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 The poore eat Rice sometimes, but most commonly Rootes..and Fraize like to our Thlummary. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lviii. A farmer..who used to sup upon wild ducks and flummary. 1821 *Blackw.*

Mag. VIII. 541 Let Leigh Hunt sing of cabbages and flummary. 1839-73 BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 257 Whoile he's had his throat scalded we heitin flummary.

b. *Modern Cookery.* A name given to various sweet dishes made with milk, flour, eggs, etc.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvi. 146 To make Hartshorn Flummary. *Ibid.* 147 To make French Flummary. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housew.* (1778) 187 When you make a hen's or bird's nest, let part of your jelly be set in your bowl before you put on your flummary. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery, Flummary*—Boil two ounces of gelatine [etc.].

c. (See quot.)

1876 CRACE-CALVERT *Dyeing & Calico Print.* vi. 200 Flummary (the refuse product from wheat starch manufactures).

2. *fig.* Mere flattery or empty compliment; nonsense, humbug, empty trifling.

1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 29 Nov. (1775) 143 This word flummary, you must know, Sir, means at London, flattery, and compliment. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 19 Feb. The proofs..are arrived..but I have had no time, saving to blot out some flummary. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Thorns in Cush.* (1876) 50 These petitioners..begin with a fine flummary about the..eminent genius of the person whom they are addressing. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. xxvi. 66 Her father..is quite..opposed to such flummary.

attrib. 1802 MRS. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 39, I know you too well to be deceived by your fine flummary tales. 1858 MASSON *Milton* (1874) I. 25 Flummary pictures representing the blind poet in a rapt attitude.

Flummock (flʊmɒks), v. *colloq.* or *vulgar.* Also flummix, -ux. [prob. of Eng. dialectal origin; cf. *flummocks* to maul, mangle (*Heref. Gloss.* 1839), *flummock* slovenly person, also hurry, bewilderment, *flummock* to make untidy, disorder, to confuse, bewilder (see various E. D. S. glossaries, *Heref.*, *Glouc.*, *S. Cheshire*, *Sheffield*). The formation seems to be onomatopœic, expressive of the notion of throwing down roughly and untidily; cf. *flump*, *hummock*, dial. *slommock* sloven.]

1. *trans.* To bring to confusion; to 'do for', cause to fail; to confound, bewilder, nonplus.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii. 'He'll be what the Italians call reg'larly flummoxed'. 1840 *Cambr. Univ. Mag.* I. in Whibley *In Cap & Gown* (1890) 169 So many of the men I know were 'flummoxed' at the last great-go. c1850 C. KEAN in Barrère & Leland *Slang* s.v. 'Fool! fool! you distressed..you—you flummoxed me!' 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 2/1 The Unionists appear to be completely flummoxed by the failure of Mr. Balfour's Land Act.

2. U.S. *colloq.* To 'do up'. 1870 TALMAGE *Crumbs Swept up* 270 Brushes..with which heresses..flumixed their hair.

3. *intr.* U.S. To give in, give up, collapse. 1847 FIELD *Drama in Pokerville* 73 Pokerville didn't..finally 'flummix' right beneath him. 1849 *Oyster War of Accomac* iii. in *N. Y. Tribune* 25 Apr. 1/3 Men of mighty stomachs, Men that can't be made to flummux.

Hence **Flummock** sb. (see quot.). 1851 B. H. HALL *College Words* s.v. Any failure is called a flummux. In some colleges the word is particularly applied to a poor recitation. At Williams College, a failure on the play-ground is called a flummux. 1857 in DUCANGE *Anglicus Vulg. Tongue* 8.

Flump, sb. *colloq.* [f. next.] The action of 'flumping'; the heavy dull sound so produced. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Flump*, a fall. 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 288 The heavy flump, flump of the huge cloth which is meant to dry the deck. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 430/2 Broken now and then by..the flump of a dictionary on the leather-covered tables. 1891 MRS. L. ADAMS *Bonnie Kate* II. vii. 196 Libbie sat down with a flump.

Flump (flʊmp), v. *colloq.* [onomatopœic; cf. *dump*, *flop*, *plump*, *slump*. Not in Johnson, or Webster 1864.]

1. *intr.* To fall or move heavily with a dull noise.

1816 G. COLMAN Br. *Grins, Mr. Chamferonvone* viii. He..thought it not unwise To join in slumping down. 1823 Moor *Suffolk Words*, A hawk flumps or flops on a bird. 1838 THACKERAY *Yellowpl. Corr.* ii. She [Mrs. Shum] flumps past me. 1861 — in *Cornh. Mag.* June 649 A little Skye-terrier dog..whines, runs, jumps, flumps up on him.

2. *trans.* To set or throw down with a dump.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 182 Flumping himself down in the midst of a tuft of cowslips. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 49 Chairs were flumped down on the floor. 1866 St. James's *Mag.* Oct. 345 She flumped herself down in the car.

b. To bump or strike (a saddle). In quot. *absol.* 1894 *Daily News* 20 June 6/4 This is a very different thing from jerking and flumping in the canter.

3. The vb. stem used advb. With a flump.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v. He came flump down. 1841 T. T. PORCELAIN *Tower* 103 He cut it midway through—part fell down flump.

Flunder, obs. form of FLOUNDER.

Flung (flʌŋ), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of FLING v.] In senses of the vb.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 170 Fish for the flung-away beauty, and hook your shadow of a Bottom's head! 1885 LEFROY *Echoes fr. Theocritus*, etc. II. xxviii. The flung ball takes one madding tortuous bound.

† **Flunge**, v. *Obs.* [onomatopœic; cf. *fly* and *plunge*.] *intr.* ?To fly or be flung out with sudden impetus.

1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* 1. (Arb.) 22 Now stoans and fyrebrands flundge owt.

Flunk (flʌŋk), sb. U.S. [f. next vb.]

1. A backing out, a total failure, esp. in a college examination.

1846 *Yale Banger* 10 Nov. (B. H. Hall *College Wds.*) This O..Tutor H— said meant a perfect flunk. 1853 *Songs of Yale* (Bartlett) In moody meditation sunk, Reflecting on my future flunk.

2. (See quot.)

1893 *Farmer Slang*, *Flunk*, an idler, a loafer.

Flunk (flʌŋk), v. U.S. [Cf. FLINK, FUNK.]

1. *intr.* To give up, back out, fail utterly. Also to flunk out. Also quasi-trans. To shirk (a recitation) (*Standard Dict.*).

1823 *Crayon* (Yale Coll.) (Bartlett), We must have at least as many subscribers as there are students in college or flunk out. a1830 COL. HAY in *Humorous Poems* (ed. W. M. Rossetti) 474 He never flunked and he never lied. 1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk., Rocky Small* 46 Why, little 'un, you must be cracked, if you flunk out before we begin.

b. *College slang.* To fail utterly in an examination.

1848 *Yale Lit. Mag.* XIII. 322 Flunking so gloomily. 18.. *Amherst Indicator* I. 253 (Bartlett), A man who has flunked..is not in a state to appreciate joking.

2. *trans.* To cause to 'flunk'; to pluck.

Mod. The professor flunked me in mathematics.

Hence **Flunking** *ppl. a.*

1848 *Yale Gallinipper* Nov. (B. H. Hall *College Wds.*), See what a spot a flunking Sophomore made!

Flunkey (flʌŋki), sb.¹ Also 8-9 flunky, Sc. flunkie, 9 flanky. [orig. Scotch; see quots. Possibly a diminutive corruption of FLANKER.]

1. A male servant in livery, esp. a footman, lackey; usually with implied contempt.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial. in Life* (1837) I. 48 Flunkie a footman; literally a sidesman or attendant at your flank. 1787 BURNS *Two Dogs* 54 His flunkies answer at the bell. 1826 HOOD *Recipe for Civilization*, But play at dummy, like the monkeys, For fear mankind should make them flunkies. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 1 Aug. [They] did not see by my appearance that I was not a flunkey. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xx, The flunkey went off to seek Jimima the maid.

b. *Naut. slang.* A ship's steward.

1883 in W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*

2. Applied contemptuously to a person who behaves obsequiously to persons above him in rank or position; a 'lackey', toady, snob.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. v. 49 You young flunkies of the aristocracy. 1856 OLMSSTED *Slave States* 217 The miserable rabble of snobs and flunkies. 1884 LABOUCFFRE in *Fortu. Rev.* Feb. 209 The rage and indignation of every flunkey in the kingdom.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flunkey customer*, *species*, *work*; *flunkey-flanked* a.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 268 Rolling along in flunkey-flanked eckpages. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. v. 41 Certain of the flunkey species. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* 6 Sept., Such a schoolmaster..could not exist, unless he had flunkey customers by the dozen. 1887 FENN *Master Ceremonies* iv, It was beggarly work—flunkey work, and it disgusted me.

Hence many nonce-wds.: **Flunkey** v. *intr.*, to act like a flunkey. **Flunkeyage** [after *peerage* etc.], the class of flunkies a list of flunkies. **Flunkeyal** a., of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a flunkey. **Flunkeyfied** *ppl. a.*, imbued with flunkeyism. **Flunkeyhood**, the fact or state of being a flunkey. **Flunkeyish** a., **Flunkeyistic** a., **Flunkeyite** a., characteristic of or resembling a flunkey. **Flunkeyize** v. *trans.*, to imbue with the spirit of a flunkey.

1864 E. A. MURRAY E. *Norman* I. 253 By flunkeying after that set of rabble. 1848 (*title*) The Flunkey and the British Flunkeyage, a Companion to Burke's Peerage, by Birken-hare. 1864 *Times* 27 June 11/1 If he is anxious to proclaim his flunkial subserviency, let him do so. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xlii, That..inimitable, flunkified pronunciation. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vii. 102 All his flunkeyhood and horn-eyed dimness. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 524 There is something flunkeyish..in the whole passage. 1879 T. P. O'CONNOR *Disraeli* 196 A very considerable amount of flunkeyish worship of the powerful. 1858 *Illustr. Times* 18 Dec. 407 A Titanic flunkey with the orthodox flunkeyistic calves. 1858 *Ibid.* 24 July, We do detest..the flunkeyite view of aristocracy. 1878 GOLDW. SMITH in *Echo* 19 Dec. 2 The attempt to flunkeyise the New World.

Flunkey (flʌŋki), sb.² U.S. [f. FLUNK v. or sb. + -y]. One who 'flunks' or 'comes to grief'; in College slang, one who fails in an examination; in Stock Exchange language, an ignorant person who dabbles in financial speculation.

1841 *Week in Wall St.* 91 I'll help the bulls operate for a rise and draw in the flunkies. 1859 *Yale Lit. Mag.* (Farmer), I..Saved him from the flunkey's doom.

Flunkeydom. [f. FLUNKY sb.¹ + -DOM.]

1. The domain of flunkies; flunkies collectively.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 14 The finest 'marine parade', as flunkeydom terms it, in all England. 1884 *Punch* 29 Mar. 154/2 The whole of Flunkeydom will at once withdraw their support.

2. The spirit or behaviour of a flunkey.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxv, Mackaye too, who, however he hated flunkeydom, never overlooked an act of discourtesy. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVI. 291 Flunkeydom is much more insufferable..than sweldom itself.

Flunkeyism (flŭŋkiz'm). Also flunkism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The quality characteristic of a flunkey; the manners, speech, etc. of a flunkey.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 312 A sinking journal, which its own inconsistencies and flunkism had irrevocably damned. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* i. vi. (1872) 30 We, for our share, will put away all Flunkeyism from us. 1886 *Lancet* LXXX. 297/2 Flunkeyism and toadyism in legal proceedings have not been diminishing of late years.

Fluo- (flŭo). *Chem. and Min.* Abbreviation of FLUOR, used as combining form in many names of compounds containing fluorine, as **Fluoborate**, a salt of fluoboric acid. **Fluoboric acid**, a name originally applied to the gas tetrafluoride of boron (BF₃), now applied to the compound (H₂B₂O₄. 6HF) obtained by saturating water with this. **Fluocerine**, **Fluocerite**, a native fluoride of cerium and the allied metals. **Fluohydric (acid)** = **Fluorhydric**. Also in the names of other acids of which fluorine is a component along with some other element as **Fluochromic**, **-silicic**, **-tantalic**, **-titanic acid**, and in the names of salts as **Fluocarboxylic**, **-phosphate**, **-silicate**, **-tantalate**, **-titanate**, **-zirconate**.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 191 Fluoboric gas. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* § 10. 7 Hydrochloric, fluoboric, fluosilicic, and hydriodic acids. 1821 URD *Chem.* Fluoborates. 1854 THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* Fluoboric Acid. Colourless incombustible gas, with acid reaction. *Ibid.* Fluocerite. *Ibid.* Fluohydric Acid. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 834 A hydrated ceric oxyfluoride... occurs at Finbo as fluocerine. *Ibid.* The sesquifluoride Ce²F₃... occurs native as fluocerite, in six-sided prisms and plates... also massive. 1868 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 259 The fluoroborates are known to be isomorphous with the fluosilicates and fluotitanates. 1873 *Ibid.* (ed. 11) 377 Double salts, called zirconofluorides or fluozirconates. *Ibid.* 445 Stannic fluoride Sn F₄. unites with other metallic fluorides, forming crystalline fluorostannates. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 639/2 *Fluotantalates*.

Fluor (flŭor), *sb.* Also 7 -our. [a. L. *fluor* flowing, f. *fluere* to flow. Cf. OF. *flueur*.]

† 1. A flow or flowing; a flux, stream. Also = EFFLUVIUM 2 h. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. xxi. 189 These fluors do proceed out of the very substance and nature of the loadstone. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 156 Electrical fluors do presently recoil by short straight lines to their Bodies again. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 54 They blow not in one constant fluor, or streame, hut in gusts.

2. *spec. in Pathology.* † a. *pl.* = FLOWERS (*obs.*). || b. **Fluor albus** = LEUCORRŒA.

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xviii. 11 The custome (or manner) of women, for the ordinary and naturall course of the body, or fluors. 1662 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 Sam. xi. 4 Her monethly fluors. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 110 The *Fluor albus* is no other than this Mucus discharged in too great quantity.

† 3. A fluid state, fluidity, esp. with regard to substances ordinarily solid; *concr.* something that is fluid, a fluid mass; in *pl.* the humours (of the body). *Obs.*

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 2 Pestilential Miasms, insinuating into the humoral parts of the Body... then corrupting the fluors. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 210 A peculiar ferment that... dissolves the parts of the meat, and melts them into a fluor or pulp. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 31 Rarity is nothing but a Privation of Density... Fluor of Solidity. 1704-21 NEWTON *Optics* iii. (ed. 3) 371 Those agitations which keep Liquors in a Fluor.

4. *Min.* † a. The generic name for a class of minerals first defined by G. Agricola, and by him described (*Bermannus sive de Re Metallica* 1546) as resembling gems, but of less hardness, readily fusible, and useful as fluxes in smelting (*obs.*). b. After Scheele's discovery of hydrofluoric acid or 'Swedish air' in 1771 the name was applied *spec.* to such of these minerals as contain fluorine, chiefly (now exclusively) to calcium fluoride or FLUOR-SPAR.

Agricola's term *fluores* was a translation of the Ger. miners' name *flusse*—an apt designation, he remarks, for minerals formed 'ex supponis, i. e. confluxu in terra'.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. Evijj. Some [may be liquefied] by fire, as metallic fluors. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 728 This Stone is in substance a whitish opaque fluor. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 114 They... do shoot into that form, after the manner of Salts and Fluors. 1776 PRIESTLEY *Air* II. 187 A substance which the chymists distinguish by the name of fluor... which with us is called Derbyshire Spar. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 17 The strata are consolidated... by quartz, by fluor, by felspar. 1823 II. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 41 The octahedron of fluor, which we have just obtained. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* 159 The fluor of Chamouni is rose-coloured... while the fluor of Weardale is green.

5. *attrib.* † fluor acid, hydrofluoric acid.

1791 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 184 A compound... of fluor acid and calcareous earth. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vicu Nat.* I. 230 Fluor acid air, or sparry air. 1828 WEBSTER, *Fluor-acid*, the acid of fluor.

Fluor- (flŭor), used as comb. form of FLUORINE, before vowels. **Fluor-apatite**, *Min.* (see quot.). **Fluorhydric** [+ HYDR(-OGEN) + -IC] acid, *Chem.*, hydrofluoric acid (HF).

1882 DANA *Min. & Lithol.* (ed. 4) 213 When chlorine is present in place of fluorine it is called *chlor-apatite*, and when the reverse fluor-apatite. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 669 *Fluorhydric* or *Hydrofluoric acid*.

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Fluorated (flŭōrē'tēd), *pp. a.* [f. FLUOR- + -ATE + -ED.] Combined with hydrofluoric acid.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 477 Fluorated soda. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. s.v. Fluoratus*, Hydrofluoric acid has been called *fluorated hydrogen*.

Fluorene (flŭōrēn), *Chem.* [f. FLUOR- + -ENE.] A hydro-carbon extracted from coal tar (C₁₃H₁₀); when impure it is fluorenescent, whence the name.

1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 1883/3 The fluorene was crystallized five or six times from alcohol.

Fluoresce (flŭōrēs's), *v.* [back formation from FLUORESCENCE.] To be or become fluorenescent.

1874 *Lommel's Light* 184 A body capable of exhibiting fluorescence fluoresces by virtue of those rays which it absorbs. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* iv. § 292 Uranium glass... fluoresces with a fine green light.

Fluorescein (flŭōrēs'sin), *Chem.* [f. FLUORESC- + -IN-] A chemical product fluorescent in solution obtained by heating phthalic anhydride with resorcin. Hence **Fluoresceic (acid)**.

1876 CRACE CALVERT *Dyeing* viii. 251 Fluorescein... is a red crystalline powder... slightly soluble in alcohol. 1886 tr. *Benedikt's Coal-tar Colours* 161 The colouring matters known as eosins are derived from fluorescein. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 557 *Fluoresceic acid*.

Fluorescence (flŭōrēs'sens), [f. FLUOR- (SPAR): see quot. 1852.] The coloured luminosity produced in some transparent bodies by the direct action of light, esp. of the violet and ultra-violet rays; the property, in certain substances, of rendering the ultra-violet rays visible, so as to produce this phenomenon.

1852 PROF. STOKES in *Phil. Trans.* 479 note, I am almost inclined to coin a word and call the appearance *fluorescence*, from fluor-spar, as the analogous term *opalinescence* is derived from the name of a mineral. 1867 URD's *Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) III. 405 Pennsylvanian petroleum is dark-coloured, with a peculiar greenish lustre or fluorescence.

Fluorescent (flŭōrēs'sent), *a.* [f. FLUORESC- + -ENT.] Possessing the property of fluorescence. Of light: Proceeding from or having the nature of fluorescence.

1853 PROF. STOKES in *Phil. Trans.* 390 In those cases in which the fluorescent light is yellow. 1855 DR. GLADSTONE *Ibid.* 211 Other fluorescent Organic Substances. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 29/1 Both the acid and the alkaloid having fluorescent properties.

Fluoric (flŭōrik), *a.* [ad. F. *fluorique*, f. *fluor*: see FLUOR and -IC.] Pertaining to or obtained from fluor or fluor-spar. Chiefly in † *fluoric acid*, the old name of hydrofluoric acid.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 210 The muriatic, fluoric, and boric acids. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 12 Fluoric acid dissolves silice. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wind* i. 12 Wilson has pointed out fluoric combinations in sea water.

Fluoride (flŭōrid, -aid). Also *fluorid*. *Chem.* [f. FLUOR-INE + -IDE.] A binary compound of fluorine with another element.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 283 Fluor spar, for example, may be either a fluat of lime, or a fluoride of calcium. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ii. (1850) 152 These fluroids are fluroids of calcium and magnesium. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 123 Dry silver fluoride.

Fluorine (flŭōrin, -ain), *Chem.* [f. FLUOR- + -INE, after the analogy of BROMINE, CHLORINE, etc.] A non-metallic element (symbol F), forming, with bromine, chlorine, and iodine, the halogen group.

1813 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* CIII. 278 It appears reasonable to conclude that there exists in the fluorine compounds a peculiar substance... it may be denominated fluorine, a name suggested to me by M. Ampère. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 13 All the elements, with the single exception of fluorine, combine with oxygen to form oxides.

Fluorite (flŭōroit), *Min.* [f. FLUOR- + -ITE.] = FLUOR-SPAR.

1868 DANA *Min. p.* xxx. Fluor was written fluorite last century by Napione. 1887 DANA *Min. & Petrogr.* 228 Massive fluorite receives a high polish.

Fluorid (flŭōroid), *Crystallogr.* [f. FLUOR- + -OID.] A solid bounded by twenty-four triangular planes; occurring frequently in fluor-spar.

† **Fluororous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. FLUOR- + -OUS.] Only in *fluororous acid*: (see quot. 1828: no such acid exists).

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 185 (Table), Fluororous acid. 1828 WEBSTER s.v. (citing LAVOISIER), The fluororous acid is the acid of fluor in its first degree of oxygenation.

Fluor-spar (flŭōr, spāi), *Min.* [f. FLUOR- + SPAR.] Native fluoride of calcium (Ca F₂); found abundantly in Derbyshire (where one variety is known as *Blue John*), and hence often called *Derbyshire spar*.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 127, 3^d Family, Foliated or sparry, Fluor spar. 1812 SIR II. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 465 A substance found abundantly in nature called *fluor spar*, it is usually either blue, green, yellow, or white, transparent, and crystallized in cubes. 1880 ANSTED *Minerals* 18 The crystal of fluor-spar has the striae parallel all round the four sides.

† **Fluoruret**, *Chem. Obs.* [f. FLUOR- + -URET, q.v.] = FLUORIDE.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 397 Fluorides or fluorurets.

† **Flur**, *sb.* 1 *Obs. rare.* Bird-catching.

† A moveable perch to which a bird is tied and

which the bird-catcher can raise by means of a long string. (Pennant). Also *attrib.*, as *flur-bird*.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 331 He hath, besides, what are called flur-birds, which are placed within the nets, are raised upon the flur and gently let down at the time the wild bird approaches them. 1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 57 The flur-birds are braced by a silken string.

Flur (flŭr), *sb.* 2 *Sc.* [? f. FLURR v.] Flue, snuff. 1845 *New Stat. Acc. Scot.* VI. 146 The dust and small flur separated from the cotton.

Flur, *obs. var.* of FLOOR, FLURR.

Flurdom, variant form of FLURIDOM.

Fluren, *obs. form* of FLOUREN.

Flures, **flureis**, **fluris**(che, *obs. forms* of FLOURISH.

Flurn (flŭm), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [? alteration of *flurre*, FLEER, after *spurn* or *scorn*.] *intr.* To sneer (*at*).

1656 R. FLETCHER *Ex Otio Negotium* To Rdr., And for those abortive births slipp'd from my brain... give me leave to flurn at them, as the poor excrescencies of Nature. 1866 BROGOEN *Prov. Words Lincolnsh.* 72 *Flurn*, to show contempt by looks, to scorn.

Flurr, *sb. rare.* [f. next vb.] Flutter, whirl.

1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 208 After the flur and farre flight of every partridge he let out of his basket.

Flurr (flŭr), *v.* [? onomatopœic.]

1. *trans.* To scatter, throw about; also with *up*.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxix. 218 Choler is as dust flurr'd up into the eyes of Reason. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 39 The stately ship... flurred on high the slender spray.

2. *intr.* To fly up; to fly with whirring or fluttering wings.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* ii. (ed. 2) 169 A Bird, that would flurr near to her face. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 322, I saw one [cuckoo]... flurr awkwardly away across the meadow. 1825 HOGG *Queen Hydne* 329 On the spray, that flurr'd and gleam'd A thousand little rainbows beam'd.

Flur(e), *obs. f.* FLEER.

† **Flurred**, *a.* *Her. Obs.* -1 [anglicized form of Fr. *fluré*, -ée: see FLEURY.] Having flowerlike ornaments.

1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 86 A Coronet of gold flurred, the points and flowers of equal height.

Flurri(e), *obs. forms* of FLEURY.

Flurification, *nonce-wd.* [f. FLURRY + -IFICATION.] The state of being flurried.

1822 MRS. NATHAN *Langreath* II. 327 To be put into such a flurification.

Flurrish, *obs. form* of FLOURISH.

Flurry (flŭri), *sb.* [? onomatopœic, suggested by *flaw*, *hurry* etc.; cf. also FLURR v.]

1. A sudden agitation of the air, a gust or squall.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 128 *marg.*, Flurries from the Hills carry Men and Oxen down the Precipice. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. i. 22 The boat was overset by a sudden flurry from the north. 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Nov., Wind... dies away in the morning, and blows in flurries rather contrary. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 1/3 You may watch 'catpaws' and 'flurries' on their rapid way.

Fig. 1820 J. Q. ADAMS *Mem.* 2 June (1875) V. 137 His flurries of temper pass off as quickly as they rise.

b. Chiefly U.S. A sharp and sudden shower; a sudden rush (of birds).

1828 in WEBSTER. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 91 Occasional flurries of snow. 1868 LOWELL *First Snowfall* 15 The sudden flurries of snow-birds, Like brown leaves whirling by. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 223 Spat upon by flurries of rain.

2. A sudden commotion or excitement; perturbation, nervous agitation, flutter, hurry.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 82 A man is never more expos'd to temptation than in the flurry of his passions. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 485 If we exert our endeavours, not in a fright and a flurry, but with a calm, steady determination, we [etc.]. 1836 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 94, I cannot tell you how happy I was to... leave behind me the hurry and worry and flurry of the city. 1882 MRS. RAVEN'S *Tempt.* II. 190 'That's sure to be the upshot of flurries and hurries and frights.'

transf. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxxxviii, Flurry of ruffles, flounce of wig-ties.

b. The death-throes of a dying whale.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pilot* xvii, He's going into his flurry. 1882 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 18 Mar. 7/3 Unless you should be struck by the tail of a frantic cetacean during the 'flurry' or slaughter.

3. *Comb.* as *flurry-scurry*.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 1/2 So utterly and hopelessly incomprehensible does your recent flurry-scurry appear to the enlightened foreigner.

Flurry (flŭri), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bewilder or confuse as by haste or noise; to agitate, 'put out'.

a 1757 E. MOORE *Envy & Fort.* 71 'Well may you wonder To see me thus flurry'd.' 1771 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* July, This flurried me violently, inasmuch that my memory failed me. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* i. 11 How you flurry yourself for nothing. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells* xvi. 283 He... flurried the other performers, and seemed only in a hurry to... quit the stage.

2. *intr.* To flutter down in sudden or gusty showers. ?U.S.

1883 II. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 947/2 The music seemed... to flurry, like snow-flakes, from the ceiling. 1884 ROK *Nat. Ser. Story* vii, The petals of the cherry were flurrying down like snow in every passing breeze.

Hence **Flurried** *pph. a.*; **Flurriedly** *adv.*, in a flurried manner.

1775 MAD. D'ARNEY *Diary* May, She was so much flurried, that [etc.]. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 235 To calm her flurried spirits. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 137 Running flurriedly out. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxiv. (1886) 75 Titus immediately returned the salute with flurried courtesy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 208 What are you saying? he asked flurriedly.

Flursh, **Flurt**, **Flurt**, obs. ff. FLOURISH, FLIRT.

Flurt (e, var. form of FLEURETTÉE.

† **Flurled**, *pph. a. Obs.*—¹ [anglicized form of *Fr. fleuretté*, FLEURETTÉE.] Flowered, figured.

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 208 Wyth flurled flowrez perfer vpon.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *sb.*¹ [*f. FLUSH v.*¹] A flight of birds suddenly started up. Also *transf.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v. ii.* 54 When a Falcon hath.. Flowne at a flush of ducks. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. x. (1713) 118 When one shoots at a flock of Pigeons or a flush of Ducks. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimée* (1877) III. i. 146 A body which might almost be called a mere flush of skirmishers.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *sb.*² [*f. FLUSH v.*²]

† 1. A pool or puddle. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xlii. 20 The battale thair so felloune was And sua richt gret spilling of blud, That on the erd the fluss it stud. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 54 Every hieway Full of fluschis, doubtis, myre and clay.

2. A sudden increase in the volume of a stream; a rush of water coming down suddenly, or let down for a specific purpose.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 245/2 It wouldc happily be thought not a thynge metely to be aduentured to set all on a flushes at ones, and dashe rashelye out hollye scripiture in euerie lewde felowes teeth. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 189 By making three Holds for water in the River .. to be let down as flushes in dry times. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 316 The pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or flush. 1850 NETHERWAY *Suggest. Drainage Lond.* 18 By a small reservoir, and letting it off by sluices .. a sufficient flush would be obtained. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 13 Cattle driven by a flush of water to some isolated spot of ground. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Sept. 319 Owing to .. the want of a good flush of water, few of them [trout] were taken.

b. A sudden plentiful increase or abundance of anything. Also, *rarely*, † the mass, great majority.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Ep. Ded. Wks. (Grosart) I. 156 In such a flush of notable good fellows. 1617 *Crt. & Times* Jan. 1 (1849) II. 7 When upon such a flush we are already come to so low an ebb. a 1626 BACON *Certificate of Mint* Wks. 1740 I. App. 63 The great flush of gold that is come into the Mint since the proclamation. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. iii. 112 The shoal and the flush of Mankind. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 311 When they had given their Folly a sudden Flush. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 507 The last flush of passengers is seen in the streets.

c. The stream from a mill-wheel.

a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 87 Nets so placed as to intercept them as they pass through mill flushes.

d. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Flush*, a small quantity of ignited fire-damp.

3. A rush of emotion or passion; elation or excitement arising from this, or from success, victory, etc. *Plhr. in the (first, full) flush.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 17 Unreasonable flushes of proud and vaine joy. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccclxlii. Never had any Man such a Loss .. cries a Widdowr, in the Flush of his Extravagancies for a Dead Wife. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. vii. In the full flush of his .. restless schemes. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxii. A momentary flush of passionate indignation. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 40 The plunder of all Italy .. was too tempting to be relinquished in the first flush of victory. 1867 PARKMAN *Fesuits N. Amer.* xvii. (1875) 241 The Confederates at this time were in a flush of unparalleled audacity.

4. A sudden shooting up; a fresh growth (of grass, leaves, or flowers). Also *in full flush.*

1773 STEEVENS in SHAKS. *Wks.* Note on *Leare* IV. vi. 124 A horse .. turned out in the spring to take the first flush of grass. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXI. 120 The showers in July .. bringing up a new flush of annuals. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 49 The general flush of grass .. comes on generally late in April. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/2 Avoid producing a too vigorous flush of vine. 1893 *Coriuh. Mag.* Nov. 534 Brown coolies are picking the young shoots, now in full 'flush' after a heavy shower.

5. The act of cleansing (a drain) by flushing.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 4/2 The quantity for a flush is two gallons.

6. A glow of light or colour, *esp.* the reddening in the face caused by a rush of blood; also, the rush of blood itself.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linnen* Wks. II. 1691 When bright Phœbus .. roabes the welkin with a purple flush. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flush*, a Red Colour in the Face. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 552 Periodical hectic flushes. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* IV. 55 I see a fiery flush .. which I suppose comes from some iron-work near. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 131 A warm flush ran through me. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* IV. xvi. 299 'It belongs to me', returned the little creature, with a quick flush of her face and neck. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 405 Along the west .. lay a great flush of gold.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii. (1872) 13 Sudden flights to Dublin, to London, whithersoever any flush of bright outlook .. allured him.

b. A hot fit in a fever.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. 99 The throbbing flushes of the poetical intermittent. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Flush*, the hot stage of a fever.

7. Glow, freshness, vigour (of beauty, health, life).

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 449 The Flush of Beauty in their Cheeks. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. x. Meeting death in the very flush of life. 1856 MASSON *Ass.* V. 166 Swift .. in the full flush of his new popularity .. visited England. 1874 MISS BRADDON *Taken at Flood* II. It was in the very flush of summer.

8. *Comb.*, as *flush-box*, *-pot*, *-tank*, *-vent*; *flush-wheel* (see quot. 1874).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 350/2 **Flush Box*, a cistern for special use in dwellings where the supply of water is intermittent. 1884 G. E. WARING in *Century Mag.* Dec. 264/2 The outlet of the **flush-pot* is closed with a plug. *Ibid.* 255/1 House drainage .. begins at the sewer, or **flush-tank*. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 60/2 Owen's Patent Single **Flushvent*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 892/1 **Flush-wheel*, a wheel used in raising water for draining.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *sb.*³ *Cards.* [proximate source uncertain; F. has *flux*, *flus* from 15th c., Sp. *flux* (prob. from F., as the native form would be *fluso*, mod. *fluso*), Flem. (16th c.) *fluyts* (from Fr.); Florio 1611 gives lt. *flusso* in the same sense (now obs.).

The F. and It. words appear to be merely special uses of the words in those langs. repr. L. *fluxus* flow, FLUX (for the sense in card-playing cf. *run*). The Eng. word prob. owes its form to association with FLUSH *sb.*²

1. A hand consisting of cards all of one suit, or including a prescribed number all of one suit.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 424 He facithe owte at a flusshe, with, shewe, take all! 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* 38/2 The Queene of Diamonds with which I made the last flush. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) 31/1 Your Prim's far inferior to their Flush. 1785 in *Archæologia* VIII. 132 If they [cards] are all of the same colour, he wins the flush. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 187/1 A flush!—that's good for four. 1891 *Punch* 26 Dec. 305/1, I guess there's a straight flush against me.

† 2. A certain game at cards. *Obs.*—^o

1598 FLORIO, *Flussata*, a play at cardes called Flush.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *a.*¹ [*cf. FLUSH v.*²]

1. Abundantly full. In later use chiefly of a stream, etc.: Full to overflowing, swollen, in flood.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. iv. 8 Now the time is flush. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 333 Her [the Moon's] hollow horns fill'd up with flusher light. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 393 Small Brooks of fresh Water, that run flush into the Sea for 10 months in the year. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi. In the flush moment of joy. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v., 'The Sivrins' pretty flush'. 1852 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxxviii, Unchoked, the channel's flush.

† b. 2. 'Up to the mark', perfect, faultless. *Obs.*

c 1550 WEVER *Lusty Juventus* ciiij, I could so beare the busshie That al shuld be flusshe. That euer I dyd.

2. Full of life or spirit, lively, lusty, vigorous.

Hence, Self-concited, self-conceited. Now rare. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* (Qo. 2) III. iii. 81 A tooke my father .. With all his crimes broad blowne, as flush [*ff.* fresh] as May. 1606—*Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 52 Many hot inrodes They make in Italy, the Borders Maritime Lacke blood to thinke on't, and flush youth reuolt. 1611 *Corrat's Crudities* Panegyricke Verses Civb, He had a kind of simple blush That kept him still from being flush, When Ladies did him woo. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 569 Not as flush and gay .. as others. a 1690 E. HOPKINS *Exp. Lord's Prayer*, etc. (1692) 297 The practice of some flush Notionists. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. iv. 143 Both appeared quite flush and confident of victory. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 5 The flush maiden, the rosy elf. 1894 HARRY *Life's Little Ironies, Trag. Two Ambitions* 84 Her bright eyes, brown hair .. and flush beauty.

3. Plentifully supplied (*esp.* with money). *Const. of*, († *in*, † *with*). Of money: Abundant, plentiful.

1603 DEKKER *Batch. Banq.* viii. Gija, Some dames .. are more flush in crownes then her good man. 1637 HEYWOOD *King & Loyal Subject* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 45 So flush of money, and so bare in clothes. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, Since you are so flush, Sir, you shall give me a Locket of Diamonds. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 28 Monies being not so flush with them. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iii, He was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or clear old debts. 1727 *Philop. Quarll* 81 III Language, of which they generally are flush, when Money is scant. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 235 While they were flush with money. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 482 Money being so flush, the six per cents run up to twenty-one, and twenty-two shillings. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, The first floor lodgers, being flush of furniture, kept an old mahogany table .. on the landing place outside. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. ix. 269 Tom .. is always very flush or very hard up.

b. *dial.* Lavish, profuse.

1793 THORNTON *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.), *Flush*, full-handed, prodigal, wasteful. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 6 'When y'are six-an'-forty .. ye wanna be so flush o' working for nought.' 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Flush*, lavish.

c. Of times: Prosperous.

1840 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 153 If times ever again come smooth and flush with me. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. vi, Everything being thus in a state of flush and affluent prosperity. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/8 The output probably is greater now than it was during the best of the 'flush' times which preceded the long depression.

4. Of a high colour; blushing, ruddy; flushed.

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 107 Thy Cheeke, now flush with Roses. 1817 KEATS *Let.* Nov. Wks. 1889 III. 97 Jane looked very flush when I first looked in, but was much better when I left. 1821—*Isabel* xxvii, Sick and wan 'The brothers' faces .. did seem, Lorenzo's flush with love.

5. Even, level, in the same plane (whether horizontal or vertical) *with* (*dial. hy*). [*? Orig.* of a river or stream running full (cf. sense 1), and so level with its banks: see quot. 1877. Cf. FLOAT.]

1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. 172 Why .. place it [the building] in a recess, rather than close to the road, and flush with the surrounding wall? 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* XI. (1833) 285 He observed the edge of a pin flush with the edge of the receptacle. 1874 MCGRIDGE *Ants & Spiders* II. 91 The entire door does not shut flush with the surface. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'Watter was flush by th' bank top.'

b. Even or level with the adjacent surface.

Bead and flush work, etc. (see quot. 1846). *Flush work*: (a) *Jewellery*: work in which the stones are level or nearly level with the setting. (b) *Bookbinding*: work in which the edges of the binding and leaves are cut level.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 160 The parallel faces of both are made flush, and .. appear almost like one single piece. 1846 BUCHANAN *Techn. Dict.*, *Bead and flush work*, a piece of framed work with beads run on each edge of the inclined panel. *Bead, flush, and square work*, framing with bead and flush on one side, and square on the other. 1850 CHUBB'S *Locks & Keys* 32 The bellies of the tumblers in Mr. Chubb's lock were always flush, or in the same plane. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* x. 180 The edges of the strakes of plating were fitted against one another, and the flush-joints thus formed were covered by internal edge-strips. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Flush-up*, said of a cargo that comes up to a level with the hatches. 1884 *I'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Jeweller's Setter.—Wanted, a good Hand, used to flush work. 1885 J. GRANT *Royal Highlanders* III. 32 The original castle .. starts flush from the edge of the rock. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 2/3 Flush work, which is the elementary work of our trade [book-binding].

c. Of a vessel's deck: Continued on one level from stem to stern. Also *flush fore and aft*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Ing. Sea-men* 11 A flush decke. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2216 The decks, fore and aft, being finished flush, had no covering for men or officers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxii. 66 Her decks were .. flush fore and aft.

d. Of a vessel: Having no erection above the flush deck.

1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 294 The Danae is a flush vessel; the Captain's cabin is therefore below. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 261, I recollect faring harder than this through one cruise, in a flush vessel.

6. *Pugilism.* Of a blow: Direct, full on the mark, 'straight from the shoulder'.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 18 He planted some dextrous flush hits. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 161 Audain .. knocked him down with a flush hit on the nose.

7. *Comb.*, in parasynthetic adjs. as (sense 1 b), *flush-coloured*; (sense 4 c), *flush-decked*, *-jointed*, *-plated*.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xlii. 159 Lying upon a couch .. bloated and *flush-coloured. 1883 J. D. J. KELLY in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450/2 The *flush-decked .. well-ventilated deep boat. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* x. 180 In all succeeding arrangements, the butts of the plates were *flush-jointed. *Ibid.*, x. 185 The unprotected parts of the later iron-clads above the armour-belts are *flush-plated.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *a.*² *Cards.* [*f. FLUSH sb.*¹]

1. † a. Of a player: Holding a flush, i.e. cards all of the same colour or suit (*obs.*). b. Of a hand or sequence: Forming or including a flush.

a. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Fruits* 71, I was neither flush nor fue and flite yet. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* II. 99 Crassus stopt a Club and so was flush.

b. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 499 A flush sequence .. a sequence of high cards all of the same suit.

2. *transf. (nonce-use)*. Of corresponding quality throughout.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Young Man to Old Woman* 33, I love to wear Clothes that are flush, Not prefacing old Rags with Flush.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *a.*³ *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of obscure etymology; perh. an altered form of **fludge*, a possible dialectal representative of OE. *flyge* FLEDGE *a.* (cf. *cudgel* from OE. *cyegel*; the form may be due to the influence of next vb.) = FLEDGE *a.*

1561 HOBY tr. Castiglione's *Courtyer* (1577) X viij b, Such as come to this loue are like yong Birdes almost flushes. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physicke* 80/2 When as they [swallows] are fetherede, and almost flushes. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. III. ii. 106 Then are they .. like birds that are flush, to forsake the nest. 1825 BRITTON *Beaut. Wiltsh.* III. 373 *Flush*, fledged.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *v.*¹ [*perh. onomatopoeic*; with initial *fl-* suggested by *fly*, *flutter*, etc., and an ending imitative of the sound of a swift sudden flight; cf. *rush*. (Some dialects have *flusk*: see FLUSKER *v.*)]

1. *intr.* To fly up quickly and suddenly; to start up and fly away. † Also, to flutter, to fly with fluttering wings. *transf.* Of a door: To fly open.

a 1300 K. Horn 1080 Horn the wyket puste, That hit open fluste. a 1300 Floriz & Bl. 473 Per fliste ut a buterflise. 1399 LANGE. *Rich. Redels* II. 166 be blierynd boynard .. Made be flawcon to floter and flussh flor anger. 1558 PUAER *Æneid.* V. M iv, Flushing loud she flappes her wings. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 30 Se wel yonder swans twelue in coompany flusshing. 1626 B. JONSON *Masque of Owls*, I make 'em to flush Each owl out of his bush. 1773 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 233 Another bird, just flushing at the sound, Scarce tops the fence. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 376/1 The spot from which the first [a woodcock] had flushed.

† *b. trans.* To flutter (the wings). *Obs.*
1558 *PUYER. Enceid.* v. N iv, Of the stroke the bird affraid,
Did flicking flush her wings.

2. *trans.* To cause to fly or take wing; to put up, start; also with *up*.

1450 *Bk. Harokynge in Rel. Ant.* l. 297 Lete the spanyell flush up the covey. ? 1645 C. MORTON *Enquiry in Hart. Misc.* (1810) V. 503 When they are flushed, or raised to the wing. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 309 Whenever a woodcock is flushed, he is roused from his sleep by the spaniel or sportsman. 1872 C. INNES *Lect. Sc. Legal Antiq.* ii. 65 A mirror for flushing larks as still used in Italy.

absol. 1888 *Times* 15 Nov. 11/3 Pat Regan's hay and oats were thrown down because his sons flushed for Sir H. Burke.

† 3. *intr.* Of persons: To rush like birds on the wing; to flock, swarm; also with *in*, *out*. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Martin* xx. 330 All the x wardes of the kyng leodogan were flushed to the standerl. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 32 After them whole flockes of interpretours flusht in. *Ibid.* 292 b, Neyther had . . so many swarmes of Heretickes flusht abroad. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. 1. ii. They straight flush out and her drad voice obey: Each shape, each life doth leabn out full light.

Hence *Flushing vbl. sb.*, a fluttering of the wings; a rustling rushing noise.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 741 Fisshe hereth . . for they fle and voyde flusshynge and noyse. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 628 A shuddering, a flushing and affray He maketh thence. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 77 With a suddeyn flushing thebe gullit harpeys From mountayns flitter.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *v.* 2 [Of uncertain etymology.

Perh. orig. identical with prec., the notion of 'sudden movement' being common to the two vbs. But the development of meaning appears to have been influenced by phonetic association with *FLASH* *v.* 2 (nearly all the senses of which have passed over to this vb., either unchanged or with modifications traceable to the echoism of the differing vowel), while the senses relating to colour have been affected by association with *blush*. It is doubtful whether there has been any influence from *F. flux* (see *FLUX*) or *fluiss*, *fluir* to flow (whence the Du. *fluissen* to flow violently.)

I. Expressing sudden movement, *esp.* of a liquid.

1. *intr.* To rush out suddenly or copiously, to spurt; to flow with force or violence; also with *forth*, *out*, *over*, *up*. Said *esp.* of liquids, a river, etc., but also of immaterial things and figs.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV* (an. 1) 18 b, A . . furious storme sodainly flusshed and drowned. xii. of his great shippes. 1567 *DRANT Horace's Epist.* xv. E vj, Wine . . that will flushe into my mynde, and vaines. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 221 From hence flush out all these fluddes of complaints. 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* ii. 35 The . . Well-head, whence first flushed forth this muddy Nylus. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iii. ii, O your crush'd nostrils slakes your opilation And makes your pent powers flush to wholesome sneezes. 1678 Bp. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* Ep. Ded. 5 More will flush over and be lost, than poured into the Vessel. 1691 *RAY Creation* (1714) 45 Milk . . being heated to such a degree doth suddenly . . flush up and run over the vessel. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 574 It [Beer] flushes violently out of the Cock for about a Quart. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 237 It flushes through nine mouths, a broken sea.

2. To cause (water) to flow; to draw off; to draw off water from (a pond).

1594 *NASHE Unforl. Trav.* 57 If those ponds were so full they need to be flust or let out. 1815 *Pocklington Canal Act* 35 If any person shall . . cause to be flusbed or drawn off any water.

† *b.* To burst out with, pour out suddenly.

1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 142 Hee will flush out some of these [oathes] in his ordinarie speech. 1642 R. BAKER tr. *Malvezzi's Disc. Tacitus* 166 He after makes his greedinesse of blood appeare the more, by flushing it out all at once.

3. To cleanse (a drain, etc.); to drive away (an obstacle) by means of a rush of water.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 59 Paddles . . are drawn up by screws, to flush away any obstacle. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 32 Rains . . play their part in flushing streets. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. v. 141 Sewer pipes should be flushed from time to time.

absol. 1850 *NETHERWAY Suggest. Drainage Lond.* 4 This would entirely dispense with the necessity of flushing. *transf.* and *fig.* 1861 *WYNTER Soc. Bees* 277 The hot-air bath flushes the external sewers of the body. 1880 *BEALE Slight Ailm.* 173 The alimentary canal is thoroughly flushed in every part. 1884 *HENLEY & STEVENSON Adm. Guinea* i. viii, Flush out your sins with tears.

b. To inundate (a meadow).

1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvi, Another considerable body of water . . had been carried off. to flush the water-meadows.

4. *intr.* Of a plant: To send out shoots; to shoot. Also *trans.* in causative sense.

1810 [see *FLUSHING vbl. sb.* 1 c]. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Flush*, to make to grow. 'This sup o' rain hes flush't th' gress nistly.' 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 543 'The frequent showers . . "flush" the tea about every fortnight. 1893 *Chamb. Jnl.* 7 Oct. 629/2 The [tea] plants flush, or throw out fresh shoots, all the year round.

5. *intr.* 'To become flused or fluid' (*Cent. Dict.*). 1885 *FARROW Milit. Encycl.* s. v. *Brazing* The solder flushes or becomes liquid enough to permeate the joint or crevice.

II. With reference to light or colour.

6. *intr.* † *a.* To emit light or sparks suddenly. *b.* To glow with sudden brilliance. Cf. *FLASH* *v.* 2 5 and 7.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 90 Camphire though it flame well, yet will not flush so lively. *Ibid.* Thus in the

preparation of Crocus Metallorum, the matter kindleth and fluseth like Gunpowder.

b. 1809 *CAMPBELL Gertr. W. yom.* ii. xxv, Here and there, a solitary star Flush'd in the darkening firmament of June. 1842 *TENNYSON Locksley Hall* 26 A colour and a light, As I have seen the rosy red flushing in the northern night. 1868 *FARRAR Silence & V.* ii. (1875) 46 The sunrise of its first day flushed over the manger.

7. Of the blood, etc.: To come with a rush, producing a heightened colour. Cf. sense 2 and *FLASH* *v.* 2 9.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 886 In her Cheek distemper flushing glow'd. 1677 *DRYDEN State Innoc.* v. i. 30 What means . . That blood, which flushes guilty in your face? 1708 *ROWE Royal Convert* iv. i, A burning Purple flushes o'er my Face. 1813 *BYRON Br. Abydos* i. xiii, What fever in thy veins is flushing? 1845 *CLOUGH Early Poems* xvii. 15 The mantling blood to her cheek Flushed up. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, The blood flushed in Eliza's pale face.

8. Of the face, etc.: To become suffused with warm colour; to become suddenly red or hot; to 'colour up', redden, blush. Also with *up* or with *adj.* as complement.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 33 ¶ 7 My Lord passes by; I flushed in a flame. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 177 The face generally flushes after eating. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* x. 102 His face flushed red as flame. 1869 *DIXON Tower* I. x. 96 Henry flushed into rage. 1890 *BESANT Demoniacy* 45 George flushed up; but he restrained himself. quasi-*trans.* 1730 46 *THOMSON Autumn* 262 Her rising beauties flush'd a higher bloom.

9. *trans.* To make red or ruddy; to cause to blush or glow.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* x. 33 Thy own Apollo came. Flush'd were his Cheeks. 1731 *A. HILL Adv. Poets* i, The Low Muse who lends Her feeble Fire, To flush pale Spleen. 1784 *COWPER Tirot.* 83 Flushed with drunkenness. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 138 I had left my home young . . flushed with health. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xvii. 277 A face flushed with shame.

b. In wider sense: To suffuse or adorn with glowing colour.

1746-7 *HERVEY Refl. Flower-Garden* 62 They [tulips] flush the Parterre with one of the gayest Dresses that blooming Nature wears. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 69 Straying beams . . In copper-coloured patches flush the sky. 1889 *LOWELL Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 83 A meadow flushed with primroses.

10. To inflame with pride or passion; to animate, encourage; also with *up*; rarely, † to initiate in. Cf. *FLESH* *v.* 1, which has influenced the sense.

1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 6 This so flesheth and flusheth her, that she thinks no more of God. 1667 *DRYDEN Maiden Queen* i. i, But once or twice only, 'till I am a little flush'd in my Acquaintance with other Ladies, and have learn'd to prey for my self. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1737) IV. 141 This [success] flushes him up. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* i. ii, Armies flush'd with conquest. 1742 *JOHNSON Debates in Parl.* II. 94 They . . who have flushed their new authority by a motion which [etc.]. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 276 Flushed with the insolence of their first inglorious victories. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 183 Flushed with success they entered the Norman duchy.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *v.* 3 [f. *FLUSH* *a.* 1 5.]

1. *trans.* To make flush or level; to fill in (a joint) level with the surface; to 'point'.

1842 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Flush* . . to leave no vacant space where the stones or bricks do not nicely fit in their places. 1883 *H. S. DRINKER Tunnelling in Eisssler Mod. High Explosives* (1884) 238 In driving a heading, particular care should be taken that unnecessary cost in flushing the clear profile does not arise.

2. *Weaving. a. trans.* To throw (a thread) on the surface over several threads without intersecting. *b. intr.* To float over several threads without intersection. (See *quots.*).

1878 *A. BARLOW Weaving* 175 The threads [in tissue-weaving] . . float or flush upon the surface of the cloth rather than form a component part of its substance. *Ibid.* 176 Two methods . . for flushing or throwing the thread to form the tissue figure.

Hence *Flushing vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. (sense 1); also *concr.* (sense 2), see *quot.*

1853 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Flushing*, the operation of filling in the joints of brickwork or masonry with mortar. 1878 *A. BARLOW Weaving Index*, *Flushing*, threads not required in the body of the cloth, and left loose on the surface.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *v.* 4 [var. of *FRUSH*] *trans.* and *intr.* (See *quots.*) Hence *Flushing vbl. sb.*

1739 *LABELYE Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 77 Chamfering the Joints hinders the flushing or breaking of the Edges of the Stones. 1853 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s. v., *Masons*, say that a stone has flushed, where more or less of its arised edge has broken away in consequence of that edge being more loaded than the rest of the bed.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *adv.* [f. *FLUSH* *a.* 1] † *a.* Directly, straight. *b. Pugilism.* With direct force or with full effect.

1700 *FARQUHAR Constant Couple* v. i, This girl is just come flush from reading the *Rival Queens*! 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 139 Thorn . . hitting his antagonist flush on the head right and left. 1888 *Sporting Leader* 15 Dec., Wilson . . leading off, and getting the left flush on the face.

Flushed (*flʌʃt*), *pp.* *a.* [f. *FLUSH* *v.* 2 + *-ED* 1.] 1. Suffused with red or ruddy colour.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2576/4 A Maid-Servant . . extremely red and flushed, round her Mouth. 1793 *BEDDOES Lett. to Darwin* 53 A medical friend . . was much struck with the flushed appearance of my countenance. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* iv. § 39, 129 Flushed and melting spaces of colour. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* i, I knew what the flushed cheek . . and the short cough meant.

2. Heated, excited.

1749 *SMOLLETT Ruggleide* iii. viii, Their flush'd intemperance will yield Occasion undisturbed. 1893 *Critic* (Boston) 25 Mar. 184/1 The solitary caprice of a flushed fantasy.

Flusher (*flʌʃər*), [*f.* as prec. + *-ER* 1.] One who is employed to flush sewers.

1882 *Fall Moll G.* 12 June 1/2 Superintendent of flushers. Hence *Flusher*, a sewer-flusher.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 28 The policeman on duty there wears huge . . flushermen's boots. *Ibid.* II. 151.

Flusher (*flʌʃər*), *dial.* Also *flasher*. [of uncertain origin; by some regarded as a corruption of *FLESHER* (cf. the synonym *butcher-bird*); by others referred to *FLUSH* *v.* 2, the name being supposed to refer to the red colour. Cf. also *FLUSH* *v.* 1] The Red-backed Shrike, *Lanius collurio*.

1674 *RAY Eng. Words* 83 The lesser Butcher-bird, called in Yorkshire, Flusher, *Lanius tertius*. 1885 *SWAINSON Prev. Names Brit. Birds* 48 Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*). Flusher or Flusher (Cornwall).

† **Flush-flash**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [Cf. *FLISH-FLASH*] *intr.* To flash repeatedly.

1853 *STANYHURST Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 20 Thee lightnings rifly doe flush flash.

Flushing (*flʌʃɪŋ*), *sb.* [*f.* *Flushing* (Du. *Vlissingen*) a port in Holland.] A kind of rough and thick woollen cloth, so called from the place where it was first manufactured.

1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* x, Pea jackets . . made of . . Flushing. 1879 *Unif. Reg. in Navy List* July (1882) 496/2 To be of flushing, with seven buttons . . on each side.

attrib. 1832 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 242 A . . flushing jacket. 1837 *MARRYAT Dog-fend* iii, Wrapped up in Flushing garments [he] looked . . like a bear.

Flushing, *vbl. sb.* [f. *FLUSH* *v.* 2 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb *FLUSH* in various senses.

† *a.* A rushing or splashing (of water). *Obs.*

1573 *TWYNNE Aeneid.* x. D d iv b, His monstrous salvage lins through froth, through fome with flushing launch.

b. The cleansing (of a sewer, etc.) by a rush of water.

1853 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Flushing*. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Nov. 12/2 The flushing of sewers is . . a most important part, of the rapid removal of refuse.

c. Of a plant: The sending out of new shoots.

1810 *SCOTT Lady of Lake* iii. xvi, Our flower was in flushing, When blighting was nearest. 1894 *Times* 6 Apr. 4/6 [Tea] plants exhibiting great difference in form and luxuriance of growth and flushing.

2. A sudden flowing (of blood to the face); a wave (of heat); hence, reddening, redness.

1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* 22 Walke about, and coole this flushing in the face. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. ii. 155. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1180/4 A tall slender Man, with a great flushing in his face. 1731 *ARBUTHNOT Aliments* i. § 2. 9 The Signs of the Functions of the Stomach being deprav'd, are . . a Flushing in the Countenance [etc.]. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 11 Its approaches are marked by head-ach . . flushings of heat. 1875 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 348 Local flushings caused by small doses of the poison.

3. A flush or wave (of emotion, success, etc.).

a 1679 *T. GOODWIN Wks.* V. ii. 163 It was not properly a Passion, which is a subitaneous flushing. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 351 ¶ 15 The transient Flushings of Guilt and Joy, which the Poet represents in our first Parents upon their eating the forbidden Fruit. 1775 *S. J. PRATT Liberal Opin.* (1783) IV. 78 This strange mortal . . was so truly elevated by the present flushings of his prosperity, that he said and did [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *flushing cistern*, *gate*, *machine*; also *flushing-rim* (*House-plumbing*), 'a hollow rim pierced with holes surrounding a basin, through which water can be turned into the basin to flush it out' (*Cent. Dict.*); *flushing-wheel* = *flush-wheel*.

1894 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/2 To raise the capacity of *flushing cisterns from two to three gallons. 1856 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* XVI. 43 *Flushing Machines, for cleansing house drains and sewers. 1884 *G. E. WARING in Century Mag.* Dec. 263/1 The closet is supplied with water through an ordinary *flushing-rim. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 98/2 Automatic *Flushing Wheel for utilizing waste water from Baths.

Flushing (*flʌʃɪŋ*), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* 2.]

1. That flows quickly; rushing.

1550 *BALE Image both Ch.* iii. xix. C c ii b, It sounded . . as it hadde bene the flushynge noyse of manye waters. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. vi. 29 The swift recourse of flushing blood.

2. Exhibiting or producing a sudden glow.

1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 95 Array'd In all the colours of the flushing year. 1793 *SOUTHEY Tri. Woman* 307 No flushing fear that cheek o'erspread. 1820 *SHELLEY Sensitive Pl.* ii. 14 Her tremulous breath and her flushing face.

Flushinger (*flʌʃɪŋər*). [*f.* *Flushing* (name of a Dutch port) + *-ER* 1.] A Flushing vessel or sailor.

1889 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2553/2 The English Vessel . . was the next day retaken by a Flushinger. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1967, 43/1 Boarded by the Flushingers.

Flushingize, *v. nonce* -*wd.* [*f.* as prec. + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make like an inhabitant of Flushing.

1602 *J. DAVIES Mirum in modum Wks.* (Grosart) 10/2 Since our English (ah) were Flusheniz'd, Against good manners, and good men they kicke, As Beasts they were.

Flushness. [*f.* *FLUSH* *a.* 1] The quality or condition of being flush in various senses.

1661 *GAUDEN Life Hooker* 37 Those . . whose interest it is, like Hermschaws, to hide the meagreness of their bodies, by the flushness of their feathers. 1868 *SEYD Bullion* 52 An

over-issue of Paper Money in a country may apparently create a momentary flushness. 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 279 Windows in which the glass was flush with the exterior, and all the splay put inside. This excessive flushness is less frequent as the style advances.

Flushy (flʊʃi), *a.* [f. FLUSH *a.*, *sb.* or *v.* + -Y¹.] Somewhat flushed, or inclined to flush; reddish.

1706 in 14th *Ref. Hist. MSS. Comm.* III. 28 Aug. A middle-sized man, of a flushy complexion. 1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* 177 Another rainbow rose—a mightier, fainter, flushier, and flightier. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Flushy* is commonly applied to any red colour.

Flusker (flʊskəɪ), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [freq. of *flusk* 'to fly at, as two cocks' ('Tim Bobbin' *Lanc. Dial.*), 'to startle a bird out of a bush' (*Almond-bury Gloss.*, E.D.S.). Cf. FLUSH *v.*, FLASKER *v.*]

1. *a. intr.* To flutter or fly irregularly. 1660-1794 [see FLUSKING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*] 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3^d) 150 A blackbird, or thrush, That, started from sleep, flusker'd out of the bush. 1821 — *Vill. Minstr.* I. 94 The crowing pheasant... fluskers up. 1877 LEIGH *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Flusker*... to fly irregularly, as nestlings taking their first purposeless flight.

2. *trans.* To fluster, confuse. Only in *pass.* 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* 429 'Meetily flusker'd'. 1854 BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* I. 248, 'I was so flusked, I could not tell what to do'.

Hence **Flusker** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Goll.* VI. vi. 228 The offers and fluskings, as I may so say, of the Faculties of the Soul of man. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. 48 What strange... fluskering conceits flie up into the youthful imagination of Hylobares. 1794 GIBBORNE *Wals Forest* (1796) 69 Then with fluskering wings broke forth. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 72 The fluskering pheasant took to wing.

† **Fluss.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Ger. *fluss*, f. root of *fließen* to flow, FLEET.] = FLUX *sb.* 11.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 199 Fluss is made by taking Litharge, Glass-gall, and melted Salt... and filed Iron, and... ground Lead. *Ibid.* II. s.v., *Flus*... sometimes... is called Lead-Glass, which being put into dissolvable metal, it gives expedition to their Dissolutions.

Fluss, *obs.* (Sc.) f. FLUSH *sb.* 2.

† **Fluste.** *Obs. rare.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 194 A Fluste, *austrum*.

Fluster (flʊstəɪ), *sb.* [see next vb.]

1. † *a.* Excitement proceeding from intoxication (*obs.*). † *b.* A confused or agitated state of mind; a flurry, flutter.

1710 *Tatler* No. 252 ¶ 4 When Caska adds to his natural Impudence the Fluster of a Bottle. 1728 VANBR. & CHB. *Prov. Husb.* III. i. He has been in such a Fluster here. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 85 In the Tower Victory sets, all of a fluster. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* VIII. 209 All this fluster may have arisen from a horror of the steward.

† 2. ? Pomp, splendour. Cf. FLUSTER *v.* 3 c, d. *Obs.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 12 His wit consisting wholly in his dresse, he would... have it all about him; as to the end that being huff'd up in all his ecclesiastical fluster, he might appear more formidable. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. vi. 235 Let no present fluster of fortune... transport the man himself with confidence.

Fluster (flʊstəɪ), *v.* Also ? *5* *flostre*, *9* *dial.* *flowster*. [This and the related *sb.* closely resemble in sense the mod. *Iscl. flaustr* hurry, bustle, *flaustra* to bustle. Cf. BLUSTER *v.*]

† 1. ? *trans.* ? To excite, stimulate. *Obs.*

1422 [see FLUSTERING *vbl. sb.*]. 2. *trans.* To flush or excite with drink, make half-tipsy.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 60 Three else of Cyprus... Have I to night fluster'd with flowing Cups. 1731 FIELOING *Lett. Writers* II. v. My nephew... hath taken me to the Tavern, and... almost flustered me. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* III. (1876) 233 His head is flustered with burgundy.

3. *intr.* To be excited or cager; to move with agitation or confusion; to bustle.

1613 F. ROBERTS *Rev. Gospel* 136 Who will not fluster to be one? 1636 *Dir. Trag. lately Acted* 27 A blacke ball... flew into the bell free... then it flustered about the Church. 1808 JAMIESON, *Fluster*, to be in a state of bustle. 1865 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* XIII. (1890) 369 He broke out upon Mrs. Sumfit... which caused her to fluster guiltily. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 699 They flustered out, abashed like poultry who have been played upon with garden hose. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inuent.* 16 The Dutch gunboat came flustering up.

† *b.* Of seed: To shoot up quickly; to push. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Paricidis* 123 Both were exceeding glad to see the corne so fluster upon the ground that was sown by their hands.

c. To bluster, swagger. d. *dial.* See quot. 1661 [see FLUSTERING *ppl. a.*] 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Flouster* or *fluster*, to flourish or flutter in showy colours.

4. *trans.* To flurry, confuse.

1724 R. FALCONER *Joy.* (1769) 267 My scattered Thoughts, that were flustered upon that Occasion. 1760 A. MURPHY *Way to Keep Him* I. ii. Madam, if I was as you, I would not fluster myself about it. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXV. The aged housekeeper was no less flustered and hurried in obeying the numerous... commands of her mistress. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. III. 9 Men must not too much fluster us.

Hence **Flustering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Flusterment**, the state of being flustered.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 129 The floustryng of the losengers that the[e] Plesyn, thou sholdyst gretly drede. 1661 98 SOUTH *Serm.* III. 263 The Flustering Vain-glorious Greeks. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* II. 135

When it is very closely pursued, and compelled to rise, it [the coot] does this with much flustering and apparent difficulty. 1895 *Expositor* Apr. 296 Palpitations, flusterments, hesitations seem to turn our message into farce.

† **Fluster-bluster.** *nonce-wd.* [comic reduplication of FLUSTER.] A 'blustering' wind. So **Fluster-blusterer**, a blusterer.

1696 *Monthly Mercury* VII. 85 The French... are... seeking an early Atonement of the French Fluster Blusterer. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vi. Unless you are resolv'd to encounter... Æolus and his Flusterblusters.

Flustered (flʊstəd), *ppl. a.* [f. FLUSTER *v.*]

1. Half-drunk, fuddled.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* I. 11 Yet as flustered as hee was... hee could text her with *Labia Sacerdotis custodiunt sapientiam*. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 ¶ 1 A Young Nobleman who came flustered into the Box last Night. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, You got flustered without knowing whence; tipsy upon words. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* XIII. Becoming early what *bon vivants* term flustered. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang*, *Flustered* (common) intoxicated.

2. Confused, disconcerted, flurried.

1743 FIELOING *J. Wild* II. v. Heartfree... was... too much flustered to examine the woman with sufficient art. 1797 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* XXX. (1824) 699 My lord... seemed very much flustered. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* XV. 377 A vivid picture of a flustered man.

3. *dial.* (See quot.)

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fluster'd*, reddened or irritated... said of the feet.

Flusterer (flʊstərəɪ), *U.S.* [f. FLUSTER *v.* + -ER¹ (see quot. 1808).] The common American coot, *Fulica americana*.

1709 LAWSON *Carolina* 149 Black Flusterers... Some call these the great bald Coot. 1808-14 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* IX. 62 *note*, In Carolina they are called flusterers from the noise they make in flying over the surface of the water.

Flustery (flʊstəri), *a.* [f. FLUSTER *sb.* or *v.* + -Y¹. Cf. BLUSTERY.] Full of fluster; confused.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* (1873) V. XIV. iv. 188 A flustery singed condition.

Flustra (flʊstrə), *pl. flustræ*, *-as.* [a. mod. L. *flustra*.] The typical genus of polyzoa or bryozoa of the family *Flustridae*; the sea-mat.

The name was first used by Linnæus (*Fauna Suec.* ed. 2. 1761), who says that he has substituted it for the older name *Eschara*, because the latter was 'homonymous with the name of a disease'; but he does not give the etymology.

1825 HAMILTON *Handbk. Terms*, *Flustra*, the sea-mat. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 73 Here are *Flustræ*, or sea-mats. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* XIII. § 560 The leaf-like *flustras* and *escharas*.

Flustrate (flʊstreɪt), *v.* *vulgar* or *jocular*. Also *flustrate*. [f. FLUSTER *v.* + -ATE³.] = FLUSTER *v.* 2 and 4.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 4 We were coming down Essex Street one Night a little flustrated. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 106 She was, she confessed, quite flustrated at the idea. 1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Curate in Charge* (ed. 5) II. iv. 100 The head of the college was slightly flustrated, if such a vulgar word can be used of such a sublime person.

Flustration (flʊstreɪʃən), *vulgar* or *jocular*. Also *flustration*. [f. FLUSTER *v.* + -ATION.] The condition of being flustered; 'fluster', agitation.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. XXXIII. 204 How soon these fine young ladies will be put into flustrations. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins*, *Two Parsons* LXII. A kind of shocking, pleasing, queer flustration. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* I. i. Miles came out... in a state of 'flustration'.

† **Flu'tal**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. FLUTE *sb.* 1 + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a flute.

1794 G. AOAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 239 The organs of the human voice are partly flutal, and partly chordal.

Flute (flʊt), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-5 *flowte*, 5 *floyte*, 6-7 *fluit* (e, 6- flute. [ME. a. OF. *flöite*, *flaüte*, *flaüte* (also written *flaüte*), mod. F. *flûte* = Pr. *flauta* fem., of unknown origin; the Sp. *flauta*, It. *flauto* are prob. adopted from Fr. or Pr. From Fr. are MHG. *flöite* (mod. Ger. *flöte*), Da. *fluit* (whence possibly the ME. forms).

Diez's suggestion, that the Rom. *flauta*, *flauto* was f. the vb. *flautare*, and that this was a metathesis of L. *flātāre*, is phonologically impossible. Ascoli's proposal to refer the vb. to a L. type **flāvitare* is also inadmissible.]

1. A musical wind instrument, consisting of a hollow cylinder or pipe, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers, or by keys which are opened by the fingers.

The flute of the ancients, whether single or double, was blown through a mouthpiece at the end. About the middle of the 18th cent. this was entirely superseded by the *transverse* or *German flute*, which is blown through an orifice at the side near the upper end.

1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* III. 133 And many flowte and lilyng home. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 95/1 The mayde remembred the wordes and threwe down her pype or floyte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 27 They harde the noyse of the flutes, shalmes, and drummes. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. 1533 Indians met vs on the way, playing vpon Flutes; which is a token that they come in peace. 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 77 The trumpet's sound Provok'd the Dorian flute. 1756 T. AMORY *Buckle* (1825) I. 5 My relaxation after study was my german-flute. 1822 SHELLEY *Unf. Drama* 180, I nursed the plant, and on the double flute Played to it... Soft melodies. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* XXII. A single flute within the curtain began to send forth luscious strains. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 80 A quartet was played by four flutes, treble, alto, tenor, and bass.

† *b.* *plur.* To (go and) blow one's flute: to 'whistle' for something. *Obs.*

a 1520 SKELTON *Var Populi* VII. 9 When thei have any sute, Thei maye goo blowe theire flute.

c. A flute-player.

1542 *Privy Purse Exps. Peccs Mary* (1831) 104 The Welsh mynstrels ijij. ix. d. The Flutes xs. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Twelvemonth* Wks. I. 71/1 To Churchwardens, Cryers, To Fluits, Horse coursers, Sellers, and to Buyers. 1765 *Meretriciad* 48 Then, solus, hops, a dull Orchestran flute. 1837 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Tales* ix. Two flutes and a violoncello had pleaded severe colds.

2. An organ-stop having a flute-like tone. Also *flute-stop* (see 7).

There are various kinds of flute-stops known by special designations, as the *clear*, *harmonic*, *oboe*, *snake flute*.

1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, 1 flute of wood. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Musick* IV. I. x. 147 The simple stops are the... Flute... and some others. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* XXII. 118 As a Pedal stop, the Flute has not yet been much used in this country.

3. Applied to objects resembling a flute in shape.

† *a.* A tall, slender wine-glass, used especially for sparkling wines. Called also *flute-glass*. *Obs.* 1649 LOVEACE *Lucasta* 99 Elles of Beere, Flutes of Canary, That well did washe downe pasties-mary.

b. A shuttle used in tapestry-weaving.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Tapestry*, The flute does the office of the weaver's shuttle.

c. *Cookery*, etc. (See quot.) Perh. only Fr.

1855 CLARKE *Dict.*, *Flute*... *gauffer*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Flute*... a long thin French roll eaten at breakfast.

4. *Arch.* A channel or furrow in a pillar, resembling the half of a flute split longitudinally, with the concave side outwards.

1660 BLOOME *Archit. A/1 Stria*, the flat lying between the Flutes. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 81 The Column is divided into twenty-four Flutes, and... each Side contains three Flutes. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 126 Vast round columns... having their shafts decorated with spiral, zig-zag, intersecting, and vertical flutes.

5. A similar groove or channel in any material.

In *Botany*: see quot. 1727-41.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Flutes* or *Flutings* are also used in botany, to denote the stems and fruits of certain plants, which have furrows analogous to those of columns. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 98 The style... has 5 grooves or flutes to receive the 5 seeds with their appendages. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Mannf.* II. 393 These, instead of being wound round a roller, fall into the flutes of a fluted cylinder. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Flute*, a channel in the muslin of a lady's ruffle, similar to that in a column or pillar. 1865 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* XVI. 208 A cap of fine linen plaited in small flutes. 1878 GARNETT in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 728 When it lies within the mean, or spheroidal, surface so as to form a 'flute', less surface is exposed by it.

6. *slang.* *a.* (See quot. 1700.) *b.* A pistol.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flute*, the Recorder of London, or of any other Town. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* III. 'I'll give it him in the pistol-arm or so'. 'Very well, Ned. Where are the flutes?' 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flute-girl*, *-maker*, *-music*, *-note*; *flute-playing* *vbl. sb.*; *flute-like* *adj.* Also *flute-bird* (*Australia*), the piping crow (*Gymnorhina tibicen*); *flute-bit* (see quot.); *flute-glass*, see 3 above; *flute-mouth*, a fish of the family *Fistulariidae*; *flute-organ* (see quot. 1828); *flute-player*, (*a*) one who plays the flute; (*b*) a South American wren of the genus *Cyphorinus*; *flute-stop* = sense 2 above; *flute-tool* (cf. *flute-bit*); *flute-work* (see quot. 1879).

1862 KENDALL *Poems* 53 The 'flute-bird's mellow tone. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 893/2 **Flute-bit*, a wood-boring tool... used in boring... hard woods. 1853 HICKIE *tr. Aristoph.* (1887) I. 22 Chaplets, sprats, **flute-girls* and black eyes. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* v. i. Bring two **Flute-glasses* and some Stools. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. The bullfinch whistles soft his 'flute-like notes. 1849 MARRIAT *Valerie* xi. Some **flute-music*. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 548 **Flute Mouths* (*Fistulariidae*). 1833 TENNYSON *Blackbird* 18 Now thy 'flute-notes are changed to coarse. 1828 BUSBY *Mus. Man.*, **Flute Organ*, a little barrel-organ, the compass and tone of the notes of which render it imitative of the German flute. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* I. VII. iii. 652 A **flute-player*, a fidler, a harper. 1875 LONGF. *Pandora* vi. Hear how sweetly overhead the feathered flute-players pipe their songs of love. 1831 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1860) I. 211 We had **flute-playing* by the first flute-player in England. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, **Flute-stop* on an Organ. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 5/2 Chisels, modelling tools, files, **flute tools* [etc.]. 1879 HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 538 **Flute-work*, under this head are grouped all the flutes of whatever kind, shape, or tone, that are not classed as Principal-work, or Gedact-work.

Flute (flʊt), *sb.* 2. *Naut.* Also 6 *fluite*, 7 *fluyt* (e. [a. Fr. *flûte*, a. Du. *fluit* (whence the Eng. forms *fluyt* (e, *fluit*), perh. a transferred use of *fluit* = *prec.*]

1. (See quot.) 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 91 The best... are those that be called Flute, in Greke Plootat, good saylers or fluites. 1698 FROGER *Joy.* 107 A Portuguese Flute, that carried Negroes to All-Saints Bay. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Flute* or *Fluyt*, a kind of long vessel, with flat ribs or floor timbers; round behind, and swelled in the middle. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flute* or *Fluyt*, a pink-rigged fly-boat, the after-part of which is round-ribbed.

2. A vessel of war, carrying only part of her armament, to serve as a transport.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 77/2 Two Men of War... with three Flutes of 18 or 20 Guns. 1799 SIR SID. SMITH 6 Feb. in

Nicolas Nelson's *Disp.* III. 281 note, Captain Hood's list reported them to be eight in addition to two flutes. 1876 J. GRANT *Hist. India* I. xlv. 231/2 Twenty-six sail, including eleven line-of-battle ships, six flutes and transports.

b. Hence *Armed en flute* (Fr. *armé en flute*) said of such a vessel.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 258 The Sceptre, 64 guns, armed *en flute*. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxvi.

Flute (flüt), *v.* [f. FLUTE *sb.*¹, or ad. OF. *fleüter*, mod. Fr. *flüter*.]

1. *intr.* To play upon a flute or pipe.

c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 91 Synggyne he was or flowtyng al the day. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & P.* 89 This is he that so sweetly songe and floyted. 1775 SHERIDAN *Ducina* I. i. Fiddling, fluting, rhyming, ranting. 1842 TENNYSON *To E. L. on Trav.* vi. To him who sat upon the rocks, And fluted to the morning sea. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Strange World* I. Corydon fluting sweetly on his tuneful pipe.

quasi-trans. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Thyrsis* ix. And flute his friend, like Orpheus from the dead.

b. To whistle or sing in flute-like tones.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 206 And ouzle fluting with melodious pipe. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* iv. iv. Fluting like woodlarks, tender and low. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xiv. The blackbird fluted, calling to her with thrice mellow note.

2. *trans.* To play (an air, etc.) on a flute; to sing in flute-like notes.

1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur*. 269 Some...swan...fluting a wild carol ere her death. 1847 — *Princess* iv. 111 Men that lute and flute fantastic tenderness. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, May Day* 59 The redwing flutes his o-ka-lee.

3. To form flutes (FLUTE *sb.*¹ 4, 5) in; to furnish with flutings; to arrange a dress, etc. in flutes.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xiv. 468 Bockwheate hath round stalkes channellured and fluted (or furrowed and crested). 1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 148 The whole outward Superficies... is curiously adorned or fluted with little channels. 1723 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 79 It had been better... to have fluted the upper part. 1853 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 601 The trunk appears as if fluted. 1862 M. T. MORRALL *Hist. Needle Making* 37 He also took out a patent for grooving or fluting the sides of sail needles. 1862 TYNDALE *Mountaineer*. ii. 12 Planing and fluting and scoring the rocks. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. x. A hatband of wholesale capacity—which was fluted behind.

Fluted (flütéd), *pp. a.* [f. FLUTE *sb.*¹ and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having, furnished, or ornamented with flutes, channels, or grooves. *Fluted-scale* (Entomol.) = *cushion-scale*. *Fluted spectrum*, one in which the spectrum lines appear to be grouped in flutes.

1611 COTGR., *Canelé*, channelled, fluted, furrowed, straked. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 531 Four noble fluted pillars. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. xx. And fluted cypresses rear'd up Their living obelisks. 1835 URB *Philos. Manuf.* 121 United on one fluted portion of the rollers. 1881 N. LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 614. 318 Iodine vapour... gives us this fluted spectrum. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Fluted Ruche*. is composed of single Box-pleats stitched to a certain depth inwards so as to leave the edges of the pleats loose.

2. *Music.* (See quot. 1828.)

1787 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 240 All the nauseous sweetness of a fluted falsetto. 1828 BUSBY *Music. Man.* s.v. When the upper notes of a soprano voice are of a thin and flute-like tone, they are said to be fluted. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* vi. xxvi. The koi's fluted song, the bulbul's hymn.

|| **Flute-douce** (flüt'dus). Also 7 *erron.* -doux. [Fr. *flûte douce* lit. 'sweet flute'.]

† 1. The highest-pitched variety of the old flute with a mouthpiece.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. i. Nothing But Flute doux, and French Hoboys. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov. There was also a flute douce, now in much request for accompanying the voice. 1747 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress Bate* 24 July, They are all violins, lutes, mandolins, and flutes doux.

2. An organ-stop so named.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

† **Flutenist**. *Obs.* [f. FLUTE *sb.*¹; cf. Ger. *Flötenist*, Eng. *lutenist*.] A flute-player, a flutist.

1647 R. STAPFYLTON *Juvenal* III. 42 These sometimes Flutenistes, Beare office now. 1687 tr. *Heliodorus* I. 24 You have heard of Arsinoe, the Flutenist. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 37 ¶ 6 An excellent Flutenist.

Fluter (flütér). [f. FLUTE *v.* + -ER¹. Cf. OF. *fleutur*.]

1. One who plays on the flute; a flute-player. Now rare; replaced by FLUTIST or FLAUTIST.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 763 These floutours, Minstrales and eek Iogelours. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 73 A Fluter, *aulodius*. 1666 PEYS *Diary* 21 June, I saw... a picture of a fluter playing on his flute. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 499 Not a single fluter was to be found in the temple. 1856 MASSON *Ess.*, *Th. of Poetry* 440 You, fluter, with your silver flute!

2. One who makes flutings or grooves.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fluter*, one who grooves or channels metals;... a person who goffers or plaits.

Hence † **Fluteress** a female flute-player.

1611 COTGR., *Flouteuse*, a fluteress; a woman that plays on a flute.

Flutina (flutínă). [f. FLUTE *sb.*¹ with fem. ending -INA; cf. CONCERTINA.] A kind of accordion resembling the concertina.

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* xxiv. 274 Accordions, concertinas, and flutinas.

Fluting (flüt'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLUTE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FLUTE in various senses.

1. The action of playing on the flute or singing in flute-like tones; an instance of this.

1481 CAXTON *Keynard* (Arb.) 110 Thou locest thy flaterung and swete floytyng. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. vi. vii. 108 Fritz's love of music, especially of fluting. 1874 L. MORRIS *Poems, To a Lost Love* I. The earliest flutings of the lark. 1882 GOSSE in *Grosart's Spenser* III. p. xxxix, The delicious flutings of Herrick.

2. The action of making flutes in columns, or in frills, ruffles, etc.; ornamentation with flutes; the result of this action, fluted work. Also *attrib.* in names of appliances for fluting, as *fluting-cylinder*, -iron, -lathe, -machine, -plane, etc.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 81, I must just explain... the foregoing Plate concerning Fluting or Grooving. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xix. 99 Granite, on which the flutings and groovings are magnificently preserved. 1864 WEBSTER, *Fluting-plane* (Carp.), a plane with curved face, used in grooving flutes. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 104 Provided with various sculpturings, flutings, spines, ridges, and so on. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 87 Singular ornamentation... by means of fluting.

3. = FLUTE *sb.*¹ 4, 5. Also *collect.*

1611 COTGR., *Caneleure*, a fluting, channelling, straking, furrowing. 1613-1639 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 The fluting in front are deep half Circles. 1723 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 31 The Flutings of this Column ought not to exceed twenty. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, s.v. *Mushroom*, A... Cap or Head, garnished sometimes underneath with several Flutings. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 308 Sometimes flutings of the semi-elliptic shape, with fillets, were adopted. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 445 The trees... now appear completely decorticated, and present various flutings. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* v. 76 The corset and cuirass... sometimes show no other decoration than the bold flutings at their base. 1872 C. KING *Mountain, Sierra Nev.* iii. 70 Every fluting of the great valley was in itself a considerable cañon. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mekalah* II. vi. 105 She ran her fingers through the flutings of her frills.

Fluting (flüt'ing), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That flutes, in senses of the vb.

1794 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1848) I. 85 The genius which thus could form a clock in time formed a fluting automaton. 1852 SEIDL *Organ* 78 The tone of the organ is at one time full and round, at another... fluting and whispering.

Flutist (flüt'ist). [f. FLUTE *sb.*¹ + -IST. Cf. Fr. *flutiste*.] A player on the flute.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxix. 125 When some commended him to be an excellent flutist. 1775 J. COLLIER *Musical Trav.* 45 That great flutist and warrior the King of Prussia. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. iv. 37 He drove in pomp through the city... with the flutist Diodorus by his side.

Flut(t)e, *obs.* form of FLIT *v.*

Flutter (flv'ter), *sb.* [f. next vb.]

1. A fluttering; the action or condition of fluttering (whether in a trans. or intr. sense).

1641 MILTON *Animad.* 79 Lest their various and jangling opinions put their leaves into a flutter. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 10 There is an infinite Variety of Motions to be made use of in the flutter of a Fan. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iii. The drowsy murmur of the breeze... and its light flutter as it blew freshly into the carriage. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* (C. D. ed.) v. 32 The flutter of her beating heart. 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. viii. 138 Nor any least flutter of trembling love towards Him.

b. A 'run', a 'burst'. *collog.*

1857 C. KEENE *Lett.* in G. S. Layard *Life* iii. (1892) 62, I had a brief flutter down to the coast of Devon. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicester* 376 The same fox... had given us a first flutter across the country.

2. An agitated condition, a state of tremulous excitement. *Esp.* in phrases, *to be in, fall, put*, etc. *into a flutter*.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvi. 107 No emotions, child! no flutters! 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, A strain of delight... that put her into a flutter of spirits. 1818 J. W. CROKER in *Croker's Papers* (1884) Sept., The flutter of her nerves... makes her very miserable. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxi. He immediately... fell into a great flutter. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 99 No wonder poor Adela's pulse was all in a flutter.

b. A disordered or untidy state.

c1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Honiton Tracts* II. xxxi. 9 Let me never see this room in a flutter.

† 3. Ostentatious display, fuss, sensation, show, stir. *Esp.* in phr. *To make a (or their) flutter*: to make a noise in the world. *Obs.*

1667 PEYS *Diary* 30 Aug., I never knew people in my life that make their flutter, that do things so meanly. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 58 They would... make a mighty flutter and triumph. c1700 POPE *Artemisia* 24 A stately, worthless animal... All flutter, pride, and talk. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 The fanfaronade and flutter of the favourite Hussars. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xviii. (1869) 369 Why then all this flutter.

4. *slang.* An attempt or 'shy' at anything; an exciting venture at betting or cards.

1874 *Slang Dict.* s.v., 'I'll have a flutter for it' means I'll have a good try for it. 1880 PAYN *Confid. Agent* I. 134, I am not funky of you at any game, and I want a 'flutter'. 1883 *Echo* 26 Feb. 4/2 (Farmer), I fancy the animal named will at any rate afford backers a flutter for their money.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flutter-headed* adj.; *flutter-pate*, a slightly or light-headed person; *flutter-wheel* (see quot. 1874).

1892 LD. LYTON *King Poppy* Prolog. 248 The snowy-vested *flutter-headed flower. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* Apr. 65 Only fools and *flutterspates do not seek reverently for what is charming in their own day. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Flutter-wheel. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 894 *Flutter*

wheel, a water-wheel of moderate diameter placed at the bottom of a chute so as to receive the impact of the head of water in the chute and penstock.

Flutter (flv'ter), *v.* Forms: 1 *flot(o)rian*, 3-4 *flot(t)eren*, -in, -yn, (4 *flooter*,) 4-6 *floter*, -tre, 4-7, 9 *Sc. flouter*, 6- *flutter*. [OE. *flotorian*, a frequentative formation on *flot*-weak-grade of root of *flotan* FLEET *v.*]

† 1. *intr.* To be borne or lie tossing on the waves; to float to and fro. *Obs.*

a1000 *Gloss. Prudentius* (Record) 150 *Flotorode, fertur fluctibus*. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 304/153 And so to floteri in þe grete se! c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12524 All the freikes in the flode floterand aboute. c1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 1210 Vij thousand large at anys flotttry in Forth. 1506 GUYL-FORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 67 We... laye and floted in the see right werely by reason of the sayd tedyous calme. a1800 *Sir P. Spence* xv. in Jamieson *Ballads* (1806) I. 160 Mony was the feather bed That floter'd on the faem.

fig. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 392 Din heorte floterad on disiere worulde gysunge. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. (Camb. MS.) 78 Either alle thinges ben referred and browht to nowht and floteryn with owie gouvernour... or [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. Prolog. 164 Thow ald hasart lychour... That floteris furth euermair in sluggardry.

2. Of birds, etc.: To move or flap the wings rapidly without flying or with short flights; to move up and down or to and fro in quick irregular motions, or hang upon wing in the air.

a1000 *Gloss. Prudentius* (Record) 150 *Flotorodon, pravalant*. c1340 *Cursor M.* 1781 (Trin.) Þe foules floterad þo on heze. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxi. 5 Like as byrdes flotre aboute their nestes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 45 Troopes of pide butterflies, that flutter still In greatnesse summer. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 252 The parrot... had fluttered a good way off. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. xxvii, March, my Muse! If you cannot fly, yet flutter. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Gowl.* II. ii. (1874) 345 Like the moth fluttering about the light which is to consume it. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 204 The belfry... Fluttered about... By chattering daws.

transf. and *fig.* c1449 PECKOK *Repr.* I. xvi. 91 He flotereth not so ofte aboute the eeries of the lay peple. 1591 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* cviii, My yong soule flutters to thee his nest. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 80 He flutters up and down like a Butterfly in a Garden. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxi. 212 Hans's talk naturally fluttered towards mischief.

b. To move with a light quivering motion through the air.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* iii, An etching... happened to flutter to the floor. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 10 Here and there a leaf fluttered down. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 19 Paper money fluttered to her feet.

c. quasi-trans. with *adv.* or *prep.*, expressing the result of a 'fluttering' movement.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 152 a, They choppe downe into the Snowe, fluttering the same over them with theyr winges. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to falling Minis.* Wks. 1812 II. 125 So they, like Moths, may flutter life away. 1793 COWPER *Beau's Reply* 15 When your linnets... Had fluttered all his strength away. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. xiv. 103 Sceds, which the bird had fluttered from his cage.

3. *transf.* To move about aimlessly, restlessly, sportively, or ostentatiously; to flit, hover.

1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* (1851) 372 Now he resides at Paris, or rather flutters unpunish'd about the City. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 196 One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct., I hope Mr. Thrale... at night flutters about the rooms. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlv. (1878) 354 She had kept fluttering about the hall, bothering the patient clerks with inquiries.

4. To move about or to and fro with quick vibrations or undulations; to quiver. Of the heart or pulse: To beat rapidly and irregularly.

1561 BECON *Sicke Mannes Salve* Wks. 1564 II. 220 My toung flotereth in my mouth, my hands tremble & shake for payne. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 513 The weight [of a cloak] is diffused in several parts, and, fluttering above, all of them are supported by the clouds. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 90 Teach... little hearts to flutter at a Beau. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 659 The pulse yet lingered in his heart. It paused—it fluttered. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xl, The arras... Flutter'd in the besieging wind's uproar. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 289 A few rags of sail fluttered from her main and mizen.

b. Of wind or flame: To blow or flicker lightly and intermittently. Of water: To ripple.

1638 N. ROWE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 3 Once the winde fluttered a little, whereupon we went to sea. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 554 A light, accompanied by a flame, fluttering from time to time on the surface. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 46 Down the rock the shallow water falls, Wild fluttering through the stones in feeble whimpering brawls. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* vi, Anyhow, there they [tongues of flame] flutter. fig. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 32 Its meaning flutters in me like a flame.

† c. *Music.* (See quot. 1819.) *Obs.*

1759 R. SMITH *Harmonies* (ed. 2) 97 They do not beat at all, like imperfect consonances, but only flutter, at a slower or quicker rate according to the pitch of the sounds. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Flutter in Music*, is a term applied by Dr. Robert Smith... to the fluttering roughness in the sound of two notes which are discords to each other.

5. To tremble with excitement; to be excited with hope, apprehension, or pleasure, etc.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxvii. (1713) 273 O how do I flutter to be acquainted with this kind of People. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. v. 73, I fluttered like a fool. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv, Fluttering with her own audacity. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxx. 162

All the tribes of the far East were fluttering with the anticipation of his descent upon them.

6. *trans.* (causatively).

a. To cause to flutter; to move (a thing) in quick irregular motions; to agitate, ruffle. Also † to flutter (a thing) into rags, to pieces, etc. To flutter out; to wear out by 'fluttering'. To flutter the ribbands of (a coach) (slang): to drive.

1621 MARKHAM *Fowling* 32 If they [wild fowl] be fluttered or fleit into any River. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-man's Dict.* s.v. *Floane*, The good hath fluttered all the saile to peeces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 933 All unawares, Fluttering his pennons vain. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 168 The gay butterfly flutters her painted wings. 1771 HULL *Sir W. Harrington* I. 216, I have already fluttered out all the cloaths I made up for first mourning, and must buy more. 1845 POE *Raven* Poems (1850) 48 Not a feather then he fluttered. 1864 *Eton Sch. Days* I. 11, I used to flutter the ribbands of the London Croydon and South Coast coach. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 20 Shining spaces of water fluttered by the passing oar.

b. *fig.* To throw (a person) into confusion, agitation, or tremulous excitement.

1664 *Shakespeare's Cor.* (F. 3) v. vi. 116 Like an Eagle in a Dove-coat, I flutter'd your Volcians in Coriolus. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 39 You flutter one so! 1784 E. HAZARD in *Bellamy Papers* (1877) I. 382, I am so fatigued and fluttered with my walk. 1864 FROUDE *Short Stud.*, *Sc. Hist.* (1867) 2 A work which... fluttered the doves of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 45 If I thought that your nerves could be fluttered at a small party of friends.

7. *intr.* (slang). To 'toss' for anything.

1874 in *Slang Dict.* 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 3/1 The three American girls... were seen... 'fluttering' for the upper berth in their cabin.

Flutterable (flʊtərəbəl), *a.* [f. FLUTTER *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be fluttered.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 264/2 The matter has fluttered the always rather easily flutterable doves of Vienna.

† **Flutteration**. *Obs.* [see -ATION.] The action of fluttering; the state of being fluttered.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. vii. 50 Such a Love as... she had in her days of flutteration, as she whimsically calls them. 1771 HULL *Sir W. Harrington* IV. 172 Even I, who am so much less concerned, am in a violent flutteration about it. 1805 in *Spirit Public Frills*. (1806) IX. 205 The names of Colonel, Major, and Captain scarce occasion the smallest flutteration.

Fluttered (flʊtərd), *pp. a.* [f. FLUTTER *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the *vb.* both *trans.* and *intr.* (In quot. 1589 perh. used for *fittered*.)

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 29 That those... should preferre their fluttered sutes before other mens glittering gorgious array. 1773 GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 18 The emblem of a flutter'd mind. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. xxix, A fluttered hope his accents shook, A fluttered joy was in his look. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 33 His fluttered faculties came back to roost.

Flutterer (flʊtərə), *[f. as prec. + -ER.]*

† 1. ? A vagrant. *Obs. rare.*

† 2. One who or that which flutters, *lit.* and *fig.*;

† a flirt. Rarely in *trans.* sense.

† 3. 1726 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* I. 133, I looked upon him as a flutterer, and was at a loss to know what his intentions were. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iii. 13 A man of morals, was worth a thousand of such gay flutterers. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiv, Dingy, ill-plumed drowsy flutterers. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 588 She watched the boat until the handkerchief flutterer was no longer seen.

Fluttering (flʊtərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* FLUTTER in various senses; an instance of the same.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv [lv]. 23 [22] He shal not ȝive in to with oute ende floter[ing] [Vulg. *fluctuationem*] to the right-wise. 14... *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 185 Drowned in be floter[ing] of his lyfe. 1627-61 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xi. 200 The Dates and Flutterings of a Conscience within. 1719 DE FOE *Robinson Crusoe* (1840) I. xix. 341 It is impossible to express the flutterings of my... heart. 1759 R. SMITH *Harmonies* (ed. 2) 97 The flutterings and the beats of a tempered consonance. 1830 TENNYSON *Middlemarch* 153, I watch'd the little flutterings. The doubt my mother would not see. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. Aram* II. iv, No fluttering of manner betrayed that he [etc.].

Fluttering (flʊtərɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That flutters, in various senses of the *vb.*

† 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. ix. 68 (Camb. MS.) To compowne werk of floter[ing] mate. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 10 Vain-glorious man, when fluttering wind does blow In his light winges, is lifted up to skie. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 43 That fluttering distinction... will not helpe. 1762 FALCONER *Shipor.* II. 198 The fluttering sails expand. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 315 The thick-heaved breath And... fluttering pulse of death. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. i, A large... mulberry-tree... was now sending its last fluttering leaves in at the open doorways.

b. Untidy. (Cf. FLUTTER *sb.* 2 b.)

† 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD *Houlston Tracts* III. lxvii. 8 She would idle... and was very fluttering with her things.

Hence **Flutteringly** *adv.*, in a fluttering manner.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 33 O'er her young more fluttering to brood. 1850 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 278 Of old it came fluttering through prophets. 1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* II. xi. 197 Mrs. Hawkshaw began fluttering to apologise.

Flutterless (flʊtərləs), *a.* [f. FLUTTER *sb.* + -LESS.] Not making a flutter, drooping.

1873 *Daily News* 21 Aug., The clinging, flutterless pennons of the lances.

Fluttermouse, dial. form of FLITTERMOUSE.

Fluttersome (flʊtərsəm), *a.* [f. FLUTTER *v.* + -SOME.] Inclined to flutter.

1895 *Century Mag.* Feb. 540 Beribboned, belaced, and very flutter-some.

Fluttery (flʊtəri), *a.* In 4 floter[ing]. [f. FLUTTER *v.* + -Y.] Apt to flutter, fluttering. Also *fig.*

† 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2025 With floter[ing] berd, and ruggy ashy heres. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 569 His patchy, fluttery, and undecided mode of handling. 1855 J. HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 341 A light fluttery material. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 337 The fluttery tree-top.

Fluty (flʊti), *a.* [f. FLUTE *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling a flute in tone, flute-like; soft and clear.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 39 As on the wind its fluty music floats. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg.* Fam. xiii, A delicate fluty voice.

Fluvial (flʊviəl), *[a. F. fluvial, ad L. fluvialis, f. fluvius river.]* Of or pertaining to a river or rivers; found or living in a river.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxx. 901 Yf flumyall stones ben bette fyry hote and thenne quenched therin. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 33/2, Iij piintes of fluvial water. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 316 This fluvial expedition. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 190 The fluvial nymphs. 1875 *Wond. Phys. World* I. i. 39 The descent of fluvial ice frequently causes great disasters.

Fluvialist (flʊviəlɪst), *[f. prec. + -IST.]* One who explains certain phenomena in geology or physical geography by the action of existing streams.

1829 *Proc. Geol. Soc.* I. 145 He [W. D. Conybeare] first offers some introductory remarks on the opposite theories of the fluvialist and diluvialist.

Fluviated, *a.* [f. L. fluviat-us soaked in a river, (f. fluvius river) + -ED.] Overflowed by a river, marshy.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 129 A bank overlooking the low fluviated ground of the river.

Fluviatic (flʊviætɪk), *a.* [ad. L. fluviatric-us, f. fluvius river.] Growing or living in streams.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fluviatic*. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Fluviatile (flʊviətɪl), *a.* [a. F. fluviatile, ad. L. fluviatilis, f. fluvius river.] Of or pertaining to a river or rivers; found, growing, or living in rivers;

formed or produced by the action of rivers.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 48/1 Madefye a little linnen cloth in Fluviatile water. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xi. § 1 (1689) 110 Fishes, whether Marine Fluviatile or Lakish. 1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 45 It [buccinum] is of the fluviatile kind. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 164 The mud... is evidently fluviatile and not diluvian. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiog.* 134 The river is, itself, a powerful agent of direct denudation—fluviatile denudation as it is sometimes termed.

† **Fluvia-tion**. *Obs. rare*—1. [as if ad. L. *fluvia-tion-em, f. fluvius river + -ATION.] The process of steeping (flax) in water.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 54 This was the first preparation of Flax, and before fluvia-tion or rotting.

Fluvicoline (flʊvɪkəliːn), *a.* [f. mod. L. fluvicol-a (f. fluvius river + colere to inhabit) + -INE.] = FLUVIAL, FLUVIATILE.

In some mod. Dicts.

Fluvio- (flʊvi-), used as combining form of L. fluvius river, as in **fluvio-marine** *a.*, an epithet applied to deposits formed by river-currents at the bottom of the sea; also quasi-*sb.*; **fluvio-meter**, an instrument for measuring the rise and fall of rivers; **fluvio-terrestrial** *a.*, pertaining to the land-surface of the globe and its rivers.

1848 CRAIG *Fluvio-marine*. 1852 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* xiv. (1861) 505 The fluvio-marine portion of them [the Eocene]. *Ibid.* 509 The whole series of fluvio-marines. 1863 LYLLE *Antiq. Man* xi. (ed. 3) 204 The fluvio-marine bed of Abbeville. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iii. 70 The only fluvio-meter at Tette... was set up at our suggestion. 1885 GILL in *Proc. Biol. Soc.* II. 30 (Cent.) The marine realms... are entirely independent of the fluvio-terrestrial.

† **Fluvio-se**, *a.* *Obs.*—0 [as if ad. L. *fluvio-sus, f. fluvius river; see -OSE.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fluvio-se*, flowing much.

† **Fluvio-sus**, *a.* *Obs.*—0 [f. as prec.: see -OUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fluvio-sus*, flowing much.

Flux (flʊks), *sb.* Forms: a. (sense 1 only) 4-7 flix(e), flyx(e), (6 flykes); B. 5-7 fluxe, (5 flocks), 4- flux. [a. Fr. flux, = Pr. flux, Sp. flujo (now flujo in senses 1 and 4, flux from Fr.), It. flujo = L. fluxus (u stem), f. fluere (Lat. root *flu-gv-) to flow. The early form flix proceeds from the Fr. pronunciation with *ü*.] A flowing, flow.

I. *spec.* in physiological sense.

1. An abnormally copious flowing of blood, excrement, etc. from the bowels or other organs; a morbid or excessive discharge. *spec.* An early name for dysentery; also † red flux, † flux of blood, bloody flux (cf. BLOODY C. 2).

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 20 A womman that suffride the [1388 blod] flix, or rennyng, of blood twelue ȝeer. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 32 The reed flyx. Sodeynly dede Austyn so sore oppresse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 187 They [Bees] feed so greedilie, as they fall into a Flix. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xiii. (1600) 1367 note, Hee [Trajan]... died... of a flix of blood. 1665 MANLEY

Grotius' Low C. Warres 317 Both of them bred a sad Disease among them, with a great Flix.

B. 1377 LANGL. *P. PL.* B. xx. 80 Kynd conscience... sent forth his forelores, feures & fluxes. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 3548 He was lange seke in be flocks. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1636) 713 Agrimony boiled in wine and drunke helpes... hepaticke fluxes in old people. 1708 SWIFT *Predictions* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. i. 153 It [his death] seems to be an effect of the gout in his stomach, followed by a flux. 1777 WATSON *Philip II.* (1839) 103 Rendered unfit for action by a bloody flux. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 337 A flux or scowering is the complaint to which these animals are by far the most liable. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 65 Fluxes will be active or passive, according to the kind of hyperaemia which occasions them.

b. *transf.* A 'running' from the eyes or mouth.

1377 LANGL. *P. PL.* B. v. 179 When I drynye wyn at eue, I haue a fluxe of a foule mouthe, wel fyue dayes after. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 § 3 This Flux of the Eyes, this Faculty of Weeping.

2. A flowing out, issue, discharge (of humours, etc.)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 The margaryte, if of blood descende Gret flux, is good it to amende. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. i. 2 Compounds... which doe... staye the fluxe of humours. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Here Females... do by Art that monthely Flux prevent. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 106 Several ingenious theories have been erected to account for the flux of the Menses. 1877 F. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 27 The same condition leads to a watery flux.

† b. That which flows or is discharged. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiii. 20 As fluxis, or rennyngis, of horsis [ben] the fluxis of hem. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 70 Cuiet is of a baser birth than Tarre, the verie vicerally fluxe of a Cat. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* v. 10 Raine is the flux of a moist cloud.

II. *gen.*

3. The action of flowing. Now rare in lit. sense.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* (1728) 64 At the heade of this baye... is a poole of fresh water, notwithstanding the often fluxe of the sea into it. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 68 The river Ravee... after a stately flux of three thousand English miles... flows into Indus. 1748 *Relat. Earth.* Lima 93 Fire to subsist requires a Flux of Air. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* III. 24 If one portion of the universe be hotter than another, a flux instantly sets in to equalise the temperature.

transf. and *fig.* 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 379 Consequence doth also flow by a fatal and inevitable Flux from that Doctrine of Fate. a 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 230, I love, and admire... the perpetual flux of thy goodness on every creature. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 174 A flux of specie took place into the United States.

4. The flowing in of the tide. Often in phrase *flux and reflux*.

1612 in *Lavo Times' Rep.* LXV. 567/2 Lands within the flux and reflux of the sea. 1771 *Act 11 Geo. III.* c. 45 § 35 Any Barge... that shall not be navigated beyond the Flux of the Tide. c 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 265 Without any means of getting ashore till the flux or flood. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 157 The sea... undergoes... a flux and reflux as often as the moon passes the meridian.

transf. and *fig.* 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 321 A... flux and reflux of fears and hopes. 1799 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xvii. (1810) 159 The alternate flux and reflux of the liquid igneous matter. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iii. 71 The flux and reflux of the nations which fought and wandered in the countries adjacent.

5. A flowing stream, a flood.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues, Jupiter & Io* Wks. 1874 VI. 258 Their waters keep a smooth and gentle course Not mov'd to fury... When loud fluxes fall to swell their bounds. 1769 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 40 The Syfer Spring is the most noted, having now four Fluxes of Water.

fig. 1855 THACKERAY *Neuromes* II. 264 The mouth from which issued that cool and limpid flux.

b. *transf.* A continuous stream (of people).

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 52 Thus miserie doth part The Fluxe of companie. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 327 At the keeping of this Feast we beheld... such a flux of Men, Women, Boyes and Girls.

c. *fig.* A copious flow, flood (*esp.* of talk, etc.).

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 376 No Man takes Satisfaction in a Flux of Words, without Choice. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 22 The Court brought with them a great Flux of Pride, and new Fashions. 1817 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 60 If I had my old flux of the Muse. 1855 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* 105 This flux of guesses. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 338/1 Neglecting the flux of verbiage that engulfed it.

6. The passing away (of life, time or a portion of time). Also, a passing period. *Obs.*

1612 J. DAVIES *Muses Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 47/2 Age to Death is but the Gally-slaue, that on a moments fluxe, wafts life to death. 1641 SMECTYMNOUS *Vind. Ausw.* vi. 78 That which Hierome speaks in the present tense, as true in all the moments and fluxes of time. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 35 Thus to remain, Amid the flux of many thousand years. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* iv, The moon by more than twenty changes admonished me of the flux of life.

7. A continuous succession of changes of condition, composition or substance.

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Viciss. of Things* (Arb.) 569 The Matter is in a Perpetuall Flux. 1691 LOCKE *Lowering Interest* Wks. 1714 II. 31 What the stated rate of Interest should be, in the constant change of Affairs, and flux of Money, is hard to determine. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. x, The language of this country being always upon the flux. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 27 The bodies of all animals are in a constant flux. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxvii. 240 The perpetual flux of property from hand to hand. 1878 SULLY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 755 Heraclitus conceives of the incessant process of flux in which all things are involved as consisting of two sides or moments—generation and decay.

1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* i. iii. 23 The languages of savages are in a constant state of flux.

8. *Math.* A continued motion (of a point).

[1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 2 Time considered in itself, is but the flux of that very instant, wherein the Motion of the Heavens began.] 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 508 Rough and smooth... are not perceived but by the flux of a point, that is to say, we have no sense of them without time. a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 3 Not that hereby a Line is A Flux of a Point, as some define It. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* i. 484 s. v. *Fluxion*, A line considered as generated by the flux or motion of a point, or a surface generated by the flux of a line.

b. = FLUXION 5.

1878 CLIFFORD *Dynamics* ii. 63 This rate of change of a fluent quantity is called its fluxion, or sometimes, more shortly, its flux.

9. *Physics.* The rate of flow of any fluid across a given area; the amount which crosses an area in a given time; it is thus a vector referred to unit area. *Line of flux*, see quot. 1881. *Flux of force*, see quot. 1885.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vii. § 268 The line of flux... was parallel to the fibre. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1892) i. 11 The flux of heat in any direction at any point of a solid body may be defined as the quantity of heat which crosses a small area drawn perpendicular to that direction divided by that area and by the time. *Ibid.* 13 If two of these surfaces intersect, their line of intersection is a line of flux. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 159 The flux across each end of the tube would be zero. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* i. 102 Flux of Force... This product, from its analogy to the flux of a fluid flowing through a small tube with velocity $u = F$, is called the flux of force across dS .

III. A state or means of fusion.

† 10. Liquefaction or fusion. In phr. *in (the) flux*.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 199 The moribund matter... while it is in flux, is most destructive. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* i. 107 Let it stand a little in the flux.

11. *Metall.* Any substance that is mixed with a metal etc. to facilitate its fusion; also a substance used to render colours fusible in enamelling and in the colouring of porcelain and glass. Cf. FLUSS sb.² For black, crude, white flux: see quot.

1704 W. NICHOLSON *Dict. Chem.* Crude flux is a mixture of nitre and tartar. 1763 W. LEWIS *Philos. Commerce Arts* 68 Borax... is one of the best fluxes for gold. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* ii. xiv. 586 The black flux is formed, by setting fire to a mixture of one part of nitrate of potassa, and two of bi-tartrate of potassa. White flux is obtained by projecting into a red-hot crucible equal parts of the same salts. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 76 Fluxes which are necessary to render these [colours] fusible. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* i. 8 Lead has been found in some of the blue coloured glazes of Babylonia, and... probably employed as a flux.

b. *collect.* Substances used as fluxes.

1890 *Kapunda Herald* 26 July 2/6 The Trade in Flux. The following are the quantities of flux dispatched from the Kapunda Railway-station.

IV. 12. = FLUSH sb.⁴ [So F. *flux*.]

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 142 The flux [in game of Ambigu] is four cards in the same suit.

V. 13. *attrib. and Comb.*, as flux ale, ale likely to cause diarrhoea; flux-powder (see quot. 1704); flux root, 'the *Asclepias tuberosa* from its use in dysentery and catarrhs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1884); flux-spoon (see quot. 1874); flux- or flux-weed, the plant *Sisymbrium Sophia*, formerly a supposed remedy for the flux or dysentery.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 53 Brewers Servants, who formerly scorned what they then called *Flux Ale. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Flux-powders... are Powders prepared to facilitate the Fusion of the harder Metals. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 894/2 *Flux-spoon, a small ladle for dipping out a sample of molten metal to be tested. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxxix. 117 The seede of *Flixeweede or Sophia... stoppeth the bloody fluxe. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Flixweed* or *Flixwort*.

† *Flux* (flʌks), a. Obs. [ad. L. *fluxus*, ppl. adj. f. *fluere* to flow.] That is in a state of flux; ever-changing, fluctuating, inconstant, variable.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 61 Considering... the flux nature of all things here. a 1735 POPE & ARBUTHNOT *Mart. Scrib.* i. xiii. (1741) 44 A Corporation... is... a flux body. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxi. 318 The record... was more serviceable... in a dead and immutable language than in any flux or living one. 1797 SIR G. STAUNTON *Acc. Ld. Macartney's Embassy* (1798) III. 420 The form of those characters has not been so flux as the sound of words.

Flux (flʌks), v. [f. FLUX sb.]

I. In medicine.

† 1. *trans.* To treat medically by subjecting to a flux; esp. to lactate. Also, of food or drink: To produce a flux in (a person); to purge. Obs.

1666 W. BOGHEURST *Loimographia* (1894) 40 Many people being fluxed with quicksilver for the Pox. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvii. 592 The Bone must be taken out... the Ulcer cleansed and the Body fluxed. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Feb., She'll be fluxed in two months. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 21 Their small wines... will certainly flux you, if you drink too plentifully of them. 1768 FOOTE *Devil 2 Sticks* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power... to pill... flux... and poultice all persons. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Flux*, to salivate.

† b. *fig.*; also to clear of. Obs.

1651 R. WARING *To W. Cartwright's Comedies* *6 b, To cure the Itch, or flux the Pen. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 12 Praying for the Dead, which doth so flux the pocket. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 362 'Twas he that gave our Senate purges, And fluxt the House of many a Burgess.

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 140 E'en gentle George (flux'd both in tongue and purse) Shunning one snare, yet fell into a worse.

† c. *jocosely*. (See quot.) Obs.

a 1763 BYRON *Black Bob Wig* xli, But what can Salivation do? It [a wig] has been fluxt and refluxt too. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., To flux a wig, to put it up in curl, and bake it.

† d. *intr.* To submit to treatment by fluxing.

Obs.

1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* iv. i, Would not flux because times were unsettled. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 326 A young Wench fluxing for the Falling-sickness. 1755 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Bute 22 Sept., His natural spirits gave him... cheerfulness when he was fluxing in a garret.

fig. 1733 *Revolution Politics* v. 3 This place [Purgatory] of late Years Priests have found, For sinning Souls to flux in till they're sound.

2. *dial. and slang* (obs.). (See quot.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Flux*, to cheat, cozen, or overreach. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Flux*, to snatch at anything.

II. In etymological sense.

3. *intr.* † a. Of a person: To bleed copiously. (obs. -1) b. To issue in a flux, flow copiously.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxvi. 192 The wounded party doth flux to death most commonly before any Chirurgion can come to stay the bleeding. 1823 LAMB *Let. B. Barton* 21 Nov., Once fix the seat of your disorder, and your fancies flux into it like so many bad humours. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i, The invading waters... fluxing along the wall.

III. In ancient Chemistry and Metallurgy.

4. *trans.* To make fluid, fuse, melt.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Liquors helpeth to flux and to flowe Manie things. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 260 Sea salt... if it be distill'd alone... is apt to be fluxt by the heat of the fire. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 102 An intense equal heat... fluxes the oar. 1883 NASMYTH *Antobiog.* vi. 105 The walls under the intense heat, were fluxed and melted into a sort of glass.

fig. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) i. 79 The Alloy, which was fluxed out of him, left so little of the Original remaining, that [etc.]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 29 Every solid in the universe is ready to become fluid on the approach of the mind, and the power to flux it is the measure of the mind.

5. To treat with a flux (see FLUX sb. II); to heat in combination with a flux.

1781 *Dict. Chem.* in J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 233 note, If... cobalt... be fluxed like other metallic calxes, it will be reduced to a semi-metal. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* II. 151 To melt the copper as fluid as possible, and flux it with the black flux. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 780 The highest finished ware... is... returned to the enamel kiln, where the colours are fluxed six or seven times.

absol. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* ix. 306 These lower limestone beds are used for fluxing.

6. *intr.* To become fluid; to melt.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 14 Firing [it] strongly in a crucible until it flux. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* iv. (1853) 21 The sand... fluxes and runs by the intense heat.

Hence *Fluxing* ppl. a.

1702 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* i. 190 From the fluxing Bagnio just dismiss. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* i. 71 As Fluxing Patients... Suck Broaths and Cordials thro' a Quill.

† *Fluxation.* Obs. [f. FLUX v. + -ATION.]

1. Treatment by fluxing: see FLUX v. i.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 140 A draw'd Prostitute, fitting her self for Fluxation.

2. Flowing or passing on.

1710 LESLIE *Vind. Short Meth. with Deists* Wks. 1721 i. 121 They [the Siamese] believe no God, but a continual fluxation and transmigration of Souls from eternity.

† *Fluxed*, ppl. a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Caused to flow; flowing, weeping.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxxix. 137 That God is merciful, that will admit offences to be expiated by the sigh, and fluxed eyes.

2. Salivated.

a 1679 EARL ORRERY tr. *Guzman* i, I spit Verses faster than a flux'd Wench does his Rheum. 1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne* xxxvii, No new-fluxt Rake shew'd fairer Skin.

Fluxible (flʌksib'l). Obs. or arch. Also 5 fluxyble, 7 fluxable. [a. OF. *fluxible*, ad. late L. *fluxibilis*, f. *flux*- ppl. stem of *fluere* to flow.]

1. Apt to flow; fluid.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 141 The water beyng a lyquide and fluxible bodye, can not be stayed by his owne partes. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* ii. i. 105 Salt, by the vehemencie of the heat of fire, is to be dissolved, moulten, and made fluxible. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* i. 45/2 Stones... are created by Nature... of a liquid and fluxible substance.

fig. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 437 Good Education... ought to correct the fluxible fault... of our watry situation.

b. Of a watery consistence; hence, pliable, supple.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 408 Not a fluxible or loose fat like the fat of Lambs, but a solid fat, like the fat of Hogs. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* i. 9 The ends of the flint was rather to be hard and firme then soft and fluxable. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 366/2 At that Age all things are fluxible... especially the Bones and Nerves.

2. Capable of being melted; fusible; liquefiable.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* i. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 130 We make Calxes unctious both Whyte and Red... Fluxyble as Wax. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 289 In them doth abound fluxible moisture, apt to be dissolved with every little heat. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 17 Minerals are of two sorts, some fluxible or liquifiable and others not. quasi-sb. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 17 Dismissing the first Fluxibles, such as Gold.

3. Liable to flux or change; fluctuating, not permanent, variable.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* iii. ii. 56 This is fluxible, wauering, and moueable. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. v. (1660) 120 Meteors... be of nature fluxible, and nothing permanent. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 517 Is there not a natural leuitie and vanitie in every creature which renders it fluxible, variable, and inconstant?

Hence *Fluxibly* adv. *Fluxibility*, *Fluxible-ness*, the quality of being fluxible.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. ix. in Ashm. (1652) 163 Every parte all fyre for to endure, Fluxyby fyxe and stabull in tincture. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 38 It... stoppeth over much thinnesse and fluxibility of bloude. 1651 HAMMOND *Answ. Ld. Falkland* vii. Wks. 1684 II. 693 The Fluxibility of humane Nature is so great, that it is no wonder if errors should have crept in. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Fluxibleness. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 20 Such humidity is disproportioned by the fluxibility... and therefore it resides more in one part than in another.

Fluxile (flʌksil), a. Obs. or arch. [ad. late L. *fluxilis*, f. *flux*-: see prec. and -ILE.]

1. = FLUXIBLE 1.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* ii. iii. 115 The which water, albeit it alwayes remaineth fluxile and liquid. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 161, I extracted a good quantity of nitrous salt, which was almost fluxile. 1702 R. MEAD *Poisons* 114 The Mercurial Globules... dissolve the Preter-natural Cohasions of all the Liquors... making them more Fluxile and Thin.

2. = FLUXIBLE 3.

a 1654 SELDEN *Engl. Epin.* x. § 16 The fluxile nature of this deceitful prince [King John]. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 212 Opinions... are in a fluxile shifting state.

Hence *Fluxility* [see -ITY], the quality or condition of being fluxile.

1660 BOYLE *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 249 The Weight and Fluidity, or, at least, Fluxility of the Bodies here below. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 37 The Fluxility, or thin consistence of the Blood. 1721 N. HODGES *Hist. Acc. Plague* 115 Salt adds to the Fluxility of Fluids.

Fluxing (flʌksɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. FLUX v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FLUX in various senses.

1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in *Fuller's App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 313 An ordinary purge being sufficient for the one, whereas the foul body of the other doth require a fluxing. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) 353 A certain cure [for the mange]... was fluxing with mercury. 1777 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 875 The roasting or fluxing of an ore.

b. *concr.* = FLUX sb. II.

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 127 The amount of 'fluxings' should be kept as small as possible.

2. *attrib.* as *fluxing-material*; *fluxing-bed*, in the manufacture of soda, one of the two parts into which the sole of the furnace is divided.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 264 Other descriptions... do not contain an equal abundance of fluxing materials.

Fluxion (flʌksɪn). Also, 6 fluxione, -yon.

[a. Fr. *fluxion*, ad. L. *fluxiō-em*, f. *flux*- ppl. stem of *fluere* to flow; see -ION.]

1. The action of flowing; a flowing or issuing forth (of water, vapour, etc.). Also, continuous or progressive motion; continual change. Now rare.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 333 Whirlpools, and fluxions are caused... in the midst of the sea. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 962 The fluxion of the odour coming from the beast. 1606 J. DAVIES *Sel. Sec. Husb. &c.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 14 If the fluxion of this instant Now Effect not That, noight wil, that Time doth know. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 165 That [water]... which... hath some certain beginning of fluxion. 1656 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. 10 In Sensibles neither magnitude nor quality is permanent, but in continuall fluxion and mutation. 1660 *Ibid.* ix. 550/1 The point by fluxion makes a Line. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Auerley* i. viii. 92 Their bodies continually going up and down upon perpetual fluxion.

fig. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 31 The Catholics know that the fluxion of public opinion is in their favour.

† b. = EFFLUVIUM 2 a. Obs.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 725 Those fluxions which rest upon waters, looking-glasses, or any such mirrors. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ii. (1701) 65/1 Falling Stars are not fluxions of the æther extinguish in the Air almost as soon as lighted. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* i. iii. 352 The Rays of Light may be considered as a kind of Fluxions in respect of the biggest component Particles of Matter.

2. An excessive flow of blood, 'humour,' serum, etc. to any organ or part of the body. Also *concr.*, the matter which flows.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 B j, Yf the flux or rennyng wyll nat stop with salues, seke the cause of the sayde fluxyon. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) A iij, Horsnesse, and continuall fluxion of snevill in old men. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 559 It is the better for to repress the fluxion of humors into the eies. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 75 Gallies... cure fluxions of the gums. 1746 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 23 Aug., I had so bad a fluxion on my eyes, I was really afraid of losing them. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 75 A fluxion towards the labyrinth with serous exudation in the nerve structure.

fig. 1796 BURNBY *Metastasio* II. 351 To attempt the cure of the eloquent fluxion to which he is subject.

3. = FLUX sb. 1.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 53 b, The common dew drunke of cattell... bringing them to a fluxion. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicte* 217/2 It preventeth also... superfluous fluxione [of the menstruales]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165* This cures eroding fluxions. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 67 At Lima it occasioned constipations and fluxions.

† 4. = FUSION. Obs.

1731 BAILEY, *Fluxion* (among Chymists), signifies the running of Metals or any other Bodies, into a Fluid, by Fire or otherwise. 1848 in CRAIG.

5. *Math.* In the Newtonian form of the infinitesimal calculus: 'The rate or proportion at which a flowing or varying quantity increases its magnitude' (Hutton *Math. Dict.*).

This is Newton's own use of the word; but the 18th c. writers on the Newtonian calculus used *fluxion* for what Newton called the 'moment' of a fluent, and modern analysts call the 'differential'.

Corresponding fluxions, rates at which two interdependent quantities may change simultaneously. *Second fluxion*, the rate of change of the fluxion of a variable quantity; the second differential coefficient with respect to the time.

1704 [see DIFFERENTIAL B.1]. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 174 Let \dot{x} be a Ratiuncula, or Fluxion of the Ratio of 1 to 1+x. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 287 Rules. for finding the fluxions of all sorts of quantities. 1828 *Ibid.* II. 323 The fluxion found from a given fluent is always perfect and complete.

b. Hence (*the Method* or *† Doctrine of*) *Fluxions* is used as a name for the Newtonian calculus.

The *direct* and *inverse* method of fluxions are (apart from differences of notation) essentially identical with the differential and the integral calculus respectively.

1702 [see DIFFERENTIAL A.3]. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xx. 327 A Penetration into the abstruse Difficulties and Depths of modern Algebra and Fluxions. 1812 CRESSWELL *Max. & Min.* II. ii. 197 Its [quantity's] increase and decrease by motion, which is the foundation of the doctrine of Fluxions. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iii. (1851) 271 The method of fluxions, or, as it is now more generally called, the differential calculus. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX. § 1. 599 Newton... facilitated the calculation of planetary movements by his theory of Fluxions.

† c. *loosely*. An infinitesimal quantity.

1846 DE QUINCEY *Christianity* Wks. XII. 234 The hour-hand of a watch—who can detect the separate fluxions of its advance?

6. *Comb.*: fluxion-structure (see quot. 1890).

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. iv. 104 This is well shown by what is termed the fluxion-structure. 1890 — *Class-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 146 *Flow-structure, Fluxion-structure*, an arrangement of the crystallites, crystals, or particles of a rock in streaky lines... indicative of the internal movement of the mass previous to its consolidation.

Fluxional (flʊkʃənl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. *Math.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a fluxion or the method of fluxions.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 357 The Justness of an arithmetical... or fluxional Operation. 1823 MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sc.*, *Fluxional Analysis* is the analysis of fluxions and flowing quantities, distinguishable from the differential calculus both by its metaphysics and notation. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 321 Multiply every term by the fluxional letter.

2. Pertaining to, resulting from, or subject to 'fluxion' or flowing.

1827 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) I. 215 How are we to explain the reaction of this fluxional body on the animal? 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 134 The instability, or fluxional state, of all nature. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 36 Other effects besides the fluxional creation of the world are referred to.

Fluxionary (flʊkʃənəri), *a.* [see -ARY.]

1. = FLUXIONAL I.

1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 10 The great Author of the Fluxionary Method. 1763 W. EMERSON *Meth. Incr.* VII. Some fluxionary quantities have no fluents, but what are expressed by series. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. ii. 35 We find him occupied with his fluxionary calculus.

2. Of the nature of, or subject to 'fluxion' or continuous change, fluctuating.

1748 *Lond. Mag.* June 255/2 The general ferment... in matter, whereby all bodies are... disposed to undergo those fluxionary changes necessary to their generation, growth and corruption. 1826 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 738 Appearances... which, by their very essence, are fluxionary, become unnatural when fixed and petrified. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 416 All other wealth was fluxionary.

Fluxionist (flʊkʃənɪst). [see -IST.] One who uses or is skilled in mathematical fluxions.

1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* Qu. 43 Whether an Algebraist, Fluxionist... or Demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure Principles? 1816 tr. *La Croix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 620 The best argument of its utter insufficiency... is derived from the practices of the fluxionists themselves.

† **Fluxive**, *a.* *Obs.* [as if ad. L. *fluxivus*, f. *flux-* ppl. stem of *fluere* to flow: see -IVE.] That has the quality of flowing, apt to flow, fluid; *lit.* and *fig.* Also, fluctuating, variable.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 50 These often bath'd she in her fluxive eyes. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 311 In fluxive humour, which is ever found, As I doe wane, or wax up to my round. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 148 Thin and fluxive like water. a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 532, I look not upon that which is fluxive and changeable. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 352 The Fluxive Disposition, or the great Pox.

† **Fluxure** (flʊksjʊr). *Obs.* [ad. L. *fluxura*, f. *flux-* ppl. stem of *fluere* to flow.] *a.* The quality of being fluid; fluidity; *b. concr.* That which flows; a quantity of fluid matter; sap.

a. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Induct., Why, Humor... in it selfe holds these two properties, Moisture and Fluxure.

b. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* IV. 930 As in the Come, the Fluxure when we see Fills but the Straw, when it should feede the Eare. 1603 — *Bar. Wars* II. xvi. The swolne fluxure of the Clouds. 1622 — *Poly-ol.* xxvii. 375 These Tree-geese... which like a Jelly first To the beholder seeme, then by the fluxure nurse, Still great and greater thrive.

Fluy, *obs. var. of* FLUEY *a.*

Fluyd, **Flwe**, *obs. forms of* FLOOD, FLUR.

Fluzen, -on, *obs. pa. t. pl. of* FLY.

Flwreis, *obs. Sc. form of* FLOURISH.

Fly (flai), *sb.* Pl. flies (foiz). Forms: fléoge (in comb. fléoz-, fléoh-), flyze, *Northumb.* fléze, 2-4 flize, *south.* vlize, 3 fleoze, flye, *south.* vlio, 3-4 fleze, *south.* vleze, fleih, *south.* vleih, 3-7, 8 *Sc. flie*, 4-9 *north.* and *Sc. flee*, 4-5 flegh, (4 fleezc, fleh, flei(ghe, fley(e, flij), 5-7 flye, 7-fly. [OL. fléoge, flyze, wk. fem. (Northumb. fléze? str. masc.) = MDu. vlieghe (mod. Du. vlieg), OHG. fliaga, fliuga (MHG. vlieghe, mod. Ger. fliege) :- OTeut. *flegon-, f. root of *flegan to fly. From the weak grade of the same root comes the equivalent Scandinavian word, ON., Sw. fluga, Da. flue.

The plural form in -s appears in 13th c., but the original plural ending -n was not wholly obsolete in the 15th c.]

† 1. Any winged insect; as the bee, gnat, locust, moth, etc. *Obs.*; cf. 2, 3, 4 below, and BUTTERFLY.

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 24 Latuas blindo gie wordias done fleze. 1340 *Aenb.* 136 He is ase þe smale nleze þet makeþ þet hony. 1563 HYLL *Art. Garden.* (1593) 36 Flies (with the long hinder legges). 1599 T. MOUFFET (*title*) Silkwormes and their flies. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 653 The black Flies called Beetles. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. viii. 113 Eating Flies and wilde honey. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 207 Here are divers sorts of Flies, as Butter-flies, Butchers-flies, Horse-flies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1796) VIII. 149 The cold weather frequently comes on before the worm is transformed into a fly.

b. A dipterous or two-winged insect, esp. of the family *Muscidae*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* viii. 29 For ðe ic geþidde and ðeos fleoge færþ fram ðe. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1838) 89 Al dai ðar cuned to þohtes, al swo doð flizen to sare. c 1220 *Bestiary* 473 Til ðat ðer flezes faren and fallen ðer-inne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5990 (Cott.) To-morn þe fleies sal be you fra. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxiii. (1495) 130 Bees and flies haue no voys, but make a voys in fleenge. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CANTON) *Dietes* 72 The flye that setteth her vpon corrupt thinges. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XII. Prol. 172 To knit hyr nettis... Tharwith to caught the myghe and littill fle. 1615 G. SANDYS *Tract.* 203 The infinite swarmes of flies that do shine like glow-wormes. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 94 Do what we can, summer will have its flies.

c. *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 [pes] dogge of helle... mid his blodie vlien of stinkinde þohtes. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2917 In whyt schetys they gunne hem wryen For the bytyng of his flyen. 1607 DERKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* I. Wks. 1873 III. 84 The Fly is angrie, but hee wants a sting.

d. A type of something insignificant.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 428 Wat was þy strengþe worþ?... ywys nott worþ a flye. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Reeve's T.* 272 Aleyn answerde I count hym nat a flye. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. ii. Wks. 1123/1 Without which... all the spiritual comfort that any man maye speake of can neuer auaile a flye. 1794 BURNS 'O Philly, happy be that day' x, I care nae wealth a single flie. a 1830 HAZLITT *Convers. Authors*, He would not hurt a fly.

e. *Phr.*: Fly in amber: see AMBER 5. Fly on the (coach-) wheel (see quot. 1870). To send away with a fly in one's ear: cf. FLEA 4. To break, crush, a fly upon the wheel (fig.): to spend a great deal of energy and labour upon something not worth it. Let that fly stick in (or to) the wall (Sc.): say nothing more on that subject. Don't let flies stick to your heels: be quick.

1606 *Rel. Proc. agst. late Traitors* Zz 4 b, The princes... sent away your second Mercury with a flie in his eare. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 82 Flies... that I have yet seen inclos'd in Amber. 1834 SCOTT *Wae. lxxi*, 'O whist, Colonel, for the love o' God I let that flie stick i' the wa'. 1836 *Going to Service* iv. 44 Don't let flies stick to your heels, and don't let ten minutes get the start of you. 1840 LYTTON *Money* v. iii, I have the greatest respect... for the worthy and intelligent flies upon both sides the wheel. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Incognito* Wks. XI. 2 To apply any more elaborate criticism to them, would be 'to break a fly upon the wheel'. 1870 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable*, Fly on the coach wheel, one who fancies himself of mighty importance, but who is in reality of none at all.

f. *Proverbs*.

a 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 110 A flye folowethe the hony. a 1529 SKELTON *Rephyc.* 752 The blynde eteth many a flye. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 75 Hungry flies byte sore.

2. With defining word as blow-, flesh-, horse-, house-, sheep-fly, etc.: see those words. Black fly, U.S. (see quot.). Hessian fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*), an insect that infests wheat, said to have been introduced into America with the Hessian troops, during the War of Independence. Spanish fly = CANTHARIDES. Tsetse-fly (*Glossina morsitans*), a South-African fly which attacks cattle.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 314 The feavers, the fearcie, with the speinie flees. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Pref., The pilularie beetle and spanish flies. 1799 G. WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 196 Letter relative to the loss of his crop, by the Hessian fly. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 59 Cantharides, commonly called Spanish Flies. 1877 T. BAINES *Gold Regions S. E. Africa* 109 A considerable portion of this step is infested with the Tsetse fly. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. Fly, Black Fly, any one of the species of the genus *Simulium*, some of which are extraordinarily abundant in the northern woods of America, and cause great suffering by their bites.

3. In farmers' and gardeners' language, often used without defining prefix for the insect parasite chiefly injurious to the particular crop or animal indicated by the context; the hop-fly, potato-fly, turnip-fly, sheep-fly, etc. Chiefly collect. in *sing.* as the name of the disease consisting in or caused by the ravages of these insects.

a 1704 LOCKE *Wks.* (1714) III. 436 Before they come to think of the Fly in their Sheep, or the Tares in their Corn. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 122 To prevent the Fly [in turnips] some propose to sow Ashes with the Seed. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVII. 47 An easy and efficacious method of destroying the Fly on Hops. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, Fly... a disease incident to sheep, in consequence of their being stricken by a fly, which produces a sort of maggot, that eats into, and remains in the flesh. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, Fly in Turnips (*Altica nemorum*) the vulgar name of a species of flea-beetle, which attacks the turnip-crop in the cotyledon or seed leaf, as soon as it appears. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 281 The marks left on the skin by the blows of the fly. 1888 *Times* 26 June 12/1 In some (hop) gardens a good deal of fly exists.

4. *Angling*. a. An insect attached to a hook as a lure in the mode of angling called fly-fishing. b. An artificial fly, i.e. a fish-hook dressed with feathers, silk, etc., so as to imitate some insect.

Often collect. in the phrase to fish with fly.

1589 *Puppe w. Hatchel* 3, I doo but yet angle with a silken flye, to see whether Martins will nibble. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 93 Or with a Flie, either a natural or an artificial Flie. *Ibid.* iv. 111 Your gold, or what materials soever you make your Fly of. a 1740 TICKELL *Ep. to Lady bef. Marriage* 39 Here let me... lure the trout with well-dissembled flies. 1881 C. GIBBON *Heart's Problem* x. 154 He... tossed it [fish] into his basket, and cast his fly again.

fig. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* I. i. Sit close Don Perez, or your Worship's caught. I fear a Flye.

† 5. a. A familiar demon (from the notion that devils were accustomed to assume the form of flies).

b. *transf.*, and with allusion to the insect's finding its way into the most private places: A spy (cf. F. *mouché*). c. A parasite, flatterer (cf. L. *musca*).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* III. xv. 51 A flie, otherwise called a divell or familiar. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii. A riding flye: none o' your great familiars. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 241 There was this... Good in his employing of these Flies and Familiars; that... the... Suspicion of them kept... many Conspiracies from being attempted. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. iv, He hath a Fly only to win good cloaths. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Consc.* 179 These mercenary Flies, whether of State, or of Religion, are justly hatefull.

6. *Printing*. a. A 'printer's devil' (cf. 5 a). b. The person who takes the sheets from the press, the 'taker-off'; also, that part of a printing machine which usually performs that office now. (Cf. FLYER.)

a. 1683 MOXON *Printing* 373 Devil... the Workmen do Jocosely call them Devils; and sometimes Spirits, and sometimes Flies. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing*, s. v., These boys are not now called devils, as in the time of Moxon, but Flies, or Fly Boys.

b. 1732 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1825-7) II. 1240 The inferior order among us, called flies, employed in taking newspapers off the press. 1838 TEMPERLEY *Printer's Man*. 113 Fly, the person that takes off the sheet from the press in cases of expedition. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing*, Fly, an invention for taking off or delivering the sheets from a power-press.

† 7. a. A 'patch' for the face. [tr. F. *mouche*.] 1658 WHITE tr. *A late Discourse* 102 The patches and flies which she put upon her face.

† b. Some kind of head-dress. Cf. fly-cap (in II below). *Obs.*

1773 *History of Lord Ainsworth* I. 139 Her beautiful tresses were... fasten'd behind with a diamond comb; over which was plac'd a small French fly, ornamented with large sprigs set with brilliants. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 259 Ladies... still wear their hair low before... Small flies, the wings very wide apart at the top, and very small and short lappets.

† 8. With reference to a festival formerly observed by the Oxford cooks. *Obs.*

On Whit-Tuesday the cooks 'marched in silken doublets on horseback to Bartholomew's or Bullington Green to fetch the fly', and 'on Michaelmas Day they rode thither again to carry the fly away'. See Aubrey *Rem. Gentilisme* (1881) 202 (written in 1886); Aubrey supposed the sense to be that of 5 a above.

c 1602 in *Narcissus* (ed. M. L. Lee 1893) App. ii. 32 They [the cooks] have sett a little porch before so great an house, and have called their show the flye. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 99 The man that preaches the Cooks Sermon at Oxford, when that plump Society rides upon their Governours Horses to fetch in the Enemy, the Flie. 1661-6 WOOD *Antiq. Oxford* (O. H. S.) II. 515 note, Many people resorted here [St. Bartholomew's Hospital]; as the cooks bringing in of the fly.

9. *slang*. A policeman. Cf. BLUE-BOTTLE 2.

1857 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistr. Assist.* (ed. 3) 446 A policeman, a fly.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. simple attributive, as fly-blight, -kind, -maggot, -screen, -state, -wing; (sense 2) (tsetse-) fly-belt, -country; (sense 4) as fly-tackle; (sense 6 b) as fly-pulley.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 5/1 The Beira line had now completely spanned the 'fly' belt. 1887 *Daily News* 28 June 2/5 The plantations in these districts being most affected by the 'fly blight'. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Dec. 1/3 When the railway... has crossed the 'fly country'. 1691 RAY *Creation* 6 The 'Fly-kind, if under that name we comprehend all

other flying insects, 1692 *Ibid.* II. 123 The *fly maggots. 1875 *SOUTHWARD Dict. Typogr.* s.v. *Setting the Fly*, Let it run down the fly so that it is barely held by the *fly pulleys. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 83 When they appear in the *fly state. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 113, I was half sorry that I had no *fly-tackle, and soon tired. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 192 He settes not a *fle wyng bi Sir Cesar full even.

b. objective, (sense 1 b) as *fly-breeder*, *-fancier*, *-hunter*, *-killer*, *-scarer*, *†-way-driver*, *-whipper*; *fly-catching* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj., *fly-hunting* vbl. sb.; (sense 4) as *fly-caster*, *-maker*, *-taker*; *fly-dressing*, *-making* vbl. sbs.; *fly-taking* ppl. adj.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xciv. 144 'I never dispute .. with the son of a cucumber,' said the *fly-breeder. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. (1853) II. 105 A certain soaring and serious greatness of soul, which rendered *fly-catching too low a business for him. 1890 WEBSTER, *Fly-catching* (Zöbl.), having the habit of catching insects on the wing. 1886 J. H. KEENE *Fish. Tackle* 202 There is no royal road to *fly-dressing however. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xciv. 145 The *fly-fancier.. accused the mathematician. 1895 C. C. ABBOTT *Birds about us* IV. 113 They are fly-catchers, not *fly-hunters. 1838 DICKENS *Mem. Grimaldi* II. He had been *fly-hunting with his friend. 1658 ROWLAND MOUNTFET'S *Theat. Ins.* 951 He was afterwards called by the name of Muscarius or *Fly-killer. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 77 Every man his own *fly-maker. 1653 WALTON *Angler* IV. 113 The Art of *fly-making. 1801-3 DANIEL RURAL SPORTS II. 296 Hackles are a very important article in Fly-making. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 68 On the left hand, Rajea Bousing *fly-skater. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Fly-taker, in angling, any fish that will take the fly. 1840 TICKELL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* IX. 705 The little *fly-taking Cyprinus, misnamed 'trout' in Upper India. 1658 ROWLAND MOUNTFET'S *Theat. Ins.* 951 Jupiter, called *anousius*, or the *Fly-way-driver. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* VIII. 134 The long tails of the giraffes are admirable *fly-whippers.

c. instrumental, as *fly-angling*, *†-biting* vbl. sbs., *fly-bit*, *-stuck*, *-swarmed* adjs.

1653 WALTON *Angler* IV. 110 These and the May-fly are the ground of all *fly-angling. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 203 Their *fly-bit hides. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 417 It is comparatively bad and a-meer *fly-biting to what they undergo. 1877 T. BAINES *Golt Regions S. E. Africa* 151 A *fly-stuck ox. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 69 The *fly-swarmed sweetmeat shops.

II. Special comb.: *fly-bat*, a species of fly found in Barbadoes; *fly-bird*, a humming-bird (cf. F. *oiseau-mouche*); *fly-blister*, a plaster made of *Cantharides*; *fly-book*, a case in the form of a book, in which anglers keep artificial flies; *fly-brush*, a brush for driving away flies; *fly-cage*, a contrivance for catching flies; *†fly-cap*, a kind of head-dress (see quot. 1762); *fly-case*, the covering of an insect; *spec.* the anterior wing of beetles, elytron; *fly-duster* = *fly-brush*; *†fly-fringe* (see quot.); *fly-hook*, a hook baited with a fly; *fly-line*, a line for fly-fishing; *fly-nut* (see quot.); *fly-paper*, a sheet of paper prepared to catch or poison flies; *fly-powder*, a powder used to kill flies; *fly-rod*, a rod for fly-fishing; *fly-slicer*, *slang* (see quot.); *fly-snapper*, U.S., a name of certain fly-catching birds, (a) the genus *Myiagra*; (b) *Phainopepla nitens*; *fly-speck*, *-spot*, a stain produced by the excrement of an insect; *fly-specked*, *-speckled* a., marked with fly-specks; *fly-tier*, *-tyer*, a maker of artificial flies; so *fly-tying* vbl. sb.; *fly-time*, the time when flies are to be met with or are troublesome; *fly-tip*, *-top*, a top-joint used for fly-fishing; *fly-water*, (a) an infusion or decoction of flies; (b) (see quot. 1855); *fly-weevil*, U.S., the common grain-moth (*Gelechia cerealella*) (*Cent. Dict.*); *fly-whisk*, an instrument for driving away flies. Also FLY-BANE, -BITTEN, -BLOW, -BLOWN, -CATCHER, -FISH, etc.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 211 The *Fly-bats come from their lurking holes. 1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 463 The *fly-bird is esteemed one of the most beautiful. 1842 HOOD *Elm Tree* III. xxiii. The Fly-bird flutters up and down. To catch its tiny prey. 1848 KINGSLEY *Peast* xi. I put it in the squire's *fly-book. 1888 J. L. ALLEN in *Century Mag.* Apr. 946 The abandoned *fly-brush lay full across his face. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvii. A paper *fly-cage dangled from the ceiling. 1753 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXII. 123/2 The ladies.. should not sacrifice the vigor of health.. to a *fly cap. 1762 *Lond. Chronicle* 16-18 Feb. 167/3 The Fly Cap.. is fixed upon the forehead, forming the figure of an over-grown butterfly.. with outstretched wings. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 353 With powdered hair and fly-caps and lappets. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 270 The kahili is made of black feathers, fastened on a pole, much resembling a *fly-duster. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume*, *Fly-fringe, a peculiar edging for ladies' sleeves and dresses; much worn in the early part of the reign of George III. 1706 R. H[OWLETT] *Angler's Sure Guide* 88 A middle-sized *Fly-hook. *Ibid.* 97 The *Fly-line should be made very taper. 1854 BADIHAM *Italian* II. 19 Neither fly-rods, fly-lines, reels.. nor landing-net. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 896 *Fly-nut, a nut with wings, to be twisted by the hand. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 435 *Fly-papers came.. into street-traffic.. in the summer of 1848. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, *Fly-powder, the black coloured powder obtained by the spontaneous oxidization of metallic arsenic in the air. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 149 The Line.. for the *Fly-Rod.. must be stronger than the first. 1843 ATKINSON in *Zoologist* I. 294, I tapped it with the end of my fly-rod. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Fly slicers, life guard men, from their sitting on horse-

back, under an arch, where they are frequently observed to drive away flies with their swords. 1895 C. C. ABBOTT *Birds about us* II. 75 Well.. did the *fly-snapper only make believe to launch out after insects? 1855 OGILVIE, *Fly-speck. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 528/1 A *fly-specked old engraving. 1881 MISS LAFFAN in *Alacm. Mag.* XLIV. 388 Pictures, yellowed by turf smoke and well *fly-speckled. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* v. 47 There are a thousand cracks and flaws and *fly-spots upon everything about us. 1881 *Echo* 11 Apr. 3/6 The.. cleverest *fly-tier in England. 1706 R. H[OWLETT] *Angler's Sure Guide* 86 This is their [Fishes] constant Course all *Fly-time. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 366 In teizing fly-time. 1706 R. H[OWLETT] *Angler's Sure Guide* 79 The Stock [of the Rod] bored no wider than to carry a Ground-top therein, or a *Fly-top. 1887 H. CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL *Mod. Impr. Fish. Tackle* 23 This branch of *fly-tying. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 306, I should have recommended.. *fly-water for disorders in the eyes. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Fly-water*, a solution of arsenic, or decoction of quassia-bark, for killing flies. 1789 L. CARTER in *Trans. Amer. Soc.* I. 274 (title), Observations concerning the *Fly-weevil that destroys the Wheat. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 132 A kind of *fly-whisk made of palm-leaves.

b. In various plant-names, as *fly-agaric*, *Agaricus muscarius* = FLY-BANE I c; *fly-dod*, ragwort (*Senecio Jacobaea*); *fly-flower* (see quot. 1878); *fly-honeysuckle*, (a) a variety of honeysuckle (*Lonicera Xylosteum*); (b) a species of Halleria; *fly-orchid*, *-orchis*, a name for *Ophrys muscifera*; *fly-poison*, *fly-wort* (see quotes.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fly-agaric. 1826 WILKINSON *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fly-dod.. is usually covered with a dusky yellow fly. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1351 *Orchis Myodes minor*, the lesser *Flye flower. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Fly Flowers*, (1) All species of *Orchis* except *O. mascula* — Glou.. (2) *Primula vulgaris* — Glou. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Fly-honeysuckle. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 71 *Lonicera Xylosteum*, the Fly or Upright Honeysuckle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 222 We may call it in English properly *flye Orchis, because al the kindes of Serapias Orchis, haue in all their floures the.. likeness of one kinde of flye or other. 1841 MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*, *Fly-orchis*, in botany, the *Orchis muscifera*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fly-poison, *Amanthium muscatoxicum*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl. App.*, *Fly-wort, in botany, a name by which some call the *lychnis* of authors. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fly-wort*, a name applied to those species of *Catantemum* formerly called *Myanthus*.

Fly (flai), sb.² Pl. flies; in sense 3 b usually flies. [f. FLY v.1; many of the senses have no mutual connexion, being separate formations on the vb. OE. had *flyge* str. masc., action of flying = OHG. *flug* (MHG. *vluc*, mod. Ger. *flug*), ON. *flugr* (mod. Icel. *flug* neut.) :—OTeut. **flugiz*, f. weak grade of **fleugan* to FLY; but it is doubtful whether this survived the OE. period.]

I. The action of flying.

1. † The action or manner of flying, flight (obs.). In recent use, an act of flying.

a 1000 *Crist* 645 (Gr.) Se fela fugel flyges cunnode. a 1000 *Satan* 112 (Gr.) Ic sceal on flyge.. earda neosan. c 1425 *Fest. Ch. xxx.* in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 221 Pe Egle is frikest fowle in flye. c 1650 *Earl Westmorland* in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 300 On Bramaball more shee caused my flye. 1786 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 178 Indignity offered under the fly of his flag. 1828 DISRAELI *Infernal Marriage* III. iii. Novels (1881) 345 'Twas an easy fly; the chariot [a car borne by owls] soon descended upon the crest of a hill. 1887 *Sporting Life* 22 June 2/6 A two miles pigeon fly.

b. A flying visit. rare.

1833 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* 28 July, We have had.. no other visitors except.. my mother.. for a fly.

c. *slang*. A trick, dodge.

1861 [F. W. ROBINSON] *No Church* I. ix. 192 Who's put you up to that fly?

2. On the fly: orig. on the wing, flying; hence, in motion, moving up and down.

a. *gen.* Also *slang* = 'on the spree'.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 51 Taking them on the fly; which means meeting the gentry on their walks, and beseeching or at times menacing them till something is given. 1855 [BURN] *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 6 My father had been on the fly in that town for nine or ten days. 1868 *Temple Bar Mag.* XXIV. 538, I prigged an old woman's poke on the fly. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 4 Aug. 91/3 To borrow the language of the sportsman, he may be said to have caught the Melanesian people 'on the fly'.

b. Baseball and (U.S. only) Cricket: The course of a ball that has been struck, until it touches the ground. *Foul fly* (see quot. 1874).

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Break-ft.* v. (1885) 110 Catching a ball on the fly. 1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 41 Ketchum.. was caught on the fly. *Ibid.* 58 Any high foul ball, held on the fly, is called a foul fly. 1882 *Philad. Press* 12 Aug. 8 That usually reliable fielder muffed the fly.

II. Something that flies, in various senses.

3. A quick-travelling carriage.

† a. 'A stage-coach, distinguished by this name, in order to impress a belief of its extraordinary quickness in travelling' (J.). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1708 in *Mem. J. Hall* 21 Fly, a Waggon, i.e. Country Cart. 1759 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1884 III. 21 The parcel will come by one of the flies. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 449 A letter.. sent on Tuesday night by the Grantham fly. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* i. The Queensferry Diligence or Hawes Fly. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iv. 386 He had travelled up from Northamptonshire in a fly.

b. The name of a light vehicle, introduced at Brighton in 1816, and originally drawn or pushed

by men; but a horse being soon employed, the name was gradually extended to any one-horse covered carriage, as a cab or hansom, let out on hire. Perh. short for FLY-BY-NIGHT, q.v.

Local usage of the word varies; in some places *fly* is confined to a 'four-wheeler'; but it is generally applied to a vehicle hired from a livery-stable, and not plying for hire.

1818 C. WRIGHT *Brighton Ambulator* 170 A nouvelle kind of four-wheel vehicles, drawn by a man and an assistant, are very accommodating to visitors.. They are denominated Flies. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 185 We then took a fly, as they call the light carriages, and drove as far as the Devil's Ditch. 1830 T. HOOK *Maxwell* II. ii. 53 One of the Brighton boatmen.. bid him [a boy] go and get a fly.. he heard an additional direction.. not to bring a horse-fly. 1839 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 114 A fly (a little chaise with one horse), furnished us from a livery-stable hard by. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. ii. Get a fly at the station. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 118 Soon after breakfast a fly at the door, to catch the 10.50 train.

4. Something attached by the edge. Cf. FLAP sb.⁴

a. A strip or lap on a garment, to contain or cover the button-holes; hence something used to cover or connect (see quot. 1884).

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 154 [Trousers] Open in front, with a Fly and Five Buttons. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 351/1 Fly, the fore flap of a bootie. A strip of leather which overlaps the front vamp and receives the strings or other fastening.

b. In a tent: 'The sloping or roof part of the canvas' (Yule); also, the flap at the entrance, forming a door.

1810 WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* II. 452 The main part of the operation of pitching the tent, consisting of raising the flies. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports Foreign Lands* II. iii. 55 The fly and white walls of our tent. (Note. The roof or top part of the tent). 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 195 Two or three Indians.. peered through the fly, and then came in.

c. Of a flag: (a) The breadth from the staff to the end; (b) the part farthest from the staff.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 105 Fly, that part of a flag which extends from the Union to the extreme end.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xviii. 286 The Pennon was small in size, pointed or swallow-tailed at the Fly.

d. *Theat.* in *pl.* The space over the proscenium, including the upper mechanism and the galleries on each side from which it is worked.

1805 *European Mag.* XLVII. 447 A large portion of scenery from the top (called the flies) fell upon the stage. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* v. (1860) 126 First working under the stage, then behind the flies, then upon the stage itself. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 27 May 3 Sparks fell from the flies upon the stage.

5. In various technical uses.

a. *Naut.* A compass card: see quot. 1610 and CARD sb.² 4. Hence, on a terrestrial globe: The set of rhumbs drawn from a selected point on the surface (? obs.). Also, on a vane: see quot. 1773.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxix. Iij b, It is also requisite, that within Theodelitus you have a needle or fly so rectified, that [etc.]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 56 The Flie is a Card diuided into eight, sixteen, thirty two equal parts in the Limbe with competent extension to shew the Meridian and Coastages of the Plot. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 611 Upon the top of the Box wherein the Fly and Needle is fastned. 1773 JOHNSON (ed. 4), *Fly* 3, that part of a vane which points how the wind blows. 1789-96 J. MORSE *Am. Un. Geog.* I. 49 Observe.. what rhumb of the nearest fly runs mostly parallel to the edge of the quadrant. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fly* or Compass-Card.

b. A speed-regulating device, usually consisting of vanes upon a rotating shaft, chiefly used in musical boxes and the striking parts of clock-machinery.

1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 35 Thy Springs, thy Serues, thy rowells, and thy flye. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 380 This fly strikes the air with so large a surface, that the resistance it experiences prevents the train of wheels from going too fast. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 105 When the striking train is discharged it would run with increasing speed but for the fly.

c. A fly wheel, a pair of weighted arms, or other device involving the same principle, used to regulate the speed of machinery.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magicke* I. xiii. 87 A single hair fastned unto the fly or ballance of the Jack. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 49 The Fly is made sometimes with two, sometimes with four Arms from the Center. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 51 A fly is sometimes.. employed as a collector of power. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 895/1 Fly II, the swinging weighted arm of some kinds of presses.

d. = FANNER 2.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 127 Few winnowing-machines, saving a common whisk or fly, are used in this county. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 307 A winnowing machine with a fly and sieves is the only additional instrument.

e. One of the cylinders of a carding machine.

1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 932/1 The worker next the doffers is called the fly, from its great velocity. 1888 R. BEAUMONT *Woollen Mannf.* II. 56 The doffer removes the fibres brought on to the surface of the swift by the fly.

f. In *Knitting (machine)*, *Spinning*, *Weaving* (see quotes.). Also in *Hand-spinning*: the spindle.

1851 L. D. B. GORDON *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* I. 1**/2 Drawing out the fibre from the rock, and supplying it regularly to the fly, which is caused to turn rapidly and twist it into a thread or yarn. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I

895/1 *Fly* 3 (Knitting-machine), another name for the Latch. *Ibid.*, *Fly* 4 (Spinning), the arms which revolve around the bobbin in a spinning-frame, to twist the roving or yarn which is wound on the bobbin. *Ibid.*, *Fly* 6 (Weaving), a shuttle driven through the shed by a blow or jerk.

g. In the pianoforte (see quot.).

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Fly*, a hinged board which covers the keys of the pianoforte or organ when not in use. 1879 A. J. HIPPINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 619/2 A screw perforating the jack, tongue, or fly as it is variously called, of the grasshopper [in a pianoforte].

h. In a screw-log (see quot.).

1882 CAPT. MORIARTY in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 770/2 The 'fly' [of a screw-log] consists of a hollow copper cylinder about 9 or 10 inches long with four fins or blades placed at a given angle, causing it to rotate once in a certain distance.

i. *Metal-working*. An apparatus worked by the horizontal swinging of a weighted lever, for cutting out with a die pieces of metal of a required shape from a bar or sheet.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 211 With a fly . . . nails of almost any size or shape might . . . be cut out of rolled metal. 6. Waste cotton. Cf. *FLUE* sb.², *FLUFF*.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/1 Fly or short staple cotton, which has gathered below the machine. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Fly*, loose down.

III. *attrib. and Comb.* (In many of these the first element may be really the verb-stem.)

7. a. Simple attributive, as (sense 3 b) *fly-horse*, *proprietor*, (sense 4 a) *fly-front*, (sense 4 d) *fly-gallery*, (sense 5 b) *fly-pinion*, (sense 5 c) *fly-piston*, *screw*.

1893 *Times* 8 July 12/2 This coat has a *fly front buttoning underneath. 1888 KOBBE in *Scribner's Mag.* IV. 437 The *fly-galleries on either side, from the lowest of which the drop-scenes and borders are worked. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmare* 134 That moribund *fly-horse. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 106 [The] *Fly Pinion . . . [is] the pinion in a clock which carries the fly. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 48 In which [cylinder] works a weighted, or what is called a *fly-piston. 1845 P. O. *Directory* 6 *Home Counties* 631/1 Box John, *fly proprietor. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 152 In the production of boxes for *fly-screws and others having several worms.

b. objective, as (sense 3 b) *fly-driver*, (sense 5 g) *fly-finisher*; *fly-finishing* vbl. sb.

1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* v. (1879) 59 Prejudices, which . . . had somewhat operated against the *fly-drivers on the part of the family coachmen.

8. Special Comb., as *fly-ball* (*Base-ball*), a ball that may be caught 'on the fly'; *fly-bill*, a hand-bill to be scattered broadcast, also *attrib.*; *fly-block* (*Naut.*), 'the block spliced into the topsail-tye' (Adm. Smyth); *fly-bridge* = *FLYING BRIDGE*; *fly-catch* (*Base-ball*), a catch 'on the fly'; *fly-clock*, a clock regulated by a fly, before the introduction of pendulums; *fly-coach* = *FLY* sb.² 3 a; *fly-cutter*, a cutting tool driven at a high rate of speed; *fly-door* (*Mining*), a door opening either way; *fly-drill* (see quot.); *fly-governor* (see quot.) = *FLY* sb.² 5 c; *fly-line*, the line of flight taken by a bird in its regular migrations; *fly-page*, the side of a fly-leaf (see *FLY-LEAF*); *fly-penning* (see quot.); *fly-piston* (see quot.); *fly-pole*, = *giant-stride*; *fly-press*, a screw press worked by a fly (see 5 c); *fly-pulley*, a pulley that may be shifted along the length of a shaft; *fly-punching press*, *fly-rail* (see quot.); *fly-reed* (*Weaving*), the reed of a fly-shuttle loom; *fly-rope* (see quot.); *fly-sail* (*Naut.*), ? = *fly*ing JIB; *fly-shuttle* (*Weaving*) (see quot. 1874); *fly-spring* (see quot.); *fly-table*, a table with flaps that may be let down; *fly-tail*, *U.S.*, a small gill-net without sinkers formerly used for catching perch, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*); *fly-tent*, ? a tent having a fly (sense 4 b); *fly-tip*, *fly-title*, *fly-tool*, *fly-up* (*Naut.*) (see quot.); *fly-wagon* = *FLY* sb.² 3 a.

1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 29 They should be . . . excellent judges of *fly-balls. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 7/1 A *fly-bill poster. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 46 Then . . . reeve the other end through the *fly-block for a fall. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 110 Th' Engineer . . . Brings here his *Fly-Bridge, there his batt'ring Crow. 1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 30 Chances for *fly-catches from short, high balls. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 178 By clocks he [Lord Bacon] could not have meant pendulum clocks, which were not then known . . . but *fly-clocks. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* I. The slow and safe motion of the ancient *Fly-coaches. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 105 Latterly *fly cutters are often made double. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* Northumb. & Durh., *Fly doors or swing doors. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 895 *Fly-drill, one having a reciprocating fly-wheel which gives it a steady momentum. *Ibid.*, *Fly-governor, one which regulates speed by the impact of vanes upon the air. 1884 H. SEEBOHM *Brit. Birds* II. 506 One of the *fly-lines' of this species crosses the Bermuda Islands. 1892 J. CAVE-BROWNE *Hist. Boxley*, A parish-register . . . often contains on its *fly-pages chance notes and memoranda. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fly-penning, a mode of manuring land practised in England and in the colonies by folding cattle or sheep in rotation over different parts of it. 1884 J. J. POPE *Number One* iv. 101 A *fly-pole' and a swing should be in every playground. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, The coming press or *fly-press. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 895/2 Fly-press, a screw-press in which the power is derived from a weighted arm, swinging

in a horizontal plane, as in embossing and die presses. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. lvi/1 Crank-shaft which carries *fly-pulley for transmitting the power by means of a strap. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 896 *Fly-punching press, a press for cutting teeth on saws and for other purposes. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Fly-rail, that part of a table which turns out to support the leaf. 1863 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 126 When Mr. Bullough introduced his Loom with the *Fly Reed. 1892 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech. Engin. App.*, *Fly Rope, a term often used to denote a rope of cotton or hemp used for telerodynamic transmission of power. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 65 With only a storm jib, and *fly-sail set. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 300 With the use of the *fly shuttle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 896 Fly-shuttle, a shuttle driven by a picker in contradistinction to one thrown by hand. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 106 [The] *Fly Spring . . . causes the outer cover of a watch case to fly open. 1785 COWPER *Lett. to J. Newton* 19 Mar., The *fly-table was too slight and too small. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 8 Three *fly-tents, with mattresses laid on the ground, accommodate six Europeans. 1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 58 *Fly Tip. This is a foul ball held by the catcher, sharp from the bat. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, *Fly-title, the half-title in front of the general title, or which divides sections of a work. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Fly-tool is a very light narrow wooden spade shod with iron, which the navigators of a canal use for cutting or throwing out any soft clay . . . or the like. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fly-up, a sudden deviation upwards from a sheer line. 1827 HOOD in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1547 The ponderous *fly-wagon passed me.

Fly (flai), *a. slang*. [prob. f. *FLY* v.¹, though the etymological notion is doubtful.]

1. Knowing, wide-awake, sharp. *Fly* to (anything): 'up' to, well acquainted with, clever at.

1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum* s.v. *Fly* . . . The rattling cove is fly; the coachman knows what we are about. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 5 You are fly to cant. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 109 We're rather 'fly to a dodge'. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak House* xvi, 'I am fly', says Jo.

2. Of the fingers: Dexterous, nimble, skilful.

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III. v. No dummy hunter had forks so fly. 1839 REYNOLDS *Pickw. abroad* 224 We'll knap a fogle with fingers fly.

3. Comb. as *fly-flat* (see quot.).

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Fly-flat* (Turf), one who really knows little or nothing about racing, but fancies himself thoroughly initiated in all its mysteries.

Fly (flai), *v.*¹ Pa. t. flew (flū); pa. pple. flown (flōn). Forms: *Infim.* 1 fleoz-an (*Mercian* flez-an, *north.* flēza, *Kent.* flōzan), 2-3 fleo(n), flon, (3 fleoin, *south.* vleoin), flī(en), 3 fle3(h)en, *Orm.* fle3henn, 3-4 flei(e), flize(n), flīhen, flyhen, *south.* vli3en, vlien, 4-6 fley(e), (4 fleez, fleighe, fleiz, 5 flegh), 3-5 fleen, 3-6 fle, (4 *south.* vle), 4-7 fle, fleye, (4 *south.* vlie, vly, 5 flyyn), 4- (now only *Sc.*) flee, 5- fly. Pa. t. a. sing. 1 flēaz, flēah, flēz, 2-3 fleh, 3 fleah, flēh, 3-4 flagh(e), flaze, 4-6 flaw(e), 3-5 flegh(e), fle3(e), flei(g)h, fleyghe, fleiz, fligh, fly. β. pl. 1 fluzon, 2-3 flo3e(n), fluzen, 3 fluwen, 3-4 flow(e)n. γ. sing. 3-5 flough(e), 4-5 flou, flow, 5 flo3e, floy. δ. sing. and pl. 5-6 flewe, (6 flue), 5- flew. Pa. pple. 1 flōzen, 3 flo3en, 4-6 flowe(n), (5 flone, floon, 6 fleen, flighen), 6-7 flīne, flyen, flowne, (7-8 flew), 6- flown. Also weak pa. t. (rare and chiefly for rime): 4 flyghed, 5, 7 flyde, 7 flīde, flīed, flyed. [A com. Teut. str. vb. OE. *flōgan*, *flōgan* = OFris. *flīgan*, OS. **flīgan* (MDu. *vlieghe*, Du. *vliegen*) = OHG. *flīgan* (MHG. *vliegen*, Ger. *fliegen*), ON. *flīga* (Sw. *flyga*, Da. *flyve*), Goth. **flīgan* (inferred from *us*) *flaugjan* to lead forth in flight) :- OTeut. **flēugan* (*flaug*, *flugum*, *flogono*):-pre-Teut. **pleugh*-, *plough*-, *plugh*-. Not etymologically cognate with FLEE v. The a forms of pa. t. normally represent, according to period and dialect, the OE. *flēaz*, *flēah*, and the β forms the OE. pl. *fluzon*. The γ forms are transferred to the sing. from the pl. and the p.pple. The origin of the δ form *flew*, which now alone survives, is more difficult to account for; possibly it arose from a confusion with Flow (OE. pa. t. *flōw*), with which this vb. had in the 15th c. come to coincide in the p.pple; cf. however the somewhat similar phenomenon in the vb. *slay*, pa. t. *slew*, for which no parallel explanation can be given.

With regard to the confusion between the verbs *fly* and *flee*, see FLEE.]

I. 1. *intr.* To move through the air with wings. Also with adverbs, as *about*, *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, etc. As the crow flies: see CROW sb.¹ 3 c.

Beowulf 2273 (Gr.) Nacod nið-draca, nihtes fleoged fyre befangen. a 1000 *Judith* 209 (Gr.) Ac him fleah on laste earn ætes georn. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Alle þe fuzelas þe fluzen bi þam lufte. c 1200 *ORMIN* 5991 For ærn ma33 he3he fle3henn. c 1205 *LAV.* 3901 Her comen blake fle3en and fluzen in mone e3ene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 29 Beter hym hadde ybe Hauþ bi leued ther doune, than ylernd for to fle. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 13449 (Gött.) Nane þat mai flia sua hei [als þe arn]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 305 Als fleihes doune þei fleih, ten þousand at ones. 1382 *Wyclif* Isa. vi. 6 Ther flei3 to me oon of the serafyn. c 1430 *LYDG.* *Min. Poems* 186 From their lyme-twyyges I will flee fer asyde. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lii. (1869) 95, I fly about þe skyes hereþan þan eyþer heroun or egret. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 335 (Add. MS.) The brīde . . . flew [Cumb. MS. fly] forthe. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 105 O gentle e3ill! . . . That of all fowls dū3 heest fle. 1533 *Anne Boleyn's Coronat.* in *Furniv. Ballads from MSS.* I. 380 She bathe fleen long, Vncertain where to light. a 1649

Drum. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13 The feathered troops that flee, and sweetly sing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 8, I wished for the Wings of an Eagle, that I might fly away to those happy seats. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 580 On my approaching him, he [a butterfly] flew off. 1822 SHELLEY *Caldereu* 1. 46 Would that my feet were wings, So would I fly to Livia.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* of fame, a report, etc. To fly high (or a high pitch): to aim at or reach a high pitch of action, feeling, etc. (cf. *FLIGHT* sb. 3). Also To fly low: to avoid notoriety. To fly short of: to fail in mounting to the level of.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Also þe fugeles . . . swo doð þis mannisse fleið fram iuele to werse. a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 152 Bi nihte beo fleoind ant sechinde onwer soule heouenliche mode. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1028 Wenged wondres faste fleen. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 39 The renomme therof sloughe vnto the duke. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmi. Par. Luke* iv. 55 The fame which had to fore . . . flighen abroad. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 125 The prosperous successes of Earle Richard, were no sooner effected, but fame flew abroad. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 14 Try every piece of gold, when many Flemish angels fly abroad. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 706 A Dragon, whereof their flyeth this tale. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 61 Wing'd with feruour of her lone, she's flowne To her desir'd Posthumus. 1611 BIBLE *I's.* xc. 10 To Their strength . . . is soone cut off, and we flee away. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 40 How short they flew of that spirit . . . their weakness sufficiently declared. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 9 Matters flying thus high, the Arch-Bishop . . . conceived it the safest way to [etc.]. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 41 They fly High in their high-flown Divinity. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 194 ¶ 2 When the Fame, says he, of this celebrated Beauty first flew Abroad. 1716 Bp. of BRISTOL *Charge* 19 Where a Mean is commendable, He must neither fly too High, nor creep too Low. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 752 Those brethren whose piety flies the highest pitch. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. iv. 117 As for the elder Egalité he flies low at this time. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 271 She flies too high. 1859 — *Elaine* 1188 When did not rumours fly?

c. quasi-trans. with cognate object.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 40 Ere the Bat hath flowne His Cloyster'd flight. 1609 A. CRAIG *Poet. Recreat.* 7 Want . . . makes my Muse so lowe a course to flee.

d. In a few expressions, as *The bird is or has flown* (chiefly *fig.*), *To let* (a bird) *fly*, the simple vb. is used = 'fly away'.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xc. 75 They . . . bonde it to the sparwes fete, and afterward lete hem flee. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 90 O tell her, Swallow, that thy brood is flown. 1855 — *Maud* I. xxii. 2 The black bat, night, has flown. a 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* viii, Thank his wings to-day that he is flown.

e. Of birds: To migrate or issue forth in a body. Cf. *FLIGHT* sb.¹ 1 e.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 330 The wild birds fly (as the bird-catchers term it) during the month of October.

f. Of fish: To spring from the water. Also in more literal sense said of *FLYING-FISH*.

1579 T. STEVENS *Lett. from Goa* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 160 There is another kind of fish as big almost as a herring, which hath wings and flieth. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 The Wings with which it flies in the Air are only a Pair of very large Fins. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 336 Seeing the small fry flying from the water as though a pike were after them.

2. *trans.* (causatively). To set (birds) flying one against the other. Const. *with*. Also *with away*: To send flying away; to let fly.

1607 HEYWOOD *Woman killed w. Kindn.* II. Wks. (1874) II. 96 Meet me to-morrow At Cheuy-chase, Ile flie my Hawke with yours. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 58 (Sp. xiii) Ordered to fly-away their game-cocks. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 94 The pigeons are flown twice a day.

3. *Hawking*. a. Of the hawk: To gain by flying a position of attack. Const. *at*. To fly on head, to fly gross: see quot.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 164 Fly on head is missing her Quarry and betaking her self to the next Check, as Crows [etc.]. *Ibid.* 203 It is less difficult to teach a Hawk to fly at Fowl than . . . to love the Lure. 1677 COLES, *Fly gross* when hawks fly at great Birds, as Cranes. 1684 R. H. SCHOOL *Recreat.* 78 Gerfaulcon fly at the Hern. Saker, at the Crane or Bittern. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 131 They have been indeed taught to fly at game. 1826 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 57, I will suppose that hawks are to fly three days in the week.

fig. 1830 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sketches* (ed. 2) II. 186 He had occasionally flown at higher game in the regions of poesy. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* vii, Deerstalking is all very well, but I fly at higher game.

b. *causatively*. Of the falconer: To cause (a hawk) to attack by flying. Also *absol.* and *to fly with* (a hawk). Const. *at*.

1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 37, I loue to flie at the Partridge and at the Fesant. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 1 For flying at the Brooke, I saw not better sport these seven yeeres day. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 233 Their best Falcons are out of Russia . . . they fly them at choise game. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 187 At first fly with her at young Pheasant or Partridge. *Ibid.* 213 They are flown at Field or Brook. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 66 His Hawks he oft at Game Aerial flew. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi, He flew his hawks at a covey of partridges. 1879 RADCLIFFE in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 9/1 Falcons or long-winged hawks are either 'flown out of the hood' i.e. unhooded and slipped when the quarry is in sight, or [etc.].

fig. 1643 DIGBY *Observ. Sir T. Browne's Relig. Med.* 10 Much lesse can it be expected that an excellent Physician . . . should . . . flye his thoughts at so towing a Game.

c. To chase with a hawk. Also of the hawk: To attack by flying. *To fly the river*: to chase water-fowl. *To fly to the mark*: see quot. 1891.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xii. We'll fly the partridge, or go rouse the deer. a 1654 SELDEN *Tablet*. (Arb.) 80 A Hawk that flies a covey of Partridges. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recruit*. ii. (1677) 209 These Hawks do not fly the River. *Ibid.* 225 When she hath flown a Partridge to the Mark, she will not away until [etc.]. 1710 *Apparition* 30 So wary Hawks do fearful Pidgeons fly. 1879 RADCLIFFE in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 9/2 Rooks are flown in the same manner as herons. 1891 HARTING *Biblioth. Accipitraria* Gloss. 226 Mark, to fly at, v. generally said of a Goshawk, when, having 'put in' a covey of partridges, she takes stand, marking the spot where they disappeared from view until the falconer arrives to put them out to her.

fig. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady Induct.*. Fly everything you see to the mark, and censure it freely. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* iii. ii. Oh, still thou think'st to fly a fool to mark.

4. *intr.* To pass or rise quickly in or through the air. Also with *about*, *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, *up*, etc. *To fly compass*: see COMPASS C. 3 b.

a 1000 *Elene* 140 (Gr.) Darōd-asc flugon, hildendædran. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Pet sinal chef þet flid ford mid þe winde. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 45/377 Þe leuedi made þe soule a-non to þe bodi agen fleo. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6381 (Fairf.) Hit [sc. the manna] flagh til ham als hit ware flour. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 43 Bulletes of Leade. fle not into the Aire by their owne power. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. ii. 113 You leaden messengers. Fly with false ayne. 1633 SHIRLEY *Yng. Admiral* i. i. Arrows that fly compass Arrive with. happiness to the mark. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 203 The spirit of Wine would immediately fly away. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 464 Golden Stars flew up to Light the Skies. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 14 That the volatile salt or spirit may fly off. 1779-81 JOHNSON *Life Drake* Wks. IV. 448 They. let the smook fly out at the door. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* xiii. Blinding drifts wild-furious flee Dark'ning the day. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 264 Sound flies. at the rate of about 1142 feet in 1 second. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xi. The dashing spray Flies in one's face. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 106 Fragments of ice flying in all directions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 100 Fleecy clouds flew over the heavens.

b. To leap or spring lightly, or vault over. *To fly the garter*: see FLY-THE-GARTER.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. 273 Friday. flew over my outer Wall or Fence. 1791 G. GAMBADO *Ann. Horsem.* vi. (1809) 94 When your horse has flown over a gate or stile. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii. Who. will ever employ a professional man, when they see his boy. flying the garter in the horse-road? *Mod.* He flew over two backs at once.

c. Of stairs: To descend or ascend without change of direction. Cf. FLIGHT sb. 1 7.

1685 TEMPLE *Gardening* Wks. 1731 I. 187 Many Steps flying on each Side of a Grotto. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 248 Straight Stairs. are such as always fly, and never Wind. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 145 The stairs sometimes wind, and sometimes fly off from that winding.

5. *trans.* (causatively). a. To cause (a kite) to rise and maintain its position in the air. Also colloq. or slang, *To fly a kite*: to raise money by an accommodation bill; hence *to fly a bill*.

1739 CHESTERE *Lett.* (1792) I. xxxi. 108 If you were to fly your kite. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 181 In Ireland flying the kite is used as a cant phrase for raising money on accommodation bills. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* II. ii. 23 One of the amusements of the prisoners was flying kites. 1848 *Punch* 27 May 226/1 He never does 'a little discounting' nor lends his hand to 'flying a kite'. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xxvii. Fly a bill, and let Tozer have it to get cash on it in the city! 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* i. v. O Madam, You fly your thoughts like kites.

b. To convey through the air.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec. The first wires were flown across by means of a kite.

c. slang. *To fly the mags*: see quots. *To fly a tile*, to knock off a man's hat.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*. Fly the mags, to gamble, by tossing up halfpence. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 158 Another point of amusement is flying a tile, or slating a man, as the phrases of the Stock Exchange describe it. 1838 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iii. xiii. 'Fly the mags', replied Rust; 'if heads, we scrag him.'

d. colloq. To send (a letter) hastily.

1846 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 351 Immediately that I hear I fly you a line. 1859 *Ibid.* (1887) II. 160.

6. *intr.* Of something attached by one edge or end, esp. of a flag, hair, a garment, etc.: To float loosely; to flutter, wave. Cf. FLYING colours.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 271 The Antient-staff, about which the ships-colours do fly. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 309 To. march with drums beating and colours flying. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiii. 273 Around her shoulders flew the waving vest. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 101 The wind did blow, the cloak did fly. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 214 Royals are set flying. 1797 NELSON 28 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* II. 455 A Captain was appointed to the Ship in which my Pendant flew. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxi. Loose on the breeze their tresses flew. 1880 TENNYSON *Def. Lucknow* i. Banner of England. Flying at top of the roofs in the ghastly siege of Lucknow.

b. *trans.* To set (a flag) flying; to carry at the mast-head; to hoist; ocea. with out. Also, To set (a sail) loosely: see quots.

1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 187 From which time ever since they flye that Crosse in their Banners. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 166 Flying of Sails, setting them in a loose manner; as royal sails without lifts. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 10 Jan. 37 To sink, burn, and destroy everything that flew the ensign of the so-called United States of

America. 1885 *Law Times* 23 May 63/1 The steamship. flying signals of distress. 1887 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VIII. 300 She flew out the signal—'Farewell!' 1887 BESANT *World went* i. If they do fly the black flag, it is only [etc.].

7. *intr.* To move or travel swiftly, pass rapidly, rush along. Also with *about*, *along*, *away*, *back*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21280 (Cott.) And [þe quill] fleis wit-uten bliin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. ii. 110 We. with swift cours flaw throw the salt see. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 33 b. A whilewind. breaking forth, flyeth round like a great cart-wheele. a 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* Avj. The fierie flames, which through the waues so flue. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xviii. 191 So fear'd The fair man'd horses that they flew back. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Contempl. State Man.* i. v. (1699) 54 A corrupt Humour. which flies into the Heart. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* ii. i. 582 A Troop of Nymphs Flew lightly by us. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 187 The pains. wander, shoot, and fly about, sometimes with astonishing swiftness. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 234 Six Gentlemen upon the road, Thus seeing Gilpin fly. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream*, *Arrival* iii. The colour flies into his cheeks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 386 We fly from York. to London by the light of a single winter's day. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. i. 223 The velocity with which the earth flies through space. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream-Leicestersh.* 132 He had never seen hounds fly along as they did now.

b. *esp.* of time. [With mixture of senses I and II; cf. *fugit inuida ætas*.]

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 60 That. had let go by The swiftest hours, observed as they flew. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 21 Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn! 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Song* ii. Time. Flies like a courser nigh the goal. 1847 L. HUNT *Far Honey* xii. (1848) 154 Time flies, and friends must part.

† c. Of a stage-coach: To 'run'. *Obs.*

1748 St. James's *Even. Post* No. 6039 Dover, and Deal Stage-Coaches, will continue Flying till the First Day of October.

† d. quasi-*trans.* To run over hurriedly. *Obs.*—1 1859 *Hay any Work* 41 Your. purcuantes flye citie & countrie to seeke for Waldegrau.

† e. *Fly* (around) (U.S. colloq.): to bustle about, bestir oneself.

1851 HOOVER *Night at Ugly Man's in Wdow. Rugby's Husb.* 44 Old 'ooman, fly around, git somethin' for the Squire and Dick to eat. 1871 Mrs. STOWE *Oldtown Fires*. Stories 63 He flew round like a parched pea on a shovel.

8. Of persons and animals: To move with a start or rush; to spring, start, hasten, rush. *To fly to arms*: to take up arms on a sudden. *To fly in the face of*: see FACE sb. 4 b.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 17 The Sarazin. Snatcheth his sword, and fiercely to him flies. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 118 The bidet flew from one side of the road to the other. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 163 The calendar. flew to the gate. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi. The nag began to spring, and flee, and stend. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. vi. In this dilemma he flew to his father. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 185 In a violent commotion, they had flown to arms. 1854 MISS MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-ho.* vii. (1855) 116 She flew up-stairs, without at all regarding the trouble. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. ii. 37 Danes and English were especially ready to fly apart.

b. *To fly at, on, upon*: to spring with violence upon, attack with fury, rush upon; *lit.* and *fig.* Also (*rarely*) *transf.* of inanimate objects.

1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. John iii. 15 He hath not thrust his sword in him. he bath not flown upon him. 1583 RICH *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 17 He seemed, as though he would have flue vpon her in the streate. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. vi. Whom Cerberus forsaking then at Hercules he slide. 1611 BIBLE i. Sam. xv. 19 Wherefore then didst thou. flie vpon the spoile. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* i. John iii. 21 (1737) II. xii. 464 When an enraged conscience shall fly at him, and take him by the throat. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* iii. ix. 393 One of them flew on the fellow who had the sword. 1782 MISS BURNLEY *Cecilia* vi. xi. You. never fly at your servants. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 160/1 If you have. worried a mastiff dog for years. he flies at you whenever he sees you. 1834 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 250 My hammer has flown with redoubled force on the devoted blocks. c 1860 MISS YONGE *Strayed Falcon* in *Hist. Dramas* No. 3 (Groombridge) 46 People came out of the dining-room, and Katie flew upon them. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ix. My sister with an exclamation of impatience was going to fly at me.

c. *To fly in or into* (a passion, rapture, etc.): to pass suddenly into (such a state).

1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* i. (1699) 32 Which made the other fly into a Passion with him. 1797 SCOTT *Lett. to Mrs. Scott* in *Lockhart Life* viii. Without flying into raptures. I may safely assure you, that [etc.]. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. liv. She flew in a rage. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxii. 176. I only flew into a passion, and asked her how [etc.].

d. *To fly off*: *lit.* to start away; 'to revolt' (J.); *fig.* to take another course; to break away (from an agreement or engagement).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 614 Strait they changd thir minds, Flew off and into strange vagaries fell. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* iv. 54 The traitor Syphax. Flew off at once with his Numidian Horse. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Dec. I was. ready to fly off if any one knocked at the street-door. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 173 From this agreement he flew off. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* iii. ii. Were I to ask for time, [Nicomede] would inevitably fly off, and the affair would come to an end.

e. *To fly out*: (a) to spring out, come out suddenly; to rush out; (b) to 'explode' or burst out into extravagance in conduct, language, or temper. Const. *against, at, upon* (an object); *into* (action, language, feeling, etc.).

(a) c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 27 There sleigh out an Eddere right hidous to see. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. x. 19 My valor. for him Shall flye out of it selfe. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. 43 Eighty Mahometans came flying out from under their hatches. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 163 Without flying out of the bounds they had prescribed to themselves.

(b) 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 84 Upon his. oath never more to fly out, is pardoned. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* 498 Impatient. of their conjugal disappointments, fly out into open contestations. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 394, I was troubled. to hear my Lord fly out against their great pretence of merit from the King. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 616 To fly out or squander his estate. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov. He constrained himself from flying out as long as he was able. 1865 *Comh. Mag.* Oct. 390, I beg your pardon for flying out upon you so. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 130 Another friend. has flown out to me at the action of the Radicals. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 62 She thought of the possibility of his flying out unexpectedly. and attempting to serve her interests, not in her way, but in his own.

9. Of things: To be forced or driven off suddenly or with a jerk; to start. Of a limb: To be parted suddenly from the body. Const. *from, out of*. Also *to send flying*.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 459 þat þe fyr of þe flynt flaze fro fole houes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 115 He raucht till him sic a dynt, That arme and schuldyr flaw him fra. c 1440 *Generydes* 2670 Mi swerd out of myn hond fligh. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Ilion* xlvii. 153 His hede flew fro hys sholders. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 177 From the could stone sparkes of fire doe flie. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 427 Then flies in his face all his whoring, swearing, lying. 1683 WALLER *Invas. Turks* 23 He Bassas' heads, to save his own, made fly. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 321 Let it stand an hour before you open it, lest it fly in your face. 1847 PORTER *Big Bear* etc. 132 That, they've got him agin, and now the fur flies. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 'Oughter see how old Mas'r made the flesh fly.' 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 149 Up would go the elephant's hind leg, sending the pig flying. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 698/2 The engine minder who goes to the parish doctor because a spark has flown in his eye.

b. *fig.* Of money: To be rapidly spent.

1632 ROWLEY *Woman never next* ii. Marry her, and let her estate fly. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* an. 5. 1. 48 Edward Earle of Oxford (who set his Patrimony flying). 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 97 In this resolve she lets her Treasure fly. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* iv. I shall certainly make his money fly.

c. With various advbs., *about*, *back*, *off*, *out*, *up*, etc. † *To fly off*: (of cannon) to be fired.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1769 (Fairf.) þe fire flaghe out with þonder and raine. c 1430 *Syr. Gener.* (Roxb.) 5934 Of his shield floy of a grete catel. c 1460 *Launfal* 473 The erl of Cheshire. smot hym the helm on hegh That the crest adoun slegh. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 7 From their shields forth flyeth fire light. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. i. 111 My Chaffe and Corne shall flye asunder. 1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev.* Naples i. (1664) 117 The Vice-roy. caus'd all the ordnance to flie off. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 55 The dog struck her over the head with his hatchet till her brains flew out. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 15 They. cannot agree together, but fly back from each other. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 41 Which. by spouting out, will make the Water fly about. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 169 The Tool will. fly off where a Knot. comes to the Tool. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 107 Lowering her Main-Yard: the Tack flew up. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 126 ¶ 2 The earth. without flying off in a tangent line, constantly rolls about the sun. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 349 The ice shivering with the violence of the strain. the anchor flew out.

d. *causative* and quasi-*trans.*

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 146 The Liquor were better fly the Cork than break the Bottle. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. vi. 108 The ship in the Arabian tale coming within the zone of the magnetic mountain, flies all its bolts and bars and becomes sheer timbers.

e. *intr.* Of a door or window: To be thrown suddenly open, to, up, etc. Rarely *trans.* (slang) *To throw up* (a window).

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* ii. iii. I. To whom great countesses' doors have oft flew open. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 110 Up flew the windows all. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 116 At unawares, Self-moved, fly-to the doors. 1857 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistr. Assist.* (ed. 3) 447 To lift a window, to fly a window. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. ii. 36 The dark prison doors flew open at the first chink of the gold. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* ii. 10 The door flew back emitting clouds of smoke.

f. *To fly in pieces*, or simply *to fly*: to break up suddenly, shiver, split up. † *To fly on fire*: to burst into flames.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace II. 50 Bayn and brayn he gert in pees fle. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. iii. This pure metal. rather Than hold one drop that's venomous, of itself It flies in pieces. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. iv. (1732) 327 All the moisture will at length be drawn out and the world fly on fire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 262 Lest crack'd with Summer Heats the flooring flies. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 245 It rent and split, and flew like glass. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* xiv. The crackling faggot flies. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 1461 If. the first time of using the heat is raised rapidly, they are certain to crack or 'fly'.

g. *Naut.* Of the wind: To shift or veer suddenly. Also with *about*, *off*. Of a ship, her head: *To fly to, up in, into the wind* (see quots.).

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 25 The Winds fly in a moment quite round the Compass. *Ibid.* 27 About Mid-day they fly off 2, 3 or 4 Points further from the Land. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* Fly, To fly about. Among seamen, the wind is said to fly about, when it changes frequently during a short

space of time. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Fly-up*. To fly up in the wind, is when a ship's head comes suddenly to windward, by carelessness of the helmsman. *Ibid.*, *Flying-to* is when a vessel, is coming to the wind rapidly, the warning is given to the helmsman, 'Look out, she is flying-to'. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 232 The ship is sure to fly up into the wind.

10. To let fly. a. To discharge (missiles).

a 1000 *Judith* 220 (Gr.) Hic þa fromlice leton forð fleogan flana scuras. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 479 An lamech droze is arwe ner, And letet flezen of ðe streng. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 815 At that an egg let fly, Hit him directly o'er the eye. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* v. 58 He let fly one of his precious arrows.

b. *absol.* To fire, shoot; also said occas. of a gun.

Also, to make an attack (with any weapon).

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Pied*, *Jouër a quatre pieds contre*, to kicke, winse, or let fly at with all foure. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. vi. 62 We let fly amongst them so that they fled. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Monast. Conventions* 185 Then, the Cannon of the Castle let fly. a 1735 GRANVILLE *Ess. Unnat. Flights in Poetry* 55 The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burnah* II. 41, I let fly again, and this time killed it.

c. *fig. (trans. and absol.)*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 52 Many fair belgardes let fly. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 24 A Member of the House of Commons let fly this reply. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 180 And to take all pretext from those who by ignorance or malice let flye against me. 1859 *Punch* 6 Aug. 54/1 Lord Lyndhurst, at whom it pleased Mr. Bright to scoff, let fly at that respected Quaker. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xvi. 135 He let fly a round dozen or so of sailors' oaths.

d. *Naut.* To allow (a sail or sheet) to fly loose; rarely to set (a sail), to carry, hoist (colours).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 When we say, let fly the sheats, then they let go amaine, which commonly is in some gust. 1659 D. PELL *Inpr. Sea* 297 If they finde them unwilling to bee spoke with all, Frigots let flye all the sails that ever they can make. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy. II.* 1. 48 It is the custom of our Countrymen abroad, to let fly their Colours on Sundays. 1805 SIR E. BERRY in *Nicolas Nelson's Disp.* VII. 118, I then let fly the top-gallant sheets.

II. In senses of FLEE. (Now in pres.-stem only: see the remarks under FLEE v.)

11. a. = FLEE 1, 1 b, and 1 d. Also quasi-trans.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 275 (Gr.) þæt he nolde fleogan fotnæl landes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXVI. 334 For to dye in the place they wyll nat flye one fote. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* (an. 8) 204 b, Syr Robert was exhortyng . . . hys men . . . which were . . . redy to flye. 1594 H. WILBOIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 10 Nor flye the field though she deny. a 1625 B. JONSON, etc. *Widow* 1. i, I'll make him fly the land. 1662 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 462 Flying the realme at the king's returne. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 243 Those that fly may fight again. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Mark* II. 2 Honour flies from them that pursue it. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* 1. 35 Hence on thy Life, and fly these hostile Plains. 1839 THURLWALL *Greece* VI. 1. 224 Sisymbrius refused to fly. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xi, You must fly the country for a while.

b. = FLEE 2 and 2 c. Const. *into, to, + unto*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6675 (Götl.) If he to min auter fly. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 5 Being in the Battle . . . and Fleng to the wood. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 76 Unless upon . . . the new Moons, one fly into the Ports for shelter. a 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 409 When Pangs . . . disturb my Sleep, To various Anodynes I fly. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. v. viii. 641 It was to the English he must have flown for protection.

c. = FLEE 3 and 4.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 1. (1586) 4 Delights, from which a great manie men fle. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 48 All [sc. the inhabitants] . . . fle away in Summer to avoid the intolerable heat. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 60 He [Hermes] grasps the wand that causes sleep to fly. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam.* xi. vii. 6, I cannot reach thee! whither dost thou fly? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 73 He grows like evil men, and is compelled to fly from the company of the good.

d. = FLEE 5. (Said of a shadow, colour, etc.)

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 2 He [man] flyeth as it were a shadowe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 215 Loue like a shadow flies, when substance Loue pursues. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* lii, Heaven's light for ever shines, Earth's shadows fly. a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *My Heart & I* ii, As if such colours could not fly.

e. *trans.* = FLEE 7 and 8. + *To fly the heels* (see quot. 1727).

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Third Sond. Epiph.* Fruitful Serm. (1584) 312 b, Haue an earnest desire to leauesinne, and to flye the same. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 87 Flye to heare as thou wouldest flye to speake what tendeth vnto slauder. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Pem. Glory* (1860) 54 Though he be ambitious of Dignities . . . he seems to fle them. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. s. v., To Fly the Heels . . . a Term used of a Horse, when he obeys the Spur. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 27 Fly with abhorrence and contempt superstition and enthusiasm. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 241 True pity . . . flies the rich, it flies the vain.

+ f. To escape the notice of. Cf. FLEE 9. *Obs.*—1 c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. Comm., It flies all his translators and interpreters.

Fly (flai), v. 2. Pa. t. and pa. pple. *flied, flyed*. [f. FLY sb.¹ and 2.]

1. a. *intr.* To travel by a fly. b. *trans.* To convey in a fly.

1836 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Miss. K. Southey* 25 Nov. (1856) IV. 476 *We flied*, over Quantock to Stowey. *Ibid.* 478 Poole flied us all the way to Sir T. Acland's Somersetshire seat.

2. *Printing.* To do the office of a fly (see FLY sb.¹ 6) or fly-boy to. *To fly the frisket* (see quot. 1871). *To fly the sheet*: to lift it, by holding it at

one end, into the printing machine; as opposed to stroking it in. Also, in U.S. (see quot. 1871).

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.*, *Fly the Frisket*, to turn down the frisket and tympan by the same motion. *Ibid.* s. v. *Fly-boy*, When . . . it is requisite that boys should assist in taking the printed sheets, one by one, from the form or the press, this operation is called flying the sheets.

3. In the Hardware trades: To stamp or cut out by means of a fly (FLY sb.² 5 i). Also with out.

Fly, obs. form of FLAY, FLEY.

Flyable (flai-äb'l), a. *Hunting colloq.* [f. FLY v.¹ + -ABLE.] That can be flown or leapt over.

1893 *Field* 11 Feb. 188/3 An Irish bank is not 'flyable'.

Fly-about, a. *nonce-wd.* Given to 'flying about.'

1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* I. 298 Your good sense will keep you from running wild, as many of our young fly-about travellers do.

Fly-away, a. and sb. [f. vbl. phr. see FLY v.¹]

A. *adj.* Ready or apt to fly away. a. Of articles of dress: Streaming, loose, negligé. b. Of persons: Flighty, extravagant, volatile.

Fly-away grass (U.S.), the *Agrostis scabra*, a common grass of North America, with a very loose light panicle. Also called *hair-grass* (Cent. Dict.).

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) II. 230 His reducing the fly-away farmer's daughters to a proper sense of their condition. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* v. Drest in such a free and fly-away fashion, that the long ends of his loose red neckcloth were streaming out behind him. 1848 — *Dombey* xl, It was not easy to put her into a fly-away bonnet now. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. v. 136 Servant-girls with flyaway caps on their heads. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 2/2 They have brought it home to the most flyaway supporter of the A.P.S.

B. sb. One that flies away. Cf. *runaway*.

1838 EMERSON *Nat., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 212 Truth is such a flyaway, such a slyboots.

b. *Naut.* A delusive appearance, of land, a mirage. Also quasi-proper name, *Cape Flyaway*.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1883 in W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*

Fly-bane. [f. FLY sb.¹ + BANE.]

1. The popular name of various plants: (a) = CATCHFLY; (b) the ploughman's spikenard (*Inula Conyza*); (c) (see quot. 1863).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal Table* Eng. names, Fliebane and his kinds, see catch Flie. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Fly-bane*, in Botany, see *Silene*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 300 *Inula Conyza* (Ploughman's Spikenard) . . . possesses . . . a valuable oil . . . which is said to destroy insects; hence the plant is sometimes called Fly-bane. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Flybane*, from being used mixed with milk to kill flies. *Agaricus muscarius* L.

2. Poison for flies; in quot. the venom of spiders.

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* 247 An over-weening Pride [in the Spider] . . . turns all into Excrement and Venom; producing nothing at last, but Fly-bane and a Cobweb.

Fly-bitten, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + BITTEN.]

1. Bitten by flies; loosely used for: + a. Fly-specked; + b. FLY-BLOWN; c. Stung by flies.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 159 These Fly-bitten Tapestries. 1598 FLORIO, *Alida* . . . flie-bitten meate. 1884 A. GREGORY in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 378 Their [Baggara Arabs'] wealth consists of herds of lean fly-bitten cattle.

+ 2. = FLEE-BITTEN 2. *Obs.*

1639 DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 22.

Fly-blow, sb. [f. FLY sb.¹ + BLOW sb.²]

1. The egg deposited by a fly in the flesh of an animal, or the maggot proceeding therefrom. Also *collect.* Rarely the action of depositing the egg.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xlv. 229 This flie hath blown fliblowe in mine care a pecke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 467/1 Little long eggs called Fly blowes. 1713 WARNER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 18 The Eggs . . . are . . . something bigger than the common Fly-blow. 1757 DYER *Fleecie* 1. 579 Lost touch of busy fly-blows wound their skin. 1825 *On Bull Baiting* 1. Houlston Tracts I. xxvii. 8 Its poor wounds were all full of fly-blows.

fig. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) I. 425 He is . . . produced out of . . . the Flyblows of the Rabble.

attrib. 1666 [see FLY-BLOWN 1. *fig.* 1602]. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* ix. 378 No fly-blow gossip ever specked my life.

2. = BY-BLOW 3. 1875 OUIDA *Signa* I. viii. 140.

Fly-blow, v. [f. FLY sb.¹ + BLOW v.¹; after next.]

1. *trans.* Of the fly: To deposit eggs in (meat, etc.); hence, to corrupt secretly, taint. Chiefly *fig.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x, Is not be blest That . . . can claw his subtle elbow, or with a buzze Fly-blow his eares. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 13 If it were not for us, much good meate would be in danger of Fly-blowing. 1678 B. R. *Lett. Pop. Friends* 7 If we cannot wound the Government mortally, lets Fly-blow it with Scandals and Suspicions. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 77 Court vermin that . . . fly-blow the king's ear, and make him waste . . . his people's wealth. 1813 T. MOORE *Lett. in Mem.* (1853) I. 349 A whole swarm of imitators . . . will completely fly-blow all the novelty of my subject.

2. *intr.* (or *absol.*) Of flies: To deposit their eggs. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 28 So morning Insects . . . Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting-sun.

Fly-blown (flai-bloun), ppl. a. [f. FLY sb.¹ + BLOWN ppl. a.]

1. Full of fly-blows; tainted, putrid, impure.

1573 G. HARVEY *Lett. Bk.* (Camden) 138 Flyblown fleshe comin not in my messe. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. iii. A dead fly-blown dog. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lett.* iv. 137

The Manna was fly-blown. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 676 Fly-blown flesh, whereon the maggot feeds.

fig. a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1862 II. 234 Against whiche . . . flyblowne opynions . . . I purpose for to reply. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Pernass.* III. iv. 1412 His fliblowne [ed. 1606 (Arb. p. 46) fliblow] sonnettes. 1692 E. WALKER *Epietetus Mor.* (1737) xxxi, By each Fly-blown Fool cares d. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* i, Wherever fly-blown reputations were assembled.

2. *slang.* a. Intoxicated, drunk. b. *Australian.* 'Cleaned-out'; without a penny.

1877 *Judy* 18 May 236 (Farmer) The officer . . . hinted that he was slightly 'flyblown'. 1889 *Star* 3 Jan. (Farmer), Our diggers . . . get on the spree and come back fly-blown.

Fly-boat (flai-bout). Forms: 6 flie-bote, fleebote, flibote, 7 fly(e)boat(e, 7- fly-boat. [app. ad. Du. *vlieboot*, originally denoting one of the small boats used on the *Vlie* or channel leading out of the Zuyder Zee, afterwards applied in ridicule to the small vessels used against the Spaniards by the *Gueux de mer* (1572); the word has passed into several European langs.: F. *flibot*, Sp. *flibote*, Ger. *flieboot*. But in Eng. it was very early associated with FLY v.¹, and this is prob. the source of sense 4. Sense 3, belonging esp. to Shetland, may be a distinct word, representing ON. *fley*; cf. ONorthumb. *flæge*, perh. adopted from ON.]

+ 1. A fast-sailing vessel used chiefly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: a. for rapid transport of goods, etc., esp. in the coasting trade; *Obs.* exc. *spec.* a Dutch flat-bottomed boat; = FLIGHT 12 a.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* 1. (1659) 33 Our Fisber-boat his say-yard and sayl was entangled on the Maynyard of the Fly-boat. 1588 *Wills Inw. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 182 Paid to the fliebote, for freight of cxxx last of rye. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 140 A small Fly-boat of forty Tunn . . . laden with Tobacco, Bacon, and Meal for Barbadoes. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 133 Our merchants might build . . . large Hag-boats and Fly-boats from 3 to 600 Tons, for the bulky trade. 1760 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) *Fly-boat*, or *Flight*, a large flat-bottom'd Dutch vessel, whose burthen is generally from four to six hundred tons.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Aut. & Mel.* 1. v, Here's such a companie of flibotes, hulling about this galleasse of greatness, that there's no boarding him. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* iv. iv. Dram. Wks. (1874) 79 She's [landlady] a pretty fly-boat; two men won't sink her!

+ b. for warlike purposes, voyages of discovery, etc.; a kind of frigate. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* 11 He was built but for a flie-boate, to take and leaue, when the skyrmish is too hote for him to tarrie. 1673 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 758/4 This Caper is a Flyboat of two tire of Guns, carrying in all, as we suppose, 32. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 539 The Flushingers . . . put a number of Fly-boats to sea and seized all ships coming from Spain. 1868 ST. JOHN *Life Raleigh* I. 257.

+ 2. A small boat, esp. a ship's boat. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Fusta*, a pinace or fliebote. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 473 Some of our ships, since the passing by the Dutch fleet, have pickt up a small fly boat or two belonging to them. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, While the humble fly-boat carries to shore those friends.

+ 3. A fishing boat used in Shetland, a buss. *Obs.*

1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Eng. Way to Wealth in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 239 Fly-boats . . . ride at anchor all the season at Shetland. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 24 Another flete of Fisher-men (called Flyboats). 1794 RIGGING & SEAMANSHIP I. 242 *plate*, Herring Buss or Fly Boat.

4. a. A swift passage boat used on canals. b. See quot. 1893.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* (1843) III. 275 Voyaging part of the way in one of the 'Fly-boats'. 1841-56 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.* s. v. *Canal*, Slow boats 2 1/2 miles per hour . . . Fly boats 4 miles. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s. v. *Boats, Fly-Boats* . . . barges of unusual length and of a narrow construction, drawing a very small amount of water.

5. *Comb.*, as *fly-boat-built* *adj.*

1688 CLAYTON *Virginia* i. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 782 We Sail'd in the Ship Judith . . . 'twas Fly-boat built, about 200 or 250 Tuns.

Fly-boy. [f. FLY sb.¹ and 2 + BOY.]

1. *Printing* = FLY sb.¹ 6 b.

1841 [see FLY sb.¹ 6 b]. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.*, *Fly-Boy*, a boy who takes off the sheet from the tympan as the pressman turns it up.

2. A boy who sells fly-papers.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 28 I'm the only regular fly-boy.

Fly-by-night. [f. the vbl. phrase.]

1. One who flies by night; one addicted to nocturnal excursions. Also *slang*, One who defrauds his landlord or creditors by decamping in the night.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) s. v. You old fly-by-night; an ancient term of reproach to an old woman, signifying that she was a witch. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* iii. 191 Would you have her married to a wild fly-by-night that accident made an earl and nature a deer-stealer? 1823 'JON BRE' *Slang, Fly-by-night*, run-aways who leave empty houses. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 4/7 The majority of the race [of moths] are fly-by-nights.

attrib. 1810 W. COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 73 'The Fly by Night Club', whose symbol is an owl.

2. = FLY sb.² 3 b. b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 6 A species of carriage, which in Gloucestershire, goes by the name of 'Fly-by-Night'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fly-by-night*, a sort of square-sail, like a studding-sail, used in sloops when running before the wind.

Fly-catcher. [*f. FLY sb.¹ + CATCHER.*]

1. a. One who catches flies. b. A contrivance for catching flies.

a. 1600 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* xix, To be of Domitians sect, a Fly-catcher. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclviii. 225 The Swallow was a Fly-Catcher as well as the Spider. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 2/2 'The fly-catcher', as he [Darwin] was known to the crew, was a prime favourite.

fig. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 61 Ye scurvy Fly-catchers you! [*i.e.* lawyers]. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/3 The quidnuncs and flycatchers.

b. 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 321 This implement is much used in Cornwall, where it is called the 'fly-catcher'. 1855 ANNE MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-ho*. vi. 91 After Tea... my Mother began to snip a Fly-catcher.

2. A bird that catches flies; in England, usually one of the genus *Muscicapa*, esp. *M. grisola*; in America, usually one of the genus *Tyrannus*, *T. Carolinensis* or *T. pipiri*.

1678 RAY *Ornith.* 158 *Muscicapa*, the flycatcher. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 358 Several sorts of pigeons, paroquets, and fly-catchers. 1833 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 20 The spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1852) 137 The plaintive note of a white-throated flycatcher. 1869 W. P. TURNBULL *Birds E. Pennsylv.* 21 Least Flycatcher, *Empidonax minimus*. 1882 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 440 The rare pied flycatcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*).

3. a. A spider that catches flies. b. A plant that catches flies; = FLY-TRAP 2.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 91 The Fly-Catcher... is of the Spider-kind. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 13 A spring... which soaks up... in the bog, among red fly-catchers. c 1865 LD. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sc.* I. Intro. Disc. 22 The *Muscipula*, *Fly-trap*, or *Fly-catcher*... has small prickles in the inside of two leaves.

Flydge, obs. form of FLEDGE a.

Fly-dung, sb. [*f. FLY sb.¹ + DUNG sb.*] The excrement of the fly, usually of the house-fly.

1855 CLARKE *Dict.*, *Fly-dirt*, flydung.

Fly-dung, v. Dyeing. [*f. FLY sb.¹ + DUNG v.*] *trans.* In the process of dyeing with madder: 'To subject for the first time to the process of "dyeing"': see DUNG v. Also *Comb.* as *fly-dung bath*, *cistern*. Hence *Fly-dyeing vbl. sb.*

The name is said to be due to the fact that the object of the first dyeing is to get rid of the 'flies' or irregularities in the dyeing.

1860 HIGGIN in *Ure Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) I. 531 The first [dyeing process] is called *fly-dyeing*. *Ibid.*, The fly-dyeing cistern. 1876 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 687/2 Immediately after the fly-dyeing the goods are washed and submitted to a second dyeing. 1883 *Bleaching, Dyeing & Calico-Print.* iii. 73 The fly-dye bath.

Flyer, flier (flaiə). Forms: 5 flyare, 6 Sc. flear, 9 dial. flear, 5-flier, 6-flier. [*f. FLY v.¹ + -ER l.*] The forms *flyer*, *flier* are both in good mod. use; in our recent quots. *flyer* is more common, notwithstanding the analogy of *crier*, *drier*, *trier*.]

1. A living thing (e.g. a bird or insect) that propels itself with wings; often preceded by some qualifying adj., as *high*, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/1 Flyare, volator. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 35 A creper with spiders, and a flier with flise. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* vi. 27 Those of the Weakest Wing are commonly the highest Flyers. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xi. 168 Suppose a man... studying night and day how to fly... where-ever you see an ambitious man, there you see this vain and senseless Flyer. 1775 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 260 In a day or two more they become flyers. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiii. 355 There are three classes of fliers in this order. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 17 Birds breeding on precipices, and good fliers, are unlikely to be exterminated.

fig. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* x. I am now come from conversing with Princes, great spirits, and high fliers. 1667 PEVYS *Diary* 27 Feb., He is not so high a flyer as Mr. Chicheley.

b. Something that flies or is carried by the air. †(a) A volatile spirit (*obs.*). (b) The petals of hops when they become detached.

1471 RIPLEY *Compl. Ach.* Ep. Edw. IV. xxix. in Ashm. (1652) 116 Till the same of the fixed by the same of the flier be over-gone. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* ii. 14 They [hops] soon 'go off', and the petals of the flower cones become disintegrated, or 'flyers' in the pickers' parlance.

2. One who or that which moves with exceptional speed, e.g. a fish, horse, ship, etc.

1795 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 50 Our flyers were able to get near them, but not nearer than half gun-shot. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* x. (ed. 12) 76 Grooms with led horses are overtaken by their masters, and we recognize many a well-known flyer. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 314 He [a fish] was a regular flier... He took out clear, without stopping for a second, over one hundred yards of line. 1887 TUEB & FAGAN *1st Year Silken Reign* vii. 129 The... coach, achieved for itself an enviable reputation as a 'flyer' of the first order.

3. Applied to mechanical contrivances that have a quick revolution.

a. An appliance for regulating the motion of a roasting-jack.

1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 125 A Jack, by being only wown up, without tripping the flyer. 1706 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 71 The Flyer... Turn'd round so quick, you scarce could see't. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvi. 95 Spinning like the flyer of a jack.

†b. One of the vanes used in an early form of ship's log. *Obs.* Cf. FLY sb.² 5 h.

1729 H. DE SAUMAREZ in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 47 The four Iron Pins, or Flyers. These Flyers are so contrived as to have full play in any Motion of the Boat.

†c. = FLY-WHEEL. *Obs.*

1781 WATT *Patent in Muirhead Mech. Invent. Watt* III. 52 In order that the said motion may be more regular, I fix to or upon the shaft or axis FML... a heavy wheel or flyer.

d. A sail of a windmill; also *pl.* 'the fan-wheel on the vane of a windmill cap which rotates the latter as the wind veers' (Knight).

1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westind. Dial.* (1821) 97 Paur man wur ath fliers, en raund it went. a 1848 MRS. MARCET *Seasons* (ed. 5) IV. ii. 35 That mill with the great fliers, that the wind pushes round.

e. That part of a spinning machine which twists the thread as it conducts it to and winds it upon the bobbin. Cf. FLY sb.² 5 f.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 201 At each extremity of the flyer an eye is formed... The thread from the bobbin is passed through both these eyes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 356/2 The flyer... winds it upon the bobbin.

f. The winder of a balling machine.

1869 J. H. WEBSTER in *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 387/2 The 'flyer'... winds the string on to the mandrel.

4. In various uses, related to senses of the vb.

†a. *pl.* ? The fringe or tassels of a curtain. *Obs.* 1577 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1836) 414, 1ij payer of courtings with the flyers of saye. 1580 *Ibid.* One payer of say hingers with fliers.

b. *pl.* Steps forming a straight flight; opposed to *winders*.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 66 Flyers and winders... are plain, and triangular Steps without any Landing place. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 248 Straight Stairs... always fly, and never Wind, and therefore are hy some call'd Flyers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 329/2 Straight stairs are called flyers.

c. *Printing.* (See quot.) Also *pl.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 895/2 Flyer, a vibratory rod with fingers which take the sheet of paper from the tapes and carry it to the delivery table, the sheet resting flatly against the flyer-fingers by the resistance of the air. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 706.

d. U.S. A small handbill or fly-sheet.

1889 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 21 Dec. 485/2 Inserting gaily-colored advertising fliers in the body of the magazine.

5. A flying jump or leap; a flight. In quot. *fig.* 1883 R. GRANT WHITE *W. Adams* 51 Haven't we taken rather a flyer? What has all this to do with Mrs. Trollope?

b. Hence, U.S. 'A speculative investment: applied to a purchase of stock by one not a regular buyer, in hope of immediate profit' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 11/1 He... turned to the Wall-street news to see how much he had already made on his flyer. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* V. 328 The temptation to take a flyer in the market.

6. *slang.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B.E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flyers*, Shoes. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* (1861) II. 34 A 'flyer', that is, a shoe soled without having been welled.

7. One who runs away; a fugitive; = FLEER. †Also, one who flies or shuns; an avoider of.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 308 Here is a bag fulle, lokys... Of flytars, of flyers, and renderars of reffys. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 440 As hannis oft... ane greit braggar to be fund a flear. a 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charvon's Wisd.* l. xxxvi. § 1 (1670) 111 Timon that hater and flyer of the company of men. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* (1662) 127 Now the Flyers from... their Places carry the Parliamentary power along with them. 1751 R. PALTOCK P. *Wilkins* (1834) II. xxi. 254, I... let the flyers know I should soon give fire. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 117 The Norman horsemen followed on the fliers, slaying and taking captives.

Flyer, obs. f. FLEER.

Fly-fish, v. [A back-formation from FLY-FISHING *vbl. sb.*] *intr.* To fish with a fly (natural or artificial) as bait.

1755 JOHNSON *s.v.*, To Flyfish, v.n., to angle with a hook baited with a fly. 1869 S. WILBERFORCE *Diary* Sept. in *Life* (1882) III. 303 Fly-fished with Bishop of Rochester. 1881 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* xviii, [He] had passed them... wandering with his rod, fly-fishing.

Hence **Fly-fishing** *pl. a.* So **Fly-fisher**, one who practises fly-fishing. Also **Fly-fisherman**.

1787 BEST (*title*), The Complete Fly-Fisher. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 39 Amongst the most expert fly-fishers, no one was perfectly satisfied. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 393/2 A fly-fishing, horse-loving... man.

Fly-fishing, vbl. sb. [*f. FLY sb.¹*] Fishing with a fly (whether natural or artificial).

1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 115, I promised to tell you more of the Fly-fishing for a Trout. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. ii. 335 In Fly-fishing observe to have always the Wind on your Back. 1818 SCOTT *Irt. Midl.* xxxii, There was nought to be done wth fly-fishing. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, You must be fond of fly-fishing.

attrib. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 147 When the fly-fishing season is over.

Fly-flap. Also 7-flap. [*f. FLY sb.¹ + FLAP sb.*]

1. An instrument for driving away flies.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/1 Fly flappe. *muscarium*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 153 Thy tounge is a flie flap. 1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* ii. iii. Wks. (1875) 94, I said... that you had a brow Hung o'er your eyes like fly-flaps. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 204 Both sexes make use of the fan, or fly-flap. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 297 Erect Holding his leather fly-flap.

fig. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trav.* v. i. Wks. 1878 II. 129 Ah, the fly-flap of vengeance beate 'em to peeces! a 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 55 How Fly-Flap of Church-Censure Houses rid Of Insects.

†2. A stroke with a fly-flap; (in quot.) *fig.*, an adroit manoeuvre, a cunning prank. *Obs.*

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Misc. Wks.* (1751) I. 67 Not to forget the Quibbles and Fly-flaps he played against his Adversaries. †The alleged sense = FLIP-FLAP 3 a (see quot. 1676 there) is based on a mistake of Strutt (*Sports & Past.* III. v. 175).

Fly-flap, v. [*f. prec.*]

1. *trans.* To strike with a fly-flap; to beat, whip.

1620 SHELTON *Quiv.* II. lx. 405 I give you my word to beat my selfe and fly-flappe mee when I have a disposition to it. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* vii. 123, I must call my husband to fly-flap you. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 209, I was Fly-flap'd. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Flyflapped*, whipt in the stocks, or at the cart's tail.

2. *intr.* To drive away flies with a fly-flap.

Hence **Fly-flapping** *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.*

1797 *Edin. Mag.* May 344 Beelzebub, or the Lord of Flies... whom I must renounce with all his works, even that of fly-flapping. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 204 There seemed to be nobody about save the fly-flapping boys.

Fly-flapper. [*f. prec. vb. + -ER l.*]

1. One who drives away flies with a fly-flap.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 503 Jupiter the flie-flapper. 1829 MARRYAT F. *Mildmay* xvi, That fellow is only fit for fly-flapper at a pork shop! 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapagoat* xxiv, Beside him walked the fly-flappers. fig. 1810 JAMES MIL. *Dict.* (ed. 3) Suppl., *Fly-flapper*, a figurative term alluding to any person who being in the confidence of another, keeps off impertinent intruders.

2. = FLY-FLAP 1.

1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) i. 90 If a Fly-flapper be held up to blow it off. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 133 The tail of a giraffe, which serves as a fly-flapper.

fig. 1843 COBDEN *Speeches* 19 Oct. (1870) I. 103 The men of Manchester, who, by these fly-flappers, have managed to rouse them into a little activity.

Flygge, obs. form of FLEDGE a.

Flyghe, -ze, obs. forms of FLAY.

Flying (flaiɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FLY v.¹ + -ING l.*]

1. The action of the vb. FLY, in various senses.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*, (an. 9) 209 b, The fame was spread of kynged Edwardes flyenge. c 1565 LINDSEY (Pitt-cottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 113 Great slaughter was made... in the flyings of the timber. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* ii. iv. 91 The images of reuolt and flying off. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Obj. Justifying Faith* ii. ii. Wks. 1697 IV. ii. 76 A flying to him that is gracious. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 147 The flying off, or else winding of these Steps will vary. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. ii. 23 The training and flying of hawks became one of the essentials in the education of a young man of rank.

2. *concr.* in *pl.* (see quot. 1893.)

1888 R. BEAUMONT *Woolen & Worsted Cloth Manuf.* 57 Otherwise they cast off a lot of loose fibres as 'flyings'. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Flyings*, short fibres thrown out from the wool on to the sides of the carding machine.

3. *attrib.* as *flying-machine*; also *flying country*, *county* (*Hunting*), one that affords opportunity for long unbroken runs; *flying fence*, one that must be taken at a flying leap; *flying time*, the time when a hawk is in condition to be flown.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 40 You cease and leaue off from all those... observations of the flying time. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Coo.* xii, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and other so-called 'flying counties'. 1881 L. WAGNER *Pantomimes* 57, The manipulation of flying machines, or other contrivances whereby [etc.]. 1883 *Standard* 19 May 3/3 Viscount looked fitted for a flying country. 1883 E. FENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 110 Honest flying fences, big enough to extend a good hunter.

Flying (flaiɪŋ), *pl. a.* [*f. FLY v.¹ + -ING 2.*] That flies, in senses of the vb.

1. That moves through the air with wings. Sometimes with modifying word prefixed, as *HIGH-FLYING*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 44 *Uolucer*, fleogende. 1398 TREVISÀ *Barth De P. R.* v. liv. (1495) 171 The popynny and the pellycan amonge fleeng fowles fede theimself with the fote. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barth.* xviii, The highest flying hauke will stoupe at laste. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xiv. 29 His fruite shall be a fierie flying serpent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 643 So seem'd Farr off the flying Fiend. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 96 In Man, the judgment shoots at flying game, A bird of passage! 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 10 A menagerie of curious beasts, and crawling and creeping and flying things.

b. In names of insects, as *flying-buck-beetle*, *-glow-worm*. Also of fish, reptiles, quadrupeds, etc., which by means of special appendages are able to make movements resembling flight; as *flying-frog*, *-gecko*, *-gurnard*, *-herring*, *-lemur*, *-lizard*, *-marmot*, *-phalanger*, *-squid*. Also *flying-dog*, a kind of vampire-bat; *flying hart*, stag = *Fr. cerf-volant*, a stag-beetle. Also *FLYING-FISH*, -FOX, -SQUIRREL.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 712 Lucciole... may be the Flying-Glow-worm. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 652 A kind of large flying Beetle... with a huge pair of horns... Our people in Virginia... calling it a Flying Hart. 1688 CLAYTON *ibid.* XVIII. 126 Another little green Frog, that will leap prodigiously, which they therefore call the Flying Frog. 1711 *Ibid.* XXVII. 350 Another strange one, which they call Ololo, and comes next to our *Corvus* (read *Corvus*) volans, or Flying Buckbeetle. 1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 46 Of insects, the flying stag is almost the only one worthy of notice. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii. 142 The vampire... of Guiana... is also called the flying-dog of New Spain. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 269 The flying-squid rose from

the sea in large flocks. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 62/2 The flying lizard (*Draco volans*). 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 352 The other (*Exocoetus*) has been called Flying Herring. 1883 FLOWER *ibid.* XV. 401 *Galapithecus volans*. The Flying Lemur of Linnaeus. 1884 Longm. *Mag.* Mar. 523 Flying gurnards.

c. *fig.* † *Flying pension* (see quot.).

c 1770 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. xxiv. 337 In the meantime Sandwich obtained what was called a flying pension, that is, it was to commence if he lost his place.

d. *Flying horse, mare*, a certain throw in wrestling.

1713 SIR T. PARKYNS *Inn-Play* (1714) 41 Flying Horse. [Described at length.] 1754 FOOTE *Knight's* I. Wks. 1799 I. 67 We don't wrestle after your fashion... we all go upon close hugs or the flying mare. 1823 in 'JON BER' *Slang*.

2. That passes (usually, that passes quickly) through the air.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiii. 25 Wilt thou be so cruel and extreme unto a flyenge leaf. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 7 b, A flying, shutting, or falling star. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* II. 61 A backe-sounding echo of fiery flying shots. 1756 COWLEY in *Roxb. Bull.* VII. 449 Martha took the flying Ball. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 54 A very flat, loose, flying, sandy coast. 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 187 The flying sands from the eastern country.

† b. *Old Chem.* = VOLATILE. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Compl. Alch.* VI. in Ashm. (1652) 161 Spyrith which fleynge are.

3. Floating loosely, fluttering, waving. Hence in wider sense, Attached so as to have freedom of movement, hanging loose. *Flying jib*, 'a light sail set before the jib, on the flying jib-boom'.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 54 This flying Trench is to be made in all proportion like a plain full english Snaffle. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 347 To spread the flying Canvass for the Fleet. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 239 They carry... a flying topsail. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xli. Their flying jib-booms were... pointed over the taffrails of their predecessors. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 4 A red cap, a jacket with flying sleeves. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 201 To give lightness to 'flying drapery'.

b. In *fig.* phrase, (*To come off, out of it*) with *flying colours*: with outward signs of success and victory. Cf. COLOUR *sb.* 7 d, and COME *v.* 61 f.

1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. 1, We came off with flying colours. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* II. 63 The tenant farmers... do they come out of it with any flying colours?

† c. *Under or with a flying seal* (= F. *sous cachet volant*): said of a letter with a seal attached but not closed, so that it may be read by a person who is requested to forward it to its destination.

1638 W. PERKINS in *Lisnore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 15 He... prayeth y^e your lordship would be pleased to send y^e your order vp to him, with a flying scale. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VII. 540, I enclose the letter which I have written to the Prince Regent under a flying seal.

4. That passes or travels swiftly, that passes by rapidly or rushes along; rapid. *Flying leap*: a running jump. *Flying handicap, mile*: one in which the starting-post is passed at full speed.

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr.* Char. ix. 30 He got to the flying River side. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 316 O'er th' Elean Plains, thy well-breath'd Horse Impels the flying Carr. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1794 Each minute of the flying Hours is precious. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 158 Earth rolls back beneath the flying steed. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. (1810) 31 Of men And manners treating with a flying pen. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* viii. (1804) 187 A large crevasse... forcing us to take a flying leap. a 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 5/3 Windle has done the 'flying' mile in 1 min. 56 4-5 secs. 1894 *Daily News* 21 May 7/1 The Flying Handicap I shall leave to Moonflower.

† b. *esp.* in *flying post*, a post travelling by relays of horses, an express. Also (17-18th c.) in *flying coach* (also *machine, carriage*, etc.), the ordinary designation for a swift stage coach; *flying packet*, a packet sent by 'flying post'.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI.* (an. 38) 177 Richard Duke of Yorke... by... flying postes, was advertised of the great victorie. 1669 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 153, 1669 Apr. 5—Monday) flying coaches set up. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/1 Last Night... a Flying Paquet... brought us the... News of the Death of our Late Gracious Sovereign. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 29 Sept., On the 19th came by a Flying Post a Paquet from Court. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 222 She had set out in the flying-coach. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 25 Sept. 4/2 One of the flying Machines from this City to London. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 378 At the close of the reign of Charles II, flying carriages ran thrice a week from London to all the chief towns.

c. Passing, flitting; hasty, transient; *esp.* of a trip or visit. Also, Rapidly constructed, temporary.

1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 259 This indeed was a flying observation, or taken, as the French would say, *en passant*. 1806 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 52 Mr. Beckley then supposed he should take a flying trip to London. 1844 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 7 July, I shall probably pay a flying visit to town... before the session is over. 1857 CRESS CANNING in *Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 332 The superintendent of telegraphs... goes to lay down a flying line to Lucknow if possible. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 286 A Carthaginian army... made flying expeditions to other parts. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 168 It is impossible... now, to give even a flying explanation.

d. *Mil. and Naval.* (Sometimes with mixture of sense 5; all the expressions are from Fr.) Said of a body of troops, or a squadron of ships, designed and organized for rapid movement, as in *flying* † *army, brigade, column, fleet, hospital, party,*

squadron. Flying artillery: a corps trained to rapid evolutions. *Flying camp*: see CAMP 2 b. *Flying sap* (see quot. 1876). Also FLYING-BRIDGE.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 391 With a flying Brigade marching out of Antwerp. 1667 PEPPYS *Diary* 28 Feb., We do intend to keep but a flying fleet this year. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 181/3 The Flying Army that has been so long designed, will be speedily formed. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 116 He... like a Storm swept with his flying Squadrons all the Plain. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4690/2 A flying Party will encamp in the Neighbourhood. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 90 The stores belonging to the Flying Artillery. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 624 The flying columns which go out from Aldershot. *Ibid.* 636 For moving columns... flying hospitals are organized. 1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.*, *Flying sap*, a sap formed by placing and filling several gabions at the same time... Also applied to the usual formation of the second parallel in the attack.

transf. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 161 He manag'd himself so with his flying Squadron, that it gave no little disgust to the Crowns. 1872 *Daily News* 22 Aug., A 'flying brigade'... has been formed to examine tickets at unexpected stations.

5. That lies about.

a. Of a tale, rumour, etc.: Circulating without definite authority. *Flying sheet*: a leaflet printed for distribution broadcast.

1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5 I. 20, I... never hadde tydings of this matter, but by seyd lettres and other fleynge tales. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxiii. 150 This was but a fleeing newes. 1630 LD. DUNGARVAN in *Lisnore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 157 There was a flying report beere that [etc.]. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 40, I hope they are but flying stories. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat. Wks.* II. 10 The light squadrons of occasional pamphlets and flying sheets. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 374 There had been flying rumours that a Lord Keeper... would soon be appointed. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* II. liii. 322 One must trust to a variety of flying and floating sources.

† b. Of a person's mind: Volatile, unsettled.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 177 Wytles men of fleynge mynde.

† c. Of a hound: Apt to 'fly about'; not steady. 1684 R. II. *School Recreat.* 13 Bring them abroad with the... best Hunting Hounds; (all babbling and flying Curs being left at home).

d. Of pains: Passing irregularly from one part of the body to another; migratory.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 199 The internal use of Bath water in flying pains and weaknesses of the limbs.

e. Itinerant. *Flying stationer* (slang): see quot.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Flying Stationers*, ballad-singers and hawkers of penny histories.

f. *Flying reed* (Mining): see quot.

1798 J. KEIR *Min. Staffordsh.* in S. Shaw *Hist. Staff. Gen. Hist.* 119 These two beds [of coal]... when thus separated acquire the name of the Flying Reed. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxv. 470.

6. = FLEEING *ppl. a.*

1594 GREENE *Selimus Wks.* 1881-3 XIV. 287 Ding downe the flying Persians with their swords. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 416 To persecute from far the flying Doe. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 116 The massacre of many thousands of the flying Bastarnæ. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 641 Flying foot soldiers... were constantly coming in.

Flying bridge. [f. FLYING *ppl. a.*] † a.

Used by Caxton to render Fr. *pont-levis* (draw-bridge). † b. (See quot. 1727 s. v. FLOATING-BRIDGE).

c. A temporary bridge for military purposes, *esp.* (see quot. 1876).

1489 CANTON *Faytes of A. II.* xxxv. Kij, Pount leveiz that be made faste thereto whiche are called flyghing byrreges. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1043/3 The Munster Troops... have repassed the Weser... over a Flying-bridge above this City. 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* IV. 340, I had but just cross'd the River upon a flying Bridge. 1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.*, *Flying Bridge*, consists of one or more barges moored by a long cable to a point in the centre of the stream. When the barge is properly steered in a current sufficiently strong, it is swept by it from one bank to the other.

Flying buttress. A prop or stay (usually carried by a segment of an arch), springing from a pier or other support, and abutting against a structure, for the purpose of resisting thrust. = ABOBOUTANT, *arch-buttress* (ARCH sb. III).

1669 SIR C. WREN in C. Wren *Parentalia* (1750) 304 The Ailes, from whence arise Bows or Flying Buttresses to the Walls of the Navis. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* IV. One of the flying buttresses of the chapel. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iv. 150 The Flying Buttress... is often found in Norman work, but concealed under the roof of the triforium.

Flying fish. [f. FLYING *ppl. a.* + FISH.] A name given to two kinds of fish (*Dactylopterus* and *Exocoetus*), which are able to rise into the air by means of enlarged wing-like pectoral fins.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 There be many w[h]alefysshes and flyinge fysshes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 182 On the eleventh day... two flying fishes fals in his boat. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 86 As the flying fish leap From the Indian deep.

b. A constellation of the Southern Hemisphere. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemot's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335.

Flying fox. [f. FLYING *ppl. a.* + FOX.] A family of fruit-eating bats (*Pteropidae*) found only in the tropical regions of the East and in Australia.

1759 HIRST in *Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) III. 95 They have heads like foxes, and... are covered with hair of a reddish hue; for which reason they are generally called 'flying foxes'. 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *2 Years N. S. Wales* (1828) I. 294 Our flying fox is an immense bat. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon*

(1860) I. 135 The Roussette of Ceylon (the Flying-Fox as it is usually called by Europeans).

Flyingly, *adv. rare.* With flying colours. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 256 Studying what to say, that she may come off as flyingly as she can.

Flying squirrel. [f. FLYING *ppl. a.*] A name given to two genera (*Pteromys* and *Sciuropterus*) of *Sciuridae*, which can float through the air by means of an extension of skin connecting their fore and hind limbs.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 27 A small beast they have they call Assapanick, but we call them flying Squirrels. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 362 The Flying-Squirrel, with Wings like those of a Bat. 1849 SK. *Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 14 It is in the possession of a lateral fold of skin, forming, when extended, a parachute... that the flying squirrels are distinguishable from the ordinary group.

Fly-leaf. [f. FLY *sb.* + LEAF.] A blank leaf at the beginning or end, but *esp.* at the beginning, of a book; the blank leaf of a circular, etc.

1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* IX. 160 The fly-leaves... in the family Bible. 1869 ROGERS in *Adam Smith's W. N. I.* Pref. 19 It contains a characteristic note by the author on the flyleaf. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. 1. 26 On the flyleaf of the first volume... is found the following memorandum.

Flyman. [f. FLY *sb.* + MAN *sb.*]

1. One who drives a fly (*sb.* sense 3 b). 1845 P. O. *Directory* 6 *Home Co.* 631/2 Bull Henry, flyman. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* I. iv, Two flymen... did not solicit him as a fare.

2. *Theatr.* A man stationed in the 'flies' to work the ropes, etc.

1883 H. IRVING in *Lond. Figaro* 6 Jan. 15/3 The flyman may be said to carry some of the destiny of the performance in the hollow of his hand.

Fly-net. [f. FLY *sb.* + NET.]

1. A net to keep away flies.

a 1000 *Judith* 47 (Gr.) Pier was eallgylden fleohnet. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 896 *Fly-net* 1... a net of meshes or a fringe of leather strips, to protect a horse from flies. 2. A net in an open window to prevent entrance of flies.

† 2. = *butterfly-net.* *Obs.*

1737 P. COLLINSON in *Darlington Mem.* (1849) 90 Pray take one or two, with the fly-nets, in a bag by thy side.

Flyre, dial. form of FLEEN.

Flysch (flif). *Geol.* [Swiss dial.] A series of tertiary strata occurring in the Alps, consisting of slates, marls, and fucoidal sandstones.

[1827 B. STUDER in *Leonhard's Ztschr. f. Mineral.* I. 39 (translated) The prevailing slaty alterations are in the country called *Flysch*, a name which we may suitably extend to the entire formation.] 1853 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 9) 124 The nummulitic limestone, together with the overlying fucoidal grit and shale, called 'Flysch', in the Alps, belongs to the... Eocene group. 1875 CROLL *Climate and Time* xvii. 280.

Fly-sheet. [f. FLY *v.* + SHEET = *flying-sheet*: see FLYING *ppl. a.* 5 a.]

1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, *Fly-sheet*, a description of handbill or two or four-page tract. 1889 WORCESTER *Suppl.*, *Fly-sheet*, an advance sheet announcing a newspaper; a prospectus.

Fly-slow, a. *rare*—1. That flies slowly.

1632 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 150 (2nd folio), The flye-slow hounes. [A plausible but doubtful conjecture; the other folios and the quartos read *stie* (or *slye*) *slow*.]

Flyte: see FLITE.

Fly-the-garter. [f. the vbl. phrase to *fly the garter*.] A game in which the players leap from one side of a 'garter' or line of stones over the back of one of their number.

1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. (1889) III. 153, I must... make Wordsworth and Coleman play at leap-frog, or keep one of them down a whole half-holiday at fly-the-garter. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Ralph Bailiff, Happy Xmas* 161 Prisoner's base and fly-the-garter in the great bare playground.

Fly-trap. [f. FLY *sb.* + TRAP.]

1. A trap to catch flies. 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 382 A fly-trap which he had that morning invented.

2. A fly-catching plant, *esp.* *Apocynum androsaemifolium*. Venus's fly-trap = *Dionaea muscipula*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Earth* VIII. v. viii. 162 The flower, which goes by the name of the fly-trap. 1776 LEE *Bot.* 276 *Dionaea*, Venus's flytrap. 1841 in MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treasury*.

3. *slang.* The mouth.

c 1795 M. G. LEWIS in *Spirit Pub. Jmrls.* (1798) I. 323 The bride shuts her fly trap; the stranger complies.

Fly-up-the-creek. U.S. [f. vbl. phrase.]

1. A popular name of the small green heron, *Butorides virescens*. Hence used as a nickname for an inhabitant of Florida.

1857 BÜCHMANN in *Herrig's Archiv.* XXI. 166 Fly-up-the-creek 1) Ein in Florida häufiger Sumpfvogel. 2) Spitzname der Einwohner von Florida. 1869 TURNBULL *Birds E. Pennsylv.* 37 Green Heron... Fly-up-the-creek.

2. Agiddy, capricious person (*colloq.*, (*Cent. Dict.*).

Fly-wheel. [f. FLY *sb.* + WHEEL.] A wheel with a heavy rim, attached to a revolving shaft, in order either to regulate the motion of the machinery, or to accumulate power. (Cf. FLY *sb.* 2 c.)

[1782 WATT *Patent* in *Muirhead Mech. Invent.* Watt III. 71 The heavy fly *xx* is put in motion by means of a pinion or smaller wheel *y* fixed upon its axis.] 1784 *Ibid.* 105 The rod *E*... turns the fly wheel M M. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 321 This engine had no fly-wheel, and went sluggishly and irregularly. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 89 The engine

was provided with a flywheel working at one side to carry the crank over the dead points.

fig. 1876 T. HARRY *Hand Ethelb.* (1890) 106 A steadying power. A flywheel, in short, to the concern.

† **Fnastr**, *sb.* Obs. [OE. *fnæst* str. masc., f. root of ON. *fnasta*, *fnúsa* to snort, breathe hard.] Breathe. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 100 Hyt bring[ð] forð þane fnastr. a 1250 *Onl & Night*. 44 Wel neð hire fnastr at-schet.

† **Fnastr**, *v.* Obs. rare. [OE. **fnæstian*, f. prec.; cf. OHG. *fnāstōn*.] *intr.* To breathe hard, pant; also quasi-*trans.* to breathe out (fire).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechdoms* II. 242 Fnastrād swiðe. c 1300 *Harvelok* 548 He [ne] mouthe speke, ne fnastr, Hwere he wolde him bere or lede. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1702 His felages fallen hym to, þat fnastrd ful þike. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 878 þe orible oxin. þat fyre out fnastr.

Hence **Fnastr**ing *vbl. sb.*, breathing, snorting.

1382 *Wyclif Jer.* viii. 16 Fro Dan is herd the fnastring of his hors. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 171 These balful bestes were . . . full flaumond of fyre with fnastring of loth.

† **Fnese**, *v.* Obs. [OE. **fnōsan* (whence *fnōsung* 'sternutatio' (Wr.-Wülck. 162), *fnōra* 'sternutatio' (Corp. Gloss.), *ge-fnōsan* to sneeze (see below), cognate with Du. *fniesen*, ON. *fnýsa* (Da. *fnýse*, Sw. *fnýsa* to snort).]

The wk.-grade of the root **fnōs-* (cogn. with Gr. *πνέειν*, root **fnō-* to breathe) is represented in OE. *fnōra* sneezing (Corp. Gloss.). Closely parallel in sound and sense, though belonging to a different ablaut series, are ON. *fnasa* (see FNAST *sb.*) and *fnúsa* (—**fnōs-ja*) to snort.]

intr. To sneeze; also, to puff, snort. Hence **Fne**sing *vbl. sb.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülck. 162 *Sternutatio* . . . snytinge, nel fneosing. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 62 He speketh in his nose And fneseth faste. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xi. (1495) 230 Constantyne sayth that fnesyng is a violent meynunge of y^e brayne to putte out superfluytees of fumosities therof. c 1400 *Beryn* 42 And bere-with she gan to fnese.

Fo, obs. form of **Few** *a.*, **Foe**, **Foh** *int.*

Foa, **foan**, obs. forms of **Foe** sing. and pl.

Foad, var. of **Fode** *v.* Obs., to beguile.

Foal (*fōl*), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 *fol*a, 3-7 *fole*, (4 *fol*, fowle), 4-6 *foil*(e), *foole*, (5 *fool*, folle, *foyl*(1)e, 6 *foule*), 5-7 *foale*, (7 *phoale*), 6- *foal*. [Com. Teut., OE. *fol* wk. masc. = OFris. *folla* (for **fol*a) (MDu. *volen*, *veulen*, Du. *veulen*), OHG. *folo* (MHG. *vōl*, *vole*, Ger. *föhlen* neut.), ON. *fole* (Da. *fole*, Sw. *fåle*), Goth. *fula* :—O Teut. **folon-*, cognate with Gr. *πῶλος*, L. *pullus*.]

1. The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds; properly, one of the male sex, a colt; but also used where the sex is not specified, a colt or filly.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xi. 4 And foerdon onfundon fol a zebunden. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 69 Þonne gemete zyt þær coselan geselede & hire folan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 He funden an asse mid fole. 1382 *Wyclif Zech.* ix. 9 A fole, sone of the asse. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Esop* v. x, He sawe a mare and her yong foole with her. 1535 *Act 27 Item VIII.* c. 6. § 2 Two mares . . . apte and able to beare folis. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* iv. 746 The Priestess . . . cuts the forehead of a new-born fole. 1794 *COLERIDGE To Ing. Ass.* 1 Poor little fole of an oppressed race! 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 128 The spinal stripe is much commoner in the foal than in the full-grown animal.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 27 How can the fole amble, if the hors and mare trot?

b. Phrases. *In foal*, with foal, (of a mare): pregnant. † *Tattered as a (fettered or tattered) foal*, of a person: ragged; also, rough, shaggy.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 1537 Som gas tatird als tatird foles. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xi. 335 Bothe hors and houndes and alle other bestes Medled nouzte wyth here makes þat with fole were. a 1400 [see BAGGED]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 4 Now ar we . . . tatyrd as a foylle. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 68 They [mares] maye not be rydden . . . when they be with foole. 1727 *SWIFT Modest Proposal* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 66 Their mears in foal. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 226 A fine black mare far gone with foal.

c. Applied to the young of the elephant or camel. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xlii. (1495) 803 Elyphautes goo wyth foole two yeres. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 163 An Indian, who had brought up from a foal a white Elephant.

† 2. A horse. Obs.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 589 Horne zede to stable: Þar he tok his gode fole. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 173 þe fole þat he ferkes on. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5588 Fare wele, my faire foole þou failid me neuire. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. xiv. 89 O moist forcy steyd, my lovyt foill.

3. *Coal-mining.* (See *quots.*)

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 158 What are termed lads or foals; supplying the inferior place at a machine called a tram. 1835 S. OLIVER *Ramb. Northumb.* i. 41 Where a youth is too weak to put the tram by himself, he engages a junior assistant, who is called the foal.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as foal fair, (objective) -getter; also foal-bit (see *quots.*); foal-teeth, the first teeth of a horse.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), **Fole-bit* and *Fole-foot*, two sorts of Herbs. 1755 *JOHNSON*, *Foalbit*, *Foalfoot*, plants. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/6 A foal dinner held after the Holbeach *foal fair. 1809 *Spirit Publ. Yrnl.* (1810) XIII. 61 He is a sure *foal-getter. 1666 *SIR W. HOFER tr. Solleysel's Compl. Horsen.* v. 19 A little before a Horse hath attained to the Age of thirty Months. . . he hath twelve *foal-teeth in the fore part of his mouth. 1855 *FARMER'S Dict.* (Wilson) I. 21 The foal's nippers . . . technically called . . . foal teeth—are easily distinguished.

Foal (*fōl*), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*; cf. mod. Ger. *föhlen*.]

1. *trans.* To bear or bring forth (a foal); said of a mare, she-ass, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frith's T.* 247 The fend. . . yow fech body and bones, As ferforthly as ever wer ye folid! 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. viii. (1495) 756 The asse foolyth selde two coltes. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* I. 71 His Mare. . . had foaled a Colt. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Colt*, When your Colts are foalen you may let them run with their Dams till about Michaelmas. 1887 *MISS BRADDON Like & Unlike* i, He would buy the maddest devil that was ever foaled if he fancied the . . . paces of the beast.

2. *absol. or intr.* To give birth to a foal.

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 129, I have y^e mares wt foole, and when they folyn, I gif the better [etc.]. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 18 They [Asses] will not Fole in the sight of man. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 151 About September they take their Mares into the house again where they keep them till they foal.

b. Of a ewe: To yean. ? U.S. only.

1883 P. E. GIBBONS in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 652/2 The ewes are. . . kept until they have foaled.

3. To get (a mare) in foal. rare.

1891 T. H. WENSTER *Lct. to Chaplin in Times* 9 Nov. 10/5 The horse. . . had foaled his mares well.

† **Foalage**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *FOAL sb.* + -AGE; cf. *COLTAGE*.] = **FOALHOOD**.

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. i. 2 Both in their foilage, best strength, and old age. 1720 W. GIBSON *Dict. Horses* v. (1731) 71 He has been used from his foilage to the eating of this or that sort.

Foalfoot (*fōl-fūt*). Also foal's-foot. Forms: see **FOAL**, **FOOT**. [Named from the shape of the leaves.]

1. = **COLTSFOOT** 1.

a 1400 in *Archæologia* XXX. 407/1 Folesfoth. . . & y^e smale clove is all on. 1578 *LYTE Dodocens* i. xii. 20 This [Tussilago] is called in English Fole foote. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Foal-foot.

attrib. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., Home-made foal-foot wine used to be common in Leicestershire.

2. = **ASARABACCA**.

1538 *TURNER Libellus, Folfot, Asarum.* 1615 T. THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Vulgago*. . . folefoote, or Asarabacca.

3. Applied to other plants resembling the preceding, as sea foalfoot, *Convolvulus Soldanella*.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbs* (E. D. S.) 20 *Brassica marina*. . . may be called in english sealfote. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* 690 Soldanella is called. . . in English. . . of some sea Foalfoote. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 184 White Canada Folesfoot.

Foalhood (*fōl-hūd*). [f. *FOAL sb.* + -HOOD.]

The state or time of being a foal.

1892 *Edin. Rev.* 7 Jan. 44 A mare which has been well cared for during foalhood.

Foaling (*fōl-in*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FOAL v.* + -ING 1.] The bringing forth of a foal or of young.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* x. vi. (1495) 377 A mere in traueille of folung. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 258 It is mortal to their [Camels'] young ones to taste the dams milk for two days after their foaling. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Apr. This early time of foaling is prejudicial to the strength. . . of foals.

Foaling, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] = next.

1885 *Bell's Life* 15 June 1/3 Foaling mares.

Foaly (*fōl-i*), *a.* Of a mare: In foal.

1853 *SURTEES Sponge's Tour* xxiii. 122 Farmer Stubble, on the foaly mare.

Foam (*fōm*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *fām*, *faam*, (3 *fam*), 3-6 *fame*, 4-8 *fome*, (5 *foome*), 7 *foame*, 7-9 *Sc. faem*(e, fame, faim, feim, feame, 6-foam. [OE. *fām* str. (?masc. or neut.) = OHG. *feim* (MHG. *veim*, Ger. *feim*) masc. :—WGer. **faimo-* :—pre-Teut. **poimo-* or **phoimo-*. A parallel form with suffix -*no-* instead of -*mo-* appears in Oslav. *pěna*, Skr. *pheṇa*, foam.

Joh. Schmidt regards the -*mo-* and -*no-* forms as divergent representations of an original with -*mu-* suffix, and considers the Lat. *spuma* (—**spōimā*) foam, *pūmex* pumice-stone, Zend *paēman*, Lith. *pėnas* milk, to be also cognate.]

1. The aggregation of minute bubbles formed in water or other liquids by agitation, fermentation, effervescence, ebullition, etc.

Being the proper word for the product of the agitation of the waves, foam is more dignified than the synonymous *froth*, and usually implies more copious production.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 426 *Famsalica*: leasung vel faam. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 261 His name Both of the water and of the fome. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 546 Whygh as the seys faine. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. viii. 76 The bittir blastis. . . Throw. . . salt fame, and wilsum wayis . . . can ws drive. 1611 *BIBLE Hos.* x. 7 Her King is cut off as the fome vpon the water. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* iv. 50 That water is best for outward uses which will bear sope best, and make the greatest fome therewith. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* II. i. (1734) 32 Eggs. . . when beat into a Fome with Alum. 1786 *BURNS Scotch Drink* ii, Guid auld Scotch Drink! Whether. . . thou. . . ream o'er the brink, In glorious faem. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* iv. 64 The foam of the sea becomes opaque white, by the light being scattered from the particles of water into which a wave is broken.

transf. and fig. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26693 (Cott.) Quat es mans lijf bot foam. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 102 Mon is mad of feble fom. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. vi. iii. 155 The foam of mankind. . . the idle moneyed populations from all countries. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Test* 414 The meadows tossed their foam of flowers.

b. *spec.* The foaming saliva issuing from the mouth, e.g. in epilepsy, rabies, etc. Also, the froth of perspiration which gathers on the coat of a horse or other animal from intense exertion.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* iii. ix. [xi]. (1890) 184 Pa faam of his muðe ut code. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 231/409 Brenninde fom out of is mouth. . . he caste. c 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 913 Thourgh the moult the fom was wight. 1388 *Wyclif Luke* ix. 39 A spirit takith hym, and sudenli he. . . hurthliþ down, and to drawith hym with fome. 1612 *DRAVTON Poly-olb.* xii. 202 Two Boares. . . with their gnashing teeth their angry foame doe bite. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iv. 312 The pois'nous Foam Through the deep wound instil'd. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 237 Her horse was covered with foam.

fig. 1555 *BP. BONNER Profitable Doctrine* Sig. N iiii b, Baptysme. . . doeth. . . so weaken. . . y^e fome, or rage of concupiscence in vs. . . that [etc.]. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 872/1 King Henrie. . . is reported. . . to cast out his fome against Luther. 1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. xix. § 11 Our Churches, in the foame of that good spirit which directeth such ferie tongues, they terme spitefully the temples of Baal.

† c. *Foam of lead* = **LITHARGE**. *Foam of nitre* = **APHRONITRE**. *Foam of oil* = **LEES**. *Foam of Copperas* = **COLOCOTHAR**. Obs.

1538 *ELVOT Dict., Amurca*, the mother or fome of all oyles. *Ibid.*, *Molybditis*, the spume or fome of leade. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 421 The fome of nitre. . . is commended as the best of all. 1623 *COCKERAM* II, The Foame that riseth from Lead tryed, *litargie*. 1631 *WIDDOWES Nat. Philos.* 24 Red vitrioll, or the fome of Copperasse.

2. *Foaming water*, the sea; (in early use occas. *pl.*) also salt, sea, water foam. *arch. (poet.)*.

a 1000 *Rüdtles* iii. 4 (Gr.) 3ifen bið zewezed. . . fam zewalcen. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 476/508 Huy gonno to selli swiþe in þat salte fom. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14409 (Trin.) Moyses. . . ladde þem þourze þe see fome. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 137 Over fomes they flett withoutyn fayle. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40, I sat doune to see the flouyng of the fame. 1613 J. D[ENNIS] *Angling* i. xxx, Long ere Phœbus set in Western fome.

3. *Min.* = **APHRITE**.

† 4. [from the *vbl.*] The action of foaming.

1573 *BARET Alu.* F 823 The fome, or sprinkling vp of new wine, in ale we call it working.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*

a. General comb.: (a) simple attrib., as foam-bell, -flake, -froth, -globe, -wake, -whirl, -wreath; (b) objective, as foam-curler; (c) instrumental and originative, as foam-beat, -bedappled, † -bespawled, -born (also quasi-*sb.*), -crested, -flecked, -flowered, -girt, -lit, -painted, -white, -wrought, adjs.; also foam-like adj. and adv.

1777 *WARTON Poems, Ode viii.* vi, Banks. . . Fenc'd by the *foam-beat pier. 1633 [J. FISHER] *True Trojans* iv. i, Hyperions Sonne Shall couch in West his *fome-bedappled iades. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 307 Light as the. . . *foam-bells floating on the brine. 1612 *DRAVTON Poly-olb.* ii, Notes 33 Old Proteus hath been knowne. . . to spunge his *foame-bespawled beard. 1862 E. ARNOLD in *Fraser's Mag.* July 114 The *Foam-Born's beauty. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 85 Still reigned the foam-born Aphrodite. a 1795 *BURNS Lament* 5 Ye *foam-crested billows, allow me to wail. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 51 A Lepanto like host of unfatigable flood-bickerers, and *foam-curlers. 1803 *TENNYSON Dream Fair Wom.* x, Crisp *foam-flakes scud along the level sand. 1842 *SIR A. DE VERE Song of Faith* 253 *Foam-flecked waves. 1876 *SWINBURNE Erechth.* (ed. 2) 448 The *foam-flowered sea. 1583 *STANLEY Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 21 In *foam froth pictures, wyth Trojan treasur, ar vpborne. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* xl x, On a *foam-girt crag. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* vi. vii, *Foam-globes on her eddies ride. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyric Poems* 117 Pennons toss'd *foam-like o'er the fray. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* (1890) 34 Ladies in their foam-like dresses. 1793 *WORDSW. Deser. Sk.* 249 They cross the chasmy torrent's *foam-lit bed. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 62 Her Alabaster wals were all furred and *fome-painted. 1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* iii. 210 They see. . . a *foam-wake as the wet oars toss on high. 1841 in *S. C. Hall Ireland* (1843) III. 175 O'er the *foam-white waves. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* i. xvii, The *foam-wreaths which the faint tide wove. *Ibid.* vi. iv, Like *foam-wrought waterfalls.

b. Special comb.: foam-bow, a bow, similar to a rainbow, formed by sunlight upon foam or spray; foam-cock (see *quot.*); foam-dock, † soap-wort (*Saponaria officinalis*); foam-omelet, -sauce (*Cookery*), a dish so called from its frothy appearance; foam-spar, foam-stone, see **APHRITE** and **APHRODITE**.

1830 *TENNYSON Enone* 60 The *foambow brightens When the wind blows the foam. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 897/1 *Foam-cock (Steam-engine), a cock at the water-level to blow off scum. c 1500 *Gloss. Harl.* 3388 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 327/1 *Fome cok. 1892-4 *Encycl. Cookery* (Garrett) II. 21/1 *Foam Omelet. *Ibid.* II. 400/1 *Foam Sauce.

Foam (*fōm*), *v.* Forms: a. 1 *fōman*, 3 *femin*, *feamen*, *south. vemen*, 4 *feme*; B. 4-7 *fome*, (4 *south. vome*, 5 *fomyn*), 5 *fame*, 7 *foame*, 6-foam. [OE. *fōman* = OHG. *feiman* (MHG. *veimen*, G. *feimen*) :—WGer. **faimjan*, f. **faim-FOAM sb.* In 14th c. the OE. word was superseded by a new formation on the *sb.* (without umlaut).]

1. *intr.* To emit foam; *esp.* to froth at the mouth; also with *out*. Often as a hyperbolic description of vehement rage or wrath. Also of a horse, etc.: To be covered with foam (of perspiration). Cf. **FOAM sb.** 1 b.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 18 *Spumat*, fæmēð. a 1225 *Juliana* 68 As an burst bar, þat grunde his tuskes ant feng on to femin. a 1350 *Life Jesus* 223 Bete and bite it wolde. . . And gremny with is teth and feme. 1430 *LYDG.*

Chron. Troy ii. xii. Mine hors.. Fomyng full whyte vpon euery syde. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 99 Pe man.. fomyd out at his mouth. a1529 SKELTON *Elynour Runnyng* 341 Her mouth fomyd. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 255 He [Caesar].. foam'd at mouth, and was speechlesse. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 113 He snorts, he foams. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 349, I expected every moment to see them fall down in convulsions [and] foam at the mouth. 1852 MRS. STOVE *Uncle Tom's C.* xl, Legree, foaming with rage, smote his victim to the ground.

fig. 1817 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* III. 303 A tedious invective, foaming at the mouth of its text with quotations and authorities. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 248 He [Byron].. foams at things and creatures not worth a glance.

b. Const. † of, † on, with (blood).

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7261 The fas in the fell fast femyt on blode. c1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 959 Hys mouthe famed of blode. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F 821 He fometh with bloud at the mouth.

†2. To come forth in foam. *Obs.*

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1572 Pe frobe fomed at his mouth unfayre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxx. (1495) 244 The blood fomith wyth cough and traueyle and ache.

3. Of water or other liquid: To froth, gather foam. Also, to run foaming along, down, over, etc. Also fig. To foam off, foam itself away: to pass away in foam.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxv. (1495) 456 For lightnesse of ayre that is closid water fomyth. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 169/2 Fomyng, spuma. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lvii. 20 The raging see.. whose water fometh with y^e myre. 1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 386 In wynter the water fomyth over. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vi. 21 My Naue. At whose burthen, The anger'd Ocean fomes. 1728 *Young Odes to King Wks.* (1757) I. 173 The torrent roar'd, and foam'd along. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 76 A mountain stream was now foaming down it. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x, Enthusiasm is a stream that may foam off in its own time. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Dk. Wellington* 126 Their surging charges foam'd themselves away.

b. Of a steam-boiler: To become filled with foam (Webster 1864).

4. a. *intr.* Of a drinking vessel: To be filled with foaming liquor. b. *trans.* To fill or brim with foaming liquor.

1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 341 Few can with me.. contend.. To.. foam the goblet with a purple stream. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 939 The cup is foaming with a nation's blood. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Mycerinus* 97 Flush'd guests, and golden goblets foam'd with wine.

5. *trans.* To send forth or emit in or like foam; to pour out with rage and violence. Chiefly fig.

1388 WYCLIF *Jude* 13 These ben.. wavis of the woode see, fomyng [1382 frothinge] out her confusions. a1535 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 579/1 Tindall.. fometh oute hys hyghe spiritual sentence in thys fashion. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E viij b, Two fyrie coursers foming clotted blood. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 898 They roam the earth.. foaming out their own disgrace. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 342 Leolin.. foam'd away his heart at Averill's ear.

†6. To cover with or as with foam. *Obs. rare.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 10219 With baire fawchons fell, femyt of blode. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & P.* lx. 5 The head spider (with wheat tuskes fonde like a bore).

7. *nonce-use.* To draw (a chariot) along with the accompaniment of foam.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 234 Have ye beheld the young God of the Seas?.. Have ye beheld his chariot, foam'd along By noble winged creatures he hath made?

Hence **Foamed** *ppl. a.*, covered with foam: only in *far-foamed*. **Foamer**, one who foams.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 577 [Epithets applied to wolves].. bloud-sucker, foamer. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 172 The far-foamed sands.

Foaming (*fōu-ming*), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FOAM.

1382 WYCLIF *Nun.* xi. 20 To the tyme that it [flesh].. be turnyd into fomyng. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F 821 A fomyng, spumatus. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 ¶ 11 He will fall into Ravings and Foamings, ill-becoming the Meekness of his Office. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 367 The heathen diviners had.. foamings at the mouth.

Foaming (*fōu-ming*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That foams.

¶ a1400 *Morte Arth.* 780 A blake bustous bere.. wyth fomaunde lyppez. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1133 With pat pe femand flode flashed in hys eghen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 1 His angry steede did chide his fomyng bitt. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 11 Do but stand vpon the Foaming Shore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 301 Over the foaming deep. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 580 Like the foaming priestesses.. among the ancients. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 506 To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxx. 92 The foaming grape of eastern France. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 253 William was still urging on his foaming horse.

Hence **Foamingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Bacensment*, foamingly. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iii. xix, The winter torrent rolls Down the deep-channell'd rain-course, foamingly. 1885 S. TROMBOLT *Aur. Bor.* II. 223 The river rushing foamingly downwards.

Foamless (*fōu-miles*), *a.* [f. FOAM *sb.* + -LESS.] Without foam; free from foam.

1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 412 The halcyons brood around the foamless isles. a1881 ROSSETTI *House Life* xii. The blue line of a foamless sea.

Foamy (*fōu-mi*), *a.* Forms: 1 *fāmi*z, *fēmi*z, 4-7 *fomy*, -ie, 6 *foomy*, *Sc. famy*, 7- *foamy*. [OE. *fāmiz*, *fēmi*z, f. *fām*, FOAM.]

1. Covered with foam, full of foam, frothy.

a1000 *Riddles* iv. 19 (Gr.) Fami^z winneð wæg wið wealle. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1208 *Dido*, The fomy bryld with

the bit of gold Governyth he. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii. vi. 151 The fomy mowthis of the haisty stedis. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iv. 589 The slippry God.. With foamy Tusks will seem a bristly Boar. 1748 WARTON *Enthusiast* 30 Whence a foamy stream, Like Anio, tumbling roars. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* xli. 331 They drain the foamy mug. 1821 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* x. 642 The wild waves curl their bleak and foamy heads.

2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, foam; of, pertaining to, or resembling foam.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. vi. (1495) 89 By medlynge of colera blood semyth redde.. by flewme it semyth watry and fomy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 397 The foamic moisture that shel-snails yeeld. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 155 The foamy surf That the wind severs from the broken wave. 1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 14 The foamy whitening Of the water below the mill. 1881 MALLOCK *Rom.* 19th Cent. II. 196 A cloud of foamy lilac-blossom.

Hence **Foaminess**.

1887 FENN *Devon Boys* xviii. 184 The waves lost their fierce foaminess.

Foangen, Foard, obs. ff. FANG *v.* and FORD.

Fob (*fɒb*), *sb.*¹ Of obscure origin. [Cf. FOB *v.* 1]

Can it be a corruption of OF. *forbe* (mod. *fourbe*) masc. rogue, fem. cunning trick? But this suggestion does not explain the apparent connexion of *fob sb.* and *v.* with *fop sb.* and *v.*, and Ger. *foppen*.]

†1. A cheat, impostor. *Obs. rare*—1.

The association with *faitour* seems to require this active sense rather than the passive one of 'dupe, fool' (= 15th c. sense of *fop*). Cf. Ger. slang *fopper*, in 16th c. a malingerer esp. one who counterfeits madness (see Kluge *Etym. Wb.* ed. 5), which is much the sense of *faitour*.

1393 LANGL. *P. P.* C. iii. 193 Makep of lyer a lang cart to lede alle þese opere, As fobbes and faitours.

2. A trick, an artifice. Now only slang, To come the fob on (U.S.): to impose upon, cheat, trick.

1622 MANDELL *Aleman's Guezman d'Alf.* ii. 243 Many men would deale more honestly.. if these fobs and gigs were not put into their heads by others. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 49 Such fobs and cheats are more tolerable.. in persons of mean fortunes. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fob*, a cheat, trick. 1852 JUDSON *Myst. N. York* i. vii. 62 'He come ze fob on some of ze nobilitie.

3. *Comb.*: † fob-action, a sham action (at law).

1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Cit.* 203 They should then arrest you in a Fob-action at his Suit. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) IV. 257 Endeavouring to steal a young lady.. by the help of bailiffs, who arrested her.. in a fob action. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s. v., A Fob (or sham) action.

Fob (*fɒb*), *sb.*² Also 7, 9 *Sc. fab*, 8 *fobb*. [Of unknown origin; cf. HG. dial. *fuppe* pocket, *fupfen*, *einfupfen* to pocket stealthily; a Ger. word *fupsack* is cited by Skinner.

If the word meant originally a secret pocket, it may be connected with Fob *v.* 1]

1. A small pocket formerly made in the waistband of the breeches and used for carrying a watch, money, or other valuables.

1653 BROME *Crt. Beggar* ii. i. Wks. 1873 I. i. 212 My Fob has been fubd day of six pieces. 1667 *St. Papers, Dom.* CXCI. No. 63. ii. The right side pocket.. and the small pocket or fobb. 1711 ANDERSON *Spectator* No. 77 ¶ 1, I saw him.. squirt away his watch.. into the Thames, and put up the Pebble, he had before found, in his Fob. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) iii. lxxxiii. 294 The.. young gentleman, with an hand in each fob, stood whistling an opera-tune. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Men.* 6 Whether diddling your subjects, and gutting their fobs. 1858 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, Mr. Nickleby replaced his watch in his fob.

b. *nonce-use.* The contents of the fob, 'cash'.

¶ c1680 *Royal Resolutions in Marvell's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 431 When plate was at pawn, and fob at an ebb.

2. U.S. = fob-chain.

1889 M'HATTON-RIPLEY *From Flag to Flag* xxiv. 211 The tempting fob that hung from his pocket. 1893 FARMER *Slang*, *Fob*, a watch chain or ribbon, with buckle and seals, worn hanging from the fob.

3. A trimming resembling a fob-chain.

1894 *Daily News* 22 Juné 6/6 Skirt trimmed on the hips with fobs of bright rose-pink velvet, two on either side.

4. *attrib.*, as *fob-pocket*, -*watch*; *fob-chain*, the chain attached to a watch carried in the fob.

1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 121 Beneath it [his waistcoat] a goodly 'fobchain protrudes. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii, With.. a gold watch in his 'fob pocket. 1884 BOWELL *Tax. in Eng.* III. iii. § 11 (1888) 273 A 'fob watch is in existence that belonged to Oliver Cromwell.

Fob (*fɒb*), *sb.*³ *dial.* a. Froth, foam; b. (See quot. 1890.)

1838 in HOLLOWAY *Province*. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Fob*, a little bunch or tuft, as of wool, etc.

Hence **Fob v., to froth or foam.**

1838 HOLLOWAY *Province*, *Fob*, to froth as beer does when poured out quickly. *E. Sussex.* 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Fob*, to froth as beer.

Fob (*fɒb*), *v.*¹ Also 6-7 *fub*, 6-7 *fobb* (e). See also FOP *v.* [First recorded late in 16th c.; cogn. with or f. FOB *sb.*¹ 1. Cf. Ger. *foppen* to deceive, befool.]

1. *trans.* To cheat, deceive, delude, trick, impose upon, 'take in'; also with *up*.

1583 GREENE *Manillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 102, I will not.. fobbe you with fayre wordes, and foule deedes. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 25 He.. would fobbe him vpp with a thousand vntruthes. 1647 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. iv, I won't be fub'd, ensure your self. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* i. v, While every one else he is fobbing, He still may be honest to me. 1861 *Standard* 4 Nov., They think themselves fobbed by our dextrous policy.

2. To bring or put into, or bestow upon, by jobbery or trickery; to palm or pass off upon. Also, to get up, procure, or promote by trickery; also with *up*. To fob in: to introduce in an underhand way. ? *Obs.*

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 68 Another young Gentlewoman, that had lesse offended, was fobbed into the place. 1664 241 These things were fob'd in by several Popes.. to serve their own turns. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 522 Here's.. the same Thing Fob'd upon the World over again. 1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 311 Which place was.. fobbed upon him. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 280 That Legendary Triumvirate found ways.. to fob into Timmouth's Gold-finding Legendary their own production of Winefred's Life. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxiii. 330 Don't fob upon us your girl with the Pagan name for Lady Jenny. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ld. Macartney* Wks. 1812 III. 126 No Janus he, with selfish views to fob. 1805 *Morning Chron.* 31 Aug. in *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1806) IX. 208 So now it was time.. To fob up an excuse for my sudden retreat. 1825 *Westm. Rev.* IV. 401 We find him with much point, pleasantry, and earnestness, fobbing an ale licence.

3. **Fob off**.

a. To put off deceitfully; to attempt to satisfy with an excuse or pretence; to baffle, cajole; to put off (a person) with (something of inferior quality or something less than he has been led to expect).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 37, I haue.. bin fub'd off, and fub'd off, from this day to that day. 1602 ROWLANDS *Green's Ghost* 8 Fubbing them off with these slender wasted blacke pots. 1650 COWLEY *Guardian* v. vii, I must not be fob'd off thus about my daughter. 1767 B. THORNTON tr. *Plautus* I. 318 The butchers.. Will.. fob you off With ram for weather mutton. 1842 BARRIAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* II. *Koro in Omnibus*, To exact such a sum For.. stalls and pit, And then fob us off with a Fal-de-rat-tit. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/5 Able-bodied paupers have been fobbed off with.. broth 'no better than hot water'.

† b. To put or shift off (a thing) by deceit or pretence; to get rid of, or set aside by a trick.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. i.* i. 97 You must not thinke To fobbe off our disgrace with a tale. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 16 It was not of old that a Conspiracie of Bishops could frustrate and fob off the right of the people.

c. To palm off upon (a person); cf. 2.

1894 *Times* 25 July 10/1 If a.. novel cannot be fobbed off upon the.. people of London.. it is rusticated.

Hence **Fobbing** *vbl. sb.*

a1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sec. Weapons* iv. i, Now you talk of fobbing, I wonder the Lady sends not for me according to promise?

Fob (*fɒb*), *v.*² [f. FOB *sb.*²] *trans.* To put into one's fob, to pocket; also with *up*.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fan.* *Paris* vi. 160 The rogue but counts how many guineas He's fobbed. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 35 The sailor.. styles them 'gentlemen', And fobs his money up. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 4 When the qualm is over [he] quietly fobs the Timepiece. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iv, The gentlemen in black silk stockings.. have been fobbing fees for three weeks.

Fobbery, *nonce-wd.* [f. FOB *sb.*¹ + -ERY.] Something of the nature of a pretence; a sham.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 177/1 These [rules] with a 100 more Fobberies and Focallaries are further set down.

Fobby, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* ? = FOGGY.

a1535 MORE *Wks.* 99 Glotony.. maketh.. the body fat & fobby. 1895 RYE *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Fobby*, soft, no substance.

† **Focage**, *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *focagium*, f. L. *focus*, F. *feu*: see FEUAGE.] = FEUAGE.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721-82 in BAILEY.

Focal (*fōu-kāl*), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *focalis*, f. *FOCUS*: see -AL. Cf. F. *focal*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a focus; collected or situated at a focus. *Focal point* = FOCUS 2.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. iii. 126 *note*, Whether the Convexity or Concavity of the Drum collects those Rays into a focal Point, or scatters them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 174 You may, by means of the focal rays from this glass, char or burn a piece of wood. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 185 The rays.. will.. converge to the focal point. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. iii. viii. 357 Perfect vision implies a focal adjustment of the eyes. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 264 *The residuum of.. lava.. in what may be called its focal reservoir.*

fig. 1755 *Young Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 239 Human thought, whose scattered rays must be collected, as it were, to a focal point, in order duly to warm our devotion. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 175 Titus, in order to be near the focal point of political intrigue and faction, had taken a house within the precinct of Whitehall.

2. *Math.* *Focal axis* (in a conic): the axis which passes through the real foci. *Focal conic* (i.e. ellipse or hyperbola): in the modular method of generating quadrics, a locus of the modular foci. *Focal curve*: the locus of foci of a surface. *Focal distance* (*a*) of the parabola: The distance between the focus and the vertex; (*b*) of the ellipse and hyperbola: The distance between the foci and the centre. *Focal lines*: in a quadric cone, the degenerate focal hyperbola. *Focal property*: any property of a geometrical locus involving the intersections of the locus with the absolute. † *Focal tangent*: a tangent from which the position of the foci of a central conic may be determined. *Umbilical focal conic*, in the umbilical method of generating quadrics, the locus of the focus.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 250 If *ch* meet the focal tangent in τ . 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 118 *A* the focal distance. 1885 LEUBESDORF *Cremona's Prof. Geom.* 255 The point in which a directrix cuts the focal axis. 1886 P. FROST *Solid Geom.* (ed. 3) 147 The fixed point is called an umbilical focus... and the locus of the focus the umbilical focal conic.

3. Optics. *Focal distance* or *length* (of a lens or mirror): the distance between the centre and the focus. *Focal plane*: the locus of the foci of different systems of parallel rays refracted through a lens. *Focal point*: the intersection of a focal plane with the axis of the lens.

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* No. 205. 960 The focal distance sought. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 170 An object-lens whose focal length is a little less. 1879 HARKAN *Eye-sight* vi. 81 A double concave glass of twelve inches focal distance. 1895 R. S. HEATH *Geom. Optics* (ed. 2) 82 An incident system of parallel rays will then converge to a point on the common focal plane. *Ibid.* 83 It is clear that *F* is the first focal point of the combined system.

fig. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 315 A colossal soul, he lies vast abroad on his times... requires a long focal distance to be seen. 1860 PATMORE *Faithful for Ever* 214 Love requires the focal space of reflection or of hope, Ere it can measure its own scope.

4. *Path.* Localized or centrally localized, as *focal disease*, *hemorrhage*, etc.

1890 in *Gould Med. Dict.*
Hence **Focally** *adv.*, at a focus.

1839 DE QUINCEY *War Wks.* 1863 IV. 280 The force of European opinion, focally converged upon the subject.

Focalize (*fō'käləiz*), *v.* [*f.* FOCAL *a.* + *-IZE*.]

1. *trans.* To bring (rays of light, heat, etc.) to a focal point (or focus); to focus.

1845 DE QUINCEY *Nat. Temp. Movem.* Wks. 1863 XI. 170 Light is focalized in the eye, sound in the ear. c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 29/2 The rays of heat may be collected and focalized.

fig. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* Introd. 26 The mirror which focalizes for their old age the gathered wisdom of a lifetime. 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 9 Dec. 609/1 At the various central offices, the information... can be focalized.

2. To adjust or arrange the focus of (the eye); also *absol.* and *refl.* (of the eye).

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Pract. Med.* XVII. 668 The supposed amaurosis of many observers... is the result of the loss of the power of focalizing. 1886 W. F. WARREN in *Honilet. Rev.* (U.S.) Jan. 54 Gradually focalizing our eyes for remoter objects. *Ibid.*, Your eye, even if rightly directed, is focalizing itself upon the wrong object.

Hence **Focalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Focalization**, the action of focalizing.

1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* iii. (1872) 119 Voltaire does not use these focalizing words and turns of composition. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 71 Spectacles... restoring to the eye its former focalizing power. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 23 Apr. 261/2 Focalization in the eye was accomplished by a most wonderful condition, that of flexibility in the crystalline lens. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 24 Aug., Such a focalization of all-around information on any one subject has rarely ever been witnessed.

Focaloid (*fō'kälöid*). *Math.* [*f.* as prec. + *-OID*.] A shell, in general indefinitely thin, bounded by two confocal ellipsoidal surfaces.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* § 494 The attraction of a homogeneous solid ellipsoid is the same through all external space as the attraction of a homogeneous focaloid of equal mass coinciding with its surface.

† **Focary**. *Obs.*—1 [ad. *L. focari-us*, *f. focus*: see *Focus sb.* and *-ARY*.] One who tends the hearth or fire.

c 1500 in *Myrr. Our Lady* (1873) Introd. xxi. *note*, In the order & degree of a lay brother or focary.

Foc(c)he, *obs.* form of *FETCH v.*

Focer, *var.* *FORCER*, *Obs.*, a chest or coffer.

Fochesave, *obs.* form of *VOUCHSAFE*.

Fochtyn, *Sc.* form of *fought*, *p. p.* of *FIGHT v.*

† **Focile**. *Anat. Obs.* Forms: 5 *fosile*, 6 *fau-cyllo*, *focyll*, *focil*, 6–8 *focile*. [ad. *med. Lat. focile*. Cf. *Pr. focil*, *Fr. focile*, *Pg.* and *It. focile*.]

The *med. Lat.* word was a transferred use of *focile* steel for striking fire (see *FUSIL*). The Arabian anatomists applied the word *zand*, one of a pair of sticks for producing fire by friction (dual *zandān*), to these bones on account of their shape; the *Lat.* translators rendered this by *focile* as being the word most nearly equivalent in literal sense.]

One of the bones of the fore-arm or of the leg. *Greater focile*, the ulna or tibia. *Lesser (or over) focile*, the radius or fibula.

c 1400 *Laufanc's Cirurg.* 157 *pe bombe*... conteynech his firste boon wip be extremite of be ouer fosile. 1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D ij b. The faucylles or forke bones. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 281 The great focile is that which susteineth the arme. 1638 A. READ *Treat. Chirurg.* ii. 15 [A] Taylor... fractured both the focils of the legge, a little below the knee. 1721 NAISH in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 228 The Ligament that ties the Fociles together.

attrib. 1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K i v b. Of what shape are y^e two focyl bones? 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* vii. (1888) 49 Of the two Focel bones... the lesse goeth from the Elbowe to the Thombe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Focil-bone*.

† **Focillate**, *v.* *Obs.*—0 [*f.* *L. focillāt-* *ppl.* stem of *focillā-re* to revive or refresh, *f. Focus*: see *Focus sb.* and *-ATE*.] (See *quots.*)

1676 in COLES. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Focillate*... to nourish, comfort, or refresh. 1721–90 in BAILEY.

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Hence † **Focillated** *ppl. a.* Also † **Focillation**. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Focillated*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Focillation*. 1721–90 BAILEY, *Focillation*.

Focimeter (*fōsīmētə*). *Photogr.* Also **focometer**. [*f.* FOC-US + *-METER*.] An instrument for finding the chemical focus of a lens which has not been properly achromatized.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* II. iv. 159 M. Claudet has also devised a very ingenious instrument for focusing, which he calls his Focimeter. 1891 S. P. THOMPSON in *Proc. R. Soc.* XLIX. 227 These principles are embodied in an instrument described in the paper, and called a focometer.

Focimetry (*fōsīmētrī*). Also **focometry**. [*f.* as prec. + *Gr. -μετρία* measurement.] Measurement of focal distance.

1881 G. R. PIGGOTT in *Nature* No. 622. 515 If now an over-corrected lens were substituted, the diffraction rings... and the nebulosity... exactly changed positions as regards focimetry. 1891 S. P. THOMPSON in *Proc. R. Soc.* XLIX. 225 The accepted methods of focimetry.

Focke, *obs.* *Sc.* form of *FOLK*.

Focoid (*fō'kōid*). [*f.* FOC-US + *-OID*.] One of the points in which every circle in a given plane meets the line at infinity in that plane.

1881 C. TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 308 The two focoids or circular points at infinity.

Focus (*fō'kōs*), *sb.* *Pl.* *foci*; also *focusses*, in England usually written irregularly *focusses*. [*a. L. focus* hearth, fireplace, in various modern uses.

The *Lat.* word was first used in sense 1 by Kepler (*Astron. pars optica* iv. 4, written in 1604); his reason for the choice of the name is not stated, but it is conjectured that the optical sense 2, 'burning point of a lens or mirror' (which is easily derived from the *lit.* sense) must have been already in existence; this would account for Kepler's use, as the 'burning point' or 'focus' of a parabolic mirror is situate at the geometrical 'focus' of its curvature. Sense 4 is from medical *Latin*. In all senses cf. *Fr. foyer*:—*L. *focarium f. focus*.]

1. *Geom. a.* In plane geometry: One of the points from which the distances to any point of a given curve are connected by a linear relation.

Also defined as a point from which a pair of isotropic tangents can be drawn to a curve; or as the intersection of tangents from the points in which the line at infinity meets a co-planar circle. (For definitions specially relating to the focus of a conic, see *quots.* 1881 and 1893.)

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 317 The focus of an hyperbole, is in the axis. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 272 Which two points are called the Focusses, or burning points. 1734 tr. *Maupertuis's Diss.* 19 in *Keill's Exam.* (ed. 2), The Orbits of the Planets are... Ellipses, in whose Focus the Sun is. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 96 The ellipse and hyperbola have each two foci; but the parabola only one.

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 199 The second star being in the focus and not the centre of the ellipse. 1881 C. TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 1 A conic is a curve traced by a point which moves in a plane containing a fixed point and a fixed straight line in such a way that its distance from the fixed point is in a constant ratio to its perpendicular distance from the fixed straight line. The fixed point is called a focus. 1893 J. W. RUSSELL *Pure Geom.* vii. 67 A focus of a conic is a point at which every two conjugate lines are perpendicular.

b. In solid geometry (see *quot.*).

1874 G. SALMON *Analytic Geom.* (ed. 3) 109 A point through which can be drawn two lines, each touching the surface and the imaginary circle at infinity and such that the tangent plane to the surface through either also touches the circle at infinity.

2. Optics, Heat, etc. The point at which rays meet after being reflected or refracted; also, the point from which the rays appear to proceed (= *virtual focus*: see 2 b).

1685 BOYLE *Effects Motion* ii. 13 Sunbeams refracted or reflected by a burning-glass to a focus. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* i. vi. 7 The point from which rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their focus. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 11 The points that were formerly the radiant points being now the foci. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* ii. § 24 (1873) 65 A far greater heat than can be produced in the focus of any burning-glass. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ii. 59 This deep trough-like shape caused the sun's rays to converge as into a focus.

b. With various defining words.

Conjugate foci: see *CONJUGATE a. 6 b*; *principal focus*, the point at which parallel rays meet after passing through a convergent lens; *solar focus* = prec.; *virtual focus*, a point at which diverging rays would meet if their directions were reversed; *actinic* or *chemical focus* (of a lens), the point to which the actinic rays converge.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Virtual Focus*, or *Point of Divergence* (in *Dioptricks*). 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 426 When parallel rays fall upon a double-convex glass, KG, they will... meet... in a point or principal focus at F. 1874 LOMMEL'S *Light* 90 The lenses of the second group have virtual foci. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 293 Unless the lens be rendered achromatic, the actinic or chemical focus does not coincide with the visual focus.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxi, A box where they might see and be seen; one, as they expressed it, in the very focus of public view. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 239 Centering in a focus round and neat, Let all your rays of information meet. 1824 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) I. 260, I am meditating... on the great focus of all purposes—the arranging of my future life. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 106 If it [a picture] be placed over the altar, it is in the very focus of the building.

† d. *Theatr.* The best-illuminated part of the stage. *Obs.*

1881 *Era Almanack* 97 He tried to keep me out of the focus! 1885 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 647/1 Every body tried

to get into what was called the focus—the 'blaze of publicity' furnished by the 'float' or footlights.

e. That point or position at which an object must be situated, in order that the image produced by the lens may be clear and well-defined. Hence *in*, or *out of focus*, *lit.* and *fig.* *Depth of focus* (of a lens): the power of giving a 'sharp' image of objects not in the same plane.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. ii. 89 *note*, If the paper... be... in the focus of the glass, [the image will be] distinct. 1727 SWIFT *Petit. Colliers &c.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 129 To know the due distances of the said focus's. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 228 At the nearest focus of distinct vision. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, John gradually concentrated the whole power of his eyes into one focus. 1858 A B C of *Photogr.* (ed. 10) 48 The focus of a portrait lens is very limited in depth. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 295 After a certain distance all objects will be in focus. 1894 II. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* vi, Evolution was given to the modern world out of focus.

f. *To bring*, etc., *in*, *into*, *to a focus*; *lit.* & *fig.*

1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 122 The bringing all these scattered counsels into a focus. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 354 The place where the rays were brought to a focus behind the lens. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 252 The transactions of many different individuals... are brought to a focus.

g. The focal length (of a lens); also, the adjustment (of the eye, or an eyeglass) necessary to produce a clear image.

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* No. 205. 960 This dioptric problem, is that of finding the focus of any sort of lens. 1757 ELLIS *ibid.* L. 287 A lens of about one inch and half focus. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 332 The focus of the lens being suited to the distance of the needle. 1861 PAIGRAVE *Gold. Treas.* Pref., Rapid alteration of the eye's focus in looking at the landscape. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragn. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 50 The focus was attained, first by the pupil and afterwards by the retina.

3. Similarly in *Acoustics*. The point or space towards which the sound waves converge.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb., Standing at one of the focuses, which is under a tree, the voice seems to descend from the clouds. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* xliii. (1876) 499 Could we only find the focus of those stray tones. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 362 We were exactly in the focus of many echoes.

4. Of a disease: The principal seat (in the body); also, a point where its activity is manifest.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* vi. 183 That the focus of burning fevers is in the Head Hippocrates seems to assert. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 231 She informed me that the focus of my disorder was in the nerves. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 304 Sclerosis of particular regions or isolated foci occurs in the Cord as in the brain.

5. The centre of activity, or area of greatest energy, of a storm, volcanic eruption, etc.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. lx, The focus of the tides is removing farther and farther from our coasts. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View* 98 One of the great layers of the country, where earthquakes have their principal focus. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 127 The original isle was the primitive focus, or centre, of a certain type of vegetation. 1862 SCROPE *Volcanos* 266 Any... focus or reservoir of lava from which an eruption has proceeded. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 13 Vesuvius was seen to be the focus of the eruption. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 78 The centre or focus of the West Indian hurricanes.

b. *fig.* A centre or 'hotbed' (of intrigue, sedition, etc.); a centre of activity or energy.

1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 440 Poonah is the focus of his intrigues. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat. Life* 8 Central Schools... had been established in the departments as so many foci of knowledge. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) p. xv. New-York, the great focus of American enterprise. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* i. (ed. 5) 5 The principal focus of scientific activity.

6. *nonce-uses. a.* In *Lat.* sense: A fireplace or furnace; in *quot. fig.* b. A centre of radiant heat.

1770 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* I. xx. 175, I consider these men as the enemies of their country, and that place as a focus for consuming freedom. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 174 Surrounding particles receiving that addition of heat from the focus, are made to burn; and in burning, these coals return that heating species of light to the focus, for the increase of its burning.

7. *attrib.*, as *focus point*, *error*.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 2/1 That all railway servants shall have... not more than an agreed amount of focus error.

Focus (*fō'kōs*), *v.* *Pples.* *focused*, *-ing*; in England commonly, but irregularly, written *focussed*, *-ing*. [*f.* prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To draw to a focus; to cause to converge to or as to a focus.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 132 The catoptric system... requiring less delicacy in putting up and focussing the light. 1881 A. G. BELL *Sound by Radiant Energy* 2 A beam of sunlight was focussed into one end of an open tube. 1895 *Jnrl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 28 Mar. 353 Focussing and concentrating the sound in one or more points in his building.

b. *fig.*

1807 *Uti Possidetis* xxx, All the Talent of the Nation Focuss'd in Cabinet concentration. 1862 W. M. ROSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 195 Focussing our observation to a single point. 1863 J. BROWN *Howe Subs.* (ed. 3) 80 Inferior to my father... in power of—so to speak—focussing himself. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 331 He could... instantly focus his thoughts.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To converge to or as to a focus. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 148 Light flashing and focussing on armour. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 764 The eyes...flamed as if the life of the man had centralized and focussed within them.

2. To adjust the focus of (the eye, a lens, etc.). 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 214 Accordingly as the eye is supposed to be focussed for seeing the foreground of the distance. c1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 66/2 Arrangements...for focussing the lenses. 1881 TAYLOR *Anthropol.* ii. 47 The eagle's eyes are focussed to see small objects far beyond man's range. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 May 491/3 Austell focussed his eye-glass on his wife. *absol.* 1853 *Hand-bk. Photogr.* 13 It is well in focusing to make the first adjustment by placing the lens midway. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 294 Focus upon some distinct object about 150 or 200 yards away.

3. To bring into focus; to bring (the image, etc.) to the proper focus.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Lib. Opin.* (1873) III. 8 Sir Charles Crazzy focussed her through an opera-glass. 1858 *A B C of Photogr.* (ed. 10) 57 Having focussed the right-hand view, half of the sensitive plate is first impressed. c1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 143/1 The image...is focussed...by...adjusting the lens. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 97 Unless the picture be accurately focussed it will appear blurred.

Focusable (fō'kūsəb'l), a. [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] That may be focussed.

1889 H. BLAND *Fab. Ess. Socialism* (ed. Shaw) 218 Thus far the outlook has been clear and focusable enough.

Focused (fō'kūst), *pp.* a. [f. *FOCUS* v. and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. In senses of the vb.; brought to or into a focus. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Apr. Photographers alone has he shunned...and if ever he runs away from anything, it will be from a focussed lens. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 294 Make the focussed image fall on one of these lines.

2. Having a focus (of a specified length); used only in comb., as *short-focused*.

1858 L. PRICE *Man. Photogr. Manip.* ii. 69 'Short-focused' lenses are employed for children.

Focuser (fō'kūsə), [f. *FOCUS* v. + -ER¹.] A focusing-glass.

1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* s. v. *Focussing Glass*.

Focusing *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. *FOCUS* (*gerundially*).

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 1 v. § 18 The right gradation or focusing of light and colour. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 295 The focussing of rays coming from points varying in remoteness. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsychic* 217 Thought is the focussing of phenomena into a universe.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in names of appliances used by photographers, as *focusing screen*, *tube*; *focusing cloth* (see quot. 1890); *focusing-glass* (see quot. 1858).

1853 in *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc.* I. No. 3, 39/2 A *focusing cloth. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.*, *Focussing Cloth*, a black cloth used for covering over the head and back portion of the camera to exclude all extraneous light. 1853 in *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc.* I. No. 3, 39/2 The *Focusing glass. 1858 T. SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.*, *Focussing Glass*, a magnifier used for the purpose of magnifying the image on the ground glass, and enabling the operator to get it into better focus. *Ibid.* 56 The real image formed by a convex lens is received on a *focussing screen.

Focusless (fō'kūsələs), a. [f. *FOCUS* sb. + -LESS.] Without focus.

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. xv. 241 Something like a flash of cold moonlight on wintry water gleamed over...his poor focusless eyes.

Focyll, Fodar, obs. forms of *FOCILE*, *FOTHER*.

† **Foddēn**, v. *Obs.* [? repr. OE. **fōdēn*, f. *fōdan*-*FOOD*.] ? *intr.* To be produced.

† a1400 *Morte Arth.* 3247 Alle froytez foddēnid was þat fioreschede in erthe.

Fodder (fō'dər), sb. Forms: 1 *fōd*(d)or, *fōd*(d)er, *fōddur*, 2 *fodre*, 3 *south. voddur*, 4 *foddre*, 4-7 *foder*, 5 *foddur*, *south. voddur*, *fo(o)dyr*, 6 *fotter*, 6-8 *fother*, 3- *fodder*. [OE. *fōdor* str. neut. = MDu. and Du. *voeder*, OHG. *fuolar* (MHG. *vuoter*, Ger. *fütter*), ON. *fōdr* (Sw., Da. *foder*) : -OTeut. **fōtro* : -pre-Teut. **pāt-rō-m*, f. root *pāt* to feed : see *FOOD*.]

The homophonous word in all Teut. langs., with the sense of 'sheath, case,' is distinct both in root and suffix, as it represents Oðryan **fō-trōm*.

† 1. Food in general. *Obs.*

c1000 *Canons Edgar* § 15 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 283 Gif...þam þe þæs beþurfe...fyr & foddor. c1205 *LAY.* 27031 Heo weoren ifaren into þan lond, foddor to biwinnen. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. metr. vii. 115 (Camb. MS.) He...hath put an ynnike lorde foddre to his cwell hors. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 12 Let any come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuffe, it is welcome.

2. Food for cattle. Now in a more restricted sense: Dried food, as hay, straw, etc., for stall-feeding.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlii. 27 þa undyde hira an his sacc & wolde syllan his assan foddur. c1100 *Loc.* in Wt. Wülcker 501 *Sagina*, fodre. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 þeonne mot heo þenchen of þe kues foddre. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3317 (Cott.) Fodder and hai þon sal find bun. c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 14 Gras-tyme is doon, my foddor is now forage. c1440 *Promp. Lary.* 168/2 Foddur, bestys mete, or forage. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 74 Som nationes make fother for Cattel of Dates. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 331 The youthful Bull must...in the Stall...his Fodder find. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 207 The hay...serves for fodder for their cattle. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 634 Bean-straw makes good fodder, when cut to chaff. 1883

S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 323 There was fodder running to waste on the slopes of every mountain.

transf. 1890 A. J. WALTERS *Stanley's Emin Pasha Exped.* ix. 167 For fodder all they [locomotives] want is wood.

† 3. Child, offspring. *Obs. rare* -1. Cf. *FOOD* sb. 6. 13- K. *Alis.* 645 Kyng Phelip saide to the modur, 'Thou hast born a sori foder!'

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fodder grass*, *house, passage, plant*; *fodder-cheese* (see quot. 1884); *fodder-corn*, a supply of fodder for the horses of a feudal lord, or an equivalent in money; also the right of exacting this.

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 25 As the quantity of... *Fodder Cheese sent to London Markets clearly shews. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fodder cheese*, cheese made...when they [cows] are being foddered on hay. 1655 DUGDALE *Monast. Angl.* i. 297 a, Redditus qui dicuntur Hidagium & *Foddercorn. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 304 The best *fodder-Grasses of Europe are usually dwarf species. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 209 This lodge is built much after the form of the Virginia *fodder-houses. 1882 OGILVIE, *Fodder passage, the passage in a cattle-shed along which the food is carried for cattle. 1894 *Daily News* 25 June 6/6 A new *fodder plant, known as the Siberian knot-grass.

Fodder (fō'dər), v. Forms: 3 *foper*, 4 *foddre*, 5-6 *foder*, 7-8 *fother*, 6- *fodder*. [f. *prec.* sb.; cf. MDu. and Du. *voederen*, OHG. *fuotieren* (MHG. *vuotern*, vietern, Ger. *füttern*), ON. *fōdra*] *trans.* To give fodder to (cattle); to feed with (something) as fodder. † In early use *gen.* To feed.

a1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxx[i]. 3 For þi name me lede and foper [printed foper: Vulg. *enturies*] þou sal. 1382 [see FODDERED *pp.* a.]. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 89 Let us go foder our mompyns. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 Horses and shepe, maye not be fodered together in wynter. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 73 Yow are neaver to... fother sheepe soe longe as they can gette any thing on the grownde. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 172 Straw will do well enough to Fodder them with. 1773 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 222 There was so little grass... that many were forced to fodder their cattle. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. (1863) 328 A lad...had gone thither for hay to fodder his cattle. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.* s.v. *Fodder*, 'Fodder'd up', fed and bedded, as the stalled animals.

transf. and *fig.* 1659 H. MORE *Inmort. Soul* iii. xviii. § 12 This notion of foddering the Stars with the thick foggs of the Earth. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 42 This foreign field, Where nature fodders him [man] with other food. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 6/3 They...fodder their souls on all kinds of stale and withered doctrinal herbage.

† b. To give cattle fodder upon (ground). Also *To fodder on* (ground), in *indirect passive*. *Obs.*

1655 [see FODDERING¹]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* May 56 A place that has been well fother'd on. 1693 [see FODDERED *pp.* a.].

Hence **Foddered** *pp.* a.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 24 A foddred [1388 fat] calf. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomeles* iii. ii, Accursed be thou, grass-eating foddred god! 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* *Gloss.*, *Fotherd Grounds*, ground upon which Cattel are fed in Winter, with Hay, &c., to better it. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* ii. 256 The foddred beast.

Fodder, obs. form of *FOTHER*.

Fodderer (fō'dərər), [f. *FODDER* v. + -ER¹.] One who foddors or feeds (cattle).

1623 MINSIEU, *Cruero*, a fodderer of cattle. 1691 J. P. QUAKERS *Unmasked* 16 Cattle... that kick against their Fodderers. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Foddering, *vbl. sb.* [f. *FODDER* v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. *FODDER*.

c1570 *Pride & Lovel* (1841) 54 Farthest... from skil, But yf it be in fodderyng of a beast. 1655 HARTLIB *Legacy* (ed. 3) 249 This way of pasturing of Clover will be a kind of fodderyng of the land, and rather improve then impair it. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Barn*, Barns... for... the more convenient Foddering of Cattle with the Straw.

2. *concr.* An allowance of fodder.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 401 Ten pound of it is a sufficient fodderyng for an horse. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 55 A fodderyng of straw from six to eight pounds. *fig.* 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 46 Then did she reduce vnto her remembrance... what drie fodderyngs he did giue her. 1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) I. 161 A fodderyng of Prayer four hours by the Clock. 1843 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 267 Heavy fodderyngs of Jesuit theology.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foddering band*, *boy*, *cord*, *ground*, *herb*, *place*, *rack*, † *stead*, *time*.

1837 *Boston Advert.* 17 Jan. 2/2 One fork and one *foddering band. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 21 Nor ling'ring wait the *foddering-boy. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, **Foddering cord*, a hair and hemp cord used for binding up hay to take out to beasts. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Gloucester* I. 230 A small dry grass inclosure, (near the homestead)... provincially a *foddering ground '—where they have their fill of hay. 1816 F. VANDERSTRAETEN *Imp. Agric.* 8 Roots and *foddering herbs for cattle. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 203 The Shephard... shall often cleanse the *foddering places of his sheepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 606 Salt Herbage for the *foddering Rack provide. 1619 N. RIDING *Rec.* IV. 153 A messuage and land with one *foddering stead. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 10 As soon as *foddering time is past... remove them.

Fodderless (fō'dərləs), a. [f. *FODDER* sb. + -LESS.] Without fodder.

1852 *Tail's Mag.* XIX. 760 Fodderless cattle.

† **Fodding**, *Obs.* -1 [? for *fadyng* : -OE. *fadyng* apportionment.] ? A division.

13- K. *Alis.* 48 Wyse men fond also there, xij foddying to thes yere... The fursse was cleped Mars, That othir Averil [etc.].

† **Fode**, sb. *Obs. rare* -1. ? One who beguiles with fair words (see the verb).

a1529 SKELTON *Mannerly Margery* 10 Strawe, Jamys foder, ye play the fode, I am no hakey for your rode.

† **Fode**, v. *Obs.* Forms: a. 6 *foad*, *foude*, *foode*, 7 *foord*, 4-6 *fode*. β. 6 *foder*, *fowder*, *foadre*. [Of obscure etymology.]

Commonly regarded as a fig. use of *FOOD* v. The occasional use of *to feed forth* instead of *to fode forth* (see *FEED* v. 2 b) seems to show that the word was sometimes so interpreted in 15-16th c.; but the spelling *foade*, and the late survival of *fode*, prove that the vowel sound was not that which represented OE. *f*, but that which represented OE. *d* or OE. *ð* in open syllables. No certain connexions are known; Grimm gives several examples of an early mod. Ger. *fot* sb., app. meaning 'guile, deceit'.]

1. *trans.* To beguile with show of kindness or fair words; to entertain with delusive expectations; to encourage or confirm in a foolish purpose or opinion, soothe in fancied security; to give countenance to (a delusion).

a. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1646 Foule þow me fodest wiþ þi faire wordes. *Ibid.* 57 Þe cherl... foded it [þe barn] wiþ floures & wiþ faire by-hest. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1719, I am not wont to fode Them that dare put theyr truste in me. 1565 CALFHILL *Anst. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 3 Least... you your selues be foded in your folly. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1587) 99b, The morning foding this my seare, to further my deuce, my shape... had altered with a trice. 1571 — *Calvin on Ps.* xxxii. 1 The frowarde recklesnesse of the flesh fodeth many.

β. 1545 *State Papers Hen. VIII.* X. 297 Thempereur myndeth... to fowder His Highnes with woordes of pleasure, until he may [etc.]. 1571 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rivers* xxxii. And as they foadred [1563 foaded] these and diuers other With like deceit they vsted the King my brother.

2. *To fode forth*, (occas. *forward, off, on, out*): a. To lead on (a person, etc.) by raising delusive expectations; to 'fob off' with excuses or evasive devices for gaining time.

a. 1479 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 840 III. 255, I hopyd to have howwyd some off Tunesend and he hath fodyd me fthorthe evyrsyns. 1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxviii (cxxxiv). 365 The duke alwayes foded hym forthe and made semblant that he had great affection to treate for this mariage. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* i. 30 A booke I tooke in hand Some thinge to reade, to fode forth fantasie. 1573 BARET *Adv.* F 827 He was foded forth in vaine with long talke. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* ix. lix, In this meane time with words he foded out The worthy Earle. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 114 Feeding him vp with faire words, and fording him on from time to time with deluies. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 42 Hee feeds and foades vs off with vaine wordes.

β. 1545 *State Pap. Hen. VIII.* X. 297 If he shall still foder Us furth with fayre wordes.

b. To waste (time), delay or postpone (a matter) by evasive excuses. Also *absol.*

1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 129 Syr Othes... foded forth the tyme as he that wst not what to do. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1163/2 The Wolfe would not come to confession tyl... Palme sondaye... and then foded yet forth farther, on tyl god Fryday. 1544 *State Pap. Hen. VIII.* IX. 653 They seke... to fode the matter forwarde, until [etc.]. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 237 What-soeuer js... foded off till a longer time then it ought to be.

Fode, -er, -yr, obs. ff. *FOOD*, *FODDER*, *FOTHER*.

Foderate (fō'dərət), a. *Sc.* [f. *foide*, var. of *FADGE* sb. 3 + -EL².] 'Fat, squat and plump' (Jam.). [ad. med.Lat. *foderāt-us*, f. Rom. **fodero* (It. *fodero*, OF. *fuerre*), a. Teut. **fōdr*- sheath, case (see note s.v. *FODDER*). The etymologically equivalent F. *fourré* is used in the same sense.] Of a coin: Coated or sheathed.

1854 BATHAM *Halicut.* 287 note, Foderate coins... consist of an interior or *anima* of copper laminated on both sides with an apparently continuous coating of the purest silver.

† **Fodge**, v. *Obs.* -1 = *FADGE* v. 6.

1591 LYTLE *Endym.* iv. ii, My fancies began to fodge.

Fodgel (fō'dʒəl), a. *Sc.* [f. *foide*, var. of *FADGE* sb. 3 + -EL².] 'Fat, squat and plump' (Jam.).

1724 RAMSAY *Tca-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 23, I am a fine fodgel lass. 1789 BURNS *Grose's Peregrin.* ii. II. v. chance to light Upon a fine, fat, fodgel wight. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 11 He was a gash we fodgel body.

Fodient (fō'diənt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *fodient-em*, pr. pp. of *fodere* to dig.]

A. *adj.* Digging; (of certain animals) burrowing. 1676 COLES, *Fodient*, digging. 1721 in BAILEY. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 209 Such are its fodient powers... that [etc.].

B. sb. A burrowing animal.

1879 E. W. WHITE in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1880) 9 As a fodient... it perhaps excels all other burrowing animals. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 61 As a family the Fodients are entitled Orycteropodidae.

† **Fodme**, sb. *Obs.* [f. root of *FOOD*.] ? Product. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 124 De dridde dai was al ðis wroȝt, And erðes fodme on werldes broȝt.

† **Fodme**, v. *Obs.* -1 In 4 *fodeme*. [f. as *prec.* Cf. *FODDEN* v.] *trans.* To produce.

c1400 *Pistil of Susan* 92 Þe fyge and þe filbert were fodmed so fayre.

† **Fodneth**. [? OE. **fōdnōð* (Somner), f. root of *fōda*, *FOOD*. Cf. *FODDEN*, v.] Sustenance.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Swulche monne þe he ahte mid rihte helpe to fodnede and to scrude.

Fodyr, obs. form of *FODDER*, *FOTHER*.

Foe (fō), a. and sb. Forms: *adj.* 1 *fūh*, *fāz*, 2-7 (see forms of the sb.); *sb. sing.* 1 *zefā*, 2-3 *ifā*, *ifo*, *ivo*, 2-6 *fa*(a, 3 *south. va*, (4 *fau*), 3-6 *fo*(o, 3 *south. vo*, (3 *foa*), 4-5 *Sc. fai*, *fay*, 8-9 *Sc. fae*, 5- foe. *pl.* a. weak forms: 1 *zefān*, 2-3 *ifān*,

ifon, ivon, 3 fan, foan, south. voan, (feon), 4-7 fon(e, foon(e, 4 south. von, 6 foen, 5-6 foyn. *β.* strong forms: 4-5 fa(a)s, faes, fais, fase, 4-6 fois, foo(e)s, 5 fos(e, (5 fosse, 6 fowys, *Sc.* feys), 8-9 *Sc.* faes, 4- foes. [repr. two distinct. OE. words: (1) the simple *fih*, *fiz* adj. (: -OTeut. **faiho-*); (2) the compound *gefā* sb. (wk. masc.), originally an absolute use of **gefih* adj. (not recorded as such) = OHG. *gifeh* at feud, odious (MHG. *gevēch*, *gevē*) : - OTeut. **ga-faiho-*, where the prefix imports the notion of 'mutually' (see Y-). As in many other sbs., the prefix *ge-*, *i-*, fell away in early ME., so that the compound sb. and the absolute use of the simple adj. became coincident.

The Teut. adj. **faiho-* (represented only in W.Ger.) is referred to the Aryan root **peiq-* *peiq-* *peiq-*, whence (Irish *cech* enemy (: -*peiqos*), Gr. *πικρός* bitter, Lith. *pikta-s* angry. The current statement that the word is etymologically akin to FEND depends on the doubtful hypothesis that the root **peiq-* is an extension of **pei-* to hate.]

† **A.** adj. Obs. (In 16-17th c., the adjectival use is to be regarded as a new development from the sb., not as a continuation of the OE. adj.)

1. At feud with; hostile, inimical (to).

Beowulf 811 He was fag wid god. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Friend oðer fend, hold oðer fā. *c* 1245 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxxvii. 164 Fortoun forsyd hyr to be Fa. *a* 1568 *ASCHAN Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 91 So fast to frende, so foe to few, so good to euery wight. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* i. xlvii. 154 An enemie-country and foe-land.

2. Hindering progress, rough, rugged.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 1430 Bitwene a flosche in þat fryth & a foo cragge.

B. sb. (Now somewhat rhetorical; superseded in general use by ENEMY.)

1. In early use, an adversary in deadly feud or mortal combat; now in wider sense, one who hates and seeks to injure another; a personal enemy.

a 1000 *Laws Ælfred* ii. (Thorpe) xlii. Gif he mæznes hæbbe þæt he his zefan beride. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 God heom aredde wið heore ifan and heom forðude. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Nu is eueriehe man ifo þare he solde fren be. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 274 Pauh þi foa hurte þe oðe vet. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1714 Moni man . . Thurb belde worde . . Deth his iwo for arehwe swete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1503 (Cott.) Hijs faas to bring al o lifj. 1340 *Ayenb.* 255 He ualþ listliche ine þe honden of his uon. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 208 Robert the bruce, that wes his fa. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 223 And freyndes fynde I foyn. 1526 *LINDALE Matt.* x. 36 A mannes foes shalhe they of his owne housholde. 1625 *MILTON On Death fair Infant* 66 To slake his wrath whom sin hath made our foe. 1728 *POPE Dunc.* iii. 177 Embrace, embrace, my sons! be foes no more! 1787 *BURNS Tam Samson's Elegy* vii. Your mortal fae is now awa', Tam Samson's dead! 1823 *BYRON Juan* viii. lxx. He . . could crack His jest alike in face of friend or foe. 1859 *TENNYSON Elaine* 1083 He makes no friend who never made a foe.

b. Our foe, the arch foe: the Devil; = ENEMY 1 b. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Vre vo, þe weorwur of helle. *c* 1366 *CHAUCER A B C* 84 Lat not our alder foe make his hobance. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 259 The arch foe subdu'd Or Captive drag'd in Chains.

c. In a weaker sense: An adversary, antagonist, opponent.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 776 The Groom . . watches with a Trip his Foe to foil. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* i. 133 Made happy that the foe the prize hath won.

d. transf. and fig. (a) One who feels unfriendly or acts in opposition or prejudicially to (some thing), an ill-wisher; (b) Anything that harms or is likely to injure.

(a) 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. i. 176 A Foe to th' publike Weale. 1742 *POPE Dunc.* iv. 460 A gloomy Clerk, Sworn foe to Myst'ry, yet divinely dark. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* ix. 176 Death is no foe to virtue. 1859 *TENNYSON Guinevere* 508, I hold that man the worst of public foes Who [etc.].

(b) *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Crist him hadde warned togenes þre fon, synne . . sor and dead. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xx. 65 Myrthe is to me become a very foe. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* ii. ii. 241 That thought is Bounties Foe. 1807 *CRABBE Village* ii. 192 Grief is a foe, expel him then thy soul.

2. One belonging to a hostile army or nation, an enemy in battle or war.

c 1205 *LAY.* 215 Inne þane fehte his feon heo him bi-nomen. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii. 228 Deliuert of sic fellounne a faa. *c* 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 54 Foly it was . . Succour to sek of thar alde mortale fa. 1591 *SPENSER Vis. Bellay* 66 A barbarous troupe of clownish foe. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 437 Before the Spear Of despicable foes. 1704 *ADDISON Poems, Campaign.* Give thy brave foes their due. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* iii. 251 Abundant opportunities of annoying their hereditary foes in the land of their fathers. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* ii. 71 Trojans eye me in wrath, and demand my life as a foe!

3. collect. A hostile force; = ENEMY 3.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 3 All my followers, to the eager foe Turne hack, and flye. 1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* i. i. For a flying foe, Discreet and provident conquerors build up A bridge of gold. 1794 *BURNS On the Seas & Far Away.* He's on the seas to meet the foe. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. xxv. Whispering with white lips—'The foe! they come! they come!' 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) i. 47 Long after London had ceased to fear a foreign foe.

4. attrib. and Comb., as foe-god; foe-reaped, -subduing adjs.; foe-like, adj. and adv.; also † foe-hearted a., having the heart of a foe, hostile; † foe-Troy a. (nonce-wd.), hostile to Troy.

1870 *ROSSETTI Eden-Bower* 53 Is not the *foe-God weak as the foeman When love grows hate in the heart of a woman? 1598 *ROWLANDS Betraying Christ* 6 Now *foe-hearted, trecherous of intent. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spiler & F.* lxiii. 57 These *folike frendes. 1638 *G. SANDYS Paraphr. Lament.* ii. 13 He . . Foe-like hath hent his Bow. 1812 *BYRON Curse Minerva* 301 The rifled mansion, and the *foe-reap'd field. 1590 *T. WATSON Eclog. Death Sir F. Walsingham* 300 Poems (Arb.) 169 Where arms are vsd by *foe-subduing powers. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xiv. 332 Till the Thunderer drew Our Forces out in his *foe-Troy decrees.

† **Foe, v.** Obs. [f. prec. sb.] trans. a. To set at enmity. b. To make or treat as a foe or enemy.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 þe deuel . . fode þe forme man wið god. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. xi. 6 Sith in his powre she was to foe or friend. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 245 So far was she from foing her that sought her life and Rayne.

Fo(e, obs. form of FEW.

† **Foede, a.** Obs.—1 [ad. L. *fadus* foul] Foul. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 319 No King . . was ever corrected with such a foede disease.

Federal, Föderally, Fødity: see FED-.

† **Foe'hood.** Obs. [f. Foe + -HOOD; app. an alteration of *food*, earlier form of FEUD sb.²] Enmity, hatred; a state of mutual hostility.

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 17 At vttter deadly fohod. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. (1612) 382 And faith with vs not to be held, but foe'hood euermore. 1625 *JACKSON Christ's Answ.* § 57. Wks. 1844 VI. 417 These strange reconciliations and composals of these inbred foe'hoods.

† **Foe'ish, a.** Obs. rare. [f. Foe sb. + -ISH.]

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a foe.

1566 *DRANT Wall. Hierem.* Kjh. Fell into foyshye hande. *Ibid.* Kijh. He bent his bowe in foyshye guyse.

Foe'less, a. [f. Foe sb. + -LESS.] Having no foe. 1865 *S. EVANS Bro. Fabian* 102 Nickar the soulless. . . Sits . . Friendless and foeless.

Foeman (fō'mān). arch. and poet. Forms: see Foe. [OE. *fihman*, f. *fah*, Foe a. + MAN.] An enemy in war, an adversary.

a 1000 *Polit. Laws Ælfred* v. Gif hie fah-mon zæierne. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ne nanman ne fih buton wið his ifōmenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Mon worpēd Grickischs fur upon his fomen, & so me ouerkumēd ham. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 648 He of his famen four has slayn. 14 . . *Sir Reues* 244 (MS. M.) Dame, why haste thou my fader betrayde And will be weddyd to his foman? 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 21 Ne euer was to Fortune foeman. 1620 *QUARLES Jonah* (1717) 48 To save us harmless from our Fo-mans jaws. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L. v. x.* Foemen worthy of their steel. 1864 *A. McKAY Hist. Kilmarnock* 12 Every movement of the advancing foeman.

† **Foemate.** Obs. rare. [f. Foe sb. + MATE.]

? One matched against another in battle; an enemy.

1592 *WYKLEY Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 92 His folks assailld, the foemate was too strong.

Foenugreek, var. of FENUGREEK.

Foeship (fō'ship). [f. Foe sb. + -SHIP.]

† 1. Enmity, hatred. Obs.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Panne is here foshipe turnd al to friendship. 13 . . *E. Allit. P.* B. 919 No foshipe oure fader hatz þe schewed. 1556 *Aurelio & Isabel* Fij, The foshippe that you heare me.

2. The relation of foes. nonce-use.

1883 *H. STEVENS in Athenæum* 6 Oct. 433/3 His friendships and foeships.

Fœtal, fetal (fītāl), a. [f. FœT-US + -AL.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a foetus; in the condition of a foetus.

1811 *B. WATERHOUSE Botanist* ii. 26 A glutinous substance, laid up for the nourishment of the foetal animal. 1834 *J. FORBES Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 663 The action of the foetal heart. 1858 *J. H. BENNET Nutrition* i. i. During foetal life the materials of nutrition are . . supplied by the mother. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xiv. 397 The presence of teeth in foetal whales.

fig. 1820 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1836) i. 88 Meteorology, a science so misnamed, which so far from being in its infancy is not yet in its fetal state. 1890 *J. H. STIRLING Gifford Lect.* v. 88 Their life was as yet foetal in the State, their mother.

† **Fœtant, a.** Obs.—1 *erron. -ent.* [ad. L. *fētant-em*, pr. pplc. of *fētare*: see next.] Fruitful. 1678 *R. RUSSELL Geber* i. 19 Our Stone is no other than a Foetent (or fruitful) Spirit and Living Water.

Fœtation, fœtation. [agent-n. f. L. *fētare* to produce offspring, f. root of *fētus* FÆTUS.] The formation of a foetus or embryo.

1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 3 The fruitful Fœtation and Progeny of Animals. 1677 *HALES Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vi. 280 The Eggs of Silkworms . . being ripen'd to fœtation by the heat of the Sun. 1851 *F. H. RAMSEOTHAM Obstet. Med.* (ed. 3) 631 Extra-uterine fœtation.

Fœticide, feticide (fītisid). [f. FœT-US + -(1)CIDE: see -CIDE 2.] The action of destroying a foetus or causing abortion. Also attrib.

1844 in *HOBLYN Dict. Med.* 1862 *M. HOPKINS Hawaii* 365 Fœticide and abortion are meant . . to be included under . . infant murder. 1889 *J. M. DUNCAN Lect. Dis. Women* viii. (ed. 4) 49 The value of fœticide treatment.

Hence **Fœtici'dal**, a., of or pertaining to fœticide. In some mod. Dicts.

Fœtid, fœtor, var. forms of FETID, FETOR.

Fetiferous, fetiferous (fītiferəs), a. [f. L. *fētifer* (f. *fēt-us* offspring + *-fer* producing) + -OUS.] Producing offspring.

1656 *81 in BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1775 in *ASH.* 1859 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* v. 587/2 An 'undisputed case of purely ovarian fetiferous ovum'.

Similarly **Fœtific a.** [see -FIC], making fruitful (Bailey 1727, vol. II). **Fœtification** [see -FICATION], a bringing forth fruit (Bailey 1727, vol. II). **Fœtiparous a.** [+ L. *-parus* producing (*parere* to produce) + -OUS]. (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fœtiparous*, producing premature offspring, such as occurs in *Marsupialia*.

† **Fœture.** Obs. Also 5-7 feturo, 6-7 feature. [ad. L. *fētūra*, f. **fē-*: see FÆTUS.]

1. The action or process of bearing young.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* iv. 731 Luke water best helpeth thaire feture [note calving]. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 447 [The Hen] exhibits most commodious feture.

2. *concr. a.* The embryo; the foetus. b. The matured offspring; the product. Also collect.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 27 b, A continual course of blood . . redy to . . norysh the feture, so some as it shalbe conceived. 1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Treat. Ins.* 984 The . . feture is so tender, that with the least touch it is bruised to pieces

fig. 1584 *tr. Latimer's Serm.* Luke xvi. in *Fruitf. Serm.* 12 Some of them ingendred one, some other such fetures. 1605 *B. JONSON Volpone* Dcd., Because in some mens abortiue fetures . . it is ouer-true.

Fœtus, fetus (fītūs). [a. L. *fētus* (u stem) offspring (incorrectly written *fatus*), f. root **fē-* to produce offspring:—Aryan **bhewē-*, an extension of root **bheu-*, *bhu-*, to grow, come into being: see BE v.]

The etymologically preferable spelling with *e* in this word and its cognates is adopted as the standard form in some recent Dicts., but in actual use is almost unknown.

The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, when fully developed.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* v. xlix. (1495) 167 The chylde that is conceyved in the moder hyght Fetus in latyn. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 397 At this time the burthen is called Fœtus of the Latines, and Embryon of the Greekes. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 373 The Fœtus respies in the Womb. 1796 *DE SERRA in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 500 The gems as correspondent to living born foetuses. 1847-71 *T. R. JONES Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 867 We have yet to learn how the fetus is matured after the exhaustion of this supply.

transf. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 142 The soil, pregnant and big with foetus's of all imaginable . . structures of body.

Fog (feg), sb.¹ Also 4, 6-7, 9 fogg(e, 6 *Sc.* foge, 7, 9 feg, 8 *Sc.* foug(e, fug. [of unknown origin; the Welsh *ffwg* 'dry grass' (O. Pughe), often given as the source, is from Eng.]

1. a. The grass which springs up immediately after the hay-crop has been taken off, aftermath. b. The long grass left standing in the fields during winter; rank grass. (*To leave*) under fog: with the long grass standing.

13 . . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1683 He fares forth on alle faure, fogg(e watz his mete. *c* 1400 *Sowdene Bab.* 2865 And fille oure somers withe fog and haye. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 34 Great court horsse puttis me fra the staw, To fang the fog be firthe and fald. 1570 *LEVINS Manuf.* 157 Fogg(e, *postponium*. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 130 I haue knowne the fogg(e of this close letten from Michaelmasse till Lady-day for 33s. 4d. 1674 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* iii. (1677) 40 These Partridges . . do lodge in the dead Grass or Fog under Hedges. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 39 The fog, or after-grass, was ploughed in. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 226 The last year's fog is pared down as close and even as possible. 1834 *Brit. Hush.* i. 484 The precaution of leaving a portion under fog forms a sure resource against a scarcity of summer feed. 1876 *World V.* No. 115. 13 To be let, the eatage of fog on thirteen acres of old grass-land.

† **c.** ? A growth of this grass. Obs.—1

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 158 They . . make their nests in foggs.

d. ? A tangled mass.

1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* x. Where a fog was of rushes, and floodwood, and wild celery-haulm.

2. *Sc.* and north. = MOSS.

c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 9 It was a soher wane, Of foge and farne full fellie we made. 1494 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* i. 249 Item gyffyne for fog to the barge iijs. 1724 *RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) i. 66 Between hands . . we'll . . sport upon the velvet fog. 1750 in *Ramsay Sc. Prov.* 12 A rowing stane gathers nae fog. 1788 *E. PICKEN Elegy on Yon Place* Poems 181 Green fug, mantlan' owre the scates, Held out the air. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 458 Lime is the mortal enemy of all sorts of fog or moss. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 261 The term 'fog' comprehends many species of Hypna.

3. attrib. and Comb., as fog grass, -harrow, -land, -moss. Also, fog-cheese = eddish-cheese; fog-earth, peat; fog-fruit (see quot.); fog-house (see quot.).

1822 *NARES, *Fog-cheeses* in Yorkshire, are such as are made from this latter grass. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, **Fog-earth*, peat, bog-earth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Fog-fruit*, an American name for *Lippia nodiflora*. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, **Fog-grass*, coarse sedgy grass, such as grows in wet places. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, **Fog-harrow*, a harrow to clear moss away. 1842 *C. W. JOHNSON Farmer's Encycl.* 494 A *fog-house means a house built or lined with moss. 1829 *J. HODGSON in J. Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 158 The corn and *foglands. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 257 Yellowish, or *fog-moss, is much less compact than [black moss].

Fog (*fɒg*), *sb.*² Also 6-7 fogge. [prob. a back-formation from *FOGGY a.*]

† **I. 1.** Flabby substance (in the body), unwholesome fat; 'waste flesh' (cf. quot. from Palsgrave s.v. *FOGGY* 3). *Obs.* [Cf. *FOGGY a.* 3.]

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxi. 124 In stead of firme substance the bodie is ouercharged with a counterfette kind of fatte, and hydropical fogge, which beareth shewe of good habite.

II. [Cf. *FOGGY a.* 4.]

2. Thick mist or watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface; an obscured condition of the atmosphere due to the presence of dense vapour.

1544 *Late Exped. Scotl.* Cijj a. The sonne brake out, the fogge went away. 1578 T. Ellis in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 41 A hideous fogge and mist, that continued till the nineteenth. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 357 The starrie Welkin couer thou anon With drooping fogge as blacke as Achéron. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 433 No evil thing that walks by night, In fog, or fire. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Dec. The thickest and darkest fog on the Thames that was ever known. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 8 Hills obscured by fogs. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* i. iii. 28 A dense fog hung so low that there was no use in keeping watch. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. x. 66 His guides had lost their way in the fog. 1887 ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (1892) 141 'Tis sometimes yellow, sometimes brown, A London Fog!

b. fig. In a fog: at a loss to know what to do. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. i. Wks. 1856 I. 205 Stoop and beat down this rising fog of shame. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr. The thicke fogges and mists of ignorance. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Ld. Londale* Wks. 1812 III. 45 The people's brains are losing their old fogs. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 326 Our sculptors are still blinded by the pseudo-Greek fog. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* xxii. I confess that, until it came to light, I was in a fog.

3. transf. a. Any abnormal darkened state of the atmosphere. **b.** Any substance diffused through the atmosphere, so as to cause darkness; a dark mass (of smoke). Also *slang* = SMOKE.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 48 Ignorance, in which thou art more puzzled than the Egyptians in their fogge. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* iii. 30 Smouldring Fogs of smoke benight the Fire. c. 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Fog, smoke. 1854 KELLY & TOMLINSON *Tr. Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 133 The fog of 1783... extended from the north of Africa to Sweden. It rose above the loftiest mountains.

4. Photogr. A cloud or coating obscuring a developed plate.

1858 SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.* s. v. A frequent cause of fog is [etc.]. 1873 STON *Workshop Rec.* i. 254 A deposit of red fog will take place.

5. Short for FOG-SIGNAL 2.

1883 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* ix. (ed. 4) 295 As long as the distance-signal stands at 'danger' he is to keep two 'fogs' on the rail.

6. attrib. and Comb.

a. attrib. as *fog-cloud*, *-land*, *-smoke*.

1846 WHITTIER *Evil's* lii. No 'fog-cloud veiled the deep. 1886 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 411 We... step into the luminous 'fog-land of poetry. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* ii. Intro. ix. Rises the 'fog-smoke white as snow.

b. esp. in the names of instruments used for giving warning in foggy weather, as *fog-alarm*, *-bell*, *-detonator*, *-gong*, *-gun*, *-horn*, *-trumpet*, *-whistle*. Also *FOG-SIGNAL*.

1841 LONGE *Wreck Hesp.* 'Tis a 'fog-bell on a rock-bound coast. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 4/3 The cap of a 'fog-detonator. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 32 A. Bell Metal Chinese 'Fog Gong. 1858 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 363 A gong and 'fog-horn is... sounded in foggy weather.

c. instrumental and originative, as *fog-born*, *-bound*, *-bred*, *-hidden*, *-ridden*, *adjs.*

1818 KEATS *Endymion* ii. 278 The 'fog-born elf. 1855 CLARKE *Dict.* 'Fog-bound, detained by fog. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* i. iii. This 'fog-bred mushroom-spawn of brain-sick wits. 1893 *Catholic News* 21 Jan. 5/1 That 'fog-hidden day. 1887 *All Year Round* 26 Feb. 135 Our chilly 'fog-ridden towns.

d. Special comb.: *fog-bow*, a phenomenon similar to the rainbow, produced by the action of light on the particles of fog; *fog-circle* = *prec.*; *fog-dog* (see *Dog sb.* 10); *fog-drift*, a drifting mass of fog; *fog-eater* (see *quot.*); *fog-logged a.*, stopped by fog; *fog-man* = *FOGGER* 3; † *fog-pate*, a stupid muddle-headed person; *fog-ring* (see *quot.*).

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvii. 268 A 'fog-bow, which resembled a nebulous arch, in which the colours were invisible. 1890 E. GOSSE *Life P. II.* Gosse 62 The rare Arctic appearance known as the fog-bow, or 'fog-circle. 1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 390 'Fog-drifts drove rapidly over the bleak crags. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Fog-eater, a synonym of 'fog-dog and fog-bow. 1846 P. Farley's *Ann.* VII. 5 The Prince Regent... proceeding towards Hatfield got 'fog-logged', as it was called, and could not proceed. 1883 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* ix. (ed. 4) 294 In that cottage lives a 'fog-man' and he was wanted for his duties. 1732 *Hyp-Doctor* 2 May 1/1 Reasoning with these eternal 'fog-pates. 1852 BRANDE *Suppl.* 'Fog-rings, banks of fog arranged in a circular or ring form.

† **Fog, a. Obs. rare.** [Shortened from *FOGGY a.*] Gross, bloated. Cf. *FOGGY a.* 3

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 92 Polyphem... A fowle fog monster.

Fog (*fɒg*), *v.*¹ [f. *Fog sb.* 1]

1. intr. To become overgrown with moss. *Sc.* 1715 PENNECUK *Tweeddale* 31 About this town [Peebles]... fruit and forest trees... are seldom seen either to fog or be

bark-bound. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 525 The hedges fog at the stem. 1810 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. iii. 204 St. Bothan's well... neither fogs nor freezes.

2. Agric. (trans.) a. To leave land 'under fog': see *Fog sb.* 1 and *FOGGING vbl. sb.* **b.** To feed (cattle) on fog.

1814 DAVIES *Agric. S. Wales* I. 545 We saw a piece that had been fogged successively during sixteen years, and... was improving annually. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s. v. When farmers take the cattle out of their pastures in autumn; they say 'they are boun to fog them'. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* *Fog*, in agriculture, to feed off the fog or pasture in winter, as cattle. 1893 *Wills Gloss.* *Fog*, to give fodder to cattle.

Fog (*fɒg*), *v.*² [f. *Fog sb.* 2 Cf. *befog*.]

1. trans. To envelope with or as with fog; to still with fog. Also *fig.*

1599 *Solinian & P.* i. Cij, Fog not thy glory with so fowle eclipse. 1601 Br. BARLOW *Defence* 19 Sometimes by clouds it [the sun] is enveloped, and by mists fogged. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1st *Pet.* i. 10-12 That the light of divine truth may... not be fogged and misted with filthy vapours. 1811 BYRON *Let. to Mrs. Byron* 14 Jan. I might have stayed, smoked in your towns, or fogged in your country, a century. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* I. vi. 296 The hurricanes which... fogged her decks with flying spume.

2. fig. To put (a person) in a 'fog'; to bewilder utterly, mystify, perplex; to render (ideas, etc.) misty or confused.

1818 KEATS *Let. Wks.* 1889 III. 124, I must fog your memories about them [*viz.* books he had borrowed]. 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* Xmas No. 11/1 These folks fog me... I can't talk their lingo. 1890 B. SHARPE in *Nature* 30 Oct. 634 To merge many species under the genus *Picus* tends to fog and confuse the ideas of geographical distribution.

3. intr. a. To become covered or filled with fog. (In mod. Dicts.) **b.** To fog off: to perish from damp, to damp off.

1849 *Florist* Aug. 221 Watch carefully that decayed leaves do not cause the cuttings to fog off. 1880 N. & Q. 20 Nov. 406 A gardener speaks of his cuttings from bedding plants which have not taken root as having 'fogged off'.

4. Photogr. (trans.) To cloud or cover with an obscuring coating. Also *to fog over*.

1854 *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc.* 21 Jan. 163/2 The relative values of acid or alkaline baths with respect to 'fogging over' the impressions taken on collodion. 1865 *Reader* No. 116. 320/1 The negative was slightly fogged. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 210 The flash of sunlight fogged the plate.

5. Railway slang. (intr.) To place fog-signals on the line in foggy weather.

1886 *Lloyd's Weekly* 26 Dec. 1/5 Engaged in the duty of 'fogging'. 1891 *Star* 21 Feb. 3/1 While he was fogging on the south side of Charing-cross-bridge.

Hence *Fogged ppl. a.*; *Fogging ppl. a.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 191 In some sicknesses, you shall see a man forget himself a little by some fogging sleepe. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. *Lusoria* xxviii. The Sun, beforeman's dawning Fall Threw a fog'd guilt upon this All. 1849 *Florist* Dec. 321 To remove any fogged foliage. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 20 Under the face of the fogged city moon. 1890 *Woodbury Encycl. Photogr.* 300 Fogged plates will be produced if [etc.].

† **Fog, v. 3 Obs. rare.** [? Back formation from *FOGGER* 1.] *intr.* To act in a 'pettifogging' manner; to adopt underhand or unworthy means to secure gain. Hence *Fogging ppl. a.*

1588 M. KYFFIN *Terence's Andria* v. iv. Hah fogging knaue. 1628 R. S. *Counter Scuffle* lix. Wert not for vs, thou Swad, quoth hee, Where would'st thou fog to get a fee? 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 65 The fogging proctorage of money.

Fogage, *obs.* form of *FOGGAGE*.

Fogon (*fɒɡən*), *dial.* Also *foggin*, *fogon*. [? Cf. OE. *foca* loaf baked under the ashes (*Ælfric Gen.* xviii. 6).] (See *quots.*)

1810 *Monthly Mag.* June 436 *Fogon*, *fogon*... In some parts of Cornwall... a cake made of the fat of pork and barley-meal. 1848 C. A. JONES *Week at Lizard* 228 The latter, which they called 'foggin', consisting of cakes made of wheaten flour and currants.

Fog-bank. [f. *Fog sb.* 2 + *BANK sb.* 1] (See *quot.* 1867.) Also *fig.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 499 note, Quoth the Ship-master, It is but a fog-bank, there is no danger. 1769 HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 230 A dark cloud, or rather fog-bank. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xcvi. The frequent fog-banks gave them cause to doubt. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxviii. 366 The clouds and fogbanks of Plotinus... were replaced by the enduring fabric of the doctrine of the Christian Trinity.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fog-bank*, a dense haze, presenting the appearance of a thick cloud resting upon the horizon.

Fogdom (*fɒɡdəm*), *nonce-rod.* [f. *Fog sb.* 2 + *-DOM*.] The state of fog, foggy condition.

1890 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 488 The fogdom dun and brown Of thy streets, O London Town.

† **Foge.** 1 *Obs.* [? Cf. *FEAUGES*.] ? Some ailment. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 137 *Foge*, *reuma*, *venemia* [sic MS.; ? read *anemia*].

Foge 2 (*fɒdʒ*), *Min.* [Of obscure origin: perh. local pronunciation of *FORGE*.] (See *quot.* 1778.)

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 321 *Foge* (Cornish), a forge or blowing-house for smelting of Tin. 1808 POLWHELE *Cornish-Eng. Voc.* *Foge*, a blowing house.

Fogey: see *FOGY*.

Foggage (*fɒɡdʒ*), *Sc.* Also 7-8 *fogage*, (7 *foggage*). [ad. *Sc. Law-Lat.* (14th c. *fogagium*) prob. f. *Fog sb.* 1]

1. Law. The pasturing of cattle on 'fog'; the privilege of doing this.

? a 1500 tr. *Leges Forestarum* xv. in *Sc. Acts* (1844) I. 690 Gif þe king will set gers þe þe tym of foggage þe quiklik is fra þe fest of all hallowys quiklik þe fest of Sanct Patrik in lentryn ilk beest sal pay viij d. for foggage [Orig. *per tempus foggagii*... *pro foggagio*]. 1593 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1597) § 161 That the saidis glebes be designed with freedom of foggage, pastourage, fewall, fall, diffait, loring, frie ischue and entrie. 1872 C. INNES *Lect. Scot. Legal Antiq.* vi. 252 The foggage of the Bishop's forest of Birss.

2. Moss; = *Fog sb.* 2.

1786 BURNS *To a Mouse* iv, An' naething, now, to big a new ane O' foggage green!

Fogged (*fɒɡd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *Fog v.* 1 + *-ED* 1.]

1. Sc. Covered with moss; hence *fig.* (well) furnished or provided.

1743 MAXWELL *Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 100 The grass... is become very sour, full of sprets, and in many places fogged. 1790 SHIRREFFS *Poems* 332 In case auld lucky he well forget. a 1800 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 293 For nought but a house-wife was wantin' To plenish his weel-foggit byke.

2. Left 'under fog': see *Fog sb.* 1.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 484 The practice of putting cattle from fogged-fields into the straw yard at night.

Fogger 1 (*fɒɡə*), [Of somewhat obscure history; but prob. derived from *Fugger*, the surname of a renowned family of merchants and financiers of Augsburg in the 15th and 16th c.]

The name passed as an appellative into several European langs. In German *fugger*, *fucker*, *focker* (see Grimm) has had the senses 'monopolist, engrosser', 'usurer', 'man of great wealth', 'great merchant', and, in certain dialects (doubtless originally through ironical use, 'huckster, pedlar'. Kilian 1598 has Flem. *focker* 'monopolist, universal dealer' (*monopola*, *fantopola*), giving *fuggerus* and *fuccardus* as popular mod. L. equivalents; and in mod. Du. *rijke fokker* is an avaricious rich man. Walloon *foukeur* and Sp. *ficar* are contemptuous designations for a man of great wealth. A 'petty Fugger' would mean one who on a small scale practises the dishonourable devices for gain popularly attributed to great financiers; it seems possible that the phrase 'petty fogger of the law', applied in this sense to some notorious person, may have caught the popular fancy, and so have given rise to the specialized use in sense 1. Sense 2 was already developed in Ger. dialects (see Grimm), though the channel by which it came to England is unknown. Cf. *FOOKER*.]

† **1.** A person given to underhand practices for the sake of gain; chiefly, a contemptuous designation for a lawyer of a low class. Usually preceded by *petty* (see *PETTIFOGGER*). *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 320 As for this pettiefogger, this false fellowe that is in no credite or countenance.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. ix. (1877) 1. 206 Brokers betwene the pettie foggers of the lawe and the common people. 1588 M. KYFFIN *Terence's Andria* iv. v. I should be exclaimed vpon to bee a beggerly fogger, greedily hunting after heritage. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* *Cornw.* (1728) 27 The baser sorte of people [are]... verie litigious... by meanes wherof the Foggers and Petie Lawiers... gett vnto themselves... great advantage.

2. dial. A huckster; a petty chapman carrying small wares from village to village' (Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, a 1825).

1800 LARWOOD *Norf. Dialogue* in Skeat *Nine Spec. Eng. Dialects* (E. D. S.) 119 The fogger [in the 'translation' rendered 'the man at the chandler's shop']. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 60 All hawkers, foggers, and pedlars.

3. A middleman in the nail and chain trade.

1868 *Morn. Star* 10 Mar. Down with the 'foggers', says I. 1871 *Gal. Words* 610 Where, as is often the case, the 'fogger' keeps a public-house, the truck system is so worked as to foster drunkenness. 1888 *Times* 29 Nov. 9/5 The nailers... are at the mercy of 'foggers' or factors.

Fogger 2 (*fɒɡə*), *dial.* [perh. f. *Fog v.* 1 + *-ER* 1; the word has a curious resemblance to Du. *fokker* breeder of cattle, f. *fokken* vb.] An agricultural labourer chiefly engaged in feeding and attending to cattle.

1851 in *Berksh. Gloss.* 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 75, I found Joe with his fogger... looking at some calves. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* (1889) 223 A fogger going to fodder his cattle came across a pheasant lying dead on the path.

Fogger 3 (*fɒɡə*), [f. *Fog v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.] One who 'fogs' on a railway, a fog-signalman.

1881 *Echo* 5 Nov. 1/5 The 'foggers' place their signals on the line at some little distance from the signal-post.

Foggie (*fɒɡi*), *Sc.* Also *fogie*. [prob. a use of *FOGGY a.*, either because the insect inhabits mossy places (Jam.), or because it is clothed with a moss-like covering.] A kind of humble-bee; = *CARDER* 1 b. Also *foggie-bee*.

1819 *Blackie. Mag.* Sept. 677 Humble bees, of that brown irritable sort called foggies. 1853 N. & Q. 1st Ser. VIII. 64/1 Its name among the Scotch peasantry is the fogie-bee. 1856 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 130 The mower in the meadow ruffles up The foggie's nest.

Foggily (*fɒɡili*), *adv.* [f. *FOGGY a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a foggy manner.

1599 MINSHEU *Grossamente*, grossely, rudely, foggily, bungarily. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Foggily*, heavily. 1755 JOHNSON *Foggily*, mistily, darkly, cloudily. 1891 C. DUNSTAN *Quita* II. ii. v. 115 It was damply, foggily cold.

Fogginess (*fɒɡinəs*), [f. *FOGGY a.* + *-NESS*.]

† **1.** Flabbiness, grossness. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxx. 93 In Englyshe it is named fatnes or fogyenes or such lyke. 1609 W. M. MAN in *Moone* (1857) 125 Keeping them from fogginess, grossnesse, and fiery faces. 1720 W. GIBSON *Dict. Horses* xi.

(ed. 3) 170 All fogginess... proceeds from an over great Relaxation of the Canals and Vessels.

2. A foggy or misty condition.

1660 *INGLO Bentiv. & Urania* (1682) I. 75 By reason of the natural fogginess of the air. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 128 Whence new moisture or fogginess presses in. 1764 *REID Inquiry* vi. § 22. 451 The clearness or fogginess of the air. 1859 *Photogr. News* 9 Sept. 7 The pictures are likely to be affected with fogginess.

fig. 1893 *Ch. Times* 3 Mar. 221/1 There would be much less fogginess... and much more common sense.

Fogging (*fɒɡɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.*¹ [*f. FOG v.1 + -ING*]. The action of the *vb.*: *spec.* (see quot. 1804).

1804 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Calendar* 325 *Fogging*... consists in keeping the whole growth of grass in upland meadows... free from either scythe or stock... and eating it in the following winter. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 484 There is an ancient practice respecting grass lands in some of the Welsh counties... called fogging... or keeping the land without stock from May or June to December. 1883 *N. & Q.* 10 Nov. 377 Cattle turned out in the winter season to find a precarious subsistence in the fields are said to 'go a-fogging'.

Fogging (*fɒɡɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.*² [*f. FOG v.2 + -ING*].

1. The action of the *vb.* in various senses.

1854 *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc.* 21 Jan. 163/2 Another secondary cause of 'fogging'... is the diffused light reflected from the top, bottom and sides of the camera. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* vii. (1887) 56 Some strange fogging of his enthusiastic brain. 1883 *Gd. Words Nov.* 722/1 Without dust 'fogging' is impossible. 1889 ACWORTH *Railways Eng. vii.* 320 Again, 'fogging' is never resorted to merely to protect goods trains.

2. Theatrical (see quot.).

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang*, *Fogging*, getting through one's part anyhow, like a man lost in a fog.

Fogging (*fɒɡɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.*³ [*Cf. FOGGER sb.1 3.*] *Nail trade* (see quot.).

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Fogging*, the system by which small employers in the nail and chain trade... make their profits by paying their workpeople less than the recognised price, and by selling their work... to the larger employers.

† **Foggish**, *a.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [*f. FOG a. + -ISH*]. Somewhat bloated or fat.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 145 Foggish, *pinguis*. 1573 BARET *Adv.* F 766 Foggishe or fatte bodie.

† **Foggish**, *a.*² *Obs.* [*f. FOG sb.2 + -ISH*]. Somewhat foggy or misty.

1686 GOAD *Cleat. Bodies* II. x. 294 Foggish and misling.

Foggy (*fɒɡi*), *a.* Also (in sense 1 feggy) *Sc.* *fuggie*. [*f. FOG sb.1 + -Y*].

The identity of the word in its various senses is somewhat doubtful, but the development of meaning suggested below seems plausible.]

1. *a.* Resembling, consisting of, or covered with 'fog' or coarse grass. *b. Sc.* Covered with moss, mossy.

1635 *Tom a Lincoln* II. in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 321 Foads croaking in foggy grasse. 1747 R. MAXWELL *Sci. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 18 It may be laid down with Grass seeds... so to ly, unless it turn sour or foggy. 1790 A. WILSON *Disconsolate Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 96, I spied a bonny wee bit Wren, Lone on a foggy stane. 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 87 Yonder foggy mountain. 1810 TANNIHIILL *Poems* (1846) 75 He liked to stray, By fuggie rocks, or castle gray. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. v. § 5. 92 A field of good feggy grass.

† 2. Boggy, marshy. Obs.

1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* I. xl. 160 He that is fallen into a depe foggy wel and sticketh fast in it. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Hush*. (1586) 78 In the loamie and leane ground, as in the fatte and foggie. [*Cf. sense 3.*] 1651 R. CHILD in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 11 Low, moist, foggy ground. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bedfordsh.* I. (1662) 114 The foggy fens in the next County.

† 3. Of flesh, etc.: Flabby or spongy in consistency; not solid; = *BOGGY a. b.* Hence of persons or animals: Unwholesomely bloated, swollen with flabby and unhealthy corpulence, puffy. Also quasi-*adv.* in *foggy fal.* *Obs.*

1529 SKELTON *Elynour Runnyng* 483 All foggy fat she was. 1530 PALSGR. 313/1 Foggy to full of waste fleshe. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soames & Chir.* 29 b. In case the fleshe appere foggie and fattishe. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1567) 189 b. Then greene, and voyd of strength, and lush, and foggye, is the blade. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 530 Which [horses] being foggie fat, and delicately brought up. 1618 CHAPMAN *Ihesod* II. 24 And with a leane hand, stroke a foggie foot. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 40 They return to feed, and that alwayes of the purest honey, whereby they may become so foggy, that [etc.]. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 100 Drowned in foggy quagmires of fat and dropsy. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 300 Being very fat and foggy by means of their gross Food. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 26 How foggy, unwieldy... and helpless are such crazy mortals. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Foggy*, fat, gross.

† b. Of food: Apt to puff up the body. Obs.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 93 Woad, which affords a foggy food that over-lades the Bees. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Milit. Equit.* (1778) 123 All sorts of grains are foggy feeding, and though they plump up the body, they do not give a wholesome and sound fat.

† c. Of ale, etc.: Full of floating particles, thick. *Obs.* *Cf. FAT a. 7 a.*

1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* (1877) 155 The Draymans Beere is not so cleere, and foggy Ale is thicker. 1764 *Low Life* 67 In search of... thick foggy Beer and Ale.

4. Of air, mist, cloud, etc.: Thick, murky. Hence (through *FOG sb.2*, which appears to be a back-formation from this sense): Of the nature of,

or resembling, fog or thick mist; full of, or abounding in, fog.

[For the development of this sense from 3, cf. *FAT a. 7 c.* and *Lat. pinguis aer, pingue celum*. But some of the quotations suggest allusion to sense 2.]

1544 *Late Exped. Scott.* Cij b. That mornyng being very mystic and foggie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 34 With much foggie derkenesse. 1570 TURBERV. *Penitent Lower Epitaphes*, etc. 112 With errors foggie mist at first, that Reason gaue no light. 1600 SHAKS. *A. J. L.* III. v. 50 Like foggy South, puffing with winde and raine. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 3 That it [the Aire] be not... subject to any foggy noysomenesse from Fenns or Marshes neere adioyning. 1627 MAY *Lucan* v. (1635) Iij b. The thicke aire was... clogg'd with foggy stormes. 1733-4 BERKELEY *Lett. to Prior* 22 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 212, I myself have gotten a cold this sharp foggy weather. 1797 NELSON in A. DUNCAN *Life* (1806) 44 The action happening on a foggy day. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 63 The... foggy asthmatic town of Glasgow. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 15 On a foggy October morning. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i. He pointed across the foggy valley. 1885 *L'pool. Daily Post* 1 May 4/9 Days of foggy drizzle.

b. fig. Obscure, dull, bemuddled, confused.

In some of the earlier quots. the sense may be 3, which in *fig.* use coincides nearly with this sense.

1603 HAYWARD *Answe. to Dolman* II. 35 Your course, foggie, drowsie conceits, that there are few or none simple monarchies in the world. 1637 POKKINGTON *Altare Chr.* xxiv. 172 A dull device of a foggie braine and willing blunderer. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. 365 His Understanding must be very foggy. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 214 Your rival is a fusty, foggy, lumbering log! 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. III. 358 Making merry over some extremely foggy production.

5. *a.* Of the eye: Beclouded, dim. *b.* Not clear to one's mind, etc., dim, indistinct.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 90/2 A dull and foggy sort of idea that Mrs. Varden wasn't fond of him. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xix. (1879) 177 The cold foggy grey eyes of the old lady looked after him. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* I. 7 All this uncertain saturation of foggy visions and contradictory speculations.

6. *Photogr.* Fogged, indistinct. *Cf. FOG sb.2 4.*

1859 *Photogr. News* 9 Sept. 7 A greater tendency to give foggy pictures. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* I. 292/2 Many weak thin foggy negatives.

7. *slang.* Not quite sober.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Foggy*, a quaint term for one 'somewhat bemused in beer'; not very clear-headed. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

8. *Comb.*, as *foggy-brained*.

1594 NASHE *Terrors* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 232 Feeding on foggie-brained melancholly.

Fogh, *obs. var. of FAUGH int.*

1681 ORWAY *Soldiers Fort.* I. i. Wks. 1728 I. 340 Fogh! let's leave the nasty Sows to Fools and Diseases.

Fogh, Foghil, *obs. ff. FAW a. and FOWL.*

Fogle (*fɒɡl*), *slang.* A handkerchief or neckerchief, usually of silk.

1811 *Lexicon Balatron*, *Fogle*, a silk handkerchief. 1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. Fogles and fawnies soon went their way. 1840 BARRIAM *Ingol. Leg., Tragedy* vii. The 'fogle' that caused all this breeze.

b. Comb., as *fogle-hunter*, a pick-pocket; *fogle-drawing*, -*hunting vbl. sb.*, picking pockets.

1823 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. Egan), *Fogle Hunter*, a pickpocket. *Cont.* 1823 'JON BEE' *Slang s. v. Fogle*, 'He's out a fogle-hunting.' Sometimes 'tis said 'fogle-drawing.' 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xi, A young fogle-hunter.

Fogless (*fɒɡləs*), *a.* [*f. FOG sb.2 + -LESS*]. Without fog, not foggy, clear.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 31 It has been a long day, but... so clear and fogless. 1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XLII. 17 The second fogless one.

|| **Foglietto** (*fol'jetto*). *Mus.* [*It.*; dim. of *foglio* sheet of paper.]. (*See quot.*)

1876-88 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Foglietto*, a first violin part; the leader's part, which contains cues, &c., used by a conductor in the absence of a full score.

Fogo (*fɒɡo*). [*? Arbitrarily formed on the suggestion of Foh int., or FOG sb.2 Cf. HOGO.*] A disagreeable smell, stench.

1823 'JON BEE' *Slang*, *Fogo*, the same with a stench. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 381 That word... smelt so strong in his nose he had to take out his handkerchief, all scented with musk to get clear of the fogo of it.

† **Fog-race**. *Obs. jocular.* = *PROGRESS.*

1689 CALVERLEY *Note-bk.* 20 May in *Yorksh. Diaries* (Surtees) II. 45, I went the college fog-race with Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Smith, and my tutor. The first day we went to Salsbury, the next to Gilsig.

Fogram (*fɒɡrəm*), *a.* and *sb.* Also *fogram*.

† *A. adj.* Antiquated, old-fashioned, out of date. 1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, 3 Feb., His taste is terribly fogrum and old-fashioned. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* I. Wks. 1799 II. 331 A couple of fogrum old fools. 1832 *Country Houses* I. i. 143 You really are growing quite old and fogrum, I fear.

B. sb. 1. An antiquated or old-fashioned person, a foggy.

1775 CRISP in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 136 A parcel of old Fograms. 1776 ANSTEE *Election Ball.* Poet. Wks. (1808) 223, I very much fear that she thought me a fogrum. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xiv, I suppose I may think them fogrums and quizzes, if I choose? 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* II. ii. 34 Some dowagers and fograms were invited to meet the Princess.

2. *Naut. slang.* (See quot.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fogram*, wine, beer or spirits of indifferent quality; in fact, any kind of liquor.

So **Fogramite**, a foggy; **Fogra'mity**, an antiquated thing; also, a foggy.

1796 MISS BURNBY *Camilla* I. II. v. 250 Nobody's civil now, you know; 'tis a fogramity quite out. 1823 'JON BEE' *Slang*, The *fogramites*, a supposed club of imbeciles. 1832 *Country Houses* I. i. 3 The Christmas parties, of old fogramities, collected in this house.

Fog-signal. [*f. FOG sb.2 + SIGNAL sb.*]

1. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867).

1759 A. HOLMES in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 123 Came to an anchor with the fog signal on English Bank. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fog-signals*, the naval code established by guns to keep a fleet together, to tack, wear, and perform sundry evolutions... also, certain sounds made in fogs as warnings to other vessels.

2. *Railways.* A detonator placed on the metals in foggy weather to guide drivers of trains.

1856 *Engineer* 536/1 The detonating fog signal.

So **Fog-signalling** *vbl. sb.*; **Fog-signaller**, **Fog-signalman**, a man with fog-signals.

1883 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* ix. (ed. 4) 295 The duty now devolving upon the fog-signalman is this. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 164 A system of what is called 'fog-signalling' has been devised. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 6/3 Fog-signallers were placed along the railway lines.

Fogue, *obs. var. of FOGUE.*

Fogus (*fɒɡɪs*), *slang.* [*? a pseudo-L. formation suggested by FOG sb.2 in sense 'smoke'.*] Tobacco.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 10 Store of booz and fogus... [was] brought them. 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*.

1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. In the mean time tip me a gage of fogus, Jerry.

Foggy, fogey (*fɒɡi*). *Forms:* 8-9 fogey, fogie, 9 foggy, *Sc.* *foggie*. [*Possibly a subst. use of FOGGY a. in sense 3, fat, bloated, or in sense 2, moss-grown. Cf. FOGGIE and FOGRAM.*]

1. *Sc.* An invalid or garrison soldier.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Fogey*, old fogey, a nick name for an invalid soldier. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. (*Orig. Sc.*) A disrespectful appellation for a man advanced in life; *esp.* one with antiquated notions, an old-fashioned fellow, one 'behind the times'. Usually preceded by *old*.

1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* I. (1808) 117 Foggies the zig-zag followers sped, But scarce had power To keep some... Frae stoit rin ower. 1790 *Scots Songs* II. 56 Now ilka lad has got a lass, Save yon auld doited fogie. 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Legatees* 217 They're just a whin auld fogies that Mr. Andrew describes. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxvii, The honest rosy old fogies. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* (1877) 262 Jesting at him about his old fogies.

transf. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 483 The classic 'old fogies' on my shelves began to look very dingy to me.

3. *U.S. colloq.* [*Cf. sense 1.*] (See quot.)

1881 HAMERSLEY *Naval Encycl.*, *Fogy*, an increase of pay due to length of service.

4. *attrib. use of sb. passing into adj.*

1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ii. 51 The younger generation... ridicules much the old fogey narrowness. 1892 *Daily News* 8 June 2/3 With a smile which the old fogiest of curmudgeons could not resist.

Fogydom, fogeydom (*fɒɡidəm*). [*f. prec. + -DOM*]. The state or condition of a foggy; the disposition and bearing of a foggy; foggies as a class.

1859 *Eminent Men & Pop. Bks.* 158 The pleasures of Fogydom. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 327 Mr. Brown is now sinking, into the foggy depths of fogeydom. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 3/1 The gentlemanlike fogeydom of Mr. Carteret.

Fogyish (*fɒɡɪʃ*), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -ISH*]. Partaking of the nature of a foggy; somewhat antiquated or old-fashioned.

1873 MISS BRADDON *Strangers & Pilgr.* v, The foggy-ish element in the party. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* i, Their club... now past its prime and a little foggyish.

Fogyism (*fɒɡɪzəm*). [*f. as prec. + -ISM*]. The state of being a foggy; the characteristic behaviour of fogies.

1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xviii. 219 The 'fogyism' and 'hunkerism' of politics. 1862 SALA *Seven Sins* III. iv. 72 When he reaches middle age, or approaches fogeyism.

Foh, *var. of FAUGH.* Hence **Fohing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of crying *Foh*!

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* iv. 39 Foh! what's this fohing at? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. viii, Foh, say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fellow, so much governed by a doating old woman! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiii, Foh!... The very atmosphere... seems tainted.

Foh, *var. of FAW a. Obs.*

|| **Föhn** (*fɒn*). Also *fön*. [*Ger.*; according to Grimm *a. Rumansch favugn* = *L. Favōnius*.] A warm dry south wind which blows down the valleys on the north side of the Alps.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms*, *Föhn*, the name given in Switzerland to the hot southerly winds of summer (the sirocco). 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 77 The föhn was blowing fiercely all the time. 1883 *Guardian* 14 Mar. 392 Builders... had to guard against the föhn and other Swiss winds.

Foi, *var. form of FOY.*

Foible (*foi'b'l*), *a.* and *sb.* [*a. Fr. foible*, *obs. f. of faible*; see *FEEBLE*.]

† *A. adj.* Weak. *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 53 In case the Spell of English Musical Poetry prove too foible for the Serpentin Venom of that Italic Insect. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*,

Foible, a French term, frequently used also in our language . . . applied to the body of animals, and the parts thereof: As, foible reins, foible sight, &c.

B. sb.

1. A weak point; a failing or weakness of character. Cf. *FEEBLE* *sb.* 3.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, I fear they have found my foible, and will turn me into ridicule. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* I. The Smaller Foibles [sic] or Failures of speech . . . signifie little in the main Pursuit of Truth. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* Pref. (1815) 7 The accidental consequences of some human frailty or foible. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiii. A foible of Mr. Holt's . . . was omniscience. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 72 It has always been my foible to speak before I look.

2. *Fencing*. = *FEEBLE* *sb.* 4.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1764) 46 A Foyle . . . hath two Parts, one of which he calleth the Fort or strong, and the other the Foyle or weak. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sciences* IV. 3073 Fencing-masters divide the sword into . . . the fort, middle, and foible. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 115 The 'forte' ought always to gain the 'foible' of the opponent's weapon. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 70 The wrist must be suddenly raised, so as to bring the 'forte' of one's sword to the 'foible' of the adversary's.

|| **Foiblesse**. ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *foiblesse*, obs. spelling of *faiblesse*, f. *faible* *FEEBLE*.] a. A characteristic weakness; a failing. b. A liking or 'weakness' for (something).

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nicely* IV. 38 Besides, i've another humour, but that's a *Foiblesse* will ridicule me. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* I. Pref. 5, I . . . must acknowledge my own *foiblesse* in conception of a sensible pleasure, when [etc.]. 1813 JEFFREY in *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 294 A mere *foiblesse*. 1834 *Ibid.* LIX. 153 Our own *foiblesse* for such speculations might tempt us to select a few more samples.

Foil (foil), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-7 foil(1)e, 4-8 foyl(1)e, (5 fole, 7 fyle), 5-foile. [a. OF. *foil*, *fuil*, *fuil* masc. (= Pr. *folh*, *fuill*, It. *foglio* = L. *folium* leaf, cogn. with Gr. *φύλλον*), and OF. *foile*, *feuille* fem. (mod. F. *feuille*, = Pr. *folha*, *foilla*, Sp. *hoja*, It. *foglia* = L. *folia*, pl. of *folium*). The fem. sb., originally collective, has superseded the masc. in all mod. Rom. langs., except that It. *foglio* remains in the sense 'leaf of a book'.]

† 1. A leaf (of a plant). *Obs.*

14 LINDG. *Ballade of our Ladie* vi, Fructified olive of foiles faire and thicke. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 144 Take Of violette, not but only the foil. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 102 Wete faire foiles of parcelly in vinegre.

† b. With allusion to the annual fall of the leaf: A year. Cf. Fr. *vin de dous, trois feuilles*. *Obs.*—1

1481 CAXTON *Tully's Friendsh.* iv, For the more foyles that the wyne is of the more pleasant it is in drynyng.

2. The representation of a leaf. a. *Her.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 95 This though it be termed a foyle, yet is it a flower by the name of the primrose.

b. *Arch.* One of the small arcs or spaces between the cusps of a window. *Foil arch* (see quot. 1891).

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* 195 Multifoils, with the foils alternately round and angular. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 344 Foil arches are doubtless one of the Arabian features of the style. 1891 *Adeline's Art Dict.*, *Foil Arch* . . . is an arch made of our several smaller arches or foils.

† 3. By analogy: Anything flat and thin. *Obs.*

a. A thin layer (of any material), a leaf, paring. ? c 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 18 Take a thynne foyle of dowh, and Kerve it in pieces. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 96 Cast there-on . . . foyles of tried ginger pared. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 493 The mast-Holme also may be cut into fine thin foile or leaues like plates.

b. A leaf (of paper).

1528 *Will of J. Farke* (Somerset Ho.), Paper conteynyn vj foyles or leues.

c. A counterfoil.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 69 To recorde the foyles of provision weekly. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 3 The same Barons . . . [shall] cause the Chamberleyn . . . to joyne the said tailles . . . to their foile or foiles. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw. II* § 40 (1876) 23 He shal receive and write the foilles of the tallies. 1738 *Hist. Cr. Excheq.* v. 9 They shewed him their Tallies of Payment below, the Foils of which were likewise entred.

4. As a substance (without *pl.*): Metal hammered or rolled into a thin sheet; often with the name of a metal prefixed; as, *gold-*, *silver-*, *tin-foil*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* xvi. iv. (Tollem. MS.) Golde . . . bitwene þe anfelde and þe hamoure with oute breakynge . . . stretchen in to goldefoyle. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 27 When þou dressyst forth, plante it with foyle of Syluer. 1519 NORMAN *Vulg.* 236 b, Makers and leyers of golde foyle occupie a boris tothe. 1598 *Stow Surv.* vii. (1603) 53 Fine siluer, such as was then made into foyle. 1685 COLE *Let. to Ray in Ray's Lett.* (1718) 197 Some . . . covered with a superficies as thin, and exactly of the Colour of silver Foil. 1794 N. E. KINDERSLEY *Hindoo Lit., Hist. Nella-Rajah* 117 The wings, generally of a mixed green and yellow, have the appearance of foil. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 373 When heated on platinum foil it gives a beautiful purple smoke. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. ii. 47 Blackened zinc foil . . . is instantly caused to blaze. fig. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict., On Earth* 18 That aged Syre could tip his tongue With golden foyle of eloquence.

b. A sheet of the same (in modern use an amalgam of tin and quicksilver) placed behind the glass of a mirror, to produce a reflexion.

a 1583 W. BOURNE *Prop. Glasses* i. in *Rara Math.* (1838) 35 Lookinge Glasses . . . are those sortes of Glasses, that have a foyle, layde on the backe syde thereof. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* i, I now begin to see my

vanity, Shine in this Glasse, reflected by the foile! 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 131 The isinglass having a foyle of quicksilver and pewter put behind it, like a looking-glass. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 210 The art of properly effecting this deposit of the glass upon the foil.

c. In wider sense: A backing.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 42 The Air . . . serving as a Foile to the lower Superficies of a Lens of Glass. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 13 Silver . . . served as a foil over which yellow and other colours ground with oil were glazed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 403/1 The foundation colour should form a foil for that which is inlaid on it.

5. A thin leaf of some metal placed under a precious stone to increase its brilliancy or under some transparent substance to give it the appearance of a precious stone.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii. What sparkle does it [the diamond] give without a foil? a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 300 They [Cornish diamonds] . . . set with a good foil . . . may at the first sight deceive no unskilful lapidary. 1767 GRAY *Lett. to Mason* 19 July, In gems that want colour and perfection, a foil is put under them to add to their lustre. In others, as in diamonds, the foil is black; and in this sense, when a pretty woman chooses to appear in public with a homely one, we say she uses her as a foil. 1875 in *Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 465.

† b. The setting (of a jewel). *Obs.*

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 19, I frame the foyle, I graue the golde, I fashion up the ring. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* v. 12 marg. Set as a precious stone in the foile of a ring. fig. 1593 SNAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 266 A foyle wherein thou art to set The precious Jewell of thy home returne. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 506 O Bright Diamond of Heaven . . . Set in the Foil of Flesh, for a Time.

6. Anything that serves by contrast of colour or quality to adorn another thing or set it off to advantage.

1581 J. BELL tr. *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 145 b, He practizeth to make his defence carry a certeine shewe of truth, painting it out with a deceivable foyle. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* II. ii, I need no foile, nor shall I think I'me white only between two Moores. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 P. 4 His Friends observe these little Singularities as Foils that rather set off than blemish his good Qualities. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to my Ass Wks.* 1812 II. 466 Lady Mount her Majesty's fine foil. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. xvi. 378 Real excellence does not seek for a foil in inferiority. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 202 They formed a bright foil to the sombre mass.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foil-ground*, *-paper*, *-spangle*; also *foil-alum*, *alum* in foils or laminæ; *foil-stone* (see quot. 1858).

1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1829) 322 Alum, *foyle or rooch, y^e bale . . . iiiij d. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 13 Gold and silver, glazed or lacquered *foil-grounds. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* II. 20 *Foil-paper, spangles and Dutch Metal. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 133 A pair of slippers adorned with *foil spangles. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Foil stone, an imitation jewel.

Foil (foil), *sb.*² Forms: 5-7 foyle, 6-7 foile, 7 Sc. foillie, 6-foil. [f. *FOIL* *v.* 1. 4.]

† 1. *Wrestling*. The fact of being almost thrown; a throw not resulting in a flat fall; also in phrase *to give (a person) the foil*. *Obs.* Cf. FALL *sb.* 13.

1553 (see FALL *sb.* 13). 1567 *Trial Treasure* Bij, In wrestling with me he gaue me the foyle. 1622 BRETON *Strange News* (Grosart) 6/1 Chiefly wrestling, when they haue more foiles then faire falls. 1687 *Ausro. to Representers's 8th Ch.* 4 Two Foils makes a Fall. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Foil*, a Fall in Wrestling, that is not clearly given. 1721-90 in BAILEY.

2. A repulse, defeat in an onset or enterprise; a baffling check. *arch.* † In early use often in phrases: *to give a or the foil*; *to have, receive, take a (the, one's) foil*; *to put to (a, the) foil*.

c 1478 in Eng. *Gills* 304 Myndynge not to take the foyle, stande to defende theyre cause. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 11 Could neuer yet fynde how to geue him any foile. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 13 Considering what a foul shame and foil it had alreddi bene unto me. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 427 Chabrias . . . having put to foile and defeated some few Thebans. 1609 HUME *Admon.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 582 And received the foillie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 145 The alternate changes of foiles and victories. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xiv. (1739) 132 The Lords received the first blow, and gave the first foil. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 24 It may give a man many a . . . foil and many a disheartening blow. 1738 tr. *Johnson's ad Urbanum* in *Gentl. Mag.* May, Whom no base calumny can put to foil. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. 358 When Africa received her final foil. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.*, Wallace IV. Ashamed and wroth at such unseemly foil. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 232 He thinks No more of yesterday's disgrace and foil.

† b. With mixture of the sense of *FOIL* *v.* 1. 6: A disgrace, stigma. *Obs.*

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 26 It hath set a foyle upon thy fame. 1616 BRETON *Cool & Badde* 5/2 He [an Vnworthy king] is the foyle of a crowne.

† 3. The cause of (one's) defeat or failure. *Obs.*

a 1683 OLDHAM *Ode to Vice* Poet. Wks. (1686) 106 Thou . . . Whom baffled Hell esteems its greatest Foyl. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 55 Oh! gawdy source of all mens hopes and fears, Foil of their youth.

† **Foil**, *sb.*³ *Obs.* In 6 foill. Also Sc. *FULYIE*. [f. *FOIL* *v.* 1] What is trampled under foot; hence, Manure, dung.

1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 244 Raffe Vasye of lumlye castell oweth me for all my foil or muke that I left at my fernhold at crook.

Foil (foil), *sb.*⁴ Forms: 6 *pl.* ? foyelles (perh. mispr. for *foylles*), 6-7 foyl(e, 7- foil. [f. *FOIL* *v.* 1 (sense 2); cf. OF. *foullis*, Cotgr. *foullé*, *foulement* in same sense, f. *fouler* *FOIL* *v.* 1] The track of a hunted animal.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 77 Marking all his tokens as well by the slot as by the entries, foyelles, and such like. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 72 The Dew will be beaten off, the Foil fresh, or the ground broken. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 353 Follows . . . have lain down upon the foil to prove whether the dogs followed the track or not. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 206 Having rounded the hill he crossed the foil. 1894 *Scotsman* 27 Aug. 11/2 Mr. Davidson decided to lay the hounds on the foil of the otter first found.

fig. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* III. What, hunt A wife on the dull foil! 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* I, Fleeting pleasure leaves me on the foyle. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. iv, Here's another b— follows me upon the foil. 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Bruce* III, O Bruce, thou treadest Abyssinian grounds; Nor can our British noses hunt thy foil.

b. Phrases. *To run* (or † *take*) *the foil*, *to run upon the foil*: to run over the same track a second time (with the effect of baffling the hounds). *To break her foil*: to run out of the track after having doubled.

1601 in FARR *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 431 The chafed deare doth take the foyle. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 44 No Hare, when hardly put to it . . . and running foile, makes moe doublings. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* xi. 151 You must . . . try to hit her off where she breaks her foil. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 87 The ground so stained by running the foil that the scent lay with no certainty. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v., To run the foil.

transf. and *fig.* 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. x. (1700) 289 To affirm that . . . is to run upon the foil. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 233 From whence it [the blood] is recommitted into the right ventricle of the Heart, to be chased the Foyl. 1878 *Cumbil. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., 'Runnin' oald foils', following former courses.

Foil (foil), *sb.*⁵ Forms: 6-7 foile, foyle, 8 file, 7- foil. [Of obscure origin.

Usually regarded as f. *FOIL* *v.* 1, and as denoting etymologically 'a sword with the point foiled or blunted.' But the vb. does not appear to have meant 'to blunt': the reading of the quarto in *Oth.* I. iii. 270, even if genuine, does not admit of this interpretation. Another suggestion is that the phrase *at foils* originally belonged to *FOIL* *sb.* 2 in the sense of parrying, and that the name of the instrument was evolved from the phrase. It is noteworthy that *FOIN* *sb.* occurs in 17th c. in the sense of *foil*; possibly (in spite of the want of evidence) this goes back to the 16th c., so that *foil* might be an etymologizing alteration of *foin*, after *FOIL* *v.* 1. That the word is, by some far-fetched association, a transferred use of *FOIL* *sb.* 1 a leaf (cf. F. *fleuret* fencing foil, lit. 'floweret', the button being compared to a bud) is a possibility for which at present there is no evidence.]

1. A light weapon used in fencing; a kind of small-sword with a blunt edge and a button at the point.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 21 Iacke Leiden . . . had . . . a peece of a rustie sword . . . by his side . . . it was but a foyle neither, and he wore it, to shewe that he should haue the foyle of his Enemies. 1605 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Lett.* 6 Aug. Wks. (1711) 233 They would have most willingly taken the buttons off the foils. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Beau's Duel* III. i, I hope to see it as much a fashion to fight with files, as 'tis to fence with them. 1729 *Art of Fencing* 3 The Sword (or File, in imitation of the Sword. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, I can use the foils . . . indifferently well.

2. *pl.* The exercise of fencing with foils, *esp.* in phrase *at foils*.

1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* (Grosart) 130 It makes him . . . fight . . . as though hee were but at foyles amongst his fellows. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. v, *Credulous*. Where's your cloak? *Andrew*, Going to foiles ev'n now, I put it off. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 Entire self-possession may make a battle very little more dangerous to life than a match at foils.

3. *attrib.*, as *foil-button*.

1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* III. xi. 226 This bumbast foile-button . . . For want of talke-stuffe, fals to foinery, Out goes his Rapier.

Foil (foil), *v.*¹ Forms: 4-6 foile, foyle, 7 foyl, 6- foil. See also *FOUL* *v.* and *Sc. FULYIE* *v.* [irreg. repr. of OF. *fuler*, *foler*, *fouler* (mod. F. *fouler*), to full cloth, to tread, trample down, press hard upon, crush, oppress; corresponding to Pr. *solar*, Sp. *hollar*, It. *foliare* in similar senses:—popular Lat. **fulläre* originally to full cloth, f. *fullō* a fuller: cf. FULL *v.*

The Eng. forms *foyle*, *foil*, and Sc. *fulze*, *fulyie*, would normally represent not OF. *foler*, *fouler*, but *fouillier* (mod. F. *fouiller*), which has the quite different senses 'to dig, grub up, root (as a swine), search'. The cause of the irregularity has not been discovered: a suggestion is that the sb. *fouillis*, *foileiz* = *FOIL* *sb.* 3 may have been confused with *fouillis* the 'rooting' of a swine, a mass of dirt and rubbish, and that this led to a confusion in the verb; but it is doubtful whether this would account for the facts.]

I. In sense of Fr. *fouler*.

† 1. *trans.* To tread under foot, trample down. 13 . . . K. *Alis*. 2712 Mony gentil cors, Was y-foiled under fet of hors. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9440 Pinogras he held of hors, And foiled at his cursed cors. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 363 They shall foyle and threste all the dampned togyder. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) IV. 877 The more they contended to suppress him, the more (like the camomill being foiled and troden) his virtues rose vp. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* IV. iii. 124 But the third [man] the Deare took and ouerthrew, and foiled

vnder hir feete. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 69 King Richard... caused the ensignes of Leopold... to be puld downe, and foiled vnder foot.

fig. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 44 In veyn þu foilist þi flesch wip abstinens. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvii. 151 (Harl. MS.) A synner... enterithe in to holy chirche, and foylithe the comaundementes of god. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxv, Worshyp in armes may neuer be foyled.

2. Of animals: To trample or tread down; to tread into mud; *esp.* in *Hunting*, to run over or cross (the ground, scent, or track) with the effect of baffling the hounds. Also *absol.* of a deer (see quot. 1886); † *refl.* of a hound: To spoil his own scent.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 25 Soak not thy Land too much, that Cattell treading, or Grazing upon it, foyle it not. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* ii. xlv, Their [Dogs'] scent no North-east winde could e're deceive. nor Flocks that foyle the Ground. 1672-3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* 72 A... dog having foild himself... with everything he meets. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 174 In the same Round Persisting still, she'll foile the beaten Track. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 279 If you suffer all your hounds to hunt on the line of him, they will foile the ground. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, Foil, to trample, as meadow grass is said to be foiled when trampled or trodden down by hares. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Foil... the scent, or the ground, are said to be foiled when other deer than the hunted one have crossed the scent. *Ibid.*, Foil... a deer is said to foil when he retraces his steps over the same track.

fig. a 1719 ADDISON (J.), I... put up such a variety of odd creatures... that they foile the scent of one another.

† 3. To press hard upon, oppress. *Obs. rare*—1. This sense, common in OF., appears to be required by the context, though the other texts read *fylen*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10104 (Cott.) Þis world, my flesch, the fend als þat folus [*Laud MS.* foilyn] me wip fondyng fals to make me falle in fylthis fele.

II. To overthrow, defeat, baffle.

4. To overthrow, defeat (an antagonist); to beat off, repulse, discomfit (an assailant or an attack). † In *Wrestling*: To throw, to inflict a 'foil' upon: see FOIL sb.² 1. Also *fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* (an. 23) If they lacke actiuite, euery creature be he neuer so base of birthe, shall foyle and ouerthrowe them. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. 14 The Wrestler That did but lately foyle the synowye Charles. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. ii. (1660) 102 To chase away and foil all passionate perturbations of the mind. 1648 BR. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 175, I strive... but, sometimes, I am foiled; and go halting out of the field. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 273 Leader of those Armies bright, Which but th' Omnipotent none could have foild. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 776 The Groom... watches with a Trip his Foe to foil. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 25 Not fiercer woes thy fortitude could foil. 1736 WEST *Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 10 You have foiled him... at his own weapon. 1737 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 572 Suits... in every one of which he was sure to be foiled. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 247 Howard... foils the force of Spain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 344 Meletus, who is easily foiled and mastered in the hands of the great dialectician.

b. To outdo, surpass.

a 1687 WALLER *Of a tree cut in paper* 7 Fair hand!... Strange, that your fingers should the pencil foil. 1786 BURNS *Lass o' Ballochmyle* iii, Woman, Nature's darling child!... Ev'n there her other works are foild. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Adtr.* No. 10 Not chusing her charms should be foild by Lady Elizabeth Mugg.

† c. *intr.* To suffer discomfiture. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* xlix, His foile He took, lest that the English state might foile. 1639 VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* To Rdr. a vj, There be mindes which foyle in reading a history of great length, humane patience being not of any great extent.

5. To frustrate, render nugatory (an attempt or purpose); to parry (a blow); to balk, disappoint (hopes, etc.); to baffle, frustrate the efforts of (a person).

App. developed from sense 4 with some influence of the notion of 'foiling a scent': see 2.

a 1564 BECON *Jewel of Joy in Catechism*, &c. (1844) 426 Paul... had so many years been foiled with the... elvish expositions of certain dotting doctors. 1600 HARLUYT *Foy.* III. 160 Lest his credite, foyled in his first attempt, in a second should be utterly disgraced. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 2 Faith shall be easily shaken, hope quickly foyled. 1621 MARQ. BUCKINGHAM in *Fortesc. Papers* 172 That whole business wile be foyled. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* v. v. 363 He had been foiled in the Cure, and had left it to Nature. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 4 Having long in miry ways been foiled. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxi, To be foiled in a gallant intrigue was to subject himself to the ridicule of his gay court. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* i. iv. 11. 301 He foiled the stroke of Chalco. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 227 The project... was foiled for a time. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. xii. 123 But here their wits were foiled. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 19 The narrow anxiety... is apt to foil its own end.

III. Influenced by FOUL a. and v.; cf. *defoil*, *DEFOUL* v. and *FILE* v.

6. To foul, defile, pollute. In material or immaterial sense. *Obs. exc. dial.* (In some mod. dialects perh. a pronunciation of FILE.)

Quot. 1440 may belong to sense 3 or 4.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 86 þei preche not to froit þe folk but... to foile [v. r. foulen] hem wip many synnes. c1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* W. de W. 1494 i. xxxiv, A man that hath be moche foyled wip worldly or fleshly synnes. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* v. vi. (Arb.) 85 A man hath no honour to foile his handes on a woman. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. 33 Rancorous enemies, that honrely toll Thy humble votarie with loathsome spot to foil. 1878 CUMBLED. *Gloss.*, Foil, to defile.

† 7. To dishonour; *esp.* to deflower (a woman), to violate (chastity).

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 143 (Harl. MS.) Hast thoue foylid my dowter. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 300 Rather chose to die... Than filthie men should foile their chastitie. a 1592 GREENE *Maillie Wks.* (Grosart) II. 153 Hast thou... no more regard to thy solemne othe than to foile it with perurie?

† 8. To cause filth, drop excrement; = FILE v.² I d. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV.* 77 They did nothing but feede and foyle in the summer of her sweete sun shine. 1616 — *Sanct. Troub. Soul* i. § 13 (1620) 285 Swine... doe nothing else but feede and foile.

Hence *Foiled ppl. a.*, in senses of the vb.; also of a horse: Injured. Also *Foiler*, one who foils.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 425 If he [a horse] be foiled on his forefeet by foundering or otherwise. 1700 PARKER *Six Philosoph.* Ess. 2 O thou... divine Burnet! thou foiler of all Philosophers. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxx, Till the foiled King... Shall bootless turn him home agen. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Foiled-girre*, grass much trodden.

Foil (foil), v.² [f. FOIL sb.⁵] *intr.* To make a thrust at with a foil. In quot. *transf.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* ix, In single cumbat, heing hurt... As he was closely foiling at a Wench.

† **Foil**, v.³ *Obs.* [perh. ad. F. *fouiller* to grub up; cf. F. *fouilleuse* (Boiste), *fouilleur* (Littre), a kind of light plough.]

trans. To subject (land) to the third of the series of ploughings formerly prescribed for preparing it for sowing. Hence *Foiling* *vbl. sb.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKHAM *Country Farme* 555 At August you shall give it the third ardor or earing, vvich is called foiling... this ardor is... one of the best, especially for the destroying of weeds. 1620 MARKHAM *Farmw. Husb.* Pref. to Rdr., Sixe seuerall plowings, as following in Iannary and February, Stirring in Aprill and May, Foiling in Iuly and August [etc.]. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 To Foil, that is, to follow Land in the summer or autumn.

Foil (foil), v.⁴ [f. FOIL sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To apply foil or a foil to.

† a. To spread over with a thin sheet of metal or other substance. See FOIL sb.¹ 4. In quot. *fig.* 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* v. iii. § 16 Foiling them [tales] ouer with a new colour of the Latine tongue.

† b. To apply an amalgam of tinfoil and mercury to (glass, a mirror). See FOIL sb.¹ 4 b. *Obs.*

1714 FR. BK. of Rates 83 Tin... to Foile Looking-Glasses. 1787 *Gentl. Mag. Suppl.* 1166½ He could... foil mirrors. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* ii. 6 When this amalgam is used for foiling or silvering, let it first be strained through a linen rag. 1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* III. 615½ The difficulty of foiling glass to the various forms necessary.

c. To back (a crystal) with a foil. (FOIL sb.¹ 5). 1887 *Archæologia* L. 110 A crystal (?) foiled to resemble sapphire.

2. To set off by contrast. See FOIL sb.¹ 6.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 14 Beauty... must be foiled by inferiority before its own power can be developed.

3. *Arch.* To ornament with foils.

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* v. 41 At the same time there came in the practice of *Foiling* arches; that is, of uniting a series of three or more by their bases, so as to form one. 1849 [see FOILING *vbl. sb.* 2 b.]

Hence *Foiler*, one who foils.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 171 Foilers of looking-glasses.

Foil, *obs. form* of FOAL.

Foitable (foi-lä'b'l), a. [f. FOIL v.¹ + -ABLE.] That may be foiled or defeated.

1611 COTGR., *Rebutable*, rejectable, refusable; foyleable.

1848 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Foilage, *obs. form* of FOLIAGE.

Foile, *obs. form* of FILE sb.⁵

Foiled (foild), *ppl. a.* [f. FOIL v.⁴ + -ED¹ and FOIL sb.¹ + -ED².]

1. † a. Coated on one side, or backed with foil (*obs.*). b. Produced by a coating of foil.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 131 Two cylinders... the one of steel... the other of foiled isinglass. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 153 Looking-glasses foild being in vogue for ornaments. 1864 *Realm* 24 Feb. 8 If we are content with painted and foiled glitter.

2. *Arch.* Ornamented with foils; resembling foils.

Foiled arch = *foil-arch*. See FOIL sb.¹ 2 b.

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* 194 This is the Saracen mode of treating foiled arches. 1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* 93 *Foiled Arch*, an arch in the form of a trefoil, cinquefoil, or multifoil. 1848 J. G. WILKINSON *Dabnatia*, etc. I. 255 A foiled corbel table. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* iii. § 20. 86 Holes cut into foiled shapes.

† **Foillery**, *Obs.* In 6 folery, *Sc. fulbery*.

[f. FOIL sb.¹ 2 + -ERY: in there may have been an OF. **fueillerie*.] Ornamentation resembling foliage.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. xvii, Skarsment, reprise, corbell, and battellings, Fulgery, bordounis of mony precious stone. 1527 PRIOR MOORE in Noake *Worcester Monastery* (1866) 157 The gest chamber... hanged with peynted clothes of folery, with bests, fulks, etc.

Foiling (foi-lin), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. FOIL v.¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FOIL in various senses.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1559) Z, There was never mortal man... that could scape fro the... foiling of hir [Enuie's] feete. 1683 tr. *Erasmo Morie Enc.* 90 The foiling of them in an irresistible battle.

2. *esp.* The treading of a deer or other animal.

Hence the slot or trail; = FOIL sb.⁴

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 237 We cal it the foyling of a deare if it be on grasse where the print of the foote cannot well be seene. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* viii. 36 How a Horses nose is able to direct him when hee comes... to the foylings of other Cattle.

Foiling (foi-lin), *vbl. sb.*² [f. FOIL v.⁴ + -ING¹.]

a. The action or process of backing (glass) with foil. b. *Arch.* Ornamentation by foils; a foil ornament. See FOIL sb.¹ 2 b.

a 1583 W. BOURNE *Prop. Glasses in Rara Math.* (1838) No. 1. 34 According vnto the several formes, facyons, and makyns of them, and also the foylings of them. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 153 The... Foiling of these Glasses. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* iii. § 20. 86 Where the wall was thick, and the foilings were large.

† **Foin**, sb.¹ *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 foyn/e, 5 fooyne, fune, *Sc.* fonze, founze, foyne(o, funze, 6 fow-yn, fouoyne, 6-8 foin(e). [a. OF. *foine* (Fr. *fouine*), altered form (after OF. *fou*:-L. *fūgum* beech) of *faine*:-late L. *fāgina*, f. *fāg-um*; the animal was so named from its feeding on beech-mast.]

1. An animal of the polecat or weasel kind; the beech-marten (*Mustela foina*).

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q. clvii*, There sawe I... The martrik sable; the foynze, and mony mo. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* § 213 (1877) 118 We have martens, foynes... squerelles, etc. 1619 MIDDLETON *Triumphs Love & Antig.* Wks. V. 289 The names of those beasts bearing fur... Ermine, foin, sables, martin [etc.].

2. The fur of this animal; in *plural*, trimmings or garments made of the fur.

c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 295 A cote hab he furred, Wip foyns, or wip fitchewes. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 150 Ffurris of foyne and oþer fielle-ware. 1493 in *Italyburton's Ledger* (1867) 30 Item 100 rygis of fownzes. 1562 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 426 note, Anye kind of furs in their gownes, but only foynes and budge. 1641 *Triumph Chas. I* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 96 About eighty comely and grave citizens, in foins and liveries. 1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 376 The French Foines are much in esteem there.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foin(s)-back*, *-skin*, *-tail*, etc.; foins-bachelor, one of a company dressed in gowns trimmed with foins, who took part in London civic processions (see BACHELOR 2) foins-gown, one trimmed with foins.

1561 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. vi. 189 My gowne... faced with *foyne backs. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs* in *Italyburton's Ledger* (1867) 306 Fures called... Foynes—backes... tailles... powtes. 1681 T. JORDAN *Lond. Joy* 1 A youthful number of *Foyns Batchellors. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2812/4 Also *Foins Gowns, and Scarlet Hoods for Rich Batchellors. 1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 376 These *Foine-Skins.

Foin (foin), sb.² Forms: see vb. [f. FOIN v.]

1. A thrust or push with a pointed weapon. To cast a foin at: to make a thrust at. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1450 *Fencing* v. two handed Sword in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Thy quarters aboute, Thy stoppis, thy foyns. 1558 PHAER *Eneid* vii. U iv, They... fight with foyne of pointed speare. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xii. (1593) 284 Sir Dryant with a stake... did cast at him a foin, And thrust him through. c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. iv, Kepe at the foyne; come not wythin his reache. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* iv. Wks. 1874 V. 330, I had my wards, and foynes, and quarter-blows. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv. 400 Many a foin and thrust Aimed, and rebated.

fig. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* Bij, I thought that hee which thrust at the bodie in game, would one day cast a foyne at the soule in earnest. c 1610 J. DAVIES *Scourge Folly* (Grosart) 10/2 They with foynes of wit, The foes of their vpholders home do hit.

† b. A wound made by such a stroke. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* iii. l. xv. 107 This playstre... is convenient at the begynnynge of a foyne. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 66 a, The water... healeth all maner of woundes... foynes or cuttes.

† 2. = FOIL sb.⁵ *Obs.*

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* 206 Such recreations as... playing at wasters and foines. 1656 OSBORN *Adv. Son* 22 The vast difference between a Foyn and a Sword. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* Life p. 1, Ordering the [Gladiators] to fight with Foins, or Buttons upon their Swords.

Foin (foin), v. Forms: 4-7 foyn(e)n, (4 foyne, *Sc.* funze), 6-7 foin(e, 5-foin. [app. f. OFr. *foine*, *foisne*, *fouisne* (Fr. *fouine*), a three-pronged fish-spear:-L. *fuscina* in same sense.

This etymology involves some difficulties, as there is no evidence of the adoption of the sb. in Eng., nor of the existence of any OF. verb **foisnier*, *fouinier*.]

1. *intr.* To make a thrust with a pointed weapon, or with the point of a weapon; to lunge, push. Often to foin at (a person) or with (a weapon). *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 307 Thai... Fwnezeit and fawcht all sturdely. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1494 They... foynes faste at þe fore breste with flawmande swerde. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 274 With speres ferisly they foyne. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 571 Ye foin(e only at your owne shadow, and hit nothing. 1635 N. R. Camden's *Hist. Eliz.* iii. 353 That deadly manner of foyning with the rapier. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* II. 196 They lash, they foin, they pass, they strive to bore Their Corslets. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xviii, The fellow foins well. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westro. Ho!* (1861) 49 Foining with his point.

transf. and *fig.* a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* in Wordsworth *Ecol. Biog.* (1839) I. 527 The boare continually foining at him with his great tuskes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 101 He whetteth his Horne... and in his fight wardeth and foyneeth at the Elephant his belly. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 211 Heat, and... Cold, are always persecuting and foyning at the weaker... parts of Nature.

† 2. *trans.* To thrust at, stab, pierce, prick.

c1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 5640 Foygnede hym with þat knyft. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vii. 118/2 They . . foynded them with theyr swerdes and speeres through theyr bodyes. 1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scot.* i. iij b, Lashe at þe legges of þe horse, or foyne him in þe belly. *transf.* c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 428 þat fele hit [a head] foynded wyth her fete.

Hence **Foining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Foiningly** *adv.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 10287 Fell was the fight foynyng of speires. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cccxxiii. 617 With their foynyng the Englyssheman was ouerthrowen to the erthe. 1558 *Phaer Arcid vii.* Borespeares longe they whirle, or foynyng forks. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado v. i.* 84 Sir boy, ile whip you from your foyning fence. 1618 *FLETCHER Loyal Subj.* i. iv, Are you afraid of foining? 1620 *THOMAS Lat. Dict., Punctum.* foiningly, pointingly. 1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* iii. 945 The capring Dancer, and the foining Fencer.

†**Foinery.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. FOIN v. + -ERY.*] Thrusting with the foil, fencing with the point.

1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* iii. xi. 22 [He] fals to foinery, Out goes his Rapier.

Foir-: see **FORE-**.

Fois, *obs. pl. of FOE.*

Poison (foi'z'n), *sb.* Forms: 3 fouss-, fusun, 3-4 fuisun, -un, 4-6 fusoun(n)n(e, -on, fuyson, -on, 7 fousun, fuzzen, 4-7 foyson, 5 -un, 6 -en, 4 fosoun, 4-5 foi-, foyson(e, 6-7 foi-, foyzon(e, 7 -zen, -eson, 5 fysoun, 7-8 fizon, 9 fuzzen, 4- foison. [*a. OF. foison, foyson, fuison, fusun = Pr. foison: -popular L. *fūsōn-em, for L. fūsōn-em* a pouring, n. of action *f. fundere* to pour.]

1. Plenty, abundance, a plentiful supply; a great quantity or number (of persons or things). *arch.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1030 Alle the innes of the town Haddyn litel foison. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 5808 Gode shal 3yue þe his blessing And foyson yn alle þyng. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 482 Fyres in gret foysonne thai maid. 1489 *CAXTON Fyghtes of A. ii. xxxix.* 163 They muste haue grette foyson of arrowes with brode hedes. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* i. ii. (1634) 20 The greater foyson of fat that there is betwene the two skynes, the lesse be the vaines. 1652 *ASHMOLE Theatr. Chem. Brit.* 217 Of al deyntes plente and foyson. 1810 *LAMB Favaro, to Tobacco,* Africa, that brags her foison, Breeds no such prodigious poison. 1848 *LOWELL Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890 111. 70 He has a perennial foison of sappiness.

b. Plentiful crop or harvest.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxxiv. 549 If it [the graynel] spring not vp, it yeldeth no foyson. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 110 Earths increase, foyzon plentie, Barnes and Garners neuer empty. 1845 *R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Educ.* x. 330 We anticipate the foison of an unknown husbandry.

c. quasi-adv. In abundance. So **OF. foison.**

13.. *K. Alis.* 1012 Heo . . was deliuerid liversoon, Skarschliche and nought foison [MS. *Laud* 622 nouzth a foyson].

2. Inherent vigour or vitality; power, strength, capacity. *pl. Resources.* Now chiefly *Sc.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 8516 (Cott.) Gains him his fas had na fusun. *Ibid.* 13499 (Gott.) He bliscid siben þe fisses tuine, And sett his fuisum þaim widine. ?a1400 *Arthur* 476 He, for alle his grette Renoun, Agens Arthur hadde no fusoun. c1550 *BALE K. Johan* (Camden) 77, I wyll gyve Kynge Johan thys poyson, So makynge hym sure that he shall neuer have foyson. a1592 *H. SMITH Sermon* (1866) II. 114 Such a foison hath your alms that . . it increases, like the widows meal. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 88 Scotland hath Foysons to fill vp your will Of your meere Owne. 1808 *JAMIESON, Foison* 2, Pith, ability; used to express . . bodily strength. 1825 *Ibid.*, 'He has nae foison in him'; he has no understanding, or mental energy. *Loth.*

b. Nourishing power; hence, nourishment, *lit.* and *fig.* Now *dial.* and *Sc.*

c1430 *LYDG. in Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (1879) Notes 368 Quai man here messe or he dyne. . . Hys mete xal han þe more foyson. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glasse* i. B 3 b, Them two are poyson to men though foison to birdes. *Ibid.*, v. F 1 a, Like the foieson or oile of the lampe, wherewith it continewes burning. *Ibid.* xii. K 4 a, The foison of our best phantasies. 1624 *GEE Foot out of Snare v.* 41 The Liturgie . . is but dry meat, and hath no foison in it. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 66 *Foison* or *Fizon*, the natural juice or moisture of the Grass or other herbs. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Foison* or *Fizon*. a1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, s.v., There is no foison in this hay. 1825 *JAMIESON* s.v., 'Ye'll tak a' the fizen out o' t [meat].'

Foison (foi'z'n), *v. Obs. exc. arch.* [*ad. OFr. foisonner, f. foison: see prec.*] *trans. a.* To supply plentifully. b. To nourish.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 341 Where all good him was foisoned. c1485 *Digby Myst.* ii. 513 Yt fedyth and foysonnes. 1891 *E. ARNOLD Lt. World* 190 Earth To fill and foison with His Father's will.

†**Foisonable**, *a. Obs.* [*f. FOISON sb. or v.*] Capable of yielding a crop, productive.

1613 *F. ROBERTS Rev. Gospel* 91 A ground which . . was vterly unprofitable, nor could be made foisonable without great expence. 1627 [see *BATTLESOME a.*].

Foisonless (foi'z'nless), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also *fison-, fision-, fissen-, fiz(z)en-, fusion-, fushionless.* [*f. FOISON sb. + -LESS.*] Wanting substance, strength, or 'sap'; weak, ineffective, both in a material and immaterial sense. Of grass: Wanting in succulence or nourishing properties.

1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 104 Fair Folk is ny Fisonless. a1796 *BURNS 'The Deuk's dang o'er my Daddie'*, An' he is but a fisonless carlie. c1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* i. 328 Old rusty and fizenless sword. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxxii, And pur thin fisonless skink it was. 1837 *CARLYLE Alice* (1857) IV. 3 Our very Biographies, how stiff-starched, fison-

less, hollow. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1921. 234/2 The fusionless bog hay. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 11 These fusionless idlers who never derange themselves for anything. 1888 *R. F. D. PALGRAVE in Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 745 The 'wild-fire' proved a very fizenless mixture.

†**Foisonous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. as prec. + -OUS.*] Full of energy; fruitful.

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 226 Foisonouse, *foecundus*. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxviii. (1612) 324 Union, in breefe, is foisonous, and discorde works decay.

†**Foist**, *fust*, *sb.* Forms: 5-7 fuste, (6 fuyst), 6-7 foiste, foyst(e, 6-8, 9 *Hist.* foist, (7 foise). [*a. OF. fuste, ad. lt. fusta fcm. originally log, piece of timber, f. L. fustis cudgel.*]

1. A light galley; a vessel propelled both by sails and oars. Cf. **FELUCA**.

1485 *CAXTON Pavis & V.* 80 By adventure they fonde a fuste. 1558-80 *WARDE tr. Alexis' Secr.* i. l. 17 b, Wee were set vpon by five foystes of Pirates. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 430 Peeeces of great ordinance placed in fusts and galleys. 1777 *HOOLE Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 111 A ship furnished with oars is a barge, or a foyst. *fig.* 1569 *Shippe of Safegarde* (N.) Nor taking heede his fleshly foyst to guide. a1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* ii. vi, This Pinck, this painted Foyst, this Cockle-boat.

2. A barge, a small boat used on the river.

1533 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 18 A barge . . rytchlie behanged with cloath of golde and a foyste to wayte on her. 1616 *B. JONSON Epigr.* cxxxiii. *Voy.* 100 That is when it is the Lord Maiors foist.

Foist, *sb.* [*a. OF. fust (mod. F. fût) cask, primarily log, tree-trunk: -L. fustum cudgel.*]

†1. A cask for wine; in phrase *to savour of the foist*: to be 'fusty'. *Obs.*

a1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q b, Good wyne sometyme sauoureth of the foyst.

2. Hence, **Fustiness.** [*f. fust (Cotgr.)*.]

1819 *REES Cycl.*, *Foist*, used to signify a musty sort of smell among hay, straw, grain, and other farm products. 1876 *WHITBY Gloss.*, *Foist*, the mildew'd scent of a cellar.

Foist, *sb.* 3 *Obs. exc. dial.* [*dial. var. of FIST sb.*]. a. = **FIST** sb. 2 1. b. *dial.* = **FIST** sb. 2 2. c. *Comb.* = **fist-ball**.

1593 *NASHE Lett. Confut. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 204 A fatal foyst. 1640 [see **FIST** sb. 2 4]. a1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Foist* . . a close strong stink, without Noise or Report. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Foist*, a Toad-stool, *Suffolk*.

†**Foist**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* [*f. FOIST v.*]

1. A cheat, a rogue; a pick-pocket.

1591 *GREENE Disc. Cosynage* Pref. 3 The Foist, the pickpocket (sir reuerence, I meane). 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl v.* M.'s Wks. (Bullen) IV. 134 *Mol.* This braue fellow is no better then a foyst. *Ommes.* Foyst, what's that? *Mol. A.* pick-pocket. 1659 *Lady Alimony v.* iii, You shall play no more the sharking foist with me. a1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Foist*, a Cheat or Rogue.

2. A piece of roguery, trick.

1605 *B. JONSON Volpone* iii. ix, Put not your foist's vpon me, I shall sent them. 1641 'SMETVANDUS' *Vind. Answ.* vi. 83 Which if you call a foyst, all your owne side are as guilty as our selves. 1654 *R. VILVAIN Theorem. Theol.* iii. 115 What fine foists and brazen bolts are thes to bolster a bad caus? 1677 in *COLES Eng.-Lat. Dict.*

3. Something foisted in.

a1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vi. § 101 (1740) 495 The Author gives the following Speech of May 28, by Way of Foist in the Place of that before of the 23^d of May.

Foist, *sb.* 5 *rare.* [*f. next.*] A foggy.

1820 *Blackwood's Mag.* VIII. 105 The reins were continually slipping out of the fingers of the ancient foists ['the old drivers of the periodical Heavies']

Foist (foist), *a. dial.* [*f. f. FOIST sb.*]. Fusty.

1691 *RAY N. C. Words, Foist*, Fusty. 1721-92 in *BAILEY*. 1842 *JOHNSON Farmer's Encycl.*, *Foist* or *Foist*, a provincial word signifying mouldy or rusty. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Foist*, foisty.

Foist (foist), *v.* 1 [*prob. ad. Du. dial. vuisten* to take in the hand, *f. vuist* fist; cf. *Ger. dial. fûsten*.]

The *Du.* word now means to play at a game in which one player holds some coins in his hand, and the others guess at their number (Prof. Gallée)]

†1. *trans.* (*Dicing*). To palm (a 'flat' or false die) so as to be able to introduce it when required. Also *intr.* to cheat by this means (in quot. 1545 app. used loosely). *To foist in*: to introduce (the flat) surreptitiously when palmed. *Obs.*

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 54 If they be trow dise, what shyfte wil they make to set the one of them with slyding, with cogging, with foysting, with coytynge, as they call it. c1550 *Dice-Play* Cjb, R. What shift haue they to bring the flat in & out? *M. A* ioly fine shyfte, y^e properly is called foysting, & it is . . a sleight to cary easly within the hand as often as the foister list. So y^e when either he or his partner shall cast y^e dice, the flat comes not abroad til he haue made a great hande, and won as much as him list. *Ibid.* Cij, If . . this young scholler haue not so redy . . an eye, to deserue the flat at every time that hee is foysted in. 1565 *HARDING in Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 127 Through Foisting and Cogging their Die, and other false play.

†2. *intr.* To practise roguery, to cheat. *Obs.*

Cf. **COG** v. 3

1584 *R. WILSON Three Ladies Lond.* i. A iij b, Thou doest nothing but cog, lie, and foist with hypocrisie. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl v.* i. M.'s Wks. (Bullen) IV. 134 A pick-pocket; all his train study the figging law, that's to say, cutting of purses and foisting.

†b. *trans.* To cheat (a person) out of. *Obs.* Cf. **COG** v. 3 b.

1622 *FLETCHER Sea Voy.* i. iii, If I be foysted and jeer'd out of my goods!

†3. To put forth or allege fraudulently. *Obs.* Cf. **COG** v. 6.

a1640 *W. FENNER Sacrif. Faithf.* (1648) 35 Men must take heed that they foyst not the name of Christ: that they foyst not a ticket to say that Christ sent them. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* Wks. I. 450 Some . . by foisting a counterfeit donation of Constantine . . advanced themselves.

b. To introduce surreptitiously or unwarrantably into; also with *in* adv.

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 776/2 Unlesse . . by some fraudulent misdealing of mine enemies, there be any thing foysted into them. 1570 *T. NORTON tr. Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 173 They . . desire to shift and foist in the Bishop of Rome to be head of the church in earth, in the stead of Christ. 1641 *SHUTE Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 76 A rude . . familiarity . . with the name of God (foisting it up and down in common communication and oaths). 1676 *W. ROW Contin. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 372 A general and ambiguous clause was foisted into the Oath of Allegiance. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* xi. (1709) 127 A passage . . (whether foisted in by the Transcriber is not known). 1836 *LYTTON Athens* I. 275 The . . interpolations . . supposed to be foisted into the *Odyssey*. 1861 *BERESF. HORE Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 73 The zeal of San Carlo Borromeo has foisted in subsidiary altars, to the detriment of the grand simplicity of its first plan. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* iii. 156 [He] was eventually foisted into the see of Durham.

c. To palm or put off; to fasten or fix stealthily or unwarrantably on or upon; occas. to father (a composition) upon: rarely with *off*.

1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. iii. 182 When Tegeran Brags that hee foysts his rotten Curtezian Vpon his heire. 1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* iii. vi, Am I grown So weak . . that these gross tricks May be foisted on me? 1641 *MILTON Prel. Episc.* (1851) 79 The unskillfull fraud of him that foisted this Epistle upon Ignatius. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) VI. 1971 The ignorant assertions foisted on the public by editors. 1841 *S. WARREN Ten Thous. a Year* III. i. 18 To attempt to foist himself upon a borough with which he had no connexion. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* I. vii. 157 Each lady-contributor takes it in her turn . . to foist off its contents on a shrinking male public. 1879 *SALA Paris herself again* (1880) II. iii. 34 You have inferior articles foisted on you while being charged for the best.

†d. To remove surreptitiously out of. *Obs.* -1

1658 *BRAMHALL Consecr. Bps.* 163 There is rather something foisted out of the former Edition, then foisted in.

†4. To put (a person) off with something inferior.

1602 *Life T. Cromwell* i. iii. 85 Where he had wont to give a thousand crowns Doth he now foist me with a portague?

†5. *intr. for refl.* To intrude oneself into. With *away*: To slip off, vanish. *Obs.*

1603 *H. CROSSE Vertues Commw.* (1878) 66 These beg no place, nor foist into office, but if it come, they vnwillingly hold it. 1664 *COTTON Scarron*. i. (1776) 34 But she was gone for when she list, She foist away could in a Mist.

6. *intr. slang.* (See quot.)

1585 *FLEETWOOD in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 303 Note that *foyste* is to cutt a pocket, *nyffe* is to cutt a purse, *lyft* is to robbe a shoppe. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Foist*, to pick a pocket.

Hence **Foisted** *ppl. a.*; **Foisting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1586 *NEWTON tr. Daneau's Diceplay* vi, As many foysting coseners . . use to do. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxiv. 304 If it be possible for a booke to be preserued from falsifying and foisting what booke shal y^e be hut the Byble? 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. § 21 This foisted and falsely termed fundamental law Salique. 1628 *R. S. Counter Scuffle* lviii, Thou cogging Base foysting Lawyer. 1631 *Celestina* ix. 105 You well enough perceive herfoystings and her flatteries. 1641 *Vind. Smetvannus v.* 70 The bold foysting in of a Parenthesis. a1687 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 18 Make no more such Foisting here.

Foist (foist), *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* See also **FUST v. [*f. FOIST sb.*]. *intr.* To smell or grow musty.**

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* cxix. 735 And what becomes of the Come in the meanewhyle? It foysteth and rotteth. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 103 Come . . will foyst with lyinge long in the garner. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Foist*, to smell fusty.

Hence **Foisted** *ppl. a.*, musty.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 317/1 Musty, Fusty, Foisted, Pust Corn. 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xi. 289/2 They brewed foisted Beer and corrupt Beer again. 1876 *WHITBY Gloss.*, *Foisted*, musty, as a mouldy cask.

†**Foist**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* [*var. of FIST v.*]. *intr.* To break wind silently.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 18 If at anie time hee should foyst. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Whore* i. ix. Wks. 1873 II. 52 Spurne your hounds when they foiste. 1694 *Urquhart's Rabelais* ii. xv. 102 [ed. 1653 has *fist*].

Hence **Foisting** *ppl. a.*, usually in *foisting cur, hound*, etc.; cf. **FISTING** *ppl. a.*; also **Foister**, one who foists.

c1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* Pref. (1857) 65 The barking of puppies, or foisting hounds. 1656 *DAVENANT Siege Rhodes* iii. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 395 D'ye snarl, ye foisting mongrels? 1674 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 24. 1677 *MIEGE, Vasseur*, a foister, or a fizzer.

†**Foister** (foi'stɔɪ). *Obs.* [*f. FOIST v.* + *-ER*]. One who foists, in senses of the vb. a. One who 'foists' dice. b. One who interpolates spurious words or passages, etc. c. A cheat, sharper. d. A pickpocket.

c1550 [see **FOIST** v. 1]. 1566 *T. STAPLETON Ret. Intr.* Jewel iv. 36 A Forger, a Foyster or a Cogger. 1585 *FLEETWOOD in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 298 A publique floyster . . Nota that a foister is a Pick pocket. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 10 Some craftie foister and juggling deceiver. 1823 *Leigh's New Pict. Lond.* 104 His proficiency was rewarded by styling him a nypper and a foyster.

Foisty (foi'sti), *a.* See also **FUSTY**. [*f.* FOIST *sb.* 2 + -y.] Fusty, musty, mouldy. *lit.* and *fig.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 151 b, Lest suche placis waxe filthy and foisty. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* iv. H, As if . . . thou shouldst . . . sauce thy meate with foistie oyles. 1619 FAVOUR *Antig. Tri. over Novelty* xiii. 334 The foisty and fenowed Festiual. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 285 Thrash not Wheat to keep untill March, lest it prove foisty. c 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Misc. Wks.* (1812) 19 Well boh we'n had enough o this foisty matter; lets tawk o' summat elze. 1859 H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manila* 219 Pure Indians, and pure Chinese (if such a term can be applied to so 'foisty' a race as the latter). 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'As foisty as an old York church.'

Hence **Foisty** *v. intr.*, to become foisty or musty; implied in **Foistied** *pp. a.* **Foistiness**, the quality or condition of being foisty.

1572 HULOET, Foistied, mustied or vined, *mucidus*. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 38 Least . . . there may remaine some smatch of rottennesse or foystynes in the lycour dystilled. 1595 LUTON *Thous. Notable Th.* ii. 36 So the Wyne will be persuered from foystynes and euyl saour.

† **Foiterer**. *Obs.* [erron. *f.* *faiter*, FAITOUR.] 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 55 Thou makest hym then a trayter? I reckon hym a falce fayter. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Foiterers*, vagabonds. 1623 COCKERAM ii, A Vagabond, *foiterer*. 1677 in COLES. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Fok, **Fok(k)**e, *obs.* forms of **FOLK**.

† **Fokel**, *a. Obs. rare.* [altered form of *foken*, **FAKEN**; or perh. miswritten for *fekel*, **FICKLE**.] Treacherous. (In quots. *absol.* and *quasi-adv.*)

1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 255 in *O. E. Misc.* 119 Ofte mon on faire fokel chesed. *Ibid.* 349 in *O. E. Misc.* 123 Seiet him faire bi-foren, fokel at henden.

† **Foken**, *v.* [*f.* *foken*, **FAKEN** *sb.*; cf. OHG. *feihndūn*.] *intr.* To play false.

1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 485 in *O. E. Misc.* 132 For ofte sibbie men foken hem bitwenen.

Fol, *obs.* form of **FOOL**, **FULL**.

† **Folability**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* *fol* **FOEL**; see -ABLE and -ITY.] Folly.

1529 SKELTON *Agst. ven. Tongues* viii. 10 Ye are so full of vertiblite, And of frenetyke folabilite.

Folargesse, var. of **FOOL-LARGESSE**, *Obs.*

Folk(k), *obs.* form of **FOLK**.

† **Fold**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 folde, 3-5 folde, (3 south. volde, 4 foulde), 4- fold. [OE. *folde* wk.fem. = OLG. *folda*, ON. *fold* : -Oteut. **foldōn*, **foldā*, prob. related to **felpu* FIELD *sb.*]

1. a. The surface of the earth; the ground.
b. Dry land; the earth, as the dwelling-place of man. *In, on, upon fold*: on the earth; often as a mere epithetive.

Beowulf 1137 (Gr.) Ða was winter scacen, Fæger foldan bearm. c 1000 *Judith* 281 (Gr.) He . . . gefeoll . . . to foldan. c 1205 LAV. 1922 Al þe feond to-barst ær he to folde come. *Ibid.* 15730 Nat ic on folde þæt his fader weoren. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 643 Forþest þo in fold He lete him in bring. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 422 Þe kay fote on þe folde he be-forde sette. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5382 A kastel ful nobul, þe fairest vpon fold. c 1400 Rowland & O. 418 Then sayde thies Damesles fre one folde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2087 Fey falne to be fold many fers erlis. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 342 Many other waturs come thorow the town, þæt fresche are upon folde. c 1450 HENRYSON *Poems* (1865) 24, I was . . . Ane freik on fold, as fair . . . as ye. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *ut.* 385 Felle frekis on fold war fallyt wndyr feit.

2. A country, district, land.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1069 (Gr.) Ða was gudhergum be Jordane wer eðelland wide geondended, folde feondum. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 25 Mo ferlyes on þis folde han fallen here oft þen in any oþer þat I wot.

3. *Comb.*, as foldsitter, of the harc: one who sits on the ground.

a 1325 *Names Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The fitfot, the foldsittre.

Fold (fōld), *sb.* 2 Forms: 1 faldæd, falod, falud, 1-2 fald, 3-5 fald(e), (3 south. völd), 4-6 fo(u)ld(e), (5 foolde), 5-6 Sc. fald, 5-9 Sc. fauld, 9 dial. faud, fowd, fowt. [OE. *faldæd*, *faldod*, *faldud*, *fald*, str. masc., app. corresp. to MLG. *vālt*, mod.LG. *falt*, Du. *vaalt*, EFr. *folt* enclosed space, dunghill.]

1. A pen or enclosure for domestic animals, *esp.* sheep.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 959 *Stabulum*, faldæd. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 310 *Bofellum*, falud. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John x. 1 Se þe ne gæð æt þam gete into sceapa folda . . . he is þeof. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 Ge on felda, ge on falde. c 1200 ORMIN 3339 Till hirdess þær þær þe 333 þat niht Biwokenn þe 333re faldess. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3671 (Cott.) Jacob went vn to þe fald And brought þe bestes. 1382 WYCLIF *John* x. 1 In to the fold of the sheep. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *v.* 177 Twa scheipe thai tuk besid thaim of a fauld. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 6 To be set in a folde all nyghte without meate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 530 Oft the Flocks . . . Nor Folds, nor hospitable Harbour know. 1788 BURNS *My Hoggie* ii, The lee-lang night we watch'd the fauld, Me and my faithfu' doggie. 1800 WORDSW. *Pet Lamb* 48 Our house shall be thy fold.

b. *fig.*, *esp.* in a spiritual sense.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4640 In haly kirkes falde. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 247 You come into the fold of Christ without him. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* (an. 14) 232 To kepe the wolfe from the folde, that is the Frenche kynge from your Castels and dominions. 1821 SHELLEY *Death Napoleon* 5 The last of the flock of the starry fold. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 182 Although South America is nominally VOL. IV.

Catholic, there are few parts of the fold which give more anxiety at Rome.

c. The sheep contained in a fold. Also † the movable fold, and the sheep penned in it.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 219 To run the Fold over it, and well settle it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 73 The bleating Fold. 1742 COLLINS *Eclog.* iii. 14 Till late at silent eve she penn'd the fold.

d. *transf.* An enclosure of any kind; a dwelling. † *In fere and fold*: in prison together.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 309 In a dongon . . . Fowrye good erylles sonnys . . . Ys fet in fere and fold. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. x. 18 Inclositt amynd ane fald of stakis. 1552 HULOET, Folde, or packe, or pownde to pinne distress, *caula*. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 380 Far off from men I built a fold for them.

2. An enclosed piece of ground forming part of a farm, as a farm-yard.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Poems* (1865) 6 Be firth, forrest, or fauld. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 68 That no schouris . . . Effray suld flouris or fowlis on the fold. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 49 Auld Margat in the fauld she sits.

b. *transf.* The 'yard' belonging to a mill, etc.; a cluster of houses standing in such a yard.

1863 *Lancash. Fents, New Shirt* 3 A pretty weaver lass . . . had taken her sewing up the 'fowl'. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Fold*, *Fould*, or *Fowl*, a cluster of houses. 1889 BARING-GOULD *Pennycomequicks* (1890) 58 The houses in the 'folds' were deserted.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fold-manure*, -*stake*, -*stead*; also *fold-garth*, -*yard*, *farm-yard*; *fold-mucked a.*, (ground) manured by folding sheep upon it; *fold-pitcher*, an iron crowbar used in pitching or setting up hurdles; *fold-shore* (see quot. 1813); *fold-tread v.* = **FOLD** *v.* 2; *foldwards adv.*, towards the fold.

1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.*, **Foldgarth*, farm-yard. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Faud-garth*, the fold-yard. 1829 *Bone Maure, Rep. Doncast. Commission* 5 Forty or fifty cart loads of **fold manure*. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 17 Wee can neaver gette above one Demaine-flatte **fold-mucked* in a whole summer. 1832 *Q. J. Agr.* III. 648 Setting hurdles is most expeditiously done by the aid of a . . . **fold pitcher*. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 63 *Fossels*, or **Fold-shores*, the stakes to which the hurdles are fastened with a loose twig-wreath at the top. 1878 JACKSON in *Wills Archæol. Mag.* XVII. 304 The fold-shores. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wüllerker 814 *Hic palus*, a **foldstake*. 1663 *MS. Indenture* (Barby, Yorks.), 2 gardens and 2 **foldsteads*. 1854 *J. Agr.* R. *Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 420 [He] also **fold-treads* his turnip-land before the seed is drilled. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 462 Who stood awhile . . . Then slowly gat him **foldwards*. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 1291 He . . . had been feeding him in the **fold yard*. 1839 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 192 The . . . Finch tribe . . . found . . . food . . . in the stack and fold-yards.

Fold (fōld), *sb.* 3 Forms: 4-5 falde, 4-6 folde, 4 felde, (6 folte), 6-7 foulde, 3- fold. [ME. *fald*, *f. fald-en*, **FOLD** *v.* 1; cf. MDu. *voude* (Du. *vouwen*), OHG. *falt* masc. (MHG. *valte*, mod.Ger. *falte* fem.), ON. *falt-r* masc., *falda* fem. (Sw. *fäll*, Da. *fold*).]

OE. had *fyld*, **fēld* : -WGer. **faldi-z* of equivalent formation, but it did not survive into ME.]

1. A bend or ply, such as is produced when any more or less flexible object is folded; one of the parts, or both of them together, which are brought together in folding; *spec.* (see quot. 1882). † In early poetic use, *in fold*, of *rich fold*, is a formula often introduced with little meaning in descriptions of costly garments.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23452 (Cott.) In clething cled o riche fald. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 113 Uestement of riche fold. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 32 He gaffe his sister hym tilde . . . With robes in folde. ? c 1475 *Sgr. Lowe Degre* 835 Your curtaines of camaca, all in folde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. viii. 94 Thai byd display thair banaris out of faldis. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2470/4 Several Pieces of Guilix and Gentish Hollands in the Long Fold. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Drapery*, The folds . . . should be so managed that you may easily perceive what it is that they cover. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xxvi, The monarch's mantle too he bore, And drew the fold his visage o'er. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 36 When blown, these bellows form two, three, or more folds. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 105/1 s. v. *Angle-joint*, g has a fold to each plate; these lock upon each other. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Folds*, the draping produced by Pleating or Gathering at the waist of a skirt; or the flat plaits on any part of a skirt, bodice or sleeve, secured at each end to the dress to keep them in place.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. i. 221 A thing so monstrous, to dismantle So many folds of fauour! 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 113 The folds and doubles of Sylla's disposition. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* iv. 733 My heart is thine; Deep in its inmost folds, Live thou. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* i. 31 Till, fold after fold, to the fainting Air The soul of her beauty and love lay bare. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* i The flowing folds of language.

b. A similar configuration in animal and vegetable structures.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 602 A mong þe folde of harde rinde. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Sicke Men* 50a, Masticke . . . will . . . not suffre Scamonie, to cluie to the foltes [1579 folde] of the stomacke. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* 30 Those inward shuts or folds that are within the veines. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. viii. 217 The inward Coat of a Lion's Stomach has stronger Folds than a Human. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 522 A fold of the alimentary canal. 1854 OWEN *Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* I. 283 The folds of enamel that penetrate the substance of the tooth.

c. A winding or sinuosity.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 606 3if he ne con his wit atholde Ne fnt he red in one folde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 178 The fouldes or indented places of the mountaynes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 113 That towne . . . stood as it were in a fold, or plait, or nouke thereof [*i. e.* of the gulf]. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 231 The folds of the mountains. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* ii. 748 The winding folds of the glen.

d. A layer or 'thickness' (of cloth, etc.); a coat (of an onion). † With numerals, *sing.* in *pl.* sense.

1527 ANDREW *Brumwyke's Distyll. Waters* D j b, Two or iii folde of clowte wet in the same water. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Ancient Ægyptian Mummies were shrowded in a Number of Folds of Linnen. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 232 The fold of a dry onion. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 538 With sev'n distinguish'd folds Of tough Bull Hides. 1804 *Med. J. nrl.* XII. 64 Wrapping up the part in several folds of flannel. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 116 It must be . . . dried between folds of blotting paper.

e. In a serpent's body: A coil.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 879 An adder Wreath'd vp in fatall folds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 498-9 Circular base of rising foulds, that tour'd Fould above fould a surging Maze. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* i. 14 Secure from meeting they're distinctly roll'd, Nor leave their Seats, and pass the dreadful fold [of the constellation *Draco*]. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 93 Serpents . . . clasp you in their folds.

f. A length (of string) between two bends.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 69 Each fold of string sustains a share of the weight.

g. *Building.* (See quot.)

1842 GUILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2172 Floors . . . which are folded, that is when the boards are laid in divisions, whose side vertical joints are not continuous, but in bays of three, four, five, or more boards in a bay or fold.

2. Something that is or may be folded; a leaf of a book, a sheet of paper, one of the leaves of a folding-door.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 91 Ase hyt hys in holye boke I-wryten ine many a felde [read *fealde*; the rimes are y-halde, tealde, calde]. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iii. ii, As I, in this fold—this—receive her favours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 724 The dores Op'n'ing thir brazen foulds. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 683 The wide gates receive their rapid flight. The folds are barr'd.

† 3. ? A wrapping, covering. *Obs.*

1497 *Will of Symphon* (Somerset Ho.), A folde and a standard of Mayle. 1633 FORD *Broken Heart* iii. v, That remedy Must be a winding-sheet, a fold of lead, And some untrod-on corner in the earth.

4. The action of folding; † a clasp or embrace.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 223 Weake wanton Cupid Shall from your necke vnloose his amorous fould. 1885 CRANE *Bookbinding* iv. 33 Still another fold gives a '32mo'.

5. The line or mark made by folding.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 18 Both coincide with the fold of the paper.

6. The words *manifold*, *threefold*, etc. (see -**FOLD** *suffix*) have occasionally been viewed (erroneously) as syntactical combinations of the *ads.* with the present *sb.* Hence the following uses:

† a. *Many a fold* = many times, with many repetitions. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 445 Thay caste one it full many a folde. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 306 And þonkede þe forde God mony a folde. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* lxxxii. (Arb.) 22 Set with dyamondes many a fold.

† b. *By many a fold*: in manifold proportion, many times over. *So by folde seven.* *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4300 Clere than is the sonne shalle be, be faldes seven. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 20 More bi folde seven then I can welle expres. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. iii. (1877) i. 73 The towne of Cambridge . . . exceedeth that of Oxford . . . by manie a fold.

c. One portion of a 'manifold' thing.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. ii. 77 Which fourfold chain of evidence, upon any single fold of which I am willing [etc.]. 1839 R. PHILIP *Life W. Milne* I. 22 It stopped his basket-making before he got through two folds of the 'Fourfold State'.

† **Fold**, *sb.* 4 *Obs. rare.* Also *foold* (e. ? The mountain-ash (app. rendering *L. ornus*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1021 Ook, fold, and birche. *Ibid.* iii. 770 Fooldes, ashes, quynce.

Fold (fōld), *v.* 1 *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* folded

(fōlded). Forms: *Inf.* 1 fealdan, *Northumb.* (ze)falda, 3-5 fald(e)n, 3-6 folden, (5 -yn), 4 felde, south. vialde, 4-6 south. volde, 5-7 fould, 6-9 Sc. fald, fauld, 9 dial. faud, 5- fold. *Pa. t.* str. 1 féold, 4-5 feld(e, 6 fald. *wk.* 4-5 foldid.

(5 -et, -it), 6- folden. *Pa. pple., str.* 1 fealden, 3-7 fold(e)n, (4-6 -in, -un, -yn, 7 foulden), 3 south. volden, 3-4 fald(e)n, (6 fauden), 5 y-falt, folte, (6 falt), fould. *wk.* 4 foldid, 6-7 foldit, (6 folted), 7 foulded, 4- folded. [Com.Teut. reduplicating strong vb.: OE. *fealdan* = MDu. *vouden* (Du. *vouwen*), OHG. *faldan*, *faltan* (MHG. *valten*, Ger. *falten*), ON. *falda* (*pa. t.* *fēlt*), Goth. *falpan* (*pa. t.* *faifalp*) : -Oteut. **falpan*, *f. *falp* : -pre-Teut. **pl̥t*-, found in Lith. *pleta* I plait, Gr. *δῖ-παλος*, also *δῖ-πλάσιος* (: -**pl̥tiyos*) double; according to Brugmann an extended form of the root *pl-* (in Gr. *ἀ-πλό-ος*, simple, lit. 'one-fold') of which another extension appears in Gr. *πλέκ-ειν*, L. *pl̥ic-āre* to plait, fold. In OE. and early ME. the forms are those of a strong vb.; from 15th c. onwards weak forms were developed, and the vb. is now conjugated entirely as weak; cf. Da. *fold(e)*.]

1. *trans.* To arrange (a piece of cloth, a surface, etc.), so that one portion lies reversed over or alongside another; to double or bend over upon itself. Also with *in, over, together*. Often contextually implying repeated action of this kind. *To fold up*: to close or bring into a more compact form by repeated folding.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xli. § 3 God scipstira ongit micelne wind hreose ær ær hit weorþe, and hæst fealdan þæt se 7. a 1000 *Riddles* xxvii. 7 (Gr.) Mec [a parchment] fingras feoldon. a 1250 *Orul & Night*. 1324 On ape mai a boc bi-halde, An lewes wenden, and eft folde. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3497 Whenne they hadde eeten, the cloth was folde. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxii. 213 He opened the letter that he had folden afore to gider. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xli. 23 Euery dore had two litle wickettes which were folden in one upon another on euery syde two. 1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* Exod. xiii. 9 These four sections.. written on parchment, folden up they.. tyed to the forehead. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 87 During.. the Night, they join and fold in their leaves. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 9 To open a letter, to fold it up again. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 44 If the triangle be conceived to be folded over. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Croisic* 41 Our René folds his paper.

trans. & fig. 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 122 When death hath folden up thy dayes, all opportunity is past. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. x. 26 So handsomely folding up her discourse, that his virtues are shown outwards, and his vices wrapped up in silence. 1677 *CROWNE Destr. Jerusalem* i. iv. i. Every night their Bodies were not worn, But gently lapt and folded up till morn. 1820 *SHELLEY Let. Gisborne* 245 Let his page.. fold itself up for the serene clime Of years to come.

Prov. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 90 Hee that buyeth Lawne before he can fold it, will repent before he hath sold it.

b. *Geol.* To double up (strata). Also *intr.* for *refl.* To become doubled up.

1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* xxviii. 570 Making the strata fold over them on each side. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ix. 185 When the Sierra Nevada and Wahsatch mountains were folded. 1885 *BECKER in Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. iii. xxx. 208 The result of a tendency to fold carried beyond the limit of elasticity of the rock.

c. To bend or turn back or down (a portion of something). † *To fold off*: to bend back and break off.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 774 Or me sette him [a graft] in the tree The tendron and the leues of thou folde.

d. *Building.* (See quot. s.v. FOLD sb.³ 1 g.)

e. *intr.* To yield to pressure, so as to become folded; to be capable of being folded.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxvii. (1495) 620 That cassia is best that brekyth not soone but bendyth and foldeth. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 194 Having a joint in the middle, it folds.

† f. *trans.* To roll up, as a scroll. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Luke* iv. 20 Whanne he hadde closid [v.r. folded, or closed] the book. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 932 A book in his honde he halt swiþe fast, & narewe yfalt. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 283 Heauen fled backe, and was folden vp lyke a scroll.

2. *trans.* To place in a spiral or sinuous form; to coil, wind. Now only with const. *about, round, or the like*. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 346½ The deceiuers double and folde in themselves like serpents. c 1650 *Meline* 1465 in Furniv. *Percy Folio I.* 467 Beneathe the stones under the Mold tow dragons Lyen there fould. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iv. Thus I fold one arm round thy blest neck. 1833 *TENNYSN Poems* 6, I dare not fold My arms about thee. 1842 — *Talking Oak* 148 When I feel about my feet The berried briony fold. 1842 — *Day-dream, Departure* i. On her lover's arm she leant, And round her waist she felt it fold.

† b. *intr.* Of a stream: To take a winding course. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 557 So that the towne water doune folde streight bem amonge.

† 3. *trans.* To cause to bend; hence, to throw down, overthrow; also, to overcome. (Cf. mod. *double up*.) *fig.* To prevail upon by entreaty.

c 1205 *LAV.* 20077 Feollen þa uæie uolden to grunde. c 1330 *King of Tars* 1118 The feendes strengthe to folde. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 326 Fourti Syr Roger downe can folde.

† 4. To bend, bow (oneself, the body, or limbs).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8965 (Cott.) To þe tre sco can hir fald. And ful fair he gan hir falde. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 54 We will descend and fold him in our armes. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 353 [They] together fold in each others armes, sate downe. 1794 *BURNS Lassie wi' the lint-white locks* iv, I'll fauld thee to my faithfu' breast. 1821 *SHELLEY Death Napoleon* 21 To my bosom I fold All my sons when their knell is knolled. 1859 *TENNYSN Idylls, Geraint* 99 Not to be folded more in these dear arms.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* Of the body or limbs: To bend, crook, double up, yield. Also, of a person: To bow, bend down, crouch, drop down. *Obs.*

13.. *Maximon* iv. in *Rel. Ant.* i. 120 Care and kunde of elde Maketh mi body felde, That y ne mai stonde upright. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xvii. 14 A man can to hyn, fold on knees byfore hym, seyinge. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* xx. 120 The fyngras þat freo beo to folden and to clycchen. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 98 My legys thay fold, my fyngras ar chappyd.

† 5. *intr.* To give way, collapse; to fail, falter. a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 37 And falt mi tonge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24348 (Cott.) In suime al falden dun i fell. c 1325 *Song of Mercy* 136 in E. E. P. (1862) 122 Vr feip is frele to fleccen and folde. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 73 My lymes foulden þat weren fast. 1596 *SPENSER Hymn Heavenly Beautie* 7, I.. feele my wits to faile, and tongue to fold.

† b. To succumb, yield ground. *Obs.* c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1250 Charles me thyne that thou scholdeste folde. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 84 Thir

barbour bodeis..Docht nocht of force than for to gar ws fald. a 1625 A. GARDEN *Theat. Scot. Kings* (Abbotsf. Club.) 14 Thou forced for to fald Such as deboird from thy Obedience darre.

† c. To swerve or turn aside (from truth, etc.). c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 126 He shulde teche þes worldly men..to drede to folde fro treupe as Pilat dide. 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 42 For prayer or price trow yee that they wald fald.

6. *trans.* To lay (the arms, etc.) together, so as to overlap; to clasp (one's hands) together. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xlix. 32 He feold his fet [Vulg. *col-legit pedes suos*] uppan his bedd. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 331 (350) With his armes folden. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* vi. 10 Yee..folde thine handes together yet a litle, that thou mayest slepe. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 205 They..sit downe on the ground, folding their feete vnder them. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1703) 114 Envy..folds its arms in despair. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* i. § 5 Alciphron stood..with his arms folded across. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* i. 222 My wings are folded o'er mine ears. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* x. 142 Her head drooped, her hands folded. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. ii. She folds her hands in the manner of a supplicating child.

b. ? *absol.* = To fold the hands (app. given as an uneducated use).

1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* ii. xiv, 'I'd far sooner be..tiring of myself out, than a-sitting folding and folding by the fire.'

† 7. To plait; to mat (hair). *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxvii. 29 Thei foldynge a crowne of thornis. 1535 *COVERDALE Song Sol.* vii. 5 The hayre of thy heade is like the kynges purple folden vp in plates. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 43 Images of gossampine cotton foulded or wretched. 1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 936½ He remained so long manliced that his haire was folded together.

† b. *fig.* To attach, plight (faith). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1783 Bot if 3e haf a lemman, a leuer, þat yow lyke better, & folden fayth to þat fre, festned so harde þat yow lausen ne lyst.

† c. *intr.* To be suitable or accordant. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 359 Syþen þis note is so nys, þat noȝt hit yow falles, & I haue frayned hit at yow fyrst, foldez hit to me. *Ibid.* 499 Þe forme to þe fynismint foldez ful selden.

8. To enclose in or as in a fold or folds; to cover or wrap up; to swathe, envelop. Now only const. *in*; formerly const. *with*, and *simply*.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A 434 Knelande to grounde [ho] folde vp hyr face. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 126 Seynt Fraunces him-self schall folden the in his cope. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 Þer ben manye maner cause whi þat guttis ben folde with nerves. 1530 *Comedy Beauties Women C.* J. I thynk he be xxiii. yerres of age, I saw hym born and holpe for to fold hym. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* i. ii. The rest, we fear, are folded in the floods. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* vii. 496 With his circling volumes folds her hairs. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 333 The Seed is the Plant folded and wrapt up. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Poems Orient, On the Sea* (1866) 162 The mountain isles..Folded in shadows gray.

fig. 1590 *GREENE Or. Fur.* Wks. (Ritdg.) 92½ Folding their wraths in cinders of fair Troy. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1073, I will not..fold my fault in cleanly coyn'd excuses. 1649 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* ii. (1856) 276 These businesses were not..well understood of a longe time, but foulded up in obscuritie. 1878 *GILDER Poet & Master* 36 Then must I..In myself fold me.

b. Of the surrounding medium: To serve as a wrapping for. *poet.*

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 822 So did the..night, Fold in the obiect that did feed her sight. 1793 *SOUTHEY Tri. Woman* 389 The purple robe of state thy form shall fold. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 15 Paper..purchas'd, brown sugar to fold. 1830 *TENNYSN Dirge* i, Shadows of the silver birk Sweep the green that folds thy grave.

† c. Of a hostile army: To surround, beleaguer. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11263 3our cité is set all aboute With 3our fomen fuerse foldyn with in.

† d. To wrap or entangle in a snare. *Obs.*

a 1592 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* (1630) 2 In her tresses she doth fold the lookes Of such as gaze vpon her golden haire. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. § 3. 418 Those perills: within which they were so speedily folded vp.

9. To clasp (in one's arms, to one's breast); to embrace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24491 (Cott.) Quen i him had in armes fald. c 1400 *Provan & Gaw.* 1425 He hir in armes hent, And ful fair he gan hir falde. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 54 We will descend and fold him in our armes. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 353 [They] together fold in each others armes, sate downe. 1794 *BURNS Lassie wi' the lint-white locks* iv, I'll fauld thee to my faithfu' breast. 1821 *SHELLEY Death Napoleon* 21 To my bosom I fold All my sons when their knell is knolled. 1859 *TENNYSN Idylls, Geraint* 99 Not to be folded more in these dear arms.

10. *Comb.*: the vb. stem in comb. with a sb., in sense 'that can or will fold'; as *fold-net*, *-skirt*. Also *fold-up a.*, adapted to be folded-up.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Fold-net*, a sort of Net with which small Birds are taken in the Night. 1855 *BROWNING Men & Wom., Saul* 21 The tent was unlooped..I groped my way on Till I felt where the foldskirts fly open. 1894 *WILKINS & VIVIAN Green Bay-tree* i. 23 The famous Harrow fold-up bed.

Fold (fôld), v.² Also 5 fooldyn, 6 folde, 8 Sc. fauld, 9 dial. faud. [f. FOLD sb.²]

1. *trans.* To shut up (sheep, etc.) in a fold, to pen; occas. with *up*; also *absol.* Of hurdles: To serve for penning. (In OE. once *intr.* to make or set up sheepfolds.)

a 1100 *Gerfa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 Faldian, fiscwer and mylne macian. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 168½ Fooldyn, or put

beestys in a folde, *caulo.* 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Claudo*, To folde with hurdles. 1590 *NASHE Pasquil's Apol.* i. D iv, God commaunded his people to be folded vp, and to stand within the barres. 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* i. xxvi. 165 By folding them [goats] vpon..fallowes in the summer time. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 93 The star that bids the shepherd fold Now the top of Heav'n doth hold. 1661 *WEBSTER & ROWLEY Thracian Wonder* i. B iij, Let's make haste to fold up our flocks. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. (ed. 2) 380 It is a custom, in some places, to fold sheep and cattle, for the sake of their dung. 1822 *ROGERS Italy, Monte Cassino* 32 Counts, as he folds, five hundred of his sheep. 1842 *JOHNSON Farmer's Encycl.* s.v. *Hurdle*, A dozen and a half hurdles will fold 30 sheep. 1842 *BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf.* II. 137 We never fold our merino or other sheep, the land is too wet. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/1 Flock masters are folding on it [rye] early.

b. *fig.*; esp. in spiritual sense. Cf. *FEED* v. 2.

1826 *MACAULAY Dies Iræ* 51 Fold me with the sheep that stand..at thy right hand. 1871 *MACDUFF Mem. Patmos* xiv. 192 The Lamb..shall..guide them, fold them. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 1/2 These hitherto wandering sheep are in process of being folded into the comprehensive pastures of the national religion.

2. To place sheep in a fold or folds upon (a piece of ground), for the purpose of manuring it. *To fold off*: to use (a crop) as pasture for folded sheep.

1671 *St. Foine Improved* 3 The Men of the Vale might..desire that those of the Hill-country might not Fold, or Dung their Ground, or Sow any Corn. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* ii. i. (1762) 127 Two contiguous pieces of ground..had been folded. 1794 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* 37 The clover being again folded off. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 61 When his grass fields have been partially folded with sheep.

Hence **Folded ppl.** a. Also **Follder**, one who folds sheep; a shepherd.

1571 W. ELDERTON *Epit. on Jewel* in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 512 Alas I is Juell dead, the folder of the focke? 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Epil.*, From the falsers fraud his folded flocke to keepe. 1607 *TORSSELL Fourf. Beasts* 14 Among folded beasts. 1725 *POPE Odys.* ix. 257 The folded flocks. 1801 J. BREE *Derwent Water* iii, What time the folder hears the mandrake's moan.

Fold, var. form of **FOUD**.

-fold, suffix (OE. *-feald*, Northumb. *-fald*, ME. *-fald*, *-fold*), corresponds to OFris., OS. *-fald* (Du. *-voud*), OHG. *-falt* (MHG. *-valt*, mod.Ger. *-falt*), ON. *-faldr* (Sw. *-fald*, Da. *-fold*), Goth. *-falps*; cognate with **FOLD** v.¹, and with the equivalent Gr. *-παλτος*, *-πλασιος*, also, more remotely, with Gr. *-πλο-* in *ἄπλος* single, *διπλός* double (= L. *duplus*), and probably with the L. (*sim-*, *du-*, *tri-*) *plex*. Like the Gr. and L. equivalents, the Teut. suffix is appended to cardinal numerals (and adjs. meaning 'many'), forming adjs. of which the primary sense is 'folded in two, three, four, etc.', or 'plaited of two, three, four, etc. strands' (cf. 'a threefold cord'), but which serve also and chiefly as arithmetical multiplicatives. The OE. forms, *twi-*, *twio-*, *twiefald*, *drifald*, *fyderfald*, which retain the combining form of the cardinal inherited from OTent, were superseded in early ME. by new formations on the analogy of *fivefold*, etc., where the cardinal has the normal form.

The adjs. were already in OE. used *absol.* in the neut. (e.g. *drifald* threefold, three times as much) and as advbs. (= doubly, triply, etc.), and these uses still continue. In OE. the adverbial notion was also expressed by phrases like *be fifealdum*, *be manigfealdum*, in later Eng. † *by fivefold*, *by manifold*. The introduction of the Romanic synonyms *double* and *treble* or *triple*, to which were afterwards added the adapted Latin *quadruple*, *quintuple*, etc., has considerably narrowed the use of the derivatives in *-fold*; indeed the latter seem to be (in many dialects) no longer current among illiterate people. In educated use the strictly multiplicative sense survives chiefly in the adv. and quasi-sb., and with reference to somewhat large numbers ('He has repaid me tenfold'; 'that is a thousandfold worse'); the adjs. express rather a plurality of things more or less different, than mere quantitative multiplication: cf. 'a double charm' with 'a two-fold charm'.

In ME. a few new and unanalogical compounds were formed with the suffix, as *thick-fold* (= frequent, -ly), *double-fold*; but these did not survive into the modern period. Of the nonce-combinations, formed by attaching *-fold* to indefinite numerals, interrogatives, and the like, the following quotes. afford examples.

1695 *ALINGHAM Geom. Epit.* 63 The quantitie of proportion is more generally defined by *how much fold* rather than by *how many times* the consequent is contained in the antecedent. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 78 The effect was found to be several fold greater than of steam from the same quantity of fuel. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* ii. iii. (1881) 115 All of the things which furnish man's subsistence have the power to multiply many fold.

Foldable (fôldəb'l), a. [f. FOLD v.¹ + -ABLE.] That may be folded.

1893 *Nat. Observ.* 13 May 645/2 All foldable tissues..will own their sway.

† **Foldage**¹ (fôldədz). *Obs.* [f. FOLD sb.² + -AGE. Cf. FALDAGE.] a. = FALDAGE. b. The practice of feeding sheep in movable folds.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 7 Euerie persone..which..shal haue..libertie of foldage. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* ii. x. § 170 To haue..Frankie foldage..a man may make a Title by vsage. 1657 *SIR H. GRIMSTONE in Croke's Rep.* i. 475 Land which was..made good by foldage, or other industrious means.

Foldage ² (fōldēdz). *Her.* [f. FOLD sb.³ or v.¹ + -AGE.] (Sec. quot. 1688)

1688 R. HOLME *Armarum* ii. xvii. 396 Foldage when these kind of Leaves have several foldings and turnings, one from another: as in mantles. Some call them Festune heads. 1703 in *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* III. 33 Runing of foldage in the margin of the pannels.

Fold-course. [f. FOLD sb.² + COURSE.] Land to which pertained the right of foldage; the right itself; hence, a sheepwalk.

1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 127 b, Theyr owne demeane landes, pastures, and foldcourses. 1677 COLES, *Fold course*, as *Faldage*. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Faldage*, This Faldage in some places is call'd a Fold-course or Free-hold. 1848 WHARTON *Latv Lex.*, *Foldage* and *Foldcourse*.

Fold-dike. *Sc.* [f. FOLD sb.² + DIKE; prob. alteration of *fail-dike*: see *FAIL sb.*] A wall of turf surrounding a fold.

1437 *Merches of Bp. Brynnes in Cart. Aberd.* F. 14 (Jam.) Fra that were ascended up an ald fald dyk to the hill. 1513-75 *Diurnal Occurrents* (1833) 130 Ane narrow passage in fald dykkis. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix. One of the .. whig dogs shot at me from behind a fald-dike.

Folded (fōldēd), *ppl. a.* [f. FOLD v. + -ED¹.] In various senses of the vb.; bent, closed, coiled, doubled, twisted.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 60 With fauldit neif. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativ.* 172 The scaly Horrour of his folded tail. 1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. ii. 58 Otherwise he might sit downe with folded hands. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 331 The folded gates would bar my progress now. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. v. With folded arms .. he sate. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 150 Folded eyes see brighter colours than the open ever do. 1855 BROWNING *Any Wife* viii. The book I opened keeps a folded leaf.

fig. 1593 A. BACON in *Bacon's Wks.* (1862) VIII. 245 His enigmatical folded writing. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ii. § 12. 56 An implicit and folded duty. 1707 TATE in *Soutbey Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. ii. (1849) 337 Untie your folded thoughts, And let them dangle loose as a bride's hair. 1832 TENNYSON *Dr. Fair Wom.* 263 The white dawn's creeping beams .. dissolved the mystery Of folded sleep.

b. Of a mantle: Arranged in folds.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v. In folded mantles.

c. *Folded angle-joint* (see quot.); + *Folded table*, ? a table with flaps.

1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 101 The hall tabyll and trystells in the hall, parlours, and chamburs, except falt tabells. 1554 *Ibid.* 146 A goblet .. and a foltd table w^t iron. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 105/1, *k* is a riveted joint, one plate being bent to lap upon the other. This joint is called the folded angle.

Hence **Foldedly adv.**, in a folded manner.

1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III. 94 A pentacle of siluerd stuffe about her shoulders, hanging foldedly downe both before and behind.

Folden (fōldēn), *ppl. a.* *Obs. exc. arch.* [str. pa. pple. of FOLD v.¹] = FOLDED.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* 74 Bolnyd with foldyn Argumentis. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 114 Unam tabulam vocatam 'a folden borde' cum tribus foliis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. l. 11 The faldin zettis baith vp warpit brayd. 1572 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) I. 348 One lyttle fauden table. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* iv. i. § 18. 138/2 Foulden wreathes of fine linnen. 1702 W. J. BRUYN *Voy. Levant* liv. 211 A wooden Chest of Drawers, which opens with Folden Doors. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXI. 337 He sang, and drew .. Angels down, on folden wings.

Folder (fōldə), *sb.* [f. FOLD v.¹ + -ER¹.] One who or that which folds.

a. *gen.* Also *folder up*.

1552 HULOET, *Folder, rugator*, Folder vp of clothes or garments, *vestiplicus*. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 148 Women are employed .. as compositors, as well as folders and stitchers. 1885 CRANE *Bookbinding* iv. 30 With .. the 'head' on top of the pages farthest from the folder. 1891 *Icon. Jrnl.* I. 641 Folders up: Men, 17s. 5d.; Women, 10s. 9d.

b. An instrument for folding paper, etc.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1886 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 6/3 The press is a new Hoe perfecting machine, with a folder attached.

c. (See quot. 1867.) d. (See quot. 1874.) e. U. S. A sheet or leaf (e.g. a map or time-table) which can be folded up. f. (See quot. 1884.) g. An insect that folds leaves, a leaf-folder. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Folder*, the movable sight of a fire-arm. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 899 *Folder* .. 2. a form of spectacles in which the lenses fold together for the pocket. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. 353 *Folder* (Sheet Metal Working), a machine for turning locks or tapping edges of cans. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 219/1 The time-table sheets or folders, which every company must keep on hand at its stations.

+ **Folder**, *v.* *Obs.* -1 [variant form of FALTER v.] 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. xlix. 67 The Horse wil in his going reele and folder.

Folderol, *v.*: see FALDERAL v. Hence **Folde-rolling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Happy Mind* vii. Some rough native harp Strikes up With English folde-rolling.

+ **Fold-gabel**. *Obs. rare.* [f. FOLD sb.² + GABEL tax.] Rent paid for a fold.

1384-5 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) 143 Of faldgabul nothing, because no fold.

Folding (fōldɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOLD v.¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FOLD in its various senses; a doubling together, rolling up, etc.; the result of such action. *spec.* (see quot. 1874).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 632 Lo! quhat falding in fortune

is. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/2 Foldynge of clopyss .. *placacio*. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Prov.* vi. 10 A little folding of the handes to sleepe. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiii. (1634) 44 With such folding and crooked winding these slippery snakes doe slide away. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 98 To summe up this digest of their acts and ordinations in those generall foldings us'd by the Fathers. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iv. § 17 (1682) 32 According to the Form and Foulding of every Leaf, is its protection order'd. 1691 G. D'EMILIANNE *Frauds Romish Monks* 263 Of a Candid and Open Spirit, without any foldings or deceit. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 539 ¶ 1 The many Foldings, .. and Doublings which I make. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* iii. 7 The curious foldings of the suture the one into the other. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 899 *Folding*, the process by which printed sheets are so doubled up as to bring the pages into consecutiveveness for gathering and binding.

+ b. A clasping, an embrace. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1685 EARL HALIFAX *Death Chas.* 11 Wks. (1715) 5 When round his Trunk the Vine Does in soft Wreaths and amorous Foldings twine. 1713 C. TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 381 The gentle foldings of my Love. 1781 *Emma Corbett* II. 172 Replace brother in the embraces of brother, and friend in the foldings of friend.

c. *Geol.* The doubling up of strata; the result of this.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 154 Illustrating the foldings .. of the Silurian series. 1884 GEIKIE in *Nature* 13 Nov. 30/1 The general trend of all these foldings and ruptures is from north-north-east to south-south-west.

2. *quasi-concr. and concr.*

a. The point or region of folding; the bend or depression of a limb; a sinuous part or curve of a range of hills, the winding of a valley. Cf. FOLD sb.³ 1 c.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 109 A smal seem in foldynge of be forheed. *Ibid.* 159 In be foldynge of be myddil of be arm. 1818 SHELLEY *Let. to Mrs. Shelley* 20 Aug. The foldings of the Vale of Arno. 1886 T. WESTWOOD *Quest of the Sauegreall*, From the far folding of the hills.

b. A fold of a garment, etc., of flesh, skin, etc.; + a lock or plait of hair; + *pl.* the leaves of a folding-door; also, + a coil or wreath of flame.

1552 HULOET, Folding of a womans heere, *trien*. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* iii. 584 With .. flames in foldings round. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 37 Many pleits and foldings. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 347 The tuncles and foldings of the Stomach. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 256 [This door] is made of brass, with two foldings. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iii. xxvii. The foldings of his mantle green. 1808 BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 370 The lightning's glancing fires. .. Bend their long forked foldings o'er the world. *transf. and fig.* 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* iv. i. Deep in the secret foldings of my heart, She liv'd. 1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* iii. ii. The parted foldings of the mist.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *folding-machine*, -*place*, -*room*; *folding-stick* (*Bookbinding*) = FOLDER b.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Folding-machine*, a machine which delivers newspapers or printed book-work folded. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 900 *Folding-machine* .. 2 (Metal), one which bends pans and tin-ware to form. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. 353 *Folding Machine* (Printing), a folder attached to a perfecting printing machine. (*Bookbinding*), a machine for folding sheets, signatures or quires. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 160 The prick'd Lines represent the *folding Places where the Plates must be bent. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 4/2 The *folding-room in a sub-basement of the south wing. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* i Holding a *folding-stick in the right hand.

Folding (fōldɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOLD v.²]

1. The action of folding sheep; an instance of this. Also *concr.* Manure dropped in the fold.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/2 Foldynge or puttyng in felde *incantacio*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 599 We see againe that Foldings of Sheepe helpe Ground .. by their Compost. 1794 BURNS *Hark! the Mavis*, Then a fauldin let us gang. 1855 BROWNING *Love among the Ruins* v. The quiet-coloured eve Smiles to leave To their folding, all our many-tinkling fife.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *folding-hour*, -*time*; also *folding-slap* (*Sc.*), the gate of the fold; *folding-star*, a star rising at folding-time, an evening-star.

1803 LEYDEN *Scenes of Inf.* i. 291 When evening brings the merry *folding hours. 1786 BURNS *And Moun I still*, The sheep-herd steeks his *fauldin slap. 1746-7 COLLINS *Ode to Evening* Poems (1771) 72 When thy *folding-star arising shows His paly circlet. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 221 The powers of earth and air Fled from the folding star of Bethlehem. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, **Fauding-time*, the time when the cattle are housed or folded.

Folding (fōldɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FOLD v.¹ + -ING².]

1. That folds; that is or can be folded.

1611 BIBLE i *Kings* vi. 34 The two laueas of the one doore were folding. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* iii. ii. 1178 The circle of my folding arms. 1863 T. WRIGHT in *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 173 Written on folding sheets of vellum. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 307 Round them a folding robe their weak limbs aguish hiding.

2. *esp.* in the names of various articles of furniture, appliances, etc. as *folding-bed*, -*board*, -*boat*, -*chair*, -*chase*, -*joint*, -*net*, -*screen*, -*spoon*, -*stool*, -*table*. Often hyphenated. Also FOLDING-DOOR.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Clinker*, Wks. 1806 VI. 179 When the *folding-bed is down, there is just room sufficient to pass between it and the fire. 1422-3 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) 98 In Aula: j tabula vocata *voldyngebord. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 899 **Folding-boat*, one whose frame is collapsible for compact storage. 1677 GOV. *Venice* 316 The Parasol, the *Folding-Chair, the Cushions. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 24 They bring strange little folding chairs. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, **Folding chases*, two or more chases, constructed in such a manner that when laid together they form one large chase. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch. Gloss.*, **Folding joint*, a joint made

like a rule-joint or the joint of a hinge. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 900 **Folding-net*, a bird-net shutting upon its prey. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Folding-screen*, an upright portable screen, in several leaves or parts, which shuts up. 1480 *Will Don* (Somerset Ho.), A *folding sponne of siluer. 1340 *Ayenb.* 239 Ane *tuyaldinde stole. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. iii. 29 One of them .. flung a little folding Stool, whereon she sat, at the Dean's Head. 1502 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 93 The beste *faldyng table. 1532 *Inv.* in Noakes *Worc. Mon. & Cathedr.* (1866) 157 A voldyng table with two leues.

Folding door. [f. FOLDING *ppl. a.* + DOOR.] A door consisting of two parts hung on opposite jambs, so that their edges come into contact when the door is closed. Now usually *pl.* in same sense.

In the mod. sense of the adj. the name is more appropriate when, as is often the case, each of the parts of the door consists of two or more leaves, hinged so as to fold up when the door is open. 'Folding doors' are often used to form a removable partition between two adjacent rooms; hence the term is sometimes loosely applied to a partition used for the same purpose, but opened by lateral sliding of its parts.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Batant*, A folding, or two leaved doore. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 102 In one of the Folding-doors is usually a Wicket. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xix. Through a folding-door she passed from the great hall to the ramparts. 1829 *University Instr.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 103 The four Schools .. are .. to communicate with each other .. by large double folding doors. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i. The folding-doors were thrown open. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 125 A double or, as it is commonly termed, folding-door.

So **Folding gates**.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. 'They rode .. through the muckle fauldin yetts.' 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. xii. 397 The beams that strengthened the tall folding-gates.

Foldless (fōldlēs), *a.* [f. FOLD sb.² + -LESS.] Having no fold or pen.

1822 MILMAN *Martyr of Antioch* 38 Who shall lead The foldless sheep to life's eternal pastures When their good shepherd's gone? 1895 W. WATSON *Purple East* vi, Christ's foldless flock, shorn of their fleece.

Foldless (fōldlēs), *a.* [f. FOLD sb.³ + -LESS.] Without a fold or crease.

1845 MRS. NORTON *Child Isl.* (1846) 131 One foldless mantle. 1850 BROWNING *Asas Eve & Easter Day* 217 To have it [a curtain] go Foldless and flat along the wall.

Foldure (fōldiūr), *rare* -1. [f. FOLD v.¹ + -URE.] The action or process of folding.

1823 LAMB *Let.* (1888) II. 72 My letters are generally charged as double at the Post Office, from their inveterate clumsiness of foldure.

Foldy (fōldi), *a.* [f. FOLD sb.³ + -Y¹.] Full of folds, hanging in folds.

a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilv.), Those limbs beneath their foldy vestments moving.

Fole, *obs.* form of FOAL, FOIL, FOOL.

+ **Foleant**, *pple.* *Obs.* -1 [ad. OF. *foliant*, *foleiant*, pr. pple. of *folier*, *foleier*, to FOOL.] Playing the fool.

1340 *Ayenb.* 244 Huet y-zyxt þou foleant uor to zeche diuerse guodes to þine zaule and to þine bodye.

+ **Folebayrie**. *Obs.* -1 [a. OF. *fole baerie* (*fole*, fem. of *fol* foolish + *baerie* lit. 'gaping', whence eagerness, f. *baer* to gape.)]

1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Folebayrie þet we clepieþ ambicion.

Folet: see FOLT. *Obs.*

+ **Foleye**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *foleier*, *folier*, *foloier*, f. *fol* foolish.] *intr.* To act foolishly, play the fool.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. ii. 67 And foleyen swyche folk þanne, þat wenen þat [etc.]. c 1420 HOCCEVE *To Richard Dk. of York* xlv. If that I in my trytyng foleye, As I do oft. ? a 1500 *Ragman Roll* 60 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 72 That with your bodē foleyed han ye.

Folghthe, var. f. FULLOUGHT *Obs.*, baptism.

|| **Folia**¹ (fōliā), *sb. pl.* [pl. of L. *folium* leaf.]

1. *Bot.* In Latin sense: Leaves (of a plant).

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Folia* [in Botany], the leaves of plants and flowers, but more properly of plants. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 191 Many species spread out in broad leaves or folia.

2. *Laminae* or thin layers.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I. 155 Fracture, undulatingly foliated, or the folia exceedingly thin. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnl.* I. xvii. 408 Zigzag folia of quartz. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 11. § 3. 88 Wavy layers or folia.

|| **Folia**² (fōl'ā). [Sp.; lit. 'folly', a. F. *folie*.]

A Spanish dance similar to the fandango. Also, music for such a dance.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) II. 413 The dances practised here are sarabands and folias.

Foliaceous (fōliē'jəs), *a.* Also 7 *folea-ceous*, 8-9 *foliaceous*. [f. L. *foliace-us* leafy, f. *folium* leaf: see -ACEOUS. Cf. Fr. *foliacé*.]

1. a. Having the appearance or nature of a leaf; leaf-like. Of certain cryptogamous plants: Having organs resembling leaves. + Of a flower: Having petals.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 134 Seeds themselves in their rudimental discoveries, appear in foliaceous surcles. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 70 Herbs. . Not flowering; (i.) not having any foliaceous flower. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 128 The largest foliaceous Cyperus. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 335 Teeth of the calyx foliaceous. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 23 Mosses belong to the foliaceous .. division of flowerless plants. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* iii. 116 The foliaceous stigma is more expanded.

b. Bearing leaves, leafy; having an abundance of foliage. *rare*.

1677 COLES, *Foliaceous*, leafy. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 318 Some withering words would drop from the foliageous tree of our language.

c. Of or pertaining to a leaf or leaves, consisting of leaves.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xii. 378 A foliageous or farinaceous diet. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 134 The study of plants in which it [the stem] departs from the normal form, will clearly indicate its foliageous origin.

2. Consisting of, or having the character of, thin leaf-like plates or laminae.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. 1. 163 A blue talky foliageous spar. 1766 Phil. *Trans.* LVI. 37 The metal is..found..in a foliageous manner issuing out of the quartz. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 231 Flakes of foliageous talc. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. ii. 86 The shell [of the Oyster] is attached..foliageous, rough.

3. Zool. & Ent. Shaped or arranged like leaves.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 170 A foliageous appendage at the origin of the feet which surround the mouth. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 276 Valves foliageous, the upper smallest. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 59 The bats of this family have..foliageous cutaneous appendages surrounding the nasal apertures.

Hence **Foliaeousness**, the condition or quality of being foliageous.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Foliage (fō'li-ēdz), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 foillage, 7 foillage, fuellage, (9 dial. foilage), 7-foilage. [An altered form (after *L. folium* leaf, or its Eng. derivatives) of *foillage*, a. F. *feuillage* (earlier *fuellage*, *foilage*) f. *feuille* leaf: see FOIL *sb.* 1 and -AGE.]

1. The leaves (of a plant or tree) collectively; leafage.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 25 There is not an hearbe..that taketh vp greater compasse with fuellage than doth the Beet. 1708 PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 384 Swelling Buds their od'rous Foilage shed. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 144 These naked shoots..Shall put their graceful foliage on again. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 175/1 Bulbs are too frequently attacked by vermin when allowed to remain in the ground after the foliage has died down. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* i. 5 Labouring men's cottages, gleaming white from the surrounding foliage.

transf. and fig. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 53 You will..observe on each Side of its Breast a small white Foilage of Wings. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet* L. xiii. (1883) 197 The light and graceful foliage of her character.

2. In Art: The representation of leaves, etc. used for decoration or ornament.

1598 FLORIO, *Fogliani*. foillage, or branched worke. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* xxxiv. 80 The foliage, which domineers in the Freeze. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 150 The simplicity of the carver's foliage at once sets off..the glare of Verrio's paintings. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iv. 119 Foliage is by no means an essential feature of the Early English style. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 80 Foliage..most beautifully carved.

b. A representation of a cluster of leaves, sprays, or branches. ? *Obs.*

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 66 A Foilage of dissembl'd Senna leaves Grav'd round its Brim. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 371 Foliages, or Branch-work. 1801 COXE *Tour Monmouthsh.* I. 74 A semicircular arch, ornamented with a foilage of twisted branches.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *foliage-border*, -*stem*, -*trimming*; *foliage-bound* adj. Also, *foliage crop* (see quot. 1831); *foliage leaf*, a leaf in the restricted sense of the word, excluding petals and other modified leaves; *foliage plant*, one cultivated for its foliage and not for its blossom.

1891 *Daily News* 2 July 6/1 A Louis XVI octagonal gold box, *foliage borders and amber-coloured panels. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vi. xxiii. Shone every pillar *foliage-bound. 1831 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* 1243/2 **Foliage crops*, plants cultivated for their leaves to be used green, and which will not make into hay, as the cabbage tribe. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. 1. 4, I use the term *foliage-leaves at present simply in order to avoid confusion with the leaves of which flowers are composed. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 634 The cotyledons remain thin like shortly stalked foliage-leaves. 1862 *Times* 10 Apr., *Foliage plants..produce the effect required of them throughout the whole period of their growth. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 122 The rhizome and *foliage-stem may be similar or dissimilar. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 36/6 A *foliage trimming of pale blue satin.

Foliage (fō'li-ēdz), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To adorn with foliage or with a representation of leaves and flowers.

1836 in SMART. 1846 P. Parley's *Ann.* VII. 64 The tombs..are inlaid with wreaths of flowers, and foliated in their natural colours.

Foliaged (fō'li-ēdzd), *ppl. a.* [f. FOLIAGE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Decorated or ornamented with the representation of foliage.

1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* ii. 58 An huge composite foliated column. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* III. 40 Replete with dust The foliag'd velvet. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 282 The foliated frieze re-echoing..the idea of the capital.

2. Covered or furnished with (natural) foliage.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 464 Some inconstant star Between one foliated lattice twinkling fair. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 175 The trunks were charred, but their foliated tops had escaped the fiery element.

Foliageous (fō'li-ēdzas), *a.* [f. FOLIAGE *sb.* + -OUS.] Containing representations of foliage.

1882 *Athenæum* 3 June 704/1 The scroll-work upon them [Northumbrian stone crosses] is foliageous. c 1890 J. R. ALLEN *Notes Monum. Wilts* 2 Foliageous terminations are introduced.

Folial (fō'li-āl), *a.* [f. *L. foli-um* leaf + -AL.] = next.

1878 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 314 (Cent. Dict.), Wolff in 1759..asserted the community of structure in the folial and the floral leaves. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Folial Cycle*, the mode of arrangement of leaves on an axis.

Foliar (fō'li-ār), *a.* [ad. mod. *L. foliāris*, f. *L. folium* leaf. Cf. Fr. *foliaire*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a leaf.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xv. 358 In innumerable instances foliar organs move when excited. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 54 Whatever subtends a lateral axis or branch may be taken for a leaf or foliar production. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 284 In many Ferns the original axile bundle widens out..into a tube, which..has..a relatively small slit or foliar gap..from the margin of which one or several bundles pass into the leaf.

Foliate (fō'li-āt), *a.* [ad. *L. foliāt-us* leaved, f. *folium* leaf: see -ATE.]

† 1. Beaten out into a thin sheet or foil. *Foliate gold* = leaf-gold. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 293 Gold Foliate, or any Metall Foliate, cleaveth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 79 This attraction have wee tried..in gold and silver foliate. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* 1. 452 On foliate gold his aching head was laid.

† b. ? Consisting of laminae. *Obs.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. xxvii. 334 The which is called the foliate Earth.

2. Resembling a leaf; leaf-like.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 40 The leaves and foliate works are commonly thus contrived. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* 433 Coalescing into a solid plate, without branches above (foliate).

b. *Geom.* *Foliate curve*; also *foliate* quasi-*sb.*: see quot. 1796.

1715 A. DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 330 The Foliate is exactly quadrable, the whole Leaf thereof being but one third of the Square of AB. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* (1815) I. 533 *Foliate*, a curve of the 2^d order..consisting of two infinite legs crossing each other, forming a kind of leaf.

3. *Bot. a.* Furnished with leaves.

1677 COLES, *Foliate*, leaved. 1721-90 BAILEY, *Foliate*, Leaved, or having Leaves, as, a foliate stalk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Foliate*, clothed with leaves.

b. Having (a specified number of) leaflets.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Foliate*, when a leaf is divided into leaflets, it is called 1, 2, 3, 5, or 10-foliate, according to the number of leaflets.

Foliate (fō'li-ēt), *v.* [f. *L. foli-um* + -ATE.]

† 1. *trans.* To beat (metal) to a leaf or foil.

1704-21 NEWTON *Optics* (ed. 3) 140 If Gold be foliated and held between your Eye and the Light, the Light looks blue.

b. *intr.* To split into leaves or laminae.

1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 414 Other parts appear to foliate. 1836 CALDCLEUGH in *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 15 [It] foliates at its surface..and becomes a friable and very light kind of stone.

2. *trans.* To foil (glass); to silver.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 83 If you foliate that part of a Glass-ball that is to reflect an Iris. 1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* III. 614 The lens..a peculiar part of which he intended to foliate.

3. *intr.* To put forth leaves.

1775 ROMANS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 7 This tardy tree budded, foliated, blossomed. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delect. Duchy* 162 The ash was foliating on the 29th of April.

4. *trans.* To decorate with foils (see FOIL *sb.* 1 2 b).

1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 136 There seems to have been little if any attempt at feathering or foliating the heads of Norman doors. 1835 WILLIS *Arch. Mid. Ages* 45 There is a manifest distinction between foiling an arch and foliating it. [He explains that a 'foiled arch' is one indented into a number of small arches; a 'foliated arch' is a plain arch with a foiled arch placed below it. But his distinction is seldom recognised.] 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 13 The Arabs pointed and foliated the arch.

5. *trans.* To mark the folios or leaves of (a volume, etc.) with consecutive numbers.

1846-7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. cxix, It is regularly foliated to the end, from i. to c. iij. 1848 HALLIWELL *Acc. Vernon MS.* 3 It numbers ff. 412 and 8 ab init.; ff. 311-318, 403-412, not foliated.

Hence **Foliating** *ppl. a.*

1835 WILLIS *Arch. Mid. Ages* 45 This foliating arch continued..to be treated as an independent order.

Foliated (fō'li-ēt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

† 1. = FOLIATE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. v. 334 Spirit of Salt..being heated..would readily enough dissolve foliated Gold.

b. Covered with foil, silvered.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 214 A convex Looking-glass, or foliated Glass-ball.

2. Composed of thin leaf-like layers or laminae. Chiefly *Geol.* and *Min.* *Foliated earth of tartar*, an old name of potassium acetate.

1650 ASHMOLE *Arcanum* 205 This Earth is white and foliated, wherein Philosophers doe sow their gold. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 332 Crystals and gems are found to be of a foliated structure. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 11 Crystalline precipitates..with a foliated and stratified structure. 1854 THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, *Foliated Tellurium*, Red Telluride of Lead. 1866-7 LIVINGSTONE *Last Frnls.* (1873) I. iv. 85 Near the Lake..mica schist and gneiss foliated.

3. Chiefly *Zool.* and *Conchol.* Shaped like a leaf or leaves; in leaf-like forms. See also quot. 1859.

1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 28 Some of these ['sea-mats']..present a foliated appearance. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. 83 By growth laterally, the explanate or oblique foliated species originate. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 91 Sutures angulated, or lobed and foliated. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v. *Foliated*, Certain shells are said to be foliated, when their surfaces are covered with leaf-like projections, as the rose-bush murex.

4. *Arch.*, etc. a. Ornamented with foils. *Foliated arch* (see quot. 1840). b. Consisting of or ornamented with leaf-work or foliage.

1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3), *Foliated Arch*, an arch with a trefoil, cinquefoil, or multifol under it. 1849 BRANDON *Goth. Archit.* I. 25 Small shafts with delicately carved foliated caps. 1851 E. SHARPE *Seven Periods* 25 The earlier Windows exhibit tracery which consists almost exclusively of plain foliated circles. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* I. v. 163 Our parlour table loaded with foliated silver.

5. Furnished with or consisting of leaves. *spec. in Her.*

1721-90 BAILEY, *Foliated*, Leaved or having Leaves. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 128 This plant..bears a large foliated top. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Foliated*, leaved.

6. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Foliated*, a melody or portion of plain-song is said to be foliated when slurred notes have been added above or below those of which it originally consisted.

7. *Carpentry.* Rabbeted.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 900/2 *Foliated-joint* (Carpentry), a rabbeted joint, where one part overlies another.

Foliation (fō'li-ē-jən), *Also 7 -acion.* [f. FOLIATE *a.*: see -ATION and cf. Fr. *foliation*.]

1. The leafing (of a plant); the process of bursting into leaf; the state of being in leaf.

1623 COCKERAM, *Foliation*, budding of the leaves. 1779 MASON *Eng. Gard.* III. 221 Plants..rul'd by Foliation's different law. 1795 *Genl. Mag.* 540/1 Between total denudation and perfect foliation the kind..of various trees exhibits various tints. 1864 in WEBSTER.

b. *concr.* † (a) Something resembling a leaf; (b) a leaf-like process.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 48 Thus are also disposed the triangular foliations, in the conical fruit of the firre tree. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 55 Various shaped and grotesque membranous foliations.

2. *Bot.* † a. The assemblage of leaves or petals forming the corolla of a flower. *Obs.*

1671 [see ATTIRE *sb.* 8]. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 116 Thou wilt not find a rival in the feathers of a peacock, or the foliation of a tulip.

b. The formation or arrangement of leaves in the bud; = VERNATION.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 485 The foliation, or different folding of the leaves, before they are expanded. 1835 in LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 176. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Flowers regular, with..gyrate foliation.

3. The action or process of beating (metal) into foil.

1755 JOHNSON, *Foliation*, the act of beating into thin leaves. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

4. *Geol.* The process and the property of splitting up into leaf-like layers; also the laminae or plates into which crystalline rocks are divided.

1851-9 DARWIN in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 283 The foliation of the metamorphic schists..is intimately connected with the cleavage of homogeneous slaty rocks. 1876 PAGE *Adul. Text-Bk. Geol.* viii. 159 Contortions and foliations among the gneiss and mica-schists.

5. *Arch.* Ornamentation with foils; tracery consisting chiefly of small arcs or foils.

1816 [see FEATHERING *vbl. sb.* 2 b]. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 280 Foliations hanging free like lace-work. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, Foliation..is..the easiest method of decoration which Gothic architecture possesses.

b. An arrangement of foliage.

1875 POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furn.* 85 Figured sculpture..in the form of..acanthus foliations.

6. The consecutive numbering of the folios (or leaves) of a book or MS.

1846-7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* II. p. xxiii, These..beginning with fresh signatures, and foliation, may be mistaken for perfect books. 1885 C. PLUMMER *Introd. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lin. Mon.* 88 Monarchia occupies ff. 172-194 according to the old foliation.

7. The action or process of applying foil to glass.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Foliate-to, combining form of *L. foliātus* FOLIATE, in sense 'formed like a leaf'.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 497 Foliate-explanate at base.

Foliator (fō'li-ēt-ār), [f. FOLIATE *v.* + -OR.]

One who foliates or numbers the leaves of a book.

1848 HALLIWELL *Acc. Vernon MS.* 3 Ff. 337-60, 369-72 interchanged by the foliator, but rightly bound.

Foliatore (fō'li-ēt-iūr), [ad. late *L. foliātūra*, f. *foliātus* FOLIATE.]

1. a. A cluster of leaves; foliage. b. Leaf-ornamentation.

1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. v. § 2 (1682) 171 Those Plants which have no Flower or Foliatore, are yet some way or other Attir'd. 1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation* xi. 203 They wreathed together a Foliatore of the Fig-tree. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. 130 The crosier richly wrought With silver foliatore.

2. 'The state of being hammered into leaves' (J.).

† **Folie**, *v.* *Obs.* -1 = FOLIATE *v.* 5, FOLIO *v.*

1697 *Sec. Narrat. Proc. Turners Hall* 36 Errata, That sheet is wrong Folied, which correct thus, p. 17, 18, 19.

Folie, obs. form of FOLLY.

† **Folier**. *Obs. rare*. [Of doubtful genuineness; the author was a German; cf. G. *folie* = FOIL sb.] A foil to put under a precious stone.

1671 SCHROTER in *Birch Hist. Royal Soc.* II. 489-493 *passim*. 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

Follicolous (fō'li-kōlōs), *a.* [f. L. *folii*- combining form of *foli-um* leaf + *col-* (stem of *colere* to inhabit) + -OUS.] Growing parasitically on leaves.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 287 Follicolous species.

Foliferous (fō'li-fērōs), *a.* Also *erron.* foliferous. [f. as prec. + -FEROUS.] Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages. *Foliferous staff*: a pastoral staff decorated with figures of buds or leaves.

1828 WEBSTER, *Foliferous*, producing leaves. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 34. 48 A true embryo, with the radicular end pointing one way, and the foliferous end another. 1876 AXEL BLYTT *Norwegian Flora* 54 The tender foliferous trees in the Danish forest bogs.

Foliiform (fō'li-i-fōrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of a leaf, leaf-like.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 65 Special foliiform Branches.

Foliparous (fō'li-pārōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -par-us producing (*parere* to produce) + -OUS.] 'Producing leaves only' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Folily: see FOLLILY *adv.* *Obs.*

Foliot, **folimort**, obs. forms of FILEMOT.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 157 Foliot colour signifieth Withered. 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwilt* ii. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 345 Shall I decipher my Colours to you now?.. Folimort is withered, [etc.]

Folio (fō'lio), *sb.* and *adj.* Also 7 follio. [a. L. *foliō*, abl. of *folium* leaf. Branch I proceeds from the med. L. use of the ablative in references, though in sense 2 the word may be a. It. *foglio*. In branch II the phrase in *folio* is either a. Lat. or a refashioning of the Italian in *folgio*. Cf. the use of *in folio* in Fr. both in sense 5 b and as *sb.* = sense 7.]

A. sb.

I. With reference to pagination.

1. A leaf of paper, parchment, etc. (either loose as one of a series, or in a bound volume) which is numbered only on the front.

In the early instances the word may have been regarded as Latin. The front and back of the leaf were referred to as (*folio*) *recto* and *verso*; these words became Eng. as *sbs.*

1533 T. MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 958/2 The .xlv. Chapter of mine Apology beginnyng, Folio .243. 1548 STANFORD *Kinges Prerog.* ix. (1567) 35 a. There it appears folio .285. also, 1585 WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turkie*, Table, The first number signifieth the chapter, the second the folio. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. xvii. *margin.* Place this between folio 202. and folio 203.

2. In *Bookkeeping*, The two opposite pages of a ledger or other account-book in which these are used concurrently; hence used for a page of a ledger in which one page serves for both sides of an account, and sometimes for a page of an account-book generally.

1588 MELLIS *Briefe Instruct.* C v. The number of the leaf or folio of your Creditor. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 364 The Leaves or Folio of the Leidger. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 109 A narrow column, for the figures which denote the Folio, where each account will be found in the Ledger.

3. The page-number of a printed book.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 376 The Corrector and Compositor.. examine.. how the Folio's of those Pages properly and numerically follow and succeed one another. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Print.*, When there is a running title, the folios are placed at the outside corners of the pages.

4. *Law*. A certain number of words (in Gt. Britain and Ireland 72 or 90, in U.S. generally 100) taken as a unit in reckoning the length of a document.

Many legal documents of 16th c. are found to be written in pages of 12-15 lines, each containing 6 words. This is doubtless the origin of the above sense.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxiii. 169 Paying persons in the rank of life of law-stationers and their hired writers at the rate of 50 much per folio. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Folio*, a certain number of words; in conveyances, &c., amounting to seventy-two, and in Chancery proceedings to ninety.

II. With reference to size.

5. In *folio*, a phrase signifying 'in the form of a full-sized sheet folded once'. Orig. apprehended as a Latin phrase, used appositively or attributively; afterwards as consisting of an English prep. and sb.

1582 PARSONS *Def. of Censure* 148, I have two editions in greece: the one of learned Pagnine in *folio*, the other of Plantyne in *octavo*. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 102 Deuise Wit, write Pen, for I am for whole volumes in *folio*. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 89 That rare book in a large folio. 1679 BR. HERFORD *Coll. Jesuits* 4 Divinity Books.. in Folio and Quarto. 1763 MASSEY *Orig. of Lett.* ii. 59 All the curious hands.. engraved on 28 brass plates in folio. 1819 BLACKW. *Mag. Oct.* 29, I asked her if she would have it in folio, with marginal notes? 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. iii. 1. § 148. 250 The more usual form of books printed in the 15th century is in folio.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *spec.* in a full and loose dress. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 96 His lippes were of the largest sise in folio, able to furnish a Coblers shoppe

with clowting leather. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife &c.* (1638) 133 Many ride poast to Chandlers and Tobacco shops in folio. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* ii. ii, I had rather walke In folio again, loose, like a woman. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jack-a-Lent* 114/1 When a mans stomacke is in Folio, and knowes not where to haue a dinner in *Decimo sexto*. 1651 LILLV *Chas. I* (1774) 244 The scorns.. he saw now returned upon himself in folio. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* ii. 7 It [Rome] hath its Hospitals.. and many of those are Hospitals in folio. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. (1710) 95 Cuckoldom in Folio, is newly printed: and Matrimony in Quarto, is just going into the Press. 1828 CRAVEN *Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'In full folio', in full dress.

6. A sheet of paper when folded once. Also, † such a sheet used for a specific purpose.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Folio*, a sheete or large leafe of paper. 1691 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Apr., Several folios of dried plants. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 216 ¶ 5 To his Daughter.. I bequeath.. my large Folio of Indian Cabbage. 1876 J. GOULD *Letter-press Printer* 40 Folio denotes a sheet of paper folded into two leaves.

7. A volume made up of sheets of paper folded once; a volume of the largest size.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm. Sergeant* (Arb.) 57 He swels them [Bookes] into Folio's with his Comments. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy* 7. *Dennis* Wks. 1821 XIII. 211 The gentleman.. let drive at us with a vast folio. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. Tomkins began to turn the leaves of a folio, which lay open on the reading-desk. 1867 STUBBS *Benedict's Chron.* I. Pref. 24 The other manuscript.. is a small folio.

transf. and *fig.* 1659 D. PRILL *Impr. Sea* 286 The little decimo sextos.. the small fish.. as well as.. the great folios of the Whale, and Elephant. 1813 BYRON *Jrnl.* 16 Nov. in *Moore Life* (1833) I. 541 This same lady writes octavos, and talks folios. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 3/2 The London police—those folios in dark blue, lettered, and uniform.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 ¶ 1, I have seen a folio writer place himself in an elbow chair, when [etc.]. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biog.* (1850) II. 37 They lower, in the sullen majority of the folio age, over the pygmies of this duodecimo generation. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 78 He received from his Lisbon collection precious boxes folio-crammed.

B. adj.

1. Formed of sheets or a sheet folded once; of the largest size; folio-sized. Often following the sb.; cf. A. 5.

1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* ii. i. 29 With folio volumes, two to an oxe hide. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 404 Small Pocket-Bibles, and a great Folio-Alchoran. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* (1850) II. 147 A folio MS. of good thickness. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 231 If it be a large Folio Page.. he.. has Tyed up. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 139 A folio Common-place Finds the whole pyle, of all his works the base. 1802 DIBDIN *Introd. Classics* 26 There are some Folio editions of this beautiful work. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart Life* i, I remember writing upwards of 120 folio pages with no interval either for food or rest. 1870 DICKENS *E. Druod* ii, The folio music-books on the stand. *Mod. A.* history in ten volumes folio.

fig. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-cormorant, Separatist* 21 These fellows with their ample folio graces. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 366 A minute will supply To thought a folio history Of blighted hopes.

2. *Printing and Stationery.* (See *quots.*)

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.*, *Folio Post*, a flat writing-paper, usually 17 by 22 inches. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Voc.*, *Folio chase*, a chase with one bar only. 1890 — *Printing* ii. 32 In the wooden kinds we have slip, octavo, quarto, and folio galleys. *Ibid.* 42 These chases are often divided or subdivided into folio or quarto by means of cross-bars.

Folio (fō'lio), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] = FOLIATE *v.* 5. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Folioing** *vbl. sb.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Folioing*, the operation of paging or marking a book. 1895 CONWAY *Paine's Rights of Man* (*fly-leaf*), It has been thought advisable to preserve in this volume the folioing of the complete edition of the work.

Foliolar (fō'li-ōlār), *a.* [f. FOLIOLE + -AR. Cf. F. *foliolaire*.] 'Like to or connected with a leaflet' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Foliate (fō'li-ōlēt), *a. Bot.* [a. L. **foliolāt-us*: see FOLIOLE and -ATE.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of folioles or leaflets; chiefly in comb. with numerical prefix (usually written with Arabic figure) used instead of the Latin *uni-*, *bi-*, *tri-*. Cf. BIFOLIOLATE *a.*

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*; and in mod. Dicts. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 86 Leaves 3-foliate in seedling plants.. Minute 1-foliate leaves.

Foliole (fō'li-ōl), [a. F. *foliole*, ad. L. *foliolum*, dim. of *folium* leaf.]

1. *Bot.* One of the divisions of a compound leaf; a leaflet.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ii. 28 Pieces, which we must call leaves, leaflets, or folioles. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 31 Compound leaves reduced to a single foliole. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 177 A.. palm-tree.. having a free thread between the interstices of the folioles.

2. *Zool.* A small leaf-like appendage.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1205/1 In *Bolletia reniformis* the stomach is destitute of any internal folioles or lacunae. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* II. 221 A series of flat transparent leaflets.. Similar folioles also arise from the basal joint of the antennae.

Hence **Folioli-ferous** *a.* [see -(1) FEROUS], bearing folioles or small leaf-like appendages (*Cent. Dict.*). **Foliolose** *a.* [see -OSE], having leaves composed of folioles (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Foliomort, obs. form of FILEMOT.

Foliophagous (fō'li-ō-fā-gōs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. FOLIO + Gr. *-phag-os* eating + -OUS.] *fig.* That devours folios.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 353 Call to mind.. my foliophagous friend, what was the extent of Michael Montagne's library.

Foliose (fō'li-ō-s), *a.* [ad. L. *foliōs-us*, f. *folium* leaf: see -OSE.] Having, or abounding in, leaves; leafy, foliaceous.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Foliose*, full of Leaves. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 677 Linnæus has observed.. a foliose lichen of this order. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 343 The foliose Jungermannia.

b. = FOLIOUS *a.* 2 b. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Foliosity (fō'li-ō-si-ti), [f. FOLIOSE + -ITY.] The state or condition of being foliose; abundance of foliage; in quot. with jocular allusion to FOLIO.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist. Wks.* VIII. 44 It is because he does not shoot into German foliosity that Schlosser finds him 'intolerable'.

† **Foliot**. *Obs. rare.* [? a. OF. *foliot*.]

The OF. word is recorded only as meaning watch-spring; but according to Hatz-Darm. it is derived from the vb. *folier* to play the fool, to dance about, and so may have had other meanings related to this vb. Cf. the surname Foliot, known from 12th c. in Eng. How Burton obtained the word there is nothing to show; he evidently connects it with It. *folletto*, = F. (*esprit*) *follet*, hobgoblin, properly a dim. of *fol* foolish. Can it be a misprint for *follet*?

1. ? Foolish matter.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 866 Ne singe ih hom no foliot.

2. A kind of goblin.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 1. ii, Another sort of these [devils] there are, which frequent forlorn houses, which the Italians call foliots. [He refers to Cardano *De rerum var.* xvi. (1581) 1123 Dæmon est familiaris, uocant folletos.]

† **Folious**, *a.* 1 rare. Also 5 folyus. [ad. OF. *folieus*, *folieux*, f. *folie* FOLLY.] Foolish. Hence **Foliously** *adv.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 58 For the whiche folyus dede, there is falle so moche sorw. *Ibid.* 83 Thorughe the said folious loue he toke her unto his wiff. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age* Giv'1 The yong man hopeth foliously, if by cause of his yong age he wenith to live long.

Folious (fō'li-ōs), *a.* 2 [ad. L. *foliōs-us*, f. *folium* leaf: see -OUS.] Abounding in, or of the nature of, leaves; leafy, foliose.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 51 The folious and stalky emission distinguisheth herbs and trees. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* ii. iii, To obtrude them [assertions] as Sibyls leaves, which after considerations may find to be but folious appearances, and not the central and vital interiors of Truth.

b. (See *quot.*)

1828 WEBSTER, *Folious*, having leaves intermixed with flowers.

† **Folity**. *Obs.* In 5 folite. [ad. OF. *folité*, *follié*, f. *fol*, *fou*, masc., *folle* fem. foolish.] Foolishness.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5366 3e fare bot with folite: quare ere 3oure fyue wittis?

|| **Folium** (fō'li-ŭm). [L. *folium* leaf.]

1. = FOLIO 6.

1886 *Statem. Land Larus Incorp. Law Soc.* 26 Certificates.. each constituting a distinct folium consisting of two or more pages.

2. *Geom. a.* A finite loop of a nodal curve terminated at both ends by the same node. b. *Folium of Descartes*, a plane nodal cubic curve with real nodal tangents, and one real inflexion at infinity.

1848 B. PRICE *Diff. Calculus* (1852) 319 To determine the nature of the point at the origin of the Folium of Descartes.

c. Used with prefixes *uni-*, *bi-*, etc. to indicate a curve with one, two, etc. indentations.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* vi. (1879) 221 Zeuthen confines the name oval to a branch having no real bitangent or inflexions, one with a single real bitangent he calls a unifolium, one with 2, 3, or 4 such bitangents, a bifolium, trifolium or quadrifolium.

Folk (fō'k). Forms: 1-2 *folc* (*pl. folc*), 2 *folche*, *Orm. folle*, *folkk*, 3 *folck*, *south. volck*, 3-4 *folc*, *south. volc*, *volk*, 3-6 *folke*, 3-8 *fok* (e, (5 *fokke*), 6 *folck* (e, 8 *Sc. fouk*, 3- *folk*. Also 3-4 *wk. gen. folken* (e. [OE. *folc* str. neut. = OFris. *folk*, OS. *folc* (Du. *volk*), OHG. *folc* neut., masc. (MHG. *volc* neut., masc., mod. Ger. *volk* neut.), ON. *folk* neut., people, army, detachment (Sw., Da. *folk*): — OTeut. **folkom*. The original sense is perh. best preserved in ON.; cf. OSl. *plūkkū* (Russ. полкъ) division of an army, Lith. *pulkas* crowd, which are believed to be early adoptions from Teut.

The view of some scholars, that the Teut. word and the L. *vulgus* both descend from a common type **qolgos*, is very doubtful.]

1. A people, nation, race, tribe. *Obs. exc. arch.* *Beowulf* 1582 (Gr.) He.. sloh.. folces Denizea fyftine men. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen. xxv.* 23 Twa folc beop todeled on þe, & þæt folc oferswið þæt ofer folc. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 3 Brytones were þe firste folc þat to Engeland come. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xi. 48 Romayns schulen come, and schulen take our place and oure folk. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* v. 26 Amonge all y^e multitudes of folkes thou hast gotten the one people. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hygmus* (1867) 24 Met Thee with Palms in their bands that day the folk of the Hebrews. b. *transf.* of animals. (After the Vulg. and Heb.)

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 26 A litil hare, a folc vmyzti. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.* 'The conyes are but a feble folke [so 1611 and 1885 (R.V.)].

2. An aggregation of people in relation to a superior, e.g. God, a king or priest; the great mass as opposed to an individual; the people; the vulgar. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx. § 1 Forþam is ðæs folces hlisa ælcum men for naht to habbenne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Swa swa geara beboden was Godes folce. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2785 Ic haue min folkes pine sozen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12838 (Cott.) Ion... said þat all þaa folc moght here, bis es [etc.]. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 43 Til alle þo folke he [preste] shryues him þare of alle his synnes. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* E vii b, The said hoost of the Hebreux... were al folke of god. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. c. 247 We are his folke, he doth vs feede. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, Olaf vii, Choose ye between two things, my folk. 1886 *Academy* 7 Aug. 85/2 It... did not hold back the Bible from the folk.

†b. (also *pl.*) Retainers, followers; servants, workpeople. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 433 Þa lette he riden vnrimed folc. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3053 Dary... sejis his foke faile. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 377 He founde it kept by the Erle of Darbyes folkes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) II. 71 b, Least my folkes labouring in some of them should come into the rest, contrarie to my pleasure. 1581 G. PETTIE *tr. Gnazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) III. 170 The maister of the house... ought... to shewe himselfe more seure towards his owne folke, then towards others. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Erotica* 68 Wherein (wanting so many of your folke) you could not have defended your selfe.

3. Men, people indefinitely. Also, people of a particular class, which is indicated by an adj. or some attributive phrase.

From 14th c. onward the *pl.* has been used in the same sense, and since 17th c. is the ordinary form, the sing. being *arch.* or *dial.* The word is now chiefly *colloq.*, being superseded in more formal use by *people*.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 999 Þa elkede man fram dæge to dæge, & swente þæt earne folc þe on ðam scipon lagon. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 156 Vor te biweopen isleien uolc—þæt is, mest al þe world. 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 Þe benes and þe preysons of guode uolke. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 360 Now failleth þe folke of þe flode And of þe londe bothe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2035 Upon the steedes, that weren grete and white, Ther seeten folk. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 51 Now beholde, and see with goode auysement vpon these folkes. c 1430 *Dietorie in Babes Bk.* 58 With .iij. maner of folk be not at debate: First with þi bettir. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 311 The masse crede is to be sayd when folcke lye a dyenge. a 1500 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camd. Soc.) 155 Summys of v c men of armys or of folke of schotte [orig. *gens de trait*, i.e. archers]. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith.* 126 Howseling of Christen folke before deathe. 1619 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 186 They played three pieces glick, as ordinary folkes use to play twopenny glick. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 71, I have heard wise folks say, An ill tongue may do much. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 297 There were Folks killed in 1723. 1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 83, I could not speak to the folks and ask questions. 1774 A. ADAMS in *J. Q. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 49 Some folks say I grow very fat. 1774 FRANKLIN *Wks.* 1887 V. 414 It was the ton with the ministerial folks to abuse them. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 June, Folks want me to go to Italy. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref. II.* 29 He is unkind to the poor folk. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems* 100 A decree... Whereby all banished folk might win Free pardon. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 25 The character of a nation is not to be learnt from its fine folks. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relp* 119 It was hard to get at the folks in power. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma I.* 23 The bearts of the folk in Grosseto were sad for his fate.

b. Individual persons; individuals.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 546 in *Babes Bk.*, Thes thre folke and no mo. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 97 Substancyall folkys of the seid parych. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 Three folkes, viz. two men and a wooman. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. ii. 31 To think it prudent for these young folks to settle.

4. *pl.* (exc. *dial.*) The people of one's family, parents, children, relatives.

1715 *Pattern to true love* in Halliwell *Yorksh. Anthol.* (1851) 414 Our folks will angry be I fear. 1776 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 203 All that I could learn of you and my little folks. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, (ed. 2) *Folk*, family. 'How's yower folk'. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Linger* i. 15 Your young folks are flourishing, I hope.

b. *dial.* Friends, intimates.

1854 BAKER *Northampton. Words*, s.v., 'We're not folks now.' 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, s.v., 'They'd use to be such folks.'

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as †*folk-king*, †*need*.

Beowulf 2873 (Gr.) Nealles *folc-cynig fyrðgesteallum gylpan þorfe. c 1205 LAY. 9501 Fared swide a3c, to þan folc-kinge. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxviii. 14 Him ealle niht, oðer beacen, fyres leoma, *folc nede heold.

b. *esp.* in numerous mod. Combs. (formed after Ger. precedent) with the sense 'of, pertaining to, current or existing among, the people'; as *folk-belief*, *custom*, *literature*, *name*, *song*, *speech*, etc.

1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 99/2, I believe that one item of folk-faith is that farm-yard odours are healthy. 1864 *Reader* 1 Oct. 407 The minute notices concerning medicine [etc.], that are scattered through the pages of our mediaeval biographers will increase our knowledge of the folk-life of the past. 1870 W. E. A. AXON (title) *Folk-Song & Folk-Speech* of Lancashire. 1880 J. GEIKIE *Prehist. Europe* 9 One of those great folk-waves which have successively swept over Europe. 1884 *Academy* 23 Feb. 126/1 Folk-law is astonishingly conservative. 1891 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 486/3 Those who believe in the origin of folk-tales from the cultured.

6. Special comb.: *folk-etymology*, usually, the popular perversion of the form of words in order to render it apparently significant; *folk-free a.*, having the rights of a freeman; *folk-leasing* (OE. *Law*), public lying, slander; *folk-stead* (see quot. 1876).

1883 G. STEPHENS S. Bugge's *Stud. on N. Mythol.* 28 It does not mend the matter, if, when we have no better argument, we call it *folk-etymology. a 1000 *Law* *Wilt-ræd* § 8 Gif man his mæn an wiofode freols gese, se sie *folc-fry. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Folkfree and Sacless art thou in town and from town. a 1000 *Law* *Elf* § 32 Gif mon *folc-leasunge gæwyrce... him mon aceorfe þa tungan. 1771 BURKE *Powers of Juries in Prosecutions* Wks. X. 114 An offence of this species, called Folk-leasing. a 1000 *Beowulf* 76 Þa ic wide gefrægn... manigre mægþe... *folc-stede fratwian. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.*, *Folkstead*, an out-door place of assembly for general purposes. 'The chapel wouldn't hold them all, so they made a folkstead of the garth.'

†*Folkland*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* A term of OE. law, designating land held by a certain kind of tenure; opposed to *BOOKLAND*.

As to the nature of the antithesis between folkland and bookland there have been many conjectures. Since the publication of Allen's *Inquiry into the Growth of the Royal Prerogative*, 1830, the prevailing view has been that folkland was land belonging to the state, which the king or the witan might grant to a person for his life, but which did not descend to heirs, while bookland was land held by charter or deed. But in the *Eng. Hist. Rev.* VIII. (1893) Prof. Vinogradoff has forcibly argued that folkland was simply land heritable by folkright or common law, while the estate in bookland was conferred by charter or deed, and could be alienated freely.

a 1000 *Law* *Edgar* § 2 Ofþe on boc-lande ofþe on folc-lande. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 54 This land was held with more easie and commodious conditions than Folkland. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 91 Folk-land... was held by no assurance in writing, but distributed among the common folk or people at the pleasure of the lord. 1830 J. ALLEN R. *Prerog.* (1849) 135 Folkland, as the word imports, was the land of the folk or people. It was the property of the community. It might be occupied in common, or possessed in severalty; and, in the latter case, it was probably parcelled out to individuals in the folcgmōt. But while it continued to be folkland, it could not be alienated in perpetuity; and therefore, on the expiration of the term for which it had been granted, it reverted to the community, and was again distributed by the same authority. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 24 The folkland, the common land of the nation, was now [1066-7] changed, fully and for ever, into *terra Regis*, the land of the King.

Folk-lore (fōl'k-lōr). [f. *FOLK* + *LORE*.] The traditional beliefs, legends, and customs, current among the common people; the study of these.

1846 AMBRÖSE MERTON [W. J. Thoms] in *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 862/3 What we in England designate as Popular Antiquities, or Popular Literature (though... it would be most aptly described by a good Saxon compound, Folk-Lore, —the Lore of the People). 1862 *Ecclesiologist* XXXIII. 279 Mr. Lee gives us a piece of folk-lore. 1863 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxi. 206 A healing virtue is ascribed in German folk-lore to the mistletoe. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 11 Properly speaking, folklore is only concerned with the legends, customs, beliefs, of the folk—of the people.

Hence *Folklorism*, a piece of folk-lore; *Folklorist*, a student of folk-lore. *Folkloristic a.*

1876 N. & Q. 5th Ser. VI. 12/2 Success to the Folk-Lore Society! An Old Folk-Lorist. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 306 The Revue... contains divers 'folklorisms'. 1888 BULLEN *Peele's Wks.* I. Intro. 11 The Ghost of Jack ought to be an object of interest to folklorists. 1888 *Science* XII. 132 Some interesting philological and folkloristic information.

†*Folkmoot*, *folknote*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 *folemōt*, *-gemōt*, 5 *folkesmot*, 6 *folek-mote*, 6-7 *folkemote*, (7 *erron. falkmoth*, 9 *folk-muth*), 9 *folkemote*, *folemoot*, 6-9 *folknote*, 5-9 *folkmoor*. [OE. *folc-mōt*, *-gemōt*, f. *folc*, *FOLK* + *mōt*, *gemōt* meeting.] A general assembly of the people of a town, city, or shire.

a 1000 *Law* *Athelst.* (Thorpe) § 12 On þara gerefena gæwritnesse on folcgmote [v. r. on folcmote]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 340 He anone sent Johnne Mancell, one of his iustycys, vnto London; and there... callyd at Pawlys crosse a folkmoor. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 184 Place of sitting... appointed at the Folknote at Poules crosse. 1596 SPENSER *F.* Q. iv. iv. 6 To which folke-note they all with one consent... Agreed to travell, and their fortunes try. 1642 *Antid. to prevent Civ. Wars* 9 Commanders of the Militia in every County were elected... in a full Falkmoor. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 112 note, He... directed a folk-mote or common hall to be held on Sunday the 27th of that month. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. v, I will ask the King's leave to go to my East Anglians, and bold a folk-muth. 1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* i. iii, How should we cope with John? The London folknote Has made him all but king.

Hence †*Folk-mooter*, ? a parochial politician. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 228/1 These matters are not for pragmatics and folkmoorers to babble in.

†*Folkright*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *folc-right* f. *folc* *FOLK* + *right* *RIGHT*.] 'Common law, public right, the understood compact by which every freeman enjoys his rights as a freeman' (Bosw.).

a 1000 *Law* *Cnut* § 1 Heonan-forð late manna gæhwylcne, ze earme ze eadigne, folc-ribtes wyrðe. 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons* II. vi. 205 New laws which were to be added to the existing folcright. [1876 *Whitty Gloss.*, *Foakreeght*, public right.]

Folle, *Follery*, obs. ff. of *FOAL*, *FOOLERY*.

†*Folliat*, *a. Obs.*—¹ [f. *FOLLY* + *-AL*; cf. OF. *folial* (perh. the source).] Foolish.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. 245 Whereto these folliat Traytors did themselves and Senses fit.

Follicle (fō'likl'). Also 7-8 *follicle*, 8-9 *FOLLICULE*. [ad. L. *folliculus* little bag, dim. of *follis* bellows.]

1. *Anat.* A small sac. Chiefly, 'a simple lymphatic gland, consisting of lymphoid tissue arranged in the form of a sac'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ii. 108 Although there be no eminent and circular follicle, no round bagge or vesicle which long containeth this humor. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 117 Gall-bladder, Follicles, and Ducts of the Glands. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 38 The membranous stomach, furnished with numerous secreting follicles. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 95 The hair issues from follicles, by a club-shaped root or bulb.

b. = *COD sb.* 1 4 b.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 These cods or follicles are found in both sexes. [1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 64 Castor.—This is a substance secreted in a follicle situated near the anus of the beaver, perhaps the inguinal gland.]

2. *Bot.* 'A kind of fruit, consisting of a single carpel, dehiscing by the ventral suture only' (Lindley); formerly used for any kind of capsular fruit.

a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* xi. (1729) 65 They [the Maples] are all produced of Seeds contained in the Follicles and Keys, or Birds-Tongues. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 219 In most of the genera these fruits are follicles. 1877 HULME *Wild Fl.* p. x, Fruit a follicle of two elongated capsules.

b. A small bag or vesicle distended with air.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Folliculus*, Follicles... are vessels distended with air: as at the root in Utricularia, and on the leaves in Aldrovanda. 1816-20 GREEN *Herbal* II. 784 Two-celled follicles in whorls, in order to support the scape in the water. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Follicle*, a little bladder on the leaves, as in *Pottia cavifolia*.

3. *Entom.* A cocoon; the covering made by a larva for its protection during the pupa state.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 397 Pupa inclosed in a thin follicle.

Follicular (fō'likulār), *a.* [ad. L. *folliculār-is*, f. *folliculus*: see *FOLLICLE* and *-AR* 1.]

1. Of the nature of, or resembling, a follicle; composed or consisting of follicles; also, provided with follicles.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 305 Many other strong scented Animals... have follicular Repositories or Bags. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 99 Vascular and follicular minute membranes. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 6 Fruit... follicular with one or two valves. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 23 The follicular structure of the glands. 1870 HOOKER *Stnd. Flora* p. xiii, Crassulaceæ... Fruit follicular.

2. Of or pertaining to a follicle or follicles.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* i. 14 An enormous reservoir... containing a considerable quantity of the follicular product.

b. *Path.* Of a disease: Affecting the follicles of a particular organ.

1859 J. TONES *Dental Surg.* 508 Follicular stomatitis. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 299 Follicular pharyngitis is often associated with stomach-disorders.

3. In etymol. sense: Of or pertaining to bellows; performed by means of bellows. *nouveau-usage*.

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1720 I. 343 An animal may be preserved without respiration... by follicular impulsion of air.

Folliculated (fō'likulēt-ed), *pp. a.* Also *folliculate* (*Cent. Dict.*). [as if f. **folliculate* vb. (f. *FOLLICULE* + *-ATE*) + *-ED* 1.]

1. *Anat. and Bot.* Provided with a follicle or follicles.

1775 ASH, *Folliculated* (adj. in botany) having seed vessels. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 418 Ending below the thyroid, which is folliculated on its inner surface. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 572/1 The integuments... are... highly folliculated.

2. *Entom.* Contained in a follicle or cocoon.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 404 Pupa smooth, in some folliculated.

Follicule (fō'likul). Variant of *FOLLICLE*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. ii. 37 The follicules, or the membrane covering the eggs contained in the ovary. 1848 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 19 The fruit of these plants is better understood to be a union of several follicules within a single flower.

†*Folliculiferous*, *a. Obs.*—¹ [f. L. *folliculus* + *-(i)ferous*.] Bearing a follicle or follicles.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 621 Two sorts of Folliculiferous Willows from Barbados.

Folliculitis (fō'likulō'itis). *Path.* [f. L. *folliculus* *FOLLICLE* + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of a follicle or follicles.

1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, *Folliculitis*, follicular inflammation. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Folliculitis sometimes appears along the urethra.

Folliculose (fō'likulō's), *a.* [ad. L. *folliculosus*, f. *folliculus*: see *FOLLICLE* and *-OSE*.] a. Full of or containing follicles; b. Of the nature or appearance of a follicle.

1802 HOOVER *Quincy's Lex.-Med.*, *Folliculose gland*, one of the most simple species of gland, consisting merely of a hollow vascular membrane or follicle and an excretory duct. 18... *Bull. Ill. State Laboratory Nat. Hist.* II. 30 (*Cent. Dict.*) Antheridia in folliculose bodies on the surface of separate thalli.

Folliculous (fɒlɪˈkjuːləs), *a.* [f. *L. follicul-us* + *-ous*.] = *prec.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 10 Other membranes are called mucous or folliculous, because they secrete a viscid fluid. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Folliculous*, having, or consisting of, follicles. Same as *Follicular*.

† **Follicful**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 foliful. [f. *FOLLY sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of folly or foolishness.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 87 Foliful affectionis vil he ther auen confusion quhen god pleysis. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 82 O vain, wild, pittifull, follifull, vile man! a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess. Wks.* (1764) II. 279 The common people call wit, mirth; and fancy, folly; fanciful and follifull, they use indiscriminately.

† **Folily**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 folili, 4-6 folily, 4-7 folily, (4 foleli), 4-5 folilich(e), 4 folylliche, 5 folilyche, 6 foliliie. [ME. *foliliche*, f. *foli*, *FOLLY a.* foolish + *-liche* -LY².] Foolishly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23326 (Cott.) Pai þe sorfuller sal be þat losen folili has þat le. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 234 To teche. how þat folke folylliche here fif wittes mysponden. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. vi. 171 Thei wolen sei sturdili and folili. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 600 To quhome the Britis foliliie gaif feild. 1558 STOW *Surv.* xxviii. (1603) 243 From loosing of time foliliie in lust.

b. Lewdly, unchastely.

13.. [see FELTER v. 3 b]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 159, I have my body folily dispended.

Follow (fɒləʊ), *sb.* [f. next verb.]

1. The action of the verb FOLLOW.

1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, Dominoes 93 It is sometimes an advantage to hold heavy dominoes, as they not unfrequently enable you to obtain what is called a good 'follow'. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 635/1 And hark! the view-hollo! 'Tis Mack in full follow.

2. **Billiards.** A stroke which causes the player's ball to roll on after the object-ball which it has set in motion. Called also *follow-stroke*, and *following stroke*. Also, the impulse given to the ball by such a stroke.

1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 371 The reason for playing with side is, that, when the balls are so close, sufficient 'follow' cannot be got on. 1881 H. W. COLLENDER *Mod. Billiards* 38 The Follow-Stroke. *Ibid.* 39 The 'follow' can also be executed with the cue delivered as far as one-fourth below centre.

3. **Follow on.** *Cricket.* The act of 'following on' (see FOLLOW v. 19 d); also applied to the innings itself. Also simply *follow*.

1881 *Standard* 14 June 3/8 A 'follow on' was necessary. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 60 With the follow saved there was no chance of completion of the game. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 33/1 In the follow on things altered very much.

Follow (fɒləʊ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1-2 folgian, 2-3 folgie(n), (folzhi), folze(n), (folez), 3 folien, folhen, 2-4 folje(n), (3 *Orm.* follzhenn, 4 *south.* uolze(n), uolzyr), 3-5 folow(en), (3 *south.* uolewen, 4 follow(e), folwe(n), (4 follwe(n), folu(n), folu-w(en), (3 *south.* uoluwen), 4-6 folow(e), foloe, (5 folaw(e), foloze, foloy(n), 4-6 fowlow(e), 6 foolow(e), 6 *Sc.* fallow, 4-7 followe, 4- follow. *β.* 1-2 fylzan, fylizan, fylgian, fylian, 2-3 fulien, (3 *south.* pa. t. vulede), 3-4 fulu(n), fil-3e(n), filiz(en), filyh(en), filiyh(en), felu(n), 4-5 flow, fyflow, felow, 5 floie. [The two OE. types, *folgian* (*o*-stem) and *fylzan* (*-jo*-stem), are, as is usual in similar pairs of conjugational variants, representatives of an *O*Tent. vb. of the *-ējan* class; cf. *OFris.* *folgia*, *folia*, *fulia*, *OS.* *folgōn* (Du. *volgen*), *OHG.* *folgēn* (MHG. *volgen*, mod. Ger. *folgen*), *ON.* *fylgja* (Da. *følge*, Sw. *följa*); not recorded in Goth. Beside these forms, several of the Teut. langs. have synonymous and phonetically resembling words which are compounds of *GANG* and *Go vbs.*; OE. has *fulgangan*, pa. t. *ful-ēode* (from *ēode*, serving as pa. t. of *gān*) = *OS.* *fulgan*, *OHG.* *folle gān*. The most natural explanation of these parallel forms is that the apparently simple vb. was originally a compound or a phrasal combination, the first element occurs in OE. *fylstan*, *fullēstan*, *OHG.* *folleisten* to help, succour, minister to (cf. Goth. *laistjan* to follow), *OHG.* *follassiohan* to assist, support (= OE. **fultōn*, whence *fultām*, *fultum* assistance), Goth. *fulla-fahjan* to worship, serve, minister to the needs of. In these cases the prefix seems to add to the sense of the simple vbs. the notion of doing something by way of service to another (so that sense 3 of the present vb. is probably nearest to the original meaning). It is on formal grounds probable that the prefix is identical with *FULL*; its function in the above-cited instances is perh. due to the circumstance that in some vbs. compounded with it the primary sense of 'satisfying' developed into the cognate sense of 'ministering to', 'serving'.]

I. trans. [In OE. and early ME. the object is usually in the dative case.]

1. To go or come after (a person or other object in motion); to move behind in the same direction. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John x. 27 Mine sceap gehyrþ mine stefne, and hig folgiþ me. c 1200 *ORMIN* 12768 He fand ta

Filippe & se33de þuss till him; folh me. c 1220 *Bestiary* 757 Ilk der ðe him herēð . . . folezēð him up one ðe wold. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15193 (Cott.) Fofus forth þat ilk man Right in to þe bi. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 74 As any kyde or calf folwyng his dame. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Itom* xlvii. 159 They went all together and foolowed Huon as preuely as they coude. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 6, I had rather (forsooth) go before you like a man, then follow him like a dwarf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 238 Him followed his next Mate. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 200 The remainder of his forces when mustered were to follow him. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxi. It was plain that he had followed her, and had been waiting for her.

b. To go forward along (a path), to keep in (a track) as one goes. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4575 (Cott.) I folud siþen, me-thoght, a sti Vntil a feild. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 127 þe fyre I folged þose floty valez. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2018 *Ariadne*, That . . . The same weye he may returne anon, Folwyng alwey the thred as he hath come. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* (an. 3) 50 Pleiying the parte of a good blood bounde, [he] foloed the tract of y^e fier. . . hy y^e sent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1025 Sin and Death amain Following his track. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶3, I am Young, and very much inclined to follow the Paths of Innocence. 1825 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 25, I was resolved . . . not to follow the turnpike road one single inch further. 1874 E. D. SMITH tr. *Oehler's O. T. Theol.* I. § 43. 151 Old Testament angelology follows the opposite path.

c. *phr.* To follow the drum: to be a soldier. To follow the hounds: to keep up behind them in the chase; to hunt with hounds. Follow my leader: a game in which each player must do what the leader does, or pay forfeit; also *fig.* To follow one's nose: to go straight on (without reflexion or preconceived plan). To follow the plough: said of the ploughman.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 19 I'll follow Providence, or my Nose, as well as I can. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 2 Without its Assistance in Dieting and Exercise, no Horse can follow the Hounds. . . without hazarding. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 34 The main Maxim of his Philosophy was, To trust to his Senses, and follow his Nose. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 1 While he . . . follows the plough, or looks after his flocks. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars*, 'I am a son of Mars', As when I us'd in scarlet to follow the drum. 1832 WORDSW. *Resol. & Independence* vii. Following [ed. 1 (1807) behind] his plough, along the mountain-side. 1835 MARRYATT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxviii, One amusement . . . was a favourite one of the captain's as it made the men smart. It is called 'Follow my leader'. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin*, xvi. It was time to follow the hounds. 1895 *Tablet* 14 Sept. 408 Englishmen are the last people in the world to play a blind game of follow-my-leader.

2. *fig.* To come after in sequence or series, in order of time, etc.; to succeed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4599 (Gött.) Seuen 3ere hunger grett Pat ober neist sal be foluand þat neuer was suilk bifor in land. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 241 One misfortune follows another. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 335 Such follow him, as shall he register, Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scrowle. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 321 Signs following signs lead on the mighty year! 1802 LD. ELDON in Vesey's *Rep.* VII. 81 This case was followed by The Att. Gen. v. Doyley. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 350 Punishment must follow conviction, not antecede it. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 51 Transverse ridges which follow each other in succession.

† b. To be second or inferior to. *Obs.*

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. ii, Her education Follows not any.

c. To come after or succeed as a consequence or effect; to result from. (Cf. sense 4.)

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 357 Misty night Covers the shame that follows sweet delight. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* I. ii, A duty well discharg'd is never follow'd By sad repentance. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 92 What good should follow this, if this were done? What harm, undone?

3. To go after or along with (a person) as an attendant or companion; to accompany, serve, or attend upon.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 755 þa cūædon hie þæt . . . hie næfre his banan folgian noldon. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 37 Ne leort ænigne monno to fylgenne hine. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Monie kunnes men foleseiden ure drihten ine þisse lue. c 1205 LAV. 95 Of kunne & of folke þe fulede þan duke. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15339 (Cott.) Yee haf me folud hider-to. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 804 *Thisbe*, I wol the folwen ded and I wol be felaw and cause eke of thy deth, quod she. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6338 A seruand folowand his lorde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* I. i. 94 Thou for wages folowest thy master. 1611 BIBLE I *Sam.* xvii. 13 And the three eldest sonnes of Iesse went, and followed Saul to the hattell. 1845 S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* vi. 51 The rheumatic . . . creature who had 'followed' the family for more than forty years. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 37 You may depend on my following and not deserting him.

b. To go after as an admirer, auditor, or the like.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 349 Do they hold the same estimation they did when I was in the city? Are they so followed? 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 22 ¶3, I went . . . with a friend, to hear one of the most followed and admired of them all [preachers]. *Ibid.* O! he is . . . a charming man! . . . thank God I have followed him these twenty years.

4. *fig.* To accompany, attend upon, 'go with'; to be a (necessary) concomitant or accompaniment to; to be consequent upon.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lv[i]. 4 Ðæt minre spræce sped folgie. c 1205 LAV. 1002 Wældæ beom scæl fulien. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxii[i]. 6 And filgh me sal þi mercy. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vi. 46 Sorwe foliup euer þe glory of þe worlde. 1526 TINDALE I *Cor.* x. 13 There hath no temptacion taken you but soche as foloweth the nature of man. 1599 SHAKS.

Hen. V. v. ii. 297 The liberty that follows our places. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxiii. 6 Surely goodness and mercie shall followe me all the daies of my life. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 25 The happier state In Heav'n, which follows dignity. 1859 JERHSON *Brittany* vi. 74 Under the feudal system, the title follows the land. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 6 to (Pygmalion) Seest thou how tears still follow earthly bliss? 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 283 The right to a grant of administration follows the right to the property.

5. To go in pursuit of, try to overtake or come up with; to pursue, chase.

Beowulf 2933 (Gr.) [He] folzode feorhgeniðlan. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xviii[i]. 38, I sal filghæ mi faas, and um-lap þa. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 1 Make me safe of all folouand me. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 þe dragoun folowed and tuke þe knyght. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (an. 6) 105 The Englishmen folowed them so faste, in killing and takyng of their enemies. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* I. i, 'Twas indeed the place To seek Sebastian: through a track of Death I follow'd him. 1783 COWPER *Epitaph on Hare* 2 Here lies, whom hound did ne'er pursue, Nor swifter greyhound follow.

b. *fig.* To pursue like an enemy. Also, † to visit (a person) with (affliction, etc.).

a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xv. 48 Evel ant elde, ant other wo, foloweth me so faste. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 436 A fers feintise folwes me oft, & takes me so tenefully. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 36 O Antony! I haue followed thee to this. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. v. 104 Since I haue euer followed thee with hate. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 We play sometimes at trante a courante where my old ill lucke follows mee to loose my money. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Saved* (1689) 155 Art thou followed with affliction.

c. *Sc.* 'To pursue at law' (Jam.), prosecute. Also *absol.*

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) 9 The party scathit sall folowe, and the party trespassande sall defende, eftir the cours of the auld lawis of the realme. 1466 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 5/2 [He] comperit nouthir he himself nor his procuraturis to folow thaim.

† d. To visit (an offence, an offender) with punishment. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 19 (*Theseus*) There was no man at that time that dyd folowe or pursue his death. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 295 Were you but once or twice well followed for other mens faultes, you would soone waxe weary of this generall and confused execution.

6. *fig.* To pursue (an object of desire); to endeavour to reach or attain to; to strive after, try to gain or compass, aim at.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23868 (Gött.) In eldrin men vr merrur [we]l mai se quat forto fulv, quat forto fle. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 33 Dekunis to be chast, not . . . following folwe wyning. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Heb.* xii. 14 Folowe peace wyth all men. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI* (Arh.) 97 He folowed gyftes, as fast as he that folowed the puddynge. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 24 To follow what they are pleased to call pleasure. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 31 Yearning in desire To follow knowledge like a sinking star. 1859 — *Vivien* 474, I follow fame.

† b. To pursue (an affair) to its conclusion or accomplishment; to follow up, prosecute; to enforce (law). Also const. *on, upon, against* (a person). *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 118 Ne could I fool refrain my tong from thretes. . . to folowe my reuenge. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 55 We shoulde first folowe the Lawe on them, to thrust them out of the sheepefold. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. lxxxiii, Whereas the matter is so followed That he conuented is ere he could tell He was in danger. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 21 O, such a day, So fought, so followed and so fairly won. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 28 For that he did egerly follow the extreamitie of law against a certaine friende of his. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II. xi. 43 Belisarius followed no execution, thinking it enough with so small an Army to beat the enemy, and send him going. 1693 *Hum. Town* I. 30 Giving his Lawyer double Fees, that his Cause may be well followed.

7. *fig.* (Cf. sense 3). To treat or take (a person) as a guide, leader, or master; to accept the authority or example of, obey the dictates or guidance of; to adhere to, espouse the opinions, side, or cause of. Also, *to follow a person's steps*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 13 He anum folzap and oðerne forhozap. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 27 Ðæt tu ne folzih none dwelmenn, ðe muchel misleueð. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 He seð þe folben hire treoden. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 21 First folowe I Stace, and after him Corinne. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 381 þat 3e filow þe steppis of hym þat did no synne. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 248 The sympler partie of hem folowiden the worthier and the more wijs partie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) I h, Which doctours I folowe most communly in this poore treatyse. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (an. 34) 169 Favoryng and folowynge the part of kyng Henry. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 18th Sund. after Trinity, With pure harte and mynde to folowe thee the onelye God. 1666 DRYDEN *Lett. to Sir R. Howard* 10 Nov. Wks. (Globe) 41 Virgil . . . has been my master in this poem: I have followed him everywhere. 1706 ATTERBURY *Serm.* I *Cor.* xv. 19 (1723) II. 7 They [Beasts] follow Nature, in their Desires and Fruitions, carrying them no farther than she directs. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* IV. § 16 We profess to follow reason wherever it leads. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. v. § 15 The sacred painters must not be followed in their frankness of unshadowed colour, unless we can also follow them in its clearness.

8. To conform to, comply with, obey, act upon or in accordance with (advice, command, teaching, example, fashion, etc.); to take as a rule or model, act up to, 'walk after'.

a 1000 *Elene* 929 (Gr.) He forlæteð lare þine & manbeawum minum folzap. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Wule nu þanne folz3 seinte andreus faire forbisne. a 1340 HAMPOLE

Psalter xxi. 16 As hundes folus þer custom in berkyng & bytunge. *a1450 Cov. Myst.* (1841) 268 3yf 3e wole folwe myn intent. *1548-9* (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect Sunday bef. Easter, That all mankynde shoulde folowe the example of his grete humilitie. *1611 Bible 2 Sam.* xvii. 23 His counsell was not followed. *1671 MILTON P. R.* i. 483 Most men admire Virtue, who follow not her lore. *1692 Locke Educ.* § 89 (1699) 141 Ill Patterns are sure to be follow'd more than good Rules. *1719 De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. xi. 239 Our men . . . followed their orders. *1771 Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252, I . . . think that the precedent ought to be followed immediately. *1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. 446 Had his advice been followed, the laws would have been strictly observed. *1871 Morley Voltaire* (1886) 5 Voltaire . . . did not always refuse to follow an adversary's bad example. *intr. const. to. rare* -1 (perh. an involuntary anacoluthon).

1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. cccxli. 777 To the whiche counsaile they were gladd to folowe.

†b. To conform to in likeness, resemble, take after; to imitate or copy. *Obs.*

c1386 Chaucer Clerk's T. 1133 Folweth Ekko, that holdeth no silence. *c1400 Destr. Troy* 8723 The body of this bold, þat barely is ded, Most follow by fourme the freelite of man: Hit may not long vpon loft ly vncorrupt. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 1371 To Folowe y^e fader in maners, *patrissare.* *1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. xxviii. § 1 We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *1615 T. Adams Spirit. Navig.* 41 Glasse among stones is as a foole amongst men: for it follows precious stones in colour, not in virtue. *1674 Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 281 Mrs. Betty her daughter follows her.

9. To walk in, pursue, practise (a way of life, habit, method of acting); to engage in, occupy oneself with, addict or apply oneself to; *esp.* to practise (a calling or profession) for a livelihood. *To follow the sea:* to practise the calling of a sailor.

971 Blickl. Hom. 25 þa men þe þyssum uncystum fylgah. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 119 Monie þewas. . . ledad to dede on ende þa þe heom duseliche folgiað. *c1400 Cat's Morals* 63 in *Cursor M.* 1670 Quat werk þou folowalle. *1601 SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. iii. 99 O, had I but followed the arts! *1618 ROLFE in Capt. Smith's Wks.* (1819) II. 37 Euery man followed his building and planting. *1651 Lilly Chas. I* (1774) 177 While he was young, he followed his book seriously. *1709 Steele & Swift Tatler* No. 68 ¶ 4 When I was young enough to follow the Sports of the Field. *1800 Colquhoun Comm. Thames Pref.* Those . . . who follow Nautical Pursuits. *1864 D. G. Mitchell Ser. Stor.* 266 He followed the profession of an artist. *1883 Stevenson Treas. Isl.* II. x. Mr. Tre-lawney had followed the seas. *1885 U. S. Grant Personal Mem.* I. xxi. 288 Whose occupation had been following the river in various capacities, from captain down to deck hand.

10. To watch the progress or course of (an object in motion).

1697 Dryden Æneid VI. 643 [He] follow'd with his Eyes the flitting Shade. *1819 Byron Juan* i. clx, With prying snub-nose and small eyes he stood Following Antonia's motions here and there.

11. To trace or attend to the course or sequence of; to keep up with (an argument, train of thought, etc.) so as to grasp its sequence and meaning; also, to keep up with and understand (a person) as he reasons or recounts.

1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. iv. 408 An ancient Legend I prepare to sing, And upward follow Fame's immortal Spring. *1866 L. Carroll Alice in Wonderland.* ix, I think I should understand that better . . . if I had it written down: but I can't quite follow it as you say it. *1875 Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 64, I do not quite follow you, he said. *Ibid.* V. 12 The argument is too difficult for them to follow.

12. *Mech.* a. To go over the contour of (a piece of turned work with a tool). b. Of a piece of machinery: To receive its motion from, be a 'follower' to (another piece).

1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 213 They smoothen the work with the Edge, . . . of a broken Knife. . . by following the Work with it: That is, holding the basill'd Edge of the Knife close against the Work while it comes about. *1851 L. D. B. Gordon in Art Trul. Illust. Mag.* n. **1 The act of giving motion to a piece is termed *driving* it, and that of receiving motion from a piece is termed *following* it.

13. *To follow suit:* see *SUIT sb.*

II. Intransitive uses.

14. To go or come after a person or thing in motion; to move behind some object; also, to go as a person's attendant or companion. *Const., after, + on, + to. Also fig. Cf. i.*

c1250 Gen. & Ex. 3272 Egipcienes woren in twired wen queder he sulden folgen or fien. *c1340 Cursor M.* 11435 (Trin.) þei followed on þe sterre beme Til þei coom to Ierusalem. *Ibid.* 19374 (Trin.) As bifore hem wrouzt he þe wey So afir him faste folowed þey. *c1400 Rom. Rose* 6342 And with me folwith my lobyte, To done me solas and company. *c1475 Rauf Coilgear* 421 He followit to him haistely. . . For to bring him to the king. *1513 More Rich. III* (1641) 219 After whom folowed the King with his Crowne and Scepter. *c1600 SHAKS. Sonn.* xli. 4 For still temptation follows where thou art. *1697 Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 700 He first, and close behind him follow'd she. *1848 R. I. Wilberforce Incarnat. Our Lord* xiv. (1852) 401 The Philosopher of Königsberg following in a measure in Plato's steps. *1874 Green Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 89 Gilbert was one of the Norman strangers who followed in the wake of the Conqueror.

15. To come (next) after something else in order or sequence. *As follows:* a prefatory formula used to introduce a statement, enumeration, or the like. *Cf. 2.*

The const. in *as follows* is *impers.*, and the verb should always be used in the sing.; for the incorrect pl. see *quots.* 1776, 1797.

c1300 Cursor M. 19135 (Edin.) Þe toþer dai þat folwid^o neste. *c1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 107 Þe secunde part . . . folweþ in þese wordes. *1426 in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 9 Was done afterwarde als her fast folowys. *1486 Bk. St. Albans* D iij, Now folows the naamys of all maner of hawkys. *1548 Hall Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 23) 247 He openly sayde as foloweth. *1607 Topseell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 229 Vegetius having commended the Persian Horses saith, that the Armenians and Sapharens do follow next. *1711 Addison Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 6 The Subject of it (as in the rest of the Poems which follow). *1776 G. Campbell Rhetoric* I. ii. iv. 495 Analogy as well as usage favour this mode of expression: 'The conditions of the agreement as follows', and not *as follow*. A few late writers have inconsiderately adopted this last form through a mistake of the construction. *1797 Godwin Enquirer* II. xii. § 1. 374 The reasons that dissuade us . . . are as follow. *1806-7 J. Beresford Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. iv, Beat what follows if you can. *1843 Mill Logic* i. iii. § 7 There are philosophers who have argued as follows.

b. To happen or occur after something else; to come next as an event; to ensue.

c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 120 If þe crampe folowe it is dedly. *a1533 LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxxii. 254 It shall not folow after thy counsell. *1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 5) 103 b, The Castle was almoste undermined, so that yelding must folowe. *1611 Bible Exod.* xxi. 22 If men strue, and hurt a woman with child, so that her fruit depart from her, and yet no mischiefe follow. *1667 Milton P. L.* II. 206 When those who at the Spear are bold and vent'rous, if that fail them, shrink and fear What yet they know must follow. *1688 J. Smith Baroscope* 65 If Fair Weather follows immediately upon the Mercury's Rising. *1839 Yewell Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 28 That the martyrdom of this blessed apostle followed very shortly after the writing of this Epistle.

16. To result (as an effect from a cause, an inference from premisses); to be, or occur as, a consequent. *Const. from († of).* Often *impers.* with a clause, *it follows (that)* . . . *Cf. 2 c.*

a1300 Cursor M. (Gött.) 2892 Fleis þat sine ouer al þis erde, Þe wreche þat foluis hane 3e herd. *c1386 Chaucer Melib.* ¶ 110 And though that Salomon seith, That he ne fond never woman good, it folweth nat therefore that alle women ben wikke. *c1449 Pecock Repr.* II. i. 132 If this be trewe, thanne . . . it muste nedis folewe that [etc.]. *1624 W. Simons in Capt. Smith's Wks.* (1819) I. 166 In a short time it followed, that could not be had for a pound of Copper, which before was sold vs for an ounce. *1678 Dryden Limberham* I. Wks. 1883 VI. 27 But what followed of this dumb interview? *1698 Keill Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 55 These are the effects which . . . would necessarily follow from the position of the Earth's axis. *1751 Jortin Serm.* (1771) II. iii. 44 Though we have received a command to pray for our enemies, it follows not thence we may not wage war with them. *1843 Mill Logic* II. i. § 1 We say of a fact or statement, that it is proved, when we believe its truth by reason of some other fact or statement from which it is said to follow.

17. To go in chase or pursuit. *Const. after, + on, + upon. Also fig. of things. Cf. 5.*

c1250 Gen. & Ex. 1751 He toc and wente and folwede on, And ðho3t in mod Iacob to slon. *c1400 Destr. Troy* 10459 Theirre fos on hom folowet. *c1420 Anturs of Arth.* v, The king blue a rechase, Folut fast on the trase. *1535 Coverdale Prov.* xiii. 21 Myschefe foloweth vpon synners. *1611 Bible Gen.* xlv. 4 Vp, follow after the men. *1623 Bingham Xenophon* 115 They dare and will be readie to follow vpon vs, if we retire.

b. *To follow after:* to strive to reach, gain, or compass. *Cf. 6.*

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. x. 189 þau3 þei don hem to don-mowe. . . To folowen aftur þe Flucben, fecbe þei hit neuere. *1611 Bible Ps.* cxix. 150 They draw nigh that follow after mischiefe. *1881 Bible (R.V.) Heb.* xii. 14 Follow after peace with all men.

†c. ? To tend to. *Obs.*

c1475 Rauf Coilgear 508 Thow fand me fechand nathing that followit to feid.

†18. Of a person: To proceed with, or continue doing, something begun. *Cf. 6 b. Obs.*

a1300 Cursor M. 12197 (Cott.) Ihesus þan folod on his speke. *1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 182 Having thus described the parts of a Common Lathe, I shall now follow with their other Tools also.

III. In combination with adverbs.

Follow home. See *HOME adv.*

19. *Follow on.* a. *intr.* To go on in the same direction as an object which is moving in front; to continue following.

c1250 [see 17]. *1884 W. Cook Billiards* 9 A following stroke is when you cause your ball to follow on after the ball it strikes.

†b. To go on or continue perseveringly (to do something). *Obs.*

1611 Bible Hos. vi. 3 Then shal we know, if we follow on to know the Lord.

c. *trans.* = follow up b.

1652 Wadsworth tr. Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain 363 If, after the taking of Torrelabaton, bee had followed on his victorie.

d. *intr.* Of a side at Cricket: To go in again at once after completing the first innings, in consequence of having made a prescribed number of runs less than their opponents in the first innings.

1882 Standard 9 Aug. 3/6 They consequently had to 'follow on'. *1891 Leeds Mercury* 2 May 6/4 Being left in a minority of 93 they had to follow on.

20. *Follow out.* *trans.* To pursue to a conclusion; to bring to a completion or final issue.

1762 LD. KAMES Elem. Crit. I. i. 36 Avarice having got possession of his mind, he follows out that theme to the end. *1884 Church Bacon* 22 While he was following out the great ideas which were to be the basis of his philosophy.

21. *Follow up.* *trans.* a. To go after or pursue closely; to keep steadily in the track or pursuit of.

1847 TENNYSON Princ. i. 203 We follow'd up the river as we rode. *Ibid.* iv. 446 It becomes no man to nurse despair, But . . . To follow up the worthiest till he die. *1888 Times* 16 Oct. 10/5 The Forest bylaws . . . make no provision for wounded deer being followed up.

b. To prosecute with energy (an affair already in progress); to reinforce by further vigorous action or fresh support.

1794 Paley Evid. II. ix. (1817) 216 It comes next to be considered how far these accounts are confirmed or followed up by other evidence. *1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng.* IV. 354 The blow was speedily followed up. *1867 Smiles Huguenots Eng.* ix. (1880) 143 Louis was not slow to follow up this intimation with measures of a more positive kind. *1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage* 98 The Romans followed up their success by an attack on Olbia.

absol. *1854 Dickens Hard T.* i. ii, He would go in and damage any subject whatever with his right, follow up with his left [etc.].

Follow, obs. form of FELLOW.

Followable (f'oləwəb'l), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may or can be followed.

1548 Gest Pr. Masse 136 We ought to . . . embrace hys doynges as followable and beleveable. *1611 Cotgr., Imitable*, imitable, followable. *1830 N. S. Wheaton Trul.* 199 A mistake which is followable by instant degradation. *1888 Dublin Rev.* Jan. 219 The Church has . . . declared . . . his system of morals . . . to be void of error, and followable as a sure guide by any priest.

Follower (f'oləwə), [OE. *folgere*, f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who follows (in the literal sense).

1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. III. 174 Clouds of Sand arise; Spurn'd, and cast backward on the Follower's Eyes. *1807 Hutton Course Math.* II. 57 All the 10 arrows are taken by one of them, who goes foremost, and is called the leader; the other being called the follower, for distinction's sake.

b. Something that comes after or succeeds something else.

c1450 Pecock (title) The Folewer to the Donet. *1581 Sidney Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 One word so as it were begetting another, as . . . by the former a man shall have a neere gesse to the follower. *1879 Furnival Rep. E. E. T. S.* 17 When the *Catholicon* is finisht, what its follower shall be can be discuss.

c. One who follows in order to catch or come up with another; a pursuer.

1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI i. v. 22 Ah, hark! the fatal followers do pursue. *1598 Greenevev Tacitus' Ann.* III. x. (1622) 105 Stealing by dangerous by-ways [he] beguiled his followers.

2. a. One who follows another as his attendant, servant, retainer, or the like.

c1888 K. Ælfred Boeth. xxix. § 1 Be ðam cynyng and be his folgerum. *c1000 Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 189/30 *Asscela*, folgere. *1377 Langl. P. Pl.* B. v. 549, I have ben his folwar al þis fifty wyntre. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 169/2 Folware, or servante folowynge hys mastyr or souereyne, *pedissequus*. *1548 Hall Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 2) 190 b, Certain of his hensmen or followers wer taken. *1697 Dryden Æneid* v. 1039 And for'd Æneas . . . To leave his Foll'wers on a Foreign Coast. *1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge* VIII, The Captain eyed his follower over. *1844 Regul. & Ord. Army* 275 All Followers and Retainers of the Camp.

b. One who follows another in regard to his teaching or opinions; an adherent or disciple; also one who follows an example, model, rule of conduct, etc.

c1200 Vices & Virtues (1888) 41 3e modi menn, ðes dieules folgeres. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 364 Sikerliche his feoleware mot mid pine of his flesche wolowen his pinen. *1388 Wyclif 1 Cor.* xi. 1 Be 3e my folowaris, as Y am of Crist. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 169/2 Folware, yn manerys, or condicions, *imitator*. *c1532 Dewes Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 894 Arte is folower of nature. *1611 Bible 1 Pet.* iii. 13 If ye bee followers of that which is good. *1710 Berkeley Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 11 Aristotle and his followers. *1781 Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 437 We, who ought to have taken the lead in so noble a work, are but ill followers even of the examples which are set to us. *1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 13 It soon became clear that Halifax would have many followers. *1891 Speaker* 2 May 526/2 To vindicate Horace Walpole from the aspersions of Macaulay and his followers.

c. *colloq.* A man who courts a maidservant; *esp.* one who calls at the house to see her.

1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xvi, Five servants kept. No man. No followers. *1858 R. S. Surtees Ask Manima* xlv. 202 Sbe granted [the servants] . . . every indulgence . . . in having their followers.

†3. *Sc.* A prosecutor (at law). *Cf. FOLLOW v.* 5 c. *a1300 Cursor M.* 28416 (Cott.) Wittnes foluar. *1449 Sc. Acts Jas.* II (1814) II. 37 He salbe condampnit be the Juge in the expensis of the folowar.

4. *Sc. and north. dial.* The young of cattle.

1584 Wills & Inv. (Surtees 1860) II. 105 The beste cowe I have . . . with her follower. *c1686 Depredations on Clan Campbell* (1816) 61, 1 bull, 2 mares and followers. *1829 Scott Doom of Devorgoil* I. i, Three cows, with each her follower. *1885 Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Oct. 2/3 The crofter paying £10 should be able to keep four cows with their followers.

5. *Mech.* a. In various kinds of presses: The plate or block by which the pressure is applied.

1676 Worlidge Cyder (1691) 117 The lower end of the Toothed Bar must be fixed into a Follower of Wood. *1860 All Year Round* No. 51. 19 A proper 'vat' and 'follower'

made of solid mahogany [for making cheese]. 1882 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* 587 The piece [in a screw press] answering to the plate of a printing press is called the 'follower'.

b. In a pile-driving machine: A 'dolly' or block of timber placed between the ram and the head of the pile. Also, formerly, †the movable block and 'tongs' by which the ram is lifted and let fall.

1776 G. SEMPLER *Building in Water* 36 Fig. 2 is the Follower playing in its Grooves. Fig. 3. the Follower and Ram, seemingly just ready to engage one another. 1868 *Min. Proc. Inst. Civ. Engineers* XXVII. 277 The piles... had to be driven with a follower, which was made of very tough oak, and well banded at both ends.

c. In wheel-work: (see quot. 1805).

1805 BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 note, In a combination of wheels that which is acted upon by the power... is called a leader; and the other wheel on the same axis is called a follower. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 291 Lantern pinions work very smoothly as followers though they are unsuitable as drivers.

d. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Follower (Steam-engine), the cover or plug of a stuffing-box, which rests upon and compresses the packing; a gland.

6. Stationery. (See quots.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Follower*... a sheet of parchment, which is added to the first or indenture, etc. sheet. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, Followers, the following sheets after a heading—such as the ordinary plain-ruled paper used after the title-head of a long invoice.

Following (f'ol'ow'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb FOLLOW, in its various uses. Also with advs., as *following up*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27832 (Cott.) O couaitise... cumis... fals folowing, fals wittnesing. 1435 *Misvns Fire of Love* 66 In folowing of vertew. 1562 39 *Articles No. 9* Original sinne standeth not in the following of Adam. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V. Wks.* (1711) 107 That the chace and following of hereticks is more necessary than that of infidels. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. i. 13 Queen Elizabeth... frequently indulged herself in following of the hounds. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 143 The following-up of a series of acts.

2. *concr.* A body of followers, attendants, retainers or adherents; followers collectively.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1865 Abraham and his fyloving discomfit thaym be gods grace. 1695 BLAIR in *Blackmore's Hist. Conspir.* (1723) 117 He was a Man of great following and Interest in his Country. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 88 He reckons Mar's following must decrease. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvi. 191 The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, who had... a numerous following, as it was called, in the southern parts of that kingdom. a. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. V.* 110 Such a man, with a great name in the country and a strong following in Parliament. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* i. 39 [They] started lectures and secured a large following.

Following, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That follows or moves after another.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 844 By the more Equall spreading of the Tangible Parts, which thereby are more Sliding and Following. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 489 His following shield the fallen chief o'erspread. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 125 The three's wheel from the pivot flank, which then becomes the following one.

2. That comes after or next in order or in time; succeeding, subsequent, ensuing.

In most collocations placed indifferently before or after the sb.; as, in the following year, in the year following.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11378 (Cott.) Pe next yeire foluand. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 87 In þe 3ere folowand. c. 1430 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 On þe nyght next folowand. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xii. 39 Vpon the daye folowinge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 278 Living Carcasses design'd For death, the following day, in bloodie fight. 1742 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Sydenham*, To continue the same office upon all following occasions. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxii. They were asked in church the Sunday following. 1860 WHITTALL *Glac.* i. viii. 57 Early on the following day. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 46 A sibilant with following palatal mute.

b. In introducing a statement, enumeration, etc.: That now follows; that is immediately to be set forth, mentioned, recounted, or the like. Also *absol.* (the following).

1340 *Ayenb.* i. þis byþ þe capiteles of þe boc uolþinde. 1545-8 *Yorksh. Chantry Surv.* ii. (Surtees) 461 In thandes of the persones folowing. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 They are all but the effects of some of these causes following. 1653 WALTON *Angler To Rdr.*, I think fit to tell thee these following truths. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 152 P. 2 My Friend answered what I said in the following manner. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 225 The following... may not, as an example, be unworthy of notice. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 148 The following bodies have the property of converting nitric oxide into nitrous oxide. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 123 Among the common dishes are the following.

c. Ensuing as an effect or consequence, resulting. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 166 In his inward mind he doth debate, What following sorrow may on this arise. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* x. 46 The Conquerors used to put the following spoils upon the stumps of Trees, which were call'd Trophies.

†3. Conformable, correspondent, answerable.

c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 145 His wombe & his wast were worthily smale, & alle his fetures folþande. *Ibid.* 859 Tapytez tyst to be woje, of tuly & tars, & vnder fete, on þe flet, of folþande sute.

4. Of wind or tide: ?Moving in the direction of the ship's course. (Cf. *L. ventus secundus*.)

1807 J. BOONE in *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 406 She was assisted by a high following sea. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant.* VOL. IV.

Ship viii. You may sail for weeks with a cloudless sky and a following breeze, without starting tack or sheet. 1858 W. COOK in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 42 We had a following sea previous to falling in with this mist, but the sea then changed to a kind of boil, or topping sea.

5. *Billiards and Croquet. Following stroke* = FOLLOW sb. 2.

1867 DUFTON *Pract. Billiards* iii. 45. 1868 W. J. WHITMORE *Croquet Tac.* 15 In making a following stroke, the player must follow with the mallet head, as a person follows with the cue at billiards. 1884 [See FOLLOW v. 19 a].

† **Followingly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. a. Afterwards in order or sequence, subsequently, ensuently. b. As a result or consequence, consequently.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxii. 15 3if forsothe no God of alle Gentilis... myzte delyueren his puple... folowynge ne 3our God schal mown delyuer 3ou. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxii. (1495) 454 Thenne folowynge is the coste that hyght Ligusticus. c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* ii. ix. 191 Into suche... remembrauncis... and folewngli therbi into fuldeuout preiers. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iii. iii. 145 Unto hymself fyrste and folowynge unto them [etc.]. 1559 *Homilies* i. (1859) 56 That consequently (or followingly) God should be the better honoured by them.

2. In what now follows; in the following words.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4085 Howe crist his woundes to his faderes shewes is to here folowynge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxix. 241 As folowynge shalbe shewed. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 307 In thende of this gospel folowynge is made by our sauour a stronge argument.

† **Folly**, *a. and adv. Obs.* Also 3-4 foli(e), folliche, (folik), 4-5 folye(e, 5 fooly, 6 follie, folyeche. [ME. *follich*, f. *fol*, FOOL *a.* and *sb.* + -lich -LY¹.]

A. adj. Foolish; also, lewd, unchaste.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4361 (Cott.) 'Bilete', he said, 'þi foli will'. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 233 A nyce folie couenant schulde nou3t be i-holde. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 267 Ther ben manie foli lechis. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 52 No body shulde... make countenance nor lokes of foly loue there inne [the chirche], but yef it were of loue of mariage. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 305/1 Brackettings, dancings and other folie pastimes. 1604 BRETON *Pass. Sheph.* (Grosart) 9/2 A Gowne of Veluet... Shall now bewitch mine eyes with folly gazes.

B. adv. Foolishly; also, lewdly, unchastely.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 3if þe prafter þenne spoken togidere folliche. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27890 (Cott.) Drunkenhede dos... man folik be traist and glad, quare he wit resun suld be radd. 1340 *Ayenb.* 43 þet uolk þet ne byþe nazt ine spoushod, louiþ ham togidere folliche. c. 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 874 Hyr lokynge nas not foly sprad.

Hence † **Folliness**, foolishness.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1278 (Trin.), I was dryuen for paradis And lost hit bi my folynys. c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* ii. iv. 155 The dotage or... folynys... of the persones. c. 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 2579 The reb[heer]ys also be signe of foolynesse.

Folly (f'oli), *sb.* 1. Pl. follies. Forms: 3-5 foli(e), 3-6 folye(e, (4 fole, folle, fowlye), 5 fooly, 6-7 follie, 9 south. volly, 5- folly. [a. OF. and Fr. *folie*, f. *fol*, fou foolish, mad (see FOOL); corresponding to Fr. *folia*, *folia*, *folia*, OSP. *folia*, It. *folia*.]

1. The quality or state of being foolish or deficient in understanding; want of good sense, weakness or derangement of mind; also, unwise conduct. † *To do folly*: to act foolishly. (*Foul*, etc.) *a. to folly*, to an absurd degree.

a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 52 Ant te wise ouh to uolewen wisdom, & nout folie. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1082 'What foly', he seyd, 'can he sain? Is he made of mode?' 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 344 To fenyhe foly quihile is wyt. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 212 Pan it is folie for to lete him blood. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 127 To loue sapience, and to hate fooly. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvi. 228 We haue done grete foly to departe. 1651 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 248 Sir Thomas Gardner will be ruined by his daughter's folly. 1742 GRAY *Old Prospect Eton Coll.* 100 Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* xxiv. When lovely woman stoops to folly. 1778 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1889 VI. 206, I was fond to a folly of our British connections. 1784 LAURA & AUGUSTUS I. 81 The people are hospitable to a folly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 98 The folly of... nurses believes that the left hand is by nature different from the right.

b. *personified*.

1594 WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9 And folly feedes where fury fretes. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 2 Deluding joys, The brood of folly without father bred. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* ii. 418 All was hush'd, as Folly's self lay dead.

c. With a and pl. An example of foolishness; a foolish action, error, idea, practice, etc.; a ridiculous thing, an absurdity.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4124 (Cott.) To stint wad he, if he mought, þe foly þat his breþer thoght. 13... *Coer de L.* 4761 We schole be wrothe, Swyke folyes yiff thou haunte. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 21 Your father hath enterprised a great foly. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xc. 308 They knew well it was but a folye to follow me. 1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 255 The celebrated follies of Bartholomew Fair. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. v. § 4 The mistakes, imprudences, and follies, which ourselves or others have been guilty of. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* i. i. 49 In my time, the follies of the town crept slowly among us. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 72 'Tis a folly to expect it.

†2. Wickedness, evil, mischief, harm. *Obs.*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 30/36 He heold him faste in his folie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4119 He dede no man folye. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 357 Purgatory Whar saules er clenst of alle foly. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 80 Ye shall haue no leiser for to repente you of

the folie that ye doo. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* vii. 15 Because he hath... committed folye in Israel.

† b. With a and pl. A wrong-doing, sin, crime.

c. 1250 *Meid. Maregrete* i. Olde ant yonge i prei oure folies for to lete. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 135 Hit [Pouerte] defendeþ þe flesch for folyes ful menye. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xx. 6 They haue done an abhominacion and folye in Israel.

†3. Lewdness, wantonness. Cf. Fr. *folie*. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2961 3yf þou to foly wuldest here wyne. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 24 A comoun woman that dwelled there to resceyve men to folye. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 76 The quene... beganne to desire to haue hym to foly with her. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* A a vij, Neyther had age so altered her complexion but there appered folle in all partes of her face. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 132 *Oth.* She turn'd to folly; and she was a whore. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 291 One which calls a woman, 'Whore'... and commits folly with her.

b. With a and pl. A lewd action or desire.

c. 1305 *Miracle St. James* 3 in E. P. (1862) 57 He dude an folie þat menie to helle bringeþ: þe sinne of lecherie. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2181 Her folies vsen þai ay. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 91 Whose... deliberate word Nips youth i'th head, and follies doth emmew.

†4. Madness, insanity, mania (= F. *folie*); hence, rage, anger. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1957 He frothet for folle, and his face chaunget. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* ii. 212, I went to the Pazzorella, where they keep madmen and foolies, and saw there strange variety of humours in folly.

5. A popular name for any costly structure considered to have shewn folly in the builder.

R. Wendover says that when (in 1228) a castle which Hubert de Burgh had begun to build, near the Welsh border, had to be razed to the ground on account of a treaty concluded with the Welsh, much amusement was excited by the recollection that Hubert had given to the building on its foundation the name of 'Hubert's Folly' (*Stultitiam Huberti*). It was remarked that he had shown himself a true prophet. Probably the word used by Hubert was F. *folie*; the original meaning seems to have been not *stultitia*, but 'delight', 'favourite abode'. Many houses in France still bear the name *La Folie*, and there is some evidence that 'the Folly' was as late as the present century used in some parts of England for a public pleasure-garden or the like.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 502 [He] buryeth it [his wealth]... in Buildings needlesse, vain, or ill contrived, that stay but the finishing, and being called by his kind Gossip-neighbours his Folly. 1772 R. GRAVES *Spirit. Quixote* III. ix. vii, An object, amidst the woods, on the edge of the hill; which, upon enquiry, they were told was called Shenstone's folly. 1796 *Monthly Mag.* Feb. 20, I built a great many mounds in the form of sugar-loaves, very broad at bottom and pointed at top... Travellers call them my folly. 1801 COXE *Tour Monmouthsh.* I. 121 Hence it was called Kemeys Folly. 1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 752/1 'The Heights' on which the Folly is built.

6. *Comb.*, as *folly-blind*, -drenched, † -fallen, -painting, -stricken adjs.

1597 MIDDLETON *Paraphr. Wisd.* Sol. ix. 6 My raigne would be like fortunes, follie-blinde. 1601 SHAKS. *Truel. N.* iii. i. 75 For folly that he wisely shewes is fit; But wisemens folly false, quite taint their wit. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* iii. 307 Thy follie-drenched Soule. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 615 Lively wit... Or folly-painting humour. 1807 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 80/2 The mournful and folly-stricken blockade.

Hence **Folly v. intr.**, to commit folly, to act foolishly. **Follying** *vbl. sb.* also *attrib.*

1818 KEATS *Endymion* i. 612 Let me shun such follying before thee. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Ludovico Sforza* i. 95 What I shall I in My age be follying? — A. Wentworth ii. 27, In my follying days.

Folly, *sb.* 2. *dial.* A clump of fir-trees on the crest of a hill.

1880 R. JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* vi, 'Every hill seems to have a Folly'... 'I mean a clump of trees on the top.' 1888 *Berks. Gloss.*, There are three such 'vollys' at Hampstead Norreys on the 'Volly Hill'.

Folmard(e), *obs.* form of FOLMART.

† **Folt**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 follet, fol, 4-6 folte, 5 folett, 6 foul. [a. OF. *folet*, f. *fol* mad, foolish: see FOOL *sb.* 1.] A fool.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8300 A kaynarde and an olde folte. c. 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4527 A follet coupe he wel adaunte. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/2 Folett... *stolidus*. c. 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xxxiv. In þe day of pentecost... thei were made neyther folies ne foltis, but... wonder wyse. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. i. Aiv, The foolishe frantyecke foultes.

Hence † **Folthead**, † **Foltry** [sec -RY], folly.

1399 LANGE. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 7 Non... 3oure name wolde nempne In fiersnesse ne in folthead. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 169/1 Foltrye, *fatuitas*, *stoliditas*.

† **Folt**, *v. Obs.* [f. FOLT *sb.*] *intr.* To act like a fool. Hence † **Folted** *ppl. a.*, foolish.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2239 (Güt.) Þir folis foltid gadrid þaim þan. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5839 Shrewes... helde hym folte de or wode For he was so mylde of mode. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 605 Þe wikked gost... seide þat he was a folted mon. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 169/1 Foltyn, or doon as a fool.

† **Foltish**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 foltishe, foltisch, 5 foltysch, 6 foultysh. [f. FOLT *sb.* + -ISH.] Foolish, besotted, silly.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 309 Foltish chaffering. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 A foltish face. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* ii. iii. Giv þ, No reason is this foltishe floske from madnes to exile.

† **Foltron**. *Obs. rare.*

1748 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 509 Try foltron, a mixture of herbs to be had at many grocers', far healthier, as well as cheaper, than tea.

Foly(e, obs. form of FOLLY.

|| **Fomalhaut** (fō'mäl'hq:t). *Astron.* Also 6, 8 fomahant. [Arab. *فم الحوت* *fum* 'l-haut mouth of the fish, Sp. *fomahant*.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Southern Fish (*a Piscis Australis*).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xxvi. (ed. 7) 334 One . . . star of the first bignesse in his mouth called Fomahant. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Fomahant*, a Star of the first Magnitude in . . . Aquarius. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 137 Should I overlook Fomalhaut and declare some fen-fire King.

Foman, obs. form of FOEMAN.

† **Fomblitude**, *nonce-wd.* [?f. FUMBLE, parodying *similitude*.] 'A weak comparison' (Halliv.).

1583 FULKE *Defence* iii. 112 As for your fomblitudes of Manlius and Iudas, two proper names, compared with image, and idoll . . . which be common names, I will not vouchsafe to answer them.

Fome, obs. form of FOAM *sb.* and *v.*

Foment, *sb.* Now rare. In 7 foement. [ad. L. *fōmentum*, contraction for **fōvimentum*, f. *fōvere* to cherish, warm.]

1. = FOMENTATION 1 b.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. ix. I iv, Those superfluous sauors & fomentes of the body. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xii. 47 Apply this following Foment. 1892 Fall Mall G. 21 Jan. 1/3 Ameliorating the symptoms by hot foment, mustard applications, and wet-sheet packings.

† 2. *fig.* Fomentation, encouragement. *Obs.*

1642 QUARLES *Observ. Princes & St.* iv, Long-settled humors give foment to the distemper when it breaks forth.

† b. Some thing that foment or encourages; stimulus. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. iv. 15 They rather serve them for instruments of virtue, than foment of vice. 1658 R. CRESHALD *Legacy* 10 Which by the distemper gave Foment and force to the approaching Maladie. 1660 MORE *Myst. Godl. To Rdr.* 14 The foment of strife and palliations of Hypocrisy. 1704 *Expedient for Innocence* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 13/1 What more seasonable Charity, than to abstract the Foment from these accursed Divisions, by prohibiting those Oaths, that . . . perpetuate our Janglings?

† 3. ? Confused with FERMENT 3.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 527 Should the present foment in Europe not produce republics everywhere.

Foment (fō'ment), *v.* [ad. Fr. *foment-er*, ad. late L. *fōmentāre*, f. *fōmentum* FOMENT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To bathe with warm or medicated lotions; to apply fomentations to. Also, † to lubricate.

1611 COTGR., *Bassiner*, to warme, foment. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xii. 47 Foment the place affected with the following foment. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 131 Foment it with white wax. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 144 You shall foment it for the Space of four Days. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 516 The breasts were frequently fomented. 1894 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 255 The leg . . . may be conveniently fomented by putting it in a deep bucket of warm water.

absol. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 303 Foment not too long at any one time.

† 2. 'To cherish with heat, to warm' (J.). Always in conjunction with another verb, as *chafe*, *heat*, *warm*. *Obs.*

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* i. clv, Creeps chillness on him? She foment and heats His flesh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 669 All things . . . these soft fires . . . foment and warme.

† 3. To rouse or stir up (a person or his energies); to excite, irritate. *Obs.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xix. 326, I was active . . . fomented with your envenomed suggestions. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* iv. v. 1506 Still Chaff and fomented let my heart swell on. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 226 By its Bitterness and Venom . . . to foment the Genius of the Combatants. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 127 The old general, not to foment him, with a great deal of mildness stood up.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.*: To become excited or heated.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 16 In like manner, this Doctor fomenteth, saying; The one stumbles upon an Altar-stone . . . over which the other leaped clearly. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* v. ii. 1851 To think Of Women were enough to taint my Brains, Till they foment to madness.

4. a. To promote the growth, development, effect, or spread of (something material or physical).

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 150 That humour which fomenteth thy malady. 1661 *Burning of Loud.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 463 A violent easterly wind fomented it, and kept it burning all that day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1071 How we his gather'd beams Reflected, may with matter sere foment. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 180 Plants receive from their Roots this Nitre, which feeds, foment and preserves them. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 77 While those with unctuous fir foment the flame.

b. To cherish, cultivate, foster; to stimulate, encourage, instigate (a sentiment, belief, pursuit, course of conduct, etc.). *Esp.* in a bad sense.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 12 Which brute was cunningly fomented by such as desired innovation. 1664 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 164 His Majesty . . . offers himself as a third to foment so amiable a controversy. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 226 Thy sire in solitude foment his care. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. iv, These civil commotions were constantly fomented by the monarchs of Blefuscu. 1774 FLETCHER *Equal Check Wks.* 1795 IV. p. v, Is not the Antinomianism of hearers fomented by that of preachers? 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 75 To encourage indolence or foment extravagance. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. (1875) 59 Persecutions which the Jews always fomented.

Hence **Fomenting** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1611 COTGR., *Bassinement*, warming, a fomentation or fomenting. 1894 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 255 During the fomentation a thick rug should be thrown over the fomenting cloth.

† **Fomentary**, *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **fōmentāri-us*, f. *fōmentum*: see FOMENT *sb.* and -ARY.] One who or that which foment; a fomentor.

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M. Pref.* 1 The disparagement of Princes are the fomentaries . . . of Sedition.

† **Fomentate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fōmentāt-ppl.* stem of *fōmentāre* to foment.] = FOMENT *v.* 1.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. 1. 23 Therwith washe the eyes, or else fomentate them with the water. *Ibid.* iv. 1. 31 You must fomentate them with a peece of a milstone burned and quenched in vineger. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 85 The one a kingdom fomentated as a bar between you and the Portugals.

Fomentation (fō'mentē'fōn). [ad. late L. *fōmentātiō-em*, n. of action f. *fōmentāre* to FOMENT. Cf. F. *fomentation*.]

1. *Med.* The application to the surface of the body either of flannels, etc. soaked in hot water, whether simple or medicated, or of any other warm, soft, medicinal substance. *Dry fomentation* (see quot. 1882).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 252 Per upon þou schalt make a fomentacioun wip hoot water. 1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Formul.* X j b, Fomentacyon with oyle and terebentyne medled & warmed. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxiv. 50 In manner of a fomentation or a warme bathe. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 289 Fomentation with sponges in vineger. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 133 Flannel, or a Thin Woollen Cloth worn next to the Skin . . . is a lesser kind of perpetual Fomentation. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., A Dry Fomentation. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* v. 578 Fomentations with water. 1882 M. BECK in *Quain's Dict. Med.* s.v., The term 'dry fomentation' is sometimes applied to bags of salt, hot bran, or chamomile flowers; or pieces of flannel toasted before a fire and applied hot.

b. *concr.* The remedial means so applied.

1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) Rja, Ye may make a fomentation of hoate and moist herbes. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 58 Boyle them in the Broth . . . for a Fomentation. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xi. (1734) 249 Fomentations are made only with aqueous Menstruums whereas Embrocations consist of [etc.]. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 311 Flannels wrung out of warm spirituous fomentations should likewise be applied. 1894 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 314 Hot water makes the best fomentation.

fig. 1593 Q. ELIZ. Boeth. (E. E. T. S.) 30 Because the fomentations of my reason have entred in the.

† 2. The action or process of cherishing with heat or warming. *Obs.*

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. 42 In this discription . . . we have the Spirit's Motion, Fomentation, and Formation of althings out of this Chaos. *Ibid.*, The Fomentation of an Hen, that sets abroad.

3. *fig.* The action or process of fomenting, fostering or stimulating; encouragement, instigation.

a 1612 DONNE *Biabavaro* (1644) 39 Denying to it lawful refreshings, and fomentations. 1670-1 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 373, I am . . . well pleased to find him and Mr. Whittington jealous of one another, which shall not want fomentation. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 743 Dishonest fomentation of your pride. 1861 *Times* 29 Aug., The fomentation of Hungarian discontent by foreign intrigues.

b. A means of fomentation, an influence that foment, a stimulus.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* viii. 79 They [our works] cleave to us; whether as Fomentations to nourish us or as Corrosives to gnaw upon us. 1659 C. NOBLE *Inexpediency of Exped.* 5 Unless the . . . Redarguings . . . be a rise and fomentation to such a Dispute.

Fomentor (fō'mentōr). Also *fomentor*. [f. FOMENT *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which foment.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M.* i. iii. 75 Fomentors of Crueltie, Quarrells [etc.]. 1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 360 Such lectures in the nation had been fomentors of the late rebellion. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Mar., The Fomentors and Abettors of the Riot. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 139 The most inveterate fomentor of hostilities against the Russians. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 116 The primal cause and fomentor of this cruel and bloody war. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 4 Dec., The fomentor of discord.

† **Fomentress**, *Obs.* -1 [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female fomentor.

1646 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres Eng.* II. ix. 208 The Dutchesse of Burgundy . . . must be known to be fomentress of the Forgery.

Fomerel (-il, obs. forms of FEMERELL.

|| **Fomes** (fō'miz). Pl. *fomites* (fō'mitiz). [L. *fōmes*, *fōmitis* touchwood, tinder.] † a. The moribific matter (of a disease) (*obs.*). b. 'Any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagious effluvia' (Mayne).

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 554 If this putrid ferment could be more immediately corrected, a stop would probably be put to the flux, and the *fomes* of the disease likewise removed. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 213, I cannot say that I have known it spread from fomites. 1851-9 A. BRYSON in *Man. Sc. Eng.* 248 Either simply through the medium of the atmosphere or by means of fomites. 1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* s.v., The most important fomites are bed-clothes, bedding, woollen garments, carpets, curtains, letters, &c.

fig. 1658 J. OWEN *Temptation* vii. 126 Natural tempers . . . prove a great *Fomes* of sinne. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 327 Concupisciential Fomes, which possess'd The Parents thus, was on their Race impress'd.

Fomie, *fomy*, obs. forms of FOAMY.

Fomite (fō'moit). *rare.* [incorrect back-formation from *fomites*, pl. of FOMES.] = FOMES.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 134 This must be an efficacious fomite of cutaneous and pectoral disease.

Fomon, obs. form of FOEMAN.

† **Fon**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 5 fone, 5-6 fonnn(e). [Belongs to FON *v.*; but the mutual relation of the words is uncertain.

It is tempting to connect the *sb.* with Sw. *fåne*, MDa. *fåne* fool, mod. Icel. *fáni* swaggerer, vain person; but the history of the Eng. words shows no trace of a long vowel, and the northern Eng. forms have *o*, and not the *a* which in that dialect normally represents ON. *a*. Besides, the primary sense of the Eng. *vb.* appears to be 'to lose savour, become insipid', and if so the *sb.* is prob. from the *vb.*]

A. *sb.* A fool.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9186 (Cott.) O þis manasses com amon, þat, als his fader, was a fon. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4051 After Eldolf, þys folted fon, Cam his sone hight Redyon. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 367 A! 3e fonnys and slought of herte fior to beleve in holy Scrypture! c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5386 God some tyme chastys a fonn And he is made mare wyse. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1200 Wenyst thou that I cannot make the play the fon? 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 292 Ah! Cuddy, (then quoth Colin) thous a fon.

B. *adj.* Foolish, silly.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ix. 248 (Harl. MS.) The lion stode besyde him, as he hadde be a fionne shepe. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. i. 24 Yf wyse men . . . wold have bent themselves to that purpos, levying such fon respecte of tyme and of place.

Hence **Fonly** *adv.*, foolishly, fondly; **Fonnish** *a.*, somewhat foolish.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. iv. 156 Thilk fonnysch opinioun may soone bi wise men be schewed . . . to be vntrewe. 1481 TIPTOTT tr. *Cicero's De Amic.* (1530) B viij, What may be a more fonnysch thyng than whan [etc.]. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 659 Tusshe, fonnysche Fanny, thou arte frantkye. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 58, I . . . had rather be envied, All were it of my foe, than fonly pitied.

† **Fon**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 fonne, 6 fone. [see prec. The later FUN *v.* (whence FUN *sb.*) is prob. etymologically identical.]

1. *intr.* To lose savour, become insipid or sickly in flavour. Only in pa. pple.: see FOND *a.*

2. To be foolish or infatuated; to act the fool; to become foolish.

c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 89 Now Noye, in faythe þe fonnnes full faste. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 36 Thou fonnyst as a best I gesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariu Women* 274 With kissing, et with clapping, I gert the carill fon. 1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonitioun Wks.* (1892) 30 Ye Dukis sone . . . causit y^e rest of y^e hamiltonis to fon for faynnes.

3. *trans.* To befool, make a fool of.

c 1440 *LYDG. Secrees* 570 The fals Erryng hath fonnnyd many Oon. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. ii. 145 Salomon . . . fonnnd and bidotid with bise wifs, made ydolis. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 199 Soyn shalle we fon hym.

4. *Sc.* To toy with; to fondle.

1430 *Pebbis to Play* vii. in *Pinkerton Scot. Ball.* (1783) I. 4 The fairest fallis me; Tak ye the laif and fone thame.

Hence **Fonning** *vbl. sb.*, foolishness, foolish behaviour.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4880 Our werkes [shuld] all wisely [be] wrought by discreicion, þat we fare with no foly ne founnyng of pride. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 304 Be his meraclys and fals prechyng He bryngyth the pepyl in gret founnyng.

Fon, obs. form of FIND; *Sc.* pl. of FOE.

Fond, *sb.* Also 7, 9 fonds, 8 fonde. Now only as an alien word, pronounced (fōh). [a. F. *fond*, *fonds*:—OF. *fonsz*, *fons* (see FOUNCE).]

The word became fully naturalized in the 17th c. In the 18th c. it was superseded in ordinary use by FUND, which is a refashioned form after L. *fundus*. Subsequently, however, the F. word frequently appears (usually in italics) in Eng. writers. In F., the forms *fond* and *fonds*, formerly used indiscriminately, are now differentiated in sense; but Eng. writers often use the wrong form.]

1. Foundation, ground, groundwork (in various applications). (In Fr. now written *fond*.)

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 141 All sorts of precious Marbles . . . cut and lay'd into a *fonds* or ground of black-Marble. 1665 SIR P. WARWICK in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1819) II. 162 The present Prizes . . . being a better fond of credit. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iv. 93 This Grandeur . . . could not be maintained without a better Fonde than what he was born to. 1825 JEFFREY in *Edin. Rev.* Aug. 429 But the *fonds* of the character is the same. 1844 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* Feb. 155/2 The spirits are for the most part artificial, the *fond* is sadness. 1867 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 394 There is no early French literature of any value in which the Teutonic blood did not supply the *fond*.

b. *Lace-making.* (See quot.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Fond*, Identical with Champ, Entoilage, and Treille, terms by which the groundwork of lace . . . is distinguished from the Toilé, or pattern, which it surrounds and supports. These grounds are divided into Fonds Claire, Brides Claire, and Brides Ornées. The Fonds Claire include the Réseau or net patterned grounds and varieties of the same.

2. A source of supply, stock, store or stores. *Obs.* in material sense. (In Fr. now *fonds*.)

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Albanus* Pref., Here, therefore, if they will Criticise, they shall do it out of their own *Fond*. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii. 142 Some new Fonde of Wit should, if possible, be provided. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 92 The Juices of Plants are one of the richest Fonds of Physick. 1872 MRS. OLIPHANT *Omra* I. ii, Kate herself was not indifferent to the *fond* of appreciation thus secured to her.

+3. A stock or sum of money, *esp.* one set apart for a particular purpose; pecuniary means, revenues. (In Fr. now *fonds*.) *Obs.*

1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov. Wks.* 1731 I. 38 This *Fond* being not sufficient in Times of War, is supplied by the States with whatever more is necessary from other *Fonds*. 1690 WILL. III. *Sp. Parl.* 25 Nov. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2613/1 The Civil Government, which has no *Fonds* for its Support. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cxi, The want of any *Fonds* to support the Charge of such Office.

+4. A sum of money, a stock of goods, or amount of revenues, serving as a security for specified payments. (In Fr. now *fonds*.) *Obs.*

1677 CHAS. II. in Marvell *Growth Popery* 39 Without the sum Six hundred thousand pounds, or Credit for such a sum, upon new *Fonds*. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* x. (1691) 114 Making a *Fond* of such value, to be security for all Commodities. 1693 *Mem. Cl. Tockley* 1. 47 The Princess... had seized the *fonds* whereupon the Pension of their Ministers was assigned. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5260/4 Debts... secur'd by Judgment, Statute, Recognizance, *Fond*, or Specialty.

+5. *Printing* = FOUNT. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Fond or Fund*.. Among Letter-founders, a parcel of Printing Letters, as many as are Printed at a time.

Fond (*fɒnd*), *a.* and *sb.*² Forms: 4 *fanned*, -*yd*, 5 *fanned*, 5-*fond*, 5-7 *fonde*, 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* *font*. [ME. *fanned*, f. FON *v.* + -ED¹.]

A. adj. (orig. *ppl. a.*)

+1. That has lost its savour; insipid; sickly-flavoured. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 57 3if be salt be fonnid it is not worþi. 1388 — *Proh.* x. 31 He is seid fanned salt, not propitiable to eny thing. 1784 CULLUM *Hist. Harvested* 171 *Fond*, faint or fulsome; applied to smell or taste. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Fond*, luscious; fulsome; disagreeably sweet, in taste or in smell.

2. Infatuated, foolish, silly. Since 16th c. the sense in literary use has been chiefly: Foolishly credulous or sanguine. In dialects the wider sense is still current. Cf. FANNED *ppl. a.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Cant.* 523 Sho ioyed not... in vanytes of his lyfe as our fonnid maydyns dos now. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xviii. 18 Thou art wastid with a fanned trauel. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5513 A fanned fantasy þan fell in his hert. c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* 199 This fond foyle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b, And suche commonly be as dotrelles, whiche is a fonde byrde. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 241 He yat is young thinketh the olde man fond. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 250 Never more to fright Children with fond tales of Bug-bears. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadductus* Ded., I am not fond enough to phancy any Art... to recommend it. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Heb.* xi. 22 To dig mens' bones out of their graves, to enshrine them... is fond and ridiculous. a 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* II. iii. § 8, I am not so fond as to think I have [etc.]. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 36 Seized with a fond fit of farming, I took the place into my own hands. 1831 CARVILLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii. (1872) 65 Writing from the abundance of his own fond ineptitude. 1832 HARE in *Philol. Mus.* I. 247 An attempt to settle its age cannot with any justice be censured as a fond waste of time in mere literary trifling. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 129 Evangelistic Dissent was fond enough to believe the cause a common one. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fond*, foolish, weakminded.

quasi-adv. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 76 Fond done, done fond, was this King Priamus ioy.

3. In stronger sense: Idiotic, imbecile, mad; also, dazed. + With *to*: Mad for. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6182 The pepull of Poyem... were fond to the fight. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 137/1 *Fonde*, arepticius, astrosus. 1640 *Durh. Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 303 For puttingte fond Allys's child to nursinge... 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Fond*, silly, stupid like an idiot. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Fond*, silly. 'I'd a dizziness in my head that turned me fair fond.'

+4. Of things: Valued only by fools, trifling, trivial. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 149 Ile bribe you... Not with fond Suckles of the tested gold. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 239 When we swear by... bread, salt, fire, and many fond trashes.

5. *a.* Of persons, their actions and attributes: Foolishly tender; over-affectionate, doting. In later use without reproachful sense: Affectionate, loving, tender.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 A cooling Carde for Philautus and all fond louers. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* x. 34 Fond affection without moderation. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 162 A loving husband is a very amiable character. A fond one I think is not so. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. 10 A hero to whom the fond admiration of his countrymen hath ascribed many fabulous acts of prowess. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxii, I called up the many fond things I had to say. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 60 She... in the light Of her fond parents' love was fostered. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hebrum* III. 285 Ritchie is fond, and loves to see me fair arrayed.

b. Of opinions, sentiments, etc.: Cherished or entertained with strong or unreasoning affection.

1635 N. R. CAMDEN *Hist. Eliz.* (an. 21) II. 200 Don John... resigned his fond ambition. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* iv. 63 In vain their fond Opinions you deride, With their lov'd Follies they are satisfy'd. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 337 Edward's... fond opinion of his own capacity. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 212 A practice which... holds out a hope of giving an enduring reality to his fondest wishes. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Palmos* ix. 112 To defraud His servant of his fond expectation. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 121 Children... Bred... by their parents, in the fond poverty of learning.

6. Const. of (formerly *†on*): Having strong affection or liking for (a person or thing, a pursuit, etc.).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 266 He may proue More fond on her, then she vpon her loue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 231 The she Apes... are wonderous fond of their little ones. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 32 Many Hawks... grow fond on them or him that doe... bring them vp. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. ii. (1845) 175 So fond of the Sun. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xii. 68, I am fond of talking to this young Lady. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 294 They feed upon all sorts of grain, but are fondest of millet-seed. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 4 Edgar... was extremely fond of the sports of the field. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. ix. 169 Lewis has made his uncle and aunt very fond of him already.

+*b.* With *of*: Possessed with admiration for, proud of. *Obs.*

1702 ROWE *Tamerl. Ded.*, There is no part in your Lordship's Character but what the World would be fond of. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. i. 3 He is a vain creature you know, and seemed fond of what he had written.

+7. Eager for (some object), desirous of, or strongly inclined to (an action). Const. of. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Fonde* or desirous. 1594 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 134 Those that much couet are with gaine so fond. 1666 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. liv. 191 The redemption of the chimney-money at eight years purchase we are very fond of. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 604 Many persons have blamed duke Schonberg for not fighting the Irish army, which our men seem'd so fond of. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xx, They would be fond of buying it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 16 The man was not fond of marrying at all. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* cxi, People are naturally fond of going to paradise at as small expense as possible. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III. (1778) 63, I fancy he will not be very fond of prolonging his visit. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 256 Sentiments which no being in human form could... be fond of owning.

b. With *to* and *inf.* (rarely with *that*): Having a liking, eager, glad to (do something). Now rare.

All the examples in 19th c. and nearly all those in late 18th c. are from Scottish writers.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 3 Both these, for loue to wed with me fond are. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1582/2, I find no great cause I should be fond to liue. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* 1. 738 They all seem fond to wear the Martyr's Crown. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 106 We are so fond to appear always in the right. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 376 Nor could I be fond that they should see you. 1766 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 53 Fond to be seen, she kept a bevy Of powdered coxcombs at her levy. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* VI. vi. 59 They are fond to interpret it as an omen of the bloody war that followed. 1826 *Literary Souvenir* 198 The bravest of the two is fond to whistle, that he may keep up the courage of his comrade. 1883 BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 607 'The year of Charlie', as the Highlanders are fond to call it.

8. Comb., as *fond-blind*, -*conceited*, -*hardy*, -*like*, -*sparkling*, *adjs.*; *fond plough* = *fool-plough*: see FOOL *sb.* 6.

1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* II. xxiv. (Arb.) 16 Be thou *fond-blind. Thou are my Loue. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rildg.) 109/1 Follower of *fond-conceited Phaeton. 1659 TORRIANO, *Corriuo*... *fond - hardie. 1632 BROME *Northern Lass* II. ii, Mine Vncle and he fell on other talke, of Lords and Ladies, and many *fond-like things. 1880 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xix, But she saw 'at he laid it on the fire fell fond-like. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, **Fond-pluse*. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1854) 43 The custom of the... Fond Plough. 1786 BURNS *Yon wild mossy Mountains* vi, But kindness... in the *fond-sparkling e'e, Has lustre outshining the diamond to me.

+*B. absol. and sb.* A foolish person, a fool.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 19 It is vn lucky with fondis to do on the lyft sho first. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 45 The fond will read awhile, but cares for nought.

+**Fond**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *fonde*. [f. FOND *a.*]

1. *intr.* To play the fool; to become foolish.

? 1530 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 164/2 And the clark sayde. I foned, and that I sayde not trithe. *Ibid.* Thou wouldest make vs to fonde with the. a 1541 WYATT 7 *Penit. Ps.* Poet. Wks. (1861) 208 The sword shall pierce the heart of such that fonds.

2. Const. *on*, *over*, *upon*. To entertain a fond or foolish affection for; to dote upon. Also *simply*, to display fondness.

1530 PALSGR. 553/2, I fonde, or dote upon a thyng for inordinate love. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 154 Whilst thou... did fonde on Phyllis. 1590 FENNE *Frutes* I. 53 Immoderately fonding over wife, sonne, daughter. 1601 SHAKS. *Truel. N.* II. ii. 35 My master loues her deerely, And I (poore monster) fond asmuch on him.

3. *trans.* To make a fool of; to befool.

1540 HYNDRET. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. xvi. Sib, They dote and fonde [L. *dementant*] good yonge men. a 1547 SURREY *Eneid* IV. 489 Did I not him... foned [demens] eke invest Of halfe my realme? 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* IV. B viij, Love of goods, or love of rule doth fonde him now and then. 1567 — *Horace's Epist.* I. Cijj, Such follye fondes a man and fondly makes him roue.

4. To show fondness for; to caress, fondle.

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV. i, Howe'r unjust your jealousie appear... I'll fond it, as the froward Child of Love. 1697 — *Eneid* I. 962 The Tyrian hugs, and fonds thee on her breast.

b. To beguile; also to beguile to (disaster).

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxvi. 45 The Meretricious world claps our cbeeks, and fonds us to a cozening fail. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* II, My poor heart Would fain be foned with the hopes of rest.

Hence *Fo'nded ppl. a.*, *a.* deluded, foolish; *b.* fondly loved. *Fo'nding vbl. sh.*, fondness.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. B b, They, the silly foned foolles, Do feaste him. 1665 R. B. *Comment on 2 Tales* 99 Put on a smooth Brow, and feign a kind of Fonding. 1701 STEELE *Chr. Hero* III. 52 A brighter diadem than ever Fortune bestowed on the most fond... of her favourites.

Fond: see FAND *v.* *Obs.*, to attempt, try, etc.

Fond, *obs. pa. t.* FIND: *obs. form* of FOUND *v.* 1

|| **Fonda** (*fɒnda*). [Sp. *fonda* from Arab.: see FONDUK.] A hotel, an inn (in Spain or Sp. countries).

1826 CAPT. HEAD *Pampas* 127 They then came into the yard of the Fonda (inn). 1877 B. HARTE *Story of a Mine* III, He plunged into the first Fonda at the wayside.

|| **Fondaco** (*fɒndako*). Also 6 *fondego*, 7 *fundaco*. [It., ad. Arab.; see FONDUK.] An inn; also, in North Africa, + a building containing a merchant's residence and sale rooms.

1599 HAKLUVT *Voy.* II. 183 At the death of one of their marchants in Alexandria... the French Consul Vento sealing up his fondego and chamber tooke under his seal his goods. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 385 A Fundaco or Inne. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 397 The landlady of the fondaco asked me if I was going to Paris.

Fondak: see FONDUK.

Fondant (*fɒndənt*). [a. Fr. *fondant sb.* and pr. pple. of *fondre* to melt.] A sweetmeat made chiefly in France: (see *quots.*). Also *attrib.*

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 257 Fondants... are made from solutions boiled to the point of crystallization, properly coloured and flavoured, and cast into moulds made of starch. 1892-4 *Encycl. Cookery* (Garrett) I. 602/1 *Fondants*. This term has become familiar to us for kinds of soft sweets that 'melt' in the mouth. *Ibid.* 602/2 Divide the Fondant-paste into two portions.

Fondary: see FOUNDRY.

Fondement, *obs. form* of FUNDAMENT.

Fonding: see FANDING, FOUNDING *vbl. sbs.*

Fondish (*fɒndɪʃ*), *a.* [f. FOND *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat fond. *b. dial.* (See *quot.* 1876.)

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 860 An old man... fondish of literature. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fondish*, shallow in point of intellect; whimsical.

Fondle (*fɒndl*), *v.* [frequentative of FOND *v.* Cf. DANDLE, FADDLE.]

+1. *trans.* To treat with fond indulgence; to cocker, pamper. Also, to bring to (a state or condition) by indulgence. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* II. i, Ximena, you have fondled him to this. 1721 AMHURST *Terra-Filius* No. 8 ¶ 11 Where one would stand it out... twenty choes rather to be fondled up, and call'd mother's nown boys at any expence. 1732 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 157 You shall be nursed, fondled, and humoured. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 5 Every day sends out, in quest of pleasure... some heir fondled in ignorance. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. Apr.*, I knew you would... fondle them [poultry] like your children.

2. To handle or treat with fondness; to caress. Also, to press fondly to (the heart).

1796 H. HUNTER in *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 52 The sheep, which he fondled when a lamb. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 36 The prince fondled it to his heart. 'Happy bird', said he. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 282 To fondle the reptile is to be bitten by it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 3. (1876) 363 Elizabeth... fondled her 'sweet Robin', Lord Leicester, in the face of the court.

fig. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 311 Zephyr... Fondles the flower amid the sobbing rain.

3. *intr.* To behave, play or speak fondly; to toy; also + to bestow caresses on.

1720 GAV *Work for a Cooper* 78 He... fondled on her like his child. 1727 POPE, &c., *Art of Sinking* 102 He fondles like a mere stammerer. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. (Globe) 667/2 Fondling together, as I'm alive. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, 'Foolish Nell', said the old man fondling with her hair. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* 74 Unable to take such services without rewarding him, she fondled.

fig. 1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Aspasia* liii, Sighs full often fondle with reproofs. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* II. lvii, Persuasion fondled in his look and tone.

Hence **Fondled** *ppl. a.* Also **Fondle** *sb.*, an act of fondling. **Fondler**, one who fondles.

1755 JOHNSON, *Fondler*. 1788 C. REEVE *Exiles* III. 169 Those fondled and spoiled children, who are disagreeable to all others. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 419 It was a stranger to the patient fondle, the hushing caress. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xviii. 135 Whether the elder brother starts as... the champion and fondler.

Fondlesome (*fɒndlsəm*), *a.* [f. FONDLE *v.* + -SOME.] Addicted to fondling.

1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 36 Turtle doves were never more fondlesome.

Fondling (*fɒndlɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. FONDLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FONDLE; an affectionate handling; a fond gesture.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 211 The various expressions of their fondness for their infants, which fondling of them ever increases. 1781 MICKLE *Siege of Mar-seilles* II. iv, Cyrus made no... amorous fondling To fan her pride. 1886 HALL CAINE *Nov. of Hagar* I. i, Embraced each other with the quiet fondling of lambs.

Fondling (*fɒndlɪŋ*). [f. FOND *a.* + -LING.]

+1. A 'fond' or foolish person. Also *transf.* of animals. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 157 Þan schall þat fandelyng felle Be-lyue his bliss schall bylyne. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfit.) 56 The vicious & rich faulty fondling... by

whom common-weales are destroyed. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 29 How farre are these fondlings from imitating Crates the Philosopher. 1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow of Night* Eja, Thou and thy Nimbbs shall... mocke the fondling, for his mad aspire. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. See how yonder fondlings teare Their fleeces in the brakes. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* To Rdr., I should lacken it... by making such a Fondling the Penman of it. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Fondling*, an idiot.

2. One who is fondly loved; one who is much fondled or caressed; a pet. Also *fig.* Now rare. 1640 H. MILL *Nights Search* 128 When this Spark is from his Fondling gone. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* No. 248 Partiality in a Parent is commonly Unlucky... for Fondlings are in danger to be made Fools. 1699 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* (ed. 4) IV. XIX. § 16 That may shew it [an opinion] to be a Fondling of our own. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* III. i. 1059 The Fondling once of her dear Father's Arms. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 5 Jan., Frogs... kept in glasses for fondlings and favourites. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ix, He became his father's companion imperceptibly as he ceased to be his fondling.

Fondling (*fɒndlɪŋ*), *pp. a.* [*f.* FONDLE *v.* + -ING².] That fondles; caressing, endearing.

1676 GLANVILL *Seasonable Refl.* 207 What can the fondling flesh and the world do for thee? c 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 65 He call'd her... his Nut-brown Maid, The friends and tenants took the fondling word. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n.* *Man* IV. i. I will discard the fondling hope from my bosom. 1798 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. Mar.*, He... called out in a fondling manner. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 27 His chuff cheeks dimpling in a fondling smile. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 211 By that fondling nursery name she best liked to be called. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i. (1879) 13 And spoke to my mother in a fondling, patronizing way.

Hence **Fondlingly**, *adv.*

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 80 She clings fearfully and fondlingly to Lablache.

Fondling, obs. form of FOUNDLING.

Fondly, *adj.* rare. [*f.* FOND *a.* + -LY¹.] Fond; + foolish. Hence **Fondliness**, fondness.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 77 Leane such fondly toys. 1852 J. B. OWEN in Talbot *Meliora* Ser. I. 135 The fond old man... squeezed [her hand] with a fondlier emotion than usual. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 646 Bright partners of the sky, each other's gloom Cheering with smile of mutual fondliness.

Fondly (*fɒndli*), *adv.* [*f.* FOND *a.* + -LY².]

+ 1. Foolishly. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16461 (Laud) Iudas beheld & sie how fondly they with hym dalt. [Doubtful; MS. is 15th c.] 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 97 Thou feynest fonnedli that oure Lord we sclaudre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 137 Fondely, stult. 1551 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ix. 23 Suche other thynges as menne be wont to doe verye fondly. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* IV. iv. He fondly does who will hurl his bait Into the water, 'cause the fish... dares not bite. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIX. xxx, Still thy Adventure's management debates The fondly-founded credit of thy Bliss.

2. With self-pleasing or affectionate credulity.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xvii. (1837) 189 You would fondly persuade me that my former lessons still influence your conduct. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 482 That they needs Must keep to all, as fondly all believe, Their highest promise. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 12, I will henceforth... endeavour to be all that she fondly imagined me. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lxxix. 45, I... am fondly perhaps but yet firmly assured [etc.]. 1862 LORD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. 131 [The English] have fondly traced the origin of our free institutions to the most remote ages. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 159/1 Legal learning is not, we fondly hope, a thing of the past.

3. Affectionately, lovingly, tenderly. Also, with show of affection, caressingly.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. ii. 9 As a long parted Mother with her Child, Plays fondly with her tears. 1737-8 SAVAGE *Volunteer Laureat* VI. 9 To be or fondly or severely kind... Parents shall learn from Her. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 131 You loved her, Sir... Fondly.—Nay, foolishly. 1797-1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* Poems (1862) 287 Fondly in his arms he took Fair Geraldine. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 95 He never looked on her so fondly as now.

Fondness (*fɒndnəs*), [*f.* FOND *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Foolishness, folly; 'weakness; want of sense or judgement' (J.); an instance of this. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 266 þei seyn þat þe speche of holy writt is fals þat reuerþ her owene fonnynesse. 1434 MISYX *Mending of Life* 116 Like lufe truly in þe begynnyng is labry & fondnes. 1460 CAGRAVE *Chron.*, 6 *Hen. III* (Rolls) 151 In his fonnednesse he wold sey that he was so arayed for savacion of the world. 1533 FRITH *Austro. More* G j, It were fondnes to fayne that the soule didd other wise eate then do the Angellys in heauen. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* IV. (1623) H j, Others seeing the fondnesse of this opinion haue... taught that the Drone is a different species. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. iv. 85 Lord Lincoln... was the mimic of his fulsome fondnesses and follies. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fondness*, foolishness.

2. Foolish affection; unreasoning tenderness.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 76 Persons... which suffer themselves to be overcome with such passions and fondness in their mourning. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 889 Neither his goodness being Fondness, nor his Justice Cruelty. 1702 ENG. *Theophrast.* 4 The players... like their parts to a Fondness. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. iii. 31 By partial fondness shown, Like you, we doat upon our own. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 236 The object of her fondness was Spencer Cowper, who was already married.

3. Affectionateness, tenderness.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 28 The generall subject to a wel-wisht king... in obsequious fondnesse Crowd to his presence. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 25 It is not discreet for a man to express too much Fondness of his Wife before Company. 1727 SWIFT *To very yng. Lady* Wks. 1755 II.

II. 41, I must likewise warn you... against the least degree of fondness to your husband before any witness whatsoever. 1782 HAN. MORE *Moses* I. 5 A mother's fondness reigns Without a rival. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii, The curate... was not insensible to the fondness of his beautiful pupil. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xv. (1876) 400 The fondness of her words did not console him.

4. Instinctive or unreasoning liking or partiality; strong inclination, propensity or desire. *Const. for, + of, + to, also + to with inf.*

1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xviii, Through indulgence to others, or fondness to any sinne in themselves. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* x. (1845) 335 So conspicuous is this Creatures fondness of Light. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 1 They have a restless fondness for satisfying the world in the Mistakes [etc.]. 1735 MRS. WHITEWAY *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 141 Mr. —'s great fondness to get his wife home, was to stop a prosecution she had begun against him. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. viii. 40 Will he not attribute all I shall repeat of this sort... to that fondness of admiration. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 314 He showed no fondness for war. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. v. 94 The fondness of the negro races... for such fables is well known.

Fondon. (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fondon*, a large copper vessel, in which hot amalgamation is practiced.

Fondre, obs. Sc. form of FOUNDER *v.*

+ **Fondrel**. *Obs. rare* —¹. [*f.* FOND *a.*; ? after analogy of SCOUNDREL, etc.] A simpleton, ninny.

1614 *Scot. Venus* (1876) 27 No lispng tongue that fondrels count a grace.

Fondu (*fɒndu*). Also *fondus*. [*a.* F. *fondue* sing., *fondus* pl., pa. pple. of *fondre* to melt.] (See quots.) 1848 CRAIG, *Fondus* (*fondant*, melting, Fr.), that particular kind of painting on calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colours are blended in each other. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 479 The *fondue* or rainbow style of paper-hangings is produced [etc.].

|| **Fondue** (*fɒndu*). *Cookery.* Also *erron.* *fondue*. [*ad.* F. *fondue*, *f. fondre* to melt.] A dish composed of melted cheese with eggs, etc.

1878 CASSALL'S *Dict. Cookery* s. v., The *fondue* will rise very much. 1892-4 *Encycl. Cooking* (Garrett) I. 602/2 *Fondues*, these very favourite French savouries are made of melted cheese. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 6/4 Omelettes and *fondues* are equally dependent on this celerity of serving.

|| **Fonduk** (*fɒnduk*). Also 8 funduck, 9 fondak. See also FONDACO. [Arab. فندق *fundūq* an inn, *ad.* Gr. *πάνδοκος*, *πανδοκεύς* innkeeper (whence *πανδοκεῖον* inn).] In North Africa; A hotel, an inn.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammedans* 157 A Court, or Funduck, as they term it. 1883 *Academy* 20 Jan. 44/2 We drove from Tunis to Susa, spending a night on the way at the fonduk of Bir-el-Bitah. 1891 HALL *Caine Scapegoat* xx, Between the village of Lemsa and the fondak which lies on the road to Tangier.

+ **Fone**. *Obs. rare* —¹. In 5 foine. [Of obscure origin and meaning: the *oi* stands for *ō*.]

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 343 He was thi fode, thi faryst foine, Thi luf, thi lake, thi lufson son.

Fone, obs. form of FEW and obs. pl. of FOE.

Fonel, Fong(e, obs. ff. FUNNEL, FANG *v.* 1

+ **Fonkin**. *Obs.* [*f.* FON + -KIN.] A little fool.

1591 FRAUNCE *Vychurch* I. i, If thou couldst, nay wouldest (and who would not, but a fonkin?)

Fonly, **Fonnish**: see FON *sb.* and *a.*

Font (*fɒnt*), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 font, fant, 2-6 funt(e, *Orm.* funnt (4 fant), 4-7 fount(e, (4 fount, fownte), 5-6 fonte, 2- font. [OE. *font*, *fant*, *ad.* Eccl. Lat. *font-em* or *fontes* (baptism), lit. 'fountain' or 'fountains (of baptism)', a specific use of L. *font-em*, *fons*: see FOUNT. In ME. the compound FONT-STONE had the same sense. In sense 3 it may be regarded as a different word, a var. of FOUNT, refashioned after the Lat. etymon. Cf. also F. *font* pl. (OF. *fonce*), Pr. *font*, Pg. and OSP. *fonte* (mod. Sp. *fuente*), It. *fonte*, of same meaning. Prob. by adoption from Eng., the word appears early in other Teut. langs.: OFris. *font*, *funt*, MDu. *fonte* (mod. Du. in comb. *doopfont*, from *doop* baptism), ON *funt-r* (Sw. *funt*, *dopfont*, *Da. font*, *dobfont*.)

1. A receptacle, usually of stone, for the water used in the sacrament of baptism. Also, *font of baptism*, *baptismal font*. To stand at font for (a person): to be sponsor to.

c 1000 *Canons Elfric* xxxvi, Ne do man nenne ele to þam fante. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ælc cristen man anon se stepd up of þe funte wer he ifuldes is. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Euf ifulhet in font oþe almihti federes nome. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 548 Y-vollit on þe haly fant. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) I. 111 Crystnyd I was in a funt of stoon. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccciii. 698 They... brake downe the fownte wherein the erle was christned. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 35 A Font of baptism, made of porphyrie stone. a 1658 CLEVELAND *To T. C.* 14 A Gray Bark That stood at Font for Noah's Ark. 1756-7 *Keyster's Trav.* (1760) 490 The large marble font is divided by four partitions. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herev.* Prel. 6 The curse which Dunstan had pronounced against him at the baptismal font.

b. pl. (with singular sense). *rare.* (Cf. Fr. *fonts*, Eccl. Lat. *fontes* a font.)

The pl. has been explained as referring to the compound fonts of several basins found in some early baptisteries. But prob. *fontes baptismi*, originally meant only 'the fountains (i. e. the waters) of baptism', the application as the name of the vessel being secondary.

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 186 The Fonts at the West end of the Nave.

2. *transf. a.* A receptacle for holy water. b. The reservoir for oil in a lamp.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 100 The wyne wyll wash sower and stincke, as doth their holy water in the founte by longe kepinge. 1644 *Ord. Parl.* in *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 322-3 Noe Copes, Surplices... or Holy water Fonts, to be any more used. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Holy Water Font*. 1891 *Sale Catal. Glass Wks., Stourbridge*, Two hundred and fifty-five lamp fonts.

3. = FOUNT. Now only *poet.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 26 Delicate fonts and springes. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 2nd Ded., On Parnasse hill rose the Nectarian Font. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 342 Adown His tortur'd Sides the Crimson Torrents roll From many a gaping Font. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* I. 46 Near font or stream, in meditation, rove. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* IV. ii, The font Bubbling and brightening with an inward life, Spins up in silver, tinkling as it falls.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *font-cloth*, *-cover*, *-taper*, *-vat*; also *font-name*, (one's) baptismal name; + *font-wife*, ? a woman appointed to collect donations at baptisms.

1553 *Inu. in Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.* (1884) 10 1tm. a *flownte clothe. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 450 Font-cloths with altar-cloths. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hartfordshire* II. (1662) 20 Seeing his own *font-name was a Papall one. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1865) I. 150 note, It seems unlikely that he [Bonner] alone in the grace should be written by his font name when all the others were by their surname. 1519 in W. L. NASH *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (Camden) 5, 1j standers and the *font taper. c 1000 in Thorpe *Agss. Hom.* II. 268 Hæðden cild... bið ʒebroht synfull... to ðam *fant-fæte. c 1220 *Bestiary* 108 Naked [he] falled in ðe funt-fat, and cumeð ut al newe. 1569 *Churchw. Acc. Stanford in Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 169 Eliza Yat... and Elenor Sauere were chosen *font wyeffs this yer, but the gathered nothing this yer.

Font (*fɒnt*), *sb.*² Also 7 fonte. [*ad.* Fr. *fonte*, *f. fondre* to melt, cast.]

1. a. The action or process of casting or founding. *lit.* and *fig. rare.* b. *concr.* Cast iron.

1578 *Inventories* (1815) 249 Ane moyane of fonte markit with the sallamandre having ane new stok without yron werk. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 34 A Sermon... that was preached before His Majesty, and by his special command to be Printed, is it seems making over again, there having been sure some error in the Fonte. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpt.* 273 When the figure was ready to be cast in bronze, Michelangelo seems suddenly to have remembered that, as he knew nothing of the processes of the font, he could not [etc.].

2. *Printing.* (In England usually FOUNT, q.v.)

+ **Font**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To 'christen', name.

1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 17 Flattery, rather then Truth, fonted them Fathers of their Country. a 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Wks. (1673) 593 It being likelier to have been the voice of Custom than Reason that fonted a bare Knowledge in Tongues with the title of Learning.

Fontal (*fɒntəl*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* med. L. *fontālis*, *f. font-*, *fons* FOUNT, FONT.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a fountain or spring; coming as from a spring. *rare.*

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* a 1711 KEN *Hymn. Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 69 O Jesu... Stream from thy fontal Fulness a small Rill, My soul to purify... and fill. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Alga*, The alga's are some marine... others fontal, growing in springs. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* III. 58 She made a libation... with fontal water. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 83 Within whose veins condensed the essential dew Flows fontal.

2. Pertaining to the source of anything; that is the source of other things; original, primary.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. IV. 272 The fontall Unitie and infinite Abyss of his own Essence. a 1711 KEN *Hymn. Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 135 When Godhead Fontal and Deriv'd, co-breath. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Julian* 30 The fontal sun, then, subsists in Jupiter the perfect artificer of the world. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 95 The fontal truths of natural religion. 1838 E. CASWALL *Masque of Mary* 16 Hail, Mother of all ages! fontal source of humankind. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* VII. 139 Whence was that fontal text derived?

3. Pertaining to the font, baptismal.

? 1797 COLERIDGE *Poems, Christen. Friend's Child* i, This day among the faithful placed, And fed with fontal manna. 1846 KEBLE *Lyla Imoc.* (ed. 3) 6 The fontal wave To each apart the glory gave, Washing us clean.

B. sb. + 1. Source, 'well-spring' (*fig.*). *Obs.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheos* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 379 Love's the propensive Fontal of our Wills.

2. *Her.* (see quot. 1828-40).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvi. 365 A Sea Nymph... resting her Arm upon a Water-pot or Fontall, from whence issues water all proper. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s. v., The gods of fountains and rivers and water nymphs are generally depicted with a water-pot from which flows the river they represent, which is termed a fontal.

Hence **Fontally** *adv.*

a 1617 BAYNE *Diocesan's Tryall* (1621) 69 It presupposeth the power of jurisdiction to be given originally and fontally to one person of the Church.

Fontanelle, **fontanel** (*fɒntəneɪl*). Forms: 6-8 fontenel(l)e, 6 fontynelle, 7 fontanel, 7-9 fontanel(l)e, fontinel(l)e. [*a.* Fr. *fontanelle* (OF. *fontanele*, *fontenele* little fountain, also in the senses below), dim. of *fontaine* FOUNTAIN. Cf. It. *fontanella* little fountain, also hollow of the neck.]

1. *Anat.* + a. The hollow between two muscles.

Mentioned as the appropriate place for the application of a seton or a cautery: cf. sense 2.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* iv. Pj. For that cause be the cetons & canteres [sic] done behinde the necke, and in the fontanelles of the lacertes where as one is deuyded from the other. *Ibid.* Pij. On the homoplate vnder the font[en]nelles of the armes. *Ibid.* On the fontynelles vnder the knee.

b. One of several membranous spaces in the head of an infant which lie at the adjacent angles of the parietal bones. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) In some animals it is permanent.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 71 That Part of the parietal and frontal Bones, where the Fontanelle is in Children. 1752 SMELLIE *Midwife* 1. 292 No perceivable pulsation at the Fontanelle. a 1823 M. BAILLIE *Wks.* (1825) I. 187, I opened the head at the anterior fontinel. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 127 The transitory fontanelle of man is permanent in some animals, as in Sharks. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 755/1 A large space (fontanelle) covered by membrane, which lies in the interorbital region [of the frog].

† 2. *Med.* An artificial ulcer or a natural issue for the discharge of humours from the body. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1639) 7 The cauterizing Irons . . are good to make a fontanelle or issue in the hinder part of the head. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 742 Fontinels or Issues naturally arising in the Arms and Feet. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Taylor* 3 Aug., He has a fontanel in his back.

b. In extended sense: An outlet for the discharge of secretions, etc. Often with mixture of the etymological sense 'fount'. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Disc. i. § 9 Why hath nature given to Women two exuberant fontines? 1650 — *Holy Living* ii. § 3 (1727) 75 The fontinel of whose desires hath been opened. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 126 Whose fontinel sends forth matter with words. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Frul. in New York* (1860) 25 Nature . . purgeth it by Fontanels and Issues of running waters in its irriguous Valleys. 1848 R. E. LANDOR *Fountain of Arethusa* iii. ii. § 1 Through this narrow fontanel of perforated rock.

|| **Fontange** (fontanz). Also 7 fountange. [*Fr. fontange, f. Fontanges* the territorial title of a mistress of Louis XIV.] A tall head-dress worn in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* ii. What d'ye lack, Ladies? fine mazarine Hoods, Fontanges, Girdles. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 1 These old-fashioned Fontanges rose an Ell above the Head. 1883 F. G. STEPHENS *Catal. Prints Brit. Mus.* IV. 282 An ugly old one-eyed woman in a fontange.

† **Fontanier**, *Obs.* [*ad. Fr. fontainier, f. fontaine* FOUNTAIN.] One in charge of a fountain or fountains.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 36 The hedge of water . . which the fontanier caused to ascend out of the earth. 1702 W. J. BRUYN *Voy. Levant* xxxiv. 135 He lives at present at Loo . . in the Quality of chief Fontanier.

Fontful (fɒntfʊl). [*f. FONT sb.1 + -FUL*] As much as a font will hold.

c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Man of Law's T.* 259 Thogh she a fontful with hir lede. 1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock Nowell* iii. Labourers moistened their semi-regenerate clay with many a fontful of good ale.

Fontlet (fɒntlɛt). [*f. FONT sb.1 + -LET*] a. A little fountain. b. A little font (for baptism).

1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Newspapers* 35 *Y. Ago*, The tracing of some mighty waters up to their shallow fontlet. 1894 T. J. BALL *Dict. Elem. Ritual* vi. 52 In privately baptizing the officiant should pour water on the child . . not sprinkle it out of a toy called a 'fontlet'.

† **Font-stone**, *Obs.* [*f. FONT sb.1 + -STONE*] The stone font used in baptism.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Pet 3c habbeð et þe fonstan underfonge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 247 Of holy vantston. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 548 Had he beo in crist be-leued, & fulled in holi fanston. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 11 This foreward furs we mad at the fonston. 1594? GREENE *Selinus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 267 They shal swear it vpon the font-stone. 1682 R. BURTON *Admirable Curiosities* (1684) 121 As clean from my Sins as I was at the Font-stone. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* v. 147 If she would but deny . . the faith she took at the font-stone.

† **Font-water**, *Obs.* [*f. FONT sb.1 + -WATER*] Water used in baptism.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 11. 350 Wyrce þonne drenc font water rudan saluan [etc.]. 1610 Bp. HALL *Apol. Brownists* Ded., One of them hath washt off thy font-water as vncleane. 1656 J. TRAPP *Comm. John* vi. 49 A man may go to hell with font-water on his face.

Fonje, var. of FOIN sb.1 *Obs.*

Foo, obs. form of FOE.

Food (fud), sb. Forms: 1 fōda, 2-6 fode, 3 south. vode, (4 fod), 3-6 fud(e), (4 Sc. fute, 5 fotte, foyde, fudde, Sc. fwde, 6 foode, Sc. fuid, fuode), 4-6 foode, 6- food. [OE. *fōda* wk. masc.; the exact equivalent (: -Oteut. type **fōdon-*) does not occur elsewhere; the synonymous ON. *fōde* str. neut., *fōda* wk. fem. (Sw. *fōda* fem., Da. *fōde*), and Goth. *fōdeins* str. fem., are derivatives of the cognate vb. Oteut. **fōdjan* to FEED. The Teut. root **fāt-*, *fāt* (whence also FODDER and the cognates there mentioned) represents OArvan **pāt-*, whence Gr. *πατέσθαι*, to feed.]

1. What is taken into the system to maintain life and growth, and to supply the waste of tissue; aliment, nourishment, provisions, victuals.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Sigew. Interr.* in *Anglia* VII. 34 On þære oðre feringe was heora nytena foda zelozod. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 He hefde node ase uel to him. a 1300 *Cursor M.*

23084 (Cott.), I was hungre, yee gaf me fode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 189 Syndri cornys that thai bair Woxe rype to wyn to manny fude. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1174 Him moneste . . to send . . fode for his ote. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xii. § 5 Men at their owne home take common fode. a 1687 WALLER *Upon Roscommon's Hor.* 57 They [Bees] give us food, which may with nectar vie. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne Let.* xv. Worms are their usual food. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1890) 288 Want of food . . the most efficient cause of the three immediate checks to population. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 46 A tea-cupful of some article of food.

b. What is edible, as opposed to 'drink.'

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* 1. ii. 160 Some food we had and some fresh water. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 790 Simple his Bev'rage, homely was his Food. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 516 The crews had better food and drink than they had ever had before. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1138 And wine and food were brought.

† c. Sustenance, 'livelihood'. *Obs.*

a 1066 *Charter of Eadward* (MS. 14th c.) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 214 Ic wille ðat ðæt cotlif . . ðe Leofcild . . bequæd Crist and sainte Peter into Westminster ligge unðder into ðære munce foda ellswa he hit geuðe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xviii. 19 Peter fysshed for bus fode and hus fere Andreu. 1548 FORREST *Plas. Poesye* 287 Which such may compell to earn their Fode. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlviii. He that . . to mak faggots for his fuid is fane.

d. Phrases: To be food for (an animal, worms): to be a prey to, to be devoured by. To be food for fishes: to be drowned. Food for powder: fit only to be shot at or to die in battle.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Ne schalt to beon wurmes fode? 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 71 Good enough to tosse: fode for Powder, fode for Powder: they'll fill a Pit, as well as better. *Ibid.* v. iv. 86 Hot. No Percy, thou art dust And food for — Prin. For Wormes, braue Percy. 1601 — *A. Y. L.* ii. vi. 7. 1894 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* xxii. He was food for fishes now, poor fellow.

e. An article of food; a kind of food.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 26, I you shall reherce, How that my fodes ben diverse. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iii. v. 303 Hauyng foodis . . be we content. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b. God sent from heuen a swete fode for theyr brede called manna. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. 56 In England . . we have so many choyses of good fodes. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iv. (1677) 45 The larger the Pike the courser the food. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 1288 Foods proper for preserving health. 1887 CASSIDY *Fam. Physician* 911 What are the proper fuels, or foods, with which to supply it [the human machine].

2. With reference to plants: That which they absorb from the earth and air; nutriment.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. i. (1762) 3 The proper food of the plant. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. (ed. 2) 5 The vegetation of plants is promoted by communicating to the earth their food. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1878) 372 Plants possess the peculiar power of selection, by the roots, of the mineral constituents of food.

3. *fig.* (In early use applied more widely than is now admissible.)

c 1000 in *Thorpe Ags. Hom.* II. 396 Gif he hi forlat buton ðam godspelcne foda on heora andgite. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Swa bi-houed þe saule fode, mid godes wordes mid gode mode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29058 (Cott.) Pat þi fast to saul fode mai falle. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxvii. 2 Trauels . . are now fode til soul. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 14 God, þou be my strengist fode. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 54 His face, the fude of angellis fre. 1538 STARKEY *England* 55 Nyruschyd with the spirital fode of hys celestyal word. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 104 My faire sonne, My life, my ioy, my food, my all the world. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 102 Orlando . . Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancie. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 10. 67 Praise is the Food of a great Soul. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 620 Such is all the mental food purveyed by public hackneys in the schooling trade. 1801 WORDSW. *Sonn.* to Liberty i. iv. What food Fed his first hopes? 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July 132 Fiction is the only intellectual food of thousands.

b. In sense of: Matter to discuss or dwell upon.

1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 347 Our own manners afford food enough for poetry. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paragay* iii. 19 A lively tale, and fraught With . . food for thought. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 83 There the reflective will find food for their meditations.

4. *transf.* † a. Material for keeping up a fire.

a 1050 *Lib. Scintill.* x. (1889) 56 Foda fyres holt. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Bowes . . to none þinge betere þen to fures fode. b. = SHODDY: (see quot.)

1857 C. B. ROBINSON in *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) Gloss. s.v., The entire substance that falls on the floor being called 'shoddy' or 'food', and being sold at a high rate for top dressing grass land.

† 5. The act of eating. In food: while eating or feeding. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 894 Wið bredes fode and wines drinc. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2 Fayn wald þai here Sum farand þing efter fode to fayn þare her[ft]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 83 In food, in sport . . To be disturb'd, would mad or man, or beast.

† 6. That which is fed; a child, offspring. Also in wider sense: A creature, person, man. *Obs.*

In early use also *collect.*, a brood, race. Cf. OF. *nouriture*, *nouriture*, med. Lat. *nutrimentum*, a young animal. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 94 þu fedest on heom a wel ful fode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 682 (Cott.) Fouxl o flight, and fiss on sand . . com and zode, Als he war fader o þair fode. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1384 Apulf be gode, Min o3ene child, mi leve fode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 578 Men mycht se moni frely fute About the costis thar lukand. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 1621 So fals a fode, Was never cumen of Kynges blode. ? c 1475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 364 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 37, I may not beleue . . My daughter dere he wyll betraye . . That fode to long with no foly. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 942, I have a favorows fode, and fresse as the fakown.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as food-pan, -truck; in sense of 'fit or used for food', as food-bird, -fish, -grain, -plant, -stuff, -substance.

1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* ii. iii. (1881) 116 If he but shoot hawks, *food-birds will increase. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 334 Herring, haddock and other *food-fishes are abundant. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 486 This remarkable *food grain might doubtless be usefully cultivated in the Himalayas. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 149 He . . took his *food-pan, and went and sat under the shade of the great banyan tree. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 208 Novel and valuable *food-plants. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 138 *Food-stuffs have been divided into heat-producers and tissue-formers. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 329-The *food-truck which has now for two years been supported by the readers of Longman's Magazine.

b. objective, as food-gatherer, -grower; food-producing ppl. adj.

1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 153 The pseudopodia are *food-gatherers as well as instruments of locomotion. 1841 S. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 457 Neither butcher, nor baker, nor *food-grower. 1870 BRVANT *Iliad* II. xiv. 59 Lay one hand Upon the *food-producing earth.

8. Special comb.: food-chemist, one occupied in the analysis of foods; † food-fit a., fit to be used as food; food-rent (see quot.); † food-sick a., sick for want of food; food-yolk, the non-germinative part of the yolk of an egg, which nourishes the embryo.

1885 A. W. BLYTH in *Leisure Hour* Jan. 24/2 A *food-chemist . . laying down the principles of diet. c 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. IV. *Decay* 423 As one same ground indifferently doth breed Both *food-fit Wheat and dizzie Darnell seed. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 160 The rent in kind, or *food-rent. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Sir N. Burdet* xxii. When facing foysters fit for Tiburne frays Are *foode-sicke faynt. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 474 Animals which are provided with a *'food-yolk'.

† **Food**, v. *Obs.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To supply food to; to feed, nourish, support.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 135 3e ffostrid and ffofid a ffeue of þe best. *Ibid.* iii. 52 And with hir corcs keuereth him . . And ffostrith and ffofidh till ffebris schewe.

¶ For the supposed *fig.* sense 'to beguile,' see FODE v.

† **Fooder**, *Obs.* [*a. Ger. fuder* see FOTHER.] A measure of wine (see quot. 1679); a cask holding this quantity.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 118 5 fooder of Rhenish wine, containing 37 —, and 40½ gallons. a 1767 *Sir Aldingar* xli. in *Child Ballads* iii. lix. (1885) 46 Thou seemest as bigge as a fooder.

Foodful (fudfʊl). Chiefly *poet.* [*f. FOOD sb. + -FUL*] Abounding with or supplying food. Also, rich in nutriment, nutritious.

1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job.* 55 When I made The foodfull Earth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 204 From furrow'd Fields to reap the foodful Store. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 248 The bleating Innocent, that claims in vain . . The foodful Teat. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 796 The sturdy fig . . And foodful cocoa fan the sultry plain. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 246 No more friskings o'er the foodful glebe.

fig. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 522 The democratick commonwealth is the foodful nurse of ambition.

† **Fooding**, *Obs.* [*f. FOOD v. + -ING*]. a. A feeding. b. Food.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/2 Fodynge, or norschyng, fomentum. 1650 WITT's *Recreations* Epigr. No. 232 Thou might'st have thought . . (As Joan her fooding bought) som good, som bad.

Foodless (fudləs), a. [*f. FOOD sb. + -LESS*].

1. Without food. a. Of persons or animals: Having no food.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2155 Lo, oure folez bene in fere for fodeles to dye. a 1541 WYATT *Poems*, Ps. xxxvii. 70 Nor yet [shall] his seed foodless seen for to be. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xviii. 413 Both constrained to wield, Foodless, the scythe. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 170 Foodless toads Within voluptuous chambers panting crawled. 1880 EARL DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Sept. 454 Our entirely foodless stomachs . . indicated that it was past noon.

fig. 1887 SWINBURNE *Lochine* iv. i. 105 So shall fear, mistrust, and jealous hate Lie foodless.

b. Of a country, place, etc. Devoid of food; not yielding food; barren.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* cvii. (1638) 131 He in foodless Deserts fed The Hungry. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 256 The foodless wilds Pour forth their brown inhabitants. 1842 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* II. 359 Their home . . was foodless. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 199 Vest foodless tracts have to be traversed by her ships, the camels of the ocean.

2. Without the properties of food; innutritious.

1891 *Independent* (N. Y.) 13 Aug. Alcohol is shown to be foodless.

Hence **Foodlessness**.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 10 Galls them no more their foodlessness or fag.

Foody (fudɪ), a. [*f. as prec. + -Y*].

1. Full of, or supplying, food. (Only in Chapman.)

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 104 Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's foodly leas. *Ibid.* xv. 638 Jove's great queen of birds . . Beholds where cranes, swans, cormorants, have made their foodly fall. 1615 — *Odyss.* ii. 558 She . . into well-sew'd sacks pour'd foodly meal.

2. Of wool (expressing superior quality).

1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 123 Wool of this description is distinguished by the epithets foody and flowery.

Foody, obs. form of FODDER.

† **Fooker**. *Obs. rare*—1. [? var. of FOGGER sb.¹; cf. Ger. *fucker*.] ? A capitalist, financier.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* ii. iii. Pist! a supply, cary't closely my little fooker,—how much.

Fool (fūl) sb.¹ and a. Forms: 3-4 fol, (3 folle), 3-6 fole, (4 foyl), 4-6 foul(e), (4 fowle), 4-7 foole, (6 foolle), 4-9 Sc. fule, 5-6 full(e), 5-7 Sc. fuil(l), -yll, (5 fwle), 4- fool. [ME. *fōl* sb. and adj., ad. OF. *fol* sb. and adj. (mod. F. *fou* sb., insane person, madman, *fou* adj. masc., before vowel *fol*, fem. *folle*), corresponding to Pr. *fol*, *folh*, It. *folle* :—L. *follem*, *follis*, lit. 'bellows,' but in late popular Lat. employed in the sense of 'wind-bag,' empty-headed person, fool.]

A. sb.

I. 1. One deficient in judgement or sense, one who acts or behaves stupidly, a silly person, a simpleton. (In Biblical use applied to vicious or impious persons.)

The word has in mod. Eng. a much stronger sense than it had at an earlier period; it has now an implication of insulting contempt which does not in the same degree belong to any of its synonyms, or to the derivative *foolish*. Cf. F. *sot*.

c 1275 LAY. 1442 Cniht þou art mochel fol. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 126 Elles es he a fole and noght wise. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xvii. (1495) 203 Telle a fole his defawte, and he shall hate the. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xxv. 57 There ben more foolen than wysemen. 1450 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xxii. For faintness tha forfochtin fulis Fell down lyk flauchtir fails. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good*, Prol., Fools by lucky Throwing, oft win the Game. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 625 For Fools rush in where Angels fear to tread. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 111 Unless you improve your mind, you will be an insignificant fool in old age. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliii. 'Mony a wise man sits in a fule's seat, and mony a fule in a wise man's, especially in families o' distinction.' 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 144 No doubt, there have been fools before.

b. Phrase. *To be a fool to*: to be every way inferior to, to be as nothing compared to.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. li. 159 Tut, she's a Lambe, a Dove, a foole to him. 1791 'G. GAMBRADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xvii. (1809) 137 Childers would have been a fool to him. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* 79 The Black Hole of Calcutta must have been a fool to it.

† c. Used as a term of endearment or pity. *Obs.*

c 1530 *Beant. Women* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 71 How say ye now by this, little young fool? a 1586 SIDNEY *Astrophel & Stella* lxxiii. O heau'nly foole, thy most kisse-worthy face [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. i. 118 Doe not weepe (goode Fookes) There is no cause.

d. In various proverbial expressions.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5266 A foolen belle is soone runge. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 4 A foolen bolt is soone shotte. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 46 There is no foole to the olde foole. 1563 B. GOOGE *Epit. N. Grimauld* Eglogs, etc. (Arb.) 74 But Fortune fa[u]ours Fookes as old men saye. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton. Annot.* 16 A foole or a physition. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxxix. A fool and his money is soon parted. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 91 Fools build houses, and wise men buy them. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 101 Every Man at thirty is a Fool or a Physician.

2. One who professionally counterfeits folly for the entertainment of others, a jester, clown.

The 'fool' in great households was often actually a harmless lunatic or a person of weak intellect, so that this sense and sense 4 are often hard to distinguish.

? 1370 *Robert Cytle in Nuge Poet.* (1844) 54 Lyke a fole and a fole to bee, Thy babulle schalle be thy dygnyte! c 1440 *Iponydon* 1643 He semyd a fole.. Bothe by hede and by atyre. 1532 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII.* 205 For making of gere for the kinges fole xxx s. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* Proem, Wks. (Grosart) II. 205 He may be .. his crafty foole, or his bawdy Jester. 1651 BROME *Joviall Crew* v. Wks. 1873 I. 451 To beg the next Fool-Royal's place that falls. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 311 Mr. Graham, the fool in King James time. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* vi. (1848) 75 He had all the humiliations.. of the cap and bells, and was the dullest fool ever heard of.

b. *To play the fool*: to act the part of a fool or jester; hence *gen.* to act like a fool (sense 1).

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 939 To plee the fole, *bagueinander*. 1599 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 295 He playeth the foole with that bable. 1659-60 PEREY *Diary* 28 Feb. I staid up a little while, playing the fool with the lass of the house. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* i. i. I advise you not to play the fool with me any longer. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall viii.* The parliament was playing the fool in Paris.

c. *Feast of Fools* [= med. L. *festum stultorum*]: properly the burlesque festival which in the Middle Ages was sometimes celebrated in churches on New Year's Day; hence in various allusive uses.

c 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 2748 Sire, hastou ow't herde the geste, Whi men made folen feste? 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* Proem. Wks. (Grosart) II. 209 To the intent I may aptly furnish this feast of Fools.

3. One who is made to appear a fool; one who is imposed on by others; a dupe. Now somewhat arch., exc. in phrases to make a fool of (formerly also † to put the fool on), to dupe, befool; to be a fool for one's pains, to have one's labour for nothing.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 81 A nunne, pat..made here as a fool, and obeyid here to alle here sustren as here fool. 1579 LYLIV *Euphues* (Arb.) 89 Because I was content to be his Friend, thought he me meete to be made his Foole. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 141. I am Fortunes foole. 1625 COOKE *Pope Joan in Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) IV. 28 The dean made a fool of the alderman. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. Peter i. 3 Worldly hopes..put the fool upon a man. 1715 DE FOE *Fan. Instruct.* i. iv. I won't be made a fool

of. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv. Thou shalt not be the fool of loss. *Mod.* He is the fool of circumstances.

† 4. One who is deficient in, or destitute of reason or intellect; a weak-minded or idiotic person. *Obs.* exc. in *natural* or *born fool*, a born idiot (now rare exc. as a mere term of abuse). *To beg (a person) for a fool*; see BEG 5 a.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 46 Ideottes and foolen naturall. 1566 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Civ b. Foolen..(especiallie if they bee naturall foolen) are suted in long coates. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 213 He was whipt for getting the Sbrieuses fool with childe, a dumbe innocent that could not say him nay. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 The warde and custodie of lands and tenements pertaining to naturall fuilis, be the law sould pertaine to the King. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* ii. 212 The Pazzorella, where they keep madmen and foolen. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (Bohn 1848) 326 Towards the latter end of his days, he did really turn fool. 1824 R. CRABB *Tales* 142 He became well in his health; but he remained quite a fool for the rest of his life!

II. In combinations.

5. General combinations; a. simple attributive, as *fool-cunningness*, *-trap*, *-work*.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 198 This conceit.. was just suited to James's *fool-cunningness. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* Prol. 27 Betts at the first were *fool-traps. 1883 W. REIN *Life Luther* xxii. 178 Hoods and tonsure, eating and drinking, and similar *fool-work.

b. appositive, as *fool-dancer*, *-fury*, *-gallant*.

1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *One Trav. Returns* vii. 100 A *fool-dancer, in his ochre-smeared kilt and head-dress..sprang and contorted for a reward. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxv. Ev'n tho' thrice again The red *fool-fury of the Seine Should pile her barricades with dead. 1714 POPE *Wife Bath* 95 Or else her wit some *fool-gallant procures.

c. objective, as *fool-catcher*, *-doctor*, *-taker*; *fool-frighting* adj.

1594 NASHE *Vnfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 39 They.. in fine left mee and my fellowes (their *foole-catchers) Lords of the field. a 1624 BRETON *Figure Four* (Grosart) 5/2 A Foole-catcher, and a Cony-catcher. 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 170 None are greater Fools than they, who set up for *Fool-Doctors. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 177 Fiery meteors, and *fool-frighting ghosts. c 1600 NASHE (Grosart), *Foole-taker.

d. instrumental and originative, as *fool-born*, *-frequented*, *-renowned* adjs.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 59 Reply not to me, with a *Foole-borne Iest. 1780 COWPER *Tablet*. 756 The *fool-frequented fair of vanity. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 371 Mummious *Fool-renown'd.

e. similitive, as *fool-bold*, *-fat*, *-fine*, *-heady*, *-holy* adjs.; *fool-like*, *fool-wisely* advs. (Some of these imitate FOOLHARDY, and may perhaps better be referred to the adj.)

1549 LELAND *Itin.* F. iij b. Some in corners hath bene *foleholde. 1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 113 Men thither come to laugh and feede *fool-fat. 1593-4 SYLVESTER *Profit Imprisonm.* 638 Depending oft on his foole-fat-feeding word. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 64 To know the price of Sattin and Veluet, and toies to make him *foole-fine. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. i. § 5. 184 Begging pardon for his *foole-heady forwardnesse. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* B. iij. So *foole holy as to make scruple of conscience where profit presents itselfe. 1842 WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. viii. 286 *Fool-like, I forgot myself. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 84 But *foole-wisely have some Peters, called themselves Pierius. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 111 Some of them resoluving, foole wisely, that images are to be worshipped.

6. Special comb., as *fool-bane*, poison for fools;

fool-begged a., ? foolish, idiotic (cf. BEG 5 a); *fool-duck* (U.S.), the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*; † *fool-fangle*, a silly trifle; † *fool-finder*, slang (see quot.); *fool-fish* (U.S.), a popular name for certain fishes (see quots.); † *fool-happy* a., lucky without judgement or contrivance; *fool-hen* (U.S.), see quot.; *fool-plough* (see quot. 1777); † *fool-* or *fool's-rack*, 'a.. pernicious spirit, in which.. the stinging sea-blubber was mixed' (Yule); † *fool-taken* a., 'taken in' like fools; † *fool-taking* vbl. sb., a method of cozening.

1679 DRYDEN *Tristram & Cr.* Epil. 10 'Twere worth our cost to scatter *fool-hane here. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. i. 41 This *foole-beg'd patience in thee will be left. 1647 WARD *Simpl. Cobler* 30 Ape-headed pullets, which invent Antique *foole-fangles, meerly for fashion.. sake. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Fool-finder, a bailiff. 1842 DE KAY *Nat. Hist. New York* iv. 335 Our fishermen apply to it [*Monocanthus broccus*] the whimsical name of *Fool-fish, in allusion to.. its absurd mode of swimming. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* III. 279 The *Plutonectes glaber*, which is called fool-fish at Salem, because they are easily decoyed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 1 His *foolhappie oversight. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* iii. 90 In the early part of the season the young [grouse], and indeed their parents also, are tame and unsuspicious to the very verge of stupidity, and.. are often known by the name of *fool-hens'. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* xiv. 175 The *Fool Plough goes about, a Pageant that consists of a Number of Sword Dancers, dragging a Plough with Music [etc.]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* i. 68 *Fool Rack, Brandy made of Blubber or Carvil, by the Portugals. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* H. iv b. *Foole-taking.. is done seuerall wayes [described at length]. *Ibid.*, *Foole-taken.

7. Comb. with genitive *fool's*: a. obvious combinations (sense 2), as *fool's ba(u)ble*, *-colours*, *-staff*. Also in phr. † to come home by Fool's acre.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 63 They.. come home by Need-ham crosse, and *fooles acre. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lxxix. 428 Fashioned like a *fooles bable.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 84 And with her own *fools-colours gilds them all. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 17 You.. deserve to have your Bones well thrash'd with a *Fool's staff.

b. Special comb., as *fool's* *crochet* (see quot.); *fool's errand*: see ERRAND 2 c; † *fool's fire*, a will-o'-the-wisp, *Ignis fatuus*; *fool's gold*, iron pyrites; *fool's haste*, foolish precipitation; *fool's-head*, a head void of sense or intelligence; also, a foolish person; (cf. *sheep's-head*); *fool's hood*, the hood worn by a fool or jester; also, a hood resembling this, worn in the seventeenth century; *fool's mate* (*Chess*): see MATE. Also FOOLSCAP, FOOL'S-COAT, FOOL'S PARADISE.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Fool's Crochet, a name sometimes given to Tricot. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 16 Fiery Dragons, darke streames, *fooles fire, and such like fiery Meteors. 1882 *Boston Jnl. Chem.* Feb. 16/3 *Fool's gold'. 1827 SCOTT *Jnl.* 12 Jan., I wish it may not prove *fool's haste, yet I take as much pains too as is in my nature. 1577 BRETON *Floerish upon Fancie*, etc. (Grosart) 24/2 In the ende.. Shee makes him see a *Foolen head of his owne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 134. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* iv. 78 The Low-countrie Lords were not fools-heads. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xcix. 159 In shape like to a *fooles hood or cocks-combe wide open. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* viii. 191 When nightly, thy adulterous blood Conceales it's blushes in a French foolen-hood.

c. esp. in plant-names, as † *fool's ballocks*, an old name for *Orchis Morio*; *fool's cicely* = *fool's parsley*; *fool's (water) cress* (see quot. 1878); *fool's parsley*, a poisonous weed, the Lesser Hemlock (*Aethusa Cynapium*); hence, a book-name of the genus *Aethusa*; † *fool's stones*, an old name for *Orchis Morio* and *O. mascula*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. lvi. 22 This second kinde [of *Orchis*] is called.. in English.. *Foolen Balloxe. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 305 *Aethusa Cynapium*.. *Fool's Cicely, Lesser Hemlock. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 31 The *Fool's-Cress, as it is called (*Sium nodiflorum*). 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Fool's Water Cress*, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*.. Because those who are ignorant or unobservant may mistake it for water cress. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 69 The lesser Hemlock, or *Fool's Parsley. 1816-20 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 64 *Aethusa Fatua*, Fine-leaved Fool's Parsley. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xcix. § 5. 159 The male *Foole stones hath fue.. long, broad and smooth leaues. *Ibid.* The female Fookes stones hath also smooth narrow leaues.

B. adj. Foolish, silly. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* and *vulgar* (the recent vulgar use being prob. a new formation from the sb.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Pe holi Gost lette writen one boc uor to warnie wummen of hore fol eien. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 200 Me nis he fol cheppon, ðet buð deore a woc þing? 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 568 þis lokinge was riht fol in such destresse iwis. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 380. 10 Ich wene þou art a fole musard! c 1400 *Aestr. Troy* 13841 Hit fell hym by fortune of a foole end. c 1450 *Mirour Sabnacion* 271 The wise virgines y^t ocle vnto the fole maydens denyed. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age*, Olde age is grevous.. to the fole old man. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 D j. O foole and imprudent Thessalus. 1580 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 22 Let the wisest be the forwardest, and the most foole the frowardest. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 130 Fighting is a fool thing. a 1776 *Song* in *Herd's Collect.* II. 192 The fool-thing is oblig'd to fast or eat what they've refus'd. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix. 'They couldna hae sell'd the auld inheritance for that fool-body's debts.' 1823 GALT *Entail* II. iii. 22 A fool posture.. and no very commodious at this time.

Fool (fūl) sb.² [prob. a use of prec., suggested by the synonym *trifle*, mentioned in quot. 1598. (So Skeat in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1885-7).]

Mahn's derivation from F. *fouler* to crush, is not only baseless, but inconsistent with the early use of the word.]

† 1. (See quots.). *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Mantiglia*, a kinde of clouted cream called a foole or a trifle in English. c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall* Gr. v. (Bullen) 114 My Mother.. could have taught thee how to a made.. fritters, pancakes, I and the rarest fools. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. vi. Your cheese-cakes, curdes, and clouted cream, Your foolen, your flounes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. iii. 82 Foole is a kind of Custard, but more crudelly; being made of Cream, Yolks of Eggs, Cinamon, Mace boiled: and served on Sippets with sliced Dates, Sugar, and white and red Comfits, strawed thereon.

2. A dish composd of fruit stewed, crushed, and mixed with milk, cream, or custard. Often gooseberry fool.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* ix. 79 A Gooseberry-Fool. a 1845 HOOD *Hymen Retrospect.* i. ii, Just like gooseberries boild' for a fool!

Fool (fūl), v. Forms: see the sb. [f. FOOL a. or sb.¹. Cf. OF. *folier*, *foleier*: see FOLEY.]

† 1. *intr.* To be or become foolish or insane.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1422 So faste þay wezed to hym wyne, wel neze he foles. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* (Edin. MS.) iv. 222 Bot he fulyt [the better text has was fule], forwytyn weir That gaiff throuth tilt that creatur.

2. To act like a fool.

a. To act as a foolish or weak-minded person; to play the fool, trifle, idle. Also *to fool about*, or *on*, and *to fool it*. † *To fool into*: to be brought into by one's folly. *To fool around* (U.S.): to 'hang about' aimlessly. *To fool with*: to play or meddle with foolishly; also in indirect passive. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. v. 60 While I stand fooling heere. 1608 — *Cor.* ii. iii. 128 Rather then foole it so, Let

the high Office and the Honor go. *a 1621* BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* v. v. Must I needs fool into mine own destruction? *1676* WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. i. My heart is too much in earnest to be fooled with. *1685* J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* ii. 134 [He] So fools and fleers on till he hath toyed and laughed himself out of all sense of Religion. *1754* RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxxiii. 228 How you.. fooled on with us, before you came to confession! *1810* *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 269, I do not think this man was taken to the watch-house because he was fooling. *1826* SCOTT *Woodst.* v. Zoons, Mark Everard, I can fool it no longer. *1861* HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii. (1889) 112 You and I, perhaps, go fooling about with him, and get rusticated. *1884* *Manch. Exam.* 28 June 4/6 The accused.. began fooling with a loaded gun. *1885* *Century Mag.* XXIX. 545/1 They [the pursuers] seemed to stop and fool around awhile.

† *b.* To act as a fool or jester; to play the buffoon. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* v. iv. Foole up, sirra, You may chance get a dinner. *1633* FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night Walker* v. iii. Ple foole vp and provoke ye [to be merry]. *1641* DENHAM *Sophy* iv. (1667) 50 If you have the luck to be Court-fools, those that have Either wit or honesty, you may fool withal, and spare not.

c. quasi-trans. with compl. phrase.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 44 You can foole no more money out of mee at this throw.

3. trans. To make a fool of; to impose upon, dupe, trifle with. Also, to balk, frustrate.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 178 That you are fool'd, discarded, and shook off By him, for whom these shames ye underwent. *1606* — *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 225 Why that's the way to foole their preparation. *1663* COWLEY *Occas. Verses*, *Ode on Ld. Broghill's Verses* 2 Be gon.. Ingrateful Muse, and see What others thou canst fool as well as me. *1706* ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* iv. i. This Gentleman.. that has fool'd your Faith, would betray your Honour. *1784* BURNS *Epit. Henpecked Sq.*, As father Adam first was fool'd. *1818* BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clviii. This Outshining and o'erwhelming edifice Fools our fond gaze. *1867* TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* xxxviii. [He] ought not to have been fooled by such a woman.

b. To cheat of or delude out of (something); to entice, lure into or to; to put or fob off by trickery.

1650 TRAPP *Comm.* Gen. xxi. 1 He fools them not off with fair promises. *1663* J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* (1665) 28 An impatience of the ignorance of things to come, fooled the Jews.. out of their Reason. *1664* H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 456 But so manifest Eviction.. will not be fooled off for ever. *1678* MARVELL *Growth Popery* 28 The Additional Excise.. which the Tripple League had fooled them into. *c 1680* J. HAINES *Epil. in Collect. Poems* 34 They all fool Cit of his Wife. *a 1716* SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IV. iv. 140 Such as come to be thus happily frightened into their wits, are not so easily fooled out of them again. *1833* H. BLUNT *Lect. Hist. St. Paul* II. 200 It fools you into the belief that [etc.]. *1841-4* EMERSON *Ess.*, *Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 237 Nature.. will not be fooled or abated of any jot of her authority. *1863* MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 144 The English have never yet been fooled to their ruin.

† *4.* To make foolish; to infatuate. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. iv. 278 Foole me not so much To bear it tamely; touch me with noble anger. *1641* DENHAM *Sophy* iii. (1667) 43 He's so fool'd with down-right honesty, He'll ne're believe it.

5. To fool away, † out (also simply): to throw away or part with foolishly; to spend (money, time) foolishly.

1548 DETECT. *Unskilf. Physic.* in *Reorde Urin. Physick* (1651) 4, I scarce beleve any wise man would fool out a groat on your judgement. *1628* WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iii. 406 Foole thy life away By tempting Heav'n. *1641* SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 22 Nov. xv. (1642) 69 Let no Amomite perswade the Gileadite to foole out his right eye. *1660* PEPYS *Diary* 1 June, Where I.. fooled away all the afternoon. *1711* SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 July, I have fooled away too much money that way already. *1728* YOUNG *Love Fable* ii. (1757) 91 What crime In such a paradise to fool their time? *a 1761* LAW *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* lvi. (1765) 329 We see here how Adam has fooled away, and lost the Blessing. *1863* MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 507 He fools away his time, his money, and his health.

Hence *Fooled ppl. a.*

1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 391 This impious Grognon, by the fool'd Support Of a fond Prince, made Cruelty her Sport. *1742* YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 35 The fool'd mind.

† *Foolage, a. and sb. Obs.* Also *6 Sc. fulage, -ege*. [a. OF. *folage* adj. and sb. (repr. popular L. types **follicatus*, -um), f. *fol* FOOL. The 17th c. sb. may be a new formation on FOOL + -AGE.]

A. adj. Sc. Foolish. Hence *Foolageness*.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 70 3e haif preuit fulage For to offend that Souerane. *1563* WINZET *Four Scoir Three Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 55 Sik proud fulage phantasies. *Ibid.* 62 *Inspicientia eorum*.. that is, the fulegenes of thame.

B. sb. Foolish condition.

1676 Cal. *St. Papers, Amer. & W. Ind.* (1893) No. 937. [Old Governor Berkeley altered, by marrying a young wife, from his wonted public good to a] covetous foolage.

† *Foolane, Foolarum, Foolatum. humorous. Obs.* [arbitrarily f. FOOL.] = FOOL.

1684 J. LACY *Sir II. Buffoon* ii. v. Dram. Wks. (1875) 248 [Said to a servant] Prethee, good Foolane, tell Alderman Buffoon that he may come in. *1741* RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xix. 47 And what.. have I said to her, Foolatum; but that she was pretty? *1799* S. J. PRATT *Tri. Benevolence* ii. 267 What's the foolatum at now?

† *Foolation. Obs.* [f. FOOL v. + -ATION.] The action of fooling; also *concr.* a foolish thing.

1628 SIR J. BINGLEY in *Miss Hickson Trcl.* 17th C. (1884) I.

Introd. 89 Altars adorned with images and other foolations. *1638* [see -ATION].

Fooldom (fūldəm). [f. FOOL sb.¹ + -DOM.] The realm of fools; fools collectively.

1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 191 A sort of triumphant shriek.. has gone up from the Fooldom of Europe.

Fool(e, obs. form of FOAL.

Foolery (fūlēri). Also 7 folly. [f. FOOL sb.¹ + -ERY.]

1. The habit or practice of fooling or acting foolishly.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 211 But sike fansies weren foolerie. *1604* PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 271 Whether Fox may not beare away the bell for folly. *1694* WOOD *Life* 23 June (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), An implacable enmity to immorality and foolery. *1725* WATTS *Logic* iv. ii. Rule 3 It is mere foolery to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things. *1813* *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 227 The oddities and simple foolery of this man. *1858* DORAN *Crt. Fools* 38 An immoderate amount of foolery.

2. A piece of fooling; a foolish or ridiculous action, performance, or thing.

1552 LATIMER *Serm.* Eph. vi. in *Fruitf. Serm.* (1584) 198 It is not that [ringing of bells] that will serve against y^e deuill; yet we haue beleued such fooleries in tymes past. *1589* WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 156 With.. Fooleries more than few I courted her. *1657* North's *Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 80 When they have turmoild themselves about such fooleries [Horoscopes] a long time, they gain nothing thereby. *1662* EVELYN *Diary* 1 Jan., I went to London, invited to the solemn foolerie of the Prince de la Grange at Lincoln's Inn. *1772* Town & C. *Mag.* 125 The pleasing levities, and agreeable fooleries of a girl. *1830* *Athenæum* 16 Oct., Sèvres china, buhl cabinets, Indian fans, and other fooleries. *1859* TENNYSON *Vivien* 263 Your pretty tricks and fooleries.

3. Fools as a class. *nonce-use*.

1843 SYDNEY SMITH *Let.* 19 Aug. in *Mem.* (1855) II. 494 He knows how to disguise liberal ideas, and to make them less terrible to the Foolery of a country.

Foolless. jocular. A female fool.

1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* xxxvi. When the mind of a fool (or fool-less, as the case may be) exalts it to an undue pre-eminence. *1884* G. P. HAWLEY *Wit, etc.*, *Richter* 155 The fools and foolesses of the subsequent centuries.

† **Foolhardice. Obs.** Forms: 5 fool hardiesse, 6 fool(e)hardise, -ize, 7 foole-hardice. [In 15thc. *folehardiesse*, f. FOOLHARDY, after HARDIESSE; subsequently assimilated in form to COWARDIESSE.] = FOOLHARDINESS.

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* (1860) 63 Whiche by theire folehardiesse.. causid the patrimonie of Lelius and Scipion to be lost. *1591* SPENSER *Ruins Rome* xiv. With vaine folehardise Daring the foe. *1600* FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. xxiii. 79 Foole-hardice, rashnes, madnes.

† **Foolhardiment. Obs.** [OF. *fol hardie-ment* foolish daring.] = FOOLHARDINESS.

[*Le Manuel des Pechiez* 1336 in R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* (1862) 23 Home qe par fol hardiement lure par deu horriblement.] *1375* BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 337 Vorschip Extremitis has twa; Fule-hardiment the formost is, And the tothir is cowardiss. *c 1430* Pilgr. *Lyf Manhode* i. xxvi (1869) 17 Michel is he of foolhardiment. *1533* BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 204 The consul reprochit thaim.. of thair ful hardiment.

Foolhardiness. [f. FOOLHARDY + -NESS.] The quality of being foolhardy.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 7 My iolifte & folehardynes. *1401* Pol. *Poems* (Rolls) II. 55 By woodnesse and foolhardinesse for heresie to dien. *1535* STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 440 Fullhardines.. Cumis alway ofill consideration. *a 1677* BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. xxxiv. 377 The fear of men.. doth involve the wildest boldness, and most rash foolhardiness in the world. *1874* MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 229 To be willing to make such changes too frequently.. is foolhardiness.

Foolhardy (fūlhā:di), *a.* [a. OF. *fol hardi*, comb. of *fol* foolish, FOOL *a.* with *hardi* bold, HARDY *a.*] Daring without judgement, foolishly adventurous or bold, rashly venturesome.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 62 Nis heo to miche cang, oðer to folherdi. *1303* R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 667 Pou were euer so fole hardy. *1413* Pilgr. *Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 How dar they on man ben so fole hardy for to dampnen hym seluen. *1508* FISHER *Penit.* Ps. Wks. 104 Theyr folehardy lugement. *1596* DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 153 A rasche, ferce, and fulehardie 30ung man. *a 1680* BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 302 He runs on boldly like a foolhardy Wit. *1796* NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 244 If they really are so fool-hardy as to go to war to please the French. *1860* HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xxiv. 418 Do not be guilty of this foolhardy business again.

Hence **Foolhardily adv.** Also **Foolhardihood**, † **Foolhardiship** = FOOLHARDINESS.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 182 Vor moni madeð hire sec puruh hire fol herdishipe. *1382* WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xviii. 13 If I hadde doon agens my soul foolhardili. *1609* HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xix. iv. 127 Who.. used foole-hardily to sallie forth and fight most courageously. *1837* SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* LIX. 306 Two brothers had the foolhardihood to wait till midnight in the church-porch. *1879* G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xix. 102, I would not foolhardily add to my many risks of blundering.

† **Fool-haste. Obs.** [a. OF. *fole haste*, f. *fole* fein. of *fol* FOOL *a.* + *haste* HASTE.] Foolish precipitation, unseemly or reckless haste.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 316 Contek.. Foolhast hath to his chamberlain. *1597* MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 417 Fūil-haist ay almost ay Oursylis the sight of sum.

† **Fool-hasty, a. Obs.** Forms: 4 foolhastif, 7 foolhastie [a. OF. *fol hastif*, comb. of *fol*

FOOL *a.* and *hastif* HASTY; cf. prec. and FOOLHARDY.] Foolishly hasty, precipitate.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 334 The man whiche is malicious And foolhastif, full ofte he falleth. *1600* HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. xli. 458 The audaciousnesse of the foolhastie Consul.

Hence † **Fool-hastiness.**

13.. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. xxxii. 617 Fool-hastines. *1393* GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 Fool hastifnesse.

† **Fool-head. Obs. rare.** In 4 folehede, foulhed. [f. FOOL sb.¹ + -HEAD.] Folly.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlviii. 21 He rehercys þe foulhed [foly] of man. *c 1340* Cursor M. 3116 (Fairf.) Fole hede ys giuen al men to pay.

† **Fooliaminy. Obs.** [burlesque formation on FOOL sb.¹; cf. F. *brouillamini*.] A fool; fools collectively.

1607 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch* i. iv. Wks. (Bullen) II. 266 My clients come about me, the fooliaminy and coxcomby of the country. *Ibid.* iv. v. 339 Now, good man fooliaminy, what say you to me now? *1622* MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* iii. iii. Worse; all tottering, all out of frame, thou fooliamini!

† **Foolify, v. Obs.** [f. FOOL sb.¹ + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make a fool of, render foolish.

1581 M. HANNER *Jesuites Banner* A iij b, They are foolifed in themselves. *a 1641* BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 80 God in Justice doth so foolifie their malice, that [etc.].

Hence **Foolified ppl. a.**; **Foolifying vbl. sb.**, the action of the vb.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded. ¶ iij b, Talking fondly of a thing wherein I have no practise, as sometimes did foolified Phormio. *1618* BRETON *Court & Country* (Grosart) 8/2 Is not the Clownifying of wit the Foolifying of understanding? *1632* VICARS tr. *Æneid* xi. 972 Circling, with policie, Her foolified foe.

Fooling (fūlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOOL v. + -ING I.] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* Proem, Wks. (Grosart) II. 205 The excellency of his fooling. *1681* COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1695) 99 Knipper-dolings, Who troubled Munster with their foolings. *1746* WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 46, I am glad you give this fooling up. *1891* BARING-GOULD in *Troubadour Land* ix. 125 It is quite possible that this was all solemn fooling.

b. Preceded by an adj. = Condition or humour for fooling.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 36 Put me into good fooling. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 23 and 86. *1827* SCOTT *Jrnl.* 3 Apr., I was in good fooling. *1830* *Ibid.* 21 June, Sir Adam was in high fooling, and we had an amazing deal of laughing.

Foolish (fūlif), *a.* Forms: 4 foles, foolis, 4-7 folisch, -is(s)he, -ys(s)h(e), (5 foolich, foulishe, -ysse), 5-6 fulich, -ische, 6- foolish. [f. FOOL sb. + -ISH.]

1. Fool-like, wanting in sense or judgement.

a 1300 Cursor M. 14802 (Cott.) þe folk es foles, þat es wel sene. *1382* WYCLIF *Eccles.* xv. 7 Men foolis shul not take it. *c 1449* PECOKE *Repr.* ii. iii. 151 Thou woldest seeie y were..vnwijs and folisch. *1561* T. NORTON *Catwin's Inst.* iii. 201 The foolishest sorte amonge the lawyers. *1692* LOCKE *Educ.* § 94 Wks. 1727 III. 38 Think no man..wiser or foolisher, than he really is. *1838* DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv. Women are so very foolish, Mr. Squeers. *1866* GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19, I was foolish to expect anything else.

absol. *c 1430* Pilgr. *Lyf Manhode* ii. xc. (1869) 108 The maymed, the foolich, the founded, the froren. *1526* TINDALE *Luke* x. 21 Thou hast hyd these thynges from the wyse..and opened them to the follishe. *1741* RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 163 Well, well, Lambkin (which the Foolish often calls me).

2. Befitting a fool; proceeding from, or indicative of folly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 793 Thyn ire, and folish wilfulness. *c 1489* CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 170 The rewarde of his folyshe loue. *1526* Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, Here perauenture the carnall and beestly man wyl moue a folysshe questyon. *1628* EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Plausibile Man* (Arb.) 60 He can listen to a foolish discourse with an ap- plausive attention. *1651* HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxii. 196 Selfe-conceit, and foolish arrogance. *1735* POPE *Prol. Sat.* 212 Where Wits..wonder with a foolish face of praise. *1784* COWPER *Tiroc.* 255 To follow foolish precedents.. is easier than to think. *1828* SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, Her foolish notions of a convent. *1859* TENNYSON *Enid* 433 Nor speak I now from foolish flattery.

3. Ridiculous, † amusing.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uploudysm.* (Percy Soc.) 21 Nought is more folysshe than suche wretches be. *1691* SOUTHERNE *Sir A. Love* iv. Wks. (1721) 222 'Twill be foolish enough to observe him, when he discovers me; pray stay and laugh with me. *1717* PRIOR *Alma* i. 115 A foolish figure He must make.

4. Humble, insignificant, paltry, poor, mean, trifling. *arch. or dial.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 124 We haue a trifling foolish Banquet towards. *1596* — *Merch.* v. i. ii. 130 Hee of all the men that euer my foolish eyes look'd vpon, was the best deseruing a faire Lady. *1597* GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xxxii. § 9. 235 Stalkes; whereupon do grow foolish idle flowers. *1625* JACKSON *Creed* v. iv. § 5 Base Licinus hath a pompous Tombe.. Wise Cato but a foolish one. *1833* CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 218 Owes favour.. to the foolishhest accident. *1862* MRS. BROWNING *Last Poems*, *Parting Lovers* ii. 5 Thou hast not seen a hand push through A foolish flower or two. *1890* BOLDREWOOD *Colonial Reformer* (1891) 420 A hundred miles is..no foolish ride.

5. Comb. as *foolish-bold*, -compounded, -looking, -wise, -witty. Also, † foolish fire, *Ignis fatuus*; foolish guillemot, an aquatic bird, *Lomvia troile*. *1613* T. MILLES *Treas. Anc. & Mod.* Times viii. xii. 769/2 Phlegyas became (in the end) so ouer-weening and *foolish-bold that [etc.]. *1597* SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 8 The braine

of this *foolish compounded Clay-man. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Rest. Dec. Intell.* 217 *Draught-light*. That which wee otherwise call the *Foolish-Fyre. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Foolish Guillemot, the web-footed diving-bird *Uria troile*, common on our coasts. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*, vii, Gaudy and *foolish-looking uniforms. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1594) Di b, The heaven of loue is but a pleasant hell, Where none but *foolish were imprisoned dwell. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 838 How loue is wise in follie, *foolish wittie.

† **Foolish-hardy**, *a.* *Obs.* = FOOLHARDY. 1533 FRITH *Ausw. to More* Lvij b, I can not be so folishe hardy as to condempne suche an infinite nombre for oure prelates pleasures. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* 1. i. vii. (1642) 15 So. foolish hardy as to take up armour. *absol.* 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 15 The Lord Christ...restreyneth the foolishhardy.

Hence † **Foolish-hardiness**, foolhardiness. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxvii. (1812) 670 Their valyauntesse turneth to folyssh hardynes. 1578 RICU *Allarme to Eng.* Iib (marg.), Not valiaunce, but foolish hardinesse.

Foolishly (fū'lishli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a foolish manner.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 243 'Alas', sayd Reynawde, 'ye speke folyshly'. 1561 WINJET *Exhortation Marie Q. Scottis* Wks. 1838 I. 21 Quha fuleschlie assentit to thair prydefull arrogance. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 83 Gif ane Burges wife...answers fulishlie in Court. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 5 We...foolishly contrive to call off the Eye from great and real Beauties, to childish Gewgaws. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 327 The Catholics have foolishly...disarmed themselves. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 148 Opinions...foolishly and unreasonably associated with pain.

Foolishness (fū'lishnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 1. The quality or condition of being foolish.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 631 Quhat is this luff? no thing bot folychnes. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxviii. 5 My wounds stinke...because of my foolishness. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* vi. 442 Converts their wisdom into foolishnesse. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 900, I. shape my Foolishness to their Desire. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 95 Listening to the pretended foolishness of a jester.

2. A foolish practice, act, or thing; an absurdity. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xix. 3 They deuynd another foolishnes. 1553 UDALL *Flowers Latine* (1560) 88 b, It is a foolishnesse to suffer that ill to bee dooen, that a man maye auoyde. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Moehter's Symbolism* I. 40 Those opinions, which make the doctrine of the fall a foolishness.

† **Fool-large**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 fol-large, 4-5 fole-, foollarge, 6-7 foole-large [a. OF. *follarge*, f. *fol* FOOL *a.* + *large* liberal, munificent, prodigal: see LARGE *a.* Cf. FOOLHARDY.]

A. adj. Foolishly liberal, prodigal, wasteful. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 389 In spenyng he was fol large. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 740 Certes he that is fool large, ne yeueth nat his catel but be leseth his catel. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. viii, Fole large and waystours of theyr goodes. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 69 Foole-large in distributing his goods, to waste his patrimony.

B. sb. 1. A prodigal, spendthrift. a 1420 HOCCELE *De Reg. Princ.* 4628 And syn fool large on gold seth his herte No more pan be liberal.

2. = FOOL-LARGESSE. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. viii. (1860) Iij, And ye shall vnderstonde that fole large is a ryght euyl vyce. † **Fool-largess**, *Obs.* Forms: 4 fool-largesse, 4-5 foly-largess, se, 5 folargesse. [f. prec. after LARGESSE.] Foolish lavishness, prodigality.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 740. 813 Men oughen eschue fool-largesse, that men clepen wast. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 134 The expensis of folargesse. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 72 He neuer loued folly, outrage, nor foly-largess.

† **Foolmonger**, *Obs.* [f. FOOL *sb.*¹ + -MONGER.] One who 'trades on' the credulity of fools.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 91 An...arrant foolmonger. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* 1. Wks. (1735) 12 Of all the rogues I would not be a foolmonger.

Foolocracy (fūlp'krāsi), *humorous*. [f. FOOL *sb.*¹ + (-)CRACY.] *a.* Government by fools. *b.* A governing class or clique consisting of fools.

1832 SYD. SMITH *Let.* 21 Nov. in *Mem.* (1855) II. 341 The foolocracy under which it has so long laboured. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxliv. 127 The management of affairs has been...given up to, what may for conciseness be called a 'foolocracy'.

Foolometer (fūlp'mētə), *humorous*. [f. as prec. + (-)METER.] That which serves as a standard for the measurement of fools or of folly.

1837 SYD. SMITH 2nd *Let.* *Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 285/1, I am astonished that these Ministers neglect the common precaution of a foolometer...I mean, the acquaintance and society of three or four regular British fools as a test of public opinion. 1851 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLIII. 633 The weakest intellect was the foolometer by which all brains were to be tried at lessons.

Foolosopher (fūlp'sfə), *humorous*. Also 6 fooleosopher, 7 fooleosopher. [perversion of PHILOSOPHER, after FOOL *sb.*¹, imitating Gr. *μυροσφοπος* used by Erasmus.] A foolish pretender to philosophy.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriz Enc.* Aij, Suche men...that in deede are archdoltes, and woulde be taken yet for sages and philosophers, maie I not aptly calle them fooleosophers. c 1600 TIMON v. v. (1842) 94 What, stand ye idle, my fooleosophers [printed fool-]? 1694 EICHARD *Plantus* 197 A fine foolosopher!

So **Foolosophy**, foolish pretence of philosophy. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* To Rdr. Wks. (Grosart) XI. 43 That quaint and mystical forme of Foolosophy. 1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vi. § 23. 241 Fine foolosophyses.

† **Fool sage**, *Obs.* [a. OF. **fol sage* (= *saige fol*, Palsgr.), lit. 'wise fool'.] A fool or jester.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 423 3e lordes...pat fedeth foles sages [1393 C. viii. 83 fool sages], flatereres and lyeres. c 1400 *Ipomedon* (Kölbing) 351 He...made him a fole sage.

Fool's-cap, foolscap.

1. A cap of fantastic shape, usually garnished with bells, formerly worn by fools or jesters.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. iv, A French hood too...A fool's cap would show better. 1680 R. MANSEL *Narr. Popish Plot* Addr. Cij, Some or other will take the Fools-cap off from their heads, and put it upon ours. 1789 WOTCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode* xiv. Wks. 1812 II. 247 The Muse shall place a Fool's-cap on their skulls. 1839 LONGF. *Beowulf* v, It is a fool's-cap for thee to wear.

b. A dunce's cap. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 409 Mr. Sadler crowns our prodigy on the spot...with a paper fool's cap. 1876 GRANT *Burgh. Sch. Scott.* II. v. 207 Smart castigation is, in our opinion, much preferable to fool's cap, imprisonment [etc.]. *Comb.* 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 410/1 Our fool's-cap-crowned Reviewer. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. lxxxii, A huge, dun cupola, like a foolscap crown On a fool's head.

2. The device of a 'fool's cap' used as a watermark for paper.

It has been asserted that the fool's cap mark was introduced by Sir John Spielmann or Spilman, a German who built a paper-mill at Dartford in 1580; but we have failed to find any trustworthy authority for this statement. The Brit. Mus. copy of Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* (1659) is marked with this device. The watermark called by Sotheby (*Princ.* III.) a 'fool's cap', and said by him to occur in some copies of Caxton's *Golden Legend*, seems not to be correctly so called. The catalogue of the Caxton Exhibition (1877) states that examples of the fool's cap, dating from 1479, are found in a German collection there exhibited. There is no foundation for the often-repeated story that the Rump Parliament ordered a fool's cap to be substituted for the royal arms in the watermark of the paper used for the journals of the House.

1795 DENNE in *Archæologia* XII. 121 The Fool's cap is not in either the Paston Letters or Mr. Ord's Plates. The date of this device in Mr. Fisher's is as late as 1661.

3. A long folio writing- or printing-paper, varying in size (see quot. 1871, 1888).

A document of 1714, shown to us by Mr. R. B. Prosser, is written on paper bearing the fool's cap watermark, and measuring 16½×13 in. In 1795 the mark was obsolete; see quot. in b.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fool's-Cap*, a sort of Paper so called. 1711 *Act to Anne* c. 18 § 37 For all Paper called...Fine Fools Cap. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. ii. 28 One side of a sheet of foolscap. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.*, *Foolscap*, a folded writing-paper, usually 12 by 15 inches, or 12½ by 16. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, *Foolscap*, a size of printing paper 17×13½ inches; writing paper 16½×13½ inches.

b. attrib. as *foolscap paper*, *sheet*, etc.; also, *foolscap folio*, *octavo*, *quarto*, said of a volume consisting of sheets of foolscap size folded in the manner specified.

1795 DENNE in *Archæologia* XII. 121 The Fool's cap paper has for its mark Britannia. 1818 BYRON *Beppo* lxxxv, Fellows In foolscap uniforms turn'd up with ink. 1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 177 Verses which I used to send you by the foolscapsheetful. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 409 An essay nine foolscap pages long. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/4 In a foolscap volume of 260 pages.

Fool's coat.

1. The motley coat of a fool or buffoon.

1589 NASHE *Martins Months minde* To Rdr. Wks. (Grosart) I. 166 When they shall put off their foolcs coat. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i, Of as many colours, as ere you saw any foolcs coat in your life.

transf. and fig. 1709 H. CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* 17 Non-Conformists, Church-men...or whatever Fool's Coat of Distinction their uncharitable envious Neighbours put upon them. 1718 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 54 Their [the Wasps'] Fools Coat, and hoarse Voice, doth soon discover them. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 221 Our Court...helps it [the stage] both to foolcs-coats and to fools.

2. (See quot.) a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *A Fool's-Coat*, a Tulip so called, striped with Red and Yellow.

3. A name for the goldfinch.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Birds Norfolk* Wks. 1852 III. 322.

4. A bivalve mollusc, *Isocardia cor*, better known as *heart-shell* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Foolship (fū'ljip), [f. FOOL *sb.*¹ + -SHIP.]

1. The quality or state of being a fool or jester.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 79/2 Rather then for foolshipp we will brawle, You shall be foole at Court, on Thames, and all.

2. A mock title for a fool.

1643 OWEN *Puritan turned Jesuit* 29 Let thy great foolshipp know that [etc.]. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* iv. vi, The Law will allow her honourable Alimony out o' your Foolship's Fortune. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* No. 24 ¶ 4 My Foolship cannot talk like other People's.

Fool's Paradise. Also 9 fool-paradise.

1. A state of illusory happiness or good fortune; enjoyment based on false hopes or anticipations.

1462 W. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 457 II. 109, I wold not be in a folis paradyce. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* II. in Ashm. (1652) 28 For lewde hope is foolcs Paradyce. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 86 Thus my lady, not very wyse, Is brought in to folcs paradyse. 1687 BR. CARTWRIGHT in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 189 Populacy...is the Fool's Paradise. 1709 E. W. *Life of Donna Rosina* 148 Thus was an old experienc'd villain brought into a Fool's Paradyce. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. xxxii, You have been revelling in a fool's paradise of leisure. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 341 Love's fool-paradise Is out of date, like Adam's.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. xxix. 257 Those triangular glasses or prisms which some do call foolcs Paradyses.

Foolyie, *Sc.* var. of FOIL *sb.*¹

Foomart, -murt, var. forms of FOMART.

Foome, *obs.* form of FOAM.

Foon(e), *obs.* pl. of FOE.

Foord, *obs.* form of FORD.

Foore, var. of FORE *sb.* *Obs.*, a track.

Footh, *obs.* and *Sc.* form of FORTH.

Foos(e, *dial.* Also fews, fooz, fouse. The

House-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

17. H. ROBERTSON'S *School of Arts* I. 57 (Jam.) Take a quantity of house-leek commonly called foose.

Fooster (fū'stə), *Anglo-Irish*. Bustle.

Hence *Fooster v. intr.*, to bustle off.

1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 25 Where is it you're going, my colleen Beg, in all this foosther? 1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 153 Full of fun and fooster, like Mooney's goose. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* III. 56 The hen that had foosthered off with herself down the bog.

Foot (fut), *sb.* *Pl.* feet (fēt). Forms: *Sing.*

1-2 fōt, 3-4 fōt, *south.* vōt, 3-6 fote, fut, (3 fhote, fott, 5 fowte, foyte), 5-6 fotte, 5-7 foote, (7 foott), 8-9 *dial.* fit, 3-foot. *Sc.* 4-7 fute, (4 fut, 6 fuit), 6-fit. *Pl.* 1-2 fēt, fēet, fōtas, 2 flet, (*genit.* 1 fōta, 3 fote; *dat.* 1 fōtum, 3 fōten), 3-5 fet, (3 fett, fite, 4 fyte), 4-5 fete, (4 *Sc.* feyt, 5 feytt), 5-8 feete, (6 fette, fiete, 7 feeten), 5-6 fotes, (6 footes), 7 (9 in sense 22) foots, 4-feet. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fōt* str. masc. (*dat. sing. nom. and acc. pl. fēt*), corresponds to OFris. *fōt*, OS. *fōt*, *fuot*, (Du. *voet*), OHG. *fuoz*, (MHG. *vuoz*, mod.Gcr. *fuss*), ON. *fōtr*, (Sw. *fol*, Da. *fad*), Goth. *fōtus*. The OE. **fōt* (a consonant-stem) represents OArvan **pōd-*, which with the ablaut-variants **pēd-*, **pōd-*, is found with cognate senses in most of the Arvan langs.: cf. Skr. *pād* (*gen. padis*) foot, *pad* to go to, *padā* neut. footstep; Lith. *pėdà* footstep; Gr. *πούς* (Dor. *ἄολ. πῶς*), *gen. ποδός* foot, *πεζός* (:-*pedyós*) on foot; Lat. *pēs*, accus. *pēd-em* foot; ON. *fet* str. neut., step, foot as a measure, *feta* to make one's way, OE. *fat* str. neut., step, OHG. *fezzan* to go; see also FETTER *sb.* Possibly FET *v.*, FETCH *v.*, FETLOCK may belong to the same root.]

1. The lowest part of the leg beyond the ankle-joint.

Beowulf 745 (Gr.) Sona hæfde unflifigendes eal gefeormod fet and folma. c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* John xi. 2 Maria...gedrygde his foet mid herum fæx hire. a 1000 *Phoenix* 311 (Gr.) *Pæs fugles*...feawle fotas. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 And nailed þarto his fet, and his honden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 490 He vel of is palefrey, & brec is fot. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1766 William & þe mayde þat were white beres, gon forþ...fersly on here foure fet. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 359 Knychtis...Wndyr horses feyt defoulyt. 1434 MISYVN *Mending Life* x. 121 Sayntis feet ar to be waschyd for þai draw duste of þe erth. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 48 The fote to go, and hand to hold and rech. 1601 SHAKS. *Truel. N.* III. ii. 66 So much blood...as will clog the foote of a flea. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 228 Having flown with a Goshawk...till March, give her some good Quarry in her foot. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 52 No Spaniard...ever took a regular walk on his own feet—a walk for the sake of mere health. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 74 A foot has two offices, to bear up to and to hold firm. 1881 R. M'LAHLAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 144/1 Plantulæ (much marked in the feet of *Diptera*, which climb polished surfaces, &c., by means of them).

fig. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 191 It wanteth not the feete of sound reason to stand upon.

† *b.* In the oath or exclamation, *Christ's foot*, later's foot or simply foot. Cf. BLOOD 1 *e.* *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 596 Ey, Cristes fote! what wil ye do therwith? c 1600 *Distr. Emperor* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 212 Foote, man, let him be ten thousand preists and a will styll want somethynge. 1662 T. W. *Thorny Abbey* 13, 'S foot, doe you think we gave him warning.

† *c.* By some anatomists used for: The whole limb from the hip-joint to the toes. Also, *great foot*. (Cf. *great hand* for the whole upper limb.) *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Kij b, The great fote lasteth for the ioynt of the hukle...vnto the ferdest parte of the toes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 302 The foot is divided into fæmur...the tibia...and the foot extreme.

2. Viewed with regard to its function, as the organ of locomotion. In rhetorical and poetical use often (in sing. or pl.) qualified by adjs. denoting the kind of movement (as *swift*, *slow*, *stalthy*, etc.), or employed as the subject of verbs of motion.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xxxv[i]. 12 [11], (Spelm.) Ne cume me fot ofermodignysse. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 4 þe fame of a good man gas ferrere þan his fote may. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 400 Death, Which I did thinke, with slower foot came on. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 843 Tripping ebbe, that stole With soft foot towards the deep. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1780) II. 107 Eild wī wyly fit, Is wearing nearer bit by bit. 1833 SCOTT *Trienn.* III. xxiv, Foot of man...hath ne'er Dared to cross the Hall of Fear. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, I was not aware of your presence. Your foot is so light. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Dogs...swift of foot. 1878 BROWNING *La*

Saisiaz 18 Useful as is Nature, to attract the tourist's foot.

Proverb. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28939 (Cott. Galba) Gangand fote ay getes fode. 1670 *RAY Prov.* 262 A walking foot is ay getting.

Fig. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. vii. 7 Unless by using means I lame the foot Of our design. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 103 No man can come to me by the foot of a true faith except my Father. .inlighten his understanding.

b. Hence, a person as walking. *Obs. exc. dial.* in *first foot* (see *FIRST C.* 2); similarly † *evil foot*, one whom it is unlucky to meet. † Also (*rarely*) used simply for 'person'.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 29 Danne ðe cump eft sum euel . . ne relief ðu naht al swa sune. .seggeð þat hie inmetten euel fot, priest oder mune. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2273 He het hetterliche, anan wüden þe burh, bihefen hani, eue fot. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 19 What cursed foot wanders this wayes to night? 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Burrow Lawes* cxxxiv, He. .offers his awin fute for his pledge.

† 3. Power of walking or running. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20885 (Cott.) Petre. .to be cripeles he gaf þam fote. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1236 Alle þe folke of his affinite. .þat outhire fote had or fole to be flist foundid. c 1450 *HENRYSON Parl. Beistis* 32 Ay rynniss the Foxe, als lang as he fute has. [Similarly 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlix. 48]. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Inbr.* (1757) II. 123 Horses may alter as to their Speed or Foot (as 'tis called).

4. *ellipt.* Foot-soldiers; in early use † *men of foot*. Cf. *FOOTMAN* 1. Often immediately following an ordinal, 'regiment of' being omitted.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 245 Men of armes, and ix thousand Archers, beside men of fote. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. i. 186 Fifteene hundred Foot, fue hundred Horse. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib. x.* (1821) 120 The President was a Capitaine of Foot. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 3 Their Foot repulsed the same Body of Horse in three successive Charges. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 296 At the close of the reign of Charles the Second, most of his foot were musketeers. 1898 *TRIMEN Reg. Brit. Army* 89 Forty-Fourth Foot. .captured the Eagle of the 62nd French Infantry at Salamanca.

5. a. The end of a bed, a grave, etc., towards which the feet are placed. Formerly often *pl.*, now *sing.* (cf. sense 19).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+218 (Cott.) þat one at þe fote of þe graf, þat other at the hede. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 293 He. .bare it soft unto his beddes fete. c 1442 *HOCLEVE Min. Poems* (1892) 238 In a cofre at my beddes fete yee shul fynde hem. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 239 There was such another screen or raille at y^e fete of the bed. 1821 *KEATS Isabel* xxv, At her couch's foot Lorenzo stood. 1891 *LAW Rep.* Weekly Notes 201/1 His trousers . . were hanging over the foot of the bed.

b. The part of a stocking, etc. which covers the foot.

1577 *HARRISON England* ii. ix. (1877) 1. 206 He will carrie his hosen. .to save their feet from wearing. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy.* (1757) 112 A sort of knit buskins without feet to them. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 463/1 Silk [hose] with cotton feet.

II. 6. *Prosody*. [transl. of L. *pēs*, Gr. *πούς*; the term is commonly taken to refer to the movement of the foot in beating time.] A division of a verse, consisting of a number of syllables one of which has the ictus or principal stress.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 313 þæt pentimeteris byð þe todeald þæt vers on þam oðrum fet & byð gemet healf fot to lafe. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 147 Iuvenius þe preost wroot þe gospelles to þe chirche of Rome in vers of sixe feet. c 1550 B. GOOGE *Epit. T. Payre Poems* (Arb.) 72 Virgils verse hath greater grace in forrayne fote obtaynde, Than in his own. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 173 Some of them had in them more feete then the Verses would beare. 1700 *DRYDEN Pref. Fables* (Globe) 499 Some thousands of his verses. .are lame for want of half a foot. 1803 *COLERIDGE Metrical Feet* 3 Spondee. .strong foot! yea ill able Ever to come up with Dactyl trisyllable. 1846 *WRIGHT Ess. Mid. Ages* i. i. 14 The Saxons did not measure their verse by feet.

III. As a unit of measurement.

7. A lineal measure originally based on the length of a man's foot. (The English foot consists of 12 inches, and is $\frac{1}{3}$ of a YARD.) Hence, a measure of surface and of solid space (explicitly *square* or *superficial*, *cubic* or *solid foot*) equal to the content respectively of a square and a cube the side of which measures one foot.

Often in *sing.* when preceded by numerals.

a 1000 *LAVUS Æthelstan* iv. 5 in Thorpe I. 224. .ix. fota & ix. scafta munda & ix. bere-corna. c 1205 *LAY.* 21996 He is imeten a bræde, fif & twenti foten; fif fote he is deop. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 83 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 273 Fourti fet. .Into the see he made him lepe. 1459 *Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 309 A doore in brede iiij fote standard. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 35 Howe many footes every one of them be in length. 1624 *MASSINGER Parl. Love* v. i. I'll build A room of eight feet square. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 89 The Indigo Plant grows about two Foot high. 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 192 Our privateer. .outsailed her, running two feet for her one. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 87 Every foot of this tract is argillaceous wheat-land. 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Loom & Lugg* i. vii. 115 Who stood about five feet in their shoes. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* iv. App. A (ed. 2) 565 The linear Jersey foot is equivalent to only eleven English inches.

b. Used to express 'the least distance or space,' with *a*, *one* or a negative. † *Each foot*: all the way. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7526 (Cott.) Forth a fote ne moight he ga. *Ibid.* 15391 (Cott.) Fra þan he ran him ilk fote, ne yode he noight þe pas. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2361 He shal not have

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a fote of lond. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 239 He durst go no fote Lest they wold hyme sle. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. 23 He statur ere I rob a fote further. a 1800 *Lizie Lindsay* in Child *Ballads* viii. (1892) 265 Bonnie Lizie. .a fit furdur couldna win.

† c. Hence *Every foot* (and *anon*): incessantly.

1561 P. MORWYNG tr. *Compend. Josephus' Hist. Jeros* 56 b, Antipater made feastes enery fote [L. *singulis diebus*] for thy brother Pheroras and him selfe. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 243 Such a worke they made sometime in chafing and frying their bodies against a good fire, but every foot in bringing them abroad into the hot Sunne. 1639 *GENTILIS Servit's Inquis.* (1676) 855 The Inquisitors do every foot write to Rome. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccclviii. 434 This Man's Son would every foot and anon be taking some of his Companions into the Orchard. 1784 *CULLUM Hist. Harvested* 171 *Every Foot* anon every now and then.

8. A measure in tin-mining: (see quot. 1778).

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 13 b, They measure their black Tynne by. .the Foote. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.*, Foot, an ancient measure for black Tin, two gallons; now a nominal measure, but in weight 60 lb.

9. A measure in sizing grindstones (see quot.).

1844 *McCULLOCH Dict. Commerce* 615 They [grindstones] are classed in eight different sizes, called foets, according to their dimensions. .A grindstone foot is 8 inches: the size is found by adding the diameter and thickness together. Thus, a stone 56 inches diameter by 8 thick. .is an 8-foot stone.

IV. Something resembling a foot in function or position.

10. The lower (usually projecting) part of an object, which serves to support it; the base.

1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxvii. 10 Twenti pilers, with so feele brasun feet. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) ii. 10 Therefore made thei the Foot of the Cros of Cedre. 1509 *FISHER Fm. Serm. Hen. VII.* Wks. (1876) 274 He. .kyssed. .the lowest parte, the fote of the monstraunt. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iii. xv. Sij b, Admit BCD a pillar. .my desire is to knowe the waight of the fote. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xxx. 18 A Lauer of brasce, and his fote also of brasce. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. 214 You have seen this vase. .and . .the lines inscribed on the foot of it. 1875 *FORTNUM Majolica* iii. 31 Dishes. .with. .a projecting circular 'giretto' behind, forming a foot or base.

b. (See quot. 1892).

1869 *SIR E. REED Shipbuild.* vii. 121 The frames behind armour in this part of the ship terminate in a foot at the lower deck. 1892 *LOCKWOOD'S Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Foot, a base or flange which sustains a casting or structure.

11. a. *Zool.* Applied to various organs of locomotion or attachment belonging to certain invertebrate animals; in more precise technical language distinguished by special names, as *ambulacrum*, *podium*, *pseudopodium*, etc.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 177 The foot, or base by which the common coral is attached to the rocks. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 701/2 In. .the Conchiferous mollusks. .the foot constitutes a principal part of the body. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 551 The little animal. .is. .possessed of a 'foot,' often very long and moveable, by the aid of which it can crawl upon a solid surface. 1852 *DANA Crust.* 1. 10 Feet ambulatory or prehensile.

b. *Bot.* In various uses. The part (of a petal) by which it is attached; the part (of a hair) below the epidermis; also, in ferns, mosses, etc. (see quot. 1882).

1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. v. (1682) 35 The Foot of each Leaf being very long and slender. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 427 The foot is an organ by which the embryo attaches itself to the tissue of the prothallium, in order to draw nourishment from it. 1891 A. JOHNSTONE *Bot.* 44 The part within the epidermal surface developing into the foot, and the protruded portion into the body of the hair.

12. *Printing.* (See quotes.)

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* II. 376 Foot of the Letter, the Break-end of the Shank of a Letter. 1888 *SOUTHWARD in Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 698 The groove g divides the bottom of the type into two parts called the feet.

13. The extremity of the leg (of a pair of compasses, a chair, etc.).

1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* I. iii, Set one foote of the compasse in the verye point of the angle. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 206 Describe a Circle. .by placing one Foot in the prick-mark, and turning about the other Foot. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* iii. 25 Place one foot of the compasses in the quadrant NF.

14. Of a plough: (See quotes. and *Plough-Foot*).

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 4 A man maye temper for one thyng in two or three places, as for depnes. The fote is one. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. viii. 333/2 The Foot, is the piece of Hooked or Bended Wood, at the end of the Plow, under the Suck. 1846 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 72 If the foot was not wide, it would cut into the soil.

15. Of an organ pipe (see quotes.).

1852 *SEIDEL Organ* 78 The foot upon which the whole pipe rests. 1876 *HILES Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 25 The foot [of a wooden organ pipe] is a tube introduced at the bottom of the pipe; it serves as a support, and also as a conductor of the wind.

16. In a sewing-machine: The small plate which is pressed on the cloth to hold it steady.

1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Presser-foot.* 188. *Direct. Singer's 'Medium' Sewing Mach.*, Adjust the corder-foot to the presser-bar. .In placing each succeeding cord, guide the fabric with the last cord sewed in the second groove of the foot.

17. One of the marginal pieces forming a serrated edge round the carapace of the Hawkbill turtle; otherwise called 'hoofs' or 'claws'; in *pl.* the commercial name for the small plates of tortoise-shell which line the carapace.

V. The lowest part, bottom.

18. The lowest part or bottom of an eminence, or any object in an erect or sloping position, as a wall, ladder, staircase, etc. Chiefly governed by preps.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 On þe fot of þe dune þe men clepen munt oliuete. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2481 (Cott.) Vnder þe fote of mont mambre, þar he ches to seil his fee. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 65 At þe foot of þe hille mount Olympus. 1497 *BP. ALCOCK Mons Perfect.* Cijj, The fote [of the ladder] stode by hym. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 6 b, A man. .who was going to gather honny at the foote of a bush. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 485 And now at foot Of Heav'n's ascent they lift thir Feet. 1678 *Trial of Coleman* 44 At the Foot of the Staircase. 1717 *BERKELEY Let. Wks.* 1871 IV. 80 Torre del Greco, a town situate at the foot of Vesuvius. 1779 J. BURGOYNE *Let. to Constit.* (ed. 3) 15 Even the feet of the gallows, were resorted to for other recruits. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, The Foot of a Mast, is the lower end, or that which goes into the step. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. ii. 68 A forest of dark pines. .gathered like a cloud at the foot of the mountain.

b. The beginning or end of the slope (of a bridge).

c 1450 *Merlin* 227 Here be fore the yates at the brigge foote. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (an. 28) 160 b, Yo rebelles drave the citizens from the stoules at the bridge foote. 1739 *LABELYE Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* p. vi, Westminster-Bridge Foot. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 597 They passed this bridge, at the foot of which they met with an old blind man.

c. *Geom.* Foot of the perpendicular: (see quot.).

1840 *LARDNER Geom.* xii. 147 The point. .where the perpendicular meets the plane, is called the foot of the perpendicular.

d. *Naut.* (See quot. 1776.)

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. xviii. 495 We rolled up the foot of our Sail on a pole fastned to it. 1776 *FALCONER Dict. Marine*, Foot of a sail, lower edge or bottom. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 127 Carry up the foot.

19. The lower end, bottom (of a page or document, a class or list, a table, etc.). *At foot*: at the bottom (of a page).

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* iv. 142 Look in the Foot of the Table for the fifth Rhomb. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* II. 377 He claps the Fingers of his Left Hand about the Foot of the Page. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ix. 218 At the foot of the page. 1855 *THORPE Pref. to Beowulf* (1875) 8 Placing the proposed correction at foot. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 223 He was invited to take the foot of the table and help the cold salmon.

20. *Law.* Foot of a fine (AF. *fee*, Anglo-Lat. *pes*): that one of the 'parts' of a tripartite indenture recording the particulars of a fine (see *FINE sb.* 1 6 b), which remained with the court, the other two being retained by the parties.

When the undivided sheet was placed so that this counterfoil could be read, it was actually at the 'foot' of the parchment (the extant 'feet of fines' have therefore their indentation at the top); in the other two counterparts the direction of the writing was at right angles to that of the 'foot'. The expression *pes indenturae* 'foot of the indenture' also occurs. Horwood's suggestion, that the term (L. *pes*) arose from a misinterpretation of AF *pes*, *pais*, 'peace' is baseless.

[1293 in *Year Bks.* 21 & 22 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 221 E ke cele fin se leva tel an coram &c. nus vouchum le pee de la fin a garantye.] 1581 *Act 23 Eliz. c. 3* § 1 The Concorde, Note and Fote of everye suche Fyne. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* ii. § 8. 93 A document was drawn up, called in later times the foot, chirograph, or indenture of the fine. 1895 *POLLOCK & MAITLAND Hist. Eng. Law* I. 198 This 'final concord' or 'fine', will be drawn up by the royal clerks and one copy of it, the so-called 'Foot of the Fine', will remain with the Court.

21. What is written at the foot.

† a. The sum or total (of an account). *Obs.* 1480 *WARD. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 154 note, 'The foote of the deliverce of stuff'. 1520 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 8 In the ffoote of the same accompte xij^{li} xiiij^s vij^d. 1623 *BP. ANDREWES Serm. Nativ.* xvi. (1629) 148 So, it signifies to make the foot of an account. We call it the foot, because we write it below at the foot. 1692 *DRYDEN Cleomen.* iv. i, A trifling sum of Misery, New added to the foot of thy Account. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 346 ¶ 1 The generous man. .will soon find upon the foot of his account that he has sacrificed to fools.

† b. The refrain or 'chorus' (of a song). *To bear a foot*: to sing a refrain. *Obs.*

1552 *HULOET, Dittye synger*, or he that beareth y^e fote of the songe, *presenter* [sic]. c 1568 in *Lancham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 127 Here entrench Moros. .Synging the foote of many Songes, as foolles were wont. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* 777 A souldior. .sung a dolefull dittie whereunto his fellows sighing bare a foot. 1621 *MOLLE Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. ii. 322 In praise of him certayne jygges were made which the yong lads vsed to sing. .the foot of them was this; A thousand, thousand, thousand, we. .[etc.].

22. (Plural *foots*). That which sinks into and lies upon the bottom; bottoms, dregs; the refuse in refining oil, etc.; coarse sugar. Cf. *foot grease*, *sugar*.

1560 *Let.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 306 Much of this Waxe had a great foote. .You must cause the foote to bee taken off before you doe weigh it. 1644 *NYE Gunnery v.* (1647) 11 Fill up the Barrel with earth. .afterwards pour. .clean water upon the earth. .then pull out the Taps or Spigots. .and let the water drop out of that vessel into another. .this water when it hath dropped twice, is called water of Foot. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 91 They raise the foot of the oyl, so that thick and thin goes together. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 318 The bottoms or foets of oil. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., Lump sugar is 13d. a pound, foets moist 9d. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, 51

Foots, dregs, sediment. This here cyder 'ont suit me, there's to much voots in it.

VI. Footing, standing, basis.

†23. Foothold, standing-ground. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 148/1 Their getting foot may be to their owne destruction. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Cleris & Lozin* 113 Hinder new love from getting foot in her heart. 1662 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 19 Considering also how far that Philosophy has already got foot in Christendom.

†24. The footing, basis, understanding, totality of conditions or arrangements, on which a matter is established; the agreed or understood position or status which a person or thing occupies in relation to another. = FOOTING *vbl.* sb. 8. *Obs.*

1559 JEWEL *Let. to Bullinger* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. x. 131 Religion was restored on that foot on which it stood in King Edwards time. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2116/1 The Salaries of all Officers... are likewise retrenched. The Councils... are to be reduced to the foot they were upon in the Year 1621. 1707 FREINO *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 7 Matters were set upon a new Foot. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think.* in *Math.* Wks. 1871 III. 325 If you defend Sir Isaac's notions... it must be on the rigorous foot of rejecting nothing. 1745 P. THOMAS *Voy. S. Seas* 305 The Viceroy... found he expected to be received on the same Foot with himself. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 278 Boit... was upon so low a foot, that he went into the country, and taught children to draw. 1767 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 IV. 9, I wish all correspondence was on the foot of writing and answering when one can. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* ix. 727 When he should stand on equal foot beside The man he wronged.

†b. On the foot of: on the ground of. *Obs.*

1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 84 He laid the Sin of the Jews upon this Foot, viz., That they rejected him, after he had made good of his Divine Mission. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. viii. 259 The Prince excused his own inapplication on the foot of idleness.

†25. Standard rate of calculation or valuation.

Under foot: below standard value. *Obs.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Fviiij b, Vse one Foote or Standard of money in your account in your Leager. 1594 *Death of Usurie* 12 The man beeing driuen to distresse, sels his corne farre vnder foote. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* I. 44 Not deem'd a pen'worth under foot. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 80 He must pay twenty per Cent. more for all the Commodities he buys with the Money of the new Foot. 1726 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* iv. (1871) 137, I know money is at present on a very high foot of exchange. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. i. iv. 195 The disparity between the ancient and modern measures which it is hard to estimate on a fixed and certain foot.

VII. Phrases.

26. a. **† To catch or have by the foot:** to catch as in a trap; to hold fast, keep from flying. **† To give** (a person) **a foot:** to trip (him) up. **† To have one foot in the grave:** to be near death.

1550 LATIMER *Serm.* Fruitf. *Serm.* (1571) 90b, In answering him to this they would have caught him by the foote. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* I. ii, When one foot's in the grave. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power* Parl. i. (ed. 2) 52 The English Armies disband themselves, as dreaming they had now good fortune by the foote. 1767 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* V. 15 Harry, giving him a slight foot, laid him on the broad of his back. 1886 J. PAVN *Luck Darrells* xv, He has twenty thousand a year. And one foot in his grave.

b. In adv. phr.: **† Feet against (or to) feet,** said with reference to the Antipodes. **Foot to foot:** with one's foot against an opponent's; in close combat. **† (To come in) foot and hand:** stepping forward and dealing a blow at the same time. **Feet first:** see FIRST a. 3 b. (*With one's*) **feet foremost:** lit., hence also 'as a corpse'.

c 1400 MAUNOEVE. (1830) xvii. 182 Thei that dwellyn under us, ben feet azenst feet. 1553 EDEN *Decades* viii, The Antipodes (that is) such as go fiete to fiete ageynst us. 1596 SHAKS. i Hen. IV, II. iv. 241 [These] Began to giue me ground: but I followed me close, came in foot and hand. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 879 They encountered one another, not with their missive weapons onely... but with their drawne swords foot to foot. 1606 SHAKS. *Aut. & Cl.* III. vii. 67 Fighting foot to foot. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 27 They never enter St. Denys but with their Feet foremost. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 384 Hans, Morton and myself crawled feet-foremost into our buffalo-bag. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65. 350 It [the disease]... had carried him out with his feet foremost.

c. **† To find or know the length of** (a person's) **foot:** to discover or know his weaknesses, so as to be able to manage him. **† To measure another man's foot by one's own last:** to measure others by one's own standard, to judge others by oneself.

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 290 You shal not know the length of my foote, vntill by your cunning you get commendation. 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terevce* 70 He measures an other mans foote by his owne last. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. 15 (1643) 156 Persons who can humour them, and finde the length of their foote. 1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxv, Farmer Greenacre's eldest son... had from his earliest years taken the exact measure of Miss Thorne's foot.

27. With reference to standing. (**To be, jump up**) **upon** or (**to raise**) **to one's feet:** in, into or to a standing position. **† To be on one's feet:** to be able to stand; hence, in health. **† To set** (a person) **on his feet,** to make his position or means of living secure. **† To carry** (a person) **off his feet:** (fig.) to 'carry away' with enthusiasm, or the like. **† To drop or fall on one's feet:** see FALL v. 64 b. **† To keep one's feet:** to stand or walk upright or

without falling. **† To stand upon one's own feet or its own foot:** to rely on one's own resources; (of a thing) to be judged on its merits.

c 1440 Generydes 44 Vppe vppon his fete he was a non. c 1500 *Melusine* xxiii. 156 Make here byfore me the feste as that I were now on my feet. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 67 I move... that you would leave Serjeant Dendy's right to stand upon its own foot. 1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husb.* iv. 146 A sixth [hundred pounds] would set her once more upon her feet. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 The bishops... hastened to raise the king to his feet. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 301 He could not keep his feet in a breeze. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* III. 145 He positively carried me off my feet for a few minutes that evening.

28. With reference to placing the feet. **† To put one's foot down:** to take up a firm position. **† To put (set) one's foot (down) upon:** to have nothing to do with; to repress firmly. **† To put a foot upon:** ? to get an unfair advantage of, to wrong. **† To put one's foot in or into it:** to get into difficulties or trouble; to blunder (*colloq.*). **† To set one's foot by or to** (another or another's): to engage in combat with.

1536 St. *Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 506 No man can or dare set his fote by ours in proving of the contrary. c 1609 HIERON *Wks.* (1624) I. 7 Saint Paul... would not haue feared for profession of Religion, to set his foot to him that was holiest. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 23 May, I had a fray with Sir J. Minnes in defence of my Will in a business where the old Coxcomb would have put a foot upon him. 1798 *Gent. Mag. in Spirit Pub. Frills.* (1799) II. 57 The General had put his foot into it again. 1823 'BEE' *Slang* s. v. 'To put one's foot in it,' to make a blunder on the wrong side; to get into a scrape by speaking. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xii, I put my foot into it (as we say), for I was nearly killed. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 65 Wolsey set his foot upon this plan. 1886 J. PAVN *Luck Darrells* xxvi, She... put her foot down... upon the least symptoms of an unpleasantry.

b. **† To set or put (one's) foot at, in, into, † off, on, † out of** (a place).

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 222 I shall never sette fote there. 1542 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 46 It was a foule shame for a physosphier to sette his foote into any hous where bawderie wer kepte. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* (an 15) 237 b, Whom if you permitte once to set but one foote, out of your power... there is no mortal creature able... to deliver hym from death. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 251/2 Sims which haue set in foote. 1596 SPENSER *State Trct.* 81 In some places of the same they haue put foote. 1596 SHAKS. i Hen. IV, III. ii. 95 When I from France set foot at Rauenspurgh. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. vi, I was never to set my foot off this island. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v, Since first thou didst set foot within the city. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *U. S. Hist.* v. 38 Columbus was not the first to set foot on the mainland.

29. With reference to walking or running. **a.** (**To go**) **on one's own feet or † foot:** walking. **† To pull foot** (*colloq.*): to run away, be off. **† On the foot of:** ready to start upon. **† To set foot forward:** to advance; also to quicken one's pace. **† To set on one's foot:** to start on the way; depart. **† To shov the feet:** to depart. **† Give me your foot:** let me see you go. **† To take one's foot in one's hand:** to depart; also, to make a journey. **† To take to one's feet** (or **† foot**): to use the feet, go on foot, to walk as opposed to 'ride.' (*Mr.*) **Foot's horse** (jocularly): one's feet.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3246 Quen fortune foundis him fra and him be fete schewis. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 12 Oft falsett rydis with ane rowt, Quhen trewth gois on his fute about. 1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 473 Throu Ingland theif, and tak the to thy fute. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* (an. 1) 18 He... never set fote forward during the first .ij. monethes, for the reysing of the siege. 1575 J. STILL *Gammer Gurton* iv. ii, Go softly, make no noyse, giue me your foote sir John, Here will I waite vpon you, tyl you come out anone. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* III. xxvii. (1609) 106 Willing them to set foot forward, to mend their pace and make speed. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 332 Set on your foote, And... I follow you. 1605 — *Macb.* II. iii. 131 *Doual.* Let's away, Our Teares are not yet brew'd. *Mal.* Nor our strong Sorrow Vpon the foot of Motion. 1755 SMOLLETT *Don Quix.* IV. i. 232 Andrew... made his bows, and as the saying is, took his foot in his hand. 1779 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* 19 June, I took to my feet and ran away. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 109 One of my ladies chose to pull foot, and did not return... till this morning. 1864 BURTON *Cairngorm* 5 The kind of scenes he may alight on if he 'take his feet in his hands'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 946/1 The privilege of taking this trip on 'foot's horse'.

b. With reference to 'pace'. **† To have leaden feet:** to move very slowly. **† To have the foot of:** to be more speedy than. (**To move**) **at a foot's pace:** at walking pace. **† To run a good, etc. foot** (of a horse): to run at a good pace, run at his best pace. **† To put** (or **set**) **the** (or **one's**) **best foot first, foremost** or **forward:** see BEST a. 5. **† The better foot before:** at one's best pace. **† To put the wrong foot before:** to make a blunder.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 192 Come on my Lords, the better foote before. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 4 Thou putst the wrong foote before. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 141 Though God haue leaden feet, and commeth slowly to execute wrath. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 164 Hee is still setting the best foot forward. 1737 BRACKEN *Farricry Impr.* (1757) II. 123 A large, nimble, strong, well-moving Horse, that would run a pretty good Foot. 1785 BURNS *To Davie* xi, And then he'll hilch, and stilt, an' jump, And rin an unco fit. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 362 Thus we proceeded crawling along at a foot's pace.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 373 We had to put our best foot foremost. 1856 LEVER *Martin's of Cro' M.* 133 I threw out a 'tenpenny' in the midst. The 'blind' fellow saw it first, but the 'lame cripple' had the foot of him, and got the money!

c. With the sense of 'step'. **† To miss one's foot:** to take a wrong step. **† Foot by** (for, with) **foot:** step by step, gradually; keeping step together; also fig. **† To change foot or feet:** see CHANGE v. 9. **† To have a good foot on the floor** (Sc.): 'to dance well' (Jam.).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 143/1300 Send with us fot with fot ane legat. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Maunode* IV. lxi. (1869) 205 *pe olde also, foot bi foot, comen bider.* 1535 STEWART *Crou. Scot.* II. 378 Fit for fit to Forfar all tha fuir. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 347/2 Hee that walketh with a straight foote... will not fetch many windleses to drawne neere to God. 1626 A. COOK in *Abp. Usher's Lett.* (1686) 373 Your Lordship had need now to do something; for few go with a right foot, and the Enemies are many. 1631 VEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 216 Anselme... followed his predecessors steps almost foot by foot. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxvi, She jumpet, But mist a fit, an' in the pool Out-owre the lugs she plumpet.

30. Expressing position relatively to the feet. **a.** **At** (a person's) **feet** or **† foot:** low on the ground close to him; also, fig., in the attitude of supplication, homage, subjection or discipleship; similarly **to come, etc. to a person's feet;** before, beside one's feet, etc. See FALL v. 20.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vii. 38 And stod bihianda æt fotum his mid tæherum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Ða ileaffullen brohton heore gersum and leiden heo et þere apostlan fotan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9599 (Cott.) Be-for þe king fote sco stode. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xxii. 3 A man Jew... norischid forsoth in this citie bisydis the feet of Gamaliel. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 550 He cast hymself to the fete of hym. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 92, I would my daughter were dead at my foot. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Ded. Wks. 1871 I. 133 To lay this treatise at your lordship's feet. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiii. 28 The bloody Hector stretch'd before thy feet. 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 203 The royal bear-ward... lodged a formal complaint at the feet of her majesty. 1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxvii, It was all very well to have Mr. Slope at her feet. 1895 *Bookman Oct.* 23/1 The lessons that he had learnt at the feet of Mazarin.

b. **† (To follow) at or to foot:** closely. **† To foot and hand:** in close attendance, ready to render service (cf. 'to wait upon one hand and foot'). **With a foal at** (her) **foot:** said of a mare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24031 (Cott.) We folud þam to fote. *Ibid.* 6394 (Gött.) Ðar had þai watir in wildernes land, Plente for men, to fhote and hand. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lviii, I 30 cummawunde To serue him wele to fote and honde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 56 Follow him at foote. 1612 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 10, 5 of them [mares] had horse colts at their feet. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/6 Two excellent brood mares, with foals at foot.

c. **Under or beneath a person's foot or feet:** fig. in subjection to him, at his mercy or at his absolute disposal. Cf. 33.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* viii. 8 [6] All ðu underdeodes under fotum his. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Al eorðlic þing ure drihten dude under his fotan. a 1225 *Juliana* 60 Pu... wurpe under hare fet hare fan alle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV, III. i. 63 Who... layd his Loue and Life vnder my foot. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chrou. Barset* III. vii. Mr. Crawley was now but a broken reed, and was beneath his feet.

31. (**To sell corn**) **on the foot:** 'to sell it along with the straw before it is thrashed off' (Jam.).

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 330 The value sold on the foot is in general 8d. 1812 *Agric. Surv. Stirling* iv. 104 The tenant, shall not sell his victual upon the foot, as it is called, or with the straw.

32. On foot. (See also AFOOT.) **a.** On one's own feet, walking or running, in opposition to *on horseback*, etc. **† Also, of, upon foot.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6267 (Cott.) He folud wit ost on hors and fote. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 90 The is better on fote gon, then wycked hors to ryde. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2397 When Gii seye the douke of fot. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 356 So faire freikes vppon fote was ferly to se. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 238 The Englishmen... made three battayles on foote. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 941 Treading the crude consistence, half on foot, Half flying. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, I drove up... (fearful of being late, or I should have come on foot).

b. In motion, stirring, astir (in opposition to *sitting still*, or the like).

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 679 When thou hast on foot the purblind hare, Mark... How he outruns the wind. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. iii. 49 The Centurions, and their charges... to be on foot at an hours warning. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 99 When the Hare is started and on foot. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 161 Every body in Jamaica is on foot by six in the morning. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 280 Though I got very close up to my game, they were on foot before I saw them.

c. In active existence, employment, or operation.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 757 Since loues argument was first on foote, Let not the cloud of sorrow justle it. 1651 W. G. tr. *Corvel's Inst.* 190 Unless the lease which is on foot... be within three yeares of expiring. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 6 Those Gentlemen who set on Foot the Royal Society. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 283 Nothing seems to me more wild... than the subscriptions now on foot. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 212 Terms for years, which are kept on foot by purchasers... are not barred by fine. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 264 If, then, a King

were to retain the troops on foot without a Mutiny Bill. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsef* xlvii. The bishop had decided to put on foot another investigation.

33. Under foot. (Sometimes written as one word.) **a.** Beneath one's feet; often to trample or tread under foot (also *† feet*), in lit. sense, also fig. to oppress, outrage, contemn. *† To bring, have under foot*: to bring into, hold in subjection. *† To cast under foot*: to ruin.

c 1205 LAY. 11693 Dis lond. .he. .haefde al vnder fot. c 1305 *Pilate* 49 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 112 If he bat lond chastep wel: and bringep vnder fote. c 1420 HOCCEVE *Compl.* 13 Deathe vnder fote shall hym thrise adowne. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arh.) 161 Dissention. .hathe caste under foote. .the. .riches of many cities. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 209 From thy Burgonet Ile rend thy Beare, And tread it vnder foot with all contempt. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 12 He never deserted it till both it and he were over-run and trod under foot. 1652 WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 260 They trampled under feet all private considerations. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Two Voy.* 308 They [elephants] would have tramp'd under foot. *Mod. colloq.* It is not raining, but it is very wet under foot.

b. Naut. 'Under the ship's bottom; said of an anchor which is dropped while she has headway' (Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*); also of the movement of the tide, etc. Also, *† to have a good etc. ship under foot* (i. e. to be sailing in such a ship).

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 79 This Cable had laine slacke vnder-foot. 1670 WOOD in *Hacke Coll. Voy.* iii. (1699) 61 It must . . be a bad Port in Winter, when . . a Storm blows at West . . and a Tide of Ebb under Foot. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* x. (1840) 166 Running cheerfully before the wind, and with a strong tide or eddy under foot. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy.* (1757) 321, I had a pretty good ship under foot, though she made but a poor figure. 1804 CAPT. DUFF in *Naval Chron.* XV. 281 We have a good comfortable ship under foot. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 180 The Pilot. .dropped the port anchor under foot.

VIII. attrib. and Comb.

34. a. simple attrib., as *foot-clamper*, -gear, -muscle, -part, -shackle, -wear, -wound.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxii. 273 Pointed staves, *foot-clampers, and other apparatus for climbing ice. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. i. viii. Their *foot-gear testified no higher than the ankle to the muddy pilgrimage. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 250 The *foot-muscles. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Nov. The nave. .is in form of a cross, whereof the *foot-part is the longest. 1848 CRAIG, **Foot-shackles*, fetters, shackles for fixing the feet. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, If values were based upon present quotations of leather, an advance would be necessary upon several descriptions of *foot-wear. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Vlesches fondunge mei heon iefned to *uot wunde.

b. In the sense of 'on foot', 'going on foot', as *† foot-chapman*, -comer, -excursion, -farer, -fight, -hawker, -messenger, -party, -passenger, -people, -robber, -servant, -tour, -traveller, -walker, -wandering; *foot-faring*, -running adjs.

1584 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spald. Club) II. 54 That no extraneat *fut chopmane copair resort to this town fra this furth. 1811 COLERIDGE in *Souther's Life Bell* (1844) II. 645 The entrance . . is disagreeable even to *foot-comers. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 148 He was absent with some friends on a *foot excursion. 1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* I. vi. 95 Dividing his attention between the *footfarer and moon. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 190 Half a dozen *footfaring students from Aberdeen. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 171 So hegan our *foot-fight. 1884 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* III. 38 The revenue from the *foot-hawkers' licences. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 601 *Foot Messengers of Arms, are such *Foot Servants, as are employed by the Heralds of Arms. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 252 The ice had baffled three organized *foot-parties. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 3) 34 When *foot-passengers are knocked down by carriages. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* ii. (1810) 114 My Indians and *foot people were yet in the rear. 1754 *Scoundrel's Dict.* 29 The Low-Pad, or *Foot-robber. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i. 62 A *foot-running slave. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii. He was going away on his customary *foot tour. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* (1850) 152 *Foot-travellers side by side. .we pursued Our journey. 1751 HUME *Princ. Morals* iv. 71 note, Amongst *Foot-walkers, the Right-hand entitles a Man to the Wall. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1852) 62 The fastings, the *footwanderings, and the preachings of Christ.

c. esp. in sense 'of or pertaining to infantry', as *† foot-arms*, *† -band*, *† -barracks*, *† -company*, *† -drill*, *† -officer*, *† -soldier*, *† -troop*. Also FOOT-FOLK, GUARDS.

1662 *Protests Lords* I. 26 For assessing all persons mentioned therein for horse, arms, and *foot-arms. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 26 A Capitaine of Infanterie, or *foot-hand. 1835 D. BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 157 Artillery-barracks, Horse-barracks, and *Foot-barracks. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* lxvii. (1643) 178 The severall motions and grounds, for the disciplining of a *foot company. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 43 The position of the man as in *Foot-drill. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 96 [Monk] had the reputation of a very good *Foot-Officer. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxix. 155 Seauen Earles, nine hundred Horse, and of *Foot-souldiers more. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 133 The treatment . . shown to the foot-soldier of England by the nobles. 1579 FENTON *Guicciardi* (1618) 271 The French. .discouered the *foot-troopes of the Genoways.

d. In sense 'for the use of persons going on foot', 'serving for foot-traffic', as *foot-passage*, -pavement, -road, -track, -walk; also, *foot-boat*, -bridge in 35 below, and FOOT-PATH, -WAY.

1789 BRAND *Newcastle* I. 15 Convenient *foot-passages have lately been opened out on each side of this gate. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* II. 528 When he had got down on the *foot-pavement, he called out 'fare you well'. 1863

KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 276 Numbers of spectators . . crowded the foot-pavement. 1784 BAGE *Barham D.* I. 220 [He] saw a well dressed young woman. .take the *foot road down to the river side. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmorole* 125, I thought I would. .quit the beaten *foot-track, and strike boldly across country. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. ix. 166 Leaving him to sidle along the *footwalk.

e. In the names of various appliances worked by the foot, as *foot-bellows*, *blower*, -drill, -hammer, -lathe, -lever, -press, -vise.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 901/2 *Foot-bellows. 1884 W. A. ROSS *Blowpipe* 1 A *foot-blower. 1892 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.* (ed. 2), *Foot-drill, a light drilling machine driven by a treadle. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art.* I. 58 *Foot lathes. 1892 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.* (ed. 2), *Foot Lever, a lever worked by the pressure of the foot alone.

f. objective, etc., as *foot-binder*, -kisser, -swather, -washer, -wiper; *foot-failing*, -firm, adjs.; instrumental, as *† foot-tempered* adj.; locative, etc., as *foot-feathered*, -founded, -gilt, -lame, (also -lame-ness) adjs.; also, *footward* adv.

1886 *Wanderings in China* I. 168 *Foot-hinders. .women whose profession it is to produce this horrible distortion. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode Wks.* (Grosart) 9/1 To march vpon the Seas *foot-failing floor? 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 331 *Foot-feathered Mercury. 1813 'ÆDITHUS' *Metrical Remarks* 29 The *foot-firm sand Stretches its lengthened course along the land. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* 227 A poor old Man, *foot-founder'd and alone. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 280 *Foot-gilt with all the hlossom-dust of those Deep meadows. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 1085 Born foot-washer and *foot-wiper, nay *Foot-kisser to each comrade of you all. c 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 194 Sixti thousand on a day hue madden *fot lome. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 264 Ibid. 335 Thus knihtshipe [is] acloied and waxen al fot lame. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 347 He [a horse] was struck with *foot-lame-ness. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* iii. ¶ 6 Your nose-borers, *feet-swathers, .would all want bread, should their neighbours want vanity. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 182 Wel *foote-tempred mortar theron trete. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 211 Cecrops. .(what if thy dimensions end *Footward in a wily serpent?) 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Caull.* lxiv. 66 That footward-fallen apparel. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. li. 14 If we could be preacher, precentor, doorkeeper, pew-opener, *footwasher . . all in one.

35. Special comb.: *foot-ale dial.* (see quot.); *† foot-and-half-foot a.*, sesquipedalian; *foot-and-mouth disease*, 'a febrile affection of horned cattle and some other animals, communicable also to man' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); *foot-bank Fortif.* = BANQUETTE (see also quot. 1626); *foot-base Arch.*, 'the moulding above the plinth of an apartment' (Ogilvie); *† foot-bass*, an instrument on which a bass is played by the feet (see quot.); *foot-bath*, *† (a)* a 'wash' for the feet; *† (b)* the act of bathing the feet; *† (c)* a vessel in which the feet are bathed; *foot-bearing Mech.*, a bearing for the foot of a vertical shaft: cf. FOOT-STEP; *† foot-bench* = BANQUETTE; *† foot-blast*, the blast produced by bellows worked with the foot; *† foot-boat*, a ferry-boat for foot-passengers only; *foot-bone*, the tarsus; *foot-bridge*, *(a)* a bridge for foot-passengers; *† (b) Mech.* (see quot. 1872); *† foot-clapper*, a dancer; *† foot-coal* (see quot.); *foot-cushion*, *(a)* a cushion for the feet; *† (b) Entom.* a pulvillus; *foot-dirt* = *foots* (see *Foot sb.*); *foot-drain*, a shallow drain; cf. *foot-trench*; *† foot-fast*, a prisoner; *† foot-fastness*, captivity; *† foot-follower*, an attendant (transl. L. *pedisequus*, -seque); *foot-free*, *a.* and *adv.*, with the foot or feet free; *foot-gang*, *(a)* 'a long, narrow chest, extending alongside a wooden bed; *† (b)* as much ground as one can move on' (Jam.); *† foot-geld* (see quot. 1641); *† foot-gin*, a snare for the feet; *† foot-glove*, a kind of shoe; *foot-grease* (see quot.); *† foot-grene* = *foot-gin*; *foot-guard*, a guard or protection for the foot; *foot-halt*, a disease which attacks the feet of sheep; *foot-hedge* (see quot.); *foot-hill*, a hill lying at the foot of a mountain or mountain-range; *foot-hole*, a hole in which to place the foot (in climbing); *† foot-husk* (see quot.); *foot-iron* (see quot.); *foot-jaw*, one of the anterior limbs of crustacea and other arthropoda which are modified so as to assist in mastication; *foot-key*, an organ pedal; *foot-knave* = FOOTMAN; *† foot-land-raker*, a foot-pad; *foot-length*, *Angling* (see quot.); *foot-level* (see quot.); *foot-ley*, *dial.* (see quot. 1881); *foot-licker*, 'a slave, an humble fawner, one who licks the foot' (J.); so *foot-licking ppl. a.*; *foot-line*, *(a) Printing* (see quot.); *† (b) Fishing*, 'the lead-line or lower line of a net or seine' (*Cent. Dict.*); *foot-loose a.*, free to move the feet, untrammelled; *† foot-maid*, *† -maiden*, a female attendant; *foot-maker Glass-making* (see quot. 1881); *† foot-match*, a running- or walking-match; *foot-muff*, a muff for keeping the feet warm; *† foot-nail*, some kind of nail; *† foot-organ* (cf. *foot-bass* above); *foot-ornament Arch.* (see quot.); *† foot-*

pack, a pedlar's pack; *foot-pad*, a pad to protect the foot of a horse (Knight); also *Entom.* = *foot-cushion* (*Cent. Dict.*); *foot-page*, a boy attendant or servant; *foot-pan*, *(a)* a foot-bath; *† (b)* a foot-warmer; *foot-peat* (see quot. and cf. *breast-peat*); *foot-piece Mining* (see quot.); *† foot-pimp*, a pimp in attendance; *foot-plate* (see quot.); *foot-plough*, a plough without a wheel, a *swing-plough*; *† foot-poet* (after *foot-man*, etc.: see quot.); *foot-post*, a letter-carrier or messenger who travels on foot; postal delivery by means of such carriers; *foot-pound Mech.*, the quantity of energy required to raise a weight of one pound to the height of one foot; *foot-poundal*, a unit consisting of the energy of a pound weight moving at the rate of one foot per second; *foot-race*, a race run by persons on foot, a running-match; so *foot-racing vbl. sb.*; *foot-rail*, *(a)* a rail (*esp.* a bar or cross-piece connecting the legs of a table or seat) upon which the feet are rested; *† (b)* (see quot. 1874); *† (c)* (see quot. 1867); *† (d)* var. form of FOOTRILL; *foot-rest*, a bench, stool, or the like, used for supporting a person's feet; *foot-room*, space in which to move the feet; *foot-rope Naut.*, *(a)* the bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed; *† (b)* a rope extended beneath a yard upon which the sailors stand when furling or reefing; *foot-rot*, an inflammatory disease of the foot in cattle and sheep; whence *foot-rotting* (vbl. sb.), treating sheep that have the foot-rot; *foot-rule*, a measuring rule one foot long; *foot-rut Agric.* (see quot.); *foot-scent Hunting*, the scent of a trail; *foot-screw* (see quot.); *† foot-seam* (see quot.); *foot-seine* (see quot.); *foot-set* (see quot. 1854 and cf. *foot-hedge*); *foot-sheet*, a sheet formerly used to sit upon while dressing or undressing; also, 'a narrow sheet spread across the foot of a bed' (Jam. *Suppl.*); *foot-side Sc.* *(a) adj.*, (of a garment), reaching to the feet; *† (b) adv.*, step for step; *phr. to keep foot-side*, to keep pace (*with*); *foot-slope*, the slope at the foot of a hill; *foot-space-rail Naut.* (see quot.); *† foot-spore*, the mark or print of a foot; *† foot-stake*, a base or support; *foot-stay*, a stay or rest for the feet; *foot-stick Printing* (see quot. 1888); *† foot-stock*, *(a)* a kind of fulling-stocks used by hatters; *† (b)* a step or stool for the feet; *† (c) Naut.* (see quot. 1598); *foot-stone*, *† (a)* a base, pedestal; *† (b)* the foundation-stone of a building; *† (c)* the stone at the foot of a grave; *foot-stove*, a stove to warm the feet; *† foot-strife*, strife or contention in running; *foot-stroke*, a stroke at the foot of a letter; *foot-stump* = *foot-tubercle*; *foot-sugar* = *foots*: see *Foot sb.* 22; *† foot-team*, ('apparently' the end of the drawing-gear which is fastened to a plough or harrow, (Skeat); *foot-ton*, the amount of energy capable of raising a ton weight to the height of one foot; *foot-tramp*, the tramp of the feet, also a tramp or expedition on foot; *† foot-trap*, *(a)* a trap or snare for the feet; *† (b)* the stocks; *foot-trench*, a shallow trench (cf. *foot-drain*); *foot-tubercle* (see quot.); *foot-valve*, (in a steam-engine) the valve between the air-pump and condenser; *foot-waling Naut.* (see quot.); *foot-wall Mining*, the wall or side of rock which is under a vein or lode; *foot-warmer*, a contrivance for keeping the feet warm, *esp.* while travelling; *foot-washing*, the washing of another's feet, *esp.* as a religious observance; also, locally as a wedding-ceremony; *foot-weir*, some kind of weir; *† foot-wharf*, (see quot.); *† foot-wise adv.*, with the feet first, footling; *† foot-withy*, a shackle for the foot of an animal; *foot-wobbler slang*, a foot-soldier; *foot-work*, *† (a)* attrib. in *footwork silk* (meaning); *† (b)* a work to protect the foot of a structure; *† (c) Football*, 'work' done with the feet, dribbling and kicking; *foot-worn a.*, *(a)* worn by the feet; *† (b)* worn or wearied as to the feet, footsore.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Foot-ale, an old Custom amongst Miners, when a Man enters first into Work, to pay his first Days Wages for Ale. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, s.v. *Footing*, A stranger. .will generally be asked to 'stand his foot-ale'. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Prol. With . . helpe of some few *foot-and-halfe-foote words. 1862 *Edin. Vet. Rev.* IV. 506 Cows affected with the 'foot and mouth disease. 1626 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. ii. 13 They laid on the salt. .on the *foot-banke (of the altar), and on the top of the Altar. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Foot-bank* or *Foot-step*. .a Step. .under a Parapet, or Breast-work; upon which the men get up to Fire over it. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. xvi. 275 The footbank has crumbled away to such an extent that only a few inches in breadth remain. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1853) II. 75, I have lately examined a *foot-bass newly invented. .It is placed on the floor, and the harpsichord. .is set over it, the foot acting in concert on

that, while the fingers play on this. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 357/2 Take Oaken-leaves M. iij. Saulte M. j. make therof a *footebath. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Foot-bath*, a pan in which to wash the feet. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Foot*. In *Mech.*, the lower end of an upright or vertical shaft, and which works in a foot-step, or *foot-bearing. 1629 *S'heretogenbosh* 19 Trenches with double bankets or *feet benches. 1622 MALVNES *Anc. Lavo-Merch.* 273 Vent. for the Litargium. as it is cast vp by the *Foot-blast. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* I. 64 The Romans knew only the weak powers of the foot-blast. 1579 DRE *Diary* (Camden) 6 The *fote-bote for the ferry at Kew was drowned and six persons. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antig.* 430 *Foot-boat*. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 58 The thigh-bone, legge, *foot-bone, and claws of Birds. 1833 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 23 The tarsus, or foot-bone. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 31 There lay ouer the same a tree for a *fote byrde. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* 1. 802 The foot-bridge fail'd—he plung'd beneath the deep. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* (ed. 2). *Foot Bridge*, an arched bridge which carries a footstep bearing. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* ii. xix. 120 For your *Foot-clappers, I say nothing, you would wonder to see vm bestirre themselves. 1712 F. BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 A coarse sort of Coal, called the *Foot-Coal. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 884 He said shete ouer sprad So hat it keuer be *fote coschyn and chayere. 1816 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 257 Foot cushions (*pulvilli*). 1811 EAST *Reports* XIII. 523 Before . . oil is delivered, it is the constant custom . . for a broker, to attend to make a minute of the *foot-dirt and water in each cask. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 285 To receive the surface-water from *foot-drains laid out upon the surface of the morass. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxviii[i]. 11 Inga in bi sight to seene Sighynge of *fote-festes pat beene. *Ibid.* civ. [cv.] 18 Pai meked of him fete bare, In *fote-festnes harde pat ware. 1382 WYCLIF I *Sam.* xxv. 42 And fyue child-wymmen, hir *feet folowers, wengen with hir. — I *Kings* xx. 14 Bi the foot folowers of the princys of prouynceis. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonville* I. 50 A horse that is *'foot free', is tied to one thus secured. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 1438 Thou, who stood'st Foot-free of the snare. 1663 *Inu. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, Ane arm chair, two stools and ane *foot gange conforme to the bed. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 108 I'll warran' she'll keep her ain side of the house; an' a fit-gang on her half-marrow's. 1594 R. CROMPTON *Jurisd. des Courts* 197 *Footegeld. 1641 *Termes de la Leys.* v. *Footgeld is an Amercement for not cutting out the balls of great Dogges feet in the Forest. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* v. 26 Grenes puttende, and *feet gynnes [Vulg. *pedicas*]. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* 161 The Buskins and *Foot-Gloves we wore. 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Foot-grease, a name for refuse of cotton seed, after the oil is pressed out. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xviii. 10 His *foot grene [Vulg. *pedica*] is hid in the erthe. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Foot-guard, a boot or pad to prevent the cutting of the feet by interfering or overreaching. 1794 *Ann. Agric.* XXII. 364 Sheep are subject to a disease called the *Foot-halt, which is thought to be catching. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* I. i. 93 A *foot-hedge is one that has no Ditch belonging to it. 1854 ANNE BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.*, *Foot-hedge*, a slight dry hedge of thorns, placed by the side of a newly-planted hedge, to protect the quick. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* 232 The long ascent through sweeping *footbills to the gates of rock at a height of 9000 feet. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 77 To render my *foot-holes broad and sure, I stamped upon the frozen crust. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 *Foot-holes*—Holes cut in the sides of shafts or winzes to enable miners to ascend or descend them. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Foot-husks, are short Heads, out of which Flowers grow. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts.*, *Foot Iron, an iron fastened to the foot, in order to preserve the shoe while digging. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Foot-iron, Foot-plate*, a step for a carriage. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 183 *Feet-jaws membranous. 1845 BAIRD in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. No. 13. 153 Mouth possessed of foot-jaws. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2267 The laddes of his kychnyn, And also . . his werst *fote-knave. 1501 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 81, I am ioynd to no *Foot-land-Rakers. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. v. ii. § 1. 235 The *Foot-Length, or the extreme portion of the line, is . . generally made of pieces of gut, knotted together, comprising a length of from three to eight feet. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Foot Level, an instrument, which serves to do the office both of a level, a square, and a Foot rule. 1638 *Terrier of Claybrook Glebe* (Leicestersh. Gloss.), In the New Close a hadley and *footeleay butting North and South. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Foot-ley*, the lowest 'land' in a grass field. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 219 Do that good mischeefe, which may make . . thy Caliban For aye thy *foot-licker. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 258 On visit to some foot-licker whose people lived there. 1821 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 276 If they know no medium between brawling rebellion and *foot-licking idolatry. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 The *Foot-line is the lower line that bounds the Letter. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, *Footline*, the bottom line in a page. a 1699 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* (1702) xiii. cxlviii, Sedition was his Drift, and He could ne'r Peruse that game unless he *footloose were. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 72 Sche xal be here *foot-mayd to mynyster here most mylde. 1847 HALIWEEL, *Foot-maiden, a waiting maid. 1869 LEICESTER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 Another workman, called the *'footmaker', fastens on the piece of glass. 1881 *Spon's Encycl. Industr. Arts.*, etc. iii. 1069 Each chair is made up of a 'workman', a first assistant or 'servitor', a second assistant or 'footmaker', and one or more boys. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4314/3 There will be . . *Foot-Matches, and other Diversitments. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 183 He was coiled up, with his nose buried in his bushy tail, like a fancy *foot-muff. 1406 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III. 446 *Fotnail called spiking, i c. /6. 1802 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 60 The *foot organ is a prodigious addition to Forte-Pianos. 1848 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* (ed. 5) 74 The pedestal on which the pier stands being always square, while the pier itself, is often round, an interval occurs at the angles which is frequently filled up with an ornament consisting most commonly of rude foliage, these are usually called *foot ornaments. 1526 *Tolls* in *Dillon Calais & Pale* (1892) 80 Every Jeweller carrying any *footpacke inwards. 1855 *Nomenclator* 519/1 A *foote-page. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, Callum Beg, the sort of foot-page who used to attend

his person. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Foot-pan, footbath. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 353/2 The foot-pans which are used in the railway cars of Continental Europe. 1802 FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peab.* 208 As the digger stands upon the surface and presses in the peat-spade with his foot, such peat is designed *foot-peat. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 *Foot-piece—a wedge of wood or part of a slab placed against the footwall. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* ii. i, I who am a god, am degraded to a *foot-pimp. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Ternis.*, *Foot-plate, the platform on which the engine-man and fire-man of a locomotive engine attend to their duties. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Foot plate*, carriage step. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 247 There are two sorts used in Oxfordshire, the *Foot, and Wheel-plough; whereof the first is used in deep and Clay Lands, being accordingly fitted with a broad fin share. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. v. 127 Both swing, or foot, and wheel ploughs. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., Our Italian Translator. is a *Foot-Poet, he Lacquies by the side of Virgil at the best, but never mounts behind him. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 85a, For carrying of such advertisements and letters euery throw-fare weekly appoynteth a *foot-Poast. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. viii. iii. 243 Foot posts, to a certain extent, must be coeval with village establishments. 1850 JOULE in *Phil. Trans.* CXI. 70 Hence 773.64 *foot-pounds will be the force which . . is equivalent to 1° Fahr. in a lb. of water. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* (1890) 172 The great *foot-race run this day on Banstead Downes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 252 He . . . foot-races in his boots against fleet runners in shoes. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. 70 *Foot-racing was considered an essential part of a young man's education. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Foot-rails, narrow mouldings raised on a vessel's stern. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 903/1 *Foot-rail*, a railroad rail having wide-spreading foot flanges, a vertical web, and a bulb-shaped head. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 148 Only three of the ranges were really sittings, the remainder having served as steps and *footrests. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Canoens' Lusid* 126 The mountain and the wide-spread lawn afford no *foot-room for the crowded foc. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulker* 167 *Protes*, *fotrap. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1915 In lowering the main top-sail—the violence of the wind tore it out of the foot-rope. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* v. 11 We got out upon the weather-side of the jib-boom, our feet on the foot-ropes. 1807 *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 430 *Foot-rot—is frequently occasioned in the milking season. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xxii. 193 A sure preventative against footrot. 1884 MARCUS CLARKE *Mem.* 99 Young Hopeful . . is set to work *foot-rotting. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Foot rule [see *foot level*]. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 774 The foot-rules found in old ruins at Rome, are of various lengths. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 They . . measure with an English footrule every cell of the Inquisition. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. i. 72 At the head of the plough is a *foot rut, made of wood, and a wide piece of wood on the end, to prevent the plough going deep. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. i. iv. § 4. 80 A good setter . . generally makes out a *foot-scent better than a pointer. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 903/1 *Foot-screw, a supporting foot, for giving a machine or table a level standing on an uneven floor. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cliv. (1636) 149 The fat which is left upon the water of the seething of Netes feet, called commonly *foot seame. 1874 E. W. H. HOLDSWORTH *Deep-Sea Fishing* iv. 157 Seans [sweep-nets] may be divided into three classes, namely, the sean proper . . the 'tuck-sean', and the 'ground or 'foot-sean'. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 510 This was at first practised with *foot-sets for a prick-hedge. 1854 ANNE BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.*, *Foot-hedge*, called in some parts of the county a *foot-set*. a foot-set is described as two rows of quick, planted about a foot asunder on a slope. c 1400 *Bk. Curtasye* 488 in *Babes Bk.* 193 Jo lorde schalle skyt hys gown at ny3t, Syttand on *fotesheite tyl he be dy3t. 1404 *Househ. Ord.* 120 All this season the Kinge shall sit still in his footsheete. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xi. 31 Gyrd in a garment semely and *fut syd. 1780 M. SHIELDS *Faithf. Contendings* 38 The Lord is helping some to keep foot with the bretheren at home. 1873 GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 437 The ice radiated outwards . . to the *foot-slopes of the hills of Middle Germany. 1815 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine*, *Footspace-rail. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 199 *Foot-space rail*, the rail that terminates the foot of the balcony, and in which balusters step. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 286 Gif hit sy oðer feoh, sing on þæt *fotsop. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 38 Where his footspore stood there stryked he with his tayl. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvii. 12 Ten pilers and as feele *footstakis [Vulg. *bases*]. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 37 The Crosse of our blessed Saviour. . . having in some descriptions an Empedon or crossing *foot stay. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 29 The *Foot-sticks [are placed] against the foot or bottom of the Page. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, *Footstick*, a bevelled stick put at the bottom of a page or pages to quoin up against. 1565 *Act 8 Ellis* c. 11 § 4 Untyll suche tyme as the same Cappe be . . half thicked at the least in the *Footstocke. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 384 Sapores . . when hee had conquered Valerianus the Roman Emperour . . used him afterward most villanously, as his foot-stocke. 1598 FLORIO, *Stamine*, the vpright ribs or peeces of timber of the inside of a ship, of some called footstocks, or footsteckecks. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 31 Ships they had, of which the keeles, the footstocks also, or upright standards were made of slight Timber. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* *Suppl.* in *Wr. Wulker* 191 *Fultura* *fotstan. 1738 J. ANDERSON *Constit. Free Masons* 102 The King leuell'd the Footstone of the New Royal-Exchange. on 23 Oct. 1667. 1876 BROWNING *St. Martin's Summer* v. Headstone, footstone moss may drape, —Name, date, violets hide from spelling. 1885 C. A. HULBERT *Suppl. Ann. Almondbury* 167 When it was decided to restore the old Hall, and the work had been commenced, a footstone was discovered which clearly indicated the pitch of the front gables. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 152 Our English travellers . . should always be on their guard against the use of *feet-stoves. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 46 The foot-stove which one of his congregation . . carried to meeting, and warmed his poor feet with. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 689 For not our greatest flourisher can equal him in pow'r Of *foot-strife, but Æacides. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 23 F. . Is made like E, onely instead of the *Foot-

stroke here is onely a Footing. 1872 BEAMES *Gram. Aryan Lang. Ind.* I. 60 The Panjabi n is that of Asoka's inscriptions, with the horizontal footstrokes sloped downwards and curved. 1882 *Standard* 9 Oct. 2/7 He had no faith in *'foot' sugar. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 Yf he wyll have his plough to go a narrow forowe. . . than he setteth his *fote teame in the nycke nexte to the ploughe beame. 1558 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 162, liij fuyt teames xijs. 1868 *Morn. Star* 25 June, The total force hurled against the Plymouth shield was 117,666 *foot-tons. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iii. xxxi, The *foot-tramp of a flying steed. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 79 We are farther north . . than any of our predecessors, except Parry on his Spitzbergen foot-tramp. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xviii. 10 The *foot trappe [1382 foot grene, Vulg. *pedica*] of hym is hid in the erthe. 1585 *Nomenclator* 196 The stocks, or foot-trap. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Midd. Co.* (ed. 2) II. Gloss., *Foot-tranches, superficial drains, about a foot wide. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Foot tubercles, the lateral processes on each segment of some of the Annelida; also called *Parapodia*. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 58 The *foot valve. 1650 BLANCHLEY *Naval Expos.*, *Foot wailing is all the Inboard Planking, from the Keelson upwards to the Orlop Clamps. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Foot-wailing*, the inside planking or lining of a ship over the floor-timbers. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 *Foot-wall, the bounding rock beneath or on the lower side of a reef. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 60 He would certainly chuse an eyder-duck for his *foot-warmer. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnl.* (1872) I. i A foot-warmer (a long, flat, tin utensil, full of hot water) was put into the carriage. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 539/1 Charcoal to put in the little foot-warmers . . used by all womenkind in Dutch churches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 281 They practise the *foot-washing, the kiss of love [etc.]. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xxii, He would be ready to endure the ceremony of the 'Feet-washing' on the eve of his bridal. 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 No Fishermen . . or Trinker-men shall auance or set up any Wears, Engines, Rowte Wears, Pight Wears, *Foot Wears. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 52 A Buttress or *Foot Wharf on each side to keep in the Earth . . to prevent the Dam from spreading and settling out at Foot. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 66 When the one [birth] cometh headlong, the other *footwise. 1569 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 218, x ireon temes and *foite wedies. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Footwabler, a contemptuous appellation for a foot soldier, commonly used by the cavalry. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxi, 'I was sure you could be none of the foot-wobblers, as my Nosebag calls them.' 1568 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 294 A Remnant of *footwork silke ijs. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 120 There may likewise be a small Foot-work made at the Low-water Mark . . the better to preserve the Beach from being washed away. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 6/6 Their [the Northern team's] foot work. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* v. 169 Sepulchral stones appeared with emblems graven, And *foot-worn epitaphs. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xli, The chains lie silent on the footworn stones. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 440 Some of our foot-worn absentees.

† **Foot**, *a. Obs. rare.* [the prec. sb. used attrib.] Of style or language (after L. *pedester*): Prosaic, 'low', without elevation.

1582 STANYHURST *Poems*, Ps. iii. note (Arb.) 131 These base and foote verses (so I terme al, sauluing these Heroical and Elegiacal). 1604 HIERON *Preachers Plea* Sermon. (1614) 535 For a man (saith hee [Jerome]) that handleth holy matters, a lowe and (as it were) a foote oration [*pedestris oratio*] is necessary, and not such as is thicked with artificiall framing of words.

Foot (fut), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. G. *fuszen*.]

1. *intr.* To move the foot, step, or tread to measure or music; to dance. Esp. in phr. *to foot it*. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2323 If he can wel foote and daunce, It may hym greetly do auance. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. ix. 110 Thai fut it so that lang war to deys Thair xiii fair. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 380 Foot it featly here and there. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath* T. 216 He saw a Quire of Ladies in a round, That featly footing seem'd to skim the Ground. 1787 G. COLMAN *Inkle & Yarico* Finale, Hymen gay foots away, Happy at our wedding-day. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 107 The dance of fairies . . footing it to the cricket's song.

b. *quasi-trans.* with cogn. object (a dance, etc.); also (*nonce use*) with obj. and *adv.* as compl. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* lxxxiv, Falsely now they footen loves daunce. 1589 R. HARVEY *P. Perc.* 8 All the picked youth . . footing the Morris about a May pole. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 Herodias' daughter, that . . footed away the head of John Baptist. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxviii. 388 Teach their scholars how to foot the dance. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 338 note, Footing a hornpipe to the music of a pair of bagpipes.

2. *intr.* To move the feet as in walking; to step, pacc, walk, go on foot. Also, to step or walk on, over, upon (with *indirect pass.*). Now *rare*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 178 To Foote, *gressus ponere*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 8 The dreadful Beast drew nigh. . . Halfe flying and halfe footing in his haste. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* ii. i. 126 Theeues doe foot by night. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* ii. xxxi. 239 Saffron . . groweth the better if it be a little footed vpon. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* iii. iv. Since first you footed on our territories. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 103 Next Camus, reverend sire, went footing slow. 1642 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* (1678) 10 And Hemus, whose steep sides none foot upon. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* (1647) 98 All paths are footed over, but that one Which should be gone. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxi, He footed away as fast as his short legs. . . permitted. 1865 G. MCKENITH *Rhoda Fleming* xlv, They footed together, speechless; taking the woman's quickest gliding step.

b. *esp.* in phr. *to foot it*.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* Ded. 7 3 b, I . . leasurly began to foote it forward. a 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Elder Bro.* i. i, I am tyrd, Sir, and nere shall foot it home. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 166 7 6 My operator. . . used to foot

it from the other end of the town every morning. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 181 Riding for us was out of the question, so we all had to foot it.

3. *trans.* To set foot on; to tread with the feet; to walk or dance on, pass over or traverse on foot. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 248 b, Lucil... used to fote the streates of Rome. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 23 The top of the wall: which was first footed by the Duke Godfrey. 1667 BP. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* 102 The famous Traveller of Odcomb, footed most parts of the known world. 1717 PARNELL *Fairy T.* xxiii, The fairies bragly foot the floor. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp agst. Quebec* 26 The ground we footed within the last three days is a very rugged isthmus. 1892 STEVENSON in *Illustr. Loud. News* 2 July 9/3 It was good to foot the grass.

4. To set or plant (a person) on his feet in a place; to settle, establish. Chiefly *refl.* and in *pass.* = to have or obtain a foothold in.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. 143 For he is footed in this Land already. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Ilib.* iii. (1821) 247 When they are footed in Mounster, the most part of the Countrey will joyne with them. 1658 R. NEWCOURT *Map of London* (heading), Hingest the Saxon... footing himself here. 1888 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 6/3 They will go through the Thanet sands with cyllinders again until they foot themselves well into the chalk.

b. *intr.* To foot well: (of a horse)? to get a good 'footing'.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 385 If he have a hand on his horse, and will allow him to 'foot well' (as we call it) before he springs.

† 5. *trans.* To strike or thrust with the foot; to kick; *fig.* to spurn. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 119 You that did... foote me as you spurne a stranger cure Over your threshold. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at sev. Weapons* v. i, When you shall foot her from you, not she you. 1637 NABES *Microcosm.* iv. Eij b, *Blood.* Carry your toes wider. *Tast.* Take heed that I foote not you. 1808 JAMIESON, *Foot*, to kick, to strike with the foot; a term used with respect to horses.

† b. To tread, press, or crush with the feet.

1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 16 It was footed or pressed into a Cask.

c. To push or shove with the foot or feet. Chiefly *Naut.* (see *quots.*).

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 41 They sometimes produce the Standard Weight without Footing or Handing the Scale. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Jetter dehors le fond du huer*, to foot the top sail out of the top. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 49 The masthead men parrel the yard and foot it amidsthips.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* To use the feet in kicking; to do 'foot-work'. *colloq.* (*Football*).

1852 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thousand* ix. 223 Both teams were footing their very best.

6. *trans.* Of a bird of prey (*esp.* a hawk): To seize or clutch with the talons. Also *fig.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 130 Throwe hir out the leure and let hir foote a henne... and kill it. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* i. xvii. 111 A certaine kinde of swanne... [with] his right foote... catcheth and footeth his pray. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 116 The holy eagle Stoop'd, as to foot us. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 276 Now trust me not, Readers, if I be not already weary of pluming and footing this Seagull, so open he lies to strokes. 1891 HARTING *Bibl. Accipitr.* Gloss., *Foot*, to clutch.

absol. 1879 RADCLIFFE in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 7/1 A hawk is said to 'foot' well or to be a 'good footer' when she is successful in killing.

7. To follow the tracks of; to trace. Also *absol.*

1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermun-Killer* 8 The rats will run it like a dog footing a hare. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 292 The quails squatted till the dogs footed up to their very tails. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, s.v., 'There was snow on the ground, and they footed him to the pond'.

8. To make, add, or attach a foot to.

1465 [see FOREFOOT v.]. 1570 LEVINS *Maiph.* 178 To Foote a stoole, *pedem addere*. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 130. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mou.* ii. Eij, The stone-stooles must be footed as they may. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman* St. iv. vi, She shall foot Stockings in a Stall for me. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl. I.* Let. ii, The stockings which his wife footed for me. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* v. (1883) 356 Absolutely footing a stocking out of the texture of a dream.

9. † a. To end (a letter) with a postscript. *Obs.* 1648 EVELYN *Let. to Sir R. Browne* 5 June, Postscript, I would foot this letter with what I have since learned.

b. To add up and set the sum at the foot of (an account, bill, etc.); to reckon or sum up. Now usually with *up*. Chiefly *dial.* and *colloq.*

1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 176/2 The tyme that his compt was fuit. 1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, To foot an account. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxv, The wall-paper was... garnished with chalk memorandums, and long sums footed up. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 80 The break-ages from accident, if footed up at the end of each year, would in most cases equal... the clear earnings.

fig. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 893/2 [He] was doing a little sum in social arithmetic. He was footing me up, as it were.

c. *colloq.* To pay or settle (a bill).

1848 DURIVAGE *Stray Subj.* 183 If our plan succeeded, the landlord was to foot the bill, and 'stand treat'. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 18 July 6/7 The annual bill we foot is, after all, small compared with that of France.

d. *intr.* Of an account, number of items, etc.: To mount or total up to (a certain sum). *Const.* with or without *to*.

1867 *Times* 19 Sept. 10 The united debts of the colony foot up something like £250,000. 1893 PEEL *Speu Valley* 224 His total losses footed up to £5000.

† 10. *trans.* ? To fewer (a spear). *Sc. Obs.*

1557 *Diurnal Occurrents* (1833) 45 The Scottis... fuitit thair speris, and slew... to the number of thre scoir.

11. To admit (a new hand) on payment of a FOOTING.

1825 *Examiner* 285/2 The workmen... had been partaking of some liquor... on account of footing a new comer.

† 12. ? To sing the 'foot' or burden to (a song). 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. iv. (Arb.) 30, I will by myne owne selfe foote the song perchaunce.

† **Footback.** *Obs.* A humorous formation after *horseback*. Chiefly in *phr. on* (or *a*) *footback* = (travelling) on foot.

1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greecus Menaphon* 17 Beggars [have forgot] that euer they caried their fardles on footback.

1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* i. iii, Like St. George at Kingston, Running a footback from the furious dragon. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Odcomb's Compl.* 79 Should foot-back trotting Travellers intend To match his travels.

Football, foot-ball (fʊtbɔːl). [*f.* Foot *sb.* + BALL *sb.*]

1. An inflated ball used in the game (see 2). It is now either spherical or (in the Rugby game) elliptical, and consists of an inflated bag or bladder enclosed in a leather case.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Evja*, It is calde in latyn *pila pedalis* a fotebal. 1508 BARCLAY *Egloges* v, The sturdie plowmen... driuing the foote ball. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iv. (1653) 282 Like a Football in the midst of a crowd of Boys. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. vii. (1737) 26 The Bladder, wherewith they make Footballs. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* vii. 743 If touched by him, The inglorious foot-ball mounted to the pitch Of the Lark's flight.

2. An open-air game played with this ball by two sides, each of which endeavours to kick or convey the ball to the goal at the opposite end of the field.

There are various styles of playing the game, but the two most widely recognized are the Association and the Rugby Union games.

1424 *Sc. Act Jas. I.* c. 18 The king forbiides þe na man play at þe fut ball vnder þe payne of iiijd. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxvii, Foote balle, wherin is nothinge but beastly furie and extreme violence. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 8 Players at Foot-ball, Cudgels, or any other boysterous sport or game. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 509 The foot-ball is likewise a favorite, mainly diversion with them [the Indians]. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 4/4 Not 15 years back, few men played football after they left school.

3. *fig.* (*esp.* a person or thing that is kicked or tossed about like a football).

1532 MORE *Confut. Tiudale* Wks. 416/1 For so he maye translate the worlde in to a footeball yf he ioyneth therewith certayn circumstaunces, and saye this rounde rollyng footeball that men walke vpon [etc.]. ? c 1600 *Distr. Emperor* ii. i. in *Bullen O. PL* III. 186, I am the verye foote-ball of the starres. 1711 *Let. to Sacheverell* 14 England must always have a National Football, and you, at present, are That. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 231 The... institutions of the mistress of the world had become the football of ruffians.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *football-club*, *-day*, *-match*, *-play*, *-player*, *-playing*, *† -sport*, *† -swain*, *-union*, *-war*.

1815 in *Hone Every-Day Bk.* I. 245 The coachman exclaimed, 'It's *Foot-ball day'. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* 247 Shrove Tuesday... was... the great 'football day' in England for centuries. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 P. 3, I was diverted from a farther Observation of these combatants, by a *Foot-ball Match. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1612) 2 Some are vehement, as dauncing, leaping, *foote ball play. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. vi, Some, with many a merry shout... Pursued the foot-ball play. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 95 *Ste.* He not be stricken, my Lord. *Kent.* Nor tript neither, you base *Foot-ball plaier. 1583 STUBBES *Auat. Abus.* i. (1879) 137 Some spend the Sabaoth day... in... *foot-ball playing, and such other deuilish pastimes. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 137 At *foote ball sport, thou shalt my champion be. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 35 Where, for some sturdy *foot-ball Swain, Jone strokes a Silibub or twaine. 1714 GAY *Trivia* ii. 226 Lo! from far, I spy the Furies of the *Foot-ball War.

Football (fʊtbɔːl), *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To kick like a football; to kick about with the feet; also *fig.* Hence **Footbolling** *ppl.* *a.*

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stoffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 268 They footebald their heades together. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxiii. 427 To see how well meaning simplicity is footeball'd. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 363, I knew he longed... to football my unshorn head up and down the knubbly street. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. v. 129 She became the Mrs. Warwick of our footballing world.

Footballer (fʊtbɔːlə), [*f.* prec. *sb.* or *vb.* + -ER.] One who plays football.

1880 *Melbourne Bulletin* 29 Oct. 5/1 The Champion Footballers race for a quarter mile.

Footballist. [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] = prec.

1882 *Society* 28 Oct. 18/1 When a Rugby Union footballist is running with a football... the practice is to collar... him.

Footboard (fʊtbɔːrd), [*f.* Foot *sb.* + BOARD.]

1. A board to support the foot or feet; a board to stand on; e.g. a small platform at the back of a carriage on which the footman stands; a board upon which to step when entering or alighting from a carriage; the foot-rest of a driving-box; in U.S. the foot-plate (see *Foot sb.* 35) of a locomotive engine.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* II. xxv. 5 [They] may be carried in a common chair, provided with a foot-board, on men's shoulders. *Ibid.* II. xxvii. 54 The ladies sit within, and the cisbeis stand on the foot-boards, on each side of the coach. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 184 A foot-board behind for the

accommodation of a servant. 1825 J. NEAL *Jonathan* II. xv. 58 His feet rested on a foot-board, which... was attached... to the rough axle-tree. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 902/1 *Foot-board*, the platform on which the driver and stoker of a locomotive stand. A foot-plate. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. ii. 49 She was standing on the foot-board... with her face to the [railway]-coach.

b. A treadle.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Treadle or Foot Board*, a strip of wood actuated by the foot and connected to the crank of a lathe, grindstone... or other small machine.

2. An upright board set across the foot of a bedstead.

1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 232 Groping, with my hand, I felt the footboard at my head!

Footboy.

† a. A boy-attendant (*obs.* b. A boy (in livery) employed in the place of or to assist a footman; a page-boy.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 139 On he paceth with his men and his foot-boys towards Assyria. 1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 69 Like Peasant foot-Boyes doe they keepe the Walls. 1644 PRYNNIE & WALKER *Fineas' Trial* 5 On Friday night late I received a Note from your Foot-boy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 P. 1 From my being first a Footboy at fourteen, to my present Station of a Nobleman's Porter. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. ix. 163 The smart maid-servant, and the dirty little footboy.

Foot-breadth, †-brede. [See BREADTH and BREDE *sb.* 2] The breadth of a foot (as a measure).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 365 He gert men mony pottis ma Of a fut breid round. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 952 That wel vnneth in that place Hadde I a fote brede of space. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* ii. 5, I wyl not geue you one fote brede of their londe. [Also in 1611.] 1768 ROSS *Helmore* iii. 371 Charge them to halt, nor move on foot bred more. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 125 Luxuriant herbage cumbered every foot breadth of the dank... soil.

Foot-cloth.

† 1. A large richly-ornamented cloth laid over the back of a horse and hanging down to the ground on each side. It was considered as a mark of dignity and state. *Obs.*

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 154 An herneys in russet velvet cloth of gold for an hakeney, and a footclothe made of russet velvet lyned with blac bokeram. 1589 *Mar Martine* 6 Plucke but the foote cloth from his backe, The Asse will soone be seene. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 24 Sometimes he that robbes both Church and Common-wealth is seene to ride on his foot-cloth. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/1 The Town-Clerk with a Gold Chain, and his Footman and Footcloth. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xvii, Fair Margaret on her palfrey came, Whose footcloth swept the ground.

fig. 1594 NASHE *Vnfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 70 The scolasticall squitter bookes clout you vp cannopies & foot-clothes of verses.

2. A cloth to set the feet upon, a carpet.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. i. (1640) 165 Milain, and many other cities in Italy... danced at this musicke, made a foot-cloth of their Master's livery. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. ii. 38 A foot-cloth for your majesty's chief room of state. 1824 MACAULAY *Ivry* vi, Then on the ground... Flung the red shreds, a footcloth meet for Henry of Navarre. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 267 On the... footcloth, lay The... child. † 3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *foot-cloth horse*, *mule*, *nag*, *-page*, *-servant*, *-strider*.

1571 SADLER, SMITH & WILSON *Let.* 7 Sept. in *Muridin Coll. State Pap.* (1759) 149 So having prepared a Footcloth Nag for him... he was... quietly brought into the tower. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 54 Hast thou not... Bare-headed plodded by my foot-cloth Mule. 1594 — *Rich. III.* iii. iv. 86 Three times to day my Foot-Cloth-Horse did stumble. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* i. vii. 26 The Mule, and glorious Foot-cloth-pages, and Harbingers, are all too little for these Patriarchs. 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* v. i. I'll... Serve some Briarean footcloth-strider.

Footed (fʊtɪd), *ppl.* *a.* [*f.* Foot *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with or having feet (*rarely* a foot).

1. a. Of a man or animal: Furnished with feet; having feet like (a dog, goose, etc.).

a 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Running* 49 Foted lyke a plane. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* Aivā, Footed broad and long, In Motly cotes, goes Jacke Oates. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 18 The Seal-fish is... footed like a Moldwarp. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 18 An animal... faced and footed like a goat. 1854 H. H. WILSON *Fig-vela* II. 91 The footless dawn is the precursor of footed beings. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. ix. iii. § 5. 220 Thighed and shouldered like the billows;—footed like their stealing foam.

b. in parasynthetic derivatives, q.v. under their first element (as *brazen-*, *cat-*, *claw-footed*, etc.), or as main words (e.g. *BARE-*, *FOURFOOTED*).

c. *fig.* *Footed as or with the wind*: having feet as swift as the wind.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 216 Each follows as his horse were footed with the wind. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 46 Fair as the snow and footed as the wind.

2. Of a shoe, stocking, piece of furniture, etc.: Having, or provided with, a foot or feet; also, mended with a (new) foot.

1453 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 191, ij salers broken, of silver gilted and footed. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A chayer, iij. footyd stools. c 1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 301 Item oone pleyne Pece footid and with a Cover. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. xvi. 85 Then... 80. women were carried in chaires footed with gold. 1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 182, I giue and bequeath... my stone pott... footed and tipt. a 1652 BROME *City Wit* iv. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 348 A fellow

that wore worsted stockings footed. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. xiv. 181 Various new-footed boots and shoes... ranged in pairs. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. x. 99 A large pair of footed trowsers.

† 3. Having a length of (a specified number of) feet: in parasynthetic comb., as *twelve-footed*. *Obs.*

1616 SHELDON *Miracles Antichr.* 303 The twelve-footed man, as he is measured by Petrus de Natalibus!

† 4. Composed in metrical feet. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 103 In footed verse. c 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl. Ded.*, This measured and footed stile. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 123 The... swanne In footed verse sings out his deep annoy.

5. Archery. Of an arrow: (See quot.).

1856 H. A. FORD *Archery* v. 29 Arrows are either *selfs* or *footed*; the former are made of a single piece of wood; the latter... have a different and harder wood dovetailed on to them at the pile end.

Footer (fʊtəɪ), sb.¹ [f. FOOT sb. or v. + -ER¹.]

1. One who goes on foot, a pedestrian. *rare.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 780 Being none of the best footers she could hardly keep way with the Spider. 1890 BARING-GOULD *Old Co. Life* 327 The tor is covered with horses, traps, carriages, footers.

b. One who walks in a place, a frequenter.

1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 July 317 This shy footer of solitudes.

2. *Falconry*. Of the hawk: (See FOOT v. 6).

1879 [see FOOT v. 6]. 1879 RADCLIFFE in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 102 They... are most deadly 'footers'. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 40 A better 'footer'—more clever at seizing the quarry in his talons.

3. *Football*. a. A kick at a football. ? *Obs.*

b. *slang*. The game itself.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves, etc.* (ed. 2) 89 *Footer*, a stroke at a foot-ball. *Mod. colloq.* Are you playing footer to-day?

4. *Bowls*. (See quot. 1876.)

1863 *Feltham's Guide to Archery*, etc. 57 If a gentleman play a bowl without his foot being upon the footer. 1876 WILKINSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 1802 The 'footer' is the small piece of material—cocoa-nut matting is the best—whereon each player stands in delivering the ball.

5. With a numeral prefixed: A person or thing whose height or length is of that number of feet; as *six-footer*, *twenty-one-footer*, etc.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxiii. 1. inquired of a second six-footer. 1892 *Daily News* 21 July 3/6 The club also sailed a match for 21-footers on Tuesday.

Footer (fʊtəɪ), sb.². *dial.* or *slang*. [? var. of FOUTRE.] (See quot.). ? Hence *Footer* v., to trifle, 'potter about'. *Footering ppl. a.*

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Frl.* No. 36 *True Intellig.*, A Thief, a low Fellow, a Footer. 1825 JENNINGS *Somerset Gloss.*, *Footer*, a scurvy fellow; a term of contempt. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Footer*, to idle. 1893 STEVENSON *Vallina Lett.* (1895) xxx. 273 Fussing footering German barons.

Footfall, foot-fall.

The fall of the foot on the ground in walking; a footstep, tread.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 12 Like Hedg-hogs, which... mount Their pricks at my foot-fall. 1826 SCOTT *Frl.* 18 May, For weeks you could have heard a foot-fall. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvi, He did not hear her approach, her footfall was so light.

Foot-fell. *Sc.* Forms: 5 fut(e)fell, 6 futfaill, -vale, fytwale, 7, 9 fitfeal. [app. f. FOOT sb. + FELL.] The fell or skin of a lamb that has died soon after it was dropped (Jam.). Also *footfell skin*.

1452 JAS. II *Let. in Chart. Aberd.* (1890) 25 Skorlings, skaldings, futfeall [etc.]. 1495 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 90 Item out of the samyn sek 125 futfeall. 1535 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 15 (Jam.) Ane dossund of futfaill sufficient stuff. *Ibid.*, Vij. dossund of futfaill skynnys. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* § 80 Skynnys... callit in the vulgar toung Scorlingis, scaldingis, futfeallis. 1670 *Rates* (Jam.), Fitfeals and scaldings.

† **Foot-folk.** *Obs.* [ME., f. FOOT sb. + FOLK. Cf. MHG. *vuozvolc*, Ger. *fuszvolk*, Du. *voetvolk*, etc.] Foot-soldiers, infantry.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 398 Fot volc wythoute nombre. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4529 The foote folk and symypyl knaves, In hande they hente ful good staves. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. xv, Old George Frundsberg of Mindelheim, a colonel of foot-folk in the Imperial service.

Footful (fʊtful). [f. FOOT sb. + -FUL.] As much as can be held with the foot. (Cf. *handful*.) 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 35 When the bird had grasped a footful it threw the sand behind it.

Foot-guards, footguards. (Formerly also in *sing.*) A body of picked foot-soldiers for special service as a guard. Now the proper name of three infantry regiments, the Coldstream, Grenadier, and Scots Fusilier Guards.

1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rldg. 1883) 289 His German foot-guards consisted formerly of 300 men. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 75 When the Princes of blood... and the Generals of an Army pass through any Town, the Governours furnish them with a Foot-guard. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* II. i, The joiner of the Foot-guards has made his Fortune by it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 588 A strong body of infantry, the English footguards leading the way, stormed... the outworks.

Foothold (fʊtˌhəʊld). [See HOLD sb.]

1. A hold or support for the feet: a surface (secure or otherwise) for standing or walking on; firm or stable position of the feet.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* v. ii. 166 The onely readie and perfite scale (where is neither slipperie foot-holde, nor tottering ascent). 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* vi, He has

nothing above him to Aspire to, nor any Foot-Hold left him to come down by. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 222 The horses had no foothold, but kept plunging forward. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 102 It was impossible to cut steps in it [ice] deep enough to afford secure foothold.

b. *transf.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxxiii. 291 All fell to Work at the Roots of the Tree, and left it so little Foot-hold, that the first Blast of Wind laid it Flat upon the Ground. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 418 The hyssop finds firm foot-hold in the wall. 1890 *Home & Ch. St. Gregory the Great* 10 The insertion of new foundations under the pillars, which were supported while workmen removed their footholds.

c. *fig.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. v. 15 Those parts of the World where their Philosophy had taken foot-hold. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iv. (1878) 150 The Saracen was driven slowly from his last foothold in the west of Europe. 1864 *Theolog. Rev.* Mar. 19 As one foothold of belief after another is taken away.

2. ? U.S. 'A kind of light india-rubber overshoe, leaving the heel unprotected; a sandal. Sometimes called a *tip*'. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Foot-hook: see FUTTOCK.

Foot-hot, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. FOOT sb. + HOT a. or *adv.*; the sb. seems to be locative as in *footsore*]; cf. the differently-formed synonym *hot-foot*.]

a. In hot haste, without pause or slackening of speed. b. In the phrase *to follow foot-hot*, the *adv.* was sometimes taken to mean 'closely'; hence it was used in other collocations to express mere proximity of situation.

c 1320 *Seignu Sag.* (W.) 843 Als quik he dede his schon of drawe, And karf his vaumpes, fot-hot. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 1164 Paule... is cumine till hyme now fut-hat. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 228 So that their apples ripped with foot-hote The semynaire be sette in. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 150 Lett us ryn fote hote. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxviii, They chalengyd sire launcelot fote hote. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 287, I knaw quhat payne is to follow him fute haite. *Ibid.* xi. xvi. 37 Vnder the montane law thar stude fute hoit A byng of erth. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 138 Those cruell curres... Which vowe foot hote to followe me. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 415 Following him foot-hot, as we commonly say, before the barbarous People could take breath.

Footing (fʊtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOOT v. + -ING I.]

1. The act of walking, pacing, or stepping; a step or tread. Now *rare*. † *To set footing*: to set foot (in, on a place), to enter. (Also *fig.*)

1583 STANNHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 He stutted, apaled And fixt his footing. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 87 Seeke not a Scorpions Nest Nor set a footing on this vnkinde Shore. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 155 Can it be, That so degenerate a straine as this, Should once set footing in your generous bosomes? 1604 E. G. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xv. 163 For that man hath not so long a sight, nor so nimble and swift footing as were needfull. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 294 This man makes footing towards thee, Out of the tents. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of Isle* 431 Recall thy footings thence, Wander not in Darke waies. 1642 *Remonst. conc. Ch. & Kingd. Irel.* 7 They will, with the assistance of Spaine and France, set footing in England. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxiii, Towards him they bent their footing through the dews.

† b. The action of setting foot upon land.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 76 The bold Iago, Whose footing here anticipates our thoughts, A Senights speed.

c. Moving with measured tread, dancing; † also, a dance.

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) V v b, To daunce well without ouer nimble footings or to busy trickes. 1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* xiv, My feet... Did neuer yet the Art of footing know. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuartis* (1731) 14 Queen Anne, who had trod so many stately Footings in Masks at Court. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lii. ¶ 6 A squire from the country... desirous of learning the new manner of footing.

2. A mark or impression left by the foot; a foot-print, or footprints collectively; a trace, track, trail. Also *fig.* (cf. *footstep*). Now *rare*.

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect.* Mary Q. Scots Mj, I will nat here precisely trace out all the footynges of the wickit doynge. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 64 Let him firste marke what manner of Slotte or footing it is. 1579 E. K. *Ep. Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 4 Poetes, whose foting this Author every where followeth. 1624 SANDERSON *12 Sernu.* (1637) 420 God hath imprinted... some steps and footings of his goodnesse in the Creatures. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, s. v. *Hart*, The Tracts or Footing of divers sorts of Beasts. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 69 In Normandy we trace the first footings of our national power. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, See, here is her footing.

† 3. Recovery (of a woman after confinement) ? *Obs.* *exc. in footing-time* (see 17). Cf. *on foot*.

1566 PAINTE *Pal. Pleas.* I. 46 a, He asked the wife how she did, and praised the Goddess to send her good footyng, and then inquired of her trauell, and painful panges.

4. The action of placing the feet so as not to slip or stumble; stable position of the feet, foothold.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. liv. (1495) 170 The sole of the fote is flesshly and playne forwarde and bakwarde to haue fotyng. c 1500 *Melusine* lv. 332 But footyng faylled hym, & [he] fell down deed to the grounde. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1074 Stande sure and take good fotyng. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. iv. ii, Fear makes men look aside, and then their footing miss. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 366 Her footing chanc'd to fail And down she fell. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xiv, Unless he climb with footing nice, A far projecting precipice. 1866 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* iv, 'Come awa, Dawnie, and mind your futting.'

b. The action or manner of placing the feet for standing in a given position.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 147 The fyrste poynte is when a man shoulde shote, to take suche footyng and standyng as shal be both cumlye to the eye and profytable to his vse. 1856 H. A. FORD *Archery* ix. 62 The footing must be firm, yet at the same time easy and springy.

5. Support for the foot; surface (favourable or the contrary) for walking or standing upon.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 193 To o'rewalk a Current, roaring loud, On the vnstedfast footing of a Speare. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. 602 The Roman ships slow keel'd would firmly stand, And lend sure footing like a fight by land. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 July, I am delighted with the soft air and soft footing upon the sands. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xxi, Where scarce was footing for the goat. 1824 HEBER *Frl.* (1828) II. 44 It was probable we should find safe footing.

† b. A notch or ledge for the foot, a 'step'. *Obs.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 266 We, by footings made in the rocks, descended, as we might say, down a pair of stairs.

6. *fig.* Firm or secure position; established place; foothold, establishment.

1586 WALSHINGHAM *Let.* 4 Mar. in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 361 In former times, when England had a footing in France. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xii. 407 A lie cursorily told takes little footing... in the tellers memory. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 55 Those notions have gained but a very inconsiderable footing in the world. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 120 This clerical baronet has vainly endeavoured to gain a footing upon the theatrical boards. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* xxii, She had made good her footing in her aunt's house.

† 7. The foundation, ground, or basis on which anything rests or from which it springs. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Austv. Osor.* 407 All which do come altogether to utter ruine, if Purgatory decay once: but if Purgatory hold fast, then are they all of good footing. c 1617 HIERON *Wks.* 1619 II. 441 A thing for which we find no footing in the scripture. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 46 This way of speaking has so good footing, that [etc.].

8. The conditions and arrangements, the understood state of things, on which an institution, etc. is established; the position or status due or assigned to a person, etc. in estimation or treatment. *On the same, on one or a footing (with)*: on an equality.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr., I think we are now to consider, not what we are in regard to our Footing and that of the Government which called this Parliament. 1657-8 *Barton's Diary* (1828) II. 440 It is not long since they got the title of Lords. Anciently, all were upon one footing of account. 1741 tr. *D'Argens Chinese Lett.* XX. 136 They resolved to put the Chinese on the same Footing as the Dutch. 1769 *Junius Lett.* No. 2 (1804) I. 24 n. 2 The army... was never upon a more respectable footing with regard to discipline. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Lymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 177/1 What the Catholics ask for is to be put on a footing with the Protestant Dissenters. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 424 Mahomed Ali was... placed upon the footing of an ally of the King of Great Britain. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. (1889) 3 The eldest sons of baronets... were scarcely admitted on any other footing [than as gentlemen-commoners]. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Feb. 115/2 The Khedive... stands upon an altogether different footing from the Sultan.

b. The 'terms' on which a person stands in intercourse with another; degree of intimacy or favour; relative status (as an equal, superior, or inferior).

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. iv, Horatio and Leonora were what they call on a good footing together. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, I was admitted to his table upon the footing of half friend, half underling. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v. 188 You see on what a footing we are.

9. Entrance on a new position, etc. (in *phr.* *to pay for one's footing*); hence, a fee demanded of a person on doing something for the first time or on being admitted to any trade, society, etc.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 12. 2/2 Young... Sinners... not yet of Age to pay for their Footing in St. James's Park. 1777 [see CHUMNAGE 2]. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vii, 'Hand out my footing! What does he mean?' 'He means that you must fork out a seven-shilling bit.' 1862 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. at Allington* II, Mr. Crosbie... had to pay half a crown for his footing to the haymakers.

10. The action of putting a foot to anything.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 65 Weaving, footing, and grafting silk stockings... are mostly performed by women. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Footing*, a term employed in the knitting of stockings.

11. *concr.* That with which something is 'footed'.

a. Material used to 'foot' boots, stockings, etc. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cabeçado*, new footings of bootes. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 222 It waits to be converted into Footing for Stockings.

† b. = FOOT sb. 10.

1659 TORRIANO, *Fisto*, the shank, the supporter, the stalk or footing of any thing.

c. *Lace*. (See quot. 1882.)

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2733/4 One... Petticoat, having 3 black Fringes, with Footings. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3250/4, 3 yards of Silver Lace and Footing. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* xix. 215 Château-Renaud and Mézières were chiefly employed in the manufacture of footings. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Footing*... is used... to distinguish the edge of the Lace that is sewn to the dress from the scalloped and unattached edge. The Footing is sometimes worked with the rest of the design, and at others as a separate narrow lace, being then sewn on to the main part.

d. A piece of hard wood dovetailed on to the pilc-end of an arrow.

1856 H. A. FORD *Archery* v. 30 For footing, any hard wood will do: and if this be solid for one inch below the

pile, it will be amply sufficient. 1887 W. BUTT *Ford's Archery* iii. 37 Great care should be taken . . . that the footing exactly fits the pile, so as to fill entirely the inside of it. 6. *Printing*, etc. (See quot.)

1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 7 The Footing is the small Arches the Letter stands on, as the Arches upon the feet of Letter A is the Footing of that Letter. 1683 — *Mech. Exerc.* II. 126 The Footing, is the straight fine Streak or Stroaks that lie in the Foot-Line of Letters.

12. *Arch.* A projecting course or courses at the base or foundation of a wall or other erection to give it security.

1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 255 All Walls ought to have a Basis, or Footing, at least 4 Inches on a side broader than the thickness of the Wall. 1838 SIMMS *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 25 The footings of the abutments will be 18 inches below the level. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own mechanic* § 23 He should get a bricklayer to show him . . . how to put in the footings of his wall.

13. A place hollowed out or otherwise prepared for receiving the foot of a timber or the like.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 88 In the center of the house a slight footing was cut for the mast, suitable to a square of 18 inches.

14. The action of adding up a column of figures, etc.; the result thus obtained, sum total.

1855 H. CLARKE *Dict., Footing*. . . reckoning . . . sum total. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, The final footings of the debt of all cities . . . of the United States . . . were made last week. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 296/2 We could easily add twenty per cent. to the gross footings of the entire list.

15. The action of collecting turf; also, the heaps so formed. *Sc. and Irish dial.*

1802 FINDLARK *Agric. Peebles* 209 The peats . . . are placed on end three or four together, and leaning against each other; this is called footing the peats. 1825 JAMIESON, *Fittings*, turfs set on edge. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* (1842) II. 263 note, 'Footing', which means collecting the turf into parcels of about six each. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Footins*, small heaps of cut peat.

16. *Whale-fishing*. (See quot. 1858.)

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Art. Reg.* II. 402 The greasy animal matter called footie or footing. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Footing*, the finer detached fragments of the fenks, or refuse whale blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.

17. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *footing-place*; *footing-ale* (see quot.); *footing beam*, f. dormant, the tie-beam of a roof; *footing-time* (*dial.*), the time when a woman rises from childbed.

1824 *Craven Dialect* 75 **Footing-ale*, liquor or money given by a person on entering a new employment. 1825 JAMIESON, *Fittin-ale*, an entertainment given by parents when they have a child that takes the fit or foot, i.e., begins to walk. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., **Footing Beam*, the name given, in some of the provinces, to the tie-beam of a roof. 1846 BUCHANAN *Techn. Dict.*, **Footing* *Dormant* in carpentry, a name for the tie-beam of a roof. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. § 74 The possession of the City of Vannes . . . the Englishmen still kept, that . . . they might have some holde and certaine **footing-place*. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 66 **Footing time*, Norf. is the same with upsetting time in Yorksh. when the Puerpera gets up.

† **Footingly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. *footing* ppl. adj. (f. *Foot v.*) + -LY².] With (proper) use of the feet in dancing, trippingly.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. ix. 24 Or who can daunce so footinglye, Obseruing tune and time?

Footle (fūt'l), *v. slang*. [Of obscure origin: Cf. *FOOTER sb.*?] *intr.* To talk or act foolishly, to trifle or 'potter'. Hence **Footling** *ppl. a.* Also **Footle sb.**, twaddle, 'rot'. **Footle a.**, paltry, trifling.

1802 F. ANSTEE *Voces Populi* Ser. II. 111 Now, really, Settee, do try not to footle like this! 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* I. 163 His palette in one hand, and his twiddling little footle pig's-hair brush in the other. 1895 F. ANSTEE *Lyre & Lance* x. 106 I'm no good at poetry . . . It does seem to me such—well, such footle.

Footless (fūt'lēs), *a.* [f. *Foot sb.* + -LESS. Cf. *FEETLESS*.] Having no foot or feet.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cxv. (1495) 856 Among worms some ben fotelesse: as adders and serpentes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6475 Many foteles freike of his fell dintes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 89 Some [creatures] head-less are, Foot-less, and fin-less. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* (1677) 45 About him will his footless sea-calves lie. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* ix. 157 The footless serpent, which 'goeth upon its belly'. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 114 'What do you think of us?' asked the footless officer.

b. of things (e.g. a stocking).

1611 COTGR., *Brusce*, a dish, or footlesse cup. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xx. (1856) 159 Some footless stockings, tied up at the lower end to serve as socks.

c. *transf. and fig.*

1795 COLERIDGE *Eolian Harp* 24 Melodies. . . Footless and wild, like birds of Paradise. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* xviii. viii, My love has . . . stol'n away To dreamful wastes where footless fancies dwell.

Footlights (fūt'līts), *sb. pl.* A row of lights placed in front of the stage of a theatre, on a level with the feet of the actors, and furnished with reflectors so as to throw all their light upon the scene. Often *transf.* = the 'stage'; to *smell of the footlights* = to be redolent of the stage.

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 74/2 The foot-lights have just made their appearance. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 322 My own art has a little too much smell of the footlights; I have . . . too many [hours] with the gaslit crowds before me. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 270 His experience of the foot-lights had not chilled . . . his love of Nature.

b. *attrib. (in sing.)*

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 324 The foot-like style of phrase. 1894 G. EGERTON *Keynotes* 1 The mental picture of footlight flare and fantastic dance.

Footling (fūt'līn), *sb.* [f. *Foot sb.* + -LING.]

† 1. The footstalk or petiole of a flower. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 41 b, A long small pedicelo, that is a footling or footstalcke.

2. In a rowing boat: (see quot.).

1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 7 Footlings, or shifting battens . . . consist of long strips of board 2½ inches broad and an inch apart, secured by cross pieces underneath them.

Footling (fūt'līn), *adv.* *Obstetrics*. [f. *Foot sb.* + -LING.] With the feet foremost.

1734 GIFFARD *Cases in Midwifery* lxxxix. 215 A delivery where the child came footling. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 312 The child was smaller than usual, and the presentation footling.

Footlock: see *FETLOCK*.

† **Footlong**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* — 1. [See -LONG.] = *Footling adv.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 74 a, Then must the mydwife helpe the byrth . . . that cometh fotelonge (yf she can) to returne it vpon the head.

Footman (fūt'mæn), [f. *Foot sb.* + MAN.]

1. One who goes on foot, a pedestrian. Also with adj., a (good, swift, etc.) walker or runner. Now somewhat *rare exc. dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* xi. 21 Six hundred thousandes of foot men ben of this puple. 1475 *Presentim. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 27 The fotmans cawse be for William Chawe dore is defectyffe. 1563 ABP. SANDVS in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xxxv. 396 His park, wherein is a path for footmen. 1623 COCKERAM II, A swift Foot-man, *celeripedian*. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. xiii. 41 Fear makes good Footmen. a 1744 W. BYRD in *Tyler Amer. Lit.* (1879) II. 277 Practice will soon make a man of tolerable vigor an able footman. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 153 The Ferry-keeper will demand Sixpence of every Horseman, and Twopence of every Footman. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 28 A foot-man is nearly lost in this forest of annuals. 1882 *Worcestersh. Gloss.*, *Footman*, a good walker is termed 'a good footman'. 1890 O. BELKNAP in *Shields Big Game N. Amer.* 298 A Buffalo appeared . . . at a point which we afterwards found taxed the climbing powers of a footman. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Squatter's Dream* xxiii. 277 A 'footman' (as a person not in possession of a horse is termed in Australian provincial circles).

† b. One who competes in a foot-race. *Obs.*

1654 WEBSTER *Appins & Virg.* i. i, I have heard of cunning footmen that have worn Shoes made of lead, some ten days fore a race To give them nimble and more active feet. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2062. 2/2 There will be a Plate Run for by Footmen at Wigan.

† c. A foot-pad. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Charac., Warrener* (1857) 201 If he doth not play the valiant Foot-man, and take tribute of passengers. 1666 *Peypys Diary* (1879) VI. 84 Being wounded . . . last night, by footmen, in the highway.

2. A foot-soldier.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 199 Wyboute archers & vot men, wyb tuo bousend hors y wrye. 13 . . . *Coer de L.* 5105 Off a footman a bowe he took. c 1450 *Martin* 113 [Thei] . . . were well vijij knyhtes . . . and fotemen grete plente. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 40 Those battels . . . being verie aduantageous for footmen against footmen. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. 105 He put his footmen aboard the small vessels he had. 1798 CRAIG in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 601 A force of 10,000 horse, and as many footmen. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 72 The knights . . . left the foot-men to finish the work. 1896 *Times* 22 Apr. 7/3 They were suddenly attacked by a body of 200 horsemen, supported by a large body of footmen.

† 3. An attendant or foot-servant. In early use, a runner in attendance upon a rider of rank; and, later, a servant who ran before his master's carriage, called more fully a *running-footman*. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtysey* 621 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 320 Fote-men þat rennen by þe brydels of ladys shene. 1552 HULOET, *Fotemen for princes, or noble persons, circumpedes*. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 27 He needs must ride, That had my Foot-man lackyng by his side. 1718 *Prior Alma* 1. 58 Like Footmen running before Coaches, To tell the Inn what Lord approaches. 1791 *Bee* 13 July IV. 11 Coaches . . . were [c. 1760] generally accompanied by running footmen . . . whose assistance was often wanted to support the coach on each side, to prevent it from being overturned. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxii, Two running footmen, dressed in white, with black jockey-caps, and long staffs in their hands, headed the train. 1856 N. & Q. Ser. II. 1. 80/1 The sheriff and judges were preceded by two running footmen.

4. A man-servant in livery employed chiefly to attend the carriage and wait at table.

1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beau's Strat.* i. i, There's neither Red-Coat in the Coach, nor Footman behind it. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 469 Some gentlemen of the bed-chamber were not able even to keep a footman. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 407 Means that would disgrace A . . . footman out of place. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, The Princess's Arms . . . much resorted to by splendid footmen. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 23 A gilded coach . . . bursts forth; Like gaudy birds are the footmen perched.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *lackey*.)

1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* (1851) 45 The Whigs, who ought, he said, to be ashamed to talk about liberty, while they submitted to be the footmen of the Duke of Newcastle.

5. A stand to support a kettle, etc. before the fire. 1767 *Specif. Brodie & Williams Patent* No. 880. 3 A rest or footman to put the tea-kettle on. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xx, From pot and kettle, face of brass footman, and black-leaded stove.

6. A moth of the family *Lithosiidae*.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 249 *Lithosia quadra* (four-spotted footman). 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan.

449/2 The scarce footman (*Lithosia caniola*) has not long been known as a British insect.

7. *appositively and Comb.*, as † *footman archer*; *footman-like* adj.; † *footman's inn*, gaol.

1598 GRENEWEV *Tacitus' Ann.* xiii. ix. (1622) 192 In the wings went the *footmen archers with the residue of the horsemen. 1604 *Penniles Parl. Threod-bare Poets in Harl. Misc.* (1744) I. 179 Those that depend on Destiny, and not on God, may chance look through a narrow Lattice at *Footmen's Inn. 1613 S. ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts, A thecuing Knaue*, That he at last in foot-mans Inne must host. 1864 *Realm* 23 Mar. 4 The Globe, whose *footmanlike servility to the Ministry is notorious.

Hence **Footmanhood**, footmen collectively.

Footmanry, the occupation of a footman.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxiii. 208 We were plagued by the sons of the patriarchal fixtures of Chastington-hall, coming here to learn the craft and mystery of footmanry. 1862 H. AIDÉ *Carr of Carr* III. 136 The powdered footmanhood of London.

Footmanship (fūt'mænʃɪp), [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.]

1. The action of, or skill in, running or walking. To lay on or make footmanship: to run quickly. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 18 Every man by fotemanshypppe soughte to save one and to get into the citie. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* i. (1593) 17 Twaine of them do straine themselves and lay on fotemanship. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* (1609) 4 b, Their sure fotmanship . . . their lofty pase. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 9 The Hart pursued of the dogges, maketh fotemanship to the soile. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 328 The fotmanship for which the Irish 40 years ago were very famous, is now almost quite lost among them. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 414 The People in this County [Stafford] have been more particularly famous than any other for good Footmanship. 1896 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 30 Jan. 10/6 The most important test is utterly ignored. 'This . . . Footmanship, not erudition, is the thing.'

fig. 1614 J. COOKE *City Wit* in *Dodsley O. P.* VII. 85 I'll try the nimble fotmanship of your tongue.

2. The occupation or office of a footman (sense 4).

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 632 The fundamental principles of fotmanship.

† **Foot-mantle**. *Obs.* a. ? An over-garment worn by women when riding, to protect their dress.

b. = *FOOT-CLOTH* 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 472 A foot-mantel aboute hir hippe large. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 147 Item, for three elne of veluus til a fut mantil, price of the elne iij li. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 91 With them came a Servant of Lord Robert's with a Horse and Foot-mantle of velvet . . . for me to ride upon. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2031/1 Six Heralds in Coats with Foot-Mantles, bearded, two and two. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* iv, 'Horse-graith and harnessing, forby broidered robes and foot-mantles, that wad hae stude by their lane wi' gold brocade.'

Foot-mark, footmark (fūt'mārk).

1. A mark on the foot; (in quot.) an ownership mark cut on the foot of a swan.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 Our footmarke is to cutte or slit them on both the in-webbes.

2. A mark made by the foot; a foot-print.

1826 SVD, SMITH *Counsel for Prisoners* Wks. 1859 II. 111/2 A foot-mark, a word, a sound . . . all gave birth to the most ingenious inferences. 1855 DAWSON *Acadian Geol.* ix. 187 When examining the red sandstones. . . I found in one of the beds a few footmarks of an unknown animal.

fig. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* I. 31 Possessed of data wherewith to discover the genuine footmark, we may now track the course of our author.

Hence **Foot-mark v. trans.** † a. To mark on the foot. † b. To impress with the mark of a foot.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 The swanners gette up the younge swannes about Midsummer, and footmarke them for the owners. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 203 Where . . . First foot-mark'd the ground by me, All is still.

† **Foot-meal**, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *fōtmālum*: see -MEAL.] Step by step. (In quot. preceded by *by*.) c 1050 *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 412 *Gradatim*, fægre, oddde fotmālum. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xv. (1599) 728 The Spaniards not ceasing . . . to win aduantage by footmeale.

Foot-note (fūt'nōt), A note or comment inserted at the foot of the text. Hence **Foot-note v.**, to furnish with a foot-note or foot-notes; to comment on in a foot-note. Also **Foot-noted ppl. a.**, **Foot-noting vbl. sb.**

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 88 *Bottom notes* . . . are also termed *Foot Notes*. 1864 *Reader* 412 May 645 A supplemental little poem . . . extensively footnoted. *Ibid.* The result of all this . . . footnoting and appendix-noting, is that the volume has a most chaotic and bewildering look. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxiv. (1878) 360 To refer in a foot-note to the passages . . . where these words occur. 1893 N. & Q. Ser. viii. III. 190 Junius foot-notes a passing attack on Chatham thus.

Foot-oak: see *FUTOCK*.

Foot-pace (fūt'pēs), [See *PACE sb.*]

1. A walking pace. Chiefly in *advb. phr.* a *foot-pace*, at (or † in) a *foot-pace* = at a walking pace.

1538 ELIOT, *Pedeppressin*, a foote pase, softly. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 149 The best lacketh feete, foote pace with vs to holde. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 315 Cause him every day to be led up and down a foot pace a quarter of an hour. 1637 BRETON *Poste w. packet* Wks. (Grosart) 41/1 For your foot-pace, I thinke you haue sore heeles, you walke so nicely, as vpon eggeshells. 1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 5 Being oblig'd . . . to toil their Horses all day, over deep Fallows, in a foot-pace only. 1870 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 90 The child was

riding only a foot pace. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii. 'Come on at a footpace, d'ye mind me?'

2. Something on which to tread or set the feet.
† a. A carpet or mat. *Obs.*

1585 *Nomenclator* 249/2 *Storca*. a mat: a footpace of sedge. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xl. 160 A Chair of State . . and at the foot of it a Cushion of the same, all upon an exceeding large foot-pace of tapestry. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

b. A raised portion of a floor; a dais or platform; e.g. the step or raised floor on which an altar stands.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Marche-pied*, a footpace, a threshold, a groundstill. 1598 in *Mem. Stepney Parish* (1890-1) 34 Item, that there be made about the communion table a raille with a foot pace and mattees thereon to kneele vpon. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 456 The place of Justice is an hallowed place; and therefore not only the bench, but the footpace and precincts and purpise thereof ought to hee preserued without scandall and corruption. a 1676 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1682) 609 At the upper end upon a Foot pace and Carpet, stood the Protector with a Chair of State behind him. a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) V. 193 The Communion Table, [is] placed on a fine black and white Footpace. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 102 The footpace, or altar-platform. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms, Footpace*. a raised flooring in a bay window.

c. A hearth-stone.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 181 The crickets chirping behind the chimney stock; or creeping upon the footpace. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 220 Some Pavements, (as in Footpaces before Chimneys). 1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit., Footpace*. This term is also sometimes used for the hearth-stone.

d. A half landing on a staircase or flight of steps; also called *half-pace*.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 160 *Foot-pace*, is a part of a pair of Stairs . . where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit. Gloss., Foot Pace or Half Pace*.

Footpad (fu'tpæd). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [See PAD.] A highwayman who robs on foot.

1683 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* Ded., Though they assaunt us like footpads in the dark. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 179 I'm no Highwayman. No, there you are right. A Footpad only. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, Roads in the neighbourhood of the metropolis were infested by footpads or highwaymen.

Hence **Footpadding** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* Also **Footpadding**, **padry** (*nonce-ud.*), the occupation of a foot-pad.

1735 in W. C. Sydney *Eng. 18th C.* (1891) II. 282 Five condemned malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Kiffe and Wilson for footpadding [etc.]. 1790 BURNS *Let. to Cunningham* 13 Feb., A glass of whisky-toddy with a ruby-nosed yoke-fellow of a foot-padding exciseman. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ciii. 7 From foot-padding upwards, it is always desirable to get at the principle. 1861 *Ibid.* III. clxxxviii. 215 Highwaymanhood and foot-padry. 1874 W. C. SMITH *Borlond Hall* 152 I'd sooner footpad it, and steal and rob. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxiii, They did not, as a rule, descend to footpadding or robbery.

Foot-path, footpath (fu'tpæθ).

1. A path for foot-passengers only.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1533) 141 Lyke as the fote path or waye ledeth to the cite. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. i. 58 *Glo.* Know'st thou the way to Douer? *Edg.* Both style, and gate; Horseway, and foot-path. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 100 Your poor, narrow foot-path of a street. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 156 A foot-path about half-a-yard wide . . cuts across the bit of green field.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 15, I wil . . baue respecte vnto thy fote-paths.

† 2. ? A pedestal. *Obs.*

1580 *Ecol. Proc. Bp. Barnes* (Surtees) 128 There remaneth in the quere certayne corbille stones which were some time fote pathes for images.

3. *attrib.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 132 Jog-on, Jog-on, the foot-path way, And merrily hent the stile-a. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 5/1 The National Footpath Preservation Society.

Hence **Footpath** *v. trans.*, to make a footpath or footpaths across.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poet. Wks. 1889 I. 81 This shall . . Turn back your rivers, footpath all your seas.

Footprint (fu'tprint). The print or impression left by the foot; *spec. in Geol.* a fossilized one.

1552 HULOER, *Fote prynte*, or the printe of the fote, *pada*. 1623 CUCKERAM I, *Traces*, the feet-print of rauening beasts. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 304 Certain fossil foot-prints of a reptile said to have been found in strata of the ancient coal-formation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* 115 The typical case is the sacred footprint of Ceylon. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 25 Their footprints in yesterday's snow were all still there.

fig. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 38 Of which I do intend in this my Discourse to leave some foot-prints. 1839 LONGE *Psalm of Life* vii, Leave behind us Foot-prints on the sands of time.

Hence **Foot-print** *v. trans.*, to mark with foot-prints.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 201 Pavement fair, The antique wood-nymphs scarce would dare To footprint o'er.

† **Foot-rid.** *Obs.* [Of doubtful origin; perh. f. FOOT *sb.* + rid f. RID *v.* Cf. FOOTRILL.] (See quot.)

1665 DUDLEY *Metalium Martis* (1854) 27 Where the Coles is deep and but little Earth upon the measures of Coles, there the Colliers rid off the Earth, and dig the Coles under their feet; these Works are called Foot-rids. 1686 [see FOOTRILL].

Footrill (fu'tril). *Coal-mining.* Also footrail, futteril. [Of unknown etymology: cf. prec.] (See quotes.)

1866 *Plot Staffordsh.* iii. 129 The open works . . where . . the Workmen rid off the earth, and dig the coal under their feet . . there being no need for these, of windless, roap, or carf, whence these sort of Coale-works are commonly call'd Foot-rids or Footrills. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Footrill, Futteril, and Footrail*, the entrance to a mine by means of a level driven into a hill-side, or a dip road, up which coal is brought. 1885 *Sheffield Daily Tel.* 30 June, Four Shafts and a Footrill have been sunk to the Coal.

† **Foot-saunt.** *Obs.* [f. FOOT *sb.* + saunt, CENT 2.] App. = cent-foot (see CENT 2).

The quotes for cent-foot seem to show that there was something about 'loving' in the language used in the game, whence prob. the allusion below.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 35 In our assemblies at playes in London, you shall see suche heauing, and shoouing . . suche playing at fote Saunt without Cardes.

Foot-sole. The sole of the foot.

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* lxxxix. 52 The oracle, Gen. 3. 15, that the serpent should bruise the footsole of the womans seed. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Goose Wks.* 105/2 The name of them [Soland geese] may well proceede From the Dams foot-sole, whence they all do breede. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 16 A dreary road the weary foot-sole wears.

Foot-sore (fu'tsōi), *a. and sb.*

A. adj. Sore as to the feet, having sore feet.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (L.), The heat of the ground made me foot-sore. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 83 He was extremely foot-sore. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 238 The dogs were . . no longer foot-sore, but well rested.

Sb. sb. A complaint of the foot. *nonce-use.*

1874 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 84 Some kind of foot-sore, rheumatic gout, I believe they call it.

Hence **Foot-soreness.**

1849 SOUTHEY *Common-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 646 Cure for Foot-soreness. 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* xvii, Weariness I complain not of, and foot-soreness is my righteous punishment.

Footstalk (fu'tstōk). [f. FOOT *sb.* + STALK.] A slender stem or support fitted into a foot or base.

a. *Bot.* The stalk or petiole of a leaf; the peduncle of a flower.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 41 A footlyng or footstalcke such as chyries grow on. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xl. § 3 The flowers do growe betwene the footstalkes of those leaues. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1114 The flowers come forth at the joynts upon long footstalkes. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 27 Laurel, with . . blue berries sitting on long footstalks. 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. i. 716 The footstalk into which the frond tapers is very long.

b. *Zool.* A process resembling the petiole of a plant; e.g. the muscular attachment of a barnacle, the stalk of a crinoid, etc.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 214 Each egg is furnished with a footstalk terminating in a bulb. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iii. 30 The scale-like shagreen of the dog-fish is elevated over it on an osseous pedicle or footstalk. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1878) 110 In some of the crabs the footstalk for the eye remains, though the eye is gone.

c. *gen.*

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. (1833) 194 A tumbler-glass with a footstalk. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* v. 122 Huge blocks [of ice] balanced on narrow footstalks.

Hence **Foot-stalked** *a.*, attached by a footstalk. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1185/1 [Tunicata] sessile or footstalked on the rock.

Footstall (fu'tstōl). [f. FOOT *sb.* + STALL *sb.*]

1. The base or pedestal of a pillar, statue, etc.

1585 HIGGINS *Nomenclator* 203 *Stylobata*. The fote stal of a pillar. 1626 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. i. 15 The Priest went up on the footstall (of the Altar). 1635 J. HAWARD tr. *Blondi's Ban. Virgin* 19 His shield . . rested on the footstall of the statue. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 140 The bases and footstalls shewed that the whole of the piers stood on this lower level.

2. 'A woman's stirrup' (J.).

Footstep (fu'tstep). [See STEP.]

1. A step or tread of the foot; a foot-fall.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvi[i]. 5 Ordre thou my goynges in thy pathes, that my fote stepes slippe not. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi, What marks were there of any other footsteps? 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ix, Wherever I go I hear only the echoes of my own footsteps. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii, Metbought I heard a footstep in the church.

b. The distance traversed by the foot in stepping, taken as a measure of length or area.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. vii. 142 Not a foot-step of land could we find, where we might cook our salt provisions in safety. 1855 F. LOCKER *Lond. Lyrics, Old Cradle* vi, At most 'tis a footstep from cradle to coffin.

2. The mark or print made by a foot.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 7 Alle hise fet steppes After him he filleð. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 174/2 Fote steppe, of a mann only, *pada*. 1611 BIBLE *Bel & Dr.* 20, I see the footsteps of men, women and children. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 229 Trembling he views His Footsteps in the sand. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 111, I marched without hesitation or anxiety in the footsteps of my guide.

b. *fig.*, as to follow or walk in a person's footsteps = to follow his example or guidance.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 148 3e ar obleist to follou the futsteppis of 3our predecessours in vertu. 1668 DENHAM *Prudence* Poems 147 Clear-sighted Reason Wisdoms Judgment leads, And Sense, her Vassal, in her footsteps treads. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* x. 37 To call upon his sorrowing disciples to be prepared to follow in his footsteps.

† 3. *fig.* A vestige or trace; a mark, token, or indication left by anything whether material or immaterial. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 59 All these are traces, foot-steps, and images . . of that high misterie. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. 2 As touching their cruelty, I find no footsteps in story. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 141 In the part of the Tooth cut off, there appeared the footsteps of a Nerve. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 80 There is no foot-step, for the most part, of mooved Air to be perceived. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* i. 3 Relations . . accounted fabulous have bin after found to contain in them many foot-steps and reliques of something true. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 211 There are plain and visible footsteps, that he has stole it. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1806) I. 21 Those who have examined the New Forest can discover no mark or footstep of any other place of habitation . . than what at present remains. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 86 We find no footsteps of any distinction of days which [etc.].

† 4. A foot-path, footway. *Obs.*

1620 J. WILKINSON *Court Lect* 119 High-waies or foot-steps stopped up.

5. A step or raised structure on which to set the foot in order to ascend or descend. † In *Fortif.* = *foot-bank* (see FOOT *sb.* 35).

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 166 It is the fote-steppes of the ladder of heauen. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 205 At the footstep of the Altar. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Foot-bank* or *Foot-step* (in *Fortif.*). 1806 WORDSW. (1st line of Sonnet), Methought I saw the foot-steps of a throne. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. 184 She crossed the low hedge, and tottering footstep which ended the narrow slippery path.

† b. A treadle for working a machine (*obs.*).

c. *Printing* (see quot. 1888). d. A bearing to sustain the foot of a vertical shaft or spindle.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1007 The Footsteps or Treddles differ in nothing from those which are usually made use of. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 72 [Printing] The Foot Step is an Inch-Board about a Foot broad, and sixteen Inches long. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Footstep*, In mech., the pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc., Footstep*, the inclined footstool the pressman puts his foot on when pulling the bar over.

Hence † **Footstepping** *vbl. sb.* = FOOTSTEP 3.

1622 COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 56 You must bring better proof than this, that you find no foot-stepping of it in the answers made unto them.

Footstool (fu'tstōl).

1. A stool upon which to rest the foot or feet.

1530 PALSGR. 222/2 Fote stole, *marchepied*. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiv. 201 A footstool for the ease Of thy soft feet. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 271 With many a footstool thund'ring at thy head. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, There she sat with her feet on a footstool.

b. *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cix. [cx.] i Syt thou on my right hande, vntill I make thine enemies thy fote stole. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen.* VI. v. vii. 14. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xxvi. (1713) 363 The Popes have as well made Foot-balls of the Crowns of Emperours as Foot-stools of their Necks. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* iv. 86 A nobler destiny than to become the footstool of a few families.

c. *U.S. colloq.* The earth. (Cf. Isaiah lxvi. 1.)

1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 12 Sept. 5/1, I found Mauchline to be the most God-forsaken place on the footstool.

† 2. A stool to step upon, in order to climb to a higher position. Also *fig.* b. (See quot. 1611.)

1599 MINSHEU, A Foot-stool to lift a woman to horse, vide *Andilla*. 1611 COTGR., *Suppl. d'orgues*, the foot-stool, or pedalls to a paire of Organs. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xv. 418 He . . by making a foot-stool of his friends head, climbs up the higher into the Princes favour. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* II. ii. 697, I would have taught thy neck to know my Weight And mounted from that Footstool to my Saddle.

Hence **Footstooled** *ppl. a.*, provided with a foot-stool.

1791 COWPER *Odys.* I. 163 Leading her toward a foot-stool'd throne. 1856 DOBELL *Eng. in Time War, Grass fr. Battlefield*, My shoe, soft footstooled on this hearth.

Footway (fu'tweɪ). [f. FOOT *sb.* + WAY.]

1. A way or path for foot-passengers only.

1526 [See FOOT-PATH 1]. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Any common high way, cartway, horseway, or footway. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 474 In the Foot Way from South Hinksey to Foxcomb. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 17 Each of the Foot-ways is . . raised about a Foot above the Carriage-way. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* li. 600 A footway ran from Gethsemane over the top of Olivet.

2. *Mining.* (See quotes.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.*, *Footway*. in deep Mines they have old Shafts with ladders in them . . by means of which they descend into the Mines; whence this is stiled the Foot-way; and those Shafts, when applicable to no other use, Footway Shafts. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Foot-way*, the series of ladders and sollars by which men enter or leave a mine.

Footy (fu'ti), *a. dial. and colloq.* [var. of FOUGHTY.] Paltry, poor, mean, worthless; little and insignificant.

1752 W. DODD *Beauties Shaks.* I. Pref. 7 Many a critic . . has . . foisted in some footy emendation of his own. 1833 MARRVAT P. *Simple xxxiii*, It would be a very pretty bit of practice to the ship's company to take her out from under that footy battery. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* III. iv. 260 You could not possibly be married from that footy little house in the Boroughbridge-road. 1890 R. KIPLING *Plant. Rickshaw* 85 They fires a footy little arrow at us.

Footy (fu'ti), *a.2* [f. FOOT *sb.* + Y 1.] Having foots or dregs (see FOOT *sb.* 22).

1864 in WEBSTER.

Foosle (fū'z'l), *sb.* [Connected with next vb.; the exact relation of the two words is uncertain.]

1. One who is 'behind the times', a fogey. (See also quot. 1889.)

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Chalk-mark* 115 Have we not almost all learnt these expressions of old foosles? 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Foosle* (American), a man who is easily humbugged, a fool.

2. *Golf*. [from the vb.] A 'foozling' stroke.

1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 124 On the very rare occasions on which he made a foosle. 1891 A. LANG in *Lough. Mag.* Apr. 688 A 'carry' of a quarter of a mile would be a mere 'foosle' to him.

Foosle (fū'z'l), *v.* [Cf. Ger. dial. *fuseln*, variously meaning 'to work hurriedly and badly', 'to work slowly' (Grimm).]

1. *intr.* To waste one's time, to fool.

1857 [see FOOZLING *phl. a.*]. 1893 in *Stand. Dict.*

2. *trans.* To do clumsily, 'make a mess of'; to bungler (a stroke, etc.). *Golf and slang*. Also *absol.*

1892 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/1 You 'will' your opponent to foosle his tee shot. 1894 *Ibid.* 18 Oct. 5/1 Had he taken to golf, he... might be living and fooling yet. 1894 *Field* 9 June 8/6 1/2, I have seen a man, a practised shot, foosle all his overhead rockets with 30 in. barrels.

Hence **Foosling** *phl. a.*, in quot. foolish, 'fooling'. Also **Foosler**, one who foosles, a bungler.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 264 Let's... have no more of his foosling bird's nesting. 1896 *Clarion* 1 Feb. 40/5 A person who 'mulls' his stroke is said to be a 'foosler'.

Fop (fop), *sb.* Also 5-7 fopp(e). [Connected with next. For the development of sense cf. *F. fat*, orig. 'fool' (L. *fatuus*), now 'fop, coxcomb'.]

†1. A foolish person, a fool. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 170 1/2 Foppe, *supra*, *idem* quod folet. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 295 Spek man, spek! spek, thou fop! c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vii. 110 To bring us such a fop for Henry's son. a 1716 *SOUTH Serm. Prov.* xxii. 6 (1737) V. 10 A blessed improvement doubtless, and such as the fops our ancestors (assume use to call them) were never acquainted with.

†b. Applied to a girl. *Obs.*

1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lassies* I. i. Cousin, thou art a very wild fop.

†2. A conceited person, a pretender to wit, wisdom, or accomplishments; a coxcomb, 'prig'. *Obs.*

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 253 These moral fops, ridiculously good. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 440 This serious charge, brought by the excellent physician of Pergamos against The medical fops of his age.

3. One who is foolishly attentive to and vain of his appearance, dress, or manners; a dandy, an exquisite.

1672-6 [see 4]. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i. Wks. 1728 I. 353 Some taudry fluttering fop or another. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 193 A multitude of fops who love to have their persons admir'd. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vi. His tightened waist, his stiff stock [etc.], denoted the military fop. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 71 The days of Charles II, when poets were fops and courtiers.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly attributive, as *fop-call*, *gravity-maker*, *neighbour-picture*; †**Fops'** *alley*, 'a passage up the centre of the pit in the old Opera House where dandies congregated' (Davies); †**fop-corner**, a resort of fops; †**fop-road**, the habits and practices of a fop.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iv. Sir Robert Floyer... sauntering down *fop's alley, stationed himself by her side. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 12 Nov. He... took his station in Fops' Alley. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i. Wks. (1888) 329 A fiddle in this town is a kind of *fop-call. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. a la Mode* Prol. 3 *Fop-corner now is free from civil war. 1672 — *Assignment* IV. iii. Now do I even long to abuse that *fop-gravity again. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xi. The captain owed nothing to any of these *fop-makers in his dress. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindarian* Wks. 1812 IV. 183 Our *fop-neighbours see things with strange eyes. 1698 *Def. Dram. Poetry* 82 In all the Stage *Fop-pictures, the Play-house bids so fair for mending that Fool too, that [etc.]. 1677 MRS. BEHN *Town Fop* v. 66 And so put you quite out of *Fopp Road.

†**Fop**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *phop*. [Of uncertain origin; sense 2 agrees with Ger. *foppen* to hoax (see *Fob v.*). The precise relation between the vb. and sb. is uncertain; the sb. appears earlier.]

†1. *intr.* To act like a fool; to play the fool.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 120 Whan ye... in the pulpete hopped And folyssly there fopped.

2. *trans.* = *Fob v.* 1. a. To make a fool of, cheat, dupe. Also to cheat into, out of. b. To fop off: = 'to fob off'.

1602 HERING tr. *Oberndorff's Anat. True Physit.* 41 When he expected his present payment, he fopped him thus. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 107, I... begin to finde my selfe fop in it. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i. Doth hee thinke to fop of his posteritie with Paradoxes. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 107 I'll comfort myself by fopping Ranter into marriage. 1694 — *Regulus* v. *ibid.* 211 We are all fopp'd here, fopp'd out of our lives.

†**Fopdoodle**. *Obs.* [f. *FOP sb.* + *DOODLE*.] A fop, fool, or simpleton.

16.. in *Asht. MS.* xxxviii. 145 b, Bee blith Fopdoudells. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 998 Where sturdy Butchers broke your Noddle, And handl'd you like a Fop-doodle.

†**Fopical**, *a. Obs.* [f. *FOP sb.* + *-IC* + *-AL*.] Befitting a fop. Hence †**Fopicalness**.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 373 To see and feel the foppicalness thereof.

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Fopling (fop'plin). Also 7-8 foplin, foppling. [dim. of *FOP sb.*; see *-LING*.] A petty fop.

1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* II. ii. A fop is the fruit of a foplin, as a Wit is the kernel of a witlin. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlv. 247 Many of these transitory foplings... came to the university... in linsey-wolsey coats. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 215 When the foplings of fashion bedazzle my sight. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyland's Weir* II. 204 The race of languid foplings.

attrib. 1714 PHILIPS in *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 36 Some Lovesick Foplin Rhyme.

†**Foppasty**. *Obs. rare.* ? = *FOPPOTEE*.

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* IV. 70 True, and how the foppasty his Lieftenant, steep in to perswade with her.

†**Fopper**. *Obs.* [? f. *FOP v.* + *-ER* 1; cf. Ger. *fopper*, hoaxer, quizzer.]

1. = *FOP sb.* 1.

1598 FLORIO, *Tentennone*... a fopper, a fool.

2. ? A hoaxer, a buffoon.

1659 TORRIANO, *Fiappatore*, a flapper, a fopper. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills V.* 349 Kept Foppers... Pit-Players be still.

So **Fopperishness**, foolishness; †**Fopperly** *a.*, silly, foolish.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stufte* 41 Their fopperly god is not so good as a red herring. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* Pref. The fopperishness of those things I speak against.

Foppery (fop'pəri). [f. *FOP sb.* and *v.* + *-ERY*; cf. Ger. *fopperet*, Du. *fopperij*, hoaxing.]

†1. Foolishness, imbecility, stupidity, folly. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 25 He... was fauoured by the foolish sect for his fopperry. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* Pref. The Fopperry of their Priests Religious Opinions and Practices. 1711 E. WARD *Vulg. Brit.* II. 136 They're fix'd Enemies to Pop'ry, As well as to Fanatick Pop'ry.

†b. A foolish action, practice, idea, statement, etc.; a folly, an absurdity; *concr.* something foolishly esteemed or venerated. *Obs.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. Pref. 7 With hys myters and mastyres, wyth his fannoms and fopperryes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 375 He foresook his former studying of the School Doctors, and other such fopperies. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* VI. xxiii. (1632) 139 Holding it a fopperry to write of those, of whose fauour or wrath the Iditers stood in hope or feare. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* Notes 47 Thank God, the Fopperry of Pilgrimages is out of Fashion in England. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 170/1 Colet was out of patience to see those silly fopperies [reliquies].

2. The behaviour or manner characteristic of a fop; silly affectation of elegance; coxcombr, dandyism; an instance of this.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 181 Soldiers shall not observe the punctilios of Spruceness and Fopperry. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 135 Modern politeness... runs often into affectation and fopperry. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 106 The abominable military fopperry of our own people. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks.*, A Shakespeare, or a Milton (unless the first editions), it were mere fopperry to trick out in gay apparel. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* VI. (1874) 101 Too intent upon the fopperies of religion.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* or *collect. sing.* Foppish finery.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 45 ¶1 An act... for prohibiting the importation of French Fopperies. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Progr. Taste* I. 116 And, as my satire bursts amain, See, feather'd fopperry strew the plain. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, His riding-gear, though free from such fopperies as were then in vogue, was... well-chosen.

†**Foppet**. *Obs.* —1 [dim. of *FOP sb.*; see *-ET*.] A petty fop; in quot. applied to a woman.

1605 *King Lear* in *Six old Plays* (1779) 402 These foppets... know not whether to love a man or no.

Foppish (fop'pif), *a.* [f. *FOP sb.* + *-ISH*.]

†1. Resembling or befitting a 'fop' or fool; foolish, silly. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 184 Wisemen are growne foppish, And know not how their wits to weare. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vincl.* Ep. to Rdr., I. oppose your Dialectical prescriptions as foppish. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 25 Your tale... Of patient hopes, and dull delay, Love's foppish part.

2. Resembling or befitting a fop or dandy.

1699 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 366 He was a vain, foppish young man. 1734 FIELDING *Intrig. Chambermaid* I. iv. Dotingly fond of everything that is fine and foppish. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 137 We must... condemn such instances... as foppish and affected. 1836 *Random Recoll.* *Ho. Lords* xv. 366 There is nothing foppish in his dress. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xvii. 307 Bowing in a most foppish manner. *Comb.* 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* II. xix. 279 He was... foppish-looking even in his travelling costume.

Hence **Foppishly** *adv.*; **Foppishness**.

1611 COTGR., *Sotise*... absurditie, follie, foppishnesse. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶252 Whatever the schools foppishly prattle. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 338 That Foppishness of Dress and Appearance, which distinguishes the Petits-maitres. 1876 SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xvi, A young man foppishly dressed. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 153 A little foppishness in a young man is good.

†**Foppole**, *v. Obs. rare* —1.

1756 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 15 Mar. Wks. 1850 II. 9 At one table sits Mr. Insipid, foppling and fluttering.

†**Foppotee**. *Obs. rare* —1. [arbitrarily f. *FOP sb.* Cf. *FOPPASTY*.] A simpleton.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* II. v, Why does this little Foppotee laugh always?

Foppy, *a. rare.* [f. *FOP sb.* + *-Y* 1.] = *FOPPISH*.

1878 *Masque Poets* 188 And of all fops the foppiest was Saturn.

Fopship (fop'psip). [f. *FOP sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The personality of a fop or fool; in quot. a mock title.

1680 HICKERINGILL *Mercos* 13, I give your fop-ship to

understand. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xii. (1737) 50 We will *innocentise* your Fopship with a Wannion.

†**Fopster**. *Obs.* [? alteration of *FOPPER*; see *-STER*.] App. a fool, simpleton.

(Halliwell has '*fopster*, a cutpurse' with reference to Dekker; prob. a misreading of *foyster*, *FOISTER*.)

1607 W. S. *Puritan* I. iv. Why, do but try the fopster, and break it to him bluntly.

For (fɔr, fɔr, fɔr), *prep.* and *conj.* Also 2 *fer*, 3 *south. vor*, *Orm. forr*. [OE. *for* prep. = OFris., OS. *for*, Goth. *faur*; probably an apocopated form of OTeut. **fora* *FORE adv.* and *prep.*, arising independently in the various langs. (cf. the origin of MHG. and mod. Ger. *vor* from OHG. *fora*); it may however represent a parallel formation on the same stem with some other suffix. Another formation on this stem appears in OS. *fur*, *furi*, OHG. *furi* (MHG. *vur*, mod. Ger. *für*) *prep.*, for, ON. *fyr*(r) (Da. *for*, Sw. *för*) *adv.* and *prep.*, before, for.

The use of *for* as a conj. has not been found earlier than the 12th c. The older lang. supplied the place of the conj. by locutions in which *for* prep. governed a neuter demonstrative pronoun followed by a relative particle: *for don de*, *for dy de*, etc. (see *FOR-THON*, *FOR-THY*). The conjunctive use of *for* = *for don de* may be explained either as an extension of the functions of the prep. to govern a noun-sentence, or as an ellipsis.

In OE. *for* and *fore* seem to have been used indiscriminately as preps.; in ME. they were gradually differentiated.]

A. *prep.*

†1. = *BEFORE* in various uses. *Obs.* (see *FORE*.)

1. Of place. a. In front of; = *BEFORE* 2, 2 b.

Beowulf 358 (Gr.) He for eacum gestod Deniga frean. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2108 (Gr.) For þæs eacum, þe þe æscra tæ gube forgeaf! a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10497 (Cott.) Sco sagh þat angel for his stand. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iv. 3 For whose throne 'tis needfull... to kneele.

b. In the presence or sight of; = *BEFORE* 3, 4.

Beowulf 1649 (Gr.) Þa wæs... on flet boren Grendles heafod... egeslic for eorum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Moni mon... is erm for worlde and uniseli for gode.

c. In asseveration; = *BEFORE* 5. (Cf. Gr. *πρός*.)

In later use replaced by *FORE*.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 For gode hit is wateful þing for te þenke þron. c 1380 *Sir Feramb.* 2564 My prayer ys now ido. For gode... so ys myn al-so. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 838 3eysse for God, quod þe knyzt, dede he was.

d. Into the presence of.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 871 (Gr.) Ne dear nu forð gan for þe andweardne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23933 (Gött.) Leuedi... lede me wid þe for þi sun.

2. Of time; = *BEFORE* 7, 8, 9. *For lang*: long ago. (Cf. ON. *fyrer*.)

a 1000 *Leg. Fursus* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 276 Ic wat þone man on Criste, þe was ge-gripen for for seowertne gearum. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3076 Itt wass forr manig daz3 Ær cwidded purrh prophetess. *Ibid.* 6996 Forrlange. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Bute 3if hit beo holiniht vor þe feste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10716 (Cott.) Þe propheti Was said for lang of ysai.

3. In preference to, above; = *BEFORE* 11.

c 1000 *Rood* 93 (Gr.) He his modor... for ealle menn ge-weorðode ofer eall wifa cynn. c 1205 *LAY.* 13919 Ah for alle ure goden deore... Woden hehde þa hahste laze. c 1300 *Beket* 721 The statutz of Clarendone ech bischop holde scholde; And nameliche theof for alle other. 14.. *Sir Beues* 160 (MS. M.) Sir, blessud be ye for alle men! 1486-1504 *Let. in Denton Eng. in 15th Cent.* (1888) Note D. 318 It is mor meritory to support... yowre tenants rather than a stronge man, the pore... for a gentylman or a gentylmans man.

II. Of representation, substitution or exchange.

4. Representing, as representative of.

'The member for — shire' now belongs rather to 13 c.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 171 (Gr.) Se for ealle spræc feonda mengu. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 952 An, for ham alle, Onswerede ant seide. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22/2 Your humble and trewe lieges that ben come for the Co[m]munie of youre lond. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* v. 14 b, Their Xequ... which was there for the king. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess.* (1848) II. 187 The members for many counties and large towns. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 334 Walker returned thanks for his lady. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 124/2 Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Mayo, both Irish Peers, sat for English constituencies.

b. In elliptical expressions, once for all, † for all. Cf. Ger. *ein für allemal*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 111 Learne now, for all, That I [etc.]. 1820 J. S. KNOWLES *Virginis* II. ii. Now, once for all, farewell! 1881 *BIBLE* (Revised) *Hebr.* vii. 27 For this he did once for all [1611: once], when he offered up himself.

5. In place of, instead of.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 22 He gehyrde þæt archelaus rixode on iudea-þeode for ðæne herodem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9972 (Cott.) Maria... stondes vs for seild and targe, Agains all ure wiperwyns. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 19 He died... and his broþer regned for him. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 Some... will saye... Blacke Vellet, for blacke Veluet. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xi. 11 Will he for a fish giue him a serpent? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 10 Bacchus and... Ceres... gave us Corn for Mast, for Water Wine. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 14 'Tis only change of pain... Severer for severe. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 248 She could not... write... the count had written all that was wanting for her. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 208 For the old test... was substituted a new test. 1895 *LAKE* in *Law Times* XCIX. 468/2 They will employ somebody to do the business for her.

6. Of payment, purchase, sale, etc. = *In exchange for*: see *EXCHANGE sb.* 1 g.

a. Introducing the thing bought or sold, etc.: As the price of, or the penalty on account of. Also after verbs, e.g. PAY, q.v.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 38 Eaze for eaze and toð for toð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Noupur gold ne seoluer ne moste gan for þe. c 1200 *ORMIN* Ded. 143, I shall hafenn forr min swinnic God læn. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) I. 174 Men gaf fueten schillynges for a goos or a heen. 1542 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To Nycholes for the byllet for the schyr and hys costis xv s. 1789 *DURNFORD & EAST Reports* III. 467 The right of a seller to his goods, where he cannot receive payment for them. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 17/2 The Duc d'Aumale's great work... for which some of us would gladly give all the novels ever written.

b. In requital of.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxxiv. [xxxv]. 14 (Spelman) Aguldon me yfelu for godum. 1583 *HOLIBAND Campo di Fior* 107 That she giue vs something for our paines. 1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 151 Being found to yield considerably better than most other wheat, viz. sometimes twenty for one. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 221 Describe we next the Nature of the Bees, Bestow'd by Jove for secret Services. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 209 A full punishment for all his misdeeds. 1885 *BOWEN in Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 869 Counsel... who should take nothing for their services. 1895 A. I. SHAND *Life Sir E. B. Hamley* I. ii. 21 He was very soundly thrashed for his pains.

III. 7. In defence or support of; in favour of, on the side of. Opposed to against. Often *predicatively*: see BE v. 23 c.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xiv. 14 And Drihten fihf for eow. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Heo sculen... bidden for heom. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 363 How shulde men fiste for a persone þat þei witen not [etc.]. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 204 Where euerie man is for him selfe, And no manne for all. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. i. 386 My Lord, I am for you, though it cost mee ten nights watchings. 1676 *HOBBS Liad* Pref. (1686) 9 Homer indeed maketh some Gods for the Greeks and some for the Trojans. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* n. vi. Blinded contenders for monarchy. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 3 Take my Word for it she is no Fool. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* Ded. 8 The Right Honourable Persons who will one Day determine for or against us. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 82 Fortune declared at last for the convention. 1847-9 *HELPS Friends in C.* Ser. 1. (1851) I. 177 You argue for it in vain. 1885 *COTTON in Law Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 13, I do not think that the cases... carry out the proposition for which he has cited them.

b. In exclamations, indicating the person, etc. favoured.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. ii. 604 Did ride... Crying, hey, for our town through the burrough. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* iii. i. 'Hurrah for the knight of St. John' cried the mercenaries; 'and hurrah for fair France and bold Germany!'

c. In honour of. Also To name a child for (= after) a person (now only U.S.).

1800 H. WELLS *Const. Neville* I. 7 Louisa... had been named for the mother of Mr. Hayman. 1820 J. S. KNOWLES *Virginus* i. i, Cheer for him, if you are Romans. 1826 W. P. SCARGILL *Truth* I. ii. 7 'What is the name to be? I think your mother's was Matilda.' 'Yes, she was named for a great worthy, lady Matilda.' 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1864) 20 He had named his two children, one for Her Majesty and the other for Prince Albert.

d. quasi-sb. *Fors and againsts*: 'pros and cons'. c 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Persuas.* II. 185, I was privy to all the fors and againsts, I was the friend to whom he confided his hopes. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 424 The fors and againsts... so inextricably mixed.

IV. Of purpose or destination.

8. With a view to; with the object or purpose of: as preparatory to. *For company*: see COMPANY 1 b.

Beowulf 458 (Gr.) Ðu... for arstafum usic sohtest. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xi. 4 Nys þeos untrummys na for deaðe ac for godes wuldre. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 2889 For warnyng of frendes þat lyfenes. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 505, I byleve that god hathe sente theym to vs for our savyng. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxx. 159 The Englyshmen neuer departed for their batayls for chasyng of any man. a 1654 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 82 The individual person set apart for the service of such a Church. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. vi, I left the iron crow in the wreck for next day. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xix. 95 [He] set sail... for the relief of Epidamnus. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 615 A considerable number of prisoners were immediately selected for execution. 1887 *L. CARROLL Game of Logic* ii. § 6. 50, I have been out for a walk. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/1 An order was made... for the payment of the balance to the plaintiff.

b. For the purpose of being or becoming.

c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 210 Berynge in theyr handes flowres and roses for a token. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 253 Whom to reserve for Husband of the Herd. 1741 tr. *Fortunate Country Maid* I. 13 He shall hear Reason; or, Waunds, I'll go for a Soldier. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* vii, [He] went for a soldier, and never came back. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xiv, I'm going to leave my place... and go for a pupil-teacher.

c. Conducive to.

a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* i. i. (Arb.) 12 To keepe the Queenes peace is more for his behoofe. 1664 *TILLOTSON Wisd. being Religi.* 31 It is for the general good of humane society. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 128 The Bishop does not care to stay long in this place not being for his health. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* Advt., Such remarks as were greatly for the advantage of the work. 1843 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXVIII. 565 It is all for her good.

d. For sale: to be sold. For rent (U.S.) = To let. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 6 Sept. Advt., Baltimore Warehouse for Rent. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 590/2 The last time I saw it, it was for rent.

9. In order to obtain. Also after verbs like *ask, search, etc.*, or verbs implying motion, e.g. To go, send, etc. *for*: see the verbs.

So, with mixture of 21 or 6, in (*I would not*) *for anything, for a great deal, for all the world, etc.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Pat sið þat tu eauer dides te into swuch þeowdom for worldliche wunne. c 1300 *Havelok* 788 Hauelok was war þat Grim swank sore For his mete, and he lay at hom. c 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 11 Naye, Lorde, that will we not indeede For nothing treassure unto thee. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xxviii. 21 For a piece of bread that man will transgresse. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* i. 25 He would not for any thing but be present at the Solemnity to behold the same. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 620 Weary Proteus... Retir'd for Shelter to his wonted Caves. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* 1. 50 What will not men attempt for sacred praise? 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xix, After having feed'd very high for places at Mrs. Siddons's benefit. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 84 To bring a suit for this sum in the Court of King's Bench. 1864 *HOLME LEE In Silver Age* (1866) 403, I would not for the world hurt his feelings. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/5 The drawers... struck work for an advance of wages. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 29 Jan. 3/1 For two pins I'll throw the lamp at you.

b. Of an amount staked or an object risked, e.g. to play for (a certain stake): see PLAY v. Also in a wager, in asseverations, and in a narrow escape for one's life, to try a man for his life.

a 1225 *Juliana* 16 For mi lif quoth hire feder þe schal laðin his lue for þu schalt beon ibeaten [etc.]. a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* i. i. (Arb.) 12, I have yond espied hym sadly coming, And in loue for twentie pounde, by hys glomymyng. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. i. 49 Now for my life the knaue doth court my loue. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. iv. 24 Dead for a Ducate, dead. 1836 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* LVII. 10 Major Beltran... had a narrow escape for his life. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 223 Rosewell... had been tried for his life by Jeffreys.

c. For (one's) life: in order to save one's life; also in hyperbolic use, as if one's life depended on it, with one's utmost efforts. Also in phrases like *I cannot do it for the life of me, for my heart, soul, etc.*, where the sense is sometimes 'if it were to save my life', etc., and sometimes 'if I were to give my life', etc.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1078 He ne mihte for his live Iseo þat man wip hire speke. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 52 He had never had the audacity and boldness for his hart, to set one foote forward into Syria. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 38, I... could not get him for my heart to do it. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 160, I dare not for my head fill my belly. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 85 ¶ 1, I cannot for my Heart leave a Room, before I have studied [etc.]. 1786 *MACKENZIE Lounger* No. 56. 197 A great many other things... which I can't do for the heart of me. a 1806 H. K. WHITE in *Life & Rem.* (1825) 176 You can't for the soul of you, learn how to frown. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* 250 Away, away, for life he rides. 1831 L. E. LANDON *Romance & Reality* (1848) 354 We must row for our lives. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 742, I could not resist a smile for the life of me. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xix, Walter, for his life, would have hardly called her by her name. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 131 Charles fled for his life. 1887 *Times* 15 Apr. 9/6 Back! for your lives!

d. To run, etc. for it: see IT.

10. Indicating the object to which the activity of the faculties or feelings is directed: frequent after vbs., as *care, long, search, etc.*, sbs., as *an eye, genius, talent, taste, desire, love, etc.*, or adjs., as *eager, watchful, etc.* (see those words); also in exclamations expressing expectancy or desire, *Now for, Oh for.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 159 O for a Falkners voice, To lure this Tassell gentle back againe. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* v. i. Wks. 1856 I. 133 O for a fat leg of ewe mutton! 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 300 Such a Zeal they have for flow'ry Sweets. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 30. ¶ 5 Now for Colonel Constant's Epistle. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 37 Now for a cigar and Charters. 1842 *MACAULAY Lays, Virginia* 102 Oh for the tents which in old time whitened the Sacred Hill!

11. Before an *inf.*, usually for *to*, (Sc. *till*), indicating the object of an action; = 'in order (to)'. Now *arch.* or *vulgar.* Cf. *Fr. pour*, *Ger. um zu*.

For *to* in other connexions see FORTO *prep.* and *conj.* a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Forte don him understonden. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 180 Ne brekep ne ure drihte hellegate for lesen hi of bende. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1006 All þezze lac wass swille & swille, Forr opþer þing to tacennn. c 1205 *LAY.* 13307 Ich æm icumen þe þus næh for muclehere neode for suggen þe tiðende. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 25 He bi gan to schake ys axe, for to smyte anon. c 1400 *Lansfranc's Chirurg.* 53 For to clense þe wounde use þe medycyn of mel roset. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 528 What can þou saye, Thy-self for till excuse? 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xxviii. 20 He... maketh to moch haist for to be riche. 1578-1600 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 162 For till obscure thy light. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 86/1 A Billet is a piece of Cleft Wood for to burn. 1748 G. WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 8 Apr., Writ. 1889 I. 6 You must ride round y^e back of y^e Mountain for to get below them. 1774 A. ADAMS in *J. Q. Adams's Fam. Lett.* (1876) 41 Having only put off its present glory for to rise finally to a more happy state.

b. Hence *for to* often occurs merely for *to* before an *inf.* Obs. in educated use.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 þe eppel þat ich loke on is forbode me to etene, & nout forto biholden. c 1305 *St. Swithun* 14 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 43 Seint swythun... swipe zung bigan Forto serue ihesu crist. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 717 (Fair.) Satan... þoþt þat ioy for-till stynt. 1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 379/2 It was my menyng and my wenyng for to haue do the best for his persone and for his estate. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxvi. 152 The kyng of Engleterre... wyst nat where for to passe the ryuer of Some, the which was large and depe. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 328 note, Blustering winds... make the Seas for to rage and roar. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland*

84 Birds, Beasts, Fishes, which it was unlawfull for to bring in at the foredoor.

12. Indicating destination. Cf. *Fr. pour*.

a. In order to arrive at; with the purpose of going to (a place). Formerly sometimes after *go, journey, travel, etc.* Now chiefly after verbs denoting the commencement of a journey, as *to depart, start, sail, leave, or the act of directing movement, as to steer, make; also after the pple. bound.* Also *predicatively*: see BE 23 b.

c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* i. 36 She asked whi they were departed for the kynges courte. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. iii. 71 For England Cosen, goe. 1595 *DRAKE Will in Wills Doctor's Com.* (Camden) 77 Her Majesties fletee nowe in service for the west Indyees. 1646 *MARKHAM Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 2 [1 am] most certainly informed that hee is at Newcastle and intends for France. 1660-1 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 43 Mr. Mabbot is, shortly to goe for Ireland. 1704 *ADDISON Italy Wks.* 1804 V. 149 We sailed from hence directly for Genoa. 1706-7 *FARQUHAR Beaux Strat.* ii. i. Wks. (1742) 17 Are you for church this morning? 1719 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* xviii, We steered directly for the gulf. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 285 We resolved for Newark. 1763 *WESLEY Jrnl.* 20 Aug. (1827) III. 138 We concluded to try for Larn, though we knew not the way. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 The curb broke, and he [a horse] ran straight on for the cliffs. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* i, His frosted breath... seem'd taking flight for heaven without a death. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 296 The Persian army was in full march for Athens. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* (1884) 251 They rowed away for Crowland. 1879 *CHURCH Spenser* i. 9 Spenser was sixteen or seventeen when he left school for the University. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/2 The Clan Sinclair... headed for the Margaret. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Mar. 4/6 Lord Reay left London yesterday for India.

b. *transf.* of time.

1885 *Truth* 2 July 3/1 It was getting on for two before supper was served.

c. Introducing the intended recipient, or the thing to which something is intended to belong, or in connexion with which it is to be used.

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 Certain Commune of Pasture... whiche the said Lord... claymes for hymself and his tenants. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. F v b, Byrche... is good to make... twygges for baskettes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xxi. 27 Were set up 2 faire pavillions, the one for him... the other for the Ambassador. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. i. 131 Val. Madam, they are for you. 1636 *MASSINGER Bashf. Lover* v. i, Your bottles too, that I carry For your own tooth? 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II* c. 4 Sched. s.v. *Boxes*, French boxes for Marmelade or Gelly. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 42 ¶ 2 The Idler holds the shield for virtue, as well as the glass for folly. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 518/1 For this group of animals M. D'Haan has proposed the name of Asiphonoidia. 1839 *CATH. SINCLAIR Holiday House* xii. 281 He bought gowns for all the maids. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 20 He had... secured for himself a place in history. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 A fireproof chamber for the muniments. *Ibid.* A stone-vaulted kitchen, where dinner could be dressed for an army of guests.

13. Of appointment, appropriation, or fitness.

a. Following a vb., adj., or noun of quality, denoting appointment, appropriation, fitness, etc.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) Prol. 2 Dethe withouten ende, the whiche was ordeyned for us. *Ibid.* v. 56 A manere of Wode... the whiche is goode for manye dyverse Medicynes. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 318 We xal asay Yf the cros for the be mete. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. IV.* Introd. 9 Henry duke of Lancastre... a prince apt for a kyndom. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubric, The vesture appoynted for that ministracion. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 5 To put himselfe in a readinesse for that voiage. 1674 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* iii. (1677) 62 Fitter for a large Inne than a Lady's Chamber. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1754) 9 Loaded with Baggage and fitted out for travelling. 1764 *FOOTE Patron* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 349 Robinson Crusoe is advertis'd for this evening. 1789 *BLAKE Songs Innoc., Echoing Green* iii, Many sisters and brothers, Like birds in their nest, Are ready for rest. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* (1849) 31 Very fit for a wife, but not at all for a governess. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xxii. 247 Quite sufficient for his purpose. 1840 *Ibid.* VII. 283 Seleucus, reflecting on Pithon's fate, augured that which was designed for himself. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 54 What is a clock good for?

b. After adjs. or advs. qualified by *too, enough, etc.*, the prep. is often equivalent to the infinitive combinations, 'to admit of', 'to require, call for', or the like.

1803-6 *WORDSWORTH Ode, Int. Immortality*, Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 82 The passages... are too frequent for quotation. *Mod.* The subject is quite important enough for separate treatment.

c. Following a sb., or *predicatively*: = Appointed or adapted for, proper or suitable for. (*There is*) *nothing for it but*: (there is) no way of meeting the case, no course open, but.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 294 Clothed in comly cloping for any kinges sone. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, That hauke is for a Baron. 1583 *HOLIBAND Campo di Fior* 55, I will rather have him. He is for me. 1663 *PEPYS Diary* 27 Apr., He is not for my family, he is grown so out of order and not to be ruled. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 64 Sea-Carriages are made less, as the Block-maker that makes them hath Rules for. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 6 By no means a match for his enemies. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 198, I have nothing for it... but matrimony. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 250 The sheets, a term for various ropes. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 55 Do you know it is time for school? 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 The momentous questions which have interest only for noble minds. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 223 Lauderdale... still continued to be minister for Scotch affairs. 1850 *CARLYLE*

Latter-d. Pamph. i. 37, I fear she is not long for this world!
1874 DASENT *Half a Life* 1. 196 There was nothing for it but to grin and bear it. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 22 Sept. 5/3 The old law making hanging the inevitable penalty for murder. 1886 *Ibid.* 3 Nov. 3/1 The Quarterly for October.

d. (It is) for (a person) to do something: becoming or permissible to, the duty or concern of.

1611 *Bible Prov.* xxxi. 4 It is not for kings to drinke wine.
1819 COBBETT *Eng. Gram.* xvii. § 193 It is for the guilty to live in fear. 1885 BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 372 It will be for the Rule Committee to alter the rule if [etc.].

14. Of result or effect; used after words like *cause, ground, motive, reason*, etc. (See the sbs.).

15. Designating an amount to be received or paid; cf. 6. Also in Cricket scoring; With the result of (so many runs), at the cost of (so many wickets).

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/2 Bollakey Doss drew a draught on Benares. for a lack of rupees. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. viii. The Lord's men were out by half-past twelve o'clock for ninety-eight runs. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/4 The University men were all out for 44. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 8 The signature was good for more than that. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. ii. 159 [He] sent the author a bank-bill for £100. *Mod.* Put my name down for two guineas. (Comm.) We have this day drawn on you for £100. (Cricket) The score stood at 150 for 6 wickets.

V. Of advantage or disadvantage.

16. With the purpose or result of benefiting or gratifying; as a service to.

a 1000 CYNEW. *Crist* (Gollancz) 1423 Ic þæt for worulde ƿeþolade. c 1205 LAY. 62 Þæt he þeos soðfeste word segge. for his fader saule. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Þe uormest viue [Psalmes] uor ou sulf & for alle þet ou god doð. 1340 *Ayenb.* i Þin holy blod þet þou ssedestt ane þe rod nor me and uor mankende. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. i. 65 If't be so For Banquo's Issue haue I fil'd my Minde. c 1630 MILTON *Passion* 12 Dangers. Which he for us did freely undergo. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. Ded. 406 Leave me not to shift for my selfe. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 118 If he sees convenient he may set up for himself. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* iii. They only for each other breathe.

b. ironically.

1740 *Xmas Entertainment* ii. (1883-4) 12, I will swinge his Jacket for him. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* liii. It would have been a mercy if I hadn't broken some of his bones for him.

17. As affecting the interests or condition of (a person or thing), whether for good or evil. Chiefly after adjs., sbs. of quality, or adverbs.

In early Eng. the dative was used in this sense without prep. Cf. Gr. and Lat. uses.

1537 *Bible* (Matthew) Ps. cxviii. [cxix]. 71 It is good for me that I haue bene in trouble. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 7 Grain, butter, cheese, and such other commodities usefull for the life of man. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 4/6 This ..bodes ill for the peace of Europe. 1891 SIR A. WILLS in *Law Times* XCI. 233/2 Things had .. begun to look badly for all concerned.

18. Governing a sb. or pers. pron. followed by an infinitive, forming a construction equivalent to 'that he, etc. may, might, should', etc.

Originally, the prep. had the sense 13 or 16, the inf. being either the subject of the sentence or expressive of purpose; but the use was early extended to include cases to which this analysis is inapplicable. In the 15-16th c. the L. use of the accus. and inf. was often imitated in Eng.: e.g. 'Behold how good .. it is, brethren to dwell together in unity' (Ps. cxxxiii. 1, Prayer-bk. version).

1508 FISHER *7 Penit.* Ps. xxxii. Wks. (1876) 41 It is better for a synner to suffre trybulacyon. in this lyfe..than to be eternally tormented in hell. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. (an. 7) 65 b. A tent of purple velvet for the counsailers to mete in. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* vi. 16 It was very needefull and necessarye for him to take a Pilot. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embass.* Ded. (1641) A ij. It is high time for the Satyryst to pen something which may [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 219, I must forsake This Task; for others afterwards to take. 1777 WATSON *Philipp II* (1839) 85 The [island] lay at so great a distance from Europe, as had made it almost impossible for the Christians to send assistance to the besieged. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 220 For a man who had such good blood to part with it so wantonly was a shame. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 713 What a condition for me to come to! 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 The new rules .. render it more difficult for a defence to be kept up. 1896 M. FIELD *Attila* i. 19 When a girl becomes A woman, it is usual for her mother To speak to her of life.

b. in exclamatory use.

1757 FOOTE *Author* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 156 For this low, lousy son of a shoemaker, to talk of families.

VI. Of attributed or assumed character; = as.

19. In the character of, in the light of, as equivalent to; esp. to introduce the complement after verbs of incomplete predication, e.g. *to have, hold*, etc. (see those verbs), where *as* or *as being* may generally be substituted. *To beg (a person) for a fool*: see BEG v. 5 a.

Beowulf 1175 (Gr.) Þæt þu for sunu wolde hererinc habban. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxi. 20 And tellaþ min wedd for naht. c 1200 ORMIN 387 Þatt mann hemm hallt for gode menne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 142 Þis word was for dom yholde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xv. 578 3it knewe þei cryst. For a parfit prophete. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 Per ben þat .vj. boоны whanne þat þou rekenest os coronale for oon boon. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Ilouon* lxxxix. 265 Know for trouth that .. god loueth fayth. a 1553 UDALL *Reyster* D. iii. iii. (Arb.) 44 He vaunteth him selfe for a man of prowesse greate. 1568 GRAPTON *Chron.* Hen. V. (an. 2) II. 446 The Englishe Ambassadors receyving this for ansuwere, tooke their leave. 1644 EVELYN *Ment.* (1857) I. 73 Celebrated in France for the best in the kingdom. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 7 11 Ill-nature among ordinary Observers passes for Wit.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. xi. You will be hanged for a pirate. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. iii. § 1 We mistake his Blunders for Beauties. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 239, I would engage to elude your penetration, when I am bea'd out for the baron. 1813 BYRON *Glauc.* 37 A grotto..That holds the pirate for a guest. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 40 That distance went for nothing. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 702, I know for a fact that a courier was waiting. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 5 Mere chronology .. is often mistaken for history. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 34 The pines look down upon the rest for underwood.

b. So with an adjective, as in *to take for granted, to leave for dead*, etc. *For certain, sure, ƿiss*, see those adjs.

Also, with mixture of sense 8, as in the formula of the Marriage Service (quot. 1549) where the sense is 'whether she prove better or worse', etc.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lin. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136, I holde it for vndouted, þat [etc.]. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Matrimony, I .. take thee .. to my wedded wife .. for better for worse. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 49 In the mean time I take it for granted. 1681 COTTON *Wind. Peak* 69 At the bottom he was left for dead. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 704 He quivered with his feet, and lay for dead. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 30 Admitted for morally certain. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 208 L's friends .. gave the man up for lost. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* i. ix, I .. blamed the print for old.

c. What is he, etc. for (a man, etc.): what is (he) considered as (a man), i.e. what sort of a (man, etc.) is he? (Cf. Ger. *Was für ein?*) *Obs.* or *dial.*

1580 SPENSER *Shep. Cat.* iv. 17 What is he for a Ladde you so laiment? 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 136 When the Lacedemonians enquired, what Xenophon was for a man, he answered, that [etc.]. 1657 W. RAND *tr. Gassendi's Life Peiresc* ii. 265 Consider..how many, and what for Epistles he sent to this very City. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 63. 3/2 What are you for a Lover. a 1757 CIBBER *Comical Lovers* i. What is she for a Woman? 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* x, 'What is that for a Zenobia?' said Hartley.

d. (I, etc.) for one: as one, as a unit in an aggregate. *For one thing*: used parenthetically when one out of several reasons, instances, etc., is mentioned.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. ix. Will you go..? I will go for one. 18.. KEBLE *Lett. Spirit. Counsel* (1870) 176, I could say, for one thing, make your account beforehand with this trouble coming upon you. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* XX. 356/1, I for one shall never do so.

e. For the first, second, etc. time: as a first, second, etc., instance. Cf. Fr. *pour la première fois*.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 68 The Romans were for the first time forbid such Games. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lvi. VI. 431 note, He [Aldus] printed above sixty considerable works of Greek literature, almost all for the first time. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 177 There was a shower of rain for the first time since my arrival. 1863 TRAFFORD *World in Ch.* III. 253 Is he a man likely to fall in love for a second time? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 399 That they may converse with Socrates for the last time.

f. For good (and all): see GOOD.

VII. Of the cause or reason.

20. By reason of, under the influence of (a feeling or subjective condition).

Beowulf 338 (Gr.) Wen ic, þæt ƿe for wlenco, nalles for wraecsum ac for hiƿe-þrymnum Hroðgar sohton. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101 For heoran agenan mycelan unƿetryþwan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He..ƿef us seodðan ane mucleþe ƿef for his mucleþe eadmodnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 58 He by gan hym by þenche, And hys wraþpe toward þe kyng, for drede of þe erl, quenche. c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 152 How may þei seie for shame þat þei folowen Crist truly? c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 72 Bolder to synne for trust of þe mercy of god. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. xvi. 172 Like the poore childe, whose father, while he beates him, will make him beleue it is for loue. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 305 Our men raised a shout for joy. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 32 Arsaces, panting for rage, had already grasped his poniard. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 776 They had, for pure wantonness, set fire to some of the houses.

b. For fear of, that, etc.: see FEAR sb. 3 b.

1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, Take your guns too, for fear of accident.

21. Because of, on account of:

a. a person or persons.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xx. 3 Þu scealt sweltan nu Abimeleh for þam wife þe þu name. c 1205 LAY. 14458 Þin hired þe hateð for me & ich am iuaed for þe. 13.. K. *Alis.* 2318 Al Pierce for him sorwith, y-wis. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxvi. 11 Dresse me in a riȝt path for myn enemys. 1549 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 62 The cause was for them that rose in Essex. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. iv. 55 Thou shalt have as many dolours for thy daughters. 1819 COBBETT *Eng. Gram.* xvii. § 196 When I see many *its* in a page, I always tremble for the writer.

b. a thing. Also in *for cause* (see CAUSE sb. 6) and after such sbs. as *charge, reputation*, etc., and adjs. as *sorry* (see those words). Some adjs. formerly construed with this prep. now take others; e.g. *glad* of.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xviii. 9 Þa wæs Iethro bliþe for eallum þam godum þe Drihten dyde Israhele folce. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þine frond þu luyest for þam goddede þe he þe ded. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 113 Ac for 3oure coming ich am glad. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 25 Þei shulden not be afeard for perillis. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D iij, The one is proude for his scyence. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iv. xii. 390 Faith herein will make us thankfull for all manner of prosperity. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1804 V. 149 The gulf..is..remarkable for tempests. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 225 A mother respected..for her feminine virtues. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 308 Notorious both for covetousness and for parsimony.

¶ In OE. *for* with the instrumental case of the neuter demont. pron. formed advb. phrases = 'therefore', which, with the addition or ellipsis of the relative *ðe* became conjunctive phrases = 'because'. (For these phrases and their later representatives see FOR-THON, FOR-THY; cf. also FOR-WHY). Similarly, FOR THAT appears from 13th c. as a conjunction; and in the 16th c. there are a few examples of *for this* in the senses 'therefore' and 'because'.

a 1553 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 352 If that he demand the reason why we do so, I will gladly satisfy his mind. For this [orig. *quia*] we know surely those things, as they have written, to have come unto us uncorrupt. *Ibid.* 396 For this [orig. *igitur*], Florebell, thou hast a high bishop and ruler of the church such a one peradventure as thou soughtest not after.

c. On account of one's regard for. So in *For the sake of* (see SAKE), used synonymously with *for* in this sense and in senses 7 and 8.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2472 (Gr.) Þa ic for god wille ƿemund-þrydan. c 1000 *Rood* 113 (Gr.) Se þe for dryhtnes naman deaðes wolde..onbyrgan. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 23 Þe him solue forȝet for wiuw ne for childe. c 1205 LAY. 13223 Ich had hine for gode don þat child of hade. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iii. 170 To be maried for monye mede hath a-sented. a 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 981, I leue þe proulog for shortnes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 35 Lycoris..for thy Rival tempts the raging Sea. 1697 KEN *Eng. Hymn* ii, Forgive me, Lord, for Thy dear Son.

d. In adjurations = for the sake of. Also in exclamations, chiefly of pain or sorrow.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 128 He..hi for Drihtne bæd. þæt hi [etc.]. c 1205 LAY. 57 Nu bidded Lagamon alene æðele mon for þene almiten godd..þæt he [etc.]. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1782 Mercy, Richard, for Mary maid! 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. ii. 54 Ich frayedne hure faire þo, for hym þat hure made. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 210 Alas! for my master.. That yester even..Before Caiphas was broght. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 75 Heaven for his mercy: what treachery is here? 1609 *Bible* (Douay) *Joel* i. 15 Crie ye to our Lord: A a a, for the day. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 81 But I have not found it so, Alas for me. 1820 BYRON *Blues* ii. 64 *Lady Blueb.* Oh fie! *Miss Lil.* And for shame! 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 271 For pity do not melt! 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii. 90 Alas for Tiny Tim.

† e. For because: see BECAUSE A. 1, B. 1. *Obs.*

22. Of an efficient or operative cause: In consequence of, by reason of, as the effect of. (Now chiefly after comparatives; otherwise usu. replaced by *from, of, through*.) Also in *for want of*: see WANT.

c 1205 LAY. 27818 Þa eorðe gon beouien for þan winmete blase. ƿc 1370 *Robt. K. Cicle* 55 Bettur he were..So to do then for hunger dye. c 1380 WYCLIF *Set. Wks.* III. 349 Scarioth was þe worse for beyng in þis holi companye. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 101 & þou fyndest a man havyng þe crampe for a wounde. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xl. A a, For the grete hete of the sonne She hadde the febres or axes. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 For defaute of such issue to remaigne to oure Sovereigne Lorde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. (an. 1) To die for thirst standyng in the river. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Vetustas*, He lacketh teeth for age. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 121 For the abundance of milk she [the cow] did give, the owner might eat butter. 1718 B. HUTCHINSON *Wilchcraft* Ded. (1720) 11 Her chin and her knees meeting for Age. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, In this very room a debtor of his..died for want. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 84 Shall we be the brighter spirits for being the duller men? 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. ii. 103 They breathed the easier for the news. *Mod.* He is worse for liquor. This coat is worse for wear.

23. Of a preventive cause or obstacle. a. In spite of, notwithstanding. Rare exc. in *for all, any*; with a sb.; also absol. *for all that*, etc.

O.E. *Chron.* an. 1006 Ac for eallum þissum se here ferde swa he sylf wolde. c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1135 For al that heuer he mighte do, His menesoun might nowt stanche tho. c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 129 This mayde shal be myn, for any man. c 1430 *Syr Goner.* 8058 Loue him she wold for any drede. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. (an. 4) 53 But for all that he could do, he lost almoste ecc of his fote-men. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 68 This Alexander the Great for all his greatness died. 1794 BURNS *For a that i*, The rank is but the guinea stamp; The man's the gowd for a that. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* i. The owl, for all his feathers, was a-cold. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Last Confess.*, I was a moody comrade to her then, For all the love I bore her. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* p. xv, For all that, I have contrived .. to give some thought to my mother-tongue.

b. in conjunctive phrases: *For all that, for all=notwithstanding* (that), although. Now rare in literary use.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clvi. 189 For all that the frenche kyng sende to hym to deluyer the same castels, yet he refused so to do. 1588 *Marpert. Epist.* (Arb.) 21, I tell you D. Stannop (for all you are so proude). 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 24 [Conscience], (for all he was now so debauched), did terrifie..them sore. 1786 MACKENZIE in *Lounger* No. 90 77 For all her feelings are so fine. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 40, I am not a very bad play-fellow.. for all I am so much bigger. a 1866 KEBLE *Lett. Spirit. Counsel* (1870) 185 For all she seemed so calm, she had often to bear up against the same kind of feelings.

c. Indicating the presence or operation of an obstacle or hindrance. (Cf. ON. *fyrer*, Ger. *für*, *vor*.) In negative sentences; also after *if it were not, were it not*; occas. = for fear of. † *For to die for it* = if I die for it. *But for*: see BUT C. 29.

Beowulf 2549 (Gr.) Ne mealt heorde neah unbyrnende ænige hwile deop ƿedygan for dracan lege. c 1000 ÆLFRIC

Gen. xvi. 10 þæt man hit ȝeriman ne mæg for þære meniu. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 177 Hii mowe hoist wel fle Vor feblesse of hir brode. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 282 þat man miȝte hym se for mosse and for leues. a 1430 *Octonian* 682 That wyf therst not say nay, For wordes ylle. c 1489 CANTON *Sonnet of Aynon* xii. 296, I shall never doo that, for to deye for it. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 231 That you dare Not use your sword for staining of your hands. 1691 RAY *Creation* 213 Unhabitable for heat. 1744 BERKELEY *Lett. to T. Prior* 19 June Wks. 1871 IV. 298 Last night being unable to sleep for the heat. 1751 *Affect. Narr.* Wager 92 This was like, not seeing the Wood for Trees. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. 858 Spare not for spoiling of thy steed. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. xliii. At times she could not stand for the beating of her heart.

† d. As a precaution against, or simply, against: (to beware) of; (to hinder, keep, prevent) from.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 Sone after mydnyght . . In þe snowe for syght scho ȝede out in hir smok. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. ii. 230 Freres. . . for knowyng of comeres coped hym as a frere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 285 þat wald for hurte or for harme any hathill kepe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 51 Se that they . . holde his heed hye ynoughe for downyng. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 40 b. He must also beware for taking cold. 1590 GREENE *Poems* Wks. (1861) 294 A hat of straw, like a swain, Shelter for the sun and rain. 1611 BARREY *Ram. Alley* i. ii. Ah, how light he treads, For dirting his silk stockings! 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 205 That may hinder the Corner of the edge of the Chissel for coming at the Work. 1728 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 88 To prevent. . . the constitution of it for being entirely subverted.

VIII. Of correspondence or correlation.

24. Prefixed to the designation of a number or quantity to which another is stated to correspond in some different relation. (Cf. similar use of *to*.)

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 42 For on þat 3e merkyd 3e missed ten schore Of homeliche hertis. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xcvi. (Arb.) 133 For eu'ry pleasure that in Loue is found, A thousand woes and more therein abound. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 6, I will undertake to shew any man Twenty other Horses lame. . . for one Hunter. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 255 They were . . twice our number in the whole; and their foot three for one. 1806-7 J. B. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. xxxvii. It contains. . . for one inch of lean four or five of stringy fat. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* i. § 3. 32 For one workable Pair of Premisses. . . you will probably find five that lead to no Conclusion at all.

25. Preceded and followed by the same sb. (without article or defining word), in idiomatic expressions indicating equality in number or quantity between objects compared or contrasted. *Bulk for bulk*: taking an equal bulk of each. *Word for word*: with exact identity of expression, verbatim; similarly *point for point*. † *Day for day*: on one day as on every other, hence = 'day by day'. † *To fight hand for hand*: = 'hand to hand'. *To turn* (something) *end for end*: to reverse.

13. K. ALIS. 2922 Word for word thus they spake. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 521 Of Grisildis wordes. . . He tolde him point for point. c 1450 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 256 Such marvayls. . . he ne dyd day for day. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 118 Dongard. . . curage had for to fecht hand for hand With Constantyne. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 22 A Braine that . . can Get gole for gole of youth. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 116 Bulk for bulk heavier than a Fluid. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 69 ¶ 6 May, Sandys and Holiday, confined themselves to the toil of rendering line for line. a 1769 *Regul. Sea-Serv.* in *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1789) Kk iv b, If a foreign Admiral . . salutes them, he shall receive gun for gun. 1877 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/2 We turned the rope end for end. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* i. 168 The prisoners. . . were exchanged man for man. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 They will not be slow to return him like for like.

IX. Of reference.

26. As regards, with regard or respect to, concerning. Also in idiomatic expressions: † *for the general*, in general; † *for so far*, in so far; † *for my mind*, to my thinking; *for my, his, etc. part* (see PART); *for the rest* (= F. *du reste*: see REST sb.). † *What for* — = 'what with —' (see WHAT). *As for*: see AS 33.

The parenthetic use, as in *for me* = as for me, for my part (= F. *pour moi*), is now obsolete.

1479 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 849 III. 267, I have myche to pay her in London, what for the funeral costs, dettes, and legattes that [etc.]. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 75 He is delivered from the lawe, for so muche as pertaineth to his condemnation, but he is not free, for so muche as belongeth to the due obedience, whiche he oweth unto God. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. i, For person like to prove a second Mars. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 99 This year. . . was of all other for other diseases most free. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. iv, The Soyle is for the generall a warme kinde of earth. 1658 W. BURTON *Comm. Itin. Antoninus* 176 For old Marinus, I know not how to excuse him. 1664-5 PERRY *Diary* 7 Apr., Sir Philip did shew me nakedly the king's condition for money. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 111 For the rest, this celebrated author holds there is an absolute Space. 1740 *Anas Entertainm.* iii. (1883-4) 21 All the Witches for my Mind are young Women. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 466 Thus much. . . for the privileges and disabilities of infants. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 250 How he managed for water I could not learn. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 570 So much for our housemaid. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 361 Get married and trust to Providence for the rest.

b. So far as concerns (a person or thing). Used with a limiting or restrictive force (cf. 23). *For all or aught I know*, I know nothing to the contrary.

(*He may do it*) *for me*, i. e. with no opposition from me.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3206 (Cott.) 'Fader', he said, 'be þou ful bald, For me sal it neuer be tald'. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* x. 1. 238 Let them. . . for all me, inioy the fruite. . . of their labours. 1655 HARTLIB *Legacy* 160 This Art, for what I can perceive, is no way demonstrable a priori. 1731 POPE *Ep. to Burlington* 138 Some are Vellum, and the rest as good For all his Lordship knows. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 321 They shall have it untouched for me. 1809 J. MOSER *Don Quixote in Barcelona* ii. v, [He] shall carry all the limbs he has got to heaven for me. 1837 LANDOR *Pentam.* Wks. 1846 II. 314/2 The banks of the Hebrus may be level or rocky, for what I know about them. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* vi, After the first month you ought to have come home again, for all the good it has done. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 559/2 The consideration was left blank, and for all I know it is blank still.

c. with words signifying privation or want.

1653 tr. *Carment's Nissena* 75 He wanted for no care nor possible assistance. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 73 With hunger pinched, and pinched for room. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 71 In. . . distress for money. 1804 J. MARSHALL *Washington* II. i. 38 The people. . . were in great distress for provisions, arms, and ammunition. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* i, He need want for nothing.

d. *For all the world*: used to emphasize assertions of likeness.

(The lit. sense and proper place of this phrase are uncertain.) c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 218 For al the world ryght as a dayse Ycorouned ys with white leues lyte. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 13 He. . . looks For all the world like an ore-roasted pigge. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 38 Their water-gruel jaws, sunk in a thicket of curls, appear, for all the world, like a lark in a soup-dish!

27. In proportion to, considering; considering the nature or capacity of; considering what he, she, or it is, or that he, etc. is so and so.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iv, Aeneas, for his parentage, deserves As large a kingdom as is Lybia. 1631 VEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 536 This Lawier was a very honest man for those times. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 782 His Bulk too Weighty for his Thighs is grown. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. ii. 6 A man of an excellent character for a Lawyer. 1787 GAMBADO's *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 29 Should your horse prove, what is properly termed too many for you. 1861 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* ii. (1862) 42 As poor a man for an esquire as her father was for a surgeon. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Mar. 5/4 The weather. . . phenomenally severe for the season.

X. Of duration and extension.

28. a. Marking actual duration. During, throughout. *Phr. for long, for a or the time*.

c 1450 *Cor. Myst.* 129 Who seyth oure ladyes sawtere dayly for a 3er thus. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 39 We. . . restyd vs for that nyght. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 10 His stewarde. . . applied the poore menne with the purse with muche deuotion for the tyme. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 91 How does your Honor for this many a day? 1626 T. AILESBURY *Passion-sermon* 15 The Jewes for long were. . . the favourites of heaven. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 ¶ 2, I have seen an Eye cure for half an Hour together. a 1792 Bp. HORNE *Serm.* (1799) III. 68 Reflect for a moment, on these two pictures of virtue and vice. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 334 The Brigand's Bride ran for many nights. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 166 The two great parties. . . had for a moment concurred. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 34 Would he even be interested for long in a philosophy which he believed to be only relatively true? 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 316 The catch. . . was worn away, and probably had been so for months.

b. Marking intended duration, e.g. *for life*; also in the phrases, *for the* or *† this present*, *† for a while*. *For ay, ever*: see AY 3 a, EVER 5 b.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V (an. 4) 55 A peace was concluded. . . for a certain space. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 8 Have you then for this present, your whole desire? 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 53 For the present I let passe. 1636 N. RIDING *Rec.* IV. 52 He shall enter bond for his good abearing for a year. 1642 *Protests Lords* I. 11 Whether we shall adjourn for six months. 1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xv, What bounteous God did for awhile afford. 1706 *Acc. Soc. Propag. Gosp.* 33 The Society. . . ordered fifty Pounds per annum to be ascertained to him for Three Years. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. viii, I resolved to sit down for all night. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 59 ¶ 6 He is always provided with a curacy for life. 1764 STERNE in *Traill Life* 87 About Christmas I. . . fix my head-quarters at London for the winter. 1847-9 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1851) I. 101 If there were Peers for life. . . it would. . . meet most of your objections. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 156 Four thousand pounds a year for two lives. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN R. *Lynne* II. v. 117, I sha'n't get up for another hour. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 892 The driver. . . was practically placed at the disposal of the defendants for the day.

29. *For once, for the nonce*: see ONCE, NONCE.

30. Marking an amount of extension, esp. in space, lineal or superficial: Over, over the space of, to the extent of, through.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 36 The River of Trent in the month of June flowed not for the space of a mile. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. iv. 304 For many Miles about There's scarce a Bush. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 159 After travelling for five and twenty miles. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 9 Not only did he own all the land about for miles. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 5/3 When a. . . man has walked briskly even for a mile.

† XI. 31. Misused for *pro*, FROM.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13554 (Trin.) Anoon he had his sizt For þenne was he no more led. c 1440 *Partonope* 2260 Sornogoure swerde for the arson ref. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 222 He besse hurled for be þighnes he haunted. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 All personnes of the said company . . . shalbe exempt for bearing of armure.

B. conj.

† 1. Introducing the cause of a fact, the statement of which precedes or follows: Because. Cf. A. 21 b. *Obs.* exc. arch.

a 1200 tr. *Alcuin's Virt.* & V. 115 in *Anglia* XI. 376 We sculen fleon þa undeawes, na þa mænn sylfe . . for heo synd godes gesceafte. c 1205 LAY. 148 Encam he. . . biheyte. . . al his drihliche lond for he nefde nenne sune. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6807 þus for þai did ay ogayns Goddes lawe, Vermyn and wode bestes sal þam ay gnawe. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1333 Forsir Torent tbe fend did fall, Gret lordys honoured hym all. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 11 And for god made all thinges in syx dayes. . . therefore, etc. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ii. xix, Nor for he sweld with ire was she affraid. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 161 They are. . . iealous for they're iealous. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* i. ii. Wks. 1884 VIII. 148 Why comes not he? . . For he's a pulling sprite. 1799 ANNA SEWARD *Sonn.* xlix, In balance true Weigh it, but smile at the objections vain Of sickly Spirits, hating for they do. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 386 And, for himself was of the greater state. . . he trusted his liege-lord Would yield him this large honour all the more.

2. Introducing the ground or reason for something previously said: Seeing that, since. Cf. Gr. γὰρ, L. *nam* or *enim*, Fr. *car*, Ger. *denn*.

c 1150 *Serm.* in Kluge *Ag. Lesebuch* 71 Hwu sceal þiss gewurden, for ic necann naht of weres ȝemane. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1135 On þis kinges time was al unfrið. . . for agenes him risen sone þa rice men. c 1200 ORMIN 119 And tē3 wærenn . . . Rihhtwise menn. . . For e33þerr here ȝede. . . Rihht after Godess lare. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 219 Ffore he was demyde þe doughtyeste þat duellyde in erthe. 1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. cxxliv. (1482) 298 Nowe is good tyme For al Englund praitb for vs. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 25 For xij. tymes 30. maketh 360. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 202 A churchman she dare not venture upon; for she hath heard widowes complain of dilapidations. 1664 TILLOTSON *Wisd. being Relig.* 59 Just such is he who for fear of any thing in this world ventures to grieve God; for in so doing he runs away from men and falls into the hands of the living God. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Near a fortnight had passed before [etc.]. . . for premature consolation is but the remembrancer of sorrow. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 806 This oil or resinous-like body contains phosphorus; for. . . we find phosphoric acid in the residue. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/3 This is no party question, for it touches us not as Liberals or Conservatives, but as citizens.

b. Introducing a detailed proof.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. xi, For soasmuch as DC is equal to CE, and [etc.] therefore [etc.]. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 588 For, let there be three bodies at H, O, and D; if [etc.]. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 106 For from the point B draw B D perpendicular to [etc.].

3. = WHETHER in an obj. sentence. *Obs.* rare.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2651 We sulen nu witen for it dede ðis witterlike, or in child-hede. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 350 Woldest þou me tellen For þei ben. . . syker on to trosten, y wolde quytten þe þi mede.

† 4. In order that. Cf. A. 8. *Obs.*

c 1305 St. Katherine 171 in E. E. P. (1862) 94 Noman ne ȝaf hire mete ne drinke: for heo scholde for hunger deye. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 907 Pay. . . byndeþ þer-wip is eȝene about; for he ne schold nyst ne. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4753 For þair trauail sulde nyst be waste. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 9 And for the time shall not seeme tedious Ile tell thee what [etc.].

† 5. *For and*: = 'and moreover'. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garmesche* 22 Syr Gawen, Syr Cayus, for and Syr Olyuere. 1605 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. 1. 103 A Pickhaxe and a Spade, a Spade for and a shrowding-Sheete. 1617 MIDDLETON *Fair Quarrel* v. i. Wks. (Dyce) III. 544 Chough [sings] A hippocrane, a tweak, for and a fucus.

For-, *pref.*¹ Also 1 fœr-, 3 Orm. forr-, 3-4 south. vor-, ver-, 4 fur-, 6-7 fore-. [OE. *for-*, *fær-* = OFris. *for-*, *far-*, OS. *for-*, *far-* (Du. *ver-*), OHG. *far-*, *fir-*, *fer-* (MHG. and mod. G. *ver-*), ON. *for-* (Sw. *för-*, Da. *for-*); the ON. *fyrer-* (see *FORE-pref.*) though formally distinct, often corresponds in use with this prefix. The OE. form (like the other forms quoted) seems to represent (with obscured vowel due to absence of stress) the three OTeut. prefixes **fer-*, **fra-*, **fur-* (Goth. *fair-*, **fra-*, **fair-*), which correspond formally to Gr. *περι-*, *προ-*, *παρ-*, representing various ablaut-grades of the Aryan root **pr-*: see FOR and FORE. Functionally, the three prefixes do not seem to be clearly distinguished even in Gothic; but in most cases when a vb. with OE. *for-* or Gr. *ver-* has a Goth. equivalent, the prefix appears as *fra-*, which seems to have been orig. its stressed form: cf. the two OE. forms *fræcod* and *forcoð* (see *FORCOUTH*), which are believed to be accentual variants of the representative of pre-Teut. **praguto-*, despicable.

From the predominant meaning of the root, it may be inferred that the primary notion expressed by the prefix is that of 'forward, forth'. The various uses in the Teut. langs. may be plausibly explained as originating from this, though the exact process of their development is in many points uncertain: see Grimm's *Deutsches Wb.* s.v. *ver-*. The vbs. formed with this prefix often correspond in signification to Gr. vbs. formed with one or other of the cognate prefixes *περι-*, *προ-*, *παρ-*, and to Lat. vbs. with *per-* or *pro-*.

A prefix used to form vcrbs and adjs., primarily occurring in OE. words of Com. Teut. or WGer. origin, but employed in the formation of new words down to the beginning of the mod. Eng. period; it is now entirely obsolete. Its various functions are enumerated below. The words here explained

and illustrated are all obsolete; the surviving words formed with the prefix, and those obsolete ones which require extended treatment, are given as main words in their alphabetical place.

I. Forming verbs.

1. Prefixed to verbs, giving the additional sense of 'away', 'off', as in **FORCAST**; **forshake**, to shake off; **forshoot**, to cast off, reject; **forthrow**, to throw off.

a1300 E. E. Psalter cviii. [cix.] 23 *For-schaken [Vulg. *ex-cussus*] als gressop. *a1300 Cursor M.* 13663. Cott.) Quen iesus wist him þus *for-scotten. *1340 Ayenb.* 86 Zuo þet he ne may hit *uorþrawe to his wylle [mistranslation of *si que ille sen peult pas jeter dehors a sa volente*].

2. With the sense of prohibition, exclusion, or warding off, as in **FORBID**; **forrun**, to bar by running; **forsay**, to renounce, exclude by command. Also with the sense of concealing from view: **forcover**, **FORWRAP**.

In this use the sense closely approaches that of **FOR-2**, **FORE-1**; cf. **FOR(E)FEND**, **FOR(E)SHIELD**.

1382 Wyclif Gen. xxvii. 16 She *forconeride the nakid of the nak. *c1205 LAY.* 12861 Costantin.. bad þa wai-witere *for-arnen þa wates. *1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 82 Sike worldly sovance he.. must *for-say. *Ibid.* July 79 Shepherds been foresayd From places of delight.

3. With the notion of passing by, abstaining from, or neglecting, as in **FORBEAR**, **FORGO**, **FORHOWE**; **forheed**, to disregard. Also with the sense of missing or forfeiting something through what is expressed by the simple vb.: **forgreme**, to forfeit by displeasing (God); **forslip**, to let slip; **forslug**, to neglect through sluggishness.

c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 35 He com.. to giuende þe mihtes þe adam *for-gremede us alle. *c1275 LAY.* 2579 Wimmen he *forhedde. *c1315 SHOREHAM II Hy.*.. That cristneth twyes enne, Other.. For-hedeth Wanne childe aris cristnyng heh. *1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* II. 115 (127) He shifted off and dallied with them still, untill they had *forslapt the opportunitie of pursuing him. *c1315 SHOREHAM II* Wanne man leteth adrylle That he god 3elde schel, And *for-sluggyth [printed slaggyth] by wylle That scholde men to stel. *c1386 CHAUCER Pars. T.* 611 Accidie.. forsluggeth, and destroyeth alle goodes temporeles by rechelesnesse.

4. With the sense of 'wrongly', 'mis-', as **forraught**, perverted; **forworship**, to worship wrongly.

c1200 ORMIN 14540 All mankinn.. Wass.. all *forraht gæn Godd. *c1380 Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 141 þei seyn we *forworship.

5. Implying destructive, painful, or prejudicial effect, as in **FORDEEM**, **FORDO**; **forgab**, to defame, publish the misdeeds of; **forglut**, to waste in gluttony, devour; **forhang**, -head, to put to death by hanging, by behanging; **forpierce**, **forprick**; **forseald**, to scald, scorch; **forseethe**, to scald; **forsenoh**, to submerge, drown; **forsink**, to be submerged; **forswithe**, to torture or destroy by burning; **forwall**, to torture with boiling. Also in pa. pples.: **forfaded**; **forfrom**, frozen up, stuck fast in the ice; **forroasted**, tortured by roasting; **forstived**, stifled, choked; **forswated**, blackened; **fortossed**; **forwithered**, withered or dried up.

1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 73 Sone as the heye is drye the floure is *forfaded. *1481 CANTON Reynard* xxiii. (Arb.) 95 She.. wente in to the yse wherein she was *forfrom. *c1394 P. Pl. Crede* 631 Whoso *forgabbed a frere yfunden at þe stues.. Hym were as god greuen a greit lorde of rentes. *1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xii. 66 These wrecches.. in glotonye *for-glotten here goodes. *c1300 Havelok* 2724 Ich shall slo þe, and hire *for-henge heye. *13.. K. Als.* 1366 He that the treson dude, Was *forhedid in that steode. *1413 Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xx. 68 Seeth how he is.. al *forpercid sore. *1297 R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 7490 þe stedes he slou vnder him.. *Vorpricked and uor arnd aboute. *1413 Pilgr. Soule* (1483) iii. viii. 55 So moche haue they woundyd and forprycked other folk about them, that [etc.]. *c1440 Jacob's Well* 10 He was al *for-rotyd, fryed & scaldyd. *a1225 Juliana* 70 [The pitch] leop wallinde hat up.. ant *for scaldede of ham seoluen fifti ant tene. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 246 þu hauest forschalded þe drake beaud mid wallinde watere. *a1450 tr. Higden* (Harl. MS.) VII. 528 Listnyng forschalded [L. *ustulavit*] cornes. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 312 Lete we teares, leste ure owne teares *uorseoden us in helle! *c1315 SHOREHAM* 165 For death scholde his meystries kethe, and for-sopil and for-sethe In deatthes benede. *a1225 Juliana* 60 His [Adam's] team.. sunesede swa swide þat tu hit *forsenctest al in noes flode. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 1114 So *for-sanc and brente dat steden. *1563 SACKVILLE Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xx. Here in sorrow art forsonke so depe. *13.. Cast. Love* 1729 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (1892) App. xxxviii. 405, I am *for-styfyd among, Thi synne stynketh on me so strong! *c1305 Pilate* 227 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 And useþ his bodie al *forswarted. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 306 Ure inwit, uor-kulinde [v. r. *forwidande] hire suluen mid þe fure of sunne. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 1140 Do meidenes herden quillum seien, Dat fier sulde al ðis werlde forsweden. *1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xxii. 2. 78 We shall be in deede *foretossed, howbeit our faith shall alwayes scape shipwreke. *a1240 Sawles Warde in Coll. Hom.* 251 Pat pich ham *forvalled aþet ha beou for mealt. *1563 SACKVILLE Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xii. Her body small, *forwithered, and forespent.

b. With the sense of 'asunder, in pieces', as in **FORBURST**, **FORGNAW**; **forleave**; **forhale**, *fig.* to distract; **forrend**. Also in pa. pples.: **forbrit-**

tened, broken in pieces; **for crazed**, fallen to pieces; **forfrushed**, shattered to pieces; **forpinched**, forscattered, fortattered, fortorn.

?a1400 Morte Arth. 2273 Braynes.. With brandez forbrittene one brede in þe launde. *c1290 S. Eng. Leg.* I. 231/418 He *for-clef is foule bouk in þre parties at þe laste. *c1380 Sir Ferumb.* 543 Atweyne i wol forcleue þyn hed. *c1320 Senyn Sag.* (W.) 724 Chambers, and.. hegghe halle, Ofold werk, *for-crased alle. *c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1180 Of grete roches þey fulle al down, & al *fur-frusched bak & croun. *c1477 CANTON Jason* 58 b, Our ship is alle to broken and forfrusshid. *1568 C. WATSON Polyb.* 63 The whole navie was in grete perill, and many of them sore forfrushed. *1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 243 Nought easte the care, that doth me *forhaile. *1614 DAVIES Eclogue, Willie & Wernock* 26 Who [i.e. whom] whilom no encheson could for-haile. *c1325 Poem Times Edw. II* 303 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 337 Hit shal be so *for-pinched, to-toiled, and to-twiht. *c1440 Jacob's Well* 118 Panne schal þat soule.. ben al *for-rent with helle-rachys. *1496 Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. viii. 206/1 Woo be to the shepherdes that.. forrende the flocke of my lesue. *1430 LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. ix, That like to shepe were *for-skatered wide. *c1450 Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 239, I am leverd a lap is lyke to no lede, *For-tatyrd and torne. *1496 Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. xv. 258/2 That blyssful bodye.. was for-rent and *for tourne.

c. Prefixed to sbs., forming vbs. used only in pa. pple. with the sense 'overpowered or troubled by' (what is expressed by the sb.), as **forstormed**, tempest-tossed; **forwintered**, reduced to straits by winter.

1393 GOWER Conf. I. 160 The schip which.. is *forstormed and forblowe. *1481 CANTON Reynard* iii. (Arb.) 6 In the harde froste he had ben sore *forwynterd.

6. Expressing the notion of something done in excess or so as to overwhelm or overpower; in pa. pples.: **forbest**, baffled; **forbolned**, puffed up; **forchafed**, overheated; **forfastened**; **forflitten**, scolded above measure; **forfried**, too much fried; **forfrighted**, greatly terrified; **forglonped**, overwhelmed with astonishment; **forladen**, -lode, overloaded, overpowered; **forpained**; **forpampered**, pampered to excess; **forswollen**; **forswong**, harassed; **fortaxed**, overburdened with taxation; **fortired**, excessively wearied.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce xvii. 793 Voundit, and wery, and *forbest. *1413 Pilgr. Soule* iii. ii. 50 A grete bely ful of wynd *forbolned and forblown. *1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxvii, Ther came to them Sir Olyuer of Clysoun, *forchafed [printed forchased, F. *eschauffé*] and enflamed. *1488 CANTON Chast. Goddess Chyldern* 32 We ben *forfastened with a dart of his ferdnes. *1603 Philotus* ci, I haue bene threathnit and *forflitten, Sa oft that I am with it bittin. *c1440 Psalmi Penit.* 36 My bonus beth drie and forsoke, As scrachenis that beth *forfried. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3519 Dis *for-frighted folc figeren stod. *c1200 ORMIN* 670 To beldenn and to frofrenn þe, þiff he þe seþ *forforglapped. *c1300 Cursor M.* 10634 (Edin.) Saul him quoke sua was he rad, forglonpid in his mode als mad. *1565 GOLDING Ovid's Met.* ii. (1593) 28 Winter.. *forladen with the isykes that dangled up and downe. *Ibid.* iii. (1593) 75 As one forlode with wine. *13.. E. E. Allit. P. A.* 246 Pensyf, payred, I am *for-payned. *c1440 Jacob's Well* to Allas, þat euere J was baptysed.. to be þus forpayned! *c1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. metr. v. 36 (Camb. MS.) They ne weere nat *forpampered with owtrage. *1593 GOLDING Ovid's Metam.* i. 15 The serpent Python so *forswolne. *a1400 Leg. Rood* (1871) 194 When þow were so *for-swong, Among the iues þey did þe hong. *c1460 Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 98 We ar so hamyd, *For-taxed, and ramyd. *a1400-50 Alexander* 1009 All þe 3eres of ovr youth bene 3are syne passyd, And we for-travelled & *for-tyred. *1423 Jas. I Kings Q.* xxx, For-tirit of my thoht and wo begone. *1598 E. GILPIN Skial.* (1878) 12 Perhaps fore-tyrde he gets him to a play.

b. Prefixed to intransitive verbs, forming compounds chiefly *intr.* with sense 'to weary or exhaust (oneself) by' doing what the vb. denotes, as in **FORWALK**, **FORWANDER**, **FORWEEP**. Also in pa. pples. and ppl. adjs.: **forcried**, **fordreamed**, **forfast(ed)**, exhausted with fasting; **forlaboured**; **forlapped**, sated with lapping or drinking; **forplaint**, wearied with complaining; **forraked**, overdone with walking; **forrun** (*forwarned*); **forsoning** (-songen); **forswunk**, exhausted with labour; **fortoiled**; **forwake**, -waked, wearied with waking or watching; **forwallowed**, wearied with tossing about; **forwatched**.

a1600 Freirs of Beryuk in Maitland Poems (1786) I. 73 For-knokit and *for-cryit, About he went, onto the tother syd. *?a1400 Morte Arth.* 3393 Than wakkenyde I i-wys, alle wery *for-dremyde. *a1300 Cursor M.* 12940 (Cott.) þe warlau.. sagh him hungri and *for-fast. *c1450 Mirr. Saluacioun* 1535 (1888) 51 He hoped crist was forfastid. *1483 CANTON Gold. Leg.* 395 b/2 A grete tempeste.. in which they were.. sore *for-laboured. *c1510 MORE Picus Wks.* 11/2 Forlabored in the waie of sinne. *c1307 Pol. Songs* (Camden) 238 When he is al *for-laped. *1423 Jas. I Kings Q.* lxxiii, For lak of myght and mynd, For-wepit and *for-pleynit pitously. *c1440 Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) 124, I am wery *for-rakyd and run in the myre. *1297 R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 7490 þe stedes.. Vorpricked & *uor arnd aboute. *c1470 HENRY WALLACE* x. 704 Feill Scottis hors was.. Forrown that day. *?a1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 664 Chalaundes fele saw I there, That wery, nigh *forsongen were. *a1250 Prov. Elfred* in *O. E. Misc.*, If heo ofte a swote *for swunke [a1275 for-swun[ken] were. *1589 Mar Martine* 5 Sith swaines forswonke, and so forswat, moght, sayen what them list. *1567 DRANT Horace's Epist.* ii. ii. Hij, Snorting like a very hogge the *foretoyled did groyne. *a1310 in Wright's*

Lyric P. vi. 28 Ycham for wowyng al *for-wake. *c1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 498 *For-waked in here orisoun, Slepeþ Constaunce. *c1460 Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 104 So forwakyd is none in thy shyre. *1827 TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* 163 Upo' the death-bed o' the floor, For-wakit and for-drunk. *1423 Jas. I Kings Q.* xi, For-wakit and *for-walowe.. Wery, forlyin, I lestnyt sodaynylye. *a1483 Liber Niger* in Tate Househ. Ord. Edw. II (1876) 65 If any Squier for the body be.. *forewatchid he shall haue sike liurey with Knights. *1557 Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 139 His eyes were red and all forewatched.

7. With the sense 'all over', 'through and through'; prefixed to transitive vbs. as in **FORBRUISE**, or rendering intrans. vbs. transitive, as in **FORGROW**. So **forcratch**, to scratch all over; **fordin**, to fill with noise, resound through; **forseek**, to search thoroughly; **forspread**, to overspread; also **fordewed** *pa. pple.*, soaked with dew.

?a1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 323 Nor she hadde no-thing slowe be For to *forcracchen al hir face. *1430 LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. vi, All *fordewed were her wedes blake. *1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* Prol. iii, Quahis schill noitis *fordinned all the skyis. *1563 SACKVILLE Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxxii, Foreddinning the ayer with his horrible yel. *a1300 E. E. Psalter* xxxv. 11 *For-sprede þi merci thourgh þe land.

8. Prefixed to transitive vbs. with intensive force, or, in many cases, without perceptibly modifying the sense, as in **FORDREAD**; **forruue**, to rue, regret. Also in pa. pples., **forbroiden**, wrought with embroidery; **forchanged**, **forcrooked**; **fordreved**, perturbed; **forpossed** (*posse*=push), pushed violently, tossed about; **forshend**, severely injured; **forwrithen**, wreathed in many coils; **forwrinked**, made tortuous.

a1300 Cursor M. 28016 (Cott.) Bilettis *for-broiden. *c1460 Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 224 Alas.. Alle *for-changid is thy chere. *c1305 Edmund Conf.* 336 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 þe hond was ek *forcroked. *c1200 ORMIN* 2194 Jiff ure laffidþ Marþe wass Forrshamedd & *fordrefedd. *1430 LYDG. Chron. Troy* iii. xxiv, Their tentes.. *Forpossed were. *c1430 Compleynt* 530 in *Lydg. Temple Glas* (1891) App. i. 66 Thus forpossid be-twene tweye.. Now I cheuere, & now I swete. *c1425 WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. 3295 The Kyng off Norway.. And hys men *fer revyd sare That evyre thai arrywyd thare. *c1475 Raus Coilgear* 540 Bot gif I fand the, forrow now to keip my cunnand. *c1475 Partenay* 3306 The monkes all betrayed and *forshend, That neuer on soule scaped out-wardly. *1401 Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 45 A! *for-writhen serpent, thi wyles ben aspied. *14.. LYDG. Temple Glas.* 84 þe hous, That was *for-wryncked bi craft of Dedalus.

9. Forming factitive vbs. from adjs. or sbs. of quality, or prefixed to factitive vbs. so derived: **forbliss**, to make happy; **fordeave**, to deafen; **forlength**, to prolong; **formeagre**, to make lean. Also in pa. pples. and ppl. adjs., **forderked**, darkened; **forfatted**, fattened; **forfeebled**, enfeebled; **forhoared**, become hoary; **foridled**, given up to idleness.

a1300 Cursor M. 13108 (Cott.) Pat man sal *for-blissed be þe quilk him sclanders noght for me. *1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* i. iii, Their jelpis wilde my heiring all *fordeift. *1430 LYDG. Chron. Troy* Prol. (1513), Of thinges passed *fordyrked of theyr hewe. *1586 FERNE Blas. Gentry* 143 Through epicurisme and misdiet.. *forefatted. *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. Prol. 10 *Forfeblit wolk his [Phebus] lemand gilty leywne. *1587 TURBER. Trag. T.* (1837) 37 Forfeebled as she was.. she fell upon the grasse. *1591 HARRINGTON Orl. Fur.* xxiv. lxxvii. (1634) 194 Inforcing his forefeebled voice. *c1450 Guy Warr.* (C.) 11089 Thou olde and *forhoryd man. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 116 Ase þeo þet beoð *foridled. *a1300 E. E. Psalter* cxxviii. [i.], þi wicknedesse *for-lengthed þai. *1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xxxix. 7 They *for-meygre themselves.. because they imagin that all is too little for them.

II. In adjs. [Cf. the cognate L. *per-*, Gr. *περι-*]. 10. Giving to an adj. the sense of an absolute superlative, 'very', 'extremely'; as **for-black**, -cold, -dry, -dull, -faint, -great, -hoar, -old, -weary; **fordead**, utterly speechless and still.

[OE. bad *for-wel*, very well, very, *for-cæde*, very easily, *for-oft*, very often; a stressed variant of the prefix is *fra-*, as *frænical* 'eximius', *fræfett* 'prapinguus', *fræofestlice* 'propere'. Cf. ON. *for-illitill*, very little, *for-mikill*, very great, etc.; also the use of Sw. *för*, Da. *for*, in the sense of 'too'. It is remarkable that nearly all Chaucer's examples of these compounds admit of being explained as instances of *for* prep. governing an adj.; thus in the quot. below, *'for-blak'* may be taken as 'for black (that it was)', 'for blackness'; *'fordrye*, as whyt as chalk' may be read, omitting the comma, 'as white as chalk for dry (that it was)', 'on account of being so dry'. It is possible that Chaucer himself may have apprehended the combinations in this manner.]

c1386 CHAUCER Knt's T. 1286 As any ravens fether it shoou *for-blak. *c1320 Senyn Sag.* (W.) 2623 He was *for-cold, and lokede aboute. *1592 G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 66 Who would haue thought.. to haue found.. the elocution of the Divels oratour.. so *fordead. *Ibid.* 133 There is.. no such libbard for a lively ape as fordead silence. *a1386 CHAUCER Spr's T.* 401 Amidde a tree *fordrye, as whyt as chalk.. Ther sat a faucon. *c1430 LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 191 To teche a rude *for-dull asse. *c1570 Marr. Wit & Science* iv. iii. in Hazl. Dodsley II. 368 Ye sprites, for-dull with toil. *c1440 Psalmi Penit.* (1894) 2 My soule hath.. *Forget mester to make mouns. *?a1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 356 Hir heed for-hoor was, whyt as flour. *c1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1440 Ou þe sellokest swyn swenged out þere Long sythen for þe sounder þat wist *forolde [? or is this a vb.]. *c1386 CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1284 He hadde a beres skin, col-blak, for-old. *c1350 Will. Palerne* 2443 Wel out from alle weyes *for-wery þei her rested. *c1400 Rom. Rose* 3356 Forwery, for-wandred as a fool.

For-, *pref.*², OE. *for-*, is identical with **For** *prep.*, and in OE. and ME. it occurs frequently as a variant of **FORE-**, with the senses 'before', 'in front', 'on behalf of', etc.; cf. OE. *for-*, *fore-*, *for-* to come before, ME. *foranger* and **FOR-GANGER**. Where a word occurs with both forms of the prefix, it is in this Dictionary placed under **FORE-**.

For-, *pref.*³, occurring only in words adopted from Fr., as **FORCATCH**, **FORFEIT**, **FORPRISE**, represents OF. *for-*, *fors-*, identical with *fors* adv. (mod. F. *hors*) outside, out:—L. *foris*, *forās*.

Foracan, obs. f. **HURRICANE**.

Forage (fɔˈrɛdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *fourage* (6 *fourr-*), 5-8 *forrage*, 6-7 *forradge*, 4- *forage*. [a. F. *fouagerie*, f. OF. *fouure* fodder:—Com. Rom. **fodro*, of Teut. origin: see **FODDER** and **-AGE**.]

1. Food for horses and cattle; fodder, provender; in early use *esp.* dry winter food, as opposed to grass. Now chiefly provender for horses in an army.

c1315 SHOREHAM 122 The one and asse. . Tho that hy sezen hare creature [= Creator] Lyggynde ine hare forage. c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prolog.* 14 Gras-tyme is doon, my fodder is now forage. c1430 LYDG. *Miu. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 177 No comparisoun twen good greyn and forage. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 8 b/2 They had no otes nor forage for them [horses]. 1578 LYTE *Doctens* I. xxxviii. 56 Spurry is good forage or fodder for Oxen and kye. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xciii. 182 Next unto grasse is forage, which is onely the blades of greene corne. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1868/3 The Cavalry made hard shift to get Forage, many Horses dying for want thereof. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. 106 A herb like a broad flat thistle supplied the buffaloes for drink as well as forage. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxvi. 175 *note*, This gentleman. . was contractor for forage. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. viii. 254 Our Inns were now almost quite exhausted of forage in corn or hay.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 233 Some [Bees] o're the Publick Magazines preside, And some are sent new Forrage to provide. 1767 FAWKES *Horace's Sat.* II. vi. Those Heaps of Forage he [a mouse] had glean'd with Care. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 2 Oct., Sarah. . seems perfectly satisfied with foreign forage. 1836 *Johnsoniana* I. 86 The minds of men who acquire no solid learning, and only exist on the daily forage they pick up by running about.

2. The action of foraging or providing forage; hence, a roving search for provisions of any kind; sometimes, a raid for ravaging the ground from which the enemy draws his supplies. † *In forage*: in search of forage.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey xxxviii.* 76 The Captayns. . were ordeyned for to lede the peple in fourage. c1500 *Melusine* lix. 351 Saying that they were frendes and that they had be all that nyght in fourage. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. vi. 492 And thence made forages into the Countrey. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* IV. I went upon the forage to get something to eat. a1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 51 My own brother. . headed a detachment for forage.

† b. *transf.* A raging or ravaging. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 93 And he [the lion] from forrage will incline to play. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 91 The Inhabitants. . fled before the Lion, leaving it to its forrage.

† 3. In *pl.* Foragers. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlix. 70 Their forages rode forth, but they met nat, because the ryuer was euer bytwene them. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 18 Sallying out to haue cutt off the forages of the Christians.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, attributive as *forage-crop*, *-plant*, *-store*; also *forage-boat*, a boat used for conveying forage; *forage-cap* (see quot. 1876); *forage-guard*, a guard detailed to cover a foraging party; † *forage-master*, an officer who attended to the forage, etc. of an army.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 210 By means of the *forage-boat. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 157 The *Forage Caps of the Non-commissioned Officers and Men. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Forage cap*, the undress cap worn by infantry soldiers and known as the Glengarry forage cap. 1875 in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 370/2 *Herbage* and *forage crops. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Forage-guard. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 109 He ought also to assigne a sufficient number of Horse to attende on the *Forrage maister. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Forage*, *Forage-Master-General*, formerly an officer under the marshall, who saw to the forage for the army, which duty is now performed by the Quarter-Master-General. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) Gloss. Index, *Herbage plants*, *forage plants, such as clover and other plants cultivated chiefly for the herb. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 584 Sentries over *forage stores.

Forage (fɔˈrɛdʒ), *v.* Forms: 5-8 *forrage*, 6 *four(r)age*, 6- *forage*. [ad. F. *fouurrager*, f. *fouurrage*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To collect forage from; to overrun (a country) for the purpose of obtaining or destroying supplies; to lay under contribution for forage. Also in wider sense, to plunder, pillage, ravage.

1417 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 56 Burninge, forrageing, & destroyinge all his contrie. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. xv. 24 They. . spoiled and foraged their territories. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 319 They, having first foraged their next neighbours, retired themselves within their defences. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. 357 Those fond entertainers. . having foraged the elements of aire, earth and water for provision for their guests. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra Faxardo* II. 247 To raise a great number of Soldiers, suffering them to Forage whole Countries. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cantos* I. xxxiii. 280 After which he foraged the lands of

the Earl of Chester. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xxi. ii. 262 Noble and Peasant had been pillaged, ransomed, foraged, eaten-out by so many different Armies.

transf. and *fig.* 1641 SIR E. DERING in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 295 Who neglecting the best part of his office in God's Vineyard. . forageth the Vines. 1667 SOUTH *Serm.* Ps. lxxxvii. 2 The captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army.

2. *intr.* To rove in search of forage or provisions; *spec.* of soldiers in the field.

1530 in PALSGR. 553/2. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. x, Oxen and bulls, whiche. . his men had taken in foraging. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 610 When the Parents were gone abroad to forrage for them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 283 Nor dare they [Bees] stray. . Nor Forrage far, but short Excursions make. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3828/2 The Left Wing of the Army foraged near the Villages. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 286 A detachment. . travelled slowly on, foraging among the villages.

b. To make an inroad on, upon; to raid. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 CHAS. I *Message to Both Houses* 11 July, He permitteth his Souldiers to. . forrage upon the Countrey. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 43 Under their King Cochliarius foraging upon the Seacoast of Gaul. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xv. 208 A boyish enterprise of foraging upon the hazel trees. 1886 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 323 The consciousness that I had it to do would be so constantly foraging on my equanimity.

3. To rove or hunt about as in search of supplies; to make a roving search for; to rummage.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 122 We may sally out boldly to forage for new discoveries in the field of contemplation. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* II. 92 He passed many an hour foraging among the old manuscripts. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 24 He must forage abroad for anything he may want. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxxiii, Sir Hugo. . wanted Deronda to forage for him on the legal part of the question. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delect. Duchy* 217 He foraged in the pockets of his. . coat.

† 4. To glut oneself, as a wild beast; to raven. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, To batten or revel in.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 554 With blind fold furie she begins to forrage. 1599 — *Hen. V.* I. ii. 110 Whiles his. . Father. . stood smiling, to behold his Lyons Whelpes Forrage in blood of French Nobilitie. 1670 STUCLEY *Gosp. Glass* xxxiv. 362 The Plague. . foraged in London, and the parts adjacent. 1698 CROWNE *Calig.* v. 48 Go and prepare for this design to-night, And we'll to-morrow forrage in delight.

5. *trans.* To supply with forage or food.

1552 HULOET, Foraged to be. . *pabulor*. 1698 J. FRYER *E. India & Persia* 125 They. . are now out of distrust the Moguls should Forrage their Army here. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 627 Our steeds to forage and refresh our pow'r. 1810 in *Mem. Visc. Combermere* I. 139 We have been very well foraged since we have been here. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xiii, He foraged their pony. . and supplied them from his dairy.

6. To obtain by foraging or rummaging. Also with *out*.

1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 74 This fowl. . is ravenous: all is too little, that he can forage for himself. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. ii. (1872) 12 Two-thousand stand of arms. . are foraged in this way. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvi, His valet. . went out and foraged knowledge for him. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 19 He has foraged out some raw cabbage.

Hence **Foraged** *ppl. a.*; **Foraging** *ppl. a.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iv. 54 Two of our foraging disorderly souldiers. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* cclxvi, Forraging Bees. a1848 WHITTIER *Forktown* v, With stolen beebes, and foraged corn. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. v. 351 The Ecitons, or foraging ants. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* xix. 306 A foraging squirrel picked up his dinner almost at my feet.

† **Foragement**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *fouurragement*: see **FORAGE** *v.* and **-MENT**.] The act of foraging.

1596 *Edu.* III. II. i. Djb, The Lyon doth become his bloody iawes, and grace his foragement by being milde, When vassell feare lies trembling at his feet.

Forager (fɔˈrɛdʒə), *Forms:* a. 4-7 *forager* (e, 5-6 *forager*, 6 *forageour*, 6 *foragiour*, 6 *foriger*), 6-7 *forrager*, 6- *forager*. β. 6 *foranger*, -enger, -inger. [ad. OF. *forragier*, f. *forrage* **FORAGE** *sb.*; also a. OF. *fouurrageour*, agent-n.f. *fouurrager* **FORAGE** *v.* With the β. forms cf. *messenger*, *passenger*.] † 1. A harbinger, messenger. *Obs.* Cf. **FORAYER** 2. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 84 Frenesyes & foule yueles forageres of kynde. 1616 J. LANE *Sgr.'s T.* (1888) 122 *note*, Much praisinge love (of peace the harbinger), mild truithees, sterne iustices kind forager.

2. One of a party sent out to gather forage, etc. for an army. † Also a spoiler, ravager.

1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* I. xiv. 36 Not trust onely vpon that that his fouragers shall bringe. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxiii. 39 b/2 If the spanish forangers were stronger, than they wold take theyr forage fro them. 1552 HULOET, Forager or waster of a countrey, *populator*. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 16 Horse. . to gard and defend the foringers. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gumaik.* IV. 173 Certaine foragers and robbers that made sundry incursions into the countrey. 1799 WELLINGTON 7 Apr. in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 27 The foragers are coming in fast well loaded with forage. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. xxi. vi. 119 The continual skirmishing with the Prussian foragers.

b. A foraging ant (*Eciton*).

[1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 47 They [ants] keep a party of foragers constantly on the lookout.] 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. v. 352 One of the foragers, *Eciton rapax*. . hunts in single file through the forest.

3. One who goes foraging for himself. Also *fig.* 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 34 The Wood's wild foragers espy'd. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 253 This forager

on others wisdom. 1777 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. 278 Down so smooth a slope, The fleecy foragers will gladly browse. 1890 *Century Mag.* May 48/1 A nervous restless disposition, which makes them [poultry]. . excellent foragers.

4. = *forage-cap*.

1891 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 3/6 It is expected that the new folding cap. . will be shortly condemned in favour of the all-round forager, which it was intended to supersede.

Foraging (fɔˈrɛdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see **-ING** 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* **FORAGE** in various senses.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey xxxv.* 72 The noble men. . sente out on fouraging ouer alle the countrey. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xviii. 216 A Libyan Tiger drawn from his wilder forragings. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 20 They. . had been signally enriched by the foraging of the previous evening. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* xxiii. 327 His Child Harold is nothing but the record of his tireless foraging.

2. *Comb.*, as *foraging-expedition*, *-party*, *-ship*; *foraging-cap* = *forage-cap*.

1830 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 144 Dressed in a neat blue frock and a *foraging cap. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. v. 363 This ant goes on *foraging-expeditions like the rest of its tribe. 1780 D. BRODHEAD in Sparks *Covr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 10 Unless I send out *foraging parties, and impress cattle. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 394 *note*, The Conqueror. . was a *foraging ship.

Forain (e), obs. form of **FOREIGN**, -ER.

Foralite (fɔˈrɛləɪt), *Geol.* [mod. f. L. *forā-re* to bore + *-LITE*.] (See quot.)

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Foralites*, applied to certain tube-like markings which occur in sandstones [etc.] and which seem to have been the burrows of annelids.

|| **Foramen** (fɔˈræmɪn), *Pl.* *foramina* (fɔˈræmɪnə), [L. *forāmen*, f. *forāre* to bore.] An opening or orifice, a hole or short passage, for the protrusion of an organ, or for the performance of organic functions. In various applications in *Anat.*, *Zool.*, etc. In *Bot. esp.* the *foramen* of an *ovule* (see quot. 1866).

1671 GREW *Anat. Veg.* (1672) i. 3 At the thicker end of the Bean, in the outer Coat, a very small Foramen presents itself. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 20 Above, where it adheres to the Midriff, it has three foramina or holes. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Foramen*. . a term applied to the apertures observable in some specimens of *echini*, distinct from the mouth and vent. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxx. 256 In many conical pupæ is the appearance of a vertical foramen. 1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (1837) 150 Round the optic foramen. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 185 The intervertebral foramina. 1841-71 F. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 210 Innumerable foramina. . give passage to as many tubular feet or protrusible suckers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v., The foramen of an ovule is an aperture through the integuments, allowing the passage of the pollen tubes to the nucleus.

Foraminate (fɔˈræmɪnət), *a.* [ad. L. *forāminātus* bored, f. *forāmin-* **FORAMEN**.] = **FORAMINATED**.

Foraminate (fɔˈræmɪnət), *v.* [f. L. *forāmin-*, **FORAMEN** + *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To bore, pierce, perforate.

1599 [see next]. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ix. § 4. 246 Perforate, foraminate, pierce. 1830 MAUNDER *Dict.*, *Foraminate*, to bore full of holes.

Foraminated (fɔˈræmɪnətəd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *forāmināt-us* (see **FORAMINATE** *a.*) + *-ED* 1.] Bored, pierced, perforated: see also quot. 1839.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 28/1 Fine totalle and not foraminated pearles. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Mus.* (1846) 37 Pipes. . foraminated for changing the tone when there was occasion. 1839 ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, *Foraminated*. . Applied to a shell, the chambers of which are united by a small perforation or *foramen*. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 229 *Orthidæ*: Shell transversely oblong, depressed, rarely foraminated.

Foraminifer (fɔˈræmɪnɪfə), [mod. f. L. *forāmin-*, **FORAMEN** + *-fer* bearing; in F. *foraminifère*.] A rhizopod of the order *Foraminifera*.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 11 The young Foraminifers. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. etc.*, *Foraminifers*. . a tribe of minute shells.

|| **Foraminifera** (fɔˈræmɪnɪfərə), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod. L. neut. pl. of *prec.*] An order of *Rhizopoda*, furnished with a shell or test, usually perforated by pores (*foramina*).

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 518/1 *note*, But M. D'Orbigny. . has substituted the positive term *Foraminifera*. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. IV. § 1. 838 In some places it [nummulitic limestone] is composed mainly of foraminifera.

Foraminiferal (fɔˈræmɪnɪfərəl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*.] a. Pertaining to the *Foraminifera*. b. Consisting of or containing foraminifera

1865 CARPENTER in *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 278 Referable to the foraminiferal type. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* XIX. 363 Foraminiferal strata. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 6. 167 Calcareous (Foraminiferal) Ooze.

Foraminiferous (fɔˈræmɪnɪfərəs), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-OUS*.] *lit.* Furnished with foramina; said of the *Foraminifera* or their shells. Also (less correctly) = **FORAMINIFERAL** b.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The lowest foraminiferous cephalopods. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd. Protozoa* 15 Many Foraminiferous shells. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 65 Its Foraminiferous fauna. 1884 *Science* III. 591 Foraminiferous ooze.

† **Foramino-se**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *forāminōs-us*, f. *forāmin-* **FORAMEN**.] 'Full of holes'. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Foraminous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *L. forāmin-* FORAMEN + *-ous*.] Full of holes, perforated, porous.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 215 Soft and Foraminous Bodies.
1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 51 The... foraminous roundles upon the leaf.
1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 8 Bespeck'd here and there with black spots... all foraminous.
1816 FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* III. 137 The rocky foraminous grotto.

Foraminulate (forāmin'ulāt), *a.* [f. next + *-ate*.] = FORAMINULOUS.
1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Foraminule (forāmin'ul), [as if ad. *L. forāminul-um*, dim. of FORAMEN.]

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Foraminule, the minute opening or ostium of the perithecium of some fungi and lichens, through which the spores escape.

Foraminulose (forāmin'ulō's), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ose*.] = next.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Foraminulous (forāmin'ulō's), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ous*.] Pierced with fine holes or pores.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 3 The eye of a Bee... black and all foraminulous. 1721 in BAILEY. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Foran, Foranent: see FORNE, FORNENT.

† **Foraneous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. med. *L. forāne-us* (Du Cange), f. *forum* market-place, court of justice + *-ous*.] Belonging to a market or court.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

Foranger, foringer: see FORAGER.

Foranize: see FOREIGNIZE.

Forarnen: see FORRUN in FOR-*pref.* 1 2 and 6 b.

Forasmuch (fɔrəsmʊtʃ), *adv.* [The phrase *for as much*; now written as one word.] Only in the conjunctive phrase *Forasmuch as*: *a.* In consideration that, seeing that, inasmuch as. Now somewhat *formal* or *arch.* In early use occasionally with ellipsis of the second *as*; rarely with substitution of *that*. † *b.* Occasionally used in the etymologically prior sense: So far as, with regard to so much as.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 454 Vor as much as we mowe fle in none manere. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 For as mykill as it es lang tyme passed. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 For as myche I am a Justice. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 2 But for as moche as many of you... can not se what the meanyng theof ys: therefore, etc. 1606 G. W. tr. *Hist. Justine* 119 b, Forasmuch that this prouision made greatly for his furtherance. 1651 tr. *De las Coueras' Hist. Don Fenise* 89 Forasmuch an honest wife ought to have no other will but that of her husband. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 17 Forasmuch as of all the countries included under the torrid zone... those... are the most expos'd. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 489 Forasmuch as then the lease would never be at an end. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 227 My friend, forasmuch as thou utterly beliest me.

b. 1639 LD. G. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 37 For as much as belongs to that eating, we are neither defrauded of any good by not eating, nor enrich with any good by the eating of the sanctified bread, which, for as much as it hath of materials, goes into the belly. 1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 557 The latter, forasmuch as concerned his bringing off, was not difficult.

† **Forastery**. *Obs. rare.* In 7 forastery. [ad. It. *forestieria* of same meaning, f. *forestiere* stranger, = Med. *L. forasteri-us*, f. *foras* out of doors.] The guest-house (of a monastery).

1604 R. PARSONS 3rd Pt. *Three Couers*. Eng. 246 A more learned Doctor... that came sometimes as a ghest to the forastery of the said Monastery of Bury.

† **Forate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. forāt-* ppl. stem of *forāre* to bore, pierce.] *trans.* To perforate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 105 Well covered with a paper not forated.

Foray (fɔr'eɪ), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 forray, (5 ferray), 5 forra, 5-7 forrey, (5 forey), 6-7 forreie, 9 foray. *B.* 6 forrow. [See next vb.]

1. A hostile or predatory incursion or inroad, a raid. † *In, of foray*: on a foray.

Revived in the 19th c. by Sir Walter Scott.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 281 Sum sall wend to the forray. c 1400-20 *Judicium* (Roxb.) 7 Some at ayll howse I fande: and som of ferray. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 463 Thir four hundreth... A forray kest and sessit mekill gud. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 29) 16 The forrow was... maintained every way, without resistance. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. xiii. 82 Had not our Horse been over-wearied with their long forrey. 1813 SCOTT *Treism.* i. ii. The foray was long, and the skirmish hot. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxiii. 471 The continual forays of Mariano had spread ruin and desolation on our south-east.

transf. and fig. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxv, They [the rooks] are apt now and then to issue forth from their castles on a foray. 1850 D. G. MITCHELL *Rever. of Bachelor* (1852) 258 Forbid those earnest forays over the borders of Now, and on what spoils would the soul live?

† 2. Booty taken in a foray; prey. Also *pl.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6426 Pat neuer of forray art full. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xl. 264 Pai na gret Forrais made. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* ii. vii. (1622) 148 Desirous to hunt after pillage and forreies.

† 3. The advance-guard of an army.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xl. 136 Willame of Dowglas, pat pan was Ordanyd in Forray for to pas. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 468 The forray tuk the pray, and past the playn, Towart the park. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* i. 339 Neirby in sicht the forrow to reskew. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1216/2 The forreie was a little troubled with a fortie or fiftie Scots horssemen.

Foray (fɔr'eɪ), *v.* Forms: 4-7 forray, (4 forra, 5 forr(e)y, 6 fory, forrow, 7 ferrow), 9 foray. *Pa. t.* 6-7 forrai(e)d. [ultimately from Rom. **fodro* (see FORAGE *sb.*); the precise formation and the mutual relation of the vb. and sb. are somewhat obscure.

The supposition most free from difficulties is perh. that the sb. is f. the vb., and that the vb. is a back-formation from FORAYER (the forms *forray*, *furrow*, may come from the form *furrow* of the sb.). The alternative is to regard FORAY *sb.* as a derivative of OF. *forrer* to forage (see FORAGE *sb.*), and as having given rise to the Eng. vb.]

1. *trans.* To scour or ravage (a country) in search of forage or booty; to pillage; to seize and carry off (goods); to plunder the property of (a person).

Revived in the 19th c. by Sir Walter Scott.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1200 Stoken so strayt, bat pay ne stray my3t A fote fro bat forselet to forray no goudes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 511 Than gert he forray all the land. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. x. 62 Ænece... A certane horsmen, lycht armyt for the nanis, Hes send befor for to forray the planis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 3 Dead now was their foe, which them forrayed late. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Ho. Douglas* 167 Hee was scarce retired, when Creighton... furrowed the lands of Corstorphin. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xxiii. When Roderick foray'd Devanside. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxix. 333 Bruce forayed Cumberland.

2. *intr.* To make a raid; to forage; to pillage.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 643 Na we may forra for to get met. c 1450 *Merlin* 179 He herde telle that thei [the saines] come to forrey. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 29) 37 Certaine companies... hearing, as they forrowed abroad, spoyling the country, that [etc.]. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 174 Sum quha nightlie and dailie rieuis, forrayis, and committis open thieft. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 196 To drive the deer of Otterdale, Or foray on the Border side. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* i. xv. II. 162 The people of Granada... foraying into the Christian territories.

Hence **Foraying** *vb. sb.*, the action of the vb.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 Withouten certayne scales bat er ordaynd for forraying. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ix. 175 I wyl that thou make the redy and goo thyder in foreyng. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, Tala, foraying, spoiling, Depopulation.

Forayer (fɔr'eɪ), *v.* Forms: 4 forrier, forreyer, ferrouer, 4-5 forrayour, forrouer, 4-6 -eour, 5 -ear, ferriour, -your, foreyour, 7 forreiar, 9 forayer. [from two different sources: ME. *forrier* is a. OF. *forrier*: -med. *L.* type **fodrar-ius*, f. **fodro* fodder (see FORAGE *sb.*); ME. *forrouer*, *forreour*, is a. OF. *forreor*, agent-n. f. *forrer* to forage. The two words coalesced, the trisyllabic forms alone surviving, and were regarded as the agent-n. belonging to FORAY *v.*]

1. One who forays; a forager, a raider.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13228 He was cheftayn of forreyers [orig. foriers]. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xl. 144 De Forroyowris bare hard ware sete. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxxix. (1609) 69 Sending with forreiers certayne guides. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xvii. Light forayers, first, to view the ground, Spurr'd their fleet coursers loosely round.

† 2. A fore-goer, harbinger, messenger, or courier.

1340 *Ayenb.* 195 Pe guode forriers bet nimeþ and agrayþeþ bet hous of paradys to be riche manne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 80 Kynd... sent forth his foreiours [vrr. foreyouers, forreouris, forreours] feures & fluxes [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 99 Thai var re[n]contrit be the forreours and exploratours of the romanis.

† **Forban**, *v.* *Obs.*—1 In 3 forbonne. [a. OF. *forbannir*: see next.] *trans.* To banish.

c 1250 *Orul & Night.* 1093 He let forbonne þene cniht þat hadde idon so muchel unriht.

† **Forbanish**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *forbanniss-* lengthened stem of *forbannir*, f. *for-*, FOR-*pref.* 3 + *bannir* to BANISH.] *trans.* To banish; occas. with second obj. of place whence. Also, to dispossess, disinherit. Hence **Forbanished** *ppl. a.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 4309 (MS. A) Þis for-banniiste man Is come to be land a3an. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 62 Þei ben outelawyd, or for-banyssched þe kynges lond. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 79 Yf ye haue forbanysshed vs, well we know it.

† **Forbar**, *sb.* Coal-mining. *Obs.* [f. FOR- (*pref.* 2) + BAR *sb.*] = BARRIER *1 g.*

† 15... in N. & Q. Ser. v. X. 307 [In Durham records (34th *Rep. Dep. Keeper P. R.* 207) is a reference to offences committed by miners in cutting through the 'forbarres' when working the mines of coal and iron ore.]

† **Forbar, forebar**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. AF. *forbarrer*, f. *for-*, FOR-*pref.* 3 + *barrer* to bar.]

1. *trans.* To hinder, obstruct, prevent, prohibit (an action, event, etc.); to withhold (a thing).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8213 (Cott.) It es na thing þat mai for-barr his will. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 106 Handyl þy synnes... Elles forbarre þey be blys of heune. 13... *Coer de L.* 3514 Though he forbarre our vytayle... Offus non schal dye for hungry. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 66 Anticrist haf forbarrid þe freedom of goddis lawe. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4547 Alle on strenthe þair thrist was sett, Oure batelle to forbarre.

b. To bar, barricade, confine (a person); to obstruct (a way).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3333 Whi lete 3e foulli 3our son for-barre 3ou her-inne. 1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* II. v. 78 Þe wast wildernes the way forbarris.

2. To shut out; to bar, deprive, or exclude (a person); *esp. in Law* (see quot. 1607). *Const. of, from, and with double object.*

[1292 BRITTON IV. ii § 11 Si homage ne le forbarre.] c 1330

R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 274 Tille ilk a lordyng suld ward & relefe falle, Bot tille þe kyng no þing, he was forbarred alle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Couse.* 957 A man at þe last forhard may be Of þe blisful world. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* vi. i. (1554) 146 b, He was forbarred... of vittayle. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 40 b, The Lords nor none other shalbe forbarred of theire villaines. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 103 It was prouidentlye foreseene to forbarre euery person from the wearing of that collar except the Knight. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 387 The Commons did Petition the King, That none of his Subjects be fore-barred of their due debts.

absol. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8284 Aftir Cnud regned Edward, Edeldrede sonn, naman forbarde.

Hence **Forbarring** *vb. sb.*, the action of the vb. c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* iv. iii. 432 Myche forbarring of synnes, which ellis wolde come forth. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 287 My Lorde of Winchester... in forbarring of the Kyngis highwaye lete drawe the chayne of the stulpis there.

† **Forbate**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. OF. *forb-er* to counterfeit + *-ate*.] ? Counterfeit, imitation.

1558 *Treasurer's Acc.* in *Lauder's Tractate* (1864) Pref. 7, xxiii ellis of forbate taffeteis of syndrie sortes of hewis.

† **Forbathe**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + BATHE *v.*] *trans.* To bathe deeply, imbue.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxvi, He on foote stode All forbathed in the grekes bloude. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 765 Troye town... Whose shore hath been so oft for-bath'd in blood. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxi, Conquerours hands forbathe in their owne blood.

Forbear, forbear (fɔrbɛə, fɔr'bɛə), *sb.* (Originally *Sc.*) Forms: 6 foirbear, 6-7 for(e)-beer, (6 forebeear), 5- forbear, 6- forebeear. [f. FOR-*pref.* 2 or FOR-*pref.* + BEER *sb.* 2, lit. one who is or exists before.] An ancestor, forefather, progenitor (usually more remote than a grandfather).

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 21 His forbearis... Of hale lynage, and trew lye of Scotland. 1578-1600 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 159 For in this seiknes I was borne And my forebearers me before. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 17 Looke back a little to this outworne dialect of our forebeers. 1782 BURNS *Death Malie* 39 So may they [sheep] like their great Forbearers, For monie a year come thro the sheers. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, This Roland Cheyne... was my forbear. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 53 A yeoman whose forbears had once owned the land.

Forbear (fɔrbɛə), *v.* *Pa. t.* -borne (-bɔrn), *pa. pple.* -borne (-bɔrn). Forms: see FOR-*pref.* 1 and BEAR *v.*; in *pa. t.* also rarely 5 forbored, 6 beared. [OE. *forberan* (= OHG. *far-*, *-fer-*, *forberan*, MHG. *verbern* to restrain, abstain, Goth. *forabairan* to endure, support) see FOR-*pref.* 1 and BEAR *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To bear, endure, submit to. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* in Grein-Wülcker *Prosa* III. 72 Se midheorta hæled þe swa micel forbar for us synfullum. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 938, I may not... Forbere to ben out of your compaignie. 1570 E. ELVIDEN *Newyeres Gift* 304 His bounden duetie is For to forbear the payne. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. i. 114 b, Hunting... being an... occasion to use men... to forbear heate and cold.

† 2. To bear with, have patience with, put up with, tolerate. *Obs.* (but cf. sense 8).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 150 Deah hit mon cuðlice wiete, hit is to forberanne. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 17 Hu lange for-berc ic eow. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He... forbere monna hufelnesse þurh his liðnesse. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 218 Undeawes, þet he er uorher ase he ham nout nuste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Panne þe guode man... bereþ and uorbereþ alneway þe foles. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iii. vi. 54 The plente of his grace that hath the forborne. 1526-34 TINDALE *Rev.* ii. 2 Thou cannest not forbear them which are evyll. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. ix. 79, I haue forborne your insolencies. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 607, I then had wrote What friends might flatter: prudent foes forbear.

† 3. To bear up against, control (emotion or desire). Also *refl.* to control one's feelings. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1877 (Gr.) Þæt he þone broestwylm forberan ne mehte. a 1000 *Guthlac* 775 (Gr.) [Hi] firenustas forberað in broestum. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Onont ti fleschliche wil & ti licomes lust þat tu forberes her. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24427 (Cott.) Quen i sagh þus all thinges skurn, vufeland for þair lauerd murn, moght i me nocht for-ber. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5005 His sorow might not be forborn.

† *b.* *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Hwa mæg forbæran þæt he þæt ne siofize. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ne beo þu nefre ene wrað þer fore, haf forber for drihtenes luue. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 526 The king ne mihte tho uorbere, that he ne wep atte laste. c 1300 *Beket* 72 Hi ne mihte forbere nomore; And wope also pitousliche.

† 4. To endure the absence or privation of; to dispense with, do without, spare (a person or thing). *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 70 Forþon seo æftere cneoris... alle 3emet is to foreberenne & to forlatenne. c 1330 *Assump.* *Ving.* (BM. MS.) 600 Peo þat in þe temple were Ne mihte no3t hire forbere. 1469 *Pastou Lett.* No. 607 II. 348 Y^e lytyll [money] y^e I myght forbere... I haue delyuryd to Dawbeney. 1477 *Ibid.* No. 787 III. 175 If Syme myght be forborn it wer well done that he [etc.]. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 30a, He is the beste bonde slave in the common wealthe, and least can be forborne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 747 Fruits... Whose taste, too long forborn, at first assay Gave elocution to the mute.

† *b.* To give up, part with or from, lose. *Obs.*

13... *Coer de L.* 419 Hys styropes he forbore. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 146 Sith I haue this hert lorn, And my goode men forborn. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi, She hath forbore Her maydenhead. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 53 Whenas my wombe her burdein would forbore.

† *c.* To avoid, shun; to keep away from or keep from interfering with; to leave alone. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14560 (Cott.) þe land o Iude he has forborn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 27. I wolde yow haue toold. But al that thyng I moot as now forbere. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE 1. 259 Scho. Forbure the gate for wachis that war thar. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* 1. ii. Offices of honour likewise either to beare them, or forbore them [was a capitall crime]. 1598 YONG *Diana* 220 Forbeare us a little. for I will not have you beare witness to the love that I have to impart. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 755 The beast it selfe liueth euermore in shadowy places, forbearing the sun. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* 11. ii. Forbear the room. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ.* United Prov. Wks. 1731 1. 17 The People in the Country forbear the Market.

5. To abstain or refrain from (some action or procedure); to cease, desist from.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Mune3ed hem ofte undewes to forberen and gode beawes to foljen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3454 (Cott.) þat þai moght night þair strif for-bere. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 355 And I myghte forbore speche, Seven dayes and seven nyght. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 30 Forbeare the eting of swynis flesche. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 223. I forbore pressing them further. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 51 All public Assemblies at other Burials are to be forbore during the Continuance of this Visitation. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* 11. xxxiv. Madman, forbear your frantic jar! 1867 WHITTIER *Our Master* iv. The strife of tongues forbear.

6. *absol.* and *intr.* To abstain, refrain. Const. to (also *þbut*) with *inf.*, also *from*, *þfor*, *þof*.

c 1375 *XI Pains Hell* (Vernon) 110 in *O. E. Misc.* 226 To heere godus wordus þei han for-born. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4751 It is a slowe [i. e. a moth], may not forbore Ragges, riban with gold, to were. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 1. xiv. 78 Y must here therof abstene and forbore. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* iv. Wks. 286 1/2 On the morow forbore I to speake with hym. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* 111. v. (1622) 72 The Dictator. forbore sometime for making any more [lawes]. 1658 W. BURTON *Comment. Itin. Antonin.* 8. I cannot forbear but transcribe all of it hither. 1766 HOBBS *Liad* 1. 402 From War forbear. a 1745 SWIFT *Hen. I. Lett.* 1768 IV. 278 He commanded his soldiers to forbear. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 ¶ 6 Few have repented of having forbore to speak. 1787 A. HILDITCH *Rosa de Montmorien* I. 140 De Beaufort, whom Strickland could not forbear of accusing of unwarrantable caprice. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 315 He would have incurred more blame. if he had forbore from attempting to recover them. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukation* 1. iv. Forbear! The knowledge must be mine alone. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Falkland* Mixed Ess. 234 The lovers of Hampden cannot forbear to extol him at Falkland's expense.

þ b. *Naut.* (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 Forbeare is to hold still any oare you are commanded. 1727-90 BAILEY, *Forbear* [Sea Term], a Word of Command in a Ship's Boat.

7. *trans.* To refrain from using, uttering, mentioning, etc.; to withhold, keep back. þ Formerly const. *from*, *to*, or *dative*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1355 As þe truage to rome þat non vorbore nere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 693 (Gott.) þe scorpion forbar his tunge fra bestis þat he lay emonge. c 1430 LYDG. *Chichev. & Byn.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* XII. 334 Meke wyfes. That neither can at beddene boord Theyr husbandes nat forbore oon woord. 1880 TUSSEY *Husb.* xiii. (1878) 29 The west [wind] to all flowers may not be forbore. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* v. v. Stay a while; forbear thy bloody hand. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Athom.* 1. ii. § 2 (1622) 11 Wee are forced to forbore the strongest of our Authorities. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* 1. 206 Hold then. Your sword forbear. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Apr. Charlet could not forbear his Venom. 1725 POPE *Odys.* 1. 437 Forbear that dear, disastrous name. 1808 SOUTHEY in *Lett.* (1856) II. 115 You may repent a sarcasm,—you never can repent having forbore one. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 16 *note*, Gibbon. might have forbore, with grace, his own definition of orthodoxy.

b. *refl.* To restrain oneself, refrain. *rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Esther* (Apoc.) xvi. 12 He coude not forbore him self from his pryde. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 21 Forbare thee from meddling with God. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. vi. 42 If it be so, forbear thyself to fight. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 370. I forbear myself from entering the lists.

8. To abstain from injuring, punishing, or giving way to resentment against (a person or thing); to spare, show mercy or indulgence to. Now *rare*. Cf. sense 2, to which this closely approaches.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 Ouer sithon he for-baren hi nouthen circe ne cyrcæard. c 1275 *Serm.* (Cott.) in *O. E. Misc.* 188 þes perones ich wene, Ne beoþ heo nort for-bore. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 430 He. For-bar hym and hus beste bestes. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE 1. 169 No for the Pape thai wald no kyrkis forber. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 His maister gave him in charge not to forbore his rest. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q v b. The quycke fire doth not forbore the wod be it wette or drye. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 27. I craue to be forbore in this your request. 1618 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 37. I forbore all partes of the Spanish Indies. 1665 SIR T. ROE'S *Voy. E. Ind.* 438 That scruple they make in forbearing the lives of the Creatures made for men's use. 1745 DE FOE'S *Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. xiv. 125 He knows whom he may best push at, and whom best forbear. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. vii. 357 Those who had so long been forbore in mercy. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* x. 50 Ah, may the splinters icy thy delicate feet forbear!

þ b. Const. of (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 158 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Vader. if hit may so beo, Of þis ilche calche n forber þu me. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* 11. Wks. 1194 1/2 He would pray God forbore him of the remenaunt.

c. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To be patient or forbearing; to show forbearance. Const. *with*.

The proverbial phrase *to bear and forbear*, now taken in this sense, was orig. *trans.*: see *quot.* 1340 in sense 2.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 27 Loue, lend me patience to forbore a while. 1683 *Apol. Prot.* France v. 66 He for-

bore beyond all Patience. 1725 POPE *Odys.* 11. 247 With patience I forbear. 1782 COWPER *Mut. Forbearance*, The kindest and the happiest pair Will find occasion to forbear. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 363 He forbore with Austria. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 218 Some. Bore and forbore; and did not tire. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. She. forbore with his failings.

9. *trans.* To refrain from enforcing, pressing, or demanding; not to urge, press, insist on, or exact. Sometimes with double obj. Now *rare*. þ Also *intr.* with *of*.

1570 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 374. I am driven to forbear of my ancient rights. 1583 WHITGIFT *Lett.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. v. § 9 Desiring your Lordships. to forbear my coming thither. 1633 FORD *Tis Pity* 11. ii. Let me advise you here to forbear your suit. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* 11. 20 That all the Acts of Oxenford, should from thenceforth be utterly forbore and annulled. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 49. I desire you to forbear my reasons, till the next return. 1756 JOHNSON *Life K. of Prussia* Wks. IV. 542 The claim was forbore. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. 111. v. 170 And the Corpus-Christi idolatries were forbore the Margraf and his company this time.

b. *esp.* To abstain from enforcing the payment of (money) after it has become due. Now *rare*.

1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 8 § 5 Any Money so to be lent or forbore. 1664 W. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* x. (1881) 273. I can have a friend here that will. forbear it [money] a year and a half. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 577 If an Annuity be forbore, the Payments increase as well as the Interest. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* 1. 129 The money lent, or forbore, is called the Principal. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Larus Eng.* (1874) II. 161 Such [debts] as were incurred or forbore by means of fraud.

absol. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* s. v. When the creditor agrees to forbear with his debtor.

Forbearable a. [f. FORBEAR v. + -ABLE.] þ a. Ready to forbear, patient, indulgent (*obs.*). b. That may be forbore or dispensed with.

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 518 II. 216. I founde the juges ryght gentell and forbore to me. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 362 The commerce of inland towns consists in the manufacture of forbearable articles.

Forbearance (fɔrbeərəns). [f. as prec. + -ANCE. Originally (like *abearance*) a legal term (sense 3), which accounts for the hybrid formation.]

1. The action or habit of forbearing, dispensing with, refraining or abstaining from (some action or thing). Const. *of*, *from*, *to* with *inf.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* 11. iv. 19 Tut, tut, here is a mannerly forbearance. 1593 — *Rich. II.* 11. iv. 1. 120 True Noblesse would Learne him forbearance from so foule a Wrong. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* 1. xxvi. 45 Bad, both in action, and forbearance! 1634 CANNES *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 95. I might here instance Daniel's forbearance of the king's meats. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 ¶ 3 Without any. remarkable forbearance of the common amusements of young men. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1798) 65 His forbearance to obey would be more alarming. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 39 Laws which rendered criminal. the forbearance of repairing to church. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 12 The various acts and forbearances which a man supposes to constitute the sum of his duty.

2. Forbearing conduct or spirit; patient endurance under provocation; indulgence, lenity.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 41 Commending the virtue of patience or forbearance. 1645 BR. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 43 If their sufferings be just, my forbearances are merciful. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 412. I have now put an end to my forbearance of him. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 314 The man of the world treats the institutions of religion with more respect and forbearance.

3. Abstinence from enforcing what is due, *esp.* the payment of a debt.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 385 You are forced (because of credit and forbearance) to give a greater price. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Arts* (1640) 495 What is wonne or lost in the 100 pound forbearance for 12 months. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 31 In Debts and Forbearances, where Contract has not settled it between the Parties. 1773 *Act 13 Geo. III.* c. 63 § 30 No Subject. shall. take. above the Value of twelve Pounds for the Forbearance of one hundred Pounds for a Year. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 129 Interest is the premium or sum allowed for the loan, or forbearance of money.

Prov. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 41 Forbearance is no quitance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 53 He. soon shall find Forbearance no acquittance.

þ 4. *Comb.*: forbearance money, money paid to a creditor (in addition to the interest) for allowing the repayment of a loan to be deferred beyond the stipulated time.

1668 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard.* 11. ii. Thou and I might live comfortably on the forbearance money, and let the interest run on. 1751 E. HAYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. xiv. 155 It must be that she has kept it [the penalty of a bond] off by large interest and forbearance-money.

transf. (allusively). 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 220 Foote. was only anxious to extort forbearance-money from the timid.

Forbearant (fɔrbeərənt), a. [f. as prec. + -ANT.] Forbearing, indulgent, patient.

1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* Ps. x. 14. 17 p. 32 God is Wisdome it selfe; and therefore forbearant. 1830 *Examiner* 419/2 The temper of George IV may have been forbearant. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xii. (1860) 342 The world at large is not so forbearant.

Hence **Forbearantly** adv.

1855 in OGLIVIE *Suppl.*, whence in mod. Dicts.

Forbearer (fɔrbeərə), [f. FORBEAR v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which forbears.

1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 8 § 5 Contracts. whereupon is not reserved. to the Lender, Contractor, Shifter, Forbearer or

Deliverer, above the Sum of ten Pound. 1580 TUSSEY *Husb.* xiii. (1878) 29 The West [wind] as a father all goodness doth bring, The East a forbearer, no manner of thing. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. Canne Pref.*, Hee lived and dyed a strict forbearer. of all such corruptions. 1755 JOHNSON, *Forbearer*, an intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

Forbearing (fɔrbeərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FORBEAR.

13. K. *Alis.* 3826 There was yewe no forberyng; By-tweone favasour and kyng. 13. Minor *Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 780 Worschupe þou folly flesch-fadur. And þat in two Maner of þinges: In boxumnesse and for-berynges. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) 1. lxxxii. What is synne but a wanting or a forberyng of good. 1529 *Supplic. to King* 41 Forbearinge of bodely workes & keepinge ydle holy dayes. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xii. 91 b. The leuyng out of felonye, sacrylege, & murder, is rather a token of wylnes then any forboring or fauour. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 8 § 5 The Loan or forbearing of a hundred Pound for one Year. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* v. 16 The forbearing of meats and drinks. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* x. 13 Paraphr. 55 Thy longanimity in forbearing of wicked men.

Forbearing (fɔrbeərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That forbears; patient under provocation, long-suffering; þ abstinent.

c 1425 *Eng. Conquest* 176. lxxxvi. (1896) 88 He was. [of] mete, & of drynke ful meen & for-berynge. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* ii. 24 The servant of the Lord must not strue; but bee gentle vnto all men. patient [margin]. Or, forbearing]. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 401 There is a time. For long-forbearing clemency to wait. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* x. (1876) 85 Madame Beck was. forbearing with all the world.

Hence **Forbearingly** adv., **Forbearingness**.

1831 *Examiner* 660/2 The fitness of whipping Mr. Muir was. forbearingly negative. 1855 CLARKE *Dict.*, *Forbearingness.* 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxv. (1875) 406 Considerations of pity, tenderness, and forbearingness.

þ **Forbear't**, v. *Obs.* For forms see BEAT v. [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + BEAT v.] a. *trans.* To beat severely; to cover with bruises or stripes. b. To beat down, overcome. c. *pa. pplc.* only. Of a path: Well-beaten or trodden.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 198 So elde and hue hit hadde a-foynted and forbete. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* li. Alle blake was thayre breees, forbeten with brandis. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 29 Al his fleisch bloodi for-bete. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* 11. lxxii. (1869) 103 Thou art not the firste pilgrime. the wey is al forbeten. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxxiv. v. This king. Came home agayn. All for-beten.

Forbecause: see BECAUSE A. 1 and B. 1.

þ **Forbed**, *ppl. a.* [f. *forbe, a. OF. *forbir* (see FURBISH v.) + -ED¹.] = FURBISHED.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) 1v. xxxvi. 84 The honoure of suche perones is clene forbed harneys.

þ **Forbehest**, *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. FOR-*pref.*² + BEHEST.] A promise previously given.

a 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1875) II. 75 That we be maad worthi to the forbiheestis of crist.

þ **Forbid'd**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next vb.] A forbidding. (Cf. FORBODE sb.)

1602 W. WATSON *Decadon* 338 For what is more inouate preposterous, and beyond all gods forbid, then this new fanglenes in you to prefer [etc.]. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* ii. 72 With what an evident Forbid, the Jewish Law directs this permit of animal Food.

Forbid (fɔrbi'd), v. Pa. t. forbad, forbade (-bæd); pa. pple. forbidden (-bi'dn). Forms: *Inf.* 1-2 forbéodan (*north.* forbéada), 2-4 forboden, 3-5 forbode(n, -yn, 4 -bedd, -beed, 5 -bidde, -bide, -byde), 4-6 *Sc.* forbaid, (7 forbidd), 4- forbid. *Pa. t.* 1 forbéad, 2-3 forbead, (3 -bæd, -bet(t), 3-5 forbed(e, forbode, (4 -baad, -badde, -bed, -beed), 5 -bat (6, 7 -bod(de), 6-8 forbid, 4- forbada, forbade. *Pa. pple.* 1 forboden, 3-6 forbode(n, (5 -bade, -bed(e), 5-8 forbod(de(n, 6-9 forbid, 6- forbidden. Also weak *pa. t.* 4 forbédde, -bedid, *pa. pple.* 5 forbédde. [OE. *forbēodan*, *pa. t.* *forbēad*, *pl.* *-budon*, *pa. pple.* *forbōden*, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + *bēodan* to BID; = OFris. *forbiada*, Du. *verbiēden*, OHG. *far-, forpiotan* (MHG. and Ger. *verbiēten*), Goth. *faurbiudan*. Cf. ON. *fyrirbiðða*.]

1. *trans.* To command (a person or persons) not to do, have, use, or indulge in (something), or not to enter (a place); to prohibit. In many diverse constructions.

a. with double object, of the person (orig. *dative*), and of the thing prohibited. Also in *pass.* with either the person or the thing as subject; in the latter case, the indirect obj., if a sb., is preceded by *to*.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 1048 And swað þet se papa hit him forboden hæfde. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hwi for-bead þeu god þes trowes westm. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2984 Anon ðis folc fore he for-bead. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13029 (Cott.) He forbidd him þat woman. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9158 He. þat þeym be lond first furbed. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 519 Forbeed us thing, and that desire we. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 769 God wold. fals freres [were] forboden þe fayre ladis chaumbres! 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 21 That is forboden vs by holy churche. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 29 It was ordeyned that preestis Grekes myght haue wyfis, which to preestis Latens was forboden. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 164 To be forbid the sweets that seemes so good. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 20 There be some other Internals, very rare, and forbidden to yong beginners. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 760 The chaste and holy Race Are

all forbidden this polluted Place. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. Burnet* 20 July, My sex is usually forbid studies of this nature. 1793 COWPER *On Spaniel Beau* ii, Against my orders, whom you heard Forbidding you the prey. 1838 LYTON *Leila* i. ii, When strength and courage are forbid me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 351 The archbishop.. had long been forbidden the court. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 187 Their [the Turks'] religion forbids them every sort of painting. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi, Will you forbid him the house where I know he is safe?

b. with personal object (in OE. either *dat.* or *accus.*) and an infinitive (formerly with *for to*; rarely without *to*) as goshp. object.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 14 Nelle ge his for-beodan cuman to me. c 1200 ORMIN 6499 Till Herode king onnænn He þe 33m forbod to turnenn. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Þe eppel þæt ich loke on is forbode me to etene, & nout forto biholden. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 6 Thei.. weren forbodun of the Hooly Gost for to speke the word of God in Asya. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xxv, He lackiþ inwarde comfort, & he is forboden to seke eny outwarde. 1562 BULLEYN *Diut. Soarnes & Chir.* 42b, We be also forboden to use repercuissues. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 427 You may as well Forbid the Sea for to obey the Moone. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wits Pilgr.* (Grosart) 191 But.. I am forbid.. to tell it you. 1817 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in Maule & Selwyn *Rep.* VI. 316 He distinctly forbids the defendants to accept any more of their drafts.

† c. with personal obj. and negative clause. *Obs.* O. E. *Chron.* an. 675 Swa ic for beode þe and ealle þe biscopas þe æfter ðe cuman. þæt ge nan onsting ne hauen of þæt mynstre. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Ich forbeode ou pet non of ou ne ileue þes deofles sondesmon. c 1275 *Passion* 581 in O. E. *Misc.* 53 Iesus.. hire þo for-bed, þæt heo attrayne ne scolde his honde ne his fet. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 85 By þese trees þe grete kyng Alexander was forbode, þæt he schulde neuere come in Babylon. 1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 124 She silly Queene.. Forbad the boy he should not passe those grounds.

d. with omission of personal object, and with the thing prohibited expressed (a) by sb. or pron. († const. *from*); (b) by an infinitive; (c) by an obj.-sentence (in early use with a negative, which the later idiom omits); (d) by object and infinitive.

(a) c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal.. heordom for-beodan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Þe hollie bo hit forbet. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 Ine þis heste ys uorbode zenne of hate. 1477 NORTON *Orl. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 15 Almighty God From Great Doctours hath this Science forbod. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 78 b, Wyne is not to be forboden. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 They say the King hath put out a Proclamation to forbid maskerades. 1730 A. GOROON *Maffei's Amphith.* 67 In the Year 325, Gladiators were expressly forbid. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 34, I.. think that the Lacedaemonian law-giver was right in forbidding pleasure.

(b) 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1147 To defowle hit euer vpon folde fast he forbedes. 1526-34 TINOALE *Luke* xxiii. 2 Forbiddinge to paye tribute to Cesar. 1723 *State of Russia* II. 282 For which reason he had forbidden to carry anybody of his Majesty's Retinue over the River.

(c) c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 2 For-beodende þæt man þam casere gafol ne sealde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 496 The king.. vorbed that me ne ssolde non of is lond sowe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 Þis heste uorbyet þæt non ne ssel slage opren. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 71 Yt is forboden vnder payne of cursyng, that no man schulde haue ne drawe eny texte of holy scripture in to Englysshe. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpis's Coun. Trent* iv. (1629) 355 It was forbid.. that the Patrone.. should not make the presentation to any but the Bishop. 1658 W. BURTON *Comment. Itin. Antonin.* 121 He forbad that not any body should.. use a silver drinking cup.

(d) 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 2 Forbedinge tributis to be 3ounn to Cesar. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 137 Another Law, that forbiddeth it to be put in execution. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 75 This [the Swiss] Song.. is forbid to be sung among their Regiments hired in the Service of other Nations. 1865 KNIGHT *Sch. Hist. Eng.* iv. 115 The Governor of the Castle forbad the Church Service to be performed.

e. with the personal object only. Const. *from*, † of (a thing). Now rare.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 He þe wule forbeode of his ezane onsiht. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3795 In Godys name I thee forbe.. Rychen ne pore lat non leue. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 87 Therefore wolde he [David] make the Temple in that place; but oure Lord forbode him. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8b, I forbeode all synful persons from the studyenge of this treatyse. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & F. Bij.* b, Of all temporall seruice are we forbode. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. vi. 18 Whom though he oft forbad, Yet for no bidding.. Would he restrayned be from his attendance. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 117 The soldiers wished to take part in it also; and, though forbidden, forced their way into the palace. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 He forbade both men and women from entering them. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 61 He forbad Hilary Bishop of Narbonne from all metropolitan rights.

f. *absol.* or with ellipsis of both objects.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 19 Haue patience Noble Duke, I may not open. The Cardinall of Winchester forbids! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 62 Forbid who will, none shall from me withhold Longer thy offred good.

2. In various modified uscs.

a. *fig.* To exclude, keep back, hinder, restrain. Now chiefly of circumstances, conditions, etc.: To constitute a prohibition or imperative reason against; to render impossible or undesirable.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxix. 101 (Spelm.) Fram eallum wege yfel ic forbead fet mine. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiii. 13 For bede þi tonge fra ill. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* v. 25 3oure synnes forbeiden good for 3ou. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F 847 To forbidde, to lette, to stoppe, *inhibeo*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 596 The way to hasten the Breeding of Salt-Petre, is to forbid the Sunne, and the Growth of Vegetables. 1697 VOL. IV.

DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 740 Clouds of smouldring Smoke forbad the Sacrifice. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XII. 148 Whose spreading arms.. Forbid the tempest and protect the ground. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xvii, Th' Applause of list'ning Senates to command.. Their Lot forbad. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* IV. i, The state I left her in forbids all hope. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 19 A pool, that effectually forbids the foot of the explorer. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 138 His limits forbade him to draw copiously. 1870 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* (1890) 51 The Bible.. forbids the veriest hind.. to be ignorant of the existence of other countries and other civilizations.

b. In deprecatory phr. *God, Heaven, the Lord forbid*, usually with a clause or sentence as direct object, rarely with an indirect object; also *absol.* as an exclamation.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Þet God forbeode ou. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4372 (Cott.) Godd forbedd i suld him suike. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 255, I warne 3ow of a thing, To happyn thamme (as god forbid!) c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 910 *Thisbe*, God forbode but a woman can þen as trewe and lovyng as a man. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5590 Nay, driſtin for-bede! c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 624 Gret God forbede it suld be so with this. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Our Lorde forbid that ye love together the worse for the selfe same cause that ye ought to love together the better. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i. iii, The Heavens forbid your highness such mishap! 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 19 Fortune forbid my out-side haue not charm'd her. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 208 This [Lord] goe to him? Jupiter forbid. 1611 BIBLE *1 Chron.* xi. 19 My God forbid it mee that I should doe this thing. — *Gal.* ii. 7 God forbid. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 105 Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair, While the Fops envy.. Honour forbid! 1738 — *Epil. Sat.* i. 105 Good Heav'n forbid, that I should blast their glory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 34 Do you mean a knowledge of shoemaking? God forbid.

† c. with weakened sense: To argue or give one's opinion against. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 30244 Summe hit gonne ræden summe to for-beoden.

† d. To deny, refuse. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 29 Ne for-beod him no pine tunecan. c 1205 LAY. 30226 Whader he hit wolde iunne oder him for-beode. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 137/2 To Forbed, *abdicare, abnuere*.

† e. To defy, challenge.

1588 BP. ANDREWS *Serm.* i. Tim. vi. 17-19, I forbid them.. to shew mee in Rhemes or in Rome.. such a shew as we have seene here these last two daies.

† f. To lay under a ban, curse, interdict.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iii. 21 He shall liue a man forbid. 1819 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes*, Werner ii, Oh, I shall pass.. my time in solitude.. a man forbidden.

† 3. To countermand. *Obs. rare.*

1665 SIR W. COVENTRY in *Pepys's Diary* VI. 106 Some [ships] were ordered and others forbid.

† 4. To put off for a time, to postpone. *Obs.*

[Perh. another word (? *for-bide*), or an erroneous use: Caxton has *forborn*, which expresses the sense.]

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 339 Iosue.. renewed þe circumscioun þat was forbode forty 3ere in wyldernes. *Ibid.* III. 51 Olympiades.. was i-holde ones in fyue 3ere, lesth he schulde be forȝete and it were lengere forbode.

† *Forbid*, *ppl. a. Obs.* = FORBIDDEN. *Forbid* tree (see quot. 1662).

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Intro. vii, By tasting of that Fruit forbid. 1662 PEPPY'S *Intro* 14 Aug., Many trees there [Forest of Dean] left at a great fall in Edward the Third's time, by the name of forbid-trees, which at this day are called vord trees.

† *Forbiddable*, *a. Obs.* — [f. FORBID v. + -ABLE.] That may be forbidden.

c 1449 PEOCK *Repr.* 470 In which thei ben forbedable.

Forbiddal, *noun-wd.* [f. FORBID v. + -AL.] The act of forbidding.

1835 LYTON *Rienzi* III. ii, Nay, sweet lady mine, no forbiddal!

Forbiddance (f̥ibi'dāns), [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] The action of forbidding, an instance of this; prohibition, interdiction; also, a command or edict against (something).

1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* v, Forbiddance doth but whet desire. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 180 This absolute forbiddance of what they had more mind to have been entertain'd with. 1855 R. BOYLE *B. v. Wiseman* 26 The act of forbiddance to say mass. 1873 OUIOA *Pascarel* I. 98 My father's forbiddance had taken from me many of my old pleasures.

Forbidden (f̥ibi'd'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. *pple.* of FORBID v.] In senses of the vb.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Þe forbodene appel. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19861 (Cott.) Forboden beistes war [sc. þail] in lede. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 57 That the said maister Thomas sholde say massis in forboden.. places. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. ix. 128 Quhen scho to Troy forbyodun hymeneus socht. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 26 Before we enter his forbidden gates. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpis's Coun. Trent* III. (1629) 293 To eate.. forbidden meates, in Lent. 1782 COWPER *Retirem.* 216 His hours of leisure.. employs In drawing pictures of forbidden joys. a 1839 PRAEO *Poems* (1864) II. 109, I entered that forbidden room.

b. *spec.* *Forbidden degrees*, certain degrees of relationship within which persons are forbidden to marry; *forbidden fruit*, (a) that forbidden to Adam (Gen. ii. 17), also *fig.*; (b) hence, a name given to several varieties of *Citrus*, esp. *C. decumana*; † *forbidden time* (*Sc. Law*), the close time for fish. 1609 SKENE *Quon. Attach.* lxxxvii. heading, Of forbiddin Tyme in Fishing. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. iii. § 5 He required from him the observance of that positive command of not eating of the forbidden fruit. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 5 The stealing and tasting of

the forbidden fruit of Sovereignty. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 212 Some sweet oranges, others bitter ones, others again forbidden fruit. 1838 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Pomeloes*, a name under which forbidden fruit is sometimes sold in this country by fruiterers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Forbidden Fruit *Citrus Paradisi.* — (of London) a variety of the shaddock *C. decumana*. 1872 *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (ed. Shipley), *Forbidden Degrees*.

Hence *Forbiddingly adv.*; *Forbiddennes*.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 417 He thinks.. that you have toucht his Queene Forbiddingly. 1647 BOYLE *Disc. agst. Swearing* vii. Wks. 1772 VI. 10 Since the sinfulness of swearing does consist, not in the diversity of our oaths, but in their forbiddennes. 1744 BIRCH *Life Boyle* 41 Nothing but the forbiddennes of self-dispatch hindered his acting it.

Forbidd (f̥ibi'dəi), [f. FORBID v. + -ER¹.] One who forbids.

c 1449 PEOCK *Repr.* v. ii. 92 Forbeders whiche wolden forbede wedding. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 A forbydder of the trybute to be payed to Cesar. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx. (1851) 118 The Papists.. are the strictest forbidders of divorce. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* i. 10 Another attendant upon public men, who.. is called a yassakji, or forbidd.

Forbidding (f̥ibi'din), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FORBID; a prohibition.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20527 (Cott.) He ete ogain mi forbidding. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 85 Þis forbedyng is colourid by holynesse. 1601 DONNE *Progr. Soul* ix. Poems (1633) 5 Her whom the first man did wive, Whom, and her race, only forbiddings drive. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 753 But his forbidding Commends thee more. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 142 It amounts almost to a total Forbidding.

Forbidding (f̥ibi'din), *ppl. a.* [see -ING².]

1. That forbids, in senses of the vb.

1573 BARET *Alv.* F 849 Forbidding, *vetans*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 475 But they Dreaded not more th' adventure then his voice Forbidding.

2. *esp.* That forbids, or disinclines to, a nearer approach; repellent, repulsive, uninviting: a. chiefly of a person, his manner, looks, etc.

1712 BUOGELL *Spect.* No. 301 ¶ 2 That awful Cast of the Eye and forbidding Frown. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* 3 June Wks. 1871 IV. 560 Doors and entrances of the houses dirty and forbidding. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 199 A forbidding-looking creature. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii, An elderly man of remarkably hard features and forbidding aspect. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 21, I do not know that I ever saw any winged creature of so forbidding an aspect.

b. of a country, sea-coast, the weather, etc.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 280 Although the land is so desert and forbidding. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 We saw the same forbidding wall of belt-ice. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 262 The coast.. is exceedingly rocky and forbidding. 1887 T. HARVEY *Woodlanders* II. i. 8 The morning looked forbidding enough.

Hence *Forbiddingly adv.*; *Forbiddingsness*.

1848 CRAIG, *Forbiddingly*. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 75 The.. Ravine.. [was] forbiddingly hard to crest. 1883 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 451 The Beacon hills.. frown forbiddingly.

† *Forbind*, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forbindan*, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + *bindan* to BIND.] *trans.* To bind up.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 104 Ne forbinde 3e no ðam ðerscendum oxum ðone muð. a 1200 in *Fragn. Ælfric's Gloss.* (1838) 5 Þæt wrecche wif.. forbindeþ þæs dædan muþ. c 1200 ORMIN 4524 Itt forbindeþ þall þweort ut & blendeþ manness heorte.

† *Forbirth*, *Obs. rare.* In 4 forbirth(e), -*burth*(e). [f. FOR-*pref.*² + BIRTH. Cf. Ger. *vorgelurt*.] a. Birthright. b. The first-born.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3518 (Cott.) Esau his forbirth sald. *Ibid.* 6091 (Gott.) All þe for-births sal i sla.

Forbish, *obs. form of FURBISH*.

† *Forbite*, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. 3 forbat, -*bot*. [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + BITE v.; = Du. *verbijten*, Ger. *verbeissen*.] *trans.* To bite. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1205 LAY. 6497 Þat deor.. rædde o þene stede and forbat him þa breste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. 76 Þat luper dur op sturte forbot his stedes breste. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 35 The Fleshe is a fel wynde.. forbiteth the blosmes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 87/2 When his braines are forebitten with a bottle of nappie ale.

Forblack: see FOR-*pref.*¹ 10.

† *Forbleed*, *v. Obs.* [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + BLEED. Cf. Ger. *verbluten*.] In *pa. ppl.* *Forble'd*: exhausted with bleeding; covered with blood.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24395 (Cott.) Quen þat mi sun was al for-bleed. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 35 He was i-drawe al aboute þe feeldes.. al forbled. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxx, Sir Tristram waxte faynte and forbledde. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. xv. 257/2 He sente home his sharte full of woundes and of holes and all forbleded. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 306 All the laif, rycht bludie and forbled, Tha left the feild.

† *Forble'nd*, *v. 1 Obs.* — [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + BLEND v. 1; = Ger. *verblenden*.] *trans.* To blind.

c 1200 ORMIN 2985 Sinne.. Forblendepþ all þin heorte.

† *Forble'nd*, *v. 2 Obs.* — [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + BLEND v. 2] *trans.* To confound.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18056 (Cott.) Min wicked werkes eke For-blended wer thoru his aun speke.

Forbliss: see FOR-*pref.*¹ 9.

† *Forblow*, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forblāwan*, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + *blāwan* to BLOW.] *trans.* a. To blow about or away. b. To blow out, inflate.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. iv. § 5 Com an wind, ond forbleow hie ut on sæ. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 240 Gif mon sie forblawen. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 160 The ship.. is

forstormed and forblowe. **1413** *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. ii. 50 A grete bely ful of wynd forbolned and forblowen. Hence **Forblown**, **Forblowing** *ppl. adjs.*

14. *LYDG. Life I. M. xviii.* (1484) Cvi, With your forblowe blowyng vanyte. [*MS. Ashm.* 39 f. 28 b, has;—your forblowyng vanyte.]

† **Forboðe**, *sb.* *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 1-6 forboð (6 forboðd), 3-7, 9 forboðe, 3, 5 forbot (5 -bote), 5-6 forbott. [*OE. forboð, f. forboðan to FORBID; = Du. verbod, MHG., mod. Ger. verbot, ON. forboð.*] A forbidding; a prohibition, interdiction, prohibitory ordinance. *To lay in forboðe*: to put under prohibition, to prohibit.

a 1000 Pol. Laus Ælfred xli. Gewines þæt hit þara manna forboð wære. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 No prest ne mai him chastien, ne mid forboðe, ne mid scrifte, ne mid cursinge. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 765 (Cott.) Our lauerd in forbot has it laid. *c 1449 Pecock Repr.* iii. iii. 291 If eny oon forboðe, maad in Iewis lawe to preestis, schulde binde also Cristen preestis. *1548 UDALL, etc. Erasim. Par. Luke vi.* 73 Why dooe ye this geare whiche it is against all gods forboð to dooe on the Sabbath daies. *1626 AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat. Exod. xx.* 3 Gods forboðe bindeth most strictly and alwayes.

b. To pass, be above or beyond, God's forboðe: said of anything outrageous or extravagant.

1515 MORE K. Rich. III. in Grafton Chron. II. 826 King Richard, whome he . . . had holpen, susteyned and set forward above all Gods forboðe. *a 1520 SKELTON Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 425 It passeth Godes forboð That ever it should be. *1596 NASH Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 99 He is beyond all reason, or Gods forboð, distractedly enamoured of his own beautie. *1602 W. WATSON Decacordon* 247 Marry the course that was held by them passeth all Gods forboð: as our phrase is.

c. (Over) God's forboðe = God forbid. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. vii.* 176 Lordes forboðe ellis! *c 1460 Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 12 Over Godes forbot be to the Thank or thew to kun me. *1598 FLORIO, Diacne*, god forboð, gods forboðe. *1820 SCOTT Ivanhoe* x, 'Over God's forboðe!' said Prince John.

d. A use of this phrase as an asseveration. *1575 Durham Deposit.* (Surtees) 303 Who toke upon hir then, with mony ootho and forbotts, that there was never man that was fawter with hir.

† **Forboðe**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. prec. sb.; cf. ON. forboða.*] = FORBID.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 6428 Forboðe the firke þi fode for to wyn. *c 1475 Rauf Coilgear* 746 The cnragious knichtis bad haue him to hing . . . 'God forbot' he said, 'my thank war sic thing to Him that succourit my life!'

Forbolned: see FOR-*pref.*¹ 6.

† **Forbow**, *v.* *Obs.* [*OE. forbiug-an, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + biug-an to Bow.*] *trans.* To pass by or avoid by making a circuit; to shun.

a 1000 Byrhtnoth 325 (Gr.) Næs þæt na se Godric, þe þa guðe forbeah. *c 1000 ÆLFRED Coll.* 164 Se wer was . . . forbuzeande yfel. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Forbuze iuel and do god. *c 1230 Hali Meid.* 17 Fleh alle thinges & forbuþ 3eorne þæt tus unboteliche lure of mahe arisen.

† **Forbraid**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see BRAID *v.* [*OE. forbregdan, -brēdan, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + bregdan, brēdan*: see BRAID *v.*] *a. trans.* To transform, pervert, corrupt. *b. intr.* for *refl.* To become corrupt, decay.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxxviii. § 1 þæt hio sceolde mid hire drycraeft þa men forbredan. *c 1220 Bestiary* 124 Dinn he is forbroken and forbroiden. *Ibid.* 174 If ðu hauest is broken Al ðu forbredes [*sic*] forwundes and forgelues. *a 1250 Owl & Night.* 1384 The rihte i-kunde swo for-bredeth.

Hence **Forbroide** (*n. ppl. a.*, distorted, monstrous. *a 1250 Owl & Night.* 1379 He is un-fele and for-brode. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 490 Hil founde an vewe geans vobroide [*v. r. r.* forbreiden, forbrodde] men as it were.

† **Forbrea-k**, *v.* *Obs.* [*OE. forbrecan, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + breca to BREAK.*] *trans. a.* To break in pieces, crush. *b.* To interrupt.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. John xix. 31 þæt man forbræce hyra sceancan. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3049 Trees it for-brac. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (1724) 375 Rychard . . . vor brece þere hys necke atuo. *a 1300 E. E. Psalter* cxlii. 7 þe snare for-broken es in ai. *c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. i. 108, 1. for-breke þe entencioun of hir þat entended[*sc*] jitte to seyne oþþinges. *1387 TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 101 Edmond had al forbroken þe Danes. *1413 Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xix. (1859) 19 Al my teethe ben wasted and forbroken.

Forbrittened, **-broiden**: see FOR-*pref.*¹ 8.

† **Forbrui-se**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 forbrose, 5 forbrisse, forbruyse. [*f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + BRUISE.*] *trans.* Only in pa. pple. *a.* To bruise severely; to cover with bruises. *b.* To break to pieces.

c 1386 CHAUCER Monk's T. 624 In a chare men aboute him bare Al for-brused, bothe bak and syde. *1413 Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxvi. 84 Helme and palet to beten and forbrused. *c 1420 Anturs of Arth.* li. Vynethe myzte these sturum men stond vppe ryzte So for-brissutte, and for-bleid. *c 1450 Merlin* 239 Alpe for brosed and full wery of trauayle.

† **Forburn**, *v.* *Obs.* For forms see BURN. [*a. OE. forbernān* (*trans.*) = OHG. *ferbrennan* (*Ger. verbrennen*). *β. OE. forbeornan, -byrnan* str. (*intr.*) = OHG. *farbrinnan*.]

1. trans. To destroy, torture, or injure by burning. *O. E. Chron.* an. 685 Þone [Mul] mon eft on Cent for-bærnde. *c 1000 ÆLFRED Exod.* iii. 3 Ic ga and 7eseo. . . hwi þeos þyrne ne si forbærned. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 27 He mahte iseon ane beminde glede þæt hine al for-bernað þurto to cole. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (1724) 378 Seyn Poules chyrche of Londone was ek verbarnd þo. *a 1400 Octavian* 216 With ryght sche schall Be all for-brent. *c 1440 Jacob's Well* 10 þus for-brent, he roryd as a deuy for peyne.

2. intr. To burn, be burnt, or consumed. Also, *To be on fire. lit. and fig.*

Forcunlf 1667 (Gr.) Forban brogden mæl. *c 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros.* vi. i. Com micel fyrbyrne on Romeburg, þæt þær binnan forburnon xv tunas. *a 1250 Owl & Night.* 419 Vor thu forbernest wel ne3 for onde. *a 1350 Leg. Rood* (1871) 23 Euerich stude þæt we on stepten for brende al wip vre fete. *c 1380 Sir Ferumb.* 3286 Sone ous tyd her for-brenne wyþ sor3e & deshonour.

† **Forburst**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + BURST.*] *intr.* To burst asunder; to break.

a 1000 Laus Ethelred iii. iv. in Thorpe Anc. Laus I. 294 Sleam man hine þæt him forberste se sweora. *c 1205 LAV.* 1912 [He] breid Geogmagog þæt him þe rug for-berst.

Forbush, *obs. form of FURBISH.*

† **Forbuy**, *v.* *Obs.* For forms see BUY. [*f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + BUY.*] *trans.* To buy off. *a.* To ransom; *esp.* to redeem (from sin, hell, etc.). *b.* To atone for. *c.* To gain over; to bribe.

a. c 1315 SHOREHAM 164 Ase man was thor3 trowe by-cou3t, In trowe he scholde be for-bou3t. *a 1330 Otuel* 1710 Takeþ me on liue & sle me nou3t, Leet mi lif be for-bou3t. *c 1450 Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 192 Christe . . . comen [is] man-kinde to forbye From God in mayistie.

b. 1340 Aenb. 78 Hi couþen hire zennen uorbege. *c 1450 Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 79 My Lorde uppon the roode tree Your synnes hath forboughte.

c. a 1300 Cursor M. 17464 (Cott.) þai war for-boght þe soth to hele. *1393 GOWER Conf.* I. 212 He which hindreth every kinde And for no gold may be forbought.

Hence **Forbuyer**, a redeemer.

1382 WYCLIF Isa. liv. 8 The Lord, thi forbiere. *c 1450 Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 400, I am he they call Messy, fore-bayar of Israell.

Forby (*f. iðbið*), *prep. and adv.* Also 3-5 forbi, (5 for be), 5-6 foreby, (7 forbay, 9 fore-bye). [*f. FOR-*adv.* or *prep.* + BY.* Cf. *Du. voorbij*, *Ger. vorbei*; also (from *Ger.*) *Sw. förbi*, *Da. forbi.*]

A. prep. *1.* Of position: Hard by, near. *Obs. exc. Sc.* *1596 SPENSER F. Q.* v. ii. 54 As when a Falcon hath with nimble flight Flowne at a flush of ducks, foreby the brooke. *1858 M. PORTEOUS 'Souter Johnny'* 11 The Smith . . . Had . . . his snug abode Forbye his smiddy.

2. Of motion: Past; close by. *Obs. exc. arch.* In early use following the *obj.* *a 1300 Cursor M.* 20884 (Cott.) A ded he quickend wit his schade Quills þæt he him for-bi glad. *13. K. Alis.* 5487 Alisaunder cometh upon his mule. . . And flyngeth gode skowr hem forby. *c 1386 CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 125 Sche cam forby ther the jüge stood. *c 1430 Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5748 The spere. forbi the visage glode. *1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clvii. 191 They passed foreby the frenchmens bushment. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* iii. i. 15 A goodly Lady did foreby them rush. *1870 MORRIS Earthly Par.* iii. 316 She went on toward the sea, For by the port.

3. fig. † a. In preference to, before, beyond. *Obs.* *† b.* In transgression of. *Obs.*—

a. a 1300 Cursor M. 13314 (Cott.) To petre. . . For-bi all his oþer feris, Mast priuelege he gaf. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 26 A stone þæt Hauelock kast wele forbi euer ilkone. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxiii. 107 Sutell of witte. . . forby any oþer folk of þe world. *c 1450 Mirour Saluacion* 4930 To take fleshe of thi wombe for be oþere wyymen alle. *b. c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3988 For-bi min red, quað ðu non del.

† *4.* Beside, in comparison with. Also, by way of distinction from. *Obs.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 27365 (Cott.) Hu soft [it es] her for to mend forbi þæt pine wit-vten end. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) vii. 25 þæt es þe cause þæt þai for so gude chepe þare, forby in oþer places. *Ibid.* xxii. 101 Wyymen. . . þæt er wedded beres crownes. . . þæt þai may be knawen by forby þaim þæt er vnweddid. *b. c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3988 For-bi min red, quað ðu non del.

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5. Besides; not to mention. Only *north.* or *arch.*

1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. xiii. xvi, Forby thir thre erlis and lord foresaid. *1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 108 Twenty-four ministers. . . forby elders. *1676 W. Row Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 272 The special causes were forby the confession of sins to beg a blessing to the King. *1817 LADY L. STUART in Scott Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 404 Forbye the young, I have met with an established Blue-stocking who had never heard of Sir William Temple. *1879 BROWNING Ned Bratts* 18 The regular crowd forhye. *1894 CROCKETT Raiders* 90 No doubt he had many a sin on his soul, forbye murder.

¶ *6.* = BY 28. *1596 SPENSER F. Q.* v. xi. 17 He tooke her forby the lilly hand, And her recomforded.

B. adv. *1.* Of motion: *a.* Aside.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 286 He turned not forbi for leue ne for loth. *c 1330 Arth. & Merl.* 3361 A little forbi he smot. *a 1800 Brown Adam* viii in Scott Minstr. *Scot. Bord.* (1802) II. 18 When he cam to his ladye's hour door, He stude a litle forebye.

b. Along, past. Now *rare.* Also, *fig. † To go forby*: to be passed over or slighted.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 110 Right 3ede þer forby, þe barons did no skille. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* x. 345 But I will let fele of thame pas forby. *1423 JAS. I. Kingis Q.* xxx, To se the world and folk that went forby. *a 1533 LD. BERNERS Huon* cxvi. 413 He salutyd them in passyng forby. *1862 W. W. STORY Roba di R.* (1864) 78 That time has been long forbye.

2. Besides, in addition.

1590 J. BUREL in Watson Collect. ii. (1709) 14 The other Burgissis forby Wer cled in thir pontificall. *1724 RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Forby, how sweet the numbers chime. *a 1810 TANNABILL Poet. Wks.* (1846) 77 Forby he had a bashfu' spirit. *1886 STEVENSON Kidnapped* xii, There are the bairns forby. . . that must be learned their letters.

† **Forbyland**, *Yorksh. dial. Obs.* [*f. prec. adv. + LAND.*] ? Extra land.

1510 MS. Grant of Land at Ryton, Yorks., One tenement with forbyland. *1621 N. Riding Rec.* I. 27 A mesuage, a cottage, or forby lands (whiche I take to be demesnes).

† **Forby-sen**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*f. FOR-*prep.* + BYSEN.*] *a.* An example, pattern, type. *b.* An illustration, parable. *c.* A proverb. *d.* A token.

a. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 81 Her of me mei ane forbisne of twa brondes. *c 1220 Bestiary* 307 De hert haueð kindes two and forbisnes oc al so. *c 1320 Cast. Love* 980 A forbyne of boxumnes. *1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xviii. 277 He is a for-busne to alle busshoppes.

b. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 79 God almihti seið an forbisne to his folk in þe halie godspel and seið [etc.]. *c 1308 Song Times in Pol. Songs.* (Camden) 197 Of thos a vorbisen ic herd telle. *1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A.* ix. 24 'Bi a forebisene' seide the frere, 'I schal the feire schewe.'

c. a 1250 Owl & Night. 99 Thar-bi men segget a vorbisne, Dahet habbe that ilke best, That fuleth his owe nest. *1340 Aenb.* 47 Vor ase zayþ þe uorbisne 'leuedi of uaire diþtinge is arblast to þe tour.'

d. a 1300 Cursor M. 4593 (Gött.) For þoru þis for-bisin here, Witt þu þar sal be seuen 3ere of plente. . . in þi kingrike. *1485 CANTON Trevisa's Higden* ii. i. (1527) 58 Soo some partes of a mannes bodye be forbyson & bodyng of wondres.

† **Forbysen**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 (erron.) forbyse. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. trans. To furnish (a person) with examples. *a 1300* [see FORBYSENING *vbl. sb.*] *c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus* ii. 1341 (1390) It nedeth me nougt thee longe to forbyse.

2. To give (something) as an example.

Hence **Forbisned** *ppl. a.*

c 1220 Bestiary 589 Dis forbisnede ði[n]g.

† **Forby-sening**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [see -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FORBYSEN; *concr.* an example, symbol, type.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2682 (Cott.) Þe werk of circumcising bers in it-self gret for-bise[n]lyng. *Ibid.* 15327 (Gött.) For a for-biseneng nu 3ur fete [þus] haue I washen all. *c 1425 WYN-toun Cron.* viii. cli. 69 Syndry. . . cald it iwil forbysynyng.

2. A parable.

a 1300 Cursor M. 7916 (Cott.) þan come þe prophet to þe king And said him suilk a forbisening. *a 1300 E. E. Psalter* lxxvii[i]. 2, I sal open mi mouth in forbiseninges.

† **Forcarve**, *v.* *Obs.* For forms see CARVE. [*OE. forcarfan, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + carfan to CARVE.*] *trans.* To carve or cut asunder, down, in two, out, through; to cut to pieces.

O. E. Chron. an. 797 Her Romane Leone bæm papan his tungon forcarfon. *c 1000 ÆLFRED Juthith* 23 þæt heo healfne forcarf þone sweoran him. *c 1230 Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is te blomse þæt beo ha eanes fullliche forcarfen ne spruteð ha neauer eft. *13. Coer de L.* 1926 Seven chains, with his good swerde Our King for-carf amidward. *c 1386* [see FORCUT]. *1460 Lybeaus Disc.* 1325 He . . . smot a strok of mayne. . . And forkarf bon and lyre.

† **Forcast**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + CAST; = Da. forkaste, Sw. förkasta.*] *trans.* To cast away, reject; to fling away, do away with.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 278 Edmodnesse is forkesteing of wurð. schipe. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 24550 (Cott.) þæt hope for-kest mi care. *a 1300 E. E. Psalter* xxii[i]. 10 Of maghe for-kast I am in þe. *1340 Aenb.* 186 þe wolues dra3eþ uorþ þe children þæt byeþ uorkest. *1393 GOWER Conf.* II. 167 Where she lay A cbild for-cast.

† **Forcat**, *Sc. Obs.* Also foirechet. [*ad. OF. *forcat = forchat forked stick, f. forche FORK sb.*] 'A rest for a musket' (Jam.).

1598 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) IV. 169 Furnist with . . . ane muscat with forcat, bedrol, and heid pece. *Ibid.* 191 Or ellis with ane muscat foirechet bandroll and heidpeice.

† **Forcacht**, *v.* *Obs.*— [*ad. ONF. for-, for-cachier (= Central OF. forchacier), f. for(s)-, FOR-*pref.*³ + cachier (chacier)*: see CATCH *v.* and CHASE *v.*] *trans.* To drive forth.

1393 GOWER Conf. Prol. 17 Fro the leese, whiche is pleine, Into the breses they forcacche Here oft.

Force (*fōis*), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3-6 fors, forse, (4 foors, forze), 3- force. [*a. F. force (= Pr. forsa, forza, Sp. fuerza, Pg. força, It. forza)*:—popular *L. *fortia*, n. of quality *f. L. fortis* strong.]

I. Strength, power.

† *1.* Physical strength, might, or vigour, as an attribute of living beings (occas. of liquor). Rarely in *pl.* (= *F. forces*). *Obs.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 7244 (Cott.) Thoru his fax his force was tint. *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 3598 Þou3h he hade fors of foure swiche oþer. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 1006 And now vs failis all oure force & oure flesch waykis. *1508 DUNBAR Tua mariit wemen* 189 He has a forme without force. *1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 194 Chosen men, hugest in stature, and fullest of force. *1610 ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* 22 Their Beere is of that force, and so mightie, that it serueth them in stede of meate, drinke, fire, and apparel. *1611 BIBLE Deut.* xxxiv. 7 His eye was not dimme, nor his naturall force abated. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 249 Young Elms with early force in Coppes bow. *1715 POPE Iliad* iii. 89 Thy force, like steel, a temper'd hardness shews. *1816 KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 245 The great hero of antiquity, in the thieving line, was eminent by his physical forces.

† *b. Of force*: full of strength, vigorous. *Obs.* *1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 75 The Willows must be holpen with often waterings, that the nature of the tree may be of force [*ut natura ligni vigeat*].

c. † With (one's) force: with energy, with exertion of one's strength. *With all one's force*: putting forth all one's strength.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 3036 'Leggeþ on, Lodes,' said he, 'wip force & smyter strokes smierte.' c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2897 With hir force sho hasted so fast 'That sho overtoke him at the last.' c 1430 *Syr Tryan*. 829 He prekyd to the kyng with fors. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong.* E. Ind. xxxiii. 80 b, And rowling with force tooke two of the Pledges. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* 1. (1677) 95 The Hounds .. running with all their force. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* 1. 86 Strike the ball .. with all thy force.

† d. To make great force: to exert oneself. To do one's force: to do one's utmost. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6182 Forto witt he made grete force. *Ibid.* 6904 To wirschip it he did his fors.

2. As an attribute of physical action or movement: Strength, impetus, violence, or intensity of effect.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3495 (MS. A.) With a dent of gret fors A-bar him down of his hors. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2452 With grete force he lete it fall. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong.* E. Ind. xxix. 73 b, The tackling .. of the Shippes, with the great force of the winde, made such a terrible noyse. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 35 And makes them curse that e're they felt the force of Christian blows. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 1. ix. 247 The Sea falls with such force on the shore. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 197 By the force and strength of the Wedge. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 67 They break the force of the fall. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 80 The force of the strongest and sharpest tools had been tried without effect. 1787 BURNS *Fragm. Ode* iii, The snowy ruin smokes along, With doubling speed and gathering force. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* 1. 347 The force of a stream. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Force of wind, now described by numbers, 0 being calm, 12 the heaviest gale.

† b. said of the violent onset of combatants in battle. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7760 (Cott.) O þis batail þat was sa snell, þe force a-pon þe king it fell. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 429 That war sa few that thai na mycht Endur the forss mar off the fycht. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon li.* 206 The force of the paynims was so gret that at lxxx they coude not abyde it. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong.* E. Ind. lxxix. 162 Heere .. was all the force of the battaile.

† c. phr. Within one's force: within the range of his attack or defence. (Cf. DINT sb. 2 d.)

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* 1. ii, When on the brink the foaming Boar I met, And in his side thought to have lodg'd my spear, The desperate savage rusht within my Force, And bore me headlong with him down the Rock.

† d. Violence or 'stress' of weather. In the force of weather: exposed to the brunt of its attack. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. viii. § 4. 90 A creeke, which is a good harbour for ships, the force of weather being borne off by the head-land and Isle. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 A high rock, called Crocken-Torr .. where is a table and seats of moorstone. Lying in the force of all weather, no house or refuge being near it.

3. Power or might (of a ruler, realm, or the like); esp. military strength or power.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3685 3yf þou any man manasse þurgh force or power þat þou hasse. c 1330-*Chron.* (1810) 191 Þe Sarazin force doun his, Jhesu we þank þe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 55 If any were .. That wold my fors doun felle. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 14 Quhois force all France in fame did magnifie. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 77 And lo, where George of Clarence sweeps along, Of force enough to bid his brother battle. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1. 20 In the same place where his predecessors had .. wasted the force of so extensive an empire. 1796-*Regic. Peace* II. *ibid.* VIII. 245 From her aiming through commerce at naval force which she never could attain. 1888 *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 564 A navy actually inferior in fighting force to that of France.

b. In early use, the strength (of a fortress, defensive work, etc.). Subsequently, the fighting strength (of a ship), as measured by number of guns or men. † Of (good) force: (well) armed or fortified.

1577-87 HARRISON *England* 1. xii, At this Poulruan is a tower of force. 1578 T. NICHOLAS *Conq. W. India* (1596) 102 The estate and force of the said Ships. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* 1. vii. 7 The foundation, force, and situation of the cite of Alger. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 210 The wals neither faire nor of force. 1669 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1711) 7 The Castle .. hath but four Guns, and is of no force. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 1. iii. 46 Sending from Holland Ships of good force. 1779 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 183 Several ships of force .. are now on the coast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Force .. Also, the force of each ship stated agreeably to the old usage in the navy, according to the number of guns actually carried.

† c. With force: with, or by the employment of, military strength or numbers. Cf. 5 b. Sometimes app. = in force (see 17). *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3366 Wyþ fors þey gun wyþ hym syghte. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xxvii. 279 Thei assembled hem with force, and assailed his Castelle. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2209 [He] sent letters on every side, With force theder to hye. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 6) 106 The Englishmen, whiche with grete force, thein received and manfully defended. *Ibid.* *Edw. IV* (an. 2) 191 Suche Castles .. as his enemies there held, and with force defended. [1884 *Graphic* 21 June 595/2 The numerous private members .. came down with such force that a count out was plainly impossible.]

4. *concr.* A body of armed men, an army. In pl. the troops or soldiers composing the fighting strength of a kingdom or of a commander in the field.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 632 We may nocht with iuperdiss Our fellowsne fais forss assale. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*

(an. 1) 13 h, The duke .. seyng the force of the townes men more and more encrease. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 109 Looke on my Forces with a gracious eye. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xii. 42 When Tryphon saw that Ionathan came with so great a force. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 149 The valour and achievements of our forces by sea and land. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 422 A naval force is a very unsure defence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 575 The only standing force should be the militia. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn.* xiv. (1872) 119 One of the leaders of the Parliamentary forces. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) II. xiv. 14 A force of seven thousand men landed in Suffolk.

transf. 1841 MACAULAY in *Travelyan Life* (1876) II. ix. 147 The force which will be arrayed against a Bill.

b. A body of police; the whole body of police on service in a town or district; often absol. the force = policemen collectively.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 1. 16 One boy .. vowed vengeance against a member of the force. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* IV. vi. 226, I was nobody in the Gardenford force. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. vi. 259 She will protect your tranquility better than a force of policemen.

† c. ? A fort. *Obs. rare*—1.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1711) III. 15 About a Myle by West of Penare is a Force nere the shore.

5. Physical strength or power exerted upon an object; esp. the use of physical strength to constrain the action of persons; violence or physical coercion. † To make force: to use violence to.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Comm.* Cant. 497 Lord .i. suffire force [win patior]. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xix. 9 And foor thei maden [L. *vim faciebant*] to Leth most hidowsly. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xii. 63 Force is nouthr ryght ne reson. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong.* E. Ind. II. 7 b, Deeming .. that those blacke men meant him no harme, nor would offer any force. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 647 To work in close design, by fraud or guile, What force effected not. 1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* i. (1703) 6 Such cruel methods being apt to make the world suspect that our best argument is force. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xiii. § 2 Force can accomplish many things which would be beyond the reach of cunning. 1840 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 82 Nothing will justify force while any other means remain untried. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* II. 10 The prince, after having his ears boxed, said that 'force was no argument'.

b. *esp.* in phr. by force = by employing violence, by violent means, also † under compulsion. † Formerly also through, with, of force; also, par force, by perforce, force perforce (see PERFORCE). Also, † by or with fine force, a-force fine: see FINE a.3 Often implying the use of armed force or strength of numbers: cf. 3 c.

c 1320 *Sevyn Sng.* (W.) 488 Par force he hadde me forht i nome. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 524 Mony worthy men and wicht Throu forss was fellit in that ficht. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 972 Panne þay assayllede Scot Gwymler & toke him a-force fine. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* II. xi, The thynghe which is promysed by force & for drede is not to be hold. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2701 Sir gawan that reskewit he of fors, Magre his fois. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* 1. i. 210 That Maine, which by maine force Warwick did winne. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 15 When Iesus therefore perceived that they would come and take him by force, to make him a King. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 36 The Bad with Force they eagerly subdue. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. iii. 163 One of his train .. attempted to make his way by force. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 241 The common people .. can only be made to sing and step in rhythm by sheer force.

c. *spec. in Law*: Unlawful violence offered to persons or things. By force and arms: translation of Law L. *vi et armis*. A force: a particular act or instance of unlawful violence.

c 1480 LITTLETON *Tenures* II. xi, Il defendera forsque tort & force [1538 *transl.* he .. shal defend but the wrong and the force]. *Ibid.* II. xii. (end), Le tennant .. luy forstalla le voye ouesque force & armys. 1594 WEST 2nd Pt. *Symbol.* § 65 Force is either simple or mixt. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* 196 Also, women, and children, may commit a force. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 240. 161 b, Force, *vis*, in the Common Law is most commonly taken in ill part, and taken for unlawful violence. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. viii. 119 This distinction of private wrongs, into injuries with and without force. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 102 Where a person is prevented from barring an estate tail by force and management. 1826 *Act 7 Geo. IV.* c. 64 § 20 That no Judgment .. shall be stayed or reversed .. for the Omission .. of the Words 'with Force and Arms'. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 131 It seems I broke a close with force and arms.

† d. In non-material sense: Constraint or compulsion exerted upon a person. Also, a force, as to put a force upon: to put compulsion or constraint upon, to constrain; to strain or wrest the meaning of. To be upon the force: ? to act under self-constraint and against one's natural impulses. Under a force: under compulsion. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 141 Godwyne .. swore þat he didde nevere suche þinges, bot constrained by þe force of kyng Harold. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 261 The monie which you sent us, upon the force of our commandment. 1662 SIR A. MERVYN *Sp. Irish Aff.* 4 We come not to criminate, or to force a ball into the Dedan, but if any brick-wall expressions happen, that cannot be designed otherwise, it is rather a force upon us. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1173 Beyond this had bin force, And force upon free Will hath here no place. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 252 In many places .. Men were chosen by Force and Threats .. upon which reasons he concludes that it was no Parliament, since it was under a Force. 1690 WOLSELY in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2536/2 It was a very unfortunate Force, which the Soldiers .. put upon me, to burn the Town. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 411 Nor could his Kindred, nor

the Kindly Force Of weeping Parents, change his fatal Course. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* v. 203 A Man can't be always upon the force, the Actor will sometimes tire. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* xiii. Wks. 1874 II. 173 They may all be understood to be implied in these words of our Saviour, without putting any force upon them. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 136 The whole is effected with a great strain and force upon history. 1805 K. WHITE *Let.* 19 Dec., I have very little society and that is quite a force upon my friends.

6. Mental or moral strength. Now only (influenced by sense 2), power of vigorous and effective action, or of overcoming resistance. In early use also, power of endurance or resistance, fortitude.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 10 Pey erre with-owten charyte and vertue and force of sawle to stand agayne all ill styr-rynges. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. viii. 106 Force is an other vertue by the whiche a man undertaketh to do or suffre for the loue of god these thynges stronge and harde. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* 1. (1540) 3 He can not be accepted a man of force that iudgeth payne and grete to be moste mysery. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 26 Bend the powers of your spirite, and the force of your minde, that, [etc.]. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. iv. (1692) 124 What before we were Unable, this gives us Force to do. 1711 DENNIS *Ref. Ess. Crit.* I He .. hath rashly undertaken a Task which is infinitely above his Force. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 322 Real men of any force have a free sphere of their own. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. i. 9 There was another Son who in force of character stood out among his brothers.

7. Of things (in non-material or moral relations): Power to influence, affect, or control (*esp.* men in their actions, sentiments, etc.). To have force (to do): to avail.

1582 LYL in *T. Watson's Centurie of Loue* (Arb.) 29 Mine appetite of lesse force then mine affection. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 1. ii. § 4 (1873) 14 It [learning] teacheth men the force of circumstances. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. ii, Let not her cries or tears have force to move you. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. vi. 117 Such prejudices arise from the prevailing force of education. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 276 The force of habit is certainly very strong, and prejudices the mind throughout. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Old Benchers* I. T., S. was thought .. a fit person to be consulted .. from force of manner entirely. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* VI. iii, I never heard that moral force won the battle of Waterloo. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very strange Fam.* 2 The force of circumstances had thrust me upon him.

b. Peculiar power resident in a thing to produce special effects; virtue, efficacy.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 69 On whose eyes I might approue This flowers force in stirring lone. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* 1. 347 Think'st thou such force in bread? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 4 Beauty loses its force, if not accompanied with modesty.

c. *esp.* Power to convince or persuade the reason or judgement; convincing or appealing power. Often in phr. of (great, etc.) force; † formerly also of force simply.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 36 This [argument] that followeth, is of as good force. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 157 Those occasions, Vnckle, were of force. 1685 BAXTER *Panaphr. N. T.* Matt. xvi. 28 Nor is Dr. H. his reason against it .. of any force. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 13 The force of this conviction is felt by almost every one. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 31 You can never convey the Force and Fulness of his Ideas to another till you feel them yourself. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 514 The argument of long enjoyment was of no force. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. I. (1862) IV. 341 In both these two reasons there is force. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 23 They harangued .. with some force on the great superiority of a regular army to a militia.

d. Of discourse, style, artistic creations, etc.: Strength or vividness of effect.

1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 85 The passage already quoted .. is full of force and splendour. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 152 Slender comes out in this play with extraordinary force. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 24/1 The introduction of a considerable amount of black .. gives great force to the pattern.

8. Of a law, etc.: Binding power, validity.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. x. § 8 Hath not his edict the force of a law? 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* 1. ii. 101 Free pardon to each man that has denied the force of this commission. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 177 A country .. in which the native authority had no force whatever. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* 1. v. 25 Proclamations which .. should have the force of statutes.

† b. Of force: of binding power, valid. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 180 That alle lettres patentes or grauntis by you .. be voyde and of noo fors. 1611 BIBLE *1 Mc.* ix. 17 For a Testament is of force after men are dead. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 163 Whatsoever they shall decree, ought to be of Force.

c. In force: operative or binding at the time. Also, in full force, † in his force. So to put in force, to enforce; to come into force (also † to take force), to come into operation, take effect.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 10 The foresaid statute .. shuld be in his force and virtue for thenes perpetually to endure. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 159 By an order realmes stande, and Lawes take force. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 100 Without respect vnto the league yet in force. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* ix. 37 Notwithstanding the law perisheth not, but remaineth in his force. 1724 *Act in Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/7 The Officer .. is .. to limit the Time .. for such Permit .. to continue in Force. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* (1848) 190 In the south this ancient custom still remains in full force. 1856 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* I. xvii. 234 He engaged to put in force the laws of Edward the Confessor. 1891 MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1 The .. Act .. came into force immediately on its passing.

9. The real import or significance (of a document, statement, or the like); the precise meaning or 'value' (of a word, sentence, etc.) as affecting its context or interpretation; the power or value of a symbol or character.

1555 BONNER *Profit. Doctr.* Mij, Thyrd is to be considered, the vertue, force, and effecte of the sayd Sacrament. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* l. v. § 44. We will... consider the Force of the Text in hand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 The Examination of the Force of the Particle *For*. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 5, I comprehend the force and meaning of this proposition. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, In our language the *s* between two vowels has the Force or power of a *z*. An unite before a cypher has the Force of ten. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* § B. iii. § 2 Several who make use of that word [proportion], do not always seem to understand very clearly the force of the term. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 353 We are next to consider the force and effect of a fine.

10. †a. (Without article prefixed): A large quantity or number, plenty; const. *of*, which is omitted in quot. 13.. (cf. *F. force gens* and the like). *Most force*: the greater part (*obs.*). b. *A force*: a large number or quantity, a great deal. *The force*: the majority. *Obs. exc. dial.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1383 Two hundred schypys ben wel vytaild with force hawberks, swerdes and knyvs. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 11 The men mast fors com till his pess. 1461 *Liber Pluscard.* xi. xl. (1877) 307 Of thi detturus maist force ar lukkin in clay. 1570 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xlv. 969 The vther having force of freindis. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 255 Her maid, with a force of crying... said her master was dead. 1842 C. SUMNER *Let.* 16 Sept. in *S. Longfellow Life of H. W. Longfellow* (1886) I. 414 The force of my acquaintance was among lawyers, judges, and politicians. 1876 WHITTY *Gloss.*, 'There was a force o' folks', great numbers were present.

11. *Physics*, etc. Used in various senses developed from the older popular uses, and corresponding to mod. scientific uses of *L. vis*.

a. (= Newton's *vis impressa*: cf. sense 5). An influence (measurable with regard to its intensity and determinable with regard to its direction) operating on a body so as to produce an alteration or tendency to alteration of its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line; the intensity of such an influence as a measurable quantity.

Recent physicists mostly retain the word merely as the name for a measure of change of motion, not as denoting anything objectively existing as a cause.

1665 SALUSBURY tr. *Galileus' Mech.* 294 It will... be better, the Force that moveth the Weight upwards perpendicularly... being given, to seek the Force that moveth it along the Elevated Plane. 1686 NEWTON *Let.* 20 June in Brewster *Life I.* 440 In one of my papers... above fifteen years ago, the proportion of the forces of the planets from the sun, reciprocally duplicate of their distances from him, is expressed. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* i. 15 Whatever changes, or tends to change, the state of rest or uniform rectilinear motion of a body, is called force. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 72 All the particles of matter exert an attractive force upon each other. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 21 The force of gravity... is somewhat greater in London than at Paris. 1876 TAIT *Force in Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* (1885) 357 Unit force is... that force which, whatever be its source, produces unit momentum in unit of time.

b. (cf. sense 2). Formerly used for what Leibnitz called *vis viva*, now known as kinetic energy, and often extended to include potential energy: see ENERGY 6. *Conservation of force*: see CONSERVATION.

1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XXI. 307/1 The high tide at Chepstow is accounted for on 'the principle of the conservation of force'. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxiv. 209 Force cannot be created or destroyed by any of the processes of nature.

c. The cause of any one of the classes of physical phenomena, e.g. of motion, heat, electricity, etc., conceived as consisting in principle or power inherent in, or coexisting with, matter; such principles or powers regarded generically.

According to the now prevailing view that all physical changes are modes of motion, *force* in its generic sense comes to denote the one principle of which the separate *forces* are specific forms. But sense 11 c is no longer recognized as belonging to the technical language of physics.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 9 Force is that in bodies which produces motion and other sensible effects. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 8, I therefore use the term Force... as meaning that active principle inseparable from matter which induces its various changes. *Ibid.* 21 If Heat be a force capable of producing motion, and motion be capable of producing the other modes of force. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 10 A large number of phenomena... resulting from the agency of forces as distinct from those of Physics and Chemistry, as they are from each other... the forces from whose operation we assume them to result, are termed vital forces.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* An agency, influence, or source of power likened to a physical force.

1785 WILKINS *Baginat.* iii. 49 He was impelled by some secret force. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* i. 18 The passion... whose existence as a force in the world... he recognises. 1891 LAW *Times* XC. 443/1 The Nisi Prius advocate who has a fair knowledge of law is still a great force in the Profession.

II. Senses derived from FORCE v.1

†12. The plunger of a force-pump. *Obs.*

1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 9 You may with a force of twenty shillings, and a pipe of eighteen pence the yard, force it from the lowest part of your house to the highest. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 34 This manner of force-

Pump... the forces do Rise and Fall Perpendicularly in their Barrels. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Force*, a kind of Pump often used in the Mines, that throws the Water a good height... 'tis now worn out of Use.

13. The upper die in a metal-stamping machine. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/2 The final strokes are given by a 'force' cast in brass. 1886 GRUL. *Franklin Inst.* CXXII. 327 The upper die was the cameo, technically the male die, punch or 'force'.

14. *Card-playing*. An act of forcing.

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 111 You may assume that he is strong in trumps, and you should take the force willingly. 1886 *Academy* 10 Apr. 251/2 The young player will naturally be startled by the instruction to lead trumps to an adversary who has just refused a force.

15. *Billiards*. A kind of stroke (see quot.); a 'screw-back'. *U.S.*

1881 COLLENDER *Mod. Billiards* 23 *Draw*, or *Force*.—Striking the cue-ball one-half or more below its centre, causing it, if played full at the object-ball, to recoil or return toward the player.

III. Phrases (see also senses 1-10).

16. *By force of*: by dint of, by virtue of; by means of (properly with the implication of strength inherent in the means). Also (later), *by the force of*. [*F. à force de.*]

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 The forsaid Archebisschop, and Chamberleyn... by force of the submission that the said Robert in hem hath maad, haven ordeyned. c 1450 *Merlin* 27 Thei can knowe many thinges be force of clergie that we can no skylle on. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Fynes... levied... by reason or force of the same Indentures. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. ii. 2 The ankens being weied, by force of oares [*à force de rames*] we went to the yle of If. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Macc.* x. 24 Timotheus... came as though hee would take Iewrie by force of armes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Priesthood* iii. By cunning hand And force of fire, what curious things are made. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xii. (1640) 188 Two hundred and forty Gentlemen of note died by force of the infection. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 32 Don Lewis was no sooner come to himself, by the force of Remedies. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* § B. iii. § 2 It is not by the force of long attention and inquiry that we find any object to be beautiful. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 June, Being by force of genius no less than by virtue of office at the head of the noble profession to which he belongs.

17. *In force*: a. (see 8 c).

b. *Mil.* Of a host, enemy, etc.: (Collected) in great military strength and large numbers (cf. sense 3). Also, *in great force*. [*Fr. en force.*]

c 1315 SHOREHAM 156 Ry3t develen for screawedhede Ever ine force scholle brede. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Pol. Allies* Wks. VII. 119 When the army of some sovereign enters into the enemy's country in great force. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Force*. As the enemy were in force behind the mountains. 1836 ALISON *Europe* (1849) V. xxxi. § 12. 306 The Republicans were unable to drive back their opponents from the... heights, which they had occupied in force. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Jan. 3/2 The enemy is reported to be in force at Metamneh.

c. of persons (*usu. in great force*): In full command of one's powers, energies, or abilities; *esp.* Displaying readiness and vivacity in conversation or oratory (*colloq.*).

1849 R. G. LEVINGE *Cromwell Doolan* II. vi. 130 The young ladies... were in the greatest possible 'force', as Filagree termed it, and full of fun. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* ii. vii. (1872) 142 Latterly Calvert was better... He was in force again. 1857 A. H. ELTON *Below Surface* vi. (1860) 60 Sir Eliot Prichard, quite at his ease, and in high force. 1857 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) II. xii. 18 M. Guizot is in great force, and full of political and literary gossip.

†18. *Of force*: with *inf.*, strong or powerful enough, able to do something. Cf. 1 b, 3 b, 7 c, 8 b.

1598 GERARDE *Herball* ii. iv. 182 Lyons Turnep is of force to digest. 1613 SIR J. HAYWARD *Lives* 3 *Normans* 90 After his death, the inhabitants were of force to expell the strangers. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Vell. Patere.* Ep. Ded. A 3 b, I did not believe there had been any power... of force to make me [etc.]. 1677 N. COX *Gentlem. Recr.* (ed. 2) i. 95 Young Hares are neither of force nor capacity to use such subtleties.

†19. *Of (or on) force*: of necessity, on compulsion, whether one will or no, unavoidably, necessarily, perforce. (Cf. PERFORCE, †AFFORCE.) Also, *of fine force* (see FINE a. 3), *of very force*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1796 In wele and wo Of force togidre they must go. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 95 On forse I man his nyxt pray be. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T. Hist.* iv. There laye he close in wayte within the cops whereas Full well he knew that Guardastan of very force must passe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. v. § 2 (1873) 106 Their inquiries must of force have been of a far other kind than they are. a 1645 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 381 Since you must hire one on force, as good him as another. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* iv. i. 1477 You must of Force delay it.

†b. *It is (of) force*: it is necessary or inevitable. Const. *that*..., or (*for a person*) *to do*. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* F iv. It was force that he shold retourne into the worlde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 566 For euirilk falt quihill force is to fulfill. 1563 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* (1890) II. 60 Gif we sal begin to mixt noultie with antiquitie... force it is that this maner spring vp vniuerialle. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 104 It was force for the said Sir Patrick Hamilton to light on Foot. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III. 272 Is it of force you must render yourself contentible?

†20. *It is force*: it is of consequence or importance; *usu. neg. it is no force* (also, *it maketh no force*), it does not matter. So (without verb) *what*

force?, *no force* = 'what matter?', 'no matter'. Const. *though...*, *if...*, *whether...*, or relative clause; also *absol.* and parenthetical. [So in *OF.*] *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13044 (Cott.) Of hir nam es na force to tell. c 1340 *Ibid.* 20683 (Trin.), I shal 3ou telle for hit is fors where penne bicom hir cors. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 522 'A! goode sir, no fors' quod I. c 1386 — *Merch. T.* 591 It is no fors how longe that we pleye. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 471 Pofe pou haue forfet, na force, so has fele othire. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 33 He is but a tromper and a iaper, no fors, late us sende for hym. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 325 *Trino* or *terno*, no force whether. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 575 What force, though sathan... Do hym rewarde? 1540 SIR R. SADLER in *St. Papers* (1809) I. 25 'Well', quoth he, 'it is no force'. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. xxvi, Parte that arche line into two partes, equal other vnequall, it maketh no force. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 210 Imbrace the good, as for the rest, no force how they thee take. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muses Sacrif.* etc. (Grosart) 82/2 She neuer yet so much as smiled on me; No force, sith I my selfe the better know. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 19 They are Dutch Colours: no force, the worst of Enemies.

†b. Const. *of or for* (a thing) = it does not matter about, no need to care for. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 20 Of his body was no force, non for him wild murne. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 197 But were she sauf, hit were no fors of me. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C ja, Bot therof it is no force iff she be hole. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 131/2 It was of lyklyhode the same night, or some other time sone after... No force for the time quod he. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* i. ii. iv, No force for that, each shyft for one.

†21. *To make (do, give, take, have, let, kytte, set) force*: to make account (of), attach importance (to), give heed (to), care (for). Const. *of* (rarely *for*, *at*, *by*, *in*); also with *infin.* or dependent clause, and *absol.* *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10286 Lytel fors of hym pou 3yues. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 43 Elles forse wald he nan mak Quether his cleything war quit or blac. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3651 Of here fon no fors bei ne leten. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 542 'I do no fors therof' quod he. c 1430 LYDGATE *Min. Poems* 160 Som yeve no fors for to be forsworn. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5392 Monkes hors to gest he had na fors In a hymne of his Innes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. iii. 79, I take no force though I haue bothe their hedes. 1483 *Cron. Englande* (1510) R ja, Kynge Edwardes sone set by the Scottes no force. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Polys* (1874) I. 173 Thou ought to be ashamyd To set so great fors for sylver or for golde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* (1812) I. 770 Sir Hugh Caurell made no force at his wordes. *Ibid.* I. 419 With the whiche the prince was sore displeased, and set lesse force in y^e men of the church, in whom before he hadde great trust. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anst.* *Osorinus* 512 b, I make no force whether any medicine be applied. 1664 *Flodden Field* iii. 26 And of their lives took little force.

†22. a. Hunting. *To hunt (etc.) at force* (also *of or by force*): to run (the game) down with dogs; to hunt in the open with the hounds in full cry. *Obs.*

[Cf. *OF. courir les cerfs a force* (15th c. in Littre); *F. par force* remains in Ger. *parforcejagd*, the ordinary term for a formal 'hunt' in the English sense.]

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 13 Too ryde forth into the Chase too hunt the Hart of fors. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* i. 3 In hunting the Raynedeare at force. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. vi, *Rob.* And hunted yee at force? *Mor.* In a full cry. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 45 If... you should run him at force out of a Toil. *Ibid.* 55 The King of Poland makes use of them in his hunting of great Beasts by force.

†b. *To make force at, to, upon*: to rush violently at, attack, assail. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 145 The dog... made force vpon him, and the Lyon likewise at the Dogge. *Ibid.* 158 Vpon signs giuen them to which of the stragling beastes they ought to make force. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 62 Their manner is... to make force at him with their Horns.

IV. 23. *Comb.* (? of the sb. or the verb-stem): *force-piece* (see quot.); *force-pipe*, the pipe of a force-pump in which the piston works. Also FORCE-PUMP.

1842 GWILT *Enycl. Archit.* § 2222 When the height of the force pipe is greater or less than the length of the suction pipe. 1882 OGILVIE, *Force-piece* in mining, a piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

Force (fōrs), sb.² *local.* Also foss. [a. ON. *fors* (Sw. *fors*, *Da. fos*).] A name in the north of England for a waterfall or cascade.

1600 CAMDEN *Brit.* 686 marg., (Westmorland) *Catadupa*, The Forces. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Forces*, water-falls. 1769 GRAY *Let.* 18 Oct. in *Poems* (1775) 369 After dinner I went... to see the falls, or force, of the river Kent. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 320 *Foss*... a waterfall. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* iii. viii, Shingle and Scrae, and Fell and Force. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 221 Like to a foaming force.

†**Force**, sb.³ *Obs.* [*f. FORCE* v.3] Only in *gruel of force* = 'gruel forced, afforced' (see *FORCE* v.3).

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47. **Force** (fōrs), v.¹ Forms: see the sb. [a. Fr. *forcer*, f. *force* FORCE sb.]

I. To apply force.

1. *trans.* To use violence to; to violate, ravish (a woman).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1577 (Cott.) Wimmen þai forced a-mang baim. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 978 He has forsed hir and fylede. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lviii. E vij b, She saide to her lord that he wolde haue forced her. 1530 PALSGR. 349 The abbess saw that for her beaute she shulde be forced. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 143 To force

a maide, it sure will blot your name. 1701 SWIFT *Cont. Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. to One of them proceeding so far, as to endeavour to force a lady of great virtue. 1871 H. KING *Ovid's Met.* iv. 290 'Let Himself', she cried, 'Confess, he forced me!' +2. To press hard upon (in battle). *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8951 Thai .. forced hem with mani dent hard, What thai come to king Riones standard. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7671 Pai .. flosit hym with fight .. Vnborset hym in hast.

3. To constrain by force (whether physical or moral); to compel; to overcome the resistance of. To force (one's) hand: to compel one to act prematurely or to adopt a policy he dislikes. Cf. Fr. *forcer la main à quelqu'un*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1924 His fader vs forset with his fowle wille. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 16 Neither can any Lawe bee able, violently to force the inward thought of man. 1574 HELLOWS *Gucuard's Fam. Ep.* 64 To demand more tribute, to force thy people, to forget mee thy friend. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. i. 230 Art thou King, and wilt be forc't? 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. v. Hee whose great heart Heaven can not force with force. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 808 To Force their Monarch, and insult the Court. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 168 Where the black Swiss.. force a churlish soil for scanty bread. 1827 WORDSW. *Persecut. Scot. Covenanters*, Who would force the Soul, tilts with a straw Against a Champion cased in adamant. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 524 Sir Francis.. occasionally forced his adversaries' hands.

b. To put a strained sense upon (words). Also, to force (words) into a sense.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. ii. § 2 Without forcing the words of Moses into such a sense. 1701 SWIFT *Cont. Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 43, I am not conscious, that I have forced one example. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxiv. (1878) 381 This is manifestly to force the Scripture.

c. Card-playing, esp. in *Whist*. (a) To compel (a player) to trump a trick, by leading a card of a suit of which he has none; (b) To make (a player) play so as to show the strength of his hand; (c) To cause a player to play (a certain card) by leading one which must have the effect of drawing it out.

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 25 Your strong Suit forces their best Trumps. *Ibid.* 68 *Forcing*, Means the obliging your Partner or your Adversary to trump a suit of which he has none. 1862 CAVENDISH *Whist* (1870) 28 To force or to give a force is to lead a forcing card. *Ibid.* (1879) 111 If.. a good partner refrains from forcing you, you may be sure he is weak. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 16 Manille when led will necessarily force Basto if the latter be the other player's only trump.

4. To compel, constrain, or oblige (a person, oneself, etc.) to do a thing (+ sometimes with to omitted); to bring (things), to drive (a person, etc.) to or into (a course of action, a condition).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6823 þe grekes.. were forsit to fight. *Ibid.* 9965 Þai spake to be kyng, For to force hym to fight, & his feris help. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxvii. 164 For-town forsyd hyr to be fa. 1530 PALSGR. 555/1, I force, I constrayne one to do a thyng. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iii. i. Which forc'd their hands divide united hearts. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 61 Forst to content, but neuer to obey, Panting he lies. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1673) 82/1 Who.. being forced for to forsake their Country, came and settled here. 1673 R. HADDOCK *Jrnl. in Camden*. *Misc.* (1881) 25 The wind.. forc't us strick our yard. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xli. 218 Your fears have.. forced you to resign. 1803 MED. *Jrnl.* X. 510 Solid or fluid substances exciting vomiting.. act as powerful stimuli on the disordered state of the stomach, and force it to preternatural contraction. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 When men are forced into daily and hourly action in matters where they cannot be indifferent spectators. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vii. (1880) 121 Many of the fugitives.. appear to have been forced to attend Mass. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8 Every knight was forced to arm himself with coat of mail.

b. *pass.* (of a thing) To be forced to be, etc.: to be of necessity. Now *colloq.* or *vulgar*.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 47 The Rudder-Irons being eaten by the Rust, were forced to be shifted. *Ibid.* 49 The Lead was forced to be cut away in many places.

+ c. *ellipt.* (= force to believe) To convince. *Obs.* 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* viii. Forc't, by a tedious prooffe, that Turkish hardned hart is Not fit marke.

5. To urge, compel to violent effort; + to exert (one's strength) to the utmost.

To force the pace or the running (in a race): to adopt, and thus force one's competitors to adopt, a rate of speed likely to harass them and improve one's own chance of winning. To force the bidding: at a sale by auction, to run the price up rapidly. To force one's voice: to attempt notes beyond the natural compass. To force the game in Cricket: Of a batsman: To run some risks in order to increase the rate of scoring, and so give one's side a better chance of winning a game.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 487 High on a Mounting Wave, my head I bore, Forcing my Strength, and gath'ring to the Shore. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.* s.v. *Force*, When.. the instrument or voice is forced, sound becomes noise. To Force the voice, is to exceed its diapason and natural strength.

+ b. *refl.* and *intr.* To do one's utmost endeavour, strive. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18089 (Cott.) And forces yow wit might and main Stalworthli to stand a-gain. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 6 Sothely fra þat tym furthe I forced me for to luf Jhesu. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxix. 19 He that forseth manye thingus to do, shall fallen in to dom. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2659 Þof he hym forsyd hafe The charge of hys hiftane chiefly to fylle. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 24 Forcing with gyfts to winne his wanton heart. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. vi. 11 Forcing in vaine the rest to her to tell.

6. To overpower by force. a. To make a forcible entry into; to take by force, to storm (a stronghold); to board (a ship). Also, To effect a passage through (mountains, a river, an enemy's lines) by force.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* ii. ix. (1591) 58 By whose per swasion his shippes was forced and taken. 1608 GOLDING *Epit. Frossard* i. 10 At length the Citie .. was forced by assault. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* iv. 517 The Invading Saxon forc'd our Lines. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurf. Desp.* VII. 56, I have no doubt, the enemy is not.. able to force the position of the allies in this country. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 98 The people.. forced the prison of Saint Lazare. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 43 The rebels once more prepared to force the ford. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. 86 Hannibal.. forced the Alps: but we have turned them.

transf. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ii. 463 Vntill the sea diuided him, and water forc'd the land. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 136 Stopping up the mimic rills, Till they forc'd their frothy bound.

b. To break open (a gate, etc.); to break (a lock); + to pierce (armour). Also to force open.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon, Lipsius' Compar.* 4 The Parthian Arrows forced all kinde of Armour. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iv. (1677) 188 The Citizens .. being denied entry, forces the gates. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 236 The.. dwelling.. was forced open by one of the powerful Goths. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 57 Having no means of forcing the gate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 302 No blacksmith.. would force the lock of the President's lodgings. 1887 *Times* 31 Aug. 13/4 A window had been forced as well as a desk.

+ c. To compel to give way or yield; to overpower (troops, a guard). *Obs.*

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 246 He.. dis-lodged, forced, apprehended many of them. 1718 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 51 And forced two of their men. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 120 The emperor soon removed the only obstacle that could embarrass his motions, by forcing a body of troops which had taken post in an amphitheatre.

7. To drive by force, propel against resistance, impel. Chiefly const. with prep., or with adverbs.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castanheira's Cong. E. Ind.* iii. 8 b, Their skinnies be so hard that no speare can pearce the same, albeit it be forced vpon it with great strength. 1634 BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art.* i. 17 Another manner of forcing water. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 138 They set up some turfs on the lee side of the hole, to catch, and so force down the fresh air. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 298 Those that delight in Hunting, may find great quantities of Beasts forced up into the Mountains at that time. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 4 We were forc'd by contrary Winds into St. Remo. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 115 When ye work against him, to force up your condition. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 299 At least three inches of the blade were forced into his right side. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN i, Through which the stream seemed to have forced itself. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 59 Idle hopes that lure man onward, forced back by as idle fears.

absol. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) A iv b, Where fancy forced friendship was of no force.

8. *intr.* To make one's way by force. Also with *in, out, up*. Now rare.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* ii. 46 The Marriners rowed, and with much toyle forced up. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 426 For Love they force thro' Thickets. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/3 The Firebrand.. drove off, and forc'd in under a Fore-Course for the Light of St. Agnes. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 150 When you feel them.. ready to force out of your Hand. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* III. xii. 178 You have dared to visit her—to force into her presence and shock her. 1853 KANE *Grimmell. Exp.* xlv. (1856) 406 We gradually force ahead, breasting aside the floes.

9. *trans.* To press, put, or impose (something) forcibly on, upon (a person), and simply. Also, + To force (a person) on, upon (something): to oblige to resort to.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. i. 127 To force that on you.. Which you knew none of yours. 1683 A. D. *Art Converse* 30 This barbarous custom of forcing drink upon men. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 106 New men, whose narrow fortunes have forced for them industry and application. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. iii. 43 An observation which will force itself upon you. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 383 The warfare is forced upon us. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings, Chas. I.* 334 However plainly the facts of the case were forced on his attention.

+ b. To lay stress upon, press home, urge. *Obs.* Also, To enforce (a law, etc.).

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 87 But will that stately Dame, Still bad me write, not forcing any blame? 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 110 Has he affections in him That thus can make him bite the Law by th' nose, When he would force it? 1607 DRAYTON *Cromwell* ii. in *Mirr. Mag.* (1610) 520 Forcing my godd, excusing of my ill.

c. In *Conjuring with cards* (see quot. 1888).

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls Ser.* ii. *Clive* 116 You forced a card and cheated! 1888 KUNARD *Card Tricks* 13 To force a card.. consists in making a person select from a pack any particular card you desire him to take, while he imagines he is taking one quite at haphazard. *Ibid.* 14 To force, you must never be in a hurry.. Four cards from the same pack were forced upon him.

10. To bring about, effect, or produce by force or effort; to bring about of necessity, or as a necessary result. Also, to force a passage, one's way. *lit.* and *fig.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 42 b, Yet are thei not any cause to force the effect. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 689 This forced

league doth force a further strife. 1640 HARBINGTON *Edu. II.* 35 The Nobility in generally lookt discontented, or else but forc'd a smile. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* xxix. 173 A.. strong endeavour of the Heart, to force a passage for the Blood. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii. i. 413 What man of sense would.. force a grave starch't face When he's a very Libertine in's heart? 1693 CONGREVE *Old Back*, i. iv, I don't force appetite, but wait the natural call of my lust. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. i. 6 We should.. force our way through their Country. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charac. Misc.* ii. i. (1737) III. 46 If these Dealers are numerous, they will force a Trade. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 30 Hearers, who could hardly force such a seeming attention as is consistent with common politeness. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To force a passage, to oblige your enemy to retire.. and thus open a way into the country which he had occupied. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 81 You may.. force a favourable opportunity to deliver the thrust you had thus premeditated. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 416 These studies force their way by their natural charm.

11. To obtain or take by force; to win by violence; to draw forth (*lit.* and *fig.*) as a necessary consequence; to extort, elicit. Also, to force away, out.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. ii, A modest eye forceth affection. *Ibid.* iv. iii, What I here speake is forced from my lips By the pulsive straine of conscience. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 46/2 Cleobulus.. and Periander.. forced a reputation. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* i. 375 His Officers from me have forc't my prey. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 538 It stuck so fast.. That scarce the Victor forc'd the Steel away. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 301 How long shall man.. force unwilling vengeance from the sky! 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Town Eclogues* ii. 46 A lady.. With gentle strugglings let me force this ring. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. iv, This forced tears from my eyes. 1723 ATTERBURY *Ausur. Consid. Spirit M. Luther* 65 The Heat of the Dispute had forc'd out from him Expressions that seem'd to make his Doctrine run higher than really it did. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 715 Means.. were employed to force out the real state of the facts. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 56 Somebody.. had endeavoured to force it [a medal] away. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 14 A moral power.. forcing from them a sort of recognition of its claims.

12. To hasten by artificial means the maturity of (plants, fruit, etc.). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 304 We force Sorrel and wild Endive. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 453/2 The Scarlets will force in a peach-house, or viney. 1832 *Examiner* 801/1 Nomination burghs have been forced like mushrooms. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. etc.* s.v. *Forcing*, Cherries having been forced.. from the time of Charles II. *Mod.* A premature scholar forced in a so-called 'preparatory' school.

13. To give, add, have force.

+ 13. To give force or strength to; to strengthen, reinforce; also, to fortify, garrison (a place), to man (fortifications). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDC. *Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 20 a, Polinices to forcen his partie Ywedded had the kinges daughter dere. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 13 Yne forcit it [the stronghold] with fowseis.. And dowbill dykes. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 847 With stark draw brig, weil forcit with fortalice. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 5 Were they not forc'd with those that should be ours, We might haue.. beate them backward home. a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* (1650) 28 If you shall find that any great number of Souldiers be newly sent into Orre-nouque.. and that the Passages be already Forc'd. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Durham* III. 175 The ground.. appears to have been forced, and is trenched round. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), To force, to man the works of a garrison.

+ b. To fine (wine) by a short process. *Obs.*

1731-3 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* (1755) 208 These are the common Methods of Forcing at present used in the Wine-Business. 1802 WILLICH *Dom. Encycl.* II, Forcing of Wine: see Clarification. 1839 HARTLEY *Wine & Spirit Merchants' Comp.* 44 Fine or force this wine with the whites and shells of ten eggs.

+ 14. Chiefly in negative sentences: a. *trans.* To attach force or importance to; to care for, regard; often with a strengthening phrase, as a *bean, a pin, a straw*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1929 We fors not his frendship, ne fere of his hate. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* 71 a, They forse no thyng so they may money wyn. 1587 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 394 Force nat the face, regard nat feature so. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1021, I force not argument a straw. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolaney's Prin.* (1880) 92 They feare not death, they force him not a pin. 1614 CHR. BROOKE *Poems* (Grosart) *Rich.* III, 50, I forst no public wrack.. So I might rule.

+ (b) with a sentence as obj. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 22 They fors bot littill how it fure. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* ii. ii, I force not what it were, so that I had to eate. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (Grosart) 98 Let them speak and spare not, I force not a beane. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 985 They forced not what part they tooke so that they might bee reuenged.

+ (c) with *inf.* as obj. To care to, think it of consequence, or worth while to. Also, to hesitate, scruple. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* 170 b, To theyr company none forsyth to resort. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1550) 60 b, He forced not to be perjured. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Right Use of Church* ii. (1859) 163 Another.. forceth not to bear the common prayer of the minister. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 440 Your oath once broke, you force not to forswear. 1591 HARBINGTON *Orl. Fur.* i. lxix, His name I will not force To tell, sith you desire to know the same.

+ b. *intr.* To trouble oneself, be concerned, care. Const. for, of, rarely on. *Obs.*

1471 RIFLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxxv. in Ashm. (1652) 156 He forsyth lyttill of other meny's losse. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 785 The Fryer forced for no shame. 1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 2, I force nott though he doubt also of my truth in the same. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* an.

22 (1809) 774 He [Wolsey] forced little on Simony. 1573 *New Custom* II. iii. 1 force not I, so the villains were dead. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* Wise Sp. 190 The Duke answered: I force not of such fooleries.

† 15. *impers.* or quasi-*impers.* To be of force, importance, or weight; to matter, signify. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2001 Den how fele be att he flote, it forcez bot lityll. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 75 What forceth when we die. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke'sh.* (1891) 150 Whose soever they be yt forceth not.

† **Force**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. AF. *forcer*, f. *forces* fem. pl.:—L. *forfices*, *forfex* clipping-shears.] *trans.* To clip or shear (wool, the beard); *esp.* to clip off the upper and more hairy part of (wool).

[1429 *Act 8 Hen. VI.* c. 22 Ceux qī clakkent & forcent les bones lains du roialme.] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 170/2 Forcyn, or clyppyn, tondeo. 1543 tr. *Act 8 Hen. VI.* c. 22 That do clackke and force the good wolles of the realme. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Cluck*, To force wooll is to clip of the vpper and more heary part of it. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 9 This the shepheardes call forcinge of them. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-90 in BAILEY.

Hence **Forced** *ppl. a.*; **Forcing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Force sb.** *Shetl. dial.* (see quot. 1819).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 170/2 Forcycd, as mennys beerdys .. *capitonus*. *Ibid.*, Forcycd, as wulle, *tonsus*. *Ibid.*, Forcycnge, *tonsura*. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXXII. s. v. *Sheep*, When the new fleece has acquired about two months' growth, the rough hairs termed *fors* spring up. [The 'fors' is separated from it [the wool] in dressing the fleece, by an operation called *forcing*. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Shetl. Gloss.*, *Forsens*, the refuse of wool.

† **Force**, *v.* *Obs.* [Alteration of **FORCE** *v.*], by confusion with **FORCE** *v.*]

1. = **FORCE** *v.* 1.

In the 15th c. *Cookery*-bks. *aforce* is often used in the same contexts as this *vb.*; in some passages the sense may be 'to strengthen' (as by adding gravy), 'to season, spice'. ? a 1400 *Tourn.* *Tott.* Feast x, Dongesteks in doralle Was forced wele with charcoll. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 27 Fors hit with spicys. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. (1888) 117 Yiffe þou wilt haue it forced, hete milke [etc.]. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 18 To Force a Leg of Lamb.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 232 Force him with praises, poure in, poure in, his ambition is dry. *Ibid.* v. i. 64 Wit.. larded with malice and malice forced with wit.

2. = **FORCE** *v.* 3. Also, to fatten (animals).

a 1571 JEWEL *Serm.* (1603) 227 Here wil I speak nothing of forcing and quaffing, God keepe it farre from Christian tables. 1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 355 Forcing him with bons morceaux till he has an indigestion. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Force*, to fatten animals. *East.*

Hence **Forced** *ppl. a.*; **Forcing** *vbl. sb.*

[c 1390 in S. Pegge *Forme of Cury* (1780) 12 Grewel forced. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 88 Gruelle enforced.] 1538 ELIOT, *Pulmentarium*, potage made with fleshe or fyshe, as forced gruell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 82/2 A Forced Leg of Mutton. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 3 High Soups, seasoned Sauces, and forced Meats. 1790 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Forcing*, fattening. *Norw.*

† **Forceable**, *a.* *Obs.*—1 [ad. OF. *forçable*, f. *forcer* to force.] That may be forced.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuad's Fam. Ep.* 201 In humane lawes there be more things arbitral than forceable.

Forceable, *obs.* form of **FORCIBLE**.

† **Forceage**, *Obs.* *rare.* [f. **FORCE** *sb.* + **-AGE**.] The action of forcing, compulsion.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Ded. vii. 4 Y^e sbarpe spurre of marciall forceage.

Forced (*fõsɪst*), *ppl. a.* [f. **FORCE** *v.* + **-ED** 1.] 1. Subjected to violence.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. 705 She..implores the liquid Sisters Aid To change her Shape and pity a forc'd Maid. *Ibid.* III. 694 Let his forc'd breath Expire in groans.

2. Compelled, imposed, or exacted by force; enforced, compulsory; not spontaneous, voluntary, or optional. † **Forced man**: a pressed man.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 261 Wherein is declared the merite of free obedience and forced duetie. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. 107 To this alone I give a forc'd Consent. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 77 They had many Lyturgies in one Princes Dominion, and those alterable, and not forced. 1702 DENNIS *Comic. Gallant* 49 A forced Marriage is but a lawfull Rape. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. xiii. 205 A forced peace is soon followed by war. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 28 Spaniards being no strangers to the dissatisfaction of their forced men. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 110 Forced or fictitious testaments. 1798 NELSON 27 Jan. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 4 There ought to be the greatest difference made between a forced man and the man who voluntarily offers his life to preserve his country. 1812 EVRON *Ch. Har.* II. vii. There no forced banquet claims the sated guest. 18.. R. C. BROWNE *Milton's Poems* Introd. p. li. From March 1626 to July 1627, when the system of forced loans was in full operation. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 145 The forced paper currency. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 35 The forced labour of slaves.

b. **Forced move**: in a game, one rendered inevitable by the action of the adversary or the position of the piece. Cf. **forced put**, **FORCE-PUT**.

1890 R. F. GREEN *Chess* 31 The capture of a Pawn *en passant* is a forced move, if none other be possible.

3. Produced or maintained with effort; strained. **Forced march**: 'one in which the marching power of the troops is forced or exerted beyond the ordinary limit' (Adm. Smyth).

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* III. i. 135 'Tis like the forc't gate of a shuffling Nagge. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 132 No forc't hast; but Thrashing and carrying the corn to the Granary in times wherein his servants have leisure. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. vii. 39 He..by a forced march

got into Fertè. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 271 This being sold at a forced price, the merchant will take care not to replace it. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 38 Alexander..by a forced night-march, reached the Hydrastes at day-break. 1889 MILFORD *Pocket Dict. Mining*, *Forced production*, to work a mine so as to make it produce a greater output than can be maintained.

b. In literary usage: Strained, distorted. Cf. **FORCE** *v.* 1 3 b.

1583 FULKE *Defence* i. § 52. 67 Neither doth Caluine..thinke it..a forced translation. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 309 The Greek Etymologies of this word, seem to be all..Violent and Forced. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 173 Forc'd interpretations. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 163 Without any forced Construction it may be turned against this favourite opinion. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxvi. 360 Without any forced analogies.

c. Of actions, demeanour, gestures, etc.: Affected, artificial, constrained, unnatural.

1621 WITHER *Motto* Bja, For much I hate the forced Apish tricks, Of those our home-disdaining Politicks. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 78 Her forc'd civilities, her faint embrace. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarele* 80 In spite of her forced calmness.

† 4. Artificially made or prepared; as opposed to *natural*. Chiefly of soils. *Obs.*

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Call in your crutches, ..Forc'd eyes and teeth, with your dead arms. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. x. 433 The very bottom or floor thereof (being forced ground). 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Pot them [Tuberous] in natural not forc'd earth. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2363/4 Lost..a light bay Gelding..6 years old, with a forced mark on the Forehead.

5. Of plants, a crop, etc.: Made to bear, or produced, out of the proper season. Cf. **FORCE** *v.* 12.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. v.* II. i, I'm..none of your forced trees, that pretend to blossom in the fall, and bud when they should bring forth fruit. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xxviii, Our forced strawberries are just ready.

† 6. Fortified, made strong against attack. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* (an. 6) 59 b, And beside that chayne he sette vp a new forced bridge. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 356 Seuerus bis forced vallie, with other strong..fabrications.

Forcedly (*fõsɪdli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY** 2.] In a forced manner.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, (1567), *Sforzatamente*, forcedly, or hy constrainte. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxvii. 9 That which followeth some Hebrew interpreters expound a little more forcedly. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court.* I. 153 They follow him not forcedly, but..they submit willingly to his regiment. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 343 In a forcedly merry way. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 2/1 The passage may be not forcedly construed as meaning [etc.].

Forcedness (*fõsɪdnɛs*), [f. as *prec.* + **-NESS**.] The quality of being forced.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl. v.* xvi. 193 So much of forcedness and incoherency is there in the making out this false Hypothesis. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plover*, The Forcedness of the Motion. 1704 WORTHINGTON *Millennium in Miscell.* 2 Against the forcedness and incongruity of this sense much might be said.

Forced put: see **FORCE-PUT**.

† **Force-fish**, *Obs.* *rare.* [f. **FORCE** *v.* 3, after **FORCEMEAT**.] ? Stuffing for fish.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 132 You may put some Oysters and Marrow in your Force-fish, if you please.

Forceful (*fõsɪfl*), *a.* [f. **FORCE** *sb.* + **-FUL**.] 1. Full of force, powerful, strong, vigorous.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Venus* I. 204 From all the Fayre Of this so forcefull concourse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 374 The Waters..Black Sands, as from a forceful Engine throw. 1725 POPE *Odys.* VI. 150 With forceful strength a branch the Heroe rends. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 315 The lands..Upturn'd so lately by the forceful share. 1824 SCOTT *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 15 June in *Lockhart*, The Turf is no doubt a very forceful temptation. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxvii. 18 In the hands of a forceful minister.

b. Of speech, style, etc.: Cogent, impressive, efficacious, effective.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxviii. 18 A forcefull manner of speaking. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 480 A Word so force-full and significant. 1746 COLLINS *Manners* 72 Each forceful thought. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 8 His clear classical, forceful style. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* VI. 147 A forceful argument. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. II. 54 Melodious and forceful verse.

2. Acting with force or violence; boisterous, impetuous, violent.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 145 The forcefull fload his vessell doth not spaire. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Trophies* 1038 Whose forcefull stream runs smoothly serpentine. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 620/1 The forceful ejection of a man and his family from their home. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 149 Her forceful knocking must Heaven's door assail. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 49 As trees by forceful artifice are made to grow downwards..instead of upwards.

b. Driven with force or violence.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 65 Against the Steed he threw His forceful Spear. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 164 Deep through the ranks the forceful weapon past.

3. quasi-*adv.* = **FORCEFULLY**.

1718 ROWE *Lucan* IV. 1023 While his broad Knee bears forceful on his Groin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiii. 71 The water would burst out as forceful from the one as the other.

Hence **Forcefully** *adv.*; **Forcefulness**.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exper. Philos.* (1776) I. 415 The external fluid..presses against it as forcefully as its contents press out. 1822 *Examiner* 616/2 He sang very pleasingly, if not forcefully. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1076 By..forcefulness of wealth. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 117

It will butt forcefully against the ramparts. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 156 The idiomatic forcefulness of Calvin.

† **Forcehead**, corrupted form of **FAUCET**.

1598 FLORIO, *Spina*, a spigot, a gimblet, a forcehead, or tap to drawe drinke with.

† **Forcel**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *forcelle* (in 16th c. *fourcelle*), dim. of *forche* FORK.] = **CANNEL-BONE** 2.

(R. Holme mistakenly identifies it with **CANNEL-BONE** 3.)

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. iv. 219 Then is there the two spade-bones, and from thence to the forcel or canel bones other 2 bones called the marrow-bones. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 153/2 The Forcels or canal bones [of a Horse]..are the Bones about the Knee.

Forceless (*fõsɪlsɪs*), *a.* [f. **FORCE** *sb.* + **-LESS**.] Without force; devoid of force.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 572/2 He waxeth forcelesse and careless. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 723 *marg.*, Extreme anointing is a forcelesse and unwarranted ceremonie. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Casar's Comm.* 58 The practise of the Romaines in taking in any towne, was to leaue them forcelesse. 1742 COLLINS *Simplicity* 39 Love, only love, her forceless numbers mean. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xxiv, Feeble heart and forceless hand. 1883 MOMEY *Personality* IV. 106 A mass of forceless atoms.

Hence † **Forcelessly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Imbecillement*, weakly..forcelessly.

† **Forcelet** 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 *force*(1)let(t), 4-5 *fors*(e)let. [a. AF. *forcelet* (whence Anglo-Lat. *forcelletum*), f. *force*: see **FORCE** *sb.* 1.] A little fort or fortress.

13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1200 Pay ne stray myzt a fote fro þat forselet to forray no goudes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4358 A full faynt forselett. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (an. 19) 141 Or theif could attain to any towne, or forselet. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* VII. xix. 670 This house must bee made like unto a little forselet or fort strong.

† **Forcelet** 2. *Obs.* Also *forslet*. [Corruptly a. OF. *forcelet*, dim. of *forcer*: see **FORCER** 1.] A small 'forcer' or coffer.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1081 A forselet wrought fresh of yuor bon. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wells* (1890) 167 Elyn Samplyn my servt a copull of benches and a forslet. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 281 To carrie home the Sacrament in their Napkins, and to keepe it in forselets.

† **Forcelly**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [f. **FORCE** *sb.* 1 + **-LY** 1 and 2.]

A. *adj.* Of strong build, vigorous. B. *adv.* By or with force or power, vigorously, violently.

a 1488 HENRYSON *Poems* (1865) 169 The foulis fair sa forcelie thay fle. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Women* 430 Full oft I blenk by my buke..To se quhat berne..forfeit is maist forcelly. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 150 In thair defence thair war ths slane ilk man, Syne forcelie on thame the toun tha wan.

Force-meat (*fõsɪsmɪt*). [f. **FORCE** *v.* 3 + **MEAT**.] Meat chopped fine, spiced, and highly seasoned, chiefly used for stuffing or as a garnish. Also *attrib.*, as *force-meat ball*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 82/2 *Force Meat*, is Meat with a stuffing of Herbs, or other things made to that purpose. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 13 To make Force-Meat Balls. *Ibid.* 44 Stuff the Bellies of the Pigeons with Force Meat made thus. 1853 SOVER *Pantroph.* 147 Preserve the intestines entire, and..fill them with force meat. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (Garrett) I. 605 Forcemeat Cutlets.

Forcement (*fõsɪsmɛnt*). [a. F. *forcement* f. *force-r*: see **FORCE** *v.* 1 + **-MENT**.]

† 1. a. Strengthening; in quot. *fig.* encouragement. b. *concr.* Something which strengthens; a fortification. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxv. 12 And the forsemens, or strengthis [Vulg. *munimenta*] of thin heze walles shul togidere falle, and be lowid. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 314 Thir wourdys gif..grete audacite and forcement to the Volschis.

† 2. An act of deforcement: see **DEFORCEMENT** 2.

1479 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 33 Vnlawis of grenewod, mureburne, forsmenis.

† 3. Compulsion; also, a compelling motive.

1524 PAGE *Let. Hen. VIII.* in Strype *Ecd. Mem.* I. App. xi. 20 Without great forcement to go bolt upright, wee could not avoide to fall down headlyng. 1541 CRANNER in *St. Papers* (1836) I. 691 Al that Derame did unto her was of his importune forcement. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1593) 266 Thine owne renome, thy grandire Jove are forgements thereunto. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 122 It was impos'd vpon vs by constraint..And will you count such forcement treacherie? 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 24 They have scene a Deare leape three score feet at little or no forcement.

4. *Gunnery.* (See quot.)

1892 *Field* 10 Dec. 915/2 Neither the diameter of the chamber nor the 'forcement' of the projectiles has any primary influence on the recoil. *note*, This is a French word, for which we have no English equivalent..it has, however, been Anglicised, and is now generally used in gunnery treatises. Its signification is the excess of diameter of the projectile over that of the bore.

† **Forcene**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *forsene*. [a. F. *forcener*, *forsener*, f. *fors* (see **FOR-** *pref.* 3) + OF. *sen* sense.] *intr.* To be or become mad or frantic.

1490 CAXTON *Encydos* xviii. 68 O man of all other the moost fornced oute of thy wyt. *Ibid.* xxviii. 108 She all atones fornced as a persone that ys made.

|| **Forcené** (*fɔ̃sɛne*). *Her.* [a. F. *forcené*, *pa.* pple. of *forcener*: see *prec.*] (See quot.)

1725 COATS *Dict. Herald.*, *Forcené*, as Cheval Forcené, is a Horse rearing or standing on his hinder Legs. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

† **Forcenery.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *forcenerie*, f. *forçener*: see **FORCENE** v.] Madness.

1480 CANTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vii. Yf it be of rage or forcenerye. 1484 — *Ryall Bk.* C vj. Suche folye is callyd forsenerye or woodnesse.

† **Forceness.** *Obs.* [? f. *FORCE* v.¹ + -NESS.] Force, strength, violence.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 646 Pat alle his fornes, he fong at þe fyue ioyez [of the Virgin Mary]. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 268 We may dispynt and alaye the forceness of our enemies by ofte remouynge of the hoste.

Forcepped (fɔːrsept), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. **FORCEP** (s + -ED 2.) Having or provided with forceps.

1845 HOOD *Winter Noddy* ii. Sour leaf To garden thief, Forcepp'd or winged, was never a temptation.

Forceps (fɔːrseps), *sing.* and *pl.* Also 8 *sing.* *forcep*, *pl.* 7-8 *forceipes*, 9 *forcepses*. [a. L. *forceps*, *pl.* *forceipes* in same sense.]

1. An instrument of the pincers kind, used for seizing and holding objects, *esp.* in surgical and obstetric operations.

sing. 1670 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) III. 369 Motions .. excited by our rousing her with a forceps. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xi. 70 Thou hast left thy *tire tête*,—thy new-invented forceps .. behind thee. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 279 A forceps, or pair of pliers, for taking up insects or other objects. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xix. (ed. 3) 187 The forceps draws the wire on to a distance equal in length to one pin. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 292 One of the most valuable instruments employed in Obstetric Surgery .. is the Long Forceps.

pl. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xvii. xiii. (1678) 389 Then must the tooth be taken hold of with some of these toothed forceps. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/4 A pair of Steel Forceps. 1823 H. H. WILSON in *Oriental Mag.* I. 352 They were, therefore, pincers, nippers, or forceps. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 140 By using a long pair of forceps.

2. *Anat., Ent., and Zool.* Some organ or part of the body that has the shape of, or may be used as, a forceps. † Also, one of the two branches of this.

sing. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d. The Squilla have a tail, but no forceps. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 4 (Globe) 378/2 Furnished with a forceps above the mouth. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 9/1 The eggs at the origin of each forceps .. would contain but one forcep. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 153 *p. corrugatus*, Bosc. .. forceps serrated. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ix. 329 One of the two posterior legs .. is converted into a forceps.

pl. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 Never leaving to pinch them on the head with their Forceps or Claws. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xi. 190 Which is done by piercing their Prey with their Forceps. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 191 These forceps can seize firmly hold of any star-fishes. *Ibid.*, Tridactyle forcepses .. certainly exist on some star-fishes.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* (with reference to obstetric practice), as *forceps-case*, *-delivery*, *-practice*.

1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* ii. (1889) 6 The result of injury, as by forceps-delivery. *Ibid.* vi. 26 Simply spoken of as forceps cases. *Ibid.* 27, I shall here make one remark in judging of the forceps-practice referred to.

Force-pump. [f. *FORCE* sb. or v. + *PUMP* sb.]

1. A pump employed to force water, etc. beyond the range of atmospheric pressure.

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 34 This manner of force-Pump, which is one of the best Inventions. 1754 W. EMERSON *Princ. Mech.* (1758) 276 Force pump, a pump that discharges water by pressing it upwards. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 281 The fire-engine by Rowntree is a double force-pump.

2. (See *quot.*)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Force-pump.* the plunger pump for supplying the boiler of a locomotive engine.

Force-put. Now *dial.* Also 7-8 *forced put* [perh. *forced put* was a term of some game, = 'forced move'; see **FORCED** *ppl.* a. 2 b and **PUT**.] An action rendered unavoidable by circumstances; a 'Hobson's choice'.

1657 G. STARKEV *Helmont's Vind.* 328 To give poysons to purge, in expectation that Nature being forced to play a desperate game, and reduced to a forc't put, may [etc.]. 1662 SIR A. MERVYN *Speech on Irish Affairs* 3 It must be therefore a forc'd Put, that presseth us on to this address. c1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 118 Sometimes the Laws being put in Execution at a force-put, and then again slackning the Reins and following natural inclination. 1748-61 S. RICHARDSON *Clarissa* H. (1811/VII.63) It is, truly, to be ingenuous, a forced put: for my passions are so wound up, that I am obliged either to laugh or cry. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 526 He thought that it might pass for a case of necessity, or forced-put. 1876 in *N. & Q.* Ser. v. V. 266 A tradesman [of Torquay] told me .. that he had left his house very early. 'but not from choice, 'twas a force-put'. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Force-put.

† **Forcer** ¹. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *fossor*, 4-5 *forcere*, (5 *fooreere*, *foroyer*), *forser*, (6 *fo(r)sar*), 5-6 *focer*, (6 *fostler*), 4-7, 9 *Hist. forcer*. [a. OF. *forcer*, *forçier*. Cf. It. *forziere*.] A chest, coffer, or casket.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 263 Her were a forser for þe in faye, If þou were a gentyl Iueler. c1400 *Sowdow Bab.* 2303, I have a girdil in my Forcer. c1460 *La Belle Dame sanz Mercy* 65 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 54 Fortune with strengthe the forcere hath vnshete where-ynne was spraddle al my worldly riches. 1530 PALSGR. 203/1 Casket or fosar, *eserain*. 1531 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 148 My wif shall have her coffer and her foster to her own use. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 244 A basket or forsar full of Gold. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* Suppl. Summ. 2 Any Painted Wares, Forsers, Caskets. .. are forfeited if any such be Imported. *Nile Stat.* 4 Edw. 4. 1863 SIR

G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Abb.* (ed. 2) 96 A forcer, a receptacle for documents, not unlike a kettledrum in shape.

Comb. 1411 *Close Roll*, 12 Hen. IV, b, Johannes Whiteberd, forcermaker.

Forcer ² (fɔːrsɪsɪ). [f. *FORCE* v.¹ + -ER ¹.]

1. One who or that which forces.

1556 *Anrelio & Isab.* (1608) K ij, They will that she dey the which hathe beane forcede, and the forcer liffe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 67 Where feare is the forcer, and not free will. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 175 The conqueror and great forcer of cities. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Hermes* 669, I, in no similitude apper'd Of powre to be the forcer of a Herde. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1738 I. 551 How much bloodshed have the forcers of Conscience to answer for. a1749 CHALKLEV *Wks.* (1766) 381 Those Forcers know not of what Spirit they are of. 1832 *Examiner* 258/2 Necessity is a great forcer.

2. An instrument or means for forcing. † a. Something with which to force (window bars); † a crowbar. *Obs.*

1649 CHAS. I. *Let. in Kingston Hertfsh. in Civ. War* (1894) 126 If I had a forcer, I would make no question of it, but having nothing but fyles .. my time will be too scant.

b. The plunger or piston of a force-pump.

1634 J. BLAKE *Myst. Nat.* 8 A Forcer is a plug of wood exactly turned and leathered about. 1725 *Specif. R. Newsham's Patent* No. 479 The forcers being guided by the arch of a double wheel. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 267 On the descent of the forcer, the lower valve shuts. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

c. A force-pump.

1731 BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 8 Besides these four Forcers, there are four more placed at the other Ends of the Libræ, or Levers. 1778 *PRVCE Min. Cornub.* 321 Forcer a small pump worked by hand, used in sinking of small .. Pits. 1883 in *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining*.

† d. A contrivance for propelling water. *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* iii. (1603) 18 Thames water conveyed into mens houses by pipes of leade, from a most artificial forcer. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 435 Maurice .. by means of a forser or wheele .. brought water .. into a great part of the city. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Forcier*, a water-mill; an engine to convey water from one place to another.

† e. An agent for quickening the growth of plants, etc. *Obs.*

a1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1752) 136 Nitre, blood, soot &c. all have been found great forcers.

† **Forcer** ³. *Obs. rare.* [f. *FORCE* v.² + -ER ¹.] One who forces wool.

1553 *Act 1 Mary* Secs. III. c. 7 § 1 Sheer-men and Dyers, Forcers of Wools, Casters of Wools and Sorters of Wools.

† **Forcet.** *Obs.* Forms: 5-8 *forset*, (6 *forçet*, *forset*), 6-8 *fosset*, 6-7 *forçet*. [? shortened form of **FORCELET** 2.] A little 'forcer' or chest.

1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 70 Þe forset that Thomas Essxie wot where is. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567) N ij b, *Forciere*, a forset or a little coaser. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 590 A number of chests, coffers, and forsets. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721-92 in BAILEY.

† **Forcets**, sb. *pl.* *Obs. rare.* [a. AF. *forcettes* scissors, dim. of *forces*: see **FORCE** v.²] Scissors.

1474 CANTON *Chesse* 77 In his right hand a payr of sheris or forcetis.

Forchafed, Forchanged: see **FOR**-*pref.* 1 6, 8.

† **Forchase**, v. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *forchacier*, f. *for-*, *FOR*-*pref.* 3 + *chacier* to chase. Cf. **FORCATCH**.] *trans.* a. To chase or drive away; to put to flight. b. To tire with chasing or running.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 6977 (Cott.) An hundreth moight forchace, Quils þai wit þam had godds grace. a1510 DOUGLAS *King Hart* I. xxxiii, Radour ran hame full fleyit and forchast. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriae Enc.* P ij a, Manfully forchasing of hir enemies.

† **Forche**, sb. *Obs.* [a. OF. *forche*: see **FORK** sb.]

1. In *pl.* Gallows.

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 288i þan scholtou don þe forchys there. And to-morwe let þes be þar an honge. *Ibid.* 2970 þar þat þe forchys was. 1584 J. HOOKER *Descr. Excester* (1765) 82 He commanded Forches and Gallows to be set up in sundry Places.

2. *Hunting.* (See **FOUCH**.)

Forche (fɔːʃe), a. *Her.* [ad. F. *fouchee*, fem. of *fouche*, f. *fouche* fork.] (See *quot.*)

1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Forche* or *Fouchee*, divided into two parts towards the extremity.

Forche: var. of **FOURCHE** v. *Obs.*

† **Forcher.** *Obs. rare.* [prob. a derivative of OF. *forche*, *fouche* (see **FOUCH**).] The hindermost part of a deer's nibles or entrails.

1485 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, The hyndermost parte of the nibles thene that is to say the Forchers. 1595 MARKHAM *Gentl. Acad.* 35 b, The hindermost part of the vmbles be called the Forchers.

Forchet, *obs.* form of **FORGETT**.

† **Forchure.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *fouchure* (f. *fouche* fork) in same sense.] The fork of the body. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 551 A man of gret stature .. & long man in forchure.

Forcibility (fɔːrsɪbɪlɪti). [f. next: see -*bility*, -*ity*.] The quality of being forcible.

1770 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 52/2 The repeated justice of his opinions, and forcibility of his pleadings. 1886 *Academy* 16 Oct. 253/3 Two people who .. cannot be denied a certain originality of opinion and forcibility in expressing it.

Forcible (fɔːrsɪbəl), a. Also 6-8 *forceable*, 8 *forciable*. [a. OF. *forcible*, f. *force* **FORCE** sb. The form *forceable* is as if f. *FORCE* + -ABLE.]

1. Done by force; involving the use of force or

violence; *esp.* in Law, *Forcible detainer, entry* (see *quot.* 1769).

a. [1391 *Act 15 Rich. II.* c. 2 A toutz les foitz que tielx forcibles entrees soient faitz.] c1422 HOCLEVE *Learn to die, Joys Heaven*, For the kyngdam of heuene souffrith forcible and mighty assautes of vertu. 1527 RASTELL *Abridgm. Stat.* 96 Them that make forcible entre in benefis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 273 They provided for th[e] indempnitie of theyr owne estate by forcible extenuating the gooddes .. of them whom they desired to kepe in subiection. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 113 That Liberty of Forcible Entry, was taken away by a Statute made in Parliament. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 793 In embraces forcible and foule. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 390 The stealing, or forcible abduction, of such property as this, is also felony. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xi. 147 A forcible entry or detainer; which is committed by violently taking or keeping possession, with menaces, force, and arms, of lands and tenements, without the authority of law. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xlvj, A forcible dissolution of it [the Chamber] was intended. 1837 ADOLPHUS & ELLIS in *Rep. K. Bench Div.* III. 817 A conviction of forcible detainer dated September 3d, 1834. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 316 To compel, by forcible means .. submission to the authority which was to be substituted. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 152 He determined .. on a forcible return to his country.

β. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 19 The shame of forceable breaking into this or that mannes house. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 50 Which is a forceable drawing away. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 236 Praying relief against a forceable Entry and Detainer.

2. Possessing force. † a. Of persons, material things, natural agencies, etc.: Strong, powerful.

a. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 311 Dryuen by forcible wynde to an vnkownen lande. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cx. 5 Most forcible, He shall great kyngs and Cesars wound, In day of wrath. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* III. 42 In the inside of the wrest, is a forcible Ligament. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 11 He prepared a forcible armie to attend him. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 29 Those subtil, invisible and forcible Engins which we call the Animal Spirits. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 419 Like mingled Streams, more forcible when join'd. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 70 Indeed, so thick and so forcible was the shoal, as to carry before it every other kind of fish.

β. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 158 Strong forceable defences, whereby it may be safe against outward violence. a1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 19 The forceable Lords his enemies. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 54 The wind .. was so forceable as it repelled the waters.

† b. followed by *to* with *inf.* *Obs.*

a. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. x. § 3 That punishment, which hath bene sometimes forcible to bridle sinne. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 167 Cosmus, a kind of charmed-sower-mares milke verie forcible to turne the braine. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* x. § 8. 80 There being generally nothing more forcible to bring men into any sinful practice, than the seeing it used by others.

β. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 34 Which reasons of his, are verie forceable to make him yeald to the foresaide matter in question. a1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* III. 222 Nothing is more forceable to convince all forrainers. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 349 These [pills] are forceable to bring the necessary Pains in Child-Birth.

c. Of actions, words, representations: Producing a powerful effect, telling. Of reasoning: Having logical force, strong, convincing.

a. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 47 So forcible an antecedent it was most likely there would follow as effectual a consequent. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 527 But that argument of all others is most forcible. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 39 We may observe somewhat very forcible and expressive in these words. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 105 Reasons, at least as forcible as those which [etc.]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi. With the natural need of a strong rough man in anger, to do something forcible. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 13 One man sees everything in the forcible light and shade of Rembrandt. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 223 His Latin .. is singularly forcible and expressive.

β. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 483 Against which assertion, that which is saide to. H. 3. .. is not greatly forceable. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 14 Another forceable argument. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 54 In Beasts the Instinct is invincibly forceable.

d. Hence of an author, painter, etc.

1787 G. GREGORY tr. *Louth's Sacred Poetry Hebrews* II. xxi, He is at once elegant and sublime, forcible and ornamented. 1791 BURKE *Let. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 560, I might have been more forcible and more clear, if I had not been interrupted as I have been. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas* I, II. xi. 286 The most forcible of portrait-painters.

† 3. Necessary, unavoidable, indispensable. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 116 Our forcible business being ended. 1574 HELLOVES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 70 Their forceable and necessarie perils.

† 4. 'Valid, binding, obligatory' (J.). *Obs.*

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 149 The Lawe was enacted, and stooode forceable.

5. quasi-adv. = **FORCIBLY**.

a. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* III. 8 b, Sea Woulfes .. so wilde and fierce, that they do forcible set vpon men. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 621 Neither doth it strike or pierce the sight so forcible as the Rubies do. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi. The wind blew more forcible.

β. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* I. § 3 (1615) 23/2 Y^e more forceable to shew y^e same, there is used this word.

Hence **Forcibleness**.

1563 FULKE *Meteors* 24 Either for the smal quantitie & lesse forcibles [? a misprint; or perh. for 'forcibleness']. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 Bewrayed, by that same forcibleness .. of the writer. a1652 J. SMITH *Scl. Disc.* vi. 229 The forcibleness of its operation upon the heart of the prophet. 1890 TALMAGE *From Manger to Throne* 244 Mark's greater forcibleness of statement.

Forcible fee'ble. [after Shakspeare: see quot. 1597.] A feeble person who makes great pretence of vigour; also used *attrib.* or as *adj.*

[1597] SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 179, *Shal.* Francis Feeble! *Fee.* Here, Sir, *Fal.* I cannot put him to a private souldier, that is the Leader of so many thousands. Let that suffice, most Forcible Feeble. 1844 *Disraeli Coningsby* v. Italics, that last resource of the Forcible Feebles. 1850 *N. Brit. Rev.* XIII. 2 Epithets in the bad taste of the forcible feeble school. 1896 *Daily News* 15 June 6/6 The forcible Feebles who control the destinies of the Party.

Forcibly (fō'sibli), *adv.* [f. **FORCIBLE** + -LY².] In a forcible manner.

1. By or with force; also, against one's will.

1543 *tr. Act 15 Rich. II.* c. 2 Any that holdeth suche place forcibly after suche entree made. a 1641 *Bp. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 283 His father, intended to take her from him forcibly. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 173 Points and islands, which forcibly shift the bed of the river. 1867 *Smiles Huguenots Eng.* ix. (1880) 147 A Roman Catholic relative, had the girl forcibly conveyed to the convent.

2. With powerful effect, energetically, strongly, vigorously; also, convincingly.

1578 *T. Wilcocks Serm. Paveles* 20 The Spirit of God dothe moste forceably expresse this matter by this word. 1585 *T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xii. 46 b, Working so forcibly with ores, that wee entered into the port. 1642 *H. More Song of Soul* ii. iii. ii. xiii. It shall thy reason forceably convince. 1782 *Paine Let. Abbe Raynal* (1791) 47 Perhaps no two events ever united so forceably to expel prejudice. 1843 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* I. 214 He reminded me forcibly of the Princess Huncamunca. 1874 *L. Stephen Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 5 It would be impertinent to say again in feeble language what Carlyle has expressed so forcibly.

Forcing (fō'sin), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. **FORCE**.

1382 *Wyclif 2 Kings* v. 16 And whanne forsynghe he made, vturly he assente ydote. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* vii. xv. (1495) 234 Leest there be grete dyssolution of the brayne by a forsynghe of voyce. 1411 *Tretyce in Walter of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 50 Se welle þt yot mowere hold not his ryght honde afore to hyghe be hynde hym so þat he kyt asonder þe grasse in þe mydis and þis defeaute is callid forsyng. 1514 *Barclay Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) 27 Forsynghe of women, murdre and rapyne. 1634 *J. B[ate] Myst. Nat.* i. 15 The forcing of water by pressure. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4047/4 A black Mare, with some white Hairs in her forehead by forcing. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 306 The forcing of his [Hough's] door was every-where mentioned with abhorrence.

† 2. *concr.* A material used in 'forcing' wine.

1731-3 *P. Shaw Chem. Lect.* (1755) 209 Skimmed Milk likewise is a proper Forcing for all white Wines. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brev. iv.* (ed. 2) 331 The Victualler puts .. with it the usual Forcing or Fining.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive, as *forcing-apparatus*, *forcing-furnace*, *forcing-pipe*. Also *forcing-engine*, a fire-engine; *forcing-hazard* (*Billiards*), a stroke requiring more than the usual amount of force; *forcing-yard* (*Austral.*), a yard into which cattle are forced or driven, in order to keep each sort by itself.

1875 *J. H. Collins Metal Mining* 123 The *forcing apparatus is a kind of clockwork, which is wound up each morning. 1855 *Ogilvie, Suppl.*, **Forcing-engine*, a fire-engine. 1652 *French Yorksh. Spa* vi. 62 A **forcing-furnace*. 1731 *Beighton in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 8 **Forcing Pipes*. 1890 *Boldrewood Colonial Ref.* (1891) 217 They did not find it difficult to urge the .. animals into the smaller **forcing-yards*.

b. *esp.* in *combs.* relating to the forcing of flowers, etc., as *forcing-bed*, *-field*, *-frame*, *-glass*, *-ground*, *-house*, *-pit*, *-wall*; and quasi-*adj.* with the sense 'suitable for forcing', as in *forcing rose*, *variety*.

1877 *M. M. Grant Sun-Maid* iii. Large **forcing beds* of lilies of the valley and of violets. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 44 The turnips in his **forcing field*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 352 If you would have forward Fruits in **forcing Frames*. 1819 *Rees Cycl.*, **Forcing-ground*, the space .. that is destined to the purpose of forcing or raising vegetable productions by means of artificial heat. 1806-7 *J. Beresford Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xxi. xi, Attending an Amateur-gardener, in the Dog-days, through all his **Forcing-houses*. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind* 210 The fruits of the literary forcing-house. 1819 *Rees Cycl.*, **Forcing-wall*, a wall constructed with flues for the purpose of conveying fire-heat, in order to ripen .. various kinds of tree-fruits.

Forcing (fō'sin), *ppl. a.* [f. **FORCE** v.1 + -ING².] That forces, in senses of the vb.

1551 *T. Wilson Logike* (1580) 42b, Any forcyng cause. 1659 *Milton Civ. Power Wks.* (1851) 317 The forcing protestant .. yet takes it to himself and his teachers, of far less autoritie then to be called the church. 1686 *Horneck Crucif. Jesus* xiv. 302 The confederates drank of it, to make .. the excretion more dreadful, and consequently more forcing. 1791 *Newte Tour Eng. & Scot.* 153 The thin, early, forcing, and sandy soil of Murray. 1809 *W. Nicol (title)*, The Forcing, Fruit, and Kitchen Gardener. 1862 'Cavendish' *Whist* (1870) 28 A forcing card is a card which compels one of the players to trump in order to win the trick. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/1 A changeable and far from forcing summer.

Hence † **Forcingly** *adv.*, in a forcing manner.

1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* (1613) 176 [He] commanded all the Clergie .. to assemble in prayer .. and deale forcibly beseeching with God, to intermit his fury. 1616-61 *Holynay Persius* 305 Yet doth he cry .. and forcingly will make The gods to hear.

Forcing-pump. = **FORCE-PUMP**.

1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.* s. v. *Pump*, The forcing Pump

which .. raises water to any height at pleasure. 1800 *Vince Hydostat.* viii. (1806) 90 Some kinds of forcing pumps act by condensed air. 1842 *H. Rogers Ess.* I. i. 26 His mind was a fountain, not a forcing pump.

† **Forcipal**, *a. Obs.* -¹ [f. *L. forcip-* **FORCEPS** + -AL.] Of the nature of a forceps.

1658 *Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyruis* ii. 43 Mechanicks make use hereof in forcipal Organs.

Forcipate (fō'sipit), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ATE².] Formed like a forceps.

1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* 124 Two forcipate claws. 1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 121 These organs of forcipate construction. 1849 *Johnston in Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 367 A mandibular shaft forcipate at the apex. 1862 *Cooke Bot. Terms.* *Forcipate*, forked like pincers.

Forcipated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] = prec.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 Locusts have .. a forcipated taylor behind. 1713 *Derham Phys. Theol.* 190 note, Their forcipated Mouth. 1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 864/1 Distinguished from the Brachelytra by the forcipated anus.

Forcipation. [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

† 1. Torture by nipping with forceps or pincers. 1592 *Bacon Observ. on Libel Wks.* 1826 V. 464 A punishment .. of less torment far than .. forcipation.

2. *Zoöl.* The state of being forcipated; forfication, bifurcation (*Cent. Dict.*).

Forcippressure (fō'sipre'shūr), [f. *L. forcip-* (p)-, *forceps* + **PRESSURE**.] (See quot. 1890.)

1879 *S. Wells in Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 21 June 928/2 Useful in forcippressure and in torsion. 1890 *Gould Med. Dict.*, *Forcippressure*, the arrest of a minor hæmorrhage by pressing the end of the divided vessel with a pair of spring forceps.

Forcite (fō'soit), Also *forsite*. [f. **FORCE** + -ITE.] A variety of dynamite (see quot. 1889).

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Mar. 7/2 A dangerous explosive known as forcite. [So in other journals of the same day.] 1884 *Gen. Abbot in Eissler Mod. Explosives* (1890) 41 Forcite presents the appearance of a plastic mass having power of nitro-glycerine. 1889 *Cundill Dict. Explos.* 51 *Forcite* has been described as a mixture of nitro-glycerine with cellulose, the latter being gelatinised.

† **Forcive**, *a. Obs.* [f. **FORCE** sb.1 + -IVE.] = **FORCIBLE**.

c 1600 *Day Begg. Beduall Gr.* iv. iii. (1881) 100 By forcive means. 1634 *W. Wood New Eng. Pros.* i. xii. I will use no forcive arguments to persuade any. 1651 *Davenant Gondibert* Pref. Great men fence often with her [i.e. Justice], and with a forcive sleight put by her sword.

Forcleave: see **FOR-** pref.1 5 b.

† **Forclem**, *v. Obs. rare* -¹. [f. **FOR-** pref.1 + **CLEM** v.1 Cf. *Ger. verklemmen*.] *trans.* To pinch with hunger.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 395 Al schal crye for-clemmed, with alle oure clere strenge.

† **Forcling**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forclingan*, f. **FOR-** 1 + *clingan* to CLING.] *intr.* To shrink up, wither. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1744 *Regentia*, forclingendu. c 1000 *Veronica* (Gr. Wülk.) 163 Wæron sune on forclungenum treowe ahagene. c 1200 *Ormin* 13851 Þatt herre, þatt wipinnenn uss Iss hefliz forclungenn þurh fakenn trowwe towardd Godd. c 1305 *Pilate* 216 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 His lymes so forclonge to nohte so hi duede alle tofore here deþ. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 13 As a clot of clay þou were forclonge.

Forclose: see **FORECLOSE**.

† **Forclutch**, *v. Obs. Pa. ppl.* *vorcluzt*.

[f. **FOR-** pref.1 + **CLUTCH**.] *trans.* ? To cramp.

a 1300 *Leg. S. Patrick* 376 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 165 Vp hor ton hi sete al uorcluzt, & quaked al uor fere.

Forcold: see **FOR-** pref.1 10.

Forcome: see **FORECOME**.

† **Forcouth**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *forcūp*, 3 *foreud*. [OE. *forcūp*, an accentual variant of *fracod*, *fracod*, corresp. to Goth. *frakunþs* despised; see **FOR-** pref.1 and **COUTH**.]

Kluge suggests that the form with stressless prefix may have arisen from the compound *unforcūp*.

Perverse, infamous, worthless, vile.

c 888 *K. Ælfred Boeth.* xxxvii. § 3 Hi habbaþ þæs meniscas fone forcupestan [v. r. forcuperan] [del] gehealden. c 1000 *Ælfred Hom.* I. 268 Swa he ofor on ðære fandunge abyð, swa he forcuðra bið. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þa wærð he and halle his iferen forcuðran þanne ænig oder 3esceafte. c 1205 *Lay.* 28240 Som forcouþ cniht. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Þea þat fonded ham meast; ifindeð ham forcuðest.

Forcover, **Forcratch**, **Forcrazed:** see **FOR-** pref.1 2, 5 b, 7.

† **Forcremp**, *v. Obs. rare* -¹. [f. **FOR-** pref.1 + **CREMP** = *MHG. verkrempten*.] ? *intr.* for refl. To cramp oneself up.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 510 A sumere cheorles awedeth And forcrempeth and forbredeth.

Forcried: see **FOR-** pref.1 6 b.

† **Forcrier**. [f. **FOR-** pref.2 + **CRIER**; cf. *L. proclamator*.] A crier.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (1895) 37 This gylfull manne, namyd Alureid the bedyl or forcryer.

Forcrooked: see **FOR-** pref.1 8.

† **Forcurse**, *v. Obs. rare*. [OE. *forcursian*, f. **FOR-** pref.1 + *cursian* to CURSE.] *trans.* To curse utterly, lay under a heavy curse.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi uæron al for cursed and for suoren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10262 (Cott.) Qua has in israel na side [read sede], He es forcurd als we rede.

† **Forcut**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 *forkutte*, *pa. pple.* 4-5 *forkute*, -*kytte*: see **CUT** v. [f. **FOR-** pref.1 + **CUT** v.1] *trans.* To cut into, cut in pieces; to injure by cutting.

c 1386 *Chaucer Manciple's T.* 236 As a swerd for-kutteth and for-kerueth An Arm atwo. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 153 Þe burgeys sone þat he had i-slawe for-kutte his wombe wip a knyf. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) xvii. xcii. 660 Letuse, heelyth synewes that are for-kytte. 1440 *J. Shirley De the K. James* (1818) 19 The Kyng strogild with hem, for to have berevyd thame thare knyvs; by the which labour his handis wer all forkute.

† **Forcy**, *a. Obs.* Chiefly *north*. [f. **FORCE** sb.1 + -Y¹.] Full of force, powerful, strong.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* II. 242 Othir fele folk, forsyne in fycht. c 1470 *Henry Wallace v.* 291 The forseast ay rudely rabutyt he. 1508 *Dunbar Tua mariit Women* 85 A forky fure, ay furthwart, and forsy in draucht. 1586 *Warner Alb. Eng.* iii. xiv. 66 An Armie greate of forcie Gawles.

Ford (fō'id), *sb.* Forms: 1 *ford*, 3 *south. vord*, 4-6 *fo(o)rde*, 4-5 *furd*, *forth* (e, (4 *fourde*, *fourth*, 5 *furthe*, 6 *furde*), 6-7 *foard*, 7 *foard*, 3-*ford*. [OE. *ford* str. masc. = OS. *ford* (in place-names), OHG. *furt* (MHG. *vurt*, mod. *Ger. furt*) = WGer. **furdun* -z: -pre-Teut. **prith-s*, found in OWelsh *rit*, now *rhyl* *ford*, *L. portus* PORT, harbour, f. Aryan root **per-*, Teut. **fēr-*, *far-*, *fur-* to go, pass: see **FARE** v. The ON. *fiþrðr* FIORD (-: **ferþu* -z: - **pértus*) differs in ablaut grade.]

1. A shallow place in a river or other water, where a man or beast may cross by wading.

c 893 *K. Ælfred Oros.* v. xii. § 2 Neh þam forda þe mon hæf Welengaford. c 1000 *Ælfred Gen.* xxxii. 22 He. . oferfor þone ford. c 1205 *Lay.* 20159 Arður. . for-stod heom þene uord. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 187 Passage non he nam, þe forthes wer withsette. 1382 *Wyclif Josh.* ii. 7 Thei. . folweden hem bi the weye that ledith to the fordis of Jordan. c 1425 *Wyntoun Cron.* viii. xxvi. 115 Ane met þame in þe Forde, Ðat prewaly. . Led þame wp by þe Wattyr syne. 1535 *Coverdale Isa.* x. 28 At Machmas shal he muster his hooste, and go ouer y^e forde. 1792 *Burke Corr.* (1844) IV. 27 The fords must have been impassable in those floods. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* vi. Her future Lord Was drown'd in passing thro' the ford. 1875 *F. Hall in Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 749/1 The guide had strayed off the ford, and I was foundering in a quicksand.

Proverb. 1575 *Gascoigne Cert. Notes of Instr.* (Arb.) 34 Let vs take the forde as we finde it. 1637 *Rutherford Lett.* (1862) I. ciii. 262, I praise and commend the ford (as we use to speak) as I find it.

† 2. a. A tract of shallow water. b. Used (like *L. vadum*) for: The sea (*rare* -¹). c. *poet.* A stream, current (primarily with reference to passage). *Obs.*

1563 *Fulke Meteors* 56 b, Brookes, boornes or fordes, bee small streames of water, that ronne in a channell. *Ibid.*, Ryuers are caused by the meatyng. . of many brookes and fordes. 1565 *Golding Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 143 Their ship from land with ores was haled on the foord. a 1599 *Spenser* (Webster 1864), With water of the ford Or of the clouds, to moisten their roots dry. 1610 *W. Folkingham Art of Survey* i. x. 24 Boggie. . grounds are. . fastened and firmed by frequent ouer-flowing them with Fords or Land-floods. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1688) IV. 495 A deep foard whereain an Elephant might swim. 1661 *Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. They live in the deep sea, and when they bring forth, they goe to fords and shores. a 1780 *Ball. Johnie Cock* iii. in *Child Ballads* v. cxiv. (1888) 3/1 And for a drop of thy heart's bluid, They wade ride the fords of hell.

3. *attrib.*, as *ford-way*.

1721 in *Temple & Sheldon Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 223 Between Deerfield and Northfield. . 20 rods west of the fordway. 1858 *J. F. Redfield Law Railways* (1869) I. 231 Where a ford-way was destroyed, by the erection of a dam across a river.

Ford (fō'id), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cross (water) by means of a ford; to wade through.

1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* i. iii. § 6 Adam's shin-bones must haue containyd a thousand fadome. . if he had foorded the Ocean. a 1674 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* ix. § 88 His Horse. . should at the same time Ford the Severn. . and so joyn with his Foot. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 340 They found the river so shallow, that they easily forded it. 1849 *Grote Greece* II. lxx. (1862) VI. 260 As no mention is made of a bridge, we are to presume that they forded the river. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 780/1 An old woman in a cart is fording the brook.

fig. a 1641 *Bp. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 299 The truth at last he foorded. 1642 *Milton Apol. Smet.* (1851) 318 His last Section which is no deepe one, remains only to be foarded. 1701 *Rowe Amb. Steph. Moth.* i. i, This Advantage may at least be made To ford his Shallow Soul.

b. *causatively*.

1726 *De Foe Hist. Devil* i. xi, God intended to ford the Israelites over the Sea.

2. *intr.* To cross (*over*) by means of a ford.

1675 *Ogilby Brit.* 90 You ford over the Owse. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 5 In some places too shallow for boats, and in others too deep to ford over. 1796 *H. Hunter tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* III. 93 She durst not venture to put her feet into it for the purpose of fording over. 1823 *Southey Hist. Penins. War* I. 727 Some of their detachments forded both on the right and left of the Spaniards' position.

b. To wade. *rare*.

1748 *Voy. Disc.* I. 93 Goslings in the ponds, amongst which our People had the greatest Success, as they could ford into the Water, and reach them with Cutlashes.

fig. 1817 *Coleridge Lay Sermon.* 408 In the New Testament there are shallows where the lamb may ford, and depths where the elephant must swim.

Ford, Ford-: see FORTH, FORTH-.

Fordable (fōr'dəb'l), *a.* [f. FORD *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be forded.

1611 FLORIO, *Vaddisile*, foardable, wadable. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. iii § 9 Plinie placeth the Schenite vpon Euphrates, where the same beginneth to be forddable. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 142 It was a little brook, fordable with ease. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. i. ii. 108 The river Clyde, from Douglas upwards, was, in those days, fordable. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xiv, It occurred to me that perhaps the creek was fordable.

fig. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. B, Hee found by Catesby, who sounded him, that he was not fordable. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 176 The scriptures, though deepe, are foordable by those who are holy. 1710 *Fanatick* *Deepe* 16 Thou art the shallowest, most forddable Monster in the Universe.

Hence **Fordableness**.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fordage (fōr'dədz), *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] A fording-place, a ford.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 303 The Spaniards..found a Fordage, not much above knee-deep.

Fordead: see FOR-*pref.*¹ 10.

† **Fordeal**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *fordele*, -*deel*, 6 *fordaill*, 6-9 *fordel*(1, (7 *fortell*). [f. FOR-*pref.*² + DEAL *sb.*, part; = Du. *voordeel*, Ger. *vorteil*.] 1. Advantage.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii, The bataille was grete, and ofsydes that one party was at a fordele and anone at an afterdele. 1481 CANTON *Reynard* xxx. (Arb.) 78 Preferre the honour, worship, fordul and proffyte of theyr Lord. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, i. 143 Which newes beyng true, shalbe a mervailory fordell to your intended purposes. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* i. 74 The enemy also, had another fortell, or advantage by reason of a new worke, which was uncomplete.

2. The first place, precedence, preference. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. iii. 99 And now hes Pristis the fordaill. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 276 Thair wes..Ane flatterar and fenjeiar for ane fordele, Semdill in the kirk and rich oft in the bordell. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II, So long as men of vertue and honour..sall stand a fordele, to controll their..wicked proceedings.

Fordeave: see FOR-*pref.*¹ 9.

† **Fordeed**. *Obs.* In 3-5 *fordede*. [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + DEED.] A deed done on behalf of some one; a benefit, favour.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 394 Neuer uere swuch *fordede* ne dude uor his owne uere. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5182 King william be king of spayne ponkes Of al be faire *fordede* bat he hade for hem wrouzt. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 317 When had thou nede of oure *fordede*? When did we alle this dede for the?

† **Fordeem**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fordēman*, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + DEEM *v.* Cf. ON. *fordēma*, OHG. *fur-*, *fortuomen*.] *trans.* To condemn.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 3 Ða geseah iudas. þæt he *fordemed* was, þa ongann he hreowsian. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Ac he nalde mid his to-cume þa sunfullen *fordemen*. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1098 And him *fordeme* lif and lime. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 447 Nout. þat nis destrued and to-dreued, And dreynt, for-loren, and for-demed.

Forder-: see FURTHER-.

Forderked, -dewed: see FOR-*pref.*¹ 7, 9.

† **Fordight**, *v.* *Obs.* In 3 pa. pple. *fordight*. [f. FOR-*pref.*² + DIGHT *v.*] *trans.* To prepare, predestine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23583 (Cott.) To wirscip þat godd þam had fordight, þai graid þam bath mode and might.

† **Fordilghe**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fordilegian*, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + *dilgian* = OS. *diligōn*, OHG. *tiligōn* (mod. Ger. *tilgen*) to destroy; cf. Ger. *vertilgen*.] *trans.* To exterminate, destroy.

c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* i. xii. [xvi.] (1891) 54 þæt heo oð forwyrd æghwær *fordilgode* ne wæron. c 1200 ORMIN 14541 All mannkinn..Wass..forrahit 3æn Godd, & wurp to wurpenn all forðillshedd.

† **Fordiil**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + DILL *v.*²] *trans.* To soothe.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23975 (Cott.) Hir dule ne ma i noght for-dill [c 1340 for-dille] Bot wit hir weeping wepe i will.

† **Fordim**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fordimian*, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + *dimian* to DIM.] *trans.* To dim, obscure.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxv. (1889) 99 Se þe gaderap þæt biþ *fordimmod*. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., *Fordimmed* eke the letters aurent.

Fordin: see FOR-*pref.*¹ 7.

Fording (fōr'dɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORD *v.* + -ING¹.] a. The action of crossing a ford; also *attrib.* b. A fording-place or ford.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xiv. (1859) 327 The hollo..guided us to the fording which we had crossed on our first arrival. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 278 We reached the bank; but here there was no fording-place. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 68 In two fordings we had narrowly escaped plumping into holes.

† **Fordit**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fordyttan* (-*duttan*), f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + *dyttan* to stop.] *trans.* To shut or stop up.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1414 *Obstruit*, *fordytte*. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lviii. 5 Swe nedran deafe & forduittande earan hire. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 þe neddre seched a ston and leid hire on eare þer to and hire oðer eare pilted hire tail þer inne and swo for-dittet eider. c 1205 LAY. 17139 Mi gast hine iwarded..& mine wise word for-dut. a 1240 *Loftson in Cott. Hom.* 211 Pine fif wunden iopened o rode wið neiles uor-driuene and seoruhfulliche *fordutte*. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4170 The pytte..was feld and *fordytte*, Up to the bank maad al playne.

VOL. IV.

Fordless (fōr'dlēs), *a.* [f. FORD *sb.* or *v.* + -LESS.] Without a ford; that cannot be forded.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. IV*, Wks. (1711) 63 The water of Till running deep and fordless upon the right hand. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 294 Pierce the known thicket, breast the fordless tide. 1879 MALLOCK *Life Worth Liv.* 133 A deep and fordless river.

Fordo, foredo (fōr-, fōr'dōr), *v.* Pa. t. -*did* (-*dird*). Pa. pple. -*done* (-*dōn*). Forms: see DO. [OE. *fordōn*, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + *dōn* to DO. Cf. OS. *fardōn* (Du. *verdoen*), OHG. *fartuon* (MHG. *vertuon*, Ger. *verthun*).]

1. *trans.* To put (a living being) out of existence, to kill; to put an end to (life). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1000 *Panit. Egberti* ii. § 2 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 180 Be þam wifmen þe..hire bearn forded. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 426 Caym ðat abel for-dede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2867 (Cott.) For if ani fische þar-in bigane..þe lijf it es for-don wit stink. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2557 *Phyllis*, She for dispayr fordede hyre self. c 1460 *How Goode Wif Taught Doughter* 140 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 189 Many for folye hem self for-doothe. a 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* iv. 843 Offspring of each race With mortal warr eche other may fordoe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 244 This doth betoken The Coarse they follow, did with disperate hand, Fore do it owne life. a 1659 Bp. BROWNE *Serm.* (1674) I. xxi. 274 He trembles, despairs, is ready to foredo himself. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 348 By the sword's edge his life shall be foredone.

† b. To *foredo* into or to: see DESTROY *v.* 7. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 28 Ah is rehtre ðone ondredes seðe mæge & ða sfael & lic-homa fordoan in tintergo. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Betere hit is þet heo been ispilld of heore licome þenne mid alle fordon to þes deofles hond. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 274 And al þo þe ani wise deuel iquemde þo beð mid hem in helle fordon and demde.

2. To destroy, ruin, spoil, wreck (a place or thing); to lay waste (land). *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* ii. x. [xiv.] (1890) 138 Se biscop..toweap & fordyde þa wigbed. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 þe land was al fordon mid sulice dedes. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 884 A tempest þat tyme began to falle And fordede here vynys alle. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 489 Sklaundir for to fordo a mannes gode fame. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* v. 410 Synne tuk he salt..And ded hors, and fordid the well. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* iii. 141 They..for doth the coyne..And maketh the peple for pens-lac in pointe for to wepe. c 1460 *How Wise Man Taught Son* 76 in Rison *Anc. Pop. P.* (1791) 86 Were thy complexion neyur so strong, Wyth surfet thou mayst fordo that. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 375 He rayssed upp..consciencs that were utterly foredone. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* 388 Throne wrecked on throne, All ruined and foredone.

† 3. To ruin or undo (a person). Also (in late use), To deprive of. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2269 Now helpeþ 3ow silue on þes cas! or ellis 3e buþ for-done. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* ix. 13 He [God]..keepeth in his hosme, those which (as touching the fleshe) seeme vterly foredone. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 264 Those bad arts that have fore-done Many a bold wit. 1764 CHURCHILL *Poems, Independence* II. 12 Lioness of royal whelps foredone.

4. † a. To abolish (an institution, etc.); to annul (a law, etc.). *Obs.*

O. E. *Chron.* an. 986 Se cyning fordyde þæt b'rice æt Hrofe ceastre. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 186 A newe testament he gan sone, þe olde sacryfice to foredone. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 320 The enterdyccion was adnullyd & fordoon, in the moneth of Julii. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 136 Oblacyons and sacrefices whiche be now vterly foredone. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* ii. Wks. 198½ Ye would not I truste that lent were foredone. 1532 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xli. 109 To cause the said unjust exactions..to cease & to be foredoen for ever. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 149 All statutes and ordynaunces before made..were utterly foredone and set at naught. 1833 WHITTIER *Ex. New Eng. Leg.* 3 How has New England's romance fled..Its rites foredone, its guardians dead.

b. To do away with, put away, remove. Chiefly with immaterial obj., *esp. sin.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10052 (Göt.) Gastly gladnes was hir emydd, þat al ille heuyenes it for-didd. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3391 Syns þat er veniele..may be here fordon on light manere. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxlv. (1495) 701 The barke and fruyte of the Ellern soden wyth salt water fordoth swellunge of fete. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2432 The lauender That neuer might for noo washing For-doo the spottes of the weping. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xli. iii. (1609) 1098 To..wipe away and foredoe the shameful blot. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 146 Now Reynard, to foredo the brand Of sin, will to the Holy Land.

† 5. To undo, bring to nought; to render powerless, counteract, neutralize (poison, temptation, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Þenne mæge we fordon swa þa deoffliche zitsunge. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 484 Ichulle fordon þe wisdom of þeos wise worldmen. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 822 Þonne is þes hundes smel fordo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11947 (Cott.) þat i do þou it for-dos. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 87 For soth it was grete skathe, his passage was foredone. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 152 Venym for-doth venym. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 26 They will fordoe and frustrate the dangers pronounced.

† 6. To change, transform. *Obs.*

1624 *HEYWOOD Gumaik.* i. 53 Nisus and Scilla are in shape foredoone, He to a hawke, she to a lark is shifted.

7. Pa. pple. only: Exhausted, overdone, wearied out, 'done up'. *arch.*

a 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* ii. 785 Go see where thou hast left Anchises thy father foredone with age. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 79 My heart is maz'd, my senses all foredone. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* vi. 744 Universal Nature stands foredone. 1796 *COLERIDGE Ode Depart. Year* Epode ii, All foredone with toil and wounds Death-like he..dozes among

heaps of dead. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Southern Night* vii, With Indian heats at last foredone.

Hence **Fordoing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fordoer**.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 84 Þe secunde fote brede of wose, in dede of enuye, is a fordoyn; þat is, whanne, for enuye in þi dede, þou dystroyest him, þat wolde do ryzt. 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 129 Desperate Foredoers of themselves denote that they turn'd their backs upon God.

Fordone (fōr'dōn), *pple. a.* [pa. pple. of FORDO *v.*] Exhausted, overcome, tired out. (See FORDO 7.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 41 If either salves, or oyles, or herbes, or charmes, A fordone wight from dore of death mote raise. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* ii. 241, I reached home after my evening ride, the most foredone of men.

† **Fordote**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* = ¹. [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + DOTE *v.*] *trans.* To make quite foolish or doting.

c 1533 *Articles imputed to Latimer* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1313 Here, for lacke of helpe, we may..dishonor god, fordote oure selues.

† **Fordovered**, *pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* *Sc.* [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + DOVER *v.* + -ED¹.] Overcome with slumber.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ii. vi. 35 That tyme quhen the fyrst quiet Of naturale sleip..Stelis on fordovert mortale creaturis. *Ibid.* ix. vi. 20 Apon the gyrs..Fordoveryt, fallyn down als drunk as swyne.

† **Fordraw**, *v.* *Obs.* Pa. t. 4 *fordro3*. Pa. *pple.* *fordraun*, -*draw*(e)n. [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + DRAW *v.*]

1. *trans.* ? To stretch on the rack, torture.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21235 (Cott.) Barnabas..sufferd paines strang..Bath for-draun and brint wit feir. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1796 þe deuel þe for-drawe.

2. a. To defer, put off. b. To draw on (as a tempter.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26135 (Cott.) Him..for-think his lang delaiance þat he for-draun has his penance. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* vii. 21 With flatering of lippis she fordro3 him.

† **Fordread**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + DREAD *v.*] *intr.* To be in dread of.

c 1200 ORMIN 147 [Zacariz] warp drefedd & forredredd Off þatt he sahh þatt enngell. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1557 Quan ysaac it under-nam..Wel selkudlike he wurd for-dred. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2088 Gracian þe emperour..of him uor dradde ynou. a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 88 Myn herte of dedes wes for-dred.

Fordreamed: see FOR-*pref.*¹ 6 b.

† **Fordre'ench**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fordrencean*, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + *drencean* to DRENCH; = MLG. *vordrenken*.]

trans. a. To make drunk, intoxicate. *lit.* and *fig.* b. To drown. Also *intr.*

a. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xix. 32 Uton fordencean urne fæder færllice mid wine. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Pas men beoð mid miste fordencte. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2343 þe þæt wes fordenct wið þes deoules pusun.

b. a 1225 *Juliana* 61 þe reade sea..þear as al pharaones forde fordencte. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xvii, Alterat with Bachus myghty Jous And affered of tournynge of the hous And fordreyn on the drye land.

Fordreved: see FOR-*pref.*¹ 8.

† **Fordrift**. *Obs.* *rare* = ¹. [f. FOR-2, FORE-*pref.* + DRIFT.] ? Purpose, preconceived design.

1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moria Enc.* Sjb, Thynges smallie sensed..as which liue by no arte nor fordrifte [orig. *sollicitudine*].

† **Fordrive**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fordrifan*, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + *drifan* to DRIVE; = OHG. *far-*, *fertriban*.] *trans.* To drive forth, drive about.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 774 Norðhymbra fordrifon heora cining Alhred of Eoferwic. c 1220 *Bestiary* 527 Ðe sipes ðat arn on se fordruien. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22635 (Cott.) þe deuels vte sal be fordruien. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* vi. (1494) V iij a, With wynde and tempest fordryuen also was he. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* i. i. 56 Scho thame fordrivis, and causis oft ga will Frawart Latium.

† **Fordrun'ken**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [OE. *fordruncean*, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + DRUNKEN; = MLG. *vordrunken*.] Drunk, overcome with drink.

c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xl. 295 Ab[il]gall..for-suigode ðæt dysiz hiere fordruncan hlafordes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 þe prude, þe for-drunkene, þe chindine. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prolog.* 12 The Myller that for-drunkan was al pale. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. ix. 81 Sowpit in sleip, his nek fourth of the cave He straucht, for-drunkin.

† **Fordry**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fordrūgian* (*intr.*), f. FOR-¹ + *drūgian* to DRY. The *trans.* use is f. FOR-¹ + DRY *a.*] *intr.* To dry up.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 207 Hio wore fordrugod to duste. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Ant te grene bowes beoð al uordruwede. a 1350 *Leben Jesu* 596 Ase a lubur branche, and fur druyt. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. vi. (Tollem. MS.) þe sonne..ripeþ frutes and flouris..and fordrichþ and wastep superfluiteis. *Ibid.* xvii. xiii. (1495), Powder therof layed therto fordrith the bleding. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. iii. 51 Some of them were all fordryed and lene. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxxvii. 256 The ryuer of Trent was so fordryd..y^t men went ouer drye.

Fordry, -dull: see FOR-*pref.*¹ 10.

† **Fordull**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *fordoll*. [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + DULL *v.*; cf. MLG. *vordullen* and FORDILL *v.*] *trans.* To make dull; to stupefy. Only in pa. pple. Hence **Fordulled** *ppl. a.*

13.. *Leg. Rood* (1871) 141 Alle þei seiden þei weore sori, For-dollid in a dronknyng dred. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 11, I dewyne for-dollid [printed doked] of luf daungere. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. vi, Fordullid is myne imagynatyfe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iv. Prolog. 158 To droup like a fordullit as. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery in Heliconia* I. 163 O feeble wit! fordul with woe, awake thy wandering thought. 1592 R. WILMOT *Taucres & Gism.* ii, What

well of teares may serue To feed the streames of my fore-dulled eies. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* xi, Quhat mervell than, thought our fordullit hedes. . be mare amaisd.

† **Fordwine**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR-* pref.¹ + *DWINE*; = MDu. *verdwijnen*.] *intr.* To fade away, decay, wither; to vanish.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 268 Se deofol þær-rihte for-dwan swa swa smic of þæs halzan æsihde. a 1300 *Old Age* vi. in E. E. P. (1862) 149 When i bi-hold on mi schennen m'in dimmip al for-dwynnen. c 1305 *Pilate* 215 *ibid.* 117 His bodi gan al fordwine. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 366 Bothe hir hondes lorn, fordwynd.

† **Fordy**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 fourdie, -ye. [f. *FORD* sb. + *-Y* 1.] Full of fords.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 97. 1580 in BARET *Alt.* F 1050.

† **Fore**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 *för*, 3-5 *fore*, *vore*, 4 *foore*, 5 *fowre*. [OE. *für* str. fem. = OHG. *fuora* (MHG. *uore*, mod. Ger. *für*) : OTeut. **fōrā*, f. **fōr*-, ablaut-var. of **far*- to go : see *FARE* v.]

1. A going, journey, expedition. Also, an expeditionary force.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. ix. (1891) 412 He his fore zezearwede. c 1205 LAY. 5568 Brennes. . mid starkere fore ferde toward Rome. *Ibid.* 5588 þe cnihtes weoren on fore fer ut of Rome. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 386 Wyllam ysey. . bote he adde help of hys men, hys fore nas ryzt noyt. c 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 160 Sori is the fore Fram bedde to the fore.

b. A rush, onset, charge.

c 1205 LAY. 1676 In þera ilke uore heo fælden of his iueren. 13. . K. *Alis.* 2355 Theose braken, at one fore, Heore launces on Nycanore.

2. A track, trace.

c 1250 *Owl & Night* 817 And so forelost þe hund his fore. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 227 Who folweth Cristes gospel and his fore. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 153 Þere were afterward i-sene foores and steppes of men and of hors. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* ix. viii. (1495) 353 The foores and the sygnes of Somer that is goon is all dystroyed.

3. The course of an affair; a proceeding, adventure.

c 1205 LAY. 15578 For swa wes al þa uore. *Ibid.* 15810 Iwhiten þu wult þa uore nu þu hit scalt there. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1156 No tonge may tellen of þat fore.

Fore, *obs. var. of FURROW.*

Fore (fōr), *a.* Also 6 *Sc. foir*. [The use of *fore* as adj. arises out of an analysis of sbs. which are combinations of *FORE-* pref., e.g. *forepart*. These being occasionally written as two words, the first member came to be treated as an adj.]

I. As adj. *in concord*.

1. Situated or appearing in front, or in front of something else; usually with an opposition expressed or implied to *back*, *hind*.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 68 Than Bissines. . Straik down the top of the foir tour. c 1540 *Order in Battail* A vij b. When thou hast invaded thine enemies with the fore and hynder warde. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1655) 271 The Cannon having made great breaches in the fore and back walls. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Intro. v. (1669) 171 It comes in at the Back-door, while we are expecting it at the Fore. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 107 In the fore side of this wooden Piece is a square hole. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. i. (ed. 2) 13 Resistance in Fluids arises from their greater Pressing on the Fore, than Hind part of the Bodies moving in them. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xxvi, Susannah had but just time to make her escape down the back-stairs, as my mother came up the fore. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* II. 102 In the fore wall of the church. . there has plainly been an aperture. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* ii. 61 The alimentary canal may therefore be distinguished into a fore and a hind gut.

† 2. Anterior, previous, former. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 90 The fore loue reneweth hym selfe. 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martilog* (1893) 84 The duke dyd the moost. . commun seruyce notwithstanding his fore estate. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* vii. 12 The intrances of the fore worlde were wyde and sure. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 12 The great musike maisters who excelled in fore time. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 239 Alexander and Meritz have the fore dance. 1718 *Entertainer* xxvi. 175 That Place which in a fore Time was Stil'd the Temple of Dagon.

II. *quasi-sb. or elliptically.*

3. The fore part of anything, e.g. the bow of a ship, the fore-quarter of beef, etc.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 14/1 The sensation was stronger in the fore of sailing vessels. 1890 *Daily News* 11 July 2/8 American refrigerated hind-quarters. . thirds. . fores.

b. *Naut. (At) the fore*: (see quot. 1883).

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* II. xix. 475 Medina Sidonia hoisted the royal standard at the fore. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.* s.v. *Fore*, At the fore, means at the fore-royal mast-head.

4. To the fore. (*Sc.* and *Anglo-Irish* phrase, introduced into English literary use in the 19th c.)

a. Of a person: Present, on the spot, within call.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 363 If Christ had not been to the fore in our sad days, the waters had gone over our soul. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 416 Some Italian Princes who were yet to the fore, could not be weighed. 1726 R. ERSKINE *Sonnets* ii. i. § 6 Yield not. . The Lion strong of Judah's tribe, Thy Husband, 's to the fore. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlv. 'I wuss auld Sherra Pleydell was to the fore here!' 1829 MRS. S. C. HALL *Sk. Irish Char.* (1842) 60 Why didn't you give it me, and I to the fore? 1852 LEVER *Daltons* II. xxxv, If he basn't me to the fore to prove what I said, he can do nothing.

b. Still surviving, alive.

1695 EARL CROMARTY *Vindict. Robt. III.* 14 The said Lord John. . being to the fore, and on Life. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 22 As lang's Sandy's to the fore Ye never

shall get Nansy. 1787 BURNS *Lett. W. Nicol* 1 June, Gif the beast be to the fore. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* xliii, 'While this grey head is to the fore, not a clute o' them but sall be as weel cared for as if they were the fatted kine of Pharaoh.' 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* vi, The steward. . though stricken in years—was still to the fore.

† c. To the fore with: in advance of. *Obs.*

1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 221, I am now two to the fore with you, albeit I wrote none the last post.

d. Of money, etc.: Ready at or to hand, forthcoming; available. † To go to the fore: to be put to one's credit.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 181 Therefore my wages are going to the fore up in heaven. 1640 DUNBARTON *Burgh Rec.* in *Irving Hist. Dunbartonsh.* (1860) 525 Gif thay had common guid to the foir. 1660 SHARP *Lett.* 11 May in *Wodrow Hist.* I. Intro. 25 Is his broad Sward to the fore? 1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 126 He bad a good estate, and well to the fore. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, If these are not to the fore, it is the Provost's fault, and not the town's. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* xxv, How many captains in the regiment have two thousand pounds to the fore.

e. In recent use sometimes taken to mean 'in full view, conspicuous'. So to come to the fore occurs for: 'to come to the front', 'to come into view'.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Auto-da-Fe*, Magnificent structures. . As our Irish friends have it, are there 'to the fore'. 1876 *World* V. No. 106. 5 These vermin seldom venture to come to the fore themselves. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 23 Nov., The vexed question of local taxation reform must come to the fore next session.

Fore (fōr), *adv. and prep.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *fore* = OFris. *fara*, OS. *fora* (Du. *voor*), OHG. *fora* (MHG. *vor* (e, mod. Ger. *vor*), Goth. *faura*.

The root is the same as in L. *prō*, *præ*, *per*, Gr. *πρό*, *παρά*, *παρά*, *περί*, Skr. *purā*. The precise form in OTeut. is disputed: one opinion is that it was **forai* = Gr. *παρά*, with a dative case-ending.

From 16th c. the word has often been regarded as an abbreviation of *before*, and hence written 'fore.']

† **A. adv. Obs.**

1. Before, at some earlier time, previously.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvii[1]. 14 [12] He on Egypta axenum lande, worhte fore wundur mære. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10938 (Cott.) Elizabeth. . was anna suster, als i for tald. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2076 þe welpe & welfare i haue him wroust fore. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 208 Wipouten faute oper faus as þei fore seiden. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vii, The eyes (fore dutious) now. . looke an other way.

b. Forward or onward, forth.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18267 (Cott.) Fra nu for, vnderstand þou wele Hu fele pines ai sal þou fele.

2. Beforehand, in advance.

a 1225 *Juliana* 47 Ah wel ich warni þe uore, hit nis nawt þin biheue. c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 184 To see a remedy be had to it rather to fore than to late.

B. *prep.* = *FOR prep.* in various uses.

† 1. a. Before, in front of, in the presence of; = *FOR* i a, b. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1064 (Gr.) Þær wæs sang and sweg. . fore Healf-denes hildewisan. c 1300 *Beket* 31 The manere of Engelande this Gilbert hire tolde fore. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1030 So stille and derne he [Jesus] was þe fend fore. c 1550 *Northern Mothers Blessing* vi. (1597) E v, What man that shall wed the fore God with a ring. 1608 J. DAY *Law-Trickes* i. ii. (1881) 18 Y're. . much to rude, To shew this kindnesse fore a multitude. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 401 Contract vs fore these Witnesses.

b. In asseveration or adjuration; = *FOR* i c.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 745 Fore Sen Jame! What ys the gyantes name. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 51 Fore God I thinke so. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iii. ii, No, foregod I'm caught. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 111 Foregod I believe the Papistes ha' bewitch'd him. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ghost*, 'Fore George, I'm vastly puzzled what to do.

† 2. Of time: Before; = *FOR* 2. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Crist* 1031 (Gr.) Fore Cristes cyme. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22429 (Cott.) Fore domes-dai þat sal be sene. 1601 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 160 At any time 'fore-noone.

† 3. Before, in preference to; = *FOR* 3. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 22 Prizest him 'fore me? 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iii. iv, I follow one that loveth fame fore me. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* ii. i, You prefer My safety 'fore your own.

† 4. = *FOR* 6. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd.) 17 And alle here costez payd fore.

† 5. In support of, in favour of; = *FOR* 7. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. v. (1891) 396 Þæt he. . him fore gebæde. a 1000 *Crist* 1202 (Gr.) Eal þa earfeðu, be he fore ældum adreaz. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11291 (Cott.) For to do fore him þat dai, be settenes of þe aid lai. c 1340 *Ibid.* 9610 (Trin.) If my sister saue miht al þat she wolde fore [other texts for] crie & cal.

† 6. On account of, because of; = *FOR* 21 b. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Þu ne derst cumen bi-foren him fore þine gulte. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13756 (Trin.) I dampne he nat bi synne fore. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 45 þe fals tythene rehersyth aȝen in his fals tythyng þe synne, þat crist was do fore to deth.

† 7. As a precaution against; = *FOR* 23 d. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* ii. 106 And holde a dissh vnder-neth, fore spilling of the licour.

8. *Comb.* † *fore-belly*, padded clothing in front of the belly; *fore-dawn*, the time preceding the dawn (also *attrib.* or *adj.*); † *fore-eternal* *a.*, † *fore-everlasting* *a.*, that is or was before the eternal or everlasting; in quotes. *absol.* or *quasi-sb.*; *fore-sabbath*, the day that precedes the sabbath; † *fore-south* *a.*, facing the south.

1638 JASPER MAYNE tr. *Lucian's Dial.* (1664) 363, I forbear to speake of his stuff Brests, and **fore-Bellies*, which make an adventitious and artificial corpulency. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 33 It was the **fore-dawn* hour. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. ii. 283 Sometimes he was up in the vague fore-dawn. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 80 Porphyrius. . saying, that there is an euerlasting or eternal Mynd, and yet. . afore the same a **Fore-eternal*, or former euer-lasting. *Ibid.* And that betweene the **Fore-everlasting* and the Euerlasting, Eternitie resteth in the midst. 1566 TRAPP *Comm.* (1868) 415 The Jews. . before their sabbath [had] their **fore-sabbath*. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 386 The **fore-South* windows. . being cover'd with Matt to preserve the hony.

Fore (fōr), *int. Golf.* [Probably a contraction of *BEFORE*.] (See quot. 1878.)

1878 PARDON *Football, etc.*, 82 Fore! a warning cry to people in front of the stroke.

Fore, *obs. pa. t. of FARE.*

Fore-, *prefix.* In OE. the adv. *FORE* (like its equivalent in various other Teut. langs.) was used as a prefix (1) to verbs, giving the additional sense of 'before' (either in time, position, order, or rank), and (2) to sbs. either forming designations of objects or parts of objects occupying a front position, or expressing anteriority in time. (Cf. OE. *forecweðan*, Goth. *fauragipan*, OHG. *foragedan* to predict; OE. *foregangan*, Goth. *fauragaggan* to precede; OE. *forelōð*, Ger. *vorzahn* front tooth, etc.). The prefix has through all stages of the language continued to be a living formative in all its uses. The principal combinations are in this work treated as Main words in their alphabetical place; those which are of merely occasional use, or self-explanatory, are enumerated in this article.

I. In verbs, ppl. adjs., agent-nouns and nouns of action. (Stress on the verb.)

1. With the sense 'in front', as in *foregird*, *-lie*, *-lift* (all *Obs.* or *arch.*). Also in agent-nouns, as † *forespurrer*, *FORERUNNER*, *FOREWALKER*.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 791 Severus **foregirded* and fensed Britain with a ditch from sea to sea. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iii. 29 A golden bauldricke, which **forelay* Athwart her snowy brest. *Ibid.* i. xi. 15 **Fore-lifting* up a-loft his speckled brest. 1769 FALCONER *Shipwr.* iii. 582 The ship, fore-lifted by the sea. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ix. 95 This **fore-spurrer*.

2. = 'Beforehand', 'previously', 'in advance'.

Formerly, esp. in 16-17th c., the prefix was used with any vb. to which it was desired to give this additional meaning. The number of recorded combinations of this kind is therefore enormous, and only a selection of them can here be given. Now, however, the use of the prefix, except in established combinations such as *foresee*, *foretell*, or in new combinations closely analogous to these, is felt to be somewhat archaic or affected; in ordinary prose usage the meaning is expressed by the addition of an adverb, or (in verbs of obvious Lat. or Rom. derivation) by the prefix *pre-*.

a. in verbs, as *fore-accustom*, *-acquaint*, *-adapt*, *-admonish*, *-advertise*, *-advise*, *-allot*, *-answer*, *-assign*, *-balance*, *-bespeak*, *-bless*, *-calculate*, *-compose*, *-comprehend*, *-conclude*, *-condemn*, *-consider*, *-contrive*, *-count*, *-date*, *-declare*, *-decree*, *-design*, *-dispose*, *-divine*, *-engage*, *-exist*, *-expect*, *-express*, *-fear*, *-figure*, *-fit*, *-fix*, *-grasp*, *-haste*, *-instruct*, *-learn*, *-lend*, *-mean*, *-order*, *-paint*, *-picture*, *-plan*, *-poison*, *-promise*, *-reckon*, *-repent*, *-report*, *-request*, *-resemble*, *-scent*, *-season*, *-seize*, *-send*, *-shape*, *-shoe*, *-sing*, *-smell*, *-sound*, *-steep*, *-study*, *-suffer*, *-summon*, *-suspect*, *-threaten*, *-trace*, *-use*, *-utter*, *-vote*, *-ween*, *-weep*, *-weigh*.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxii, **Fore-accustoming* the mind to evil. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* To Rdr., This is all that. . I was desirous by way of Preface to **fore-acquaint* thee withall. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 294 He foresaw and **foreadapted* the entire Frame. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 396 Who **fore-admonished* me that [etc.]. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. ii. 105 To **fore aduertise* the souldiers by the drumme maior. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 206 *Fore-advertising* them. . of all their affairs of Importance by the mouths of his Prophets. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. Advt. to Rdr. 671 This short catechisme. . **fore-aduiseth* thee of the certainty of diuers afflictions. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 121 Whatsoever he had **foreallotted* them of his goodnesse. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* i. § 1 If all my proofes be. . **fore-answered* by his Bellarmine. 1713 BENTLEY *Free-thinking* i. xxix. 147 Notwithstanding he had foreanswered. . all that he can say about Different Interpretations. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 333 God the Father, who from eternity had **fore-assigned* Christ to this office of a mediator. 1612 J. COTTA *Dangers Practisers Phys.* i. v. 43 Where. . the strength of nature hath. . bene carefully **forebalanced* betweene hope and hazard. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 67 Thy evil fruit **fore-bespeaks* thee not to be a good tree. 1630 DRAYTON *Moses* i. 63 By th' eternal providence **fore-blest*. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 963/1 Some great crisis not to be definitely **fore-calculated*. 1684 BAXTER *Twelve Argts.* § 1. 5 No man knoweth before-hand, whether a Minister hath studied and **fore-composed* his. . Sermon. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* vii. 78 Whether it be not quite contradictory to the nature of future contingents to be **fore-comprehended* by any created intellect. 1618 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 12 They held the same confederation **fore-concluded* by Alfred. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 258 To prejudice and **forecondemne* bis adversary in the title for slanderous and scurrilous. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* ii. i. Wks. 1728 I. 208 These things premis'd, and **fore-consider'd*. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* i. § 6 Abraham saw an angel **fore-contriving* the work. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. ix. 173 They **forecount* their wives fair, fruitful, and rich. 1859 LD. LYTTON

Wanderer (ed. 2) 97 But why should I forecount as yet The ravage of that vulture brood? 1858 H. BONAR *Hymns Faith & Hope* 10 Faith *foredates the joyful day. 1025 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argem* iii. iii. 155 His death .. had bin *fore-declared. 1696 WILLARD *Body of Divinity* (1726) 359/2 The same which was foredeclared by the angel. 1618 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 162 God had *fore-decreed to make it his owne worke by a cleaner way. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacis* 141 Of that, which God himselfe, did *fore-designe. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.), All the steps of the growth and vegetation .. have been .. foredesigned by the wise Author of nature. 1661 FULLER (Webster), King James had by promise *foredisposed the place on the Bishop of Meath. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 142 Which doe *fore-divine, and are, as it were, prophets. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Conc.* ii. vii. (1654) 132 Your former vow or oath hath *fore-engaged you to a just discovery. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 33 If the disposed matter do *fore-exist. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 298 They, then, fore-existing; this, derived from them. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* N. T. 47 So as no man can *fore-expect the day. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 276 The fourth true token which doth *fore-expreste The ruine of a land for wickednesse. 1586 WHETSTONE *Engl. Mirror* 121 Little *forefeared he that God would make him the capitall offender of the Romish superstition. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1323/2 The old sacrifices. *fore-figured the.. sacrifice of Christes blessed bodye. 1622 S. WARD *Life Faith in Death* (1627) 57 Such as. *fore-know their death, yet .. *fore-fit themselves neuer the more carefully. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxi. 9 The time which the heavenly father hath *fore-fixed. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. iii. 28 They who made us and forefixed our fate, The Titans. 1880 G. MACDONALD *Diary of an Old Soul* 5 May. A greater thing than purest imagination can *foregrasp. 1820 MILMAN *Fall Jerusalem* 154 Am I in heaven, and thou *forehasted thither To welcome me? 1617 BR. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 24 Let them carefully *fore-instruct. themselves with the sound knowledge of the principles of religion. 1855 SINGLETON *Virg. Georg.* i. 344 Hence can we *foreleam The weather in th' uncertain sky. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 6 Carelesse of perill .. As if that life to losse they had *forelent. 1608 B. JONSON *Masque Beauty* Wks. (Rtldg.) 548/2 As being the place, by Destiny *forelent. 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 221 (Jod.) Has he forelent some distant age to bless? 1870 LOWELL *Among Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 224 Without foremeaning it, he had [etc.]. 1873 *Ibid.* Ser. ii. 87 Providence therefore *foreordered two ends to be pursued by man. 1627 S. WARD *Christ All in All* 11 As if the Scriptures, had not *forepainted out such an Anticrist. 1634 JACKSON *Creed vii. Christ's Ansv.* § 54 By the fall of Lebanon .. he *forepictures the extirpation of David's royal race. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* iii. 46 What had been already .. *foreplanned in her own mind. 1584 DISCOV. *Throckmorton's Treas.* 2 Such as are not forestalled, or rather *forepoisoned .. with the lies already spread. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fort. Faith* 65 The calling of the gentils *forepromised. 1656 BR. HALL *Specialties in his life* (1660) 27 It was fore-promised to one of my fellow Chaplains. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 469, I, who should have known, *Forereckoned mischief! 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 62 He that *forerepents, forsees many perils. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiii. 218 But Fame falls most short.. chiefly in *fore-reporting the Happinesse in heaven. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. § 38 Offa had *fore-requested the granting of these Privileges from the Pope. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 113 He .. argues that Christ .. was as well *fore-resembled by the Kings then, as by the high priests. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi. Metoposcopy, boasts herself to *foresent all the beginnings, the progresses, and the ends of men. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 45 Haunting so well *fore-season'd thy minds caske. 1682 TATE *Abs. & Achi.* ii. 976 Proceed, illustrious, happy chief. *Foreseize the garlands for thy brow decreed. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 87 To foreseize from Fate Thy slow existence. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 172 *Praemittit*, ic *foresende. 1586 C. TESS PEMBROKE *Ps. cv.* v. He for them to Ægypt had foresent The slave-sold Joseph. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin* iii. iii. We shall so *foreshape the minds of men that .. It shall be hailed acceptable. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 174 They begin to travel again in a white sand, being *fore-sbod with shoes, whose single soles are made [etc.]. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* *Hastings* liv, Swannelyke I *foresong my death. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 35 He was a Prophet, and fore-sang my love. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 343 Manie of his servants *foresmelling danger, left him. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* 146 Which *fore-sounds A plentious harvest to your grounds. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 155 The ground then soking makes The seed *foresteep in poison strong. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. 81 Lucius Crassus did shoue himself in open courtoe to do that verie well having *forestudied. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 134 The party praying. *fore-studieth not every expression. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. (1848) 335 But I foresee, *fore-suffer. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. lxii, The Parlement .. Which his Associates had *fore-summoned. 1612 DONNE *Badavatos* (1644) 68 *Fore-suspecting that hee should not easily remove that desire of dying. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 103 Which these so many, and so manyest likelihoods did *forethreaten. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* iii. 10 Edom is forethreatened for not harbouring them when scattered by the Chaldeans. 1833 WORDSW. *Warning* 133 Paths no human wisdom can *foretrace! 1612 DONNE *Badavatos* (1648) 216 Except where a competent diligence being *fore-used, a mistaking in our conscience may provide an excuse. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 88 These stoans king Helenus, theese ragd rocks rustye *forevtred. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxii. (1848) 352 The prophecies Of God fore-uttered through the tongues of Time. 1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* Poems (1717) 124 A Heart *forevow'd unto a better Choice. 1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* iii. i. (1828) 46 *Foreweening nought what perils might insue. 1763 CHURCHILL *Poems, Duellist* i. The sky in sullen drops of rain *Forewept the morn. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall, Patron* 75 When each indulgence was *foreweigh'd with care.

b. in ppl. adjs., as *fore-bemoaned*, *-biased*, *-boasted*, *-commended*, *-created*, *-dated*, *-defined*, *-denounced*, *-described*, *-deserved*, *-devised*, *-devote*,

-done, *-fated*, *-formed*, *-hinting*, *-impressed*, *-inclined*, *-intimated*, *-led*, *-made*, *-misgiving*, *-noted*, *-obtained*, *-opinioned*, *-penned*, *-pretended*, *-provided*, *-recited*, *-rehearsed*, *-remembered*, *-settled*, *-specified*, *-typified*, *-vouched*, *-wished*, *-wouted*. Also *fore-littering*, *littering* prematurely; *fore-ripened*, *ripened* too early; *premature*. *fore-wrought*, ? tampered with beforehand.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxx, The sad account of *fore-bemoaned mone. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxix. 751 The Malicious Prejudices .. of His accusers and *fore-byass'd Judges. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* ix. xlix. 228 Gods sole Providence Did cleare *fore-bosted Conquest .. hence. 1642 CUDWORTH *Lord's Supper* vi. (1676) 34 Which I will confirm from that *forecommended place. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* ix. 118 Whether the Worlde was created after the pattern of a thing *forecreated, or of a thing without a beginning. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 148 An abortive and *foredated discovery. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* ii. iv. 103 The proper and *fore-defined sence. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* i. To Rdr. 553 Romes long-deserved and *fore-denounced overthrow. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The *foredescribed name of Poets. 1580 — *Arcadia* iv. (1598) 416 Their *fore-deserved punishment. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 38 It was a deliberation voluntary and *foredeused. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 262/1 There is a sort of tourists *foredevote to mischance. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 125 The fruit of *foredone sacrifices. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 38 The statesman makes new laws for growing worlds, Through their *fore-fated ages. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* II. viii. 31 No *foreformed evasions or contrivances for escape. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 420 A strange, enigmatic, yet apparently *forehinting utterance. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. lx. Swayd By sense, and *fore-imprest Astronomie. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* iii. ii. 227 A *fore-inclined minde. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* Ded. 5 The *fore-intimated arrows. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 101 Their *fore-led life. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 8 Like as *forelittering bitches whelp blinde puppies. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiii. 217 If such *foremade reports prove true. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 248 Her *foremisgiving mind did also make her sad. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 118 Thee *forenoted offerings. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 43 Perpend the grace, the trust and trade, of foreobteyned wyfe. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxviii. 48 Men are *fore-opinion'd of him for a politic man. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasmi Morie Enc. A.* j. Their longe and *fore-penned oracions. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. liv. 587 All .. were but *fore-pretended falsehoods. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* i. 15 *Fore-provided signals. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 127 The *fore-recited practises. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 142 According to the fore-recited Act. 1526 TINDALE *N. T. Prol.* This *fore-rehearsed newe testament. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1230/2 The *fore-remembered Coniers vicar of saint Martins in Norwich. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 170 My fore-remembered Author. 1534 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Oviii, The *fore-tyed prymetyne prouoked them therto. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* Pref. 10 For .. *fore-settled opinions doo bring in bondage. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* i. ii. 12 The *fore-specified commands. 1693 CHAUNCEY *Eng. Gosp. New Law* 34 The great Sacrifice so long *fore-typified. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* i. i. 223 Your *fore-voucht affection [must] Fall into taint. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Chandos* 98 Had I taken the oportunitie .. The towne had I surprised speedilie And well atchiue'd *fore-wished pretence. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* App. iii. xviii, Even so the ghosts .. Walk in their *forewonted coast. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 16. 489 To reduce those partes to his Allegiance. .. was no hard matter to effect; the greater part of Commanders there (being *fore-wrought) expecting nothing more .. then these perfidious assaults.

c. in vbl. sbs., as *fore-aboding*, *-accounting*, *-being*, *-building*, *-catching*, *-damning*, *-enjoying*, *-fearing*, *-glooming*, *-living*, *-misgiving*, *-placing*, *-planting*, *-schooling*, *-shaping*, *-understanding*, *-whipping*, *-whispering*.

a. 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 199 Yet from some *Fore-abodings I divine, I David like, the Temple may design. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. 85 But *fore-accounting oft makes builders misse. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 10 For this is it, that he meaneth by ioyning the *forebeyng to the present beyng. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xii. (1682) 92 In the state of our Fore-Beings. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 26 That, which must follow their *forebuilding. 1625 GILL *Sac. Philos.* i. 86 Some *fore-catchings of the shadowes of things to come. 1615 BYFIELD *Expos. Coloss.* iii. 6 That can but seriously consider .. God's reprobatng or *fore-damning of millions of men. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* (1658) 985 Under pretence of devoting themselves to contemplation and a *fore-enjoying of the light of God. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 65 The *forefearing that if emptiness far and wide were not granted, the world would not be bounded. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest, Vanishings* (1892) 147 Vague *foreglommings of the Dark to be. 1430 LYNDE *Chron. Troy* v. xxvii, The Kyng was to her in all his *fore livinge Louyng and true in all maner thing. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 143 The *foremisgiving of his mind did make them sore afraid. 1611 COTGR., *Premise*, a *fore-placing, a setting before. *Ibid.*, *Preplantement*, a *fore-planting or former setting. 1886 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890) VI. 163 Is it so good a *fore-schooling for Life? 1892 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 496/2 Some clear *foreshapings of that new order. 1550 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 498 And I (saith St. John) perceived it evidently in my *fore-understanding, that this woman .. was all drunken in the bloody slaughter of saints. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 194 This *forewhipping I take to be a matter vnquestionable. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 20 Perchance To hear *forewhisperings of their destiny.

d. in nouns of action, as *fore-advice*, *-choice*, *-consent*, *-designment*, *-determination*, *-guidance*, *-payment*, *-proffer*, *-provision*, *-revelation*, *-spousals*, *-sufferance*, *-trial*.

1598 FLORIO, *Premontione*, a premonition. .a *foreaduse, 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 260 God's .. promise, and *fore-choice of his people. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 194 The *fore-consent Thou hadst vouchsafed it. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 21 A *fore-designement of better things to come. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 38 His owne blinde preiudices, and *fore-determinations. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xv. (1611) 230 Without the *fore-guidance of a valiant leader. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 9, I had 100l. of him in *forepayment for the first edition. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 77 A *foreprofer to the abolishing of synne. 1611 COTGR., *Preparation*, a preparation or *fore-prouision. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 552 The event did answer his *fore-revelation. 1639 WEBSTER *App. & Virg.* iv. ii, Divorc'd from her *fore-spousals with Icilus. 1629 JACKSON *Creed* vi. ii. xxxii. § 7 His experience on *fore-sufferance of the like evils. 1868 HANNA *Ministry in Galilee* iii. 50 A short *fore-trial might be made of the work.

II. Prefixed to sbs. (Stress chiefly on the prefix, exc. where this is liable to be apprehended as an adj.; in many words the stress is variable).

3. With reference to place. a. With sense, 'that is in the front', or 'in front of something', 'directed to the front'; = FRONT- (by which it is now often replaced), as *fore-axe*, *-chamber*, *-corner*, *-courtyard*, *-covert*, *-desk*, *-face*, *-flap*, *-gallery*, *-glass*, *-hall*, *-hill*, *-log*, *-nook*, *-parlour*, *-pillow*, *-plate*, *-porch*, *-post*, *-quarter*, *-rank*, *-rib*, *-shop*, *-skirt*, *-tail*, *-way*, *-wedge*, *-wheel*.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* i. 103 The *fore-axe must sustain as much more friction. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 106 Gluttony is the *fore-chamber of lust. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxviii. X. 665 The fore-chambers and back-chambers of the various temples. 1805 MRS. WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* x. 137 The *fore-corner of the same eye-lid. 1623 CRT. & *Times* *Jas.* I. (1849) II. 430 The *forecourt-yard of the French ambassador's house. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxiv. vi. 249 Of undermining and the fabrickes *fore-covert and defence, Nevita and Dagalaiphus had the charge. 1515 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 483 Lvj Stalles in the lower degrees with the *foredeskes for the same. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* i. ix. (1634) 32 From the right side. .. and *foreface of the great arterie. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-hater* v. i, My *foreflap hangs in the right place. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) IV. 3. The fore-flap of his coat. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 19, I have made the *Fore-galleries .. as I fancy they ought to have been. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 125, I was afraid of Robin's looking back, through the *fore-glass [of the coach]. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* i. 210 To the one side a *fore-hall, the schoolroom. 1776 Phil. *Trans.* LXVI. 527 Its *forehills are almost every where composed of rocks and strata, rising very steep to the horizon. 1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 68 They [the backlogs] were buried in embers and then supplemented with *forelogs. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 They beginne with the farr *fore-nooke, and after that with the neare fore-nooke, then with the farr hinder nooke. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 59 Their *Fore-Parlours, or Dining Rooms. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. 51 The *fore-pillows must stand so directly that they may defend the Ryders knees from the neather point of the bare tree. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 194 Laughter has a *fore-place in life. 1715 DESAGULIERES *Fires Impr.* 108 The first Piece or *Fore-Plate. 1535 *Goodly Primer* Ps. e. 3 Into his *foreporches with praise. 1870 *Daily News* 24 Sept., A Jager regiment formed the infantry *foreposts in a line of villages. 1430 *Troo Cookery-bks.* i. 6 Take fayre beef of pe rybbys of be *fore quarters. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 367/2 A fore-quarter of lamb. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 97 Compris'd Within the *fore-ranke of our Articles. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xlix. 10 Judah had the forerank among the tribes in the wilderness. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/2, 17 *foreribs of beef. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* iii. i, Shut up your *fore-shop, I'll be your journeyman no longer. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 98 Honours traîne Is longer than his *fore-skirt. 1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* II. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 218 One doublet with a new pair of foreskirts. 1732 E. FORREST *Hogarth's Tour* 8 The *fore-tail of his shirt. 1631 *Househ. Ord.* 349 The *foreway for the chappell. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 *Forewedge and helewedge. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* i. Wks. (1730) 222 The two *fore-wheels came crash down at once. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 103 In all four-wheeled carriages, the fore-wheels are made of a less size than the hind ones.

b. Indicating the front part of something; as *fore-brain*, *-palate*, *-shaft*, *-shoulder*.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xx. 225 The highest activities of the animal body .. have their seat in the *fore-brain. 1872 BEAMES *Comp. Granu. Aryan Lang.* India I. ix. 326 A larger portion of the tongue's surface being brought into contact with the *fore-palate. 1883 M. THURN *Indians Guiana* xi. 245 The *foreshaft [of arrow] and the blunt head. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xvii. 196 Then he'll let me have it just back o' the *fore-shoulder.

c. Indicating one of the front limbs of an animal; as *fore-claw*, *-fin*, *-flipper*, *-hoof*, *-knee*, *-limb*, *-pad*, *-paw*, *-talon*. (Stress often on the sb.)

1769 Phil. *Trans.* LX. 37 On its *fore-claws are five strong long nails. 1779-80 *Cook Voy.* (1785) II. 457 The dam .. holds the young one between her *fore-fins. 1853 KANE *Griunwell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 417 Behind the *fore-flippers. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. 79 The *fore-hoofs were upright and shapely. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 121 And then stayeth his body vpon the *fore-knees. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) I. 199 Quadrupeds that have collar-bones use their *fore-limbs in some measure as we use our hands. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 8 These animals, [rabbits], strike with the *fore-pads as if boxing. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 110 Throwing one of the bear's great *fore-paws at him. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 113 They opened the vein of the *fore talon.

d. *Naut.* Chiefly in words denoting some 'part of a ship's frame and machinery which lies near

the stem, or in that direction, in opposition to *aft* or *after* (Adm. Smyth); also of parts connected with the foremast (opposed to *main-*, *mizen-*); as *fore-bitts*, *-bonnet*, *-bowline*, *-brace*, *-bridge*, *-cap*, *-cat-harpings*, *-chains*, *-cluegarnet*, *-course*, *-downhaul*, *-hatch*, *-hatchway*, *-hood*, *-keel*, *-lee*, *-rake*, *-rigging*, *-royal*, *-scuttle*, *-shrouds*, *-spoke*, *-spritsail*, *-tackle*, *-truck*, *-trysail*.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 411 Their first shot went right through the hull of the brig, just abaft the *fore-bits. **1669** STURM *Mariner's Mag.* i. 17 Unbind all things clear of it, and bring too the *Fore-bonnet. *Ibid.* 18 Haul bout *fore Bowline. *Ibid.* 17 Haul aft the Sheets, get aft on the Quarter Deck, the *fore Braces. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 213 The jaws of the fore-brace block. **1893** ADM. MARKHAM in *Daily News* 3 July 5/7 The Admiral came forward to the *fore-bridge. **1748** Anson's *Voy.* iii. i. 297 The Gloucester's *forecap split. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore Cat-harpings. **1720** *Fore-chains [see CHAIN 14 b]. **1820** SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 193 From the stem to the fore-chains. **1825** H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 51 The *Forecluegarnets are Let-run of all. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 96 The fore sayle called sometimes the *fore course. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/3 The Firebrand .. forc'd in under a Fore-course for the Light of St. Agnes. **1669** STURM *Mariner's Mag.* i. 17 Belay the *fore doon hall. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 112 A large sheep-pen which had been built upon the *forehatch. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 162 The *fore-hatch-way. **1819** J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 226 Certain parts of the stem, called the *fore-hoods, were loose. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. 267 The *Fore-keel of our Poup. **1802** *Young Man* v. in Child *Ballads* viii. cxxlv. (1892) 377/1 She'll .. gae out your *fore-lee. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 The *fore Rake is that which gives the ship good way. **1805** in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 167 note, Employed knotting and splicing our *fore-rigging. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/1 He was ordered on to the *foreroyal yard along with another youngster. **1800** COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* ii. 55 He placed the two trunks close to the *fore-scuttle. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 64 Let us go a little way up the *Fore-shrouds. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 107 The captain and first lieutenant went aft, and took the *fore-spokes of the wheel. **1661** HOLVDAY *Juvenal* 229 A *fore-sprit-sail. **1823** CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Fore*, *Fore-tackle, a tackle on the fore-mast. **1669** STURM *Mariner's Mag.* v. 64 They nail down Quoyners to the *Fore-Trucks of heavy Guns. **1895** *Century Mag.* Aug. 594/2 The admiral's flag at the fore-truck. **1857** C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1858) V. 3 *Fore-try-sail.

4. With reference to time. a. Giving the additional sense of precedence or anticipation; as *fore-age*, *-ancestor*, *-assurance*, *-care*, *-consciousness*, *-counsel*, *-day*, *-gleam*, *-glimpse*, *-handsel*, *-hope*, *-impression*, *-king*, *-light*, *-luck*, *-martyr*, *-messenger*, *-notice*, *-notion*, *-order*, *-parent*, *-precedent*, *-resolution*, *-restraint*, *-scene*, *-scent*, *-sense*, *-sentence*, *-shift*, *-sign*, *-sin*, *-splendour*, *-tenant*, *-thrift*, *-year*. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 453 b, Where be these Records .. of ancient Antiquity, and of all *foreages? **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 120 Our *fore-ancestors. **1631** DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 74 A *fore-assurance that else they would escape death by death. **1615** P. SMALLE *Mans May* Biiij, Prudence, *Fore-care, and Diligence .. are the flow'rs of May. **1843** LOWELL *Glance behind Curtain* Poet. Wks. (1879) 49 A *fore-consciousness of their high doom. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 32/1 *Forecounsel, wisdom, and experience. **18300** *Cursor M.* 19049 (Cott.) A man was crippled in be parles, And had ben mast all his *fordais. **1857-8** SEARS *Athan.* xi. 98 We get even now intimations and *fore-gleams of what it is. **1894** *Advance* (Chicago) 5 Apr., A *fore-glimpse of the Day of Judgment. **1574** tr. *Marlot's Apocalips* 9 A *forehansell of the newe lyfe. **1603** SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* x. 233 If therefore through this *fore-hope .. the excess of immoderate ioy be abated. **1597** DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. xxii. A *fore-impression of the right he has. **1876** TENNVSON *Harold* iv. iii, Thy fierce *fore-kings had clenched their pirate hides To the bleak church doors. **1853** J. CUMMING *Lect. Miracles* (1854) 126 One of the *forelights of the restoration of all things. **1659** TORRIANO, *Buona-mano* .. good hanzell or good *fore-luck. **1577** HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1636) 75 The other *foremartyrs .. hasten themselves unto Martyrdome. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 17 The *foremessenger of the former cumming. **1574** NEWTON *Health Mag.* Tjb, A fore-messenger or waymaker to Feuers, Apostumations and Abscesses. **1678** T. RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 38 Some *fore-notice of it. **1604** DANIEL *Vision* 12 Goddesses Wks. (1717) 239 To the end thou may'st have *Fore-Notion what Powers .. take here this Prospective. **1594** CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 29 And for all wants *foreorder layd. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 Our *fore parentes Adam and Eue. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1114/1 The said alleaged *fore-presidents against me. **1629** T. ADAMS *Soules Refuge*, Wks. 910 Men that want this *fore-resolution. **1594** CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 106 How he scorde his rule and *fore-restraint. **1857-8** SEARS *Athan.* 12 If the light of the after-scene were turned full on the *fore-scene. **1834** I. TAYLOR *Sat. Even.* 231 Not free from an appalling *fore-scent of his own near discomfiture. **1621** CADE *Serm.* 3 With too little .. *fore-sence of vengeance, or pricke of conscience. **1840** CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* iii. 123 The steady fore-sense of a freer and larger existence. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. Ark 599 This .. old-man .. toucht with true repentance, Wth Prophet-mouth 'gan thus his Son's *fore-sentence. **1891** *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v. *Shift*, One set or shift go underground early in the morning .. these are called *foreshift men'. The second set go underground about 9 a.m., and are called 'backshift men'. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 13 Undoubtedlye he maketh a *foresigne. **1659** MACALLO *Can. Physik* 43 Foresigns of life or death. **1530** TINDALE *Answ.* More ii. iii. (1573) 293/2 To make satisfaction for his *fore-sinnes. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 115 Fore-shadows, call them rather *fore-splendours, of that Truth. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* ii, The *fore-tenant of that

holy place. **1869** R. LYTTON *Orval* 217 The force of *fore-thrift in the fear of want. **1615** CHAPMAN *Odys.* viii. 603 The sauing trade, The Reuerend for her wisdom (Circe) had In *foreyears taught him.

b. Indicating the early part of; as *fore-night*, *-summer*, *-year*; *foreday* = morning. Chiefly *Sc.*

1818 HOGG *Brownie Bodsbeck* I. 13 He saw them as well as it had been *fore-day. **1808-79** JAMIESON, *Forenicht, the interval between twilight and bed-time. **1887** *American XIV.* 234 The terrible winter and *foresummer of 1854-55. **1545** BRUNSTON in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 372 The said cardinal [Beaton] entendis .. to bring us gret support in the *foir yere.

5. Special combinations. a. With reference to place: *fore-action*, the movement of a horse's front legs; *†fore-alley*, (in a meeting-house) the alley or passage in front of the desk; *†fore-beak*, the prow of a vessel; *†fore-board*, the deck or fore-deck; *fore-boot*: see *BOOT* *sb.* 1 c; *†fore-bowels*, the part of a horse's belly in front of the girths; *†fore-bush* (of hair) = *FORELOCK*; *†fore-buttock* (jocular), the breast (of a woman); *†fore-cloth*, the covering of a horse's shoulders; *†fore-cock* (of a hat), see *quot.* and *COCK* *sb.* 3; *†fore-crag* (see *quot.*); *†fore-crop* (see *quot.*); *†fore-entry* (a) = *FORE-COURT*, (b) the porch or gate-house; *†fore-fellows*, fellow-soldiers in the preceding rank; *fore-flank*, (a) the front part of the flank, (b) (see *quot.* 1796); *†fore-gallant*, the chief performer (in a morrice-dance); *†fore-gear*, (a) armour for the front of the body, (b) harness for the front horses of a team; *fore-hanging*, *fore-hearth* (see *quots.*); *fore-heater*, *salt-making* (see *quot.*); *†fore-hip*, a trick in wrestling; *fore-hooks*, *Naut.* = *breast-hooks*; *†fore-knight* *Naut.* (see *quot.*); *fore-lighter*, the first in a 'gang' of lighters; *†fore-lines*, lines drawn directly forward; *fore-march*, a march forward, in *quot. fig.*; *fore-mark*, ? a conspicuous model for imitation; *fore-page*, the first page (in a printed work); *fore-piece* (see *quot.*); *fore-pipe*, a brass pipe near the muzzle of a musket, etc., to receive the ramrod; *†fore-smock*, ? an article of dress worn in front of the smock, an apron; *†fore-spar* *Sc.*, a swingle-tree for attaching the front horses of a team; *fore-startling* (see *quot.*); *fore-step*, (a) a step forward, (b) *pl.* steps in front, tracks; *†fore-stone*, a mass of rock that interrupts a vein of ore; *fore-thwart*, *fore-train* (see *quots.*); *†fore-tow* *Sc.*, a rope for attaching the front horses of a team; *fore-winning* (see *quot.*).

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 159 The Spanish horse carries his head high, and his *fore-action is regulated hereby. **1716** S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Sept., They stood in the *Fore-Ally and were admitted, Confessing their Sin of Fornication. **1656** USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 551 After they had ran violently upon one another with their *forebeaks. **1591** HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xiii. xv, In vaine it was to pull down all our sailes, And on the *foreboord close to couch the mast. **1580** BLUNDEVIL *Horses Diseases* cxi. 51 b, All the shoulder [of the horse] from the maine downward, and betwixt the *forebowels. **1674** N. COX *Cent. Recreat.* v. (1688) 65 You shall observe your Horse's Sweat, under his Saddle, and Forebowels, if it appear White. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Copete*, the *forebrush of the haire. **1727** SWIFT, etc. *Sylv.*, *Misc.* IV. 137 Her *Fore Buttocks to the navel bare. **1526** *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 205 The King's saddles, bridles, bytts, *forecloathes, and other necessities. **1627** *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 256 He .. lay in the field all night with two horses' forecloths under and two cloaks over him. **1668** ETHEREDGE *She would if she could* iii. iii, Never hat took the *fore-cock and the hind-cock at one motion so naturally. **1591** *News fr. Scot.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) III. 8 Found the enemy's mark to be in her [the witch's] *forecrag, or fore part of her throat. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 57 Se that they [fatte-oxen] be soft on the *fore-croppe, behynde the shulder. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. 1. 43 Each one hauing a care to his *forefellowes .. discharge al together at one vollie. **1796** W. MARSHALL *Midl. Co. I.* 355 (E. D. S.) *Fore-flank .. a projection of fat, upon the ribs, immediately behind the shoulder. **1856** *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 10 He was especially good in his back and fore-flank. **1589** NASHE *Pasquill & Marforius* 12 The *fore-gallant of the Morrice, with the treble belles. **1658** FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* ii. i, If you .. know me .. for a .. fore-gallant in a morris, my father's stable is not unfurnish'd. **1496** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 300 Fore towis, harnys, and quhelis, and all *foregere. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 613 The peirt persing of foirgeir into deid. **1528** TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 91 b, Christe hath brought us all into the inner temple, within the vayne or *forehanging. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fore-hearth, a projecting bay in the front of a blast-furnace hearth, under the tympan. **1880** *Lib. Univ. Knowl.* XIII. 76 The brine .. is placed in large shallow iron pans called the *foreheaters, when it is boiled until the impurities have been deposited. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 76 a, Many sleights and tricks appertaine herunto. Such are the Trip, *forehip [etc.]. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-hook. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Fore-knight and Main-knight, in Navigation are two short thick pieces of Wood carved with the head of a Man, fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck. **1891** A. J. FOSTER *Ouse* 170 First comes the *fore-lighter with the name of the owner painted on the bows. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 204 Sounds though they spread round, yet they .. go furthest in the *Fore-lines from the first local impulsion of the air. **1822** *Good Study Med.* (1834) IV. 89 This *fore-mark of nature should be timely checked. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 405 The *foremark and exemplar

of a commercial nobleman. **1623** LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. ¶ 5 The *fore page of this Worke. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 905 *Fore-piece (Saddlery) the flap attached to the fore-part of a side-saddle, to guard the rider's dress. **1837** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 93 *Repairs to Rifles*, For long *Fore-pipe, brass is. od. **1536** LADY BRIAN *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxi. 172 She hath neither gowne nor kirtell .. nor *foresmocks. **1496** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 298 Item for iiij *fore sparris to turs to the oost. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 905 *Fore-startling, an ice-breaker in advance of the starting of a bridge. **1562** J. HEVWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 203 If one backstep be as much as *foresteps three. **1611** *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. v. § 27 Following the fore-steps of your famous Ancestors. **1668** GLANVILL in *Phil. Trans.* II. 770 A Rock called a *Fore-stone. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-thwart. The seat of the Bowman in a boat. **1496** [see *foregear*] *Fore-towis. **1797** *Sporting Mag.* X. 296 The *fore-train consists of the neck, the shoulders, the breast, and the fore-legs. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fore-winning, advanced workings.

b. With reference to time: *†fore-eatage*, the opportunity of pasturing one's cattle before others; *†fore-fetch*, a reaching forward in thought, fore-thought (see *FETCH* *sb.* 1); *†fore-goodsire* = *FORE-GRANDSIRE*; *†fore-great-grandfather* = *great-great-grandfather*; *fore-rent*, 'a year's rent of a farm payable six months after entry' (Jam.); *†forestore*, a store laid up beforehand; *†fore-title*, prescriptive title; *†fore-wages* (*Sc.*), wages paid in advance.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 12 They may have the *fore-eatage of the towne-side. **1554** BALE *Decl. Bonner's Art.* xi. (1561) 35 He is a man of a great *fore fatche. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 19 His *foirgudschir king Malcome Canmoir. **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxxvii. 310 Caillets *fore-great Grandfather. **1813** R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berw.* 141 The .. mode of payment .. termed *fore-rent or forehead rent. **1556** J. HEVWOOD *Spider & F.* x. 110 To begerie from richesse *Forestore lasht out, in excreable excesse. **1611** *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 5 No man hath Right or any other *fore-Title to succede another .. vnlesse [etc.]. **1606** *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1816) IV. 287 Samony of thame as sall ressaue *foirwageis.

Fore-aboding, etc.; see *FORE* *pref.*

Foreacre (fō·r·ē·kər). Now *dial.* [f. *FORE* *pref.* + *ACRE*. Cf. *Ger. voracker*.] (See *quots.*)

1736 PEGGE *Kentishisms* (E. D. S.) 28 *Fore-acre*, an headland. **1887** *Kent Gloss.*, *Fore-acre*, a headland: the land at the ends of the field where the furrows cross.

Fore-act *v.* [f. *FORE* *pref.* + *ACT* *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To act beforehand (see senses of *ACT* *v.*).

1757 DYER *Fleece* i. 261 Sagacious care foreacts. **1840** R. I. WILBERFORCE *5 Empires* 33 The great deeds of the Son of God foreacted in dumb show in the ordinances of God's worship.

Hence *Fore-acted* *ppl. a.*; *Fore-acting* *vbl. sb.*

1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* Proem 865 To finde some hole in my fore-acted Life. **1652** CARVL *Exp. Job* xi.-xiv. 507 These dispensations being (*præ*ludia gloria) the fore-actings of a glorified estate. **1682** 2nd *Plea for Nonconf.* 26 Their fore-acted Conspiracies.

Fore-adapt, *-advise*, etc.: see *FORE* *pref.*

†Fore-again, *-against*, *prep.* *Obs.* Also 5 *foragayne*, 6 *foraganis*, *forayenst*. [f. *FORE* *pref.* or *adv.* + *AGAIN*, *AGAINST*. Cf. *FOREGAIN* (ST. FORNEST).] Directly opposite, facing.

1494 FABVAN *Chron.* vi. clxxx. 178 For agayne the olde towne of Notynggham. **1506** *Will of Wyttylbury* (Somerset Ho.), Forayenst the place where my fader lieth. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 178/1 That part that lieth fore against France, was assigned to Edmund. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 87 Nathir to thay best partes in Albion in the Easte foraganis Ireland. **1631** HEYLIN *St. George* ii. viii. 312 They .. set, by two and two: every one with his fellow, which is foreagainst him in his stall.

Fore-age: see *FORE* *pref.* 4.

†Fore-alleged, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. *FORE* *pref.* + *ALLEGED*.] Previously alleged or quoted.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 47 The forealleged Oracles. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* i. xxvi. (1620) 30 It must needs be that which is fore-alleged. **1701** NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. iii. (1704) 154 The fore-alleged instance.

Fore-alley, *-allot*: see *FORE* *pref.* 2 a, 5.

Fore and aft, *adv.*, *a.*, and *sb.* *Naut.*

A. adv.

1. Of position: In or 'at both bow and stern; hence, along the length of or all over the ship.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 A health to you all fore and aft. **1743** BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 9 My Rigging is all gone, and broke fore and aft. **1793** SREATON *Edystone L.* § 123 Her deck raised, and laid flush fore and aft. **1822** G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 63 And the bulwark, fore and aft, was washed away. **1835** MARRYAT *Pirate* vii, Awnings were spread fore and aft to protect the crew from the rays of the sun.

2. Of motion or direction: Alternately towards the bow and stern, backwards and forwards.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 406 So incommodated by them, that we could hardly move, fore and aft, through the throng of them [Indians]. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 73 To walk fore and aft in the waist. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 151 Every night they [rats] went fore and aft rousing with impartial feve every sleeper.

3. From stem to stern, lengthwise. **1618** [see *AFT* 2 c]. **1709** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4543/2 He .. raked her fore and aft with his Cannon. **1823** J. BADECOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 208 The pontons should be .. sharpish fore and aft. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore and aft* .. also implies in a line with the keel.

B. adv. (usu. with hyphens). Placed or directed

in the line of the vessel's length. Of sails (see quot. 1867); hence, of a vessel rigged with such sails. Also Comb. *fore-and-aft rigged* ppl. adj.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 197 note, I have confined the term . . . gaff sails to the fore and aft sails. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 329 A large fore-and-aft rigged vessel. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 426 The Dean Richmond is a fore-and-aft schooner of 380 tons register. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-and-aft sails*, jibs, staysails, and gaffsails; in fact, all sails which are not set to yards. 1878 [see AFT 2 c]. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 325 'Fore-and-aft' rig is any rig in which . . . the chief sails come into the plane of mast or masts and keel, by the action of the wind upon the sails when the vessel's head is to wind.

C. sb. ? A cap with peaks both before and behind.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 494 Women in jockey caps and fore-and-afts.

Fore-and-after. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] a. A 'fore and aft' schooner. b. (see quot. 1867.)

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xv. (1869) 66, I went a few trips in a fore-and-after. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-and-after*, a cocked hat worn with the peak in front instead of athwart.

Fore-anent: see FORNENT.

Fore-announce, v. [f. FORE-*pref.* + AN-*NOUCE*] *trans.* To announce beforehand.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* (1889) 453 [God] might have used Caiaphas to fore-announce other truths of his Kingdom. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 5 After foreannouncing the miseries at the destruction of Samaria.

Hence **Fore-announced** ppl. a.; **Fore-announcing** vbl. sb. Also **Fore-announcment**, a notification or declaration beforehand.

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 355 His foreannounced justice. *Ibid.* v. 236 The fore-announcing of our Lord's coming. 1864 — *David* 626 A foreannouncment of events.

Fore-answer: see FORE-*pref.* 2 a.

Fore-appoint, v. *arch.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + APPOINT.] *trans.* To appoint beforehand.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 148 Whosoever . . . hope to know more of Christ than god hath foreappointed them by his secret decree. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 485 To dissolve the meeting of the Council that day, albeit it was fore-appointed for answering the subjects petitions. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 126 Days and Places which you . . . shall thereunto fore-appoint. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* III. (1852) 62 So steadily had this purpose been entertained, and so clearly this event foreappointed that, [etc.]. 1886 J. PAYNE *Decameron* I. 33 The place fore-appointed of them.

Hence **Fore-appointed** ppl. a.; **Fore-appointing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a. Also **Fore-appointment**, previous appointment, preordination.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 643 The ende of predestination or foreappointment is Christ. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 413 Her fore-appointed end. 1589 GREENE *Tullie's Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 189 The aspects of the fore-appointing stars. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xvi. 11 The foreappointed affliction. 1656 — *Comm. Gal.* iv. 9 [God's] gracious fore-knowing and fore-appointing of us to eternal life. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. Lord's Prayer 105 By the determinate Counsel and Fore-appointment of God. 1833 KEBLE *Serm.* vii. (1848) 166 The fore-appointed safeguard of the integrity of our Lord's holy sacraments.

Forearm (fō'rā'im), sb. [f. FORE-*pref.* + ARM sb.] The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist; sometimes the whole arm below the elbow. Also, the corresponding part in the fore-legs of quadrupeds, or in the wings of birds.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 251 The fore-arm consists of two long Bones, the *Ulna* and *Radius*. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 156 The Swelling upon the . . . Fore-Arm increased. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 294/2 Birds in general possess two flexors . . . of the fore-arm. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 128 In such a manner as to leave the whole of the fore-arm bare. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 388 She tore down by single efforts of her forearms the barrels of frozen beef. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 283 The bones of the forearm and leg.

Forearm (fō'rā'im), v. [f. FORE-*pref.* + ARM v.] *trans.* To arm beforehand; *lit.* and *fig.*

1592 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* II. 1 Forewarned, forearmed. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 68 Who helps a powerful Friend, forearm a Foe. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 429 Knowing that forearmed is forearmed. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Reliq.* III. iv. (1873) 190 We are forearmed against surprises.

Fore-axe: see FORE-*pref.* 3.

† **Fore-backwardly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FORE-*adv.* + BACKWARD + -LY 2.] Beginning at the wrong end, preposterously.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 Exercise indeede wee doe, but that, very fore-backwardly; for where we should exercise to know, wee exercise as hauing knowne.

Fore-balance, -bald: see FORE-*pref.* 2 a.

† **Fore-ball**, *dial. Obs.* (See quot.)

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 74a, The Hurlers are bound to the obseruation of many lawes, as . . . that he must deale no Fore-ball, viz. he may not throw it to any of his mates standing neerer the goale, then himselfe.

Fore-bay (fō'rībē), [f. FORE-*pref.* + BAY sb. 3] a. *Naut.* b. *Hydraulics.* (See quots.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-bay* . . . the galley or sick-bay. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Forebay*, a reservoir or conductor between a mill-race and a waterwheel. The discharging end of a head or mill-race.

Fore-beak, -beam, -being: see FORE-*pref.*

† **Fore-bell**, *Obs.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + BELL.] The first of a peal of bells.

1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, nr. Boston* (Nichols 1797) 79 For shoting of an irren bolte to the forebell whele. 1529 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles Reading* 37 Iron werk for the fore bell. 1546 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 26 Pesynge of the for belle rope. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. § 18. 171 These [morris-dancers] bells were of unequal sizes and differently denominated, as the fore bell, the second bell, the treble, the tenor or great bell.

Fore-bemoan, -bespeak, -bias: see FORE-.

† **Fore-bit**, *Obs.* [f. FORE-*adv.* + bit, BITTEN.] = DEVIL'S-BIT 1.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxvii. 587 It is commonly called *Morsus Diaboli* or Diuels bit, of the root (as it seemeth) that is bitten off . . . in French *Mors du Diable* . . . in English Diuels bit, and Fore-bit. 1611 COTGR., *Mors du diable*, the hearbe Forebit, or Diuels bit.

Forebitten, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + BITTEN.] Bitten in front; only in *Forebitten more* = FOREBIT.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Forebitten More is Diuels bit.

Fore-bless, -blind, -board, etc.: see FORE-*pref.*

Forebode (fō'rībōd), v. [f. FORE-*pref.* + BODE v.]

1. *trans.* To announce beforehand, predict, prognosticate.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 172 Do not our great Reformers use This Sidrophel to fore-bode News. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 30 ¶ 5 To Morrow will be a Day of Battle, and something forebodes in my Breast that I shall fall in it. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i, Then many heard . . . a voice foreboding woe. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. xxvi. 265 Old men foreboded evil days to come.

b. Of things: To betoken, portend.

1656 COWLEY *Pindaric Odes, Isa.* XXXIV. v, Though no new Ills can be foreboded there. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 62 ¶ 7 Palpitations of the Heart . . . foreboded the Infidelity of a Friend. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 604 Long flights forebode a fall. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 254 The Earl's administration of Irish affairs foreboded at its outset the issue.

2. To feel a secret premonition of, have a presentiment of (usually evil); to anticipate, to apprehend beforehand. *Const. simple obj. or subord. cl.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 235 You see the dangers and injuries I indure in this my journey, and my minde forebodeh greater to ensue. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 271 An evil conscience, which foreboded an all-revenging arm. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 248 My soul foreboded I should find the bower Of some fell monster. 1793 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 118, I foreboded mischief the moment I heard of its division. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 341 Stragglers . . . foreboding that their misery there would be but as a drop of water in the sea. 1895 M. CORELLI *Sorrowful Satan* 321 Neither to regret the past nor forbode the future.

b. *intr. or absol.* To conjecture, forecast.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 4 One of these Antiquated Sibyls, that forebodes and prophesies from one end of the Year to the other. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 166 And if I well forebode, My hat and wig will soon be here. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* x. (1892) 161 There can be, if I forebode aright, no power short of the Divine mercy, to disclose [etc.].

Hence **Foreboded** ppl. a. Also † **Forebode sb.**, **Forebodemant**, a foreboding.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. iv. 72 There is upon many forebodes . . . one great Fate to come upon the Churches of Christ. 1755 JOHNSON, *Presagement*, forebodemant, pre-sension. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Poems, World's Triumphs*, Thy foreboded homage. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xi. 234 He was wont to tremble at every forebodemant.

† **Foreboden**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [FORE-*pref.* + boden pa. pple. of bede BID v.] Presented beforehand.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 25 b, It was taken at first for a foreboden token.

Foreboder (fō'rībōdər), [f. FOREBODE v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which forebodes; † a prognosticator.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 43 These Fore-boders, are . . . the most Pernicious of Wizzards. 1782 BURNS *Song*, O why the deuce should I repine, And be an ill foreboder. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 130 This explanation . . . Cured the foreboder like a charm. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxiv. 568 Merchants . . . who feared a war as the foreboder of their own bankruptcy.

Foreboding (fō'rībōd'ing), vbl. sb. [f. FOREBODE v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FOREBODE; hence, a prediction, presage. (Now only of evil.)

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 401 As so as it was by a forbledynge [v.rr. for bedynge, forboding] he hadde pat name Seneca. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. xii. 320 Marcus Crassus . . . took the word as a faire foreboding. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 357 By which the forebodings of Socrates were realised. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 Heedless of the forebodings of many prophets of evil weather.

b. A portent, omen.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 351 Bis Remigius semede ny3 a wonder forbeddyng [v.rr. forbeddyng, vordbyng]. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxviii. moral 149 The Fancy of Omens, Forebodings, Old Wives Tales and Visions. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 28 Great Ossa . . . lay Like the foreboding of a coming woe.

2. A presentiment of something to happen, esp. of approaching or overhanging evil.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 186, I say no more for griefe, and foreboding of euill fortune. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. iii, I . . . cannot fly from the foreboding which oppresses me. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 149 She had a foreboding of early death.

Foreboding (fō'rībōd'ing), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That forebodes, in senses of the vb.

1679 EVERARD *Fopish Plot* 7 By a fore-hoding guilt they knew perfectly . . . I had grounds enough wherewith to accuse them. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 257, I can never quote France without a foreboding sigh. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 486 That he by a foreboding name should be called Haggai, i. e. 'festive'.

Hence **Forebodingly** *adv.*; **Forebodingness**.

1801 COLERIDGE *Lett.* in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & Friends* (1888) II. 48 My gloom and forebodingness respecting pecuniary affairs. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 284 He gave me a squeeze of the hand, which was forebodingly forcible. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. ii. (1861) 79 Her head shaking forebodingly from time to time.

Fore-body (fō'rībōd'i), [f. FORE-*pref.*]

† 1. The front part of a dress. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Robert*, A Doublet whose forebodie is fine stuffe, and the backe parts coarse. 1691 *Islington Wells* to The Lady by her Manteaus Forebody, Sure takes a Pride to Dress like no Body.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1830 HEDDERWICK *Marine Archit.* 113 *Fore-body*, every part of the hull before . . . the dead-flat frame. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-body*, an imaginary figure of that part of the ship afore the midships or dead-flat, as seen from ahead. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 324 Thus making the afterbody longer and finer than the forebody.

† **Forebow** 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 forebough, 7 -boothie. [f. FORE-*pref.* + BOUGH sb. (sense 1), Bow sb. 3] a. In pl. The shoulders of a quadruped, as seen from the front; the breast. b. The beak or prow of a ship.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. viii. 115 It is difficile and harde to laye aboard about the beake or forebough of a Gallie. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lii. 110 Bathe all his breast and forebooths with the oyle of Peter. 1614 — *Cheep Husb.* (1623) 86 His dew-lap extending from his neather lip downe to his fore-booths. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5253/4 Strayed . . . a Black Mare . . . a small White Spot between her Forebows. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Forbows*, the breast of an animal.

† **Forebow** 2. *Obs.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + Bow sb. 1] The arched frame in the front of a saddle. (Cf. *Fr. arçon*.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Saddle*, The Toes or Points of the Saddle's Fore-bow press too much the Horse's Side. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 296 The Saddle has a round knob on the fore-part or Fore-bow, called the Pommel.

Forebows, -bowline, etc.: see FORE-*pref.*

Forebreast. [OE. *forbrēost* (rendering L. *præcordia*), f. FOR- 2, FORE-*pref.* + brēost, BREAST.]

1. *Sc.* The fore part of anything.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1189 At the forebreist thai prewit hardely. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Fore-breast* . . . as the fore-breast o' the laft, the front-seat of the gallery in a church. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* I. (1873) 13 And then, mounting the 'forebreist' [of a cart] himself, started again.

attrib. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* XI. xv. 19 The forebreist lappis.

2. *Mining.* (See quot.) = FORFIELD.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Forebreist*, *Forfield* or *Fore-head*. Those are all the same but the most Antient Name amongst the Old Miners is Forfield; and it is always that Quantity of Wholes which he takes in his compass before him, as he cuts his way be it more or less. 1880 C. C. ADLEY in *Rep. Pioneer Mining Co.* 2 Oct. 1 The rock in the forebreast of the level has become very hard.

Forebroads (fō'rībōdz), *Sc.* [f. FORE-*pref.*; cf. *Icel. broddr* 'milk of cows immediately after calving' (Vigf.),] = BEESTINGS.

1811 W. AITON *Agric. Suro. Ayrsh.* 443 (Jam.) The young calves are fed on the milk, first drawn, locally termed forebroads. 1842 J. AITON *Clerical Economics* iv. 173 The milk first drawn from the cow, locally termed the forebroads.

† **Forebudding.** ? = FOREBODY 2.

1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 96/1 She [a fishing smack] drifted down on a boat a-head of her and took the point of her boom into her forebuddings.

Foreburden, corrupt var. of FABURDEN.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 476 The foreburthen of their canticle was this.

† **Forebuyer.** *Obs.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + BUYER.] One who buys at first hand to sell again, a wholesale buyer.

1558 *Merch. Adv. Newcastle* (Surtees) 88 Woll and skynnes, bought of any glovers or forebuyers. 1559 *Ibid.* 48 An acte concerning the byeng of wooll . . . of for-byers . . . Men that byes it of other men that growes it, callyde forbyers. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Regratris*, That they are fore-byars of quheate, beare, aites [etc.].

Fore-bush, -buttock: see FORE-*pref.* 5.

Fore-cabin. [f. FORE-*pref.* + CABIN.] A cabin in the forepart of the vessel; *spec.* one for second-class passengers in which the accommodation is inferior to that in the saloon.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 102 The fore-cabin made close, and a hatchway so as to keep out the water. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 61 The cashier, with his chest of money . . . was shown into the fore-cabin. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 11 The fore-cabin, a handsome room 30 ft. long by 12 wide.

Forecall, v. [f. FORE-*pref.* + CALL v.] *trans.* To call or ordain beforehand. (In first quot. perh. for *forcall = FORSPEAK, to bewitch.)

c 1650 *Suppl. to Vicary's Anat.* 113 If a man be fore-called, doe this nine dayes, and hee shall be whole. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 61 He predisposes and forecalls severalties to their Rendezvous. 1880 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Jrnl. Educ.* Oct. 225 Cats were his Cardinals made . . . Each forecalled by the name of an unborn Cynic apostle.

Fore-carriage. [f. *FORE-pref.* + *CARRIAGE.*]
 † a. Carriage forward or out from home; opp. to *back-carriage.* b. The front part of the framework of a carriage, *esp.* the front axle and fore-wheels.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 349 Shod wheels for fore carriages. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 118 All things would be fitted for fore and back carriage. 1892 *Melbourne Age* 31 Dec. 10/2 Waggonette for Sale, English forecarriage.

Forecast (fō'ikast), *sb.* [f. next vb.]

1. a. The action, habit, or faculty of forecasting; foresight of consequences and provision against them, forethought, prudence. Now rare.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 183 The wisdom and forecast, which woe to realms, when that the King doth lack! 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 243 Give me a wise forecast, that the subtlety of the devil may not entrap me. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. vii. 109 He has invention, forecast, and contrivance. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 177 The doctrine, which Swift, with the keen forecast of genius, dimly anticipated. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xvi. 168 Evils which no forecast could avert.

b. A forecasting or anticipation; a conjectural estimate or account, based on present indications, of the course of events or state of things in the future, *esp.* with regard to the weather.

a 1673 CARVEL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cvi. 7 What were these fearful forecasts... but the overflowings of unbelief. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser. II. Confess. Drunkard.* A forecast of the wearisome day that lies before me. 1862 *Times* 12 Apr. Too little critical attention has been given to the 'wet or dry' part of our forecasts. 1873 SYMONOS *Grk. Poets* i. 10 Is not the shield of Achilles... a forecast of the future?

† 2. a. Design, purpose, aim. b. A plan, scheme, or device made beforehand. *Obs.*

a. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* iv. 1-6 To set their forecasts upon muckrings vp of riches. c 1686-8 *Invinc. Pride Wom.* in *Rexb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 21 It is her forecast to contrive to rise about the hour of Noon.

b. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* ix. 14 Oure forecastes are but vncertaine. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 162 That forecast or decree by the power of which the world was. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) VIII. 172 What an admirable forecast in my dearest life! A repast so elegant [etc.].

† 3. A projection. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Projects de maisons*, when houses haue a little forecast or wall before the gate.

Forecast (fō'ikast), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **forecast, forecasted.** [f. *FORE-pref.* + *CAST v.*]

1. *trans.* To contrive or scheme beforehand; to arrange or plan before execution; to foreordain, predestine.

1388 [see *FORECASTING vbl. sb.*]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 52 For sothly his deth was fore cast but if he the better sawe to hym self. 1587 GOLOING *De Mornay* xiii. (1617) 203 At the first sight the thing which was forecast by good order, seemeth to happen by adventure. 1678 tr. *Guy's Art of War* i. 6 [He] to whom a Sovereign hath intrusted the command of an Army, should well forecast his measures, before he go into the Field. 1751 G. WEST *Educ.* i. xlviii. He... warily forecasting to evade The giant's furious arm, about him wheel'd. 1835 TAIT'S *Mag.* II. 257 The advantage part her ambition had forecasted. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems*, Ave 45 On some day forecast in Heaven. *absol.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 3 Since Nature... needfully forecasted, let vs see to what end and purpose, were these Processes ordeined. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 79 b, They fore-cast for backe doores, to come in and out by vndiscouerd. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 151 Fore-casting also for the young ones a coming.

b. To consider or think of beforehand.

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* III. (1540) 145 Who so euer wyll not forecast this, no fraude to hym wyll be absent. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 213 He forecast also what God he were best to call upon for aide. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 254 Fore-casting in what place To set upon them.

2. To estimate, conjecture, or imagine beforehand (the course of events or future condition of things). Sometimes with *clause as obj.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 561 The whiche forecastyng y^e great shedyng of Cristen mannys bloode... made such affection labour, y^e [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (an. 8) 211 Quene Margaret... ever forecastyng and doubtyng, the chauce that might happen. a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 220 Ionah... fore-casted dangers in his calling. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe Misc.* 1735 V. 42 A prudent Builder should forecast How long the Stuff is like to last. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 613 No skill... could forecast The... approach of this destructive blast. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huts. Lect. Ser.* I. vii. 113 How little... could friend or foe... have forecast that out of it... should unfold itself a poetry... greater... than any which the old world had seen. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 134, I am... quite unable to forecast the future with regard to this matter.

absol. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P, A shypmayster... forecasteth, and is in gret thought and feare of tempestes and stormes to come. 1627 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 13 If it happen as I did forecast. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Discharge* xi, Either grief will not come: or if it must, Do not forecast. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. (1872) II. 24 The merchant, who forecasts, saves, denies himself systematically through years to amass a fortune.

3. (from the *sb.*) To take a forecast of (the sky, weather); to exhibit a forecast of; to foreshadow.

1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygonies* 94 They forecasted the sky, and planned the toils of the morrow. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Crit. Meth.* 33 His... explication of aesthetic impressions forecasts Diderot.

Hence **Forecasted** *ppl. a.*

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 552 A single communication of forecast weather.

Forecaster (fō'ika'stəi). [f. *FORECAST v.* + *-ER*.] One who forecasts.

1639 J. CLARKE *Paranidologia* 252 A good forecaster is better than a bad worker. 1862 *Times* 12 Apr. The forecasters of probable weather. 1870 *Standard* 13 Dec. The end of which the boldest forecaster of political events dare not venture to determine.

† **Forecastful**, *a. Obs.* [f. *FORECAST sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of forecast, foresight, or forethought.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 183 Neither by use, forecastfull, sharpe witted, nor crafty. 1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam. Wits* (1616) 204 It is necessarie that he hold a difference of imagination, fore-castfull, warie.

Forecasting (fō'ika'stɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FORECAST v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *FORECAST*.

1388 WYCLIF *Job xxxiv.* 27 Whiche seden awei fro hym bi casting afore [i.e. forecastyng: *Vulg. de industria*]. a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 457 So myche forecastyng. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (an. 11) 224 His besy diuises, and polittique forecastynges. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 86 The forecasting of the most indubitable Seer. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xxiv. 350 All feelings, all cares, all forecastings.

Forecasting (fō'ika'stɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] That forecasts, in senses of the vb.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* (an. 1) 13 By his prudent and forecastyng counsell. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 5 Being... not very apprehensie or forecasting of future Euent. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 166 A forecasting, as well as a designing, agent. 1807 SCOTT *Lett.* 15 May, Your Ladyship will... commend my early and fore-casting prudence in this matter. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Crd M.* 296 Dreamy, projective and forecasting existence.

Hence **Forecastingly** *adv.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567), *Providamente*, wisely or forecastyngly. 1677 MIRGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, Forecastyngly, *avec preuoiuance*. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 39. 299 Enmities had to be forecastyngly provided against.

Forecastle. Also written *fo'c'sle*, after sailors' pronunc. (fō'ks'l). [f. *FORE* + *CASTLE*.]

1. *Naut.* A short raised deck at the fore end of a vessel. In early use raised like a castle to command the enemy's decks. *Obs. exc. arch. or Hist.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5657 The forecastels full of fuisse men of armys. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xxiii. 440 The fore castell of whyght crystal. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. vi. 62 Targets... about the forepart of our Boat like a forecastle. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. iii. 29 The forecastle was manned with its customary watch. 1805 in NICOLAS *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 203 note, Her people still firing from her tops, forecastle and lower-deck. 1863 LONGE *Wayside Inn, Saga of Olaf* XIX. vi, On the forecastle Ulf the Red watched the lashing of the Ships.

2. The fore part of a ship (see *quots.* 1704, 1867). *To ride forecastle in*, i.e. with bows under.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxi. 116 Theyr chyeff maryner... was halfe a slepe vpon the forecastell. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1253 The forecastell of my shyp shall glyde, and smothly slyp out of the waves wod Of the stormy flood. a 1661 HOLYOAK *Juvenal* 232 Sometimes the one end, as the fore-castle, sometimes the other, as the sterne. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Fore-castle* of a Ship is that part where the Fore-Mast stands, and 'tis diuided from the rest of the Floor by a Bulk-head; that part of the *Fore-castle* which is aloft, and not in the Hold, is called the Prow. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 9 Our Ship rid Forecastle in. 1794 NELSON 26 Oct. in NICOLAS *Disp.* (1845) I. 499 We are riding forecastle in. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Forecastle*... is now applied in men-of-war to that part of the upper deck forward of the after-shroud.

3. In merchant vessels, the forward part of the vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 19 No man can... know what sailors are, unless he has lived in the forecastle with them. 1888 W. C. RUSSELL *Death Ship* I. xviii. 251 A ship of which there were a thousand stories aloft in every forecastle throughout the world.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Chiefly attributive (of or pertaining to the forecastle), as *forecastle-deck*, *-hatch*, *-joke*, *-netting*, *-rail*, *-song*, *-yarn*; also *forecastle-man*, a sailor stationed on the forecastle.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 229 The *forecastle conversation. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-J.* 5 The... pure air of the *forecastle deck. 1869 C. GIBBON R. Gray vi, He laid down near the *forecastle hatch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Forecastle-jokes*, practical tricks played upon greenhorns. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 246 Except the *Forecastlemen. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xx, He handles an axe much the same as a forecastleman his marlin-spike. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Forecastle-nettings*. *Ibid.*, **Forecastle-rail*, the rail extended on stanchions across the after-part of the forecastle-deck in some ships. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 243 Their old *forecastle songs. 1873 [T. E. BROWN] (*title*), Betsy Lee: a *fo'c's'le yarn.

Fore-catching, *-chains*, *-chamber*: see *FORE-2 c, 3 a, d.*

† **Fore-chase.** *Obs.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + *CHASE sb.*]

1. A chase, hunt, or rush forwards.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 637 Not a man sustain'd The forechace, nor the after-fight.

2. The bow chase-guns of a ship.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 202 Plying us with his forechase. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trul. Anson's Voy.* 281 We... began the Engagement with our Fore-chase.

† **Forechoose**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + *CHOOSE v.*] *trans.* To choose beforehand, pre-elect.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 27 God ches hyre and forches hire. And he maketh hire dwelle in his tabernacle. c 1400 MAUNOEVE, (1839) xii. 132 Sche was forchosen from the begynnynge of the World. 1553 *Short Catech.* 38 a, We are forechosen... to euerlasting lyfe.

Hence **Forecho'sen** *ppl. a.*; **Forechoo'sing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

1577-87 HOLINSHEO *Chron.* III. 1054/1 Not vnderstanding God... and how through all dangers he saueth his forechosen. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 109 Without framing out of her owne will the fore-chosing of any thing.

Fore-cited, *ppl. a.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + *CITED*.] Previously cited.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 194 The forecited young men. 1674 ALLEN *Dang. Enthous.* 49 The Prophesie fore-cited. 1736 POPE *Dunc.* I. note, The forecited critic. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xv. (1878) 174 The fore-cited passages.

Fore-claw: see *FORE-pref.* 1 3 c.

Foreclosable (fō'iklōw'zābl'), *a.* [f. *FORE-CLOSE v.* + *-ABLE*.] That may be foreclosed.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 154/2 A highly foreclosable mortgage in stock. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 1 Dec. 407/2 We continue to regard railroad bonds as foreclosable.

Foreclose (fō'iklōw'z), *v.* Forms: 3-6 *foreclose*, 6 *Sc. foirclois*, 6- *foreclose*. [f. *forclōs*, stem of *forclōre*, f. *for-*, *FOR-pref.* + *clōre* to *CLOSE*. Some of the senses may have originated from or have been influenced by the identification of the prefix with *FOR-1* (cf. OE. *forclýsan* to close, stop up), or with *FOR-2*, *FORE-* (cf. *preclude*).]

1. *trans.* To bar, exclude, shut out completely.

[1292 BRITTON VI. ii. § 8 Les plus procheinis heirs, qⁱ par les feffours en sont forclous.] 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxi. (1859) 21 Thenne am I nought forclousyd oute of this court [orig. *forclous donques ne suis ie pas*]. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 289 He forcloused me fro all my kynsmen. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Ld. Hastings* xvii, Greenish waues and heauie lowering skies All comfort also forcloused our exiled eies. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 314 b, [They] ought not deteine, and foreclose other men from the knowledge of Holy Scripture. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 229 The Puritans being thus foreclosed and shut out of the Church. 1850 BLACKIE *Aeschylus* II. 125 My flight to foreclose from the chase of my foes! 1883 L. O. PIKE *Yearbks.* 11 & 12 *Edw. III*, Pref. 24 The certificate of the bishop... would be a sufficient answer to foreclose her should she bring a writ of dower.

† b. To bar or stop up (one's) passage. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 303/143 Pe se for-closede hire sone.

† 2. To close fast, close or stop up, block up (an opening, way, etc.). *Obs.*

1547 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 43 a, All by waies beyng stopped and foreclosed. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 106 The entrie vnto it is foreclosed and impossible to be come to. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxiv. (1609) 298 The continuall raines... had foreclosed and stopped the passages. 1655 CALTHROP *Reports* (1670) 158 If any common way or common course of water be foreclosed or letted. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 178 Every avenue is foreclosed, by which virtue should enter.

3. To preclude, hinder, or prohibit (a person) from (an action) or to do something; to hinder the action, working, or activity of.

1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 6 Children borne... vnder the same mariage... shall be... vterly forclosed, excluded and barred to claime... as lauffull heyre. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 19 b, The Imbargo with Spaine... foreclosed this trade. *Ibid.* 112 b, Foreclosing all others, saue themselves, from dredging of Oysters. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 36 This Protestation did not foreclose the Lords... to give Judgement against Commoners. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 145 He had obtained his liberty on bail... but... the court had since... found there was an impeachment against him... and therefore their hands being foreclosed, they discharged his bail. 1795 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 187 [He] had thereby... foreclosed himself from remitting the Guilt and Punishment. 1720 WATERLAND *Answ.* *Whitby's Reply* § 14 You resolve... to make a show of saying something, though you find yourself already foreclosed. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm.* *Soc. Prop. Gosp.* Wks. III. 245 A mind not hardened by impenitency, nor foreclosed by pride. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* i, Ere yet the enter'd cloud foreclosed my sight.

b. To debar from the enjoyment of.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 31 We will that the lords be foreclosed of such homage. 1876 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 470 Are we... Foreclosed of Beauty by our modern date?

c. To preclude or prevent (an action or event).

1546 in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1852) XI. v. 121 Consydre... wheder forclosing of vittailling shalbe expedyent. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. 17 Nor hope discovery to foreclose By giving me to feed the crows.

4. *Law of Mortgage.* To bar or exclude (the person entitled to redeem) upon non-payment of money due; to deprive of the equity of redemption. *Const. from*; also with double *obj.*

1728 VERNON *Rep.* II. 235 The first Mortgagee brought a Bill against the second, to compel him to redeem or to be foreclosed, and foreclosed him accordingly. 1734 *Act Geo. II.* c. 20 § 1 Mortgagees frequently... commence Suits in his Majesty's Courts of Equity, to foreclose their Mortgageors from redeeming their Estates. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 428 He may be foreclosed his equity of redemption.

b. To bar (a right of redemption); to take away the power of redeeming (a mortgage).

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4057/4 The Equity of Redemption is foreclosed on certain Mortgages. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 390 Tom Walker never returned to foreclose the mortgage.

5. To close beforehand; to answer or settle by anticipation.

1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 80 He had foreclosed all manner of objection. 1849 TAIT'S *Mag.* XVI. 399/2 Warburton has confessed that Charles was a despot, and has thereby foreclosed his case. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vi. 254 Points already settled and foreclosed.

6. To establish an exclusive claim to.

1599 DANIEL *Misophilus* cxxxii. That immense and boundless ocean Of Nature's riches, never yet found out, Nor foreclosed with the wit of any man. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xi. 228 Instead of being foreclosed and immovable, it [church property] is in fact the only species of landed property that is essentially moving and circulative. 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Cambridge (Mass.)* Wks. (Bohn) II. 195 And finding not names and places, but even virtue and truth foreclosed and monopolized.

Hence **Foreclosed** *ppl. a.*; **Foreclosing** *vbl. sb.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 23 Passages foreclose wide ope to make. 1598 SIR T. NORREYS in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 15 The Tenants to have the foreclosing of there own Tythes. 1883 *Gd. Words* 240 A foreclosed mortgage. 1895 *Daily News* 6 June 5/4 There are 149 of such foreclosed estates to come under the hammer.

Foreclosure (fō'klōz'ūr). [*f. FORECLOSE v. + -URE.*] The action of foreclosing (a mortgage) or depriving (a mortgagor) of the power of redeeming a mortgaged estate; a proceeding to bar the right of redeeming mortgaged property.

1728 VERNON *Rep.* II. 235 The Defendant pleaded the former suit and decree of foreclosure. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 103 The decree of foreclosure was obtained by fraud. 1875 LE FANU *Willing to Die* xxxiv. 202 Foreclosures, bills of exchange hovering threateningly in the air. *transf.* 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov. 5/4 The Arab. has been driven by foreclosure from the plains into the mountains. *attrib.* 1862 *Macm. Mag.* July 185 The advertisements are chiefly of patent medicines, and foreclosure sales.

Forecome, *v. rare.* [*OE. for-, forecuman, f. FOR-2, FORE-pref. + cuman COME v.* Chiefly used in imitation of *L. praevenire.*] *† a. intr.* To come before the usual time; to come early (*obs.*). *b. trans.* To come before, anticipate (*rare*). *† c.* To gain the advantage of, overcome (*obs.*).

c. 900 tr. Bede's Hist. IV. xxvi. [xxv.] (1891) 350 þætte þu seo forecumeð drihtnes onsynne [orig. *præoccupando Dei faciem*] in andetnissæ. *c. 1000 Ags. Ps.* xviii. 14 [13] (Spelman), Aris, drihten, forcum hi. *a. 1300 E. E. Psalter* *ibid.*, Ris up, Laved, for-come him swa. *Ibid.* cxviii. [cxix.] 147, I for-come in ripenes, and made crie. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 10068 (Cott.) Quar-thoru þe warlaw, wirlid wight, For-cummen es and has tint his night. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 513 We are forecome by the grace of God.

Hence **Forecoming** *ppl. a.*; **Forecomingness**.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 292 The forecomingness of things. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 502 God's forecoming love.

Fore-command, etc.: see **FORE-pref.**

†Fore-conceit. *Obs.* [*f. FORE-pref.*] A conception previously formed; a preconception.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 That Idea or fore-conceite of the work. *a. 1600 HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* VII. (1617) 472 A fore-conceit thus qualified. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xl. 522 The Fore-concept of eternal bliss.

†Fore-conceited, *ppl. a.* [*f. FORE-pref.*] Conceived beforehand. (But the orig. has *pour-pensée*.)

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 213 Some fantastick fore-conceited Plot.

†Foreconceive, *v. Obs.* [*f. FORE-pref.*] *trans.* To conceive beforehand, to preconceive.

1553 GRIMALDE tr. *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 31 b, The other proceeds of a great witt, to fore conceive in minde things to come. 1597 BACON *Coulters Good & Evil* (Arb.) 149 By expecting, or foreconceiving, that [etc.]. 1628 BP. HALL tr. *Rotomagensis Anon.* Wks. 815 Which He . . hath fore-conceiued in His certaine and vnnchangeable decree. 1659 TORRIANO, *Premeditatio*, to forethink, to fore-conceive in mind.

Hence **Foreconceived** *ppl. a.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 175 The foundation hereof is a fore conceived persuasion of the truth of God. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. lxxxiii, But fore-conceiued griefes . . The ire still nourished. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* xi. (1682) 88 Their own fore-conceived notions.

Fore-conclude, -course, etc.: see **FORE-pref.**

Fore-court (fō'kōrt). [*f. FORE-pref. + COURT sb.*] The court or enclosed space in front of a building, the first or outer court.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* x. 5 The sounde of the Cherubins wynges was herde in to the forecourte. 1668 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Aug. A slip of ground. . . to enlarge my fore-court. 1814 SCOTT *Wau.* xv, Waverley repaired to the fore-court as it was called. 1865 ELIZA METEYARD *Life Wedgwood* I. 252 The ivy-clad cottage, with its forecourt or garden standing to the front, the kilns and sheds behind. 1884 C. MARVIN *Centr. Asia* 28 Through the crowded forecourt and bazaar. *fig.* 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 377 These to him (with Ontology, but only as fore-court) constituted Metaphysic.

Fore-covert, -crop, etc.: see **FORE-pref.** 3. 5.

†Fore-currou. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. FORE-pref. + currou, COURIER.*] = **AVANT-COURIER**.

1548 UDALL, etc., *Erasmus Par. Mark* i. 9 John. played the forecurrou.

Fore-dated, -day: see **FORE-pref.** 2 b, 4 a.

Fore-dawn: see **FORE adv.** and **pref.** 8.

†Fore-deck. *Obs.* [*f. FORE-pref. + DECK sb.*] The deck at the fore-part of a ship; the fore-part of the deck.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 76 The god. . . out of the foredecke cast His eie upon the sea. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 73 The remainder. . . retired in disorder towards the foredeck. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 306 At the stern and on the foredeck.

fig. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. B iij, Because the foredecke and hindecke of all our Opposites probations, doe resolve and rest finally into the Auctory of a Law.

Fore-declare, -decree, -define: see **FORE-**

†Foredeem, *v. Obs.* [*f. FORE- + DEEM.*] *1. trans.* To form a judgement of beforehand; to forecast, presage. Also *intr.* with *of*.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 288 b, To foredeem the wurste. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xvi. 16 *marg. note*, Which [maid] could gesse and foredeeme of things past, present and to come. *a. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 272 Many did foredeem that he should not escape some misfortune. 1660 *Plea Minist. Sequestration* 6 Too truly foredeeming their own turbulent subsequent actions if they regain their power.

2. To deem or account in advance.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I. i, Laugh at your misery, as foredeeming you An idle meteor.

Hence **Foredeemed** *ppl. a.*; **Foredeeming** *vbl. sb.*

1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* IV. iii. (1828) 67 You frame a cause of long foredeemed doome. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay Pref.* To foredeemings and fore-settled opinions. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 8 The deceitfull conjectures and foredeemings of one Merline.

†Foreden. *Obs.* Also *3 fareden*. [*repr. OE. *fārēden, f. fā, FOE + rēden condition: see-RED.* The modern form would have been *foered*.]

Foeship, enmity.

c. 1205 LAV. 4067 Cloten heo o-scuneden & his faredene for-howede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. G. 59 And Cloten hi for leten & his foredene for howede. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 895 (Cott.) Fra þis dai fareden [Gött. foredin] sal be, Forsoth, bituix womman and þe.

Fore-denounced, -desk, etc.: see **FORE-pref.**

Foredestine, *v.* [*f. FORE-pref. + DESTINE v.*] *trans.* To destine beforehand, predestine.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 417 (Cott.) He fordestend tuin creature to serue him in þat hali ture. *Ibid.* 2570 (Cott.) All þat þou has fordestind ar, to þe kingrike of heuen blis. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 105 Our king foredestined from his mother's womb.

Foredestiny. [*f. FORE-pref. + DESTINY.*]

† a. A declaration of what is destined to happen, prediction (*obs.*). *b.* = **DESTINY** 4.

1548 HOOVER *Declar. 10 Commandm.* IV. Fj, These blind conjectures and foredestenis. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 Invincible forces of grace, election and foredestiny.

Foredoom (fō'rdūm), *sb.* [*f. FORE-pref. + DOOM sb.*] A doom or judgement pronounced beforehand; destiny.

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxiii, Ioves vnnmooved sentence and foredoom On Priam kyng. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xvii. 125 Kings Counsels, and the gods fore-doome. . . She knows. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 346 An opening scene in Heaven, wherein The fore-doome of all things. . . Is shewn.

Foredoom (fō'rdūm), *v.* [*f. FORE-pref. + DOOM v.*]

1. trans. To doom beforehand: *a.* to condemn beforehand (to a destiny, or to do something); *b.* to foreordain, predestine (a thing).

a. 1608 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 291 (Qo. 2) Your eldest daughters haue fore-doom'd [Qo. 1 foredoome; *Fol.* foredoen] themselves. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. ii. 23 Men . . fore-doomed by an Oracle to a bad fortune. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 545 Sons of gods, foredoom'd to death, Before proud Ilium. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 20 O hapless prelate! . . Foredoom'd with crimes a fruitless war to wage. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* VIII. 270 The ruthless judges, who had foredoomed her. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 150 His efforts were, for the present foredoomed to failure.

b. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 162 Foredooming that which is to be, and is not, till so foredoom'd. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 5 Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall foredoom Of foreign tyrants. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XI, A field . . For bloody theatre of famous deeds Foredoom'd. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 62 Had God foredoomed despair, He had not spoken hope.

2. To determine beforehand as a doom; to forecast, foreshadow, presage.

a. 1592 GREENE George a Greene Wks. (Ritdg.) 261/2 A wizer wizard never met you yet, Nor one that better could foredoom you your fall. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 252 Broad leaved fig trees even now foredoom their ripen'd fruitage.

Hence **Foredoomed** *ppl. a.* Also **Foredoomer**.

1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 75 Disturbed thoughts, foredoomers of mine ill. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* III. 636 As Fate foredoom'd, and all things tend . . to their appointed End. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 603 To face . . the perils of a foredoomed enterprise.

Fore-door. [*f. FORE-pref. + DOOR.*] A door in the front of a building, a front-door. Now *rare*.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 295 His brother. . . shut the foredoore against them that pursued. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 84 Two doors, one, a foredoor, and the other, a backward. 1696 EDWARDS *Exist. & Provid.* of God II. 20 With the mouth (that so visible and useful fore-door of this humane habitation) we take in food. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 558 The rogues. . . fastened the fore-door before they left the house. 1811 W. AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 115 (Jam.) The principal door—was named the fore-door.

†Foredrove. *Obs.* [*f. FORE-pref. + DROVE.*] An animal or animals driven before the corpse at a funeral, a corse-present or mortuary.

1504 *Will of J. Osborne in Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 167, I bequeth ij shepe of a yere age for my fore Drove. 1536 *Will of W. Perte* *ibid.* 168 A shepe price ijs, which I will shall be dreven before me in the day of my buryall for a foredrove.

Fore-eatage: see **FORE-pref.** 5 b.

Fore-edge (fō'rjēdz). [*f. FORE-pref. + EDGE.*] The front or outer edge; *esp.* of a leaf in a book, or of the book itself.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 174 The fore-edge. . . is arm'd with a multitude of little bristles. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 32. 1 To cut heads, tails, and fore-edges at one time. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 420 The book is placed on the shelf with the fore-edge turned outwards. 1892 ZAEHNSDORF *Binding of Bks.* 14 Catch each succeeding leaf up by the forefinger on the top corner as near the fore-edge as possible.

Fore-elders (fō'rjēldəz), *pl.* Chiefly *northern*. For forms see **ELDER**. [*f. FORE-pref. + ELDER (s. Cf. ON. foreldrar in same sense (Da. forældre, Sw. föräldrar parents).*] Ancestors, progenitors.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 18362 (Cott.) þou has þam drund and don forfare, Als þou til ur fore-eldres suare. *c. 1425 WYN-TOWN Cron.* IX. xviii. 6 As þare Fore-elders were slane to Dede. 1525 Q. MARG. in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1852) I. 372 They may . . live under him as his subjects, as their foreelders has done in time past. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 265 Our Romish catholicks often twit us with our fore-elders. What, say they, were they not all down-right papists? 1710 BR. NICOLSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 359 Principles on which their fore-elders built the gude wark of reformation. 1843 *For. & Colon. Q. Rev.* II. 349 The former must have been visited by the fore-elders of mankind earlier than Egypt. 1876 *Mr. Gray & his Neighbours* I. 26 John Dannay lived upon his own lands as bis fore-elders had done from time immemorial.

Fore-end (fō'rjēnd). [*f. FORE-pref. + END.*]

1. Of place: The fore part, front. Now chiefly *Naut.* *c. 1425 Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 39 Seynt Barthilmewe . . with his holy hande drewe forth the shippe by the fore ende. *c. 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn* VII. 29 He dyde cut of the hed, & hanged hit atte forende of his sadel. *a. 1626 BACON New Atl.* Wks. 1778 I. 352 In the fore-end of it which was towards him, grew a . . branch of palm. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XIV. Mr. Chucks then sat down upon the fore-end of the booms. 1878 W. C. RUSSELL *Wreck of Grosvenor* XXI, I crawled to the fore-end of the poop.

b. The fore part of the stock of a gun, which supports the barrel. Also *attrib.*

1881 GREENER *Gun* 250 The finisher . . has to file up and shape the stock and fore-end. *Ibid.* 256 All that is required being a sufficient grip to keep the fore-end to the barrels. *Ibid.* 487 Grasp the gun. . . close to the fore-end tip.

2. Of time: The beginning, early part. Now *dial.*; chiefly = *spring*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 73 Where I haue . . payed More pious debts to Heauen, then in All the fore-end of my time. 1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 123 In the fore end of December, I went to one of the hunters tents. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXVII, 'I will be back about the fore-end o' har'st.' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'The fore end of the year', spring. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* XIV, 'Yow've read about her i' the papers maybe last fore-end?'

Fore-engage, -estate, etc.: see **FORE-pref.**

†Fore-entry, -entresse. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [*f. FORE-pref. + ENTRY, ENTRESSE.*] A front entrance, vestibule.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXXVII. 21 In the fore entrie oft the prison. *a. 1557 Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 44 With tuelf cannonis on the foirentres. *a. 1572 KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 121 The Englismen . . hasarded a schoote at the forentree of the Castell. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* II (Jam.) *Prophytaeum*, a fore-entresse.

Forefather (fō'ifādər). For forms see **FATHER**. [*f. FORE-pref. + FATHER.* ON. had *for-fadir*. Cf. FORM-, FORN-, FORTH-FATHER.] An ancestor, a progenitor. Chiefly *pl.* *Forefathers' day* (U.S.): the anniversary of the day on which the first settlers landed at Plymouth, Mass.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 5464 (Cott.) Jacob . . went out of þis wreched world, And til his forfadres fard. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 501 Feddest with this fresche blode owe forfadres in derknesse. *c. 1450 Chester Pl.* xii. 163 Our forfathor ouer-comen was . . to doe euill. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 b, Theyr forefathers were baptysed in the reed see. *a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 17 Our Forefathers before the Flood. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 16 The rude Fore-fathers of the Hamlet. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 120 Measures which they and their fore-fathers, time out of mind had employed. 1848 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 147 It is Fore-fathers' Day, you remember. *transf. and fig.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. ii. 35 Conceit is still deri'd From some fore-father greefe. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 6 It is a great thing to possess improved breeds of animals in the place of their forefathers.

Hence **Forefatherly** *a.*, of or pertaining to one's forefathers, ancestral.

1855 in CLARKE *Dict.* 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 213 Abuse Englis, forefatherly and foremotherly as we are assured it is. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* VI, The clever assortment of our forefatherly heaps of bones.

Forefault, -er, -ure: see **FOREFAULT**.

Forefeel (fō'fjēl), *v.* [*f. FORE- + FEEL v.*] *trans.* To feel beforehand, have a presentiment of.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xviii. 181 b, Erona. . . forefeeling the harmes which after fell to her. *c. 1611 CHAPMAN Iliad* XIV. 13 With unwieldy waves the great sea forefeels winds That both ways murmur. *a. 1632 T. TAYLOR God's Judgm.* I. I. lii. (1642) 410 Sinners. . . fore-feeling the approach of hell. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 320 To forefeel Her coming joy, redoubles my delight. 1851 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* VI. (1867) 122 Those objects were in very deed foreshown and forefelt in his childish aspirations.

Hence **Forefeeling** *sb.*; **Forefeeling** (whence **Forefeelingly** *adv.*), **Forefelt** *ppl. adjs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 380 Fore-felt Desire, begin to saour part Of comming gladnesse. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 782 A diuine prudence and forefeeling knowledge originally lubred by Nature. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I. xi, His spirit. . . beheld with no forefeeling joy The rising sons of song. 1808 — *Lett.* (1856) II. 117 Well might W. fore-

feelingly call our rulers 'A venal hand'. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxii. Like a fore-feel of madness about the brain.

Forefeeling (fōr'fēliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* FOREFEEL; a feeling beforehand, presentiment.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 147 Some priue and secret fore-feeling of the punishment now at hande. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphs* 28 The inuention of them proceeded from the presage or forefeeling of immortality. 1715 tr. *Cress Daunoy's Wks.* 425 An ominous fore-feeling of their approaching Misfortune. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 241 His father has .. the same forefeeling that .. he will not live to be a man. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 147 Within him lay a forefeeling of the great destiny.

Fore-fellow: see FORE-*pref.* + *fellow*.

† **Forefence**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + FENCE *sb.*] A first or front defence; a bulwark.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xiv. ii. 4 Within their thicke growne Fastnesses and Fore-fences, they maintained and enriched themselves. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 755 The Island Walney was a fore fence or countermure lying along by it. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 320 A praetentura, or fore-fence of the Romans, raised against the Britans.

Hence **Forefence** *v. trans.*, to serve as an outer defence or bulwark to.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 627 The mountaines of Talgar and Ewas doe as it were forefence it.

Forefend: see FORFEND.

Forefield (fōr'fild). *Mining.* Also 7-8 *for-field*. [f. FORE-*pref.* + FIELD *sb.*] (See *quots.*)

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* (E. D. S.), *Forfield*, the furthest place that a man has wrought in his ground, or the end of a meer above-ground. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 401 There was a miner working at the forfield, or east end of the vein. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Forefield*, the face of the workings. The *forefield-end* is the end of the workings farthest advanced.

† **Forefight**, *Obs.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + FIGHT *sb.*] a. The foremost defence or bulwark (see FIGHT, *sb.* 5 b). b. The front rank (of an army).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xii. 274 The Greeks .. repair'd the fore-fights of their wall With hides of oxen. *Ibid.* xv. 277 These were they, that bravely furnish'd then The fierce forefront.

Fore-fighter, *rare*—1. [f. FORE-*pref.* + FIGHTER.] One who fights in the front rank.

1883 LEAF *Iliad* iv. 79 Then the forefighters and glorious Hector yielded.

Fore-figure, *-fin*: see FORE-*pref.* 2 a, 3 c.

Forefinger (fōr'fingə). [f. FORE-*pref.* + FINGER.] The finger next the thumb: also called the *first* or *index* finger.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 626 Forefyngure, *index*. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 43 *note*. When they were conquer'd they held up their fore-finger in sign of yeelding. 1612 PEACHAM *Drawing* ii. v. Polymnia shall bee drawne as it were acting her speech with her forefinger. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 39 ¶ 3 Her fore-fingers stuck in her ears. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 356 Jewels five-words-long That on the stretch'd forefinger of all Time Sparkle for ever.

Fore-fit, **-flank**, **-flipper**, etc.: see FORE-*pref.*

[**Foreflow** *v.*, 'to flow before', *Dryden*, in Webster (1832) and later Dicts., is a mistake for *foreslow*: see FORSLOW 2. *quot.* 1682.]

Fore-foot (fōr'fūt), *sb.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + FOOT.] The stress is variable, the prefix being often felt as an adj. 1. One of the front feet of a quadruped.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 18 He had loste his eeris and the skynne with the clawes of his forefeet. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 312 a. The grayhounds .. wolde .. leape with his fore fete vpon the Kynges shulders. 1604 BRETON *Pass. Sheph.* Past. iii. 26 To see .. the little black-haired Cony .. With her fore-feete wash her face. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3330/4 Throws his fore Foot out like a Turkey Horse. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. 79 From the fore-foot to the belly behind the shoulder, it [the moose-deer] measured three feet and eight inches. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 60 The long claws of their fore-feet enable them to dig with great effect. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 16 The Great Bear's right fore-foot.

† b. *jocularly*. The hand.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. i. 71 Giue me thy fist, thy fore-foot to me giue.

2. *Naut.* 'The foremost piece of the keel, or a timber which terminates the keel at the forward extremity, and forms a rest for the stem's lower end' (Adm. Smyth).

[1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v., There is no such place of a ship which is termed her fore-foot; but .. when two ships saile, so that one doth lie with her stem so much a-weather the other, that keeping their courses, that ship which doth so lie, will goe-out a head with the other, then we say, that she doth lie with the fore-foot of the other, as she stands or comes with her fore-foot .. so that this word fore-foot, implies no more, than one ships lying, or sayling a-crosse an other ships way.] 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 153/1 She hung upon this rock by the fore-foot, her stern being amazingly depressed. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xviii. 51 We saw a .. whale, slowly crossing our fore-foot.

† **Forefoot**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. FORE-*pref.* + FOOT *v.*] *trans.* ? To repair (a boot) with new upper leather, to vamp.

1465 *Manners & Househ. Exp.* 302 To pay for fforfotenge of his hotuys. *Ibid.*, For forfotyng [Norf. MS. fotyng] of a payre of botes.

† **Fore-footman**, *Obs.* [FORE-*pref.* + FOOT-MAN.] A footman who ran before his master.

(A rendering of *vaurarius* FEWTERER, misread as *vaurarius* and supposed to be connected with *F. avant*.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 331 He should be, the Kings fore-foot-man, until he had worne out a paire of shooes.

Forefront (fōr'frɒnt). [f. FORE-*pref.* + FRONT.]

1. The principal face or foremost part of anything (*esp.* of a building). Now *rare*. (In early use opposed to *back front*.)

c 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 831 He gert thaim tak Syllys off ayk, and a stark barres mak, At a foyr frount, fast in the forest syd. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 639 The fore-frontes of euery gallery were hanged with .. Sarceuet. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. G v b, The fore-frontes or frontiers of the ij corners [of the llande], what wythe fordys & shelles, & what with rockes he very .. dangerous. 1659 EVELYN *To R. Boyle* 3 Sept., To the entry fore front of this a court, and at the other back front a plot walled in of a competent square. 1664 POWER *Micros. Observ.* in Sir T. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 314 These Eyes are plac'd all in the forefront of their [Spiders'] Head. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 53 The .. fore-fronts of the Houses are very little handsomer than those of our Country Villages. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. iii, I love to sit in the fore-front of a box; for, if one sits behind, there's two Acts gone before one's found out. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 30/2 From the .. Fore-front of the Work I draw a Line quite thro' to the Back-front. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* II. (1878) 19 This little gallery was .. larger than was just necessary for the organ .. and a few of the parishioners had chosen to sit in its fore-front. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fore-front*, the face of the building.

b. The 'front' of an army, the front rank.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XI. ix. 14 The Troiane barnage .. With ordinance of Tuscan, that did spreid In forfront all the large feyldis on breid. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* Div. Poems (1717) 302 They brought him bound To the forefront of the Philistian Band. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus's Hist.* I. iv. § 7 He was in the fore-front, in the utmost danger. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut. v.* (1875) 130 He thrust himself into the fore-front of the battle.

c. *fig.* (Now the most frequent use.)

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 In the fore-front of whom [i. e. men of import], I cannot but place that aged Father Erasmus. 1607 DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* G iv h, True constancie's my fore-front and my back. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 49 The position which it has won in the very forefront of the world. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. § 3. 176 The great statutes which stand in the forefront of our laws.

2. The beginning, commencement (of a book, document, or literary work). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 40/1 Iohannes Duns Scotus an Irishman borne, as in the forefront of this treatise I have declared. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III. 8 The author of it is set in the forefront or face of it. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* I. 1 In royal decrees the names and dignities of monarchs are placed in the forefront.

3. The front of the body as opposed to the 'back'.

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Mule-ykeh* 34 Her forefront whitens indeed Like a yellowish wave's cream-crest .. Her fetlock is foam-splashed too. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 74, I was to do nothing except lie thus prone on my forefront.

Hence **Forefront** *v. trans.*, to build a (new) forefront to.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxxi, He would new forefront his house, and add a new wing to make it even.

† **Foregad**: affected pronunc. of *Fore God*: see FORE-*pref.* 1 b.

† **Foregain**, **Foregains**(t). Chiefly *Sc.* *Obs.* [f. FORE-*pref.* or *adv.* + GAIN, GAINST. Cf. FORE-AGAIN(ST).] Directly opposite to; also, in the opposite sense to.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 555 Ay forgane the schippis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1856) I. 133 Ane messenger was cuming him forgane. a 1547 SURREY *Eneid* II. 889 My spouse clasping my feet Foregainst his father young Iulus set. 1563 *Aberdeen Council Reg.* (1844) 254 In the Gallowgett of the said burght .. forgains the gray freiris place. 1588 A. KING tr. *Causius' Catech.* Hvj, Foregainst y^e quihilk is placed y^e golden nombre of yat zere. 1639 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cclxxxix. (1836) II. 188 If ye go to weigh Jesus his sweetness .. and lay foregainst him your ounces or drachms of suffering for him. 1709 PHILP *Let.* 24 Sept. in *Dunbar Social Life* (1865) 50 Two ships ryding at ankore forgainst this place. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* III. ii, On Skelfs foregainst the Door.

Fore-gallant, **-gallery**; see FORE-*pref.* 3, 5.

Fore-game, [FORE-*pref.*] A preliminary game; *lit.* and *fig.* Cf. AFTER-GAME.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV. G ij h, The Gaules were hut a fore-game fecht about For ciuill discord. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 28 His play was chiefly at the fore-game. 1643 TREVOR in *Carte Collect.* (1735) 260 Neither side can yet brag of the foregame. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 288 The Huntsman should therefore be .. good at both Fore and After-Game.

Foreganger (fōr'gəŋgə). [f. FORE-*pref.* + GANGER; = Ger. *vorgänger*, Du. *voorganger*.]

† 1. One who or that which goes before: a. a fore-runner, a harbinger; b. a predecessor. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4152, I hald þir gret mysdoers Als anticrist lymys and his forgangers. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 165, I go before hodword to here, And as forganger am I send.

2. *Naut.* a. 'A short picce of rope immediately connecting the line with the shank of the harpoon, when spanned for killing' (Adm. Smyth). Cf. FOREGOER, -RUNNER. b. (See *quot.* 1867.) [So Du. *voorganger*.]

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 64 Yarn for foregangers is made of the best dressed long hemp. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fishery* 288 The 'fore-ganger', or that part of the line immediately connected with the harpoon. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-ganger* of the Chain Bower Cables, is a length of 15 fathoms of stouter chain, in consequence of greater wear and tear near the anchor.

Foregarth (fōr'gārth). *dial.* [a. ON. *for-garð-r*, f. *for-*, FORE- + *garð-r* GARTH (= OE. *geard* YARD).] = FORE-YARD 1.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 137 The helme in the foregarth will doe somethinge more then shelter three waines. 1684 MS. *Indenture* (Yorksh.), All that cottage, foregarth and little close.

Foregate (fōr'gāt). [f. FORE-*pref.* + GATE.] 1. The front gate or principal entrance.

1503 in *Lib. Cart. S. Crucis* (1840) lvii, Item, for vij punschionis of plaister to the turatis of the foryet .. iij lii. xvij s. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 81 A castle also .. and a foregate at the entrance unto it. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 101/1 Chambers near the vestibule or fore-gate. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 430 There was .. to be hut one entrance only, by the great foregate.

transf. and *fig.* 1613 J. DAVIES *Muse's Teares* E ij b, Beare vp the Crosse; and euer looke vpon't As on the only Key of Heau'n's fore-gate. 1692 G. STRADLING *Serm. & Disc.* 381 They [the Jesuits] were .. turned out of the Foregates of those States.

Prov. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxi, When distrust enters in at the foregate, love goes out at the Postern. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* VII. 31 When passion enters in at the fore-gate, Wisdom goes out at the postern.

2. *Sc.* 'The high or open street' (Jam.).

1560 in *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (1844) 327 Diuerse personis hes higgitt and dalie higgis choppis vnder stairis vpoune the forgettis. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 43 The samyn to be saulde and toppit he honest personis in þe foir-gait in oppin and pullicit tavernis. a 1583 *Chalm. Air in Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 588 Gif thair be ony swine cruivis biggit on the fore-gait, stoppand the samyn.

Foregather: see FORGATHER.

Fore-gear: see FORE-*pref.* 5.

† **Foregengl**, *Obs.*—1. [f. FORE-*pref.* + **gengl* = OHG. *gengul* goer, f. root of GANG *v.*] A forgoer, predecessor.

c 1205 LAV. 25082 þeos weoren mine ælderen, mine að-ðele uore-genglen.

Foregift (fōr'gift). [f. FORE-*pref.* + GIFT.] *Law.* 'A premium for a lease' (Wharton 1867).

1744 in *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 109 A fine or foregift was paid to the late Lady Stapleton. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) II. 737 That no fine or foregift be taken for the lease. 1881 *Law Rep.* Chancery Div. XVI. 598 There was reserved on every demise .. the best yearly rent without taking any fine, premium or foregift.

Fore-gird: see FORE-*pref.* 1.

† **Fore-give**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + GIVE *v.* Cf. *misgive*.] *intr.* To have a foreboding, anticipate.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. xxxv. (1609) 575 As commonly mens minds use to fore-give and tell aforehand [L. *præsentibus*] when there is some mischiefe and ill toward them.

Foreglance (fōr'glans). [f. FORE-*pref.* + GLANCE *sb.*] The action of glancing forward; also, a view or glance beforehand.

1825 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 126 A misprint .. arising from an anticipation by foreglance of the compositor's eye. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* II. 49 With the rapid foreglance of thought she must have seen in the clouded future, scorn, dereliction .. death. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phacton* 131 How intensely interesting it would be to have a foreglance into a science text-book of a century hence.

Fore-glass, **-gleam**, **-glimpse**: see FORE-.

Forego (fōr'gō), *sb.* *rare*—1. [f. next.] Something that goes or happens before.

1880 GORDON *Bk. Chron. Keith* 63 The .. 'Death-Watch' .. was conjectured to be a forego of a Death or a Flitting.

Forego (fōr'gō), *v.* Pa. t. forewent; pa. pple. foregone. Forms: see Go. [OE. *fore-gān*, f. FORE-*pref.* + *gān* to Go.]

1. *trans.* To go before or in advance of; to precede: either in position or time.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xxi. [xxiii.] (1891) 476 Oðer [steorra] hiora foreode þa sunnan on morzen. 1515 T. MORE *Chron. K. Edw. V.* in Grafton II. 757 And the yere fore goyng his death he had ohtayned the towne of Barwike. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 116 That part of the masse that forgoeth consecration. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. Pref., Summarie contents foregoinge euerie chapter. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 491 A Christ .. whom being forgone by an Elias, it behoued to preach the Kingdom of God. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 2 (1622) 214 The cause doth alwayes his effect fore-go. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vii. 109 The constriction of the Earlets does alwayes forego the Diastole of the Ventricles. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 3 Over half the earth a lovely light Forewent the morn. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 15 His head forewent his feet and he fell to the ground. *Ibid.* 185 So Abdulmelik went away to his house, whither he found that the money had foregone him.

2. *intr.* To go before, precede in place or time. Also quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxxviii. 15 Mildheortnis & soðfestnis foregað hiforan onsiene ðinre. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xcvi[i]. 3 Fire bi-fore him sal for-gane. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* 45 The wife and the man with their mutual consent adhibited and fore-going enter into religion. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* *Hastings* i. 5 Cleaving my tombe the waye my fame forewent. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 117 And now they hene to heauen forewent. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 30 To purchase honour without some worthy action fore-going .. is not truly to be Noble. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 116 A gait, sublimely unaffected by all that had foregone.

Forego: see FORGO.

Foregoer (fōr'gōwə). Forms: 4-6 forgoer, (4) forgoere, 5 goar, 6 foregoere), 5- foregoer. [f. FORE-*pref.* + GOER.]

† 1. A messenger sent before, a forerunner, a har-
binger; *spec.* a purveyor. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13208 (Trin.) To helle hifore crist [Ion]
ferd . . . Perfore is he called forgoer. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.*
C. iii. 198 Ac gile was forgoere to gyen al the puple, For to
wisse hem the weye and with Mede a-byde. 1502 *Caxton's*
Chron. Eng. kvj b/1 He was . . . The forgoer of Antecryst,
the fulfiller of heresye. 1580 *Ord. of Prayer in Liturg.*
Serv. Q. Eliz. (1847) 568 He sent Hornets and wild Beasts,
as foregoers of his host. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 216
O Mercurie, foregoer to the evening. 1601 *F. TATE Househ.*
Ord. Edu. II § 90 (1876) 53 Their shalbe a fore-goer in the
kinges household. 1662 *PHILLIPS, Foregoers*, Purveyours
going before the King or Queen in progresse. 1745 *BLOME-*
FIELD Norf. II. 605 There was one always at each (Leper)
House called the Foregoer, who used to beg daily for them.

2. One who or that which goes in front or 'leads
the way'; a leader; hence, an example, pattern.

1382 *WYCLIF Josh.* iii. 3 Whanne 3e seen the ark . . . folwe 3e
the forgoers. 1485 *CAXTON St. Wenefr.* 10 They made her
in alle thynges a forgoar and ensample to them. 1549
COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. 1 Tim. ii. 11 It is conuenient
for them [women] . . . to be folowers, and not foregoers. 1596
DAVIES Orchestra 58 All the followers [flying cranes] their
heads doe lay On their foregoers backs. 1658 *BAXTER Saving*
Faith xii. 85 The promised Glory, and the future blessings
that are its necessary Foregoers. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.*
II. i. Each [reaper] casting leftwards his rich clearance on
his foregoer's double track.

3. One that has gone before; a predecessor.

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 102 He . . . in know-
ledge clerely excelled all his foregoers. 1602 *CAREW*
Cornwall (1769) 68 Two young men of the parish are yerely
chosen by their last fore-goers, to be wardens. 1868 *DIXON*
Spiritual Wives II. xi. 90 His foregoers had been settled
in Massachusetts since the days of the Mayflower. 1877
MORLEY Crit. Misc. Ser. II. 348 The order in which each
state of society has followed its foregoer.

4. *Naut.* = FOREGANGER 2 a.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 161 Before this hollow
part, the fore-goer is fastened or ty'd. 1867 in *SMYTH*
Sailor's Word-bk. 1892 *Daily News* 8 June 5/3 We quickly
bent on the line to the foregoer, clapped the harpoon into
the gun.

Foregoing (fō'gō'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOREGO *v.*
+ -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FOREGO; a going before,
preceding, or leading the way.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 After whom, en-
couraged . . . with theyr excellent fore-going, others have
followed. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 130 Their
verity depends not upon our knowledge, but upon the fore-
going of their causes.

† 2. That which goes before. *Obs.*—1

1598 *FLORIO, Preambulo*, a preamble, a foregoing.

Foregoing (fō'gō'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. +
-ING 2.] That goes or has gone before, preceding
(in position or time).

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 306 Heyle starre forgoynge.
1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* II. iv. 119 They doo not merite
with anye forgoynge good dedes. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec.*
Intell. Pref. Ep., The ensuing matter will be answerable
to the foregoing title. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus' Hist.* I. xix.
§ 2 The multitude . . . were emboldened by their foregoing
victory. 1828 *J. H. MOORE Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 229 From
the foregoing examples it is plain, that the operation is the
same. 1841 *EMERSON Addr., Method Nat. Wks.* (Bohn)
II. 226 A fruit which it cost all the foregoing ages to form
and ripen.

b. *absol.* (qnasi-sb.) and *ellipt.*

1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 7 The Political and
civil part of it, which may better be called wisdom then
most of the fore-going. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's*
Anecd. Paint. (1786) II. 185 Besides the foregoing, Lord
Breadalbane has . . . eleven portraits. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.*
iii. 54 The foregoing must not be confounded with purely
communistic theories.

Foregone (fō'gō'n), *ppl. a.* [f. FORE-*pref.* +
GONE, *pa. pple.* of GO.] That has gone before or
gone by; (of time) past.

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxx. Then can I grieve at grievances
foregone. 1656 *COWLEY Pindar. Odes* I. iii. With Oblivion's
silent Stroke deface Of foregone Ills the very Trace. 1794
BURKE Rep. Lord's Frills. Wks. 1842 II. 610 With no light
from any principle, precedent, or foregone authority of law.
1824 *LAMB Elia Ser.* II. *Capt. Jackson*, A bare scrag—cold
savings from the foregone meal. 1870 *LOWELL Cathedral*
Poet. Wks. (1879) 441/2 This has made poets dream of lives
foregone In worlds fantastical.

b. *Foregone conclusion*: a Shaksperian phrase,
variously interpreted by commentators (see CON-
CLUSION 15). Now used for: A decision or opinion
already formed before the case is argued or the full
evidence known (hence *foregone intention, opinion*,
etc.); also, a result or upshot that might have been
foreseen as inevitable.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. iii. 428. 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser.* I. *New*
Year's Eve, I plunge into foregone visions and conclusions.
1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 286 Starting always
with a foregone conclusion, he arrived of course where he
wished to arrive. 1868 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 186
The Archbishop was simply carrying out . . . the foregone
intention of the King. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 387 That
struggle was heroic . . . but the conclusion was foregone.

Hence **Foregone-ness**. (*nonce-wd.*)

1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 191/2 [The book is] affected . . . by
the 'foregone-ness' of its conclusion.

† **Fore-grand sire**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: see
FORE-*pref.* and GRANDSIRE. [f. FORE-*pref.* +
GRANDSIRE.] a. A grandfather; = *L. avus*. b. A
great-grandfather; = *L. proavus*. c. A great-great-
grandfather. d. An ancestor.

VOL. IV.

a. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XII. vi. 95 The name he bair of
his fore grandschir wycht.

b. 1474 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 34/2 Pai fand he said Robertis
forgrantsire deit last vest & sesit of he said landes. 1500-20
in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 315 My foir grandschir, hecht f'yn
Mackcowll.

c. 1541 *Books Coun. & Sess.* B 18. 44 (Jam.) Be his fader,
gudschir, grandshir, and forgrandshir, lardis of Fingiltoun.
1633 *Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 64/2 To the forsaid persons . .
their fathers guidschirs grandschirs foirgrandschirs [etc.].

d. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1873) 3 Your foir grandscheir gode-
froid of billon kyng of iherusalem . . . deffendit his pepil.

fig. 1581 *N. BURNE Disp. Relig.* xviii. 62/2 Frere Martine
Lauter your foirgrandschir passed mair cannelie to vorke.

Foreground (fō'grəund). [f. FORE-*pref.* +
GROUND.]

1. That part of a view which is in front and
nearest the observer; *esp.* as represented in a picture.

1695 *DRYDEN Art of Paint.* 167 White can subsist on the
fore-ground of the Picture. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 353
Such as lie nearer the fore-ground you are to imitate accord-
ing to nature. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 19 The
desolate crag—a fit foreground to the still more desolate
prospect that the land presented. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy*
& *Is. Isl.* II. 401 A mother in the foreground, seated beside
her two dead infants.

b. *fig.* The most conspicuous or prominent position.

1816 *BENTHAM Chrestom.* 247 The desirable property,—
which on this occasion stands as the principal object, and
occupies the fore-ground. 1833 *MACAULAY Ess. Walpole's*
Lettr. to Mann (1854) 264/2 He was content . . . to keep in the
background and to leave the foreground to the author. 1873
SYMONDS Grk. Poets v. 127 The Æolians occupied the
very foreground of Greek literature.

2. The ground in front of an object. *rare*—1.

1858 *J. MARTINEAU Stud. Chr.* 134 The high priest . .
touched with finger dipped in blood, the sacred lid and
foreground of the Ark.

3. *attrib.*

1827 *STEWART Planter's G.* (1828) 362 Several groups of
fine foreground Trees with extensive tops were already
formed. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 165, I made two fore-
ground studies in colour.

† **Foreguard**, *v. Obs.*—1 [f. FORE-*pref.* +
GUARD *v.*] *trans.* To guard beforehand or in front.

1588 *GREENE Metam. Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 23 In that we
foreguarded all our actions with vertue. *Ibid.* 89.

Foreguess (fō'gēs), *v.* [f. FORE-*pref.* +
GUESS.] *trans.* To guess beforehand; to forecast,
anticipate, conjecture. Const. with simple obj. or
with obj. clause. Also *absol.*

Hence **Foreguessing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1388 *WYCLIF Wisd.* xvii. 10 *marg. note* Bi forgessing grete
yuels to comynge on it self. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par.*
Luke xii. 54 Obseruing and markyng al lykelyhoodes and
foregeassynge of tempestes. 1598 *FLORIO Presago*, a. fore-
guessing man. 1640 *Bp. HALL Chr. Moder.* 28/1 Melancthon
could foreguess that the time should come wherein [etc.].
1895 *W. H. TURTON Truth of Chr.* 88 He may also have
foreknown, what we can only foreguess.

Fore-guidance, -hall: see FORE-*pref.* 2 d, 3.

† **Forehalsen**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. FORE-*pref.* +
HALSEN *v.*] *trans. (absol.)* To presage.

1594 *CAREW Tasso* I. iv. One day perhaps, my pen fore-
halsening Will dare, what now of thee tis purposing. 1602
— *Cornwall* 124 b, A fore-halsening of this rebellion.

Fore-hammer. *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. FORE-
pref. + HAMMER. Cf. *Du. voorhamer* (in Kilian
1598 *veurhamer*), *Da. forhammer*.] The large
hammer which strikes first; a sledge-hammer.

1543 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 43 Item iiii fore hamers.
1592 *Sc. Act. Jas. VI* (1814) III. 538 Breking vp his
chalmir durris with foirhammeris. 1785 *BURNS Scotch*
Drink xi. The strong forehammer. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.*
v. The unceasing clang of the heavy fore-hammers. 1894
CROCKETT Raiders 315 From the other side . . . came
the sound of a forehammer thundering on a gate.

Forehand (fō'r'hænd), *a. and sb.* [f. FORE-
pref. + HAND.] **A. adj.**

† 1. **Archery.** *Forehand (shaft)*: an arrow for
shooting straight before one. Opposed to *under-*
hand. *Obs.*

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 126 The forehande must haue
a bigge breste to bere the great myghte of the bowe. 1597
SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. III. ii. 52 Hee would haue . . . carryed you
a fore-hand Shaft at fourteene and fourteene and a halfe.

2. Done or given at some earlier time. Of pay-
ments, etc.: Made in advance. ? *Obs. exc. dial.*

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* IV. i. 51 She did embrace me as
a husband, And so extenuate the forehand sinne. 1678
St. Trials, Popish Plot Introd. VI. 1490, I wonder I had
no fore-hand notice of it [my trial]. a 1679 *T. GOODWIN*
Wks. I. iii. 25 This forehand Union hath . . . such virtue in it.
1790 *W. MARSHALL Midland Co.* I. 20 Covenanting to pay
what is called a 'forehand rent'. 1825-80 *JAMIESON s.v.*,
Fore-han'-payment is payment in advance, as is generally the
rule with school fees.

3. Foremost, leading. Also, *fore-a-hand*. *Fore-*
hand stone (curling): see quot. Also *ellipt.* or
quasi-sb.: The first or foremost player.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. ii. 618 A Nag That might pass for
a forehand Stag. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* vii. Our auld fore-
hand ox. 1825 *JAMIESON s.v.*, The forehand stand is the
stone first played in curling. Clydes. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.*
Dec. 983 A canny forehan'. 1892 *KERR Curling Gloss.* in
Skating, etc. (Badm. Libr.) 380 *Fore-han'*, the first player or
lead.

4. ? = FOREHANDED 2 b.

1784 *BAGE Barham Downs* I. 172 Would any man in his
senses that was not a very forehand man indeed, live in the
elegant way you do?

B. sb.

1. The position in front or above. † *To have the*
forehand of, to be to the forehand with (Sc.): to
have the upper hand or advantage of.

1557 *PHAER Æneid* v. Mijj b, And yet not formost al, nor
al her keele hath forhand wonne. 1588 *PARKE tr. Men-*
dosa's Hist. China 143 a, Hee determined . . . to depart and
procure . . . to get the forehand of them . . . and to ayde and
helpe them [etc.]. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* IV. i. 297 But for
Ceremonie, such a Wretch . . . Had the fore-hand and vantage
of a King. 1646 *JENKYN Remora* 28 God keeps on the fore-hand
with you, let us follow hard after him. 1825-80 *JAMIESON s.v.*,
'I'm to the forehand wi' you', I have got the start of you.

b. That which holds the front position; the
vanguard, hence the mainstay.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 143 The great Achilles . .
The sinew and the fore-hand of our Hoste.

2. That part of a horse which is before the rider.

1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* I. 12 They haue most excellent
forehandes. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1890/4 A light Grey
Mare . . . handsome forehand but thin behind. 1816 *SCOTT*
Antiq. xxxvi, What fine fore-hands!—what capital chargers
they would make! 1884 *E. L. ANDERSON Mod. Horsemansh.*
I. i. 2 For our purposes, we shall consider as the Forehand
of the horse all that part which is in front of the saddle.

Forehanded. [f. as prec. + -ED 2.]

† 1. Having a forehand (see FOREHAND B. 2);
'formed in the foreparts' (J.). Usually with a de-
fining *adj.* or *adv.* Said of horses, and *transf. Obs.*

1591 *GREENE Farew. Folly Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 327
The Gentleman is well forehanded and well foreheaded.
1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 4 Observe . . .
to have them fore-handed, that is good neck, breast and
shoulders. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1489/4 A dark brown
Gelding . . . lofty Forehanded.

2. Looking to the forehand (see prec. B. 1); care-
ful as to the future, prudent, thrifty. Now only *U.S.*

1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* (1727) 12 An early and
forehanded care. 1777 *J. Q. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 454
Here and there a farmer and a tradesman, who is forehanded
and frugal enough to make more money than he has occasion
to spend. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 76 They were . . . a
thrifty forehanded race.

b. That has made provision for the future; in
easy circumstances, 'well-to-do'. Now only *U.S.*

1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* II. 576 They that are fore-
handed, are willing to give time and able to forbear long.
1828 *WEBSTER, Forehanded* . . . 2 In America, in good cir-
cumstances as to property. 1837-40 *HALIBURTON Clockm.*
(1862) 132 A big man, and one that's considerable fore-
handed, and pretty well to do in the world. 1851 *S. JUDD*
Margaret ix. (1871) 47 In popular phrase a forehanded man,
his house and barns were large, and his grounds indicated
thrif. 1883 *MRS. ROLLINS New Eng. Bygones* 156 The
wives of forehanded farmers and professional men were apt
to be somewhat exalted.

Fore-hand sel, hanging: see FORE-*pref.* 4 a, 5.

Forehard (fō'r'härd). [f. FORE-*pref.* + HARD.]
(See quot.)

1853 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 563 The forehard, or proper twist
in the strands for all sizes of ropes, is . . . attained.

Fore-haste, -hatch, etc.: see FORE-*pref.*

Forehead (fō'réd). Forms: see HEAD. [OE.
forheafod, f. FOR-2, FORE-*pref.* + *heafod* HEAD.]

1. That part of the face which reaches upward
from the eyebrows to the natural line of the hair.
Also, the corresponding part in beasts, etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 156 *Caluarium*, fore-
headod. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Ure forheafod. a 1225
Ansr. R. 18 Makieð . . . a large creozit mit þe þreo vingres
vrom abuuþ þe vorheafod duno þe breoste. c 1305 *Edmund*
Conf. 65-6 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 72 In mie foreheuede iwrite mi
name þu schalt iseo. Signe þerwip þi forheued. c 1380 *Sir*
Ferumb. 3927 Hys hors . . . bar a sterre on his for-hed. c 1489
CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon I. 48 He frowpeled his forheud.
1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XIII. iii. 128 Thy plesand forret
schaply and ene cleir. 1582 *T. WATSON Centurie of Love*
Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 26 Malicious high foreheads. 1612 *WOODALL*
Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 363 Applied cold to the fore-head,
or place grieved. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 8
The placing of the motto . . . upon the High Priests fore-
head. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* III. 34/2 From the
Forehead to the Hinder-part of the bead. 1842 *TENNYSON*
Locksley Hall 25 On her pallid cheek and forehead came
a colour and a light. 1886 *A. WINCHELL Walks & Talks*
Geol. Field 256 The dinoceras . . . had . . . perhaps three pairs
of horns, one on the snout, one on the cheeks, and one on
the forehead.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. iii. 63 Euen to the teeth and fore-
head of our faults. 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 57 The forehead of
the morning. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xvi. 692 Two fierce
kings of beasts, oppos'd in strife about a hind Slain on the
forehead of a hill. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* (1851) 258
Tis manifest his purpose was only to rub the forehead of his
title with this word modest. 1766 *FORDYCE Serm.* *Yng.*
Wom. (1767) I. iv. 149 Those writings carry on their very
forehead the mark of the beast. 1795-1814 *WORNW.*
Excursion VII. 593 And oak . . . on whose forehead inaccessible
The raven lodged in safety. 1839 *LONGF. Hyperion* I. vi.
(1865) 30 High and hoar on the forehead of the Jettenbuhl
stands the castle of Heidelberg.

c. Phrase. † *To take time (or occasion) by the*
forehead: now usually by the forelock (see FORE-
LOCK 2).

1592 *GREENE Farew. Folly Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 311 Take
time now by the forehead, she is bald behind. 1599 *BEN.*
JONSON Cynthia's Rev. IV. i. Let us then take our time by
the forehead. 1633 *HEYWOOD Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874
IV. 47 Take Occasion by the forehead.

† 2. Used (like *L. frons*) for the countenance as
capable of expressing shame, etc. In two opposite

applications: a. Capacity of blushing; sense of shame or decency; modesty. b. Command of countenance, unblushing front; assurance, impudence, audacity. *Obs.*

1560 BECON *New Catech.* iv. Wks. 1564 I. 384 b. With what forehead... dare we say in the Lord's prayer 'Forgeue vs our trespasses'. 1631 J. BURGESS *Answer*. Rejoined 236 No man can deny it, who hath any forehead left. 1675 *Mistaken Husband* ii. i. in *Dryden's Wks.* (1884) VIII. 599 With what forehead Darest thou call me so? 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 371 No body but a modern freethinker could have the forehead or folly to turn it into ridicule.

3. The front part, forefront. † a. *gen.* (*Obs. exc.* with conscious metaphor: see i b.)

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clvii. [clliii.] 429 She rode on the one syde by the queenes lytter, and it was assysted with the duke of Thourayne, and the duke of Burbone, at the fore heed on bothe sydes.

b. *Mining, etc.* The end, for the time being, of a level.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Ij b. Forebrest, Forfield, or Forehead. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 130 When I arrived at the forehead of the dip. 1885 *Trans. Cambld. & Westmld. Antig. Soc.* VIII. 9 From the forehead of the level it was conveyed to the day by means of a wooden railroad.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 332/2 In the Forehead or Mizon-yard.

d. *dial.* (See quot.)

1798 *Ann. Agric. Som.* XXX. 354 Foreheads or headlands. 1810 *Devon & Cornw. Voc.* in *Monthly Mag.* June 436 Forehead about six feet space wide of earth round the hedges of a field, which is ploughed up, mixed with lime and carted or wheeled upon the field for manure.

† 4. One holding the place of honour; a leader. [*Not derived from sense 1; strictly a new formation.*]

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 380 To have rated the forehead of his hounds, then in chase after a wrong bucke. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 20 Nov. xiv. (1642) 45 Pretending to be a fore-head of Divinity.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* as *forehead-band*, *-bone*, *-wrinkle*; *forehead-bald* a., bald as to the forehead; *forehead-cloth*, a cloth or bandage formerly worn on the forehead by ladies; † *forehead-piece* (see quot.).

1530 TINDALE *Lev.* xiii. 41 Then he is *foreheadbalde. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 24 A fillet, or *forehead-band. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 It was rather the *forehead bone petrified, than a stone within the crany. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* vii. 44 The forehead bones remain unaltered. 1561 *Gifts to Queen in Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 116 Three *forehead-clothes of cameryk netted with gold. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245/4 Four laced Forehead Cloaths. 1767 *Connoisseur* (ed. 5) III. No. 80. 71 A store of clouts, caps, forehead-cloths. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* iv. i. Every night since he came, I have worn the *forehead-piece of bees' wax and hogs' grease. 1572 HULOET (ed. Higns), *Forehead wrinkles. *rugæ frontis.*

Foreheaded, *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED 2.*] Having (a) forehead.

1. With adj. or adv. prefixed, as *high*, *low*, *well foreheaded*. † *Tender-foreheaded*: modest, meek.

1591 [see FOREHANDED 1]. 1559 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 47 The Gnosticks... were tender-foreheaded... people compared to those high-crested and Seraphick Sophisters. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 64 These People are... low Fore-headed. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 3/1 High-foreheaded, colourless Madonnas.

† 2. Hardened with effrontery, brazen. *Obs.*

16... PAIN *Let. to Feild in Heylin Hist. Presbyt.* (1670) 278 This For-headed Age.

Foreheadless, *a.* [*f. as prec. + -LESS.*] Having no FOREHEAD (sense 2): † a. having no sense of shame (*obs.*); b. destitute of confidence.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 713 They are thus foreheadless in forging Scriptures. 1621 S. WARD *Serm. 9th ro's J. P.* 25 What doe our audacious and fore-headlesse Swaggersers require? 1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* v. Poems 1849 I. 369 Mel... How Behaved our spokesman with the forehead? *Berth.* Oh, Turned out no better than the foreheadless.

Forehear, *v.* [*f. FORE- pref. + HEAR v.*] *trans. and intr.* To hear beforehand.

1599 *Soliman & Perseda* Gij, Having forehead of Basiliscos worth. 1623 WEBSTER *D'Chess Malfy* III. iv. How that the Pope, forehearing of her looseness Hath seiz'd... The dukedom which she held as dowager. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Death-boat of Heligoland* 4 Brains... that mad-dening forebear the last trumpet of doom. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 1076 note, His troublesome faculty of forehearing.

† **Forehearse**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. FORE- pref. + HEARSE*, app. in the sense of *F. herse* porticulis.] † That which guards the front.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 87, I feele him wound the forehearse of my heart.

Fore-hearth, *-heater*: see *FORE- pref.* 5.

† **Forehee'd**, *v. Obs.* [*f. FORE- pref. + HEED.*] *trans.* To take care against beforehand; to provide against. With simple obj., or that introducing subord. sentence.

1526 *Ord. Hen. VIII in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 212 Fore-heeding alwayes that none of them depart the court before the expences of their offices be brought to the Masters of the household. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 68 A... casualty that could not be foreseene or foreheeded.

Forehele, var. of *FORHELE v.*, to conceal.

† **Forehent**, *v. Obs.* [*f. FORE- pref. + HENT.*] *trans.* To seize beforehand; a. to cut off (in flight), overtake. b. To take in advance.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 49 A fearefull Dove... Having farre off espyde a Tassell gent... Doubleth her hast for feare to bee for-hent. 1593 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xi. 267 [He] toake the pleasure which the sonne of Maia had forehent.

Forehew, *crnon. form* (in *Dicts.*) for *FORHEW*.

Fore-hill, *-hinting*, *-hip*: see *FORE- pref.*

Forehold (*fōr'hōld*). [*f. FORE- + HOLD sb.*]

† 1. The action of holding on in front; advance.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 12 Aboute the middle of Aprill, when the fields have gotten some foreholde.

2. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867).

1790 BEATSON tr. *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 322 Started 30 tons of water in the fore-hold to lighten her forward. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vii. 94 The forehold was restowed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-hold*, the part of the hold before the fore hatchway. 1884 SIR R. COUCH in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 422 The master improperly loaded the forehold of the steamer.

[**Foreholding**: a spurious word in Johnson; in his quot. from L'Estrange (*Fables* clxxviii) the word should be *Foreholdings*.]

Fore-hood, *-hoof*, etc.: see *FORE- pref.*

Fore-horse. [*f. FORE- pref. + HORSE.*] The foremost horse in a team, 'leader'.

1483 *Fin. Edw. IV.* in *Lett. & Pap. Rich. III* (Rolls) I. 7 Upon the fore horse, and the thil horse sat ij chariot men. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218 They were becomens of thrift in their hats like fore-horses. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 28 None of his fellows had cause to repent that he rode upon the fore-horse. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 144 ¶ 8 The Nobleman is but the Fore-Horse in the Team. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 199 The fore-horse decked with ribbons.

transf. and fig. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 30, I shall stay here the fore-horse to a smocke. 1645 PAGITT *Hercsiogr.* (1661) 177 [He useth this passage] as the fore-horse or leading Authority, to bring in whatsoever Calumnies he pleaseth afterward. 1816 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 290 The fore-horse of this frightful team is public debt.

attrib. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 A forehors bridelle. 1636 SAMPSON *Vow-breaker* v. i. Iijj, Have I not borrow'd the fore Horse-bells his Plumes, and braveries?

Foreign (*fōren*), *a. and sb.* Forms: 3, 5-6 foren(e), 3-4, 6-7, 9 forein(e), -eyn(e), 4, 6-8 for(r)ain(e), 5-6 -ayn(e), 4-6 forreyne(e), 5-7 -ayne, 6-8 forr-en, -ei(g)ne, -aign(e), (7 foran, fur-raine), 6- foreign. [*a. OF. forain*; -popular L. type *forānus, f. forās, for-is: see *FOR- pref.*]

Med.L. had *forānus* (Sp. *foraneo*) on the analogy of *extrānus*; also *forinsecus* adj. (f. class.L. *forinsecus* adv.), which in Eng. Law Latin is the usual equivalent of *foreign*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Out of doors; outside. *A chamber foreign*: a privy (cf. *FOREIGN sb.*). *Foreign darkness* = 'outer darkness'. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 310 In to a chambre forene þe gadelyng gan wende. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. ii. 3 (Camb. MS.) Mintinge to goon in to foreine darkneses. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* 234 This is the name that chaceeth away the clips Of foreyn darknesse.

† b. Concerned with matters at a distance from home; outside; opposed to *domestic*. *Obs.*

1605 in *Archæologia* (1800) XIII. 316 [The steward] is to see into all offices, see well forraine, as at home. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiii. § 1 (1622) 348 By writing, we may giue direction for our foraine Businesses, though we stay at home: and for our domestical, though we be abroad.

† c. *nonce-use*. † Excluded, kept away (from court, or from employment in affairs).

The sense is doubtful: it may be 'resident abroad' (cf. 7), or 'outside the circle of one's intimate friends' (cf. 2 b). 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 129 You enuide him; And fearing he would rise... Kept him a forraigne man still.

2. Belonging to other persons or things; not one's own; = L. *alienus*. Now rare.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) For nede of foreyne moneye [mistranslation of *aris alieni necessitate*, 'through pressure of debt']. *Ibid.* II. pr. v. 32 (Camb. MS.) Fortune ne shal neuer makyn pat swyche thynges ben thynne, þat nature of thynges hath maket foreyne fro the. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church Porch* lxi, Keep all thy native good, and naturalize All forrain of that name; but scorn their ill. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 21 Nothing is foreign; parts relate to whole. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 35 The interference of Bishops in foreign Seas.

† b. Not of one's household or family. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 89 They... powre our Treasures into forraigne laps. 1608 - *Per.* IV. i. 34, I loue the king your father... with more then forraigne heart.

† c. Of possessions, expenses: Other than personal. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xviii. (Arb.) 53 Quick cattel being the first property of any forreine possession. I say forreine, because alway men claimed property in their apparell and armour, and other like things made by their owne industry. 1721 STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* II. ii. 260 To have their foreign expences after the rate of 100 l. a year. 3. Proceeding from other persons or things.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iii. 55 (Camb. MS.) Than... hath a man nede to seken hym foreyne helpe by whyche he may deffende hys moneye? 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 16 The truth is then set free from all douting, when not vpholden by forayne aides it self alone sufficeth to susteine it self. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. § 3. 2 For this... we must appeal to forreign testimonies. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* i. 395 Machines... Move by a foreign impulse, not

their own. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* x. (1849) 81 If the system be not deranged by a foreign cause.

4. Alien in character; not related to or concerned with the matter under consideration; irrelevant, dissimilar, inappropriate. Now only const. from 10.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 279 A vice foreine fro the lawe. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 103 The Lord of the Copyhold is not to be taxed for the Soil of the Copyhold: for although he might come to it by forfeiture committed, yet that is a forain possibility. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis* Sc. 64 Our Author's sense and interpretation seems to me... forraign, arbitrary, and unnatural. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 118 This is a matter foreign to my Judicature. 1701 SWIFT *Sacramental Test* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 128 This design is not so foreign from some people's thoughts. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 193 To tell the woman Ye worship ye know not what relates... to a matter wholly foreign. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think.* in *Math.* § 42 All you have been saying... is quite foreign to the argument. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. vi. To leave these foreign examples; if beauty in our own species was annexed to use, men would be much more lovely than women. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Grace bef. Meat*, [The diet] least stimulative to appetite, leaves the mind most free for foreign considerations. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, However foreign to his nature and disposition. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mash.* i. (1875) 16 A purpose foreign from his pursuits.

5. Introduced from outside; not belonging to the place in which it is found; *esp.* in Surgical use, of substances embedded in tissues of the body.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. (1651) 262 Excluding forrain aire and winds. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 334 A Forreign Spirit, stronger and more eager than the Spirit of the Body. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 133 Yet in its dilation will admit of no aether or forrain Substance to enter the pores thereof. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 123, I discovered, by the probe, this foreign body. 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 204 Part of the electric matter natural to the body must be repelled, to make room for the foreign electricity. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* I. II. xv. 331 A hard chlorite rock equally foreign to the immediate neighbourhood.

6. a. Situated outside an estate, manor, district, parish, province, etc.

[1292 BRITTON III. viii. § 5 Vivers foreyns.] 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 7 Dwelling in a foren Shire. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Preamble, Outlawries had ageynst theym in foreyn Counties. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 3 b, It is to be inquired of forren pastures that is comyn... what the lorde may haue in the same. 1676 DEGGE *Parson's Counsellor* II. v. 166 To be employed in a Forrain Parish. 1885 E. B. IVATTS *Railw. Managem.* 547 To the employees of railway 'A' all other railways in respect to traffic are 'foreign'.

b. Belonging to or coming from another district, county, society, etc.

c 1460 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 317 Ye schall couer no foren stranger yn no wys under yof franchises. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 437 The markethouse... was buylded for the free-sale of the foreyn Boocher, and of the foreyn Fishmonger. c 1638 *Order Priv. Coun.* in Penkethman *Artach.* II. ij b, The forreigne Bakers which bring their Bread to be sold in the market of any Cite. 1891 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/3 There has been a great demand for foreign labour in Kent. 1895 *Guardian* 6 Mar. 363/3 The foreign examiners [at Durham] are the Regius Professor of Hebrew, Oxford, and the Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Cambridge.

† c. ? Dealing with matters outside (the manor).

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4465/6 In the Hands of the foreign Bailiff of Dudley.

7. Situated outside the country; not in one's own land.

In this and the following senses, the word is in British use not applied to parts of the United Kingdom, nor, ordinarily, to British colonies chiefly inhabited by English-speaking people. In the U. S. the designations of *foreign corporation*, *foreign port*, are sometimes applied to those belonging to other States of the Union.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 160 [Isles] that fro the lond forein Leie open to the wynd al plein. *Ibid.* III. 185 A place, Which is forein out in an ile. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 183 Whan men gon bezone the tournoymes, toward Ynde and to the foreyn Yles. c 1450 *Merlin* 577 Kynge Alein of the forayn londes. 1524 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Preamble, The said outwarde and foren regions. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* i. Wks. 1874 III. 9 Whil'st I in forreigne Kingdomes search my Fate. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 313 In some forain universities. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 385 In some foreign clime which is... beyond our ken. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xxxviii. 63 They usually talk of corporations belonging to other States as 'foreign'.

8. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or derived from another country or nation; not domestic or native.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 29, I am but foreyn in this cuntre. 1535 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 325 No more jurisdiction wth in this realme than anie oodre foreyne bisshoppe. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 7 To build his suretie vpon forreine strength, seeing he had no confidence in his owne forces. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* i. Wks. 1874 III. 8 If my owne land proue thus vnnatural I'll purchase forraine aid. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. Pref. (1858) 5 Plentifully furnished with various Foreign Vanities. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* Pref. (1686) 2 Forein words. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 9 The Foreign Ministers residing at the Hague. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 308 A foreign force... actually landed upon our coast. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* III. 32 The foreign and native commodity. 1849 HARR *Serm.* II. 435 The plan sprang up in the heart of a forein king. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* iv. 140 She spoke with a vague foreign accent.

b. *transf.* Unfamiliar, strange.

1881 ILLINGWORTH *Serm. in Coll. Chapel* 74 Such language may be a little foreign, but the experience is universal.

9. Carried on or taking place abroad, into or with other countries.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (an. 32) 167 When foren warre

and outward battalies, were brought to an ende. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 176 To take on mee a foreigne voyage. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 475 A forraigne Invasion abroad. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 32 A man whose forraign employments in the service of this Nation, and [etc.]. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Foreign Service*. any service done out of the limits of Great Britain, Ireland, &c. 1840 MALCOLM *Trav.* 34/1 The foreign trade is extinct.

10. Dealing with matters concerning other countries. *Foreign Office*: the department of the 'Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs'; the building in which the business of this department is carried on. Also, intended for use in transactions or correspondence with other countries, as in *foreign bill* (see quot. 1766), *foreign letter-paper*.

1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 241 Other furraine newes I heare not. 1659 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 12 John Milton, Esquire, Secretarye for the Forraign affaires. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 15 So are usually all Foreign Bills. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 2 Such as carry on foreign correspondences. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 467 These hills [of exchange] are either foreign, or inland foreign, when drawn by a merchant residing abroad upon his correspondent in England or vice versa. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 133 The foreign policy of England. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 62/2 The army and the Foreign Office have, to a certain extent, escaped the constitutionalizing process. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 113 No contribution to exceed six pages of foreign note paper.

11. Law. *Foreign apposer, attachment* (see the sbs.); *foreign answer, matter, plea, service* (see quot. 1607). † *Foreign intent*: a constructive sense not implied in the wording of the instrument to be interpreted; opposed to *common intent*.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 Of feyned and untrew Foreyn playes triable in foreyn Countes. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., *Forein answer*. such an answer, as is not triable in the countie where it is made. [With a reference to *Act 15 Hen. VI.* c. 5, which reads: 'Jesques au temps que chescun des ditz foreins severalx responses soit trie.']. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Forein Apposer* (forinsecarum oppositor). *Ibid.*, *Forein attachment* (attachiamentum forinsecum). *Ibid.*, *Forein mater*. mater triable in another countie. *Ibid.*, *Forein-plea*. a refusal of the ludge as incompetent, because the mater in hand was not within his precincts. *Ibid.*, *Forein service*. such service, whereby a meane Lord holdeth ouer of another, without the compass of his owne fee. or else that which a tenant performeth. out of the fee. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* x. (1636) 43 The graunts of a common person . . shall be extended as well to a forein intent as to a common intent. 1685 KEELE *King's Bench* Rep. II. 132 The Defendant pleads a forein attachment in London of 50 li. 1800 DURNFORD & EAST *Cases King's Bench* VIII. 417 A forein attachment in the Mayor's court at the suit of the plaintiff.

† 12. Used to translate *L. forensis*: Made in open court, public.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iii. 55 (Camb. MS.) For whennes comyn elles alle thes foreyne compleyntes.

13. quasi-adv. (*To fit, go, sail, etc.*) *foreign*, i.e. for foreign parts. (*Naut. colloq.*)

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* v. We were ordered to fit foreign. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xlii. In consequence of our being about to sail foreign. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xix. But the captain is going foreign, is he not?

14. Comb. Chiefly locative and parasynthetic, as *foreign-built, -foliated, -going, -looking, -made, -manned, -nationed, -owned, -wrought* adjs.

1678 in Marvell *Growth Popery* 64 The Agatha, *Foreign built, 250 Tuns. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reform.* (1891) 54 The vast *foreign-foliated, primeval forests. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. v. 658 Masters and mates of *foreign-going vessels. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* IV. (1863) 213 A dark, sallow, *foreign-looking personage. 1895 *Daily News* 15 June 5/4 *Foreign-made machinery. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* H j b, The vncertaine steps of *forennationed pilgrimes. 1878 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* 556 American-built but *foreign-owned ships. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 808 Lawes. .agaynst. *forreign wrought wares.

B. quasi-sb. and sb.

† 1. = FOREIGNER I. Also, a foreign vessel. *Obs.* 1310 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 322 Pe toumes, pe countes, be foreyns alle aboute, To be kyng felle on knes. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 143 Outrayeng foreyns that cam from Babilon. 1599 BARCLAY *Shyp of Polys* (1570) 197 Of these false forrains reneth so great a bande Vnto our shippes, that [etc.]. 1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* iii. 19 Ambassadors, or whatsoever other business of the provincials, or forraigns. 1643 *Decl. Lords & Com., Reb. Ireland* 50 They took yesterday a Forrain laden with deales.

† b. One not a citizen, or more particularly not a member of the guild, a stranger, an outsider.

c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 3ef a foreyne emplydy pe tebyngne. 1487 in *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 581 Ye shall not admytt any foren to be of this misterie. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Nvj, For citizens favour more one another, than they do forrains.

† 2. Short for *chambre foreine* (see A. 1). *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7436 Ful foule ys þat forreyne Pat ys comoun for al certeyne. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1962 *Ariadne*, The tour. . Was ioyning in the walle to a foreyne. 1505 in Gage *Thingoe Hundred* 140 To be wrought with calion and breke, with foreyns and other necessaries. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 201/3 A Forayne, forica.

3. That part of a town which lies outside the borough or the parish proper. Now *local*.

1668 PLOT *Staffordsh.* viii. § 82, 314 All the Villages and Hamlets belonging thereunto [Walsall] . . which they call the forraigne. 1782 NASH *Worcestersh.* II. 39 The inhabitants of the foreign of Kidderminster, so called to distinguish them from the inhabitants of the borough.

1856 GLEW *Walsall* 3 The parish is in two townships, called the Borough and Foreign. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s. v. *Foreigner*, At Rye. . that part of the parish which lies out of the boundary of the corporation, is called the Foreign of Rye.

b. pl. The outer court of a monastery; also, the space immediately outside the monastic precincts. *Obs.*, but surviving as proper name in various places where monasteries existed.

1668 WILKES *Plan Canterbury* cited in Willis *Monast. Canterb.* (1869) 152 Y^e forrins. 1799 HASTED *Kent* IV. 575 The space of ground without or foreign to it [the jurisdiction of the church] called the *Foreigns*, now vulgarly the *Follings*. 1872 *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (ed. Shipley), *Foreign Court*. Also called *Foreigns*.

4. In *foreign*: abroad.

c 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* III. i, One that hath As people say in forraigne pleasur'd him.

Hence *Foreignly* adv.; *Foreignness*.

1611 COTGR., *Pergrinité* . . forrainessse. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 249 The foreignness and obscurity of some texts. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. v. 32 His English had little foreignness except its fluency. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* vi. 169 When a being or object reveals itself to feeling, it, so to speak, loses any vestige of foreignness or estrangement. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* ix. 169 He rose out of his amazement . . foreignly beholding himself.

† *Foreign*, v. *Obs.* — [f. prec.] (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Esternare*, to alienate, estrange, forraine. *Foreigner*, v. *vulgar.* [f. FOREIGN + -ER (marking contempt). Cf. *electioneer* vb.] Only in *Foreigner*ing *vbl. sb. attrib.*, concerned with foreign matters; also *vbl. a.* foreign, like a foreigner.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 194 Since I sent you a despatch on foreignerising business. 1841 *Blackiv. Mag.* Apr. 501 There is no teaching these foreignerising fellows the proper usage of their parts of speech. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* I. iv. 65 The sailor was like . . a foreignerising sort of man in a skin cap and long stockings.

Foreigner (fōrēnēr). [f. FOREIGN a. + -ER I.]

1. A person born in a foreign country; one from abroad or of another nation; an alien.

In ordinary use chiefly applied to those who speak a foreign language as their native tongue; thus in England the term is not commonly understood to include Americans.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) iv. xxxviii. (1859) 64 They were strange foreyners, nought of his propre peple. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 Whome that foreyner & strangerer Pylate wolde oftentymes . . haue delyuered. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 138, I am here a foriner and stranger, as all my fathers were. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 12 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 15 That no . . foreigner. . be suffered to bring in . . any booke or bookes printed beyond the seas. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3916/3 Having reviewed all the Horse and Foot under his Command, as well English as Foreigners. 1835 *Thirlwall Greece* I. vii. 268 Besides the Dorians, there were foreigners of other nations.

b. *transf.* Some thing produced or brought from abroad; *esp.* a foreign vessel.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 148 Beside what I have seen amongst foreigners [plants] in Gardens. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22 73 The lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmeg, were all foreigners. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fishery* 68 Nine or ten ships were assembled. . none of them followed us, excepting a foreigner. *Ibid.* 419 The black rat and the common mouse are enumerated . . but both these are foreigners imported by the shipping. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 The failure of the English walnut crop has enhanced the price of 'foreigners'.

2. One of another county, parish, etc.; a stranger, outsider. In early use *esp.* one not a member of any particular guild, a non-freeman. Now *dial.*

14. . . Customs of Malton in *Surtees Misc.* (1800) 59 Yffe any man . . als wele a foraner as Burges, be sommonyd to any cownte. c 1460 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 317 Ye shall not . . counsell any forynar to dwell w'yn be franchys of this craft. 1565 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 75 No foreigner, as men of Bolton, Blackburne or any other places. 1676 DEGGE *Parson's Counsellor* II. v. 166 There is no difference between the Case of a Parishioner and a Forrainer, where [etc.]. 1700 *Grassmens' Acc.* (Surtees) 96 If any Forraner or Freeborn come. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, 'Yo're just a foreigner, and nothing more', said he, contemptuously. 'Much yo know about it.' 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Foreigner*, a stranger, a person who comes from any other county but Sussex.

† 3. *fig.* A stranger, outsider; a little-known person; rarely, a person other than oneself (cf. FOREIGN a. 2). *Obs.*

1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD, *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 75 He, that would not be a stranger to the universe, an alien to felicity, and a forreiner to himself. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 1 Forreiners and strangers from the Church of God. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. I. i. (1651) 591 Jealousie is . . a fear or doubt, lest any forrainer should participate or share with him in his love. 1641 DENHAM *Sophy* v. 52 Joy is such a forrainer, So meere a stranger to my thoughts, I know Not how to entertaine him.

Foreignism (fōrēnīz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The imitation of what is foreign.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Recollect.* v. 202, In my essays . . I do not recollect any tendency to foreignism. 1892 *Review of Rev.* Aug. 165 Journalists in the German language encourage foreignism.

An idiom, phrase, or term of foreign origin.

1877 *Congregationalist* (U. S.) 15 Aug. (Cent.), That he [Miles Coverdale] left in his Bible some few foreignisms . . is not surprising. 1887 L. SWINBURNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 508 It is astonishing, indeed, how many of these foreignisms have crept into the common speech.

Foreignize (fōrēnīz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To grow or become foreign; to take after, or display a resemblance to, foreign types.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwick* (1662) 129 marg., Our Countryman Pitts did foranize with long living beyond the Seas. 1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 179 The style of course foreignizes.

2. *trans.* To render foreign; to refashion after foreign models; to give a foreign air to.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 372 Instructors . . have sought . . to foreignise our people. 1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* I. iii. 37 Her sisters said she was 'foreignised' overmuch. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) LVIII. 360/3 We needlessly foreignize our tongue by multiplying the single *f*, *l*, and *v* endings.

† *Fore-imagine*, v. *Obs.* [f. FORE-pref. + IMAGINE v.] *trans.* To imagine beforehand.

1602 [see the *ppl. a.*] 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxiii. (1632) 55, I am fully perswaded you fore-imagine what I will charge you with. 1624 BR. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 3 To . . fore-imagine the worst in all casual matters.

Hence *Fore-imagined ppl. a.* So *Fore-imagination*, something imagined beforehand.

1602 CAREW *Eng. Tongue* (1723) 11 A fore-imagined possibility. 1625 *DONNE Serm.* lxvi. 667 All that is well done . . is . . done according to Preconceptions, Fore-imaginings.

Fore-inclined, -instruct, etc.: see FORE-.

Fore-intend, v. [f. FORE-pref.] *trans.* To intend beforehand. Hence *Fore-intended ppl. a.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 249 Shee was put from the bias of her fore-intended lesson. 1622 WITHER *Mistr.*, *Philas.* Wks. (1633) 635 What the Fates doe fore-intend, They never change againe. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 90 That hee give him notice what is to be done or foreintended. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xv. (1878) 325 Whether she foreintended her following conduct.

† *Fore-intent*. *Obs.* [f. FORE-pref. + INTENT.]

A pre-arranged purpose.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiii. 127 One may fail me by accident, but the other will do it out of fore-intent.

Forejudge (fōrējdʒvɔɹ), v. Also 7 *forjudge*. [f. FORE-pref. + JUDGE v.]

1. *trans.* To judge or determine beforehand or without a fair trial; to prejudge. Also *absol.*

1561-80 [see the *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*] 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 195 If his Majesty might take notice what Bills were passing in either House, and declare His Own opinion, it was to forejudge Their Counsels. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 215 We ought not to forejudge the petition. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* iv. 174 Pharisees whom Judaea and Jerusalem . . had sent forth to forejudge and to condemn.

† 2. To form a judgement or opinion of beforehand. Also *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* To Rdr. 7 They rashly forejudge what I thinke. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 300 Those false Rates and Grounds, by which Men generally fore-judge of the Issue or Event of Actions. 1734 W. GIFFARD *Case Midwit.* lviii. 129, I . . prepared to attempt the delivery, forejudging the inconveniencies I might meet with. 1792 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 177 Some infallible rule by which we could fore-judge events.

3. (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Prejurer*, to . . forejudge; to rule, or direct the opinion of Judges by a former judgement.

Hence *Forejudged ppl. a.*; *Forejudging vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 54 The determination of the Councell may haue his force, and be as a forejudged sentence, and yet not hinder the aforesaid examination. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 8 This proud vaunting rose of . . malicious forejudging. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1598) 433 If you will suffer attentie judgement and not forejudging passion, to bee the waigher of my wordes. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* iv. iii. Cleave not my heart . . With your fore-judging fears.

Forejudge: see FORJUDGE.

Forejudgement (fōrējdʒvɔɹmēt). Also 6 *for-*. [f. FORE-pref. + JUDGEMENT: cf. prec.]

1. Judgement determined or formed beforehand.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* Pref. 3 a, It is not my part to make any ones title either better or worse with my fore-judgment. 1591 SPENSER *Muioptomos* 320 All the Gods. . Did surely deeme the victorie his due: But seldom seene, forejudgment proveth true. 1862 SEWARD in *Sat. Rev.* (1863) 404 The only foreign nation steadily contributing in every indirect way possible to verify its forejudgment.

† 2. A judgement previously pronounced; a judicial precedent. *Obs.*

1599 BLUNDEVILLE *Art Logic* iv. iii. 104 What call you Forejudgements or Ruled Cases? They bee iudgements or sentences heretofore pronounced, whereby Iudges take example to giue like iudgement in like cases.

Fore-keel, -king, -knee, -knight: see FORE-.

Foreknow (fōrēnōw), v. Also 6 *forknow*.

[f. FORE-pref. + KNOW v.] a. *trans.* To know beforehand, have previous knowledge of.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 141 Before all tymes, I was forknowen and ordeyned of god to be made. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 16 St. Paul . . fore-knew there would be Heresies among them. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. to Soc. Prop.* Gosh. Wks. III. 239 Are not the times and seasons fore-known only to God? 1817 SHELLEY *To Ollier* 11 Dec., You . . foreknew all that these people would say. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* (1889) 5/1 He foreknew it would give her pain.

absol. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xi. (ed. 4) 138 If God does not fore-know, he cannot fore-tell.

b. *intr.* To have previous knowledge of.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 858 Thetis . . Wept for her Son, fore-knowing of his Fate.

Hence *Foreknow'n ppl. a.*; *Foreknowing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence *Foreknowingly adv.*).

Also † **Foreknowable** *a.*, that may be foreknown; † **Foreknower**, one who foreknows.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 79 This Calkas... for to departen softly Took purpos ful this forknowinge wyse. **1423** JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cxlix, Fortune is... strangest evermore Quhare leste foreknewing... Is in the man. **1450-1530** Myrr. *our Ladye* 4 Hauynge her endelesly as presente in the syghte of hys Godly forknowynge. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Math.* xxv. 34 God the foreknower of al thinges. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 115 The fore knowne ill to man, would call Fore felt greefe, of fore knowne ynest. **1647** JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xiii. 198 He does very imprudently serve his ends who seemingly and fore-knowingly loses his life in the prosecution of them. **a1660** HAMMOND *Third let. Prescience* § 75 Wks. 1674. I. 598 The foreknower is not cause of all that are foreknown. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* xi. 773 Evil... Which neither his foreknowing can prevent. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 712 We cannot but grant such things therefore to be foreknowable. **1849** GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxviii. (1862) VI. 143 Foreknowing and consistent agents. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 259 That regularity itself of God's creation sets forth those other foreknown operations of God.

Foreknowledge (fōrnōl'edz). [*f. FORE-pref. + KNOWLEDGE.*] Knowledge of an event, etc. before it exists or happens; prescience.

1535 COVERDALE *Judith* ix. 6 Thy iudgements are done in thy everlasting fore knowledge. **1555** EDEN *Decades* Contents (Arb.) 45 The foreknowledge that the poet Seneca had of the fyndynge of the newe worlde. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* iii. 118 If I foreknew, Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 19 It is not foreknowledge of the punishment which renders us obnoxious to it. **1847** GROTE *Greece* ii. xi. III. 139 Money lent with the foreknowledge that the borrower will be unable to repay it. **1863** DICEY *Federal St.* II. 210 [An astrologer promises to] give to the public a fore-knowledge of all the general affairs through life.

Hence **Foreknow'ledged ppl. a.**, known beforehand as liable to, destined to. *Obs.*—

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 643 Thou art... fore-knownedged, as they saye, to damnation.

Forel, forrel (fōrēl). Forms: 3-6 forel, (5 furel), 5-7 forell(e), 7 forrell, foroll, 9 for(r)el, forrill. [*a. OF. forrel, fourrel* (Fr. *fourreau*), dim. *f. forre, fuerre* case, sheath, etc. (see *FUR sb.*)]

1. † *a.* A sheath (*obs.*). † *b.* A case or box (*obs.*). **a1300** *Cursor M.* 15791 (Cott.) O be forel a suerd he drogh. **1430** *Wyclif's Job* xx. 25 Out of his sheathe, or out of the furel. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lxi. 737 The fruit [of Date tree]. lapped in a certayne long and brode forrell or covering.

c. A case or covering in which a book or manuscript is kept, or into which it is sewn. Now *dial.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvi. 103 And take his felawe to witnesse, What he fond in a forel of a freres luyunge. **c1440** *Promp. Parv.* 171/2 Forelle, to kepe yn a boke, *forulus*. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 84 b, I hadde leuer haue my boke sowed in a forel: than bounde in bourdis. **1523** *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 134 His letters shalbe enclosed in a forel directed to the Treasurer. **1825** J. JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. West Eng.* 38 *Forrel*, the cover of a book. **1893** *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Forrel*, the... cover of a book.

2. A kind of parchment dressed to look like vellum, used for covering books (now only for account-books).

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Colophon, No manner of persone shall sell this present book, unbounde, above the price of two shillings and two pence; and bounde in forell for iis. *xd.* **1824** J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 529 The tympan are covered with vellum, forells, or parchment.

attrib. **1883** *Kerry's St. Lawr. Reading* 203 Good paper—forel binding.

3. A selvage or border.

1601 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2653/4 A Crimson Piece of Spanish Cloth 23 yards long... with a yellow Foroll and a White List. **1697** *Ibid.* No. 3316/4 Three pieces of Super-fine Black Cloth for Men's ware, marked with... D. Chance in length in the Forell. **1774** *Act 14 Geo. III.* c. 25 Frauds are frequently committed... by taking off, the... Forrel or other Marks, of... Cloth. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Forrel*, the border of a handkerchief. **West. **1886** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Forrel*, the stripe which is woven across the ends of a piece of cloth to show that it is a whole piece.**

† **Forel, forrel, v. Obs.** [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To cover with a 'forel'. Hence **Forelled ppl. a.**

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiv. 227 The second edition of the Temple... as it was new forelled and filleted with gold by Herod. **1696** E. BUDLEIGH *Churchw. Acc.* in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* (1892) XXIV. 264 P^d for a great foreld booke oo. os. o.

Foreland (fōr'land). Forms: 4 forlonde, (farlande), 5-7 forland(e), (7 furland), 6 forelonde, -lande, 5- foreland. [*f. FORE-pref. + LAND.* Cf. *Du. voorland*; also *Icel. forlandi* land between hills and the sea.]

1. A cape, headland or promontory.

13. *Gen. & Gr. Knt.* 699 Alle be illes of Anglesay on lyft half he haldez, & farez ouer þe fordez hy þe for-londez. **1400** *Morte Arth.* 880 See 30ne farlande with 30ne two fyrez. **a1490** BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmyth 1778) 153 Unum forland vocat. le Holyhede. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 374 The schippis draif on forland and on craigs. **1551** RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 83 The great forelonde of Affrike, commonly called the cape of Good hope. **1671** NARBOROUGH *Trul. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 24 At the face of this Foreland lie six rocky Islands. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 117 A cape, which... [he] [Frobisher in 1576] called Queen Elizabeth's Foreland. **1876** L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* (1878) 35 To where the wave-worn foreland ends the bay.

2. A strip of land in front of something.

a. (See *quots.*)

1580-1 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 13. § 2 Certeyne Shelves and Forelandes... lyeng betwene the Walles and Boundes of the said

Marshes... and the River of Thames. **1795** J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 178 The forelands on the north side also are not to be less than thirty feet wide. **1807** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 35 By the erection of a new bank or sea wall they get a foreland to their former estate. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Foreland*... a space left between the base of a canal bank, and an adjacent drainage cut or river, so as to favour the stability of the bank.

b. Fortif. (See *quot.* 1853.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Foreland*... the same with *Berm.* **1717** tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 93 A Berm, or Foreland, being a small space of Ground between the Wall and the Moat. **1853** STOCQUELER *Milit. Dict.*, *Foreland*... a confined space of ground between the rampart of a town or fortified place and the moat... Now usually called a berm.

3. Land or territory lying in front.

1851 KITTO *Bible Illustr.*, *Life & Death Our Lord* 29, I looked towards the west, and beheld the forelands of Carmel. **1870** *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., Alsace and Lorraine... will form a German foreland.

† 4. *Sc.* 'A house facing the street, as distinguished from one in a close or alley' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1489 *Acta Audit.* 149/2 A foreland of ane tennenment liand in þe said Cannoungate.

5. *attrib.*, in † *Foreland-men* (see *quot.*).

1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 19/4 The Foreland Men, viz. The Colliers of Sandwich, and the several Ports of Thanet, stay in expectation of Convoy.

Forelay (fōr'lā), *v.* [*f. FORE-pref. + LAY v.*]

1. *trans.* To lie in wait for, waylay. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* Intro. 9 He was forelayed and taken. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 667 For feare (quoth he) that I be forlaied by the way, and rifed by him. **1700** DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* i. 493 An ambush'd thief forelays a traveller. **1837** *Kentish Gloss.*, *Fore-lay*, to waylay.

† *b.* To lie in ambush about or near (a place).

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 80 b, Hys enemys might... forelay the wayes. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. lii. (1632) 180 His opposites had forelaid the country, and hemmed him about. **1683** *Brit. Spec.* 106 They had forelaid the Passages by land.

c. fig. To lay obstacles in the way of; to plot or take action against; to embarrass, frustrate, hinder, interfere with. Now *rare*.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* v. 11 The Lord... forlayeth their craftynesse. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. 58 Then Elwbty, and with her slides Srowy; which forelay Her progresse. **1612-15** BP. HALL *Contempl.*, *O. T.* xx. ix, How cunningly doth he forelay their confidence. **1697** DRYDEN *Virgil* xi. 781 With chosen Foot his Passage to forelay, And place an Ambush in the winding way. **1832** JOHN BREE *Saint Herbert's Isle* ii. v, She would her own sweet peace forelay.

2. To lay down or plan beforehand; to prearrange; with both material and immaterial *objs.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

1605 DANIEL *Philotas* Wks. (1717) 350 Envy will most cunningly forelay The Ambush of their Ruin. **a1619** F. DAVISON *Poet. Rhapsody* (1826) II. 361 Privy snares my foes fore-lay. **1643** [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* i The wise God... forelaid a double-foundation, of sin in the enemy, and humiliation in his people. **a1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 252 An excellent artificer, who in all his works of art, has forelaid in his mind a perfect model of his intended fabric. **1815** Mr. John Decastro I. 52 Thus the ground was forelaid for great rejoicing. **1876** in *Whitby Gloss.*

Hence **Forelaid ppl. a.**; **Forelaying vbl. sb.**

1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* v. xxviii. (1609) 199 There was no feare of ambushments and forelayings. **1640** LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. 8, I leuell at no man with a forelaid designe. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 16 The constituted and fore-laid principles of his Art. **1815** Mr. John Decastro I. 259 Thus far by way of... forelaying of the ground.

† **Foreleader. Obs.** Also 4, 6 for-. [*f. FORE-pref. + LEADER.*] One who leads the advance; a chief or principal leader.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 14410 (Cott.) Moyses was þair for-leader. **1535** JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 18 Christe is the firste frutis and fore leader of them that sleap. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Diet for Drunkards* (1789) 17 Would God that we learned not, by the foreleaders before named, to charge and confure each other vnto the pledge. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. v. § 1 Hengist for valour, policie, and strength, was the fore-leader. **1648** HERRICK *Ilesper.* (1869) 326 Know, for truth, I meant You a fore-leader in this testament. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Foreleader*, chief captain.

Foreleg (fōr'leg; but the stress is variable). [*f. FORE-pref. + LEG sb.*] One of the front legs of a quadruped; also, rarely one of the anterior limbs of a biped.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1692) 1079 A grete wulfe syttyng and embracyng the heed betwene his foreleggs. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. iii, His forelegges latyn, and of fethers full. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 133 When a Horses neere fore-legge, and his neere hinder-legge... are so fastened together. **1658** OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 83 A Carver at Court... being laughed at by him [King James] for saying the wing of a Rabbit, maintained it as congruous as the fore-leg of a Capon, a Phrase used in Scotland. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. ii, The beast now unluckily making a false step, fell upon his fore-legs. **1862** HUXLEY *Lect. Wrgk. Men* 23 The foreleg of the Horse. **1875** W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 13 Though he got his fore legs well on the bank he was short with his hind ones.

Fore-lend, -lie: see **FORE-pref.** 2 a, 1.

Fore-lift, -lighter, -line, etc.: see **FORE-pref.**

Forelive (fōr'liv), *v.* [*f. FORE-pref. + LIVE v.*] *trans.* To live before another.

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* lxii, All those great worthies of antiquity Which long forelived thee, and shall long survive. **c1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1812) II. 530 They who fore-liv'd and preceded us may be called our Ancestors. **1805** SOUTHEY

Madoc ii. iii, Then do I forelive the race of men, So that the things that will be, are to me Past.

b. intr. (or *absol.*)

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 208 Some believed... that the soul... had forelived in Heaven.

Forelle [*a. Ger. forelle*]. A kind of trout.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell*, I. xvii. 268, I dare say, he doesn't know a trout from a Forelle. [1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. iv. 88 Fresh forellen for lunch.]

Forelock (fōr'łk), *sb.*¹ Also 5-7 forlock. [*f. FORE-pref. + LOCK sb.*]

† 1. *a.* ?Some piece of horse-harness. *b.* (See *quot.* 1889.) *Obs.*

1467 Mann. & Househ. *Exp.* (1841) 408 My mastyr paid for menyngye of a forlokke, j.d. **1889** *Cent. Dict.*, *Forelock*, in medieval armor, a clasp or catch serving to hold the helm, or in some cases the beaver or the mentonnière, to the gorgerin or breast-plate in front.

2. A wedge (usually of iron) thrust through a hole in the end of a bolt in order to keep it in its place. Now chiefly *Naut.*

1514 Wigtoft *Churchw. Acc.* (1797) 209 For y^e forelock to y^e grete bell, 4d. **1534** Yatton *Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 149 For forks, forlocks, pyennes to y^e bales [bells]. **1613-39** I. JONES in Leoni tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 103 The Bolts and Forelocks of Fir, that fasten the Timber. **1762** FALCONER *Shipw.* ii. 273 The forelocks drawn, the frappings they unlase. **1869** SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 340 The various parts of the work are... temporarily secured... by means of pins and cotters, or forelocks.

3. *Comb.*: forelock-bolt, -hook (see *quots.*).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 Fore Locke bolts hath an eye at the end, whereinto a fore Locke of iron is driuen to keepe it from starting backe. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Chevillie à goupilles*, a forelock-bolt, or bolt fitted to receive a forelock. **1794** *Rigging & Seamaush.* 54 *Fore-lock-hooks* are made of iron, with a long neck and handle. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 905 *Forelock Hook* (Rope-making), a winch or whirl in the tackle-block by which a bunch of three yarns is twisted into a strand.

Forelock (fōr'łk), *sb.*² [*f. FORE-pref. + LOCK sb.*]

1. A lock of hair growing from the fore part of the head, just above the forehead.

c1000 *New Aldhelm Gloss.* in *Anglia* (1891) XIII. 37 *Forelocas, antie frontis*. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 87 A square forehead, upon which those forelocks of the Hair abide moderately elevated. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* iv. 302 Hyacinthin Locks Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustering. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* v. 62 There was plenty of bobbing from the girls and pulling of forelocks from the boys. **1878** BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxii, All had a word to say to the Captain, touching their forelocks by way of preface.

transf. **1619** BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* (1629) 9 This Comets forelock was a better Ephemeris for the Sunnes place then many in great request.

b. Of a horse, etc.: A detached lock above the forehead.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 4 The Forelock of the Horse. **1781** COWER *Charity* 176 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane. **1791** — *Iliad* xix. 306 The bristly forelock of the boar. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. iii. 94 Clipped away the forelocks of the lambs.

2. *fig.*; *esp.* in phrase to take time, opportunity, etc. by the forelock.

(Suggested by the representation described in Phædrus *Fab.* v. viii, 'Calvus, comosa fronte, nudo occipitio... Occasionem rerum significat brevem'.)

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 65 Thinking to... take opportunite by her forelocks. **1594** SPENSER *Amoretti* lxx, The ioyous time will not be staid, Unlesse she doe him by the forelock take. **1639** MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. i, I'll take occasion by the forelock. **1775** ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 301, I took time by the fore-lock. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 231, I became a philosopher, to catch... Wisdom by the forelock. **1874** MOTLEY *Barnevelt* I. vii. 213 The occasion... was bald behind, and must be grasped by the forelock.

Forelock (fōr'łk), *v.* [*f. FORELOCK sb.*]

trans. To fasten with a forelock; also with *in.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Yij b, Bolts, which... are fore-locked or clinched upon rings. **1839** R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 89 The paddle arms... keyed or forelocked there. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 86 A bolt is put through the mast... and forelocked in.

Hence **Forelocked ppl. a.**, **Forelocking vbl. sb.**

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 85 A crank pin... secured by a forelocking pin. **1874** THEARLE *Naval Arch.* § 231. 244 The channel rail is secured to the channel by iron straps, fastened by forelocked bolts.

Fore-log: see **FORE-pref.** 3.

Forelong, *obs.* form of **FURLONG**.

Fore-loofe, *obs.* *Sc.* form of **FURLOUGH**.

Forelook (fōr'łuk), *sb.* [*f. FORE-pref. + LOOK sb.*; cf. *next.*] *a.* A look forward (*obs. exc. U.S.*)

† *b.* The habit or power of looking forward; Foresight, providence.

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 143 The saule... went untill hell and toke oute thas... Whilke he in his forloke wold that wer saued. **c1420** Sir Amadas (Weber) 373 Ther Y had an hondorthe marke of rent; Y spentte hit all in lyghtte atent, Of suche forlok was Y. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxc. 1181 It is to be concluded then, that Moses had a further forelook. **1882** E. P. GOODWIN *Serm. bef. Amer. Bd. Comm. For. Missions* 7 The gospel was to be preached... with equal... forelook of triumph to all who would receive it. **1883** HALE *Christm. in Palace* viii. 192 She had a week's provant in the house; and that was a very long forelook for her.

Forelook (fōr'łuk), *v.* Also *for-*. [*f. FORE-pref. + LOOK v.* (In sense 3 perh. *f. FOR-pref.*)]

1. *trans.* To look at or see ahead or beforehand, foresee; to watch over. Also *refl.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8211 (Cott.) Godd . . . bat all for-lokes in his sight. c 1300 *Ibid.* 28056 (Cott. Galba) Ilk man suld him foreloke . . . bat his concienis be clene. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1946 Na man . . . can be tyme of be dede forlueke.

2. *intr.* To look ahead or forward.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 551 He shall dyligentlye foreloke and see that Goddys wyll be done. 1603 B. JONSON *King's Entertainm.* 19 Wks. (Rtldg.) 529/2 Then did I foreloke, And saw this day mark'd white in Clotho's book. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 146 The World-soul knows his own affair, Forelooking, when he would prepare For the next ages.

† 3. To bewitch by a look. Cf. *overlook*. *Obs.*

1596 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1606), *Fascino*, to bewitch . . . to forelooke. 1611 COTGR., *Ensorcelor* . . . To charme . . . forelooke, eye-bite.

Hence *Forelooke'ing ppl. a.* Also *Forelooke'ker*, one who forelooks.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iii. 34 God is the forelookere [Vulg. *prospector*] of hym that zeldeth grace. *Ibid.* xi. 32 As the forelookere seende the falling of his nezhebre. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 118 A forelooking tenderness.

Forelooper, foreloper (fō'looper, -lō'pər). *South Africa.* [ad. Du. *voorlooper*, f. *voor-* *FORE-* + *looper* runner, f. *loopen* to run.]

A boy who walks with the foremost pair of a team of oxen, in order to guide them. Hence *Forelooper v. intr.*, to do the work of a forelooper.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv, I managed to start on March 31, with only a driver and foreloper. 1881 FENN *Off to Wilds* iii. 21 The foreloper, whose duty it is to walk with the foremost oxen. 1889 *Catholic Household* 30 Nov. 7 Fr. Le Bihan in like manner 'fore-looping' because one of their boys had cut his foot.

Forelorn, obs. form of **FORLORN**.

† **Fore-maid**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *FORE-* *pref.* + *MAID*.] A forewoman.

1555 *Will of T. Sidney* (Somerset Ho.), Mary Hilles once the formayde of my shop.

Foreman (fō'män). Pl. *foremen*. Also *for-*. [f. *FORE-* *pref.* + *MAN*; cf. ON. *formadr*, gen. -*manns* (perh. the source), also Du. *voorman*, Ger. *vormann*.]

† 1. One who goes in front; a leader. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* lvii. 134 Steueneressone was forman, & opened the way to be Erl. 1580 *Baret Alw.*, A foreman, a guide, *auxep.* 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 8 They cannot . . . bellow lustely like the foreman of the Heard. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 In the practice of this duty, the Apostle requireth that the Minister be the foreman. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 117 The men are led up by a Laplander, whom they call Automwatz, or foreman, then follows the Bridegroom.

† b. *pl.* The front rank. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 387 When . . . they had foiled the foremen, they turned themselves back. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* i. ii. (1622) 21 The enemy . . . lightly skirmishing with the flanks and the foremen; set amaine on the hindmost.

† c. The man in front (of another). *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. i. 36 Keeping the lower end of his pike on the one side of his foremans legge. 1607 DEKKER *Northw.* Hoe ii. i. Wks. 1873 III. 20, I will looke grauely . . . like the fore-man of a Jury. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 7 3 He . . . has been several times Foreman of the Petty-Jury. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv. The foreman, called in Scotland the chancellor of the jury. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Death* xvi, At the Golden Lion the Inquest met, Its foreman a carver and gilder.

2. The principal juror, who presides at the deliberations of the jury, and communicates their verdict to the court.

1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 89 The counterpane of the office . . . to remayne with the forman of the enquest. 1607 DEKKER *Northw.* Hoe ii. i. Wks. 1873 III. 20, I will looke grauely . . . like the fore-man of a Jury. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 7 3 He . . . has been several times Foreman of the Petty-Jury. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv. The foreman, called in Scotland the chancellor of the jury. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Death* xvi, At the Golden Lion the Inquest met, Its foreman a carver and gilder.

transf. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 221 It is Subscrib'd by a Bakers Dozen of them; and George Fox the Fore-Man, in the Name of themselves.

3. One who takes the most prominent part; the chief or leader (of a party); the president (of a deliberative body). *Obs. exc. locally* in municipal use.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. 294 Socrates, the foreman of his Dialogues doth ever aske and propose his disputation. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Part.* i. (ed. 2) 17 The Kings principall wicked Counsellors; of whom Winchester being the foreman, appealed. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* 280 The Old Peripatetics too, and among them Aristotle, their Foreman. 1790 PORSON *Lett. Travis* 379 The foreman of the Apostles, Peter. 1805 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 307 At length all the inhabitants of the grave arose, St. John at their head for foreman. 1835 REP. *Commiss. Municip.* Corp. XXVI. 2287 The Foreman of the commons [of Huntingdon] is appointed by a committee of burgesses.

4. The principal workman; *spec.*, one who has charge of a department of work. *Foreman of the yard*: one who superintends the gangers. *Working foreman*: one who divides his time between labour and supervision.

1574 *Life Abp. Canterb.* Pref. to Rdr. Ev, It was but rough hewen by one of the prentises, and wanted sum polishing by the forman. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 174 Thomas the fore-man of the shop. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 46 The foreman, whose office is to mowe and place the sheaves aright. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* Epil. Wks. 1884 VIII. 200 This precious poor Is foreman of a haberdasher's shop. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 257 The Master-Bricklayer, or his Foreman, must take care to see all the Foundations set truly out. 1793 SMEATON

Edystone L. § 164 One of the masons . . . offered himself as foreman over the stone-cutters. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 79 Mr. Brown is the foreman of all the framework. 1878 JEVONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* 38 Foremen plan out the work, and allot it to the artisans. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Foremen of the Yards*, a class of officers next above the 'leading men' . . . and to whom the leading men are directly responsible.

b. ? An overseer or bailiff.

1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 7, I sometimes think I must come to this—to be the foreman upon my own farm. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xxix. 294 Petersen had been foreman of the settlement. 1894-5 *Kelly's Oxford Direct.* 342 J. Belcher, foreman to John Birt esq. Wood End farm.

† 5. ? *slang.* ? A goose. *Obs.*

1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii, Ile soile you euer[y] long vacation a brace of foremen, that at Michaelmas shall come vp fat and kicking. [Differently in 1st ed.]

† 6. ? Used as ad. Du. *voerman*, carrier.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 25, I tooke wagon to Rotterdam, where we were hurried in lesse than an hour . . . so furiously do these Foremen drive. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Collog.* *Erasm.* (ed. 3) 260 We wait for the Antwerp Wagon . . . You must rise betimes to find a Fore-man [L. *aurigam*] Sober.

Hence **Foreman v. trans.** *rare*, to direct or oversee as a foreman. **Foremanship**, the office, post, or position of a foreman.

1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 17 The foremanship of a large workshop. 1886 T. WRIGHT in *19th Cent.* XX. 534 The all-round workman requires as a rule very little foremaning.

Foremarch, mark, martyr: see **FORE-pref.**

Foremast (fō'mast). [f. *FORE-* *pref.* (and *FORE-pref.*) + *MAST*.]

1. The forward lower-mast in all vessels.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's E. Ind.* ix. 25 b, The tacklings of their formast. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ostay*, a cord that goeth from the boltsprit to the saile of the formast. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 452 The fury of the Wind . . . snapt off the Boltsprit and Fore-mast both at once. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. i, The Mate and Boat-swain begg'd the Master of our Ship to let them cut away the Fore-mast. 1848 W. IRVING *Columbus* I. 240 The latter . . . from the weakness of her formast, could not hold the wind.

2. ? The station of being 'before the mast'; only *attrib.*, as *foremast man*, *seaman*, a sailor below the rank of a petty officer; hence *quasi-adj.*, characteristic of a foremast man.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 6 The Younkers are the yong men called Foremast men. 1707 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4366/3 Eighty of the Foremast-Men belonging to the Jersey were . . . order'd to be discharg'd. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 163 In the light of a foremast seaman, he appeared to be quite a Genius. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xx, His foremast air, and somewhat rolling gait . . . spoke his former state. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 303 He was inferior in seamanship to every foremast man on board.

Fore-mean: see **FORE-pref.** 2 a.

Foremention v. [f. *FORE-* *pref.* + *MEN-TION*.] To mention beforehand.

1660 N. INGELIO *Bent. & Urania* (1682) II. 12 They found themselves sick of the Diseases which he had forementioned. *Ibid.* II. 143 For the Reason which I foremention'd.

Hence **Forementioned ppl. a.** previously mentioned. Also *ellipt.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 133 The forementioned Chaos. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. xiv. 19 Yet hath God his wayes and means to deliver the righteous in the forementioned cases. 1697 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* II. xiii. 383 In the forementioned new law to be enacted. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 145 There are other species . . . which with the fore-mentioned, make up the number twelve.

Fore-messenger, -misgiving: see **FORE-**

† **Forem'nd, v.** *Obs.* [f. *FORE-* + *MIND v.*] *trans.* To contemplate or intend beforehand.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 38/1 Were it that the duke . . . hadde of olde foreminded this conclusion. 1583 STANYHURST *Eneis* iv. (Arb.) 103 Neauer I foreminded . . . For toe slip in secret by flight.

† **Foremore, a. rare.** [Perversion of **FORMER** (cf. **FOREMOST**).]

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 219 Some of the foremore poems celebrate the return from captivity. 1815 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 43 Of Simon's works, only the two foremore can now merit an importation into English literature.

Foremost (fō'moust, -mōst), *a.* and *adv.* (*superl.*) Forms: 1 *formest*, *fyrmost*, (*firmest*), 2-7 *formest*, 3 *south. vormest*, (4 *furmost*, 5 *for-*, *foremost* (e, 6 *formes*), 3-4 *firmest*, 3-7 *formast*, (4 *formaste*), 6-7 *formost* (e, 6- *foremost*. See also **FORTHMOST**. [OE. *formest*, *fyrmost*: = OFris. *formest*, Goth. *frumist-s*, f. OTeut. **formo-* (*FORME a.*) with additional superlative suffix (see -*EST*). Afterwards written so as to suggest a derivation from **FORE a.** + **Most adv.**]

A. adj.

† 1. In regard to time: Prior to all others in occurrence, existence, etc.; = **FIRST A. 1.** *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1525 (Cott.) Noema was be formest webster bat man findes o bat mister. *Ibid.* 1051 Pe formast barn bat sco him bare was caim. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 105 To repayre thoffence of our formest fader adam. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 56 If they could haue had any beginning, the Sonne had bin formost in that case.

† b. *absol. or ellipt.* Also in *advb.* phrase at the *foremost*. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 pe laste man isib pe formeste, pe was biforn us. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Atte firmast to-fore pe day of pe a compte of pe maistres. a 1400 *Ilynnu*

Virg. 8 in *Min. Poems Vern. MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 134 Heil logge that vr lord in lay, The formast that never was founden in fable.

† c. After the name of a day of the week: Next following; = **FIRST 1 h. Obs.**

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 pe Wednesday formest pe Kyng had fulle grete hy.

† 2. First in serial order; = **FIRST A. 2. Obs.**

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 274 Fewer heafod windas synd, se fyrme sta is easterne wind. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 pe formeste word of besalme. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Sigge de vormeste viue, 'Adoramus te, Christe,' fif siðen kneolinde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26877 (Cott.) Pe quilk I talde pe of resun in be neist formast question. 13. . E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 494 Monyth pe fyrst bat fallez formast in pe 3er. c 1475 *Rauf Coiljeer* 288 Is not the morne jule day, formost of the 3eir? 1542 *Recorde Gr. Artes* 135 b, The bowynge of the foremost fynger, and settinge the ende of the thombe between the 2 foremost or hyghest ioyntes of it.

† b. *absol. or ellipt.* Also in *advb.* phrases, *a formest, an alre formest. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 As we seiden per uppe a vormest. *Ibid.* 180 Understodeð beonne an alre uormest. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* iii. x. (1495) 55 The formest hyghte Ymaginatiua, the mydle Logica, the thyrdie memora-tiua. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 126 Gif he fallis, the latter pairt is worst nor y' formest. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 7 13 The Foremost of the whole Rank of Toasts . . . are Mrs. Gatty and Mrs. Frontlet.

3. Most forward or advanced in position; front: = **FIRST A. 3.** † Also in agreement with sb. to indicate the front part or front of. (Cf. *L. summus mons*, etc.)

c 1205 *LAY.* 23801 A þen feormeste flocke feouwert i hundred. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2324 pe proust wip al þe puple presed forþ formast. a 1400 *Octouian* 1106 An ax . . . That heng on hys formest arspan. c 1450 *Merlin* 46 He wolde come . . . formeste of his company. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xiii. 126 b, The whole skinne of a great Lion, fastened with the two foremost feet before upon the brest. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* ii. xxv. 152 The foremost part of the Arms bones are broken. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 28 Who here Will envy whom the highest place exposes Formost to stand against the Thunderers aime Your bul-wark? 1766 *GOLDISM. Vic. W.* xiii. The giant . . . was foremost now; but the Dwarf was not far behind. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxvi. 41 The king himself fought and fell in the foremost ranks of the battle. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 14 The foremost hounds are close on him.

b. *absol. or ellipt.* Also in *advb.* phrase, † *a formest.*

c 1205 *LAY.* 24611 Bedeuer a uormest eode mid guldene bolle. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 41 So the furmost hevede y-don, ase the erst undertoc. c 1400 *Song Roland* 807 We haue the formest feld to the ground. c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aymon* vi. 137 Reynawde wente out of Bordewes, the formest of all his folke. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 67 Good will settinge me forthe with the foremost: I can not chuse but write. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 175 Those [dogs] which are young, fierce, and unaccustomed to the chace, are generally the foremost. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The Smith of the Wynd . . . had been the foremost in the crowd that thronged to see the gallant champions of Clan Quhele. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii, She was determined to march with the foremost.

c. in *proverb* denoting continuous action.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* iii. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 44 Never stir if be fought not with great Seckerson four hours to one, foremost take up hindmost.

d. In adverbial phrases *head, end, stern, etc.* *foremost*, i.e. with the head, etc. first or in front.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 49 It flys down head foremost. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) iii. ix. 420 Wigs . . . wrong-side foremost. 1856 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* Introd. 46 This is a science which naturally comes to us end foremost. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. i, The boat drove stern foremost before it [the tide].

4. Most notable or prominent, best, chief. Also more emphatically *first and foremost*: = **FIRST A. 4.**

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 27 Seþe wyle betweox eow beon fyrme st sy he eower þeow. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Eij, And suche one is that weneth to be first and foremost that often fyndeth her the last of all. 1546 Br. GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 72 b, Christ in his speech truly affirmed his choice, which was chief, principall, and foremost. 1644 MILTON *Arcep.* (Arb.) 40 Men ever famous, and foremost in the achievements of liberty. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* i. 83 Calchas, an augur foremost in his art. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xvi. (1872) 137 Foremost of these sufferers were the Quakers.

absol. or ellipt. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 20 Soðlice manega fyrme st beoð ytemeste; & ytemeste fyrme st. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 278 Hit was pe formast on flete þat on flode past. a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 136 The fore-most of them, Right knowledge, the rest are her sisters.

B. adv. First, before any other or anything else, in position or rank; † formerly also, in time, serial order, etc.; = **FIRST B. 1.** Also in strengthened phrase, *first and foremost*.

a 1000 *Elene* 68 (Gr.) þæs þe hie feonda gefær fyrme st gesægon. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Si forme lage þat is si gecende lage, þe god sett formest an þes mannes heorte. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1472 Esau was firmest boren and iacob some after. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 268 He swor formest þat 3e schuld have no harm. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 4 The Logician first and formoste, professeth to knowe wordes, before he . . . knitte sentences. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 66 He formost dies, and yeelds to fatal dart: Ne liues she long. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Numb.* ii. 3 Judah encamped foremost. It was fit the Lion should leade the way.

b. In the first place, firstly. See **FIRST B. 1 c.**

1393, 1583 [see **FIRST B. 1 c.**]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 3 First and foremost requisite it is, that the ground be good.

Hence + **Foremost** *adv.* *Obs.*, in the foremost place, in front.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyatt D.'s Wks.* 1873 III. 113 Norfolk rides foremostly, his crest well knowne. *a 1700 Ballad of Jephthah in Percy's Reliq.* (1876) I. 184 When he saw his daughter dear Coming on most foremostly, He wrung his hands.

Foremother (fō'mɔðə). [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + MOTHER, after *forefather*.] A female ancestor.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. B. iij b, Looking in this glasse of the holie liues of their foremothers. 1655 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 145 Where is the decency become Which your fore-mother bad? 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xx. xxv. (1826) 254 Unheard-of forefathers and fore-mothers of your host's family. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* i Ombre, the delight of our forefathers and foremothers.

Foren: see FORNE.

Forename (fō'ɪnəm), *sb.* [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + NAME.] A person's first or 'Christian' name; in *Rom. Ant.* = PRÆNOMEN.

1533 CATH. PARR tr. *Erasm. Comm. Crede* 74 The name and the forename of Pylate. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 320 His none, carrying the same fore-name [Bartholomew]. *a 1656 USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 753 It was provided by an Edict, that none of that family should have the forename of Marcus. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 99 The Ancient Roman Women had a Fore-name, or a Christen-Name besides their Sir Name. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 34 The counsellor whose name is Reason, whose forename is Interest. 1883 *Academy* 15 Dec. 394 Mary Martha Brooke, whose twofold fore-name is intended to symbolise her character.

transf. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 519 This place [Cole-Ouerton] hath a Cole prefixed for the fore-name.

† **Forename**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + NAME *v.*] *trans.* a. To name or mention beforehand. b. To give a name to beforehand.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* v. xvi. (1620) 209 The virtues of such worthies as we forenamed. *a 1633 AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 53 Behold a Virgin shall conceive A Sonne, fore-nam'd Emmanuel.

Hence **Fore-named** *ppl. a.*, named or mentioned before; fore-cited.

1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xiii. 47 The two sustres fore named. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 317 This foirnamit king. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 224 The forenamed Axiomes are compounded of simple axiomes. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* viii. xi. § 1 The woman . . . grieved at the death of the fore-named child. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annusem.* 30 Flour which is mixed with the fore-named adulterations.

absol. or ellipt. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. i. 2 Besides the two forenamed there is found a thirde kinde. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. i. § 7 Besides the fore-named, they had Neptune.

† **Foreness**, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* FORE *a.* + -NESS.] Priority.

1587 GOLDING tr. *De Mornay* 136 Euen according to Aristotles owne doctrine, forenesse, afternesse, and continuance of tyme do followe forenesse, afternesse, and continuance of mouing.

Forenext, *a.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. In 3 fore-neist. [*f.* FORE *adv.* + NEXT.] ? Next preceding.

a 1300 Cursor M. 8146 (Cott.) Pe night fore-neist o paradis Him thought in sueuen he was þar-bi.

Forenight (fō'noit). [*f.* FORE- *adv.* and *prep.*] 1. The previous night. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Eneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I that in forenigh with no weapon agasted, Now shiuer at shadowes.

2. *Sc.* The evening, the interval between twilight and bed-time.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ix. vi. 63 Serranus That all the fornycht in ryot . . . had spendit. 1810 CRONK'S *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 299 We kent nae hut it was drunken fowk riding to the fair, i' the fore night. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xvi. 67 There were long forenights to favour the plot.

Fore-nook: see FORE- *pref.* 3.

Forenoon (fō'mūn). [*f.* FORE *prep.* + NOON.] 1. The portion of the day before noon.

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 35 We . . . spent that fore nonee there in prayers and deuocion. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* iii. 10 At tenne of the Clocke in the fore nonee. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 168 When . . . the Nights [are] yet cold, water in the Fore-noons. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 12 The Fore-noons being dedicated to Business. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 107 He sat with me one forenoon, last week. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 352 He begged us to start for our forenoon's walk.

2. *attrib.*

a 1602 W. PERKINS Cases Consc. (1619) 325 Some persons . . . are good forenoone-men, hut bad afternoone-men. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. xii. § 3. 138 Physicians that they call fore-noon men . . . because commonly they are drunk in the after-noon. *a 1806 Yng. Beichan & Susie Pye* xxxviii. in *Child Ballads* II. liii. (1884) 471/1 Then out and spak the forenoon bride. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix. (1859) 542 My stormy forenoon watch is at length over. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 8 The forenoon shadow.

Fore-noted, -notice, -notion: see FORE- *pref.* 2 b, 4.

† **Forensal**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* L. *forens-is* (see FORENSIC) + -AL.] = FORENSIC.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xii. 164 All which, as Grotius interprets the place in a Forensal sense, is of a very large extension. 1670 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676-1732 in COLES.

Forensic (fō'rensik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 forin-seck. [*f.* L. *forens-is* (*f. forum* FORUM) + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, connected with, or used in courts of law; suitable or analogous to pleadings in court. *Forensic medicine*: medicine in its relations to law; medical jurisprudence.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 31 It signifies much more than justification, as in the forinseck sense that is opposite to condemning. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvi. (1695) 189 Person . . . is a Forensick Term. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 84 That the students might not be distracted from their studies by legal process from distant courts, and other forensic avocations. *a 1779 WARBURTON Div. Legat.* III. iv. Wks. 1788 II. 89 Lactantius, from a forensic Lawyer now become an advocate for Christianity. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. (1872) 122 Such admired forensic eloquence. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 8 A sort of mixed science known by the name of Forensic Medicine or Medical Jurisprudence. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. viii. In an imposing and forensic manner.

B. *sb.* U.S. A college exercise, consisting of a speech or (at Harvard) written thesis maintaining one side or the other of a given question.

1830 *Collegian* 241 in B. H. Hall *College Words, Themes, forensics* [etc.]. 1837 *Ord. & Regul. Harvard Univ.* 12 Every omission of a theme or forensic.

† **Forensical**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6-8 forinsecal, -sical, (7 forensecal). [*f.* as *prec.* + -AL.] = *prec. adj.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answr. Osor.* 357 In forinsecal, and temporal causes. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 231 Justification is a forensical, judicial act. 1740 NORTH *Examen* II. v. § 37. 336 Acts of the supreme Power, or (in forinsecal style) legislative Acts or Acts of Parliament.

Hence **Forensically** *adv.*, in a forensic manner.

1845 MOZLEY *Ess., Laud* (1878) I. 218 Laud was put into the humiliating position of having to stand up and forensically guard every little thing he had done. 1876 — *Unit. Sermon*. v. 102 The Church . . . contemplates war forensically, as a mode of settling national questions.

† **Forensive**, *a.* *Obs.* [See -IVE.] = FORENSIC. *a 1670 HACKETT Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 97 His Forensive or Political Transactions.

† **Fore-oath**. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *forēap*, *forāp*, *f.* FORE- *pref.* + *ap* OATH.] In OE. Law: An oath required of the party commencing a suit unless the fact complained of was manifest.

a 1000 Laws Ath. i. § 23 Ofga ælc man his tithtan mid foreaðe. 1641 *Ancient Cust. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 240 He might, afterward, with his fore-oath his lord's part play at any need. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 16 A fore-oath was needless if a man sued for wounding and showed the wound to the Court.

Fore-obtained, -opinioned: see FORE- *pref.* 2 b.

Foreordain (fō'ɔrdɪn), *v.* [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + ORDAIN.] *trans.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate.

a 1440 Partonope 3155 The fayrest shapen creature That euer was foudeneth thorow nature. [But is this a mistake for *foudened*?] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 302 Some to be foreordained to saluation, other some to destruction. 1611 BIBLE i *Pet.* i. 20 Who verily was foreordained before the foundation of the world. 1647 *Westm. Conf. Faith* III. § 3 Others foreordained to everlasting death. 1736-1879 (see below).

Hence **Foreordained** *ppl. a.*; **Foreordaining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Foreordainment**, predestination.

a 1420 Wyclif's Mark Prol., The fore-ordenede John Zakaries sone. 1667 Bp. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Cons.* 236 His foreordaining him to that employment. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 200 According to general fore-ordained laws. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. 250 God's foreordaining love. 1879 MACLEAR *Mark* i. 15 note, The great fore-ordained and predicted time of the Messiah. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 492 The foreordination, and the result of this Gospel in uniting the Jew and Gentile.

Fore-order: see FORE- *pref.* 4.

† **Foreordination**. *Obs.* [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + ORDINATION.] = FORE-ORDINATION.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 181 The endlesse fore ordenance of god. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 151 Which nature, that is to say the foreordination of the Creator doeth for them.

Foreordinate, *v.* [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + ORDINATE.] *trans.* To foreordain. Hence **Foreordinated** *ppl. a.*

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xv. (1864) 525 The grand, fore-ordinated circle of existence.

Foreordination. [*f.* *prec.*: see -ATION.] Previous ordination or appointment, predestination; an instance of this.

1628 Bp. HALL tr. *Rotomagensis Anon.* Wks. 815 Neither can His will be frustrated. . . nor His fore-ordinations altered. *a 1680 CHARNOCK Attrib. Gosp.* (1834) I. 346 A fore-ordination of him [Christ] was before the foundation of the world. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Morals* 108 If Fore-ordination be reduced to Ordination. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 427 In accordance with . . . Divine fore-ordination.

Fore-pad, -parlour, etc.: see FORE- *pref.* 3.

Forepale, **forepole**, *v.* *Mining and Engineering.* [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + PALE, POLE.] *trans.* To protect (a work in progress) from falling débris, quicksand, etc. by timbers driven in front.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engineers* I. 352 After driving fifty yards through heavy rock tumbles, where every foot had to be forepaled. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fore-paling*, a method of securing drifts in progress through quicksand by driving ahead poles . . . slabs, etc. *Ibid.* *Forepale* or *Forepale*.

Fore-part, **forepart** (fō'ɪpɑt). [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + PART.]

1. The foremost, first, or most advanced part; the front.

a 1400 Burgh Lawis c. 105 Ðai sall leilly lyne . . . baith foir part and back part of þe land. 1435 MISVN *Fire of Love*

i. xvii. 38 All þe inar forpartis of my saule with swetnes of heuenly myrth ar fulfilled. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 138/2 Þe Forparte of y^e hede, *incipit*. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III (an. 3) 49 b, They of the Castell vexed their enemies on the foreparte. *a 1611 CHAPMAN Iliad* xvi. 324 Betwixt his neck, and foreparts. 1714 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Nov. (1882) III. 26 The Snow and Rain . . . beat on the fore-part of the Calash. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 383 His dark hair . . . stands on end on the fore part of his head.

b. *esp.* The bow or prow of a vessel. ? *Obs.* 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 41 And the foore parte stucke fast. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 160 Turnynge the stemmes or forpartes of their shyppes ageynst the streame. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 74 The head or fore-part is not altogether so high as the Stern.

† 2. An ornamental covering for the breast worn by women; a stomacher. *Obs.*

1600 Q. *Eliz. Wardr.* in Nichols' *Progresses* (1823) III. 507 Item, one foreparte of clothe of sylver. 1607 WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* i. iii. Wks. (Rtdlg.) 256/1, I confess I took up a petticoat and a raised forepart for her. 1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* iv. iii. They were a midwife's Fore part.

3. The earlier part.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. § 7 All the fore-part of the day. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 131 He lives twice that bestowes the fore-part of his life well. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. v. 369 In the fore part of the year 1659. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. i. 217 In the Fore-part of the seventeenth Century. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. In some long-forgotten fore part of the day.

† **Foreparty**. *Obs.* [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + PARTY.] = FOREPART.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* ii. (1495) 102 In the fore party the heed is somdele comyng narough and hygh. *a 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 67 In þe fore partye of þe prote.

Forepass: see FORPASS *v.* *Obs.*

Fore-passage. *Naut.* [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + PASSAGE.] a. A passage leading to the forepeak. b. A passage leading from the hatchway to the forward magazine. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Forepassed, -past (fō'pɑ'st), *ppl. a.* [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + PASSED, *PAST*.] That has previously passed, or been passed. Now only of time.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 143 O Lord . . . for my helpe make haste To pardon the forpassed race that carelessse I haue past. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 21 Neither could any of the forepassed vnder-takers . . . discover the country. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxii. (1748) 353 Those forepassed hours. *a 1713 ELLWOOD Autobiogr.* (1714) 12 The Actions of my fore-past Life. 1830 SOUTHEY *Yng. Dragon* i. 36 Forepast times. . . With no portent could match it.

† b. *quasi-adv.* On a past occasion. *Obs.* 1664 *Flodden F.* III. 24 What he had said fore-past was nought.

Fore-paw, -payment: see FORE- *pref.* 2 d, 3 c.

Forepeak. *Naut.* Also 7 forepike. [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + PEAK.] The extreme end of the forehold in the angle of the bows.

1693 R. LYDE *Retaking a Ship* 11, I will command three of them down into the Fore-pike. *Ibid.* 17 A Scuttle . . . that went down into the Forepeak. 1835 MARRYAT *Three Cuts*. i. *Luxury* . . . is not wholly lost, even at the fore-peak. 1890 *Times* 6 Feb. 5/6 The collision-bulkhead, separating the forepeak from the watertight compartments.

Fore-piece (fō'ɪpɪs). [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + PIECE.] The foremost, first, or front piece: a. *gen.* b. *Theatr.* A 'curtain-raiser'. c. *Saddlery* (see quot. 1874).

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life Jmils. & Corr.* (1888) I. 401 Broke the forepiece of my sulky, which detained us. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 333 Tragedies of the last age . . . could be shortened into permanent fore-pieces. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 905 *Fore-piece* (Saddlery), the flap attached to the fore-part of a side saddle, to guard the rider's dress.

Fore-pillow: see FORE- *pref.* 3.

Forepine: see FORPINE.

Fore-place, -placing, -plan: see FORE- *pref.*

Fore-plane. [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + PLANE *sb.*] (See quot. 1842.)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 65 It is called the Fore Plane because it is used before you come to work either with the Smooth Plane, or with the Joynter. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Fore Plane* in carpentry and joinery the first plane used after the saw or axe. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gl. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 278 Every carpenter who shaves with a fore-plane horrors the genius of a forgotten inventor.

Fore-planting, -plate: see FORE- *pref.* 2 c, 3.

† **Foreplead**, *v.* *Obs.* -o [perh. for **forplead*, *f.* FOR- *pref.* (sense as in *forwear*) + PLEAD.] ? *trans.* To overreach in pleading. Hence **Forepleading** *vbl. sb.*, unfair argument.

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 54 The forepleadings and aduantages to bee vsed against Heretikes.

† **Fore-plot**. *Obs.* [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + PLOT.] Premeditation. Similarly **Foreplot** *v.*, to contrive beforehand; **Foreplotted** *ppl. a.*

1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 10 Which fore-plotted treason was the occasion of this Vision. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xl. (1739) 62 Which last they called Abere Murder, or Murder by foreplot or treachery. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. iii. 315 His Wife . . . might . . . be presumed honest, if such a fore-plotted occasion had not debauched her.

† **Fore-point**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 forpoint. [*f.* FORE- *pref.* + POINT *v.*]

1. *trans.* a. To appoint or determine beforehand; to predestine to or unto. b. To forebode. c. To mark by points beforehand.

a. *a 1550 CHEKE* *Matt.* xvi. 17 note, Everlastingnes, and

happines wheerunto his chosen be forpointed. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 84 Unfortunate Samela born to mishaps, and forepointed to sinister fortunes. 1593 LODGE *Longbeard*, etc. (1880) 56 He is the man forpointed to be my husband.

b. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 69 As the Marble drops against raine, so their teares fore-poynt mischiefe.

c. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.*, Which point we shall attayne, by Noytyng and forepointyng the angles and lines, by a sure and certain direction and connexion.

2. *intr.* To point beforehand.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A iv b, He might haue seene how Fate that day fore-pointed. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 20 Thus (as fore-pointing to a storme that was gathering on that coast) began the first difference with the French nation.

Hence **Forepointing** *ppl. a.* Also **Forepointer**, one who or that which points out beforehand.

1587 GREENE *Euphues Cens. Wks.* (Grosart) VI. 171 The fathers and forepointers of wysedom. 1589 — *Menaphon* (Arb.) 27 Some further forepointyng fate. 1590 — *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 23 Desires about Fortunes, are the fore-pointers of deep falls.

† **Fore-possess**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + *POSSESS.*] *trans.* To possess beforehand *with*.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 625/2 Wee are fore-possessed and seised with so many vanities that [etc.]. 1635 SANDERSON *12 Serm., ad Cler.* (1681) 63 Any rational man not extremely fore-possessed with prejudice.

Fore-post, precedent: see *FORE-pref.* 3, 4 a.

† **Fore-preparation**, *Obs.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + *FORE-pref.*] Preparation beforehand; also, *nonce-use*, the day before the (Jewish) 'preparation'.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 207 Having much advantage both in number, valure, and fore-preparation. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. John xix.* 31 The Jews, before their preparation, had their fore-preparation.

† **Fore-prepare**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + *PREPARE.*] *trans.* To prepare beforehand. Hence **Foreprepared** *ppl. a.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiv. 187 His fore-prepared Sepulchre. 1648 BR. HALL *Select Th.* § 24 The evils, which we look for, fall so much the less heavily, by how much we are foreprepared for their entertainment. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. III. vi. 372 They were riveted into holes fore-prepared of purpose.

Fore-pretended: see *FORE-pref.* 2 b.

† **Foreprise**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *forprise*, 7 *foreprize*, -*prizz*. [f. *FORE-pref.* + *-prise*, after the analogy of *apprize*, *comprise*, etc.]

trans. To take beforehand: a. To assume, take for granted. b. To deal with, allow for, or mention beforehand; to provide for or determine beforehand; to forestall, anticipate. c. To take into or include by anticipation.

a. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed Chron.* VI. Ep. Ded., The truth of the matter being forprised.

b. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxi. § 4 God hath foreprised things of the greatest weight and hath therein precisely defined . . . that which every man must perform. 1607 BODLEIGH *Let.* 19 Feb. in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) App. 21 As if the thing that they sought had been by prevention fore-priz'd by others. 1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 499 Daniel forepriseth him, as a spirituall and eternall Prince. 1659 T. WHITE *Middle State of Souls* 28 Those holy Fathers . . . by their testimonies foreprize our exceptions. 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gospel Truth* 1 To be resolved in some Cases of Doubt, in others Foreprized, or Guarded against.

c. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 5 The Sins to come were Forepriz'd into it.

Hence **Forereprised**, **Forereprising** *ppl. ads.*

1605 PLAYSTOCKE 1961 in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 236 If in the Basilisks fore-prizzing eye Be safety for the object it beholds Then [etc.]. a 1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 552 These fore-prized passages.

Foreprise, -*prize*: see *FORPRISE sb.* and *v.* (Law).

† **Fore-prophecy**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + *PROPHECY v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To prophesy beforehand. (Frequent in 16-17th c.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 379 When as we promise or foreprophecy in the name and person of God, things to come to passe. 1654 S. CLARKE *Ecl. Hist.* I. (ed. 2) 16 Who spake by the Spirit of God: Fore-seeing and fore-propheying of those things which we now see are come to pass. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 486 Forepropheying that they would be employed against themselves.

Fore-provided: see *FORE-pref.* 2 b.

Fore-purpose, *sb.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + *PURPOSE.*] A purpose settled beforehand, previous design. Similarly **Forepurpose** *v. trans.*, to purpose beforehand; **Forepurposed** *ppl. a.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 43 A fore purposed choice. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 128 It is nothing els but his eternall determination fore purposed in his brest. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 121 Vpon new deuise, or vpon euerlasting forepurpose. *Ibid.* 135 To haue brought to passe and perfected all that euer he had forepurposed, betokeneth an incomparable might and power. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xx. 17 The rest of these fore-purposes. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 105 The mystery whereby the free will of the subject is preserved, while it is directed by the fore purpose of the state.

† **Fore-quoted**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + *QUOTE.*] *trans.* To quote or cite beforehand.

Hence **Fore-quoted** *ppl. a.*

1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. *Columnes* 454 Fore-quoted Confusedly th' Events most worthy noting. 1637

GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 4 In the forequoted place. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 14 According to the fore-quoted author.

Fore-rake, -*rank*: see *FORE-pref.* 3, 3 d.

† **Fore-ranger**, corruption of *foranger*, *FORAGER*.

1612 PAULE *Life Whitgift* 40 The fore-rangers and harbingers of their further designs.

† **Forereach**, *sb. Naut. Obs.* [f. next vb.]

? The projection of the forepart of a vessel, beyond the end of the keel; = *fore-rake*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 10 Her rake, the fore reach, plankes.

Fore-reach, *v.* Chiefly *Naut.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + *REACH v.*]

1. *intr.* To shoot ahead. Also, to *fore-reach on*, upon (see quot. 1644).

1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* 42 When two ships saile together, or after one another, she which sailes best (that is fastest) doth Fore-reach upon the other. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. iv. 163 We found that we had both weathered and fore-reached upon her considerably. 1800 C. STURT in *Naval Chron.* IV. 394 Mr. Weld's cutter fore-reached, but I gained to windward. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 252 She . . . had fore-reached on us so far as to be well before our beam by this time. 1842 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 106 *Fore-reach*, to shoot ahead, especially when going in stays.

2. *trans.* To reach beyond, gain ground upon, pass. Also *fig.* To get the better of.

1803 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 398 To endeavour to fore-reach her. 1845 NAPIER *Comp. Schide* II. ii. 253 The general, coming back by a different route, had fore-reached them in such a scheme. 1870 *Daily News* 12 May, At 8.30 the Sappho was rapidly fore-reaching her opponent.

3. *trans.* To seize beforehand, anticipate. *rare.*

1874 WHITTIER *My Triumph* xvii. 1. . . Fore-reach the good to be And share the victory.

Hence **Fore-reaching** *ppl. a.*, pushing, eager.

1864 SKEAT *Umland's Poems* 102 Every hand and every spirit works Fore-reaching, active, for the general weal.

† **Fore-read**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + *READ.*]

trans. a. To read beforehand. b. To betoken or signify beforehand. c. To predestine.

a. 1620 BR. SAUNDERSON *Twelve Sermons* (1637) 303 Not only to foreknow the extraordinary plagues . . . but also to fore-read in them Gods fierce wrath and heauie displeasure.

b. 1591 SPENSER *Muotopmos* 29 His young . . . yeares . . . to him forered, That he . . . would . . . proue such an one. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 219 The first part of whose name, Godiua, doth foredred Th' first syllable of hers.

c. a 1636 FITZGEREY *Eleg.* III. E vij b, Had Fate fore-read me in a Croude to dye.

Hence **Fore-reading** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 Good luck, certayn fore-reading moother's haue. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 347 Your fore-reading of Suetonius.

Fore-recited, -*report*, etc.: see *FORE-pref.*

Fore-resemble, -*rib*, etc.: see *FORE-pref.*

† **Fore-ride**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *for-ridan*, f. *FOR-2*, = *FORE-pref.* + *ridan* to *RIDE.*] *trans.* To ride before or in advance of.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 894 Pa for rad sio fied hie foran. c 1205 LAV. 26931 Pat pa Rom-leoden heom for-riden hafueden. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 117 To Foreryde, *præcurrere*.

Fore-rider (fō-rīdər), [f. *FORE-pref.* + *RIDER*; = Ger. *vorreiter*. Cf. *FORRIDER*.] One who rides in front; esp. † a. one of the vanguard; † b. a scout; c. an outrider or postillion; † d. a harbinger.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace III. 76 Thair for rydar was past till Ayr agane. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxiii. 156 V fore rydars y't putt themselves in prese with theyr sharpe launcys to wyne the firste brunte of the feelde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. *Prol.* 20 And Esperus . . . Vpspringis, as forridar of the nyght. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III (an. 3) 55 Therle of Richmond knewe by his forriders that the kyng was so nere embattayled. 1601 F. TATE *Houseth. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) § 56. 43 Each [charetter] shal haue a fore rider which charetters and fore riders shal drive the charettes and keepe the borses. 1888 *Pall Mall* G. 8 Oct. 5/2 Then the mounted foreriders; and then the Emperor's carriage.

Fore-rigging: see *FORE-pref.* 3 d.

Foreright (fō-rīrīt), rarely with advbl. gen. s **forerights**, *adv., prep., a.* and *sb.* [f. *FORE adv.* + *RIGHT adv.* and *adj.*]

† *a. adv.* Directly forward, in or towards the front, straight ahead. *Fore-right against*, directly opposite. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxiv. (1495) 819 A yonge Cowe is . . . compellyd to folowe euen and foreryght the steppes and fores of oxen. 1548 ELVOT, *Aduersus* . . . fore ryght againste. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 30 The litell toune y't ye see yonder foreright ayenst you. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 1 To looke fore-right I can not, because judgment out-lookes mee. 1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 30 The difference is that, this here is seen fore-right, and that other upon one side. 1663 STAPFYLTON *Slighted Maid* 3 *Fil.* Hey boy! how sits the wind? *Gios.* Fore-right, and a brisk Gale. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxii. 189 No less fore-right the rapid chace they held. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xl, Surveying it transversely . . . then foreright, — then this way, and then that. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xii. (1813) 166 Let them [shoots] not advance far foreright.

B. prep.

† 1. Straight along. *Obs.* — 1

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. vii. 156 Sailing (not athwart the breadth. . . but) almost foreright the length of the lake.

2. Opposite, over against. *dial.*

1858 in Hughes *Scouring White Horse* 140 Vp, vorights the Castle round They did zet I on the ground.

C. adj.

† 1. a. Of a path, road, etc.: Directly in front of one, straight forward. *Obs.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* III. iii. Plays (1868) 179/2 You did but point me out a fore-right way To lead to certain happiness. a 1669 SOMNER *Roman Ports & Forts* 50 A direct and foreright continued current and passage. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 145 A straight or Foreright Ascent. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. (1883) VII. 315 You have only had the foreright path you were in overwhelmed.

† b. Of a wind: Straight on the line of one's course, favourable. *Obs.*

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. ii, Ther's a foreright winde continually wafts vs till we come at Virginia. 1615 — *Odys.* III. 244 Nor ever left the wind his foreright force. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. xciv. (1660) 95 His sayle Being fill'd and prosper'd with a fore-right Gale.

2. Of a branch, etc.: Shooting straight out.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 388 Take off all fore-right or trailing Branches. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* II. (1824) 34 They will frequently throw out small dugs, or foreright shoots. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 675 Removing . . . all foreright shoots.

3. *dial.* Of persons: a. Going straight ahead without regard of consequences, headstrong. b. Honest, straightforward; also, plain-spoken, blunt.

a. 1736 PEGGE *Kentishisms* (E. D. S.) s. v. (given as a 'Hants' word). 1853 COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2).

b. 1810 *Devon & Cornw. Voc.* in *Monthly Mag.* June 436 'A foreright man', that is, a plain honest man. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* II. 213 Be foreright in all you do.

D. sb. [The *adj.* used *absol.*]

† a. Something straightforward (*obs.*). b. A foreright shoot; cf. *C. 2. c. dial.* (see quot.).

a. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VII. xiii. 75 We women sometimes choose to come at a point by the round-about, rather than by the fore-rights.

b. 1882 *Jrnl. Horticulture* 6 Apr. 288 The forerights unless strong being treated similarly.

c. 1797 R. POLWHELE *Old Eng. Gentl.* 54 Then . . . Cut from the buttock a convenient slice, And . . . Salute the fore-right with as keen a knife. *Note.* 'Foreright' is the coarsest sort of wheaten bread, made of the meal, with all the bran.

Fore-ripped: see *FORE-pref.* 2 b.

Fore-room. [f. *FORE-pref.* + *ROOM.*]

† 1. ? The forecastle of a ship. *Obs.*

c 1565 LINDSAV (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 101 With . . . two-handed swords in your fore-rooms. 1589 GREENE *Sp. Masquerado* Wks. (Grosart) V. 272 That worthy Gentleman . . . valiantly standing in the fore roome deliuered with Cannon his Ambassage to the Enemye.

2. The front room or parlour. Now only *U.S.*

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 32 She has a Couple of clever Girls there a stitching i' th' Fore-room. 1774 FOOTE *Coseners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 174 In the fore-room, up one pair of stairs. 1880 E. H. ARR *New Eng. Bygonics* 46 This was the 'best-room' or as my grandfather called it, the 'fore' room. 1893 *Boston* (Mass.) *Youth's Comp.* 16 Mar. 140/4 So we went into the fore-room.

Fore-royal: see *FORE-pref.* 2 d.

Fore-run (fō-rī-w'n), *v.* [f. *FORE-2* + *RUN.*]

1. *intr.* To run on in front. *OE.* only.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 4 Se oðer leorning-cniht for-arr [c 950 *Lindisf. forearr*] petrus forne.

2. *trans.* To outrun, outstrip. *Obs. exc. fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vi. 61 That thai forryn and gois befor alway Zephirus and Nothus. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 186 Gif the haris bad forryn the hundis. 1842 TENNYSON *2 Voices* 88 Forerun thy peers. 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* v. 119 Even genius . . . cannot forerun the limitations of its day.

† 3. To run in front of; hence, to act as harbinger of (a person). Also *transf.* to precede. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 188 To forerunne, *præcurrere*. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 173 They often compassing the sepulcher in a ioynt procession, are fore-run and followed by the people. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 6 Chris-cross foreruns the Alphabet of love. 1708 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 335 And thou, my Child John, shalt fore-tell and immediately fore-run this Saviour. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* (1752) 36 Thus our hero, with three footmen fore-running his equipage, set out in triumph.

absol. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* v. iii, To forerun And lead the way t' Elysium [is] but a duty She would not thank me for.

4. To be the precursor of (a future event, etc.).

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 71 Lightning, that beautifies the heaven for a blaze, but foreruns storms and thunder. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. II. iv. 15 These signes fore-run the death of Kings. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* v. II. (1676) 487 This felicity was to fore-run the last I nov can hope for. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 219 A Star . . . which Eastern Gentiles guess'd was to forerun The wish'd-for Dawn of the Eternal Sun. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 359 The symptoms that forerun the chicken-pox. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Guinevere* 131 The cold wind that foreruns the morn.

5. To anticipate, forestall.

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* 15 By anticipating and forerunning false reports. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.*, *Rules & Lessons* (1858) 73 Our Bodies but forerun The Spirit's duty. 1849 LONGF. *Mrs. Kemble's Readings Shaks.*, The great poet who foreruns the ages, Anticipating all that shall be said!

Hence **Forerunning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1565 HARDING *Let. to Jewel* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. xxx. 72 Your forerunning sermon. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Avantcourement*, forerunning. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. (1847) 449/2 The diabolical forerunning Libels. 1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 50 The consummation of the legal, and fore running of the Gospel times. 1818 S. E. PIERCE *Bk. Psalms* II. 460 Sorrows and griefs, forerunning figures of what would befall

Messiah. 1872 LONGF. *Div. Trag.* Introitus 53 The sublime fore-running of their time.

Forerunner (fōr'ɪnər). [f. prec. + -ER.]

1. One who runs before, esp. one sent to prepare the way and herald a great man's approach, a harbinging; also, a guide. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

First used *fig.* as rendering of L. *precursor*, esp. of John the Baptist as 'the Forerunner of Christ'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13208 (Cott.) For-þi es he cald his foriner [MS. *app. reads* former; *Gitt.* forinier]. And cristes aun messenger. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 16 þus am I comen in message right, And be fore-reynner in certayne. 1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* ix. (1547) Fviiij, John the baptist, whych was the fore runner of . . Christ. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 292 Following y^e infallible foot-steps of thy forerunner Nature. 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* i. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 175 Farewell Gentlemen, Ile be your fore-runner, To give him notice of your visite. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 144 Death our Fore-runner is, and guides To Sion. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* i. 520 Did he some loan . . require, Or came fore-runner of your scepter'd Sire? 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 594 The Forerunner of our Lord. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 75 When Claudius the . . forerunner of the Roman army, appeared at Rhegium.

b. Applied *transf.* to things.

1579 E. K. GLOSS. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 11 The swallow . . useth to be counted . . the forerunner of springe. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 115 Advent Sundaies . . are to Christmas Day . . forerunners to prepare for it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selv.* Contents, Chap. I The Introduction or forerunner. 1751 CHESTERE, *Lett.* (1792) III. ccxlii. 109 A sort of panegyric of you . . which will be a very useful fore-runner for you.

c. *pl.* The advance-guard of an army. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xii. 8 Thou . . sendest y^e forerunners of thine hoost, euen hornettes. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 276 They . . cried out, that they were the fore-runners of Popery. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 233 Four thousand cavalry . . had been sent forward by Servilius as his fore-runners.

2. One whom another follows or comes after, a predecessor; also, an ancestor.

1505 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 2 Arthur, that great fore-runner of thy blood. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 7 Long descriptions of their own Pedigree, and grandure of their fore-runners. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 13 My . . observations will be altogether of a different cast from any of my fore-runners. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 15 Comte claims Hume as his chief forerunner in philosophy.

transf. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* A iv a. The fore-runner of this Discourse was printed and dedicated to the King.

3. That which foreruns or foreshadows something else; a prognostic or sign of something to follow.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 39 The wrongs of my youth are the fore-runners of my woes in age. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 88 A convulsion often-times is a fore-runner or a messenger of death. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xvii. 42 A squall of wind and clouds of dust are the usual forerunners of these first rains. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 112 The famine and the pestilence which are usually the last outcome and not the forerunners of a siege.

4. *Naut.* a. A rope fastened to a harpoon. Cf. FORE-GANGER. b. A rope rove through a single block on the foremast. c. (See *quots.*)

a. 1694 ACC. *Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1717) 158 The first of them is ty'd to the Fore-running, or small Line.

b. 1805 in NICOLAS *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 189 note, Got forerunners and tackles forward to secure foremast.

c. 1815 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Fore-Runner of the Log-line*, a small piece of red buntin, laid into that line at a certain distance from the log. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 106 *Fore-runner*, a piece of rag, terminating the stray-line of the log line.

Hence **Forerunnership**, the condition or dignity of a forerunner.

1881 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Revelat.* vi. 300 This fore-runnership of Christ.

Foresaid (fōr'said), a. [f. FORE-*pref.* + SAID.] = AFORESAID. (In Sc. writings of 16th c., and in legal formulæ until 18th c., it occurs with plural ending *forsaidis*.) Now *rare*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Yosh.* vi. 22 Iosue cwæþ þa siððan to þam foresædan ærendracum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6392 (Cott.) Moyses . . smat it wit þis forsaid wand. 1340 *Ayend.* 190 þe uoræde manne. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 105, I sawe a semely persone standyng nyhe the forsaid tree. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Bjb, The measures of the forsayde Pillours. 1585 JAS. I. *Essays in Poesie* (1869) 55 Many of thir foirsaides preceptis. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* iii. i. Wks. 1883 VI. 325 All of these foirsaid men are fools. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 321 When the fore-said warriors returned home. 1787 COWPER *Lett.* 17 Nov., 'Forsaid little Bishop and I had much talk about many things, but most about Homer. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, An archway surmounted by the foirsaid tower.

ellipt. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 140 Off thir foirsaidis 3e sall be sure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 336/2 The foirsaid are kind of Bottles which Reapers . . use to carry their Drink or Milk in. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 120 All Cost, Skaithe, Damage and Expences, he or his foirsaidis [i. e. his 'executors, assigns, etc.'] may happen to sustain thereupon.

Fore-sail (fōr'sail), [f. FORE-*pref.* + SAIL; = Ger. *vorsegel*.] The principal sail set on the fore-mast; in square-rigged vessels, the lowest square sail on the foremast; in fore-and-aft rigged, the triangular sail before the mast.

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 50 A bolte rophe for the foireseile. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxix. 72 b, They brought themselues vnder their foireseiles againe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* Wks. 1 His Sprit-saile, Fore-saile, Main-saile, and his

Mizzen. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 27 The next Day we split the Fore-sail. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 165 Many a foresail . . Shall break from yard and stay.

attrib. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail . . the foir sailscheit, hail out the bollene.

† **Foresaw**. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. FORE-*pref.* + SAW *sb.* saying.] a. A previous saying. b. A fore-saying, prediction.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* II. 177 And now the more world is discreued in oure four sawes in þe firste booke [L. in *precedentibus*]. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. viii. Li va, In the beginning of y^e yere, assembling together, thei [the Sages] foreshewe of raine. For aswell the kynge as the people, ones vndrestandyng their foresawes . . shone the euilles.

Fore-say (fōr'say), v. [OE. *foresegan*, f. FORE-*pref.* + *segan* to SAY.] *trans.* To say beforehand, foretell, predict. Now *rare*.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* Contents iii. xiii. (1890) 14 Dæt se biscop Aidan þam scypparendum þone storm towardne foresæde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1606 (Cott.) A propheti, þat for-said was bi his merci. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn.* Harding 549 Kyng Henry y^e sixte did foreshaye the same, and in like maner prophocy of hym. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 9 He foresayth y^t the people shalbe gathered together agayne. a 1641 Bp. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 176 Homer took much out of her verses, which she foresaw and foresaid he should doe. 1886 J. PAYNE *Decameron* 1. 12 The plesance and delight . . which belike, were it not foresaid, might not be looked for from such a beginning.

Hence **Foresaying** *vbl. sb.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 2 The prophecies and foresayings of the Prophetes. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Epist.* iii. iii. Wks. (1627) 319 Whose foresayings verified in all particular issues are more than demonstrative.

Fore-scene, -scent, etc.: see FORE-*pref.*

† **Fore-seat**. *Obs.* [see FORE-*pref.* 3.] A seat or position in front.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 133 The fore-seate of the Hollow veine, whereit groweth to the Liuer. 1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 20 Mar. (1882) III. 42 Mr. Pemberton spake to me as he went by the foreseat in the morning.

Foresee (fōr'si), Also 4-6 *forsee*, (6 *force*, Sc. *foirsee*). [OE. *foresēon*, f. FORE-*pref.* + *sēon* to SEE; cf. Ger. *vorsehen*.]

1. *trans.* To see beforehand, have prescience of. Often with *obj.* and *inf.* or with *clause* as *obj.*

c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* cxxxviii. (cxxxix.) 2 (Th.) Þu ealle mine wegas wel fore-sawe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2247 Þat hedis to be first, And for-sees not the fer end, what may falle after. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 781 He that of good heart and courage foresaw no perilles. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 331 God did fore-see and fore-knowe, that they should be dampned. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxvii. 12 A prudent man foreseeth the euil, and hideth himselfe. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 116 God from all eternity foresaw them in themselves to be such. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 41, I presently foresaw, that if I went to the extremity, I should spoil the voyage. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* iv, Emma had very early foreseen how useful she might find her. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 112 The empire might be laid under interdict, with the consequences which everyone foresaw.

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 627 What power of mind Foreseeing or presaging, from the Depth Of knowledge past or present. a 1881 ROSSSETTI *House of Life* x, The shadowed eyes remember and foresee.

† b. *Sc.* To see previously; to have an interview with (a person) beforehand; to inspect or consider beforehand. *Obs.*

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 627 For dyuers vtheris wechtie causis and guid considerationis foirsene be his hienes. 1625 BURGH *Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 348 That na maner of persoun . . pas heirefter to . . England without thair first foirse the prouest and bailleis. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 66 Thir articles were foreseen by the tables at Edinburgh, and order given to refuse the samen.

† 2. To prepare beforehand or provide; in early use with *dat.* of person, later with *to*. Also, to provide *of* or *with* (something). *Obs.*

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. i. (1891) 256 Þæt he him on his biscopscire gersine stowe foresege and salde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xii. 134 Thou sall de fyrst, quhat evyr to me forseyne Or providyt has mychty Jove. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* ii. 133 This Leaguer . . at all sorting Ports, being well foreseene with slaught-bones and triangles.

† b. To see to or take care about beforehand; to provide for or against. With simple *obj.*, or *obj. clause* introduced by *that*. *Obs.*

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. xxvii. (1891) 66 Swylce eac be heora ondlife is to þencecne and to foreseonne þæt [etc.]. 1526 Housch. *Ord.* 139 The sewers . . to have semblably charge to foresee that no part of the fruit . . be in any wise purloyned. 1565 Act 8 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 1 The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Trinity-house . . are bound to foresee the good Increase and Maintenance of Ships. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 251 He supposed it was his bounden duty to foresee lest the . . decrees of that counsell should . . be impayed. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 62 He that forerepents foresees many perils. 1604 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* (1889) IV. 267 The 7 Aldermen . . be ouerseers for the towne to foresee the daunger of the visitation. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 5 The King . . was bound to see and foresee the safety of this Realm. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 699 In Horse-Races Men are curious to fore-see, that there be not the least Weight upon the one Horse, more than vpon the other.

† 3. *intr.* To exercise foresight, take care or precaution, make provision. Also, to look to or into beforehand. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 84 Fire, nor yet water doe harme of them selves, but . . the negligence of man, whiche foreseeth not to them. a 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 8 Well, as for that I shall for-se. 1594 *First Pt. Contention*

(1843) 33 Well hath your grace foreseen into that Duke. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* (1717) 228 He plots, complots, forsees, prevents, directs. a 1626 BACON (J.), A king against a storm must foresee to a convenient stock of treasure.

† 4. (*Alway*) *foreseen* or *foreseeing* that: provided that.

1434 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 99 Foreseen alwey, that yf . . my doughtres dye [etc.]. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. i. (1541) 16 b, Forseene alwey that they eate withoute gourmandyse. 1550 *Privy Council Acts* (1891) III. 79 Forseeing that of their waiges they content their hostes for their victualles. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 32 Foreseene also that they that shall drinke it thus, be not subject to the Chollicke.

Hence **Foreseeing** *vbl. sb.*; **Foreseeing** *ppl. a.*, characterized by foresight. **Fore-seeingly** *adv.*

c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* iv. 961 (989) It were rather an opinyon Uncertaine, and no stedfast forseynge. 1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convocation* Wks. I. 43 Ought we to attribute it to . . the forseing of the kings grace? 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 18 Be circumspect, therefore, forseing and sapient. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iii, Follow your fore-seeing stars in all. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 39 Gods . . fore-seeing of this and that is justly stiled a providing it. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* i, What prudent care does this deep foreseeing nation take for the support of its worshipful families! 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I. 105 Your gloomy croaking ominous fore-seeings. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 567 A wise and foreseeing policy. 1857 RUSKIN *Elen. Drawing* iii. 205 You must go straight through them, knowingly and foreseeingly, all the way.

Foreseeable (fōr'si'əb'l), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be foreseen.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 367 A rise and a fall foreseeable. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, *Bentham* (1859) I. 387 The morality of an action depends on its foreseeable consequences.

Foreseen (fōr'si'n), *ppl.* and *ppl. a.* [*pa. ppl.* of FORESEE.]

† 1. *ppl.* That has seen beforehand; previously acquainted or instructed in; aware of. *To make foreseen*: to acquaint or inform previously. *Obs.*

1569 MURRAY *To L. B.* (Harl. Lib. 37. B. o. fo. 43) Her highness had been foreseen in the dukes design. 1577 LOCHLEVIN *Lett. to Morton* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* App. 72, I tho't good to make your grace foreseen of the same. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* iv. vii. (1634) 89 For the which the parents and friends would be foreseene of the danger which may happen. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) II. 490 Kersewell was rebooked for accepting the Bishoprick of the Isles, without making the Assembly foreseen.

2. *ppl. a.* That is seen beforehand; also, † known beforehand by sight to.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 573/t An elect foresene to god from the beginning. a 1600 HOOKER *Answ. Travers's Supplic.* § 22 They are not reiecting . . without a fore-seene worthinesse of reiection going . . in order before. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 1088 At his fore-seen Approach, already quake The Caspian Kingdoms. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 145 A burst of enthusiasm on the foreseen consequences of this happy day. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiii. (1866) I. 454 To move in a foreseen, and consequently, a determinate direction. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 No sublime augury cheers the student, no secure striding from experiment onward to a foreseen law.

Foreseer (fōr'si'ə), Also 6 *foresear*. [f. FORESEE *v.* + -ER.] One who foresees.

1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (an. 2) 33 b, That you be . . a vigilante foreseear. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Dent.* xviii. 10 A fore-seer or presager. 1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 364 There are many sagacious foreseeers who can calculate the loss of a reputation.

Foreset (fōr'set), v. [OE. *fore-settan*, f. FORE-*pref.* + *settan* to SET.]

† 1. To set in front, put to the front. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxv[i]. 14 Ða unrehtwisan . . na [MS. non] foresetton þec beforan geseihþe his. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxxxv[i]. 6 If I for-set þe noght Ierusalem, ai, In beginning of mi fainenes al dai.

2. To set, arrange, or settle beforehand; to pre-arrange, predetermine. Now *rare*.

1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 143 b, Hereby is the tyme betokened and foreset. 1587 MISFORT. *Arth.* ii. iii, No Fate But is foreset. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 150 To foresee and foreset the daies and times for his judgments. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iv. (1848) 35 No man can foreset thy coming.

Hence **Foresetting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of setting or arranging beforehand; also quasi-*concr.* a purpose. **Foreset** *ppl. a.*, set or determined beforehand. Also † **Forreset** *sb.*, set, purpose.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlvi. 5 [xliv. 4], I sal open in sauter mi forsettinge. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* ii. xiv. § 11 H viij b, To committe theym by faythfull prayer to his purposed decrees or for set ordinances. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* ii. ii, Whan kinges of foreset wyll neglecte the rede Of best aduise. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxv. 3 The foresettinge of ende and measure untuo mischaunces. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. Pref. 2 Rigidly exacting of herself the foreset portion of time for it.

Foreset: see FORSET, to obstruct, waylay.

Foreset, var. f. of FORCET, *Obs.*

Fore-settled: see FORE-*pref.* 2 b.

Foreshadow (fōr'shædow), *sb.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + SHADOW *sb.*; suggested by next vb.] *fig.* A shadow cast before an object; an indication or imperfect representation of something to come.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 115 Fore-shadows . . of that Truth and Beginning of Truths, fell mysteriously over my soul. 1852 J. M. LUDLOW *Master Engineers* 132 A truce is

often the foreshadow of a peace. 1887 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VIII. 280 The foreshadow of death was then falling on the mind of the Chief.

Foreshadow (fō'ɪʃə'dəʊ), *v.* [f. *FORE*-*pref.* + *SHADOW* *v.*] *trans.* To serve as the shadow thrown before (an object); hence, to represent imperfectly beforehand, prefigure. Also rarely (of a person), to have a foreboding of.

1577 VAUTROILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 146 The ceremonies commanded in the law did foreshadow Christ. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1761. II. xxvii. 288 Our Saviour's death... was by manifold types foreshadowed. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xxvii. 297 These intuitions are foreshadowed in the very first stages of an incipient consciousness. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 23 The surrender of Ghent foreshadowed the fate of Flanders. 1864 DICKENS *Our Mut. Fr.* II. xiv. Another consequence that he had never foreshadowed was [etc.].

Hence **Foreshadowed** *ppl. a.*; **Foreshadowing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Foreshadower**, one who or that which foreshadows.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xx. The feeling... of which he had had some old foreshadowing in older times... was full-formed now. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xvii. Phrases that class our foreshadowed endurance among those common and ignominious troubles. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 306 Dim foreshadowings of what yet might come. 18.. *Chamb. Jnl.* (Cent. Dict.) The foreshadowers of evil.

Fore-shaft, -shape: see *FORE*-*pref.* 2 a, 3 b.

Fore-sheet (fō'ɪʃɪt). *Naut.* [f. *FORE*-*pref.* + *SHEET*.]

1. The rope by which the lee corner of the fore-sail is kept in place.

1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i. Flat-in the fore-sheet there. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Round at the Main-sheets, and Fore-sheets. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 28 We broke our Larboard Fore-sheet and fixed a new one.

2. *pl.* The inner part of the bows of a boat, fitted with gratings upon which the bow-man stands (Adm. Smyth).

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xii. Two of the enemy's men entered the boat just where this fellow stood, being in the fore-sheets. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 99, I stowed myself away under the fore-sheets. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiii. In a jiffy I had slipped over the side, and curled up in the fore-sheets of the nearest boat.

3. *Comb.*, as *fore-sheet horse, traveller* (see *quots.*).

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Fore-Sheet Horse*, an iron rod or piece of wood fastened at its ends athwart the deck of a single masted vessel, before the mast, for the foresail sheet to travel upon. *Ibid.* s. v. *Traveller*, The Fore-sheet Traveller is a ring... which traverses on the fore-sheet horse.

† **Foreshield**, *v. Obs.* Also *for-*. [f. *FOR*-*pref.* + *FORE*-*pref.* + *SHIELD* *v.*] *trans.* To ward off, avert; only in asseverations, as *God forshield* (that...): = *FORFEED* 2.

1549 MURNING *Maidin* xv. That I you sla, that God forshield! 1562-83 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1583 God forshield that I should so do. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St. v. x.* Marry, Heav'n forshield!

Foreshift: see *FORE*-*pref.* 4.

Foreshine (fō'ɪʃaɪn), *sb. rare*. [f. *FORE*-*pref.* + *SHINE* *sb.*; suggested by *Ger. vorschein*.] A shining seen in advance.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. II. v. 72 The appearance, or indubitable foreshine, of Friedrich Wilhelm's bayonets.

† **Foreshine**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FORE*-*pref.* + *SHINE* *v.*] *intr.* To shine forth; also, to shine in front, throw light forward. Hence **Foreshining** *vbl. sb.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 7 When fayth foreshyneth untoo us... then truly is the gate set open for us. *Ibid.* xxv. 12 By the foreshining of the light of the Spirit they may understand what is needful to be done. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* App. 15 The Lyon old, whose princely heart foreshineth in his breast.

Foreship (fō'ɪʃɪp). [OE. *forscip*, f. *FOR*-*pref.* + *SHIP*.] The fore part of a ship or vessel; the prow.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 166 *Prora*... *forscip*. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2618 Kyngye Rychard... With hys axe in foreshyp stood. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 159 The erle... inquired of hym syttinge in the foreshippe, where he see of Athanasius. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 30 As though they wolde have caste ankers out off the forshippe. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 7/2 The stem... is gone above water to the third frame, but there is no water in the foreship.

Fore-shoe, -shop: see *FORE*-*pref.* 2 a and 3.

Foreshore (fō'ɪʃɔɪ). [f. *FORE*-*pref.* + *SHORE*.]

1. The fore part of the shore; that part which lies between the high- and low-water marks; occas. the ground lying between the edge of the water and the land which is cultivated or built upon.

1764 *Skeffling Inclos. Act* 13 Land or ground, as a new fore shore to the said river. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axbolne* 56 Stone heaps which are put out for the defence of the foreshores. 1864 J. G. BERTRAM *Notes Trav.* 1862-3. 67 The moment the tide runs back the foreshore is at once overrun with a legion of hungry people. 1894 SALA *Lond. up to date* xxiv. 360 Many grand patrician houses existed on this foreshore [of the Thames] from Essex Street down to Hungerford.

transf. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. i. 15 The foreshores and promontories of coppery cloud which bounded a green and pellucid expanse in the western sky.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.* (See *quot.* 1874.)

1841 BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.* 34, D, the foreshore. 1873 F. ROBERTSON *Engineering Notes* 61 A slope... terminating in a long nearly level berm called a foreshore. 1874 KNIGHT

Dict. Mech. I. 905/1 *Fore-shore* (Hydraulic Engineering) (a), a bank a little distance from a sea-wall to break the force of the surf; (b), the seaward projecting, slightly inclined portion of a breakwater.

Foreshorten (fō'ɪʃɔɪt'n), *v.* [f. *FORE*-*pref.* + *SHORTEN* *v.*]

1. *trans.* Of the effect of visual perspective: To cause (an object) to be apparently shortened in the directions not lying in a plane perpendicular to the line of sight. Of a draughtsman: To delineate (an object) so as to represent this apparent shortening.

1606 PEACHAM *Art Drawing* 28 If I should paint... an horse with his breast and head looking full in my face, I must of necessity foreshorten him behind. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 261 Much Art being used to make the Foot shew as foreshortened. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) I. 263 'Tis a greater Mystery in the Art of painting to foreshorten any Part, Than draw it out. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xii. (1876) 51 The best of the painters could not even foreshorten the foot. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii. His legs foreshortened to the size of salt-spoons. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* v. § 9 (1873) 184 To foreshorten its whole length into one joint.

transf. and fig. 1768 SPENCE *Parallel* 22 After he had taken to this way of fore-shortening his reading, if I may be allowed so odd an expression. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii. Lives, that lie Fore-shorten'd in the tract of time.

absol. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 356 The master's mechanical skill, especially in foreshortening on the ceiling.

2. *nonce-use.* In literal sense: To shorten or curtail in advance.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiii. (1848) 122 Youth forestalling and foreshortening age.

Hence **Foreshortened** *ppl. a.*

1654 MARVELL *First Anniversary*, Foreshortened time its useless course would stay. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 122 The fore-shortened figure of a dead body lying horizontally. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 147 It was by such means that Correggio painted his wonderful foreshortened figures. 1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. vii. (1878) 88 Placed close together these mountains all look to us foreshortened.

Foreshortening, *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec.* + *-ING* 1.]

The action of the *vb.* FORESHORTEN.

1606 PEACHAM *Art Drawing* 27 Of fore-shortning. 1686 AGLONBY *Painting Illust.* Explan. Terms, Shortning is, when a Figure seems of greater quantity than really it is... Some call it Fore-Shortning. 1784 BLADEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 205 The fore-shortening... of the tail. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 39 Correct foreshortening is one of the greatest difficulties in art. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 494 Prophecy, in its long perspective, uses a continual foreshortening.

Foreshot (fō'ɪʃɪt). [f. *FORE*-*pref.* + *SHOT*.]

1. A projecting part of a building.

1839 BLACK *Hist. Brechin* viii. 189 The Timber Market, formerly so obstructed with foreshots covered with thatch.

2. In distilling: The spirits which first come over.

1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 1 Apr. 708/1 The alcohol which had not passed over in the 'fore-shots' and the 'clean spirits'.

Fore-shoulder: see *FORE*-*pref.* 3 b.

† **Foreshow**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *FORE*-*pref.* + *SHOW* *sb.*] A manifestation beforehand; a previous indication or token; a prefiguration.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 35 Here was made a foreshewe of the church, that should be gathered together. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XI. vi. 157 Pretending that everie bird and beast, &c., should be sent from the gods as foreshewes of somewhat. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiii. liv. 245 With vermille drops at eau'n his tresses bleed, Fore-shewes of future heat. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 69 The foreshew of their inclination whilst they are young is so uncertaine.

Foreshow (fō'ɪʃəʊ), *v.* [OE. *forescāwian*, f. *FORE*-*pref.* + *sclawian* to *SHOW*.]

† 1. *trans.* To look out for; to provide; to contemplate in the future. Only OE. and early ME.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg.* vi. 8 He him foresceawode sumne heretogan. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se time com þe god forescewede. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 17 ðare bierte ðe ne wile foresceawin h(w)ider he scal ðanne he henen fard.

2. To show or make known beforehand; chiefly, to foretell, prognosticate.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 82 God there foresheweth some peculiar thing concerning his electes. 1642-46 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 517 No scholar shall... unless foreshowed and allowed by the President... be absent from his studies... above an hour. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 110 He foreshews that many should come in his name. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 462 Astrologers, that future fates foreshew. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 316 He gave Enoch a commission to foreshow the deluge. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 196 If thou hurstest them, I foreshow ruin for thy ship.

b. Of things: To indicate beforehand, give promise or warning of; to foreshadow, prefigure.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cix. (1878) 71 The Sunne did frowne, Foreshewing to his men a blacke-fact day. 1776 C. HORNE *Psalms* xlvii. 3 That great conquest, foreshewed by the victories of Joshua. c 1790 INUSON *Sch. Art* I. 132 The falling of the mercury foreshews thunder. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 245 Aphthæ frequently... foreshow imminent death. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 40 God had... enjoined sacrifice, to foreshow and plead to Himself the one meritorious Sacrifice of Christ.

† 3. To show forth, betoken, display. *Obs.*

1590 [TARLTON] *News Purgat.* (1844) 91 Glances that foreshewed good will. 1607 H. ARTHINGTON *Princ. Points* I. v. To view God's Creatures... How do they all his loue foreshew. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 86 Your looks foreshew You haue a gentle heart.

Hence **Foreshown** *ppl. a.* Also **Foreshower**, one who or that which foreshows.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 13 Deuilles, foreshewers of thinges. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 388 The signs... which should be the foreshewers of this terrible day. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* IV. 258 [They] were foreshewers of a happy voyage. 1755 JOHNSON, *Foreteller*, predictor, foreshower. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile Poems* 1850 I. 68 The voices of foreshown Humanity. 1852 PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 380 To all mankind death is the foreshown doom.

Foreshowing (fō'ɪʃəʊɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* FORESHOW.

a 1050 *Liber Scintil.* vi. (1889) 28 Ahtiunge his mid eallum gebances bigenge on godes foresceawunge [*contemplatione*] gefæstnad. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5745 (Cott.) Pis was a fore-sceuing scene O moder bath and maiden clene. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 56 b. The vnbelaueurs... do faine that their felicitie or misery doth hang on the decrees and foreshewings of the starres. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Proph. Bks.* Comm., Al the old Testament is a general prophecie, and foreshewing of the New. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. (1862) 261 Many... found in these healing influences of the pool of Bethesda a foreshowing of future benefits.

Fore-shrouds: see *FORE*-*pref.* 3 d.

Foreside (fō'ɪsəɪd). Also 5-7 *for-*. [f. *FORE*-*pref.* + *SIDE*. Cf. *Du. voorzijde*, *Ger. vorseite*.]

1. The fore part; the front; also, the upper side (of anything). Now *rare exc. techn.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 Pese .viij. ribbis. in þe for-side of a man... have no fastnyng to no boon. 1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxvii. 82 Sharp yrons were dressed to the foreside of the same engyn. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 85 b. The tables... letted hir to... cast hir self down prostrate on the foreside, at the fete of Jesus. 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 311 On lytlye pattlett sett wth pearll on the forsyd. 1642 *Relat. Action bef. Cyrcencester* 8 The Colonell perceiving the garden wall... too high to be entred on the foreside. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 103 The picture... turns upon a frame, and shews you both the fore-side of those combatants, and their backside too. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* I. iv. 470 They have another Skin... which covers their Back, and a square one to cover their Foreside. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxix. Overturning it upside-down, and fore-side back. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 9 Making the backs of the escape wheel teeth radial and the foresides curved.

fig. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iii. 39 When these counterfeits were thus uncased Out of the foreside of their forgerie... All gan to jest and gibe full merilie. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 343 There [at the bottom] lies abundance of self-love, and self-interest, even when there is a good countenance and fore-side. 1685 RENWICK *Serm.*, etc. xiii. (1776) 159 Hills and Vallies... are all written over, backside and fore-side with legible characters of the knowledge of God.

2. The front side or edge.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 164 *Raiser*, is a Board set on edge under the Fore-side of a step.

3. *attrib.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. i. This foreside blow Cuts off thrice three, this back-blow thrice three more.

Foresight (fō'ɪsɪt). [f. *FORE*-*pref.* + *SIGHT*. Cf. OHG. *forasicht*, *Ger. vorsicht*.]

1. The action or faculty of foreseeing what must happen; prevision.

14.. LYDG. *Secres* 173 Haue ther with Consyderacyon Be a forsyght and cleer inspecyon. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 17 b. Foresight is a gatheryng by conjectures what shall happen. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 19 Want of foresight makes thee more merry. 1791 RURKE *Th. on Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 83 The effects rather of blind terour than of enlightened foresight. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. iii. On fire with speculation and foresight. 1856 SMYTH *Roman Family Coins* 245 Nor had he foresight enough to see the true interests of his country.

2. The action of looking forward (*lit.* and *fig.*); also, a look forward (at some distant object).

1591 SPENSER *Muiopt.* 389 The foolish flie without foresight. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 22 My very eye is weary with the foresight of so great a distance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 368 Let Eve... Here sleep below, while thou to foresight wak'st. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 20 From the Summit of Garreg... the traveller may have an august foresight of the lofty tract of Snowdon. 1885 WHYTE MELVILLE *In Lena Delta* iv. 50 After sight informed us of much that our foresight had overlooked.

b. Perception gained by looking forward; prospect; a sight or view into the future.

1422 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 49 Hauyng gode in forsyght, I haue maad and ordered this my... last wyll. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 527 Forsighte at al ne haan tho wrecches noon Of the harm which ther-of moot folwe neede. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 169 The thoughts of mortal men are timorous, and their foresights vncertaine. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* v. (1654) 30 Joseph, out of the fore-sight of a following dearth, bought up the seven yeares graine for Pharaoh. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 176 Upon a fore-sight that the fire may come thither. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 49 Our foresight of those consequences, is a warning given us. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* III. 62 We are guarded against the naked effect of the perpetual foresight of death.

3. Care or provision for the future.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 314 With sa gude forsyght and sa viss, Or his furth-passyng ordanit he, That [etc.]. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. If by prudent forsyght, Thou haddest had grace for to record ariht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ix. 74 Gyf it be sa ȝour godhed... Be prescience provyd hes, and forsyhtis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 111 Counsell grounded vpon no wise foresight or approued experience, was more dangerous to him. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 257 He had had the foresight to order [it]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* VIII. 85 Those least disposed to foresight could not help asking..

what was to be done next time. **a 1862** BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 155 In hot climates, nature being hountiful, man is not obliged to use foresight.

† **b.** (*God's, Divine*) *foresight*: = PROVIDENCE. Also, an instance or effect of Divine Providence. **a 1300** CURSOR *M.* 284 (Cott.) Pis lauerd þat is so mikil of mist puruaid al in his for-sight. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 460 God... Preserwyth thaim in hys forsycht. **1559** *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dh. Clarence* lvi. Wo wurth the wretch y^e strives with gods forsighte. **1635-56** COWLEY *Davideis* II. 827 Shapd in the glass of the divine Foresight. **1664** MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 167, I find now... that my want of language hath been but a foresight of the King my Master, and a fit complement upon his part.

4. *Surveying.* (See quot.). ? U.S. only. **1855** DAVIES & PECK *Math. Dict.* (1857), *Foresight*, any reading of the leveling-rod, after the first, taken at a given station. The first reading is called a *back-sight*.

5. The foremost of the two sights on a gun; the muzzle-sight.

1859 *Musketry Instruct.* 25 Raise the folding sight and the eye... until the fore-sight is in a line with the hull's-eye. **1880** *Times* 18 Oct. 4/3 In using the rifle a native rarely avails himself of the foresight.

Foresighted (fō'saitəd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED².] Gifted with or having foresight; characterized or controlled by foresight.

1660 tr. *Amyrtauld's Treat. conc. Relig.* i. iv. 54 A foresighted and rational conduct of things to their end. **1700** ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 37 The Tehans did not desire Princes so foresighted. **1775** ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 286 The fore-sighted French knew their fickle and treacherous disposition. **1891** ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 121 The most foresighted and farsighted of mortals.

Foresightful (fō'saitfəl), *a.* [f. *as prec.* + -FUL.] Full of or possessed of foresight.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 104 The foresightfull care he had of his silly successor. *Ibid.* 205 Giue vs foresightfull mindes. **1668** G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* 2nd Pref. (1713) 27 Foresightful Solitude in the behalf of the Kingdom of God. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 75 Thou also, O most holy prophetess Foresightful of futurity. **1889** F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLVIII. 389/1 A... well-informed, and, for the most part, foresightful writer.

Foresightless (fō'saitlēs), *a.* [f. *as prec.* + -LESS.] Without foresight. Implied in **Fore-sightlessness**, the condition of being without foresight.

1880 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* 28 Mar., Lost in oblivion and foresightlessness.

Fore-sign: see *FORE-pref.* 4. **Fore-signification**, *rare*—¹. [f. *FORE-pref.* + SIGNIFICATION.] A signification in advance of some future event; a premonition. **1592** tr. *Junius on Rev.* viii. 1 The seventh seale is the next next signification.

Fore-signify (fō'si'gnifai), *v.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + SIGNIFY *v.*] *trans.* To signify beforehand.

a. To betoken beforehand, prefigure, typify. **1565** JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 348 In the Sacrament it selfe there is a thing foresignified. **1613-18** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 57 An exceeding great Eclipse of the Sun... was taken to fore-signifie his death. **1697** DRYDEN *Virgil* Life (1721) I. 63 He hardly ever describes the rising of the Sun, but with some Circumstance, which fore-signifies the Fortune of the Day. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 559 That symbolic Blood, by which, foresignifying the new Covenant, He made them His own people.

† **b.** To intimate beforehand, foretell. With simple *obj.* or with object sentence. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 8 Christ had foresignified, that... his absence would soone make them apt to fast. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 3 His death... was foresignified unto Perseus, by Calligenes. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 701 [Spectres] sometimes do fore-signifie unto men future events. **1695** BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 271 God hereby fore-signified their Sins should be expiated by Sacrifices.

Hence **Fore-signifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **1592** tr. *Junius on Rev.* vi. 1 The foresignifying... of all the evils which God powreth out upon this world. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 285 Jonah... wore a foresignifying character.

Fore-sin, -sing: see *FORE-pref.* 2 a and 4.

Foreskin (fō'sksin). [f. *FORE-pref.* + SKIN *sb.*] The prepuce.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* iv. 25 Then toke Zipora a stone, and circumcised the foreskynne of hir sonne. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* II. vi. (1851) 77 Not sparing the tender fore-skin of any male infant. **1712** SWIFT *Wonderful Proph.* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 174 The Free-thinkers... shall be converted to Judaism: and the Sultan shall receive the foreskins of Toland and Collins. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 167 Sometimes... the disease shifts its ground and attacks the foreskin. **1868** *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 50 The cutting off the foreskin... [is] a rite widely diffused among ancient and modern nations. *Fig.* **1535** COVERDALE *Jer.* iv. 4 Be circumcised in the Lorde, and cut awaye the foreskynne of youre bertes.

Fore-skirt: see *FORE-pref.* 3.

Foreslack: see *FORSLACK*.

Foresleeve (fō'slīv). [f. *FORE-pref.* + SLEEVE.] *a.* The fore part of a sleeve. † *b.* (See quot. 1538.) (*obs.*). † *c.* A loose ornamental sleeve formerly worn by the ordinary sleeve (*obs.*). *d.* That part of a dress-sleeve which covers the fore-arm.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 81 Of a freres frokke were the for-sleeves. **c 1523** *Inv. Goods Dame Hungerford* in *Archæologia* (1860) XXXVIII. 372 Item, a dohlet of blake satten, the for-sleeves and the plagarde of tyncell. **1538** ELVOT *Dict., Cubitale*, a for-sleeve of a garmente, whiche keuereth the arme

from the elbowe downward. **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (an. 12) 83 Ruffed sleeves with foresleeves pendant. **1649** *Bury Wills* (1850) 221, I give to my sister Fuller my... paire of foresleeues. **1892** *Daily News* 29 July 3/3 A collar, sash, and foresleeves to match carried out the scheme of colour.

Foreslow: see *FORSLOW*.

Fore-smell, -smock, etc.: see *FORE-pref.*

Foresold (fō'sōld), *ppl. Comm.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + sold *pa. ppl.* of *SELL v.*] Of a manufacturer, etc.: That has sold goods not yet produced. **1883** *Scotsman* 9 May 8 Makers are heavily foresold, and prices are very firm.

Forespar: see *FORE-pref.* 5.

Forespeak (fō'spēk), *v.* Also *for-*. [f. *FORE-pref.* + SPEAK *v.*]

1. *trans.* To speak beforehand; to speak of beforehand, *esp.* to foretell, predict. Now *rare*. † Occasionally of a thing: To betoken.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 630 Let hym with the lettir passe, Till entyr It, as for-spokin was. **1548** GEST *Pr. Masse* 110 Hys antecedent... was not to sacryfyce his body wherof he forspoke never word. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 91 Every man would now he wise and fore-speak fair weather... how truly a few months will discover. **1667** *Disc. Religion of England* 27 Though a peoples discomposure doth not fore-speak Wars and Tumults, yet it may denounce Woe and Misery. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 165, I must flee... and hie me where the god Forespoke me refuge. **1877** J. B. TAYLOR in *Internat. Rev.* IV. 417 He [Tennyson] has not... fore-speak the deeper problems which shall engage the generation to come.

† *b.* To speak to (a person) beforehand. *Obs.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ban. Virgin* 143 My Physician had, in fore-speaking the women... made every of them believe, that [etc.]. **1692** WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* Pref., Our Author has fore-speak his Reader with a long Preface.

† 2. *intr.* To speak beforehand; chiefly, to utter predictions, prophesy.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 2947 (Cott.) Als seo for spak, right sua þai wrought. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *Epist.* *iv, First Isaie forespake vnto, how that he sholde be horne of a Virgine. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 43/1 The Irish prophet... fore-speaking of this battell said [etc.]. **1646** P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cowl.* I. 110 These are the days fore-spoken of. **1656** CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Burton's Diary* (1828) Introd. I. 155 The head of the anti-Christian interest, that is... so fore-spoken of.

† 3. *trans.* To speak forth or out; to proclaim.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 31 Forespake not your fortune, nor hide not your neede. **a 1547** SURREY *Ps.* lxxiii. 66 My unworthy lips... Shall thus fore-speak thy secret works, in sight of Adams race.

4. To speak for or bespeak in advance.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 36 That they might the better forespeak impunity for so strange holdness. **1882** OGILV., *Forespeak*, to buy a thing before it is fit or in the market; to bespeak; as, that calf is fore-spoken. (*Scotch*). Hence **Forespeaking** *ppl. a.*

1650 W. SCLATER *Malachy* Ep. Ded. II. Forespeaking and... conjecturing natures.

Forespeak: see *FORSPEAK*, to bewitch, etc.

† **Forespeaker**, *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who speaks for another; an advocate. (The later examples are *Sc.*)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þes Mon bi-com uorspeker. **13..** in *Kel. Ant.* II. 229 Come, shuppere, Holy Gost... Thou that art cleped vorsepeker. **1427** *Sc. Acts Jas.* I (1814) II. 16 Consalers & forspeakars nedful til his caus. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 183 The hous of Fabis... made Ceso Fabius, consul, to be forespekare for thaim. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 12 The defender, nor his forespeaker could nocht be challenged he anie petition of the persewer. **1768** ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 104 She... nae forspeakars has her cause to ca'.

2. One who speaks first; the leader of a meeting. **1552** HULOET, *Forespeaker*, or whych speaketh firste, *antiloquus*. **1745** WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 491 A congregation so... noisy, encouraged thereto by their forespeaker, a drunken alehouse keeper.

3. *Sc.* The foreman of a jury. **a 1600** *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.).

Forespeaking, *vbl. sb.* [f. *as prec.* + -ING¹.] The action of the *vb.* *FORSPEAK*; † a preliminary speech, preface; † a prediction.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 31 This place is but a forspekyng and not a full tretis ther-of. **1548** UDALL, *etc.* *Erasm. Par. John* xii. 33 Sum... which did coniecte (because of the forespeaking of death) that he had spoken of the torment of the crosse. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 107/2 The fore-speaking of Austin was heere verified upon the Britains. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 237 The... mystical fore-speakings of Christ. **1645** R. NORWOOD in *Prynne Disc. Prodigious New Blazing-Stars* App. 26 Horrible fore-speakings, threatnings... and censures have beene publicly denounced against me. **1694** PEPYS in *Academy* 9 Aug. (1890) 110/3 Your Fount for Musick, which I am pleas'd with y^o fore-speaking soe well of.

Forespecified: see *FORE-pref.* 2 b.

† **Forespeech**, *Obs.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + SPEECH; in OE. *forespræc, -spræc.*]

1. An introductory speech, a preface.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* Supp. in Wr.-Wülcker *172 Praefatio*, *forespræc*. **1340** *Ayenb.* 105 Nou hest þou yherd þe uorespeche of þe holy pater noster. **1578** J. STOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 4, I will vse no fore-speech... set out with some Rhetorical florish. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 5 In your forespeche to the reader, y^o saye [etc.]. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 200/1 A Prologue, Preface or fore-speech... opens the state of a Comedy or Fable.

2. † A speaking for or on behalf of.

c 1390 CURSOR *M.* 28762 Or elles in word or werk helpand, oper in for-spece or in consail, þat mai þe nede ogbt auail.

c 1585 PILKINGTON *Expos. Nehem.* ii. 9 Where God delivered his people by the forespeech of their enemies.

Forespeed (fō'spīd), *v. rare*—¹. [See *FORE-pref.*] *trans.* To speed in front of, outrun.

1872 BLACKIE *Death Columba, Lays Highl. & Isl.* 22 Eager at the sound, Columba In the way foresped the rest.

† **Forespell**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + SPELL.] *trans.* To spell beforehand. *a.* To predict. *b.* To decipher beforehand.

1611 *Panegy. Verses in Coryat's Crudities* Some barde... had forespeld That it should stand... Till Whiting over it did ferrie. **1652** GAULE *Magastr.* 10 So written in legible characters, that a man may forespell and fore-read them.

† **Forespent**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + SPENT, *ppl.* of *SPEND.*] Spent previously.

1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 541 Such as that part of our life hath been, which is forespent, such will the residue be. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 43 Is not enough thy euill life forespent? **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 64 Towards himselfe, his goodnesse fore-spent on vs, We must extend our notice. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 88 My happier dayes Are all forespent. **1641** BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 380 A confession of my forespent life.

Forespoke: see *FORE-pref.*

† **Forespoken**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *FORE-pref.* + SPOKEN; in OE. *foresp(r)ecen.*] That has been spoken of before, aforesaid, before-mentioned.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 3 Do þæs lean to þam forespeccenan godum. **1625** F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* II. iv. § 5 Without these fore-spoken disabilities.

Fore-spritsail: see *FORE-pref.*

Forest (fō'rēst), *sb.* Also 4-5 *foreste*, (5 *foreist*, -eyst, *Sc. forast*), 6-7 *forrest*. [a. OF. *forest* (Fr. *forêt*), ad. med. L. *forest-em* (*silvam*) the 'outside' wood (i.e. that lying outside the walls of the park, not fenced in), f. *foris* out of doors.]

1. An extensive tract of land covered with trees and undergrowth, sometimes intermingled with pasture. Also, the trees collectively of a 'forest'.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 3608 (Cott.) Bath in feild and in forest. **c 1350** *Will. Palerne* 3 In þat forest... þat woned a wel old cherl. **c 1440** *Ipnydon* 370 With youre houndis more and lesse, In the forest to take my gresse. **a 1631** *Donne Paradoxes* (1652) 75 Tytling, Turnying, and riding in Forrests. **1639** S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 23 To have acknowledged their victories with Crowns, a Forrest of Laurell would scarce have sufficed. **1730-46** THOMSON *Autumn* 320 The stooping forest pours A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. **1799** COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 410 The prevalence of forest renders Bejeygerh a very unwholesome spot. **1835** W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 149 He was whisked away over prairies, and forests. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 196 The black pine forests on the slopes of the mountains.

transf. and fig. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 286 A Forrest of Feathers. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt* clxxvii, Vpon these French our Fathers was renouwe, And with their swords we'll hewe yan Forrest down. **1645** FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 43 London (that forest of people). **1669** DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* I. i. Wks. 1883 III. 394 With a forest of their darts he strove. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 74 Forests of no meaning spread the page In which all comprehension wanders lost. **1867** A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* III. 70 A forest of spires sprang up. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxvii. (1876) 475 A whole forest of verbal arguments.

b. In Great Britain, the name of several districts formerly covered with trees, but now brought more or less under cultivation, always with some proper name attached, as *Ashdown, Ettrick, Sherwood, Wyckwood Forest*.

2. *Law.* A woodland district, usually belonging to the king, set apart for hunting wild beasts and game, etc. (cf. quots. 1598 and 1628); having special laws and officers of its own.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 375 Þe nywe forest, þat ys in Souþ-hamtesyre. **c 1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. iv. 28 In huntynge... On a day in þe Neu Forast. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) 356 Confirmation of y^e statutes of y^e forest. **1598** MANWOOD *Laves Forest* I. § 1. 13, A Forrest is certen Territorie of wooddy grounds & fruitfull pastures, priuiledged for wild beasts and foules of Forrest, Chase and Warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the King, for his princely delight and pleasure. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* § 378 A Forest and Chase are not but a Parke must be inclosed. **1674** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 22 A Chase... may be in the hands of a Subject, which a Forest in its proper nature cannot be. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 474 The forests... having never been disposed of in the first distribution of lands, were therefore held to belong to the crown. **1883** F. POLLOCK *Land Laves* II. 40 The presence of trees... is not required to make a forest in this sense. The great mark of it is the absence of enclosures.

† 3. A wild uncultivated waste, a wilderness.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 846 He wente into a forest wild Into desert fram alle men. **c 1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 In our lande is also a grete deserte or forest. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxix. 182 Therefore we haue named them Camomill of the Forest, or wilderness. **1659** D. PELL *Impr. Sea Proem* B ij h, Away she betakes her self into the great and wide Forrest of the Sea.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* *a.* simple attrib., as *forest-administration, -alley, -bough, -brother, -craft, -deep, -floor, -folk, -fruit, -glade, -hearse, -house, -land, -lawn, -leaf, -life, -lodge, -lord, -matter, -nymph, -path, -ridge, -rights, -road, -shade, -sheriff, -side, -skirt, -sport, -steading, -stream, -top, -walk, -wood.* Also *forest-like* adj.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 359/2 The laws and regulations

of *forest administration. 1844 CLOUGH *Wirkung in der Ferne* Remains (1869) II. 35 In perspective, brief, uncertain. Are the *forest-alleys closed. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 299 The *Forest-Boughs . . . dance . . . to the playful Breeze. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Last Constantine* xc. Poems (1849) 232 Mountain storms, whose fury hath o'erthrown It's *forest-brethren. 1894 *Academy* 8 Sept. 175/3 The influence of German *forest-craft is seen in every page. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Lancelot* 7 In *forest-deeps unseen. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 10 In Green . . . decay on *forest-floors. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 125 The *forest-folk they sing their songs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 1. 222 Trees their *Forrest-fruit deny'd. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 58 Along the *Forest-Glade The wild Deer trip. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xliii. She . . . went into that dismal *forest-hearse. 1646 BUCK *Rick. III.* 118 In a Lodge, or *Forest-house. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Wks. (1847) 296/2 Their possessions . . . taken from them, one while as *forest land, another while as crown land. 1809 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'Advance—come forth', The hunter train . . . Have roused her [Echo] from her . . . *forest-lawn. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1120 And stirs the *Forest-Leaf without a Breath. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pervic. Bark* 165 This, the first day of our *forest-life. 1611 COTGR., *Forestier*, woodie, *forest-like. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. (1863) 46 The more beautiful for being shut in with a forest-like closeness. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 147 My mother she loves that *forest-lodge. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *There Would I be* iv. Where the dark *forest-lords tangle their boughs. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* 111. (1692) I. 129 Illegal Actions in *Forest-matters. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyalb.* ii. 25 A *Forest-Nymph, and one of chaste Diana's charge. 1821 MRS. HEMANS *Vespers of Palermo* 11. ii. Oh! the *forest-paths are dim and wild. 1822 MANTTELL *Fossils S. Downs* 17 The *Forest-ridge constitutes the north-eastern extremity of the county. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* iv. 46 Cattle may . . . be turned out, by those who have *Forest rights. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 140 That every soul from Elverslie The *forest-roads might take. 1704 POPE *Summer* 62 Chaste Diana haunts the *forest-shade. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* 11. Intro. 85 The *Forest-Sheriff's lonely chase. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 990 In his way it happened him to ryde . . . under a *forest syde. 14. *Sir Beues* 3360 (MS. M.) Tyl they cam to a forest syde. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isaford* 44 Breezy jauntings . . . On *forest-skirt. 1852 JAMES AGNES *Sorel* (1860) I. 131 Well accustomed to *forest-sports. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 18 The *forest-steading of Galashiels is first mentioned in history shortly after the beginning of the 15th century. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 127 The *forest-streams . . . with a talking sound went by. 1819 BYRON *Juan* 11. ciii. Its growing green . . . waved in *forest tops. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* 11. i. 114 The *Forest walks are wide and spacious. 1593 — *Rich. II.* 11. i. 23 You haue . . . fell'd my *Forest Woods.

b. *esp.* with names of living beings, with sense 'haunting or inhabiting a forest': as, *forest-bear, -bee, -boar, -boy, -dove, -pony*.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* 11. ii. 13 Whose hand is that the *Forrest Beare doth like? 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* civ. 111. Darkness He makes the Earth to shroud, When *Forest-Beasts securely stray. 1885 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 463 This keeping of *forest-bees was the business of the bee-master. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xvii. 195 Like hounds That spring upon a wounded *forest-boar. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 123 He did not run about with the *forest-boys at play. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Sicilian Captive* Poet. Wks. (1849) 413 Bowers wherein the *forest-dove her nest untroubled weaves. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 393 As ragged as *forest-ponies in the month of March.

c. objective, as *forest-feller, -felling*.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod, Bk. Days* 68 Let thy *forest-feller cut thee all Thy chamber fuel. 1841 CARLYLE *Heroes* 53 Among the Northland Sovereigns . . . I find some . . . *Forest-felling Kings.

d. instrumental, locative, and originative; as *forest-belted, -born, -bosomed, -bound, -bred, -clad, -crowned, -dweller, -dwelling, -frowning, -rustling*.

1875 LONGF. *Pandora* vi. Have the mountains . . . the *forest-belted, Scattered their arms abroad. 1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L.* v. iv. 30 This boy is *forestborn. 1817 SHELLEY *Athanas* 11. ii. 50 Like wind upon some *forest-bosomed lake. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xiii. The sequestered and *forest-bound region in which Adair resided. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* 1. xiii. A specimen of art such as the *forest-bred lad had never happened to see before. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 208 Its [the Mississippi's] sources are . . . in *forest-clad plateaux. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 459 On the Sunless side Of a romantic Mountain *Forest-crown'd. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 14 The shepherd, the hunter, the *forest-dweller, and the sea-rover. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 202 Wild or *forest-dwelling creatures. 1794 COLERIDGE *Monody Death Chatterton* 72 Some hill, whose *forest-frowning side Waves o'er the murmurs of his calmer tide. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 151 From the shore . . . And *forest-rustling mountain, comes a voice.

5. Special combinations: *forest-bed, Geol.*, a stratum originating from a primæval forest; †*forest-bill*, a woodman's bill-hook; *forest-brown a.*, the trade designation of a colour used for ladies' dresses; †*forest-cloth*, ? some woollen fabric; *forest-court* (see quot.); †*forest-fever*, jungle-fever; *forest-fly*, a fly of the genus *Hippobosca*, esp. *H. equina*; *forest-green a.* and *sb.*, applied by Scott to the 'Lincoln green', said in the ballads to be the special costume of Robin Hood and his men; hence (?), used as the commercial name of a shade of green in dress-material; *forest-kangaroo*: see FORESTER 3 b; *forest-laws*, laws relating to royal forests, enacted by William I and other Norman kings; *forest-marble* (see quot.); *forest-oak* (see quot.); *forest-peat*, wood-peat (*Cent. Dict.*); *forest-school*, a school for giving instruc-

tion and training in the management of forests; *forest-stone* (see quot.); *forest-tree*, any tree of a large growth, fitted to be a constituent part of a forest; *forest-wards adv.*, towards the forest; †*forest-white*, a kind of cloth; †*forest-work*, a decorative representation of sylvan scenery.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), **Forest-bed*, the name given by English geologists to a stratum which underlies the Glacial Drift at Cromer in Norfolk. 1488 *Mem. Rip.* (Surtees) I. 311 Cum quodam le *Forest byll . . . in capite percussit. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Forest-bill* or *Wood-bill* an instrument for lopping trees, &c. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/2 A tea-gown of *forest brown velvet. 1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16-19 Sept. 2/2 All kinds of broad cloths, *forrest cloths, beaver druggets. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 11. vi. 71 The *forest courts, instituted for the government of the king's forests . . . and for the punishment of all injuries done to the king's deer [etc.]. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 427 This disorder did not assume the worst shape of what is denominated the *forest fever. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 934 The greater . . . is the *Forrest-fly. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* liii. (1875) 143 A species of them [*Hippobosca*] is familiar to horsemen in the south of England under the name of forest-fly. 1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 867/2 The forest-fly is . . . troublesome to horses in the summer. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xii. As gay [is] the *forest-green. 1820 — *Ivanhoe* iii. His dress was a tunic of forest green. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/3 A dark forest-green gown is lined with tartan silk in brown and green. 1852 MRS. MEREDITH *My home in Tasmania* I. 244 The Great or *Forest Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*). 1598 MANWOOD *Laws Forest* vi. 34 Those that were vnleneard in the *Forrest lawes. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 103 No part of the royal despotism was so galling . . . as these forest-laws. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, **Forest Marble*, an argillaceous laminated shelly limestone . . . forming one of the upper portions of the Lower Oolite. It derives its name from Whichwood Forest in Oxfordshire. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 294 *Casuarina equisetifolia* and *C. torulosa* . . . In Australia they are known by the names of . . . She Oak, *Forest Oak [etc.]. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 5/1 The difference between skilled and unskilled management would more than repay the cost of a *forest school. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* iv. (1789) 10 [A] sort of stone, called by the workmen sand, or *forest-stone . . . composed of a small roundish crystalline grit, cemented together by a brown, terrene, ferruginous matter. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 145 The Trees hitherto mention'd, are . . . called *Forest-Trees. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvii. The rest move slowly forth with me, In shelter of the forest-tree. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* vi. 139 She looked out, *forest-wards, for long before she tried to rest. 1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6. § 1 All Clothes commonly called Pennystones or *Forest Whites. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 1. i. xli. All *forrest-work is in this tapestry. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxii. (1841) I. 207 Finely painted in forest-work and figures.

Forest (fɒrɛst), *v.* [*f. prec.*] *trans. a. non-use.* To place in a forest. b. To plant with trees, convert into a forest.

1818 KEATS *Eudymion* 11. 305 O Haunter chaste Of river sides, and woods . . . Where . . . Art thou now forested? 1865 *Q. Rev.* July 18 A comparatively small surface of this vast range of wild country has been forested. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 4/2 Ground that has not been forested.

†**Fore-staff.** *Naut. Obs.* [*f. FORE- pref. + STAFF.*] = CROSS-STAFF 2 (see quot. 1867).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 11. 82 Thus I have shewed you how to take an Observation by the Fore-Staff. 1719 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 993 The Moon was not too high to be well observed with a Forestaff. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Arbaleste*, a cross-staff or fore-staff. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-staff*, an instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies . . . takes its name hence, that the observer in using it turns his face towards the object, in contradistinction to the back-staff.

†**Fore-stage.** *Naut. Obs.* In 5 forstage. [*f. FORE- pref. + STAGE.*] = FORECASTLE 1; hence a ship with a forecastle. Also, *ship of forstage, forstage ship*.

1345 (MS. of this date) is cited by J. Bree *Cursory Sketch* (1791) 110 for 'ships of forstage'. 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 443 II. 94 They sey, there shulde come in to Seyne CC. gret forstages out of Spayne. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 85 That the seyde Lord Ryvers shulde kepe certeyne grete forstage shippys that were the erles of Warrewyk. 1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flammineus* Fij b, Gayus Flammineus Publius . . . bad delyuerd to my gouernance ten shippis of forstage. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-stage*, the old name for forecastle.

Forestage (fɒrɛstɛdʒ). [*f. FOREST + AGE.* In sense 1 ad. med. L. *forestagium*, ad. OF. *forestage*.]

†1. *Law.* Given in various Dicts. as the rendering of Anglo-Lat. *forestagium*, explained to mean 'duty paid by foresters to the king', 'duty paid to the king's foresters', 'right to take reasonable estovers from the forest' (see Du Cange). *Obs.* —

2. *collect.* Tree-growth, forest.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 83 Siberian forstage of spiry pine. †**Fore-stair.** *Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.* [*f. FORE pref. + STAIR.*] (See quot. 1797.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 17 3our foirstairis makis 3our housis mirk, Lyk na cunray bot heir at hame. 1775 in *Cramond Annals of Banff* (1891) I. 323 James Alexander has erected a forestair adjoining the South front of his new house. 1797 G. M. BERKELEY'S *Poems* Pref. 61 The houses at St. Andrews are disfigured by . . . a fore-stair, that is an open staircase on the outside in a zigzag manner across the front of the house.

Forestal (fɒrɛstəl), *a.* [*f. FOREST sb. + -AL.*] Of or pertaining to a forest.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 10 The king's

forestal rights. 1859-62 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 51 Any strong military fastness, of a forestal character, such as the Britons are said to have occupied. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 276 These Asiatic provinces teem with forestal riches.

Forestall (fɒrɛstəl), *sb.* Forms: 1 for(e)-steal(l), 2-9 forstal(l), 7 foristell, 8 forestal, 6- forestall. In sense 2 also 7-9 fostal. [In sense 1, OE. *for-, foresteall*, *f. FORE- pref. + steal*, *STALL*, app. used in the sense of 'position taken up'; for sense cf. the vbs. *FORELAY*, *FORSET*. In sense 2 *f. FORE- pref. + STALL*.]

†1. In OE.; an ambush, plot; an intercepting, waylaying, rescue. Hence in *Law*, the offence of waylaying or 'intercepting in the highway'; also, the jurisdiction in respect of this offence, often enumerated amongst feudal rights. *Obs.*

Cf. *Law Hen. I.* § 4, *Forestel* est, si quis ex transverso incurrat, vel in via expectet et assaliat inimicum suum. Also *Concilium Culintonense, Laws of Edmund* (Schmid) 181, Et dictum est de investigatione et quæstione pecoris furati, ut ad villam investigetur, et non sit foristeallum aliquod illi vel aliqua prohibitio itineris vel quæstionis.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 242 Ða Iudeiscan ealdras . . . smeadon hu hi Hæland Crist acwellan mihton; ondredon him swa-ðeah þæs folces foresteall. c 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* v. § 31 (Schmid), Gif hwa forsteal oððon openne widercwyde on gean lah-riht Cristes oððe cynynges aþwar 7ewyrce. c 1155 *Charter Hen. II in Anglia* VII. 220 Grithbriches & hamsocne & forstalles, & infangenes thiafes. c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms in Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Forstal*, ki autri force desturbe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 11. 75 Who granted unto them all Regall liberties except four Pleas, namely of Burning, Rape, Forstall and Treasure Trove. *Ibid.* 1. 350 Quite and quiet from all custome, beside for Robbery, peace-breach, and Foristell.

2. Something situated or placed in front.

†a. ? *gen. Obs.* —

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* lxxv. 83 Without trenching or such defensive forstalles, Ordnance they ley, to batter that castell walles.

†b. The front part (of a cart). *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 95 The house was vpon the carte . . . A fellow stood in the doore of the house, vpon the forestall of the carte driuing forth the oxen.

c. The space in front of a farm-house, or the approach to it from the road. *dial. only.*

1661 *Aylesford Par. Reg. in N. & Q. Ser.* viii. V. 244 Henry Gorham and John Allen . . . going into y^e River at Jerman's fforstall to wash themselves . . . were both drowned. 1674 RAY S. C. *Words*, A *Fostal* forte *Forstall*: A way leading from the high way to a great House. 1736 PEGGE *Kentishisms* (E. D. S.), *Forstal* . . . a green place before an house; but otherwise I have known that part of a farmer's yard lying just before the door call'd the *forstal*. 1836 COOPER *Sussex Gloss.*, *Fostal* [corruption of *Forstall*], a paddock near a farm-house or a way leading thereto.

3. A (horse's) frontlet. Cf. *headstall*.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 170 b. The forstall [*frontalia*] is full of gylte bollyons. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 117 A bridle with a forestall of gold.

Forestall (fɒrɛstəl), *v.* Also 4-6 forstal(l), 6-9 forestal. [ME. *f. OE. foresteall*: see *prec. sb.* First recorded in the specific sense 2; cf. AF. *for-staller*, whence the agent-n. *forstallour* (13th c.).]

†1. To lie in wait for, intercept, cut off (a person or animal). *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 1. xvii. (1859) 18 He hath . . . greuously pursued in al that he couthe or myght ley for me in a wayte, and forstallyd in weyes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 13/18 To Forestall, *intercipere*. 1674 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* 1. (1677) 52 Which is seldom hunted at force or with Hounds, but onely drawn after with a Bloodhound, and forestall'd with Nets and Engines. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Forestalling* is particularly used in Crompton, for stopping a deer broken out of the forest, and preventing its return home again.

†b. To intercept and appropriate (a living, a revenue). Also with *away*. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 163 To supplant the learned, and forstall away their liuings. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* 111. xvii. (1636) 225 The Gentrie . . . forestalled the publick renewes [*L. interceptis vectigalibus*].

2. To intercept (goods, etc.) before they reach the public markets; to buy (them) up privately with a view to enhance the price: in former days an indictable offence. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1353 *Act 27 Edw. III.* 1. c. 5 Que nul Marchant Engleis nengrosse ne forstalle vins en Gascoigne. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 374 That they forstalle no fysshe by the wey. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep. Numitius* Dj b, Take ship betyme, leste sum forestal, and bye vp all this good. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 283 First I alledge against the Grasier that he forestalleth pasturs and meadow grounds, for the feeding of his cattell.

absol. 14. *Chalmers in Ay. i.* (Sc. Stat. I.), All be names of be furth duelland forstallaris of be forsaidd burgh byand and selland forstalland. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 44 Suffer not these rich men to bie up al, to ingrosse and forstalle. [See also FORESTALLING *vbl. sb.*]

transf. and fig. 1727 SWIFT *Petition of Colliers* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 129 To confine, forestall, and monopolize the beams of the sun. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* 11. i, I am not my own property; my dear Lydia has forestalled me.

b. To anticipate or prevent sales at (a fair, market) by buying up or selling goods beforehand or by dissuading persons from bringing in their goods. †*To forestall the burgh*: to make a profit out of the inhabitants by such practices (*Sc. Obs.*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iv. 43 He . . . Forstalleþ my Feire. Filtheþ in my chepynges. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 84 As

couitous carles do here in Englande forstall the markettes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 148 Quha forestalles the said burgh, be buying and selling. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 158 The offence of forestalling the market is also an offence against public trade. 1849 JAMES *Woodman v.* 'Tis thus he always forestalls the market.

fig. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. vii. (1647) 121 Philip, thinking to forestall the market of honour, and take up all for himself, hasted presently to Ptolemais.

† 3. To beset, obstruct by armed force (a way or passage); to bar the entrance to (a house) by a force stationed before it. *Obs.*

1535 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 131 Gwent and others .. stode at y^e dore and forestalled y^e houses wth swordes drawn, and thretned me. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 54 b. The tenant .. encountreth him & forestalleth him the way with force & armes. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 155 If a disseisor of a house, or Land, shall forestall the way of the disseisee (with force and armes). 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* VII. XXXVI. § 22 The .. Inhabitants .. begirt them about with their hoast, and forestalled the passages of all supply of victuals.

4. Hence *gen.* To hinder, obstruct, or prevent by anticipation. Now *rare*; cf. 5.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 273, I you pray, With your ayd to forstall my neere decay. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 109 Garlicke and wormewood shall forstall and correct them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1024 God Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire then so to be forestall'd. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. VIII. 146 You must not forestall the Truth by any of these false suppositions. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 160 This has frequently occasioned offenders .. to begin a suit, in order to forestall and prevent other actions. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 443 That he should not forestall the wishes of his allies, by the precipitate conclusion of a peace. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. VIII. 98 Endeavours to forestal a free election by papers, in the nature of warrants.

† b. To bar or deprive (a person) by previous action from, of, out of (a thing). *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 261 Purposing .. to forestall the Romans from vittels. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 231 With heede and watchfullnesse, Forstallen hem of their wilnesse. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 69 May This night fore-stall him of the coming day. 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 3 Who would have murdered him in his Cradle .. to forestall him of the Crowne of England? 1660 BAKER *Chron.* (1674) 260 King James .. thought it stood not with his honour to be fore-stalled out of his own Realm.

† 5. To pre-occupy, secure beforehand; also, to influence beforehand, prejudice. *Obs.*

1572 BUCHANAN *Detect.* Mary Kij, The mindis of the maist part of men weir .. forestallit wyth rewardis. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 240 Suffered the fit places .. to be forestalled and taken up by the Britons of Saint Malo. 1618 BOLTON *Florus Ep. Ded.* (1636) Aij, Seeing the glory of a great Historian forestall'd by Livie. 1635 SIBBES *Soules Confl.* XIII. § 3. 193 The Jewes .. were fore-stalled with vaine imaginations against sound repentance. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 3 Most men will be forestall'd with no mean prejudices against so venturous an Attempt.

b. To pre-occupy the place of.

1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ liv.* (1879) 653 An unworthy attempt to forestal them in their Master's favor.

6. To be beforehand with in action; to anticipate the action of, or simply, to anticipate; often with the additional sense of rendering ineffective, nugatory, or useless. (The chief current sense.)

c 1585 FAIRE *Em* I. 305 Then hee thee, Manvile, to forestall such foes. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 59 Well did you forestall my exception. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 43 And this he did to forestal any tidings. a 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 18 Let your deeds forestal intent, Forestal ev'n wishes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 363 In Milton the former part of the description does not forestal the latter. 1732 WATERLAND *Wks.* X. 464, I shall not forestall your own thoughts. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 97, I will not forestall the Readers in the Pleasure of pronouncing the Result. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* VIII. I will teach him to forestall my sport! 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 293 Micah forestalls our Lord's words, I am the good Shepherd, in his description of the Messiah. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herev.* II. Whatever they were going to say the ladies forestalled. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. II. 50 He forestalled our age in exploring the Northern Ocean.

7. To think of, deal with, or introduce before the appropriate or due time; 'to meet' (misfortune, etc.) 'halfway'.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 362 What need a man forestall his date of grief. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XVIII. 183 His boding mind the future woe forestalls. 1786-1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* 52 In order to explain it, I must forestall something of what I had to say concerning conjunctions. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXIII. Dorothy, whose talents for forestalling evil .. are known to the reader. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. vi. (1873) 213, I cannot help so far forestalling this part of the subject. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* IV. (1876) 109 There is no inclination to forestall his wants.

† b. To place in the fore-front, bring forward. 1657 North's *Plutarch. Add. Lives* 42 To prove his [Charlemain's] said Ambition, the said Writers do usually forestall two of his Actions.

Forestalled (fōr'stōld), *ppl. a.* [f. FORESTALL v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.; bespoken, or taken beforehand; anticipated; prejudiced.

1543 Act 25 *Edw. III.* III. c. 3 The things forestalled shall be forfeyt to the kynge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. IV. 39 Abandon this forestalled place at erst. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 99 His prejudicate and forestalled heart. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* (1873) 104 By long indulgence and forestalled desires.

Forestaller (fōr'stōl-er), [f. FORESTALL v. + -ER.] One who forestalls.

1. One who buys up goods before they reach the public market. Also *forestaller of the market*.

[1292 BRITTON I. XXI. § 11 Et ausi de forstallours.] 14.. *Chalmerlain Apr.* i. (Sc. Stat. I.), pe furth duelland forstallaris of be forsaid burgh. 1472 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 25 Forstallers of samen coming toward the market in Selby. 1527 RASTELL *Abridgem. Stat. s.v.*, Forstallers of wyne. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 11 They are .. to punish Forestallers, regrators, and engrossers. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 471 Goods forfeited by the Forestallers of the Market. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. II. i. 101 A forestaller or two hung up at the doorlintel. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* XII. 347 The landowners became merchants and forestallers of grain.

† 2. One who bars or obstructs the way. *Obs.*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 62 They should .. giue a signe with the trumpet, and descend and charge the forestallers of the knowne way.

† 3. A taster. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*.)

1611 COTGR., *Preguste*, a Taster, or Forestaller; one that takes th' essay of meats.

4. One who or that which acts in anticipation of another person or thing.

1870 *Daily News* 15 Nov., That sweeping forestaller of letters, the telegraph. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 7/2 The .. withdrawal of Red Heart .. is the most severe blow which 'forestallers' have received.

Forestalling (fōr'stōl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORESTALL v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. FORESTALL.

† 1. The action of obstructing a person in the highway or a deer on its way back to the forest.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Forstallynge, wrong oper let i-doo in be kynges hize weie. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 54 b, Yf by suche forstallynge and manassynge he that hath Rent charge .. is forestalled. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 178 Acquitted of all actions and customes of charge, except felonie, breach of the peace, and forstalling. 1594 CROMPTON *Auth. & Jurisd. Cris.* 153 b, Mes si le cheine per chance obuie vn Dame et luy tue, ceo nest forestalling.

2. The buying up of goods beforehand, etc.

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 77 By forstalling, regratyng, agreements in haules to raise the price of thinges. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. Burrow Lawes* 141 That na man of quhat estate he be may replege his man, for forstalling fra the Court of the burgh. 1735 KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 53 The Practice of Forestalling is carried to such a height, as [etc.]. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 27 Usury is .. a forestalling of money. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 379 Edicts were directed against forestalling, that is, transacting any business before the opening of the fair.

3. The action of being before or beforehand with some one or something else; anticipation.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. XVI. 112 With ner forestalling of death, and singing her owne obsequies. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynal* Introd. (1791) 4 The forestalling the Abbe's publication by London editions. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 95 A proud forestalling of misery. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 315 This sounds very much like a forestalling of the Gunpowder Plot.

† 4. The action of appropriating beforehand. *Obs.* 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. IX. § 26. 115 Such forestalling of Livings to Forrainers was forbidden.

Forestalling (fōr'stōl'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That forestalls, in senses of vb.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier Wks.* (Grosart) XI. 262 To bridle the extorting and forestalling coosenage. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 284 Perhaps forestalling night prevented them. 1799 *Spirit Publ. Jnals.* I. 148 The monopolizing and forestalling butchers cannot take in the public. 1839 HOOD *Open Question* XII. No children, with forestalling smiles, Throng, happy, to the gates of Eden Minor.

Forestalment (fōr'stōl'mēt), [f. FORESTALL v. + -MENT.]

The action of forestalling in various senses; an instance of this. a. *Law.* Hindering from entry on land, etc. b. Buying up goods beforehand. c. Anticipation in general; † prejudice.

a. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 162 a, A forestallment with such a menace [of death or mutilation] is a disseisin.

b. 1861 RILEY *Liber Albus* 172 A fine exacted for the Forestallment of cloths.

c. 1611 COTGR., *Anticipation* .. forestallment. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. XXX, One dram of prejudice or forestallment turns the scales. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 187 Which .. rash censure and forestallment of their endeavours, does not [etc.]. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* IV. 87 The canonisation of men .. professes to be a forestallment .. of the final judgment. 1882 T. HARDY *Two on Tower* II. v. 85 He had learnt the fatal forestallment of his stellar discovery.

† **Forestam.** *Obs.* Also 4 forestayne, 5 forstanyng (read *forstaving*), 5 forestaven. [f. FORE-*pref.* + ME. *stami*, *staven*, OE. *stafn* prow (see STEM).]

1. The prow of a ship.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 742 Frekes one be forestayne, fakene beire coblez. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 55 Frekis in forstame [i.e. forstam, forstame] rewllit weill thar ger. c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 804 *Hec prora*, a forstanyng. ? c 1475 *Sqr. Iove Degre* 822 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* III. 179 With eighty ores at the fore staven. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. III. 78 Fra thair forstammys the buller brayis and raris.

2. *Sc.* The front, forehead.

1790 SHIRREPS *Poems* Gloss. 15 *Forestam* [sic], the forehead. a 1809 in *Skinner's Misc. Poet.* 132 His enemy .. Rought him a rap on the forestam.

Fore-startling: see FORE-*pref.* 5.

Forestated, *ppl. a.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + *stated*, *pa. pple.* of STATE *v.*] Stated or mentioned previously.

1691 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. IV. (1701) 223 According to the forestated measures.

Fore-stay (fōr'stē), [f. FORE-*pref.*]

1. *Naut.* A stay or strong rope reaching from the foremast-head towards the bowsprit end.

1373 *Indenture* in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 369 Forstiez .. backstiez. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The fore stay, the maine stay. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Navy Landships Wks.* I. 81/1 She had neither Forestay or Backstay. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. VIII. 82 We learnt that they had broke their fore-stay.

b. A sail hoisted on the fore-stay; in full *fore-stay-sail*.

1742 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. XXIII. 100 With great difficulty we wore the ship with the foresail and forestaysail. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 190 While the fore stay-sail balances before. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* VI. (ed. 2) 214 The jib is the forestay.

2. (See quot. 1888).

1833 J. HOLLAND *Mansf. Metal* II. 208 Supported by the standard or forestay, are two grooved rods. 1888 JACONI *Printer's Voc.*, *Forestay of press*, the leg which supports the frame or ribs of a hand-press.

Forested (fōr'stēd), *ppl. a.* [f. FOREST *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] a. Converted into forest. *rare.* b. Furnished or abounding with forest, covered with large trees, thickly wooded.

a. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 27 Whereby shee .. became first forested. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 4/2 On forested ground the gillies usually put their feet in a grouse nest, when found.

b. 1796 A. AVERELL *Diary in Mem.* VII. (1848) 149 The finely forested park of Lord Kenmare. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 104 The dark forested ridges. 1884 HARPER'S *Mag.* May 882/2 The .. district is heavily forested.

transf. 1863 J. A. SYMONDS in *Biog.* (1895) I. 278 The whole descent, forested with spires, was seen naked beneath us.

Fore-steep, -step: see FORE-*pref.* 2 a and 5.

Forester (fōr'stēr), *Forms*: 4-7 forster(e), (5 *Sc.* forestar, 6 forstar), 7-8 forrester, 3- forrester. Also FOSTER. [ad. OF. and Fr. *forestier*, f. OF. *forest* FOREST.]

1. An officer having charge of a forest (see quot. 1598); also, one who looks after the growing timber on an estate. † *Forester in or of fee*: one who holds his office in fee: see FEE *sb.* 2 a. In poetical and romantic use sometimes a huntsman.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 499 Ne that ballif, ne forester. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 496 Pe forster for his rizes Pe left schulder 3af he. 1458 *Tomb in Newland Ch.* (co. Glouc.), Here lythe Jun Wyrrall forester of fee. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lit. Mon.* (1714) 124 Sum Forester of the Kyngs. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 27 Faire fall that forster that so well can bate his hownde. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XXI. § 4 (1615) 200-1 A Forester is an officer of a forest of the King (or of an other man) that is sworne to preserue the Vert and Venison of the same forest, and to attend vpon the wild beasts within his Balliwick, and to attach offenders there .. and the same to present at the courts of the same forest. 1607 COWEL *Interpr. s.v. Forester*, Some haue this graunt to them and their heires and thereby are called Forsters or Fosters in fee. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 67 This wounded Heart .. Who whilome was the fairest Beast impal'd, The forsters cheife delight. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 224 The painful Forester Climbs the high Hills. 1809 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* VIII. Come with thy belted forester. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* IV. He rode straight towards the foresters.

b. *Forester of the King of France*: an early title of the governor of Flanders.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 379 Flaundres .. was i-rul'd by be kynges forsters. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CLXVI. 161 The ruler there of [Flanders] was call'd the forester of the kynge of Fraunce.

† 2. One versed in forest-craft. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 455 You are cryed up, my Lord, to be an excellent Horseman, Huntsman, Forester.

3. One who lives in a forest.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. IX. 15 Quhilk thyng .. first steryt the wild forstaris fell To move debait, or mak thame for battell. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* XXXII. Paracnesis § 3. 112 Foresters and Bordurers, are not generally so civil, and reasonable, as might be wished. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe Rylstone* V. Above the loftiest ridge .. Where foresters and shepherds dwell. 1821 DWIGHT *Trav.* II. 459 A considerable part of those, who begin the cultivation of the wilderness, may be denominated foresters, or Pioneers.

b. A bird or beast of the forest; *spec.* one of the rough ponies bred in the New Forest. In Australian use, the great kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*).

1630 DAVENANT *Just Italian* v. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 274 Each feather'd forester roots in my beard. 1713 J. WARDER *True Amazons* 58 The Queen doth so far surpass her Subjects in Shape and Beauty, as the finest Horse that ever ran on Banstead Downs, doth the most common Forester. 1782 COWPER *Prog. Err.* 362 Without discipline the favourite child, Like a neglected forester, runs wild. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 281 He loved to see the dappled foresters Browze fearless on their lair. 1826 DISRAELI *Inv. Grey* VI. II. 204 Vivian took his horse, an old forester, across it with ease. 1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* II. 27 There are three or four varieties of kangaroos; those most common are denominated the forester and brush kangaroo. 1890 BOLDBREWOOD *Minor's Right* XIX. 181 A brace of stray 'foresters' from the adjacent ranges.

c. A popular name of several moths of the family *Zygonidae*.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 245 *Ino Statices* (forester). 1867 STAINTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* 33 The Foresters and Burnets frequent dry grassy slopes.

d. = *forest-tree*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 224 You may transplant not only any Fruit Trees, but remove also any of the

Foresters. 1664 — *Sylva* (1776) 38 Foresters, which only require diligent weeding and frequent cleansing till they are able to shift for themselves. 1840 *Poz. Gold Bug* Wks. 1864 I. 63 The tulip-tree... the most magnificent of American foresters. 1893 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 22 July 751/3 A few fruit trees, and a few more arborescent foresters.

4. A member of the 'friendly society' known as the 'Ancient Order of Foresters'.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* II. 178 There are numerous benefit-clubs made up of working men of every description, such as Old Friends, Odd Fellows, Foresters [etc.]. 1875 BRABROOK in *Jrnl. Statist. Soc.* June 187 The Ancient Order of Foresters which has now... 276 districts [etc.].

5. Comb. forester oats (see quot.); forester sphinx (see quot. 1867).

1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumberland* I. 166 note, The tenants... pay forester oats... these oats were a duty paid to the forester [of Inglewood]. 1867 STAINTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* 123 *Procris statice*, the Forester Sphinx.

Hence **Forestership**, the office of forester.

a 1634 COKE *On Litt.* IV. lxxiii. (1648) 310 The Forestership is become void. 1886 *Athenaeum* 20 Nov. 672/3 It is now announced that he [Chaucer] held the forestership of North Petherton.

Forestful (fɒrɛstfʊl). [f. FOREST sb. + -FUL.] As much or as many as a forest will hold.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 745 The roaring of a forest-full of shaggy monarchs. 1886 in *Advance* (Chicago) 30 Sept., The ladies wear whole forestfuls of birds on their bonnets.

Forestial (fɒrɛstɪəl), a. [f. as prec. + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to the forest.

1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Opened* 55 The Temporal Power is the Forrest, wh encloses the Fruitful Field of the Church... Christ presides over the Forestial Kingdoms. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 320 One of the royal forestial demesnes of merry England.

† **Forestic**, a. Obs.— [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec. 1650 R. GENTILIS tr. *Malvezzi's Consid.* 181 The people of Rome... feared he would lose the beauty of his forestick horridness, by means of manuring.

† **Forestical**, a. Obs.— [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1659 M. JAMES *Best Fee-simple* 21 A Country, in respect of the Sandy and Forestal part, affording such variety of pleasures.

Fore-stick (fɒrɛstɪk). U.S. [f. FORE- pref.] The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1885) 26 The forestick and back-log of ancient days. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogannuc* P. ix. 71 Backlog and forestick were soon piled.

Forestine (fɒrɛstɪn, -ɪn), a. [f. FOREST sb. + -INE.] Of or pertaining to forests.

1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* 166 Much more formidable forestine rodents. 1883 — in *Longm. Mag.* III. 288 We have only to suppose such a reptile to acquire forestine habits.

Forestish (fɒrɛstɪʃ), a. [f. FOREST sb. + -ISH.] Somewhat resembling a forest.

1815 SIMOND *Jrnl. Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 223 The country... begins to look forestish.

Forestless (fɒrɛstləs), a. [f. FOREST sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of forests, unwooded.

1884 *American IX.* 183 A forestless area of grass. 1885 tr. *Helmi's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 228 A substitute for firewood in the forestless south.

Fore-stone, -store: see FORE- pref. 5, 5 b.

† **Forestop**, v. Obs. [f. FORE- pref. + STOP v.] a. trans. To stop up in front. b. intr. or absol. To put in a stay or support for earth in advance of the work. Hence **Fore-stopping** vbl. sb.; in quot. *concr.*

1566 DRANT *Wail Hierem.* K v b, He [God] hath forestoppe my pathes with stone. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I ij, To Forestop with Polings driven down with care. *Ibid.* It may be put in without disturbing the fore-stopping.

† **Forestress**. Obs. [f. FORESTER + -ESS.] A female forester; a lady fond of hunting.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xi. 23 Alcanor... Quham Hybera, the wild foresteres knaw. 1647 R. STAYLTON *Juvenal* 272 Diana the fair forestresse. 1650 — *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 21 The Governess was much delighted in... Hunting, whereupon they... called her the Forestress.

† **Fore-stroke**. Obs. [f. FORE- pref.] A forward stroke (in bell-ringing and in sword-play).

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 96 If the forestroke give us but a little tick, the backstroke will be sure to give him a knocker. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 86 So must they successively strike one after another, both Forestroke and Backstroke, in a due Musical Time. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerns. Sinner Saved* (1886) 64 God's word hath two edges; it can cut back-stroke and fore-stroke. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 237 He... draws his sword, with which, fore stroke and back stroke, he cleaves the air.

attrib. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xiv. 72 'Tis such forestroke and back-stroke play.

Forestry (fɒrɛstri). [ad. OF. *foresterie*, f. forest FOREST; or f. FOREST sb. + -RY. In sense 4 f. FOREST(ER) + -Y.]

1. *Sc. Law.* The privileges of a royal forest. b. An estate to which this privilege is attached.

1693 VISCT. *Stair Instit. Law Scot.* II. iii. § 67, 235 The King having... granted a Forestry to the Laird of Pascally. 1751 LD. BANKTON *Instit. Laws Scot.* I. II. iii. 573 The lands must be erected into a free forestry. a 1763 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 14 Lands erected by the crown with the right of forestry had all the privileges of a King's forest. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* (ed. Guthrie) § 753 The right of forestry is not conferred by erection into a harony.

2. Wooded country; a vast extent of trees.

1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxxxii, Lost amidst the forestry Of masts. 1865 *Morning Star* 20 May, Let this amphitheatre

be filled with a forestry of genealogical trees. 1879 BROWN-ING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 19 Through forestry right and left.

3. The science and art of forming and cultivating forests, management of growing timber.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. v. 211 A knowledge of... forestry, pharmacy, and toxicology have each been demanded. 1881 HORNE *Fiji* 137 A person with a fair knowledge of forestry.

attrib. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 166 Forestry, fishery, and farm products. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Jan. 5/5 Mr. Gladstone... has been engaged in forestry operations.

4. The principles and organization of the 'Ancient Order of Foresters'.

1861 *Morning Star* 21 Aug. 3 It is... about 30 years since forestry, in its present development, took its rise.

Fore-study, etc.: see FORE- pref. 2 a.

† **Foresty**, a. Obs. [f. FOREST + -Y.] Forest-like, covered with forests or woods.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. (1748) 341 When this whole country's face was forestry. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 17 This Forresterie-Ground.

Foret, obs. form of FERRET sb. 1 and 2.

Fore-tack (fɒrɛtæk). *Naut.* [f. FORE- pref. + TACK sb.] The rope by which the weather corner of the fore-sail is kept in place.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Aboard Main-Tack, aboard Fore-tack, a Lee the Helme. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 62 His foretack and all his braces being cut at the same time. 1859 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* xv. 368 He... got the fore tack on board again.

Fore-tackle, -tail: see FORE- pref. 3, 3 d.

† **Foretake**, v. Obs. [f. FORE- pref. + TAKE v.] trans. To take beforehand: a. to anticipate; b. to assume beforehand, presuppose.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. xvi. 113 Mans wit... now and then preventeth and foretaketh the conclusion. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 144 The places and bodies mov'd in them, are fore-taken to be altogether without parts.

Hence **Foretake** ppl. a., previously taken or adopted; **Foretake** vbl. sb., the action of the vb.; also, previous capture.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1090/2, I... declared what was happened... of maister Garrets escape. He was glad, for he knewe of his foretaking. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 407 Yet remained there such footsteps of the foretaken opinion. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 15 There were foure seuerall kindes of legacies... by challenge, by condemnation, by suffering, by foretaking [per præceptionem]. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 8 Present cold, and foretaken or former heat. a 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 9 Desiring them... that they would lay aside all foretaken conceits.

Foretalk, sb. rare. [f. FORE- + TALK sb.] A preliminary talk or speech, introduction, preface.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* Pref. (1611) 7 Your foretake, which is before the shewing of your Booke. 1879 FURNIVALL *Rep. E. E. T. S.* 9 Prof. Skeat has written an interesting foretalk to it.

So **Foretake** vbl. sb.

1872 FURNIVALL *3rd Rep. Chaucer Soc.* 12, I propose to keep this name of Chaucer's own (Preamble) for these fore-talkings of his fellows.

Fore-talon: see FORE- pref. 3 c.

Foretaste (fɒrɛtɛst), sb. [f. FORE- pref. + TASTE sb.] A taste beforehand; an anticipation, partial enjoyment in advance.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* II. vii. 86 It is trowde of euerlastynges swetes a foretaste. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vii, It is... a manner of forstaste of be heuently cuntre. 1604 BILSON *Survey Table* s.v. *Nelly*, The foretast of iudgement in Hell. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm. Wks.* 1737 I. 37 It is the fore-taste of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 123 This foretaste of the evils of war did not damp the general ardour. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xxv. 248 The monster... trembled with a foretaste of the stake.

Foretaste (fɒrɛtɛst), v. Also 5 fortaste. [f. FORE- pref. + TASTE v.]

1. trans. To taste beforehand, have a foretaste of. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xviii, Felicite... suche as gode true cristen men abidin, & spiritual men fortastip.

1526 [see the vbl. sb.]. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 92 Saints thus Celestial Joys fore-taste. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 395 The Epicureans... foretasting the spirit of the Lavoisierian system... contended that it [heat] was a substance sui generis.

2. 'To taste before another' (J.).

1667 [see FORETASTED ppl. a.].

Hence **Foretasted** ppl. a.; **Foretasting** vbl. sb. and ppl. a. Also **Foretaster**.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 280 b, The foretastynges of y^e glory of heuen. 1632 SHERWOOD, A foretaster, *preguste*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 929 Foretasted Fruit Profan'd first by the Serpent. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 74 Give me... Of heav'nly Joys a sweet foretasting view.

† **Foreteach**, v. Obs. rare. [f. FORE- pref. + TEACH v.] trans. To teach beforehand.

1591 GREENE *Farewell to Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 245 Eua... following nothing but what hir husbunde foreshewed and foretaught hir. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 126 Those few duties which nature herself hath foretaught us.

Hence **Foretaught** ppl. a., previously taught.

1534 MORE *On the Passions* Wks. 1346/2 Theyr foretaught and fro tyme to tyme kept and continued faith. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Blacksmith* xxxvi, Whose foretaught wyf of treason knoweth the payne. 1590 SEFNER *F. Q.* I. vii. 18 The sacred thinges, and holy heastes foretaught.

† **Foreteam**. Obs.— [f. FORE- pref. + TEAM sb., misused in the sense of L. *temo*.] The front part of the pole of a chariot.

a 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 350 Their chariots in their foreteams [ἐν πρώτῳ ὄχημα] broke.

Fore-teeth: see FORE-TOOTH.

Foretell (fɒrɛtɛl), v. Also 3 fortell, 7-9 foretel. [f. FORE- pref. + TELL v.]

1. trans. To tell of (an event, etc.) beforehand; to predict, prophesy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9265 (Cott.) Crist was fore-tald wit propheti. 1639 A. WHELOCKE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 158 Augustine fore-tould and threatend theire death. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 42 These Magi... foretold things to come, or, at least, made the people believe so. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* IV. § 15 He foretells to them, that... in half an Hour they shall meet Men or Cattle. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 225 To whom the astrologers had foretold glorious old age. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 2 The object of the Pagan systems was to foretell the future.

b. Of things: To give notice of beforehand, indicate the approach of, foreshow.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 43 Thou, whose heauie Lookes fore-tell Some dreadfull story hanging on thy Tongue. 1672 SIR W. PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 50 There is the Instrument to measure and foretel Frost and Snow. 1753 J. WARTON *Virgil* (T.), These ills prophetic signs have oft foretold. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. vii. (ed. 2) 144 A signal station, to foretel storms.

† 2. To tell (i. e. either inform or enjoin) beforehand. With sb. or clause as second obj. (See TELL). Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14552 (Cott.) Pis was bi him he þaim fore-tald Thoru quam he wist he suld be sald. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1602) 168 If the maister... take his vsuall seruants with him, not foretelling them what hee intendeth to doe. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 58 Had I beleueed what I was foretold. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 149 These our actors, (As I foretold you) were all Spirits. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 209 Hauing beene prophetically foretold that hee should die in Ierusalem. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Forkers are to be foretold that they give upp goode forkefulls. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* III. xiii. 120 A Man is free to fore-tell, or not, what points he will insist upon.

† 3. intr. To utter prediction of, prophesy of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9858 (Cott.) Pis barn þat ysai of fortald. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* iii. 24 Al the Prophetes haue fore tolde of these dayes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 242 To introduce One greater, of whose day he shall foretell.

Hence **Foretelling** vbl. sb., prediction, prophecy. **Foretelling** ppl. a., that foretells. Also **Foreteller**, one who or that which foretells.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxii. 176 a, Of whom the foretellynges of the prophetes doe make mencion. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Pronostiqueur*, a foreteller, a deuine which telleth thing to come. a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithfull* (1648) 201 If a man lie sicke, and they see death in his face, they call it the foretelling signe. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. x. 357 Buds and blossoms are the foretellers of fruit. 1826 MISS MILFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 439 The genuine gipsy tact with which she adapted her foretellings to the age [etc.]... of her clients. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 252 There was scarcely a Roman family that did not keep or consult its own foreteller of the future.

Fore-tenant: see FORE- pref. 4.

Forethink (fɒrɛθɪŋk). Also for-. [OE. *foreþenc(e)an*, f. FORE- pref. + þenc(e)an to THINK.]

† 1. trans. To consider or think out beforehand, contrive, plan. Obs.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. § 5. 95 Se laeow sceal... foreðencean... ðæt he nane ðinga ðæt ryht to suide... ne bodize. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 845 (Cott.) Our lauerd had ranscond [man] On suik a wis, als he for-thoght. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1866) 141 Ther is no time no thing wel doon... but it be forthout bi my wit. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 759 He long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1394/1 If he... did now forethink the treason. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* III, My brain forethought and fashion'd every action of my life.

absol. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* IV. iv, You're men know how to do, not to forethink.

2. To think of or contemplate beforehand; to anticipate in the mind, to presage (evil). Now rare.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 106 Humility & gentleness will rather of a friend hope the best, then forethink the worst. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* IV. xxxvi, Oh how my dauncing heart leapes in my breast But to fore-thinke that noble tragedie. 1724 R. WELTON *28 Disc.* 20 It [is] very unaccountable for a man so little to forethink what will shortly befall him. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Oct. 426/2 Each forethinks, as the full cups circle, how well he may take his next meal in Paradise.

† 3. intr. To think beforehand of. Obs.

1587 GREENE *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 248 Age and time... men may forethink of, but not prevent. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 62 Thou dost not forethink of the difficulty. 1701 J. NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 27 He could not make it without forethinking of it.

Hence **Forethinking** vbl. sb., forethought; also, † a contrivance, plot. **Forethinking** ppl. a. Also **Forethinker**, one who forethinks.

1632 [I. L.] *Womens Rights* 352 Felonies... forethinkings, and all that is against the Kings peace. 1709 STAYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxi. 360 Concerning which, conscientious and forethinking Men had very Melancholy Thoughts. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iii. I. 102 Prometheus and Epimetheus the fore-thinker and the after-thinker. 1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* I. 182 Hope is the fire that the Forethinker stole.

Forethought (fɒrɛθɔt), sb. [f. FORE- pref. + THOUGHT sb.]

1. a. A thinking out or contriving beforehand. (*Crime, evil*, etc.) of forethought, premeditated.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27661 (Cott.) O nith cums bitternes o thoght... wit wicked for-thoght And conspiraciun. 1692

R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxcix, He . . is equally Undone, whether it be by a Spitefulness of Forethought, or by the Folly of Oversight. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 12 We urge no crimes, that were not crimes of forethought. 1853 WHITTIER *My Namesake* xix, His good was mainly an intent, His evil not of forethought done.

b. Previous thought or consideration; anticipation; also, a thought beforehand.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26727 (Cott.) Scrit agh be made wit god for-thought. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 172 3if þe con-tricyoun for þi synne haue a forthowt, & he pryue to god alone. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 3 Better is one forethought than two after. 1626 DK. BUCKHM. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 378 The Earl . . nominated the Duke to be his Successor, without the Dukes privacy or fore-thought of it. 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 366 These shall . . be discarded from the Forethought . . of eternal Joy. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. viii. The title which she had never given him before came to her lips without forethought.

† 2. A pre-conceived idea or design, an anticipation or forecast. *Obs.*

a 1400 in *Leg. Rood* 145 Alle þe werkes þat I haue wrouht Weore founden in þe fladeres fore-pouht. c 1440 *York Myst.* II. 74 Þis materis more 3itl will I mende, so for to fulfill my for-thought. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 217 All these things were only so many Forethoughts of our Hand-Grenado's.

3. Thought for the future, provident care.

1719 DE FÖE *Crisoe* 1.300 True Seamen are, perhaps, the least of all Mankind given to Fore-thought. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. II. xi. 172 Formal deeds . . are presumed to be made with great caution, fore-thought, and advice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 283 Just so much forethought as is necessary to provide for the morrow.

Hence Forethoughted, marked by forethought. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* III. 60 Fore-thoughted chess, and riddle rarely missed.

Forethought (fōr'thōt), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of FORETHINK *v.*]

1. Thought out or contrived beforehand; premeditated; *esp.* in Law, forethought felony, (*of, with, upon*) malice forethought. Cf. AFORETHOUGHT.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 502 Quhepir it wes of reklesnes Or it of forthought Felny wes. c 1540 in *Fisher's Wks.*, *Life* p. liv, He began . . to speake of his forethought divorce with Queene Catherin. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 287 b, Murder is when one is slaine . . with malice prepensed or forethought. 1662 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 307 What Rebels shall be hereafter, must needs be so upon malice fore-thought. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 103 The Pannel . . by Premeditation and forethought Felony . . wounded the decess'd. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, A deed of foul and fore-thought murder.

† 2. Anticipated. *Obs.*

1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 108 The stroke of a forethought evil is more gentle and soft than if it were wholly unexpected.

Forethoughtful (fōr'thōt'fūl), *a.* [f. FORETHOUGHT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or having forethought; thoughtful for the future, provident.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 205 The 'prudens questio' (the forethoughtful query). 1853 LYTTON *Harold* x. vi. (ed. 3) 240 That it is which, free and fore-thoughtful [ed. 1 (1848) prethoughtful] of every chance, ye should now decide. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. iii. 48 Neither of them had a forethoughtful head for the land at large.

Hence Forethoughtfully *adv.*; Forethoughtfulness.

1647 J. TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 34 Let us . . not, hy too much fore-thoughtfulness, . . suffer fained or future evils before they seize upon us. 1874 DYKES *Relat. Kingdom* 71 That moral forethoughtfulness by which existence is both sustained and adorned. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. v. 84 He made his way forethoughtfully to the glass-sheltered seats.

Forethreaten, -thrift, etc.: see FORE-*pref.*

Foretime (fōr'taim), *sb.* and *adv.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + TIME *sb.*] Former time; a former time.

† a. In *advb.* phrase, *In foretime* (= AFORETIME) (S. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 98 If there were in foretimes enie hatred on their partes towards the Romaines. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 507 It was called in foretime Norton Dany.

b. The time gone by, the past; also, the early days (of a city or state).

1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxvii. XI. 380 That conception of Athens in her foretime which he [Thucydides] is perpetually impressing on his countrymen. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1869) 124 The single great Achaian voyage of the traditional fore-time, that of the ship Argo to the Euxine.

c. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*)

1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 116 He who thought the world to win, His foretime poverty was in. 1896 C. HARRISON in *Daily News* 8 Jan. 6/3 For though You now have passed away from us The foretime Dedication still holds good.

† B. *adv.* = AFORETIME. *Obs.*—

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 128 Lest thou dost lose what foretime thou didst gain.

Foretimed (fōr'taimd), *ppl. a.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + TIMED.] Assigned to a too early time or date; antedated.

1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 507 As Hampden had not reached that stage of the reformer's progress, it [this language] appears to have been fore-timed.

Foretitle: see FORE-*pref.* 5 b.

Foretoken (fōr'tōk'n), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* corruptly foreta(i)king. [OE. *foretēcn* (= OHG. *fora-eichan*), f. FORE-*pref.* + *tēcn*, TOKEN.] A premonitory token; a prognostic.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 2 Hit sie foretacn ecra goda.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 And wes isēzen godes fortacne uppon ane dunc. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2994 Dis fortoken godes gastes is. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxvii. 43 He set . . his for-taknes in felde of Than. 1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 137 To him a fore-tokne [MS. *aforetokne*] he sende. 1562 WINZET *Cert. Tract.* Wks. 1888 I. 24 Ane gret portent and foretalking of ignorance. 1580 *Ord. of Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 571 We find not that any such foretoken happened against the coming of this earthquake. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 523 There are in Swine many presages and foretokens of foul weather. 1713 R. NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* IV. (1714) 304 A foretoken of his future Incarnation. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 340 The foretoken has always been found to be true. 1858 TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* IX. II. 568 The foretokens of a thoroughly antichristian tendency.

Foretoken (fōr'tōk'n), *v.* [f. *prec. sb.* OE. had *foretēcnian* in same sense.] *trans.* To be a foretoken of; to indicate or betoken beforehand.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. viii. (1622) 232 There hapned . . a dolefull chance, but yet . . foretoking good luck. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 312 The northern [water-fall] sounding clear and loud, fore-tokeneth fair weather. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 300 The evidence . . foretoking that . . the graces propounded to us in Christ are what he needs. 1867 R. PALMER *Life Philip Howard* 150 Mutterings . . which . . foretoked the greatest evils.

Hence Foretoking *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxx[i]. 7 Made am I als for-takeninge [Vulg. *tanquam prodigium*] Unto mani. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. 245 The Dictator . . hath given a good foretoking and presage of a consull Commoner. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. I. vii. 128 Such general foretokenings are borne out . . in the Vandalic conquest of Africa.

Foretold (fōr'tōld), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of FORETELL *v.*] † a. Before mentioned (*obs.*). b. Predicted.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21169 (Cott.) Eftir þe riht-wis fortald iacob O iurselem he was hiscop. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Biv, He thinketh this is the foretold Earthquake. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 37 That those . . should know the foretold events, before they do come to pass.

Foretooth (fōr'tōtūð), [f. FORE-*pref.* + TOOTH.]

1. One of the front teeth. *rare in sing.*

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 157 *Praecisores*, foretēd. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1089 With . . þe flesche in his fortethe fowly as a bere. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1609 Hys for tethe owte he spyt. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 425 By . . heating out his foreteeth. 1661 PEYPS *Diary* 8 May, My wife . . had a foretooth drawn out to-day. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xxi. 121 Our Aunt Nell has lost two more of her upper fore-teeth. 1834 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 240 One . . had lost . . many fore-teeth by a cudgel.

† 2. Only in *pl.* The first or milk-teeth. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xvi. 164 Children breed their fore-teeth in the seventh month after they are borne. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Prinrose's Pop. Err.* III. 187 Nature doth then give unto children their foreteeth, when they have need of solid meat.

Foretop (fōr'tōp), Also *for-*. [f. FORE- + TOP.]

† 1. The fore part of the crown of the head; sometimes, loosely, the top of the head. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxiii. 20 As a lion he residue, & he took arme and fortop [L. *verticem*]. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 217 Heer failede on his moole and on his fortop. c 1430 LYNG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 115 He felle and brake hys fore tope Apon the bare grownd. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 533 When the good ale sop Dothe daunce in theyr fore top. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* Pref. 1 The Ahantes . . were wont to shave their foretops and chins. c 1774 I. ERSKINE in *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1800) III. 321 Puppies of France, with unrelenting paws That scrape the foretops of our aching heads. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Milton* Wks. II. 139 His hair . . parted at the foretop. fig. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 12 This charge . . appearing with an apparent lie in the foretop.

† 2. The lock of hair which grows upon the fore part of the crown, or is arranged ornamentally on the forehead; the similar part of a wig. *Obs.*

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg. I.* 317/625 þe Rym-forst . . cleouez on hegges . . I-chot wel, on mi fore-top it hauez wel ofte i-do. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1078 His fax and his foretoppe was filterede to-geders. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* III. xi. 228 Hauing knit the brow, Stroke vp his fore-top. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 76 Poking stickes, perriwigs, embroidred fore-tops. 1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) I. 385 Her Majesty in the same habit, her fore-top long and turned aside very strangely. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Beau's Duel* IV. i, I believe you have got the fore-top of some Beau's Wig. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 331 Henry Prince of Wales in his own short Hair, with his foretop standing up. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 3 He was as keen a pair of scissors at trimming a sermon as adjusting a foretop. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, The foretop of his riding periwig.

fig. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 II. 51 Faire trees, those comely fore-tops of the Field.

† b. *fig.*; *esp.* in phrase to take occasion, opportunity or time by the foretop (= FORELOCK). *Obs.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Hearbes, etc.* Wks. (1587) 255 You hauing occasion fast by the foretop, did dally with him so long. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, Opportunity shakes us his foretop. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. iii. In Bullen O. PL IV, Loose not this advantage But take tyme by the fore-top. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* III. i, Now take the hlest occasion by the foretop.

† c. One who wears a foretop; hence, a fop.

1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1237 This cringer, this foretop. *Ibid.* v. i. 1435.

3. The tuft of hair hanging between the ears of an animal, *esp.* of a horse; = FORELOCK.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 222 A fore-top, which is granted to Horses not only for ornament sake, but also

for necessity to defend their eyes. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2467/4 A Nag . . with a thin Mane, without a Foretop. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Travelling Horse*, His Foretop, Mane and Tail should be wetted with a wet Mane-Comb. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 236 He . . Seizes the shaggy fore-top of the bull. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 264 note, Wool . . the tail . . and the fore-top.

4. The Top of a foremast. *Military foretop*: an armed foretop of a war vessel.

1509 BARCLAY *Shepp of Fols* (1570) 48 His place is hest Hye in the foretoppe of our foolish harge. 1610 *Englands Eliza* Induct. 84 in *Mirr. Mag.* 777 Each . . nimble capring on the purple waue, With loftie foretops did the welkin brave. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 453 Three men were in the Fore-top when the Fore-mast broke. 1795 NELSON 8 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 51 The Alcide . . took fire, by a box of combustibles in her fore-top. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 29 'Captain of the foretop', said he, 'up on your horses'. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 595/1 The sub-lieutenant in the military foretop was taking sextant angles. fig. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 47 Spanioliz'd Bishops swagging in the fore-top of the State.

b. Short for fore-topgallant-masthead.

1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 113 Commodore J. W. Payne's Broad Pendant is flying at the Foretop.

5. U.S. The front seat on the top of a vehicle.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xlii. (1862) 430 When one has to face the cold from the foretop of a diligence. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 77 It was worth a lifetime of city toiling . . to perch in the foretop with the driver.

6. Comb. (sense 4), as foretop-head, -shroud = fore-topmast-head, -shroud; foretopman, one of the men stationed in the foretop.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4752/3 Sir Edward Whitaker hoisted the White Flag on the Foretop-head of her Majesty's Ship the Monmouth. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* I. 7 Those fore-top-men I shall flog. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 3 There is a young man, a fore-topman, sitting now with his Esquimaux wife.

Hence Foretopping = sense 3.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1807/4 A black Gelding . . a sore place under the Fore-topping.

Fore-topgallant (fōr'tōpgæ'lant), *a. Naut.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + TOPGALLANT.] Used in Comb.

fore-topgallant-mast, the mast above the fore-topmast; hence with sense of 'of or belonging to the fore-topgallant-mast', as fore-topgallant-sail (-yard), -stay, -yard (-arm).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iv. 17 The fore top gallant Mast, the fore top gallant saile yard. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Take in your Main and Fore-top-gallant-sails. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 138 And the next Day got up the Fore-top-gallant-mast and Yard. 1805 NELSON 10 Oct. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VII. 104 A Union Jack is to be suspended from the fore top-gallant stay. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 119 The fore-top gallant yard is torn away. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 35 The flag of the Lord High Admiral [shall be hoisted] at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head.

Fore-topmast (fōr'tōpmast), *Naut.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + TOPMAST.] The mast above the fore-mast; also *attrib.*, as fore-topmast crossrees, -head, etc.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The fore top mast. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2763/1 He spread his Flag at the Fore-top-mast-head. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 199 Hauled down fore topmast-staysails. 1869 *Daily News* 10 Dec., The Monarch will display . . the American ensign abreast of the foretopmast crossrees.

Fore-topsail (fōr'tōpsæ'l, -s'l), *Naut.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + TOPSAIL.] The sail above the fore-sail; also *attrib.*, as fore-topsail yard.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxviii. 71 a, In trimming the sayles . . and foretop sayles. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iv. 17 The fore top-saile yard. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 62 As that hung on her fore-top-sail and backed it, he had no command of his ship. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* II. (1859) 64 We . . handed the foretopsail and presently she was alongside.

† **Foretouch, v. Obs.** [FORE-*pref.*] *trans.* To touch, or touch upon, beforehand; to blame or censure beforehand. Hence Foretouched *ppl. a.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3453 This Resurrexionne of crist was a stone fortouchid [L. *prætaxata*] Whilk was reprovid some tyme of thaym y^t the temple beldid. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* i. 44 All the fortouch'd considerations.

Fore-tow, -trace, etc.: see FORE-*pref.*

Foretype (fōr'taip), *sb.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + TYPE *sb.*] = ANTEYPE.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* xi. vi, Rough foretype of the coming crusader. 1864 A. LEIGHTON in *Reader* 23 July 97/2, I have seen their foretypes in the head of J. N. a hundred times.

Foretype (fōr'taip), *v. rare.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To be a foretype of; to prefigure.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maidens Blush* 409 A Day full oft to be fore-typt . . by Prophets manifold. 1839 BAILY *Festus* (1848) 32/2 O Thou . . Whom all the faiths, and creeds, and rites of old . . Foreshadowed and foretyped.

Fore-typified, -use, -utter: see FORE-*pref.*

Forever (fōr'vevə), *adv.* Now chiefly U.S.

1. The phrase for ever (see EVER 5 b), written as one word.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* Pref., An honest . . wisher, that the best of our clergy might forever continue as they are. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxxviii. 1 Forever blest be God the Lord. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 250 The only true estate forever we can purchase by our care and diligence, lies in the sentiments of the heart. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 322, I will speak of them forever, to my last breath. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* III. (1858) 14 The whole result is forever unattainable. 1875 T. HILL

True Order Studies 91 The children are forever questioning concerning the great lumps of pudding stone.

2. quasi-*sb.* Eternity, perpetuity.

1858 KINGSLEY *Farewell* 7 Make life, death, and that vast for-ever One grand sweet song. 1881 E. COXON *Basil* II. 11. 232 This short for-ever of earth.

So **Forevermore** *adv.*: see EVERMORE 1 b.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. viii. (1871) 170 Farewell forevermore, ye Girondins. 1872 LONGF. *Christus* Introitus 46 Forevermore, it shall be as it hath been heretofore.

Fore-view (fōr'vīū), *sb.* [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **VIEW** *v.*] A view beforehand, prospect, anticipation.

1831 E. IRVING *Let.* 17 Jan. in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* (1862) II. 170 In the foreview of it I ask your prayers. 1865 C. J. VAUGHAN *Plain Words on Chr. Living* 9 It was not the mere foreview of death which thus convulsed and agonized a brave and constant spirit.

† **Fore-view**, *v.* *Obs.*— [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **VIEW** *v.*] *trans.* To view or see beforehand.

1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 260 To die, for both their parting Hour fore-view'd.

Fore-voiced, -*vow*, etc.: see **FORE-** *pref.*

† **Forewalker**. *Obs.* [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **WALKER** *v.*] = **FORERUNNER**.

1529 SIR T. MORE *Dyaloge* 126 a/1 Antichrist (of whom these folke be y^e for walkers). 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 9 John the forewalker of Christe.

† **Forewall**. *Obs.* [f. **FORE-** *pref.* or *pref.*] A wall of defence; a wall or outwork raised to defend another.

1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 297 Syndon þa foreweallas fægre 3eptepte... 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvi. 1 The wall and the fore wal [Vulg. *antemurale*]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lam.* ii. 8 The forewal [Vulg. *antemurale*] hath mourned, and the wal is destroyed together.

† **Foreward**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 2 foreweard, 3-4 foreward(e), (3 voreward, 4 vorewerde), 3-6 forward(e), (5 forwart). [OE. *foreweard* str. fem., *forewarde* wk. fem., f. **FORE-** *pref.* + *weard* str. fem. security, precaution: see **WARD** *sb.* Cf. Du. *voorwaarde*, ON. *forvörðr.*] An agreement, compact, covenant, promise.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 1109 ðær wurdon þa fore-wearda full worhte. c. 1205 LAY. 1091 Al þat forward was ileft. 1340 *Ayenb.* 215 þæt me maki uorewerdes. c. 1450 *Chester Pl.*, *Deluge* 345 A forwarde now with thie I make.

† **Foreward**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4-6 forward(e), 5 forwarde. [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **WARD** *sb.*]

1. The first line of an army, vanguard, front. In *foreward*: in the van.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* iv. 1148 Nestor... Fare shall before the forward to lead. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 41 Fyyste of alle came the forwarde wyth the Oryflame. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 62 Upon the side whereof our Forward stood. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 617 After a short resistance hee discomfited the Forward of King Richard. 1664 *Flodden* F. vi. 52 And that in forward with his Grace He should him find fit for to fight.

fig. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Univ. Jewel* iii. 90 M. Iuell hath made but a simple brauerie in this forward of his doctours. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xii. (Arb.) 176 This one word... placed in the forward.

2. The command of the van; a position in the van. c. 1400 *Sowdow Bab.* 502 King Lukafer... shall have the Forwarde. *Ibid.* 732. c. 1460 *Otterbourne* 102 in *Percy's Reliq.*, Thou arte my eme, The forwarde I gyve to the.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 7 The forward in all battells belongeth to them.

fig. 1555 HOOPER in *Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 122 Doubtles it is a singular fauour of God... to geue you this forward and preeminence.

Hence **Fore-war'der**, one of the forward or vanguard.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. v. § 5. 192 Caligula... lost the defense of his fore-war'ders, and the straitnesse of the place permitted not his gard to follow.

† **Foreward**, *v.* *Obs.*— [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **WARD** *v.*] *trans.* To guard, or fortify in front.

1610 HOLLAND *Caniden's Brit.* i. 817 Which she hath so forwarded againe with a counter-scarfe.

Forewarn (fōr'wārn), *v.* [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **WARN** *v.*]

1. *trans.* To warn, caution, or admonish beforehand; also, to give previous notice to. Const. of, to with *inf.*, or that with *obj.* sentence.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 96 þe bisshop þouht treson, for warned was Henry. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvi. 4, I thought mete to fore-warne you hereof. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 17 We were fore-warned of your coming, And shut the Gates. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 41 The... Arch-angel had forewarn'd Adam... to beware Apostasie. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 60 As Samuel forewarns the People that they would degenerate into... Tyranny. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 101 That which I have told, and forewarned you of. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 27 Their... member forewarns them of the difficulties likely to stand in their way.

absol. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Reliq.* i. 110 He fore-shews that many should come in his name... and forewarns to beware of them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 507 But in this room, as they forewarne, Wolves shall succeed for teachers. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 360 The progress of a cyclone may be telegraphed, and might secure many a ship from danger by forewarning.

Prov. [1592, 1768-74; see **FOREARM** *v.*] a 1688 BUNYAN *Heart's Ease* 148 Forewarned, forearmed. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 31 To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

† 2. To announce beforehand, prophesy. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 82 The Harpye Celaeno Forwarns much mischief too coom.

Forewarn: see **FORWARN** *Obs.*, to prohibit.

Forewarner (fōr'wārnə), [f. **FOREWARN** *v.* + **-ER** *1.*] One who or that which forewarns.

c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 43 The forewarners of variante tempeste to come. 1626 (title) *Sir Walter Raleigh's Ghost*, or England's Forewarner. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 87 It may indeed be made a question, whether this fiery vengeance... will not precede the general conflagration... as a fore-runner and forewarner to the world. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* vi. v, There both Mother and Forewarner stood.

Forewarning (fōr'wārnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + **-ING** *1.*] A warning beforehand.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 15 To geue them forewarning y^t Messias & the kyngdome of God were at hand. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 1 They had no forwarnyng and information... whereto his doctrine tended. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 323 That wise forewarning of Gamaliel. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* viii. iv, Edward's sinister forewarnings.

Forewarning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + **-ING** *2.*] That forewarns, in senses of the vb.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 193 My presignificant speach, and forewarning watchwordes, were counted unworthy credite. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 181 These offences might be made exemplary, and forwarnyng to other men. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xl. 348 Tom heard the message with a forewarning heart.

Hence **Forewarnyngly** *adv.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 43/1 As sings the swan with parting breath, So I to thee... Forewarnyngly.

Fore-way, -*wedge*, etc.: see **FORE-** *pref.*

† **Fore-while**. *Obs. rare.* [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **WHILE** *sb.*] The space of time or interval before a future event happens.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* II. 256 Let us consult yet, in this long forewhile, How to ourselves we may prevent this ill.

† **Fore-wind**. *Obs.* Also for-. [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **WIND** *sb.* Cf. Du. *voorwind.*] A wind that blows a ship forward on her course, a favourable wind.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* A iij b, They founde it to serue with a forwynde. 1603 DRAYTON *Barons' Wars* iv. xix, A for-wind now for Harwich fitly blowes. 1676 HOBBS *Liad.* 1. 461 A good forewind Apollo with them sent. fig. 1682 S. PORRAGE *Medal Rev.* 104 All with the fore-wind of Religion Saile.

Fore-winning: see **FORE-** *pref.* 5.

† **Fore-wise**. *Obs.* [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **WISE** *v.*] Wise beforehand, prescient, far-seeing.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3950 Wise of his dedis, In fele thinges forwise, & a fer caster.

So **Fore-wisdom**, prescience, forethought.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 20 What providence and foreswedome did he use. 1882 BERSEF. HOPE *Brandreth* I. xvi. 252 The husband who devises this ingenious proof of confidence is well advised in his forewisdom.

† **Fore-wit**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4-6 forwit. [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **WIT** *v.*]

1. Fore-knowledge, foresight, prudence.

1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. v. 166 Seynt Gregorie... had a gode forwit. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. (Arb.) 16 Things... with a forwytte kepte in store. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Provi.* (1867) 15 Yet is one good forewit worth two after wits. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. lix. 292 Had the fore-wit of the Aramites beene as good as their after-wit.

2. A leading 'wit', a leader in matters of taste or literature.

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* Prol. 41 Nor that the Fore-wits that would draw the rest Vnto their liking, alwayes like the best.

† **Fore-wit**, *v.* *Obs.* Pres. 1st, 3rd sing. -wot. Also for- [OE. *fore-*, *forwitan*, f. **FORE-** *pref.*, *For-* *pref.* + *witan*, *WIT* *v.*] *trans.* To know beforehand.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 5 On þam hean sceopende þe eall forewat hu hit ȝeowerþan seal. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1043 (1071) Thilke sovereyn purvey-ance, That forwot alle, withouten ignoraunce. c. 1384 — *H. Fame* (Sk.) 45 If the soule... Be so parfit... That hit forwot that is to come. c. 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1532) 352 God by necessitee forwote al thynges comyng.

Hence **Fore-witting** *vbl. sb.*, fore-knowledge. Also **Fore-witter**, one who knows beforehand.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 178 God byholder and forwiter of alle þinges dwellþ aboue. c. 1386 — *Nun's Pr. T.* 423 Goddis worthy forwetyng Streigneth me needely for to do a thing.

Forewoman (fōr'wumən), *pl. -women* (-wimən). [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **WOMAN** *v.*] A woman who acts as chief of other women: a. in a jury of matrons; b. in a shop or department.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 84 ¶ I The learned Androgyne, that would make a good Fore-woman of the Pannel. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 216 If the Forewoman shall say, She is with quick Child... then [etc.]. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, Miss Knag, the forewoman, shall have directions to try you with some easy work at first. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* vii. 109 There were only three forewomen and sixty-three lace-makers.

Fore-wonted: see **FORE-** *pref.* 2 b.

Foreword (fōr'wōrd), [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **WORD**. Cf. Ger. *vorwort.*] A word said before something else; hence, an introduction, a preface.

1842 DASENT tr. *Prose or Younger Edda* Pref. 6 The Translator... has felt no hesitation in placing the 'Foreword to the Edda'... at the end of the volume. 1868 FURNIVALL (title), The Babees Book, etc... with some Forewords on Education in early England. 1879 19th Cent. June 1092 After these few forewords I will quote the letter. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* v, All the dancing, courting, pretty

speeches, and tender looks, meant only the fore-words of Love in earnest.

† **Forework**. *Obs.* [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **WORK** *sb.*] A 'work' or defensive structure in the front of a building or fortified place.

1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 334 The bigging of the fore werk of Dunbar. 1502 *Acc.* in *Lib. Cart. S. Crucis* (1840) lvi, To Walter Merlioun, mason, in part payment of his task of the foirwerk and the new hall in Halyrudhou.

Fore-world (fōr'wōrld), [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **WORLD**. Cf. Ger. *vorwelt.*] The primeval world. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 517 Monuments of the Fore-world. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. 324 It were as wise to bring from Ararat The fore-world's wood to build the magic pile. 1849 *Reverberations* II. 95 From the Fore-world's chaotic night, Gleaming and streaming into light.

Fore-write (fōr'wrait), *v.* [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **WRITE** *v.*] *trans.* To write before or beforehand.

1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* II. iii, Time alone debates Quarrels forewritten in the book of fates. 1872 LONGF. *Div. Trag.* i. *Marriage in Cana*, What is to be Hath been fore-written in the thought divine From the beginning.

Hence **Fore-written** (-of) *ppl. a.* Also **Fore-writ**, something written before, a title; † **Fore-writer**, one who writes, or has written, beforehand.

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1243 As for ryme or reson, be forewyter was not to blame, For as he founde hit aforne hym, so wrote he þe same. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 37 The fore-written Provinces. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 149/28 Y^e Forewrit, *titulus, prescriptum*. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 13 By the probable assertions of the best forewriters. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 214 The forewritten-of Bishop of Norwich. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Cons.* III. (1654) 207 Such, as must have their grounds from fore-written truths. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 47/1 The forewritten hour.

Fore-wrought: see **FORE-** *pref.* 2 b.

Fore-yard ¹ (fōr'īyard), [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **YARD** *1.*] The yard or court in front of a building.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* x. 4 The halle [v.r. forzerde; L. *atrium*]. 1420-30 *Lay-Folks' Prayer Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 46 In the forzerdis of the hous of oure God. 1699 S. SEWALL *Diary* 21 June (1878) I. 498 A Pack of Cards are found strawed over my fore-yard. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 288 She would not come in, but sat fretting on a Seat in the Fore-yard. 1860 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (ed. 2) 90 Where gentle lawns sloping downward from the door must be converted into a foreyard.

Fore-yard ² (fōr'īyard), [f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **YARD** *2.*] 1. *Naut.* 'The lowest yard on the fore-mast' (W. C. Russell).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 16 The fore Yard [must be] 19 yards long, and 15 inches diameter or thick. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 145 Her Fore-top-mast broke short, and in its Fall, meeting with the Fore-yard broke it in the Slings. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* ix. (1855) 91 At sea, when the bell is struck at noon, the sun is said to be 'over the fore-yard'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 6 After toiling on the foreyard in a violent night-squall.

† 2. *pl.* = **ANTENNAE**. *Obs.*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 937 The fore-yards are thin, black and short.

Fore-year: see **FORE-** *pref.* 4, 4 b.

† **Forfaint**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **FOR-** *pref.* + **FAINT** *a.*] Very faint. So † **Forfainted** *ppl. a.*

14... *Why I can't be a Nun* 112 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 141 At that worde for-ſeynte I fyll. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xv, With that worde of sorrowe all forfaynt She looked vp. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierem.* 3 For foode to theyr forfainted soules.

Forfalt, -*fault*, -*faute*: see **FORFEIT**.

† **Forfamel**, *v.* *Obs. rare*— [f. **FOR-** *pref.* + **famel*, ad. OF. *fameil-er* to be hungry.] Only in *pa. pple.*: Starved to death.

c. 1400 *Sowdow Bab.* 2282 He charged hem to wacche wel all abowte That thay for-famelid might dye.

† **Forfang**, -*feng*. *Obs.* [OE. *for(e)fang*, -*feng*, f. **FORE-** *pref.* + **FANG**, **FENG** *sbs.*]

1. OE. *Law.* A rescuing of stolen property; the reward for this.

a 1000 *Lawes Ine* liii, Be forstolenes monnes forefenge. a 1000 *Lawes Ethelst.* vi, Forfang...æt men fiftene peningas.

2. By post-Conquest lawyers explained (perh. by conjecture based on the etymology) to mean: The fine for taking provisions from a market before the royal purveyors were served.

c. 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Forfeng*, quite de avant prise (avant le rei).

† **Forfare**, *v.* *Obs.* For forms see **FARE** *v.* 1 Cf. **FORFERE**. [OE. *forfaran* (f. **FOR-** *pref.* + *faran*, **FARE** *v.*) = OFris. *forfara*, OHG. *fer*, *for*, *furfaran*, Ger. *verfahen*.]

1. *intr.* To pass away, perish, decay.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 910 Hi þær mæst ealle siððan forforon. *Ibid.* an. 1091 Seo scip fyrd...æt mæst earnlice forfor. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 141 Þæt fole was welnech for-faren drinkeles. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3018 To-morgen, but he muȝen vt-pharen, Egyptes erf sal al for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 478 Thys lord the bralwyss... Saw all the kynryk swa forfayr. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 951 They seynghe her dwellyng so forfore, So fle away. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxiii. 61 *marg.*, Thonge Castell... is now Forfaryn. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 178 This world sall all forfair.

b. *pa. pple.* Worn out with travel, age, etc.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 45 As it were a man forfare Unto the wode I gan to fare. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (1890) 1574 No kniȝt... Thauȝ he schold be forford, Ne geteȝh her non

ostell. 15. Merchant & his Son in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 142 For-faren wyth the fyre stynk. 1787 BURNS *Brigs of Ayrr* 109 Wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Kebuckston Wedding Poems* (1846) 139 Though sair forfairn, He vows that he'll wallop twa sets with the howdie.

2. trans. To cause to perish, destroy.

a 1000 *Laus Edw. & Guth.* § 11 On earde forfare [man] hy mid ealle. c 1205 LAY. 11454 Wulleð Romleode..for-waren vs mid fehte. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158 Two busses wer forfaren. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 58 A worme had forfaren these pepyns and corrupted them withynne. c 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 220 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 305 Thre enmys..per are, þat coueyten alle men to fore-fare,—The deuel, þe fleshe, þe worlde also. a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 48 Make obedience In time, for feare leist I forfaire thee.

3. By Skene associated with F. *forfaire*, med. L. *forisfactore*. (See quot.)

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Forisfactum*. It is taken for fornication committed be ane woman..to fore-fair, or abuse her bodie. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 39 Women..gif they forfair or abuse their bodies in fornication..sall be disheressed.

† **Forfare**, v. 2. Obs. [f. FOR-*pref.* 2 + FARE v.] trans. To pass along (a way, etc.) before others.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 897 For foron him þone mudan foran on uter mere. c 1205 LAY. 27373 What beoð þeos ut-lazen þa þisne wei us habbeoð for-waren [c 1275 forfare].

Forfars (fɔːfɑːz). [f. *forfare* the name of the Scotch county in which it is chiefly made.]

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Forfars* a coarse, heavy description of linen cloth, made of unbleached flax.

Forfast(ed,-fastened,-fatted: see FOR-*pref.* 1

† **Forfaulty, forefaulty**. Sc. Obs. [f. *forfault*, FORFEIT sb. + -RY.] = FORFEITURE.

c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 41 A sufficient cause to tyne his life..and deserving forfaulty. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 367 The Lord Warriston being summoned under pain of forfaulty.

† **Forfear**, v. Obs. [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + FEAR v.] trans. To terrify. Only in pa. pple., which often coincides in sense with the phrase *for ferd*: see FERD sb. 2. Const. with *of* or *subord. cl.*

c 1200 ORMIN 674 Jiff he seh þatt mann iss ohht Forfæredd off hiss sihhþe. c 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 3078 He slogh him sone that ilk day, Forfered that he sold oght say. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 519 Myn herte..For-fered of his deeth..Graunted him loue. c 1400 *Wuaine & Gaw.* 1679 He sperd his yate, and in he ran, For fered of that wode man.

For-feebled: see FOR-*pref.* 9.

Forfeit (fɔːfɪt), sb. Forms: a. 4-5 forfeit(t(e), (4-5 furlfett, -fet, 6 forfeet, forfeaite), 4-6 forfeite, -ayt(te, -eite, -ete, -eyte, 6- forfeit. β. Sc. 6 foir-, forfealt, -fault, 7 forfeaute. [a. OF. *forfet*, *forfait*:—med. L. *foris factum* trespass, fine, neut. pa. pple. of *foris facere* to transgress, f. *foris* outside (see FOR-*pref.* 3) + *facere* to do. The Sc. forms β are corrupted by assimilation to *fault* or *default*.]

† 1. A misdeed, crime, offence, transgression; hence, wilful injury. Also with *of*: Transgression against or in respect of, breach or violation of. Obs. In *forfault* (Sc. Law): under charge of wrong doing, guilty of breaking the law. (Jam.)

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15814 (Cott.) Petre was in hand nummen for forfeit he had don. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 That he the forfeite of luxure Shall tempre and reule. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xcii. Thus were thai wrangit that did no forfeit. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 53 Ye may frely..ete them withoute any forfayte. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* E v. Men ought wel to kepe hem self fro the forfeit of maryage. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C iij. The Censure..dayly toke hede to the forfaytes done. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 90 No..Corruption of Ministers, can preserve them long from paying what they owe to any Forfeits of their Duty.

β. 14..tr. *Burgh Lawis* c. 19 in *Sc. Acts* (1814) I. 336 Gif ony man or ony woman in the burgh be in forfaute of brede or ale [sit in *forisfacto de pane vel cervisia*]..gif he faltis twyis he sall be chastyete twyis for his forfaute. 1572 *Lament Lady Scot.* 373 in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 253 Thir forfaltis that I haue done rehers, That lords, lairds, ladys and lawers dois exerce.

2. Something to which the right is lost by the commission of a crime or fault; hence, a penal fine, a penalty for breach of contract or neglect of duty. Phr. *To take (the) forfeit of, to pay (the) forfeit* (lit. and fig.).

c 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 577 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 318 Of þe lordes courtes and forfeits. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cxcix. 179 They taken the goodes..and lete hem calle his forfaytz. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 38b. The forfayt therof is al the pewter and brasse so cast and wrought. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. v. 70 The forfeit for non payment of the lone. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. i. 207, I craue the Law, The penaltie and forfeite of my bond. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* iv. Thou hast undone a faithful Gentleman, By taking forfeit of his Land. 1713 YOUNG *Force Relig.* ii. (1757) 62 Life is a forfeit we must shortly pay. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xviii. To be free of the transaction, I this morning offered to pay half forfeit, 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 543 The forfeit incurred by many of those illustrious thinkers who [etc.].

b. trans. of a person.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 167 Claudio..is no greater forfeit to the law than Angelo.

3. A trivial mulct or fine imposed, e.g., for breach of some rule or by-law in a tavern parlour, a club, etc. Also, in certain games, an article (usually

something carried on the person) which a player gives up by way of penalty for making some mistake, and which he afterwards redeems by performing some ludicrous task.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. 323 The strong Statutes Stand like the forfeites in a Barbers shop, As much in mocke, as marke. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. x. 395 No more than the forfeits in a barbers shop, where a Gentlemans pleasure is all the obligation to pay. 1660-1 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Feb., And here I took pleasure to take forfeits of the ladies. 1714 GAY *Trivia* ii. 175 The..Wits shall frequent Forfeits pay. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii. Walking out, drinking tea, country dances, and forfeits, shortened the rest of the day. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxix. We played the game boldly, and the forfeit shall be paid. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii. We..beguile the time with forfeits and old stories. 1865 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* xxxii. In the games of forfeit, he played his part.

4. [from the vb.] The losing of something by way of penalty: = FORFEITURE.

To set to forfeit (Sc. Law): to attain, outlaw.

a. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 177 To give..and to withdrawe The forfeit of a mannes life. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cxxix. Vertu sall be the cause of thy forfeit. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. i. 212, I will be bound to pay it..On forfeit of my hands, my head, my heart. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* i. That he our deadly forfeit should release. 1644 — *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/1 You would to the forfeit of your own discerning ability, impose on me [etc.]. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Bristol* 22 Aug., Debts..they could clear no other way but by the forfeit of their honour.

β. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xiii. xv. Estir his forfealt, the constabillary was geunyn to the Hayis of Arroll. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 46 Ye parliament set to forfeit sic lordis as had fled in England.

Forfeit (fɔːfɪt), a. Forms: see prec. [ad. OF. *forfait*, pa. pple. of *forfaire*:-late L. *forisfacere*: see prec. In early use serving as pa. pple. of next.]

That has been lost or has to be given up as the penalty of a crime or fault or breach of engagement. Const. † *till*, to, unto.

a. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 194 That ye this thing no lenger let, So that your life beought forfeite. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 716 Hale he tuk in-til Etcheth As pai had fallyne til hym forfeit. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1514) 38 b. The value of them is forfayt, halfe to the fyndours or serchers therof. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* ho. i. 5 Forfeit and confiscate vnto the crowne. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 216 His braines are forfeite to the next tile that falls. 1608 MARKHAM & MACHIN *Dumb Knight* v. i. This monster..Whose forfeit life is witness to his shame. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 711 And his long Toils were forfeit for a Look. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 63 Behold the just Avenger, swift to seize His forfeit Head. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. ix. 110 These have half redeemed his forfeit fame. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 43 The wish To tread the forfeit Paradise. 1859 GLADSTONE *Horace's Odes* iii. ix. My forfeit life I'll freely give, So she, my better life, may live.

β. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cxli. All though my lyf suld forfeit be therofore.

Forfeit (fɔːfɪt), v. Forms: a. *Infin.* 4-6 forfeit(e(n, -yn, 5-6 -fett(e, (5 foffet), 5-7 forfait(e, 5-6 -fayt(te, -feyt, (5 -fite, 6 -fyt, -fect, -feict), 6 Sc. forfat, -fit, 6- forfeit. Pa. t. and pa. pple. -ed. Also pa. t. 5 forfeit(e; pa. pple. 4-5 forfeit(e, 6 -feyte (see FORFEIT a.). β. Sc. 4-7 forfealt, 6-9 forfeault, 7-9 forefault; pa. pple. 4 forfealt, 5 forfault. [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. intr. To do amiss, sin, transgress. Obs.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii[i]. 119 Ich told alle the sinzers of erthe for-fetand [L. *peravaricantes*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 799 And al this suffred Ihesu crist þat neuere forfeit. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. li. 91 They forfeite hyghlyl ayenst the fyrste commaundement. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 348 Ye saye y' she hath forfeyte with this knight; for he can not forfeyte with her, but y' she must be accorded with him.

b. trans. To transgress against, violate (one's faith or oath). rare.

[So OF. *forfaire*: but there is an admixture of sense 2.] 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 28 Having known you so notoriously to forfeit your Faith. 1800 tr. *Invisible Man* II. 208 You have received my oath; I am incapable of forfeiting it.

2. trans. To lose, lose the right to; to render oneself liable to be deprived of (something); also, to have to pay (a sum of money) in consequence of a crime, offence, breach of duty, or engagement. Const. to (the receiver). a. in a strictly legal sense.

a. 1466 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* 176 They schal kontente me fore my parte of skenes that were foffetede, iij. li. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 152 Neither he, ne yet his parentes, can forsake their prince, vpon any colour without forfeiting more than a quarters sholehire. 1663 MARVELL *Corr.* xl. Wks. 1872-5 II. 88 The House adjourned till Wednesday fortnight..every one absent to forfeit five pounds. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 242 My life and effects were all forfeited to the English government. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 261 The Court held the estate not to be forfeited by non-performance. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i. 15 You forget what you forfeit, if you have your indentures broke.

β. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 75 That ather..suld..forfalt all in the kingis hand. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 13 They sall tyme and forfealt all their cattell. 1688 ESS. *Magistracy in Harl. Misc.* I. 5 Whoever goes about to subvert it..forefaults his own title. 1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 339 Such..should for that time forfealt their part in the settlement of a parish.

b. gen. To lose by misconduct.

13..E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 638 Oure forme-fader hit con forfete þurȝ an apple. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4450 To forfeit þat

faire place & offense make. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1632) 1147 Wee had..forforait it [Calais] so that wee could enter into no other Article of peace. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discout.* Wks. 1808 II. 303 The first franchise of an Englishman..is to be forfeited for some offence which no man knows. 1847 HAMILTON *Rev. & Pun.* vi. (1853) 263 The angels foreforait all happiness..when they sinned. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxv. 298 He had done nothing to forfeit her love.

c. In wider sense: To lose or give up, as a necessary consequence.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 437 Are I be fechyde wyth force, or forfette my landes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 27 So should we save a valiant gentleman, By forfeiting a traitor and a coward. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 197 But shall we therefore forfeit our knowledge because some men cannot containe their lewd and inordinate affections? 1802 MED. *Jrnl.* 389 Nor can any one regulate his professional conduct by it, without forfeiting all claim to consistency. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 350 The moral sentiment..never forfeits its supremacy. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. viii. 231 The liquid forfeits part of its strength on exposure to the air.

d. absol. or intr. To incur the penalty of forfeiture or (obs.) confiscation.

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 124 It shall be reckoned a neglect of her business, and she shall forfeit accordingly. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* i. 2 The Family remained in peaceable possession of this Estate..until the War..when..they forfeited, and were driven to shift for themselves.

3. Of the executive power: a. To subject (land, etc.) to forfeiture; to confiscate. Obs. exc. Hist.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 5 Your housis shuln be maad common, or forfeitid [Vulg. *publicabuntur*]. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* x. 8 All his substance should be forfeited. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* (Globe) 495 Let them be staved or forfeited, like counterbanded goods.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 499 All his land was sesit, and forfalt to the kyng. a 1834 SURTEES *Poem* in Taylor *Life* (Surtees) 246 If thou wilt not ride with us, Yet shall thy lands forfaulted be. 1895 CROCKETT *Mosshags* 163 As for Earlstoun, we heard it was to be forfaulted very soon.

b. Chiefly Sc. To subject (a person) to forfeiture or confiscation (of estates, etc.); to confiscate the estates of. Obs. exc. Hist.

a. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1155 We mone be forfeted in faith, and flemeye for ever! 1565 EARL OF BEDFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 209 That the Earles..sholde have byne forfited yf the kinge coulde not be perswaded. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Queries of State* Wks. (1711) 177 Whether it be lawful to proscrib and forfeit country-men. 1707 DR. ATHOL in *Vulphoe* 20 It is the height of Injustice..to forfeit any Person without a Hainous Crime. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxix. With the purpose of forfeiting and fining such men of property whom [etc.]. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. 236 Seventy individuals..were forfeited for their adherence to the King.

β. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 637 The Thane of Calder for tressoun and cryme Forfaltit wes. 1567 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* iii. 201 Quha did forfalt him of his land and rent. 1582-8 Hist. *James VI* (1804) 71 The regent..causit forfalt my Lord Fleymyng. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 350 The Parliament did forfeit all those that were upon that jury. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 284 The Scotch parliament..forefaulted general Ruthven for refusing to surrender the castle of Edinburgh.

† 4. To exact a forfeit or fine from. Also absol.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* ii. ii. With extorting, cozening, forfeiting, I fill'd the jails with bankrupts. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* i. I dare not go into the Green-room; I shall be forfeited if I go in there.

† 5. To cause the forfeiture, loss, or ruin of. Obs.

a. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. i. Such another forgetfulness Forfeits your life. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* i. i. Outrage unpunish'd when a Prince is by, Forfeits to Scorn the Rights of Majesty. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 62 Any Practice of this kind would immediately forfeit their commands. 1679 L. ADDISON *Mahomedism* 29 This had utterly forfeited him the reputation of a Prophet. 1704-5 WYCHERLEY *Let. to Pope* 25 Jan. in *Pope's Wks.* (1737) V. 4 Your good wit never forfeited your good judgment but in your partiality to me and mine. β. 1639 CHAS. I. *Declar. Tumults Scot.* Wks. 361 Albeit..yet that doth not..forefault the Kirk's right.

Forfeitable (fɔːfɪtəbəl), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 Them [goods] that be forfeitable by the lawe. 1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 64. § 6 All Castels..be not..forfeitable in eny wise to the Kyng. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 247 Neither the charter of the city of London or of any other corporation is forfeitable by law. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 133 A moiety of the husband's lands..forfeitable by incontinency. 1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXIII. 385 The lives of these official Shylocks were forfeitable. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 9 Feb. 31/2 The interest of the tenant..becomes forfeitable.

Hence **Forfeitableness**. 1727-36 in BAILEY.

Forfeited (fɔːfɪtɪd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb.

a. 1530 Act 22 *Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Al issues forfeited fines and amerciaments affiered. 1752 *Scots Mag.* Nov. (1753) 554/2 His family, as..being..connected with the forfeited person, would be..suspended. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 272 They determined to vest in the trustees of the forfeited lands an estate. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 15 He's a forfeited rebel.

β. 1687 *Crim. Lett. agst. Burnet* in Burnet *Six Papers* 54 Forfeulted Traitors. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. ii. v. (1743) 381 His deputy holding in his hand one escutcheon of the arms of the forfeaulted person.

Forfeiter (fɔːfɪtɪə), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who forfeits: † a. An evil-doer. b. One who forfeits (property, etc.) or incurs forfeiture.

a. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiv. 83 Offycers..to done execution of lawe vpon forfeitours. c 1490 Paston

Lett. III. 365 Mysdoers and forfaytours, as wesellis [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 38 Though forfeytours you cast in prison. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 607 Their forfeit is a double mulct and losse to the forfeiter. 1848 CRAIG, *Forfeiter*, one who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond. 1853 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 544 Thair freindis als that tyme forzet he nocht, Into the tyme that tha forfaltouris inbrocht. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 262 Desperance was found ane Forfaltour.

Forfeiting (fɔr'fɛɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. FORFEIT.

a. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/1 Forfetyng. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 2 The forfeiting of the londes. of traytours.

β. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 56 Als he gat Setoun out of hands, From forfalyng he sauit his lands. 1584 LD. HUNSDANE to Sir F. Walsingham in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) IV. 173 That there may be nothing done. for the forfalyng of their livings and goods. 1884 Gd. *Words* Nov. 750/2 The forfalyng of Patrick, Earl of Orkney.

Forfeiting (fɔr'fɛɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That forfeits, or incurs forfeiture.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 277 The heirs of the forfeiting families. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 272 An estate greater than had ever belonged to the forfeiting landholders.

† **Forfeiture**. *Obs. rare* -¹. In 6 forfaitment. [f. FORFEIT *v.* + -MENT.] Something paid by way of forfeit; a penalty.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* II. i. 17 Manie a Lollerd would in forfaitment Beare paper-fagots ore the pavement.

Forfeiture (fɔr'fɛɪtʃə), *Forms:* see FORFEIT.

[a. OF. *forfeiture*, *forfaiture*, f. *forfait* FORFEIT *sb.*]

† 1. Transgression or violation of a law; crime, sin; *spec. in Law. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 348 Hereof schulden men not fayle wipouten greet forfeiture. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 28 When I do to forfeiture, A contrite heart I offere to the. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 59 To do a thing against or without Law or Custome, and that legally is called a forfeiture.

† b. In weaker sense: A breach of rules. *Obs.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 134 If .. he touch the shoulder .. with any other thing than his knyfe. it is a forfeiture.

† c. *Forfeiture of marriage:* (see quot.) *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Forfeiture of marriage*, is a writ lying against him, who houlding by knights service, and being under age and vnmariid, refuseth her, whome the Lord offereth him. and marieth another.

2. The fact of losing or becoming liable to deprivation of (an estate, goods, life, an office, right, etc.) in consequence of a crime, offence, or breach of engagement. *Const. of, + on.*

a. 13. *Coer de L.* 257 Forfeiture on lyff and londe. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 76 No brother. shall discuse þe counseil of þis fraternite to no straungere, vp þe payne of forfeiture of þe fraternite. 1467 *Ibid.* 384 Vpon payne of forfeitor of xl^s. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 58 § 1 Actes of atteyndre and forfeiture made in the seid parliament. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 b. That there may be made due proues without fauoure. on payne of forfeiture of his office. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 31 Henrie iiii., possessing it by the forfeiture of the Lord Scrop. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, *Full Forfeiture* .. is a forfeiture of life and member, and all else that a man has. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 267 Forfeiture is a punishment annexed by law to some illegal act, or negligence, in the owner of lands, tenements, or hereditaments; whereby he loses all his interest therein. 1864 Bp. of LINCOLN *Charge* 6 The minimum which will satisfy the inspector, and save the forfeiture of the grant. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vi. 94 The large forfeitures which followed the suppression of the rebellion of the Desmonds.

β. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 416/2 The said sentence of forfaiture was geuine vponne þe fift day of þe samyn moneth. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Treatise* 132 The paine of treason is tynsell, and forfaitoure of life, lands, gudes, and geir. 1755 R. KEITH *Catal. Scot. Bps.* (1824) 178 The same year he is witness to the forfaiture of the Earl of Ross. *transf. and fig.* 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 539 The undoing of my peace, and forfaiture of my Salvation. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 27/1 What forfeiture you impose on others, undergo your self. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. II. 28 He has a forfeiture incurred. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. (1863) VI. 110 A proud remorse does not forgive itself the forfeiture of its own dignity.

† b. The penalty of the transgression; punishment for an offence. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 268 This shall be thy forfeiture; With that she both his sones slough Before his eye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 221 Much less that durst upon his own head draw The deadly forfeiture, and ransom set.

3. *concr.* That which is forfeited; a pecuniary penalty, a fine. ? *Obs.*

a. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 412 Alle his ffynys .. ne sfforfeyturis ffele. myzte not areche to paie the pore peple. 1483 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 336 The same forfeitures to be employed halfe to the said cite, and the oder halfe to the said fraternite. 1588 LD. BURGHLEV in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 27 The forfeiture for every publique offence committed without the College to be collected by the bedells. 1607 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 287 The order for v. li. forfeiture for refusing to be Chamberlaynes. 1709 ADDISON *Tailler* No. 116 ¶ 7, I pronounced the Petticoat a Forfeiture. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 57 One of the finest breeds [of horses] .. was the forfeiture of a rebel. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 712 A forfeiture, part of which went to the informer.

β. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 226 Promising each of his Party a Share of the Forfaltours of the Queen's Lords. 1661 LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (1884) I. 93 Fines and forfeitures are wholly at my disposal.

transf. and fig. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 611 Helpe mee forth, els I am the rude woods forfeiture. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. vii. 105 Extraordinary merit has some forfeitures.

feitures to pay. 1786 HENLEY tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 10 The exaction of these forfeitures [their beads].

Forfend, forefend (fɔr'fend, fɔr'fend), *v.* [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ (see sense 2) + FEND *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To forbid, prohibit. With the thing forbidden as object, or with personal object and an infinitive with to as second object. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xii. 8 And the prestis ben forfendid to eny more takyn monnee of the puple. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 70 þe wedding of prestis, or of cosynis in þe þrid or ferd degre, is not forfendid bi þe autorite of þe oolde lawe. 1493 *Dives & Paup.* (Pynson) I. i. Bjb, Gregory. .prised him for .. he forfendyd them to worship ymagis. 1530 PALSGR. 555/2 Naye, I forfende that, for that is no playe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 20 That law forfendyd to were any clothing of linsaye wolsaye. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.*, *Relig. Britans* 29 Anselme. .forefended Priests to have Wives. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* II. viii. (1662) 390 Whether it be forefended by Goddes Law. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 86 This ingenious veterinarian forefends the practice of mixing clay in the stuffing.

2. To avert, keep away or off, prevent; *esp.* in deprecatory phr. *God* (etc.) *forfend*; often with sentence as object; also *absol.* as an exclamation. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sant.* xxiv. 25 The veniaunce is forfendyd fro Yrael. 1530 SIR T. MORE *Ordin.* in *Ann. Barber-Surgeons Lond.* (1890) 583 As God forfende. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong.* E. Ind. lvii. 120 There stood in the water. . a great number, alwaies forfending our landing. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 65 Now heauen forfend, the holy Maid with child? 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang.* *Unl.* xcix. § 984 They joyn themselves in company with the godly. . as guardians to forefend mischiefes. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard.* I. iii. Behold thee carted—oh! forefend the sight. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. iii. 'The fiend forfend' said the grim Earl. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 226 May we not forfend the successes of our rivals by adopting their principles. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 265 Gods forfend this menace.

† b. To check, refrain, withhold. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 2 And the watris ben lessid .. and reynes fro hevene ben forfendid. — *Prov.* I. 15 Forfende thi foot fro the sties of hem.

3. To secure or protect by precautionary measures. Now chiefly *U.S.*

1592 WILMOT *Taurced & Gismunda* Pref. iii, Gismond .. doth humbly pray, Heauens to forefend your loues from like decay. 1875 HOLVOAKE *Co-op. Eng.* I. 250 Some men by .. energy, and enterprise are able to forfend themselves against suffering. 1887 in *Amer. Missionary* Oct. 283 This is forefended by the fact that [etc.]. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 Apr. 327/2 'The sacrifice of the Mississippi' .. was forefended against even the treason of Wilkinson.

Hence **Forfended** *ppl. a.*; **Forefending** *vbl. sb.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 223 Adam and Eve syneden .. by etyng of þe forfendid appul. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 170/1 Forbedyng. . or forefendyng. . prohibicio. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav.* v. I. 11 Haue you neuer found my Brothers way, To the fore-fended place?

† **Forfere**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forfēran*, f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + *fēran*, FERE, *v.* Cf. FORFARE *v.*] a. *intr.*

To perish. b. *trans.* To destroy.

a. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1098 For neah ælc tilð on mersc lande for ferde. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Forð heo uoruorden wið [uten] hope. 13. . E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 560 Queen four-ferde alle þe flesch þat he formed hade.

b. c 1205 LAY. 7280 Heo for-ferde Rome. c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1617 þe bores hed watz borne bifore þe burnes seluen þat him for-ferde in þe forpe.

† **Forferly**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 *forfarly*. [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + FERLY *v.*] *trans.* To astonish greatly. (Only in *pa. pple.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17361 (Cott.) Ful for-farled þan war þai. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* III. 950 He was forferlyt gretfully.

Forfex (fɔr'feks). [a. L. *forfex* pair of scissors.]

1. *Humorously pedantic.* A pair of scissors.

1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 147 The peer now spreads the glittering forfex wide, To inclose the lock. 1837 E. HOWARD *Old Commod.* II. iv. 95 With the glittering forfex in his hand the Doctor gave chase.

2. *Ent.* (see quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 391 *Forfex* (the *Forfex*). A pair of anal organs, which open or shut transversely, and cross each other.

Forficate (fɔr'fikæt), *a. Ent.* [f. L. *forfic-*, *forfex*, + -ATE².] Shaped like a pair of scissors.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 106 *note*, The mandibles are forficate. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Frigate-bird*, It has .. a long forficate tail.

Forficated (fɔr'fikæ'təd), *a. Ent.* = prec.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 505 The *Loxia* with a forficated beak. 1860 in WORCESTER.

Forfication (fɔr'fikæ'sən). [f. L. *forfic-*, *forfex* + -ATION.] The condition of being forficate; forficate portion.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The forfication of the tail is three inches deep.

Forficate (fɔr'fikæ'təd), *a. Ent.* [f. L. *forficula*, dim. of *forfex* + -ATE².] Shaped like a pair of small scissors.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The forficate palpi of certain scorpions.

Forficate (fɔr'fikæ'təd), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. mod. L. *forficula* (see prec.) + -ATE³.] *intr.* To have a 'creeping' sensation, as if a *forficula* or earwig were crawling over one's skin.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* VII. iii, There is not a part of me that has not .. crept, crawled, and forficated ever since.

† **Forf'ight**, *v. Sc. Obs.* -¹ In 7 forefight. [back-formation from FORFOUGHTEN.] *trans.* To exhaust or over-fatigue (oneself) with fighting.

1661 *Mercur. Caled.* (Jam.). These noble gentlemen .. may .. forefight themselves in our excellent fields.

† **Forf'ighter**. *Obs.* -¹ [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + FIGHTER.] A defender.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xix. 20 He shal sende to them a saueour, and a forfiztere [Vulg. *propugnatores*], that delyuere them.

† **Forflit**, *v. Obs.* -¹ In 5 forflytte. [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + FLIT *v.*] *trans.* To remove.

c 1420 *Sir Amadus* (Weber) 381 As a fole Y am for-flytte. **Forflitten**: see FOR-*pref.*¹ 6.

Forfoughten, *ppl. and ppl. a. Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.* For forms see FIGHT *v.* and FOUGHTEN; also 8-9 *forfoughen*. [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + FOUGHTEN.] Wearied and worn-out with fighting.

c 1275 LAY. 26189 On wis cniht com ride to þis kinges ferde þat was al for-fohte. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3686 3our mene .. þat feynt ar for-fouten in feld. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 765, I was so forfowhte That non lengere stonden I mowhte. 1470-85 MALORV *Arthur* III. vi, We are forfoughten, & moche blood haue we loste. a 1550 [see FLAUGHTER *sb.*] a 1775 *Hobie Noble* xxviii. in Child *Ballads* VII. (1890) 3/2 I'm but like a forfoughen hound, Has ben fighting in a dirty syke. 1787 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, As forjesket and forniaw'd as a forfoughten cock. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, This good little gentleman, that seems sair for-foughen, as I may say, in this tuzlie.

b. *transf.* Wearied, over-fatigued.

1786 *Harvest Rig* in Chambers *Pop. Poems Scotl.* (1862) 50 They're a' right glad the kemp is done, For they're forfoughten ilka ane. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 253 Both he and his master were alike sore forefoughten. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 39 In case some drift-driven strangers come forfoughten to our bield.

† **Forfret**, *v. Obs.* [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + FRET *v.*] *trans.* To devour, gnaw; to eat up or into, corrode.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Also wiðuten wisdom, fleshs, ase wurm, uouret hire, & wated hire suluen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 186 þe gret evel .. þat vorfretþe menne limes. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2376 þe werwolf .. ran forþ .. as he wold þat barn blue haue for-frete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 29 Coueityse. .forfret neigh þe frute þow many faire sijtes. Hence † **Forfretten** *ppl. a.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 331 The long endurid, old, forfretten vine Is not to helpe.

Forforn, -frush, -fry, -gab: see FOR-*pref.*¹

† **Forga'll**, *v. Obs.* Also *pa. pple.* forgalded. [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + GALL *v.*] To gall thoroughly.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hen. De. Buckham.* lxxxiv, The Bull chased with Dartes, And with dyepe woundes forgald and gored. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 117 That horse which .. lothes the grieve of his forgalded sides.

† **Forgar**, *v. Obs.* [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + OE. *gear-wian* to make ready. Cf. ON. *fyrirgæra* (Da. *for-giøre*, Sw. *förgöra*) to forfeit.] *trans. a.* To lose.

b. To destroy, corrupt.

c 1200 ORMIN 14584 Mannkinn þatt all wass full off sinne & all forrarrt 3æn Godd. *Ibid.* 17531 Þurh watt wass heffness whel forrarrt To dreghenn helle pine? 13. . E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 321 Hit watz for-garte, at paradys greue. *Ibid.* B. 240 To lyue þer .. & thenne enherite þat home þat aungelez for-gart. a 1400 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 344 This fellowship han forgard her grace.

Forgather, foregather (fɔr'gæðər), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 -gadder, *Sc.* -gader. [f. FOR-*pref.*¹ + GATHER. Cf. Du. *vergaderen*, Flem.

16th c. *vergaederen* to assemble.] 1. *intr.* To gather together, assemble.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiv. 30 Ane ost of futmen. . Thik forgadderis the large feyldis about. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 62 The Scottis all forgadderit in Argyle. a 1774 FERGUSSON *King's Birthday Poems* (1845) 1 In London town Where fouk. . Forgather aft. . To drink and tittle. 1895 H. P. ROBINSON *Men born equal* 329 Three or four other men forgathered with them in the wine-room over the coffee and cigars.

2. To encounter, meet; *esp.* to meet with. Now commonly used to denote an accidental meeting' (Jam.).

1600 R. LOGAN in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1833) II. 282 Incase ye and M. A. R. forgader. . be very var with his raklese toys of Padoa. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 142 They forgathered with a mighty hurricane out of the north-west. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* Ded, Ye fergather wi' your friends at kirk. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 6 'Twas in that place. . Two dogs. . Forgather'd ance upon a time. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xix. 178, I foregathered with an ancient fisherman.

b. To associate with. *To forgather up*: to take up with, become attached to.

1782 BURNS *Death Poor Mailie* x, O, may thou ne'er forgather up Wi' ony blastit, moorland toop. 1858 *Times* 30 Nov. 6/6 For this .. purpose he forgathered with the privates of the regiment, and treated them.

3. ? To come together in marriage.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 100 Fouk ay had best begin wi' dealing fair, Altho' they sud forgerther ne'er so bare.

Hence **Forgathered** *ppl. a.*, assembled. **Forgathering** *vbl. sb.*, the action of gathering together; also, an assembly, gathering, or meeting.

1823 TENNANT *Cardinal Beaton* II. i. 33 'You're awing me a pint o' gin for this forgatherin.' 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 206 There rose a shout from the foregathered multitudes. 1868 DICKENS *Let.* 21 Mar., We hold all sorts of hearty foregatherings. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Aug. 3/1 The fears and doubts of nations are laid to rest by the foregathering of the imperial cousins.

Forge (fōrɪdʒ), *sb.* Also 5 *foorge*, 6 *fordg*. [*a. OF. forge* (= *Pr.*, *Catal. furja*, *Sp. forja*, also *fragua*, *Pg. forja*); — *Com. Rom. *faurga*; — *L. fabrica*: see **FABRIC**.]

†1. Manufacture, construction; style of construction, make, workmanship; = **FABRIC** 5, 6. In late use a new formation on the vb. *Obs.*

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 78 An horse of brass .. Of suche entaille, of such a forge. 1569 *J. SANFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 124 b, If it [Husbandrie] did not teache so many monstuous forges of plantes. 1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebast.* v. Wks. 1883 VII. 464 His soft metal .. runs in the mould, And needs not further forge. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1692) 93 In the greater Bodies the Forge was easie, the Matter being ductile and sequacious.

2. A smithy.

c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 576 A smith .. That in his forge smithed plough-harneys. 1484 *CANTON Fables of Æsop* III. xii, A serpent entyr'd som tyme within the forge of a smythe. a1547 *SURREY Deser. Pickle Affect.* 24 The hammer of the restlesse forge. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2482/1 In the meantime the Enemies Vanguard attack'd the Village Forge. 1712 *POPE Statius* 309 The o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his task retires, The Æolian Forge exhausted of its Fires. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* v, Joe had got .. his leather apron on, and passed into the forge.

transf. & fig. a1536 *Beauty & Prop. Women Cj*, Rather than to be made in natures forge An angell thou wouldst iudge him, I make auow. 1658 *T. WALL Charact. Enemies Ch.* 45 The Forge of their own fancies. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 78 The brain .. is the forge in which all the speculations of the understanding .. are hammered-out. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* I. 545 England .. became .. the great forge and factory of the world.

3. An apparatus consisting of an open hearth or fireplace with a bellows attached, used by blacksmiths for heating iron to render it malleable; a similar apparatus on wheels for military use.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 381 For makenge of the belowes to the forge. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* II. 349/2 Smithes forges complet, ij. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XI. 564 At the forge Labouring. 1753 *DODSLEY Pub. Virtue, Agric.* I. iii. 164 A ponderous lump .. to the hammer tam'd, Takes from the forge, in bars, its final form. 1810 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., The cavalry have portable forges as well as the artillery. 1839 *LONGF. Village Blacksmith*, They love to see the flaming forge.

transf. & fig. 1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* (1582) 106 The hearte being the forge whereon our wicked plottes are wrought. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* IV. ii. 239 Come to the Forge with it, then shape it: I would not have things coole. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 198 They .. out of their own sparkling forges have found delight and pleasure for the whole time of their stay. 1791 *BURKE Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 14 All black with the smoke and soot of the forge of confiscation and robbery. a1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 130 In laboured phrase and polished lie Wrought by the forge of flattery.

4. A hearth or furnace for melting or refining metals. Also, the workshop, etc., where this work is carried on.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* VII. lvi. 188 The forges and furnaces of brasse. 1674 *MARTINIERE tr. Voy. N. Countries* 9 The Forges which are .. much of the same nature with the Copper Forges .. some separating, some washing, some melting, others refining, and others coining, for .. his Majesty. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 591 Forges to refine pig-iron into bars. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts, Forge* .. the great workshop where iron is made malleable .. a shingling mill. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Forge* .. a place where iron is puddled and shingled.

5. In market reports, short for *forge iron*.

1890 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 3/7 Staffordshire forge ranged from 65s. to 70s.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attributive, (of or pertaining to the forge), as *forge-bellows*, *-coal*, *-furnace*, *-hammer*, *-hearth*, *-house*, *-iron*, *-master*, *-smith*, *-tongs*.

1855 *LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 211 The *forge-bellows. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 7/1 For good *forge coal from 9s. to 10s. is asked. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, *Forge Furnace*, a blacksmith's open furnace. 1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 13 The *forge hammer, invented by George Walby of London. 1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 His hoate *fordgharth. 1633 *W. STRUTHER in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 168 A furnace and *forge-house for evil. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6733/t *Forge iron of North of England brands. a1628 *F. GREVILLE Of Warres* XII. Wks. (Grosart) II. 107 These *forge-masters of our woes. 1886 *J. GILLOW Lit. & Biog. Hist. Eng. Catholics* II. 402 A labouring *forge-smith. 1851 *D. WILSON Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. 84 The rude pair of iron *forge-tongs.

b. Special comb., as *forge-cart* (*Mil.*), a travelling forge for service in the field; *forge-cinder* (see quot.); *forge-fire*, (a) a smith's fire; (b) a puddling furnace; *forge-man*, a forger or smith; *spec.* (see quot. 1858); *forge-mill* (see quot.); *forge-pig*, a pig of forge-iron, also *collect.*; *forge-roll* (see quot.); *forge-roller*, a workman in a rolling mill (?); *forge-wagon* = *forge-cart*; *forge-water*, water in which heated irons have been dipped, formerly in popular use as a medicine.

1810 *WELLINGTON* 25 July in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 292 The *forge carts of the Royal Dragoons. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, **Forge-cinder*, the slag from a forge or bloomery. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes, Argon.* IV. 126 The *forge-fires shone like sparks through the darkness. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Forge Fire* .. a puddling furnace. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1657) 63 Smiths, **Forge-men*, *Brewers*, *Bakers*, *Metal-men*. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Forge-man*, a superior class of coach-smith, having a hammer-man under him. 1738 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Mill*, 6 **Forge-Mills* turned by water serve to raise and

let fall one or more huge hammers. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 719 The average quantity of fine metal obtainable from the *forge-pigs. 1892 *Daily News* 29 July 2/4 Northampton forge pig is 43s. 6d. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., *Forge-rolls*, the train of rolls by which the slab or bloom is converted into puddled bars. 1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 92 [Workmen engaged in] Wrought Iron Manufacture .. **Forge Roller*. 1810 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Cart*, **Forge-Wagons* are travelling machines fitted up for the purpose of assisting the artillery in the field, and in repairing or replacing any iron work. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Turkey*, Let 'em Drink **Forge Water*. 1798 *W. BLAIR Soldier's Friend* 23 Half a pint of strong forge-water.

Forge (fōrɪdʒ), *v.* Also 5 *forgyn*, 5, 7 *fource*, 6 *fordge*, *furge*. [*ad. OF. forgier* (*fr. forger*); — *L. fabricare*: see **FABRICATE**.]

1. *trans.* To make, fashion, frame, or construct (any material thing); = **FABRICATE** *v.* 1. *Obs. exc.* as coincident with *transf.* use of 2. To forge together: to frame together, weld.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 28395 (Cott.) A-mang myn oþer wark vn-lele haf i oft forged fals sele. 1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* IV. 11 Who forgide the downbe and the deaf, the seer and the blynde? 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 67 Of wexe he forged an ymage. a1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 967 There myght none feyrer sayle on flode, Ne better forgid as of tree. c1475 *Partenay* 6103 So by hym was made and furged again Off Mailers the church. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* I. 9 This same bone .. seemeth to be forged with fūe sides. 1624 *HEVWOOD Gunaik.* I. 17 The image of Victorie most curioslie forged. 1812 *H. & J. SMITH Ref. Addr.* 3 Forging for this isle a yoke.

2. To shape by heating in a forge and hammering; to beat into shape; † to coin (money). Also with *out*.

13.. *E. E. Altit. P. B.* 343 Hit watz fettled & forged & to be fulle graybed. c1477 *CANTON Jason* 72 b, After thys was ordeyned that ther sholde be forgid moneye in the cite. a1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* xlii. 148 Cursyd be he of Mahunde that forgyd thys sword. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 364 They forge in Fraunce newe Floreyns wherewith ye shall be payde. 1793 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 28 The Key-hole being finished, forge your Key. 1782 *COWPER Charity* 237 Sin forged, and ignorance made fast, the chain. 1845 *JAMES A. Neil* II, Did you ever see a blacksmith forge a horse-shoe?

fig. 1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Serm. Paules Crosse* 39 An opinion forged at the fire of hell. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Cir. Mor.* II. § 2 If the substantial shape be well forged out, we need not examine the sparks which irregularly fly from it. 1853 *C. BRONTE Vilette xxxvi*, Out of men's afflictions and affections were forged the rivets of their servitude.

b. *absol. or intr.* To work at the forge; to do smith's work.

1382 *WYCLIF Ps. cxxviii*[ix]. 3 Vpon my bac forgeden [*fabricaverunt*] synneres. c1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7480 In this forseyde devels fourneys ther forgen three shrewes. 14.. *LYDG. & BURGH Secrees* 2135 Hym to Enfoorme .. Why his sone .. Sauf oonly to forge wolde take noon information. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* ix. 310 The Smith, that forgeth at the fire. 1770 *J. CLUBBE Physiogn.* 43 They can saw, but not plane; they can forge, but not polish.

†c. To forge and file: to bring into shape, fashion completely, make ready. *Obs.*

c1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 212 Besyde a welle I say Cupyde our lord his arwes forge and fyle. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13 If the crafth of descrepcyoun I cowde .. bothe forge and fyle. 1626 *T. H. CAUSSIN's Holy Cr.* 424 It was in her shop, where all these Councils plotted for his ruine, were forged, and fyled.

†3. To frame or fashion (something immaterial); to contrive, devise, invent. *Obs. exc.* as in 4.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12551, I will tell how .. fortune, full fell, forget þere end. c1430 *LYDG. Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 145 b, Like your conceites ye forge me and peint. 1562 *WINZET Bk. 83 Quest.* To Chr. Rdr., Wks. (1887-8) I. 52 Forginge thair sermonis for the plesur of euery auditeur.

†b. To invent, 'coin' (a word, etc.). *Obs.*

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. i Cor.* I. 13 Why then forge ye to your selves any other name. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* III. Intro. Q, To forge newe English wordes. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 78 Some thinke it to be no ancient name, but forged by the writer of King Arthurs historie. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Underst.* III. viii. 230 Those few [names] that the Schools forged, and put into the mouths of their Scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use.

4. *esp.* To fabricate, frame, invent (a false or imaginary story, lie, etc.); to devise (evil). Also, to pretend (something) to have happened, to fable.

c1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7536 In which delit they wol forge a long tale. c1440 *Partonope* 4459 Anon she forged a fayre lesyng. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* 24 b, Then the matter was forged that he hangyd hymselfe. 1547 *Homilies* 1. *Falling fr. God* I. (1859) 82 Let no man forge evil in his heart against his brother. 1648 *JOS. BEAUMONT Psyche* xv. cxli, How fine a story they can forge and fashion Of no Materials but Imagination! 1752 *FIELDING Amelia* II. ii, I .. forged a meeting to have been between me and my imaginary mistress. 1794 *GOOWIN Cal. Williams* 289 Who had forged the basest and most atrocious falsehoods. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) I. 77 A charge .. forged by that villain. 1876 *E. MELLOR Priesth.* VII. 334 Ever listening for words which they could forge into accusations. 1887 *STEVENSON Mem. & Portraits* VII. 110 The hope was one of those that childhood forges for a pastime.

absol. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 298 A gentleman .. whose name I will not conceale, least thou shouldest .. thinke me to forge. 1610 *A. COOKE Pope Joan in Harl. Misc.* IV. 10 They are driven to feign, to forge, to cog.

5. To make (something) in fraudulent imitation of something else; to make or devise (something spurious) in order to pass it off as genuine.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 155 Pat was a fals brefe, & forged wele. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cxxiii. 100 He then vsyd gyle .. and deuyced or forged certeyn letters in the name of Brunchieldys. 1552 *HULOET*, Forge or falsifie a writinge as chartre, dede, or testament. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* III. iii, You forg'd a will. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* III. (1636) 94 Many of these their Reliques were forged. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 3 He has carried his Skill in Imitation so far, as to have forged a Letter from my Friend Sir Roger. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* (1742) III. xi. 241 Nothing was more common, than to have sayings forged for his. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. II. 47 Elector Joachim demanded .. that the name of the liar who had forged this treaty should be published. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* I. 81 Forge a pedigree if you haven't one.

b. To imitate fraudulently; to counterfeit.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 If anie person .. falsely forge and counterfaite the kinges signe manuel. 1677 *WOOO Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 392 Frankland .. had forged the University seal. 1887 *R. BUCHANAN Heir of Linne* v, As if I had .. forged the laird's name.

6. *intr.* To commit forgery.

1591 *SHAKS. i Hen. VI*, III. i. 12 Thinke not .. that I have forg'd or am not able *Verbatim* to rehearse the Methode of my Penne. 1738 *POPE Epil. Sat.* II. 190 But Pens can forge, my Friend, that cannot write. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 245 He wandered .. about Ireland .. begging, stealing, cheating, personating, forging. 1885 *TENNYSON Despair* xii, One son had forged on his father and fled.

Forge (fōrɪdʒ), *v.* 2 [Of unknown origin; it has been conjectured to be a mispronunc. of **FORCE** (cf. *dispoige* for *dispose*), or a transferred use of **FORGE** *v.* 1, with allusion to the effect of repeated blows of a sledge hammer.]

1. *intr.* Of a vessel: To make way, 'shoot ahead' (*Adm. Smyth*), *esp.* by mere momentum, or the pressure of tide. Often with *ahead*; also with *along*, *off*, *on*; and with cognate obj.

The first quot. seems, from the elaborate nautical imagery of the context, to be a fig. example of this sense, though so much earlier than any other known instance.

[1611 *SPEEO Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. 715 For albeit the Barke of his begonne adventures had without perill well passed the straightnes .. he feared the gust of euery wind .. His inward study therefore still forged .. to cleave his passage by taking those dangerous lets away.] 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Franchir une roche*, to pass over, or forge off from a rock. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 23 As she forged on without any sail. 1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* XVI, The latter [frigate], continued to forge in-shore. 1833 — *P. Simple xxxv*, The four-decker forged ahead. 1849 *DE QUINCEY Eng. Mail-coach, Dream-fugue* Wks. IV. 344 Off she forged without a shock. 1886 *J. H. MCCARTHY Doom* 20 As the Atlantis slowly forged her way out to sea.

transf. & fig. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 280 Presently he drops behind, and I take advantage of the lull in the tempest to forge ahead. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 11/t Canada is 'forging ahead', as they say in the North. 1887 *JESSOP Arcady* VIII. 223 The artizan who forges ahead .. is .. in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a born townsman. 1893 *F. HALL in Academy* 25 March 266/3 No good reason is obvious why our little Tellus, though ever so crank, should not forge along till the year 2000.

2. *trans.* (See quot.)

1815 *FALCONER's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *To Forge over* is to force a ship violently over a shoal by the effort of a great quantity of sail.

Forge (fōrɪdʒ), *v.* 3 [? From **FORGE** *v.* 1 2, with ref. to the sound.] *intr.* Of a horse: = **CLICK** *v.* 1831 [see **CLICKING** *vbl. sb.* b].

Forgeable (fōrɪdʒəbəl), *a.* [*f. FORGE* *v.* 1 + *-ABLE*.] That may be forged, admitting of forging. 1382 *WYCLIF Bible* Pref. Ep. vi. 67 Forgers tretten forgeable thingis. 1869 *G. DOOD Dict. Manuf., etc. s.v. Iron*, Ductile, moderately forgeable and weldable. 1878 *URE's Dict. Arts* IV. 551 At a red heat it was easily forgeable. Hence **Forgeability**.

1878 *URE's Dict. Arts* IV. 552 Carbon affects the forgeability of steel more than silicon.

Forged (fōrɪdʒd), *pp. a.* Also 4 *i-forged*. [*f. FORGE* *v.* + *-ED*.] In senses of the vb.

†1. a. Fashioned, framed. In quot. 1382 *alle forgid trees* = all kinds of wooden instruments. *Obs.* 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* VI. 5 David and al Yrael pleiden before the Lord, in alle forgid trees, and harpis.

2. Fashioned at the forge. † Of money: Coined.

c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 70 Full brighter was the shynyn of hir hewe, Than in the tour the noble yforged newe. 1621 *G. SANOVS Ovid's Met.* v. 13 Nor shall thy wings, nor Jove in forged gold, Work thy escape. 1679 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 235 See that it may be .. wrought as forged Iron is. a1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) I. 259 Whose broken chain Than new forged bonds is far more dear. 1881 *Daily News* 11 Aug. 1/6 The 'Standard' Forged Horse Nails.

†3. Fabricated, 'got up', 'made up', invented.

14.. *LYDG. Secrees* 75 That double of tonge hatyd adula-cyon, flals Report .. forgyd talys with oute sekirnesse. 1583 *GREENE Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 183 His fained faith and forged flatterie. 1615 *G. SANOVS Trav.* 135 The Priests .. by diuulging forged miracles, increased the number of her Votaries. a1639 *SPORRISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 37 Upon a forged quarrell. 1671 *J. WEBSTER Metallogr.* I. 11 The learning attributed to Hermes Trismegist, is but of late years standing, and both the Author and it but forged and feigned.

4. Made in fraudulent imitation of something genuine; counterfeit, false, spurious.

1484 *Certificate in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 42 A forged testimonyall. 1509 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Many .. forged informations. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* I. 38 This monstrous forged deuisse. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxv. (1612) 168 Lambert the forged Yorkest. 1621 *G. SANDVS Ovid's Met.* IX. 75 What hope has thou, a forged Snake,

to scape? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* lxxv. 172 This forged release. a 1641 Br. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 169 Many forged and counterfeit writings. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 716 A forged Bank of England note. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 246 Any such forged or counterfeit stamp. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. 404 Acquainted with the aspect of forged coins.

Hence † **Forgedly** *adv.*

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 If thou wast minded both falsely, and forgedly to deceive me. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iii. 355 That her Adversaries might easily . . write many things forgedly and falsely.

† **Forgeful**, *a. Obs.* [f. FORGE *v.* + -FUL.] Apt to forge, creative.

1751 STORMONT *Elegy Frederick Pr. Wales* 14 Th' illusive scents That forgeful Fancy plan'd. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* xxv. 63 For each limb Is in the heart by forgeful nature plan'd.

Forgeless (fōr'idzls), *a.* [f. FORGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a forge.

1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* I. x. 196 This house of bankrupt and forgeless Vulcan.

† **Forgender**, *v. Obs.* (Frequent in Trevisa.) *trans.* To disregard, neglect, slight.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 221 þe holy places of Godes were forgendred. *Ibid.* VI. 407 þe Kentisse men forgendrede þe kynges heste. *Ibid.* VI. 239 To forgendre what is detty and rīstful.

Forger¹ (fōr'idzɔr). [f. FORGE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who forges, in senses of the vb.

1. A maker or framer (of something material or immaterial); an author or creator. Now only in bad sense, a fabricator, inventor (of false stories, etc.).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Scrin.* Sel. Wks. II. 19 Joseph was a forgere of trees, þat is to seie a wryte. 1382 — *Job* xlii. 4 RATHER shewende þou forgeris of lesingus. — *Ecc.* xi. 5 God, that is forgere of alle thingus. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 81 Your fault is forger of this note. 1563 WINSET *Vinc. Lirin.* Ded. Wks. (1887-8) II. 5 Al forgeris and manteaneris of schisme and errour. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xiii. 5 That prophete or forger of dreames. 1747 WEST *Resurrection* 347 No Forger of Lies. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 523 Forgers of daring tales.

2. One who forges (metal) or works at a forge; a smith; † a coiner (of money); also, an owner of forges or rolling mills.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. vi. 67 Forgers tretren forgeable thingis. 1424 *Paston Lett.* No. 4 I. 13 The forgeers and makers of the seyð billes. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* iii. ii. E vj b, Forgers and makers of money. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 19 Saynt Appellen was a forgeur of yren. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlii. 13 The forger when he feeds his fyre With sparks of water. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Justif. Faith* i. vi. Wks. (1697) IV. 29 Thus God is the immediate Forger of every Linke of that golden Chain. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 879 The brawny forger. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 91 The inventors, forgers, and finishers of this great gun. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Sept. 4/7 A file forger. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 2/6 Forgers say that they could do much more work if it was forthcoming.

3. One who makes fraudulent imitations (of documents, coins, etc.); a counterfeiter.

1552 HULOET, Forger of dedes or wrytynges, falsarius subsector. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Adulterator innotat.* .a forger or false coyner of money. a 1680 BUTLER *Sat. Plagiaries* 12 Rem. 1749 I. 168 Mark them with characters and brands Like other forgers of men's hands. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 11 The forger of the epistle . . inserted in the passage upon which our observations are founded. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 18 Forgers of paper currency. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i. The forger was put to Death. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 22 Whether we can attribute the worst parts of a work to a forger and the best to a great writer . . depends.

† **Forger**². *Law. Obs. rare* —1. [a. AF. *forger* = FORGE *v.*¹; see -ER⁴.] The action of forging. (Cowel 1607, and some later writers who quote the statute, have mistaken the word for prec. sb.)

1562 Act 5 *Eliz.* c. 14 § 4 The Party . . grieved . . shall . . sue his Action of Forger of false Deeds upon this Statute. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 164 b, Forger of false Deeds . . is used in our Law for the fraudulent making and publishing of false writings to the prejudice of another mans right.

† **Forgerer**. *Obs.* [f. FORGER¹ or FORGERY: see -ER³.] One who commits forgery, a forger.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 628 Forgerers and periured persons. 1666 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camd.) 183 The forgerer was acquitted. 1765 *Chron.* in *Aun. Reg.* 58/2 The forgerer . . suffered . . the February following. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 462 A forgerer is comparatively at his ease.

So † **Forgering** *pp. a.*, practising forgery.

1618 BARNEVELT's *Apol.* G iv, If these forgering fellows would manifest and discover themselves.

† **Forgeress**. *Obs.* —1 [f. FORGER¹ + -ESS.] A female forger, fashioner, or maker.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Mauhode* II. cxlviii. (1869) 134 Dame justice, the symnihere of vertues, and the forgeresse.

Forgery (fōr'idzəri). [f. FORGE *v.* + -ERY.]

† 1. The action or craft of forging metal. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *IIab.* ii. 18 Because the forger therof hath hoped in his forgerie, to make dumme idols. 1671 MILTON *Saunson* 131 Useless the forgery Of brazen shield and spear.

b. *concr.* A piece of forged work. *rare.*

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 184 On his shield, stout forgery of brass . . He shows . . The terrible Sphinx.

2. Invention, excogitation; fictitious invention, fiction. Now only *poet.* Formerly also with more reproachful sense: † Deception, lying; a fraudulent artifice, a deceit.

1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Hee fabled sundrye reportes, Mee to trap in matters of state, with forgerie knauish. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III. iii. 175 To sooth your Forgery and his. 1599 — *Pass. Pilgr.* 4 Vnksifull in the worlds false forgeries. 1602 — *Hann.* iv. vii. 90 So farre hee past my thought, That I in forgery of shapes and trickes, Come short of what hee did. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 61 My never-slak't desire Will cast to prove by welcome forgery, That for my absence I am much the nigher. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 323 [Speaking of insanity] 'Tis not, as heads that never ache suppose, Forgery of fancy, and a dream of woes.

3. The making of a thing in fraudulent imitation of something; also, *esp.* the forging, counterfeiting, or falsifying of a document. For the use in *Law* see quot. 1769.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 920 Guilty of treason, forgerie, and shift. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 5 Manes . . published a fift Gospell of his owne forgerie. 1696 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 169 Severall very notorious acts of forgery having been proved against Dean. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 40 The . . art . . of raising a kind of enthusiasm . . in his army, by the forgery of auspices and divine admonitions. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 245 Forgery, or the crimen falsi . . 'the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right.' 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxv, In their eyes . . I write essays; and with deliberate forgery, sign to them my pupils' names. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 842 It was natural that literary forgery should thrive.

b. The fact of being forged. *rare.*

1665 J. SPENCER *Disc. Vulg. Proph.* 83 A sign of the forgery of the whole Prophecy. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 756/1 The forgery of the Tabula Marliana is now generally admitted.

c. *concr.* Something forged, counterfeited, or fabricated; a spurious production.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 25 Their wicked forgeries. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 157 A pure tyrannical forgery of the Prelats. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 99 A manifest forgery was attested by a person of the most sacred character. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. iv. 92 He told several people in confidence that forgeries of their notes were abroad. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 4 That . . one of the most excellent writings bearing the name of Plato should be a forgery . . would be a singular phenomenon in ancient literature.

Forget (fō'get), *sb.* Chiefly *colloq.* [f. next vb.] An act of forgetting; a lapse of memory.

1861 IVATTS *Handbk. Railw. Station Managem.* 27 Errors of Judgment and Casual Mistakes, including 'Forgets'. 1880 J. PAVN *Confid. Agent* I. 111, I thought you might have made a forget of it. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns, etc.* I. ix. 44, I was very liable to momentary forgets, transpositions and misplacings of words.

Forget (fō'get), *v.* Pa. t. forgot (-gə't), *arch.* forgot (-gə't). Pa. pple. forgotten, *arch.* and *poet.*, forgot (-gə't'n, -gə't). For forms see GET. [OE. *forzietan* str. vb. (*forzēat*, -zēatun, -ziten) corresponding to OS. *far-geatan* (Du. *vergeten*), OHG. *fargezan* (MHG. *vergezzen*, Ger. *vergessen*); f. OTeut. **geatan* (see GET *v.*) in the sense 'to hold, grasp', the force of the prefix being that illustrated under FOR- *pref.*¹ 3. The etymological sense is thus 'to miss or lose one's hold'; but the physical application is not recorded in any Teut. lang.]

1. *trans.* To lose remembrance of; to cease to retain in one's memory. † Formerly sometimes with *out*. Often with clause as obj.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xlii, Næfre naut he ne forget. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 326 þæt þu neforgyete þæt ic þe nu secge. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 98 Nabbed hie no þing forzieten of þat hie ber isien. c 1300 *Beket* 1956 Here names for here schrowede ne beoth nozt forzute ut [*M.S. Laud* 108 nout forzite 3uyt]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 16 Swa that na leneth of tyme it let Na ger it haly be forget. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxii. [lxv.] 270 That I sholde forgete out ony thyng that I have known to be done. c 1540 *Howers of Blessed Virgin E. & L.* 104 They shall be registred so, they shall not be forgotten. c 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.* App. v. 34 The D. of Monmouth Mr. Griffin and Mr. Godolphin and a fourth whose name I have forgot. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 279 Have you forgot that every man is now born in as good a state as Adam was made at first? 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 387 Frederic . . did not forget his numerous wrongs and affronts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1. 5 Men forgot how to fight for their Country when they forgot bow to govern it.

Prov. c 1530 R. HILLES *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Seld sene sone forgetyn.

b. To fail to recall to mind; not to recollect.

1787 'GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 28 He says much the same of rabbits and onions, but I forgot [I read forget] how he brings that to bear. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xv, I forget the sign [of the inn].

c. const. to a person = as a matter of reproach against him. *rare.*

1822 T. MOORE *Diary* 31 Jan., The thing has never been forgotten to Etienne since.

d. *absol.* (or *intr.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 18 Thei forzeeten, lest ther ezeen seezen, and lest thei vnderstoden in ther herte. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 824 The kyng wold not forget. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 243 Farewell thou can'st not teach me to forget. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* x. 11 Hee hath said in his heart, God hath forgotten. a 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) I. 363 He'll learn . . To feign and to forget. 18. TENNYSON *Flight* i, Are you sleeping? have you forgotten?

2. To omit or neglect through inadvertence. Chiefly with *infinitive* as obj. In poetry sometimes *fig.* of natural agents, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 21 An ðe is forgeten. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 5 Hig forgeten þæt hig hlafas namon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1730 (Cott.) þe folk to preche for-gate he noht. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 59 This widwe hir litel sone y-taught Our blisful lady . . To worships ay, and he for-gat it naught. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxviii, To sadulle his horse was nozte forgetun. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 10) 216 God dyd neither forger nor forget to punishe the duke. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 444, I quite forgot to put it into my Journal. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 353 The winds forget to roar. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* ix. 1389 Straight His Blood forgot to flow, his Heart to beat. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dan.* 85 The steer forgot to graze.

b. To omit to take, leave behind inadvertently.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1690 (Cott.) Fouxl ne worne forget þou noht. *Ibid.* 3163 (Cott.) Suerd and fire forget he noht. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxiv. 19 When thou hast reaped downe thine baruest in the felde, and hast forgotten a shefe in the felde. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 6 *Hotsp.* A plague vpon it, I haue forgot the Mappe. *Glend.* No, here it is. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* iv. i, I had almost forgot the wedding ring! 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xi. 72 We had no candles, they had been forgotten.

† c. with complementary adj. or adv. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 6 Pat nane be forgetyn vn-punyst. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 127 þes þinges oure lady forgat bihynde hir wban sche yede oute of þat plas in to Egypte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. xvi. 69 Hys feris all hes bym forzet allane.

d. To omit to mention, leave unnoticed, pass over inadvertently.

1538 ELVOT, *Pratermitto*, to leue vntouched, to forgete, to leue oute. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 3) 49 b, I may not forget how the Frenche men . . sent a herault. 1625 BACON *Ess., Canning* (Arb.) 439 He would passe ouer that, that he intended most, and goe forth, and come backe againe, and speake of it, as of a Thing, that he had almost forgot. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 93, I had almost forgot Tobacoco, of which they are very great admirers. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) III. 187 Pray don't forget me to your uncle. 1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Venice* 166 Not forgetting a gate which has been made out in the long walls.

3. To cease or omit to think of, let slip out of the mind, leave out of sight, take no note of.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xii. 1 Hu lange wilt þu, Drihten, min forgitan. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Hie forzited to swide hem seluen wið-innen. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 497 (Camb. MS.) Ne schal ich neure forzete þe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20208 (Cott.) O þat boðe forgat scho noht. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii[i], 176 Thin hestis I haue not forgeten. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 196 in *Babes Bk.* 305 þou schalle neuer lose for to be kynde; That on forzetis anoper hase in mynde. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 45. 1651 ISAACKSON in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Andrewes* (1867) II. 168 He forgot not his patron, Dr. Watts, at his end. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 208 The world forgetting, by the world forgot. 1797 NELSON Aug. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 437, I shall not be surprised to be neglected and forgot, as probably I shall no longer be considered as useful. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v. Are you forgetting luncheon?

b. used in connexion with *Forgive*; also *absol.* passing into proverb.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Al þet hurt & al þet sore were uor-ziten & forziuen uor gledesne. 1421-2 HOCLEVE *Dialogus* 672 Mochil thyng baast thou write, That they nat foryeue haue, ne foryite. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 380 Hee did both forgive and forgett offences committed against his majestie. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 74, I am sorry for it: I praye forgive and forgett. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* iv. ii, Come, come, Mrs. Malaprop, we must forget and forgive. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xxiv. (1877) 411 Though God may forgive, man is not therefore to forget.

† c. To drop the practice of (a duty, virtue, etc.); to lose the use of (one's senses). *To forget to do* = to forget how to do (something). *Obs.*

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 203 He forget alle his fre bewes, And wex wod to þe wrache. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1752 *Lucrece*, Desire That in his herte brent as any fire So wodely that hys witte was foryeten. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 20 So clene his wittes he foryete. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 1 And may it be that you haue quite forgot A husbands office? 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 1061 Her joints forget to bow. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. 36 The terror of such new and resolute opposition made them forget their wonted valour.

4. In stronger sense: To neglect wilfully, take no thought of, disregard, overlook, slight.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 445 He verzet al þe strong oþ, þat he adde byuore To emperesse. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2051 Whiles þai lyf þai haue na mynde Of God, þot forgettes hym. c 1380 WYCLIF *Seruu.* Sel. Wks. I. 201 þis lore is for-zete þe fendis lore take. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3276 The gome þat hys god forgatt. 1571 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonition* Wks. (1892) 21 I may seame . . that I . . forzettis my devoir. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Jas. ii. 5 Men wallow in wealth, and forget God. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, Why should I be in danger of forgetting what is due to my father?

5. *To forget oneself.* a. To omit care for oncsel.

b. To lose remembrance of one's own station, position, or character; to lose sight of the requirements of dignity, propriety, or decorum; to behave unbecomingly. † c. To lose one's way. d. To lose consciousness.

a. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 25 þe þe him selfe forzeit for wiue oder for childe He sal cumen on euel stede. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1377 Feire is us ifallen: ah zet we forzeoted us.

b. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. ii. 83 *Aun.* Comfort, my liege; remember who you are. K. *Rich.* I had forgot myself; am I not king? a 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* III. iv, Push! you forget yourself; A woman dipp'd in blood, and talk of modesty! 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* I. 4 Jacinta, Elvira, Dalinda . . forget themselves extreemly: And almost all the Characters . . are foul and nauseous. 1794 NELSON 29 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 462 These Agents forget themselves very much. 1856 READE *Never too late* xi, How is he to answer my question

if he holds his tongue? you forget yourself. 1891 19th Cent. Dec. 856 When any speaker so far forgot himself as [etc.].
c. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xl. 93 b, The Capitaine Generall. founde...missing one of his greates Shippes, in the which went Sancho...vnto whome it did well appeare, by reason it was night, that he had forgotten himself.

d. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 21, I myself foryete, That I wot never, what I am, Ne whider I shall, ne whenne I cam.
e 1430 Syr. *Gener.* (Roxh.) 7561 Hir self she forgute, With-out spech stil she sute. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 24 Though cold like you, unmov'd and silent grown, I have not yet forgot myself to stone. *Mod.* I was nearly asleep, I had just forgotten myself.

Hence **Forgetter**, one who forgets.

1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. vii. (1495) 417 The colour is...foryeter of wronges. e 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1741 Forjetare [v.r. forgeter], *inmemor.* 1613 BRAUM. & FL. *Captain* iv. iii, I think her A strange forgetter of herself. 1755 JOHNSON, *Forgetter*, a careless person. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 11. *Pop. Fallacies*, We are not...so careless as that Imperial forgetter of his dreams. 1859 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ix. 17 Forgetters of God.

† **Forgettel**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 forzyttol, 4 forgetel, -il, 4-5 foryetel, 1, 5 forzytelle, forgetyll. [OE. *forgetol*, *forgetol*, *forzitel*, f. *forzietan*: see prec.; corresp. to Fris. *forzittel*, Du. *vergetel*, LG. *forgetel*.] Forgetful, forgetting.

e 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 118 He...was forgyttol, ac gefæstode his lare on fæsthafelem gemynde. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 10 He þat sekis nocht god in all his hert he is forgyttol. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 98 Foryetel, slow and wery some Of every thing. 1430 LVDG. *Chron.* Tray iv. xxxv, As I were foryetel reckles To remember. e 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1741 Forzytelle...*obliviosus*.

Hence † **Forgettleness**, -ship, forgetfulness. *Obs.*
a 1000 Lamb. Ps. lxxxviii. 12 (Bosw.) On lande forgytelnysse. e 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Ten þing hen þe letten men of here scrifte...forgettelnysse, nettelnysse [etc.]. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxxxviii. 5 If I for-gete þe, Jerusalem land, To forgettelnysse given he mi right hand. e 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 176 So did Kyng Philip with sautes on þam gan pres, Bot for a forgettelschip R. & he hope les. e 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 753 The fifthe is forgettelnysse hy to muchel drynkynge. e 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2441 þai knew þair forgettelnys.

Forgetful (fɔr'getful), a. [f. FORGET v. + -FUL.]

1. Apt, inclined, or liable to forget; having a bad memory. Also, that forgets: const. of.

1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 25 Not maad a forgetful herer, but a doer of werk. e 1449 PECOKE *Repr.* II. v. 165 We hen ful freel and forgetful. 1509 FISHER *Fan. Sermon.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 She wolde not be...forgettfull of ony kyndnes or servyce done to her before. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 255 Beare with me good Boy, I am much forgetful. 1794 COLERIDGE *Death of Chatterton* 115 Wisely forgetful. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 97 Forgetful of the glory of the past.

2. Heedless, neglectful. Const. of or inf.

1526-34 TINDALE *Heb.* xiii. 2 Be not forgetfull to lodge straungers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 709 Th' unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind, Forgetful of the Law. 1720 PRIOR *Horace* i. ix. 16, I...intend To serve myself, forgetful of my Friend. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 53 Forgetful of his glory and his name.

3. That causes to forget, inducing oblivion. Chiefly poet. (Cf. *oblivious*.)

1557 TOTTILL'S *Mise.* (Arh.) 271 Reason runnes about, To seke forgetfull water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 74 If the sleepy drench of that forgetful Lake benumme not still. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 1017 Compell'd to drink the deep Lethæan Flood, In large forgetful draughts. 1787 *Generous Attachm.* I. 157 The self same bed...once received an honoured parent...to its soft forgetful down. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxv, The sound of that forgetful shore.

Hence **Forgetfully** adv., in a forgetful manner.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. xiv. 416 It is our duty...forgetfully, to accept the oppression. 1731 BOYSE *From C. Dryden's Horti Arlingtoniani* Poems 36 Through the Maze forgetfully they stray. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 70 One of them having forgetfully left his umbrella behind him.

Forgetfulness (fɔr'getfulness), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being forgetful.

1. The quality of being apt to forget, the state of forgetting.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 Establissh & ease...thy forgetfulness with thyn remembrance. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* iii. 112 a, Where ouer much cold is...there is euer much forgetfulness. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 282 This...he did not do out of design, but pure forgetfulness. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 366 Each in slumber shares A sweet forgetfulness of human cares. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 81 note, Such was...the constitutional forgetfulness of Claudius. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx, He smiled upon all present in happy forgetfulness of having exhibited symptoms of pugnacity.

2. The condition of forgetting or losing recollection of everything.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. i. (1495) 440 In Boecia hen two welles, that one makith good mynde, and that other makyth forgetfulness. 14... *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 116 Euer with deth cometh forgetfulness. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 8 O gentle Sleepe...thou no more wilt weigh my eye-lids downe And steepe my Sences in Forgetfulness.

3. The state of being forgotten, oblivion. ? *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xviii. (1634) 704 This Masse...shamefully...putteth his death in forgetfulness. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 5 Monuments themselves are subject to Forgetfulness even while they remain. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Mallet*, [His] Anyntor and Theodora...is now lost in forgetfulness. 1829 LYTTON *Deverex* i. xiv, The forgetfulness of one buried is nothing to the forgetfulness of one disgraced.

4. Disregard, inattention, neglect.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 272 It doeth kindle in his mynde, forgetfulness of himselfe. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 5 He...naturally sinks from omission to forgetfulness of social duties. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 211 Victory sometimes produces forgetfulness of education.

Forgetive (fɔr'ɪdʒɪv), a. [? f. FORGE v. 1 + -TIVE.] A Shaksperian word, of uncertain formation and meaning. Commonly taken as a derivative of FORGE v. 1, and hence used by writers of the 19th c. for: Apt at 'forging', inventive, creative.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 107 A good Sherris-Sack...makes it [the braine] apprehensie, quicke, forgetive, full of nimble, fierie, and delectable shapes. 1800 MALONE *Life Dryden* Pr. Wks. I. i. 382 Corinna's forgetive imagination. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* xvii. 14 O quick and forgetive power! that sometimes dost So roh us of ourselves. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. iv. 127 Her temperament...strangely quick, sensitive, apprehensive, forgetive.

Forget-me-not. [In sense 1, a translation of the OF. name *ne m'oubliez mye*, whence late MHG. *vergiz mîn niht* (mod. Ger. *vergiss mein nicht*), Sw. *förgäla mig ej*. In the 15th c. the flower was supposed to have the virtue of ensuring that those wearing it should never be forgotten by their lovers. (See quotes. in Grimm *Wb.* s.v.) The application of the name to the ground-pine (sense 3) is app. exclusively Eng.; whether this plant was credited with the same magical properties as its namesake, or whether it was named 'on account of the nauseous taste that it leaves in the mouth' (Prior) is not ascertained.]

1. The name of various kinds of *Myosotis*, esp. *M. palustris*, a plant which flourishes in damp or wet soil, having bright blue flowers with a yellow eye. Also applied to the closely resembling species, *M. azorica*, *M. arvensis*, and others.

e 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1024 A flour of forget me nat, *une fleur de ne m'oubliez mye*. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves, Keep-sake* 13 Hope's gentle gem, the sweet Forget-me-not. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 46 Eyes...Blue as the blue forget-me-not. 1840 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* III. 84 This royal adventurer...Lancaster, appears to have been the person who gave to the *myosotis arvensis*, or 'forget-me-not', its emblematic and poetic meaning. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* III. 216 Helaid on her knees some forget-me-nots.

b. Applied with qualifying words to other varieties of *Myosotis* (see quotes.).

1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 235 The early scorpion-grass or hill forget-me-not. 1867 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* VII. 102 Alpine Forget-me-not, *M. alpestris*. *Ibid.*, Creeping water Forget-me-not, *M. repens*. *Ibid.* 106 Dwarf Forget-me-not, *M. collina*. *Ibid.* 104 Wood Forget-me-not, *M. sylvatica*. *Ibid.* 108 Yellow and blue Forget-me-not, *M. versicolor*.

2. The Germander Speedwell (*Veronica Chamædrys*). [So also in German writers of 15-16th c.]

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 151 *Veronica chamædrys*, often mis-called the Forget-me-not.

† 3. The Ground Pine (*Ajuga Chamæpitys*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoes* i. xviii. 28 Of Ground Pyne...There be three sortes...called...In English also Chamæpitys, Ground Pyne, Herbe lue, Forget me not. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxlii. § 3. 422 Ground Pine is called in English herbe lue, Forget me not.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *forget-me-not blue*, eyes; *forget-me-not-hued* adj.

a 1877 OUIDA *Tricotrin* I. 522 The treacherous...glitter in her forget-me-not-hued eyes. 1887 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (1892) 148 A smart little crew...In ivory-white and forget-me-not blue. *Ibid.* 174 This sweet little lass, Raises two Forget-me-not eyes. 1894 *Daily News* 22 June 6/6 Dressed in forget-me-not blue chenê silk.

Forgetness (fɔr'ɪdʒɪtnəs), rare. [f. FORGET v. + -NESS.] Forgetfulness.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vi. H iij h, The vice of glotonye provoketh lechery; whereof cometh forgetnes of his mynde. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 4/7 It is easier to imagine the disappearance of Westminster Abbey from the face of the earth, the forgetness that such a place ever existed among men, than, etc.

Forgett (fɔr'ɪdʒɪt), Also 7 forchet, (forge), 9 forchette, forget(te, forgit. [Originally *forchet*, a. F. *fourchette* of same meaning, lit. 'fork'.] *Glove-making*: (see quotes.)

1681 *Min. Glover Incorp. Perth* in Beck *Gloves* (1883) 153 That no Gloves be made with tard forchets but allenely with Cliven forchets. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 181 The Forges, the peeces between the Fingers. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* i. xxiii. (1864) 125 The long strips, running up inside the fingers, are the forgits. 1891 10th Cent. No. 178. 939 The peeces for the thumbs, and the forgits - i. e. the little side peeces for the fingers.

Forgettable (fɔr'ɪdʒɪtəb'l), a. [f. FORGET v. + -ABLE.] That may be forgotten.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 55 Indistinct and instantly forgettable particulars. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 184 Wasting six months in cramming up a minimum of forgetable matter.

Forgetting (fɔr'ɪdʒɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORGET v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. FORGET; also, † the state of being unconscious, oblivion.

1340 *Ayenb.* 18 Ingratitude, þet is, uoryeti[n]ge of god and of his guodes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxiv. (1495) 724 Wyne bredyth in the soule foryetynge of anguyssh. e 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 109 Forgetyng makyth a man in his schryfte to forsete boþe smale synnes & grete. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Prætermissio*, forget-

ynge, or leuynge out of a thyng. 1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthe* in *Jas. I Counterbl.* (Arh.) 116 It maketh and induceth...the forgetting of all sorowes and miseries. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xxii. (1851) 128, I am not willing to discover the forgettings of reverend men. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* v, Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting.

† 2. The state of being forgotten, oblivion. *Obs.*
a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lvi. (1880) 174 Heo na byð on forgytynge [oblivione]. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 498 þou gaf til forgytynge all my synnyss. e 1449 PECOKE *Repr.* ii. xv. 236 That thilk mynde die not and falle not into forgytynge. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* i. 4 God had...provided to preserve it from forgetting.

Forgetting (fɔr'ɪdʒɪtɪŋ), *pphl. a. rare.* [see -ING 2.] That forgets, forgetful.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Uriel*, A forgetting wind Stole over the celestial kind. 1855 in CLARKE *Dict.*

Hence **Forgettingly** adv., in a forgetful manner; forgetfully; through forgetfulness.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. vi, I fear I haue (forgettingly) transgrest Against the dignity of the Court. 1650 HALL *Grounds Monarchy* in Harrington *Oceana* (1700) 14 Which...partly in this penury of Books, forgettingly I pass.

† **Forgettiness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Forgetfulness.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 Forzettingnes all wey kypynge þe craft of a stepdamme, he is enny of mynde. *Ibid.* II. 323 Moyses...made tweie rynges, oon of mynde and anoper of forzetyngnesse.

† **Forgift**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 forzefthe, -zyft, 4-5 -gyft, (5 -yifte). [f. FORGIVE v. after GIFT.] Forgiveness.

e 1315 SHOREHAM 40 Two thynges her wythynne beth Forzefthe and repentyng. e 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5736 þou most byleue on holychurche...And on for-zyft of synne. 1532 *Wedn. Faste* (W. de W.), Kyngye Davyd fasted for mercy! Nineve dyd y^e same And had forgyft of synne.

Forging (fɔr'ɪdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORGE v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FORGE in various senses; an instance of the same. Also, used gerundially with the omission of *in*.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxii. 8 In forging [1388 the making] of gold signe is of a smaragd. e 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 100 Pe craft of forgyngye. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. clxx. 208 Forgyng of monyes. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arh.) 120 Which tooles...he not of myne owne forging. 1594 WEST 2nd Pt. *Symbol.* ii. Indict. § 66 Forging of false and fraudulent writings. 1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 415 The melting, forging, and tempering of it [iron]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. viii. 36 In this great laboratory of nature, a thousand benefits and calamities are forging. 1839 URE *Diet. Arts, etc.* 703 The forging and drawing out of the iron.

b. *concr.* A product of forging; a forged mass (of iron, etc.).

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 95 The skill...displayed in welding large forgings of wrought iron into shafts. 1882 *Wore. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 15 Tyres and forging of Whitworth steel.

2. attrib., as *forging-hammer*, -mill.

1874 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.* I. 906 *Forging-hammer*, a hammer used by gold-beaters. 1887 *Hissey Holiday on Road* 73 The requisite water-power for forging or other mills.

Forging (fɔr'ɪdʒɪŋ), *pphl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That forges, in senses of the vb.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 729 Till forging nature be condemn'd of treason. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* iv. Wks. 1883 VI. 204 Let...not a greyhound forging priest come near. 1739 G. OGLE *Gnath. & Gris.* 66 A forging Hand he found, and scheming Head.

Forgivable (fɔr'ɪgɪvəb'l), a. Also forgiveable. [f. FORGIVE v. + -ABLE.] That may be forgiven, pardonable, excusable.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 123 b, An vnexcusable syn; yet to him that will truly repent, it is forgeueable. 1611 COTGR., *Pardonable*, forgiveable. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.*, etc. II. xxiii. 39 A neglect of this kind may be forgiveable, but it is utterly inexcusable. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* i. ix. 139 To know one's own dulness ought to make it forgiveable.

† **Forgivance**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 forgivance, 6 foirgiffance, forgev(e)ance. [f. FORGIVE v. + -ANCE.] Forgiveness, pardon.

1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1836) 153 And ask...forgeuance of þe deth of þe said Johne. a 1575 *Diurn. Ocean.* (Bannatyne Club) 339 The said laird...askit the hail peopill foirgiffance in his name.

Forgive (fɔr'ɪgɪv), v. Pa. t. forgave (fɔr'ɪgəv). Pa. pple. forgiven (fɔr'ɪgɪv'n). Forms: see GIVE. [OE. *forziefan* (f. FOR- pref. 1 + *ziefan*: see GIVE v.), corresponding to Du. *vergeven*, OHG. *far-, fer-, for-, furgeban* (Ger. *vergeben*), ON. *fyrirgefa* (Sw. *förgifva*, MDa. *forgive*) to forgive, Goth. *fragiban* to grant.]

† 1. *trans.* To give, grant. *Obs.*

e 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* i. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 84 Forþon ne bið þæt forzifen þætte alefed bið, ac þæt bið riht. 971 *Biethl. Hom.* 31 Ealra þara gifa þe he middangeard forgef þurh his tocyne. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 220 He forzaf þat blinde manne zesechde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 76 For he was knyght & kynges sone kynde forzaf þat tyme, Pat non harlot were so hardy to leyne hands vpon hym. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 2 b, The grettist tresoure that j hadd j forgafe the.

† 2. To give up, cease to harbour (resentment, wrath). Also, to give up one's resolve (to do something). *Obs.*

e 1200 ORMIN 1466 A33 whannse þu forzifsest tuss þin wrapþe. e 1305 *Pilate* 167 in E. E. P. (1862) 115 He wende...þat he hadde forgeue him his wrapþe. e 1380 WYCLIF

Paternoster Wks. (1880) 200 Here men moten forjeue þe rancour .. of here herte to here neizboris. *a1533* Lp. *BARNERS Huon* lxxxiii. 257 Oberon .. forgaue all the yll wyll that he had to Huon. *1564 Carswell's Lett.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 285, I can nocht forgif to do my sobir diligens in furdurance of the kirk.

3. To remit (a debt); to give up resentment or claim to requital for, pardon (an offence). Const. a. with simple object.

a1000 Cædmon's Gen. 662 (Gr.) He forgið hit. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ower hating forjeft 3e. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þanne beð þe synne forgiuen. *13.. Cursor M.* 25109 (Cott. Galba) Lord forgiþ þou dettes ours. *c1400 Destr. Troy* 11581 All hir gilt to forgiþ. *1503 Kalender of Sheph.* Pater Noster, Forghewe the fawlys doyng ageyns them. *1506 SHAKS. Merch. V. iv. i.* 26 Forgiue a moytie of the principall. *1651 HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xlii. 274 An Authority to Forgive, or Retain Sins. *1781 BURNS Why am I loth ii.* Fain would I say, 'Forgive my foul offence!' *1855 TENNYSON Maud xii.* Should I fear .. to say 'Forgive the wrong?' *1882 19th Cent.* No. 61. 348 The amount of rent that has been forgiven in the past two years has been very large.

b. with the thing in the acc., and the person in the dat., or preceded by *þ til*, *to*, *unto* (or as subj. of vb. in pass.).

c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. vi. 12 And forgyf us ure gyltas. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 37 Ne mei þe preost forjefen nane men his sunne. *a1300 Cursor M.* 19019 (Edin.) Giu sal forgiuen þe giur sak. *Ibid.* 25109 (Cott.) Forgiue þou til us dettes vrs. *c1320 Sir Tristr.* 2568 Forjeuen hem was her wo, No were þai neuer so dere. *1382 WYCLIF Matt.* xviii. 27 Sothely the lord of that seruant .. forjaue to hym the dette. *c1430 Hymns Virg.* (1867) 128 Lord your deth forgyffe it me. *1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 37* Preamb., It pleased your Highnesse .. to forgyue unto your seid Subgiect all the seid Mesprisons. *1611 BIBLE Isa.* xxxiii. 24 The people that dwel therein shalbe forgiuen their iniquitie. *1665 WALTON Life Hooker H.'s Wks.* 1888 I. 39 Forgiving him his first-fruits. *1726-31 TINDAL Rabin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 153 She forgave him what she had lent his father. *1782 COWER Charity* 634 Let Charity forgive me a mistake That zeal, not vanity, has chanced to make. *1826 T. MOORE Mcom.* (1854) V. 46 Clonmell never forgave this to Grattan.

c. with indirect (personal) obj. only, either in *dative* (a construction now merged in 4), or *þ* preceded by *to*, *till*, *unto*.

c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xviii. 21 Mot ic him forgyfan oð seofon sibas. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þu scalt forjeuen þon monne þe wið þe agultet. *a1340 HANFOLC Psalter vi. 1* Forgyfinge til him þat synnes in vs. *1382 WYCLIF Matt.* vi. 12 As we forjeue to oure dettours. *1484 CAXTON Fables of Æsop* i. xviii. The myghte and puyssant must pardonne and forgyue to the lityll and feble.

4. To give up resentment against, pardon (an offender). Const. *for*, *þ of*, or dependent clause, rarely *þ to* with *inf.* Also (now rarely) to abandon one's claim against (a debtor).

[*c1000*, *c1175*; see 3c.] *c1200 ORMIN* 4960 To forjifenn oþre menn Wiþþ word & ec wiþþ herrte. *c1340 Cursor M.* 8396 (Fairf.) 3e ar for-giuen of þat vn-riht. *c1450 Mirour Saluacion* 91 How y^t crist forgaþ mædvelen marie. *1501 SHAKS. Two Gent. ii. iv. 172* Forgiue me that I doe not dreame on thee. *1607 WILKINS Miseries Inforced Marriage* ii. D. j. I do forgiue thee with my hart. *1715 De Foe Fam. Instruct.* i. i. He forgives them for the sake of Jesus Christ. *1742 RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 387 An Example so much better—forgive me to say—before her. *1785 BURNS 1st Epist. Lapraik* xvii. I like the lasses—Gude forgie me! *1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxi. Forgive me if I remind you, that [etc.]. *1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxii. (1878) 403 He asks you to forgive the man who wronged you.

5. *absol.* (of 3 and 4, which in this use coincide). *c1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke vi. 37* Forgyfah & eow byð forgyfen. *1398 TREvisa Barth. de P. R.* vi. v. (1495) 192 Children ben sone playysd and lightly they forgyue. *1611 BIBLE i Kings* viii. 30 And when thou hearest, forgiue. *1709 POPE Ess. Crit.* 525 To err is human, to forgive, divine. *1841 TRENCH Parables* xxiv. (1877) 411 Though God may forgive, man is not therefore to forget.

6. To make excuse or apology for, regard indulgently. Now only in *imper.* as an entreaty.

1667 MILTON P. L. x. 956 Thy frailtie and infirmer Sex forgiu'n. *1738 POPE Epist. Sat. i. 63* Dear Sir, forgive the Prejudice of Youth. *1782 COWER Truth* 582 Forgive their evil, and accept their good. *1850 TENNYSON In Mem.* Prol. xi. Forgive these wild and wandering cries .. Forgive them where they fail in truth.

7. = MISGIVE. (So also GIVE). *Obs. rare.*

1600 HOLLAND Livy 754 Annibal, whose mind forgave him that such a thing would fall out, had prepared shipping.

8. *dial.* (See *quots.*)

1790 GROSE Prov. Gloss. (ed. 2) s.v., *Forgive*, to thaw. *a1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Forgive*, to begin to thaw.

Forgive, stem of prec. used in derivatives; as *þ Forgivful* a. [see -FUL], full of forgiveness; ready to forgive. *Forgiveless* a. [see -LESS], disinclined to forgive; unforgiving. *þ Forgivelich* a. ME. (OE. *forzifenclic* [see -LY], likely to be forgiven; pardonable, vcial.

c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xi. 24 Ic secge eow, Ðæt Sodum-wara lande byð forzifenclic on domes dæg, þonne ge. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 346 O sunne uorjelic me beon ful deadlich. *1563 MAN Musculus Commonpl.* 126a, He is also forgyuefull and mercyfull. *1861 Temple Bar Mag.* I. 356 They live their lives, forgotten and dead, Forgiveless and unforgiven.

Forgiven (*fɔrɡɪv'n*), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of FORGIVE v.] In senses of the vb.

1548 ELYOT Dict., Condonatus. .. geuen, forgeuen, pardoned. *1607 SHAKS. Timon v. iv. 79* Faults forgiven. *1717 POPE Eloisa* 255 Soft as the slumbers of a saint forgiu'n. *1859 TENNYSON Elaine* 1096 A face, bright as for sin forgiven.

Forgiveness (*fɔrɡɪv'nəs*). Forms: 1 *forzi-fe(n)nys*, *-zɪfe(n)nys*, *forzif(e)nəs*; for later forms cf. FORGIVE and -NESS. [OE. *forzifennys*, f. *forzifen*, FORGIVEN *ppl. a.* + -NESS. Cf. Du. *vergifenis*.]

1. The action of forgiving; pardon of a fault, remission of a debt, etc. *þ* In OE. also: Indulgent permission.

The etymological sense, 'condition or fact of being forgiven', is not clearly evidenced even in OE., though in expressions like 'the forgiveness of sins' the word may admit of being thus interpreted.

c900 tr. Bede's Hist. i. xvi. [xxvii]. (1890) 82 Dis ic cweðo æfter forzifnesse [secundum indulgentiam] nales æfter bebodo. *971 Blickl. Hom.* 19 Þonne we .. us forzifnessa biddaþ. *a1200 Moral Ode* 29 Nis noþer inne helle ore no forzifnesse. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (1724) 58 Þat bid me for zefnesse, & to amende hys trespas. *1340 Avenb.* 32 Vor non ne may habbe uoryueenesse: wyþ-oute zoþe srrifte. *c1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xiii. 59 A man schuld all anely ask him forzifnes wham he trespast to. *1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxxxviii. 238 The pope yafe hem .. foryeuenes of al hir synnes that [etc.]. *1584 POWEL Lloyd's Cambria* 235 All the brethern desired the father forgiuenes. *1729 BUTLER Sermon.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 21 Forgiveness of injuries is one of the very few moral obligations which has been disputed. *1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola* II. xxxi, He would have to encounter much that was unpleasant before he could win her forgiveness.

2. Disposition or willingness to forgive.

c1200 ORMIN 1477, & are & millice & mildheritlæz & riht forzifnesse. *1535 COVERDALE Dan.* ix. 9 Vnto the .. perzifneth mercy and foryeuenesse. *1678 SPURD Sermon.* (1710) 99 Meekness, Forgiveness, Bounty and Magnanimity.

b. in *plural*. *rare.* (A Hebraism.)

1611 BIBLE Dan. ix. 9 To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgiuenesses.

Forgiver (*fɔrɡɪvər*). [*f.* FORGIVE v. + -ER I.] One who forgives.

a1225 Ancr. R. 256 note (MS. Titus), Hire forjeouere. *1388 WYCLIF Rom.* iii. 25 Whom God ordeynede foryeuer [1382 an helpe; Vulg. *prophetiam*]. *c1449 PECOCC Repr.* iii. v. 306 Ful grete forzeuers of dettis. *1557 Primer, Godly Prayers* Oij, Not onlye a forzeuer but also a re- venger. *1625 USSHER Answ. Jesuit* 102 [He] is the forgiuer of synnes. *1742 RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 69, I was thus lifted up to the State of a sovereign Forgiuer, and my lordly Master became a Petitioner. *1872 J. G. MURPHY Comm. Lev. xvi. ad fin.*, The great Forgiuer.

Forgiving (*fɔrɡɪvɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* Also 5-6 *Sc.* *forzifinne*, *-yne*. [*f.* FORGIVE v. + -ING I.] The action of the vrb FORGIVE.

c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1852 *Lucrece*, Be as be may, quod she, of forgyfynge. *a1460 Let. Jas. II.* Chart. Aberd. 62 (Jam.) Not agaynstanding any relesing, gyft, forgyfynge, or accordyng. *c1526 FRITH Disput. Purgat.* Wks. (1573) 29 Albeit man repente his forgyuynge and afterwards sue for his debt. *1533 GAU Richt Vay* (1888) 8 Quhair thay sal get grace marcie and forzifinne of thair sinnis.

Forgiving (*fɔrɡɪvɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That forgives; inclined to forgive; indicating forgiveness.

1690 NORRIS Beatitudes (1694) I. 188 A mild, meek and forgiving Spirit. *1703 ROWE Fair Penit.* iv. i. 1574 One forgiving Glance. *1820 KEATS Isabella* xix, Of thee we now should ask forgiving boon. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 458 He was of no gentle or forgiving temper.

Hence **Forgivingly** *adv.*; **Forgivingness**.

1667 FLAVEL Saint Indeed (1754) 84 Never did any carry it more peaceably and forgivingly. *1742 RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 82 So much Sweetness, and so much Forgivingness. *1857 W. COLLINS Dead Secret* 249 Remember me forgivingly, Arthur. *1865 J. GROTE Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 114 Active forgivingness, the returning of good for evil.

Forglorned, -glut: see FOR-*pref.* 1 5 and 6.

þ Forgnaw, v. *Obs.* [OE. *forznagan*, f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + *gnagan* to GNAW.] *trans.* To gnaw in pieces, eat up; *lit.* and *fig.*

c1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. (Th.) II. 194 Gærstapan forgnogon swa hwæt swa se bazol belæfde. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 338 Godis god, hwon ich hit do .. min vuel hit forgnawed. *c1290 Altenglische Legenden* (Horstmann) I. 161 Somme .. hor wreche flesch uor gnowe. *c1325 Body & Soul* 269 in *Map's Poems* 343 Wormes for-gnoven heor alre throte. *1413 Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) II. xlv. 24 Somme had feete al forgnawen.

þ Forgnide, v. *Obs.* Pa. t. forgnode. [OE. *forznidan*, f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + *znidan* to crush.] *trans.* To break, break to pieces; to destroy.

a1000 Lamb. Ps. civ. [cv.] 16 He forgnad .. treow gemæru heora. *a1300 E. E. Psalter* *Ibid.*, He .. alle festnes of bred forgnode. *Ibid.* cvii. 16 He forgnod yhates brased ware.

Forgo, **forego** (*fɔrɡo*, *for-igəw*), v. Pa. t. for-, forewent. Pa. pple. for-, foregone. Forms: see Go. [OE. *forzgn*, -gangan, f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + *gân*, *gangan*: see Go.]

þ1. intr. To go away, go past, pass away. *Obs.* *c950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. v. 18* Enne pricle .. ne forges from æc wið ða huile alle sie. *a1300 Cursor M.* 6264 (Cott.) þe see on aiper side þam stod als wallas tua, quilts þai for yod. *1563 SACKVILLE Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xlix, And fast by him pale Malady was plac'd: Sore sick in bed, her colour all foregone.

þ2. trans. To go by, pass over. *lit.* and *fig.* Hence, to leave alone or undone, neglect, overlook, slight. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. (Th.) I. 92 Seðe þis forzæið his sawul losað. *c1000 — Exod.* xii. 23 He [Drihten] forzæp þæs husas duru. *a1300 Cursor M.* 25344 (Cott.) Grant vs þi maght .. to lueve vr euen cristen sua þat we þair lastes ma forga. *a1500 Trevisa's Barth. de P. R.* (1535) vi. xvi, He [the

euyl seruant] forgeth [1398 forgendreþ] all his lordes nedes, and leaueþ them vndone. *1858 BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1869) II. i. 29 He .. never .. allowed the claims of his profession to make him forego the superior claims of his country.

þ3. To avoid, elude. *Obs. rare*—1.

c1305 Edmund Conf. 301 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 79 þer lurnede þis holi man .. þe deueles poer forgon.

þb. To overreach, deceive. *Obs. rare*—1.

1382 WYCLIF Col. Prol. 429 Thei weren forgon of false apostlis.

4. To go from, forsake, leave. *Obs. exc. arch.*

a1300 Cursor M. 17012 (Gött.) Mannes saul .. wold neuer if it might þe bodi self forga. *c1340 Ibid.* 13280 (Trin.) Petur and andrew .. wiþo word haue þei shipforgone. *1530 PALSGR.* 556/1 Shall I forgo your company now. *1622 CALLIS Stat. Seavers* (1647) 191 When D. was Banished, he then forewent his local Habitation. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iv. 46 When to ripen'd Manhood he shal grow, The greedy Sailer shall the Seas forego. *1725 POPE Odys.* xii. 450 Vengeance, ye Gods! or I the skies forego. *1821 WORDSW. Sonn., Clerical Integrity*, Their altars they forego, their homes they quit. *1844 MRS. BROWNING Catarina to Camoens* iv, And if they looked up to you, All the light which has forgone them Would be gathered back anew.

5. To abstain or refrain from (some action or procedure). Rarely with *to* and *inf.* as object.

a1000 Lawes Cnut 8 85 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* I. 424 þæt he .. smeage .. hwæt him sy to donne & to forganne. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (1724) 290 þys god man Seyn Dunston Hatede muche to crouny hym, 3yf he yt myzte ver gon. *c1420 Sir Amadace* (Camden) xviii, Vnnethe he myzte forgoe to wepe. *1587 TURBERV. Trag. T.* (1837) 9 The Authour here declareth the cause why hee .. forewent the translation of the learned Poet Lucan. *1768 BEATTIE Minstr.* II. xlv, Then jarring appetites forego their strife. *1842 PUSEV Crisis Eng. Ch.* 72 We forewent much which any of us might have desired to do. *1860 HAWTHORNE Transform.* xv, He had foregone to be a Christian reality. *1871 FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. x. 313 We forego any comparison between the two men.

absol. *1810 SCOTT Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, Chieftains, forego! I hold the first who strikes my foe.

6. To abstain from, go without, deny to oneself; to let go or pass, omit to take or use; to give up, part with, relinquish, renounce, resign.

a1175 Cott. Hom. 221 Forgang þu ones treowes westm. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 8 Fleschs forgon oþer visch. *c1400 Melayne* 307 Bid hym hawkes & boundes forgoon, And to dedis of armes hym doo. *1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. 3 No greates pleasure shoulde be forgone thereby. *1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. v. viii.* 9, I am vnarm'd, forgoe this vantage, Greeke. *1653 MILTON Hircles Wks.* (1847) 435/1 Though Paul were pleas'd to forgo his due, and not to use his Power .. yet he had a Power. *1714 GAY Trivia* III. 300 Ah hapless Swain .. Canst thou forgo Roast-Beef for nauseous Pills? *1748 HARTLEY Observ. Man* II. iii. 343 The Pleasures are to be foregone, and the Pains accepted. *1828 E. IRVING Sermon* I. p. liv, Whatever He .. forewent of infinite glory .. is to be placed to the account of mankind. *1848 KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* II. iv, Wear but one robe the less—forego one meal. *1849 M. ARNOLD New Sirens*, Those slackened arms forgo The delight of death-embraces.

7. To go without (compulsorily), to be without; to miss, lack. *Obs. rare.*

a1300 Cursor M. 3443 (Cott.) His wiþ þat lang had child for-gane Now sco bredes tua for ane. *c1340 Ibid.* 23292 (Trin.) Mercy shul þei euer forgoon. *c1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Alssone as þai forga þe smell of þam þai dye. *a1400-50 Alexander* 188 And gett agayn his awyn gronde at he forgaes now.

þb. To let go (involuntarily), lose, forfeit. *Obs.*

c1205 LAY. 22130 Alc mon þe his lond hafde for-gan. *c1491 Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 9 Hem thyngen oftymes that they maye neuer forgoon the lykynge that they haue. *1587 GOLDING De Moruay* xxvi. 395 He had soadainly forgone his sight, which was afterward restored againe. *absol.* *c1450 tr. De Imitatione* III. liv, Þere shal be plente of all good wiþoute drede of lesyng or forgyng.

8. Only in pa. pple.: Exhausted with going, wearied, faint. Also, faint with emotion. *Obs.*

a1300 Cursor M. 3527 (Cott.) Quen he al weri was for-gan Ham he tok his wai o-nan. *13.. Coer de L.* 5472 Myn [horses] ar wery and forgon. *c1330 Amis & Amil.* 1054 Than seighe he a weri knight forgon, Vnder a tre slepeand alon. *c1384 CHAUCER H. Fame* i. 115 He that wery was for-go On pilgrimage myles two. *1597 T. BEARD Theat. Gods Judgm.* (1612) 350 The poor slave, all forgone at this .. ouglie sight, looked euerie minute to be deuoured.

Hence **Forgoing** *vbl. sb.*; **Forgone** *ppl. a.* Also **Forgo'er**, one who forgoes (something).

1549 COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Col. II. 12 After suche forgyng of your bodies, which were thral to sinne. *1611 COTGR., Abandonneur* .. forgoer. *1627 SANDERSON Sermon.* I. 268 They chuse to be still ignorant, rather than hazard the forgoing of any part of that freedom. *1736 BUTLER Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 93 The voluntary foregoing many things which we desire. *1828 WEBSTER, Foregoer*, one who forbears to enjoy. *Ibid.*, *Foregone*, forborne to be possessed or enjoyed.

Forgotten (*fɔrɡɒt'n*), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of FORGET v.] a. Not remembered, that has passed from the mind or out of remembrance. b. Omitted or neglected through inadvertence.

1429 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 78, I gyf to the vicar of Saint Nicholas kyrk for forgetyn tendes c. *1527 Will in Southwell Visit.* (1891) 128 For forgotten tithes vjs. viijd. *1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 116 Onely compound me with forgotten dust. *1870 L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. v. 113 A good deal of forgotten poetry. *1887 BOWEN Virg. Æneid* I. 358 A forgotten treasure that lay Long from the daylight buried.

þ Forgraiþ, v. *Obs.* [*f.* FOR-*pref.* 2 + GRAITH v.] *trans.* To get ready bcforchand, prepare. Hence *þ Forgraiþing* *vbl. sb.*, preparation.

a1300 E. E. Psalter ix. 38 [x. 17] For-graifþynge of þair

hert herd ere þine. *Ibid.* xx[i]. 12 In þaire leuynges forgraiþe lickam of þa.

Forgreat, -greime: see *FOR-pref.*¹ 3, 10.

† **Forgrow, v.** *Obs. rare exc. in pa. pple. for-grown.* Forms: see *GROW*. [OE. *forgrōwan*, f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *grōwan*: see *GROW v.*]

1. *intr.* To grow to excess or out of shape. Only in pa. pple. *forgrown, overgrown, misshapen.*

a 1000 *Riming Poem* (Gr.) 46 Brondhord geblowen breostum in forgrōwen. 1399 *Sarcastic Verses in Archæol.* XXI. 89 Þis is a busch þat is forgrōwe. 1543 *Grafton Contn. Harding* 599 A pylgremes hat. with a long and forgrōwen bearde. 1565 *Golding Ovid's Met.* i. (1593) 14 So foule a Dragon. so monstrously forgrōwe. 1576 *Newton Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 133 Although the party be fat and forgrōwe. 1601 *Br. Andrewes Sermon.* Matt. xxii. 21 (1641) II. 96 The fat and forgrōwen rammes within our own fold.

fig. 1583 *Golding Calvin on Deut.* clxxxii. 1129 An euill custome is nothing else than an error forgrōwen.

2. *trans.* To overgrow, cover with a growth (usually one that is excessive or unsightly).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 Forþi is þis westren forgrōwen mid brimble. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 363 The long gras that is so grene. forgrōwen hit hath the felde. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* v. cxx. 97 The towne of Westmyner. that tyme was forgrōwen with busshes. a 1535 *More Wks.* 74 The ground that is al foregrōwen with nettels. 1575 *Laneham Let.* (1871) 14 Hombre Saluagio. forgrone all in moss and luy.

b. In pa. pple. (of aged persons): Overgrown or covered (with hair). Hence (? or from sense 1), Extremely old.

c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas ix.* x. (1554) 201 b. With heere forgrōwen body and visage. c 1440 *Generydes* 3667 A man that was right ferr in age. And all for growe. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 605 In the bordour of this delicious place. Stode ii. forgrōwen faders, reasemblyng Ennok and Hely. 1527 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy) 52 He was olde and forgrōwen so that no man myght se his body.

† **Forguilt, v.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* forr-gilltenn. *Pa. t.* 3 forgilt, -gult. *Pa. pple.* 2-3 forgilt, -gult, *Orm.* -giltedd. [OE. **forgylltan*, f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *gylltan* to sin.]

1. *trans.* To bring into a state of guilt. Only *refl.* or in *pass.* Const. *wið, gæn.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 3if þu ert swiðe for-gult wið þine eorðliche lauerd he [etc.]. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2619 þe deofell. stannddeþþ. To don uss to forgylltenn uss 3æn Godd. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 Al þet is ide worlde he werp under ure uet bestes ant fueles, ear we weren uorgulte.

2. To forfeit by guilty conduct. Also, to bring into by guilt.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Er we weren al forgult in to helle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 He forgilt heuene wele, and haueð helle wowe. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 1 Plente me may in Engeland of alle gode y se, Bute folc yt for gulte oper 3eres þe worse he. c 1300 *Harrov. Hell* 166 þou laddest out to parays, We hit forgyllten alle vnwys. a 1350 *Arth. & Merl.* (Linc. Inn MS.) 593 Til Lucifer hit forgult wiþ pryde.

Forhale, -hang: see *FOR-pref.*¹ 5.

† **Forhard, v.** *Obs.* -1 [ME. *forhardien* (trans.), OE. *forheardian* (intr.), f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *heardian* to become or make hard.] *trans.* To harden.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3338 For it [sc. the manna] malt at ðe sunne-sine, Oc oder fir for-hardede [printed forhadede] hine.

† **Forharden, v.** *Obs.* -1 [f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *HARDEN v.*] *trans.* = prec.

1571 *Golding Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 15 They become forhardened, and shaking of the feare of God, do therewithal cast away the hope of salvation.

† **Forhare, v.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *HARE v.*] *trans.* To affright or harry exceedingly.

1659 *Br. Gauden Sermon at Fun. Bp. Brounrig* (1660) 55 Elisha's cry is not. a bare clamor insignificant, as one scared and forehared.

Forhead, -heed: see *FOR-pref.*¹ 3, 5.

† **Forheche, v.** *Obs.* *Pa. pple.* forhaht. [f. *FOR-pref.*¹: the verbal element is obscure.] *trans.* To despise.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 He forhobed [v. r. forhecched] þe anan. a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* x. 37 Thenne mihti. ben hated ant for-haht.

† **Forhele, v.** *Obs.* *Pa. pple.* forholen. [OE. *forhelan*, f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *helan* to hide = OFris. OS. *farhelan* (Du. *verhelen*), OHG. *far, ferhelan* (MHG. *verhelu*, Ger. *verhehlen*).]

trans. To hide, conceal; with personal obj. in dat. or preceded by *wiþ*.

c 888 *K. Ælfred Boeth.* xvii. Dæt mine cræftas and anweald ne wurden forgitene and forholene. c 1000 *Ælfred Gen.* xviii. 17 Hu mæg ic ferhelan Abrahame, ðe ic don wille. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 [Hi] wenden dæt it sculde ben forholen. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2468 Itt sholde wurþenn wel Forholenn wiþ þe defell. 13. *K. Alis.* 6967 Thy traitour schal beo forhole. c 1430 *How Good Wiif tauzte Douztr in Babes Bk.* (1868) 39 Schewe it to þi freendis, & for-hile þou it nozt.

† **Forhevedness.** *Obs.* [OE. *forhafedness*, f. *forhafed* (pa. pple. of *forhabban* to restrain, f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *habban* to HAVE, hold) + -NESS.] Restraint, continence, abstinence.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxvi. [xxv]. (1890) 352 He. in micelre forhafednesse Drihtne þeowade. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 To micel forheuednesse on hete and on wete macað þene mon unhalne.

† **Forheow, v.** *Obs.* Forms: *Pa. t.* 3 forheow. *Pa. pple.* 4-5 forhewen. [OE. *forhēawan* (f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *hēawan* to HEW) = OS. *forhawan*, OHG.

farhouwan (MHG. *verhouwen*, Ger. *verhauen*).] *trans.* To hew or cut to pieces.

a 1000 *Byrhneth* 115 (Gr.) He mid billum wearð. swiðe forheawen. a 1205 *LAY.* 4593 He for-heow þænne mæst a two riht amidden. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 899 And eke ys noble aketoun was [al] for-hewe & schente. c 1450 *Merlin* 234 Er thei were alle ynne there were many slayn and for hewen. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vii. xii. Their sheldes and theyr hauberkes were al forhewen. 1563 *Sackville Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lviii. His face forhewed with woundes.

† **Forhilde, v.** *Obs.* [OE. *forhýdan* (f. *FOR-1* + *hýdan* to HIDE) = LG. *ferhiden*.] *trans.* To hide. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxxxix. [cxl.] 5 (Gr.) Forhyddan oferhydye me inwit-gyrene. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1875 Longe it weren ðor forhid. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5263 (Fairf.) Sone quy squa forhilde þou þe.

† **Forhight, v.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 forhátan, 2-3 forhote. *Pa. t.* 3-4 forhet, 4 *Sc.* forhicht. [OE. *forhátan* str. vb., f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *hátan* to promise, command: see *HIGHT v.*]

1. *trans.* To promise not to do, enjoy or practise (something); to renounce.

c 1000 *Ælfred Past. Ep.* § 47 Buton he hit forhaten hæbbe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Dænne forsake we ure sinnes mid heorte and for-hoted mid muðe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 3e. ine blosome of ower guwede uorheten alle worlde blissen. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 86 in *E. P.* (1862) 73 He. forhet bifore hire truliche wommanes mone. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nicolaus* 965 þai forhicht mare to steile.

2. To forbid.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 162 Thou dedest by thine wywes stevene Thet was for-hote.

3. To promise. [Cf. Ger. *verheissen*.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11334 (Cott.) Godd has. sent þam þat he lang for-hight.

† **Forhill, v.** *Obs.* [f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *HILL v.*] *trans.* To cover; to protect.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xc[i]. 14 For-hile him I sal, for mi name knewe he. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1063 Ane hert with a hoge heued. Was to behald as a harrow foreheld [forheld] with tynde.

Hence *Forhilling vbl. sb.*, in quot. quasi-concr. protection. Also *Forhillier*, a protector.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 18 Made is Laverd mi forhiling. *Ibid.* 30 For-hiler es he Of al þat in him hopand be. **Forhoar** (ed.: see *FOR-pref.*¹ 9, 10.

† **Forhold, v.** *Obs.* [OE. *forhealdan* (in sense forsake, lose), f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *healdan* to HOLD; = MLG. *vorholden*.]

trans. To detain, withhold. Hence *Forholden* (n *ppl. a.*, held over, kept too long.

Beowulf 2381 (Gr.) Hæfdon hy forhealden helm Scylfinga. c 888 *K. Ælfred Boeth.* xxix. § 1 Oððe hi beoþ hegen forhealden. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2026 An time he was at hire tield. she him his mentel for-held. c 1275 *xi Pains of Hell* 78 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 A water. þat. stynkeþ so forholde lich.

Forhow, v. *Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: 1 forhozian, 2 -huzian, 3 -howien, -hozien, -huzien, 4-8 forhue, 9 forhoo, forhooy, 8- forhow. [OE. *forhozian*, f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *hozian* to think, care.]

† 1. *trans.* To despise, scorn. *Obs.*

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* ii. ii. (1890) 102 Gif he þonne eow eac forhozie. sy he þonne from eow forhozad. c 1160 *Haiton Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 10 Pæt 3e ne for-huzien ænne of bissen lytlingen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Worldliche þinges to. forhowien. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Forhohe for to don hit þat he punched uel of. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15107 (Cott.) We wend he had for-huud vs all.

2. To forsake, quit.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23047 (Edin.) þe formast raw. þat sinne and sak for him forhuid. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8258 Þar fore saint dunstan he pursued Whils he englande for-hued. 1753 *A. MURPHY Gray's Inn Frl.* No. 39 P 1 It gives me muckle Trouble to see the English forehuing their Neest, and giving it up to the Cheeld of Israel. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 99 Ye did her so treach'rously forhow. a 1825 *Hogg Kibbeny* xxiv. And the merl and the mavis forhooyed their young. 1871 *W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* ii. (1873) 15 The laird wud hæe to forhoos hit bonny nest.

Hence † **Forhower, a.** forsaker. † **Forhoght, contempt.**

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 22 Bere fra me vp-braidinge and for-hoghte. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. i. 36 3on ilk Troiane forhowar of Asya [desertorem Asiæ].

† **Forhunger, v.** *Obs.* [f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *HUNGER v.*; = Ger. *verhungern*.] *trans.* To make very hungry; to cause to die of hunger; to starve. Only in *pa. pple.* and *ppl. adj.* **Forhungered.**

c 1200 *ORMIN* 11567 Iesu Crist forhunnredd wass. c 1275 *LAY.* 23562 Mid þan wreche folke þat lai þar for-hongered. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2515 þei. eten at here ese, for þei were for-hungred. c 1425 *Seven Sain.* (P.) 964 The knave. was for-ungrid sore. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 114 They. eten them lyke as they were forhongerid hounds. 1894 *F. S. ELLIS Reynard* 324 They. rob them like for-hungered hounds.

† **Forhu'sh, v.** *Obs.* Only in *pa. t.* forhuste. [f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + ? OE. *hyscan* to mock.] *trans.* To deride.

c 1205 *LAY.* 29021 þe king heo for-husten.

† **Foricate, v.** *nonce-wd.* [f. *L. forica* a privy + -ATE.]

1615 *SIR E. HOBY Curry-combe* title-p. In answer to a lewd Libell lately foricated by Jabal Rachil.

Foridled: see *FOR-pref.*¹ 9.

Forinsec (fōrinsēk), *a.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 8 *erron.* foronsie. [ad. *L. (servitium) forinsecum*,

med. *L.* (adj.) f. *L. forinsecus* (adv.) out of doors, f. *foris* + *secus*, after the analogy of *extrinsecus*.]

Only in *forinsec service* = 'foreign service': see *FOREIGN a.* 11.

1741 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Service*, Forensic or extrinsic Service. was a service which did not belong to the chief lord, but to the king. 1855 *BRICHAN Orig. Paroch. Scot.* II. ii. 406 Every other service except the forinsec service of the king when required.

Forinsec(k, -secal, obs. ff. FORENSIC, -AL.

† **Forinsecal, a.** *Obs.* Also 6 foriney-, forynsicall, 6-7 forinsecall. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = *FOREIGN a.* in various senses; alien, extrinsic; in, pertaining to, or coming from another country.

1539 *T. CHAPMAN in Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden Soc.) p. xvi. Not to follow the superstitious traditions of any forynsicall potentate or peere. c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 29) I. 110 While they mayntained forinsecall battayles. 1658 *J. ROBINSON Eudoxa* ii. 126 All salts, whether vitriol or allum, whose encrease is by apposition of forinsecall matter. 1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea Proem.* B b, Who will say that this Act (under God) is not Englands safety from Forinsecal Invasions? 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iii. vi. They disdain all forinsecal motives to it; and love Virtue only for Virtue's sake.

† **Forirk, v.** *Obs.* [f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *IRK.*] *intr.* To grow weary or disgusted. Const. *of* or *to* with *inf.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3658 Of manna he ben for-hirke to eten. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Ilen. Dk. Buckhm.* xlvii. His wife foreyrked [ed. 1587 foreyrking] of his raygne, Sleping in bed this cruel wretche hath slayne.

Forisfamiliate (fōr-is-fā-mī-li-ē't), *v.* *Civil and Sc. Law.* *Pa. pple.* *Sc.* 7-at, 9-ate. [f. *ppl.* stem of med. *L. forisfamiliare*, f. *foris* outside + *familia* family.] (See quots.)

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 80 Forisfamiliat the sonne is be the father, quhen the father giues to him ane certain part of his heretage, and he is content therewith. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* i. (1809) 110 A child who gets a separate stock. even though he should continue in the father's house, may be said to be emancipated or forisfamiliated. 1879 *W. E. HEARN Aryan Househ.* 132 A son was said to be forisfamiliated if his father assigned to him part of his land and gave him seisin thereof. 1880 *J. SKELTON Crookit Meg* xiii. 157 The lasses are a' forisfamiliate.

Forisfamiliation. The action of forisfamiliating (a son); also *transf.*

1767 *A. CAMPBELL Lexiph.* (1774) 25 A forisfamiliation out of the universe. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* iii. My father could not be serious in the sentence of forisfamiliation. 1837 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 99-399 That [period] of emancipation or forisfamiliation.

Forjeskit, pple. Sc. [Cf. *FOR-pref.*¹ and *DISJASKET.*] Jaded, tired out.

1785 *BURNS 2nd Ep. to J. Lapraik* ii. Forjesket sair, with weary legs. 1826 *G. BEATTIE John o' Arnaid* in *Life* 228 The fiend, forjeskit, tried to 'scape.

† **Forjou'st, v.** *Obs.* [f. *FOR-pref.*¹ + *JOUST v.*] *trans.* To overcome or overthrow in jousting.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1398 Syr Marschalle de Mowne es. fore-justyde at that journee. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1897 At Portgaff was he slone, for-justyde with a Soudene. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxlviii. xiii. He foriust the duke full manly. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xxxix. He foriusted alle that were there.

Forjudge, forejudge (fōrdʒwɔdʒ), *v.* Also 4-5 forjuge, (5 forjuge), 5-7 forjUDGE, 6-9 fore-judge. [In sense 1, ad. OF. *for-, fors-, fourjugier*, f. *for(s)*, *FOR-pref.*³ + *jugier* *JUDGE v.* In sense 2 the prefix seems to have been taken as *FOR-1*.]

1. To exclude, oust, or dispossess by a judgement. Const. *from, of*, or with *double obj.* *Obs. exc. in Law.*

[1292 *BRITTON* i. xiv. § 4 Si soient il forjugez de chescune ley et hors de nostre pes.] c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxiv. xix. He was deprived of his estate. Foriuged hole from [all] his magestee. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 16 It was enacted. that John Duke of Norfolk. shuld. be. forjugged of all honour. a 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commun. Eng.* (1609) 90 His lands. in all cases of felony are commonly lost from him and his heires, if he be forejudged, that is, condemned for a felon by the law. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 164 If an Attourneyor or other officer in any Court bee put out and forbidden to use the same, he is said to be forjugged the Court. 1642 *tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 432, 186 ff. the tenant bringeth a Writ of Mesne against the Mesne, and forejudgeth him. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* i. 12 The same Justices were forejudged of their lives. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. 134 It is enacted by the statute 5 Edw. III. c. 9. that no man shall be forejudged of life or limb, contrary to the great charter. 1883 *F. POLLOCK Land Law* (1887) 25 When a man is forejudged of life and lands for cowardice in battle.

† b. To prohibit (from). *Obs.*

1675 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iv. 589 The Navigation of the English into those Parts would for the future be forejudged and wholly barred. 1697 *Vicw Penal Laws* 151 For the fourth shall be forejudged from ever keeping an Inn again.

† 2. To condemn judicially (to a penalty). *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 192 Alisandre. a worthy knight Of sodein wrath and nat of right Forjugged hath. 1423 *Jas. I Kingis Q.* iii. From estate, by fortune a quhile Foriugit was to pouert in exile. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 568 [They] were takyn as prisoners in the Towre of London, and soone after foriugyd, hanged, and hedyd. 1571 *Golding Calvin on Ps.* xli. 1 The greater part of men forjuge miserable folk to destruction. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 606 She. being already condemned and forejudged to die.

Hence *Forjudging vbl. sb.*

1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. iii. (1739) 20 No. fore-judging of Life. against the form of the Grand Charter.

† **Forjudgement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *forjugement*, f. *forjugier* to FORJUDGE.] = next.

1531 *Dial. Latus* of Eng. ii. xliii. 89 a. It is comonly holden that if an enfant had nat ben excepted in the statute of forjugement, that the forjugement sholde have bounde him. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* ii. vi. § 142. 100 The iudgement in case of forjudgement is [etc.].

Forjuder (fɔrdʒədʒər). *Law.* Also 5 forjuger, 8-9 forejuder. [a. Anglo-Fr. *forjuger* = OF. *forjugier* pres. inf. (sec FORJUDGE v.) used as sb.; cf. DEMURRER.] A judgement or sentence of deprivation, expulsion, or banishment. Applied *spec.* to the ousting of a mesne lord by a writ of mesne.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 11 § 1 The seid Acte . . of . . forjuger and forfeiture. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* ii. vi. § 142. 100 Forjuder in that case is not given against his heire. 1641 in *Termes de la Ley* 164. 1850 in *BURRILL Law Dict.* transf. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 23 The Insatiable Rich. . become Drum- and Trumpet-Proof to the sacred Forejudgers, *Mat.* 25. 41, 42, Luke 14. 13, 21 [etc.].

† **Forjure, forejure, v.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *forjurer* = med.L. *forisjurare*, really two distinct words: (1) f. *for-*, FOR- pref. + *jurer*:—L. *iurare* to swear; (2) f. med.L. *foris* prep. outside + *iura* laws, rights.]

1. *trans.* To forswear; to abandon, abjure, quit. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 90 (1876) 53 No man shalbe avantalour who hath forjured the Court.

2. To exclude from civil rights. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxix. (1739) 182 Bail shall not be allowed to Outlaws fore-jured.

Fork (fɔrk), *sb.* Also 1 forea, (*myx-*)foree, 3 pl. furken, 4-6 foreke, 4-7 forke. [OE. *forca* wk. masc., *force* wk. fem., ad. L. *furca* fem., fork (for hay, etc.), forked stake, gallows, yoke.

The use of the word in Eng. was doubtless extended by the influence of the ONF. form *forque*, *fourque* (Central OF. *forche*, *fouche*), from which some of the Eng. senses are derived. The L. word is found in nearly all the Rom. and Teut. langs.: cf. Pr. *forca*, Sp. *horca*, Pg. *forca*, It. *furca*, OHG. *furcha* (mod. Ger. *furke*), Du. *work*, all chiefly in sense 'pitchfork'; also ON. *forkr*, forked stake.]

I. A pronged instrument.

1. An implement, chiefly agricultural, consisting of a long straight handle, furnished at the end with two or more prongs or tines, and used for carrying, digging, lifting, or throwing; also with word prefixed indicating its use, as *digging-*, *dung-*, *hay-*, etc. *fork*: see those words; also FIRE-FORK, PITCH-FORK, etc.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 430 Da cwelleras . . wið-ufan mid heora forcum hine ðydon. c. 1000 — Glose in Wr. Wülker 154 *Furcilla*, litel forca. a. 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 110 Mon in the mone . . on is bot forke is burthen he bereth. 1382 Wyclif I *Sam.* xiii. 21 Eggys . . of diggyngne yrens, and of forkis . . weren blunt. 1413 *Pylgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 Sechen folke . . to bynde in fagottes and cast them with forkes into the fyre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 24 A good husbände hath his forkes and rakes made redye in the wynter before. 1573 BARET *Alu.* F 892 A Forke, or trout speare with three points, *fusina*. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* liii. (1878) 120 At Midsommer, downe with the brembles and brakes, and after, abrode with thy forkes and thy rakes. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 727 The crew, With forkes and staves the felon to pursue. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* viii. 196 We must use an Iron Fork to draw them out of the Nursery-Beds. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 479 Lightly, shaking it with agile hand From the full fork. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 16 A fork for taking up potatoes, &c., and spreading dung.

fig. in *Proverb.* a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fork* is often *Rakes Heir*, or after a scraping Father comes a scattering Son. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Fork* is also used for a Spendthrift, etc.

† b. A similar implement used as a weapon.

13. K. *Alis.* 1191 Fiftene thousand of fot laddes, That . . hadde, Axes, speres, forkis, and slynges. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* 78 Some with poles or forkes ouerthrew this sluggish lump: leauing them for halfe dead lying on the ground. 1678 tr. *Gay's Arms of War* 29 The Forks are the same with the common Forks, but they have little Hooks.

† c. The forked tongue (popularly supposed to be the sting) of a snake. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 16 Thou dost feare the soft and tender forke Of a poore worme. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. i. 16.

2. An instrument with two, three, or four prongs, used for holding the food while it is being cut, for conveying it to the mouth, and for other purposes at table or in cooking. For *carving-*, *dessert-*, *fish-*, *pickle-*, *table-fork*, etc. see those words.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 40, I bequethe to Davn John Kertelynge my silvir forke for grene gynnour. 1554 *Ibid.* 147, I geve and bequeath my neighbor . . my spone with a forke in the end. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, At the signe of the siluer forke and the tasted cheese. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. i, Then must you learn the use And handling of your siluer forke at meals. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 65, I had in my Pocket a Knife and Fork. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 35 The poorest tradesman in Boulogne has . . silvir forkes with four prongs. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* vii, He laid down his knife and fork.

b. *Forks and knives*: the name of the club-moss *Lycopodium clavatum*.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 257.

3. Used in *pl.* for the prongs of a fork. Also *transf.* Cf. 12.

1674 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* iv. (1677) 40 An Eel-spear . .

is made for the most part with three Forks or Teeth. 1702 ANNISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 447 A thunderbolt with three forks. 1767 H. KELLY, etc. *Babler* 1. 280 A couple of tushes that project a surprising way from the mouth, like the forks of an elephant.

b. *pl. (slang)*. The fingers. Hence, a pick-pocket (B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* ? a 1700).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Forks*, the two fore-fingers; to put your forks down, is to pick a pocket. 1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iii. v, No dummy hunter had forks so fly.

4. A steel instrument with two prongs which, when set in vibration, gives a musical note; called more fully a *tuning-fork*.

1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 134 The fork was a comma and a half above the pitch . . of an imaginary C. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. St.* I. 275/1 If the fork be struck against any hard body . . its prong . . vibrates.

II. Applied to various objects having two (or more) branches.

† 5. A gallows. Also *pl.* Cf. FORCHE I [so OF. *fourche*, L. *furca*; the Roman gallows was originally of the shape A.]

c. 1205 LAV. 5720 þe furken [1275 forkes] weoren aræred, heo teuwen up þa 3isles, and heom þer hengen. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 379 He shulde have hadde hongynge on hie on the forkis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 121 Lat him end his lyf vpon ane fork. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* II. 195 They had run through all punishments, and just 'scaped the fork.

† b. *Rom. Ant.* Used to render L. *furca*, (a) the 'yoke' under which defeated enemies were made to pass as a token of their submission; (b) the forked stake used as a whipping-post.

a. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* ii. iv, The forks Where you shall have two lictors with two whips Hammer your hide. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. xvi. 48 Passing them naked under Forkes, or Gallowses. 1683 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* iv. v, We passed Like beaten Romans underneath the fork.

6. A stake, staff, or stick with a forked end: a. as a prop for a vine or tree; b. a rest for a musket; cf. FORCAT. c. (See quot.). d. *Mining* (Derby-sh.): see quot. 1881. e. A divining-rod.

a. 1389 *Helmingham MS.* 21. 17 b, Forkis . . to bere up þe vyne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 423 Some have put two little Forks about the bottom of their Trees, to keep them upright. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 43 The boughs . . propped up by forks.

b. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 7 To traine hys Forke or Staffe after hym whilest he . . doth charge hys Musket.

c. 1726 *Gentlem. Angler* 149 A Fork. Vide Rest [for a fishing rod].

d. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G iij b, If . . we think it will let the Forks settle when they come to be weighted, we put a Sill under them. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fork* . . a piece of wood supporting the side of an excavation in soft ground.

e. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 137 Some . . even resorted to the witch-hazel fork [in 'prospecting' for petroleum].

7. *Building.* See quotes. 1868, 1883.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 522 Let make an hous for bestis . . Of forkis, & of boord. 1792 MASTIN *Hist. Antig. Naseby* 9 The most antique architecture, called forked building, which forks are all of oak. 1841 *Anc. Laws Wales* 351 Thirty pence is the value of every fork that shall support the roof tree. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Forks*, the centres, in the timber-work of the roof of a shed, house or other building; commonly, 'a pair of forks'. 1883 SEEBOMM *Village Community* 239 Their [the trees'] extremities bending over make a Gothic arch, and crossing one another at the top, each pair makes a fork, upon which the roof-tree is fixed. These trees supporting the roof-tree are called gavaels, forks, or columns.

† 8. *Anat.* *Fork of the throat or breast*: app. the sternal bone together with the clavicles. *Obs.*

[= med.L. *furcula*, OF. *fourcelle*; the words seem to have been used very vaguely, and it is often impossible to determine the exact sense.]

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 316 For brekyng of þe forke of þe prote and of þe best. c. 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palgr.* 900 The forke of the breast . . *fourcelle*. 1639 DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 39 The Forke or Throat hath five [bones].

† 9. The barbed head of an arrow. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. i. 146 Make from the shaft. *Kent.* Let it fall rather, though the forke inuade The region of my heart.

10. In various technical uses. a. A piece of steel fitting into the socket or chuck of a lathe, used for carrying round the piece to be turned.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

b. (also *forks*): see quot.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Belt Fork*, or *Strap Fork*, a pair of prongs standing out from a strap bar and enclosing a space within which the belt or strap of a machine fitted with fast and loose pulleys runs. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Forks*. In mill sawing machinery the forks are two upright pieces of iron one on each side of the band moved by a lever to throw the band on or off the driving wheels.

c. The front or back projection of a saddle.

1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* i. 46 The pommel or fore fork. *Ibid.* 42 The Blanket . . to be raised well into the fork.

11. *Mining.* (See quotes.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.*, *Foreque*, *Fork*, the bottom of the Sump. Forking the water, is drawing it all out; and when it is done, they say . . 'The Engine is in Fork'. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Golf. Victoria* 611 When a mine is in fork the bottom of the engine-shaft is clear of water.

12. [From the verb.] A forking, bifurcation, or division into branches; the point at which anything forks. Hence, each of the branches into which anything forks. a. *gen.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xviii. (1495) 123 The endes of thyse bones ben departed and haue two forkes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 375 The forked values making certain gaping fissures between their forkes. 1674 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* iv. (1677) 10 Those sixty Carps were from Eye to Fork from fifteen Inches to eighteen Inches. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 84 We cross the two first fingers of one hand, and place a pea in the fork between them.

b. In the human body, the part at which the lower limbs proceed from the trunk. Also (*sing.* and *pl.*), the lower limbs themselves; the lower half of the body. Cf. FORCHURE.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vi. 121. 1631 [see CHINING *tbl. sb.*]. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/a, You are not long enough in the fork for the — dragons. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xiv. 234 The thigh, and entire leg from the fork to the ankle.

c. The point at which a river divides into two, or the point of junction of two rivers; a branch or tributary. Chiefly U.S.

1753 C. GIST *Jrnl.* (1893) 80 We . . got to the big fork of said river. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 41 The fork of the Nebraska, where it divides itself into two equal and beautiful streams. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxix. 372 N. and S. forks of the great estuary of Milford Haven. 18. . *Scenes Rocky Mts.* 50 (Bartlett) Their village, at the Forks of the Platte. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 515 Great herds on the east fork of the Salmon River.

d. of a road.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 281 A fork in the road. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 241 Taking the fork where the ways parted, in order to intercept the fugitives. 1883 *Howard Roads* (ed. 3) 47 Here take the right hand fork.

e. of a plant or tree.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 200 Fruit-stalk . . rising from the fork of the stem. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 228 The raven's nest was placed in a fork . . of one of these trees. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xv, Torches were struck in clefts of the trees, or in the fork of the branches.

f. A flash (of forked lightning); a tongue of flame.

1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 939 Dazzled by the livid-flickering fork. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 58 A fork of flame from Vesuvius Through his black cone went on high.

† 13. *fig.* a. *nonce-use*. The union of two lines of descent. b. A dilemma, choice of alternatives; also, a dichotomy, distinction. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* vi, Of which two houses ioyned in a forke, My father . . was lawfull heire beget. a. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Brother* iii. ii, There is a fork, sir, in death . . Man may be two ways killed. 1670 HOBBS *Behemoth* (1840) 214 Declining the force of true reason by verbal forks . . distinctions that signify nothing.

14. *Caudine Forks* = L. *Furca* or *Furcule Caudine*; proper name of a defile near Caudium, in Samnium, where the Romans were intercepted in the second Samnite war. Hence proverbially used for: A crushing defeat.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. xvi. 48 The most notable and famous foyle . . was received at the Forkes of Caudium. 1781 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 403 The Romans never saw but one Caudine Forks in their whole history. Americans have shown the Britons two in one war.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

15. a. objective, as *fork-grinder*, etc.; b. parasynthetic and simulative, as *fork-like*, *b-shaped*, *-tongued* adjs.; *fork-wise* adv.

1844-5 DODD *Dict. Manuf.*, s.v. *Fork-making*, The *fork-grinders are too often a reckless body of men. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 2/6 With the exception of the fork grinders there is no actual agitation. 1611 COTGR., *Fourcheure*, A forkinesse. . . a *fork-like diuision. 1889 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/5 They frequently fix the faces of the prisoners with fork-like irons towards the burning sun. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 334/2 The vessel then passes between the clavicle and the *fork-shaped bone. 1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dh. Florence* iii. i, They . . Had trod on *fork-tongued adders. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D ij, The veynes . . renne *forkewyse in two parties. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xvi. 40 Divided forkwise into two twigs.

16. Special comb.: *fork-beam Naut.* (see quot.); *fork-beard*, a name given to various fishes of the genus *Phycis*; *fork-breakfast* (see quot.); *fork-carving a.*, that uses a fork in carving; *fork-chuck* (*Wood-turning*), a chuck with two or more teeth: see quot. 1874; *fork-fish*, ? a kind of thornback; *fork-moss*, a kind of moss (*Dicranum bryoides*); *fork-ribbed a.*, having ribs branching off like the prongs of a fork; *fork-shaft*, the handle of a fork; *fork-staff-plane*, a kind of joiner's plane used for working convex cylindrical surfaces; *fork-way*, a point where two roads meet or diverge, a fork; *fork-wrench* (see quot.). Also FORK-HEAD, FORK-TAIL.

c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 **Fork-Beam*, a forked piece of timber nearly of the depth of the beam, scarphed, tabled, and bolted, for additional security to the sides of beams athwart large openings in the decks. 1864 *Couch Brit. Fishes* III. 122 Lesser **Forkbeard*. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 163 *Le déjeuner à la fourchette*, or **fork-breakfast*, is so called, because in eating meat you have occasion for a fork. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faust* of B. ii. xv, In this country . . the French midday fork-breakfast, is unknown. c. 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* iv. i, Your T beard . . doth express the enamour'd courtier, As full as your **fork-carving* traveller. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, **Fork Chuck*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fork-chuck* (*Turning*), a piece of steel projecting from the live spindle and carrying the front center and a pair of joints which enter the wood and rotate it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 261 The Puffen or **Fork-fish*. lieth in await . . ready to strike

the fishes that passe by with a sharpe rod or pricke that he hath. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Fork-fish*, a kind of Thorn-back, so call'd from its forked Tail. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 192 The sight of the *fork-moss would ever afterwards call up a vivid recollection of that desolate scene. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 196 As regards their leaves, the Cryptogamia may be characterised as *fork-ribbed. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 Shorte *forke-shaftes made of seasoned ashe. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicester Words*, *Fork-shaft*, handle of a fork, whether pitchfork or any other. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 111 A plane .. with a concave sole, is also distinguished by the name of a *fork-staff-plane. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 308 Hecate, Luna, Diana, who meet in a *fork-way. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fork-wrench*, a spanner with two jaws which embrace a nut or square on a coupling.

Fork (fɔrk), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To form a fork; to divide into branches, divaricate. Of lightning: To play forkedly. Also with *away*, *off*, or *out*.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Noah* 243 Adam's Trunk (of both-our Worlds the Tree) In two faire branches forking fruitfully. 1796 H. HUNTER in *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 239 Others (trees) ascend vertically, and .. fork off in various tiers. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 276 The flames fork round the semivault of heaven. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 419 The parsnip .. forks away into fingers. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 170 Rays .. forking off towards the end. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xli. The lightning forked and flashed. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* ix. 240 Here the road forked.

b. Of corn: To sprout.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 265 Throw the frozen outsides into the middle till the Corn begin to fork and warm in the Couch. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*.

† 2. *fig.* a. Of witnesses: To disagree in their testimony. b. Of the tongue [after F. *fourcher*]: To stumble, trip. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16074 (Cott.) In þair aun sagh þai said, oft-sith for-kid þai. *Ibid.* 17754 (Götl.) Þai did þaa three men þan to sunder, And askid seluen ilkan sere, Oo þair forking fain wald þai here. 1652 URQUHART *Yewel Wks.* (1834) 265 Philoputaries, my tongue forks it, I have mistaken .. one word for another, I should have said Philosophers.

3. *trans.* To make or put into the form of a fork; to make fork-shaped. † To fork the fingers: to extend them towards a person as a mark of contempt.

1640 WITTS *Recreat.* Cij. His wife .. Behind him forks her fingers. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. viii. 315 The *Ramus Iliacus* is forked out on each side. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 348 The tail .. is forked into two horns. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 376 A lever .. which is forked at the lower part to receive the pendulum. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xcv. The mightiest of the storms .. through these parted hills hath fork'd His lightnings. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 289 Bertram .. stands .. with his lower limbs forked.

fig. 1683 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. of Guise* IV. iii. Angel-traitors .. Forked into ills, and split into deceits.

4. To raise or move with or as with a fork; to dig, take, or throw *in*, *out*, *up*, etc., with a fork.

1802 A. KIRKWOOD *Jrnl.* in *Mem.* (1856) 24, I. .. forked some hay for Mr. Black. 1829 *Rep. Doncaster Commission, Bone Manure* 30 Fold manure .. should be forked up to a considerable height. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. Bang .. was gobbling his last plantain, and forking up along with it .. slices of cheese. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 191 The ancient practice of forking out each parsnip from the ground. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi. He .. set to work forking up some weeds on a fallow. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 24 The border should be prepared .. by forking in some peat. 1858 — *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 75/1 The heds should now be forked over. 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* II. And you an' your Sally was forkin' the haay. *fig.* 1647 TRAPP *Mellif. Theolog.* in *Comm. Epist.* 643 He leaves it [his wealth] to a prodigal, that .. forks it abroad, as fast as the miser his father raked it together. [Cf. *Fork sb.* 1 *fig.*] 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* III. 101 Society is not yet trodden down and forked together by you, into one and the same rotten mass.

absol. 1683 J. ERSKINE *Jrnl.* 11 Sept. (1893) 16, I was seeing the corn cut in the barnyard and whiles forking.

5. *transf. (colloq. or slang.)* a. To fork out or over: to give up, hand over, pay.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son.* xxxvi. Fork out something better than this. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i. Fork out your balance in hand. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 486/1 He forked over the money.

absol. 1856 READE *Never too Late* IV. See it for twenty-four hours or I won't fork out. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 154 I'll tell Vials if you do not fork out.

b. (U.S.) See *quots.*

1830 MARRIAT *Diary Amer. Ser.* I. II. 231, I heard a young man .. in Vermont, say, .. 'Well, how he contrived to fork into her young affections, I can't tell'. 1851 B. H. HALL *College Wds.*, *Fork on*. At Hamilton College, to fork on, to appropriate to one's self.

6. *intr. (colloq.)* To protrude awkwardly.

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 532, I noted a number of heads forking over the side of the ship. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xiv. 20 He came slowly forking up through the hatch. *Ibid.* xix. 133 Leathery noses forking up out of a hedge of whisker.

7. *slang. (trans.)* To fork a person: to pick his pocket. Cf. *Fork sb.* 3.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Let's fork him*, let us Pick that Man's Pocket. 1785 in GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

8. *intr. (Sc.)* To look out, strive for (something). 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1710) 73 That Pauls Iniquities, mystery working, Was men, then for precedence forking. 1825-80 JAMESON s.v. *Forking*, 'Forkin' for siller'; 'Forkin' for a job.

9. *Mining. (trans.)* To pump (a mine) dry; to remove (water) by pumping. Cf. *Fork sb.* 11.

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Fr.* 56 What signifies your Engine .. if it be not capable of Sinking or Forking an Old Mine. 1859 *Times* 27 Apr. He had forked the heaviest waters in the whole country. 1869 *West. Daily Mercury* 20 Mar. They have resolved on forking the water. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 2/1 The mine has been 'forked'.

Forkals, *pl. jocular.* [f. *Fork sb.* + *-AL*.] Legs. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 33 The piece of mahogany under which my old forks had so merrily rested.

Forked (fɔkt), *pp. a.* [f. *Fork sb.* + *-ED* 2.]

1. Having a fork or fork-like end; shaped like a fork, bifurcate, branching.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18843 (Cott.) Forked fair þe chin he bare. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 270 A Marchant .. with a forked berd. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxii. 428 The swallows .. taylor ben forkyd as a payr of sherys. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 158 þat opere partie of þe veyne passip to be arm hoolis & þere he is forkid. 1534 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 He hath a forked stycke a yarde longe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 334 Hee was, for all the world, like a forked Radish, with a Head fantastically caru'd vpon it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 518 Hiss for hiss returnd with forked tongue To forked tongue. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2830/4 Stolen .. 2 silver Spoons, a Fork, 2 small Spoons fork. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 40 Forked Light'nings fright the World below. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 53 On two forked sticks with cordage tied, their pot o'er pilfer'd fuel boils away. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 3 A stem is termed forked when it divides into two branches of equal, or nearly equal size. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 24 Arabis .. with forked or stellate hairs. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 211 Forked tongues are flickering seen.

fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* xvii. Thus forked Novelty Spreads.

b. Of a road: Making a fork; having two or more diverging branches.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xci. [lxxxvii.] 271 When we had rydden a ii. leagues, we came to a forked waye. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. xlv. (1609) 1011 At every forked high way leading on both hands. 1633 *Gate of Tongues Unl.* 114 A forked way or carfax is deceitfull. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* III. They came to the forked road.

c. Of a mountain: Divided at the summit, cleft.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 5 Sometime we see .. A forked Mountaine, or blew Promontorie. a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *To Muses* 2 in *Bosworth F.* (1629) 9 Sweet Sounds are raised upon the forked Hill Of high Parnassus. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. Yon forked and snowy hill.

† d. of a mitre.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 279 No wyse man is desyrus to obayne The forked cap without he worthy be. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 4 Banysshed my natyue contry .. by the cruelty of the forkyd cappes of England. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 128 She .. sends her haughty Prelates from all parts with their forked Miters.

e. *Her.* = FORCHÉ. (Robson *Brit. Her.* 1830).

1486 Bk. *St. Albans*, *Her.* c vja, A certain forkyd cross .. hit is called forkyd: for as mocb as that all theendys of hit ar clounyn and forkyd.

f. Having (a specified number of) forks or prongs, as *three-forked*.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* II. 13 A three forked fleshoke. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 With tooenge three forked furth spirts fyre. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Monarchy deli.* To stirre, or calm the ocean's race, As royalties of his [Neptune's] three-forked mace. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 475 Some viper .. darting a three-forked flickering tongue.

† g. Of an arrow: Barbed. *Obs.*

1549 STOURTON *Let. in Wills. Arch. Mag.* (1864) VIII. 296 His crosse bow bent, and forked arrow in the same. 1611 COTGR., *Fer de fleiche à oreilles*, a forked or barbed arrowe head. 1673 DRYDEN *Assignment* III. I, I am wounded with a forked Arrow, which will not easily be got out.

2. Having the lower half of the body divided; two-legged.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 113 A poore, bare, forked Animall as thou art. 1771 *Exmoor Scold.* 48 Thee wut come oll a gerred, and oll horry 20 vurs tha art a vorked [=i-forked].

3. Of building: Characterized by the use of 'forks' (see *Fork sb.* 7).

1792 J. MASTIN *Hist. Naseby* 9 Some [houses] .. of the most antique architecture, called forked building.

4. Horned; also *spec.* of deer: see *quot.* 1674.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 476 The more she [the Moon] Fills her Forked Round. 1598 *Ibid.* II. i. iii. *Furies* 600 With fising train, with forked head, and foot Himselfe, th' Ayre, th' Earth, he beateth. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) I. 13 Heads having doubling Croches, are called Forked Heads, because the Croches are planted on the top of the Beam like Forks.

b. 'Horned', 'cornuted', cuckolded. *A knight of the forked order*: a cuckold.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* I. 455 Thou puttst thy selfe in great danger, least thy rounde heade become forked. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 257 Let him dub her husband knight of the forked order. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* in DODSLEY *O. Pl.* (1780) IX. 373 And I am fork'd? hum! 1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 95, I should be sure to be dubb'd a knight of the forked order.

† 5. Of an argument, etc.: That points more than one way; containing a dilemma; ambiguous, equivocal. *Obs.*

1551 BR. GARDINER *Explication* 80 b, What hath this auctor wonne nowe by his forked question? 1604-13 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Dilemma*, a forked kinde of argument. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i. Giue forked counsel; take prouoking gold On eyther hand, and put it vp. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 324 To this forked Objection I return these five considerations. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI.* IV. 46 Must Justice starve because we want a Lawyer's forked distinctions to feed her neatly with?

† b. Of a fee: Taken from both parties in a suit.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 216 Ere thy palm shall know A postern-bribe took, or a forked-fee To fether Justice.

6. Done with a fork. *nonce-use.*

1611 CORYAT *Crulities* 91 To imitate the Italian fashion by this forked cutting of meate.

7. *ellipt.* for *forked-headed* or *-tailed*.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 161 The Forked Kite and bold Buzzard. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 170 Forked Hake .. is known on the coast of Cornwall by the name of the great forked beard, where it was first discovered by Mr. Jago. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 125 Forked Hake.

8. *Comb.*: parasynthetic and similitive, as *forked-wise* adv.; also † *forked-beard* = *fork-beard*; *forked-head*, a forked or barbed arrow, a fork-head; *forked-tailed a.*, having a forked tail; *esp.* in the names of birds (cf. *fork-tailed*).

1713 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* 163 The great *Forked-beard. *Ibid.* 164 The lesser Forked-beard. 1574 J. FORTESCUE in *Hist. Fam. of F.* (1866) II. 228 Arrows .. as well *forked-heads as others. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 24 It irkes me the poore daped foolles .. Should .. with forked heads Hauie their round hanches goard. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxi. 95 A sorte of *forkte tailede flise. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 167 The fork'd-tail'd Kite. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 520 The Forked-tailed Petrel. 1586 LUTTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 23 Children with a cloven upper lip, and *forked-wise, called an Hare-lip.

Hence **Forkedly** adv., in a forked manner; **Forkedness**, the condition of being forked.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yeaer* Eiv. Tongues forkedly cut. 1611 COTGR., *Fourcheure* .. forkednesse. a 1665 GOODWIN *Wks.* (1692) III. 601 The forkedness of the Arrows. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 50 Sally .. snapt her fingers at me, and pointing two of each hand forkedly at me, bid me [etc.]. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1843) 230 Distinguished .. by the length and forkedness of their tails. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 555 [She] flung her body .. across the saddle, and remained forkedly, as if she had been a man.

Forken (fɔrk'n), *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* In 8-9 *dial.* forkin. [f. *FORK sb.* + *-EN* 5, or after str. pa. pples.] Forked. *Forken-robin*, the earwig.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 52 He had a forked beard and bald head. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Forkin-robbin*, an earwig; called from its forked tail. So in BAILEY (1721) and ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868).

Forker (fɔrkə), [f. *FORK v.* + *-ER* 1.]

† 1. = *FORK sb.* 2; perh. mispr. for *FORKET*. *Obs.* a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 416 The Italians now take their meate with a forker.

2. One who forks: a. One who throws up (hay, etc.) with a fork. b. *slang.* (See *quot.* 1867).

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 One of the men is a loader, the other a forker. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Forkers*, those who reside in seaports for the sake of stealing dockyard stores, or buying them, knowing them to be stolen.

† 3. Something forked: a. A forked tongue, a 'sting'. b. A forked arrow, a fork-head. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 155 His arrowes all are forkers. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* ix. 388 A .. snake .. crawld vp her to stinge, with forker blew. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 205 An vnderkeeper .. with a forker out of his Crosbowe slewe one Oliffe.

† 4. *slang.* To wear a forker: to be 'cornuted'.

1606 MARSTON *Paristaster* II. i. Why? my lord, tis nothing to weare a forker.

5. ('In Suffolk, an unpaired partridge.' F. Hall.) 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 They [? flying fish] .. flye as far as young Partridges, that are forkers.

† **Forket**. *Obs.* Also 5 *forkette*. [? f. *FORK sb.* + *-ET*; cf. F. *fourchette* table-fork.]

1. A small fork. Also, a prong of a fork.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 209 Picke not thy teeth with a forkette. 1611 COTGR., *Fourcheon*, a forket; the tooth, or graine of a forke.

2. (See *quot.*)

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 Fossils .. Bidentula. The Forket. **Forkful** (fɔrkful), [f. *FORK sb.* + *-FUL*.] As much as may be lifted on a fork.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Forkers are to bee foretolde that they give vp goode forkefulls. 1768 *Case of J. Ruffe* 3 He would rather they should cheat him of a forkful .. of corn. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 31/2 Putting a forkful of long manure on the corners.

Fork-head.

† 1. An arrow with barbed head. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 19 Through his haberjeon the forkehead flew.

2. *Mech. a.* (see *quot.* 1874); b. = *CROSS-TAIL*. 1839 [see *CROSS-TAIL*]. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fork-head*, the double head of a rod which divides in order to form a connection by means of a pin.

† **Forkin**. *Obs. rare* — 1. [a. OF. *fourquon* of same meaning.] ? A baker's shovel.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 808 *Hec pala*, a forkyn.

Forking (fɔrkin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FORK v.* + *-ING* 1.]

The action of the vb. *FORK*.

a 1300 [see *FORK v.* 2 a]. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxiii. At this forking of the street there was a large space. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 314 Where the branching appears and remains as a forking of the main axis.

Forking (fɔrkin), *pp. a.* [f. *FORK v.* + *-ING* 2.] That forks; characterized by forking.

1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 221 A forking .. habit of growth. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi. Stems forking. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 549 A forking creek.

Forkless (fɔrkless), *a.* [f. *FORK sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without a fork. (WORCESTER (1846) cites *Phil. Mag.*.)

Fork-tail, a. and sb.† **A. adj.** = forked-tail (ed. Obs.).1611 FLORIO, *Follo*, an eare-wig . . or fork-taille vermine.**B. sb.**

1. (See quot. 1753).

1753 CHAMBERS *Suppl.*, *Forktail* . . a name given to the salmon, while in the fourth years growth. 1818 in TODD, 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109*, § 4 Salmon . . known by the names . . blue pole, fork tail . . or by any other local name.

2. (See quot. 1893).

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Forktail*, of old time used in England for the Kite, but now applied in India to the birds of the genus *Henicurus*.Hence **Fork-tailed a.**, having a forked tail; used in the names of birds, etc. (cf. *forked-tailed*).1694 J. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 A kind of fork-tail'd . . sea-swallow. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 44 The fork-tailed kites were much flown, some years ago. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* v. 103 The Fork-tailed Date Shell (*Lithodromus caudigera*).† **Forkulie, v. Obs.** [Of unknown formation.] *trans.* To blacken by heat.a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 þe blake cloð bitockneð þet te soðe sunne, þet is Iesu Crist, hæmed wíðuten vorkuleuð. *Ibid.* 306 Ure inwit, uorkuliinde hire suluen mid þe fure of sunne.**Forky** (fɔrki), *a.* [f. *FORK sb.* + *-y*.]

1. Shaped like a fork, forked.

[1508 (see *FORCY*: the sense is not clear).]1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 666 A Snake . . brandishing his forky Tongue. a 1700 — *Ovid's Met.* i. 425 Parnassus whose forky rise Mounts thro' the clouds. 1727 SWIFT *Circumcision E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 166 A meagreman with a . . black forky beard. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 256 A skilful marksman o'er his head suspends The forky prongs. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. viii. The last . . On high his forky pennon bore. a 1851 D. MOIR *Sir Eliduc* Poet. Wks. 1852 II. 192 The tree by the forky lightnings scathed.b. *fig.* and *allusively*.1702 WATTS *Epi. Will.* III, x, Slander gnaw her forky tongue. 1821 BYRON *Cain* i. i. 227 Those he spake to with his forky tongue.2. *Comb.*, as *forky-tongued* adj.1727 WATTS *Poems* (1743) 235 Cares never come With . . Malice forky-tongued.Hence **Forkiness**, the condition of being forky.1611 COTGR., *Fourcheure*, a forkinesse. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 242 The house swallow is distinguished from all others by the superior forkiness of its tail.**Forlaboured, -laden**: see *FOR- pref.* 1 6, 6 b.† **Forlain, ppl. a.** Also 6 *Sc.* *forlane*. [pa. ppl. of *FORLIE v.*]

I. 1. Of a woman: That has lost her chastity. Also, as a term of abuse for either sex.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 462/6 A woman . . that was sunful and for-lein. c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 140 Now allace! that seid with froist is slane, And i fra luifferis left and all forlane. [But this may belong to sense 2.] 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 137 That carybald forlane.II. 2. App. used for: (? Laid aside), forgotten. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1586 Tristrem, his þef is he, þat may be nouȝt for lain. [c 1450: see under sense 1.] 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 496 All falsis bygone . . He did or said. . . Be quite forȝet, ouirsene, and all forlane.† **Forlance, v. Obs.** [? a. OF. **forlancer* to throw out (in mod. F. *spec.* to drive out an animal from his lair), f. *for-*, *FOR- pref.* 3 + *lancer* to throw, LAUNCH.] *intr.* or *absol.* To throw out.13. *Gauv. & Gr. Knt.* 1334 Þen brek þay þe bale, þe balez out token, Lystily forlancynȝ.**Forlapped**: see *FOR- pref.* 1 6 b.† **Forlay, v. Obs.** [f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *LAY v.*] *trans.* To lay aside.a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24328 (Cott.) We stemmed still als stan, þof liff was vs for-laid.**Forlay**: see *FORELAY*.† **Forlead, v. 1. Obs.** [OE. *forlêdan*, f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *lêdan*: see *LEAD v.*; cf. OS. *farlêdean* (Du. *verleiden*), OHG. *far-*, *fir-*, *forleitan* (Ger. *verleiten*)] *trans.* To mislead, seduce.*Beowulf* 4084 (Gr.) Hie forlêddan to þam lindpleȝan swæce ȝeðidas. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xvii. (Z.) 277 *Seducio*, ic bepacode oðþe forleade. c 1275 *LAY.* 1333 For hire workes beoð so swete þat fale men [heo] for-ledeþ. c 1315 SHOREHAM 164 The fendes privé gyle The man for-ledded.† **Forlead, v. 2. Obs.** [f. *FOR- pref.* 2 + *LEAD v.*] *trans.* To lead forward, lead before. Hence **Forleading vbl. sb.**a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxi[i]. 17 þethen sal I for-lede [Vulg. *producam*] David horn. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 By such forledynge [L. *his praviis*].† **Forleawe, v. Obs.** [f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *LEAVE v.*; = OHG. *firleiben*.] *trans.* To leave behind, give up, abandon, forsake, depart from.c 1225 *Juliana* 33 Ich am wilceme ne forleaf þu me nawt lufende lauerd. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 374 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 340, I drede me that God us hath for-laft out of his hond. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. iii. 5 (Camb. MS.) Dirkenesses for-lesten me. c 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xxxviii. In a lityll I forleste the.**Forlength**: see *FOR- pref.* 1 9.† **Forlere, v. Obs.** [OE. *forlêran*, f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *lêran* LERE *v.* to teach.] *trans.* To teach wrongly, pervert, seduce.a 1000 *Andreas* 1364 (Gr.) Ðu leoda feala forleolce and forlærdest. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 þat is þe flesliche lust þe mankinne forlered, and al hit is bi þe deul þat men þus forlerede. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 924 That thi dweole song heo ne for-lerede.† **Forlese, v. Obs.** Forms: *Infin.* 1 forlêosan, 2-3 -leosen, 3 -losen, -lesen, 4-5 -lese, (6 *Sc.* -leir). *Pa. t.* 1 forlêas, *Northumb.* -lêos, *pl.* -luron, 3 forleas, (2nd pers. sing. *forlure*), 3-4 forles, 6-7 forloire, *Sc.* forloir. *Pa. pplc.* 1-4 forloren, 4 *north.* forlose(n, -in, 4-8 forlorne, 6-7 forelorn(e, 3-9 forloire, (5 forlo(o)r, 6 *Sc.* forloir, 8 foreloire), 3- forlorin. [OE. *forlêosan*, *pa. t.* forlêas, *pl.* forluron, *pa. pplc.* forloren; = OFris. *forliasa*, -*liesa*, OS. *far-*, *forleosan*, -*liosian*, OHG. *far-*, *fer-*, *for-*, *furleosan*, -*liosian* (MHG. *verliesen*, Ger. *verlieren*), Goth. *fraliusan*; f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *-leosan*, ME. *lesen*: see *LESE v.* After 15th c. only in *pa. pplc.*, and (rarely) in the new forms, *inf.* (*Sc.*) *forleir*, *pa. t.* *forloire* (*Sc.* *forloir*).1. *trans.* To lose, in various senses.*Beowulf* 2861 (Gr.) Æt þam ȝeongum . . þam þear his elne forleas. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Mon hefde uorloren stefne bi-uore gode. c 1205 *LAY.* 213 Creusa . . þe Eneas his fader in Troie for-leas. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 þe weorure of helle mei longe asailen ou, & forloesen al his hwule. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 815 An so for-lost the hund his fore. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 714 (Cott.) To win þe blis he had forlofin. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 100 (Camb. MS.) Yif þat a man hadde al for-lorn hys syhte. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 124 Thy honde warke þat þou hadst wrowth, My dere son, for-lose hem nowhte! c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 188 My right ere I have forlorne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ausu. Osor.* 322 b, It may seeme we have . . forlorne all mercy and compassion. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vii. i, Her feeble hand the bridle raines forlore. 1663 *Robin Hood & Curtal Friar* xiii. in *Child Ballads* v. cxxiii. (1888) 124/1 Carry me over the water. . . Or else thy life's forlorne.

2. To destroy, cause to perish, cut off.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1281 (Gr.) He wolde . . forleosan lica ȝehwile. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (E. E. T. S.) 73 Gif he [a pot] ðar inne bersteð and brekð, he is forloren and sone ut-ȝeworpen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1143 Do meidenes . . wenden . . ðat man-kinde were al for-loren. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 314 Thus they that comen first to fore-upon the rockes ben for-lore. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 274 Becaus Diomeid wald forleir The fers Troians. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* vi. 175 For the God of Power Th' Assyrian Forces hath this Night forlorne. 1664 *Flodden F.* i. 2 Worthy Lords by him forlorne.b. *intr.* for *refl.* To perish, come to nought.a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ne ne let tu neauer mi sawle forloesen wið þe forlorne. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2254 Nalde nawt godd leoten his martirs licomes ligen to forloesen.c. *trans.* To bring to ruin, put to shame, confound; also, to lead astray to one's ruin. (Usually in passive.)c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Forleteð yure synne, þat ȝe ne hen ifunden on sunne and swo forlorene. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlii[i]. 12 And for-lesse mi faas in merci þine. c 1400 *Melayne* 77 Late never mi sawle be forlorne. a 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 241 Unavysed clerk soone may be forlore Unto that theef [Simony] to donne obeysaunce. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballades* 193 Lowse me or I be forloir And heir my mone. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Worlds Vanitie* vi, O! how great vainnesse it is then to scorne The weake, that hath the strong so oft forlorne!

3. To leave, abandon, desert, forsake.

c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 97 The order of preest-hode he has forlorne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 52 Her frail wit, that now her quite forlore. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* iii. lxxvi, The birds their nests forlore.Hence **Forlesing vbl. sb.**, loss, perdition.1340 *Ayenb.* 156 Uor þet me be-ulyȝt hire folye and hire uorleyenge. *Ibid.* 243.† **Forlet, v. 1. Obs.** Forms: see *LET v. 1* Also *pa. pplc.* 7 *erron.* *forlitt*. [OE. *forlêtan*, f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *lêtan* LET *v. 1*; = OS. *forlâtan* (Du. *verlaten*), OHG. *firlâzan* (MHG. *verlâzen*, Ger. *verlassen*), ON. *fyrirlâta* (Sw. *förlåta*, Da. *forlade*.)]1. *trans.* To allow, permit.c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. xxvii, Sum eorþlic æ forlæteþ, þætte [etc.]. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxv. 3 For noȝt fore-lete sal he Yherde of sinful for to be Over lote of rightwis.

2. To leave, go away from (a person or place), forsake; to abandon (possessions).

c 971 *Blick. Hom.* 27 Hine þa forlet se costigend. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 To chiesen ȝieffhly wolden hare sceppinde lufe oðer hine forleten. c 1205 *LAY.* 30599 Pat ufel hine gon for-leten. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13295 (Cott.) He for iesu al for-lete. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2311 Alle þe breme bestes þat a-boute ws were, for-lete vs & folwed him forþ. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 381, I him forleit as a lad.

b. To leave (a person) helpless or destitute.

a 1000 *Andreas* 439 (Gr.) Næfre forlæteð lifigende god eorl on eorðan, ȝif his ellen deah! a 1225 *St. Marher.* 8 Ne forlet tu me nawt luende lauerd. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 679 Whan Philip in his foule will hathe þee fore-lete. . . Him tides to take þee again. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xx, He is fore-lete and al forpercid sore and pȝytously. a 1553 *Philpot Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 345 Who may say that God foreletteth his church right, so that he may permit those things to . . decay, without the which it may not consist?

c. To leave (land) desolate or uncultivated; to leave (a building, etc.) to decay.

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 34 So þat þulke stude was vor-lete mony aday. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 104 But yet there ben of londes fele. . . Which of the people be fore-lete As londe deserte. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* b 7 b, He yaf hem a contre that was foreleten where in they myȝt duelle. 1528 *Will* in *W. Molyneux Burton-on-Trent* (1869) 58 The seyd brygge ys lyke to be decayed and forelett. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 513 The three Channels or draines have a long time beene forelet and neglected.

d. To leave off, renounce (a custom, habit, sin).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Nu sculle we forelete þes licomehist. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Iiwi lueuest þu þine fule sunnes . . forelet hem. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3779 Wraþpe and oþer synne forlate [printed folate]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 745 In þe drede of god man foreleteth his synne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 64 He thocht he wald mak peice agane With Scot and Pecht, and all weiris forelet. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 84 Soone after this custome was for-let and cleane giuen ouer.

e. To forsake, cease to regard (a law, etc.).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4068 For lue of ðis hore-plaze Manie fore-leten godes laze. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9448 (Cott.) Sua sun als he þat apel ete, þe laghes bath he þan for-lete. 1340 *Ayenb.* 184 Roboam . . uorlet þane red of þe yealden guode men uor þane red of yonge. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 60 Lautie was lost, forelet was all the lawes.f. Used as a term of *Sc.* constitutional law.1689 EARL OF BALCARNAS *Lett. Jas. II on St. Scot.* 61 (MS.) The Committee . . found great difficulty how to declare the Crown vacant. Some were for abdications. . . Others were for using an old obsolete word (foreletting) used for a Birds forsaking her nest. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 518 The throne of Scotland is vacant, the late King James the 7th having forlitt or forfeited the crown.

3. To leave out, omit; to let alone, abandon.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 We shule no þing seien þere þat les beo, and no þing of þe soðe forelete. c 1220 *Bestiary* 230 Finde ȝe ðe wete corn ðat hire qwemeð. Al ȝe foreleteð ðis oðer seð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21777 (Gött.) Elime . . wald noȝt for-lett þe nailes in his hend and fete. . . ful gern scho soght Till scho þaim fand ne fined noȝt. c 1300 *Beket* 1098 All that he i handled hadde the houndes hit forelete. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 101 Be þay fers, be þay feble for-letez none.

b. To cease from; to cease to do something.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ne forelete ȝe for nane scame þat ȝe ne seggen þam preoste alle eower sunne. c 1200 *ORMIN* 18875 All folle well neh forlet To þenkenn ohht off befine. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 36, I-wis for þine fule lete Wel oft ich mine song forelete. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. xi. 75 (Camb. MS.) Whan it foreletip to ben one it mot nedis dien.

4. To let go, release or lose from one's hold or keeping.

c 1150 *Departing Soul's Addr. Body* 19 Thine godfæderes ihaten ær heo the foreleten that [etc.]. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3768 He wolde hiss aȝhenn lif Forr hise shep forlætenn. a 1225 *Juliana* 47 Forlet me mi leafdi & ich chulle al bileaue þe. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Weila wunmon hwuch wite þu leostest ant forelest for þin misbealeue. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4006 (Cott.) Formast his liffe suld for-lete. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. ii. 3 (Camb. MS.) Allas how the thowt of man dulleth and foreletith his propre cleernesne.

b. To remit (a debt); to forgive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 262 And uorlet ous oure yeldinges: ase and we uorleteþ oure yelderes.c. To dismiss from attention. *Sc.*1813 *PICKEN Poems* I. 121 Sae let's forelet it—gie's a sang; To brood on ill unken'd is wrang.Hence **Forlet(en ppl. a.)**; **Forletting vbl. sb.** Also **Forletness**, the state of being let alone.a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxii[i]. 3 For of for-letenesse mikel filled we are. *Ibid.* 4 Uor-braiding To mightand, and to proude for-leting. 13. *K. Alis.* 2889 As a stude for-let, Is now Thebes. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) A foreletyn and a despised elde. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) x. 11 An old for-latyn cote. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 33 An olde for leten ruynous church. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 188 The language of our ancestours . . lay forelet and buried in oblivion.† **Forlet, v. 2. Obs.** [f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *LET v. 2*] *trans.* To hinder, prevent, stop. *Const. inf.* or *that with not.* Also in deprecatory phr. *God forlet it!*a 1555 *Philpot Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 351 But God forelet it. that I should not believe the gospel! 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 95 a, The Romans . . being in league with the Carthaginenses . . forelet him not to aide them. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* Eij, It is naught in dry sommer, for letting my drinke.† **Forlie, v. Obs.** Forms: see *LIE v. 1* [OE. *forlicgan* (f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *licgan* LIE *v. 1*) = OHG. *farligan* (MHG. *verligen*).Cf. Gr. aorist *παρῆλατο* lay with (a woman) secretly, which is etymologically equivalent.]I. 1. *refl.* Of a woman: To prostitute herself.c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* iii. vi. § 2. a 1000 *Laws Cnut* liv.2. *intr.* for *refl.* (Often conjugated with *be*). To commit fornication. *Const. by or with.*c 1200 *ORMIN* 3118 Forr þa mann munnde trowwenn wel þatt ȝho forlezenn ware. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 519 And with him to be forlayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. i. 54 Prevalie with the bull forlane wes sche. *Ibid.* x. vii. 72 The quihik Anchemolus . . had forlayn his awin stempoder by.3. *trans.* Of the man: To lie with, violate.c 1205 *LAY.* 15375 Heo for-leizen þa wif. 13. *Coeur de L.* 924 Forleyn was his daughter ying. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 191 How many a wyfe & maide hathe be forlayne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* e iij b, He wolde haue forlayne that maide.

II. 4. To smother by lying upon, to overlie.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8623 (Cott.) þat was for-lain Moght neuer couer þe liff again. c 1340 *Ibid.* 8602 (Fairf.) An womman had hir childe for-layne.

III. 5. To be fatigued with lying (in bed).

1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Q.* xi, For-wakit and for-walowit, thus musing Wery forlyin. I herd the bell to matyns ryng, And vp I rase, no langer wald I lye.† **Forlive, v. Obs.** [f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *LIVE v.*]*intr.* a. To outlive one's strength, become decrepit.b. To degenerate. Hence **Forli'ved**, **Forli'ven ppl. adjs.**, decrepit, degenerate.a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5315 (Cott.) Als man of eild, and lang for-liuen [1340 *Fairf.* forliued]. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. vi. 61 (Camb. MS.) That they ne sholden nat . . for-lyuen fro the vertuous of hyr noble kynrede. *Ibid.* iii. metr. vi. 79 (Camb. MS.) Thanne nis ther no forlyued wyht but

related, such as the six faces of the prism of rock-crystal, is called technically a form.

d. Abstractly considered as one of the elements of the plastic arts.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. ii. iv. § 9 Form we find abstractedly considered by the sculptor. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xviii. 314 In painting, colour is subordinate to form.

†e. Beauty, comeliness. [so *L. forma.*] *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* viii. 2 And loouere I am mad of the forme of it [wisdom]. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 19 Forme is most fraile, a fading flattering shewe. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* liii. 2 Hee hath no forme nor comeliness. 1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* II. vii. You punish'd The queen of beauty with a mole; but certainly Her perjury hath added to her form.

†f. Style of dress, costume. *Obs. rare* - 1.

1664 PEYVS *Diary* 15 July, There comes out of the chayne-roome Mrs. Stewart, in a most lovely form. A lovely creature she in this dress seemed to be.

†2. An image, representation, or likeness (of a body). Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Ure deorewurde goste, Godes owune furme. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 25/43 Ane Croyz of seluer with þe fourme of god huy leten a-rere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 87 Oure riȝte uader. þet . . ssop þe zaule to his anlycnisse an to his fourme. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 32 In þe whilk roche es þe prynte and þe fourme of his body. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ix. That thou no forme of these hast left behind. 1610 GUILLIN *Heraldry* I. vii. (1611) 29 An esccheon is the forme or representation of a shield.

3. A body considered in respect to its outward shape and appearance; *esp.* that of a living being, a person.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4218 King Arthure . . Toward þis grisliche fourme mid god herte him drou. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1768 *Lucretia*, Right so, thogh that her forme wer absent, The plesaunce of hir forme was present. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 þat þei moun bynde manye þingis in oon fourme, as þe panicle of þe heed byndþ seuen boones. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. ii. Are your aerial forms deprived of language? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 389 Here Toils, and Death, and Death's half-brother, Sleep, Forms terrible to view, their Centry keep. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lewti* 2 To forget the form I loved. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 77 To his surprise, this very form stood before him.

4. *Philos. a.* In the Scholastic philosophy: The essential determinant principle of a thing; that which makes anything (*matter*) a determinate species or kind of being; the essential creative quality.

This use of *form* (Aristotle's *μορφή* or *εἶδος*) and *matter* (*ὑλὴ*) is a metaphorical extension of their popular use. In ordinary speech, a portion of matter, stuff, or material, becomes a 'thing' by virtue of having a particular 'form' or shape; by altering the form, the matter remaining unchanged, we make a new 'thing'. This language, primarily applied only to objects of sense, was in philosophical use extended to objects of thought: every 'thing' or entity was viewed as consisting of two elements, its form by virtue of which it was different from, and its matter which it had in common with, others.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2228 *Philomene*, Thou yiver of the formes that hast wrought The faire world. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxv. 71 The body was only mater, to whiche thou [the soul] were the fourme, of whome now is he naked another fourme accidentale. . . maye he wel haue, but forme substantial is hit nought that he hath. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *j. To behold in the Glas of Creation, the Forme of Formes. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. iii. § 4 *note*, Form in other creatures is a thing proportionable unto the soul in living creatures. . . According to the diversity of inward forms, things of the world are distinguished into their kinds. 1605 P. WOODHOUSE *Flea* (1877) 10 Reason's the forme of man, he who wants this, May well be like a man, but no man is. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 33, I beleeeve . . that they [spirits] know things by their formes, and define by specificall difference what we describe by accidents and properties. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 169 The Form by which the thing is what it is. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xxii. 137 That the Soul cannot be separated from the Body, because 'tis it's Form. 1676 BATES *Exist. God* iv. 66 Supposing the self subsistence of Matter. . . could the World, full of innumerable Forms, spring by an Impetus from a dead, formless Principle? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. vi. § 10 That the several Species of Substances had their distinct internal substantial Forms.

b. So in *Theol.*, a sacrament is said to consist of *matter* (as the water in baptism, the bread and wine in the Eucharist) and *form*, which is furnished by certain essential formulary words.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 2 To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form sacramental elements receive from sacramental words. a 1600 *Ibid.* vi. iv. § 3 Forasimuch as a sacrament is complete, having the matter and form which it ought. 1727-41 IN CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

c. In Bacon's modification of the Scholastic use: The real or objective conditions on which a sensible quality or body depends for its existence, and the knowledge of which enables it to be freely produced.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 5 To inquire the form of a lion, of an oak, of gold, nay, of water, of air, is a vain pursuit: but to inquire the forms of sense. . . of colours. . . of density, of tenuity, of heat, of cold, and all other natures and qualities. . . to inquire, I say, the true forms of these, is that part of metaphysic which we now define of.

d. In the usage of Kant and Kantians: That factor of knowledge which gives reality and objectivity to the thing known, and which Kant regards as due to mind, or as (in his sense) subjective; the formative principle which holds together the several elements of a thing.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 258 The subjective elements are by Kant denominated forms. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 5 (1875) 49 If Space and Time are forms of thought, they can never be thought of. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* I. ix. 93 This notion of 'ought' . . is a necessary form of our moral apprehension. 1889 CAIRN *Philos. Kant* I. 279 The forms of unity by which [the mind] determines sensible objects. *Ibid.* I. 349 The categories or forms of synthesis which belong to the pure understanding.

5. The particular character, nature, structure, or constitution of a thing; the particular mode in which a thing exists or manifests itself. *Phr. in the form of, to take the form of.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1591 (Götl.) For-þi in form of iugement A neu vengans on þaim he sent. c 1310 *Poems Harl. MS.* 2253 (Böddiker) 193 Iesu. . graunte ous. . þe vnderfonge in fourme of bred. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 81 Alwey stiring til it . . come into þe fourme of an oymement. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref. A vj b, I have reduced it into the forme of a Dialogue. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 8 When they had. . brought them into forme of a province. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 117 Iron is not, in the metallic form, produced by nature. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* I. (1874) 53 Pantheism is the form in which infidelity prevails on the Continent of Europe in the present day. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 50 An egg, whipped up with wine, is often the only form in which they can take this kind of nourishment. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 399 The Dialogue necessarily takes the form of a narrative.

b. One of the different modes in which a thing exists or manifests itself; a species, kind, or variety.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 116 b, This sorte is in two fourmes comenly. The one by lynes, and the other without lynes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 To make your descendant carrie some forme of relation to the plaine song. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 94 The Power in all formes [of Commonwealth], if they be perfect enough to protect them, is the same. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 303 For Forms of Government let fools contest. 1821 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 256 To this argument, in all its forms, the same answer may be given. 1843 C. H. SMITH *Naturalist's Library* I. 201 The group is intermediate between the bisontine form and the bovine. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 157 They had refused to declare that any form of ecclesiastical polity was of divine origin. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 8 The sensation of wetness seems to be nothing else than a form of cold.

c. *Gram.* (a) One of the various modes of pronunciation, spelling, or inflexion under which a word may appear. (b) In generalized sense: The external characteristics of words (*esp.* with reference to their inflexions), as distinguished from their signification.

1861 M. MÜLLER *Lect. Sci. Lang.* vii. 255 The Chinese sound ta means without any change of form, great, greatness, to be great. 1889 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLVIII. 267/3 In 1530, Palgrave recorded the form *topsy* *tyrpy*.

d. †a. *gen.* A grade or degree of rank, quality, excellence, or eminence; one of the classes forming a series arranged in order of merit, official dignity, proficiency in learning, etc. *Obs.*

[So late *L. forma prima, secunda*, etc., used of the various orders in the clergy, etc.]

c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 12 b, Minos. . Made statutes. . Of righteounes they toke the fyrst fourme. 1579 E. K. *Gen. Arg. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 3 These. . Ælogues. . may be. . devided into three formes or ranckes. c 1609 *Baumont Papers* (1884) 21, I looke for no ordinarie cocke, hauyng of myne owne of that fourme more then I know what to doe withall. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 6 Certainly this kind of Learning deserves the highest form among the *difficiles Nugæ*. 1687 BURNET *Reply to Varillas* 123 He cannot bear my saying that such matters were above men of his form. 1700 PEYVS *Let. in Diary* VI. 225 Thinking is working, though many forms beneath what my Lady and you are doing. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* II. (1704) 40 The Tongue is the Instrument of Speech to us of a lower Form. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp. Tom Whigg* I. 22 The Doctor was a Physician of the first form.

b. *spec.* One of the numbered classes into which the pupils of a school are divided according to their degree of proficiency.

In English Schools the sixth form is usually the highest; when a larger number of classes is required, the numbered 'forms' are divided into 'upper' and 'lower', etc. The word is usually explained as meaning originally 'a number of scholars sitting on the same form' (sense 17); but there appears to be no ground for this.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 160 b, The maner of teaching the youth, and diuiding them into fourmes. 1655 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 399 We two were bred together, Schoole fellows, Both of one form and like degree in School. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 110 The Master is obliged to divide his Time amongst Boys of different Forms. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. i. 13 He was in the fifth form at Eton.

fig. 1774 FLETCHER *Ess. Truth* Wks. 1795 IV. 124 If there are various forms in the School of Truth.

†7. A model, type, pattern, or example. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Thess.* I. 7 So that 3e ben maad fourme, or ensaumple, to alle men bileuyng. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 19 Hys Lyf wes fourme of all meknes, Merow he wes of Rychtwysnes. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. (1695) 230 To make abstract general Ideas, and set them up in the Mind, with Names annexed to them, as Patterns, or Forms, (for in that sence the word Form has a very proper signification).

8. Due shape, proper figure; orderly arrangement of parts, regularity, good order; also, military formation.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 101, I will not keepe this forme

vpon my head, When there is such disorder in my witte! 1597 - 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. i. 20 In goodly form comes on the enemy. 1652 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar., His garden, which he was now desirous to put into some forme. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 531 'Gainst form and order they their power employ, Nothing to build, and all things to destroy. 1697 - *Virg. Georg.* IV. 606 Where heaps of Billows. . In Form of War, their wat'ry Ranks divide. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x. They came dropping in. . not. . in form, but all in heaps. 1775 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1804) I. 9 As soon as one Man was shot down in the front, another from the Rear immediately filled his place, and by that means [they] kept their Body in form.

9. Style of expressing the thoughts and ideas in literary or musical composition, including the arrangement and order of the different parts of the whole. Also, method of arranging the ideas in logical reasoning; good or just order (of ideas, etc.). †logical sequence.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 84 b, The faulte that is in the forme, or maner of makyng [of a syllogism]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 81 It reasoneth with itselfe in this forme and order. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxv. 8 In polish'd form of well-refined pen. 1602 - *Ham.* III. i. 171 Nor what he spake, though it lack'd form a little, Was not like madness. 1667 TEMPLE *Let. Gourville* Wks. 1731 II. 32, I am very little satisfied with the Queen of Spain's Letter. . . I think the Form is faulty, as well as the Substance. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 149 Every correct step of Reasoning, considered simply as such, or in reference to its Form. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Hardly a page of all these countless leaves is common form. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Form*, the shape and order in which musical ideas are presented. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xxvii. 139 He read the Sonnets of Petrarca, and he learnt what is meant by 'form' in poetry. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 144 Form. . is the artistic sense of decorum controlling the coordination of parts and ensuring their harmonious subservience to a common end.

†10. Manner, method, way, fashion (of doing anything). *In like form*: in like manner. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 447 3yf byssop. . ded were, He grantede, þat þoru kyng non destourbaunce here, þat me ne chose in ryȝte fourme anoþer anon. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 177 Crist 3yveþ his prechours fourme how þei shal lyue in þis work. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 24 It is in like fourme knowne of hie recorde. 1509 BARCLAY *Slypp of Follys* (1874) I. 195 In lyke fourme who comyth unto confessyon [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. viii. 119 Over their shoulders, in the fourme and maner as the picture following doth shew. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 115 He. . was crucified. . as his master was, but after a diverse forme, with his head downward.

11. A set, customary, or prescribed way of doing anything; a set method of procedure according to rule (*e.g.* at law); formal procedure.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 491 & in gode fourme accorded hii were. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19981 (Cott.) þe form þat him bitagit was ar O baptysing, he held it þar. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 622/2 The wrongfull distrayning of any mans goodes. . agaynst the forme of the Common Lawe. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 2 The plaine forme of marriage. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 284 Their general; who used, in all dispatches made by himself, to observe all decency in the forms. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 55. 355 The Lords. . only laid hold of some Forms of Law to have prevented Judgment. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 205 He was content to go on in the old forms. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 272 A paper from the admiralty. . sent to me as a matter of form. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 77 To make his report. . from whence he came, &c. (a form to which the Portuguese merchantmen are all subject). 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 706 The other commissioners being seldom called to deliberate, or so much as assemble for form sake. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* I. (1875) 2 The form of capture in weddings.

b. *In form*: according to the rules or prescribed methods (now usually *in due or proper form*); also, as a matter of merely formal procedure, formally.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) D vj, It sholde be putte in writinge, and reduiteed in fourme of lawe. 1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 350 Count de Frize, governor of Landau, writes, that [he] expects to be attackt in form. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 7 5 He recovered himself enough to give her the Absolution in Form. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 24 The Art. . of besieging a strong Town in Form. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xi, The citadel was defended in form, and at length, in proper form surrendered at discretion. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. x. 128 The publisher. . makes a grave apology. . in form. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* xix, The laws, which heretofore existed only in form, have been thoroughly enforced.

†c. In University language: The regular course of exercises, attendance on lectures, etc., prescribed for a particular degree. Only in phrase *for his form* = *L. pro forma. Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CX. heading, At Oxenford, where the clerkes be sworne they shall not rede for theyr fourme at Stamford. 1523-9 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* § 3 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 10 A Graduat of Oxforde or Cantebrygge which hath accomplished all thyng for his fourme. 1574 M. STOKES in *Peacock Stat. Univ. Camb.* (1841) App. A. 19 If a Bachelor off Dyvynyte preche for his Furme.

12. A set or fixed order of words (*e.g.* as used in religious ritual); the customary or legal method of drawing up a writing or document.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 3e renounced and cessed of the State of Kyng. . uppe the fourme that is contented in the same Renunciation and Cession. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 Our lorde and sauour Jesu Chryst hath gyuen vs a forme how to praye. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxvi. § 1 A strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. 1648 [see *PLAT* 236 b]. 1660 PEYVS *Diary* 17 Nov., I inquired. . for a form for a nobleman to make one his Chaplain. But I understanding

that there is not any, I did draw up one. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 1 Monsieur Bayle... delivers the same Opinion, tho' in a bolder Form of Words. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xiv. (ed. 2) 241, I think a form of prayer very necessary. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 106 The form of this fine is—'And the agreement is such, to wit, that [etc.]'. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* 1. x. You'll memorialise that Department (according to regular forms which you'll find out) for leave to memorialise this Department.

b. A formulary document with blanks for the insertion of particulars.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* 1. x. I can give you plenty of forms to fill up. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. ii. Forms n. Form A, You are hereby required to fill up accurately the underwritten form. 1895 *Times* 5 Feb. 12/3 A message written on a telegraph form.

† c. A formula, recipe, prescription. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1634) 213 A young man, that made pilles, after a certaine forme that he [a Physician] had shewed vnto him. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 147 Armetia... prescribeth this forme for the cure of this evil: let the Dog be put into the water... and then... let his hair be shaved off [etc.]. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* vii. xxiii. (1639) 410 The form and making wherof [ointments] is to be sought out of the Antidotaries.

† 13. A formal agreement, settlement, or arrangement between parties; also, a formal commission or authority. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8766 An fourme hii made þat eijer helde is owe lond in is hond. c 1305 *St. Keulm* 314 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Hi makede a forme þat [etc.]. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 Hym to harme and dishonour, agayn the fourme of a Loveday taken betwene the same parties.

14. A set method of outward behaviour or procedure in accordance with prescribed usage, etiquette, ritual, etc.; a ceremony or formality. (Often *slightingly*, as implying the absence of intrinsic meaning or reality.)

1612 DAVIES *Discov. Causes why Ireland etc.* 234 That the Parliametes of Ireland, might want no desent or honorable forme that was used in England. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 212 Many who have no religion but a forme, yet neglect Gods forme. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* 1. i. The Forms and Civilities of the last Age. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* 1. § 1 After the usual forms at first meeting, Euphranor and I sat down by them. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 29 The sacrament, which was administered with all its forms. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* ii. v. vii. 620 They put on the forms of distance; and stood upon elevated terms [with the envoys]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. cv.* For who would keep an ancient form Thro' which the spirit breathes no more?

† b. A way of behaving oneself, an instance of behaviour of a given kind; in *pl.* = manners. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 56 If the gentle spirit of mooring words Can no way change you to a milder forme. 1616 J. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vi. (1881) 140 My brother... breaks up the letter, whilek was no gentlemanly form. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Ceremonies* (Arb.) 25 It doth much adde to a Mans Reputation... to have good Formes. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1655) 395 When he perceived the Kings countenance not to be towards him... he changed his forms.

15. Behaviour according to prescribed or customary rules; observance of etiquette, ceremony, or decorum. *In (full, great) form*: with due ceremony. Often *depreciatively*: Mere outward ceremony or formality, conventional observance of etiquette, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 305 Not o word spak he more than was nede, And that was said in forme & reverence. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 161 The glass of fashion and the mould of form. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 118 A fellow of little or no religion, only for forme-sake. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* v. i. We'll eat the Dinner, and have a Dance together, or we shall transgress all form. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2 When I reflected on my former Performance of that Duty, I found I had run it over as a matter of Form. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 116 They could no more bury in Form, Rich or Poor. 1776 FOOTE *Baukrup* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 100 There is so much confinement, and form, even in the most fashionable families. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary* Lett. 1861 II. 74 We went in the evening in a carriage in full form. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 37 Of giving thanks to God—not thanks of form, A word and a grimace, but rev'rently. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 126 These officers accordingly attended in great form. 18. ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. A. 344 Whether while we worshipped Thee in form, we worshipped Thee in spirit and in truth. 1871 FARRAR *Witm. Hist.* iii. 97 To plant the standard of Christian freedom upon the ruins of Levitical form.

b. *Good (or bad) form*: said of behaviour, manners, etc. which satisfy (or offend) the current ideals of 'Society'; (good or bad) manners. *colloq.*

1868 *Daily News* 24 Dec., Happily it is not good form even to purchase the Bacchanalian handkerchiefs of the Burlington-arcade. 1883 E. B. ENGLAND *Notes Eurip.* *Iphig.* in *Tauris* 122 This excellent sentiment makes us wonder if *oi vëoi* in Euripides's day thought energy 'such awfully bad form, you know'. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 791 It is not good intellectual form to grow angry in discussion.

16. *Sporting*. Of a horse: Condition in regard to health and training; fitness for running or racing; style and speed in running (as compared with competitors). (See *quot.* 1861.) *In form*: fit to run, 'in condition'; so out of form. Said also of athletes (e.g. oarsmen, cricketers) and players generally.

1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 148 A horse in a very high form. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 47 Bringing horses of different forms together over Newmarket. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 115 To enable him to run in his best form. 1861 WALSH & LUFTON *Horse* vi. 84 When we say that a horse is 'in form' we intend to

convey to our hearers that he is in high condition and fit to run. 1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* xvii. (1874) 126 One of the new chums, who was not supposed to be in good form for a long walk. 1880 W. DAY *Racchorse in Training* xvii. 157 The mare had simply lost her form—she was not so good as a three- as she was as a two-year-old. 1882 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/8 Mitchell was in good form, whilst Peall did not play so well as on previous days [at billiards]. 1883 *Times* 22 Oct. 10/2 Glocke... has not run in this country, but has shown fair form abroad. 1884 *Camb. Rev.* 10 Dec. 131 In the winning crew: M... kept his form well.

b. *transf.* Liveliness, high spirits, conversational powers, or the like. *colloq.*

1877 MRS. CHURCH *Father's Name* (Tauchn.) II. i. 17 The Misses Lillietrip were in great form. 1884 *Nonconformist & Indep.* 7 Feb. 130/2 The Irish members... did not appear to have recovered their usual form. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 114 Macturk was in great form after his breakfast, apologising to my wife with the grandest air.

II. Denoting various material objects.

17. A long seat without a back, a bench.

[So OF. *forme*, med. L. *forma*, applied also to the stalls in a choir, with back, and book-rest. For the origin of this use of the word, cf. OF. *s'asseoir en forme*, to sit in a row or in fixed order.]

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 99 Benches, stoles, formes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/1 Foorme, longe stole, sponda. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxii. 246 The munkes, with fourmes and candelstyckes, defended theym. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 The same fourme that the archbishop of Canterburie sitteth on. 1607 *Hieron Wks.* I. 282 To sitte in the schoole of Christ vpon the learners forme. 1641 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 191 Item for 2 short fourmes to sett a coffin vpon. 1694 *EVELYN Diary* 5 Oct., I went to St. Paul's to see the choir. The pulling out the formes, like drawers, from vnder the stalls is ingenious. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 320 They have no Seats, as in our Churches, only Forms. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Waud. by Loire* 33 A large cold room, garnished with deal tables and forms. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 35 Abbing was made to stand upon a form. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 139 The First Three Lessons... were read by Boys from each side alternately from the first Form.

18. *Mech.*, etc. A mould or 'shape'; an implement on which anything is shaped or fashioned.

a 1653 GOUGE *Commun. Heb.* iii. 1 If the form be square or round, so will the metall be. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 63 To have a form of Wood turned to the height of the Cartredge. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Form*... a kind of mould, whereon a thing is fashioned or wrought. Such are the hatters Form, the papermakers Form, &c. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Form*, the moulds for making wads by.

† 19. a. A window-frame. [So F. *forme*.] *Obs.* 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 The glas and the foorme of stoon that longith vnto the same wyndowe.

† b. A case or box. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 1 Cause new fourmes of Lead to be made... in euerie of which fourmes place one flower... let these fourmes be well fitted with their apt couers, and soldered verie close.

20. *Printing*. A body of type, secured in a chase, for printing at one impression. (Often spelt *forme*.)

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* ccxii. 312 Whiche book I... sette in forme & enprinted the xx day of novembre. c 1483 — *Bk. for Trav.* 24 b, At Westmestre by london In fourmes enprinted [Fr. *Eu formes impresses*]. 1594 T. B. LA *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 337 The Printer that putteth ynke vpon the fourmes. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 315 He flew to the Printing-house and commanded the Compositors to distribute the form. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 93 On occasion, I carried up and down stairs a large form of types in each hand. 1882 PEBODY *Eug. Journalism* xv. 107 The printers, even with three sets of formes, often found themselves working off papers half through the night. 1888 J. SOUTHWARD in *Eucycl. Brit.* XXIII. 700 The pages of types... are then ready to be made into a forme.

21. The nest or lair in which a hare crouches. Also *rarely*, of a deer.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 318 I-buyd as an hare Whan he in forme lyth. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 104 As in a fourme sitteth a very hare. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/1 Foorme of an hare, or oper lyke, *Iustrum*. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 161 When a hare ryseth out of the fourme. 1616 SUREL & MARKH. *Countrie Farne* 695 The first point... for the killing of the Hare, consisteth in finding out her forme. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 38 In the dry crumbling Bank Their Forms they delve. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 329 The young [deer] keep close to their form, until the dam return to raise them. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1852) 46 The Indians catch the Varying Hare by walking spirally round and round it when on its form.

b. *transf.*

1589 *Pappe v. Hatchet* (1844) 10 The knave was started from his Fourme. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiii. 215 Some Fames are most difficult to trace home to their form. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* 1 (1656) 141 After he had hunted Pharaoh out of all his formes and burrowes.

III. 22. *Comb.*, as *form-establishing*, *-shifting* adjs.; (sense 6c) *form-fellow*, *-master*; † *form-pieces Arch.*, *pl.* the pieces of stone which constitute the tracery of a window: cf. FORM sb. 19 a; *form-word Gram.*, a word serving the function of an inflexion.

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* Wks. (1717) 388 *Form-establishing Devotion. 1659 FULLER *App. Inf. Innoc.* 1. 55 The Brittaines, *form-fellows with the Grecians, were wholly given to Idolatry. 1820 BYRON *Lt. to Murray* 6 Oct., I met... my old school and form fellow. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/3 The active rivalry of *form masters. 1360 *Ely Sacrist. Roll* (Parker Gloss. Arch.) In 2 lapidibus vocat *fourme peces empt. 55. 1450 in *Hist. Dunelm. Script.* tres (Surtees) 325 Pro factura ij formpeys. 1593 NASHE

Christ's T. Wks. (Grosart) IV. 225 A *forme-shyfting deuill disguised in mans lykenesse. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 21 The auxiliary apparatus of inflections and *form-words.

Form (*fɔ:m*), *v.* 1 Also 4-6 *fourme(n)*, (4-5 *foorme*, *fowrme*, *fowrym*). [a. OF. *fourme-r* (Fr. *former*) = Pr. and Sp. *formar*, ad. L. *formāre*, f. *forma* FORM sb.]

1. *trans.* To give form or shape to; to put into or reduce to shape; to fashion, mould.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 600 We... No figure of fin gold fourme þer-inne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 470 The Rib he formd and fashond with his hands. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'All Glory to the dying Lamb' v, Send down the Spirit of thy Son To form my Heart divine. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 64 Return to nearly the same position... but forming the parade with a firm, supple, and precise motion. *absol.* 1869 WARD *tr. Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. ii. iv. 74 Here artists had formed in clay from a very early date.

† b. To express in formal shape; to formulate; to state formally. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 99 Þe bisshop of Parys þe pes þan formed he. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. vi, Hee'll go neare to forme to her what a debauch'd Rascall I am. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 286, Seven several pleas, that all sincere Christians may form up.

c. To give a specified form to; to mould or fashion into a certain shape, or after, by, from, upon a certain pattern or model; to conform to.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3179 Yfourmed as a dragon ase red ase fur. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3781 God lounþ euerie creature þat he formed to hys figure. c 1330 *King of Tars* 578 Yif Mahoun and Jovin can Make hit iformed aftur mon, With lyf and lymes ariht. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Pat worme es turned till a fewle perfetly fourmed. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 332 (Add. MS.) The soule, sette aboute with vertues, whan god fourmed it to his liknesse. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon lxxxiii.* 263 By y" lorde that fourmyd me to his semblance. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 64 Charles... divided the Countrey into several parts, and formed it into better order. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* 1. 107 Forme it into Lozenges of what Fashion you please. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 172 A state formed after the model of Crete should... have a character for virtue.

d. *intr.* To shape itself into. Also, † to agree in form, fit with.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 183 In short time wears the outside of that Corner to comply and form with the hollow of the Gouge. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 72 A ridge of rocky peaks, forming into two ridges about its centre.

† e. *trans.* To express by form, to 'body forth'. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 1 Sith it [Chastity] is shrined in my Sovereignes brest, And form'd so lively in each perfect part, That [etc.].

† f. To agree formally to do something. *Obs.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10946 There þai fourmyt a fest... Serten dayes by-dene duly to hold.

2. To mould by discipline or education; to train, instruct. Now *rare*, exc. with the mind, a faculty, etc. as object. Also *refl.* to shape one's conduct, style, etc. *on* or *upon* (a model).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 29 Paire maners ere fourmed of samen lifynge. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 305 Thus form'd, for speed he [a horse] challenges the Wind. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Reliq.* 140 It seems... natural for a body of slaves... to be form'd by their masters. 1746 *Col. Records Pensylv.* V. 51 One of Your Royal Blood, form'd upon your Majestie's Example. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* v. i. On this hint I formed myself. 1770 LARGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 715/2 The reward he gave him for forming his son was... honourable. 1778 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* 87 There is a great deal of good sense in Xenophon's method of forming horses for war. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 2 The most skilful masters... had laboured to form the mind and body of the young prince. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 18 Van Helmont... was formed in the school of Alchemy. 1847 L. HUNT *Meu. Women & B.* II. vii. 96 Formed under their auspices, our parrot soon equalled his instructors. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iv. 197 Rudely scrawled by some one whose hand is not yet formed.

absol. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 371 But if gyle be mayster And flaterere his felawe vnder hym to fourmen.

b. To inform of; also, to instruct. *Obs.* 1399 LANGL. *R. Redeles* iv. 58 Somme... to þe kyng wente, And formed him of foos, þat good frendis weren. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 71 What may þey do, but... abid til þei be formid wiþ holy writ, how hem is best to do?

† c. To instigate, persuade. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *R. Redeles* i. 107 Þe frist þat þou formed to þat fials dede, He shulde have hadde hongynge on hie on þe floorkis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8027 How þat faire, by his fader, was fourmet to wende To the grekes.

3. To place in order, arrange. Also, to embody, organize (persons or things) into (a society, system, etc.). Cf. 8 a.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 39 þat I ne schal sende 30r soules saaf in-to heuene, And bi-foren þe Face of my Fader fourmen or seetes. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 1101 But setis make yfourmed as thee list. 1667 *Decay Ch. Piety* xv. 360 Our divisions with the Romanists... are thus form'd into an interest. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 309 We were commanded... to form ourselves into a Ring. 1772 *Times Mil. Guide* (1781) 12 The routes must be so formed, that no column cross another on the march. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 93 The Clerks of the Royal Chapel were formed into a body of secretaries.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* (Cf. 8 b.)

1821 CLARE *Vill. Mistr.* I. 44 The noisy rout... Form round the ring superior strength to show.

4. To construct, frame; to make, bring into existence, produce. Const. *from*, *of*, *out of* (the mate-

rial or elements). Also, to articulate, pronounce (a word, etc.).

† **1300** *Harclok* 36 God. Formede hire winman to be born. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 7 God thanne fourmede man of the slyme of the erthe. **c 1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 He answerde me bablynge as a childe þat begynnep to speke but he myste formen non worde. **c 1440** *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 204 (Harl. MS.) Adam, the whiche was shapin and formide in the felde of Damaske. **1514** BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplond-ysh.* (Percy Soc.) to When the worlde was fourmed & create. **1551** Bp. GARDINER *Explic. Transubst.* 107 Whenne God formed Adam of claye. **1577** HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 75 He made the Goddesse Venus in Alabaster. and of waxe did fourme the whole Island Creta. **1611** BIBLE *2 Esdras* vi. 39 The sound of mans voice was not yet formed. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* xi. 570 The liquid Ore he draend Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd First his own Tooles. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 151 The oxygen of the oxide of the gold seizes on the hydrogen and forms water. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 294 It had recently been formed out of the cavalry who had returned from Tangier. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 202 The snow had given way, forming a zigzag fissure across the slope. **1885** *Antiquary* Sept. 89/1 Henry VIII... was the first English king to form a gallery of pictures.

b. To frame in the mind, conceive (an idea, judgement, opinion, etc.). † Formerly also, to imagine; occas. *to form to oneself* (= Fr. *se figurer*), and with complement.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 45 Could thought, without this object, Forme such another? **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* xv. 357 The defeat of the secular Design, is commonly the routing those Opinions which were formed for the promoting it. **1678** DRYDEN *All for Love* ii. Wks. 1883 V. 369, I formed the danger greater than it was, And now 'tis near, 'tis lessened. **1703** ROWE *Fair Penit.* ii. i. 424 My sad Soul has form'd a dismal melancholy Scene. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 ¶ 2 Form to yourself what a persecution this must needs be to a virtuous and chaste mind. **1779** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 270, I do not form an estimate of the ideas of the churches of Italy and France from the pulpits of Edinburgh. **1861** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The reader... may form to himself some notion of what [etc.]. **1866** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 277 We form no judgments till we have got language.

c. *Parliamentary.* = CONSTITUTE 6 b.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 11 Many members being assembled, but the House not yet formed.

d. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. xxiv. Three years no cloud had form'd. **1830** TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies* 25 The rainbow forms and flies on the land Over the islands free. **1864** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (1875) 113 Very early... had the belief formed itself that [etc.]. **1880** J. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 128 Stop the butter from forming in the churn. **1893** *Lav Times* XCV. 40/1 A sheet of ice had formed in front of Proctor's house.

5. To develop in oneself, acquire (habits); to enter into (a junction); to contract (an alliance, friendship, etc.).

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 90 Active habits are to be formed by exercise. **1781** *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 2/1 The French... formed a junction with the Spaniards. **1784** COWPER *Task* ii. 634 We... form connexions, but acquire no friend. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. xii. 399 With the Flemings... our country had from the earliest times formed an uninterrupted intercourse. **1842** LYTTON *Zanoni* 22 He formed no friends. **1891** *Speaker* 2 May 531/1 Those methodical readers, who have formed the useful habit of keeping commonplace books.

6. a. To be the components or material of; to go to make up, to compose. b. To serve for, constitute; to make one or part of.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 169 The fyngres fourmen a ful hande to purtreie or peynten. **1717** tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 48 The Continent, with which it [the island] forms two Passages. **1781** COWPER *Friendship* 14 The requisites that form a friend. **1817** COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves, Fire, Famine & Slaughter*, Letters four do form his name. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 294 The Life Guards... now form two regiments. **1873** *Act* 36 & 37 *Viet.* c. 77. § 39 The soil forming such butt or target. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 2. 275 Yeonien and tradesmen formed the bulk of the insurgents. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 15 July 5/2 A common mould fungus... forming a kind of black velvety mass.

b. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 35 Every molehill forms a seat. **1841** BREWSTER *Mart. Sc. vi.* (1856) 91 His eminent pupil Viviani formed one of his family. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 27 The volume of the canons which had formed the object of his study. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 59 A realm of which Northumberland constitutionally formed a part.

c. With mixture of sense 2: To render fit for.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 3 These are the Men formed for Society. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. ii. 84 All these qualities formed him for command.

7. *Gram.* a. To construct (a new word) by derivation, composition, etc. b. Of a word or word-stem: To have (a case, tense, etc.) expressed by a specified inflexion.

1824 L. MURRAY *Gram.* I. 348 Dissyllables, formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word. **1872** MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* xiii. 168 The verbs of the strong conjugation form the past tense by a change of the root-vowel.

8. *Milit.* and *Naval.* a. To draw up (troops, etc.) in order. Also with *up*.

[**1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 115 Walter Spek ros on hand, he folk to forme & taile. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 6334 The fourthe batell in feld, he fourmet to leng With Arche-laus]. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 5 The troops mount, and, the whole being formed, move off the ground. **1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 56 The left files to be formed up, and sit at ease. **1838-42** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 78 Hannibal... forming his men as fast as they landed, led them instantly to the charge. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. ii. 69 For

there was none to form their ranks for fight. **1893** FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gl. Mutiny* 41 We were then formed up and served with some rations.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* Of troops, ships, etc.: To arrange themselves in or assume some particular disposition or formation, according to prescribed rules. Also with *up*. *To form on* (some other body): see quot. 1802.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 236 Our army formed immediately. **1736** LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 494 The first Squadrons... had much ado to form themselves. **1795** NELSON to Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 11 The Admiral made the signal to form in the Order of Battle. **1796** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 77 They will at once form up. **1799** HARRIS in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 119 The right wing of the army under my command formed on the piquets of the right. **1802** C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *To Form on*, is to advance forward, so as to connect yourself with any given object of formation, and to lengthen the line. **1803** LAKE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 405 The infantry formed in two columns. **1832** Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* viii. 126 The soldiers formed themselves round the waggon. **1859** TENNYSON *Riflemen Form!* ii, Form, Form, Riflemen Form! Ready, be ready to meet the storm! **1883** *Army Corps Orders in Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 When the 'assemble' sounds both Forces will form up by Brigades.

c. *trans.* To arrange themselves in the form of (battalions, a line, etc.).

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (1781) 12 The companies will... form battalions as they advance to the head of the line, and then halt. **1796** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 152 The whole are ordered to halt, with an intention of forming line in the new direction. *Ibid.* 225 Form open column of divisions behind the right.

d. *To form the siege (of a place)* [Fr. *former un siège*]: to commence active siege-operations (against it).

1766 GIBBON *Decl. & F. I.* xi. 218 The siege of that great city was immediately formed. **1802** C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Siege*, *To form the Siege, or lay Siege to a place*. There must be an army sufficient to furnish five or six reliefs for the trenches, pioneers, guards, convoys, escorts, &c. and artillery, with all the apparatus thereto belonging; magazines, etc. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 155 The whole army now drew near; the siege was formed.

Form (*fōrm*), *v.* ² [f. the sb.: see *FORM sb.* 21.] *intr.* Of a hare: To take to her form; to seat.

1575 TURBERVILLE *Art Ven.* lviii. 162 To looke about hir, and to choose out a place to forme in. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ij, The melancholy hare is formed in brakes and briars. **1637** B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. vii, First think which way shee fourmeth, on what wind: Or North, or South. **1725** COATES *Diet. Herald.*, *Scateth or Formeth* are the Terms that note where the Hare has its resting Place. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. i. 17 A hare [was said to be] formed, a rabbit set.

Form- (*fōrm*), in *Chem.*, combining form of FORMIC or FORMYL, as in **Formaldehyde**, formic aldehyde; **Formamide**, the amide of formic acid. (Cf. the termination of *chloro-form*.)

1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 349 *Formanide*, obtained by acting on ethyl formate with ammonia. **1890** *Lancet* 11 Oct. 783/2 Injections... of a 1 per cent. solution of formamide of mercury. **1894** *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 109/1 Last year a patent was granted for a solution of formaldehyde as a new antiseptic material, under the name of 'formalin'.

-form (*fōrm*), repr. F. *-forme*, L. *-formis*, f. *forma* *FORM sb.*, a termination used to form adjs. (1) with the sense 'having the form of' (what is denoted by the Lat. sb.), as in *cruciform*, *cuneiform*, *filiform*; (2) referring to number of forms, as *diversiform*, *multiform*, *uniform*. The former class includes many words of recent origin used in natural science, esp. in Botany, as *acneciform*, *calathiform*, *corolliform*, *fusiform*, *vermiform*; new words of this type are still frequently formed.

The termination is always preceded by *-i-*, either representing the Lat. stem-vowel or its weakened form in combination, or inserted after consonant stems. By some this *i* has been ignorantly supposed to be the genitive ending; hence such misspellings as *sabaxform*, *tabulaxform*.

Formable (*fōrmāb'l*), *a.* [f. *FORM v.* ¹ + *-ABLE*.]

1. That may be formed. In early use: Workable, plastic.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiv. (1495) 617 The cypresse tree is fourmable. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 95 b, The Cypres next unto y^e Cedar tree is most fourmable. **1600** DEKKER *Old Fortunatus* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1816) III. 166 God bless me from suffering you to love me, if you be not so fourmable. **1629** T. ADAMS *Wks.* 696 The Papists... not shaming to call that sacred Writ a nose of waxe, fourmable to any construction. **1674** GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. i. iii. (1682) 225 Not generable, fourmable, or transformable. **1884** J. FISKE *Evolutionist* xii. 312 A good many of his nervous connections are not yet formed, they are only fourmable.

† 2. Exhibiting agreement with prescribed forms; formal, proper, shapely. *Obs.*

1479 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 841 III. 256 Lomnore and I... drew ought a fourmable bylle ought of your, and send it ayen to th^e Exchecore. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 138/1 *Formabylle*; *ubi* ordinate. **1586** W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 90 That whatsoever he wryteth he may so expresse and order it, that hys narration may be fourmable. **1622** F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* ii. v. 58 One of the first which gaue light to our late Postures, and fourmable motions.

Hence **Formability**, capability of formation.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) I. 394 Of infinite capacity and fourmability.

† **Formably**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + *-LY* ².] According to customary or prescribed form; formally; in good form; speciously.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 Þis cosynage... may not be known fourmably bi proue after þe court of plete. **c 1450** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 6 See that you, telete... The storye of the Assention fourmablye doe frame. **1479** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 416 Such thinges as I... haue not duely ne fourmably executed. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 31 The foxe made his excuse so wel and fourmably... that [etc.]. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 123 As I shall shew anone more fourmably.

† **Forma'd**, *pph. a. Obs.* In 4 formadd. [pa. pple. of OE. **formādan*, f. *FOR-* pref.¹ + (*ge*) *mādan*: see *AMAD.*] Driven mad, frantic.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24539 (Cott.), I murnand inoder þus formadd In sterin stanging was i stadd.

† **Forma'ke**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR-* pref.¹ + *MAKE v.*] *trans.* To make over again, ? repair.

a 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 21 *Pou le couueller fait et refait les cuues*, Poule the couper maketh and formaketh the keups.

Formal (*fōrmāl*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *formālis*, f. *forma* *FORM sb.*: see *-AL*. Cf. F. *formel*.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to **FORM**, in various senses. a. *Metaph.* Pertaining to the form or constitutive essence of a thing; essential. Opposed to *material*. So *formal cause* (see *CAUSE sb.* 5).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7 433 The cause material been the fyve woundes of thy doghter. The cause formal is the manere of bir werkinge. **c 1430** *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 1 Sothely .2. manere of nombres ben notified; Materialle, as nombre is vintees gadrede to gedres; Formalle, as nombre is a colleccione of vintees. **1447** BOKENHAM *Scyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 1 The more clere That it may be the formal cause [He] Settyth in dew ordere clause be clause. **1587** GOLDING *De Moray* ii. (1617) 25 They be good, as in respect of their bare being: and euill, as in respect that they forgoe their formal being that is to say their goodness. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 55 Man is... fit to loue the knowne good... this fittes floweth from his reasonable soule or formall being. **1669** HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 22 Of Letters the Material part is Breath and Voice; the Formal is constituted by the Motions and Figure of the Organs of Speech affecting Breath with a peculiar sound, by which each Letter is discriminated. **a 1703** BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke xii. 32 The goodwill... of God is the original spring and formal cause, from whence all diuine fauours do proceed. **a 1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 37 For deceit is the formal, constituent reason of hypocrisy. **1814** CARY *Dante, Par.* ii. 71 Different virtues needs must be the fruits of formal principles. **1827** WHATELY *Logic* ii. v. § 3 Whatever Terin can be affirmed of several things, must express either their whole essence... or a part of their essence, (viz. either the material part, which is called the Genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called Differential).

† b. Pertaining to the specific form of an animal or plant. Of a seed or germ: Endowed with a principle of form. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 21 Þe foormal vertu which almyzty god hab zeue to þe maris ordeymeþ and diuidid euery partie of þese spermes... til þat þe child be born. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iv. § 5. 19 Being as a plant that cometh of the lust of the earth without a formal seed. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vi. 277 Although it be admitted that Insects and *spontaneæ orta* do or may arise from a *Semen* or Principle that is not univocal or formal.

c. Pertaining to the outward form, shape, or appearance (of a material object); also, in immaterial sense, pertaining to the form, arrangement, external qualities (e.g. of a work of art, a composition, etc.). † Also, occas. of knowledge: Theoretical as opposed to practical.

1639 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 15 Musick, in which I afterwards arriv'd to some formal knowledge, though to small perfection of band. **1655** G. S. in Hartlib *Ref. Commun.* *Bees* 27 Honey... out of which they [the Bees] doe separate a more fat substance, which they also transmute into Wax, with a formal transmutation. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 273 The distinction of formal and physical Astronomy. **a 1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. iii. (1872) 39 All living unity is spiritual, not formal. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint. V.* viii. i. 158 Invention Formal, otherwise and most commonly called technical composition.

d. *Logic.* Concerned with the form, as distinguished from the matter, of reasoning.

a 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Logic* xxvii. (1860) II. 64 The harmony of thought with the form of thought, is... Formal Truth. *Ibid.* 231 App. 1. The doctrine which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, in so far as these lie in the forms of thought, or in the conditions of the mind itself... may be called Formal, or Subjective, or Abstract, or Pure, Logic. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* ii. 42 All this, however, is but the elimination of Formal error. **1870** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* vii. 69 It is no part of formal Logic to teach us how to interpret the meanings of sentences.

e. Of or pertaining to customary form or conventionality.

1712 POPE *1st. Ep. Miss Blount* 42 Still in constraint your suffering Sex remains, Or bound in formal, or in real chains.

2. Characterized by, or regarded according to, its form; that is (so and so) in respect of form.

a. Theol. *Formal sin*: one which is such in the full sense, as including not merely the outward act which is forbidden, but the circumstances which constitute it as sinful, e.g. evil intention. So *formal schism*, *schismatic*, etc. Opposed to *material sin*, etc.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 92 Therefore was there a positive Law... not to seeth the Kid in the mothers milke. Not that there was any direct, or formal sin, in that manner of Cookery. **1656** BRANHALL *Replie* i. 66 Cannot God pardon formall, much more materiall Schism. *Ibid.* ix. 341 They are not formall, but only materiall Schismatics.

† b. That is such in essence; strictly so called, essential. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 289 The bottom of the Eye where the formal Organ of Vision is situate.

† c. That is such merely in outward form or appearance. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 35 Pretty Allegories, stealing vnder the formall tales of Beastes. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 155 Formall penitents will easily part with so much of their sinne as may abate nothing of their profit. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 231 The formal Protestants in England. 1737 BRACKEN *Farricry Impr.* (1756) I. 286 It is a Kind of formal Leprosy which often begins in the Neck, Mane or Tail.

† d. Of quoted statements: Exact with regard to form. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 708/1 What were the formall wordes, or at the least-wise in substance that I the sayde Bishop then vttered.

3. That is according to recognized forms, or to the rules of art or law. Formerly occas. const. † to.

1390 GOWER *Couf.* III. 89 The wise man accompteth After the formal properte Of algarismes a, be, ce. c 1425 WYN-TOUN *Cron.* IX. Prol. 56 Now Modyr of þe Makere. To fair formale Fyne my labouris þow lede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 168 The fourth condycyon of y^e prayer of y^e clene hert is, that it must be formall: that is to saye, it must be formed and ordred after the order of charite. 1529 MORE *Dial. Touchyng Pest. Sect. Luther Cij* b, A syllogisme & resonynge, almoste as formall as is the argumete. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 74 It followeth to speake of a formal closing without a dis-cord or Cadence. 1602 DANIEL *Trag. Philotas* IV. ii. And haue his Tryal formal to our Laws. 1622 MALYNES *Auc. Law-Merch.* 394 You may not say in the Bill, It may please you to pay., and most men will not vse the words (Make him good Payment) but the fewer words the more formall. 1722 DE FÖE *Col. Jack* (1840) 235 No one place.. could haue held out a formal siege. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. vii. (*heading*) A picture of formal courtship in miniature, as it always ought to be drawn.

† b. Made in proper form, regular, complete. Also in familiar use, 'regular', unmistakable. *Obs.*

1635 EARL STRAFFORDE *Lett.* (1739) I. 410 An Indisposition which hath hindred me from writing.. a formal Fit of the Gout. 1673 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) I. 89 We went.. to see the formal and formidable camp on Blackheath, raised to invade Holland. 1684 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1953/1 Though the Lower Town has no other defence than a single Wall, yet his Highness found it convenient to make formal approaches to it. 1719 DE FÖE *Crisoe* I. 247 As there was a Door or Entrance there into my Cave, I made a formal fram'd Door-case, and a Door to it of Boards.

† c. Of a story, etc.: Elaborately constructed, circumstantial. *Obs.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eug.* VII. XXXV. (1612) 168 At full he could his lessons, and a formale lie would tell. 1662 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 Such was that formal story of his casting incense on the Altar of an Idol. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 41 And never coyn a formal Lye on't, To make the Knight o'ercome the Giant. 1708 SWIFT *Sacr. Test* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 121 When the earl of Pembroke was in Ireland.. a formal story was very gravely carried to his excellency.

† 4. a. Regular, having a definite principle, methodical. b. Of feature, stature, etc.: Regular, shapely. c. Normal in intellect, sane. *Obs.*

a. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. iii. (1859) 4 The ouer-most of the erthe was moost clere, and alwey the clerenesse amenssing downward by veray formal processe. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Steph-woth.* v. ii. 2874 Formal Justice that severely strikes, And in an instant is serene and calm.

b. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxiv. [clx.] 455 Therle of Poiz.. was a goodly prince and of a formall stature. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (an. 3) 194b, She was a woman more of formal countenance, then of excellent beaute, but yet of such beaute and favor that [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 377 Every joynte and limme.. verie formall, and passing handsome.

c. 1590 SHAKS. *Cou. Err.* v. i. 105 With wholesome sirrups, drugges, and holy prayers To make of him a formall man againe.

5. Done or made with the forms recognized as ensuring validity; explicit and definite, as opposed to what is matter of tacit understanding.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Preamble, Let him loke to it, and make a formal wyl or testament. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 21 It hath power to excommunicate the obstinate, formall processe being led. 1622 BACON *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 127 As there are Formall and written Leagues, Respective to certaine Enemies; So is there a Naturall and Tacite Confederation, amongst all Men against the common Enemy of Humane Society. 1626 CHAS. I in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 249 For Blennill he has yett but made his formale demands concerning the Ships. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxii. 321 Nor has there ever been a formal decision against them in any of the superior Courts. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 228 Cleomenes, without waiting for a formal commission, immediately repaired to Aegina. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 129 Both the king and the archbishop bad disobeyed a formal inhibition.

¶ Predicatively of a law: Of unmistakable import, decisive. [A Gallicism.]

1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 260 He could not be transferred to Constantinople without breaking the Fifteenth Canon of the Council of Nice which is formal thereupon.

6. Connected with or accompanied by form or ceremony; ceremonial, 'state'.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eug.* xi. lxvi. 283 Scarce Cleopatras Anthony was feasted with more cheere.. than Jenkinson was heere: In formall Hawking, Hunting, Chace not them came Tristram neere. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. xi. 355 The most general practice on formal occasions is [etc.]. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 3 It will save the square a formal call.

† b. Of apparel: Ceremonial, proper to a dignity or office. Cf. FORMALITY 10. *Obs.*

1593 *Rites & Mou. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 43 [Pictures of

bps. etc.] most largely and sumptuously sett fourth in there formal apparell. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 136/1, I will not with a formal robe disgrace Myself.

7. That is merely matter of form: a. Done or adopted for the sake of form or convention; perfunctory; having the form without the spirit or substance. b. That is matter of routine only, not of substantial import.

a. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 45 A formal preachment huddl'd up at the odd hours of a lazy week. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. I. Of formal duty, make no more thy boast. 1720 WATTS *Ilynu, Come Holy Spirit*, In vain we tune our formal songs, In vain we strive to rise.

b. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 256 This doctrine.. does not extend to mere formal acts.

8. Of persons, their manners and actions: Rigorously observant of forms; precise; prim in attire; ceremonious. Chiefly in reproachful use: Unduly precise or ceremonious, stiff.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uploudyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 1 Anyntas was formalle & propre in his gere. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. ii. 82 Thus like the formall Vice, Iniquitie, I morallize two meanings in one word. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 61 Are you so formall, sir? 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Ceremonies* (Arb.) 26 Especially they [Ceremonies] be not to be omitted to Straungers and formall Natures. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. vii. (1692) 27 He is reported Formal, that will not be Rude to Sacred Things. c 1689 PRIOR *Ode, 'While Blooming Youth'* 25 Forc'd compliments and formal bows. 1693 HUM. & COVE. *Town* 125 The distant Justice of Peace, his formal Spouse, and Daughters. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 5 To make Conversation too stiff, formal and precise. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. xciii. 220 All the evening in formal fine company. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. vii, More familiar with his master than we formal English permit our domestics to be.

9. Marked by extreme or excessive regularity or symmetry; stiff or rigid in design; wanting in ease or freedom of outline or arrangement.

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 29 Her hair, nor loose, nor tied in formal plat. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* VI. 34 When any part of dress has not the excuse of fitness or propriety for its uniformity of parts, the ladies always call it formal. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 116 Your plaited shirts, Your formal bag-wigs. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* XXI. 353 Small windows with formal red curtains. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iii. 120 Pope.. was one of the first.. to break through the old formal school of gardening.

b. In immaterial sense: Having a 'set' or rigorously methodical aspect or character.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 423 It would perhaps be too formal to enter upon a discourse concerning their government. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 367 Formal harangues of this sort are about the least efficient of all the modes in which information can be conveyed to the student. 1865 GROTE *Plato* (1875) Pref. 5 The dramatic—as contrasted with the formal and systematising.

B. sb. In pl. Things that are formal.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 14 Simples may be distinguished into those things which are simple formes, and into those which are simple matters; or into those things which are simply formals, and into those which are simply materials. Those things which are simply formall are astrall and spirituall. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 95 They are etherialized formals.

Formal, var. form of FORMAL.

Formalism (fō'mäliz'm). [f. FORMAL a. + -ISM. Not in Johnson, Todd, or Richardson.]

1. Strict or excessive adherence to prescribed forms; an instance or variety of this.

1840 in SMART. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii. (1879) 151 Useless formalism! which lets through the reckless.. and only excludes the honest and the conscientious. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. (1857) 25 The rigid formalism of the degenerate Greek school. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxii. 12 Completely enchained by their dogmatic formalisms. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 273 The constitutional formalism of three reigns.

2. The disposition to exalt what is formal or outward at the expense of what is spiritual; the practice of using forms of worship and of religious profession without real devotion or conviction.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 219 Formalism does not lie in these outward things themselves—it consists in the spirit in which they are used. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 201 The cant and formalism of any other degenerate form of active faith. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 208 The family devotions were long, but there was no formalism.

Formalist (fō'mälist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

† 1. A formal person, a solemn pretender to wisdom. *Obs.*

1607-12 BACON *Ess., Of Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 214 There are in pointe of wisdom.. that doe nothing or little verie solemlye.. It is a ridiculous thing.. to see what shifts theis Formalistes have.. to make superficies to seeme body, that hath depth and bulk.

† 2. One who formally adheres to the prevailing system; a time-server in religion. *Obs.*

1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 75 Do not many.. thinke themselves the more religious, for refusing obedience.. to the lawes, and censure others as formalists and time-serverers? 1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* IV. iv. 1. v, New Gods.. will have new ceremonies.. to which every wise man as a good formalist should accommodate himself. 1632 D. LUTON *Lond. & Co. Carbonadoed, Exchange* (1857) 276 A great Formalist, and an hazardable temporizer.

3. a. One who is excessively attached to forms; a stickler for fixed rule, etiquette, routine, or ceremonial. b. One who has the form of religion without the power.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerec.* III. iv. 47 The Ceremonies are Idols to Formalists. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Swect.* (1851) 316 Though the formalist will say, what no decency in Gods worship? 1706-7 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 183 Those Formalists who demand Explanations of the least ambiguous Word. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 638 Oh ye cold-hearted, frozen, formalists! On such a theme, 'tis impious to be calm. 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 221 The former may be called the formalist of dramatic criticism. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eug.* III. 19 Nobody.. except the solemn formalists at the Spanish embassy, thought his youth an objection to his promotion. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxviii. 1 Mere formalists may be content without answers to their prayers, but genuine suppliants cannot.

† 4. Sc. ? An authority on legal forms. *Obs.*

1612 SPOTTISWOOD *Lett.* in *Scot Apol. Narr.* (1846) 236 To make choice of my Lord Secretary to be our formalist and adviser of our acts.

Formalistic (fō'mälistik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Characterized by formalism.

1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Life Tauler* (1857) 107 Partakers of a spiritual in opposition to a formalistic piety. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 516 Its shortcoming was not so much its formalism (the following system was equally formalistic).

Formality (fō'mäliti). [ad. L. *formalität*, f. *formālis* FORMAL a. Cf. F. *formalité* (1497 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

† 1. Formal or essential nature; the characteristic or distinctive property by which a thing is defined. Also, the condition of possessing formal existence.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 Creatures.. brought, from Nothing, to the Formalitie of their being and state. 1596 BELL *Serv. Popery* III. ix. 378 The formalitie of original sin is of two sorts. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exeup.* III. xvii. 66 This calamity in its own formality.. is a punishment. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 7 Those Formalities, wherein their [plants'] Essence doth consist. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 449 Motion is the Formality of Wind. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 19 Mr. Scandret, distinguishing a Sacrament, according to its precise Formality, from a Sacrifice, observes [etc.].

† b. Formal aspect or category. *Obs.*

1620 J. HEALEY *Augustine's City of God* I. xiv. 23 The City being nothing but a multitude of men vnited in one formality of religion and estate. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iii. If it be propounded as evil, the will that chooses it under that formality is criminal. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxviii. 70 The womb is sensible of Odours, not under the formality of Odours, but is only affected by the.. subtle vaporeous matter conjoynd.

† 2. That which pertains to outward form; also, an outward appearance or semblance (of something). *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char., Impudent Censurer* (1857) 134 The walking Apes; which on the Mountaines seeme carefull Inhabitants, but at your approach, the formality of man only. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* II. xxii. 215 There may be some appendances and formalities of government alterable by the wisdom of the Church; yet for the main substance, it is now utterly indispensable. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 191 Sacred things not perform'd sincerely.. are no way acceptable to God in their outward formality. 1649 — *Eikou.* xxvii. To root up all true virtue and honour, or to be contented only with some leaves and withering formalities of them, without any real fruits.

† 3. Method, regularity. Also, uniform procedure. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 423 Who greatly commended the Eliens for observing such good order and formality at the Olympick games. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 101 Meleander.. had.. escaped [poison] by the carefulnesse of his servants, who did looke to his meate and his clothes with a curious formality. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 182 Such Judges (whose formality was first to Imprison, and after, at their leisure, to Examine). a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 15 A strange dejected humour possesst him three months, his actions were quite void of formality, his domestick affaires by himselfe neglected. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 5 The Archbishop.. was very punctual and ceremonious in his proceedings.. the formality of his exemplary justice [etc.].

4. Accordance with legal form.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 51 When a man would plead any thing, because he would Plead it in Formality, Council is allowed. 1693 CREECH *Juvenal* xiii. 179 If Men forswear the Deeds and Bonds they draw, Tho' Sign'd with all formality of Law.

† 5. Literary or artistic form; agreement with the laws of form. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv. (1883) 149 Than appoynte they howe many plees maye be made for euery parte, and in what formalitie they shulde be sette, whiche is the seconde parte of Rhetorike, called disposition. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 In decanting you must not onlie seeke true cordes, but formalitie also: that is, to make your descendant carrie some forme of relation to the plaine song. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 14 If in the first Rule the Notes follow not in expected formality. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 838 Formality [in music] requires, that the succeeding Notes be agreeable to the former.

6. Conformity to established rule; customary propriety. Often in depreciative sense, rigid or merely conventional observance of forms.

1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. xxix. § 1 The attyre.. being a matter of meere formalitie. a 1625 CHAS. I *Lett.* in *Athenaeum* 24 Feb. (1872) 241/3 Which I wryt not for formalities sake, but doe indeede fynd myselfe ingaged both in honour and affection. 1706 ATTERBURY *Serui. Funer.* *Mr. Beauet* 13 Nor was his Attendance on Divine Offices a matter of Formality and Custom, but of Conscience. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 179 If the religious spirit is only a fine name for.. mere social formality. 1881 TYLOR in *Nature* No. 623. 529 To give an idea of the state of formality into which life has come among these supposed free-and-easy savages.

7. Ceremony, elaborate procedure.

1666 PEPPS *Diary* 11 Apr., To Gresham College; where a great deal of di and formality in choosing of the Council and officers. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 329 Our Enemy makes his Approaches toward us with less Formality.. than He.. could do against the Holy Jesus. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 96 Prodigious state and formality. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 240 Without a moment's delay, and with scarcely any formality, the sentence was carried into effect.

8. A ceremony; a formal act or observance; a legal, authorized, or customary procedure.

1674 MARTINIÈRE *tr. Voy. N. Countries* 52 The pleasant Funeral formalities among the Muscovian Laplanders. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 530 After the election, he was installed, with all the usual formalities, by Hortensius. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. iv. 1 I insist on the formality of its being delivered me, with a full ratification of all the concessions stipulated. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* i. A codicil to his will, executed with due legal formalities.

9. Something required to be done for form's sake; a requirement of etiquette, custom, etc. (Often depreciatively, implying mere attention to externals.)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 20 It would put an end.. to all those Formalities, which.. might yet retard the Infanta's voyage into England. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 453 Antichrist and his adherents.. boasting of works and dead formalities. 1685 GRACIAN *Courtiers Orac.* 169 He shall never gain the esteem of an able man, who sticks too much upon Formalities. 1840 CARLILE *Heroes* (1858) 282 How, by fasts, vigils, formalities and mass-work, a man's soul could be saved. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 90 Many a warm shake of the hand showed me that our goodbye was not a mere formality. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 174 Their presence.. became so pure a formality that [etc.].

† b. Ceremonious attention (paid to a person).

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 96 The Emperour.. became his host, entertaining him with all the formalities that feigned friendship could devise. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 564 The mayor and aldermen attended on the prince and princesses daily; but had received notice.. to desist paying those formalities. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 407 Those.. they guessed.. to be above the common sort. These they always received with such formality as could not be expected in such a place.

10. *pl.* or *collect. sing.* Robes or insignia of office or dignity. *Obs. exc. Hist.* † Also (*rarely*) in *sing.*, an armorial bearing.

1575 R. LANEHAM *Letter* (1871) 41 Appeerez then a fresh, in hiz ful formaltee with a louely loock. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 196 Neither haue they now the Crown as a title of their habit, but a formalitie only on their Armorie. 1614 T. LORKIN *Let.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 35 Doctors in their formalities and vpon their footcloths. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3176/1 In the morning the Magistrates went to Church in a Body, and in their Formality. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 173 ¶ 8 Divest themselves with too much haste of their academical formality. 1753 in *Lond. Even. Post* 9 Aug., The corporation of Scarborough waited upon the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq., in their formalities. 1894 BOASE *Exeter Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) p. xlvii, The picture of a man kneeling, with his gown and formalities upon him.

† b. In wider sense: Ceremonial or significant garments of any kind. *Obs.*

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. v. (1673) 367 They appeared in all the Formalities of Sorrow and Mourning. 1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Str. for Wife* v. I hoped to have been quiet, when once I had put on your odious formality here [i.e. a Quaker dress].

11. The attribute of being formal; precision, rigid decorum of manners; excessive regularity or stiffness (of style, outline, etc.).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 33 A universal merchantly formality, in habit, speech, and gestures. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 396 That which look'd like Formality, was a Punctuality in preserving his dignity. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. iii. 66 The frozen formality.. of Charles occasioned extreme disgust. 1830 HOOO *Haunted H.* i. xxv, The very yew Formality had train'd To such a rigid pyramidal stature. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt, Ess.* (1889) 301 His heart was a little cold.. his manners decorous even to formality. 1849 FLORIST 285 On our left the lake, the formality of its smooth banks elegantly broken by those willows.

Formalization (fôr-mäl-iz-ē-jən). [*f. FORM-LIZE*: see -ATION.] The action of the vb. **FORM-LIZE**; also, † an expression of offended dignity.

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 68 His Majesty.. stormed much at it, till (Sir Thomas Edmonds.. being sent.. from his Majesty with some formalization to that purpose) The Ambassador was said the next day to have made his excuse. 1682 BURTHOGGE *Argument* (1684) 114 The Holy Scripture no where intimates.. any such Formalization, Incorporation, or Distinguishing Association of Righteous good men. 1875 McCOSH *Scot. Philos.* lviii. 417 He attempts too much by logical differentiation and formalisation.

Formalize (fôr-mäl-iz), *v.* [*f. FORM-LIZE* a. + -IZE. Cf. *F. formaliser.*]

† 1. *trans.* To give formal being to; to impart or constitute the form, essence, or characteristic attribute of; to 'inform', as the soul the body.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 11 The same Spirit.. doth.. formalize, vnite, and actuate his whole race. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* i. iv. § 1. 39 Quickened and formaliz'd, as the body of man is by its reasonable Soule. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. 68 The malice and vitiositie which formalised the action as theirs, is no way imputable to Gods act.

† 2. To adorn, give a specious appearance to.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. lvi. To formalize his deed, He kneeles him downe. 1604 EOMONOS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 4, I graunt that it is not altogether wealth that doth grace and formalize the actions of men: for in some cases penurie.. makes men more valorous.

3. To give formal or definite shape to.

1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 298 They establish'd and formaliz'd the Judiciary, by constituting a Moderator, a Clerk, and other essential Members of the Court. 1647 *Austro. to Let. to Dr. Turner* 19 The Apostles.. did in their latter dayes formalize and bound out that power which still we do call Episcopacy. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 89 You can fix and formalize The Power on which you raise your eyes. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ii. 50 The gates.. shut against him, did no more than formalize that sentence of banishment.

† 4. To cause to take sides definitely; *refl.* to range oneself, or pronounce, for or against. [So formerly *Fr. se formaliser.*] *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 206 Whereby both parts are formalized and settled in their oppositions. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 219 For his Majesty to establish an order, and after to break it.. could not but be to him of so hard a digestion.. yet he must (if offered).. formalize himself against it.

5. To render formal: a. To give legal formality to (a document). b. To render ceremonious, precise, or rigid. c. To imbue with formalism.

1855 FRASER *Mag.* LI. 628 Its seal.. frequently formalizes legal documents. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiii. § 28 It sought eminently for orderliness.. formalized whatever decoration it put into its minor architectural mouldings. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. Pusey* 85 When it is formalized into meditations or exercises, it is as repulsive as love-letters in a police report. 1870 GOULBURN *Cathedr. Syst.* iii. 42 Having a tendency to familiarise them with holy things, and to lower their standard of reverence, or, at best to formalize them.

6. *intr.* To act with formality; to be formal or ceremonious; to show the spirit of a formalist.

a 1656 HALES *Ser. Duels Rem.* (1673) 84 Many times indeed our Gallants can formalize in other words, but evermore the substance, and usually the very words are no other but these of Cain, Let us go out into the Field. 1697 [see *FORMALIZING vbl. sb.*]. 1721 BAILEY, *Formalize*, to play the Formalist. 1830 [see *FORMALIZING ppl. a.*].

† 7. a. *trans.* To cavil at, raise scrupulous objections to. b. *intr.* To cavil, raise scruples; to take umbrage; also, to affect scruples. To *formalize upon*: to scruple at, demur to, haggle over.

[Cf. *F. se formaliser*, to take umbrage.]

a 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 95 By culling out the errors.. by formalizing the contrarieties; mis-interpreting the ambiguity, intangling more the obscurities.. in the most renowned authors. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1195 His resolution was to take part with the Christian emperour, if the great Bassaes.. should seeke.. to formalize his actions.. in this manner of the obtaining of his government. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Querv.* (1708) 236 That is to say, whether in Reason of State, it ought to be done; and we are formalizing the Matter, whether in point of Equity and Justice it may be done.

b. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 57 But, because such as delight in this pastime, will formalize.. I will not altogether condemne it. 1641 NICHOLAS *Papers* (Camden) I. 41 Ye kings answer to ye parlement.. is now to noe purpose. Ye house having formalized upon it, ye king hath recalled it. 1655 *Ibid.* II. 216 Some of the townes suspecting the intention began to formalise. a 1674 CLARENDON *Life* (1761) I. iii. 148 Particulars.. which the Officers on the King's Side, (who had no Mind to a Cession) formalized much upon. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* xvii. xi. (1733) 471 It seems a strange thing.. that Archelaus should be now formalizing about his Title to a Kingdom after so absolute an Exercise of sovereign Power over it already. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 301 He went not only willingly, but ambitiously, and formalized upon nothing that led towards the end he most earnestly desired. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) I. xii. 418 He.. told him that they had formalized at his professions.

Hence **Formalized** *ppl. a.*; **Formalizing** *vbl. sb.*, and *ppl. a.* Also **Formalizer**, one who formalizes.

a 1656 HALES *St. Peter's Fall Rem.* (1673) 111 They turned.. their true Fasting into Formalizing and partial abstinence. 1697 COLLIER *Inamor. Stage* iv. § 3 (1730) 145 Vanity and Formalizing is Lord Poplington's Part. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 65 The ministers turned formalisers; and the court mysterious. — *Exam.* III. vii. § 26 He found no formalising Scruples on the Lord Keeper's Part. 1830 CROLY *Geo. IV.* 364 The spirit of the juntas was timid, frivolous, and formalizing. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* vi. § 3. 165 Those gloomy rows of formalised minuteness. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 90 A complete formalizing of what was before solid, positive, substantial.

† **Formall**. *Obs. rare.* [? *f. FOR-2, FORE- pref.* + MALL. Cf. *FOREHAMMER.*] (See *quot.*)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 123/b, A Sledge or an Hammer, of some called a formall.

Formally (fôr-mäl-i), *adv.* [*f. FORM-LIZE* a. + -LY 2. (Cf. *FORMLY.*)]

1. In formal respects; as regards form. a. *Metaph.* (see *FORM sb.* 4 a, *FORMAL A. I a*): With regard to, or by virtue of, the form or distinctive essence. Also in *Logic*: With regard to the form, as opposed to the matter of reasoning.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 13 But formally, Number, is the Union, and Vnité of Vnits. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* iv. (1584) B bj, When.. the Iewes were commanded to steale from the Egyptians, it was in the act theft, but not formally theft. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 32 Neither.. that God doth properly move to sin simply and formally taken, or sin as sin. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* i. Cor. xi. 23-4 The same thing which is materially Gold and Silver, may formally be the King's Coyn.. or a badge of Honour.. [etc.]. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* i. xxvi. 106 Words.. are said to be taken materially when for themselves; formally, when for the things by them signified. 1713 SMALLRIDGE *Serm.* (1724) 331 The

heathen and the Christian may agree in the material acts of charity; but that which formally makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 24 Hence what is formally correct may be materially false. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. vi. 295 A judgment is formally right when its predicate is contained in the conception of the subject; formally wrong when it is not.

b. With regard to form or outline.

1868 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 360 His.. painting is.. the faultless.. expression of an exclusive worship of things formally beautiful.

† c. In outward appearance, seemingly. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiv. (1612) 305 The gentlewoman (formally then modest) blushing, said. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* IV. iv. The very devil assum'd thee formally; That face, that voice. 1649 BALL *Power of Kings* 7 Even so there is.. an Act, or Being Really just, and seemingly or formally just.. which may be in itself unjust.

† 2. In good form: a. In good order, style, or method. b. Handsomely. *Obs.*

c 1400 BERYN 3457 He reportid the tale rígt formally. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* (an. 14) 32 b, This kyng was of a mean stature wel proportioned and formally compact.

† 3. According to the principles of art or science.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. xi, All the eyght partes.. Are Latyn wordes, annexed properly To every speche, for to speke formally. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Pref.*, Any of but meane capacitee.. may.. perfectly learn to sing, make discant, and set partes well and formally together.

b. According to logical form; hence, † logically, convincingly.

c 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 112 Therefore this argument holdeth not formally. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 89 If thys be formallye argued.. then it argueth etc.

† 4. Regularly: a. In the ordinary or proper way. b. 'As a rule'; under normal circumstances.

c. With exact correspondence. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 237 When they [horses] came to hand to lay upon their backs a little boy flat on his belly; and afterward to make him sit upon him formally, holding him by the head. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 9 The entering Ladder is in the Waist, made formally of wood. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 13 What Cords have held good in this ascending and descending of the Bass, answer in the contrary by the very same rule, though not so formally as the other.

5. Explicitly, expressly.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 b, Though the gyftes of the holy goost spekeh not formally all these wordes before sayd. a 1600 HOOKER (J.), You and your followers do stand formally divided against the authorised guides of the church, and the rest of the people. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 28 Though this be not formally intended by the Agent. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 48 Though perhaps in no instance it has ever been formally expressed at the first institution of a state. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xx. 3 A book of Maxims and of Precepts everywhere formally didactic. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxvii, I cannot say that Paulina.. formally proposed to herself the task of winning him to reflection.

† b. In identical form. *Obs.*

1682 CASE *Prot. Eng.* 8 All the Profits.. are to be refunded if they be extant and found among their Goods, formally, or but so much as equivalently.

6. In prescribed or customary form; with the formalities required to give validity or definiteness to the action; in set form, stately.

1564 CHILD *Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 135 This deponent made a certain note of her Will.. and after she was dede, this examinant made it formallie. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli. 200 At length at full and formally he courted her for grace. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 9 They.. the wife and husband.. conclude formally in writing.. that the longest liver take all. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2319/3 The place was not to be formally besieged, but by a numerous Army. 1741-2 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1834) I. xxi. 86 Waller was to have been the other but has formally refused. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xxxviii. 63 He was now formally accused by Iphicrates. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 40, I formally took up my position there.

7. With formality of manner, ceremoniously.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 239 He stood a little still.. His sceptre moving neither way, but held it formally, Like one that vainly doth affect. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* *Pride* (1703) 26 To be stiff and formally reserved, as if the Company did not deserve our Familiarity. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 66 Courtesying formally, she abruptly left her.

8. As a matter of form.

1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 235 Convocation.. never met, except formally, for near a century.

Formalness (fôr-mäl-nēs). [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being formal.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 24 To awaken them out of their remissness and litherly formalness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Formalness*, ceremony, affectation. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 2/3 An altogether unnecessary formalness of design in his studies for scratched plaster work.

† **Formament**. *Obs.* [*f. L. formāmentum, f. formāre* to form. Cf. *OF. formement.*]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Formament*, a Mould, Form or Shape.

† **Formanging**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [*f. ME. *formangen* to barter (f. *FOR- pref.* + *mangen*, whence *MONGER* + *-ING*).] Barter, exchange.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* liv. 20 [lv. 19] Noght es to þam for-manging [mistransl. Lat. *commutatio*].

|| **Format** (fôr-mät). [*f. F. format*, (according to Littré ad. L. (*liber*) *formātus*, (a book) *formed* in such or such a way).] Shape and size of a book e.g. octavo, quarto, etc.

1840 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 272 To bring out the 'History'.. in a better shape than that vile Lardnerian format. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 5 May LV. 580 The book.. is

not undeserving of the pretty square format in which it appears. *Mod. Prospectus*, Format and paper of present Prospectus.

Formate (fōr'māt), *sb.* *Chem.* Also less analogically **formiate**. [*f.* FORM(IC) + -ATE.] A salt of formic acid.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 316 Formic acid may be obtained from formate of lead. *Ibid.* 521 Salts. . . Formiates. 1825 HAMILTON *Handbk. Terms, Formates*. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 153 A formiate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 105 Formiate of potash.

† **Formate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* L. *formāt-* ppl. stem of *formāre* to FORM.]

1. *trans.* To form, mould. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 50/1 Intermix it with whyte waxe, and formate therof little Candles.

2. ? To state in a precise form; to formulate.

1656-7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 361 Unless you will have me to say nothing, but what you shall formate to me.

Formation (fōr'mā'shən), [*ad.* L. *formātiōnem*, n. of action *f.* *formāre* to FORM; see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of forming; a putting or coming into form; creation, production.

c 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 10 The world. . . I forme in the formation With a dongion of darknes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclvii, About this tyme there was a great formation of monasteries. 1530 PALSGR. 12 The rules that I shall gyve for the formation of tenses. 1656 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. note xxvi, The Formation of the Body in the Womb. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 315 The Formation of Barnacles is exactly the same. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. iv. 43 The complete formation of this administration was interrupted by the death of the Earl. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 52 The escape of hydrogen and the formation of a neutral salt. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. xi, His mind had really reached a new stage in its formation of a purpose.

2. *concr.* The thing formed.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. vi. 117 The Chorion, a thick . . . membrane obscuring the formation, and which the Dam doth teare asunder. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 501 Productive of some disgusting formation in their children. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* xviii. 234 Modern formations are numerous, as *acquittal* [etc.].

3. The manner in which a thing is formed with respect to the disposition of its parts; formal structure, conformation.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 324 These holes are dug with so much art, that there seems the design of an architect in the formation. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 325 Remarks. . . as to the formation of clouds. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 253 The liver. . . varies much in size, in different persons. . . from mere peculiarities of formation. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Formation*. . . the particulars of a ship's build.

4. *Mil.* An arrangement or disposition of troops.

1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 98 The formation becomes the same as to the front. 1802 in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* ii. 20 The . . . Formations must be executed as often by the left as by the right. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* xxii. 388 The usual Roman formation in battle was in triple line.

5. *Geol.* (See *quots.*)

1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 88 The term formation is not always used to express a deposit consisting only of a single stratum. . . it is also commonly used to designate a series of . . . strata, which being intimately associated, and containing the same description of organic remains, are thence. . . considered to be of contemporaneous formation. 1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* i. (1874) 4 The term 'formation' . . . expresses . . . any assemblage of rocks which have some character in common, whether of origin, age, or composition. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 14 The formation, by which, adopting a terminology now in much favour on the Continent, we mean the lithological character and origin of the rock.

6. *attrib.*, as *formation-stage*; *formation-level* (see *quot.*).

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Formation Level*, the level of the tops of the embankments and bottoms of the cuttings of a railway upon which the ballast is laid. 1892 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3/1 In the formation stage of its existence.

¶ = INFORMATION.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *v.* 977 Pardown he ast off the repref before; and said, he suld no mor Formacioun [ed. 1570 Information] mak off him that was so gud.

Hence **Formational** *a.* [see -AL], of or pertaining to formation or formations.

1886 *Amer. Jnl. Sc. Ser.* iii. XXXII. 244 Formational and historical geology.

Formative (fōr'mā'tiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [*a.* OF. *formatif*, -ive (12th c.), as if *ad.* L. **formātiv-us*, *f.* *formāre* to form; see -IVE.] *Ad. adj.*

1. Having the faculty of forming or fashioning.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 64 The arteres formatyue of speche were stopped wythin hym. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref. Biv, The formative power of the Parents. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 74 All other creatures rising up, as bubbles. . . so soon as the formative Word of God . . . fell . . . on the face of the great deep. 1824 *Examiner* 451/2 Associations formative of lasting mind and character. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 235 The formative organs themselves are perfect in structure.

2. Of or pertaining to formation or moulding.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 346. 417 The formative art. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. i. 256 The formative processes of plant-life. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 46 The early formative period of the Christian church.

3. *Biol. and Path.* (See *quots.*)

1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* 41 A special tissue to which the names of formative or generating tissue and meristem have been given. 1894 DUANE *Dict. Med.*, *Formative*, producing, or attended with the production of, new tissue.

4. *Gram.* Serving to form words: said chiefly of flexional and derivative suffixes or prefixes.

1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 186 The formative Terminations. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* III. 338 The use of formative syllables. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* xviii. 211 To get at the root of a word we must remove all the formative elements.

B. sb. Gram. a. A formative element (see A. 4).

b. 'A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root' (W.). (Cf. *derivative*.)

1816 O. Rev. XV. 363 The element or formative, he seems to think, is employed to express the thing which modifies or connects itself with the idea suggested by the primitive. 1865 J. DAVIES *Temporal Argument* 31 In this language prefixed particles or augments are used as verbal formatives.

Hence **Formatively** *adv.*; **Formativeness**.

1654 tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xxxvii. 254 That which he introduced out of the deity into the humanity, that is, neither nature, nor creature, yet in our humanity formatively. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 664 These are the pure links of nature, wholly innocent of human formativeness. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon*. 318 'Having or holding', S. Paul says, a 'formativeness of godliness' [2 Tim. iii. 5 μωρφωσις].

† **Formator**, *Obs. rare.* [*a.* L. *formātor*, agent-n. *f.* *formāre* to form.] A person or thing that forms; a creator, maker.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Formator* (Lat.) he that instructeth, maketh or formeth. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 247 If fire was its spring or formator.

Formatory, *a. nonce-wd.* [*f.* FORM *v.* after the analogy of REFORMATORY *a.*] Tending to form.

1868 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1881) II. 199 The real and noblest function of labour is. . . not to be Reformatory but Formatory.

† **Formatrix**, *Obs.* Also 8 *formatrice*. [*a.* late L. *formātrix*, fem. agent-n. *f.* *formāre* to form.] Formative faculty. Also *virtue formatrix*.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 35 Since in my mother's womb this *plastica*, or *formatrix*, which formed my eyes, ears, and other senses, did not intend them for that noisome place. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 82 The natural heat which is the instrument of the virtue *formatrix*. 1678 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 180 The soul endued with a plastic power [is] the chief *Formatrix* of its own body.

Formature (fōr'mā'tiūr), [*ad.* L. *formātūr-am*, *f.* *formāre* to FORM.] The action of forming.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxxxiii. 3 Annot. 659 That first formature of rain. 18. . . *Churchman* LIV. 498 (Cent.) These infant communities were easily susceptible of formature by leading men.

† **Formay**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* FOR- (? *pref.* 3) + -may in AMAY, DISMAY, etc.] *trans.* = DISMAY.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccix. xi, He went into Burgoyne all formayed.

† **Forme**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *forma*, -e, 2-6 *forme*, 3 *Orm*, *formre*, 3 *firme*, *furme*, *vorme*, 3-5 *form*, 5 *ferme*. [*OE.* *forma* = OFris. *forma*, OS. *formō* = OTeut. **formon-*, a superlative (with -m- suffix as in L. *primus*) from the root of FORE *adv.* A variant is OE. *fruma* (early ME. FRUME, beginning) = Goth. *fruma*.]

1. Earliest in time or serial order, first; also, the first of two, former.

Beowulf 2286 (Gr.) Frea sceawode fyra fyrgeweore forman side. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xv, Hu gesælig seo forme eld was biðes middangeardes. a 1250 Owl & Night. 818 The vox kan. . . turne ut from his forme weie. a 1330 Otuel 1572 King karnifees . . . slou3 him ate forme dunt. c 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 373 Yf I speke loude or stille, With the forme word I sal dey. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 4006 Oure forme fadere and modere.

absol. and ellipt. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. x. 2 Se forma ys Simon. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Of the formen sieð sanctus paulus. Non est [etc.]. c 1205 LAY. 25151 þe uorne wes Belin. 13. . . *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 38 Hit arn fetled in on forme, þe forme & þe laste. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 447 As iij is nyne, as ij is ten, the forme Thelleuth is with.

b. Previous to the present; former, early.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22229 (Cott.) In form tide. c 1340 *Ibid.* 8583 (Trin.) þe forme dawes.

c. *quasi-sb.* The beginning.

13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 499 þe forme to þe fynismet foldez ful selden.

2. Foremost in position, rank, etc.

14. . . *Rom. Alexander in Roland & V.* (1836) p. xx, Antio-gus hadde the form gard, Tholomeu the rereward. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 595 And with his forme foot he shoke forth this wrytyng.

3. *quasi-Comb.*, in *forme-fader* (*a*) (our) first father, Adam; (*b*) = FOREFATHER; *forme-moder*, (our) first mother, Eve; *forme-mete*, early meat, breakfast; *forme-ward*, vanguard.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Me . . . sceolde. . . 3iefe him his forme-mete þat him to lang ne buhte to abiden oð se laford to be none inn come. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 195 Ure forme fader gult, we abused alle. 13. . . *K. Allis.* 5733 Of the forme-ward he herd grete cry For hy weren assailed of olifauntz. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Palser* cxviii. 21 Oure form-fadirs þat god blamyd. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 808 He . . . descended a-doune to þe derke belle, And fet oute oure formfaderes. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 81 Oure forme-fadirs full fayne Wold see this solempne sight. c 1450 LONELICH *Graul* xxx. 404 The grete wronge That oure form Modir dyde.

Forme (Printing): see FORM sb. 20.

Formé, -ée (fōr'me), *a. Her.* Also anglicized FORMY. [*a.* F. *formé*, *formée*, pa. pple. of *former* to FORM.] Of a cross: Narrow in the centre and broad at the extremities: = PATTÉE.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* ii. vii. (1660) 80 Gules, a Cheuvron

between ten Crosses, Formée, Argent. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* ii. 9 Crosse Forme or Patee. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Formé* or *Formy*, the same as pattée. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 1 (ed. 3) 356 Four crosses formées fitchées.

Formeagre: see FOR-*pref.* 1 9.

Formed (fōr'md), *ppl. a.* [*f.* FORM *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. In senses of the vb.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 172/1 Foormyd, *formatus*. 1611 Bible *Wisd.* x. 1 The first formed father of the world. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. Pref. 24 Without any formed words, Exterior or Interior. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. iii. (1732) 123 Petrified shells now passing under the name of formed stones. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 119 Form'd Apples, half green, and quite ripe, all together. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 187 The formed part of the regiments. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. vii. 173 A tongue which is as. . . a formed and polished speech.

2. *esp.* † *a.* Drawn up according to rule; formal, set. b. That has obtained distinct development or formulation; decided, definite, settled. c. Perfected by training or discipline; matured.

a. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. § 3 A long, form'd discourse. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. l. v. 68 In the First he treats of the canonical or form'd Epistles. *Ibid.* 69 Gerard Rodolphus. . . whose Book of Canonical, Form'd. . . and Dimissory Letters were printed at Cologne in 1582.

b. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 12. 23 Besides the which there are some other rather peccant humours, then fourmed diseases. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* cclxxvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 506 It took not so much place as to come to a formed question. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 386 Government is essential to formed and regular Societies. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man of Feeling* xl. (1803) 90 Though he had no formed complaint, his health was manifestly on the decline. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 659 Without any formed intention of mendacity.

c. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 83 A formed horse must be rode on the bit entirely. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. (1837) I. xv. 276 The spontaneous acts of the formed Christian temper. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 326 An effect not only upon the young and enthusiastic. . . but upon formed and important personages.

† *d.* **Formed bachelor** (= med. L. *baccalaitreus formatus*), a bachelor who has performed the whole of his 'forma': see FORM sb. 11 c.

This was the highest stage in the degree of B.D. in mediaeval universities, the earlier stages being those of *cursor* or *biblicus*, and *sententiarior*.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bachelor*, At present, *formed bachelor* denotes a person who has taken the degree regularly, after the due course of study. . . by way of opposition to a *currant bachelor* who is admitted in the way of grace, or by diploma.

3. *Her.* = FORMÉ, -ÉE, PATTÉE.

1592 WYRELY *Armorie* i. 111 Ten formed croslets.

† **Formedon** (fōr'medən), *Law.* Also 5 *fourme doon*, 5-6 *form(e)downe*, 6-7 *formdon(e)*. [*AF.*, *f.* Law Lat. phr. *forma doni* form of gift.] A writ of right formerly used for claiming entailed property (see *quot.* 1628).

[1485, 1523, 1598, 1768: see DESCENDER 1.] 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 60. § 1 The seid Hugh . . . [may] pursue for the recovere of the same londes by forme doon or otherwise. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 17 The Kynges writte of Formdone. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 326 b, There be three kinde of Writts of Formedon, viz. The first in the Descender to be brought by the issue in taile, which claime by discent Per formadoni. The second is in the Reuerter, which lieth for him in the reuersion or his heires or Assignes after the state taile be spent. The third is [in] the Remainder, which the Law giueth to him in the remainder, his Heires or Assignes after the determination of the estate taile. 1680 FILER *Patriarcha* iii. § 17 (1884) 71 Who brought a formedon against a poor man. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 106 The Writ of Formedon brought by Daughters. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iv. § 3. 193 This was called the writ of 'formedon in the descender'.

† **Formel**, *formal*, *sb. Obs.* Also 4-5 *formaylle*, 7 *formale*, *fore-male*. [*a.* F. *formel* adj. (see FORMAL), which occurs in *faucou formel*, and latinized as *formelus* in a letter of Magnus of Norway to Edw. I, as an epithet applied to hawks. As the female hawk was greatly superior for purposes of sport, the sense of *formel* in this application may be 'regular', 'proper' (see FORMAL *a.*).

Cf. F. *forme*, 'a term of Hawking, the female of a bird of prey that gives its name to the species' (Littre).]

The female of the eagle or the hawk. Also *attrib.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 371 To chese or for to take, By hir acord, his formel or his make. *Ibid.* 373 Nature held on hir honde A formel egle. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4003, I salle neuer . . . ffawkone ne formaylle appone fiste handille. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xviii. 38 Quhilks when they sau they wrought in vane, The formels fair auay they fure. 1616 SURFL. MARKH. *Country Farne* 712 Of Merlins there are both males and females. . . the female is called the formale. 1674 N. Cox *Genll. Recreat.* ii. (1677) 215 If you will fly with a Merlin at a Partridge, chuse the Formal, which is the Female. The Jack is not worth the training. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 239/1 Fore-Male, the term given to all Females of Hawks.

Formel, *v. dial.* [*a.* ON. *formæla* to appoint, *f.* *for-*, FOR-*pref.* 2, FORE- + *mæla* to speak.

The pa. t. and pa. pple. *formelt* in *Cursor Mundi* may belong to **formeld*, *f.* FOR-*pref.* 2 + MELD.]

trans. † *a.* To mention beforehand; also *intr.* to speak beforehand of. b. *dial.* To bespeak.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10181 þe toþer part, als was for-melt, It was bi-tuix þe prestes delt. *Ibid.* 10387 (Gott.) þe hundrid schepe þat i for-melt To all be comune war þai delt. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 18 To Format [*sic*: read Formal] or Formel: to bespeak anything. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

1878 *Cumtld. Gloss.* s.v., 'He formelt a par o' shun wi' stee cokers and girt heedit nails at t' boddam'.

† **Formell.** *Obs.* [ad. Anglo-Lat. *formella* (substituted, perh. by mistake, for *FORMAL* in one version of the *Assisa de Ponderibus*), a dim. of *forma* **FORM**, in the sense of 'mould'; cf. *formella* a cheese (Du Cange).] = **FORMAL**.

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 80 Lead. By the Ordinance abovesaid, 1 Load 30 Formells. So was the Formel 70 Pounds, a Weight now grown obsolete.

† **Formelt**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *MELT* *v.* (str. and weak).] *intr.* (strong) and *trans.* (weak). To melt, melt away.

c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* v. iv. Ealle þa scipu formulton. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 Þe sunne hete þe snow, þat he hit for-melto to watere. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 13 Þat ha ne merren ne formealten þurh liccomliche lustes. a 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 251 Þat pich ham forwaldeð aðet ha been for mealte.

Hence **Formelting** *pp. a.*

1606 *CHAPMAN Gentl. Usher* iv. 1 vov. By the. imaginarie loyes Of vntride nuptials; by loyes vsheing fire Fore-melting beutie and loues flame itselfe.

Formene (*fō'mɛn*). [f. **FORM**(10) + **-ENE**.] Methane or marsh-gas (CH₄). Hence **Forme'**-**ophone** [Gr. *φωνή* sound]: see **quot.**

1884 *Athenæum* 19 July 86/3 Formene...cooled in boiling ethylene...is resolved into an extremely volatile colourless fluid. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 576 An instrument which he calls a formenophone has been invented by...M. E. Hardy, for...estimating the proportions of gaseous impurities of an atmosphere by the sound they give in a pipe.

† **Formenge**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *formengan*, f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *mengan*, *MENGE* *v.* to mix; = Du., Ger. *vermengen*.] *trans.* To confound, trouble.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17292 Alle for-menged in þar mode. **Former** (*fō'mɛr*), *sb.*¹ [f. **FORM** *v.* + **-ER**¹.] 1. One who forms or gives form to something; a maker, creator, fashioner, framer.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24411 (Fairf.) Þe elementis þen mirkenid alle quen þai sagh þaire former falle. c 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 19 He that is the former principal Hath maked me his vicarie general, To forme and peynten ethelth creaturis Right as me list. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) *Pro.* 2 He that was formiour of alle the World. 1552 *HULOET*, Bryce former or maker. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Citee of God* xii. xxvi. (1620) 443 Porphyry...affirmeth directly that these gods...are but the forgers of our prisons, and not our formers but only our iaylors. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 440 The Framer and Former of the Uniuers. a 1711 *KEN Christophil* *Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 456 Thiu in the New Creation art The Former of the Heart. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 102 The first former of the vernacular literature of Italy. 1891 *Bookseller* July 647/2 The writer does not concern himself with education as a former of character.

† 2. An instructor, instigator. *Obs.* (Cf. **FORM** *v.* 12).

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 42 Jak Uplond...thour3 formyng of his formere thus freyneth a frere. *Ibid.* 43 Jak, this formur is a fole, that thus theeth yfourmed, to make so lewid an argument.

3. Applied to various instruments or tools used in forming articles (see **quots.**).

1847 *HALLIWELL, Former*...also an instrument for holding different pieces of a table together. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Former*, a templet, pattern, or gage by which an article is shaped, as pottery or an object in the lathe. A cutter by which patterns, blanks, wads or pieces are cut from sheets for various purposes. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 129 For polishing, formers of brass to begin...For soft stones the formers are of lead. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Former* or *Coffy*, the templet used for the cutting of wheel teeth, and other works in copying machines.

b. *Gunnery*, etc. (See **quot.** 1867.)

1644 *MANWAYRING Sea-mans Dict.*, *A Former* is a peece of wood, turned round, somewhat lesse then the bore of the Peece for which it is made...The use whereof, is to make upon it Paper Carthages or Linnen Carthages. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 86 Dip an Inch of the Case in Water, the Former in him. 1794 *NELSON* 9 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 430 The Victory has a Former for twenty-six pounders. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Former*, a small cylindrical piece of wood on which musket or pistol cartridge-cases are rolled and formed. The name is also applied to the flat piece of wood with a hole in the centre used for making wads, but which is properly *form*. 1873 *E. Spon Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 124 To roll up the cases [of rockets] you must have a smooth round ruler, or, as it is called, a former.

c. (See **quot.**)

1802 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict.*, *Formers* were likewise used among officers and soldiers to reduce their clubs [CLUB *sb.* 6] to a uniform shape, before the general introduction of tails.

† **Former**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Also 6 *formour*. [ad. OF. *formoir* chisel, f. *form-er* to **FORM**; subsequently altered into *fermoir*: see **FIRMER**.]

A kind of chisel or gouge, used by carpenters and masons (see **quot.** 1638; the description may have been influenced by false etymology).

1530 *PALSGR.* 222/1 *Formour* or grublyng yron. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 83 The mason [hath] his former, and his plaine. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. viii. § 135 The second is termed a Former, it is a Chissel used before the Paring Chissel in all works. *Ibid.* ix. § 142 The Clesner, or Former, is a broad ended Iron Plate, or Old [? Cold] Chissel, with a broad bottom, set in an Handle; with which Tool they smooth and make even the Stone after it is cut into that form and Order, as the Work-man will have it. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Chissel*, The chissels used in carpentry and joinery are, 1. The former, which is used first of all before the paring-chissel, and just after the work is scribbed.

Former (*fō'mɛr*), *a.* Also 2-4 *formere*, 6 *formar(e)*, (*Sc.* *formair*), 7 *formore*. [First re-

corded in the 12th century; a comparative formed on the analogy of *formest*, **FOREMOST**. In 16-17th c. the ending was sometimes assimilated to **MORE**.

1. Earlier in time. Now chiefly in the more specific sense: Pertaining to the past, or to a period or occasion anterior to that in question.

The sense 'the earlier of two' (in strictly temporal application) is *obs.* or *arch.* exc. with reference to the halves of a period of time.

c 1160 *Hutton Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 36 Ða sende he eft oðre þeowas seþre þanne þa formere [earlier text þa ærran] wæron. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 363 Þe pope may...revoke his former errou. 1545 *Joye Exp. Dan.* viii. 126 As the later waues thruste forth the former sources. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 104 In my former letters. 1611 *Bible Hos.* vi. 3 He shall come vnto vs...as the latter and former raine. 1632 *J. LEE Short Surv.* 73 Having...the next yeare gathered together a farre greater army then the former. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* vii. § 479. 210 The testament...shall stand, notwithstanding that it hath the former date and was written before the other testament. 1676 *DRYDEN Aurangz.* iv. i. 1589 Trust on, and think to Morrow will repay: To Morrow's falsen than the former Day. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. i. 177 The former part of the night we had much Rain. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 94 ¶ 8 With many melancholy Reflexions upon his former and his present State of Life. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi, Eva appeared more like her former self than ever she had done since her sickness. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 176 The admission of that, he replied, would belie our former admissions.

† b. followed by *than*. *Obs. rare.*

1382 *Wyclif John* i. 30 He was the formere than I. 1611 *SEED Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 138/1 All which shew a former interest for Ireland then that which by conquest under Henry the second was made.

† c. In ME. it sometimes took the place of the earlier **FORME**, first, primeval, as in *former father*, *days*; with similar sense the *former age* (Chaucer).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5464 (Gött.) Jacob...to his former fadir ferd. *Ibid.* 9156 (Gött.) He was þe first...þat ded men raynsed in former dais [Cott. in form dais]. c 1374 *CHAUCER Former Age* 2 A Blyssful lyf...Ladden the peoples in the former age. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) *Pro.* 2 The Synne of oure formere Fader Adam. 1529 *SIR T. MORE Dyaloge* 126 a/2 From oure former father Adam to y^e laste day.

d. Formerly possessed, occupied, frequented, etc.

1388 *Wyclif Judg.* xvi. 28 3elde tþou now to me the formere strengthe, that Y venge me of myn enyemes. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. iii. 202 Out of that Ile worke My selfe a former Fortune. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 153 In Peace t' enjoy his former Palms and Pains. *Ibid.* iv. 790 This finish'd, to the former Woods repair.

2. With reference to order. *The former* (often *absol.*, with ellipsis of *sb.*): a. The first of two.

† Also, the (immediately) preceding; and *occas.* in connexion with a cardinal numeral = **FIRST** a. 2 c.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H iij, In y^e 3ere besydes y^e 52 owkes yar is ane daye oðe, quihik makis y^e domical letre to be changeit euerie 3ere in the formair. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 2 *Kings* Comm., In the seuentene former chapters, are recorded [etc.]. The other eight chapters contene other thinges donne in Juda. a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* Mark iii. 4 The former part of this chapter reports to us a miraculous cure. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 348 Of dissyllables, formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented.

b. The first mentioned of two; opposed to *latter*.

A use app. of late introduction, but now so prominent that the other uses have become restricted to contexts in which the word could not be misinterpreted in this sense.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. iv. § 3 Of the former kinde are all manner vertuous duties. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 80 Wisdome and Fortune combatting together, If the former dare but what it can, No chance may shake it. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 84 Two doores, one, a foredoor, and the other, a backward; the former bigger and more ordinarily used, the latter less. 1717 *POPE Wks.* Pref., A bad Author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the former merely thro' the misfortune of an ill judgment, but [etc.]. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 6 The latter mode is not less certain than the former. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 76 Therefore, in this work, I call the former 'a piece of gold', and the latter 'a piece of silver'. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 180 The former locality...has for many years been a favourite collecting-ground of geologists.

† c. Spoken of before, aforesaid. *Obs.*

1607 *TOSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 14 She presently threw herself from the former rock, and so she ended.

† 3. Situated more forward; front, fore. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif 2 Macc.* iii. 25 He with fersnesse...rushide the former feet to Heliadore. a 1400 *Octonion* 1040 Two bole-axys...In hys former arsun were y-bonge. 1544 *PHAER Regim. Life* (1560) S v b, Apply it to the former part of y^e heade. 1558 *Will of R. Fellawe* (Somerset Ho.), Ryng that I weare upon my former synger. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 17 In the former part of the Quire. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* v. i. 80 Comming from Sardis, on our former Ensigne Two mighty Eagles fell, and there they perch'd. 1668 *CULPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. iv. 7 In the former part of a Mans Neck. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* ii. 66 To fire in gaining of ground, the Battalion is commanded to advance as fast as the former Ranks discharge.

4. In the *absol.* or elliptical use, sometimes inflected as a *sb.* † a. With plural suffix (*obs. rare*).

b. With genitive suffix.

a. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Pref. A iij a, We must be content in commune speche to vse the termes of our formers deuised. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. xciii. 374 Pictish Britons did Britissh Reuolts inuaid, Because those Lattres (basely thought those Formers) Rome obaid.

b. 1613 T. JACKSON *Comm. Apost. Creede* i. 380 The manner...of the formers dissolution. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 102 The former's phlegm was a check upon the latter's vivacity.

Formeret (*fō'mɛrɛt*). *Arch.* [a. F. *formeret*; according to *Hatzf.-Darm.* f. *forme FORM sb.*]

1872 *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (Shipley), *Formeret*, rib moulding placed at the junction of a vault with the vertical wall.

Formerly (*fō'mɛrli*), *adv.* [f. **FORMER** *a.* + **-LY**².]

† 1. Before another or something else; first, beforehand. *Obs.*

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. i. 38 Calidore...Nimble handed Preuented him before his stroke could light And on the helmet smote him formerly. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1655) IV. xi. 29 If I had not formerly read the Barons Wars in England, I had more admird that of the Liguers in France.

2. In former days, at some past time.

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 181 Requiring for the visiting no more then formerly they were accustomed to pay at their first comming. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. i. 53 You shall Heare from me still, and neuer of me ought But what is like me formerly. 1674 *MARTINIÈRE Voy. N. Countries* 58 After supper we went to our lodging, which as formerly was upon Bear-skin spread upon the floor. 1709 *STEELE & ADDISON Tatler* No. 114 ¶ 1, I had formerly conversed with him at this House. 1856 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 5 We were sensible that we were not what we had been formerly. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. xi. 626 The superstitious reverence with which kings were formerly regarded is extinct.

† 3. A little time before, just now. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. xii. 67 Her faire locks, which formerly were bound Up in one knott, she low adowne did lose. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 362. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Louc C. Warres* 681 They who had formerly gone out of the Battel, to be refreshed and comforted, came in again. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* iv. iv. (1715) 194 As has been formerly observed. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxxii, Those...whom I formerly rebuked with such sharpness.

† **Formerness**. *Obs.* [f. **FORMER** *a.* + **-NESS**.] The quality of being former; anteriority.

1587 *GOLDING De Moray* vii. 98 Where order is, there is a formerness and an afterness. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Sect.* 14 To shut out formerness and afterness.

† **Formerward**. *Obs. rare* = **1**. [f. **FORMER** *a.* + **WARD**: cf. **FOREWARD** 2.] The vanguard.

13...K. *Alis.* 7786 Antioche hadde the former-warde, And Tolomé the reirwarde. [Cf. **quot.** 14...in **FORME** *a.* 2.]

Formest: see **FOREMOST**.

Formet, *obs.* form of **FOUMART**.

Formful (*fō'mfʊl*), *a.* [f. **FORM** *sb.* + **-FUL**.]

Full of form or forms: a. Apt to create forms (of the imagination). b. Shapely.

1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1632 As fleets the vision o'er the formful brain. 1798 *BLOOMFIELD Farmer's Boy, Winter* 289 Fancy's formful Visions. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 999 He is familiar with Chantry's form-full statues.

Formiate: see **FORMATE**.

Formic (*fō'mik*), *a.* [for **formicic*, f. L. *formica* *a.* + **-IC**. Cf. **F. formique**.]

1. Chem. *Formic acid*: a colourless irritant volatile acid contained in a fluid emitted by ants.

Formic ethers, ethers obtained by substituting alcoholic radicals for the basic hydrogen of formic acid.

1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. 1. 52 Formic acid acts on indigo like the 'muriatic'. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 313 Of formic acid. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sc.* (1879) I. xvii. 449 For barely visible redness formic aether is more opaque than sulphuric. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 68 By distilling the nettle plant with sulphuric acid formic acid is obtained.

2. *Occas. in gen. sense*: Of or pertaining to ants.

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) II. 88 A nest of ants...enjoying the full sun, which seems the acmé of formic felicity. 1857 *Chamb. Jnrl.* VII. 300 Republicanism is made to find its antitype in the formic community.

† **Formica** (*fō'mɪkə*). [L. *formica* *ant.*]

1. *Ent.* The typical genus of the family *Formicidae*; the ant.

1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* ix. 190 We could not [sleep] because of the attacks by the fighting battalions of a small species of *formica*. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaurs Comp. Anat.* 272 Many Hymenoptera, *Formica*, *Cynips*, also possess it.

2. A kind of abscess, ulcer, or excrescence, occurring *esp.* in a hawk's bill or a dog's ears.

c 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 213 Pustule þat cometh of humours corrupt as ignis persicus & miliaris & formica schall be purged. 1543 *TRAHERN tr. Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. vi. 20 b, *Formica* is a lytle pustle, or many pustles that come upon the skynne...The thyrede [sygne] is pryckynge, and it is a sodayn bytyng as it were of an ante wherof it hath his name. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 161 The *Formicas* in Hawkes is a hard horne growing vpon the beake of a Hawke. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. (1677) 248 Of the *Formica*. This is a Distemper which commonly seizeth on the Horn of Hawks Beaks, which will eat the Beak away. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 225 *Formica* or Scab in the Ears [of a dog].

Formican (*fō'mɪkən*), *a. rare*. [f. *prec.* + **-AN**.] Of or pertaining to ants.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 16 Nov., If the Queen-ant is removed from a nest, the formican politicians settle down soon into a steady-going Republic. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* V. 42 These singular results of formican selection.

Formicant (*fō'mikənt*), *a.* [ad. L. *formicantem*, pr. pple. of *formicare* to crawl like ants (said of the pulse or skin), f. *formica* *ant.*] Crawling like an ant; in *Path.* of the pulse (see **quot.** 1893).

1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 51 A formicant Pulse is like the motion of an Ant, who moves her feet oft without going much forward. 1842 *DUNGLISON Dict. Med.* (ed. 3), *Formicant*, an epithet given to the pulse when extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicating a sensation like that of the motion of an ant through a thin texture.

Formicarian, *a.* [f. L. **formicāri-us* (see FORMICARY) + -AN.] Relating to or resembling ants. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 29 It is called a Formicarian Bear; for .. whereas that Countrey is .. annoyed with .. Ants, that beast doth .. prey and feed upon them. — *Serpents* (1658) 769 This formicarian or Pismire-like Phalanx.

Formicarioid (*fō'mikē-ri-oid*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Of or belonging to the *Formicarioides* or ant-thrushes. Also *sb.*, a member of this family.

1874 A. R. WALLACE in *Ibis* Ser. III. IV. 413 Formicarioid [*sic*] Passeres.

Formicarium (*fō'mikē-ri-ūm*). [a. med. L.: see FORMICARY.] = FORMICARY.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 161 For I found that our bungalow .. was a 'formicaria' [*sic*]. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 32 A Formicarium or ant-colony. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* July 46 The formicarium or burrow of the ants.

Formicary (*fō'mikā-ri*). [ad. med. L. *formicāri-um*, neut. sing. of **formicārius* pertaining to ants, f. L. *formica* ant.] An ants' nest, ant-hill.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 47 They are conducted into the interior of the Formicary. 1880 LUBBOCK in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 83, 176 The queen was alone within an artificial glass formicary.

Formicate (*fō'mikēt*), *a.* rare. [f. L. *formica* ant + -ATE.] Resembling an ant.

1840 in SMART.

Formicate (*fō'mikēt*), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *formicāre*: see FORMICANT.] *intr.* To crawl like ants; *transf.* to swarm with moving beings. Hence **Formicating** *ppl. a.* = FORMICANT.

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 180 A languid, unequal, or formicating Pulse. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1800 I. 165 An open space, which formicating with peasantry.

Formication (*fō'mikē-ſjōn*). *Path.* [ad. L. *formicatio-nem*, n. of action f. *formicāre* (see FORMICANT).] An abnormal sensation as of ants creeping over the skin.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 313 Pains in the Limbs, Formications, Lassitudes. 1844 HECKER *Epid. Middle Ages* 279 Many patients experienced .. a disagreeable creeping sensation or formication on their hands and feet. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 457 Figs produced formication of the palate and fauces.

Formicative (*fō'mikē-tiv*), *a.* [f. L. *formicāt-ppl.* stem of *formicāre* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Of, or of the nature of, formication.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 356 To remove the .. pricking or formicative pain from the limbs.

† **Formice**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *formica* ant. Cf. OF. *formiz*, *formis*.] The ant.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvii. A fable Of the ante or formyce and of the flye. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxviii. 52 a/2 Salomon the whyche sente the slowthfull to the formices or Auntes.

Formicic (*fō'mis-ik*), *a.* = FORMIC.

[1874 KEY *Lang.* 137 In our language a chemist speaks of *formic acid* rather than *formicic*.] In some mod. Dicts.

Formicid (*fō'mis-id*), *sb.* and *a.* Also **formicide**. [ad. mod. L. *Formicid-æ*: see -ID.]

A. sb. A member of the family *Formicidae* or ants.

B. adj. Of or belonging to this family.

1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XII. 197 The Formicide family.

Formicine, *a.* rare. [ad. L. *formicinus*, f. *formica* ant: see -INE.] Of, or of the nature of, ants.

1885 H. O. FORBES *E. Archip.* 31 Every trading vessel in the tropics has its formicine fauna.

Formidability. [f. FORMIDABLE *a.*: see -ILITY, -ITY.] The quality of being formidable.

1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. cxliii. 91 A Mackintosh has been taken, who reduces their formidability by being sent to raise two clans. 1754 H. P. *Libertad* III. 24 There would be an Air of Formidability in .. his .. Assertions. 1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Q. Rev.*).

Formidable (*fō'midā-bl*), *a.* [a. F. *formidabile* (15th c.), ad. L. *formidabil-em*, f. *formidare* to fear, dread: see -ABLE.] That gives cause for fear or alarm; fit to inspire dread or apprehension. Now usually (with some obscurity of the etymological sense): Likely to be difficult to overcome, resist, or deal with; giving cause for serious apprehension of defeat or failure.

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. e ev b, The countenance of god shall be so formydale and fereful that [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII. 5 Of whiche name .. foreyne prynces trymbled and quaked, so muche was that name to all nacions terrible and formydale. 1658 T. WALL *Gods Revenge Enemies Ch.* 30 The Leopard .. being .. of a formidabile aspect. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. 97-468/x Charles .. defeated Barbarossa, that formidabile Pirat. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 80 The decay of Timber in England is no very formidabile thing. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 178 A party formidable by their number. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 74 Swords of formidable dimensions. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lx. 7 He set sail with a formidable armament. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 97 Along the edge of a formidable precipice of rock.

b. Const. to.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. viii. (1808) 38 These commotions of the Appetite which would not else be formidable to me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 495 The Episcopal schismatics, thus reinforced, would probably have been as formidable to the new King .. as [etc.].

c. Often applied playfully or sarcastically.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., Unless I wou'd swell my Preface into a Volume, and make it formidable to your Lordship, when you see so many Pages yet behind. 1777

SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i. Here, now, is a maiden sister of his .. done by Kneller, in his best manner, and esteemed a very formidable likeness. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 275 His majesty has .. a *corps de musique* of most formidable establishment equally in point of execution as of numbers. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* VII. 23/2 The Thames .. is not a very formidable river at that point.

Formidableness (*fō'midā-bl-nēs*). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being formidable.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 17. 447 That by which we use to discriminate base fear from just caution, is the formidableness of the object feared. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergm. Vade-m.* II. p. lxxviii, A talk of the formidableness of Church-power. 1832 *Examiner* 260/1 Our author straightway forgets the formidableness of our antagonist. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 218 The formidableness of Russia comes, also, from her increasing population.

Formidably (*fō'midā-bl*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a formidable manner.

1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 512 The British cannon formidably roars. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 54 His fourfold helm .. With nodding horse-hair formidably graced. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 237 She was so formidably manned that all attempts to board her failed. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 254 England lay formidably open to attack.

† **Formidolose**, *a.* *Obs.* — [ad. L. *formidolō-sus*: see next and -OSE.] (See quot.) Hence **Formidolosity**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Formidolose*, fearful; also to be feared, dreadful. [Hence in mod. Dicts.] *Ibid.*, *Formidolosity*, fearfulness, very great dread.

† **Formidolous**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *formidolō-sus* (better *-dulōsus*) causing or feeling dread, f. *formido* dread.] Fearful, terrible; also, feeling fear, timorous.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Formidolous*, fearful, that feareth, dreadful, dangerous. 1773 J. ROSS *Pratride* II. 618 (MS.) Why this so sudden, this formidolous change?

Forming (*fō'min*), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORM *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. FORM; the fact or process of being formed.

1401 [see FORMER *sb.* 1. 2]. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. iv, Syth that man in hys fyrste fourmyng of God was sette in his free wyll. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 17 At theyr fyrst formyng [they] open theyr mouth. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 165 The forming of mens wils to the observation of the Law. a 1856 H. MILLER *Notes on Fossils in Footpr. Creat.* (1861) 326 Our knowledge is but in the forming, and still very incomplete.

Forming (*fō'min*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] *a.* That forms; formative, creative. *b.* That is in process of being formed.

a. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) I. 289 A forming virtue or *Vis formatrix*. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step. Moth.* I. i, The thought that labours in my forming Brain. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ¶ 3 What august Palaces .. have grown under my forming Imagination. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualth. & Gris.* 37 She still improv'd beneath their forming hands.

b. 1805 *Rec. Greenhead United Presbyt. Ch. Glasgow*, To be taken under their consideration as a forming congregation. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 96 The construction was in a forming and doubtful state.

† **Formirken**, *v.* *Obs.* In 5 formerken. [f. FOR- *pref.* + MIRKEN *v.*] *intr.* To darken.

c 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 362 Alle his feyre federes fomed vpon blode, And alle formerknes þe watur, þer þe swanne swymmeth.

† **Formity**. *Obs.* [formed after INFORMITY.] The quality of possessing form or shape.

1623 COKERAM II. Av, *Beauty*, Pulchritude, Formity. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 184 The informity was expressed before, when Moses said that the Earth was void and invisible .. but the formitie is then .. declared when the waters are gathered, and the dry-land made apparent.

Formity, *obs.* form of FURMIT.

† **Formize**, *v.* *Obs.* — [f. FORM *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To put into definite form.

1649 J. E. tr. *Behmen's Ep.* vi. 65 All Beings are but one onely Being, which hath .. severized and formized it selfe.

Formless (*fō'mlēs*), *a.* [f. FORM *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of, or wanting in, form; shapeless; having no determinate or regular form. Said both of material and immaterial things.

1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 502 Things she formed of a formlesse mas. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 253. a 1631 DONNE *Poems, Elegie xv. Julia* 25 Countlesse multitudes Of formlesse curses, projects unmade up. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 12 The rising world of waters .. Won from the void and formless infinite. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 27 That unprescribed Formless way of Worship, which they now use. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i, Like a ghost shrouded and folded up In its own formless horror. 1860 TYNDALL *Chem. Rays in Fortn. Rev.* I Feb. 244 This formless aggregate of infinitesimal particles. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 169 Brown birds .. Twittered their sweet and formless tune.

Hence **Formlessly** *adv.*; **Formlessness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Formlessness*. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) 394 We leave space dimensionless .. and therefore the representative of absolute weakness and formlessness. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I. i. 9 They had form, but they are changing into sheer formlessness. 1884 SEELY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 500 Goethe [was] .. impatient of the formlessness which had begun to reign in literature. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* VI, His long coat hung formlessly from his shoulders.

† **Formly**, *a.* *Obs. rare* — [f. FORM *sb.* + -LY.] Having (proper) form, shapely.

1548 VICARY *Eng. Treas.* (1626) 12 Through him every member is made the formelier, and taketh the better shape.

† **Formly**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *forma*-, *formelich* (e, -ly, 5 *fournely*. [f. FORM *sb.* + -liche,

-LY 2.] In proper form; also, with regard to the 'form' or essential nature; = FORMALLY.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 128 (Camb. MS.) It biholdeth alle thingis so as I shal seye bi a strok of thoghth formely [L. *formaliter*] with-owte discours or collation. — *Troilus* IV. 469 (497) O where hastow ben hid so longe in muwe That canst so wel and formely [*v.r.* *formaly*] argue? 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 366 For is none of þis newe clerkes .. Pat can versifie faire ne formalich [C. xviii. 109 *formeliche*] enditen. 1470 FORTESCUE in *Gov. England* (1885) 350 How the lawe may be fourmely kepte.

Formo- (*fō'mo*). *Chem.* Combining form of FORMIC, as in **Formobenzonic** (acid), an obs. name for MANDELIC acid; hence **Formobenzoate**, a salt of this acid.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1849) 229 Formobenzoate of silver. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 823 Formobenzoic or Mandelic Acid C₈H₈O₃.

† **Formose**, **formous**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. formois*. [ad. L. *formō-sus* beautiful, f. *forma* FORM: see -OSE.] Beautiful, comely.

14.. *Nine Ladies Worthie* 27 in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 342 Of all femine moste formous flour. c 1450 *Mirour Salvacion* 4003 Moises faire and formouse. 1530 LYNDESEY *Test. Papyngo* 104 Among the flowris fresche, fragrant, & formose. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 59 Of face formois and vult heroically. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Vit. Uxoris* III. Wks. (1687) 267 If he chuse one most Formose, Ripe for't, shee'll prove libidinous. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 175 The nymphs .. were dæmons, presenting themselves in shapies very formose.

Formosity (*fō'mō-siti*). *Obs. exc. arch.* [a. OF. *formosité*, ad. L. *formōsität-em*, f. *formōsus*: see prec. and -ITY.] Beauty; also, a beauty.

1489-99 *Inscription in Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 409 Thys chapill floryschyd with formosyte spectabyll. a 1521 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 27 The beaute and formosite of hir noble persone. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 8 A Damsell of exquisite formosity. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 122 It is idolatrous for him to bend before so many graces and formosities. 1893 T. F. HENDERSON *Old World Scot.* xv. 172 Squalor and dirt were thoroughly antagonistic to adornment and 'formosity'.

† **Form-speckle**. *Obs. rare* — [? Perversion of FERTICLE or the synonymous dialectal *fanfreckle*.] A freckle.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/8 John Hewitt, a Bricklayer .. straight Hair, and Form-Speckles on his hands and Face.

Formula (*fō'miulā*). Pl. **formulæ**, -as. [a. L. *formula*, dim. of *forma* FORM *sb.* Cf. F. *formule*.]

1. A set form of words in which something is defined, stated, or declared, or which is prescribed by authority or custom to be used on some ceremonial occasion.

[1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Ee ij b, The *Formula* of the second covenant, is Christ. *Charke*, You understand not .. what *Formula* is.] a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) I. xxii. 83 What is the meaning of this *Formula* [of the Jews—'Let his memory be blessed']? 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2031/2 The Lord Register reading the *Formula*, the Lyon King at Arms .. Fenced the High Court of Parliament. 1723 *Act 9 Geo. I.* c. 24 § 8 All Papists .. shall .. make and subscribe the Declaration called the *Formula*, as the same is recited in an Act of Parliament of Scotland [of 1700]. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 51 Before inclosing of the Assize, the Clerk, by Order of the Court, leaves a *Formula* with them for their Direction. 1792 BURKE *Lett. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 555 You have sent me several papers .. I think I had seen all of them, except the *formula* of association. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) II. 23 The grammatical *formulæ* may then by gentle degrees be committed to memory. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 38 Forcing the Brahmins .. to repeat the Mohammedan *formula* of faith. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 293/2 The excellent scholastic *formula Transcat*, meaning either 'Not proven' or 'Nothing to the purpose'.

b. In recent use, after Carlyle, often applied more or less disparagingly, e.g. to rules unintelligently or slavishly followed, to fettering conventionalities of usage, to beliefs held or professed out of mere acquiescence in tradition, etc.

Carlyle's use of the word was clearly suggested by the words used of Mirabeau by his father, 'Il a humé toutes les formules'. This really meant that M. had unreflectingly 'swallowed' the watchwords, or cant phrases of his revolutionary friends; but Carlyle mistranslated *humé* by 'swallowed up, made away with', and frequently alludes to the passage as thus misinterpreted. Carlyle's use of *formula*, however, though suggested by a mistake, is in itself a very natural development from the ordinary sense.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i. (1872) 58 Man lives not except with *formulas*; with customs, ways of doing and living. 1861 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 132 Men who try to speak what they believe, are naked men fighting men quilted sevenfold in *formulæ*. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 649 The man of *formulas* often directs, and sometimes practically determines the action of his superior. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* IV. iv. 252 They bound the religious life of their disciples with ever stiffening *formulæ* which left no room for the free play of the conscience.

2. A prescription or detailed statement of ingredients; a recipe.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Formula*. a Physician's Prescription or Bill appointing Medicines to be prepared by an Apothecary. 1792 W. YONGE in Beddoes *Calculus* (1793) 34, I am very glad to hear of your intention to publish your *formula*. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 546 My *formula* has been, the tincture joined with the dec. lin. so as to administer from fifteen to twenty or thirty drops to children .. twice or thrice within the twenty-four hours. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 293 White Currant Wine May be made according to the same *formula*.

3. *a. Math.* A rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 6 An algebraic formula. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 163 In physics... the memory... carries centuries of observation in a single formula. 1850 DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* v. (ed. 2) 156 A general formula for calculating the specific heat of each class of compounds. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 25 The algebraist easily recalls to mind a few brief formulas.

b. Chem. An expression of the constituents of a compound by means of symbols and figures.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 480 If... the formulae for the morbid deposits are calculated in relation to C₁₂, their connexion with the formula for protein will be more obvious to the eye. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 266 So that MR is the general formula for a monobasic salt. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 414 Thus chloro-carbonic acid was represented as a compound of carbonic acid with carbonic chloride, and... the formula was made to contain the formulae of those bodies.

c. In general scientific use, a group of symbols and figures containing a condensed tabulation of certain facts. *Dental formula*: see DENTAL. Hence sometimes used for the set of facts that might be expressed by a formula.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 9 Each species of animal has its particular formula of ordering the legs in walking.

Formulaic (fō'miul'ik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of a formula.

Formulaic equation, an identical equation.

1882 CASSELL, *Formulaic equations*. 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* i. 28 Formulaic and other expressions common to both.

Formular (fō'miul'ār), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **formulār-is*, f. FORMULA. As *sb.*, a. F. *formulāire*. See -AR¹, 2.] *A. adj.*

1. Formal, correct or regular in form.

1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 29 Apr., A speech on the stage, let it flatter ever so extravagantly, is formular. It has always been formular to flatter Kings and Queens.

2. Pertaining to formulæ; formulary.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* III. § 180 note, Under the formular system in use in the classical period.

B. sb. A prescribed or set form, formulary; hence, a model, type. ? *Obs.*

1563 ABP. PARKER *Corresp.* (1853) 183, I had of mine own head moved my lord of London to bethink himself of some formular of common prayer. 1578 SIR H. SYDNEY in *Lett. & Mem. State* (1746) I. 246 He ys a rare Ornament to thys Age, the very Formular, that all well dysposed young Gentylmen of ouer Court, do form allsoe thear Maners and Lyfe by. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 564 Before I had ever scene any, I would have beene glad to have had but a paterne or formular of one. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 20 (1740) 437 The Liturgy must be deprived of all the primitive Formulars.

Formularistic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IST + -IC.] Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization.

1864 WEBSTER (citing EMERSON).

Formularization (fō'miul'ārəiz'z'jən), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of formularizing; also, a formularized statement.

1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Gentl. Mag.* CCL. 159 The formularization of rules. 1886 MUIRHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 677/2 The great majority of these so-called enactments were probably nothing more than formularizations as of customary law.

Formularize (fō'miul'ārəiz), *v.* [f. FORMULAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To express in a formula or formal statement; to formulate.

1852 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLV. 90 Every process is formularized in the most scientific language. 1862 GOULBURN *Educ. World in Replies to Ess. & Rev.* 37 Her doctrines were evolved... by formularizing the thoughts embodied in the record of the Church of the Apostles. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 247 The comparative merits of tannic and gallic acids may be formularized as follows: for local effects tannic acid, for systemic effects gallic acid is to be preferred.

Hence **Formularizing** *vbl. sb.*

1891 *Athenæan* 15 Aug. 222/3 A clumsy formularizing in general of Talleyrand's sharpest and most famous mot.

Formulary (fō'miul'ārī), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *formulaire* *sb.* = collection of formulæ, ad. L. **formularium*, neut. sing. of *formularius* (recorded in sense 'lawyer skilled in formulæ'): see FORMULA, FORMULAR, and -ARY.]

A. sb. A collection or system of formulas; a statement drawn up in formulas; a document containing the set form or forms according to which something is to be done (*esp.* one that contains prescribed forms of religious belief or ritual).

1541 R. COPLAND (title) *Questyonyon* of Cythrygens, with the formulary of lytell Guydo in Cyurgye. a 1626 BACON *On Libel* in 1592 Wks. 1861 VIII. 204 In the practice of all law, the formularies have been few, and certain, and not varied according to every particular case. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. xxxii. (1655) 274, I beleve evry one hath som mode and modell or formulary of his own, specially for his private cubicular devotions. 1723 WATERLAND *Ath. Creed* iv. Wks. IV. 223 They received this Creed... as an orthodox formulary, and an approved rule of faith. a 1734 NORTH *Life Gualford* (1742) 260 A committee of council to settle the formulary of the coronation. 1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. ii. 121 It contains... a Formulary of the Ecclesiastical tones. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 441 Take up a history of an old French lawsuit... it is the same dull formulary in every case. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 110 The Anglican Formularies, however, do not recognize Hymns at all.

b. ? A formula.

1782 WARTON *Eng. Poems Rowley* 23 These poems abound

with modern words, and modern formularies of expression. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 112 A boundless faith in the primitive formulary 'I can'.

B. adj. Of the nature of a formula or prescribed form; of or relating to formulas.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 293 Visiting his Tomb, they say a Fedha, or formulary sort of Prayer for Success. 1766 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Feb., The formulary and statutory part of law. 1775 — *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 June, Part of it [an epitaph], which tells the birth and marriage, is formulary, and can be expressed only one way. 1862 HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life* 120 All that is merely formulary, and that depends solely upon rules. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 445 Under the formulary system the term was still employed.

b. Of a person: Closely adhering to formulas.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. ii. 155 There is... in the incorruptible Seagreen himself, though otherwise so lean and formulary, a heartfelt knowledge of this latter fact.

Formulate (fō'miul'ēt), *v.* [f. FORMULA + -ATE 3. Cf. F. *formuler*.] *trans.* To reduce to a formula; to express in (or as in) a formula; to set forth in a definite and systematic statement.

1860 EARL CARNARVON *Recoll. Druses Lebanon* v. 49 The Druse doctrines were... rapidly formulated into a system. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iv. § 26 (1875) 88 Besides that definite consciousness of which Logic formulates the laws, there is also an indefinite consciousness which cannot be formulated. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 225 Lord Raglan did not unconsciously formulate for himself any settled design. 1883 Q. Rev. CLVI. 326 The Heads of Houses... entrusted the Provost... with the responsibility of formulating the document.

Hence **Formulated**, **Formulating** *ppl. adjs.*

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 235 Formulated doctrine. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 99 An established, formulated, orthodox spiritism. 1895 *Athenæan* 24 Aug. 253/1 The formulating effects of his [Laud's] churchmanship.

Formulation (fō'miul'ē'jən), [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The action of the vb. FORMULATE.

1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 1. 1 The concise formulation of which it [Grimm's Law] is susceptible. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* i. iv. 67 Facts which led... to the formulation of the solar theory.

Formulatory (fō'miul'ātōrī), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Relating to formulation.

1887 *Westm. Rev.* CXXVIII. 841 Put in this bald formulatory fashion, the difference between the two may seem unimportant.

† **Formule**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. F. *formule*, ad. L. *formula*: see FORMULA.]

1. = FORMULA.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 164 A wel-governed Republic is bounded by the formule of certain Laws. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 170 The first trial of this formule was on the observations from whence he had deduced it, of which he gives a table for each station.

2. ? A little form or shape.

1829 *Young Lady's Bk.* 469 A series of frames, or formules, is obtained... The principal formule is to be placed on a piece of London drawing-board.

Formule (fō'miul), *v. rare.* [ad. F. *formuler*, f. *formule* FORMULA.] = FORMULATE.

1852 R. KNOX *Gl. Artists & Anat.* 13 Could we formule the doctrine as simply as [etc.]. *Ibid.* 103 The doctrine... cannot be formulated in so clear a manner.

Formulism (fō'miul'iz'm), [f. FORMULA + -ISM. Cf. next.] Adherence to or dependence upon formulas; also, a system of formulas.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 312 Triviality, Formulism and Commonplace were come for ever. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. viii. § 51 The... love of systematizing, which gradually degenerated into every species of contemptible formulism. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 603/1 The whole of this complex theory is ruled by a mathematical formulism of triad, hebdomad, etc.

Formulist (fō'miul'ist), [ad. F. *formuliste*: see -IST.] One fond of formulas.

1852 R. KNOX *Gl. Artists & Anat.* 15 The mere formulist (Cuvier also was a formulist in a sense).

Formulistic (fō'miul'istik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Displaying fondness for formulas.

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. xvi. 310 Its prudential didactics, its formulistic Sociality. [Cf. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vi. (1871) 162 The uncalculating Spirit of Jacobinism, and Sansculottic sansformulistic Frenzy.]

Formulization (fō'miul'əiz'z'jən), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of the vb. FORMULIZE.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. § 86 The curious tendency to formulization and system which, under the name of philosophy, encumbered the minds of the Renaissance schoolmen. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 774 Every formulization of truth is not absolute but relative.

Formulize (fō'miul'əiz), *v.* [f. FORMULA + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to or express in a formula; to construct a formula for.

1851 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* i. (1875) 49 The labours of Priests and Scribes in after time formulized what the Prophets had taught. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 255 The ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity which that Revolution had promulgated and formulized. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Oriel* II. cv. 228 They have formulized their religion into these two monosyllables.

Hence **Formulized** *ppl. a.* Also **Formulizer**, one who formulizes.

1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Tent.* x. 293 The formulizers of that law were none other than the celibate Roman clergy. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 94 That vast formulized theory.

Formy (fō'mī), *a.* [ad. F. *formé*: see FORMÉ.] 1. *Her.* Of a cross: = PATTEE.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 56b, He beareth Azure, a crosse formy vecked Argent. *Ibid.* 57b, A Crosse formie Sable. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Formy*, a cross pattée.

† 2. Of the faces: = FIGURATE A. 2 a. *Obs.*

1576 TURBERY *Venerie* 65 From midde July untill the ende of August they make theyr fewmishing altogether formie.

Formyl (fō'mil), *Chem.* [f. FORM- + -YL.] The hypothetical radical (CHO) of formic acid.

1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 118/2 Formyle is the hypothetical radical of formic acid, first discovered in the red ant.

Fornace, *obs.* form of FURNACE.

Fornacie (fō'næ'sik), *a. rare* -1. [f. L. *forncē*, *fornax* furnace + -IC.] Pertaining to a furnace.

1807 HEADRICK *View Min. Arran* 216 The smelting of iron, and other fornacie uses.

Fornage: see FURNAGE.

Fornale, *v. Sc.* Also 9 forenail. [Of obscure origin; Jam. suggests the sense 'to NAIL or fasten up beforehand'.] *trans.* To alienate the income of (an estate) in advance; in mod. use 'to spend (money) before it is gained' (Jam.).

1478 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 13 He sall nouthur sell... na fornale, langar na sevin 3eris, nane of his lands.

† **Forne**, *adv.*, *a.* and *prep.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *foran*, *forne* (e, 3 *foren*, 3-5 *for*, *Orm.* *forrn*, 4-7 *forne*, [OE. *foran* (Northumb. *fora*), *forne* *adv.* = OS. *foran*, *forana*, OHG. *forna* (MHG., mod. Ger. *vorne*, *vorn*); f. root of FOR, FORE *adv.*

The *adv.* appears to be an English development from the *adv.*, and not an adoption of the ON. *for* ancient.]

A. adv.

1. With respect to place. *a.* Of position: In front, before the eyes; in or on the front, opp. to *behind*. *b.* Of motion: Forwards, to the front.

a. a 1000 Riddles liv. 8 (Gr.) Wonnun hyrstum Foran gefæstwed. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4361 þat host abod beynde & for. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3925 þis breame best bare... Before forne in þe fronte thre fell tyndis.

b. c 1000 *Daniel* 557 (Gr.) þæt þæt treow sceolde telgum besnæded foran afeallan. c 1205 *LAY.* 26899 And ten þusede hehte aneoustre foren wenden. 1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* III. xxii, He rode forne Brenning full hote.

2. With respect to time: *a.* Formerly; in former time. *b.* Thenceforward, in future.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2422 þes wer forne þe freest þæt folged alle þe sele. 14... *Trentalle S. Gregorii in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 80 For pyne that hym dred non forne Of purgatory no of helle.

3. Prefixed to prepositions, and occas. to another adverb: *a.* Prefixed to *again*, *against*, *adv.* and *prep.*: Right in front. *b.* *Forne an*, *at*: before, in front of. *c.* *Forne in*: straight before. *d.* *Forne to*: before, both of place and time. *e.* *Forne on*: right forward, seriatim.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 2 Farað on þæt castel þæt foran [c 1160 *Hatton foren*] ongen eow ys. c 1200 *ORMN* 553 þe33 tokenn eft fornnon To serfenn wukemalum. c 1205 *LAY.* 20120 Up bræid Arður his sceld foren to his broosten. *Ibid.* 23968 His hereburne gon to falsie, foren an his hafde. *Ibid.* 24032 Arður beh to þan 3æte, foran at þere burze. *Ibid.* 29269 And foren to þære nihte fur þer on broode. 1388 *Wyclif Mark* xv. 39 The centurion that stood foren agens si3, that [etc.]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7759 There met hym þis Mawhown... Euyne forne in his face.

B. adj. *a.* Of place: Anterior, front. *b.* Of time: Former.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 172/2 Forne parte of a schyppe, or forschyppe. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II. i. 71a, From the begynnyng of his forne dedes. 1565 *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 340 It was true in Old forne yeeres, about twelue hundred yeeres agoe.

C. prep.

a. Of motion: Before, in front of, in advance of. *O. E. Chron.* an. 894, þa for rad siord hie foran. c 1000 [see FORE-RUN]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Leofe moder swim þu foren me. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3541 Mac us godes foren us to gon. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3649 þe kyng hem passede with-inne a wyle, Forn hem þe mountance of two myle.

b. Of position: Before, before the face of, in sight of. Hence of fighting: In behalf of.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3866 God [had]... foren hem smiten on ðe ston. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 200 Gij stode form him in þæt flett. c 1440 *Partonowe* 2172 To see hym dye me forn. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3211 Agaynste forne fone I faught hem forne. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 70 Stories of love, where forne the wondring bench, The lipping gallant might inioy his wench.

c. Of time: Before.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22429 (Gött.) Forn domes-dai.

d. Of cause: On account of.

c 1440 *Boue Flor.* 67 To mykyll bale was sche borne, And many a man slayn hur forne.

D. Comb., as *forn-east v.* = FORECAST *v.*, to premeditate; *forn-father* = FOREFATHER; *forn-goer*, a predecessor; *forn-had ppl. a.*, formerly possessed; *forn-said ppl. a.* = FORESAID *ppl. a.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 472 (521) He... Hadde every thing that her-to might avayle *Forn*-cast. c 1386 — *Parv. T.* 374 Malice ymagined, avysed, and forecast. c 1400 *Test. Love* i. Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 290b, Enuie, forne-caste and ymagined. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9768 (Fairf.) Pe gilt Adam our *forn-fadir spylt. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 26 The worschyp of god ys songe... after the maner of oure forne-fathers. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 258/1 He hath lerned of his *forn goers whiche dyd that ought not to be forgotten. 1382 *Wyclif Judges* xvi. 28 Lord... 3eeld to me now the fornhad [pristinam] strenght. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 109 My lord y^e abbot off y^e monastery in Bury *fornseyd.

† **Fornean**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. FOR *prep.* + *nean* wk. dat. neut. of *nēah* NIGH.] Nearly, almost.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxii[i]. 1 Me for nean syndon losode nu þa ealle on foldan fota gansas. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 For nean en ende þissere wurold.

|| **Fornello**. *Mil. Obs.*—1. [a. It. *fornello*, dim. of *forno* (lit. 'oven') :—L. *furnus* oven.] A cavity in which powder is placed for blasting.

1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 70 How many mines, and fornellos were blown up.

Fornent (foɹnɛnt), **fornenst** (foɹnɛnst), *adv.* and *prep.* *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 6 *foir-*, *for-*, *fore-anempst*, *-ane(i)nst*, *-(a)nenst(s)*, *-nence*, *-nens(t)*, *-nentis*, *9 foore-*, *for(e)-* *(a)nenst(s)*, 6—*fornent*. [f. *FORE adv.* + *ANENT*.]

1. Right opposite to, over against; facing.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 236 For defence of his Borders foranempst Scotland. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI.* (1804) 204 In the strait passage foirnent the goldsmiths shopp. 1649 *Br. Guthrie Mem.* (1702) 64 The Earl of Athol... Encamp'd fornent him. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 61 Reeght for nenst them up they gat. 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 11 June, My house is right fornent the tank.

† 2. a. (Ready) against. b. With regard to.

1533 *Bellenden Livy* (1822) 15 Reddy fornence all aventuris that might occur. 1709 *Rob. III's Ausw.* in *Watson's Collect.* II. p. iv, But we will do you understand What we declare fornent Scotland.

† 3. quasi-*adv.* Opposite. *Obs.*

1548 *Thomas Ital. Gram. & Dict.* (1567), *Dirimpetto*, foranent. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1888) I. 35 The bray foranent vpon Laudian syde.

Forneys, *obs.* form of *FURNACE*.

Fornical (fɔɹnikəl), *a.* [f. L. *fornic-em* arch + *-AL*.] 'Pertaining to the fornix' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Fornicarer**. *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. L. *fornicār-us* + *-ER*.] A fornicator.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 37 Seynt Poule... forbedij us to tak meit or comyn wip þeis... fornicarers.

† **Fornicarious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as next + *-OUS*.] Of or pertaining to fornication.

1688 J. NORRIS *Theory Love* II. ii. 105 Fornicarious mixture... must of necessity be a sin.

† **Fornicary**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* Also 3 *fornic-*, *fornycarie*, 5 *fornycary*. [ad. L. *fornicār-i-us* masc., *fornicāria* fem., f. *fornic-*: see next and *-ARY*. Cf. *OF. fornicaire*.] *A. sb.* A fornicator. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* lvi. 3 Sonus... of a fornycarie [Vulg. *fornicariæ*]. 1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) vi. viii. 243/1 God shall deme fornycaries, & them that do auoutrye.

B. adj. Addicted to fornication, lecherous.

1382 *Wyclif Ecclus.* xli. 25 Shame 3ee... fro biholdyng of a fornycarie woman. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 469 He schulde doo riȝt of preostes fornycaries [*de sacerdotibus forniciariis*] and of hire concubynes.

Fornicate (fɔɹniket), *v.* [f. L. *fornicāt-*, ppl. stem of *fornicār-i* of same meaning, f. *fornic-*, *fornix* brothel, originally arch, vault (see *FORNIX*).] *intr.* To commit fornication.

1552 *HULOET*, Fornicaten, or commit fornication or lechery, *fornicor*. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xxviii. Wks. (1847) 336/2 These shall hate the great Whore... and yet shall lament the fall of Babylon, where they fornicated with her. 1668 *ETHEREGE* *She would if she could* II. ii. We... are resolved to fornicate in private. 1824 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* I. 155 He hunted and drank and fornicated.

Hence **Fornicating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1620 *Br. Hall Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. viii. 42 The heroicall spirit of Luther... chose rather... to be an honest Husband, than a fornicating Friar. 1625 *Br. SAUNDERS Twelve Serms.* (1637) 207 Their fornicating both bodily with the daughters, and spiritually with the Idols of Moab.

Fornicate (fɔɹniket), *a.* [ad. L. *fornicāt-us*, f. *fornix* arch, vault: see *-ATE*.] = **FORNICATED**; *spec. in Bot., Conchol., and Entom.*

1828 *WEBSTER*, *Fornicate*, arched, vaulted like an oven or furnace. 1829 *LOUDON Encycl. Pl.* 1099 *Fornicate*, arched. 1839 *SOVERBY Man. Conchol.* Gloss., *Fornicate*, arched. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 326 Four setæ of haustellum, and an upper fornicate.

Fornicated (fɔɹniket), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *fornicāt-us* (see *FORNICATE a.*) + *-ED*.] Arched, bending over; *esp.* in *Bot.* of a leaf, etc.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 218 The Stylus... is divided at the top into three fornicated branches.

|| With word-play on **FORNICATE v.**

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 173 [She] gives up her body to a mercenary whordome under those fornicated arches which she calls Gods house.

Fornication ¹ (fɔɹnikɛiʃən). [a. *OF. fornication*, *-acion*, f. late L. *fornication-em*, n. of action f. *fornicār-i*: see **FORNICATE** and *-ATION*.] Voluntary sexual intercourse between a man (in restricted use, an unmarried man) and an unmarried woman. In Scripture extended to adultery.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27938 Þis sin [lechery] has branches fele... fornicacion es an. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7352 'Fornycacyoun' [ys], whan two vnweddyde haue mysdoun. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 77 King David... felle into auowtry and fornicacion with her. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. cxxiv. 251 Takynge of fynes of preestis for cryme of fornicacion. 1535 *COVERDALE Matt.* v. 32 Whosoer putteth away his wyfe (except it be for fornicacion). 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. i. 195 Shee... accuses him of Fornication. 1779 *JOHNSON* 10 Oct. in *Boswell*, Fornication is a crime in a single man. 1874 *VAN BUREN Dis. Geuit. Org.* 41 Fornication is always irregular.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* in Scripture: 'The forsaking of God for idols; idolatry; also, *spiritual fornication*.'

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxii. 26 þou lost all þat dos

fornycacioun fra þe. 1691-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 47 'Tis a kind of Spiritual Fornication... to admit any Creature into a Partnership with him in our Love. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 298 All forsaking of God being spiritual fornication.

Fornication ² (fɔɹnikɛiʃən). *Arch.* [ad. L. *fornication-em*, f. *fornicāt-us* vaulted, f. *fornix* arch, vault: see *-ATION*.] An arching or vaulting.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 138 Fornication, In Architecture, is an Arching, or Vaulting. 1810 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) App., *Fornication* is an arching, or vaulting.

Fornicator (fɔɹniketɔɹ). [a. L. *fornicātor*, agent-n. f. *fornicār-i*: see **FORNICATE.]**

1. One who commits fornication.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* II. 180 Oure cart shal he drawe, And fecche forth oure vitales of fornicateors. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 Kepe you oute of the companies of... fornicatours. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 10 Fornicatours and provokar to the synne of lechery. a 1710 *Br. BULL Sermon*, Wks. I. ix. 237 What will become of... the adulterer, the fornicator... and such like? 1869 *SEURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. x. 3 If a man is a fornicator, or a drunkard.

† 2. *Billiards*. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1674 *Cotton's Compl. Gamester* i. 29 Make your Adversary a Fornicator, that is, having past your self a little way, and the other's Ball being hardly through the Port, you put him back again, and it may be quite out of Pass.

† **Fornicatory**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.*: see *-ORY*.] Of the nature of fornication.

1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 88 It was not the unlawfulness as Fornicatory, but as impious directly which they suspected.

Fornicatress (fɔɹniketɹɛs). [f. **FORNICATOR** + *-ESS*.] Cf. *OF. fornicatresse*.] A woman addicted to or guilty of fornication.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 160 Those that have been dayly fornicatresses. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. ii. 23. 1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* Deut. xxiii. 17 Common whore, fornicatresse.

† **Fornicatrice**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *fornicātrix-em*, *fornicātrix*: see next. Cf. *F. fornicatrice*.] = *prec.* c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 912 Impossible is y^e this woman be fornicatrice.

Fornicatrix (fɔɹniketɹiks). *Pl. -trixes*. [a. L. *fornicātrix*, fem. of *fornicātor*.] = *prec.*

1586 *Perth Session Rec.* in C. Rogers *Sc. Life Scot.* (1884) II. xii. 244 To shawe the heads of fornicateors and fornicatrices. 1655 in *Kirkton Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 171 note, One quadrilapse fornicatrix. 1768 *Life & Adv. Sir B. Sapskull* II. 130 What, sir (exclaimed the old fornicatrix).

Forniciform (fɔɹnisɪfɔɹm), *a.* *Bot.* [f. L. *fornic-em*, *fornix* arch, vault + *-(i)FORM*.]

1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Forniciform*, *Bot.*, resembling an arch or vault; vaulted.

† **Fornim**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *forneime*; *pa. pple.* 3 *fornumen*, *fornomen*. [*OE. fornūman*, *pa. t. fornām*, *fornōm*, *pa. pple. fornūmen*, f. *FOR- pref.* + *niman* to take.] *trans.* To take away, do away with, destroy; also, to take up, appropriate by encroachment.

Beowulf 1205 (Gr.) Hine Wyrð fornām. c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 118 Wīð weartan, zenim þas ylcen wyrtē... hy beoð sona fornūmene. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2228 Min two childre aren me fornūmen. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii. [cix.] 23 Als schadw, when heldes, for-nomen I am. c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 359 Euerych tannere... shal, for he stret þ^e he for-nemep, two shullynges by þe 3ere. c 1430 *Complaynt* 56 in *Lydg. Temple Glas* (1891) App. 60 3ee... Han me forn-ome tunge & speche.

Fornix (fɔɹniks). [a. L. *fornix* arch, vaulted chamber.] Something resembling an arch.

a. *Anat.* *esp.* an arched formation of the brain. 1681 *tr. Willis' Kem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Fornix*, a hollow place in the brain, bending like an arch. 1799 *Med. Zynl.* II. 329 The fornix... raised at its anterior extremity. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 268 This fornix is made up of two white cords closely approximated anteriorly.

b. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Arch*, *Fornix*, a small elongation of the corolla, which commonly covers the stamina. 1862 M. C. COOKE *Man. Bot. Ternus*, *Fornix*, arched scales in the orifice of some flowers.

c. *Conchol.* 'The excavated part of a shell, situated under the umbo. It also signifies the upper or convex shell in the *Ostrea*' (Craig 1848).

† **Fornumb**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *FOR- pref.* + *NUMB v.*] *intr.* To become numbed.

1571 *GOLOING Cakyn* on *Ps.* li. 9 How much so ener they fornōmed, whosoever is touched earnestly wth the feare of God, hee will wishe none other remedy.

For-old a.: see *FOR- pref.* 10.

† **Forold**, *v.* *Obs.* [*OE. forealdian*, f. *FOR- pref.* + *ealdian* to grow old, f. *eald*, *OLD a.* Cf. *OHG. faralten* (mod. Ger. *veralten*).] *intr.* To grow old, wear out with age.

c 900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* III. iv. [vi.] (1890) 166 Ne forealdige beos hond æfre. a 1300 *Holy Rood* 74 (Ashm.) in *Leg. Rode* (1871) 24 It ne bar noþer lef ne rynde as it wōrlded [*MS. Vernon* for-olde] were. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 175 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 75 He hem forbende stilleliche: for hi forolded [*S. Eng. Legendary*, *S. Edmund* 175: for-olde] were.

Forouge, *obs.* form of *FURROW*.

† **Forout**, **forouten**, *prep.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *foruton*, 4 *foroutyn*, *-owtyn*, *-outen*, *forout(e)*, 4-5 *forowt*, (4 *foreowt*), 5-6 *foroutin*, 6 *forowtin*, 7 *foroutten*. [*OE. forūton*, *-ūtan*, f. *FOR prep.* + *ūton*, *-an*, f. *ūt OUT*.]

1. a. Except. *OE. only.* b. Besides.

O. E. Chron. an. 1122, Se fir... for bearme ealle þe minstre for uton feawe bec. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XI. 110 Fifty thousand of archerys He had, forouten the hoblerys. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* VIII. xlii. 126 He had... Foure scor off hardy armyd men, For-owte archeris.

2. Without.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2681 To late hire lengþe fulle a fourteenist for-oute alle greues of sauþtes to be cite. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* VIII. xxxvii. 66 He for-owt gruchyng De-lyvryt hym of coursis thre. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. x. 59 Forowtin faille. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 111 Quhere dome is foroutten Judge sitand, that is na dome of law.

† **Forouth**, *adv.* and *prep.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 *forrouth*, 4-5 *forow(e)th*. [app. a var. of *FORWITH*; cf. *Sc. (Barbour) outouth* = *out with*. Perhaps *FORROW* is a shortened form of this.]

A. *adv.* a. Of position: In front. b. Of direction: Forward. c. Of time: Before, beforehand.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* VI. 202 Ta Fifty weil Armyt, and forouth ga. *Ibid.* XIV. 242 The Erll thomas wes forrouth ay. *Ibid.* XVI. 504 As 3e forrouth herd me tell.

B. *prep.* Of time or place: Before.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 163, I sall Hald It... as myn eldris forouch [*sic MS.*: ? *read forth*] me. *Ibid.* XI. 341 Eynv forrouth hym suld ga The vaward. c 1375 *Sc. Troy-bk.* II. 722 The Gregeois swyth Aryvede... A litill foroweth þe evenyng. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* VIII. xxxviii. 134 Dai gaddryd þame all... And schupe þame forowth þame to be.

Forow, *obs.* f. *FURROW*; var. *FORROW*, *Obs. Sc.*

Forpained, *-pampered*: see *FOR- pref.* 6.

† **Forpass**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *forepass*. [ad. *OF. for-*, *forpasser*, f. *fors*, *FOR- pref.* + *passer* to *PASS*; in Spenser's quasi-archaic use the prefix seems to be taken as *FORE*.]

1. *trans.* To go beyond, surpass, excel. [So in *OF.*; in quot. 1374 *Skeat* takes *for* as a conj.]

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* I. 101 In al Troyes citee Nas noon so fair, for passing every wight, So angellyk was hir natyf beantee. 153. *STARKEY Let. to Cromwell in England* p. lxxii, So my wytt and capacyt hit for-passyth. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* xxx. 83 b, Lyke as the spyryte forepasseth and ouercommyth the fleshe in Christe. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon*, Tim. 303/2 They... know that it forepasseth all our wits.

b. To exceed (a time-limit).

1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 72 The Subiect should haue his time of Watch for fyve yeares... which if hee fore-passed his Right should be bound for euer after.

2. *intr.* To pass beyond. In Spenser: To go past, pass.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing Div.* Whether over the water he woll forpas. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. x. 20 One day as hee forpassed by the plaine With weapy care. 1591 — *M. Hubbard* 519 Scarce can a Bishoprick forpas them by.

Forpierce, *-pinch*: see *FOR- pref.* 5 and 5 b.

Forpine, *v.* *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 6-7 *forepine*. [f. *FOR- pref.* + *PINE v.*] *trans.* To cause to pine or waste away; to torture, famish, waste. (Often in *pa. pple.*; *perh. intr.*)

c 1205 *LAY.* 29130 Muneke he for-pinede on mani are wise. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1159 He lai worpined in þe wounde. ? a 1366 *CHAUCER Rou. Rose* 365 Hir face frounced and forpyned. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* li. 9 He was forpyned with extreme sorow. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longm.) 30 Whom meates puff up, whom fastynge forepine. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Commend. Poems* (Grosart) 201 Its wood to be fore-pinde with wastefull carke. 1626 *Sir F. Drake* re-vised in *Arb. Garner* V. 545 Our long fasting... might somewhat forepine and waste us. 1865 *Reader* No. 117. 338/3 For-pined my cheek you see.

Hence **Forpined**, **Forpin'g** *ppl. adjs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* VI. 157 For-pyned schrewe! c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 205 Pale as a for-pyned goost. 1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat.* v. ii. 91 Grim Famine sits in their forepined face. 1818 *MILMAN Samor* 92 Forepining day, and vigilant sleepless night.

Forpit, **forpet** (fɔɹpit, -et). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [corruption of *fourth part*.] The fourth part of some other measure, now of a peck.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Lanarks.* VI. 77 As much land as is requisite for sowing a cap-full, or forpet of seed. a 1794 in *Ritson's Sc. Songs* I. 184, I ha'e brew'd a forpet o' mat. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* p. vi, 4 lippies or forpits = 1 peck or 4 of a bushel or firlo respectively. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. vii, 'A forpit or twa of sault.' 1862 *HUNTER Biggar & House of Fleming* v. 60 Two pecks and two forpits of bear at the cost of 2/2d. 1892 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

For-plaint, *-possed*, *-prick*: see *FOR- pref.* 1

Forprise (fɔɹpraɪz), *sb.* Also 7 *foreprise*. [a. *AF. forprise*, f. *forpris*: see next.] An exception or reservation.

[1292 *BRITTON* II. xv. § 6 Sauntz fere nule forprise.] 1530 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 The exceptions, forprises, and prouisions in this present pardon hereafter mentioned. 1602 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall.* 10 Hee woulde haue leuiet the Fine with a forprise or exception of certayne acres. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 18 He shall make no forprise in his Writ. 1676 in *COLES*. 1848 in *WHARTON Law Lex.*

Forprise (fɔɹpraɪz), *v.* Forms: 5-8 *forprise*, (6-*yse*), 6-8 *foreprise*, (6-*ice*, 7-*yse*, *foreprise*), 7- *foreprize*. [f. *AF. forpris*, *-se*, *pa. pple.* of *forprendre*, *forsprendre* to except, f. *for* (s), *FOR- pref.* + *prendre* to take.]

trans. To take out, except, or reserve; *esp.* in Law phr. *excepted* and *forprised*. Now rare.

[1303 *Lib. Custum.* in *Munim. Guildhall* II. 1. 168 Le Duc de Brabant... qe est forpris par nostre Seigneur le Rei d'Engleterre.] 1488 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 3 § 111 The Townes

of Berwyk and Carlie oonly except and forprised. 1535 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 4 Any games... the game of shotinge onely exceptyd and forprised. 1565 *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 384 Dame Ioane, I trow, ye will haue forpreised out of this number. 1620 *BP. HALL Hon. Mar. Clergy* iii. iii. Fore-prizing none but such as haue the gift of continencie. 1686 *Royal Proclam.* to Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/2 Excepted and always forpreised out of this Our Pardon, all Treasons [etc.]. 1797 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* s.v. *Forprise*, Leases and conveyances, wherein excepted and forprised is an usual expression. 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* III. 115 One individual alone foreprised.

Forquhy, Sc. form of **FORWHY**.

† **Forquiche**, v. Obs.— [f. *FOR- pref.* + OE. *cwician*, f. *cwic*, QUICK a.] *intr.* To come to life. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 We don, also þing doð, þe haueð lein on swete, forquiched þan here time cuned.

Forquidder, Obs.— In 3 **forquidderare**. [f. *FOR-2*, *FORE- pref.* + **cwidder*, agent-n. f. *cwididian* to tell.] A foreteller.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 þeos beoð hore owne prophetes forquidderes.

Forrairie, obs. form of **FOREIGN**.

For-raked, -raught: see *FOR- pref.* 6 b, 4.

Forra(y), obs. form of **FORAY**.

† **Forrede**, v. Obs. [OE. *forrēdan* = OHG. *for-*, *ferrāten* (Ger. *verrathen*).] *trans.* To deceive, betray, seduce.

a 1000 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (Napier) 160 Eadwerd man forrædde and syððan acwealde. c 1205 *LAY.* 14867 þurh his dohter Rouwenne mine uader he uor-rædde. a 1225 *Juliana* 18 Ne nullo leauen ower read þat forræddeð on seoluen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2192 Ðo was Iosep sore for-dred Ðat he wore oc ðhurð hem for-red. a 1300 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* 337 The world... that mani a soule haved for-rad.

Forrede, obs. form of **FURRED**.

Forrel(l), **Forrester**: see **FOREL**, **FORESTER**.

For-rend: see *FOR- pref.* 5 b.

Forrey, -eie, obs. ff. of **FORAY**.

† **Forridden**, pple. and ppl. a. Obs. [f. *FOR- pref.* + *ridden*, pa. pple. of *RIDE v.*] a. Of a person: Wearied with riding. b. Of a horse: That has been ridden to excess (in quot. *transf.*).

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lni. 62 The court has done my curage cuill, And maid me [ane] forriden muill. 1635 *CRANLEY Amanda* 23 Young bold-faced Queanes, and old fore-ridden lades. 1860 *Scott Mag.* May 422 Sare forriden, my merry menyie Left me my liuan' lane.

† **Forridel**, Obs. [OE. *forridel*, f. *FOR- pref.* + root of *ridan* to *RIDE*.] One who rides in advance. Also fig. a precursor, a preliminary.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 168 Cyning... Totilla... sende his forridel... cýðan his to-cynne ðam halgan were. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Oðer swuche uor-rideles. *Ibid.* 300 Al þe uorrideles þet brouhten in þe sunne þet is þe deofles heaued þet me schal totreden anon.

Forrill, var. of **FOREL**.

Forrit (*spirit*), adv. Sc. [repr. **FORWARD**, or a coalescence of this with **FORERIGHT**.] **Forward**. 1786 *BURNS Pastoral Poetry* vi, Come forrit, honest Allan! 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxviii, 'What for are ye no getting forrit wi' the sowens?' 1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 l. 145 Things wanna retire and come forrit as I wish.

Hence **Forritsome** a., forward, 'pushing'.

1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 200 'I'm not... a forritsome man.'

Forroast: see *FOR- pref.* 5.

† **Forroot**, v. Obs. [ME. *forrotten*, f. *FOR- pref.* + *rotten*, root v.] *intr.* To 'root' as a swine. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Ha in hare wurðunge as eaures forrotten.

† **Forrot**, v. Obs. [OE. *forrotian*, f. *FOR- pref.* + *rotian* to *ROT*; = MLG. *vorrotten* (Ger. *verrotten*).] *intr.* To rot away, putrefy.

a 900 *Kentish Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 64 Et... *putrescet*, and forrotad. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 þine welan forrotiað biforan þine eȝan. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Wiðuten salt fleshs... forrotted sone. a 1300 *Seven Sins* iv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 17 þou salt... for-roti to axin and erpe.

fig. 1340 *Ayeb.* 205 Chastete... þet uorrotede ine þe watere of uoule lostes.

Hence **Forrotted** ppl. a., putrefied, rotten.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xvii. (1871) 124 Ðæt sio reðnes ðæs wines ða forrotedan wunde... clensize. 1340 *Ayeb.* 148 þe leme uorroted ssolde ssende þe hole.

† **Forrow**, adv. and prep. Sc. Obs. [prob. short. f. **FOROUTH**, **FORWITH**; cf. *otow*=*outowh*, *outwith*. See **APORROW**, **TOFORROW**.] **A. adv.** Beforehand, in advance. **B. prep.** Before (in time or place).

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 120 Walys ensample mycht haue bene To 3ow, had 3e it forow sene. *Ibid.* vii. 145, I will that hega forrow vs. 1474 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 35 On friday forou witsunday. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) l. 73 On that nycht ane lytill forrow da.

Forrow, obs. form of **FORAY**.

For-rue, -run: see *FOR- pref.* 2, 6 b and 8.

† **Forsado**, Obs. rare. [a. Sp. *forçado*, now written *forçado*.] A galley-slave.

1625-6 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* ii. 1367 There were many other Christian Slaues, but more then two hundred Forsados. 1722 *D. COXE Carolina* 28 The Majority of the Inhabitants, are Forc'adoes or forc'd People, having been Malefactors in some Parts of Mexico.

Forsaid: see **FORESAID**.

Forsake (*fɔrsæ'k*), v. Pa. t. **forsook** (*fɔrsu'k*). Pa. pple. **forsaken** (*fɔrsæ'k'n*). **Forms**: *Pres. t.* 1 **forsake**, (*Northumb.* **foresacco**), 2-3 **south.** **vorsake**, (*fursake*, 4 **south.** **vorsake**, **forsak**, 6

forsayke), 2- **forsake**. *Pa. t.* 1 **forsôc**, 3-4 **forso(c)k**, *south.* **vorsoc**, -k, 3-6 **forsoke**, (4 **forsuk** e, 6 **foresoke**), 6-7 **forsooke**, 4- **forsook**; also 7 **weak form** **forsaked**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **forsacen**, 3-4 **fursake(n)**, **forsakin**, -yn, 3 **forsoc**, 4-6 **forsake**, 6-9 **forsook(e)**, (7 **forsoken**), 3- **forsaken**; *weak forms* 3-4 **forsaked**, -id. [OE. *forsacan*, f. *FOR- pref.* + *sacan* to contend, dispute, deny; cf. OS. *forsakan* (Du. *verzaken*), OHG. *firsakhan* to deny, repudiate, renounce.]

† 1. *trans.* To deny (an accusation, an alleged fact, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1767 Stalðe ic for-sake. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 473 þuf eni clerc as felon were itake, & vor felon iproued, & ne mizte it noȝt uorsake. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. pr. iv. 27 (Camb. MS.), I ne may nat for-sake the riȝt swyfte cours of my prosperite. 1389 *Serm.* (MS. Helm.), þei [Ananie and Saphira] forsoken to Petir here monei þat þei hadden. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/2 Forsakyn, and denyyn, abnego. c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 31/1 They forsake that maria is the moder of god.

† 2. To deny knowledge of (a person). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15997 (Trin.) Petur... had forsake his lord þries on a rowe. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) viii. 91 Seynt Peter forsake our Lord thries.

† 3. To deny, renounce, or repudiate allegiance to (God, a lord, etc.). Also rarely, *forsake to*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 33 Mi feader & mi moder for þi þat ich nule þe forsaken; habbe forsake me. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22205 þan sal all þaa... Es funden lele in cristen lai, Oither to iesu crist for-sake, Or underli sa wraful wrake. *Ibid.* 25149 Wicked man, þat godd forsakes. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 81 b/2 For we haue not folowed the synne of our fadres that forsoken theyr God. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 131, I forsake the Bysshope of Romes vsurpyt pouer.

† 4. To 'deny' (oneself); = **DENY v.** 7. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Forsake him seolf, and bere his rode. c 1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) l. xlii, Who soo wyll come after me, forsake hymself. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 80 As renouncing and forsaking mee selfe.

† 5. To decline or refuse (something offered). With simple *obj.* or *to* and *inf.* *Obs.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 650 *Detrauit*, forsooc. c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* ii. iv. § 2 An consul. forsoc þone triumphan. a 1000 *Laws Edgar* ii. § 8 þone [myne] nan man ne forsoce. a 1225 *Juliana* 11 Sei me hwi þu forsaket þi sy & ti selðhe. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 411 Robert hym byþoste... þat yt was wel gret traunay, to be kyng of þulke lond... War þoru he...vorsoc yt al out. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 250 þai offereð gold ensense & myrre, and þou forsok one of þirre. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 9 My sone and... his wif haue forsake to be myne executours. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. xviii, The thre knyghtes...yelded hem vnto syr kay and sir kay forsok him and said he foughte neuer with hem. 1593 *GREENE News fr. Heaven & Hell* ðij b, This Brick-layer who forsooke to goe into Heauen because his wife was there. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 275 He... forsooke a right worshipful roome when it was offered to him. [1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 335 He...forsakes his Food.]

absol. 1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* i. 24, I clepede, and 3ee forsoken.

† 6. To decline or refuse to bear, encounter, have to do with, undertake; to avoid, shun. *Obs.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Nolde me tellen him alre 'monne dusigest, þet forsok one buffet, uor one speres wunde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiv. 315 Na multitud he forsok of men, Quhill he hade ane aganis ten. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 54 Qwo-so be chosen... & he forsake his offyce he xal paye... iijjs. 1398 *REYISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxiii. (Tollm. MS.), A noher kynde of magnas, þat forsakeþ yren and dryueþ it away. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 173 If a leche be in straunge cuntre... he schal forsake alle maner of curis þat ben harde to do. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1580) 81 Hanging on the Crosse, no shame he did forsake. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 33 We followe libertie, and forsake servitude.

† 7. To refuse respect or obedience to (a command, duty, etc.); to disregard. Also, to neglect (to do something). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Swa saul þe king dude þe forsech godes heste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6523 Sum of þaim þis þat forsok. *Ibid.* 28246 Ic for-sokte oft to kyrk at ga. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 4406 Al þas men... þat sal forsake to werk Cristes werk. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 273 þe kynges knyghtes... forsook Clito his faire byhestes.

3. To give up, renounce. a. To give up, part with, surrender (*esp.* something dear or valued). Passing into sense 4. c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* i. xii. § 3 He þæt wæs eall for-sacende. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 Hie forsoken þe wereld and eorðliche wel. c 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 195 Vor þine luue ich uorsoc al þet me leof was. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23045 þaa þat... al þis werld welth forsok. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xix. 88 He hase forsaken wyf and childer and all þe riches... of þe werld. 1582 *BENTLEY Mon. Matrones* ii. 12, I rather did forsake my right than to behold such cruelties. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. ix. 12 b, Forsaking the name of a Captayne any longer, caused himselfe to be called king. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 157 For himselfe himselfe he must forsake. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 585 Forsaking country, kindred, friends.

b. To break off from, renounce (an employment, design, *esp.* an evil practice or sin; also, a belief, doctrine). † Till 17th c. occas. with *inf.* as object. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 He scal his sunne uor-saken. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 23 Nu ðurh godes grace þu hes þaof forsaken. c 1305 *St. Andrew* 6 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 þis opere here nettes gonne forsake. 1382 *WYCLIF Heb.* x. 25 Not forsakyng oure gederinge to gidere, as it is of custom to sum men. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xi. 42 þe emperour... forsuke Cristen fayth. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 49 Who wil allege the temple for glorie of our chirche, fforsake he to be cristen. c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 236 Vertu, godede, & almsdede, arn al for-sake. 1548-9 (Mar.)

Bk. Com. Prayer (Baptism), Doest thou forsake the deuill and all his workes? 1558 *Br. WATSON Ser. Sacram.* xxix. 186 He must forsake to dwel with hys father and mother. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.* *Dialogue* ccvii, Haue I for-sooke to bathe me in the flouds. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 218 Streighen'd by my Space, I must forsake This Task. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 140 We were forc'd to forsake our intended visit. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* (1858) II. viii. 14 Nor that the doctrine of Christ crucified has been so forsaken. 1894 *J. T. FOWLER Adamnan* Intro. 56 The southern Picts... had forsaken idolatry.

4. To abandon, leave entirely, withdraw from; *esp.* to withdraw one's presence and help or companionship from; to desert. † To forsake patch: ? to quit the spot.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1228 He þaim for-sok in al þer nedis. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vi. 7 Til whaim now he spekis for-sakand þaire felaghschipp. c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 224, I wol holde company with the, Til it be so that thou forsake me. c 1422 *HOCCELEVE Learn to Die* 506 Forsake y am, frendshipe y can noon fynde. c 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 461 Whan maynys sawe that they forsok the place, he followed them wyf. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cxxxviii. 516 They... forsok thei horses on the see syde. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Matrimony, And forsaking all other kepe thee only to her. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 135 a, The Foy men gave them so rough entertainment at their welcome, that they were glad to forsake patch, without bidding farewell. 1674 *MARTINIÈRE Voy. N. Countries* 64 The night forsook us quite, the Sun continuing always in our sight. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* ii. vi, Thou hast forsook Thy Juba's cause. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 318 Larks... forsake that climate in winter. 1816 *J. WILSON City of Plague* ii. iv, I implored her to forsake the city. 1833 *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire* 115 The road forsakes the river. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 71 This passion... though it begin with the young, yet forsakes not the old. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxvii. 197 It [a hut] was forsaken, and half buried in the snow. 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* i. 45 Those who forsake allies whom they have sworn to defend.

absol. a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) I. 363 He'll learn to flatter and forsake. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 100 If thou forsake, we verily do the same.

† 5. Of things: To fail, disappoint the hopes of. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 The corruptible rychesse of this worlde... forsaketh and deceyeth him whan he weneth best. 1610 *Br. CARLETON Jurisd.* v. 73 It is not to be marueiled, if the truth of Religion afterward forsaked them. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 361 Their food... never forsakes them in those warm latitudes.

Forsaken (*fɔrsæ'k'n*), † **forsake**, ppl. a. [pa. pple. of **FORSAKE v.**] In senses of the verb.

1. Deserted, left solitary or desolate.

c 1305 *Pilate* 238 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 He... caste hit wiþoute þe toun amonge oðer walles forsake. 1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* lxxiii. 3 In a lond forsakun. c 1430 *LYDG. Venus-Mass* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (1870) Notes 395 Me semeth amonges all I am on of the most for-sake. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 3 Forsaken, wofull, solitarie mayd. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. (1634) 532 This banished Nation retained their... love of their forsaken Country. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ii, This apparently forsaken edifice might be a place of refuge to banditti. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 218 Their forsaken state was not owing to any oppression.

† 2. Of words: Disused, obsolete. *Obs.*

1612 *BRERWOOD Lang. & Relig.* vi. 53 The articles of league... could very hardly in his time be understood, by reason of the old forsaken words.

† 3. Morally abandoned. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 206 Bot, quhair the iust dois ioyne thame with forsakin, Be war thay get not wickit Acabs takin. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. § 13 Those impious forsaken miscreants.

Hence **Forsakenly** adv.; **Forsakenness**.

1591 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* xxxii. xlvii, Leaves... For-sakenly about the tree doth lye. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 93 To make me the more miserably end with neglective forsakenness. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 252 So could the Hero [Dante], in his forsakenness... still say to himself. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* i. xvii Tragedies of the corpse... where the helpless drag wounded wings forsakenly.

Forsaker (*fɔrsæ'kər*), Now rare. [f. **FORSAKE v.** + *-ER* 1.] One who forsakes.

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxx. i Wo! 3ee sonus forsakes seith the Lord. ? 1507 *Communyn.* (W. de W.) Bij, Of synne a forsaker. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 139 They may justly be called forsakers and traitors. 1821 *Examiner* 803/2 The faithless forsakers of Parga. 1879 *Geo. ELIOT Theo. Such* 159 In this sort of love it is the forsaker who has the melancholy lot.

Forsaking (*fɔrsæ'kɪŋ*), vbl. sb. [f. **FORSAKE v.** + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. **FORSAKE**.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1637 Then helpeth ther no pleyding there, Ne forsaking. c 1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xxxviii, Traueyle... whiche to an uncynnyng man semyth a forsaking of god. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 b, For y^e forsaking of one worlde, we shall haue moie... than there is... in an... hondred thousande worldes. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* vi. 12 Vntill... there be a great forsaking in the midst of the land. a 1612 *DONNE Balaaratos* (1644) 16 Ever in his forsakings there are degrees of Mercy. 1842 *MANNING Serm.* (1848) l. xviii. 268 The forsaking of the light of God's countenance is our portion in the lot of sinners.

† **Forsar(y)**, Obs. [ad. Fr. † *forsaire*, -*çaire*, now superseded by *forçat*.] A galley-slave.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 284 As toching the forsares, He could not of his honour rendre them, having before gyven them libertye. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* i. (1586) 182 The Masse was said in the Gallies... in Presence of the Forsaris. 1721 *STRYVE Eccl. Mem.* II. i. xviii. 149 A proclamation... that... every such author... be committed into the galleys, there to row in chains, as a slave or forsary.

|| **Forsat.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Fr.; now written *forat*.] In phrase *To play at forsat* (=F. *jouer au forcat*): to adhere strictly to certain rules the observance of which is not generally obligatory. 1674 *Cotton Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 340 If you play at forsat (that is the rigour of the play) he that deals wrong loseth one and his deal.

Forsay, -scald, -scattered: see **FOR- pref.**¹

Forse: see **FORCE**.

† **Forsee, v. Obs.** [OE. *forseon*, f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + *seon* to see; = OS. *forsehan* (Du. *verzien*), OHG. *far-, ferschan* (mod. Ger. *versehen*.)] *trans.* To disregard, despise, overlook.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Ne forseoh þu næfre þine gecynde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Ne bið his mehte nohwer for-segen. c 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Ha blindlunge gað and forseoh godd. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xci. 12 [xcii. 11] For-segh min egh, lokande, þas þat ere mine ille-willande.

Forsee: see **FORESEE**.

† **Forsee-k, v. Obs.** [f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + **SEEK.**] *trans.* To seek thoroughly, seek out.

a 1300 *Sarmun* 50 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Þe wormis þat hit habbið al for-soht. 1584 *GREENE Cardo of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 161 To deuisse his destruction which simply foresought thy preferment. 1614 *J. DAVIES Eclog.* 98 Wks. (Grosart) II. 20 1/2 Virtue it's seed (and is an old said saw) Is for hur selfe, to be forsought alone.

b. To weary (oneself) with seeking.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17597 Þair sandes come again vn-spedd þat war for-soght þam vp and dun.

Forsee-the: see **FOR- pref.**¹ 5.

Forsemens: see **FORCEMENT**.

For-sench: see **FOR- pref.**¹ 5.

Forsene: see **FORCENE**.

Forset (*fōsēt*), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 6, 9 *fore*-. [OE. *forsettan*, f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + *settan* to SET; = MHG. *versetzen*. OE. had *forsettian* in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To beset (*lit.* and *fig.*); to bar (a way; with *dat.* of person); to surround, invest (a city, etc.); to waylay, entrap (a person or animal).

c 900 *tr. Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xix.] (1891) 212 Þæt heo him þone heofonlican wez forsette & fortynde. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 78 My gomez... for-settez on vche a syde þe cete aboute. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1815 For-setten byfore, & eke byhynde Wyb crokes ilkon ofer gan bynde. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1896 They hade at þone foreste forsette vs the wayes. c 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 251 Thow haste forsette þe þonge qwenne. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* CLXXI. iv. Knights, A litell fro Duresme their waye forsett. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. Scotl. 437 1/2 The Earle of Angus caused the Castell to be forsette. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xx. § 4 (1615) 171 1/2 They might hunt and chase the wild beasts... towards the forest, so that they do not forestal nor forest them in their return. 1872 *Daily News* 13 Aug. The watcher and policeman then 'foreset' the defendants, whom they captured. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *For-set* (Furness), to waylay.

2. *Sc.* To overburden or overpower with work. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxii. 11 Forsett is ay the falconis kynd, Bot euir the mittane is hard in mynd.

Hence † **Forset sb.** *Obs.* ? A stratagem.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2912 Ne schal nought Brenne bede me trypet þat y ne schal turne hym wip a forset.

Forset, *obs.* form of **FAUCET**.

Forshake: see **FOR- pref.**¹ 1.

† **Forshakel.** *Obs.* [f. **FOR- pref.**² + *shakel*, SHACKLE *sb.*] (See *quot.*)

1304 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 538 [The forshakel of Cheddington (1304) and the lustlegg of Trillek and Troy (1308, 1328) are local equivalents of the plough-shoe].

† **Forsha-me, v. Obs.** [OE. *forseccamian*, f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + *seccamian*: see **SHAME v.**] *intr.* To be greatly ashamed. In OE. also *impersonal*.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xxi. 150 Ðæt hie onzieten ðæt hie mon tæle... & hie forscaniþe. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* viii. (1889) 40 On him sylfum be his synnum azenum for-seccamian. c 1200 *ORMIN* 12528 Þe deofell wennde awe33 anan Forshamedd off himm selfenn.

† **Forsha-pe, v. Obs.** For forms see **SHAPE v.** [OE. *forseppan* str. vb., f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + *seppan*: see **SHAPE v.**] *trans.* To metamorphose, transform; to misshape, disfigure.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* 308 (Gr.) Heo ealle forseop drihten to deoflum. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Hwat 3if eni ancre... is forsechupp to wulune. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4394 Ich forsechop þe þanne In his wise to awterwolf. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P.* R. xvii. cxlii. (1495) 698 Ydo made a mawmet: and forshaped it in the stede of god. 1480 *Descr. Brit.* 54 A man and a woman most nedes ben... forshapen in to likenes of wolues. c 1532 *DREWES Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 956 To forshape, transuer. 1884 *CHILD Ballads* II. xxxi. 291 1/2 Her stepmother had forshapen her.

Hence **Forsha-ped, Forsha-pen ppl. adjs.**, transformed, misshapen. **Forsha-ping**, a deformity. Also **Forsechuppild** (*i*) [see -ILD], a transformer. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Wreðde is a uorsechuppild. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 640 He were al sofast mon, þat no forsechippyng weore him on. c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. vi. Remedyes... by the which a forshapen soule maye be restored agayne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 157 A monstre, a wonderfull thyng or forshapen.

Forshend, -shoot: see **FOR- pref.**¹ 1 and 8.

Forshield: see **FORESHIELD**.

† **Forshrink, v. Obs.** [OE. *forscrincan*, f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + *scrincan*, SHRINK *v.*] *intr.* To shrink up, dry up.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Job* vii. 5 Min hyd... is forscruncen. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 19 Ða sona forscranc þæt fic-treow. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lii, The beauty of hir fresh coloures, Forshronke with heat.

† **Forshut, v. Obs.** [OE. *forsecyttan*, f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + *secyttan* to SHUT.] *trans.* To shut off or out; hence, to preclude, prohibit.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 540 Hi heofodon folces synna, and heora wrace on him sylfum forsecyttan. c 1150 *Departing Soul's Addr. Body* 13 Nu is thin muth forsecutt. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xlv. (1869) 27 It forshetteth yow from passinge ouer. 1530 *PALSGR.* 109 *Forclorre*, to schutte out or forschut.

Forsight: see **FORESIGHT**.

Forsin, sb.: see **FOR- pref.**¹ 4 a.

† **Forsin, v. Obs.** [OE. *forseynian* weak vb., f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + *seynian*: see **SIN v.**] In *pa. pple.*, Ruined by sin, burdened with sin.

a 1000 *Laus of Edgar, Of Penitents* § 12 Ne wurð ænig man on worlde swa swiðe forseynt, þe he. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He demað stiðne dom þam forseuneðe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 To freuneðe þo forseuneðe.

Forsink: see **FOR- pref.**¹ 5.

† **Forsit, v. Obs.** [OE. *forsittan*, f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + *sittan* to SIT.]

1. *trans.* To defer, delay; to neglect, omit.

a 940 *Laus of Æthelstan* II. § 20 (Schmid) Gif hwa gemot forsitte þriwa. c 1205 *LAY.* 28518 Wah swa hit for-seit [c 1275 for-seate] þat þe king hete.

2. = **FORFEIT**. (? Miswritten for *forfette*.)

1a 1400 *Ipomadon* (Kölbing) 1854 When he ys in þis contre, At his will well ye maryede be, Ellyes forsyttte youre londe.

Forsite: see **FORCITE**.

† **Forslack, foreslack, v. Obs.** [f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + **SLACK v.**]

1. *intr.* To be or grow slack; to pall. *rare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23794 We wrecches wit vr will for-sakes, þat selene þat neuer for-slakes. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 223 1/2 The tentations whiche sinne hath wrought, may in no wise make vs worse or forsake in our calling.

2. *trans.* To be slack in, neglect; to lose or spoil by slackness or delay. Also with *inf.* as *obj.* 1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 62 1/2 Bicause... we foreslacke our prayeng, or be not so vigilant therein as we should. *Ibid.* 77 1/2 The Official thinking to foreslacke no time... laide handes upon this Peter. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 27 He spitefull warie is, ne ought foreslackes Hierusalem with new force to supply. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* VII. vii. 45 They... love eschewed That might forslock the charge to them foreshewed. 1636 *FEATLY Clavis Myst.* xxi. 266 Be not negligent, nor fore-slacke thy opportunity. 1660 *H. MORE Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 210 This Prophecie of the Churches change into so excellent a state may be foreslacked by the ill management and faithlessness of them.

Hence **Forslacken vbl. sb.**, delay, hesitation.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* XLII. lvii. (1609) 1148 All forsacking... now would greatly prejudice their reputation.

† **Forsleep, v. Obs.** [f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + **SLEEP v.**]

a. *intr.* Only in *pa. pple.*: Overcome with sleep.

b. *trans.* To neglect through sleep. 1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxiii. 34 The steris man al forsleep, the steer staf lost. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* vii. (1633) 21 Before the generall flood... when every man forsleepeth the motion.

† **Forsling, v. Obs.**—1 In 5 *pa. pple.* *verslengen*. [ad. Du. *verslinden*: cf. Ger. *verschlengen*.] *trans.* To swallow down, gobble up.

1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 10 Of xv. [chyliden] I haue but foure in suche weye hath this theef forslongen them.

† **Forslinger, v. Obs.**—1 In 5 *forslynger*.

[a. Du. *verslengeren*, f. *ver-* = **FOR- pref.**¹ + *slin-gere*, to twist, throw.] *trans.* To beat, belabour.

1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 16 That one had an leden malle, and that other a grete leden wapper, therwith they wapped and al for slynged hym.

Forslip: see **FOR- pref.**¹ 3.

† **Forslocken, v. Obs.**—1 [f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + **SLOCKEN v.**] *Pa. pple.* only: Drowned.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 40 The moone is al blodi and dymme... that signifieth lordship forslokend in synne.

† **Forsloth, v.** [f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + **SLOTH v.**] *trans.* To lose, miss, neglect, spoil, or waste through sloth. Also with *inf.* as *obj.*

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 197 Wanne hii [France & oþer londes] for soke ys, & for slewþed [v. r. *uorslewed*] & to non defence ne come. c 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 276 Thou wolt... for-sleuthen wilfully thy tyde. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 190 The prelatz now... Forslouthen that they sholden tille. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. viii. 52 Ich... botere, melke, and chese Forsleuþe[d] in my seruice. c 1440 *Ps. Penit.* (1894) 33 Y haue forslouthed this seruice. c 1470 in *Myrc's Par. Priest* (1868) 64 Alle graces that thowe hast forslouthed. 1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* xxxiii. Forslouth not thys. a 1557 *MRS. BASSET tr. More's Treat. the Passion* Wks. 1362 1/2 Hee forslouthed to praye and call for gods help.

Forslow, foreslow, v. Obs. exc. arch.

Forms: 1 *forslāwian*, 3-4 *for-, south.* *vorslewe*, 6-7 *for(e)slo(e)w(e)*, (6 *foreslowe*). *Pa. t.* 6-7 *for(e)slo(e)w(e)*, (6 *-slo(e)w(e)*). *Pa. pple.* 3 *vorslewed(e)*, 6 *for(e)slo(e)w(e)*, *-slo(e)w(e)*, 9 *foreslowen*. [OE. *forslāwian*, f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + *slāwian* to be slow, f. *slāw*, SLOW *a.*]

† 1. *trans.* To be slow or dilatory about; to lose or spoil by sloth; to delay, neglect, omit, put off. Also with *inf.* *obj.* *Obs. exc. arch.*

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* x. þu naht ne forslawodest þæt þu þin azen feorh for hine ne sealdest. 1297 *R. GLOUC.*

(Rolls) 4055 Wanne hii vorsoke is & uorslewed [v. r. for slewþed] & to none defense ne come. c 1315 *SUOREHAM* 114 Hyt hys thorwe besynesne That men for-slewyth hyt. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7611 This foule sinne Accidie... for-sleweth and forsluggeth, and destroyeth alle goodes temporeles. 1507 *Will of Duke* (Somerset Ho.), My tithes forgotten or forslwyd. 1585 *ABP. SANDYS Serm.* (1841) 172 By procrastination... & forslowing our turning to the Lord. 1591 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* xli. xlvii. He foresloed when he was on ground To be baptized. 1633 *HANMER Chron. Irel.* 171 Do good then here, fore slow no time. 1677 *W. HUBBARD Narrative* 71 They were resolved to foreslow no opportunity. 1862 *SIR H. TAYLOR St. Clement's Eve* III. vi. Rash attempts shall fitly be foreslowen.

† 2. To make slow, delay, hinder, impede, obstruct; to slacken. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 274 1/2 He foreslowed not his iourneie. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* June 119 Least night with stealing steppes doe you foresloe. 1603 *SIR C. HEYDON Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 474 Saturne doth onely foreslow the operation of the Moone; the rest of the Planets doe all further her working. a 1660 *HAMMOND Wks.* (1684) IV. 565 If they be any time foreslowed and trashed by either outward or inward restraints. 1682 *DRYDEN To Duchess on her return* 15 The wond'ring Nereids... Foreslow'd [Bell printed foreflowed] her passage to behold her form. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 140 What delay foreslows the laggard nights.

absol. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 261 Nature... doth not either preuent or foreslow vnlesse shee be prouoked.

† 3. *intr.* To be slow or dilatory. *Obs.*

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xi. 8 Although God forslow and delay for a while, yit... the time of vengeance will surely come. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 56 Foreslow no longer, make we hence amaine.

Hence **Forslowed ppl. a.**, **Forslowing vbl. sb.** Also **Forslower**, one who 'forslows'.

c 1590 *CARTWRIGHT in Presbyt. Rev.* Jan. (1888) 116 Much lest you into forfeiture for a foresloed [printed fore-stoed] letter. 1593 *NASHE Christs T.* 81 b, Of these foreslowers it is sayde... I will spue them out of my mouth. 1611 *COTGR., Accroachment*... a staying, delaying, or fore-slowing, of a Suit.

Forslug: see **FOR- pref.**¹ 3.

Forsment, *obs.* form of **FORCEMENT**.

† **Forsmerl, v. Obs.**—1 [f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + **SMERLES ointment.**] *trans.* To anoint.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19985 (Edin.) In quile [cristis] nam for-smerlid tald es he.

† **Forsmite, v. Obs.** [f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + **SMITE.**] *trans.* To smite in pieces; to strike down.

c 1205 *LAY.* 1598 He hine for-smat a-midden. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3621 For-smiten þai be þat neuer after schullen y-the. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 272 As thyng with leyt forsymton, wol they die. c 1475 *Partenay* 2104 Fighting ful manly, On all for-smete.

† **Forsomuch, adv. Obs.** = **FORASMUCH**.

1454 in *Burton & Raine Hemingbrough* 393 Forsomykill as I haue certeyn knowledge. 1561 *WINSET Cert. Tract.* II. (1888) 16 Forsamekle as [etc.]. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xix. 9 Forsomuch as he also is the sonne of Abraham. 1648 *Z. Boyd in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 30 1/2 Forsameikle as [etc.].

Forsongen: see **FOR- pref.**¹ 6 b.

Forsooth (*fōsūþ*), *adv.* Forms: 1 *forsōð*, 3-4 *forsop(e)*, 4 *south.* *vorzoþe*, 3-6 *forsoth(e)*, (3 *forsoth(h)*, 4 *for-suth*, 4 *forsooth(e)*, 4-5 *Sc.* *for-suth*, (4 *Sc.* *fursuth*, 5 *for-sute*, *Sc.* *-suth*), 6 *forsooth*, (*Sc.* *-soith*), 6- *forsooth*. [OE. *forsōð*, f. **FOR pref.** + *sōð*, **SOOTH sb.**, written as one word.]

1. † a. In truth, truly. Also in phrase, *forsooth to say, forsooth and forsooth* (cf. *verily, verily*), *forsooth and God. Obs.* b. Now only used parenthetically with an ironical or derisive statement.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xiv. § 3 Wite þu forsoþ þæt nan 3od ne derah þam þe hit al. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Auh forsoðe so hit is. c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 40 He nam him... Vnto helle for soþe to sei. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xvii. 303 And when a man swereþ for soþ, for soþ he hit troweþ. c 1481 *Plumptre Corr.* 42 For sute, madam, I lost all that I payd for him. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* Pref. 2 Forsothe and God, this hath moued me at the highe comaundement of my... lorde kynge Henry the VIII. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Of Faith* (1859) 43 He confirmeth with a double oath, saying, Forsooth and forsooth I say unto you [etc.]. 1642 *R. CARPENTER Experience* I. xiv. 107 After every word even when they speake to young greene Boyes, they come with yes forsooth, and no forsooth. 1667 *PERYS Diary* 25 Mar., By and by comes Mr. Lowther and his wife and mine, and into a box, forsooth, neither of them being dressed. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 9 She has no Secrets, forsooth, which should make her afraid to speak her Mind. 1789 *MRS. PIOZZI Journ. France* I. 109 That they might be at liberty forsooth to clap and hiss. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 202 He reproaches me with treachery, because forsooth I had not sent him a challenge! 1842 *BROWNING Waring* I. ii. How, forsooth, was I to know it? 1863 *P. BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 165 Reserve forsooth! 1880 *MRS. FORRESTER Roy & Viola* I. 21 A very happy couple we should have made, for-sooth.

2. *quasi-sb.* An act of saying *forsooth*.

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 4 Her innocent *forsooths*, yes's, and t' please you's.

Hence **Forsooth sb.**, one who uses the word frequently, an affected speaker. **Forsooth v. trans.** to say 'forsooth' to, treat ceremoniously.

1604 *B. JONSON Penates Wks.* (Rtldg.) 541 You sip so like a forsooth of the city. 1660-1 *PERYS Diary* 16 Jan., The sport was how she had intended to have kept herself unknown, and how the Capitaine... of the Charles had forsoothed her, though he knew her well and she him.

† **Forsopil, v. Obs.** [f. **FOR- pref.**¹ + ? *sopil*, SUPPLE. But the reading and sence are doubtful.]

c1315 SHOREHAM 165 For death scholde his meystres kethe and for-sopil and for-sethe In deatnes bewle.

† **Forspan**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forspanan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *spanan* to entice; = OS. *forspanan*, OHG. *farspanan*.] *trans.* To entice, seduce.

c1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 226 Gehwa seðe oðerne to leahtrum forspend. is manslaga. **a1175** *Cott. Hom.* 223 Warþþa þat wif for-spannen þurh þe deofles lare.

Forsspeak (fɔːspɛk), *v.* Also **fore-**. [f. *FOR-pref.* + *SPEAK*. OE. had *forspecan* to deny.]

1. *trans.* To bewitch, charm. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 173/1 For-spoken, or charmyne, fascino.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 115 Sythen told me a clerk, that he was forspokyn.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* II. ii. 45 They [the witches] saie they have... forespoken hir neighbour.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 296 Whosoeuer shall enchant or fore-speak any come or fruits of the earth.

a1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. i, Urging, That my bad tongue... Forespeaks their cattle. **1895** [see below].

† 2. To forbid, renounce. *Obs.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abdicere*... to forspeak; to cast of or renounce.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E viij b, If he should speede (which God gaping).

† 3. To speak against, speak evil of. *Obs.*

a1300 [see below]. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 3 Thou hast forspoke my being in these warres, And say'st it is not fit.

1611 W. SCIATER *Key* (1629) 84 The fashion of most men, in such iudgements, is to cry out of ill tongues that have fore-spoken them.

Hence **Forspeaking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **For-spoken** *ppl. a.* Also **Forspeaker**, a witch.

a1300 E. E. *Psalter* xliii. 17 Fra steven of up-braidand and for-spokand.

14. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582 *Facinia*, a forsperer or a tylystere. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 138/2 A For-spokenge, fascino.

1570 T. NORTON *tr. Norvel's Catech.* (1853) 127 They... which abuse the name of God in... enchantments, in forespeakings, or in any other manner of superstition.

1895 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 39 She told him he had been 'forespoken'... and made him drink water mixed with earth from the 'fore-speaker's' grave.

Forspend, forspend (fɔːspɛnd), *v.* [OE. *forspendan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *spendan* to SPEND. Cf. OHG. *forspendōn*.] *trans.* To spend completely; † a. To exhaust (money or property).

c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* I. i. § 23 Swiðost ealle hys speda hy forspendað.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Swa þet ic mine oðre god al ne forspende.

b. To wear out with toil, etc.; *rare exc.* in *pa. pple.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* li. 9 His livelynes was almoste forspent.

1652-62 HRYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 146 Fore-spent with age, and with the travel of the Wars.

1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.*, etc. Poet. Wks. III. 142 A painful march... Forespent the British troops.

1814 CARY *Dante*, *Inf.* I. 21 A man... Forespent with toiling. **1884** *Punch* 23 Feb. 88 Camel and leader onward fare forspent.

Hence **Forspend, forspend** *ppl. a.*

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xii. Her body small soe withered and forspend.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 108 Their languishing and forspend body forsaketh their soule.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Valentine's Day*. The weary and all forspend twopenny postman.

† **Forspill**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forspillan*, -*spildan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *spillan* to destroy, SPILL. Cf. OHG. *farspildan*.] *trans.* To destroy, lose.

c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* III. ix. § 4 þa wolde he hiene selfne... forspillan.

a1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxxviii. 11 [lxxxix. 10] Pou... In mighte of þine arme forspilt þi faas.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 4332 (Fairf.) Almost made ho him forspilt.

Forspread: see *FOR-pref.* 7.

Forstage, Forstall: see *FOR-STAGE*, -*STALL*.

† **Forstand, forstand**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* [OE. *forstandan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *standan* to STAND.]

1. *trans.* To oppose, withstand; to bar.

In quot. 1599 perh. = 'neglect' (cf. *FORsit*, or read *foreslow'd*).

a1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 44 Ne meathe þa seo wea laf wize forstandan.

c1205 *LAV.* 20159 Arður wende his speres ord, and for-stod heom þene ford.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 58 He fore-stood nothing for the happie expedition of the same.

1892 STOFF, BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* II. xxv. 264 A mighty angel ther forstood them.]

2. = UNDERSTAND. [Cf. Ger. *verstehen*.]

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Uneaþe ic mæg forstandan þine acsunga.

1682 *New News from Bedlam* 47 How the... Papists will approve of it, we cannot forstand.

1768 ROSS *Uelwore* 145 A cripple I'm not, ye forsta me.

† **Forstand**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [f. *FOR-pref.* + *STAND* *v.*] *trans.* To stand up for, defend, represent.

[a1000 *Laws* Iue xlii. in Thorpe *Ant. Laws* I. 142 Gif hine... nelle forstandan.]

1642 *Vindict. Part.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 277 The members of the parliament are chosen by us, and forstand us.

† **Forsteal**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forstelan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *stelan* to STEAL.] *trans.* To steal away.

a940 *Laws of Æthelstan* v. vi. § 3 Gif hine man forstale.

c975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 19 In eorþe... hæf ðiofes adelfap and forstelap.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Heouene... þer nan beof ne mei [his] madmas forsteolan.

c1200 *Prayer to our Lady* in O. E. *Misc.* 192 Slep me had mi lif forstole right half oðer more.

Forsteall, *obs. form* of *FORESTALL*.

Forsterite (fɔːstɛraɪt). *Min.* [f. the surname *Forster* + -ITE.] A silicate of magnesium found in yellowish crystals.

1824 LEVY in *Ann. Phil.* Ser. II. VII. 62, I have chosen for it the name of forsterite.

Forstid (fɔːstɪd). *Mining.* Also 7-9 forestid, 8-9 fausted. [Of unknown origin.] Rarely *pl.* Chiefly attrib., as *forstid ore* (see quot. 1874).

1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 266 Forstid oar and Tees. **1681**

HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* (E. D. S.), *Fore-stid ore*. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* D iv b, With this [lucker] they knock Ore, or anything that is mixed with Ore, Fausted, &c. *Ibid.* Mij, All the Fausted Ore was to be free. **1802** MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* 204 *Fausted*, refuse lead ore to be dressed finer. **1874** GLOSS, to *Manlove's Lead-Mines* (E. D. S.), *Forstid-ore* or *Forestid ore*, ore that is gotten out of earth and dirt that has been previously washed and deprived of part of its ore.

Forstid: see *FOR-pref.* 5.

† **Forstop**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR-pref.* + *STOP* *v.*; = MDu. *verstoppen*.] *trans.* To stop; to stifle (breath); also, to dam up, in quot. *fig.*

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 3e al þisses weis pundeð ower wordes, & forstoppeð ouwer þouhtes.

13. *Coer de L.* 4843 The wynde... forstoppyd the Crystene onde.

Forstomed: see *FOR-pref.* 5 c.

† **Forstraught**, *pa. pple.* [f. *FOR-pref.* + *straught* in *DISTRAUGHT*.] Distracted.

c1386 CHAUCEER *Shipman's T.* 105 A wery hare... al for-straught with houndes grete and smale.

c1440 *P's. Penit.* (1894) 58 For-straught to the ylfed am y.

† **Forstrive**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [f. *FOR-pref.* + *STRIVE*.] *trans.* To strive for.

c1315 SHOREHAM 93 Coveyte none mannes wyf, Ne nauzt of hys for-strive.

† **Forsume**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [f. *FOR-pref.* + *-sume* in *CONSUME*. But cf. OHG. *firsūmen*, mod.G. *versūmen* to procrastinate.] *trans.* To waste, consume.

a1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. xxv, And gif 3e be ane coun-salour sle, Quhy suld 3e sleuthfulle your tyme forsume?

Forsung: see *FOR-pref.* 6 b.

† **Forswallow**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forswelgan*, -*swelgan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *swelgan* to SWALLOW.] *trans.* To swallow up, devour utterly.

Beowulf 2089 (Gr.) Grendel... leofes mannes lic eall for-swelgað.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Þenne bið he gredi... and forswoleged þene hoc forð mid þan ese.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe ludece coue deuouel... uorswoluweð al þæt god þæt heo istreoned habbeð.

1340 *Ayenb.* 67 Onleak þe erpe and uoruzial datan and abyron.

c1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 259 Sone hadden þe Lyouns forswelwed hem vchone.

Forswarted: see *FOR-pref.* 5.

† **Forswat**, *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of **forsweat*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *SWEAT* *v.*] Covered with sweat.

c1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 158 Of thralles y am ther thral, That sitteth swart ant forswat.

1375 BARDOUR *Bruce* VII. 2 The kyng toward the rod is gane, Wery for-swate.

c1450 *Merlin* 296 Com a knyght right well armed vpon a grete steele all for swette.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 138 A couple of foreswat melters.

† **Forswear**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forswēlan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *swēlan*: see *SWEAL*.] *trans.* To burn up.

c1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 494 We sind mid ligum for-swælede.

c1205 *LAV.* 16228 Al hit for-swælede þat þer inne wunede.

c1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* xxiv. 58 A fyr... shal Irland al about for-swely.

Forswear (fɔːswɛə), *v.* Pa. t. forswore (-swōr). Pa. pple. forsworn (-swōrn). Forms: see *FOR-pref.* and *SWEAR*. [OE. *forswērian* str. vb., f. *FOR-pref.* + *swērian* to SWEAR.]

1. *trans.* To abandon or renounce on oath or in a manner deemed irrevocable; = ABJURE. To forswear the land, etc.; to swear to abandon it for ever. Also with *inf.* as obj.

Beowulf 804 He sigewæpnum forsworen hæfde.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 387 He made hym, vor hys treson, vorsuerey Engeland.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 Þe lond bofe forsuore.

c1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 214, I wald forswer Scotland for euirmair.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 109 By suche contempt the grace offred is refused and as it were forsworne.

1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 33 A woman I forswore; but I will prove, Thou being a goddess, I forswore not thee.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 84 They the Land at last did vterly forswore.

1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 588 The solemn Engagement, wherein we all forswore Kingship.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, I shall forswear your company.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv.* Grey v. xiii, I forswore, with the most solemn oaths, the gaming table.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 369 The whole system of pensions should be for ever forsworn.

b. with *inf.* as obj.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 229 She hath forsworne to loue.

1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 80 The thing I haue forsworne to graunt.

2. To deny or repudiate on oath or with strong asseveration. † Also with *inf.* or sentence as obj.

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 109 Apply I be not... constreyin be nede to... forsuer þe name of my Lord God.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 603/2 Peter... sinned not deadly at the time when he forswore Chryst.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abiuravit creditum*, he hath forsworne his debt.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 11 That selfe chaine about his necke, which he forswore most monstrously to haue.

1596 — *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 39 His Oath-breaking: which he mended thus, By now forswearing that he is forsworne.

a1625 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 491 Who did euer offend in word more than Peter? forswearing his owne master.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ix, If thou durst, [thou] would'st forswear thy own hand and seal.

1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 112 A Peer or Peeress... Who... forswears a Debt.

3. *intr.* To swear falsely, commit perjury.

a1000 *Laws of Edw. & Guth.* § 3 Gyf gehadod man... forswerige obþe forlicce.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 33 Thou shalt not forswere.

a1592 GREENE *Yas. IV.* v. iv, You swear, forswear, and all to compass wealth.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake*, To swear, curse, slander, and forswear More natural is to your Peak Highlander.

a1763 SHENSTONE *Charms of Precedence* 22 Do ye not flatter, lye, forswear... And all for this.

1876 FARRAR *Marib. Sermon* xxvii. 265 The relative

heinousness of forswearing by the temple and forswearing by its gold.

b. *refl.* To swear falsely, perjure oneself. Also *pass.* to be guilty of perjury.

a1000 *Laws Egð.* P. II. § 24 3if hwiylc læwede man hine forswerige... fæste. iii. gear.

c1000 ÆLFRED *Josh.* II. 20 We ne beof forsworene.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne for-swerie þu þe.

c1205 *LAV.* 4124 Nu heo beð for-sworne mid heore swike-dome.

1340 *Ayenb.* 6 Yef he zuereþ uals be his wyrtinde; he him uorzuereþ.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5973-4 If I forswore me, than am I lorn, But I wol never be forsworn.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxx. 419 He sware by his fathers soule, wherby he was neuer forsworne.

1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 33 Thou shalt not forswere thy selfe, but shalt performe thyne othe to God.

1666 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 89 Dr. Pelham forswore himself, having 800 *li.* lying by him.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 ¶ 3, I hope you won't be such a perjured Wretch as to forswear your self.

1838 LYTTON *Leila* v. iii, Hear one who never was forsworn.

1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 17, I have sworn to obey the laws, and I cannot forswear myself.

† c. *trans.* To defraud of by perjury. *Obs.*

1668 ROLLE *Abridgem.*, *Til. Action sur Case* (F.) pl. 12. 40 Si home dit dun auter, He did forswear me.

1605 worth of Tithes in Canterbury Court. Nul Action gist pur ceux Parols.

† 4. a. To swear by (a thing) falsely or profanely.

c1325 *Song Mercy* 151 E. E. *Poems* (1862) 123 We stunt noþer for schame, ne drede To... For-swere his [God's] soule, his hert al-so.

b. To swear (something) falsely; to break (an oath); to forsake (sworn allegiance).

1580 [see *FORSWORN* 2]. **a1631** DONNE *Woman's Constancy* 7 Wilt thou then... say... that oaths, made in reverentiall feare Of Love and his wrath, any may forswear?

1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxvii. 8 Duty of years forsworn, honour in injury lost.

† 5. To swear or vow to bring about. *Obs. rare-1*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 14561 (Cott.) Þe land o lude he has for-born, For þar þai hafe his ded forsuorn.

c 1200 ORMIN 2623 Unnusst & forrswundennlezzc Iss Drihtin swipe unncwene. *Ibid.* 4736 Himm iss idellnesse lab & all forrswundennesse.

Forrswunk: see **FOR**-*pref.*¹ 6 b.

Fort (fōrt), *sb.*¹ Also 6 **forthe**. [a. F. *fort*, absol. use of *fort* adj.: see next.]

1. *Mil.* A fortified place; a position fortified for defensive or protective purposes, usually surrounded with a ditch, rampart, and parapet, and garrisoned with troops; a fortress.

1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 52 The forthe of Aymouth [was] decernit to be cassin down. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 15 He.. builded a forte, where as at thys day standeth newe Castell upon Tyne. 1592 *Labington Conf. Notes Gen.* vii. § 12 When.. forts, trees, nor any tall towers can saue a man. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Strong forts erected.. and strong garrisons maintained in them. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 178 A detachment from the British force.. drove the insurgents out of the fort. 1873 Miss Braddon *L. Davoren* ProI. i. To make his way back to a far distant fort in quest of provisions.

b. *fig.* A strong position, stronghold. 1568 *Fulwell Like Will to Like* (1587) D iv, The forte of Vertue, oh man assaile. 1592 *Daniel Compl. Rosamond Wks.* (1717) 40 Having but.. weak feeble Hands To hold their Honours Fort unvanquished. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 11 If there were sought in knowledge.. a fort or commanding ground for strife. 1640 *Bp. Hall Chr. Moder.* 29/2 Such [parts of the body] as wherein the main fort of life doth not consist. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 39. 1/2 They look upon this Passage in the Revelations as their strongest Fort.

c. In British North America and parts of the U.S.: A trading station (originally fortified).

1776 *Adam Smith W. N. v. i.* (1869) II. 328 Their.. settlements and habitations, which they [the Hudson's Bay Company] have honoured with the name of forts.

2. The place of security (of a wild animal).

1653 *Urquhart Rabalais* II. xxvi, A..roe-buck which was come out of his Fort. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 130 If a Boar intends to abide in his Den, Couch, or Fort.

† 3. *Astrol. Obs.*

1686 *Goad Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 48 Unless the Semisextile on each side.. be reduced to the δ, and the Quincunx likewise to the Opposition, as their Matrices, their Forts and Principals; the Conjunction.. will be found the most insignificant Aspect in the pack.

4. Strong part or point. Now written **FORTE**, *q.v.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fort-breach*; *fort-crowned* adj.; *fort-adjutant*, 'an officer in a garrison who is responsible for its internal discipline, and the appropriation of the men to the several corps'; *fort-major*, in a fort or fortress, the officer next to the governor or commandant. Also **FOR-ROYAL**.

1876 *Voyle Milit. Dict.*, **Fort-adjutant*. 1649 *G. Daniel Triumphi.* Hen. V. cxciii, As they.. had found Some *fort-breach. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 4/6 The *fort-crowned heights. 1715 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5300/5 **Fort-Major* of the said Town. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 3 Officers employed as Town or Fort Majors.

Fort, *sb.*² (See quot.)

1867 *Fry Playing-Card Terms in Philol. Soc. Trans.* 56 *Fort*, an oiled sheet, (usually large enough for twenty cards) formerly used in making the stencilling-plate for stencilling the colors of the court-cards or the pips of the other cards.

† **Fort**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **forte**. [a. F. *fort*:—*L. fort* *em* strong.] Strong, powerful.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7710 Sampson theo fort, also, Daliada dude him wrong and wo. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 238 pou most fort wit wele or wo. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 92 Dalide, that was wiff to Sampson forte. c 1450 *Lonelich Grail* xlii. 471 Which dwk was bothe Riche & fort. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 371 John.. after many fort assautes wanne the sayd castell. c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* xvii. 112 Why should Fame make thee fort 'gainst our harmes.

Fort (fōrt), *v. ? Obs.* Also 6 **forte**. [f. **FOR** *sb.*¹] *trans.* To defend or protect with a fortification; to fortify; to enclose in a fort; also with *in*.

1559 in *Sir R. Sadler's Papers* (1809) II. 185 The Franches are to take summe other part of the cuntry, and forteit. a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 406 To forte our townis.. and to lay sa strang garrisons of strain-gearis thairin. 1747 in *Westfield (Mass.) Jubilee* (1870) 132 To Consider what measures to take about fortifying the Town. 1756 *G. Washington Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 360 While you remain.. fortified in, as if to defend yourselves were the sole end of your coming. 1757 *Ibid.* 508 The few families that are fortified on the Branch.

absol. 1723 in *G. Sheldon Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 396 These towns can't stand the strain upon them to watch and ward, scout and fort without pay.

Hence **Forted** *ppl. a.* **Forting** *vbl. sb.*

1566 *Nuce Seneca's Octavia* I. iv, sig. C ij, Through top of fortified [or read fort] towre. 1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* v. i. 12 It deserves.. A fortified residence, 'gainst the tooth of time. 1808 *J. Barlow Columb.* v. 760 They dare oppose their fielded cohorts to the fortified foes. 1756 in *G. Sheldon Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 647 Voted.. to Consider.. in what.. manner to carry on ye fortifying.

† **Fortake**, *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + **TAKE** *v.*] *trans.* To take away.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 263 It was my gylt he was fortayn. And nothing his. 1892 *Stope. Brooke E. E. Lit.* I. vii. 153 Famine-death forttook fortitude from men.]

Fortallice (fōrtālīs). Forms: 5 **fortalyz**, -alyce, fortilitie, 6 **fortillesse**, fortilage, fortelleze, fortelace, 7, 9 **fortillesse**, 9 -alise, 6 -fortalice. [The surviving form, which is also the earliest recorded, is ad. med. *L. fortalitia*, *fortalitium*, a derivative of *fortis* strong; cf *Pr.* *Sp.*, *I.g. fortaleza*, *It. fortalezio*, *fortilizio*, OF. *forteleze* (cf. the parallel formation

forteresce **FORTRESS**). Some of the obsolete forms are from Fr. or other Romanic langs.]

In early use = **FORTRESS**; by mod. writers chiefly used for: 'A small outwork of a fortification' (W.); a small fort.

c 1425 *Wyntoun Cron.* viii. xxix. 31 Dare-in pai made a Fortalyze. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 18 Any Person.. being in his Service within his Towns and Fortilices of Berwick and Carlyle. 1560 *Rolland Crt. Venus* II. 847 With stark draw brig, weil fortit with fortalice. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. xii. 43 Nought feared their force, that fortillage to win. 1642 *Pyrrone Sov. Antidote* 24 Castles, Fortresses, Fortilices. 1754 *Erskine Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 181 Fortilices, or small places of strength. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xi. The fortalice thus commanding both bridge and pass. 1870 *Echo* 9 Nov., We canter off to the as yet unfinished fortalice of Des Bordes.

transf. and fig.

1826 *Scott Woodst.* xxii, This makes Understanding bar himself up within his fortalice. 1830 *Marryat King's Own* xxxiii, Seymour and Jerry descended from their little fortalice aloft. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Jan. 102 In the circular fortalice on its [an elephant's] back are troopers with buff coats. 1887 *Ruskin Praterita* II. 393 A majestic, but terrific fortalice of cliff, forest, and meadow.

For-tattered, -taxed: see **FOR**-*pref.*¹ 5 b, 6.

Forte (fōrt), *sb.* Also 7-8 **fort**. [a. F. *fort*, absolute use of *fort* strong: see **FOR** *a.* As in many other adoptions of Fr. adjs. used as sbs., the fem. form has been ignorantly substituted for the masc.; cf. *locale*, *morale* (of an army), etc.]

1. The strong point (of a person), that in which he excels.

1682 *Shadwell Medat Epil.* A b, His Fort is, that he is an indifferent good Versificator. 1768 *Goldsm. Good-n. Man Epil.*, Those things are not our forte at Covent Garden. 1805 *W. Irving in Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 158 The artful designing hypocrite is his forte, and in Iago he is admirable. 1870 *Miss Bridgman R. Lynne* II. xii. 244 Mr. Selwyn had a forte for horse-racing.

2. *Fencing.* The strongest part of a sword-blade. a 1648, 1755, 1837, 1879 (see **FOIBLE** B. 2). 1692 *Sir W. Hope Fencing Master* 3 The Strong, Fort, or Prime of the Blade is Measured from the Shell.. to the middle of the Blade. 1809 *Roland Fencing* 3 The sword being supported by the fort of it in your left hand.

b. *fig.*

1772 in *Simes Milit. Guide* 6 They would more easily discover the fort or foible of their respective commands. 1823 *De Quincy Lett. Yng. Man Wks.* XIV. 27 A student of mature age must be presumed to be best acquainted.. with his 'forte' and his 'foible'.

3. *Pugilism.*

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 109 He covered his head with his left hand, went in, and got to his forte.

|| **Forte** (fōrt), *a. (adv.) and sb. Mus.* [It. = strong, loud:—*L. fortis*.] **A. adj. (adv.)** A musical direction indicating a strong, loud tone in performance. Also *forte forte* very loud. (Abbreviated *f.*, *ff.*) Also *attrib.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Mus. Bks.* 32 **Forte**.. is to play or sing loud and strong, and **Forte Forte**, or **FF**, is very loud. 1818 in *Todd.* 1852 *Spencer Use & Beauty* Ess. 1891 II. 373 Forte passages in music must have piano passages to relieve them. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/2 The usual jubilant and unsuitable forte chorus.

B. sb. 'Forte' tone; a 'forte' passage. Also, in the Harmonium, an apparatus used for producing a forte effect.

1759 *Sterne Tr. Shandy* I. xxiii, The forte or piano of a certain wind instrument they use. a 1774 *Fergusson Poems* (1845) 5 Danish vile Italian tricks Frae out your quorum Nor fortes wif pianos mix. 1883 *Athenaeum* 28 Apr. 549/3 His tone in the fortes is rather coarse.

† **Forte**, **fort**, variant of **FOR** *prep.* and *conj.* **Obs.** Also sometimes standing for *for* to before an infinitive: see **FOR** *prep.* II, II b.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Nas tid.. þat god ne send gode mænn his folc forte gelaðie to his rice. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 96 3if eni mon bit fort iseon on. c 1300 *Becket* 86 He geode forte awaite what that wonder were. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* ii, Al Eng-land ahte forte knowe, Of wham that song is. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* II. 4 Teche me the kuynde craft forte knowe the False. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 44 Into his hert forte reche Al the clergy undir sonne That we seven clerkes cunne.

† **Fortee**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *fortēon* (= OHG. *farziuhan*, Ger. *verzichen*), f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + *tēon* to draw.] *trans.* To draw away (to evil); to seduce.

a 1000 *Crist* 270 (Gr.) To þam.. ædelan rice þonan us.. se swearta gest forteah. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 þe fule gost.. forte þat child.. to here wille. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 334 in *O. E. Misc.* 122 For hit seyh in the [le]loþ as scumes forteop.. þat cold rede is quene red.

Forten, *obs.* form of **FORTUNE** *v.*

Forte-piano (fōrtēpiāno), *a. (adv.) and sb.* [It.; see **FORTE** and **PIANO**.]

A. adj. (adv.) A musical direction indicating sudden but transient emphasis; loud, then immediately soft. (Abbreviated *fp.*)

† **B. sb.** The original name of the **PIANOFORTE**.

1769 *Publ. Advertiser* 24 May 4/3 A very large Forte ex [read e or et] Piano in a Harpsichord Carcase. 1771 *T. Jefferson Lett. Writ.* 1892 I. 395, I have since seen a Forte-piano and am charmed with it. 1824 *Dict. Musicians s.v. Bach*, The King.. invited Bach to try his forte-pianos made by Silvermann. 1879-80 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 556 **Fortepiano**—afterwards changed to pianoforte—was the natural Italian name for the new instrument which could give both loud and soft sounds, instead of loud only, as was the case with the harpsichord.

b. *attrib.*, as *forte-piano maker*, *teacher*.

1840 *Marryat Poor Jack* xiii, He must have been a forty piano teacher. 1844 *J. W. Croker Guillotine* (1853) 47 One Schmidt, a forte-piano maker.

Forteyn (e), *obs.* form of **FORTUNE** *v.*

Forth (fōrt), *adv., prep., and sb.* Forms: 1 **forð**, **forp**, (**fordh**, **forht**), 3-4 **south. vorth**, 3-6 **forthe**, (3 **ford**, 4 **ferth**, **forgh**), 4-6 **furth** (e, (5 **firth**), 5-6 **fourthe**, 6-7 **forrth**). [OE. *forð* = OFris., OS. *forth* (Du. *voort*), MHG. *vort* (mod. Ger. *fort*):—O Teut. **furþo*- (represented also in Goth. *faurþis* **FURTHER**):—pre-Teut. **fōto*-, a derivative with suffix *-to*- of the root which appears in **FOR** *adv.*

Criticized as obsolete by Gray in letter to Dr. Beattie 8 Mar. 1771.]

A. adv.

1. Of movement or direction: Forwards; opposed to backwards. *Obs.* exc. in *back and forth*, now only U.S. (? or *dial.*) = 'backwards and forwards'. † Also, with ellipsis of *go*. Cf. 6 b.

c 1000 *Ælfric Josh.* viii. 20 [Hi] ne mihton ðanon fleon, ne forþ ne underbæc. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 155 *Pat* rihtwisnesse may not forþ in her vertuose lyuynge. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 97 While riht schal forþ, & no mercie. 1535 *Coverdale Ezra* v. 8 Y^e worke goeth fast forth. 1543 *T. Basil in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. l. 383 If his grace go forth as he hath begun, he shall [etc.]. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. V. (an. 3) 49 Eche armye.. beyng in open sight.. every man cried furth, furth. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* II. ii. 189 Then forth, deare Countreyemen. 1607 *Dekker & Webster Northw. Hoe* I. i, Forth, Son. 1613 *T. Jackson Apost. Creede* I. 196 Lengthning the time by.. vnecessarie turnings, backe and forth. 1839 [see **BACK** *adv.* 13]. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 203 Back and forth her needle goes.

† b. Expressing promptitude or eagerness for action. *To set* (a person) *forth*: to urge forward. *To make oneself forth*: to bestir oneself, prepare.

c 1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 482 To tak him in thai maid thaim redy ford. *Ibid.* viii. 752 The knyght Cambell.. At the north zett, and Ramsay maid thaim ford. 1553 *T. Wilson Rhet.* (1580) 67 Good will setting me forth with the foremost: I can not chuse but write. 1560 *Rolland Crt. Venus* II. 209 In euerie Camp the proudest man armaid His pray was ay, and maid him euer ford.

† 2. Onwards from a specified point; continuously in one direction; without deviation or interruption. So *right forth* (see **RIGHT** *a.*); **FORTH ON**.

847 *Charter Æthelwulf* in *O. E. Texts* 434 From ðem stane forð on ðone herepað on ðone dic. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 171 Fram þe on ende of engeland vorþ to þe other end. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 61 And þanne forth as hit is a fore declared. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 292 The seconde parte, that ys from Laudamus te furthe to the ende. 1535 *Coverdale Ezech.* vi. 14 From the wilderness off Deblat forth.

† b. Appended to another adv., giving the additional notion of 'for some distance in the specified direction, everywhere in the specified locality', as *beneath*, *within*, *without*-*forth* (for quots. see those words); also *about*-*forth*, for some distance round; *otherwise* *forth*, in all other respects. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 223 Whanne þou wolt kutte þis enpostym, þou schalt but kutte abouteforþ in þe skyn. 1587 *Fleming Contin. Holinshed* III. 1955/2 He would.. not onelie restore him to his former libertie, but otherwise forth be readye to pleasure him.

† c. In early ME. *forth mid*, later *forth with* = 'along with'. Also *absol.*, along with him, them, etc.: at the same time with something else.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Þenne losað fele sæulen and he seolf forð mid for his zemeleste. *Ibid.* 123 Þenne bið he gredi þes eses and forswoleað þene hoc forð mid þan ese. a 1200 *Moral Ode* go in *E. E. P.* (1862) 28 To heuenriche he scullen, ford mid vre drihte. c 1325 *Know Thyself* 95 *ibid.* 132 Amende þe mon euen forþ mydde. c 1386 *Chaucer Pars. T.* 7 345 There is also costlewe furring in hir gounes.. forth with the superfluitee in lengthe of the forseide gownes. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1474 (Kaluza) Forþ wiþ þe scholder bon His riht arm fell anon Into þe feld.

† d. *Forth with that*: at the same moment that.

Cf. **FORTHWITH** and **FORTHWITH**. *Obs.*

1541 *R. Copland Galien's Therap.* 2 A iv, The ende of the bathynge.. shalbe forth with that the partycle becometh ruddy and ryse in a lumps.

3. Of extent in time: Onwards, immediately afterwards and continuously. Now only in phrases from *this time* (day, etc.) *forth* (somewhat *arch.*), and in combs. **HENCEFORTH**, **THENCEFORTH**, etc.

† *Always forth*: continually, ever more and more, so *ever forth*, *aye forth* (OE. *a forð*), for which see **EVER**, **AYE**.

a 700 *Æfingl. Gloss* 529 *In dies crudesceat*: a forðh. c 1230 *Ilali Meid.* 25 Þat ladiðhe beast leaueð & last forð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3758 In dew and gressere o þorth Sal be þi blissing fra no forth. a 1450 *Le Mortier Arth.* 1668 In the castelle thay gan forthe lende. 1535 *Coverdale Haggai* ii. 10 Considre then from this daye forth. 1559 *Fecknam in Strype Ann. Ref. I.* App. ix. 24 Which of them bothe is.. allwayes forth one and agreeable with it self. 1577 *Holinshed Scot. Chron.* I. 304/2 The King.. assigned hir fourth sufficient renewewes. 1601 *Shaks. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 48 From this day forth, He vse you for my Mirth. 1611 *Bible Ps.* cxxiii. 2 Blessed be the name of the Lord: from this time forth. 1850 *Dickens Child's Dream Star, Househ. Wds.* I. 25 From that hour forth, the child looked out upon the star as on the Home he was to go to.

† b. Expressing continuity or progressiveness of action; joined to a verb, and giving the sense 'to go on doing' what the verb denotes. Cf. *on. Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 948 Heald forð tela niwe sibbe! *O. E. Chron.* an. 534 (Laud MS.) Cynric. .rixade forð xxvi wintra. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6576 Pat water dude uorþ is kunde & wax eueure uaste. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 174 If he forth has grace, as he now bigynnes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 135 Possessioners may holden forþe here seculer lordschippis. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 371 Beholde the book onys. .and if 3e savere sum delle, se it forth overe. 1428 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 81, I woll that myne Executours. .parfourme forth my deuouaciouns forth as I was wonte. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 b, Pray him of his merci he wol kepe you forþe. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* C iv b, Whiche, after you haue well practysed, then maie you learne forth. 1563 *Homilies* II. Agst. *Idolatry* III. (1850) 216 If you read on forth, it expoundeth itself. a 1615 Briene *Cron. Erlis of Ross* (1850) 17 He bigged furth the Dourtour. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xxx, Now, men of death, work forth your will.

† c. To make forth (long, longer): to protract. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Contexere longius* . I might make forth this verse longer. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 149 The Boy Fideles sicknesse Did make my way long forth.

† d. Further, moreover, also. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 9 Ne mede ne forthe no other licour That chaungeth wateres kende, Ne longe naught to cristen-dom. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 34 My lorde the kyng, and dere quene, and forth alle ye that here stande.

† 4. At or to an advanced point: a. of position or progress. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 374 Monie þet beoð ful uorð iðe weie touward heouene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11027 (Gött.) Elizabeth, þat wele forth stadd. *Ibid.* 11203 (Cott.) Þan was sco gan sua forth, þat mild, þat sco was at hir time o child. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 180 More forthe toward the parties septentrionales: it [the North Pole] is 62 Degrees.

† b. of time. *Forth days, nighte; forth in with even:* late in the day, night, or evening. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Birth of Jesus* 576 in *Allengl. Leg.* (Horstm.) 91 Vorþ nihte hit was. 1388 WYCLIF *Mark* vi. 35 Whanne it was forþe daies [eum hora multa fieret], his discipulis camen. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 825 Tille one the morne at forthe dayes, He mett a wyche. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3055 Þen quen þai fange to 3e fligt was furth in with euyñ. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. v. 804 Or it be forth dayes.

5. Forward, into view. Only with such verbs as *bring, come, show, put, etc.*: see the verbs.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xiv. [xiii.] (1890) 438 Þa teah heora oðer forð fægre boc. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbooc in Anglia* VIII. 298, & forð stapð wel orglice binnan feower wintrum. c 1200 ORMIN 3078, & ec he droh þatt wittness forþ Off Ysayess lare. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11088 (Fairf.) He . . oþer childer forþ hit kid. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* vi. 6 Oza helde forth the hond to the arke of God. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 b, A question is either a worde or sentence put fourthe, as when I aske what such thyng is. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus's Mor.* xx, If tis nigh, Stretch forth your Hand, take share with Modesty. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* i. i, This day the court shines forth in all its lustre. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 159 Skiddaw, which stands forth in all its majesty.

† b. with ellipsis of *come* or *go*. *Forth with* = come forth with, (come) out with, utter. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 He myzte forþ wiþ no word. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 19 To Imprintinge it came. .against my wyll. Howbeit. .perceauing therfore none other remedy, but that furth it shoulde.

6. Away or out from a place of origin, residence, or sojourn.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xiii. 19 Alædaþ mine ban forþ mid eow. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þat folc eode þar forð to processiun to munte oliueti. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 113 Forð glod ðis oðer dais niht. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 47 in E. E. P. (1862) 14 God is angle anon forþ send. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 2084 Sho . . Hade hom radly arayed for þe rode furth. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 104 Swinge me them soundly forth vnto their husbands. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 104 In form of Battel drawn, they issue forth. 1771 BEATTIE *Minstrel* i. iii, Nor need I here describe. .How forth the Minstrel far'd in days of yore. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. i. 5 The Vikings. .sailed fearlessly forth.

b. with ellipsis of *go*. Now *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Nu is þes deakne forþe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 309 No longer suld þei bide, bot forth & stand to chance. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clix. 234 The goyng forth of therle of thoulouse. .caused them moche to haue the wyll forth. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. iii. 99 Indeed, I will not forth. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. IV, Maternity must forth to the streets. 1860 W. COLLINS *Antonina* xii, The slaves. .are forth to pursue me.

† 7. Of position: Abroad; not at home; in the field; at sea. Cf. *ABROAD* 3 and 4. *Obs.*

14. *Chalmers' Ayr* (Sc. Stat. I), Alswele induellande as furth duelland. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 212 Say he dines forth. 1596 — *Merch.* V. i. 15 Had I such venture forth. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii. 276 At that time. .her husband will be forth. 1607 — *Cor.* i. iii. 108 The Volcies haue an Army forth.

† 8. In senses 5 and 6, the adv. was formerly used in many idiomatic combinations with verbs, where for the most part *out* is now substituted. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 23 Coloure it with Safroun, an sethe an serue forth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xiii. Prol. 164 Furth quynching gan the starris, one be one. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 770 The fetching forth of this noble man. .out of that place. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Laid forth by the foresaid churchwardens. .vijs. vjd. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 34 New conceites are easily remoued but engrauen thoughts will not be rubbed forth. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 98 Say, wherefore didst thou locke me forth to-day. 1593 — 3 *Hen.* VI. II. i. 12, I. .watcht him how he singled Clifford forth. 1596 — *Merch.* V. i. 143 To finde the other forth. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 1 He gaue forth, that hee had not seene any profit. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 280 If they finde them so doing, they will blow them [candles] forth. 1688 R. HOLME

Armoury III. 182/1 The Library Keeper is . . to keep the Books clean, to lend none forth.

9. Phraseological combinations.

a. *Forth of* = *out of* in various senses. Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical*, and only in lit. sense expressive of motion from within a place. In 16-17th c. occas. † *from forth of*. † *Forth of door(s), forth adoores:* out of doors; see *ADOORS*. † *Forth of hand* = out of hand, at once.

c 1500 *Doctry. Gd. Seruants* (Percy Soc.) 8 When your mayster is forth of towne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* III. viii. 26 Furth of his eft schip a bekyn gart he stent. 1537 POLE *Let. to King in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxii. 203 There was never man. .that by offence was forth of the grace & favor of God. 1552-3 *Inu. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 51 Thes parcellis followynge were stolne furthe of the sayd church at Cristmas. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* v. 51 They shuld be all slaine forthe of hande. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* III. iii, I'll. .root Valois his line from forth of France. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. IV. iv. 176 Humfrey Hower. .call'd your Grace To Breakefast once, forth of my company. 1607 WILKINS *Miseries Enforst Marr.* v, Off with your coate then, get you forth a dores. 1614 *North Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 54 A woman presented for that she will not sell anie of her ale forth of doores except it [etc.]. 1622 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 212 Forth of his wayges. .soe much money shall be abated. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never vext* IV. 59 My . . Vncle [being] poore, I him relieving was thrust forth of dores. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 61 Forth adores we could not go. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 14 A Roman Hermit, whose Writings were translated forth of the Arabick Language into Latine. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 63 He threw his Pistol aside, and came forth of the Tent. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 49 He who is exiled forth of the land, endures his punishment at home. 1867 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 541 Flee from the foot of the lion. .forth of his den.

b. And so forth. † (a) And then onwards; and then in regular sequence. † (b) And similarly (in the remaining cases); usually followed by *of* (OE. *be*). (c) Now used only (like *and so on*) in breaking off an enumeration, quotation, etc.: And the like, etcetera. Formerly also, † *or so forth*.

(a) c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxv. (Z.) 144 And swa forþ. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 473/400 To his schyp he wende; and so forz [read forþ] in þe se. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6122 (Fairf.) At the kyng he first by-gan And so forth slow beste & man. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 159 Moche murthe in Maye is amoniges wilde bestes, And so forth whil somer lasteth her solace dureth. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. lvi, If a line bee drawn by bothe their centres, and so forth in lengthe. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* III. i. 9 Looke at the 2. Admonition especially, and so forth, where [etc.].

(b) c 1000 *Starcraft fr. Beda* 4 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 250 And swa forð be ðam oðrum. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 137 A Kyng es porter. .anoþer sewer, anoþer marschall, and so furth of all oþer offiçez þat langes till his courte. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 3 Why an hymne ys callyd an hymne . . why an Antempe is callyd an Antempe and so fourth of other. † a 1500 *Wycket* (1828) 4 They spared not the sonne of God. .and so forth of the apostels and martirs. (c) 1574-5 ABP. PARKER *Corresp.* (1853) 474, I toy out my time, partly with copying of books. .partly in genealogies, and so forth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 61 *Videlicet*, a Brothell, or so forth. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. i. 239 These were such as declar'd him a Heretick. .a Profaner, and so forth. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 44 Some Jewels, abundance of Gold and Silver Twist, and so forth. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 155 Colc beds. .pisatory exuvie, and so forth. 1841 MACAULAY *Let. Napier* in *Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. ix. 127 This lady. .called the Marquis of Hertford 'Earl of Hertford', and so forth.

† c. As or so forth: as or so far, to such an extent or degree (as, that). Cf. *FAR-FORTH*.

a 1000 *Agg. Laws, Oaths* xi, Swa forð swa uncre word-cwedydu fyrrest wæron. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2304 3ef þu . . wult greten ure godes ase forð as þu ham hauest igremet. a 1225 *Juliana* 15 Pat tu hauest wið ute me se forð þi luue ileust þat [etc.]. *Ibid.* 47 And wurches his wil ouer al ase forð as imci. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 19 (Harl. MS.) Leseþ no tyme, as forþe as 3e may.

B. *prep.*

† 1. Forward to, up to, to the extent or limit of. Chiefly with *even*: see *EMFORTH*, *EVEN-FORTH*. Also in conjunctive phrase, *Forth that*: until.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 5 On cnihtade and swa forþ eallne ðonne gizeophad. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Forð þet ic alegee pine feond under pine fot-sceome. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Forð þat hie understonden wurldes wit. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 52 The processis forth and afore the textis liggig. *Ibid.* i. xvii. 100 The processis forth and aftir, bifore and behinde, where thilke textis ben writun.

2. Forward, out or away from; out of, from out of. Now rare.

1566-75 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1813) II. 114 In saying so, the teares gushed forth hir eyes. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* II. i, And forth her trembling Hand the Blade did west. 1595 HUNNIS *Joseph* 5 They stript him forth his party cote. 1670 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 231 [He] went forth bis Desk. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in Fashion* v. (1736) 107 Discharge them of their punishment, and see 'em forth the gates. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 210 Never fire, With so swift motion, forth a stormy cloud, Leap'd downward. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* xxxiv, The brambled quarry standing forth the trees.

b. Preceded by *from*.

a 1592 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II. i, Poor Troy . . From forth her ashes shall advance her head. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 53 Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 922 That I may fetch thee From forth this loathsome prison-house. 1820 KEATS *S. Agnes* xxx, He from forth the closet brought a heap Of candied apple.

† C. *sb.* In phrase, *To have one's forth*: to have

outlet; *fig.* to have free course, to have one's 'fling'. Hence (*rarely*) as independent *sb.*: Free course, wide publicity. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 153 Letteþ so faste, þat Feiþ may not han hus forþ. 1406 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VIII. vii. 329/1 These men of lawe. .for mede withdrawe them to. .lette falsehede haue his forth. 1567 JEWELL *Apol.* 327 Wee. .geue God thanks, that. .hath published. .the name of his Sonne in euery place. .The fourth, and force thereof greueth you nowe. .as it did. .your Fathers. .that cried. . All the worlde renneth after him. 1597 J. KING *On Jonah* (1599) 362 Thorough Propontis, where the sea is patent againe, and hath his forth. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 8 The Church. .was contented to let Donatists haue their fourth by the space of threescore yeares. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 32 Obstacles. .which all must be done and voided before the Pope can haue his full forth.

D. *Forth-* in composition. In OE. and ME. the combinations of *forth* adv. with vbs. are hardly to be considered compound words; whether the adv. precedes or follows the vb. depends on euphonic or other conditions which do not affect the sense. The agent-nouns, nouns of action, and ppl. adjs. corresponding to these verbal locutions were formed by prefixing *forth* to the verbal noun or adj. corresponding to the verb. In mod. Eng. compound vbs. formed with *forth-* are rare; but *forth-* is often used as a prefix in the formation of nouns of agent and action, and ppl. adjs. corresponding to the verbal phrases (compound verbs in sense but not in form) in which the adv. follows the verb. More frequently, however, the agent-noun, etc. is followed by the adv.; thus we have a *setter forth*, but **forthsetter* is app. not recorded. For the formation of ppl. adjs. the prefix is the only means available; and in poetry from Pope onwards it is very common in pres. pples.

In some OE. and ME. words, *forth-* appears as a substitute for *FOR-*: see *FORTHFATHER*, *FORTHWARD*, *FORTHWITH* 2.

The more important compounds of *forth-* will be treated in their alphabetical place as Main words; those enumerated in this article are nonce-words or of rare occurrence.

1. Verbs: as *forth-leap*, *-throw*, and renderings of Lat. vbs. with *pro-*, as *forth-cut*, *-follow*, *-look*.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 24 Whether al day shal ere the erere, that he sowe and *forth kutten [Vulg. *proscindet*], and purge his erthe. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxviii. 27 [lxix. 26] For wham þou smate, *forth-flihyed [Vulg. *persecuti sunt*] þa. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 154 Mony ladde þer *forth-lep to laue & to kest. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxxiv. 12 [lxxxv. 11] Fra heuer *forth-loked [Vulg. *prospexit*] rightwiseness. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 195 To stay my life pray her *furththrowe swete lokes when I complaine.

2. Nouns: a. vbl. sbs.; as *forth-carrying*, *-flowing*, *-giving*, *†-living*, *-shedding*, *-shining*, *-stretching*. Also, † *forth-getting*, a shoot, sprout; † *forth-growing*, an outgrowth. b. nouns of action; as, *forth-flow*, *-look*, *†-progress*, *-roll*, *†-speed*. c. agent-nouns, as *forth-speaker*.

1716 in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 137 The old. woman. . died in the *forth-carrying. 1870 J. DUNCAN *Collog. Peripat.* 138 The *forthflow of the one life of the Universe. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Miraculous Elem. Gosp.* vii. 258 The *forth-flowing of that love. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* v. 10 Doth awei his *forthgetingus [Vulg. *propagines*], for thei ben not the Lordis. 1887 L. PARKS *His Star in East* II. 52 The creation of a father is the *forthgiving of a father's life. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 40 b, In the top of the branuches of Lithospermon) is ther a double *furthgrowingy or a double thyng growing out. † a 1450 MS. *St. John's Coll. Oxon* (No. 117 fo. 123 b) in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* III. 356 Loke thi beginning of thi lif, care and sorwe: thi *forþthliuing, traual. .and disese. 1865 A. B. GROSART *Mem. H. Palmer* 45 A worn, wistful, sad *forth-look that is unspeakably touching. c 1475 *Partenay* 3199 To thys *forth-progresse Gefrayr made redy. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. viii. 144 The noble *forthroll of the notes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 His great effusyon or *forthshedyng of his blode. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xi. (1878) 121 The full *forthshining of the light came only with the Christ. 1873 D. FRASER *Synopt. Lect.* III. 2 The prophet, or *forth-speaker. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxix. 162 Which tydynges lettyd hym of his *forth spede in that iourney. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 69 *Forth-strechynge of þe membres makys stalworth þe body.

3. Adjectives and participles: a. Pres. pples. and ppl. adjs., as *forth-beaming*, *-flowing*, *-giving*, *-gleaming*, *-issuing*, *-standing*; also † *forth-verpand*, casting out. b. Pass. pples., as † *forth-fet*, *†-sent*; also, † *forth-grown*, brought up; † *forth-strait*, stretched out (= Lat. *directus*).

1725 POPE *Odys.* XIII. 501 Nor longer in the heavy eyeball shined The glance divine, *forth-beaming from the mind. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2440 Anon hys sone was *forthe fete And ladde ther he schulde dee. 1866 R. S. CANDLISH *1st Ep. John* xxvii. 306 Is all clear and open free and *forthflowing between thee and him. 1883 *Life Mrs. Prentiss* ix. 290 She was peculiarly free and. . *forthgiving. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Eng. Mart.* i, Rolls like a furling banner, from the brows Of the *forth-gleaming hills. c 1400 *Test. Love* i. Chaucer's *Wks.* (1532) 331 b, The cytie of London. .in whiche I was *forthe grown. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 181 To the sage Greeks convened in Themis' court, *Forth-issuing from the dome, the prince repaired. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1628) To Reader, My desire was to haue *forth-sent them with greater company and better furniture. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 93 As a Falcon. . *Forth-springing

instant, darts her self from high. 1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock* Novell xlvii. The pupils *forthstanding haggardly. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxix. 29 The weies of it to the weies of them ben *forth strait. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xvi[i]. 11 Me uni gaf nou me *forth werpand [Vulg. *projicientes*].

† **Forth**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 1 *forðian* (also *zeforðian*: see AFFORD), 2-4 *forthen*, 3 *Orm*, *forthen*, 5 *forthe*. [OE. *forðian*, f. FORTH *adv.*; formally, it corresponds to L. *portare* to carry.]

1. *trans.* To accomplish, carry out; also, to manage to (do something). See AFFORD 1, 2, and 3.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 675 (Laud MS.) Hwile man swa hæuð behaten to faren to Rome, and he ne muze hit forðian. c 1200 ORMIN 212 Þu shaltt ben dumb Till þatt itt shall ben forþedd. a 1225 *Juliana* 67 Forðe al þi feaderis wil þes feondes of helle. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 570 Of more make 3e awaunt, þan 3e mowe forþen. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1774 Vnneth may þou forthe Pine awen caitefe cors to clethe, & to fede. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 45 Alle that I say I shalle forthe.

2. To put forward, offer.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Vnderstonde we . . his holie wordes, and forþe [*proferamus*] we him ure ribte bileue.

Forth(e, obs. f. FORD).

Fortham, -than: see FORTHON.

For that, *conj.* Also 7 for that that. [See FOR *prep.* 21 b.]

1. For the reason that, because. *arch.*

c 1200 ORMIN 3826 þa wakemenn to frofenn For þatt hi wisse wel þatt te33 Off himm fordrædde wærenn. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 365 And seist for þat ich fleo bi nihte þat ich ne mai iseo bi lihte. c 1400 *Langfanc's Cirurg.* 14 In moiste bodies for þat þe smale lymes ben feble. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iv. 82 For that I love your daughter. . . I must advance the colours of my love. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 1 The Statute of Westminster. . . rehearseth, For that that people of small condition. . . he. . . chosen [etc.]. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 116 For that her mistress had corrected her, her stomach riseth against it. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 26 For that wine is dear, We will be furnish'd with our own. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* l. 67 It is hard to trace folly, for that it is inconsequent, to its start.

¶ The mod. use of *for that* in reported speech (when both words are conjs.) is to be distinguished from the above.

1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* II. 8 The courier conjured him . . that he should read them forthwith, for that they contained matter of great importance. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 306 Bidding him raise His drooping head. . . For that she was a woman. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1889) II. xvii. 282 He had told them to go to their supper. . . for that nothing more would be done that day. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* i. 6 That we were needlessly encumbering ourselves, for that. . . rice might be procured. . . in the villages.

† 2. For the purpose that; in order that. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1019 Þatt washeriff was hengedd tær, Forr that itt hiðenn sholde All [etc.]. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 146 Al folk he dede bim loue, For þat noman schuld him schoue. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 7 For þ' þair priars suld stand John Lyllyng to auaill. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 104, I thought good to repeat these things . . the rather for that the reader might see, that [etc.].

† **Forthbear**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *forðberan*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *beran* to BEAR.] *trans.* a. In OE.: To bring forth, produce. b. To bear forth, bring out. c. To promote, uphold.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* i. vii. (1890) 34 þone æðelan Albanum seo wæstmberende Bryton forðbered. c 1305 *St. Edmund King* 85 in E. E. P. (1862) 89 þe wulf makede þo deol ynouz, þo bi þat heued forþbere. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 55 Ouer alle þinges it fallys to a kynge. . . to forþbere religious men.

† **Forthbirth**, *Obs.* rare -l. = FORBIRTH b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6122 (Gött.) He. . . þe forth-birth [Cott. forbirth] slow bath [best] and man.

† **Forthbring**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *forðbringan*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *bringan* to BRING.] *trans.* = bring forth in various senses: a. To bear (offspring, fruit); to bring to pass. b. To bring forward; to bring out, utter. c. To bring up, rear.

a. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Ealle þa wæstmas þe eorpe forþbringeþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 384 þe dri [he] cald erth þat laured kyng, and bad it gress and friu forthbring. *Ibid.* 10722 Of rote of iesse þar suld spring A wand þat suld a flur forth bring. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8866 Sons and doghtirs þat þai forthebrought. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 1 After my wille this is furth brought.

b. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 45 Yfel man of yfelum gold-horde yfel forþbringþ. c 1305 *St. Edmund Conf.* 570 in E. E. P. (1862) 86 He sat longe in þoite, & al lazinge an englisch huse wordes forþbrojte. c 1325 *Songe of Deo Gracias* 5 *ibid.* 124, I seiþ a clerk a boke forthe bryngne. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3116 The childe was forthe brought.

c. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 879 From a childe she him forth brought. Hence **Forthbringing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; + *esp.* the carrying forth of a body for burial. Also **Forthbringer**, one who, or that which, brings forth or produces.

1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (1495) 296 Though the worlde seme fader and forthbrynger and feder of bodies. 1429 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 78, I wylle yat eu'y prest seculer. . . haue. . . to be at my dirges and forthbryngyng j noble. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* i. (1548) 17 b, Saynt Kentigerna. . . had. . . a fayre mayde to his forthebryngyng. 1584 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (1884) 98 After my forthe bringinge, the rest of my goodes to be devided equally to my wif and Children. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 12 The forerunner and forthbringer of the next week's or next month's deadly sin. 1889 *Athenæum* 7 Sept. 321/x The success of the book depending so largely upon its artistic forthbringing.

† **Forthby**, *adv.* Obs. = FORBY *adv.* 1 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pardoner's T.* 340 (Harl. MS.) What corps

is [this] þat passeth her forþ by? 14. . . LYDG. *Temple Glas* 230 Forth-bi as he doþ pace. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 84 b/1 Seuen deuylls. . . which slew all them that passed forthby. c 1489 — *Sounes of Aymon* xxviii. 586 Thenne cam a pylgrym forthby.

† **Forthca'll**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. FORTH *adv.* + CALL *v.*] *trans.* a. To provoke; = L. *provocare*. b. To call or summon forth.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxviii[i]. 58 In þar graves at nithe þai forth-kalled him als. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. xii, Forth-calling all with which boon earth is fraught.

† **Forthcast**, *v.* Obs. [f. FORTH *adv.* + CAST *v.*] *trans.* To cast forth.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlix. [l.] 17 þou. . . forth-keste mi saghes hind-ward þare. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 12 Forth-kastand me now þai haf vmgifen me. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 120 When motion is shifted or begotten in the thing mov'd or forthcast.

Hence † **Forthcast** *ppl. a.* Also † **Forthcast sb.**, a thing cast forth, a projectile.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 122 This comes not bome to the business of forthcast things. *Ibid.* 129 Only herein the motion that nature gives, is unlike to that which we bequeath to forthcasts.

† **Forthclepe**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *forþclēpian*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *clēpian*, CLEPE *v.*] *trans.* To call forth, invite forward. Also, to incite, provoke.

? c 1000 *Gal. v.* 26 (Lye) Forþclēpiend us betwynan, *pro-vocantes invicem*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 3ef he frend were me hine sceolde derewrice forþ clēpian. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 11 As an eggle forthclepyng his bryddis to flee.

† **Forthcome**, *sb.* Obs. rare. [f. FORTH *adv.* + OE. *cyme*, COME *sb.* 1] A coming forth.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxviii. 28 On ðæra cilda forþcyme. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* civ. [cv.] 38 Fained es Egipt in forth-come of am.

Forthcome (fōrþkʷm), *v.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + COME *v.*] *intr.* To come forth. Now only as an occasional back-formation from the *ppl. a.*: To be forthcoming.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 122 (Gr.) Metod. . . heht. . . leoht forð-cuman. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 713 Man. . . als a flour bright, Forth forth comes here til þis light, And es none broken and passes away. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* ii. vii, This food forthcomes not. 1886 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 12/1 If funds be forthcoming (and. . . funds will forthcome).

Hence **Forthcome** *ppl. a.*, that has come forth or been issued. Also **Forthcomer**.

1812-14 SIR R. WILSON in *Sat. Rev.* XII. 384/1 Their quantity and quality astonish the Prussians, and gain the English many a gaze as forthcomers from a country where [etc.]. 1827 LAMB *Lett. to B. Barton in Life & Lett.* xvi. Wks. (1865) 50 A forthcome or coming review of foreign books. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 497 The last forthcomer from Paternoster-row, or Albemarle-street. 1863 MASSON in *Reader* 7 Nov. 527/3 [Books] no longer forthcoming, but actually forthcome within the last few days.

Forthcoming (fōrþkʷmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + COMING *vbl. sb.* 1]

1. A coming forth; *esp.* † appearance in court.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxvii. Wks. 903/1 He woulde. . . rather . . . suffer them [his harmes] patiently, then to. . . proue them with his forth coming againe. 1591 *Child Marriages* (1897) 149 Richard Wilson vnderetaketh for the forth-coming of Robert Kirks. 1640 *Order of Lords* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) l. 127 The Lords ordered him to give 10000 l. Bail for his forth-coming. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 224 Take security of them for their forth-coming when called for. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 353 He had notice of their [i. e. the worms'] forth-coming by a sense of heat in the urinary canal. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 362 My other waggons. . . had not yet arrived. . . Whilst abiding their forthcoming, I busied myself in mapping.

2. *Sc. Law.* See quot. 1861 and cf. FORTHCOMING *ppl. a.* 1 b.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 36 In forthcoming, in pointings of the ground, in mails and duties. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Forthcoming*, is the action by which an arrestment is made available to the arrester. 1886 *Act 49 Vict.* c. 23 § 3 Such winding up shall. . . be equivalent to an arrestment in execution and decree of forthcoming.

Forthcoming (fōrþkʷmɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + COMING *ppl. a.*]

1. About to or likely to come forth; also *simply*, coming or approaching (in time); *esp.* ready to appear or be produced when required, at one's disposal or within one's reach, 'get-at-able'. Said both of persons and things. † To keep (a person) forthcoming: to keep in safe custody. † To see (a person) forthcoming: ? to make amenable to control.

1521-32 BP. LONGLAND in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. xcvi. 248 That he be forth comyng to his answer when your Grace shall commaund. 1565-73 *Durham Deposit.* (Surtees) 219 To arreste the said Isabell. . . and to kepe her furthcoming unto the morning. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. vii, Memory layes up all the species which the senses have brought in and records them as a good register that they may be forth coming when they are called for. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 17 If you think to rule here, I will take a course to see you forth-coming. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 80 To. . . find sufficient suretie that the samen shall be forth-cumand to the publict. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 151 The Members should be forth coming assoun as a Legal Charge should be preferred against them. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 170 His everlasting Essence. . . must be forth-coming. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 354, I am forthcoming any day except Monday next. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 3 When neither Canary, Palermo, nor Sherry are forthcoming. 1859

LANG *Wand. India* 270 He had forgotten all about the forthcoming execution. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 601/1 Possible but never forthcoming claimants.

b. *Sc. Law* in phrase to make forthcoming.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 24 The ordinator. . . is bound. . . to finde and make forthcoming to him ane bondman. 1693 *V'tr Stair Instit.* iii. i. § 36. 374 This action for making Sums or Goods arrested forthcoming is ordinary.

2. Ready to make or meet advances. *rare.*

1835 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 81 Nothing could be more frank or forthcoming than his manner. 1885 L. MALET *Col. Enderby's Wife* iii. vi, She was extremely gracious and forthcoming; but one might detect a certain watchfulness and hardness behind her genial manner.

Hence **Forthcomingness**.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Ref.* 21 Means of securing forthcomingness on the part of persons and things, for legal purposes. 1818 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 133, I see no chance for my escape but in the forthcomingness of his uncle Sheddon.

† **Forthdeal**, *Obs.* = FORDEAL.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 38 That is to saye: as good a forthdeale and auantage towards the ende of the werke, as if a good porcion of the same wer already fynyshed.

† **Forthdo**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *forþdōn*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *dōn* to DO.] *trans.* To put forth; to utter (words). c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. ii. (1891) 388 Heht he his tungan forðdōon of his muðe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3993 Salic non wurd muzen forð-don, Vten ðat god me leið on.

† **Forthdraw**, *v.* Obs. [f. FORTH *adv.* + DRAW *v.*] *trans.* To draw forth.

1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz) 347 Þe fischer þan þe child forþ drou3. 1340 *Ayeb.* 98 Þet he ous deluyri of þe zeue dyadliche zennes. . . and uorþdra3e þe zeue uirtues.

† **Forthe(n, adv. Obs. Forms: 1 *furpum*, -on, -an, forpum, 2 forpon, -an, 3 forpe(n, *Orm*, forpenn. [OE. *furpum*, f. OTeut. **furþ*, forþ- (see FORTH *adv.*) with suffix of dat. pl.] Even.**

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 179 Nære næfre næniz toþæs halig mon on þissum miððangearde ne furpum næniz on heofenum. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 29 Furðon salomon ðon eallum hys wuldre næs [etc.]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He mihte ridan. . . on riche stede. . . nalde he no, na forþon uppon þa muclele assa, a3e uppon þa luttile fole. c 1200 ORMIN 825 He nolde gilltenn Ne forþenn burh an idell word. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Ne forðe geþe al man hæuð to done mid his rihte spuse [etc.]. c 1205 *LAV.* 3012 Al þat is on liue nis nig swa dure swa me is þin an lime forðe min ahjene lif.

Forther, Forther-: see FURTHER.

† **Forthfare**, *sb.* Obs. [OE. **forðfaru* (Lye), f. FORTH *adv.* + *faru* FARE *sb.* 1] A going forth.

1. Decease, death.

c 1205 *LAY.* 6009 Vmbe feole 3ere æfter Belinnes forð-fare. b. The passing-bell rung at a person's death.

1551 HOOPER *Injunct.* xxxiii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 137 Item, that from henceforth there be no knells or forth-fares rung for the death of any man.

2. The going forth of a corpse; funeral.

1473 *Churchw. Acc. St. Edmund's, Salisbury* 17 (MS.) Item for the grete belle at his furthfare xij*d.* 1538-9 *Will of A. Hannon* (Somerset Ho.), Thexpenses and charges of my furthfare thirtey Day & Anniversary.

† **Forthfare**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *forðfaran*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *faran* to go: see FARE *v.* 1]

1. *intr.* To go forth, go away, depart, journey.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 4 Swa ðætte hi æ3per 3e forþ farað 3e eftcumaþ. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 340 Go we. . . bene wei grene þer forð-fared lutel folc. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* x[i]. 1, I sal forth fare, ife I wil, Als a sparwe in to þe hil. 13. . . K. *Alis.* 6936 Sorwe and care That day thei letten forth fare.

2. To de cease, die.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 571, On þam ilcan 3eare he forþfor. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Noe lefede. . . ni3on hund 3eare and fifti, and he þa forðferde. c 1205 *LAY.* 11458 Þenne þu beost forð faren. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 218 Atte laste he moste dyen and forþ-fare. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5266 Þem-pour was forþ-fare faire to crist.

Hence **Forthfaring** *ppl. a.* (also *absol.*). *arch.* a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 210 Þeos seoue bestes. . . iðe wildernesne. . . þet alle þe uorðfarinde uorðed to uorðenne. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1323 A terror to forthfaring ships by night.

† **Forthfather**, *Obs.* [OE. *forþfæderas*, f. FORTH *adv.* + FATHER.] *pl.* = FOREFATHERS.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *De vet. Test.* in Grein *Ags. Prosa* I. 4 Abrahames forðfæderas. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Þine forðfæderes beoð forfarene reowliche. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 94 3ef þeo weren todreauet. . . þæt hire forð-fadres hefden ifostret.

† **Forthfi'll**, *v.* Obs. [f. FORTH *adv.* + FILL *v.*] *trans.* To fulfil; also, to discharge (a legacy).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 As feiþ is forþfi'llid of þe werkis, so is also desir. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 425 Þus was forþfulde þe prophecy of þesweuene. 1550 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 69, I geue my executrix. . . the resydew of my gouds, my debts payd, and legocyes furthfilled, to dispose forther as [etc.].

† **Forthfore**, *Obs.* [OE. *forðfōr*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *fōr* a going: see FORE *sb.*] A going forth: a. OE. only: Decease, death; = FORTHFARE *sb.* 1. b. Used as rendering of Lat. *transitus*, given by Jerome as the literal meaning of *pascha* (passover).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iii. xix. (1891) 210 Forðon him cuð forðfor toward ware & ungewiðes seo tid þære ilcan forðfore. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3158 ðat ni3 sal ben fest pasche, forð for, on engle tunge, it be.

† **Forthgang**, *sb.* Obs. [OE. *forðgang*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *gang* a going.] A going forth or out; progress, advance.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xxii. (1891) 476 Þæs cyninges rice 3e foreweard 3e forðgang. . . monezum. . . styrenessum wiber-weardra ðinga. . . gemengede syndon. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 318 Ich was þe beginnungne hwi swuch þing heide uorð3ong.

Ibid. 374. I uordþong of gode liue; and iðe last ende. *a 1300 E. E. Psalter* cxliii. 14 Noght es falling of stane walle swa, Ne forth-gang, ne crie, in waies of þa.

†Forthgang, v. Obs. [OE. *forþgangan*, f. *forþ* *adv.* + *gangan* to go.] *intr.* To go forth. *a 1000 Byrhtnoth* 3 (Gr.) Het þa hyssa hwæne. . forðgan-gan. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 5998 (Gött.) Pharaon. þe folk ne wild he late forthgang.

†Forthgo, v. Obs. [OE. *forþgân*, f. *forþ* *adv.* + *gân* to Go.]

1. intr. To go forth: see *FORTH adv.* 5 and 6. Occas. with cognate object. Of day, night, etc.: To pass, pass away.

O. E. Chron. an. 1075. Raulf. . wolde forðgan mid his folce. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 91 Swa þæt iðeiden þa untrummen men bi þere stret þere petrus forð-eode. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 De niht is forð-gon and dai neihleched. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 2819 Nu is forð gon ðe ðridde dai. *a 1300 E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 42 Bi-reved him alle forth-gaand þe wai. *1382 Wyclif Gen.* xlv. 4 And now the cyte thei jeden oute and forth jeden a litill. — *Judith* xvi. 27 Forsothe she was in feste dazes forth goende [Vulg. *procedens*] with gret glorie. *c 1425 Seven Sag.* (P.) 761 Thay. . dyde ham bothe forth goo. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 173/2 Forthegone, *profectus*. *1600 Fairfax Tasso* xviii. xix. 6 Whereat aniaz he staid, and well prepard For his defence, heedfull. . forthwent.

b. fig. esp. To advance in age (also, in power or dignity). Of a treaty: To be carried into effect. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 834 Sum was wið mihte so forð gon, ðat hadden he under hem mani on. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 10757 He was sumdel forthgan in lijf. *c 1330 R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 185 Philip vnderstode, R. wild not consent, þat ilk conant forth 3ode, þat þe Soudan sent.

2. To come forth as from a source, proceed. *c 1000 Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 15 þa ðing þe of ðam men forðgað, þa hine besmitað. *a 1325 Prose Psalter* Athanasian Creed 22 Noutz fourmed, not biyeten, bot forþgoand. *c 1340 Cursor M.* 10240 (Fairf.) Ioachim here shall none Offring of thy hond forþ-gone. *c 1400 Apol. Coll.* 10 þe maker of mankynd takyng a souldid body of þe virgyn. . & forþgoing man wiþ out seed may gif vs His Godhed.

Forthgoing (fōrþgōw'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FORTH adv.* + *GOING vbl. sb.*] A going forth.

1382 Wyclif Ps. Prol. 737 The forth going of profitende men. *c 1440 Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxxi. A litill of the forthgoing fro that reformyng to the hygher reformyng. *1587 GOLDING De Mornay* v. 56 A certeine couert forwardness or forthgoing of the will towards the thing that is loued. *1833 CHALMERS Const. Man* (1835) I. i. 72 To the fiat and forthgoing of whose will it owes its existence. *1852 ROCK Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 210 His hopes that God's angels would come for his soul at its forthgoing. *1870 W. ARNOT Life of Hamilton* iv. 180 With a great forthgoing towards the common people.

Forthgoing (fōrþgōw'ing), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. *FORTH adv.* + *GOING ppl. a.*] That goes forth; *esp.* disposed to make advances; enthusiastic; gracious. Cf. *FORTHCOMING ppl. a.* 2.

1851 J. HAMILTON Royal Preacher xx. (1854) 258 The great desires of his forthgoing patriotism and piety. *1876 Mrs. WHITNEY Sights & Ins.* xxxii. 307 But to him she may have been forthgoing.

Forthgoingdole: see *FARTHINGDEAL*.

†Forthink, v. Obs. Forms: see *THINK*. Also 4-6 *forethink*. [repr. two distinct words: a. OE. *forðencan* (f. *FOR-pref.* + *ðencan* to THINK) = OHG. *fordenchen* (Ger. *verdenken*). b. f. *FOR-pref.* + OE. *þyncan* to seem. Cf. MHG. *verdenken* and ON. *forþykkja* to displease.]

I. Senses from OE. *ðyncan*.

1. trans. To displease, cause regret to.

a 1225 Juliana 16 Ne ich ne seh him neuer þat me sare forþunched. *c 1325 Metr. Hom.* (Small) xvi. To king William bodword was broht Of this tithing, that him for thoht. *c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus* ii. 1365 (1414), I nas, ne nevere to be I thenke, Ayens a thing that myght the forþenke. *c 1430 Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6446 If. . it had you forthoght, Ye might [etc.]. *c 1530 Adam Bel* 548 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 161, I hav y-graunted them graces, And that forthynketh me. *1535 STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 200 Full sair forthinkis me, The greit injuris. . Done to my sister.

2. impers. and quasi-impers. (It) forthinks (me, him, etc.): I, etc., feel regret, repent, or am sorry. Const. of, for, or that, with dependent clause.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2732 If sco did it hir for-thoght. *13. . E. E. Allit. P. B.* 285 Me forthynkeð ful much þat euer I mon made. *1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 92 Sore hit me forþynkeð Of þe dede þat ich haue don. *c 1420 Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xviii. For his dedus him sore for-thoghte. *1548 UDALL Erasmi. Par. Luke* xxiv. 46 The Lorde hath sworne and it shall not forthynke hym. *1578-1600 Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 166 Baneist is faith now euer quhair And sair forthinkes me. *1588 A. KING tr. Cantius' Catech., Confession* 12 It forthinkes me sore that I have sinned.

II. Senses from OE. *ðyncan*.

3. a. trans. To despise or neglect. OE. only.

b. intr. To be reluctant.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) xlviii. Arg't., Helærde þæt þa ðearfan hy ne forðohton. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 16427 Pilate forthoght þam. . to wrath.

4. trans. To think upon with pain; to regret, repent of, be sorry for; rarely passive.

1a 1250 Ags. Poem clxxvii. in Hiccses *Thes.* (1705) I. 224 Se þæt mai and nele ðeder come, Sore hit sel uordenche. *13. . E. E. Allit. P. B.* 557 þe souerayn in sete so sore forþoht þat euer he man þur moelde merked to lyuy. *c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 445 He. . þane sa fore-thocht his mysded þat he gret sare. *c 1425 WYNTOUN Cron.* v. xii. 1310 Wyth Rewth of Hart for-thynk youre syn. *c 1430 Howe Wise Man taught Son* 32 in *Babees Bk.* (1863) 49 þou myzte seie a word to-day þat vij. zeer after may be for-pouht.

1470-85 Malory Arthur xvii. xv. Vi thou entre thou shalt forthynke hit. *1548 W. PATTEN Exp. Scotl. Pref.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 58 They forthink that inroad. *a 1639 SPOTTSWOOD Hist. Ch. Scotl.* ii. (1677) 37 Suddenly forthynking what he had done, he [etc.]. *1704 Min. of Torryburn Sess.* in *Ess. on Witchcraft* (1820) 131 She would make Jean Rizet forthynk what she had done.

5. refl. To change the direction of one's thoughts; to experience a change of mind or purpose; to repent, be sorry. Const. of, that, or to with *inf.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 24786 O þis tipand he him for-thoght. *c 1550 CHEKE Matt.* xxvii. 3 Joudas. . seing y^t he was condemned, did forthynk himself. *1553 T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 40 Nor yet you shall forthynke your self, that you have obeyed. . myne aduise. *1589 WARNER Alb. Eng., Aeneidos* 156 Wel may I fore think mee so to haue done. *1599 Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccle. Biog.* (1853) II. 98 The whole counsell began to forthynk them of their forwardness.

b. intr. for refl. Const. of.

c 1380 WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 279 þe fende shal. . ever forþynke. *c 1410 LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xxii. 48 (Gibbs MS.), I. come to 3owe. forthynkyng inwardly of þat I haue offendet. *1509 BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 132 He. . then forthynketh, but late is his complaint. *1535 STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 468 He forthocht full soif of the grit wrang. *1562 J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 118 Better foresee, than forthynke. *1578 WHETSTONE Promos & Cass.* ii. v. Forthynke of thy forpassed fautes.

6. Occasional uses: **a. trans.** To change one's mind about; to renounce. **b. intr.** To think or plan something wrong; to conspire.

1483 Festiwall (W. de W. 1515) 73 b. By temptacyon of the fende they forthoght all theyr purpose. *1494 Coll. Hist. Staff.* XII. (1891) 334 Sir Humfrey Stanley, with xx persons, forthoght ayens your pease and lawis.

Forthink: see *FORTHINK*.

†Forthinking, vbl. sb. Obs. The action of the vb. *FORTHINK*; also, repentance.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 110 þet of þunchung [v. r. forðinchunge] þet he hefde wiðinnen him. *1340 Avenb.* 20 þet þou nere naht digneliche y-dist be ssrifte and by vorþenchunge. *a 1400 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 8 Sothefaste forthynkyng þat we hafe of oure syne. *1555 WATREMAN Fardle Facions* ii. xii. 289 Let him sorowe, not with a lighte forthynkinge. *1587 GOLDING De Mornay* xvii. 269 The. . Cerimonies of al Nations, doe witnessse vnto vs a certeyne forthynking and remorse of sinne against God.

†Forthirst, pa. pple. In 3 *Orm.* forþprisst. [f. *FOR-pref.* + *thirst*, pa. pple. of *THIRST v.*] Overpowered with thirst.

c 1200 ORMIN 8635 He. . se33e þatt he wass forþprisst. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 173/2 Forthyrst, *sitiundus, sicicus*.

†Forthlead, v. Obs. [OE. *forðledan*, f. *FORTH adv.* + *ledan* to LEAD.] *trans. a.* To lead forth.

b. To put forth (horns, etc.); = Lat. *producere*. *a 1000 Satan* (Gr.) 566 Freodrihten hine forðlædde to ðam halgan ham. *a 1300 E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 32 [lxix. 31] Kalf. . Forthledand [Vulg. *producentem*] hornes and kles his. *c 1425 Seven Sag.* (P.) 2443 There was many a wepyng heye As the childe was forth ladde.

†Forthly, a. Obs. Forms: 3 *forthlich*, 4 *forthely*. [f. *FORTH adv.* + *-ly* *1*.] Healthy, likely to live; also, full of energy.

c 1230 Hall Meid. 35 3if hit wel iborn is & þunched wel forðlich, fearlac of his lure is anan wið him iboren. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 160 Felawes were þei alle, als forthely as he.

†Forthmost, a. and adv. Obs. [f. *FORTH adv.* + *most*.] = *FOREMOST*.

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xx. 27 Seðe wælle betuih iuh forðmost wossa sie iuer ðea. *c 1425 Engl. Cong. Irel.* (1806) 16 Robert was. . euer with the forthmost in eury fight. *c 1450 Mirour Saluacioun* 22 The certein guyse es this That of the new law forthmost a sothe reherced is.

†Forthnim, v. Obs. [f. *FORTH adv.* + *NIM v.*] **1. trans.** To consume. Cf. *FORNIM*.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 95 þes fares [? fures] icunde is þet hit forðnimeð swa hwet him neh bið.

2. intr. To go forth, go away, proceed.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3351 Forð nam ðis folc, so god tazte him, to ðe desert of rafadim. *Ibid.* 3640 Twelf moned forð ben alle cumen, Or he fro synay ben forð numen.

†Forth on, forthon, adv. Obs. For forms see *FORTH*. [f. *FORTH adv.* + *ON adv.*]

1. Of space: Forwards; = *FORTH* *1*. In quot. with ellipsis of *go*. Also, onwards, straight on, without deviation; = *FORTH* *2*.

1520 MORE Dialoqe ii. Wks. 183/1 Let us forth on a litle further. *1597 SHAKS. Timon* i. i. 49 My free drift. . Flies an Eagle flight, bold, and forth on.

2. Of time: Onwards; = *FORTH* *3*.

1474 CAXTON Chesse ii. He. . shold be his frend fro than forthon. *c 1500 Melusine* lix. (1895) 361 Thy fortres fro this day fourthon shalbe quyte of ony tribute. *1587 GOLDING De Mornay* xxxi. 505 From the beginning forthon, Moyses and the Prophets gaue it you.

b. Straightway, at once, forthwith.

a 1000 Martyrol. (E. E. T. S.) 154 þa het Valerianus se refa hi forðon acwellan. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3162 Ilc firme bigeten. . was sturten on morwen and dead forðan.

†For-thon, conj. Obs. Also *forþam*, *-þan*, *2-4 forthan*, *7 forthen*. [In OE. two words: *FOR prep.* + *þon* instr., *þam* dat., of THE. The dat. and instr. forms coalesced in ME.]

1. Repeated, therefore. In ME. sometimes repeated, *forþon*. . *forþon* 'for this reason. . that'.

c 900 tr. Bede's Hist. iii. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 198 He forðon eallum ze þisse worulde aldormonnum was leof. *c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 25 Forþam [c 1160 *Hutton* Forþan] ic secege eow þat [etc.]. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 95 Forðon wes þe

halia gast on culfren onlicnesse bufan criste, forðon he wes [etc.]. *c 1205 LAY.* 989 For þon [c 1275 *for þan*] 3if hit eow bi-loued. . fare we from þisse londe. *c 1320 Cast. Love* 1072 He scholde neuer die for þon. *c 1394 P. Pl. Crede* 27 By a fraynyng for-þan failþ þer manye. *1447 BOKENHAM Scyntys* (Roxb.) 43 Not forthan I wyl not blyne. *1674 RAY N. C. Words* 19 *Forthen* and *Forthy*, therefore.

2. For the reason that, because.

Beowulf (Gr.) 150 Forþam wearð [sorgearu] ylða bearnum undyrne cuð. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 17 Hit is riht þet me hem spille, forþan betere hit is [etc.]. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 1996 Putifar. . bozte ioseph al forðan He wulde don is lechur. hed wið ioseph.

So For-thon the, later forthon that = 2.

c 893 K. ALFRED Oros. i. i. (1883) 24 For ðon þe sio sunne þær gað near on sett þonne on odrum lande, þær [etc.]. *c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 24 For-þam [c 1160 *Hutton* for-þan] þe hyt was strang wind. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 53 For þon þet he scolde swote smelle. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Leomene fader we cleped ure drihten for þan þe he sunne atend. *c 1250 Owl & Night*, 780 And for þan þat hit no wit not Ne mai his strengþe hit ischilde. *1340 Avenb.* 184 Vor þan þet roboam. . uorlet þane red of þe yealden guode men. . he uor-leas þet gratteste del of his kingdom.

Forthought: see *FORETHOUGHT*.

†Forthpa'ss, v. Obs. [f. *FORTH adv.* + *PASS v.*] *intr.* To pass forth, go, proceed.

1382 WYCLIF Gen. xxviii. 2 But go, and forthpasse into Mesopotany. . to the hows of Batuel. *1435 MISYN Fire of Love* i. viii. (1896) 16 þe holy goste of þe fadyr & þe sone forthpassynge. *c 1440 HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxxxvii. By cause of synne he forthpassith [1533 passeth farre] liuyng in this worlde in this ymage of synne.

†Forthputter, Obs. rare-1. [f. *FORTH adv.* + *PUTTER*.] One who puts forth; a braggart.

a 1610 HEALEY Theophrastus xxiii. (1636) 79 A vanter or forth-putter is he, that boasts upon the Exchange that he hath store of banke-mony.

Forthputting (fōrþpu'ting), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FORTH adv.* + *PUTTING vbl. sb.*]

1. The action of putting forth.

1640 Bp. REYNOLDS Passions (1658) 1009 The effects of Hope. . arising out of want, contention, and forth-putting of the mind. *1833 CHALMERS Const. Man* (1835) II. ii. i. 163 An obvious. . forth-putting of skill. *1875 McLAREN Serm.* Ser. ii. ii. 24 A continuous forth-putting of power.

2. U.S. Obtrusive behaviour.

1861 LOWELL Biglow P. Poems 1890 II. 216 To secure myself against any imputation of unseemly forthputting.

Forthputting (fōrþpu'ting), *ppl. a.* [f. *FORTH adv.* + *PUTTING*, pr. pple. of *PUT v.*] That puts forth; *esp.* that puts oneself forward; forward, obtrusive, presumptuous. (Now chiefly U.S.)

c 1570 Pride & Lowl. (1841) 33 For soft, and no whit forth-putting was he. *1647 TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xviii. 21 Peter is still the same, ever too forwardly and forth-putting. *1854 HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 312, I should wrong her if I left the impression of her being forth-putting and obtrusive. *1883 HOWELLS Register* i. Do you think it was forth-putting at all, to ask him?

†Forthra'st, v. Obs. [OE. *forðrāstan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *drāstan* to crush.] *trans.* To crush, shatter.

c 825 Vesp. Ps. ix. 36 [x. 15] Forðræst earm ðes synfullan. *a 1300 E. E. Psalter* xlviii. 7 In strange gaste schippes of Thars for-thrist saltou. *13. . Visions St. Paul* 34 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 224 Synful soules, and al for-prast. *13. . E. E. Allit. P. B.* 249 Bot in þe þryd [act of God's vengeance] watz for-prast al þat þryue schuld.

Forthren, obs. f. FURTHER v.

Forthright (fōrþr'ait, fōrþr'ait), rarely with *advb. gen. -s forthrights, adv., a. and sb. arch.* [f. *FORTH adv.* + *RIGHT a. and adv.*, in OE. *riht, rihte*: cf. *DOWNRIGHT*.] *A. adv.*

1. Directly forward, in or towards the front, straight before one.

a 1000 Ags. Gloss. in Haupt's *Zeitschr.* IX. 406 *Indeclinabiliter*, forðrihte. *c 1205 LAY.* 1523 Brutus. . iwende forðrihtes to þon ilke weie þer him iwiswed wes. *1a 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 295 She mighte loke in no visage Of man or woman forth-right pleyen. *1398 TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 104 That herych not only fourth ryght but all aboute. *1580 SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. 115 He ever going so just with the horse, either forth-right or turning. *1697 DRYDEN Aeneid* xii. 1076 Now forthright and now in Orbits wheel'd. *1818 KEATS Endym.* ii. 331 Until impatient in embarrassment He forthright pass'd. *1879 G. MEREDITH Egoist* III. viii. 153 Reach the good man your hand, my girl: forth-right from the shoulder, like a brave boxer.

†b. Straight out, horizontally. *Obs.*

1640 PARKINSON Theat. Bot. 356 The fruite. . standing some forthright, and some upright.

2. Straightway, immediately, at once.

c 1200 ORMIN 2481 He. . wolldæ forþrhiht hire himm fra All stillelike shædenn. *a 1225 St. Mark.* 15 Ant tenne some agulted eawiht [sc. ha moten] gan anan forðriht þæt ha [etc.]. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vii. 35 Whose dore forthright To him did open as it had been taught. *1609 C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* (1634) 131 You may see some slain forthright with the thrust of the Spear. *1659 TORRIANO, A ribbō*, forthright, as it were carelessly. *1882 SWINBURNE Tristram of Lyonesse* 49 Forthright upon his steed [he] Leapt.

B. adj.

1. Proceeding in a straight course, directly in front of one, straight forward.

c 1000 ALFRIC Gloss. in Wr. Wülker 222/30 *Directanci*, forðrihte. *1398 TREvisa tr. Barth. De P. R.* ix. i. (1495) 345 Streighte and forthryghte meuyenge. *1657 S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins.* 190 Having two points forth-right, not barbed like a Bees. *1824 SCOTT St. Ronan's* xxxvi. Now in making feints, now in making forthright passes. *1865 C. J. VAUGHAN Words fr. Gosp.* 71 Must thine eye be thus roving

thy forthright vision thus distracted? 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 145 A headlong, forth-right tide.

2. *fig.* Going straight to the point, straightforward, unswerving, outspoken; also, unhesitating, dexterous.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. *Andrea del Sarto* 5 This low-pulsed forthright craftsman's hand of mine. 1867 SWINBURNE in *Fortu. Rev.* July 22 In clear forthright manner of procedure... it resembles the work of Chaucer. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 261 The home-thrust of a forthright word. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 422 The practical, forthright, non-argumentative turn of his mind.

C. *sb.* A straight course or path; *lit.* and *fig.* (Chiefly after Shakespeare.)

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 158 If you give way Or hedge aside from the direct forth right. 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 3 Here's a maze trod indeede Through fourth rights, and Meanders. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Clive* 12 Thought... Notes this forthright, that meander. 1884 B. BARRY in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 409 Materialism with its maze of 'forthrights and meanders' is utterly at fault. 1887 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890) VI. 186 He has not allowed himself to be lured from the direct forthright by any [etc.].

Hence **Forthrightness**, the quality of being forthright; straightforwardness.

1873 LOWELL *Amory's Bks.* Ser. II. 123 Dante's concise forthrightness of phrase. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 225 He... carried into his arguments that intensity and forthrightness which awaken dormant opposition.

† **Forthring**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. *FOR-* *pref.* + *THRING* *v.* to press. The OE. *forðringan* (*FOR-* *pref.*?) occurs once, app. in the sense 'to urge forward'.] *trans.* To press heavily upon, oppress.

Beowulf (Gr.) 1084 Þæt he ne mehte... þa wea-lafe wize forþringan þeodnes þegne. c. 1200 ORMIN 6169 Himm þatt i cwarternne liþ Forbundenn & forþringenn.

Forthrow: see *FOR-* *pref.* 1.

† **Forthset**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *FORTH* *adv.* + *SET* *v.*] *trans.* To set forth; to present to view, display.

c. 1565 LINDSAY (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) I. 1 They, that are most forthy in the ingyring and forthsetting themselves. 1855 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 37, I had farr rather Babbell tower forthsett, Then [etc.].

Hence **Forthsetting** *vbl. sb.*

1528 J. HACKET *to Wolsey* (MS. *Cott. Galba* B. ix. 181) Yt myght be a forthesetting of Frenchemen to make ther braggis. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 344 Being conveyed... in the name of Jesus Christ, for forthsetting of his glorie. a 1847 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* I. 76 Let me not enter on the vain attempt to enhance the impression of this celebrated story by any forthsetting of mine. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* Pref. (ed. 2) to It has seemed therefore to me advisable to... select less obvious forth-setting of the same great Truths.

† **Forthshow**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *FORTH* *adv.* + *SHOW* *v.*] *trans.* To show forth, declare, exhibit. a 1300 *E. Psalter* cxlv. [cxlv.] 4 Strende and strende... sal... þi might forth-schewe. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 54 Þei durst it not forth schewe. 1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 127 Quhat and he be hlynd quhilk suld forthschaw the way to utheris. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 503 Now haue I breuelie heir furthschawin... How that 3e suld [etc.].

† **Forthsithe**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *FORTH* *adv.* + *sith* *journey*.] Departure, decease; hence, death-bed. *O. E. Chron.* an. 992, After Oswaldest... forðside. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ich þe bidde þet tu kume to mine uorð-side.

† **Forthtee**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *forðtēon*, f. *FORTH* *adv.* + *tēon*: see *TEE* *v.*] *trans.* a. To manifest outwardly. b. To bring forward, adduce, quote. c. To draw (a person) on, seduce, beguile.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 þe deul teð forð geres hwile after fox... hwile after oðre, and on ech of hise deden is iefned to be deore wuas geres he forðteod. *Ibid.* 145 þe fewe word þe ich nu forð-tegh he speð of [etc.]. *Ibid.* 199 Man mid is gele, egged us and fonded and forþ-teþ to idele þonke.

Forthtell (*fōrtpetl*), *v.* rare. [f. *FORTH* *adv.* + *TELL* *v.*] *trans.* To tell forth, publish abroad.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. cxlviii. 14 His Saints shall all forthtell His praise and worthinesse. 1561 KETHE *Ps.* c. 1 Hym serue with feare, his praise forth tell. 1889 T. WRIGHT *Chalice of Carden* xv. 108 'Imprinted', as its title page forthtell, in the last year of Elizabeth.

† **Forthward**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 *sc.* forðward, forthwart. [See *FORTH* *adv.*] = **FOREWARD** *sb.* 1 c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13959 (Fairf.) þe Iewes wiþ þaire fals forþward... þai sojt ihesu to þe dede. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 487 For þi manheid this forthwart to me fest. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* iii. 254 As plesit him his forward to fulfill.

Forthward, with *adv. gen.* -s **forthwards**, *adv.* and *a.* *Obs.* exc. arch. Forms: see *FORTH* and -ward. [OE. *forðweard* (= OS. *forðwerd*, *forðwardes*), f. *FORTH* *adv.* + -ward.] **A.** *adv.*

1. Of place: Towards a place or part in front or before, onward(s), forward. To be forthward: to be on one's way. To set forthward: to help on.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 And tech me hu ic scal swimmen forðward. c. 1205 LAY. 5370 Feouwer daies fulle forð ward [c. 1275 forðwardes] heo wenden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 245 þo þys ost al 3are was, vorþward vaste hii drowe. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 315 Drawe þe boon forþward. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xciii. (1869) 51 Me thinketh riht longe þat I ne were forthward and set in þe wey. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6097 He went forthward with þe wayne. 1530 *Tect. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 301 Also to the peir, if it go forthwardes, xls. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 659 Forward I fuir. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 39 Besyddis yat we set furthwart, be all meanis possible y²

proffit of our nyghbour. *Ibid.* 205 b, Gif thou preiss forduart. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 35 That unity and concord in opinions... may encrease and goe forthward. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 8 'Tweish twa hillocks the poor iambie lies, An' ay fell forthert, as it shoop to rise.

b. Prominently, in public.

1504 ATKYNSON *tr. De Imitatione* III. lix, He wyll also apere forthward, and haue the syghte and experyens of many thynges by his outwarde senses.

2. Of time: a. (OE. only.) Continually, prospectively. b. For the future onwards. Also, ay, (from) hence, now, then forthward; from that or this day or time forthward.

c. 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lfi. 79 (Gr.) Þæt min gehernes hehtful weorðe... forðward to þe! c. 1000 ÆLFERIC *Gram.* xxi. (Z.) 125 Dis 3emet [the imperative mood] sprecð forþwerd. c. 1200 ORMIN 5226 Þatt itt [þatt twifalde gast] beo nu forþward inn me. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14905 (Fairf.) Of his passion þat is sa harde þat 3e sal here now forþward. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2605 If y þys day forþward spare Sarasyn ouþer torke, for euer mot y þan for-fare. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 225 (Harl. MS.) & þere for, fadir, dothe to me fro hennys forþward as þe likithe. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6930 Þare he ordayed þe bischop se Ay forthward forto be. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 147 Wich wages shall than forthward cesse. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 From that time furthward.

B. *adj.* = **FORWARD** *a.*

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 46 Growand in curage; Forthward, rycht fayr. *Ibid.* x. 78 So weil beseyn, so forthwart, stern, and stult. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 560 Don Quixote went... on his forthward way.

Hence **Forthwardly** *adv.*

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 653 So forthwartlye thai pressyt in the thrang. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxxxvii. 189 Richard... toke vpon hym the rule of his owne signory, and grewe & encreased forthwardly.

† **Forthwax**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *forðweaxan*, f. *FORTH* *adv.* + *wæxan* to WAX.] *intr.* To grow forth, grow to excess, increase.

a 900 WERFRITH *Greg. Dial.* II. xxvii. (Bosw.-T.) Forþweox his feondscipe. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1211 Wintres forð wexen on ysaac.

† **Forthwise**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *forþwīsan*, f. *FORTH* *adv.* + *wīsan* to show, guide.] *trans.* To guide forth, direct; hence, to bring up (a child).

Beowulf (Gr.) 1795 Him seleþegn... forð wisade. c. 1315 SHOREHAM 68 The fader and moder That hyne fleschlyche forþwīseth.

Forthwith (*fōrþwiþ*), (*-wið*), *adv.*

[For *forth* with (*prep.*) = earlier *forth* mid, along with, see *FORTH* *adv.* 2c. The *adv.* *forthwith* originates from this phrase, the *prep.* being used *absol.* or with ellipsis of its regimen.]

Immediately, at once, without delay or interval.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 3 Other before the letter or after or else fourth the wyth together. 1461 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 384 II. 4 Ther was a certeyn person forth wyth after the jurney at Wakefield. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17 Y^e messe of requiem may begynne forthwith whan y^e is doo. 1637 *Decree Star Cham.* § 17 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 17 That the Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers, doe forthwith certifie [etc.]. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 424 It shall be done forthwith. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* VIII. 50 Forthwith it grew in size and splendour. 1848 *Durfont Law Lex.* s. v. When a defendant is ordered to plead forthwith, he must plead within twenty-four hours. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iv. (1880) 53 The King determined that they should forthwith be reconverted to Roman Catholicism.

¶ Used for **FORWITH** *adv.* and *prep.* (which is a variant reading in all the passages).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10752 Among þir men es forthwit tald, He come al forto ber his wand. *Ibid.* 11423 Þe stern went forth-wit þat þam ledd. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 11001 (Trin.) In sepembre moneth þe foure & twenty nyȝt was... Forþwip þe annunciacoun.

† **Forthwithal**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *FORTH* *adv.* + *WITH* *prep.* + *ALL*. See *FORTH* *adv.* 2 d.] = **prec.**

c. 1200 ORMIN 1336 Let itt eornenn forþwipþ all Vt innitt wilde westte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 262 And forthwithall... A naked swerd... She toke, and through hir hert it throng. a 1500 *Assembl. Ladies* cv. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 261 Than eche of vs toke other by the sleue And forth withal, as we shulde take our leue. 1548 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. D. 27 Yf thou take hym that is not trew unto hys prynce, punysh him forthwithall.

Forthy (*fōrþi*), *a.* *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. *FORTH* *adv.* + -y.] Disposed to put oneself forth or forward; forward, outspoken, unrestrained.

c. 1565 [see *FORTHSET* *v.*] 1846 *Spec. Cornish Prov. Dial.* 55 A yungster comed out very forthy, 'Here come I, St. George'. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Forthy*, officious; forward. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Forthy*, industrious, well doing, free, kindly spoken.

† **Forthy**, *conj.* *Obs.* Also 1 forði, 2-5 forþhi, 3 south. forðui, 3-4 forþhe. [OE. *forði*, *forðy*, f. *FOR* *prep.* + *ðy*, instr. of *THE*. Cf. *FORTHON*.] For this reason, therefore.

c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 22 Forðy Moyses eow sealde wimbnydynesse. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Forðon a þis world wið onȝein us... for-þi we sunȝet on-ȝein drihtenes welles. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 For þi seli meiden forȝet ti folc. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 69 Forþhe the sulve mose Hire thonkes wolde the to-tose. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 234 My joy for-þy watz much þe more. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* Prole. 187 For-þi I conseilte alle þe comune to lat þe catte worhe. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 45 The morning myld, my mirth was maire forthy. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xxii, For thy I knew the signe Was Acteon. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* in *Halli. Shaks.* VI. 22 Forþhi, Montanus, follow mine arrede. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. i. ii. xxviii, Forþhi let first an inward centre hid þe put.

b. *Not-for-thy*: nevertheless. *What for-thy*: what of that?

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 319 Vndir the mantill nocht-forþhi He suld be armyt preuaily. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xv. (1859) 13 Nought for thy, this I bythoe expresse. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 736 The fyrste that rode nocht for thy, Was the kyng of Lombardy. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 120 Nevyr the les, what for-thy... Withouth mannys company She myght not be with childe.

Hence **Forthy** that, earlier **forþhi** the, because.

c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 22 Na forði ðe heo of Moyses sy. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 On þon ðeie þa engles of heofene ham blissied: forði þe þa erming saulen habbed rest of heore pine. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 Al þæt vuel of Dina... ne com nout forði þæt te wummen lokede cangliche o weopmen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2698 Forþhi þat sum has na knawing of purgatory... þarfor [etc.]. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 Þare also gert kyng Nabugodonosor putte þe three childer in þe fyre, forþi þat þai held þe riȝt beleue.

† **Forthyete**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *forðȝetan*, f. *FORTH* *adv.* + *ȝetan* to pour.] *trans.* To pour out.

c. 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. xxix. [xxviii.] (1890) 370 He... forðȝetunum tearum... Dryhtne his willan bebed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. iii. 55 The deip furth ȝet in schaldis heir and thair... iv. viii. 88 All for nocht the teris war furth ȝet.

Fortieth (*fōrtiēθ*), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: a. *fēo*-wertigōða, *erron*. -teōða (fem., neut. -ðe), 2 fur-teohte, 3 fowertiðe, -tuðe, -tiȝthe, fuwertigðe, fourtiand, 4 south. vourtaȝte, fourtith, -tied, 5 fowrtide, fortieth, 6 fourteth, 7 fourtieth, 6-fortieth; ß. 6 fourtyest. [OE. *fēowertigōða*: prehistoric **fowertigunþon*-, corresponding to ON. *fertugonde*, -ande (Sw. *fyratonde*, Da. *fyrrettyvende*), f. *FORTY* on the analogy of *TENTH*. The rare 13th c. *fourtiand* is of Scandinavian origin. The 16th c. *fourtyest* is noteworthy as being formed with the same suffix as in the Low and High Ger. equivalents (Du. *veertigste*, OHG. *forzugōsto*); cf. also late Icel. *fertugasti*.]

The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal forty. The fortieth man: one man in forty. *Fortieth part*: one of forty equal parts into which a quantity may be divided. Also *absol.* and quasi-*sb.*

c. 1000 ÆLFERIC *Deut.* i. 3 On þam feowerteoðan ȝeare. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Drihten þa an þa furteohte dese his æristes astah to heofene. 1258 *Charter of Hen. III.* in *Tyrrill Hist. Eng.* (1700) II. App. 25 In the two and fowertigthe ȝeare of ure crunninge. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 152 The fourtieth day after that he ras... he stegh in-till heuen. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. iv. 80 Of hys kynryk þe fowrtide yhere. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vi. 52 The fourtyest daye after his resurreccyon. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 51 Of which, scarce the fortieth man escaped with life. 1611 *Bible Chron.* xxvi. 31 In the fortieth yeere of the reigne of David. a 1631 *DONNE Love's Dict* 23 Ah! what doth it avails To be the fortieth name in an entail? 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 138 It is not above the fortieth part in value to the rest of Britain. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* v. 145 In that fortieth of Isaiah how is that Jehovah set forth? 1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 55 A large card, divided... into fortieths of an inch. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. vii. 324 All prelates [etc.]. were summoned to contribute at least a fortieth to this end.

Fortifiable (*fōrtifiəbəl*), *a.* [f. *FORTIFY* *v.* + -ABLE; cf. *F. fortifiable*.] That may be fortified.

1609 OVERBURY *Observ.* 17 *Prov.* Wks. (1856) 223 The country every where fortifiable with water. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 207 The quadrilateral plan of my fortifiable dispositions.

† **Fortificate**, *v.* *Sc.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. fortificāre*.] = **FORTIFY**.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 188 The vther part gif thay fortificat In ȝour contrair.

Fortification (*fōrtifikə'sjən*). [a. *F. fortification*, ad. *L. fortificātiō-em*, n. of action f. *fortificā-re* to **FORTIFY**.]

1. The action of fortifying; in senses of the vb.

† 1. Strengthening, corroboration, ratification. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 [They] haue... procured many men... to the... practise of archerie... to the grate encrease and fortifications of the same outwarde realmes. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 122 To come to Edinburgh to subscribe the fortification of the kingis coronatioun. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 454 For the more fortification of that which hath been said. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Formic of Proces* 116 The defender quha propones the exception, for fortification therof, may propone ane duply, against the libell and reply. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 442 Much common good thereby likely to arise with mutual fortification of both those kingdoms. 1623 CONWAY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 155 His actes had not need of their fortification.

2. The strengthening of wine with alcohol.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 5/2 Spirits exported to Spain for the fortification of native wines. 1893 *Manch. Guard.* 19 May 5/4 The duty was raised... to discourage the fortification of Spanish wines with coarse spirits.

3. *Mil.* The action of fortifying or providing with defensive works.

1562 WHITEHORNE *tr. Machiavel* (title) Certain waies of the orderyng of Souldiers in battelray, & setting of battailes... also plattes for fortificacō of Townes. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 129 He had no means of fortification, and lay open to attack.

b. The art or science of fortifying or constructing works of defence.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 80 The art of Navigation and Fortification. 1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortification* 23 *Fortification*, or Military Architecture, is a Science [etc.]. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ¶ 2 We range from city to city, though we profess neither architecture nor fortification.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 201 *Fortification* is divided into two parts, which are called Permanent or Field Fortification. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 212 The science... is termed Fortification.

fig. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ii. ix. 124 Observe what object is aptest to inflame thee, and by special arts of fortification, stop up the avenues to that part.

II. concr.

4. *Mil.* A defensive work; a wall, earthwork, tower, etc. Chiefly collect. plural.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxiv. 137 Upon every yate must be made diverse defences and fortifications. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 1 To make Bulwerkes, Brayes... and all other fortifications. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. v. 5 This Fortification (Gentlemen) shall we see? 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 18 Strong fortifications do secure thy Ports. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. iv. 1... made me a Door to come out, on the Outside of my Pale or Fortification. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* ii. 362 In the neighbourhood of Lexington... are the remains of two ancient fortifications. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* i. 223 We find all the Seven Hills embraced within a fortification which the legendary history ascribes to Servius Tullius. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 40 Extensive fortifications to protect them from their enemies.

b. *Comb.*: fortification-agate (see quot.).

1882 in CASSELL 1892 *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 6) 189 *Ruin-agate or Fortification-agate* is a variety with light to dark brown shades, showing, when polished, curious markings well described by the name.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* A means of defence.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcad.* i. x. 40b, The Stagge thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feete then to the slender fortification of his lodging. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 41 The gloves of an Otter are the best fortification for your hands against wet weather. 1656-7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) i. 363 That... is the best fortification for all honest men. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 80 Horse-dung should be laid to the Windows as a Fortification against them [winds]. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 7 He was happy in this fortification [an arrangement of bolts and bars].

5. † a. *gen.* A means of strengthening. *Obs.* 1655 *Adot. in Culpepper's Pract. Physic.* It [aurum potable] is an Universal Fortification for all Complexions and ages. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* iv. i. Go, provide... the Westphalia ham, and other fortifications of nature.

b. *spec.* The strengthening timbers, etc. of a whaling vessel: see FORTIFY v. i b.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* ii. 191 The next important part of the fortification is the pointers.

† c. *Gunnery.* The additional thickness of metal serving to strengthen certain portions of a cannon.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 32 To... know her leuell poynt blanke... her fortification, the differences of powder [etc.]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 65 Canon-Powder is best... for in taking up much room it hath the greater length or fortification of metal about it in the Piece.

Fortified (*fɔːrtɪfaɪd*), *pp. a.* [*f. FORTIFY v. + -ED*]. Strengthened; provided with means of defence; protected with fortifications.

1538 ELYOT, *Firmus*, stable, constant, well fortified. 1611 *Bible Mich.* vii. 12 He shall come... from the fortified cities. a 1657 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1864) 234 Your days fare, a fortified toast. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. xviii. 128 A Well Fortified Gun, hath her Metal at the Vent or Touch-hole as thick as her Diameter at the Bore. 1757 *York Courant* 18 Oct., A well-fortified vessel for the coasting trade... has been long wanted. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 247 The Orsini and Vitelli in Italy, who used to sally from their fortified dens to rob the trader and traveller. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) i. 45 Three fortified and portcullised gateways.

Fortifier (*fɔːrtɪfaɪə*), [*f. next + -ER*]. One who or that which fortifies: a. One who constructs fortifications. b. One who or that which strengthens; a supporter, an upholder.

a. 1552 HULOET, *Fortifier, munitior.* 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 33 Admonishing the Fortifier... to vse... the considerations before in them alleaged. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* ii. 1. 123 A fortifier, had devised a certaine kinde of ioyned boards, the which being caried of the souldiers, defended them from the shot of the Harquebuzers. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 149 The fortifier made his advantage of the commoditie, afforded by the ground. 1873 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/3 General Chabeau Latour, the fortifier of Paris.

b. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 45 But also reproached the fortifiers and allowers of him in such wickedness. 1569 MURRAY 15 Oct. in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 58 We wer constrainit to nominate the said Quene... as maintainar and fortifier of the executouris thair of. 1878 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 4/7 The opinion is at least a fortifier against adverse criticism. 1894 *Ibid.* 15 Feb. 5/3 An egg beaten in a very little whisky and water will be found an excellent fortifier.

Fortify (*fɔːrtɪfaɪ*), *v.* [*ad. F. fortifier*, *ad. L. fortificāre*, *f. fortis* strong + *-ficāre*: see -FY.]

I. To make strong.

1. *trans.* To strengthen structurally. Now somewhat rare.

c 1450 *Merlin* 187 He made to a-mende and fortyfie the wallis of the town ther, as thei were most feble. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 262 The grave experienc'd Bee... Employ'd at home... To fortify the Combs, to build the Wall. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* ii. 113/2 They should also be fortified all round with strong brick work. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge III.* 545 Fortifying the wood-work of the Dome and Lantern.

b. *spec.* To strengthen (a gun) by additional thickness of metal. Cf. FORTIFICATION 5 c. Also, to strengthen (a ship) for especial emergency, by means of additional timbers, etc.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 Those small Peeces are better fortified than the greater. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 62 You must work as if the Piece were

fortified no more than only so much as the thinnest part of the Metal is. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* ii. 508 The new ship... is fortified within the bow. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 112 She was... fortified with three additional strips of boiler iron.

c. To cover or bind with some protective material or appliance. (Now coloured by senses 7-8.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 372 Men armed with shields, and fortified all over with thongs of leather. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 21 A little [air] brake into the Receiver... because I had neglected to fortifie the cover with Turpentine. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. xv. (1715) 130 The whole Fabrick... was fortified with Pitch to secure the Wood from the Waters. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Feb., Being us'd to fortifie himself against weather by... a thick Robe. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 31 Ingenious modes of fortifying shoes, and rendering them water-proof. 1803 WELLINGTON 20 Jan. in *Gurw. Desp.* i. 397 Kegs of six gallons each, well fortified with iron hoops. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) i. v. 193 Camillus... fortified the shield with a rim of metal.

2. To impart strength or vigour to (the body, its organs, or powers, † a plant); to give (a person, oneself) strength or endurance for some effort.

14... LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1959 Wyn... fortifieth the heete in the body natural. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. lxxi. 241 It doth fortifie and strengthen the harte. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lenery's Course Chem.* ii. xxii. (ed. 3) 624 The Turks will take it [opium] to the bigness of a hazle Nut to fortifie themselves when they are going to fight. 1691 *Ray Creation* Ded. (1704) 3 To fortify you in your Athletic Conflicts. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 212 We endeavour to fortify it, and make it grow big all Summer, by watering and cropping it. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 42 Cold water, as a beverage, fortifies the stomach and intestines. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. xiii. Mr. Inspector hastily fortifying himself with another glass.

† 3. To render more powerful or effective; to strengthen, reinforce with additional resources or co-operation; to garrison (a fortress); to provide (an army, etc.) with necessities. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xviii. They had... moo than eyght thousand for to fortifye alle the fortress in the marches of Cornewaylle. 1480 *Kobt. Devyll* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* 6 He ever prayed to God to send him a chylde... to multiply and fortify his lynage. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. lxxii. 94 The countesse... fortified all her garisons of every thyng y^e they wanted. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 31) 165 He fortified Burdeaux with Englishmen and vicytalle. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 190 It fortifieth the other medicines, and doubleth their forces. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* i. ii. 69 The Inhabitants of the Suburbs of St. Germain were order'd to slip in to fortifie the attempt. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 11 They admitted three thousand into a share of the government; and thus fortified, became the cruellest tyranny upon record. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 28, I fortified myself with the French captain, and the supercargo.

b. To arm, strengthen with weapons. Cf. 7. *rare.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 3 That great Variety of Arms with which Nature has differently fortified the Bodies of several kind of Animals, such as Claws, Hoofs, and Horns.

4. To strengthen (liquors) with alcohol.

1880 *Act 43 & 44 Vict.* c. 24 § 70 Any spirits warehoused... may be used in the warehouse for fortifying wines. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 142 In 1869 the present practice of fortifying the [lime] juice with rum was resorted to.

5. a. To strengthen mentally or morally; to endow with immaterial resources; to impart fortitude to; to cheer, encourage.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 It apparteigneth to every man... to seke science and ther with to fortifie hym hauyng a good eye vpon his enemies. 1573 BARET *Adv.* F 948 To have a hart fortified with wisdom. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1629) 111 Which... so greatly fortified her desires, to see that her mother had the like desires. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* § 70. 100 A young Man, before he leaves the shelter of his Father's House, should be fortified with Resolution to secure his Vertue. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 8 Every delay gives vice another opportunity of fortifying itself by habit. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* ii. xxiii. 69 The king... fortified by this unsuccessful attempt to dethrone him. a 1794 GIBSON *Life* viii. (1839) 238 Timidity was fortified by pride. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 269 Their courage was fortified by a fervent prayer.

b. To confirm, corroborate, add support to (a statement, etc.). To fortify oneself: to confirm one's statement, etc. † Also (*rarely*) *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 285 To fortioffe and strength the same badde answer. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 164/1 That close he would haue fortified... with another worde of Christ. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palser.* 1063 Mylorde the President fortifyeng sayd that we be nat bounde by the lawe to say. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 5 To fortifie his Reasons, he sent us a Manifesto. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggie* ii. v. 96 A distinct charge is brought against you, fortified by particulars. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) i. 295 If he made transcendental distinctions, he fortified himself by drawing all his illustrations from sources disdained by orators.

† 6. *intr.* To gain strength, grow strong. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxii. § 6 How they [the affections] gather and fortify. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 165 Leaving the least to bear seed, and that the plant may fortifie. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 126 Bind up... the strongest and forwardest first, letting the other fortifie.

II. To strengthen against attack.

7. *trans.* To provide (a town or its walls) with defensive works; to protect with fortifications.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) ii. 166 To fortifye anone he dyd devyse Of englysshe townes iij. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 165 The wallis of that cyte ben fortifyed with towres. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lvii. 120 All their houses well fortified with sundry trenches round

about. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xxii. 10 The houses haue yee broken downe to fortifie the wall. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* i. ii. 152 These were immediately commanded to fortify Leith. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) i. 86 It is environed with walls, but not regularly fortified. 1893 *Academy* 13 May 411/2 The opposite bank... was admirably fortified.

transf. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. iii This isle is fortified with the mount Priou. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 8 A Rock that runs out into the Sea, and is well fortify'd by Nature. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* ii. 121/1 A Pier... to fortifie a Port. fig. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich.* III (an. 3) 42 b, Realmes and countries are fortified and munited with a double power. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 Shut and fortifie one gate against corruption. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no Tyr. 31 His house is fortified by the law. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) i. ix. 355 He... fortified his position against the malevolence of a future consul.

8. To surround (an army, oneself) with defences; to put in a position of defence.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 3) 48 b, The fotemen were hedged about with the stakes... This device of fortifying an army was at this tyme fyrst invented. 1590 MARLOWE and Pt. *Tamburl.* iii. ii, I'll have you learn... the way to fortify your men. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 47 Here they proceeded to fortify themselves.

9. *intr.* To erect fortifications; to establish a position of defence.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 185 Sailing up the River of Thamise, he fortieth at Middleton. c 1600 SIR R. CECIL *Let. in Naunton Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 61 They will first fortifie and learn the strength of the Rebels. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772. 293 No people will give themselves the trouble of fortifying amidst the security of friends. a 1885 U. S. GRANT *Personal Mem.* i. 331 The enemy was fortifying at Corinth.

transf. and *fig.* 1591 LVLVY *Endym.* i. iii, I will withdraw myselfe to the river, and there fortifie for fish. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxiii. For such a time do I now fortifie Against confounding Ages cruell knife.

Hence Fortifying *pp. l. a.*

1863 W. B. JERROLD *Sign. Distress* 22 Soup, made of sound and fortifying materials. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 217 The fortifying religions... those which lay the plainest stress on the manly parts of morality.

Fortifying (*fɔːrtɪfaɪɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. prec. + -ING*]. The action of the vb. FORTIFY. Also gerundially with omission of *in*.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Fortifiement, a fortifying. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. iv, I laid aside... my building, and fortifying. 1774 S. COOPER in *Franklin's Wks.* (1887) V. 364 The entrance into this town is now fortifying by the soldiery. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* ii. 191 Fortifying, is the operation of strengthening a ship's stern and bows. 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) i. 287 Lying down is an instant specific for it [sea-sickness], and eating, a certain alleviation and fortifying against it. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 40 Sir Maximus Debarry who had been at the fortifying of the old castle.

† b. *concr.* A fortification, defence. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cclxxxiii. 422 The fote men... beate downe the fortifying and barryers. 1553 BREDE *Q. Curtius* vii. 138 b, The King of Scythia... iudging y^e the fortifieng vpon the ryuers side, shuld be as a yoke to his neck.

1573 BARET *Adv.* F 950 A proppe, a fortifying, *fulcimentum*.

† **Fortiht**, *v.* *Obs.* (early ME.) [*OE. fortyhtan*, *f. For- pref. + tyhtan* to draw.] *trans.* To draw aside (to evil); to seduce.

a 1000 *Elene* 208 (Gr.) Swa se ealda feond... leode fortyhte. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 Seueue oðre gostes... forhteht hit [pat child]. *Ibid.* 107 Pe deuel mid his forthinghe bringede unnut þonc on mannes hearte.

Fortilage, fortiless, *obs.* ff. of FORTALICE.

† **Fortin**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*a. F. fortin*, dim. of *fort*: see FORT sb.] A small fort; a field-fort.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fortin*, or Field-fort. 1721-36 in BAILEY. 1744 HANMER *conjecture in Shaks.* i *Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 55 Of palisadoes, fortins [1623 frontiers], parapets.

† **Fortin**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*! [*a. OF. fortin* (used only of Samson), *f. fort* strong.] Strong.

1340 *Ayenb.* 204 Samson fortin.

Fortingle, var. f. of FARTHINGDEAL, *Obs.*

1721-36 in BAILEY.

For-tired: see FOR- *pref.* 1 6.

Fortis (*fɔːrtɪs*). [*f. L. fortis* adj., strong.] A variety of dynamite: see quot.

1889 MAJOR CUNDILL *Dict. Explosives, Glycero-Nitre*... This explosive has been submitted for authorisation in this country under the name of 'Fortis'.

|| **Fortissimo**, *adv.* *Music.* [*It. fortissimo*, superl. of *forte*: see FORTE.] Very loud. (Abbreviated *ff.*, *ffor.*, or *fortiss.*) Also quasi-adj.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Music* 32 Fortissimo, is Extream loud. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* ix. xi, Amen, cried my father, fortissimo. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Golden Cal.* i. ii. 50 If their pianissimo passages failed in delicacy, there was no mistake about their fortissimo. 1889 *Athenæum* 6 Apr. 448/3 A splendid effect being gained by the sudden entry of the combined chorus fortissimo to the words 'Hosannah! Lord of Lords!'

[Fortition, spurious word: see SORTITION.]

Fortitude (*fɔːrtɪtʊd*). [*a. F. fortitude*, *ad. L. fortitudo*, *f. fortis* strong: see FORT a.]

† 1. Physical or structural strength. *Obs.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 A beast... excellenge all other beastes in fortitude and strength. 1591 SHAKS. i *Hen. VI.* ii. i. 17 Dispairing of his owne armes fortitude. 1604 — *Oth.* i. iii. 222 The Fortitude of the place is best knowne to you. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 50 Bonding of Brick-work... conduces very much to its Fortitude.

2. Moral strength or courage. Now only in passive sense: Unyielding courage in the endurance of pain or adversity. (One of the cardinal virtues.)

[c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 654 Agayns.. Accidie.. ther is a vertu that is called Fortitudo.] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii. 77 Fortitude, providence, and temperance. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* xiii. Comm., The Apostles fleeing God recalled them, and strengthened them with fortitude. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*. No. 22. 144 Fortitude is the peculiar Excellence of Man. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Let.* 10 Nov., The Duchess of Queensbury bears her calamity with great fortitude. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* ii. (1870) 27 Fortitude does not appear at any time to have been the distinguishing virtue of poets. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. (C. D. ed.) 40 She could bear the disappointments of other people with tolerable fortitude.

3. *Astrol.* A position or circumstance which heightens the influence of a planet; a dignity.

1547 BOORDE *Astronomye* Contents in *Introd.* *Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 23 The [iii]. capytel doth shew of the fortitudes of the planetes. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* ii. i, Sure the Moon is in all her Fortitudes.

Fortitudinous (fɔrti'ti'dinəs), a. [f. L. *fortitudin-em* (see FORTITUDE) + -OUS.] Endowed with or characterized by fortitude.

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 224 As fortitudinous a man as any in the King's dominions. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lii. 262 These fortitudinous heroes are awed by the superior fierceness of the lions and tigers. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 175 Right service performed in fortitudinous temper.

Fortlet (fɔrtlɛt). Also 4, 6 fortelet. [f. FORT sb. + -LET. (In quot. 1330 it may be an error for *forcelete* or *fortelee*: see FORCELET, FORTALICE.)] A small fort.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4822 Hys pleyn londes he let hym haue, Bot his forteletes he dide saue. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 55 A lytle poore Steple as a Fortelet for a Brunt. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 354 As if he that took them drie them to a Fortlet or Castle. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV.* III. 372 The troops were employed in burning a fortlet. 1817 G. CHALMERS *Pref. to Churchyard's Chips, Murton's Trag.* 159 The master defended the donjon of the fortlet against the regent. 1859 *Times* 26 Dec. 7/2 The new fortlets have been completed.

Fortnight (fɔrt'naɪt). Forms: 3 *furten-*, 3-5 *fourte-*, (5 *fourtee-*, *fourte-*), 4-5 *fourten-*, *fourt(e)-*, 5-7 *fo(u)rth-*, 6 *four-*, (6 *fortk-*), 6-*fort-*: see NIGHT. [Contracted form of OE. *feowertyne niht* fourteen nights. Cf. SENNIGHT. For the ancient Germanic method of reckoning by nights see Tacitus *Germania* xi.]

1. A period of fourteen nights; two weeks.
a 1000 *Lavus of Ina* § 55 Op ðæt feowertyne niht ofer Eastron. c 1275 LAY. 25675 Nou his folle fourteeniht [c 1205 feowertene niht] þat he hire haueþ i-holde forþ riht. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4236 Al a fourteen niht sike he lay. c 1440 *Generydes* 5342 I passith not a fourthynght sihte it was. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 20 It is but a senyghtes labour, or, at the moste, a fourthynghtes. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 81, I shall make an end of uhuat I can do in on fortnight. c 1720 *Prior Case Stated* 8 It wanted a fortnight to Bartlemew-fair. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 69 During the brief fortnight of his seventh consulship.

b. *This day, Monday, & Monday was* (a), etc. *fortnight*: a fortnight from (this day, etc.).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 71 Y^e tridde shal been y^e sunday fourtenytz afere hestern. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. ii. I, haue remembrance of your promise that ye haue made with me to doo bataille with me this day fourteenyght. 1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 278 To be payd.. 10 li. this day fortnight. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 ¶ 2 On Monday was fortnight it was my misfortune to come to London.

† 2. *attrib.*; occas. *quasi-adj.* = FORTNIGHTLY.
1549 LATIMER *4th Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 120 There was three wekes sessions at newgate, and fourthynghte Sessions at the Marshialshy. 1563 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 50 At the fortnight end, he married her not, but [etc.].

Fortnightly (fɔrt'naɪtli), a. and *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] A. *adj.* Happening or appearing once in a fortnight. B. *adv.* Once in a fortnight.

1800 *Dundee Mag.* Dec. Pref., He then published a Fortnightly Magazine which was carried on for two years. 1820 LAMB *Elia*, Ser. 1. *South-Sea Ho.*, His fine suite of official rooms.. resounded fortnightly to the notes of a concert. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 325 The masons.. were paid fortnightly. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 436/1 Fortnightly Sunday concerts are to be given next season.

† **Forto, fort(e), prep. and conj.** Obs. [f. FORT *prep.* + To *prep.*]

A. *prep.* Till, until; up to, as far as.
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Al mankin was wunende on muclewe wowe.. forte þat like time þat [etc.]. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 38 'Aue Maria', uort 'Dominus tecum'. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 463 Þe kyng.. vorto Mydewynter ney bysaged þe emperesse. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4796 That strengthe him last Fort arnowerwe. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 25 Alle þe woke longe, forto Saturday at none.

b. In conjunctive phrase, *Fort(e) that*: until.
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Þe king of babilonie bilai þe burh ierusalem, forte þat hit [=he it] wan. c 1275 LAY. 11518 Mauric verde vorþ riht.. forte that he come to Maximian. c 1330 *King of Tars* 396 The mayden.. al niht lay and wepe Forte that day gon daw. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 2 A gyde, That mihte folwen us vch a fote forte that we come there. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 114 Wash hem [peson] clene in cold water, fort that ye holys go of.

B. *conj.* Till, until.
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 For to þe time cam þat he hereged helle. c 1275 LAY. 7563 Alle dai was þat fiht forte hit were dorcke niht. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 668 No grome loun y no may Fort he be kniþt. c 1440 *Marriage Serv.* in *Bk. Offices* (MS. Hereford Cath. No. 45), Ich — take the — to my wedded wife.. forte deth us departe. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* ii. 114 Nym a pond of ris, seth hem fort hit berste. † **Fortoggle**, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. FORT-*pref.* + *toglen*, TOGGLE v.] *trans.* To distract.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24606 Fortoglid [Götl. fortugild] þus wit trei and tene.

Fortoiled: see FOR-*pref.* 1 6 b.

Fortoken, -told, -top, -touch: see FORE-TOKEN, etc.

Fortorn, -tossed: see FOR-*pref.* 1 5 b and 5.

† **Fortravail, -vel, v.** Obs. [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + TRAVAIL v.] *trans.* To exhaust with labour.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 314 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Fortrauailled by were sore: þat hi moste slepe echon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 326 The king saw that he.. wes for-trawaillyt. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. ii. 349/1 The fende.. thre houres togydre.. fortauayled hym. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 20 His men of warre.. were meruailously fortauailled. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 129 The sutor-folk.. Wi' flings fortravail'd and forfain.

† **Foretrad, v.** Obs. [OE. *fortredan*, f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + *tredan* to TREAD.] *trans.* To tread down, tread under foot; to destroy by trampling.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 90 Wegferende hit [ðæt sæd] fortradon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum of þe sed.. fel bi þe wei, and was fortreden. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 116 In helle schulle þay be al fortrade of deueles. c 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 143 Eatinge over all that he coude fonge The remnant he fore-trade.

fig. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. i. 85 It [virtue] is cast vndyr and fortraden vndyr the feet of felonos foolk.

Fortress (fɔrt'res), sb. Forms: 4-5 *forteresse*, *Sc. fortrace*, *fortrass*, 4 *forceress* (? read *fort-*), 5-7 *fortresse*, 6 *fortres*, 4- *fortress*. [a. OF. *forteresse* strength, a strong place, f. *fort* strong; a variant of, or parallel formation with, *fortelesce* FORTALICE.]

1. A military stronghold, fortified place; in mod. use chiefly one capable of receiving a large force; often applied to a strongly fortified town regarded from a military point of view.

13.. K. ALIS. 2668 Wel the warden gatis alle, The fortresses and the walle. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7143 When be had alle þys forceresses.. 3yt he boughte [etc.]. c 1450 *Merlin* 192 Kyng Arthur hadde wele garnysshed alle the fortresses of hys londe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. A j. Divers stronge Castels and Fortresses were peaceably geuen up. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 759 There was a strong Fortress raised close by the City. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* II. ii. 90 Those in garrison at Goletta threatened to give up that important fortress. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Thick walls and turrets at the angles gave the whole the aspect and the reality of a fortress.

transf. and fig. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 104 The hertis of good peple ben the castell & forterescis of secretes. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 757 Affection towards hym, had bene to his noble children.. a merueilous fortresse and sure armor. 1603 R. NICOLS *Finn. Oral. Q. Eliz.*, Her countrie was the fortresse of banisht men. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* xviii. 1 My Rock and Fortress is the Lord.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple *attrib.*, as *fortress-company*, *-engineer*; b. *appositive*, as *fortress-chapel*, *-rock*, *-tomb*; c. *instrumental*, as *fortress-guarded adj.*

1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 52 The *fortress-chapel of Nôtre-Dame-de-la-Garde. 1893 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 5/7 A garrison company of artillery, a *fortress company of engineers. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 4/3 A company of *fortress engineers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 1/2 Across the *fortress-guarded frontier. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* I. 218 Our *fortress-rock of Gibraltar. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xii. 90, I crossed the Tiber at the *fortress-tomb of Adrian.

Fortress (fɔrt'res), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a fortress or fortifications; to protect with or as with a fortress. Chiefly *transf. and fig.*

1542 BECON *Pathway. Prayer* Wks. (1564) 68 a, Hitherto I haue fortresssed this my treatise with the sayings of y^e godly learned Doctors. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xii. 232 That holy hyge mount of Sion, well fortified and turreted. 1546 in *Sturpe Eccl. Mem.* i. lii. 390 Our most puissant.. King fortresssed his most flourishing monarchy.. with all things that a man can invent. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Induct.*, So impregnablely fortrest with his own content. 1652 WHARTON tr. *Rothmann's Chiromancy* Ded. Wks. (1683) 2 Learning is best Fortress'd of those by whom she is most understood. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 34 Want was the prime foe these hardy exodists had to fortress themselves against. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LV1. 499 Those grassy banks that fortressd him and his household from the rage of waters.

Hence **Fortressed ppl. a., Fortressing vbl. sb.**

1542 BECON *David's Harp* Wks. (1564) 159 b, There was no kyngdom so inuincible, strong, and fortresssed, but that he.. was able easily to ouercome. 1624 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Venus* Wks. (1858) 95 Venus, that owes in fate the fortressing of all marital Cyprus. 18.. LOWELL *To Garrison Poet.* Wks. 1890 I. 284 The lesson taught of old.. In our single manhood to be bold, Fortresssed in conscience. 1895 *Reliquary* Oct. 194 The stern, severe, massive fortresssed work of their sister city, Florence.

† **Fort-royal.** Obs. [f. FORT + ROYAL a. Cf. *Fr. bastion royal* a great bastion.] Some kind of fort of great size and strength: see quot. 1706.

1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 39 To convert a Square Fortresse.. into a Fort-Royall. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 4 Kinsale might haue a Forte Royall erected on it [the Harbour]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fort Royal*, a Fort that has 26 Fathoms for the Line of Defence.

fig. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 12 Hypocrisy is the devils Fort-Royal. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 36 To acknowledge this Union the Fort-Royal against the hostile Invasions of Popery.

† **Fortuit, a.** Obs. Also 7 -ite. [a. F. *fortuit*, ad. L. *fortuitus*: see FORTUITOUS.] Fortuitous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. i. 117 (Camb. MS.) Fortuit hap. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 16 Utterly fortuyt and done by chance. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. v. False feares and all other fortuit inconueniences. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 15 That the world was made by a fortuit concourse of Atomes.

Hence † **Fortuitness**.
1642 SIR K. DIGBY *Observ. Religio Medici* (1659) 18 Fortuitnesse or Contingency of things.

† **Fortuition.** Obs. rare-1.

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 417 Tbey inferred fate, fortuition.. and co-incidency of all things.

Fortuitism (fɔrti'itiʒm). [f. FORTUIT-*ous* + -ISM.] The belief that adaptations in nature are produced by natural causes operating 'fortuitously'. So **Fortuitist**, one who believes in fortuitism.

1881 *St. James's Gaz.* 14 Apr. 13/1 There will always be teleologists, no doubt, and there will always be fortuitists (if we may coin a needful correlative term); but.. Professor Mivart's teleology now so nearly approaches Mr. Darwin's fortuitism that [etc.]. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 239 In assigning the lion's share of development to the accumulation of fortunate accidents, he tempted fortuitists to try and cut the ground from under Lamarck's feet.

Fortuitous (fɔrti'itəs), a. [f. L. *fortuitus*, f. *forte* by chance, f. *fortis* chance + -OUS.] That happens or is produced by fortune or chance; accidental, casual. *Fortuitous concourse of atoms*: see CONCOURSE 3. *Fortuitous event* (Law): see quot. 1856.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. xv. (1712) 135 This Argument against the fortuitous concourse of Atoms. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 293 ¶ 4 The highest Degree of it [Wisdom] which Man can possess, is by no means equal to fortuitous Events. 1806 FELLOWS *tr. Milton's and Def. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 240 This extraordinary kindness.. cannot be any fortuitous combination. 1823 SCOTT *Feveril Pref. Let.*, A fortuitous rencontre. 1856 BOUVIER *Amer. Law Dict.*, *Fortuitous event*, a term in the civil law to denote that which happens by a cause which cannot be resisted.. Or it is that which neither of the parties has occasioned or could prevent. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 6 The epithet he [Lord Palmerston] applied to the coalition of parties against him on the China question in 1857—'a fortuitous concourse of atoms'. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xviii. 241 Neither fortuitous nor necessitated, but entirely under the governmental control of the great and good God.

absol. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* iv. ii. (1872) I. 408 All grades, from the necessary to the fortuitous.

Fortuitously (fɔrti'itisli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a fortuitous manner, by chance.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Scl. Disc.* vi. viii. (1821) 258 This gift was not so fortuitously dispensed as to be communicated without any discrimination of persons. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 97 Wiles, Trech'ry, Lies, Guilt, Flattery, Deceit, Like Atoms here fortuitously meet. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. v. 64 Atom is added to atom.. not boisterously or fortuitously.

Fortuitousness (fɔrti'itisnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fortuitous; accidental, chance, fortuity.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 132 How have men been crucified betwixt inevitable fatation and undeterminate fortuitousness! 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 580 Whether the personages were brought together.. by the pretended fortuitousness of a nicely contrived probability. 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 116 They allow them to be guided by no accident or fortuitousness.

Fortuity (fɔrti'iti). [irreg. f. L. *fortuitus*: see FORTUITOUS and -ITY.] Fortuitous character, fortuitousness; accident, chance; an accidental occurrence. Occasionally used for: Appearance of fortuitousness or unstudiedness.

a 1747 D. FORBES *Incredulity* 80 How they can be sure, that those deserved judgments were the effect of mere fortuity. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 194 Forgeries confirming and falling in with one another by a species of fortuity. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi. (1867) 110 It is by the fortuities of life that the religious enthusiast is deluded. 1860 READE *Clouster & H.* II. 245 One of the company, by some immense fortuity, could read. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* i. vii, She looks.. at her bracelets, and adjusts their clasps with that pretty studied fortuity which [etc.]. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (1886) II. ii. i. 372 Nothing that might not happen in a universe of fortuity.

† **Fortunable, a.** Obs. [a. OF. *fortunabile* ('unfortunate', Godef.): see FORTUNE and -ABLE.]

1. Favoured by fortune, fortunate.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxxv. ii, The lord Wiloughby, full fortunate. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans, Her. Aiii*, He the wich berith in his Cote armur that stone, fortunate of victori in his kinges battayl shall be. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B, It behoveth that suche persons be well fortunate.

2. Bringing good fortune, lucky.

c 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 3 There was neuer birde brede vnder þe stone More fortunate in a felde þan þat birde hath be. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. xi. 75 We the besiek, this day be fortunate To ws Tirianis.

3. Pertaining to fortune or chance, fortuitous.

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Folyis* (1570) 46 Thus is that man voyde of all intelligence Whom fortune fedeth with chance fortunate. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 253 Such things as are subiect to change; and may be and not be; may be done or not done; and (when al is said) are fortunate.

Hence † **Fortunably adv.**, by fortune.

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* (1556) Civ, If by chance thou fallest amonges thynne enemies, and yet hast fortunably escaped them.

† **Fortunacy.** Obs. [f. FORTUNATE a.: see -ACY.] Fortunateness, good fortune.

1580 LODGE *Forb. & Prisc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 94 The fortunacie

of Forbonius is..unfortunate for thy selfe. 1624 [T. SCOTT] *Vox Cali* 29 Ending these warres with more fortunacie.

† **Fortunary.** *Obs.* [f. FORTUNE *sb.* + -ARY.] One who deals in fortunes, a fortune-teller. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 147 And why doe our Fataries and Fortunaries so confound them: especially in their prognostications or predictions?

Fortunate (fōrti'nāt), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 4-5 fortunat, 5 forténat. [ad. L. *fortūnāt-us*, f. *fortūnāre* (see FORTUNE *v.*)]

1. Favoured by fortune; possessed of or receiving good fortune; lucky, prosperous. Said of persons; also, of an enterprise, event, etc. Const. *to* and *inf.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's Prolog.* 10 When a man... clymbeth vp and wexeth fortunat. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 115 He shall be..fortunat to marchandy. c 1430 LUDG. *Min. Poems* 37 Wold God of myhte, I had be borne, by influence hevenly, So fortunat, that [etc.]. 1514 BAINBRIDGE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 232 Which [enterprise] I shall besiche the blisside Trynitie to make fortunat. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 13 Their attempts more desperate..and their success fortunat. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 39, I am most fortunat, thus accidentally to encounter you. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 70 Nor was he very fortunat in the election of those Dependants. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* 48 Burleigh (fortunat)..to serve The best of Queens. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vii. 150 [He] was fortunat enough to save himself by flight. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 171 He..might think himself fortunat when [etc.].

transf. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 335 Authors who..have written one or two pieces so facile in thought and fortunat in phrase as to be carried lightly in the memory.

b. **Fortunate Islands** (=L. *Fortunate Insulæ*), fabulous isles of the Western Ocean, the abode of the blessed dead. Also *fig.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 321 The Yles Fortunat. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Contents. The fortunat Ilandes, otherwyse called the Ilandes of Canaria. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 273 Keepe his course towards the fortunat Ilands of Parmenes favour.

2. Bringing or presaging good fortune; auspicious, favourable, lucky.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 They wol caste that thei have a fortunat planete in hir assendent. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 5 Thou..also hast giuen vnto mee the right fortunat gift of grace. 1676 LILLY *Guide Astrol.* 75 To consider in Nativities..if a Fortune fortunat and no way afflicted be in the seventh. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 20 Postumius..proclaiming it to be a fortunat omen. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 68 Thursday and Friday are considered fortunat. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 154 It ought to be considered as a most fortunat circumstance that [etc.]. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 11 'This is fortunat', she cries gaily.

3. *a. absol.* passing into a *sb.* (See next sense.)

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 291 The rich is more able to satisfie his desires..yet the fortunat excels him. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 202 ¶ 5 Each coming upon the same Errand, to know whether they were of the Fortunat in the Lottery. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xv. 379 The fortunat are satisfi'd with the possession of this world.

b. *sb.* (with *pl.*) A fortunat person or thing; *esp.* in *Astrol.* a fortunat planet, sign, etc.

1614 TOMKIS *Albunazar* v. i. Search your Natiuitie: see if the Fortunates And Luminaries bee in a good Aspect. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* (1858) 37 Marriage of all states Makes most unhappy, or most fortunates. 1804 W. B. HARTE in *Arena* (Boston) June 3 The colony of fortunates whom Almighty God sent ready booted and spurred to ride over the millions.

† **Fortunate, v.** *Obs.* Also 6 *pa. pple.* fortun-ate. [f. L. *fortūnāt*, ppl. stem of *fortūnāre*: see FORTUNE *v.* and -ATE³.] *trans.* To make fortunat, give good fortune to, prosper. Also *absol.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 180 Let sowe hit on, and God hit fortunat. 1535 SHAXTON *Let. Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxi. 152 [I] shall rejoyce that God hath fortunat my writing. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1632) 730 These petty braues thus giuen to the King, were farther fortunat with a little victory. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxvii. 169 If the Lord of the third fortunat the Lord of the second..he will be assisted in procuring an Estate. 1792 SIBLY *Astrolgy* I. 18 Some heavenly influence..that..fortunateth or infortunateth by mistake of words, signals, or acts.

† **Fortunateling.** *Obs.* [f. FORTUNATE *a.* + -LING.] A favourite of fortune.

1605 A. WARREN *Poor Man's Pass.* cxvii. Succour and meanes of maintenance to mee, The..ayre, the woods, and waters giue, Though Fortunatelings hate it so to bee.

Fortunately (fōrti'nātli), *adv.* [f. FORTUNATE *a.* + -LY².] In a fortunat manner; by or with good fortune, happily, luckily, successfully. In mod. use often qualifying the whole sentence, intimating that the fact stated is fortunat.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V (an. 4) 54 After this victory fortunatly obtained. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xvi. (1609) 54 In that yeare the Romanes fought with the Sabines fortunatly [bene pugnatum]. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 51 These Adam-wits, too fortunatly free, Began to dream they wanted Liberty. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 16 The Roman Emperors who warred fortunatly against them. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. i. 1. iv. 82 When, fortunatly for their preservation, they were not found at home. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 122 Fortunatly, Lord De la War..met them the day after they had sailed. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1864) I. 171 As vacillating and incompetent a statesman as he was prompt and fortunatly audacious in the field. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 72, I fortunatly possessed a box of wax matches.

Fortunateness (fōrti'nātnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being fortunat.

1530 PALSGR. 222/2 Fortunatnesse, *bienhevreté*. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 117 Whose greatest fortunatenesse is more vnfortunat, then my sisters greatest vnfortunatenesse. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 122 The fortunateness of his Armes. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 30 Felicity, in its proper sense, is but another word for fortunateness, or happiness. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. x. § 9. 308 A sign of fortunateness.

† **Fortunation.** *Obs.* [f. FORTUNATE *a.* or *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of making fortunat, the being favoured by fortune.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xi. ii. He..Reioysed highly of his fortunacion. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Fortunation*, luckiness, etc.

Fortune (fōrti'n), *sb.* Also 4-6 fortoun, 6 fortun. [a. F. *fortune* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *fortūna*, related to *forti-*, *fors* chance, and *ferre* to BEAR.]

1. Chance, hap, or luck, regarded as a cause of events and changes in men's affairs. Often (after Latin) personified as a goddess, 'the power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour' (J.); her emblem is a wheel, betokening vicissitude.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 32719 Dame fortune turnes þan hir quele And castes vs dun vntil a wele. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 781 (837) Wele fynde I that Fortune is my fo. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 106 The chaunces of the worlde also, That we fortune clepen so. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 218 As longe as fortune was for them. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 44 To fecht with fortoun is no wit. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 47 Though fortune's malice overthrow my state, My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel. 1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* (1699) I. 41 Yet fortune did not favour them. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xli. 212 Here..you have fortune on your side. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 497 When fortune changed..his real propensities began to show themselves.

b. *In the name of fortune*: see NAME.

† c. *phr.* *By fortune*: by chance. *Upon fortune*: as it fell out. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 152 The worlde good was first comune, But afterward upon fortune Was thilke comun profit cessed. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 267 Thoghe it happene, sum of hem, be Fortune, to gon out. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cvj, Yf by fortune he falle. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 226 That Handkerchiefe..I found by Fortune, and did giue my Husband.

d. with a defining phrase added, as *the fortune of war*, etc.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 12 The fortune of every chaunce..To man it groweth from above. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iv. xiv. When the toun is taken..by fortune of warre. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 524 By fortune of weddryng they were well eyght moneths vpon the See. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvii. 191 Fortune of y^e se hath brought vs byder. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 1 One who was his by the Fortune of War. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 177 It remained only..to try once more the fortune of war.

e. *A soldier of fortune* (see *quots.* 1802, 1810).

(F. *soldat de fortune* is explained by Littré in the sense given in *quot.* 1810, but this meaning is rare in English.)

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 186 Like war which is wont as well to raise soldiers of fortune as to ruine men of fortune. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 212 Every warrior may in some sense be said to be a soldier of fortune. 1775 R. H. LEE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 13, I refer you to Mr. Frazer..who goes to the camp a soldier of fortune. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Soldier of Fortune*. During the frequent wars which occurred in Italy, before the military profession became so generally prevalent in Europe, it was usual for men of enterprise and reputation to offer their services to the different states that were engaged..They afterwards extended their services, and under the title of *soldiers of fortune* fought for employment in every country or state that would pay them. 1810 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Fortune*, A soldier of Fortune, a military man who has risen from the ranks by his own merit. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 338 A brave, reckless, profligate soldier of fortune. 1889 J. CORBETT *Monk* xi. 156 He [Monk] patiently resumed his unassailable position of the obedient and disinterested soldier of fortune.

† 2. A chance, hap, accident; an event or incident befalling any one, an adventure. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 157 As þis fortune bi-fel þat i told of bi-fore. c 1500 *Melusine* xiii. 49 The Erle thought euer on Raymondyn..that som fortune he had fonde at the fontayne of Soylf. 1579 FENTON *Gucciard.* I. 26 That in all accidents and fortunes, that citee should not faile to minister to him. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 23 What euer fortune stayes him from his word. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 751 Many other good Fortunes happening to the Athenians upon this day are Recorded by Ælian. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* Pref. A iv, A Detail of Fortunes I have run through for many Years.

† b. A mishap, disaster. *To run a fortune* (=F. *courir fortune de*): to run a risk. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxii. 121 Wher they arruyed in fewe dayes without eny fortune. c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* (E.E.T.S.) 67 It was tyme now to leue of alle sorow & lamentacion for any fortune that was befaile. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* II. 29, I had rather run a fortune in giving way unto your desire, than refuse you so small a matter.

3. The chance or luck (good or bad) which falls to any one as his lot in life or in a particular affair. Also in *pl.* † *Extreme fortune* (=L. *res extremæ*): the last extremity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. iii. 27 (Camb. MS.) Wol-thow thanne trusten in the tomlingne fortunes of men? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 177 Ne had my fortune bene faire, fey had I leuede! 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* 2 First begynneth the lyf of Æsop with alle his fortune. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccii. 698 He that hath any yuell fortune,

men wyll speke the worst therof. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* II. ii. (1534) 100 b, It is no lyttell thyng to meruayle at, the maiestie showed in extreme fortune and mysery. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 5 b, Thanking God for their..good fortune in this their first brunt of daunger. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 48 To know if it were my Masters fortune to haue her, or no. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Of Fortune*, Chieflye the mould of a Mans fortune is in himself. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 22 It was my fortune to be at the Helm from 6 a Clock in the Evening till 8. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 125 The Women of Morocco, I mean all that I had the Fortune to see, were very handsome. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 3 Good or ill fortune is very little at our disposal. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 232 Scotland was now doomed to wait on the fortunes of her more powerful ally. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. iii, Some good fortune at last occurred to a family which stood in great need of it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 2. 121 On the fortunes of Philip hung the fortunes of English freedom.

b. attributed to things, purposes, undertakings.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1845) 34 They that would compleat the Good Fortune of these Papers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 132 And undecided leave the Fortune of the Day. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. iv. 367 The fortune of the day was quickly changed. 1880 Mc-CARTHY *Owen Times* IV. lx. 324 The fortunes of the war were virtually decided in a day.

c. *phr.* *To try one's fortune*: to make trial how it will turn out (with the hope of its proving favourable). Similarly (with mixture of senses 5, 6) *to seek one's fortune*.

1573 BARET *Alv.* F 955, I will aduenture, or trie and seeke my fortune. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 13 Any one that hath a mind to see the Indies, and to try his Fortune. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his fortune. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. x, To seek his fortune at sea, or rather, indeed, to fly away from his fortune on shore. c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 94 They thought proper to sail towards the western isles, and try their fortune a little longer.

d. That which is to befall a person in the future: chiefly in *phr.* *to tell a person his fortune and to tell fortunes* (said of would-be seers).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 640 For, or 3e pass, I sall 3ow schaw Of 3our fortoun a gret party. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. v. 60 Alisandre..fond two trees, whiche trees told hym his fortunes. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress*, My fate 19 You, who men's fortunes in their faces read. 1668 PEYVS *Diary* 11 Aug., This afternoon my wife and Mercer..to see the gypsies at Lambeth, and have their fortunes told. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2375/2 The Visier then demanded, if he could tell his own Fortune? 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi, They were great thieves, and told fortunes, and played all manner of tricks.

4. *absol.* (=good fortune): Good luck; success, prosperity.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 166 Though thou victorie have on honde, Fortune may nought stonde alwey. c 1490 *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 429 in *Ritson Anc. Pop. P.* 21 Then went they to supper, Wyth such meate as they had, And thanked god of their fortune. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxix. 43 He was entred into such fortune and grace of the people. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 62 God sendeth fortune to fooles. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 9 A herald by great fortune found out his pedigree in an old church book. 1625 BACON *Ess.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 498 Your Fortune, and Merit both, have been Eminent. a 1698 TEMPLE *Misc.* II. Wks. 1720 I. 163 This Terrestrial Globe..has since been surrounded by the Fortune and Boldness of several navigators. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. ii. (1866) 98 Saint Quentin being thus reduced, Philip was not more disposed to push his fortune.

5. One's condition or standing in life; often *absol.* a prosperous condition, as in *to make one's fortune* =to win a good position in the world. Also *pl.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 263 My pride fell with my fortunes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* 14 A private conscience sorts not with a public Calling: but declares that Person rather meant by nature for a private fortune. 1677 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* v. 1 No, he shall eat, and dye with me, or live: Our equal crimes shall equal fortune give. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* I. i, Unable to advance her Fortune He left his Daughter to our Master's care. 1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* (1699) I. 23 Had reason but ruled them, we might all have made our Fortunes. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xv. (1860) 355 If you only make a great man laugh now and then, your fortune is made. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 142 John..went soon to push his fortune in Australia.

6. Position as determined by wealth; amount of wealth; *concr.* a person's possessions collectively, wealth, 'substance'; † formerly also *pl.* in the same senses. *A man*, etc. *of fortune*: one possessing great (usually inherited) wealth. Also (with *a* and *pl.*) a stock of wealth, accumulated by an individual or received by inheritance, as a marriage portion, etc.; ordinarily implying a somewhat ample amount. *Phr.* *to make a, one's fortune*.

A small fortune (colloq.): used hyperbolically to designate the extravagantly large amount paid for some object of expenditure.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ix. 30 For wisdoms dome is most riches; foolies therefore they are which fortunes doe by vowes devize. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vii. 14 You have shew'd me that which well approues Y^e are great in fortune. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 366 Seize vpon the Fortunes of the Moore. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 49 Make thee a Fortune from me. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 123 He paid much too dear for his Wife's Fortune, by taking her Person into the bargain. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Ep. Ded. (1712) 4 Those ample Fortunes that Divine Providence has bestowed upon you. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposals* Wks. III. 222 There is no prospect of making a fortune by this small trade. 1732 — *Alciph.* I. § 12 Men of rank and fortune. 1791 MRS.

RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iii, A chevalier of family, but of small fortune. ? a 1800 *Song*, 'My face is my fortune, Sir', she said. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxii, Imagining them . . . to be young Englishmen of fortune on their travels. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 39 They might have made large fortunes out of them. 1886 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 32 Ch. Div. 46 Every one of the partners is liable to the full extent of his fortune for all the debts incurred by the partnership.

† 7. Short for: A woman of fortune; an heiress.

1655 A. JOHNSON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 251 The Lady Bath (one of the greatest fortunes here). 1676 D'URFEE *Mad. Fickle* iii. ii, She's his Niece, a Widow, an approv'd fortune. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 19 ¶ 2 He is secretly married to a great Fortune. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* ii. ii, She certainly was handsome. . . and a very considerable fortune. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xii. xxxii.

8. *Astrol.* A name for the planets Jupiter and Venus (see also quot. 1819).

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. viii. 22 A Planet is said to be a Fortune when he is conjoined to the Fortunes or besieged of them or their beams. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.*, *Fortunes*, the two benevolent Planets ♃ and ♀, by reason of their kind and friendly Nature. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v., The Sun. . . The Moon and Mercury are likewise esteemed as fortunes when well aspected by ♃ and ♀, and free from affliction. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult. Sc.* 309 Jupiter, 'the greater fortune'.

9. *Comb.*, as *fortune-maker*; † *fortune-bit*, -*curst*, -*proof*, -*trodden* adjs.; also *fortune-book*, 'a book consulted to know fortune or future events' (J.); † *fortune-finger*, *humorous* for FORTUNE-TELLER; † *fortune-speller* = FORTUNE-TELLER; † *fortune-stealer*, one who runs off with an heiress; so † *fortune-stealing*.

1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 56 Was ever man thus *Fortune-bit, that he should cross my hopes just in the nick? 1646 CRASHAW *Love's Horosc.* 12 A Face, in whose each looke, Beauty layes ope loves *Fortune-booke. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II, xcvi, And 'tis but only Fooles are *Fortune-curst. 1642 SHIRLEY *Sisters* iii. i, More antics yet? What nation have we here? *Fortune-fingers! a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* i. i, Are these the men that conquer by inheritance, The *fortune-makers. 1656 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *True Relat. Nature's Pict.* 383 And Misery hath tried us, and finds us *Fortune-proof. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 23 Away, then, with all. Planet Prognosticators, and *fortune spellers! 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 ¶ 1 Those audacious young Fellows among us who commonly go by the name of *Fortune-Stealers. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* Epil. 19 The next Sparks that go a *Fortune-stealing. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol.* Occ. II. (1637) 137 Hee that's *fortune-trodden.

Fortune (fōrtūn), *v.* Also 5 *forteyn*(e), 6 *forten*, *fortune*. [a. OF. *fortune-r* to assign fortune to, make fortunate, ad. L. *fortūnāre* to make fortunate, f. *fortūna*: see FORTUNE sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To assign a (certain) fortune to (a person, affair, etc.); to allot, regulate, or control the fortunes of. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1519 O stronge god. . . that. . . bast in euery regne and euery lond Of armes all the brydel in thynd hond, And hem fortunest as thee list deuise. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 361 With many an other mo, Which hadden be fortunest sore In loves cause. c 1440 GENEVYDES 1431 Atte last, as god wold fortune it. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 77 Deere Isis, keep decorum, and Fortune him accordingly! † b. To ordain (a person), as his fortune or luck, to do something; to ordain (something) to happen, or that it shall happen. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1187 If god you fortune oones come to elde. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 What day God fortune y^e I desesse. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 371 Gif God fortunit him to be on live. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. xci, 'That Lord. . . Shall Fortune all your Actions well to speed. † c. in *Astrol.*: To ascribe a (certain) fortune to.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 419 Wel cowde he fortune the ascendent Of his ymagines for his pacient. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v, in Ashm. (1652) 60 With Astrologie joyne Elements also, To fortune their Workings as theire goe.

† d. To give good fortune to, make fortunate.

14. -LYDG. *Temple Glas* 903, I myself also Shal be fortune er þi tale be do.

2. To endow with wealth or a fortune; to dower. (*rare*: cf. FORTUNED.) Also, to *fortune off* or *out*: to get (a daughter) off one's hands by dowering her.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxv. 166 He is to fortune her out to a young lover. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 31 In order that they may save a few hundreds for fortuneing off their girls. 1838 *Ibid.* V. 253 They have dowered their wives, and fortuneed their daughters. 1881 MISS LAFFAN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 389 She grumbled. . . over the expensive schooling of her two grand-daughters. The money, in her opinion, would have been far better kept to 'fortune them off'.

† 3. *intr.* Of events, etc.: To happen, chance, occur. Const. to, *unto*, or dative obj. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 288 Swiche meruayles fortuneth than. 1424 PASTON *Lett.* No. 4 I. 14 What so ever fortunyd in the seyd pleynit. c 1450 *Cokwolds Daunce* 168 in Hazl. *E. P.* I. 45 Hym selfe, noble kyng Arthour, Hath fortunyd syche a chans. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 42 If any thynge fortuneth well to vs, we gaue her parte of it. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccl. 84 b, The impedimentes whiche doth fortune to the synewes. 1620 *Frier Rush* 23 This night hath fortuneth to me a great adventure. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualth. & Gris.* 104 All that fortunes, fortunes for the Best.

b. *impers.* It *fortunes*=it happens or befalls. Const. with clause; also to, *with* (a person) or with dative obj. Also with omission of *it*. *arch.*

1462 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 461 II. 115 It so fortuneth your seid beseecher coud not performe the seid apoyntment. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xvii, Hit fortuneth me that I was a slepe in the wyndowe. c 1500 *Melusine* xxiii. 156 Sith it hath fortuneth thus with me. c 1510 *Gesta Rom.* Add. Stories (W. de W.) ii. 431 It fortuneth after. . . y^t he gaue batayll. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* n. iii. ii, How fortunes that he came not? 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (ed. Lumby) 172 It so fortuneth, that he was taken by pirates at sea. 18. LOWELL *Dara Poet.* Wks. (1879) 378 When it fortuneth that a king more wise Endued the realm with brain and hands and eyes. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 14 So it fortuneth that I am toiling. . . while thou takest thine ease.

† c. followed by *object* and *inf.* (Sometimes a dative obj.; sometimes the phrase is equivalent to L. acc. and *inf.*, or to the subj.-clause in 3 b). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 204 A solom cite me fortunyd to fynde. 1487 *Will in Surrey Archael. Collect.* III. 163 At that aurer before which it shall fortune me to be buried. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit.* Ps. i. Wks. (1876) 32 It may also fortune a man to be sory for his synne. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1119/1 If it fortune no issue male to be borne of this matrimonie. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 631 Therefore if fortune thee in Court to liue. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1279 If hereafter it should fortune any detriment. . . to be by any man. . . done unto the Hungarians. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 If it should fortune each to loose other.

† 4. With person or thing as subject: To happen or chance to be or to do (something). *Obs.*

1454 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 134 All myne other goodes whatsoever they fortune to be, in valour. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 313 These daungerous tempestes of heresy, whan so euer they fortune to aryse. 1570 THORNE *Song, This world is but a vanity* vi. (1848), Yf thou fortune to be poore. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* ii. 182 The Birth-day of the Emperor Augustus fortuneth to fall on that very time. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* ii. 73 Here fortun'd Curlt to slide. 1798 YOUNG *Lett. in Mem. Daltzel* (1862) 163 The Dean himself fortuneth to be absent.

b. To come by chance upon (something). *rare*-1. 1662 EVELYN *Sculpt.* iv. 38 Albert Durer. . . had performed wonders both in Copper and Wood, had he once fortun'd upon the least notion of that excellent manner, which came afterwards to be in vogue.

† c. *ellipt.* To chance to come to (a place).

a 1520 *Joseph of Armathia* 133 They fortuneth to a countre a tyraunt kene Called wales.

† d. To have a certain fortune, to fare. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1830 Whan ye in trauel-lyng upon her do call. . . Ye fortune and spede well.

† **Fortune**, *adv.* *Obs.* [Cf. FORTUNE *v.* 3 b and CHANCE sb. C.] Mayhap, haply, perchance.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 797 If. . . one of hys tormentours might fortune breake his peace for marring of the play. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* v. 56 Your feet are not so sicker sett Bot fortun 3e may fall.

Fortuned (fōrtiūd), *pp.* a. Now *rare*. [f. FORTUNE sb. and *v.* + -ED.] Having fortune (of a specified kind); † also, =fortunate (*obs.*). Of an event: Characterized by a (specified) fortune.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 180 My lady is. . . so wel fortuneth and thewed. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 685 A fortunyt man. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iii. iii, He that is wel fortuneth and happy. — *Curial* 15 O fortuneth men. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xv. 24 The full-Fortun'd Caesar. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* (1894) 202 The poisoning being like Juliet's a mere trick though differently fortuneth.

b. Possessed of a 'fortune' or portion. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love in Maze* i. i, This Gerard is a gentleman Of handsome parts, And, they say, fortuneth. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xl. 299, I must go to him, and to his, as an obliged and half-fortuneth person.

Fortune-hunter. One who seeks to win a fortune; *esp.* one who tries to capture an heiress.

1689 J. CARLISLE (*title*), The Fortune Hunters, or two Fools well met, a Comedy. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 111 Several Irish brigades. . . may be formed out of those able bodied men which are called Fortune-hunters. 1838 LATTIN *Alice* I. i. x. 36 If she were of our sex, [she] would make a capital fortune-hunter.

So **Fortune-hunting** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, There is no character more contemptible than a man that is a fortune-hunter; and I can see no reason why fortune-hunting women should not be contemptible too. 1793 MRS. ELIZA PARSONS *Woman as she should be* II. 122 Poor Harry. . . is gone a fortune hunting to India. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 125 [A] fortune-hunting count.

† **Fortunel**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *fortunal*, -el: see FORTUNE sb. and -AL.] Fortuitous, accidental.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. i. 117 (Camb. MS.) The wateres I medlyd wrappith or implieth many fortunel [L. *fortuitos*] happis or maneres.

Fortuneless, *a.* [f. FORTUNE sb. + -LESS.] Without (good) fortune, luckless, unfortunate. Also, destitute of a 'fortune' or portion.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii. 27 Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare. 1669 RALEIGH's *Troub. in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 227 Being a person not full twenty years old, left friendless and fortuneless. 1836 FRASER's *Mag.* XIII. 314 Flaunting, fortuneless, over-educated girls. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshave* iv. (1891) 41 The utilitarian line of education. . . especially desirable for a fortuneless boy.

Fortune-teller. [See FORTUNE sb. 3 d.] One who 'tells fortunes'.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 239 One Pinch. . . A thred-bare Iuggler, and a Fortune-teller. 1612 J. MASON *Anat. Sore.* 46 They travelled about the country, as fortune-tellers. . . and snch like do with us. 1716 SWIFT *Phillis* 51 Long ago a fortune-teller Exactly said what now befel her. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xii. 101 The fortune-teller, who, from the lines engraved on the open palm, predicts a destiny.

Fortune-telling, *vbl. sb.* [Cf. *prec.*] The practice of 'telling fortunes'.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 56 Forbidding. . . euill and vnprofitable arts. . . or fortune tellings. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 184 We are simple men; wee doe not know what's brought to passe vnder the profession of Fortune-telling. 1655 WALTON *Angler* v. (ed. 2) 161 The Gypsies were then to divide all the money. . . got. . . by Fortune telling. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 21 They are. . . addicted to. . . astrology, fortune-telling, and presages of all kinds.

So **Fortune-telling** *pp.* a. Also (*nonce-wd.*)

Fortune-tell *v.*, a back-formation from *prec.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 196 Out of my doore, you Witch! . . . Ile coniuere you, Ile fortune-tell you. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Fuscara* 26 Wks. (1687) 2 He tipples Palmestry, and dines On all her Fortune-telling Lines. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 49 He finds both comets and eclipses, But pretty fortune telling gipsies. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* vii. 88 Belong they to the fortune-telling Tribe?

† **Fortunify**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *fortunif* (ill) hap: see FORTUNE and -IFY.] ? Fortune, hap. (Cf. INFORTUNITY.)

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* x. v, Seyng Iuly this fals fortunite The soores greate in hym so multiplied, That there for shame of his fortunite, In no wyse would [he no] lenger dwell ne byde. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 365 Byadventure of his fortunite. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 187 That they here. . . vaticinate or ominate of. . . fortunite, infortunite.

† **Fortunize**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. FORTUNE sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To regulate the fortunes of; to make fortunate. Hence **Fortunizing** *pp.* a., *fortune-telling*.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ix. 30 Fooles therefore They are which fortunes doe by vowes deuize, Sith each unto himsele his life may fortunize. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 98 Else, how can the fortunizing Genethliack foretell that the child new born shall be a Traveller?

† **Fortunous**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *fortuneus*: see FORTUNE sb. and -OUS.]

1. Pertaining to fortune or chance, fortuitous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. vi. 17 (Camb. MS.), I ne trowe nat in no manere, that so certeyn thinges sholden be mooued by fortunows fortune. *Ibid.* ii. pr. iv. 29 (Camb. MS.) Things that ben fortunous and temporel.

2. Fortunate, successful.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ix. iv, He wanne the felde in batell fortunous.

† **Fortuny**. *Obs.*-° (See quot.)

1676 COLES, *Fortuny*, a kind of Tournament or running a tilt with launces on horseback. [So in some later Dicts.]

Forty (fōrti), *a. and sb.* Forms: 1 fēowertiz, fēowurtiz, Northumb. feowortiz, 2 *Orm.* fowwerrtiz, feortiz, 2-3 f(e)owerti, 3 feowurti, f(e)u-werti, fuerti, feowrti, fourte, 3-4 fourti, south. vourti, -y, (3 forti), 3-8 forty, 4 faurti, 5 fourthi, -y, 6 fourtie, -ye, fortie, 6- forty. [OE. *fēowertig* = OFris. *fiuwertig*, OS. *fiwartig*, *fiartig*, *fiortig* (MDu. *viertich*, Du. *veertig*), OHG. *fiortzug* (MHG. *vierzig*, mod. Ger. *vierzig*), ON. *fiórter tiger*, *fiórutigi*, *fióruthu* (Sw. *fyratio*, *fyrtio*, Da. *fyrretyve*, *firti*), Goth. *fidwōr tigjus*: see FOUR and -TY.]

A. *adj.* The cardinal number equal to four tens, represented by the figures 40, xl, or XL. Also in comb. with numbers below ten (cardinal and ordinal), as *forty-one*, *forty-first*, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 2 & mid ðy zefaste feowertiz daga & feowertiz nahta. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi afedde feortiz wintre. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Adam was in helle in pine fuwerti hundred wintre for his sinne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 419 More pan a uourty 3er hyt was pat he was ybore. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 808 If that thee list it have, Ye shul paye forty pound. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 55 He hadde noo moo wyth hym but fourthi. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Anst.* Cartwright 43 In the fourtie and eyght Psalme. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 94 At the end of their Quarantine, which is Forty days. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 323 He died in the fortyfifth year of his Age. 1803 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 89 It. . . was found to contain one forty-eighth of anti-mony. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 188 The day. . . according to his calculation, was about forty-eight hours. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxv, Dietrich's forty years weighed him down like forty bullets.

b. Used indefinitely to express a large number. *Like forty* (U.S. *colloq.*): with immense force or vigour, 'like anything'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. i. 243 On faire ground I could beat fortie of them. 1619 C. HERBERT *Lett.* 19 Jan. Wks. 1859 I. 381, I have forty businesses in my hands: your Courtesy will pardon the haste of your humblest Servant. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccv, He that's Well, already, and upon a Levity of Mind, Quits his Station, in hopes to be Better, 'tis Forty to One, he loses by the Change. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, 'I has principles and I sticks to them like forty.'

c. † **Forty pence**: a customary amount for a wager. *Forty winks* (*colloq.*): a short nap, *esp.* after dinner.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* viii. 46 Forty pence gaged vpon a matche of wrestling. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 89 How tastes it? is it bitter? forty pence, no. 1872 *Punch* 16 Nov. 208/2 If a. . . man, after reading steadily through the Thirty-nine Articles, were to take forty winks. 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 228 I'm tired, and I want my forty winks.

† d. = FORTIETH. *Obs.*

1559 *Homilies* i. *Good Wks.* iii. (1859) 58 Sectes. . . were neither the forty part so many among the Jewes, nor [etc.].

B. sb.

1. a. The age of 40 years. b. *The forties*: the years between 40 and 50 of a century or of one's life. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* i. § 1. Alciphron is above forty. 1885 *Athenaeum* 18 July 83/1 His *magnum opus* was published in Edinburgh some time in the forties. 1893 *Geo. Hill Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 243 What were called half-caps were worn in the early forties.

2. *The forty*: a designation applied to certain public bodies in various countries and at various periods, from the number of their members; e.g. to several courts of justice in the Venetian republic; to a body of itinerant justices in ancient Attica, empowered to try petty actions; to the French Academy, and (occasionally) to the Royal Academy of Arts in London.

1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* i. 24 'Tis not for us To anticipate the sentence of the Forty.

3. A yacht of forty tons burden.

1894 *Field* 9 June 836/1 The two big cutters had left... the two forties many miles astern.

4. *The roaring forties*: the exceptionally rough part of the Atlantic Ocean between 40° and 50° north latitude. Also occasionally applied to that part of the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans between 40° and 50° south latitude.

1883 *BUCHAN in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 146/2 The region of the 'brave west winds', the 'roaring forties' of sailors. 1893 *J. A. BARRY Steve Brown's Bunyip* 165 Older shipmasters laughed... saying that they found the Roaring Forties quite strong enough for them.

C. in Combination.

1. Combination of the simple numeral with a sb. (used attrib. or ellipt. as sbs.), and parasynthetic derivatives of these: *forty-foot*, †(a) = *forty legs*; (b) see quot. 1889; *forty-knot*, 'the *Alternanthera Achyrantha*, a prostrate amarantaceous weed of warm countries' (*Cent. Dict.*); *forty legs*, a popular or dialectal name of the centipede; †*forty pence*, ? a jocular designation for a servant who runs errands; *forty-penny nail*, a nail of such size that one thousand of them weigh forty pounds (see *PENNY*); †*forty penny piece*, a coin worth 40 pence Scots, i.e. 3½d. sterling; *forty rod lightning*, *U.S. slang*: see quot.; *forty rod whisky* = *prec.*; *forty-spot*, the Tasmanian name for a bird, *Pardalotus quadragintus* (Gould, *Birds Austr.*, 1848); *forty-tonner* = B. 3.

1673 *E. BROWN Trav. Europe* (1677) 17 An Indian Scolopendria, or *Forty-foot. 1839 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Forty-foot*, a right of forty-foot which the tenants of certain manors had over the soil of an adjoining manor. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. xi. 320 Centapees, call'd by the English *40 Legs. 1750 *G. HUGHES Barbadoes* 89 The Forty-legs in Surinam are a great deal larger than what are bred in Barbados. 1866 *BROGDEN Provinc. Words Lincolnsh.*, *Forty-legs*, a centipede. 1616 *Englishm. for my Money* F iii j, Farewell *fortpence, goe seeke your Signor. 1769 in *Hawkesworth Voy.* (1773) II. 182 No nails less than *fortypenny were current. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Nails of sorts* are, 4, 6, 8... and 40-penny nails. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 58 Butter and cheese, and wool fleeces, For groats and *Forty penny pieces. 1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, **Forty Rod Lightning*, whisky of the most villainous description, so called because humorously warranted to kill at forty rods. 1892 *STEVENSON Wrecker* 124 *Forty-rod whisky was administered by a proprietor as dirty as his beasts. 1895 *Daily News* 11 June 2/4 For the second match, *forty-tonners, three entered.

2. Substantival uses of the compound numerals (see A. 1): *forty-eight*, a flowerpot of the third smallest size, of which there are 48 in a 'cast'; *forty-four*, (a) a forty-four gun ship; (b) a bicycle with a wheel 44 inches in diameter; †*forty-nine*, a 17th c. name for some kind of liquor; *forty-one Hist.*, the Venetian council by whom the Doge was elected; *forty-two attrib.* in *forty-two man*, a man of the 42nd regiment.

1851 *GLENNY Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 227 They must be potted off into moderately small pots, say *forty-eights. 1821 *BYRON To Murray* 7 Feb., The giant element... made our stout *forty-four's... timbers creak again. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 55/2 His hand resting... on the handle of his forty-four. 1692 *A. P[ITCAIRNE] Babel* 2 (Maitl. 1830) 5 Assist me all, ye Muses nyne! With a beer glass of *fourtie nyne. 1723 *MESTON Knight* (1767) 21 A glass or two of forty-nine He can pull off before he dine. 1612 *W. SHUTE tr. Fougasses' Venice* II. 481 The *forty one being assembled... they... chose him Prince. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xliii. Here comes an old *forty-two man, who is a fitter match for you than I am.

b. In abbreviated dates, as *forty-one*, *-two*, *-three*, etc., colloquially used to designate a year of the current or preceding century. Hence *forty-niner U.S.*, one of those who settled in California during the 'gold fever' about 1849.

1710 *H. BEDFORD Vind. Ch. Eng.* i The Spirit of Forty-one is reviving. 1887 *Council Bluffs Herald* (Iowa U. S.) 17 Jan., Running the 'pony express' in the exciting days of the '49-ers'. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* xlv. 384 All old prospectors and 'forty-miners'.

Forty-five. a. *The Forty-five*: the year 1745, and the Jacobite rebellion of that year. b. *Card-playing*. A game in which each trick counts five and the game is forty-five. Also *forty-fives*.

a. 1832 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Ye have heard of VOL. IV.

a year they call the *forty-five*. 1895 *D. MARSHALL in Scot. Antiq.* X. 77 In the 'Forty-five, Burleigh Castle... was garrisoned for King George.

b. 1875 *WOOD & LAPHAM Wait. Mail* 32 The others... gathered round the table to enjoy the Irish game of 'forty-fives'.

Fortyish, a. Looking forty years old.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 324 A sort of Tom Shuffleton grown flat, staid, and fortyish.

Foruh, obs. form of *FURROW*.

Forum (fō'rōm). [a. l. *forum*.]

1. *Rom. Ant.* The public place or marketplace of a city. In ancient Rome the place of assembly for judicial and other public business.

1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 29 Thoo places in which juges herd causes he [Foroneus] cleped hem aftir his name, 'forum', that is to say, 'a hopen place', or 'a market'. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 117 The said Scipioes statue erected in the Forum or public hall. 1647 *R. STAPLTON Juvenal* 61 The city of Rome had four great forums or piazzas. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* II. 15 The principal Forum; which appears to have been of a circular, or rather elliptical form. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* I. 38 He [Tarquinius] made a forum or market place and divided out the ground around it for shops and stalls, and made a covered walk around it.

b. as the place of public discussion; hence *fig.*

1735 *THOMSON Liberty* i. 160 Foes in the forum in the field were friends. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxiv. 1025 Rienzi... The forum's champion, and the people's chief. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 8 To descend... into the angry noisy Forum, with an Argument that cannot but exasperate and divide.

2. A court, tribunal. *Law of the forum*: the legal rules of a particular court or jurisdiction.

1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Forum*, the court to the jurisdiction of which a party is liable. 1857 *PARSONS Contracts* II. ii. § 6 (ed. 2) 103 Limitation and prescription are applied only according to the law of the forum. 1858 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy-bk. Prop. Law* II. 4 As the law of property is now administered in the different forums... it exhibits a splendid... code of jurisprudence.

b. *transf. and fig.* (Cf. *med. L. in foro interno, in foro conscientie*).

1690 *Case Univ. Oxford* 48 A right to be impleaded in their own Forum only. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* v. v, Of this, at first view, every man, in his own forum, ought to judge without appeal. 1852 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) IV. xiv. 151 In every country of Europe, except one, when excusable collision arises between the civil and the religious power it must be in the external forum. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 147 It is truth that in the forum of conscience claims an undivided allegiance.

3. *attrib.*, as *forum-area*, *-orator*.

1812 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* VIII. 347 A forum orator some years ago published a tour. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 544 The forum area was trenched but not excavated.

Forur(e, var. FURRURE Obs., fur trimming.

† **Forway, v. Obs.** Also 4 (Gower) *forsveie*, 5 *forvoeyen*, *-weye*, *-way* (e, 5-6 for-, fourvey(e). [ad. OF. *forvoier*, *forsvoier*, f. *for(s)-*, FOR- *pref.* 3 + *voie* way.] *intr.* To go out of the way, go astray; *fig.* to err, make a mistake. Hence *Forwaying vbl. sb.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 76 [MS. Fairfax] That þei be Duistres of þe weie Forþi if eny man forsueie [*Pauli prints* forsway] Thurgh hem þei be noght excusable (Also III. 224, 272, 275). 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. i. (1859) 2 Ther nys no pylgryn that goth so redyly but that oftymes he mote foruoyen. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. lxx. (1869) 207 þe forueyinge of oopere shulde ben warnyng. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* K vj, This yonge man forweyeth. c 1500 *Melusine* xix. 101, I was forwayed of my way to comme to lusingen. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 204 As drunkyn man he all forwayit. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* III. Prol. 18 Tbarfore wald God I had thair eris to pull Misknawis the creid and threipis othir forwayis. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 15 Forvey no tyme, be redy day and night.

Forwake(d): see FOR-*pref.* 1 6 b.

† **Forwal.** *Obs. rare* -1. [perh. mis-written for **forfal*, a. ON. *forfall* (law term) hindrance.] A legitimate excuse.

c 1205 *LAY. 31590* Þa andswarede Cadwalan þe kene... Oswy haueð for-wal [Wace: *essoine le tient*].

† **Forwa'lk, v. Obs.** Also 6 fore-. [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + WALK.] *trans.* To weary with walking; to over-tire. Hence *Forwa'lked ppl. a.*

In the Sc. examples prob. confused with *forwaked*: see FOR-*pref.* 6 b.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2236 þei þeder come al wery for walked. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 204 When thou art wery for-walked. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* II. vi. [v.] 35 Quhen the first quyet Of natural slepe... Stelis on forwalkit [so *Ruthven MS.*; ed. *Small* fordovert] mortall creaturis. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* II. (1822) 204 The Romanis... sett on the Volschis, wery and forwalkit. 1612 [see FORWELK.]

For-wail, -wallowed: see FOR-*pref.* 1 5, 6 b.

Forwander, v. Obs. exc. arch. or Sc. [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + WANDER.] *intr.* To weary oneself with wandering; to wander far and wide. Hence *Forwandered ppl. a.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 739 He... forwandreþ in wo & wakeþ... on nyghts. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. Prol. 7, I was wery for-wandered and went me to reste. 1563 *SACKVILLE Mirr. Mag.*, *Buckingham* lxxiv, All forsake... forwandered in despayre. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. vi. 34 A wearie wight for-wandering by the way. 1890 *G. A. SMITH Isaiah* II. xvi. 254 Among the bruised, the prisoners, the forwandered of Israel. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 158 A poor lost forwandered lad.

Forward (fō'rward), a., adv. and sb. Forms: 1 fore-, forward, -wērd, 4-7 foreward(e, 4-6

forwarde, 6 foret, 9 dial. forat, -et, forrad, -at, 4- forward. See also *FORRIT*. [OE. *for(e)wearð*, adj. and adv.; see *FORE* adv. and -WARD. The adj. seems to have become obsolete after the OE. period, and to have been redeveloped from the adv. in the 16th c. The adv. (OE. *forewearð*) was app. in origin the neut. acc. of the adj.]

A. adj.

† 1. In OE. used in partitive concord: The front part of (any thing material); the first or earliest part of (a period of time, etc.). *Obs.*

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii]. (1891) 422 In forewearde neaht. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 266 Ure Forewearde heafod.

2. Situated in the fore part. *Obs. exc. techn.*

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 39 Let's take the instant by the forward top. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 503 The guides conducted the forwardest of the party... a wrong way. 1876 *HOLLAND Sevenoaks* x. 131 He fixed a knob of tallow upon the forward sight of Mr. Balfour's gun.

b. *Naut.* Belonging to the fore part (of a vessel).

1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., The nine forward men are divided into three watches. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 5/3 The forward-house and fore-castle bulkhead were stove in.

† c. Principal, foremost, chief. *Obs.*

1581 *SAVILE Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 184 Many haue beene wasted by casual chances, the most sufficient and forward by the cruelty of the Prince.

d. That lies in front; now only, that lies in the direction towards which one is moving.

1643 *LIGHTFOOT Glean. Ex.* (1648) 17 In the five preceding Plagues, the obduration of Pharaohs heart is attributed to himselfe, in these five forward, it is attributed to God. 1800-24 *CAMPBELL Dream* ii, Shadow'd in the forward distance Lay the land of Death. 1844 *KINGLAKE Eothen* xvii. (1878) 233 Out of the forward horizon.

3. Directed towards a point in advance, onward; also 'outward' as opposed to 'return'.

1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* i. xlii, She [fortune], dispos'd his forward course to let. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxix. 136 Let us seek The forward path again. 1840 *BURY Select Comm. on Railw.* Q. 2398 You spoke of sending an engine to meet the train; on what line would that go?—It must go on the forward line. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* II. 46 General Wood was compelled... to undertake a forward movement. 1884 *G. W. R. Time Tables* July 87 *Return Tickets* are available... for completion of the forward and backward journeys.

b. Of the face: (Looking) straight in front.

1700 *DRYDEN Cymon & Iph.* 594 The lovers close the rear, With forward faces not confessing fear. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* cxiv, She [knowledge] sets her forward countenance And leaps into the future chance.

c. Of a ship's beak: Moving onwards.

1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxiv. 12 Scarcely the forward snout tore up that wintry water.

d. *Forward play in Cricket*: the method of playing forward: see the *adv.* 3 b.

1891 *W. G. GRACE Cricket* § 4 in *Outdoor Games & Recr.* 19 Practise both backward and forward play.

e. *Forward movement*: recently often used to denote a special effort made by a political party, a religious or benevolent organization, etc., in order to make more rapid progress. Cf. g.

1896 *Indep. & Nonconf.* 31 Dec. 494 The Colonial Missionary Society Forward Movement. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan., The Liberal Forward Movement.

4. *Comm.* Of a business transaction, contract, etc.: Prospective, relating to future produce.

1883 *Mauch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 4/4 In the old days, when it took three or four months to send out goods to India... there was a real ground for forward buying. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/7 The rate for good furnace coke is 14s... but consumers will not pay this price for forward contracts.

5. That is in an advanced state or condition; progressing towards maturity or completion. Chiefly *predicative* and barely distinguishable from the *adv.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 b, How moche we profyte & be foreward in euery day by our labour. 1561 *T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. Cb, It is nowe well forwarde in nyghte. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 86 To acquaint him how forward the Boat was [in making]. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 515 The [vaccinated] arms of Sarah... were in a more forward state than the rest. 1848 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 1, 7 The sheep... get exceedingly forward in condition. 1866 *MRS. H. WOOD St. Martin's Eve* iv, A sturdy little fellow... sufficiently forward in walking to get about the room.

b. Of a plant, a crop, or the season: Well advanced, early.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. i. 45 As the most forward Bud Is eaten by the Canker ere it blow. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 13 The inhabitants of Turon... enjoy as forward a summer, as those of Provence. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 254 Fruit, the soundest and forwardest of any on the Tree. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Garden.* xix. (1813) 344 Sow three or four seeds... in a small pot, which being placed on a gentle heat, will be much forwarder and finer. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 18 He 'gins again 'Bout signs in weather, late or forward spring. 1832 *Ht. MARTINEAU Homes Abroad* II. 23 Place our hungry brethren where nature's work is forwardest.

c. Of a pregnant animal: *in* or *with foal*, etc.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1910/4 A Red Cow... forward with Calf. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4312/3 Lost... a bay Saddle Mare... forward in Fole. 1839 *Lincoln, etc. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 2/3 Eleven ewes forward in lamb. 1857 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. i. 19 The mares are indulged a little as they get forward with foal.

6. Ready, prompt, eager (in an action or a cause); *esp.* with const. *to* (do something).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxi. 45 At the first assaite he was so forward, that he was stryken to the erth. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 56 God grafte in vs the trewe knowledge of his woordes, with a forward will to folowe it. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* v. Ded. 406 Be not backward to patronize what you have been forward to produce. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 231 Neither can it be collected, that hee [St. Bartholomew] was ever forward of his Tongue, as some of the Rest were. 1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 181 His Majesty's piety was so forward, that nothing needed to be extorted from him. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 203 He was much forwarder to give his assent than they were to ask it. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 52 Their followers were to be ranked as the most forward and loud, who denounced parliament as so corrupt. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casimbon* 40 Authors were always forward to send him copies of their learned publications.

† b. Inclined to or for (something). *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Austro. Osor.* 256 b. If I had bene . . . so forward to sedition. . . there wanted not . . . fautours of the cause. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 4 The forwardest to Peace. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polite Lying Wks.* 1755 III. i. 118 A bot-headed crack-brained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation.

c. Ardent, eager, spirited, zealous. ? *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1551/2 Three sonnes, all forward, martiall, and valorous gentlemen. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 72 How fondly do'st thou spur a forward Horse? 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 I. 41 His forward spirit press'd into the front. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. i. They both have forward, gen'rous active Spirits. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* III. 468 He is a gallant, forward officer.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* of things. ? *Obs.*

1605 CAMOEN *Rem.* Ded. i. This . . . Treatise was once vn-advisedly forward to haue bin dedicated to your good worship. But . . . It recalled it selfe in good time. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 654 Their forward genius without teaching grows. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iii. These stakes also, being of a wood very forward to grow. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 18 We are accustomed, from our youth up, to indulge that forward delusive faculty [imagination].

7. Well-advanced for one's years, precocious.

1591 LYLLE *Endym.* II. ii. It will be a forward cock that croweth in the shell. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 203 Long live thou, and these thy forward Sonnes. 1600 — A. Y. L. III. iii. 14 When . . . a mans good wit [cannot be] seconded with the forward childe understanding. 1714 *Restoration* in *Villiers' Wks.* (1775) 8 He's a pretty forward boy about four and twenty. 1869 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* 25 Apr. (1884) 215 My children. . . are so forward, clever, and spirited.

8. In bad sense: Presumptuous, pert; bold, immodest.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxii. (1634) 454 Some . . . doe raile at this doctrine with greater maliciousnesse, than that their forward pride ought to be suffered. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 221 They tould how forward Maidens weare, how proude if in request. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty Wks.* 1730 I. 94 A forward prating coxcomb. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ I, I have . . . a great Aversion to the forward Air and Fashion which is practised in all publick Places. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. IV. Clara . . . would think this step of mine highly forward. 1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. lxix. Hearing your favourite poem . . . mammed by the mouth of a forward Puppy. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xl. 'The favouritest young forard huzzy of a servant gal as ever come into a house.' 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* v. 'Do you call him forward?' . . . 'He was certainly free in his manners'.

9. Of persons, opinions: Advanced, extreme; in mod. use, favouring vigorous aggressive action.

1608 F. JOHNSON *Cert. Reasons & Argt.* To Rdr., The Books of the forward Preachers now abroad. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 1/2 You of all people in the world, the Forwardest of the Forward school, cannot complain of the advance of Empire. 1887 *Ibid.* 10 June 7/1 Denouncing outrage and dynamite, and what are generally known as 'forward' measures.

B. *adv.*

1. Of extent in time: Towards the future, immediately afterwards and continuously onwards. Chiefly (and now only) in phrases from *this day* (time, etc.) forward. † Also, from *this, from hence, (from) now, and so forward*. Cf. FORTH *adv.* 3.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 788 (Gr.) Gif hie wolden lare godes forward fremman. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5480 (Gött.) In egipt held he þaim ful hard, As i sal tell you sone forward. *Ibid.* 13958 (Gött.) Ai fra þat dai for-warde . . . þe Iuus. . . soight iesu to do to dede. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 744 Alle my obys grete Fro þys forwarde wyl y lete. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 12, & fro that time forward . . . shal the verrey degree of the sonne shewe the howr of the planete. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 261 (Harl. MS.), I Resseyve [yow] fro hens forwarde to my loye. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. 2nd Sund. in Advent* (1562) 132 If we . . . intend to amend our life now forward. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* II. xli. 71 This is the first time that the law Agraria was published; and so forward unto this present hower, it was never debated of. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 547 From that time forward whatsoever he did . . . was in order to that end. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* III. 42 From that day forward . . . the Spirit of God came upon David. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* III. (1876) 68 The elder student from that time forward acted as the Mentor of the younger one.

b. With vbs., as *look, think*; esp. *To look forward*: to look ahead, to look expectantly towards the future or to a coming event.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. Wks. (1813) 9 To think forward a little. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 343 One who can look forwarder than the Nine Days of Wonder. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 249 Banish your fears, and let us look forward, my love. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 23 Like chess-players, they seem always to look three moves forward. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* III. i. His visit to the hall was looked forward to with interest.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 45 He looks forward to all future systems sharing the fate of the past.

c. *Comm.* For future delivery or payment. *To date forward*: to postdate.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., The orders being neither numerous nor large, and not a few dated forward. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 4/4 Dating forward . . . is a thing unknown among shippers, for payment is usually made a week or so after the goods have been delivered. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 7/3 Maize still . . . dear, but cheaper forward.

† 2. Onward or further on in a series; onwards from a specified point. *And so forward*: = and so forth, et cetera. Cf. FORTH *adv.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 173/2 Forwarde, or more vtyr, ultra, ulterius. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. 2a, Whether that from the Cape of Buena Esperansa forward there were anye Naigation to the East India. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 34 If sixtie would serue, they must have an hundred, and so forward. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Annot. 3 From that tenth Psalm forward. 1663 MARVELL *Corr.* xlvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 96, I am this day beginning my long voyage to Archangel, and so forward.

† b. In the first place, foremost: in phr. *first and forward*. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. x.* 127 Furst and forward to folk that ben i-weddet. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 275 First and forward, ye han erred in [etc.]

3. Towards the front, in the direction which a person or thing faces. *Forward of* (U.S.): in front of. *To put or set foot forward*: see FOOT *sb.* 29.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 758 He came into the world with the feete forward. 1548 etc. [see FOOT *sb.* 29]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 82, I . . . bow the Head forward or backward, or over the one side or the other. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 103 You must begin with your Bow forward, though the Bow be drawn forward the Note before. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 226 Its middle part . . . stands about an Inch forwarder than the Foreside of the Puppet. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* III. Wks. 1799 I. 308 Your hood a little forwarder, Miss. 1811 *Lett. fr. Eng.* II. xlix. 270 The skirts of the coat . . . brought forward to meet over the thigh. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 242 He may have no power at all of advancing one step forward of himself. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 256 The ostrich . . . always strikes forward [with its foot]. 1891 M. S. WILKINS *Humble Rom.* 165 Two little thin dancing curls . . . just forward of her cap!

b. *To play forward*, in *Cricket*: to reach forward in order to play a rather short-pitched ball.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 101 Rather too fond of playing forward. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* § 5 in *Outdoor Games & Recr.* 23 If he [the batsman] . . . plays forward, pitch shorter and shorter . . . until he makes a mistake.

4. Of continuous motion: Towards what is in front; (moving) onwards, on.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 847 þe faster forward bim he faris þe faster he snapis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, Suche . . . be not mete to . . . go forwarde in this pilgrymage. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. viii. (1840) 190 His ships were manned, victualled, and sailing forward. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiii. 346 Meeting very strong Westerly Winds, we got nothing forward in many days. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* IV. § 15 In case they walk straight forward, in half a hour they shall meet men. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, He was desirous to hasten forward. 1855 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. I. (1869) 50 The river is rushing forward; the clouds are hurrying onward.

b. with ellipsis of some part of the vb. *go*. Also *Mil.*, as a word of command *Forward!* *For'ard on!* in *Fox-hunting*: of the fox: Gone on in front.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* IV. 186 His horse wolde nother forwarde nor backe warde. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xv. 86 Therefore let us on forwarde as he commandeth. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 25 The word *Forward* . . . is given by the commander. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. BLANC'S *Hist. Ten V.* II. 207 Ibrahim . . . had but to cry 'Forward', and Constantinople was bis.

c. In advance, in front, ahead.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece V.* 369 Dercylus seems to have been sent forward. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 182 One of our porters . . . was sent forward to test the [snow] bridge.

d. *Back or backward and forward*: to and fro; see BACK *adv.* 13 and BACKWARD *adv.* 5 b.

5. To the front or to a prominent position (from being behind or in the background), into view; esp. in phrases, as *to bring forward* (see also BRING *v.* 17). *To come forward*: see COME *v.* 58; also, to come into existence. *To put or set forward*: to put forth, advance, allege, offer; also *refl.* to give oneself (undue) prominence.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* III. 6 Before euer the earth came forward. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xl. 252 To set forward . . . such doctrine as was agreeable to Moses. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 304 He certainly has it in his power . . . to keep it back, and bring it forward at his own times. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlv, Dorothea, who had lingered far behind, was called forward. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xviii, Who are you, my good friend, who put yourself so forward? 1895 COULSON KERNAN *God & Ant. Apol.* (ed. 4) 9 The worst of all reasons which inexperienced writers put forward for setting pen to paper.

† 6. In front, on the front or front side. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xviii. 57 All their wounds were forward. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 101 Caused . . . the windowes which were forward to be made up.

b. *fig.* In a prominent position.

1796 BURKE *Lett. to C. J. Fox* Wks. 1842 II. 391 A young man . . . who stands very forward in parliament.

7. At an advanced point; at a point or position which is beyond or further than another. Cf. FORTH *adv.* 4.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 All his barones went out of the cite, and y^e first nyght they lodged vi. myle forwarde. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxxii. 19 Wee will not inherite with them on yonder side Iordane, or forward. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. ii. 189 To secure the landing of Irish or Welch supplies so much the forwarder towards the east. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 162 Adding a cipher, and setting the (c) a figure forwarder. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 52 A little forwarder you find small Cross-ways with four Alleys.

b. Of time: In advance.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 38, I thinke they are too forward in their computation. 1810 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xxiv. 289 The time at the place of observation is forwarder than that at Greenwich.

8. *Naut.* a. Of motion: Towards the fore part of a vessel.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Hawl forward the main Bowline. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 15 The Carpenter going forward to inspect the Chain-Plates.

b. Of position: At or in the fore part of a vessel. *Forward of* (U.S.): in front of. † *Forward on*: at the fore end, forward.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 88/1 The Sayler imagined that his horse was too much laden ahead, or forward on (as the sea phrase is). 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2317/1 Captain Killegrew . . . being at the same time forward by the Gang-Way. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 The butt-ends . . . have been as it were abolished forward on for the easie passage of the Vessel through the water. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 110 Being oblig'd to lie forward with the Men. 1794 NELSON 5 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* I. 504 Transports laying . . . with their Truce Flag hoisted forward. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 67 Her only fault being . . . that she was wet forward. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 112 Forward of the ward-room . . . is the midshipmen's room.

9. *fig.* Onward, so as to progress or advance. Chiefly in phr. *to go forward* (rarely with ellipsis of *go*): to be in progress or 'on foot', to be going on. *To build forward*: to continue building.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 760 There must it needes be long ere any good conclusion go forwarde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* III. 8 To se that the worke of the house of the Lorde wente forwarde. a 1600 HOOKER in *Eccle. Pol.* v. (1888) App. I. § 3 It is the nature of Gods most bountifull disposition to build forward where his foundation is once laid. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 91 Now forward with your Tale. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Leu C. Warrs* 177 He would not forget to help forward the Belgick Affairs. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 119 The Climate is so fertile . . . that the Fruit is coming forward all the Year. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XI, Mr. Burchell . . . was always fond of seeing some innocent amusement going forward. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 181, I am got forward too fast with my story. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 124 My models and preparatory matters were now so far brought forward. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* I. 18 Dinner was going forward. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 165 Unless . . . extreme partisans . . . make concessions, there is no getting any forwarder. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 43 Let's go in here—there may be something forward.

10. Phrases. *To put or set forward* (a person): to start onward, give a start to. *lit.* and *fig.* *To set forward* (intr.): to start on a journey, set out.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 17 Set forward, ye shall neuer labour yonger. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* VII. 18 Such gale as would serue to put him forward on his journey. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 202 The trips and slidings shall but set thee forwarder on thy journey. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* III, The next morning we all set forward together. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* II. 19 To set his young people forward in the same way of life with himself. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XVI. 258 Her godfather . . . straightway sets forward to avenge her death.

11. *Comb.* a. with *pres. pple.*, as *forward-bearing, -creeping, -flowing, -looking* adjs. b. with *pa. pple.*, as *forward-turned* adj.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xxiii, Strong *forward-bearing will or appetite. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ciii. 37 The *forward-creeping tides. 1830 — *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* I, The *forward-flowing tide of time. 1800 WORDSW. *Michael* 158 A child . . . Brings hope with it, and *forward-looking thoughts. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 46 It took his *forward-turned backe, and lookt out of his breast.

C. *sb.* [The *adj.* used absolutely.]

† 1. The fore or front part, the first part. *On forward*: in the beginning (see AFOREWARD). *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxviii. 13 Drihten þe gesett simle on foreward & na on æfterward. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 73 On forward þos cristendomes ecb man leorned his bileue er hefulht underfenge.

† 2. A trick in wrestling; a throw which causes one's opponent to fall forward on his face. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 76 Many sleights and tricks appertaine hereunto . . . Such are the . . . forward and backward. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. 6 They practise . . . Tbe forward, backward, falk.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Foreward* . . . the fore end of a barge or other craft.

4. *Football.* One who plays in the front line; one of the body of players termed 'forwards', as opposed to 'backs' (see BACK *sb.* 21), whose duty is to be foremost in the attack.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 367/2 Under the Rugby code . . . fifteen a side [is] the usual number of players—ten 'forwards', two 'half backs', one 'three-quarters back', and two 'backs'. 1889 *Pauline* VIII. 33 There is much to be learnt by the forwards. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 17 Jan. 6/4 The side whose forwards were beaten won the match.

Forward (fō'wɔrd), *v.* [f. FORWARD *adv.*]

1. *trans.* To help or push forward; to advance, assist, hasten, promote, urge on. Also, † to put forward, set on foot (*obs. rare*).

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 33 Then let me heare... What yesternight our Council did decree In forwarding this deere expedience. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 172 Hee was greatly encouraged and forwarded in the matter by diuers of his most inward friends. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 219 The Moriscos of Africa... were often forwarded and assisted by them in their nocturnal Expeditions. 1780 BURKE *Let. to Burgh* Wks. IX. 243 He [Lord North]... forwarded two bills, that for encouraging the growth of tobacco, and that for giving a bounty on exportation of hemp from Ireland. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 July, After doing whatever I can to forward my dress for the next morning, I go to bed. 1806 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* lxxvi. This prince... showed every disposition to impede rather than to forward the operations of the British army. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvi. 33 To protect its rights and to forward its interests.

2. To accelerate the growth of (plants, etc.).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 412 So wee may House our owne Countrey Plants to forward them, and make them come in the Cold Seasons. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 266 A Dunghill... is of wondrous Efficacy to forward the Flowers. 1720 SWIFT *Apollo to Dean* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 16 Whenever I shine, I forward the grass, and I ripen the vine. 1845 FLORIST'S *Jrnl.* 55 They [plants] will be forwarded, or retarded, according to the state of the season.

3. To send forward, send to an ulterior destination (a thing, rarely a person). In commercial language often loosely, to dispatch, send by some regular mode of conveyance.

1757 FRANKLIN *Let. to Wife* in Bigelow *Life* (1881) I. 378 The black silk was sent to Mr. Neates, who undertook to forward it in some package of his. 1757 *Affect. Narr.* Wager 33 Where they might meet with... an Opportunity also of being forwarded to their own Home. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Pref. 3 That letter... has been since forwarded to the person to whom it was addressed. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 122 Who... forwarded him in safety to Rome. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xii. There is a letter which should be forwarded to my brother. *Mod. (Comm.)* We have this day forwarded to your address per S.W.R. three boxes marked [etc.].

† b. To pass on, publish abroad. *Obs.*

1713 *Guardian* No. 1. 1 His countenance is communicated to the publick... and forwarded by engravers, artists by way of mezzo-tinto, etc.

4. *Bookbinding.* To get (a sewed book) ready for the 'finisher' by putting a plain cover on (see FORWARDING *vbl. sb.* 2).

Hence **Forwarded** *ppl. a.* (in 17th c. occas. † forwardly disposed, eager); **Forwarding** *ppl. a.* a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 208 None are more glad to see those punishments inflicted, or more forwarded to promote it, then [etc.]. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 315 Enough to ingage us to seek out for the best and most forwarding Assistances. 1776 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 371 The latter part of that month was warm and forwarding. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xv. (1813) 238 When these forwarded beans are planted in rows singly. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 96 She had received a forwarded letter from that old friend.

Forward: see **FOREWARD**.

Forwarder (fō'wɔrdə), [f. prec. + -ER¹.] 1. One who or that which forwards.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasin. Par. Eph.* Prol. A fyne forwarder of the ghospels lybertie. 1611 COTGR., *Poultseavant*... an overseer, and forwarder of a worke that requires hast. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* v. i. Nor am I... seconder, perswader, forwarder, Principall, or maintainer of this late theft. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xli. § 2 (1689) 308 Fresh Water being a great Forwarder of Fishes feeding. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. 1808 VIII. 274 Contempt of the suppliant is not the best forwarder of a suit. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 222 Mecca... had at one time a population of 100,000; buyers, forwarders of those Eastern and Western products.

2. *Bookbinding.* (See quot. 1890.)

1870 *Echo* 20 Dec. The men... are divided into two classes, forwarders and finishers. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 424 The ends of the cords are then drawn by the 'forwarder' through holes pierced in the boards. 1890 ZAEHNSDORF *Binding Bk.* 18 *Forwarder*, the workman who takes the books after they are sewn, and advances them to the covering department.

Forwarding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the *vb.* FORWARD in various senses. Also gerundially, with omission of *in*.

1635 J. GORE *Well-doing* 17 Like that which Bias calls ἐγκοπήν προκοπήν the Backward forwarding of a cause. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 268 Horse-dung, and Kennel-Water, contribute... to the forwarding of Plants. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Sept. The people in general know that a peace is forwarding. 1817 *Evans' Parl. Debates* 1381 Sir J. Newport urged the immediate forwarding of the measure.

2. *spec. in Bookbinding.* The operation of putting a plain cover on a book previously sewn, and otherwise making it fit for the 'finisher's' hands.

1893 E. G. DUFF *Early printed Bks.* 193 Even a study of the forwarding of a binding is of great help. 1895 ZAEHNSDORF *Hist. Book binding* 13 His backs were firm, and his forwarding excellent.

3. *attrib. as forwarding department, -room; forwarding agent, merchant*, one whose business is the receiving and shipment or transmission of goods; forwarding-note (see quot.).

1839 STORY *Bailments* Index, Forwarding merchant. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 10 The same building also includes... a telegraph office, and a forwarding department, where remittances are sent from friends of emigrants, and

all other miscellaneous letters received and forwarded. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 40 The book now passes from the women to the forwarding room, where several processes occur. 1882 CASSELL, *Forwarding note (Comm.)*, a note in which is entered a description of goods or parcels, with the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, to be sent along with goods, &c., conveyed by a carrier (*American*). 1892 E. REEVES *Homevid. Bound* 327 He employed a forwarding agent.

Forwardly (fō'wɔrdli), *adv.* (and *a.*) [f. FORWARD *a.* + -LY.]

A. adv.

1. In a forward manner; readily, promptly, eagerly; presumptuously, pertly.

1552 HULOET, Forwardly or towardy, *recte*. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1579/2 He was not so suddenly come, as forwardly welcome. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* 1. Ep. Ded., You must not admire too forwardly for your own sake. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. viii. § 3, I grant, as forwardly as any one, that they are all true. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 5 The fellow... very forwardly, and like a man who was willing to deal, told him [etc.]. 1812 W. GODWIN *Let. in Hogg Life Shelley* (1858) II. iii. 86, I shall still acknowledge as forwardly as ever the lovely qualities. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 103/2 Men being forwardly obedient to all the impulses they receive from themselves.

† 2. In a forward position, in the fore part. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 24 The Cartilages, which the ribbes forwardly produce, are diuise. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 261 If the horse have this situation, and be so forwardly affixed. 1654 tr. *Sundry's Curia* Pol. 189 When his valour marched so forwardly in the Van.

3. In a forward direction, towards the front. *U.S.*

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vi. 82 We did not come upon it forwardly... we moved alongside it. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 263/1 The... hands were stretched out forwardly, as though feeling the way.

† 4. Early, prematurely. *Obs.*

a 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 546 Mary, Cleophas his daughter, was forwardly married, and a mother before she was 5 years old.

† *B. adj.* a. Eager, ready. b. Advanced (in growth or progress). Also, of a season: Early.

1581 MULCASTER *Posituous* xxxvii. (1887) 151 Til the child be either in the grammar schol, by orderly ascent, and not by two forwardly hast. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* Ded. (1603) ¶ iv b, It was so forwardly that I could not well hinder the impression. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xviii. 21 Peter is still the same; ever too forwardly and forth-putting. 1670 W. HUGHES *Compl. Vineyard* (1683) 39 Neither ought it to be done, unless it be a forwardly Spring. If your Vines be forwardly, you ought... [to] break off some of the Leaves. Hence † **Forwardliness**, forward condition.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xxi. 38 Let our people look upon their forwardliness. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 220/2 The two Men of War that were building... are in a good forwardliness.

Forwardmost (fō'wɔrdmɔst), *a., superl.* rare -1. [f. FORWARD *a.* + -MOST.] Most to the front, foremost; nearest.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 24 Making the sweeps... appear as black as ebony, between us and the flash of the forwardmost gun.

Forwardness (fō'wɔrdnəs), [see -NESS.]

1. The state or condition of being forward; advancement towards completion or perfection.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 41 When this croisy was in gret forwardnesse, for there was no spekyng but therof. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* i. 677 Whilst in so faire forwardnesse it was. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxiv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 59 That Bill, which is in good forwardnesse to be presented to the House. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4836/1 Funds... which are hitherto in no forwardness of being compleat. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 298 The arts are in no kind of forwardness here. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 129 Mr. Jessop bad... got other things in forwardness that had been committed to his charge. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. 242 Till it [a work] is in some state of forwardness.

† b. Furtherance, advancement. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 89 Thus fortune (Lords) acts to your forwardnesse. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 209 If you should [chuse to be divorced from me], I will give your Wishes all the Forwardness that I honourably can.

2. (Unusual) advancement towards maturity: a. of a child; b. of a crop, the season, etc.

1693 *Humours & Conv. Town* 21 Parents... bring them to a bold Confidence... and this they miscall Wit, and hopeful forwardness. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 95 ¶ 4 The Satisfaction the Father took in the Forwardness of his Son. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Jour.* France II. 376 The forwardness of the season. c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 99 Gardens... all in great forwardness. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 139 Our peas are in such forwardness.

3. The quality of being forward; readiness, promptness, eagerness, zeal. † Also, proneness or inclination to.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 In my body and fleshe I fynde no good, ne forwardnes to perfeccyon. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 58 A man of... apt forwardnes to attempte thynges. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* ix. 2, I know the forwardnesse of your mind. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* 1. xlii. 68 Not by reason of any forwardnes in him to anger. 1696 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* v. ii, I speak... in my desire And forwardness to serve so great a man. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 84, I have observed in the American farmers... not the least backwardness, but great forwardness, to applaud and admire my mode of cultivating these crops. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxx. X. 480 The extreme forwardness with which these leaders exposed themselves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 217 Forwardness to take office.

4. Over-readiness, presumptuous self-confidence; hence, lack of becoming modesty, boldness.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 159 Since the youth will not be

intreated His owne perill on his forwardnesse. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 162 There is a fault in young Surgeons of forwardnesse in taking too much blood at Sea. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 145 It is indecency and too much forwardness in young Men to enquire into the Institution of their Laws, and demand Reasons for them. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 45 In France it is usual to bring their Children into Company, and to cherish in 'em, from their Infancy, a kind of Forwardness and Assurance. 1827 LYTTON *Pellham* xii, Nobody will call your civility forwardness and pushing. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* 1. 129 She snubs him in the... most remorseless manner... His forwardness is quite amazing.

Forwards (fō'wɔrdz), *adv.* (and *a.*) [f. FORWARD with *advb.* genitive -s: see -WARDS.]

A. adv. = FORWARD *adv.* in its various senses.

The present distinction in usage between *forward* and *forwards* is that the latter expresses a definite direction viewed in contrast with other directions. In some contexts either form may be used without perceptible difference of meaning; the following are examples in which only one of them can now be used: 'The ratchet-wheel can move only *forwards*'; 'the right side of the paper has the maker's name reading *forwards*'; 'if you move at all it must be *forwards*'; 'my companion has gone *forward*'; 'to bring a matter *forward*'; 'from this time *forward*'. The usage of earlier periods, and of modern dialects, varies greatly from that of mod. standard English. In U.S. *forward* is now generally used, to the exclusion of *forwards*, which was stigmatized by Webster (1832) as 'a corruption'.

e 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 61 Fro this forwardes nevere entred such Filthe. 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* i. vii, And sire Brastias was made wardyn to wayte upon the northe fro Trent forwardes. 1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* i. ix. 24 To marche forwardis a quantite of paces. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 10 Thei will... with good endeavour fillip Nature forwardes. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 47 We leave it... to be weighed by your honours wisdom, and set forwards by your authority. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 122 An... unlevel keel drooping forwards. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 17 The Teeth of the File are made to cut forwards... for it cuts not coming back. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 283 When... we carry forwards our views. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 57 If he can come forwards, and prove... that he has merely been absent. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, He was backwards and forwards constantly. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 16 May 5/1 Policemen... have to carry him backwards and forwards between the police station and the workhouse.

† *B. adj.* = FORWARD *a.* *Obs. rare.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tactius' Ann.* III. x. (1622) 78 A valiant warrior, and forwards in all his charges. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Travaile* (Arb.) 524 Let him be rather aduised in his Answers, then forwards to tell Stories. 1626 — *Sylva* § 422 Quere, if laying of Straw some height about the Body of a Tree, will not make the Tree forwards.

† **Forwa'rn, forewa'rn**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forwiernan*, f. *FOR-* pref.¹ + *wiernan* to forbid: see *WARN* *v.* 2.] *trans.* To prohibit, forbid. With double *obj.*, or *obj.* of the person and *to* with *inf.* or *from*.

Beowulf (Gr.) 429 þæt þu me ne forwyrne... þæt ic mote [etc.]. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. (Sweet) 76 Him þær se ȝiunga cuning þæs oferærelde forwiernan mehte. a 1175 *Colt. Hom.* 221 Hwi wolde god swa lites þinges him forwerne. c 1205 LAY. 3497 Nule heo me do na wurse þanne hire lond forwurnen. e 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2809 þus damesels forwerneþ al, þat me greþeþ werst. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxvii. 163 He forewarneth vs here to make any vndergods or meane gods. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 67 He prohibited and forewarned them the companie of strangers. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* III, This wicked Duenna... has forwarn'd her the house. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 8 Sept. (1879) II. 236, I meet the Workman by Mr. Pemberton's Gate, and forewarn him from making of it. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 years ago, He did not know that the thing had been forewarned.

† **For-wary**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR-* pref.¹ + OE. *werzan*, *WARY* *v.* to curse; cf. OHG. *furvergen*.] *trans.* To curse. Hence **Forwaried** *ppl. a.*

e 1200 ORMIN 8048 Þatt tatt man iss forwarried þatt [etc.]. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1350 (Trin.) Abelle þat kaym slouge forwaried wiȝt.

† **Forwa'ste**, *v. Obs.* Also 6-7 *forwaste*. Pa. *ppl.* 6 *forwaste*. [f. *FOR-* pref.¹ + *WASTE* *v.*] *trans.* = *WASTE* *v.* in various senses; to lay waste; to use up, exhaust; to render emaciated or feeble; to spend wastefully.

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr.* Mag. xi, A piteous wight, whom love had al forwaste. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Jocasta* Wks. (1587) 91 Then set aside these vaine forwasted words. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 365 The rest both in face and apparell so forwasted, that they seemed to beare a great conformitie with the sauaiges. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 1 And their forwasted kingdom to repayre. 1630 LORD *Banians & Persees* 31 To make their forwasted powers... to renew their vigour.

Forwatched: see *FOR-* pref.¹ 6 b.

† **Forwa'x**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forweaxan*, f. *FOR-* pref.¹ + *weaxan*, *WAX* *v.* Cf. Ger. *verwachsen*.] *intr.* To grow to excess, overgrow, swell. Hence **Forwa'xen** *ppl. a.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Fast.* xl. (1872) 292 Sumu [treowu] he cearf... ðylas him to ðæm forweoxen ðæt he forsearden. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 80 Wið þon þe man on wambe forweaxen sy. c 1475 *Partenay* 2990 Horrible gret was, a forwoxen grome, Such another neuer had he sain.

Forwe, *obs. form* of **FURROW**.

† **Forwea'n**, *v. Obs.* [OE. **forwenian*; only in pa. *ppl.* *forwened*, 'insolens' Corpus Gloss.; cf. Ger. *verwöhnen*.] *trans.* To accustom to bad habits, spoil by over-indulgence, pamper.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 33 *vrr.* Let no wynnynȝ for-wanye hem, let no welthe for-wanȝ hem. 1399 — *Richt. Redeles* 1. 27 [They] walwed in her willis florweyned in here youthe.

† **Forwear**, *v.* Obs. [f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *WEAR* *v.*] *trans.* To wear out, wear away, exhaust.

c 1205 *LAV.* 14479 Penne mihte þu mid winne þi lif al uorwerien mid haueken & mid hunden hired-plaie luuien. a 1240 *Saules Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Þah ich hefde a þusent tungen of stete and talde aþet ha weren alle forwerede. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 736 Wiþ cloutede schon & cloþes ful feble Wel neiz forwerd. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Meuyenge of watres, þat diggeþ and forwerþ [1535 wereth] þe nesche parties of þe erþe. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xix. (1859) 19 Teethe had he none, but they were al forbroke, forwerdyd, and forfaren. a 1577 *GASCOIGNE Flowers, Jocasta* Wks. (1587) 104 You a weake old woman forworthe with yeares.

Hence **Forwearying** *vbl. sb.*
1609 *R. BARNERD Faithful Sheph.* 85 Some in meditating doe vse to speake and gesture; but this a forewearying of the spirits, and too Historian like.

Forweary *a.* Obs.: see *FOR-* *pref.*¹ 10.

Forweary (f*iw*i-ri), *v.* Obs. or arch. Also 6-9 fore-. [f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *WEARY* *v.*] *trans.* To weary, tire out.

¶ An intr. sense, 'to become wearied' is given in the *Cent. Dict.* with reference to *Palsgr.*, but he has only the *trans.* sense. Many of the examples of the pa. pple. might admit of being referred to the intrans. use.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3894 Forð ðeðen he comen to salmona, for-weried grucheden he ðoa. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 239 Nowe shaketh my hande, my pen waxeth dulle, For weryd and tyred. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1320/2 The four foster children of desire entered in a braue chariot . . as men forewaried and halfe ouercome. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 8 The Christians forewaried with long travel, were not able farre to follow the Chace. 1819 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 112 Hawkey. Within the byre forwearyt stood. 1832 *MOTHERWELL Tin the Tacket* to A spectre-ship, Forewaried of the storm and ocean. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* i. 389 A pleasant bed For tired limbs. . . Of sandalled nymph, forewaried with the chace.

Hence **Forewaried** *ppl. a.*; **Forewearying** *vbl. sb.*

1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 126 b, As forewaried soldiers. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 15 After long forwerying, he lay as it were in a slomber. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 134 The verie thought . . woulde haue inspired thy forewaried Muse with new furie. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 210 His forewaried limbs.

† **Forweep**, *v.* Obs. Pa. pple. forwepe, -weped, -wept(e). [f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *WEEP*.] *intr.* a. To exhaust oneself with weeping. b. Of a vine: To bleed excessively.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2868 þe quen was wery for-wept & went to bedde. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 1149 Vines that forwepe & turne away from fruit. 1423 *JAS. I. Kingis Q.* lxiii. For-wepit and for-pleynit piously. a 1500 *Chaucer's Drewe* Wks. (1687) 606/2 With visage and ein all forwept, And pale, as man longe vnslapt.

† **Forwel(e)we**, *v.* Obs. [ME., f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *welwe*, ? related to *WELK* *v.*] *intr.* To wither, decay, dry up. Only in pa. pple.

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 22 þe stapes he [Seth] vond uorwelwed. c 1300 *Life Jesus* (Horstn.) 846 þe figer felde a non is lef. . . And for weoleweas as a stok. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1255 (Trin.) In þat weye shal þou . . se þe steppes of þi moder & me For welwed in þat gres grene.

† **Forwelk**, *v.* Obs. [f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *WELK* *v.*] *trans.* To wither. Hence **Forwelked** *ppl. a.*

¶ a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 361 A foul forwelked thing was she. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 73 b, They weare away with continuance, euen as Time doth weare and fore-welke [1612 fore-walke] vs. 1616 *BULOKAR, Forewelked*, dried vp.

† **Forwend**, *v.* Obs. [f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *WEND*. Cf. *MLG. vorwenden*, *MHG. verwenden*.] *trans.* To turn into (something); to turn, incline, dispose.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1121 So ist nu forwent mirie dale In to drihied. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 247/8 (Fairf.) We prai þat lauedi be for-wende þat we mai finde hir sone our frende.

† **Forwerpe**, **forworpe**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *forweorpan*, f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *weorpan*, *WARP* *v.*, to throw.] *trans.* To cast away, cast off, reject.

Beowulf (Gr.) 2872 Mæg secgan, se þe wyle soð sprecan. . . þæt he . . . ʒuðgewædu . . . forwurpe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 God nele þæt we beon gredie ʒiteras, ne ec for weorð ʒelpe forworpan ure ehtan. c 1220 *Bestiary* 345 Forwerpen pride euil[ic] del, so hert doð his hornes. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 150 Al so god dede þæt wule adeaden forworpeð hire rinde, þæt is, unheleð hire. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* l. 12 [li. 11] Ne forwerpe me fra face of þe.

† **Forwhile**, *Obs. rare* -1. Something that lasts only 'for a while'.

c 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* xiii. 21 He . . hath noo root in himself, and y^e floor is but a forwhile.

† **Forwhore**, *v.* Obs. [f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *WHORE* *sb.*] *trans.* To lead into unchastity; to debauch, defile. Also *refl.* and *fig.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 2043 ʒho forhoredd was þurh ful forlezerrnesse. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 394 Heo muhte uorhoren hire mid oðer men. *Ibid.* Ne beo neuer his leofmon uorhored mid so monie deðliche sunnen. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 59 The gode forehorede the fend Wyth hys blaundyng stevene.

Hence **Forwhored** *ppl. a.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 Iuelmennish and forbored mannish [*generacio mala et adultera*] acseð after fortocne.

† **Forwhy**, *adv.* and *conj.* Obs. Forms: 1 for-hwi, -hwý, 2-4 -hwi (3 -we, -wi), 3-5 -qui, -quy, 3-6 -whi, 4- -why. [OE. *for-hwi*, f. *FOR* *prep.* + *hwi*, *WHY*, instr. of *hwæt*, neut. of *hwa* who?] *A. adv.*

1. As *direct interrog.* For what reason? Why?

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxiii. 5 þu, Iordanen, for hwi ʒengdest on bæcling? c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Ach for-hwi nemneð ure

drihten þis fa to nedde. c 1200 *ORMIN* 12690 Forwhi was þæt tatt Santt Iohan amang þe leode se ʒeðde off Crist, tatt [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11157 Ioseph, dauid sun, for-qui [c 1340 (Fairf.) for-why] Wil þou leue þi spuse mari? c 1475 *Partenay* 3464 Alas! this for-why hast thou me in hate?

b. *ellipt.* and *quasi-int.* Cf. the use of *WHY*? In many early examples the interpretation 'because' (see B.) would be equally suitable, the punctuation being merely due to the editors.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Ure helendes on tocume þincð . . grislíche alle manne. Forwi! for þat [etc.]. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* ii. 1019 The horses had no power any part to take: For why? by myracle theyr heedes all. Were vp holden in the ayre. 1561 *KETHE Ps.* c. 4 'All people that on carth do dwell', For why? The Lord our God is good. 1601 in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 425 For why? temptations doe approach vs fast.

2. As *indirect interrog.* For what reason, why.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Her me ah to understonden for-why hit seið alf quic. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 507 Schaw sumwæt of ham, for hwi ha been wurdre for to beon iwardset. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 115 The reson is good and feir for-why. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* i. 20 To knowe . . the causis ffor-why this is more than that cause is. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4325 And I sall queþe þe forqui & quat is þe cause. *ellipt.* 1710 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 23 Dec., I will tell you no more at present, guess for why.

3. With *connective force*: On account of which, for which cause; wherefore.

c 1275 *Death* 31 in *O. E. Misc.* 170 Ah seoððen moni mon biȝet bores and halle For-hwi þe wrecche sawle schal in-to pine ualle. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 2478 Alle our syns þat may be knawen, Commes of our-selven. For-why, withouten God we syn soile. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4584 ʒe say ʒe sawe neuire soile, ne na citis biȝis. . . For-quy as bestis on þe bent ʒe growe on þe greuys. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Man-hode* i. xli. (1869) 59 The doublet is maad with poyngnyes, For whi it is cleped a pourpoynt. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 18 For why we wyl and stedfastly commaunde that [etc.].

B. *conj.* 1. Because; = *FOR* *conj.* 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6975 (Gött.) For-qui þai held þair lay lastand, Was na folk þaim mibt wið-stand. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 45 And al my felynge gan to dede For whi hit was to grete affray. 14. . . *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 214 For-micam þou schalt brenne, fforwhi a cauterie drawiþ out al þe matere þat is corrupt. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 202 But no man that hath any rayson in his hede ought not to counseyll you the same for whi the daunger is there grete. 1584 *R. Scot Discov. Witcher.* x. ii. 144 Regard no dreames, for why the mind Of that in Sleepe a view doth take, Which [etc.]. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 188 The Argument . . will ever fall short upon this score: For why, there is not a full reckoning up of those attributes of his [God's] that have to do in the work. 1883 *E. A. FREEMAN MS. letter*, It will be pleasant if you go to the Old Borough . . Forwhy in that case you will certainly come on hither.

b. *For why that*: (a) = sense 1; (b) on the consideration that; provided that.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3500 þe fader lued esau for fode, For-qui þat he was archer gode. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 389 (Roxb.) Thou shalt haue yiftis good, For why þat thou wilt dwelle wyth me.

2. = *FOR* *conj.* 2 (= *L. nam, enim*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15242 Drinckes all o þis he said For-qui it es mi blod. 1388 *WYCLIF Gen.* iii. 5 For whi [Vulg. *enim*] God woot that, in what euere dai ʒe schulen ete therof [etc.]. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iv. iv. 445 Forwhi whi schulde he thanne more correcte . . than be correctid. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* (1866) 18 Saturne þe planete . . is enemye to al kynde. For why, euery snow [etc.] cometh of him. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 2607 Her merytes were . . manyfest and playne For why by her merytes . . Synnes and myracles were shewed full playne. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* 618 A camell might well carrie one of them [fieldpieces] . . for why, Solymam . . had . . brought no greater pieces of batterie with him.

Forwitered: see *FOR-* *pref.*¹ 5 c.

† **Forwith**, *adv.* and *prep.* Obs. See also *FOROUTH*, *FORROW*. [f. *FOR* *adv.* or *FOR-* *pref.*² + *WITH*.] = *BEFORE* *adv.* and *prep.* (used of place, time, order, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 215 Drery days futen. . sal cum for-wit domesday. *Ibid.* 1068 (Gött.), þis caym þat i forwid melte vnto his broþer ire he bare. *Ibid.* 11006 He þat suld cum help yr hele Sent him forwit his bedede. *Ibid.* 11007 For-þi sent iesus iohn forwith, Ar he himself til vs wald kyth. *Ibid.* 11499 Melchior . . Wit recdes forwit him he fell. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 151 I forwith ʒow alle etillis to schewe Of ane Emperoure. *Ibid.* 1675 As our fadirs has folowid forwith þis time. *Ibid.* 2242 Quare-to feynys þou þis fare for-with myne eȝen?

b. *With ere, than.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10904 Als neuer did womman forwit ar. *Ibid.* 10953 He praid in þe kyrk allan, Als he forwit þan was wont. *Ibid.* 14423 Als i haf told you forwit are.

¶ = *FORTHWITH*. ? = Immediately, at once.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* l. 41, & put raw ʒolkys of Eyroun ij or iij þer-to, & choppe for-with. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Josh.* ii. 7 They being gone out the gate forwith was shutte.

Forwithered: see *FOR-* *pref.*¹ 5.

† **Forwitting**, *sb.* Obs. [f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *WITE* *v.* + *-ING* 1; after *Du. veruiften*.] *Reproach*.

1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 91 Parauenture ye remembred not that I shal now saye, not to any forwytting of yow, for ye be worthy alle worship.

† **Forwle'nc**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *forwle'ncan*, f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *wle'ncan* to make proud, f. *wlanc* proud.] *trans.* To render proud.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xxvi. (1871) 182 Donne hiene ne mazon ða welan forwle'ncan. a 1310 *Lyric P.* (Boddeker) 183 When we beþ wiþ þis world forwle'nt.

† **Forwonder**, *v.* Obs. [f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *WONDER*; cf. *Ger. verwundern* to be astonished at.] Only in pa. pple.: Astonished.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 3417 Iwhille mann þatt herrde itt ohht Forwundred was þeroffe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18163 Þai war forwondred o þat light. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 10 Till him tald all hail the cass, That tharof all forwunderit was.

Forworden, *ppl. a.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Also *irreg.* 3 *Orm.* forwurpenn(-like), forworthyn, 9 *dial.* forwoden. [OE. *forworden*, pa. pple. of *forweorðan*: see *FORWORTH* *v.*] Perished, gone to ruin. Hence (*Orm.*) **Forwurpenlike** *adv.*, corruptly, perversely.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 6245 Þe ʒ33 wirkenn ʒunnkerr weorre Forwurpennlike & ille. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 106 Þou faryst as a forworthyn man, þat had leuere to lyen & rotyen in prisoun, þan to do penaunce. 1508 *DUNBAR Flyting w. Kennedy* 105 Forworthin fule, of all the world refuse. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. iv. 21 A grysd den and ane forworthyne gap of Cacus. 1691 *RAY N. C. Words* 27 Foreworden with Lice, Dirt etc., i.e. over-run with. 1847 *HALLIW. Forewarden*, destroyed, undone. *North.* 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss.*, They are lost and forwoden i' muck.

† **Forwork**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *forwyrkan*, f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *wyrkan* to WORK; cf. *OS. farwyrkan*, *OHG. firwirken* (*MHG.*, *mod. Ger. verwirken*), *Goth. frawaurkjan*.]

1. *trans.* To forfeit (a possession, privilege, etc.), ruin (oneself) by one's own conduct.

a 1000 *Crist* 921 (Gr.) He bið . . egeslic . . to geseonne. . þam þær mid firenum cumað forð forworhte. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þæt wuniunge on hefen rice, þe se deofol forwor[r]hte mid modnesse. c 1200 *ORMIN* 13734 Forr affter þat to forme menn Adam & Eve . . Forwrohhte warren ʒænness Godd. *Ibid.* 17534 Hu warren þe ʒ33 forwrohhte To dreghenn wa wipþ mikell riht Inn helle wipþ þe defell? 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 52 Have I forworht, and angered my frendes.

2. To do wrong to, injure.

c 1205 *LAV.* 16694 þat þu hauest þas hæȝe burh swa swiðe for-worht.

3. To overwork, exhaust with toil. Only in pa. pple. **Forwrought**.

13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 163 þen þo wery for-wroȝt wyst no bote. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5861 He was very [= wery] forwroht, & woundet full sore. c 1500 *Lancelot* 888 So forwrocht hys lymmys ver ilkon. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 44 Werie forwrocht, and richt weilsom of wane.

Forworn (f*iw*o-rn), *ppl. a.* arch. [*mod. Eng.* (strong) pa. pple. of *FORWEAR* *v.*] Worn out, exhausted, decayed, grown old, the worse for wear.

1508 *FISHER 7 Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 117 To botche or mende an olde forworn thyng. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* A iij b, They, who haue . . requested me, (an old forworne Mathematicien) to take pen in hand. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vi. 35 A silly man, in simple weedes forworne, And soild with dust. 1625 *Gonsalvo's Sp. Inquis.* 64 He was an old forworne soldiour. 1621 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 545 Old, wearied, and for-worne Hackneyes. 1849 *J. A. CARLYLE tr. Dante's Inferno* 32 Those spirits who were foreworn and naked, changed colour. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 410 Slowly he went, for afternoon it was, And with the long way he much foreworn.

Forworship: see *FOR-* *pref.*¹ 4.

† **Forworth**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *forweorðan* str. vb., f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *weorðan* to become (see *WORTH* *v.*); cf. *OHG. farwerdan*.]

In early northern ME, occasionally conjugated weak.]

1. *intr.* To perish, come to nought, go wrong.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 52 Mid swurde hiȝ forwurð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 þurh his aȝhene ehte forwurð a on echnesse. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum [sed] ful among þornes, and forwarð. c 1220 *Bestiary* 175 If ðu hauest is broken Al ðu forbredes, forwurdes and forgelues. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxii. 9 [lxxxiii. 10] Þai forworhted in Endor. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 780 His werkes for-worthes þat he bygynnes.

2. To degenerate into, become (something inferior). a 1225 *Ancre R.* 370 Þeo þet schulden one lecnen hore soule . . uorwurðet fisciens & licomes leche. *Ibid.* 422 Ancre ne schal nout forwurden scolmeistre.

† **Forwound**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *forwundian*, f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *wundian*, *WOUND* *v.*] *trans.* To wound sorely. Hence **Forwounded** *ppl. a.*

O. E. Chron. an. 882, & þa wæron miclum forslægene & forwundode ær hie on hond eodon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 He com bi þis forwundede mon. c 1205 *LAV.* 14713 Hors forð riht þer for-wundede Catiger. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 1287 Þat folcvel doun vorwounded & aslawe in eiper side. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3686 ʒour mene . . þat feynt ar for-fouten in feld & for-wounded. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1830 Upon my feet I roos up than Feble, as a forwounded man. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. xv. 258/2 He was so forwounded that by waye of manhode . . nedely he muste dye.

† **Forwrap**, *v.* Obs. Also 6 fore-. [f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *WRAP* *v.*] *trans.* To wrap up. Also *fig.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. T.* 390 Why artow al for-wrapped save thi face? — *Pars. T.* 246 Al moot be seyd, and no thyng excused, ne forwrapped. 1571 *FORTESCUE tr. Mexia's Forest* 43 a, Whereunto he [Tamburlayne] answered fore-wrapped in collar, Supposeth thou [etc.].

† **Forwray**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *forwregan*, f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *wregan* to accuse: see *BEWRAY*.] *trans.* To accuse, betray, charge with a crime.

O. E. Chron. an. 1009, Brihtric . . forwreȝde Wulfnoð . . to þam cyning. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 97 þer sculle ben deofles swo fele þe wulleð us forwreien. a 1225 *Juliana* 46 Oðer iculle forwreien to mi meinfule feder. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 11448 þe synne hymself shal forwreie.

† **Forwrecche**, *v.* Obs. -1 [f. *FOR-* *pref.*¹ + *OE. wrēccan* to rouse.] *trans.* To rouse to wrath. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 36, I . . sorwe more, þat I haue forwrecchyd my god, þan I drede . . to gon to helle.

Forwrinked, **-writhen**: see *FOR-* *pref.*¹ 8.

† **Forwrought**, *pph. a. Obs.* [See **FORWORK** v.] Destroyed, ruined, accursed. In quot. *absol.*
c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 266 Quan al man-kinde . . Sal ben fro dede to liue broȝt, And seli sad fro ðe forwroȝt.
 † **Foryellow**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **FOR-** *pref.*¹ + **YELLOW**.] *intr.* To turn yellow, fade.
c. 1220 [see **FORWORTH** v.].

† **Foryeme**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forȝēman*, *forȝēman*, f. **FOR-** *pref.*¹ + *ȝēman*, *ȝēman*, *YEME* v., to take care.] *trans.* To disregard, neglect.

Beowulf (Gr.) 1751 He þa forȝesceaf forȝyted and forȝy-
 med. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 13 Gif ȝe . . mine heste forȝemed.
c. 1200 ORMIN 7502 þurh þatt teȝȝ Godess bodeword For-
 letenn & forȝemmedenn. *a. 1250 Prov. Elfred* 207 in *O. E. Misc.* 114 Monymon. for his seoluer hym seolue for-
 yemep. *c. 1320 Cast. Love* 947, I seo þe mis-lyken and al
 forȝemed, And out of þin owne lond i-femed. *c. 1440 Ps.*
Penit. (1894) 26 For me that hath thi feyth forȝyemed.

† **Foryield**, *v. Obs.* [f. **FOR-** *pref.*¹ + **YIELD** v.; = **OHG. fargellan** (mod. Ger. *vergelten*).]

1. *trans.* To repay, recompense, requite. With personal obj. in *dative*, and direct obj. of the thing. Also *intr.* (const. of). Phr. *God, etc. foryield* (it).

971 Blickl. Hom. 45 þa was bim forȝolden æfter his agenum
 ȝewyrthum. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 65 For godes luue forȝeue
 we al, for he hit wel forȝolden scal. *c. 1205 LAV.* 2298 An
 þu mi muchele swinc mid sare forȝeldest. *a. 1300 Cursor M.*
 4883 Sir, godd þe for-yeild. . . Of al þi god, and haue god day.
1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. vii. 263 Þis is a loueli lesson vr lord
 hit þe for-ȝelde! *c. 1460 Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 102 And
 men say lyght cbepe Letherly for-ȝeldys. *1560 ROLLAND*
Crt. Venus ii. 560 God ȝow forȝeild.

2. To afford, permit.

c. 1420 Pallad. on Husb. i. 311 Thyn hous . . to repare as
 may thi londe forȝelde.

Hence **Foryeilding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.,
 an instance of this; retribution, a reward.

a. 1300 E. E. Psalter ciiij. 2 And nil forȝete alle his for-
 ȝyldings.

Forytt, *obs. f. FERRET sb.*¹

|| **Forzando** (*fɔrtzando*), *adv. Mus.* [It. gerund of *forzare* to force.] With force: an indication that a note or passage is to be rendered with force or emphasis; = **SPORZANDO**.

1828 in *BUSBY Mus. Man.* *1876* in *STAINER & BARRETT.*
Foschip, *foshipe*, *obs. forms of FOESHIP.*

Fosile, *obs. form of FOCILE.*

Fosper, *var. f. of footspore* (see **FOOT sb.** 35).

1570 LEVINS Maniþ. 73/44.

Foss, *var. form of FORCE sb.*², **FOSSE.**

|| **Fossa** (*fɔ'sä*). Pl. *fossæ*. *Anat.* [L. *fossa* ditch, fem. pa. pple. (understand *terra*, earth) of *fodère* to dig.] A shallow depression, pit, or cavity.

1830 R. KNOX Bèclard's Anat. 68 The inflation of the
 abdomen . . causes the contents of the stomach to flow . . into
 . . the nasal fossæ or the mouth. *1856-8 W. CLARK Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 505 *Sphenostoma* . . Nostrils basal,
 placed in a fossa. *1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 6 Between the
 temporal and the antorbital fossæ.

† **Fossage**. *Obs.*—^o [ad. med. L. *fossāgium*, f. L. *fossa* ditch.] (See quot.)

1721-92 BAILEY, Fossage, a Composition paid, to be excused
 from the . . maintaining the Ditches round a Town.

Fossak (*fɔ'sæk*). (See quot.)

1888 Athenæum 21 Apr. 503/2 The tidal trout, or so-called
 'fossak' of the Inver and other rivers.

Fossane (*fɔ'sæn*). [a. F. *fossane*; French travellers give *foussa* as the native name.] A species
 of weasel or genet, found in Madagascar, etc.

1781 PENNANT Quadrup. II. 349 Weasel . . Fossane. W.
 with a slender body [etc.]. *1855-82* in *OGILVIE.*

Fosse (*fɔs*). Also 7-9 *foss*. [a. F. *fosse*, ad. L. *fossa* (see **FOSSA**).]

1. An excavation narrow in proportion to its
 length; a canal, ditch, or trench; † a cart-rut.

a. 1440 Sir Degrev. 1640 The stede stert over a fosse and
 strykys astray. *1477 NORTON Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652)
 19 As water in fosses of the Carte-wheele. *1555 EDEN*
Decades 137 Fosses or trenches made of oulde tyme. *1606*
HOLLAND Sueton. 185 Hee had an intention . . from thence
 by a Fosse to let the Sea into old Rome. *1664 EVELYN*
Sylva (1776) 44 You may plant them in double Fosses. *1806*
SURR Winter in Lond. (ed. 3) III. 47, I stripped off several
 of his garments, which I threw into a fosse. *1853 G. JOHN-*
STON Nat. Hist. E. Bord. I. 254 With mounds and parallel
 fosses that have evidently an artificial origin.

fig. *1549 Compl. Scot.* i. 19 The diuine sapiens . . garris
 them fal in the depe fosse of seruitude.

2. *esp.* in *Fortif.* and *Archæol.* A ditch or dike
 formed to serve as a barrier against an advancing
 foe, a moat surrounding a fortified place.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 32 There nyghe is the Fosse of
 Mennon, that is alle round. *1549 Compl. Scot.* xiv. 113
 Thai maid tua lang depe fosses about al the toune. *1678*
tr. Gay's Art of War II. 113 A Trench, a casting up of
 Earth by way of Parapet, with a Ditch or Foss on the side
 of the Enemy. *1774 PENNANT Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 95 A
 round British camp surrounded with two fosses. *1807 G.*
CHALMERS Caledonia I. i. iv. 157 It . . was defended by three
 strong ramparts, and two large fosses. *1872 BAKER Nile*
Tribut. iv. 51 A deep fosse is a safeguard against a sudden
 surprise. *1882 SWINBURNE Tristram of Lyonesse* 122 What
 fosse may fence thee round as deep as hate?

transf. *1860 MOTLEV Netherl.* II. ix. 22 [The Meuse] was
 now . . in the power of the Spaniards, The Province of Brabant
 became thoroughly guarded again by its foss.

† 3. A deep hole dug in the ground; a pit. Also,
 a burying-ground, grave. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON Chesse iv. vii, Than he herde a voyce that
 yssued out of the fosse or pitte of the sacrefises. *1669*
WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric. (1681) 137 Its usual to apply good
 Mould . . to fill up the Foss after the placing the Tree. *1727*
BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s. v., The Foss or Pit for the Bait
 should be under it as at A. B. C. D. *a. 1777 FAWKES*
Apollonius Rhodius III. 1277 A deep round foss he made,
 And on the kindling wood the victim laid. *1855 SMEDLEY*
Occult Sc. 129 Most of the spirits . . hover over the foss and
 its bloody libation.

b. *Hist.* A pit [= med. Lat. *fossa*] in which
 women condemned for felony were drowned.

1825-80 JAMIESON s.v. Pit & Gallows, In some old deeds . .
 these terms [*furca et fossa*] are rendered *furc* and *foss*.

† 4. A waterway or navigable channel. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 117 In the fosse and mouth of this
 river Phasis.

5. An abyss, chasm, or gulf. [transl. It. *bolgia*.]
1814 CARY Dante, Inf. viii. 74 We came within the fosses
 deep, that moat This region comfortless.

6. *Anat.* = **FOSSA**.

1730-36 BAILEY (folio), *Foss* [with Anatomists] a kind of
 cavity in a bone, with a large aperture, but no exit or per-
 foration. *1847 JOHNSTON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II.
 No. 5, 215 Its origin was marked by a deep incisure or fosse
 in the back. *1883 Knowledge* 13 July 22/2 Between the
 margin and the feelers . . there may be a groove or foss.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foss-ditch*; *foss-work*,
Hist. (Feudal), work done on the town foss.

1772 BURKE Corr. (1844) I. 402 The nature of the Turkish
 frontier provinces, an immense foss-ditch (if I may so call it)
 of desert, is a defence made . . at the expense of mankind.
1775 ASH, Foss-work.

|| **Fossé** (*fɔse*). Also anglicized forms 8 *faussee*,
fossée, -ee; and Sc. *FOWSIE*. [F. *fossé*:—late L.
fossatum, neut. pa. pple. of *fossare*, freq. of *fodère*
 to dig.]

A fosse, ditch, or sunk fence.

1708 Lond. Gaz. No. 4470/3 In the Night we made the
 Descent of the Fosses of the Counterguard on the Right.
1727 S. SWITZER Pract. Gard. ix. lxxvii. 366 The digging of
 the fosse round will go a great way in raising the ground.

1761 HUME Hist. Eng. II. lxxvii. 312 Having ordered
 Andelot . . to drain the fossée, he commanded an assault.
1769 De Foë's Tour Gl. Brit. II. 175 The Orangery . . is
 separated from the Lawn by a Faussee. *1802 C. JAMES*
Milit. Dict., *Fossé* in fortification. See *Ditch*.

Fossed (*fɔst*), a. [f. **FOSSE** + -ED².] Encircled
 with or as with a fosse.

1682 WHEELER Journ. Greece I. 60 A square Toure, or
 Castle, Fossed without but not very deep. *1831 LANDOR*
Siege Ancona Wks. 1846 II. 584 Burnt-offerings raised In
 your high places, and fossed round with blood!

Fosser, *obs. form of FORCER*¹.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny xvi. xl, These trees be good for
 caskets and fossers.

Fosset, *obs. form of FACET, FAUCET, FORCET.*

Fossette (*fɔset*). [a. F. *fossette* dimple, dim.
 of *fosse* ditch: see **FOSSE**.] A little hollow, de-
 pression, or dimple; *esp. a. Zool.* (see quot. 1856).

b. *Path.* 'A small ulcer of the transparent cornea,
 the centre of which is deep' (Ogilv.).

1848 CRAIG, Fossette (French) a little hollow; a dimple.
1852 DANA Crust. i. 49 Inner antennæ without fossettes, and
 elongated. *1856-8 W. CLARK Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I.
 178 *Cestoidæa*.—Head usually furnished with fossettes or
 suctorial oscules. *1862 DANA Man. Geol.* 273 Showing . . the
 depression or fossette in the star on one side.

Fossick (*fɔ'sik*), *v. Austral.* [app. of Eng.
 dial. origin; cf. 'Fossick, a troublesome person,
fossicking, troublesome. *Warw.* (Halliwell).]

1. *intr.* in *Mining*. To search for gold by dig-
 ging out crevices with knife or pick, or by work-
 ing in washing-places and abandoned workings
 in the hope of finding particles or small nuggets
 overlooked by others. Also, to *fossick about*.

1852 W. H. HALL Diggings Victoria 16 (Morris) Fossick-
 ing (picking out the nuggets from the interstices of the slate
 formation) with knives and trowels. *1855 CLARKE Dict.*,
Fossick, to undermine a man's gold-digging. *1864 ROGERS*
New Rush i. 18 We'll fossick wherever we think there is
 gold. *1886 M. KERSHAW in Spectator* 4 Dec. 1630 When
 a Chinaman fossicks about for gold or tin.

2. *gen.* To rummage or hunt about; to search.

1887 Illustr. Lond. News 12 Mar. 282/3 'Fossicking'
 among books and memoranda I came upon an . . example.
1889 BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms (1890) 165 We
 fossicked about for a while to see if the man . . had left any-
 thing behind him. *1890 Melbourne Argus* 2 Aug. 4/3 Half
 the time was spent in fossicking for sticks.

3. *trans.* To dig out, to hunt up (something).

a. 1870 LEMAITRE Songs of Gold Fields 14 He ran from the
 flat . . Without waiting to fossick the coffin lid out. *1893 J.*
A. BARRY Steve Brown's Bunyip 8 I'll have to fossick up
 them mokes, Marior.

Hence **Fossicking** *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.* Also
Fossicker, one who fossicks, *esp.* a pocket-miner
 or a prospector for gold.

1859 CORNWALLIS New World I. 130 A plain leather belt,
 in which he . . carries his fossicking knife. *1864 ROGERS New*
Rush II. 32 Steady old fossickers often get more than the
 first who opens ground. *1880 SUTHERLAND Tales Goldf.* 22
 He commenced working . . at surface digging and fossicking.
1891 Melbourne Argus 25 July 13/2 One could wish that
 all irrigationists would take the view that most of the native
 birds, and above all the swamp fossickers, are not merely
 friends but allies.

Fossiform (*fɔ'sifɔrm*), a. [f. L. *fossa* (see
FOSSA) + -(*I*)FORM.] Taking the form of a **FOSSA**.

1846 DANA Zooph. (1848) 188 Cells fossiform.

Fossil (*fɔ'sil*), a. and sb. Also 6 *focille*, 7-8
fossile, (7-ill, 8 *fossile*, *fossell*). [a. F. *fossile*,
 ad. L. *fossil-is* dug up, f. *fodère* to dig.]

A. *adj.*

1. Obtained by digging; found buried in the earth.

[1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 1 Those bodies, that are
 generated in the earth called *Fossilis*.] *1654 VILVAIN Epit.*
Ess. III. lxx, Seven unmixt *Fossil* Metals are forecited. *1669*
WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric. (1681) 25 Lime, Chalk, Marble, or any
 cold *fossile* Soils, are an extraordinary Improvement to dry,
 sandy, hot Lands. *1673 RAV Journ. Low C.* 101 *Fossile*
Dice, which they say they dig out of the Earth. *1732*
ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet 269 All *fossil* Salts, as Sea-Salt,
 Rock-Salt, etc. *1816 J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* II.
 354 *Fossil* coal, and . . bitumen, contain a large quantity of
 carbon. *1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2)
 I. 54 The oldest of all kinds of fossil fuel, the anthracite.

† b. *Fossil fishes*: fishes anciently supposed to
 live in water underground. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd. [a. 1661 FULLER
Worthies Lancashire II. (1662) 107 These *Fossiles* or
 Subterranean Fishes must needs be unwholesome.]

2. Now applied in narrower sense to the remains
 of animals and plants, belonging to past (usually
 prehistoric) ages, and found embedded in the strata
 of the earth. (Commonly apprehended as an attrib.
 use of the sb.)

Fossil ivory, ivory furnished by the tusks of mammoths pre-
 served in Siberian ice; *fossil screws* (see quot. 1882).

1665 Phil. Trans. I. 111 Of *Fossile* wood and Coals.
c. 1680 Enquiries 2/1 Is there any . . Amianthus, *Fossile* teeth,
 or any kind of Ore unknown to you? *1695 WOODWARD Nat.*
Hist. Earth vi. (1702) 251 The *Fossil* Shells are many of them
 of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neigh-
 bouring Shores. *1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Ivory*,
Fossile Ivory. *1754 Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 801 It is . . con-
 siderably lighter than any *fossile* petrification. *1758 FOTHER-*
GILL ibid. L. 688 The *fossil* Bones of an Alligator found . .
 near Whitby. *1802 PLAVFAIR Illustr. Hutton.* Th. 196 This
 is true likewise of the fossil-pitch of Coal-Brookdale. *1850*
LEVELL and Visit U. S. II. xxx. 177 A fossil forest. *1875*
MASKELL Ivories 2 Another kind of real ivory—the fossil
 ivory. *1880 HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* vi. 264 Its fossil eggs
 are estimated at twenty-four pounds weight each. *1882*
CASSELL, Fossil-screws, a popular name for the casts in the
 rock left by spiral shells, or for those of encrinurites when their
 impressions are horizontally furrowed.

fig. *1841-4 EMERSON Ess., Poet Wks.* (Bohn) I. 162
 Language is fossil poetry. *1849 ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. 1.
 xii. (1866) 206 Words are fossil thoughts. *1877 CONDER Basis*
Faith i. 34 The fossil impression of a dead faith.

b. Used in names of certain mineral substances
 fancifully considered to resemble organic products,
 as *fossil copal*, *cork*, *farina*: see the sb.; *fossil*
flax, *paper*, *wood*, *wool*, varieties of asbestos; *fossil*
flour, *meal*, ? = *fossil farina*.

1859 PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms, Fossil-Paper, Fossil-
Wool. *1882 CASSELL, Fossil-flour.* *Ibid.*, *Fossil-wood.*
1882 OGILVIE, Fossil-flax. *1883 Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec.
 62/2 'Fossil meal' is the name given to a composition . . used
 for coating steam pipes and boilers.

3. Applied contemptuously to persons, ideas, etc.:
 Belonging to the past, out of date; 'petrified', in-
 capable of growth or progress.

1859 T. PARKER in Weiss Life (1863) II. 103 The Pope is
 a fossil ruler, pre-mediaeval. *1894 Lp. ROSEBERY in Westminster*
Gaz. 22 Mar. 5/2 Those fossil politicians—for there is a
 fossil Radicalism as well as a fossil Toryism.

B. sb. † 1. In early use: Any rock, mineral, or
 mineral substance dug out of the earth. *Obs.*

1619 H. HUTTON Folio's Anat. (Percy Soc.) 23 So that he
 seems as if black Vulcan's art Of diverse *fossiles* had com-
 pil'd each part. *1665-6 Phil. Trans.* I. 111 Of some *Fossils*
 as Sand, Gravel, Earths. *1744 BERKELEY Siris* § 23 Its
 being dug out of the earth shews it to be a fossil. *1799*
Scotl. Descr. (ed. 2) 15 An infinite diversity of minerals and
 other fossils. *1807 HEADRICK View Min. etc. Arran* 58,
 I could not find any solid rock of that fossil [pitchstone].
1814 tr. Klaproth's Trav. 382 The chief mass of this por-
 phyry seems . . to be a distinct fossil basalt.

† b. A fossil fish: see A. 1 b. *Obs.*

1569 E. FENTON Secr. Nat. 50 b, The auncient Philoso-
 phers affirme, that there haue bene founde fishes vnder the
 earth, who (for that cause) they called *Focilles*.

c. *humorously*. Something dug out of the earth.

1855 LADY HOLLAND Mem. Syd. Smith I. 376 You always
 detect a little of the Irish fossil, the potato, peeping out in
 an Irishman.

2. Now only in restricted sense: Anything found
 in the strata of the earth, which is recognizable as
 the remains of a plant or animal of a former geo-
 logical period, or as showing vestiges of the animal
 or vegetable life of such a period.

[1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 296 When a Plant petri-
 fies, it degenerates by degrading it self to the Rank of
 Fossiles.] *1736 P. COLLINSON in Darlington's Mem.* (1849)
 73 What are called fossils—being stones . . that have either
 the impressions, or else the regular form of shells, leaves,
 fishes, fungi [etc.]. *1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 26
 These shells and extraneous fossils are not productions of
 the earth. *1831 Brewster Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 100 He
 regarded fossils as the real remains of plants and animals
 which had been buried in the strata.

3. *fig.* Something 'petrified', that has lost its
 vitality or capacity for growth or progress. Also,
 contemptuously applied to a person of antiquated
 notions or habits.

1844 EMERSON Lect., Yng. Amer. Wks. (Bohn) II. 300
 Government has been a fossil; it should be a plant. *1857*
C. BRONTE Professor iv, When a man endures what ought
 to be unendurable he is a fossil.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, attributive or similitive, as *fossil-like* adj.; objective, as *fossil-bearing* adj.; *fossil-botanist*, one skilled in *fossil-botany*, the study of fossil plants; *fossil-ore* (see *quot.*).

1885 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 195 These lowest *fossil-bearing strata. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 183 The *fossil botanist who devoted himself chiefly to the study of microscopic structure. 1882 CASSELL, **Fossil-botany*. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 61 Long-forgotten strata of society which our *fossil-like records reveal to us. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Fossil ore*, fossiliferous red hematite.

Hence † *Fossilily*, ? a collection of fossils.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 567 Verses occasion'd by seeing the Fossilily at Tenders in Cornwall.

Fossilate (fɒsɪlət), *v.* [f. FOSSIL sb. + -ATE³.] *trans.* or *intr.* To make or become fossil. Hence **Fossilated** *ppl. a.* Also **Fossilation**, the action of the vb.; = FOSSILIZATION.

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 143 The fossilated ruins of the productions of the third, and fifth, and sixth demiurgic periods. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 553 The fossilated remains of their skeletons. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 128 There are two suggestions in reference to the way in which iron-ore particles have been accumulated:—first, fossilation of ancient iron-bogs; second, segregation.

Fossiled (fɒsɪld), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. FOSSIL sb. + -ED¹.] Made fossil, fossilized.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* i. 28 Everywhere both living and fossilized word-foliage, everywhere transition.

Fossiliferous (fɒsɪlɪˈfərəs), *a.* [f. FOSSIL sb. + -(I)FEROUS. Cf. F. *fossilifère*.] Bearing or containing fossils or organic remains.

18.. LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. ii. xxi. 194 The fossiliferous deposits of modern date. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vi. 97 Richly fossiliferous beds of the mountain limestone.

Fossilification (fɒsɪlɪfɪkəˈɪʃən), [f. FOSSILIFY: see -IFICATION.] The action of the vb. FOSSILIFY; petrification.

1846 WORCESTER (cites WAILES). 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Fossilify, *v. rare* -^o. [f. FOSSIL sb. + (I)FY.] *trans.* and *intr.* = FOSSILIZE.

In recent Dicts.

Fossilism (fɒsɪlɪzəm), [f. FOSSIL sb. + -ISM.] 1. The scientific study of fossils. *rare* -¹.

1796 COLERIDGE in J. Cottle *Early Recollect.* (1837) I. 192, I would thoroughly understand Mechanics; Hydrostatics.. Fossilism; Chemistry [etc.].

2. The state of being a fossil, the character or nature of a fossil.

1861 *Med. Times* 18 May 526/1 Precocity may talk of superfluous laggards and obstructive fossilism.

Fossilist (fɒsɪlɪst), *n.* Now somewhat *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies fossils, an authority on fossils, a palaeontologist.

1746 [see ARGUMENT *v.* 4]. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 41 Those remains which fossilists distinguish by the title of diluvian. 1806 *Guide to Watering Places* 115 The fossilist and botanist may here find ample amusement. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 113 Battles of opinion were fought between Cosmogonists, Diluvialists, and Fossilists.

Fossilite (fɒsɪlɪti), [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. F. *fossilité*.] The quality or state of a fossil.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Penny Cycl.*).

Fossilization (fɒsɪlaɪzəˈɪʃən), [f. FOSSILIZE *v.* + -ATION. Cf. F. *fossilisation*.]

1. The action or process of fossilizing; the conversion of vegetable and animal remains into fossils.

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 124 The human species alone.. entirely escaped fossilization. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 142 Draw up one of the piles driven into the Danube by Trajan, and see how far in it the process of fossilization has proceeded. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 3 Fossilisation may be applied in a general sense to all the processes through which an organic body passes in order to become a fossil.

2. The process of becoming, or state of having become, antiquated. 1886 [see FLUIDITY 1 b.]

Fossilize (fɒsɪlaɪz), *v.* [f. FOSSIL sb. + -IZE. Cf. F. *fossiliser*.]

1. *a. trans.* To turn or change into a fossil.

1794 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 407 Bones that are fossilized become so in the medium in which they were deposited at the animal's death. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 32 'Petrifying wells' do not, however, fossilize the things put into them. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 229 There is much more likelihood that the remains of animals.. should be fossilized.

b. *intr.* To become, or be changed into, a fossil. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *fig. a. trans.* 'To cause to become antiquated, rigid, or fixed'; 'to place beyond the influence of change or progress' (Webster 1864); *rarely*, to preserve as if in fossil form. b. *intr.* for *refl.*

a. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* viii. 532 Ten layers of birthdays on a woman's head are apt to fossilise her girlish mirth. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 98 Poetry,—which last century became temporarily fossilised from a slavish worship.. of antiquated models. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 100 Sakkarah fossilises the name of Sokari, one of the special denominations of.. Osiris.

b. 1864 WEBSTER, *Fossilize*, to become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, beyond the influence of change or progress. 1888 *Co-op. News* 2 June 550 If it is to flourish, and not fossilize.

3. *intr.* To search for fossils. *colloq.*

1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 158, I fossilized for three days very diligently.

Hence **Fossilized** *ppl. a.*; **Fossilizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 124 No proper fossilized portion of the human subject has ever yet been detected. 18.. LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. i. xiv. 314 The Fossilizing process. 1861 STANLEY *Lect. Eccl. Hist.* p. xxxviii, The fossilised relics of the old Imperial Church. 1887 FRITH *Autobiogr.* i. xviii. 228 The Academy 'has changed all that', as well as other fossilized rules. 1891 *Athenaeum* 28 Nov. 715/1 The fossilizing influence of the patristic theologians.

Fossil(le, var. form of FOCALE.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 151. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 242.

† **Fossilogy**. *Obs.* [Incorrectly f. FOSSIL sb. + -LOGY.] That branch of science which deals with fossils; palaeontology; also, a treatise on this. So † **Fossilogist**, one who studies this science.

1776 G. EDWARDS (title) *Elements of Fossilogy*. 1776 DE COSTA *Conchology* 250 The Gryphetae of fossilogists. 1806 *Guide to Watering Places* 176 In fossilogy we shall notice the echini, shark's teeth, and ammoniae. 1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. i. 206 An accurate and learned fossilogist. 1866 PHILLIPS in *Athenaeum* 2 May (1874), Natural History and 'Fossilogy', as we then termed the magnificent branch of study now known as Palaeontology.

Fossilogy, *rare* -^o. A less incorrect form (in Dicts.) of FOSSILOLOGY. So **Fossilogical** *a.*, pertaining to 'fossilogy'. **Fossilogist**, one who studies this science.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. xviii. iii. § 2. 525 When.. earlier writers.. spoke of mineralogical and fossilogical maps. 1864 WORCESTER (cites Buchanan), *Fossilogy*. 1882 CASSELL, *Fossilogist*.

† **Fossion**. *Obs. rare* -^o. [ad. L. *fossion-em*, n. of action f. *fodere* to dig.] A digging.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fossion*, a digging or delving.

|| **Fossor** (fɒsɔr), *Eccl.* [L. *fossor* in late L. sense of 'grave-digger'.] An officer of the early Church charged with the burial of the dead.

1854 CUL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 205, I saw it all, answered the old fossor. 1877 WITHROW *Catacombs of Rome* (ed. 3) 519 A very numerous class in the economy of the primitive church was that of the fossors, or grave-diggers.

Fossorial (fɒsɔˈriəl), *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Zool.* [f. L. *fossori-us*, f. *fossor*, agent-n. of *fodere* to dig + -AL.] A. *adj.*

1. Having a faculty of digging, able to burrow, burrowing, fodient.

Fossorial Hymenoptera, a family of insects called *Fossores*. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 46/2 The recently discovered American fossorial animal, the *Chlamyphorus*. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 847 Some species of Fossorial Hymenoptera. 1877 COVES *Fur Anim.* ix. 280 Other animals are as decidedly fossorial as the Badger.

2. Of or pertaining to fodient animals, adapted for or used in burrowing.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 148 Among the Edentata those tribes possess a clavicle whose habits are fossorial. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 107/1 The fossorial (digging and scratching) character of the.. mechanism of the limbs. 1865 WOOD *Homes without II.* 22 The fossorial limbs of the badger.

B. *sb.* A fossorial animal.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Fossorials*.

Fossorial (fɒsɔˈriəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = FOSSORIAL.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 545 The first pair of legs are fossorial.

|| **Fossula** (fɒsɪlə), [L. *fossula*, dim. of *fossa*: see FOSSA.] A small fossa; *spec. a. Anat.* 'One of the numerous slight depressions on the surface of the cerebrum' (1894 Gould *Dict. Med.*). b. *Zool.* A vacant space representing one of the primitive septa of certain corals; more fully *septal fossula*.

1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 21 They lie on the base of the tongue in superficial crypts or fossulae. 1879 NICHOLSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 382/1 The septal fossula.

Fossulate (fɒsɪlət), *a. Anat. and Zool.* [f. L. *fossula* (see FOSSULA) + -ATE².] Having one or more long narrow grooves or depressions.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 297/1 In the kangaroo.. there is a large fossulate papilla near the base of the tongue.

Fossule (fɒsɪl), [anglicized form of FOSSULA.] = FOSSULA.

Fossulet (fɒsɪlət), *Entom.* [dim. of FOSSULE: see -ET.] An elongated shallow groove.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Fossure**. *Obs. rare* -^o. [ad. L. *fossur-a*, f. *fodere* to dig.] 'A digging' (1727 Bailey vol. II.).

† **Fostal**, *sb. Obs. rare* -¹. In 5 *pl.* *foestalx*. [? a contraction of FOOTSTALL (not recorded in this sense).] The track of a hare.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij b, When be [a hare] rennyth in the way drye or weete Then men may finde foestalx of clees or of feete.

Fostal, var. form of FORESTALL *sb.* 2.

† **Fostell**. *Obs. rare* -¹. [? a. OF. *fustaille* (mod. F. *futaille*) cask.] ? A cask.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* ii. lxi, Grein Lust, I leif to the at my last ende, Of fantisie are fostell fillit fow.

Fosten, *obs. form* of FUSTIAN.

Foster (fɒstər), *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. in Comb.* [OE. *fōstor*, str. neut. = ON. *fōstr*:—OTeut. **fōstōr*^m, f. root **fōt-* (see FOOD) + instrumental suffix -tro-.]

1. Food, nourishment.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 198 Sio is blodes timber, & blodes hus, & foster. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Ure licomes lust is he feondes foster.

Proverb. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 60 Styntyng the cause, th' effect styntethe eke, No lenger forster, no lenger lemman. 1670 RAY *Proverbs* 94 No longer foster no longer friend.

2. Guardianship, keeping, fostering. *At foster*, at nurse (with a foster-parent).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 320 Now shalle thai have rom in pyk and tar ever dwelland, Of thare sorow no some, bot ay to be yelland In oure fostre. 1861 G. W. DASENT *Burnt Njal* II. 166 They bad children out at foster there.

3. a. Offspring, progeny. b. One nourished or brought up; a foster-child, nursling. c. An animal of one's own breeding.

a. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic 3egaderi in-to ðe of diercynne and of fuzel cynne simle 3emacan, þat hi eft to fostre bien. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 451 Ant ti semliche schape schawed wel þæt tu art freo monne foster. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 257 For hit was þe forme-foster þæt þe folde bred. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xv. 86 Ne neuer, certis, the ground of the Romanis Of ony foster sall hym so avance.

b. c 1205 LAY. 25921 Eleine min a3en uoster. 1585 M. W. *Commentat. Verses to Jas. I's Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 10 Lo heir the fructis, Nympe, of thy foster faire.

c. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 108 This..beast..is my leill, lawfull, and hamehalde cattell, or my inborne foister, the quihlk was thifteouslie stollen fra me.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foster-home*, -*milk*, *FOSTER-BROTHER*, -*SISTER*; *FOSTER-CHILD*, -*SON* and synonymously *foster-babe*, -*daughter*. Also *FOSTER-FATHER*, -*MOTHER* and in the synonyms *foster-dam*, -*name* (Sc.), -*parent*, -*sire*; hence in sense of 'acting as a foster-mother or nurse', *foster-city*, -*earth*.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxxix, All thy *foster-babes are dead. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iii. xviii. (1636) 228 All Etruria and Campania, finally Italy, rose joyntly in armes against the mother and *foster city. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. 843 There, by the Wolf, were laid the Martial Twins.. The *foster-Dam loll'd out her fawning Tongue. c 1616 WEBSTER *Duch. Malfy* ii. ii, Go, go, give your *foster-danghters good counsel. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 9 The nursing Grove Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with *foster Earth. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 647 *Foster-homes under the boarding-out system.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 17 Superstition, the *foster mame of all error. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* iii. 272 Like a louing mother, and tender nurse, giving my *foster-milke, the foode of thy word and Gospell, abundance to all. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* 37 That little love which is abated from the *Foster-parent upon publick report that they are not natural. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 11 The Gentleman's Magazine being very justly considered as the foster-parent of English Topography. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 16 Scarce had the beauteous maiden ceased When Miljutin, her kind *foster sire..approached.

Hence **Fostership** = FOSTERAGE.

1861 CLINGTON *Frank O'Donnell* 110 The tie of fostership is, or at least was, held as sacred as that of natural brothers.

Foster, *sb.*² *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 1-3 *fostre*. [OE. (*cild*-) *fōstre* wk. fem., nurse, = MDu. *voester* (also *voetster*, mod. Du. *voester*), ON. *fōstra*:—OTeut. **fōstrōn*, f. **fōstr-om*: see prec. ON. had *fōstre* wk. masc., foster-father, of similar formation.

In the sole recorded OE. instance, a variant reading is *cildfōstre*, which is prob. a genuine form:—prehistoric **fōdīstra*, f. root of Food + fem. agent-suffix -īstrōn, -STER.] A foster-parent, nurse.

a 1000 *Lawes of Ine* lxiii[1], Mot he habban .. mid him .. his cildfostran [w. r. -fēstran]. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 8 Þu art foster ant feder to helpeles children. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2620 Sche forð-ran, And brogt hire a fostre wimman. *Ibid.* 2624-5 lakabed wente blide agen, ðat 3he ðe gilde [cildes?] fostre muste ben. a 1563 BECON *Humble Supplic.* Wks. 1563 III. 21 b, Heretofore we had suche shepheardes, as were tender fosters of thy flocke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. iv, The Greekes, whom wee may count the very fathers and fosters of all vices. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* Pref. 10 Your sweete Fosters the Bishops have brought the Pope upon you and your Children. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 157 The Word is all Things to the Infant, a Father, a Mother, a Preceptor, a Foster. 1851 LONGE *Gold. Leg.* II. *Village Church*, This is the Black Pater-noster, God was my foster, He fostered me Under the book of the Palm-tree!

† **Foster**, *sb.*³ *Obs.* Also 5 *fostere*. [contracted f. FORESTER; used in Af.] = FORESTER.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 117 A forster [w. r. foster] was he, soothly, as I gesse. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1063 Then swere the fosters alle twelve, They wolde no wedd but hymselfe. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 111 Flaunders..had no othir governour but the Fosters of the Kyng of Frauns. 15.. *Adam Bel* 561 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 162 Forty fosters of the fe, These outlawes bad y-slaw. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 17 A griesly Foster forth did rush. 1594 [see FORESTER 1]. 1597 DOWLAND *1st Bk. Songs* (1844) 90 And love as well the foster can, As can the mighty nobleman. 1607 [see FORESTER 1].

Hence **Fostership**, the office of forester.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 20 a, The Office of a Fostership [was] intailed.

Foster (fɒstər), *v.* Forms: 1 ?*fōstri*an, 3 *fostren*, -*in*, (*Orm.* *fostrenn*), 3-6 *fostre*, (3 *south.* *vostre*, 4 *fostire*), 5 *foustre*, (5 *fostare*, 7 *fauster*), 3- foster. [OE. **fōstri*an (Lye), = ON. *fōstra* (Sw. *fōstra*, Du. *fōstre*), f. *fōstor*, *FOSTER sb.*¹

The recorded OE. *fōstr(i)an* may be either f. the same stem or f. *fōstre* nurse: see *FOSTER sb.*²]

† 1. *trans.* To supply with food or nourishment; to nourish, feed, support. In early quots. *to feed and foster*. *Obs.* in lit. sense.

[a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lxxx. (1889) 222 Mann byþ festrud [nutritur] and byð gefedd.] c 1200 ORMIN 1558 Annd Jesu Crist himn selfsch ben Upþo þatt bodiz hæfedd, To fedenn & to fostrenn hemm. c 1300 *Havelok* 1434 Vnto this day, Hauē ich ben fed and fostred ay. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 71 Lat take a cat, and fostre him wel with milk, And tendre flesh. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434 b/1 Wold to god I had mylke to foustre the wythall. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iii. 119 One, bred but of Almes, and foster'd with cold dishes. [1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i. The infant of my bosom! Whom I would foster with my vital blood.]

fig. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxx. 4 For þi name þou sall lede me & fostre me. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3495 His flesche is fostard & fedd by þe fyst & by sternes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 108 b, They sholde be... with swete consolacyons fostred & noursched, 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. iii. iv, Fauster'd and fed with hid hypocrisye.

† 2. To bring up (a child) with parental care; often, to bring up as a foster-child, be a foster-parent to. Also with *forth*, *up*. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 2590 Ich wes hire uoster-moder, and feire heo uostredde. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3070 (Trin.) Here shal þou with him wone & foster forþ here þi sone. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.*, Fleshli fadir and modir that getes and fosters us forthe in this world. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 177 Thy yonge daughter fostred up so softe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. vi, Your wyf that as wel as her owne hath fostred me and kepte. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 337/2 Oure fathers also, whiche while we liued fostred vs vp so tenderly. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 153 Some say, that Rauens foster forlorne children. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 34 Such children as were borne vnperfit... should not... be fostered vp. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 941 The son of Mulciber, Found in the Fire, and foster'd in the Plains.

† b. To bring up, educate, nurture *in* (beliefs, habits, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 122 This mayden... Was... from hir cradel fostred in the faith Of Crist. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 378/1. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 50 Fosterit, teachit, and brocht vp in continuall exercise. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1590) 138 b, A Prince... fostred [ed. 1598 fostered vp] in blood by his naughty Father.

c. with reference to FOSTERAGE 2. Also *absol.*

1515 in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II. 13 Some sayeth, that the Englyshe noble folke useith to delyver therre children to the Kynges Irysche enymys to foster. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 638/2 These evill customes of fostering and marrying with the Irish most carefully to be restrained. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* 313 A Laird, a man of wealth and eminence, sends his child, either male or female, to a tacksman or tenant, to be fostered. 1887 STOKES tr. *Tripartite Life Patrick* 141 He gave him to bishop Bron to be fostered.

d. To foster on (a lamb): to put it to a ewe, which is not its mother, to be nourished.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 264 Sometimes it is necessary to... compel the ewes to admit the lambs, either their own or fostered on, to suck them. *Note.* To foster on a lamb, they tie the ewe, and at night compel her to give suck to the lamb two or three times.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* of a country, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22102 Bethsaida and corozaim, þir tua cites sal foster him. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 145 Euery mans countrie... which fed, fostered, adomed, and defended him. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 35 Such barbarus vsadage What stoyle wyld fosters?

3. To 'nurture', tend with affectionate care; to 'nurture', cherish, keep warm (in the bosom).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 166 And in greet reverence and charite Hir olde poore fader fostred she. — *Merch.* T. 143 No man hatheth his flesh, but in his lyf He fostreth it. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* v. 20 Mi sone, whi art thou disseyuēd of an alien womman; and art fostrid [fosteris] in the bosom of an othere? 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* i. v b, She hadde grete pyte of wyymen whiche were at theyre childbedde and vysyted and foustred them. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 330, I was so foolish and inconsiderate to foster vp as it were in my bosom this my domestical and neglected enemy. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, What a viper have I been fostering in my bosom! 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 140 But the god fostering her chilled hand, She felt the warmth.

4. To encourage or help to grow; to promote the growth of (a fire, plant, etc.). Also, with *† forth*, *up*. Now only with mixture of sense 3.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 þe sparke lið & kechede more fur, & fostred hit forð, & waxed from lesse to more. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 206 Wex and weyke and hate fyre togyderes Fostren forth a flauembe. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. i. 24 The moste pleasaunt plot of the earth, fostred to flourish with the moisture of floudes on euery parte. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 4 Western windes do foster forth our floures. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1652) 133 They [the priests] shave their heads and foster their beards, contrary to the laity. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* viii, A flower... Which once she foster'd up with care. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 98 Fostered by the reverberation of solar heat from the rocks, we met a flower growth.

5. To encourage, cherish, harbour fondly, nurse (a feeling, etc.); to encourage, promote the development of; (of things, circumstances) to be favourable or conducive to. Also with *up*.

1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 31 The hamiltonis fosterit yair vane hoip. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* x. 166 The Ariians, the Anabaptists, the Family of loue, with all others of the like sort, fostered vp their errors in secret and darke corners. 1755 *Monitor* (1756) I. ii. 17 They always foster up a jealousy in the minds of the people. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 8 July, Of Miss H— whom you charge me with forgetting, I know not why I should much foster the remembrance. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 207 The system of concealment is fostered by a system of falsehood. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 192 Rivalry between two nations... fosters all the virtues by which national security is maintained. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 216 Thus fostered, the insurrection was

rapidly gaining head. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vii. viii, The enmities that are fostered between you and my grandfather. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. (1876) 76 The genius of financiers was directed towards fostering exportation, checking importation. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* i. iii. 40 The superstitions which mountainous countries especially foster.

† b. To encourage, indulge in a habit, etc. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 64 Rather to be brideled for his presumption, then to bee fostered and encouraged therein. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-mastix* vi. vi. 505 Stage-plays serve... to drawe men on by degrees to idleness, or to foster, to foment them in it.

Hence Fostered ppl. a.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 17 Junoes long fostred deadlye reuengement. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 50 The City... placed him as a fostered fatherless child. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxix. 95 Thou shalt be reuil'd... even by the foster'd Child of Thy owne Charity. 1790-1811 W. COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* in *Eng.* (1817) IV. 201 The fostered habits of his mind.

Fosterable (fō'stērā'bl), a. [f. FOSTER v. + -ABLE.] That may be fostered.

1869 *Anc. Laws Irel.* II. 165 To return a fosterable child without necessity.

Fosterage (fō'stērēdʒ). Also 7 fosteridge. [f. as prec. + -AGE.]

1. The action, also the office or charge, of fostering or bringing up (another's child).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 182 Some one or other adjoining to this Lake, had the charge and fosteridge of this childe. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, Thou art already enuid of many of our tribe, for having had the fosterage of the young Chief. 1882 J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* I. 161 For the sake of my fosterage of thee... spare this young lady.

b. The condition of being a foster-child.

1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 114 It was rather a sort of clientship or fosterage. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 157 Placed upon a footing with the foster-child during his fosterage.

2. The custom of putting (a child) under the care of a foster-mother; *esp.* the now obsolete custom amongst the Irish and Scottish nobility of giving over their children to a tenant to be nursed and brought up.

1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 484 There still remains in the islands, though it is passing fast away, the custom of fosterage. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 241 This was Fosterage, the giving and taking of children for nurture. 1893 JOYCE *Short Hist. Irel.* 85 One of the leading features of Irish social life was fosterage.

attrib. 1881 *Leisure Hour* Apr. 226 Where the fosterage ties had most strength... were the north-west of Ulster... and Munster. 1893 JOYCE *Short Hist. Irel.* 86 A fine of two-thirds of the fosterage fee.

3. The action of encouraging or helping forward.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 125 A branch of human morals so important; one which calls for the statesman's fosterage, the patriot's countenance. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 262 [Under her] fosterage our evil habits thrive apace. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 848 Its [a conspiracy's] fosterage and management Richmond described very graphically. 1867 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 430 The scope afforded by one and all to the fosterage of the imaginative quality.

Foster-brother. [OE. *fōster-brōðor*, f. FOSTER sb.¹ So ON. *fōstbrōðir*.] A male child nursed at the same breast as, or reared together with, another of different parentage.

a 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 268 *Alumnus*, foster-brother. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. vi, My sone your foster broder Syre Kay. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* liv. (1663) 212 The Chaumigrem his Foster-brother was Commander in Chief. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 78 He had been her foster-brother. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, Eachin MacIain placed himself in the second line betwixt two of his foster-brothers.

transf. and *fig.* 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1320/1 Foure of fansies fellows, fosterbrothers to desire, and drie nurst by despair. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. i, My wrongs, Which are my foster-brothers. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Wks.* (1751) I. 195 The Bear with her Cubs and their Foster-Brother. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 295 The nestling cuckoo ungratefully ejects his legitimate foster-brother out of the family nest.

Hence Foster-brotherhood.

1886 *Athenæum* 6 Feb. 194/1 A more picturesque story of foster-brotherhood was never imagined.

Foster-child. [OE. *fōstercild*, f. FOSTER sb.¹] A child as related to persons who have reared it as their own, or (*esp.* in Ireland and the Highlands) to its wet-nurse and her husband; a nursling.

a 1200 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 538 *Alumnus*, fosterchild. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 33, I avow, by this most sacred head Of my deare foster childe, to ease thy griefe. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 135 The foster-children do love, and are beloved of their foster-fathers. 1717 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* iii. 346 The Goddess thus beguill'd, With pleasing Stories, her false Foster-child. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, Torquil, who entertained for his foster-child even a double portion of that passionate fondness.

fig. 1820 KEATS *Ode on Grecian Urn* 2 Thou foster-child of Silence and slow Time. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. iv. 153 Leibnitz... [was] a foster-child of literature.

Fosterer (fō'stōrər). [f. FOSTER v. + -ER¹.]

1. One who nurses and brings up (a child); a nurse, foster-parent; *esp.* with reference to the custom of FOSTERAGE.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 48 What sparkes they haue of inconstancie, they drawe from their female fosterers. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 135 In Ireland... they put away all their children to fosterers. 1747 W. HARRIS in *Southey Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. ii. 362 If any love or faith is to

be found among the Irish, you must look for it among the fosterers and their foster-children. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 81 My fosterer, my saviour, my more than father.

fig. a 1571 JEWELL *On 1 Thess.* (1611) 153 Peace... is the Nurse and fosterer of the Church of God. 1836 LYTTON *Athenæum* (1837) II. 577 Fountains and Rivers and ye Trojan Plains, I loved ye as my fosterers.

2. One who cherishes or cultivates (a plant, etc.). 1628 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 27 All our Impudent, Ruffianly, and Shamelesse Love-locke fosterers. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. vi. 167, I don't pretend to guess whether she prefers the fosterer of flowers or the smiter of steel.

3. A patron, protector, favourer (of persons or things); one who, or something which, promotes or encourages the growth of (a feeling, an institution, etc.).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 54 Dooth not knowledge of Law... being abused grow the crooked fosterer of horrible iniuries? 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 132/1 The most notable offenders and their fosterers. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 616 His Mother was a Recusant, and a fosterer of Recusants. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 819 Being found unfit... because he was a fosterer of faction, he resign'd. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 210 The Arabians became the fosterers and patrons of philosophy. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. vii, His character, as the foe of all injustice and the fosterer of all that were desolate.

4. *Anglo-Irish.* A foster-brother.

1735 SWIFT *Let.* (1766) II. 217 When I had credit... at court, I provided for above fifty people... of which, not one was a relation. I have neither followers, nor fosterers, nor dependers. 1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* II. 238 He has an eye on the farm this long time for a fosterer of his own.

Foster-father. [OE. *fōsterfader*, f. FOSTER sb.¹ (also *fōster*: cf. related forms under FOSTER sb.² and v.). Cf. ON. *fōstfadir*.] a. One who performs the duty of a father to another's child. b. The husband of a nurse (*esp.* in Ireland and the Highlands).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 140 *Allor*, fosterfaeder. ?a 1000 *Martyrol.* (Cockayne) 62 He is ure festerfader on Criste. c 1200 ORMIN 8855 Annd till hiss fosterrfader er. He wass buhsumm & milde. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 169 Gij a forster fader hadde That him lerd and him radde. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* ii. 37 a, The chylde... beeyng under the gudyng of his mother, and his foster-father. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII Mor. & Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) 342 The duke of Britain having been... a kind of parent or foster-father to the king. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 5 Florio lived at the House of his Foster-father. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, He motioned his child's foster-father to the door.

fig. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 161 Essay... promiset that kinges shalbe fosterfathers of y^e Chirch. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iii. 51 Epicureans (who are not the true, but foster-fathers of that natural philosophy they brag of).

† **Foster-feeling.** ? *nonce-wd.* One who 'fosters feeling', a sentimental person.

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 119 The luke-warm rhetoric of foster-feelings.

Fosterhood. *rare.* [f. FOSTER sb.¹ + -HOOD.] The condition of being fostered or nursed tenderly.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 242 Margaret would... bid her not spoil the boy by over-fosterhood.

Fostering, *vbl. sb.* [f. FOSTER v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FOSTER in various senses.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 In his fostrenge forð. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6113 In Gile & in Ipcrisie, That me engendred & yaf fostryng. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* Introd. (Roxb.), Of Seynt Margrete... The byrthe, the fostryng and how she cam fyrst to the feyth. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (an. 13) 225 b, For the long mainteinyng, and fostryng of Quene Margarete, and her soonne Prince Edwarde. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 441/2 The withdrawal of such official and quasi-official fostering as architecture already has.

b. = FOSTERAGE 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 638/1 The chiefest cause of the bringing in of the Irish language, amongst them, was specially theyr fostering, and marrying with the Irish. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 135 In the opinion of this [the Irish] people fostering hath always been a stronger alliance than blood. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 354 The English settlers... connected themselves with them [Irish] by the national custom of fostering.

2. *concr.* Food, nourishment, sustenance.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 137, I am a man of litel sustenance. My spirit hath his fostering in the Bible.

Fostering (fō'stōrɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That fosters, in senses of the verb.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 35 The fethred soule... his fostering foode, with chirping bill he peckes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 9 Bacchus and fostryng Ceres, Pow'r's Divine. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 368 Tbou transitory flower, alike undone By proud contempt, or favour's fostering sun. 1795 BURNS *To Cunningham* 4 The furrow'd, waving corn is seen Rejoice in fostering showers. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke's Hist.* Ess. 1851 II. 145 Edinburgh has owed less to... the fostering care of rulers.

Hence Fosteringly *adv.*

1838 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 205 Sheltered and fosteringly embowered.

Foster-land. *rare*—*o.* [after FOSTER-MOTHER, etc. OE. had *fōsterland* 'land allotted for the support of monks' (= *ad cibum monachorum*, Domesday).] 'One's adopted country' (Cassell, 1882).

Fosterling (fō'stōrlɪŋ). [OE. *fōstoring*: see FOSTER sb.¹ and -LING.] A foster-child, nursling.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* Supp. in Wr. Wülcker 170 *Uerna*, *uel uernaculus*, imberdling, *uel* fosterling. c 1205 LAY. 28574 Per weoren of-slaze... þa Bruttes alle of Arðures borde, and alle his fosterlinges. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i, I'll none of your Light Heart fosterlinges, no inmates, Suppositious fruits of an host's brain... to be put upon me. 1872

MORRIS *Love is enough* (1873) 70 Bid farewell to thy fostering while the life yet is in me. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Feb. 272 He has no special fostering of his own, no pet theory for which he is bent on securing... recognition.

† **Fosterment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FOSTER v. + MENT.] Food, nourishment, subsistence.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 33 b. She had no other refuge of fosterment, she was constrained... having hut one onely sonne, to kill him and rost him. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Foster-mother. [OE. *fōster*, *fōsturmōdor*, f. FOSTER sb.¹ Cf. ON. *fōstrmōðir*. (OE. had also *fōsturmōdor*; cf. *fēstre* = FOSTER sb.².)] A woman who nurses and brings up another's child: a. as an adoptive mother; b. in the capacity of a nurse.

? a 1000 *Martyrol.* (1894) 154 Pa cwæð þæs cnihtes fōsturmōdor to þam fæder: gif [etc.]. c 1205 *LAY.* 25899 Ich we hire uoster-moder. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3347 Hir foster moder wit hirscoled. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace II.* 270. 1634 *SANDYS Prudence* x. 127 That Childe that receiveth nutriment from his Foster Mother. a 1735 *ARBUTHNOT Wks.* (1751) I. 196 The young Gentleman told his Foster-Mother... that [etc.]. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 582 Maine... was loved by Lewis with the love of a father, by Madame de Maintenon with the not less tender love of a foster mother. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 6/5 Each home... will be in charge of a foster-father and foster-mother.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 80 Obedience... is the nourse or fostermother of all virtues. 1637 *L.D. CAREY Romulus & Tary.* 201 Liberty belongs to equals, flattery to inferiours, the one is the Common-wealths Nurse, the other the Tyrants foster-mother. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. xxxiii. 129 France became the foster-mother of republicanism.

Foster-nurse. [f. FOSTER sb.¹] A nurse who brings up another's child as her own.

1607 *WILKINS Miseries Inforst Marr.* i. Biiij, Your hands haue bin to me like hounties purse, Neuer shut vp, your selfe my foster-Nurse. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* II. 245 The foster nurse first chanted the spell over the cradle.

fig. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. ii. 40 Five hundred Crownes... Which I did store to be my foster Nurse. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* x. 311 In the North nature is rather an awful mother than a kind foster-nurse and friend of man.

Foster-sister. [f. FOSTER sb.¹ In OE. **fōstersweoster* (Lye). Cf. ON. *fōstrsystir*.] A female child nursed at the same breast as, or reared together with, another of different parentage.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* 37 Scipio Asiaticus... pardoned them at the request of his Foster-sister. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xx, [Dolly] had ever since been the humble friend of Miss Haredale, whose foster-sister she was.

Foster-son. [f. FOSTER sb.¹ Cf. ON. *fōstrsonr*.] One who is brought up as a son though not one by birth.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2955 That fals traytor, sr Mordred, The Kynges foster sone [Furniv. soster son] he was. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* IV. 66 O of Celestial Seed! O foster Son of Jove. 1894 *J. T. FOWLER Adamnan* Introd. 82 He was called the foster-son or *alumnus* of Adamnan.

† **Fostler.** *Obs. rare* -1. [?metathetic corruption of FORCELET.] = FORCELET 2.

1531 *PH. STRONGE in Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 148 My wif shall have her coffer and her foster to her own use.

Fostress 1 (fō'strēs). Also 7 fōst(e)resse. [fem. of FOSTERER: see -ESS.] A female who fosters, in the senses of the vb.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 161 That hope... the nurse and fostresse of old age. 1611 *HEYWOOD Gold. Age* IV. i. Wks. 1874 III. 54 Great Athens The Nurse and fostresse of my infancy. a 1637 *B. JONSON Sp. at Pr. Henry's Barriers* Wks. (Ritldg.) 578/1 Glory of knights... Come forth; your fostresse bids! who from your birth Hath bred you to this hour. 1648 *HEXHAM, Een Mamme*... a Nurse, a Fosteresse, or a Foster-Mother. 1883 *SWINBURNE Century of Roundels, In Guernsey*, My mother sea, my fostress. 1891 - *Eton: an Ode in Athenæum* 30 May 700/1 With England Eton her child kept pace as a fostress of men to be.

affositively. 1882 *SWINBURNE Tristram of Lyonesse, Athens* 176 Woven about the fragrant forehead of the fostress maiden's town.

† **Fo'stress** 2. *Obs.* In 6 *Sc. fostaress*. [f. FOSTER sb.³ + -ESS.] = FOSTRESS.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* I. xxiij, Sine ladyis come with lustie gyltin tressis, In habit wilde maist like till fostaressis.

† **Fostrild.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. FOSTER v. + fem. suffix -ILD.] A nurse. In quot. fig.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 So hit is ine monie, ase seint Gregorie seið; Silence is wordes fostrild.

Fot(e), Fotch(e), obs. ff. of FOOT, FETCH.

Fother (fō'ðər), sb. Forms: 1 fōðer, 3-4 south. vōðer, 4-6 fother, -yr, futher, -ir, (6 fouter, fowther), 5-7 fuder, -yr, fudder, *Sc.* -ir, 5-9 fodder, (5-6 foder, -yr, 6 fodar, 7 fooder), 6-7 *Sc.* fiddler, 4- fother. [OE. *fōðer* str. neut. = OS. *fōthar* (MDu. *voeder*, Du. *voer*), OHG. *fuodar* (MHG. *vuoder*, Ger. *fuder*): -WGer. **fōþr(o)*; the continental words mean 'cartload', 'a certain weight supposed to represent a cartload', 'a certain measure of wine' (see FOODER, FUDDER). The root is usually believed to be an ablaut variant of *fap-* to stretch out: see FATHOM sb.]

1. A load; a cart-load (of hay, turf, wood, etc.). *Obs. exc. dial.*

O. E. Chron. an. 852 (Laud MS.) He scolde gife ilca gear in to be minstre sixtīga fōðra wuda and twelf fōður græfan and sex fōður gearda. c 1205 *LAY.* 25762 Ban unimete, hi atlinge heom pulhte þritti uōðere. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 198 Ane fudyrr... greter... Than eny he broucht... befor. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 530 With him ther was a Plowman,

was his brother That hadde y-lad of dong ful many a fother. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6007 þe sledd it hare so grete fother. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* 21 Your tenant... hath not gotten hut xii foder of hay. 1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 181 Withaldin... fourtj fuder of pettis (=peats) of ane yere bipast. 1568 *Woring Jok & Jynny* vii, Fyve fiddler of raggis to stuff ane jak. 1569 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 307 Lxxx fudders of barke xxi. 1774-5 *Act 14 Geo. III* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) I. 652 Four fother of clod lime, and fifteen fothers of good manure, on each acre. 1813 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 507/2, 20 fothers of additional thickness in clay were thrown in. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., A fother of muck, or of lime, &c. fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Þu hauest imaked uōðer to heui uorte uedren mide þe soule.

b. *transf.* A mass; a quantity, 'lot'.

13... *K. Alis.* 1809 Darie... makith thretyng ful a fother. *Ibid.* 6467 Heore nether lippe is a foul fother. c 1450 *LONE-LICH Grail* xiii. 490 Vnder hem bothe was there fair fother. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. Prolog. 159, I compt not of thir pagane Goddis ane futher. 1515 *Scot. Field* 44 There they fell, at the first shotte Many a fell fother. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 52 King, Quene and Lord, they pass into ane fiddler.

c. Used for an enormous quantity, a 'cart-load' of gold or money.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1050 Another, That coste largely of gold a fother. 14... *Partonope* App. 3147 Ffor though a man wolde gyfe a fother Of golde he myght not sell to another. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvi. 62 Out of thair throtis thay schot on vdder Heit molten gold, me thocht a fudder. 1863 *ROBSON Bards Tyne* 287 Where the brass hez a' cum frae nobody can tell... But... they mun have at least had a fother.

2. *spec.* A definite weight of some specified substance. a. Of lead: Now usually 19½ cwt.

1375-6 [see FOTMAL]. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 154 My mastyr sent to my lorde a fodyr and di. off leede. 1541 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 310 For þe fraucht of thre fiddler of leid. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 269 Foure of these Loads will make a Fother of Lead of twentie hundreth. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* Jiv, In both the Peaks the Merchants deal and sell the Lead by Fodders. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. x. 168 The charrus contains nearly 19½ hundreth, that is, it corresponds to the fodder, or fother, of modern times.

b. *ellipt.* in phr. to fall as a fother (of lead); hence, a crushing blow.

13... *Coer de L.* 1732 On his head falleth the fother. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 641 Euery strok þat þou me rauzt falleþ down as a fother.

c. Of coals: (see quot. 1851).

1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, Fother is a weight of twenty hundred which is a waine or cartload. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 17 Dec. 582 Several fothers of coals this week have been found short of the standard measure. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 26 Fother, a measure of coals, being one-third of a chaldron, of 17½ cwt.; a good single horse cart load.

Fother (fō'ðər), v. *Naut.* Also 9 fodder. [prob. ad. Du. *voederen* (now *voeren*), or LG. *fodern* = Ger. *füttern* to line (used also *Naut.* as below); cf. further ON. *fōðra* to line, f. OTeut. **fōðro-* sheath, etc. (mentioned under FODDER sb.: see also FUR, FOREL).]

1. *trans.* To cover (a sail) thickly with oakum, rope yarn, or other loose material fastened on it, with the view of getting some of it sucked into a leak, over which the sail is to be drawn.

1789 *A. DUNCAN Mariner's Chron.* (1805) IV. 36 The leak began... to gain upon them, a second sail was fothered and got under the bottom. 1790 *Ann. Reg.* 263 Fothering it round with oakum, to fill up. 1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 4 The... sail had been fothered, and drawn under the ship. 1833 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* iii. (1859) 93 Get the boatswain to fother a sail then.

2. To stop a leak by this method.

1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 473 By foddering, and those excellent pumps, we kept her above water. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 449 The different plans which... had been adopted to stop a leak... were... 1. To fother.

Hence **Fother** (fodder) sb., the material used for fothering. **Fothering** vbl. sb., the action of the vb. Also *attrib.*, as *fothering-mat*, -sail.

1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 473 We could get a sail with fodder over. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney) s.v., A superior method of fothering is now practised. 1819 *J. H. VAUX Mem.* I. 226 Applying what is termed a fothering mat to her bows. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 451 A bunch of rope-yarns... might enter some of the larger leaks... through the medium of a fothering sail.

Fother, obs. form of FODDER.

† **Fotion.** *Obs.* -1 [as if ad. L. **fōtiō-em*, n. of action f. *fovēre* to cherish.] A cherishing.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. ix. § 2. 233 Action Vegetative 4. Fotion, cherishing, foster, foment, brood. 1721-92 in BAILEY.

† **Fotive**, a. *Obs.* -1 [f. L. *fōt-* ppl. stem of *fovēre* to cherish + -IVE.] Cherishing, warming.

a 1639 *T. CAREW Colum Brit.* iv. Wks. (1824) 168 If I not cherish them With... fotive heat, They know no vegetation.

† **Fotmal.** *Obs.* See also FORMELL. [app. a use of OE. *fōtmāl*, foot measure (see FOOT sb. and MEAL); the L. *pes* seems to have been used in the same sense. The reason for the name is obscure.] A weight used for lead, app. about 70 lbs., the thirtieth part of a FOTHER or load.

? a 1300 *Assisa de Ponderibus in Stat. of the Realm* I. 205 Item charrus plumbi constat ex xxx fotmals; Et quodlibet fotmal constat ex vj petris, ij libris minus; Et quelibet

petra constat ex xij. libris. [The transl. printed with this passage (taken from ed. 1751) has *formel* instead of *fotmal*; for the Lat. text which this version seems to represent, see FORMELL.] 1375-6 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) 30 Et ad iactandum xvj vothres vj votmels [printed votinels] plumbi in pondere, Cs. 13... *Meas. of Weight in Rel. Ant.* I. 70 Sex waxpunde makiet j. ledpound .xij. ledpunde j. fotmel... xxij fotmel j. fother of Bristouwe. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. x. 168 This [charrus] contained thirty fontinelli [misread for fotmelli], fotmael, pedes, or pigs.

Fott(e), obs. f. FET, FOOD, FOOT.

† **Fotus.** *Obs.* [L. *fōtus* (-u stem) noun of action from *fovēre* to warm, cherish.] A fomentation.

1586 *W. BAILEY Preserv. Eye-sight* (1633) 21 If the eyes be over-dry, we humect them... with a fotus of Mallows... and Violets. 1714 *Spect.* No. 572 ¶ 5 The Anodine Fotus.

† **Fou** (fū), sb. *Sc. Obs.* [?subst. use of fou FULL a.] A bushel.

a 1700 *Sir Patrick Spens* viii. in *Cbild Ballads* III. (1885) 25/2, I brought half a fou o good red goud Out oer the sea with me. 1786 *BURNS Auld Mare, Maggie* 99 For my last fou, A heapit stimpair, I'll reserve ane Laid hy for you.

Fou (fū), a. *Sc.* Also 6-8 fow, 8 fu'. [var. of FULL a., q.v. for other senses, in which this spelling is no longer commonly used.] Drunk.

1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 139 Na be is wod drunken I trow; Se þe not that he is wod fow? 1602 *Shetland Lav Rep.* in *Scotsman* (1886) 29 Jan. 7/1 Magnus Crasmussen for heing fow and drunken, etc. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* III. 113 Awa! she says, fool man, ye're growing fu'. 1785 *BURNS Death & Dr. Hornbk.* 14, I wasna fou, hut just had plenty. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* Introd. Epist., He is as fou as a piper by this time. 1858 *PORTER'S Souter Johnny* 13 The rogue gied monie a hearty smack When he was fou.

Fou, var. of FAW, *Obs.*, dial. f. FOUL.

† **Fouat.** *Sc.* = FOOSE.

1822 *SCOTT Nigel* II. There is hay made at the Cross, and a dainty crop of fouats in the Grassmarket.

† **Fouch.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 fourche, 5 forche, 6 fowche, 7 fouch(e). Also FURCH. [ME. *fourche*, a. OF. *fourche*, *forche*, lit. 'fork': cf. FORCHE.]

1. ? The fork of the legs.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1824 Wiþ fet in fourche [v.r. fourche] ilk oper tok [said of wrestlers].

2. The hind quarters of a deer; also pl.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1357 Þay... hinged þenne a[y]þer bi hozes of þe fourche. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans Fij h.* And after the Ragge boon cuttis euen also The forchis. 1491 [see FURCH]. c 1550 *Wyl Bucke His Test.* B 3 b, For to cut out kindly the fowche. Take of the buttockes... let both the loynes sitte together... and leue therin the kidneys. 1631 *BRAHWAIT Whinziez, Forrester* 36 To present some... gentleman in his masters name, with a side or a fouch. 1671 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. (1890) 382 Given to Mr. Bellingham's man that brought a fouch of venison, 2s.

Hence **Fouch v. trans.**, to divide a buck into four quarters (Halliwell).

Fouch, obs. form of VOUCH v.

Foud (faud). *dial.* Also 6, 9 fowd(e), 7 fold, 8 feud. [Adoption of the local Scand. form: -ON. *fōgeti* (Da. *foged*, Sw. *fogde*) = Ger. *vogt*, ad. med. L. *vocātus*, pa. pple. of *vocāre* to call.]

In Orkney, Shetland, and the Faroe Isles, a bailiff, magistrate, or governor; formerly the President of the Supreme Court in Orkney and Shetland.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 255 Geyand—to the said lord robert steward and his... schireffis and fowdis foir-saidis, fullpower [etc.]. 1602 *Min. District Crd. Dmrvossman* in *J. Mill's Diary* (1889) 178 Provin in the foldis huikis to have disoheyit to gang to my lordis wark in Scallowy. 1703 *BRAND Descr. Orkney, etc.* 121 In this parish... the Principal Feud or Judge of the Country used to sit and give Judgment. 1889 *GOUDIE J. Mill's Diary* Introd. 38 Originally in Shetland... every... parish had its court, presided over by the parish Foud. 1894 *Scotsman* 10 Nov. 10/6 The Foude [in Faroe] is collector, or rather treasurer of all kinds of skat.

Hence **Foudrie** [see -RY], the office of a foud; also, the district over which his jurisdiction extended.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 254 Our souerane lord... grants to the said lord robert steward... the offices... of schireffship and fowdrie. 1592 *Ibid.* 619 Landis lyand w^{thin} the diocie of orknay w^{thin} the fouderie of orknay and Zetland. 1693 *J. WALLACE Descr. Orkney* 91 Foudrie, the Government of the Foud.

Foude, var. form of FOOD v.

Foudre, var. of FOULDRÉ, *Obs.*

Foudroyant (fudro'ant, Fr. *fudrwayan*), a.

[a. Fr. *foudroyant*, pr. pple. of *foudroyer* to strike with or as with lightning, f. *foudre*: see FOULDRÉ.]

1. a. Thundering, stunning, noisy. b. Flashing, dazzling.

1840 *DE QUINCEY Style Wks.* 1859 XI. 210 When... the 'foudroyant' style of the organist commenced the hailstone chorus. 1860 *O. W. HOLMES Elsie V.* xxi. 292 With Helen Darley as a foil... she must be foudroyant.

2. *spec.* in *Pathol.* of a disease: Beginning in a very sudden and severe form.

Fouel, obs. form of FOWL.

† **Fouet.** *Obs.* [Fr. *fouet* whip.] A whip.

1491 *CANTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 296 a/2 Tenne he deluyered to hym a fouet & his hogges to kepe.

† **Fougade.** [a. Fr. *fougade*, ad. It. *fugata*.] = FOUGASSE; also fig.

1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* 37 'Twas not dumbe chance; that to discover the Fougade or Powder Plot, contrived a miscarriage in the letter. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2163/1 The Enemy sprang five Mines or Fougades at the foot of the Breach. 1827 *SOUTHEY Penins. War* II. 126 The

explosion of two fougades... scarcely appeared to impede their progress.

Fougasse (fuga's). [a. Fr. *fougasse*, according to Hatz.-Darm. an alteration of *FOUGADE*.] 'A small mine from 6 to 12 feet under ground, charged either with powder or loaded shells' (Voyle).

1832 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* III. 414 Under the three angles of the glacis they placed fougasses. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fort.* 224 The point at which it is intended to fire the fougasse.

Fouge: see *FOG sb.*

Fough, var. of *FAUGH int.*

Fought (fōt), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of *FIGHT v.*] In senses of the vb.; also with *out*. *rare* in attrib. use exc. with advs.; as *well-fought*. † *Close-fought* (noncc-use): used in hand-to-hand fighting.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* § 125 He had in his dayes ben in .xxvi. fought battayles. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* II. 727 No touch away with him bore... of close-fought sword. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 562 The circumstances of that well-fought field. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 2059 The lord of fought fields Breaketh spearshaft from spear. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 7/2 A keenly fought out match.

Foughten (fō'tn), ppl. a. [Archaic form of pa. pple. of *FIGHT v.*: see *prec.*]

1. *Foughten field*: one in which there is or has been fighting; a battle-field. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 424 Was taken prisoner... in a pitched and foughten field. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* 78 With all the horror of a foughten field. 1819 KEATS *Otho* I. iii. A thousand foughten fields. 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* 53 You will doubtless live to see... many foughten fields.

2. Of persons: † a. That has fought (*obs.*). b. *Sc.* FORFOUGHTEN.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey Plays* 1873 III. 166 So many staid and dreadful soldiers?... long foughten? 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 173 Are we sœ foughten an' harass'd.

Foughty, a. *dial.* Also 7 *faughty*, *foughtie*, 9 *fouty*. See also *FOOTY*. [app. repr. OE. **fūhtig* (corresp. to Du. *vochtig*, Sw. *fuktig*, Da. *fugtig*, damp), f. *fūht* damp. The form *faughty* may be due to confusion with *fauly*, *FAULTY*. At Sheffield the pronunciation is (fūtē or fōtē).] *Musty*.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farne* vi. ii. 731 A mustie and foughtie taste in the wine. 1625 MARKHAM *Farewe. Husb.* (1625) 115 Neither will the Corne corrupt or grow faughty, as long as the wormewood remains amongst it. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Meat or broth which has lost its freshness... or a pudding made of old suet, is *fouty*.

|| **Fougue** (fūg). *Obs.* Also 7 *fogue*. [a. Fr. *fougue*, ad. it. *foga*.] Fury, passion; ardour, impetuosity.

1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 203 Henceforth their fogue must spend at lesser rate. c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) II. 55 The governor only laughed at his fogue. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 452 After some Fogue spent for about a Fortnight... those Ambassadors began to grow soft and calm again.

|| **Foujdār** (fau'dzdar). Also 7 *fous*-, 8 *phous*-, 9 *fouge*-, *faoja*-. [Pers. *فوجدار*, f. Arab. *فوج fauj* troop.]

'In India, an officer of the Moghul Government, who was invested with the charge of the police, and jurisdiction in criminal matters. Also, used in Bengal last century for a criminal judge' (Yule).

1683 SIR W. HEDGES *Diary* 8 Nov. (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 136 The Foudar received another Perwanna. 1702 in Wheeler *Madras* (1861) I. 405 Perwannas directed to all Foujdars. 1763 ORME *Hist. Milit. Trans. Indostan* I. v. 374 The Phousdar of Velore... made overtures, offering to acknowledge Mahomed ally. 1809 LD. VALENTIA *Voy. & Trav. India* I. viii. 409 The Faoudjar, being now in his capital, sent me an excellent dinner of fowls. 1828 HEBER *Journ. India* I. xvi. 419 The 'Foujdār' (Cbatellain) of Suromunuggur. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. v. 369 The majority... dismissed the fougadar.

Hence || **Foujdary** a. [Pers.], pertaining to a foujdār.

1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. vi. 413 Each zemindar... was 'to exercise a foujdary jurisdiction'. 1892 WHARTON'S *Law Lex.*, *Foujdary-court*, a tribunal for administering criminal law. *Indian*.

Foul (faul), a., adv. and sb. Forms: 1 *fūl*, 2-3 *ful*, (3? *fuzel*), 2-5 *fule*, (5 *fulle*), 4 *fole*, (feule), 4-7 *foule*, *fowl(e)*, 4 *soulh*, *voule*, (5-6 *foull*, *fow(e)ll*), 9 *dial.* *feaw*, *fou*, 3- *foul*. [OE. *fūl* = OFris. *fūl(nisse)* (Du. *vūil*), OHG. *fūl* (MHG. *vūl*, Ger. *faul*), ON. *fiill* (Sw. *ful*, Da. *fuul*), Goth. *fūls*:—OTent. **fūlo-*, f. root **fu-* (also in ON. *filenn* rotten, *fejja*:—**faujan* to cause to rot):—Aryan **pu-* (in Skr. *pū* to stink, Gr. *πύον*, L. *pūs* purulent matter, L. *pūtēre* to stink, *puter* rotten).] *A. adj.*

1. Grossly offensive to the senses, physically loathsome; primarily with reference to the odour or appearance indicative of putridity or corruption.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1031 *Hollid*, fule. 971 BLICKL *Hom.* 59 Se lichoma bonne on bone heardestan stenc... bone fulostan bið gecyrrd. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Ful stunch. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2556 Summe he deden in vn-dewed swine, for it was fuzel and ful o stinc. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 77 Wykked folk sall fall down into hell that foule dongoun. a 1535 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 477 Lest he finally fall into the fowle smoke of helle, where he shall neuer see after. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 841 Thou resembl'st... Thy... place of doom obscure and foule. *Mod.* The foul smells of the place soon drove us away. The foul dens to be found in our great cities.

b. Of a disease or a person affected with disease: VOL. IV.

Loathsome. † *The foul disease or evil*: (a) epilepsy, (b) syphilis, etc. *Foul brood*: a disease of larval bees (see *quot.*).

c 900 *Bedc Gloss.* 50 in Sweet O. E. *Texts* 181 *Feda peste*, fulre adle. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 96 Feueres ober fouler yueles. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, That is tokyn of the foule glet. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (E. E. T. S.) I The foule, vnhappy sorte of lepres. 1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ii. 127 As 'the foule cuyll', whyche is the fallyng sykkenes, is at the ende of euery skottysch mans tale. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 567 The disease called the Foul evill. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 711 On Winter Seas we fewer Storms behold, Than foul diseases that infect the Fold. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 63 Useful in gout, dropsies, and rheums, as well as in the foul disease. 1888 *Gd. Words* 353 The terrible disease [of bees] known as 'foul brood'. 1896 *Board of Agriculture Leaflet* No. 32 Foul brood or Bee pest is the most terrible scourge of apiculture. It... is caused by a rod-shaped micro-organism, called *Bacillus alvei*. Hives in which foul brood exists give forth a sickly and unpleasant smell.

c. Charged with offensive matter; 'full of gross humours' (J.). Of a carcase: Tainted with disease.

c 1400 *Laufand's Cirurg.* 93 Pis is be difference bitwene a canker & a foul ulcer. 1606 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 60, I will through and through Cleanse the foul bodie of th' infected world. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* III. c. 40. 59 b, Fvle Swine, or Corrvpted Salmon, could be not sauld. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 350 A comparative view of a foul ulcer, with one in a healing state. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. iii. (1872) 32 Foul Product of still fouler corruption.

II. Opposed to *CLEAN a.* II.

(The implication of disgust etymologically belonging to the word was formerly often absent in these senses; in present use association with sense 1 has commonly restored it, exc. in certain technical or idiomatic expressions.)

2. Dirty, soiled; covered with or full of dirt. Of ground, a road: Miry, muddy. Now *arch.* or *dial.*, exc. with mixture of sense 1: Disgustingly dirty, filthy.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125 *Stigmentum*, ful maal on razgel. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Pes oder... lueed his sunnen also ded þet fette swin þet fule fen to lizeen in. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Pa ilke sari wrecches þat i þat ilke fule wurðunge unweddede walewid. c 1300 *Havelok* 555 In a poke, ful and blac, Sone he caste him on his bac. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 Torfes... smelleþ wors þan wode, and makeþ fouler askes. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 724 Þe way was foule, and wending hard. c 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 16 Yf it [the vrinall] be foul. So rubbe it within. 1516 *Will of R. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June, To ament a fowll holle about the brige. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* iii. 4 Take awaye y^e foule clothes from him. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. *Stars* (1858) 56 The night is dark, and long; The Rode foul. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 341 One of the Washers, came... to fetch People's foul Linnen. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 107 The sick... dressed in their foulest clothes. 1889 *Whitby Gaz.* 25 Oct. 3/3 If the way be foul so as not to be passable.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 139 Come, come, you talke greasily, your lips grow foule. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) 86 If you hold of this Mind, we are like to have a foul house with you quickly.

3. † Of handwriting: Blotted, illegible (*obs.*). *Foul copy*: a first copy, defaced by corrections (now *rare*); so † *foul books*, etc. (Cf. *CLEAN a.* 3 c, *FAIR a.* 8 c.) *Foul proof*: see *quots.*

1467 *Paston Lett.* No. 575 II. 307 By cause of the foule wrytyng and interlynyng. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 85 Acquaintance is the first draught of a friend, whom we must lay downe oft thus, as the foule cōpy. 1659 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) IV. 470 The particulars in his hands were foul books and papers, out of which those he had returned were extracted. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 377 *Foul Proof*, when a Proof has many Faults markt in it. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 46 He sent a foul Copy... to Ammonius, begging him to get it transcribed. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, *Foul proof*—a proof distinct from a clean proof.

b. *Foul bill of health*: see *BILL sb.* 3 10.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Bill of Health*.

4. Charged with defiling or noxious matter; esp. said of air, water, etc. † Of a ship: *To make foul water* (see *quot.* 1769). Cf. *CLEAN a.* 2.

Foul air, water, exc. in technical uses as *Naut.* or *Mining*, are now used with a mixture of sense 1.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer. ii.* 18 To drinke foule water. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 Fowle water is when she comes into shallow water where shew raise the sand or ose with her way. 1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jnrl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 132 [The ship]. made fowle water by striking as she passed over the Riffe. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 35 The Seine... is foul and turbid as the Avon. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Eau changée*, foul water; or water whose colour is changed by approaching the shore, or otherwise. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 48 Oppressed with breathing the foul air. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 271 The unwholesome plain Sent up its foulest fogs. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 26 *Foul*, in an inflammable state, from fire-damp having accumulated. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/2 Old workings charged with foul gas. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 2 Coal pits... make the atmosphere foul with smoke.

b. Dirty-coloured, discoloured. Also *fig. rare*.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 6 We... make foule the clearness of our deservings. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 Those teeth, which at a distance appear'd rarely white, are yellow and foul. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 183 Glass made with Saltpeter... is green, foul, and ill wrought. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 136 Put into this your yellow-coloured or foul pearls.

5. Of food: Coarse, gross, rank. Hence, applied to the eating of such food, or the eaters of it (in present use, with the stronger notion of feeding on unclean or putrid food).

1713 FELTON *On Classics* 67 They are all for rank and foul Feeding. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 256 Not one of us had an hour's sickness, notwithstanding we fed on such foul diet as we did, without bread or salt. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscript ch. x, How the Esq: from a foul-feeder grew dainty. *Mod.* The vulture is a foul feeder.

b. Of a horse: Sluggish from want of exercise. † Hence, torpid. [Cf. Ger. *faul lazy*.]

1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yrou & Steele* 133 For if they cast the juyce upon him, it maketh him fowle [Sp. *lo entorpecer*]. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 92 Any Horse that has too little Exercise, and is what we call foul, may puff and blow when moved quick up a Hill.

6. Clogged, choked, or encumbered with something foreign. Cf. *CLEAN a.* 3 b. a. *gen.* ? *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace II. 377 Thocht it [the blaid] was foule, nobill it was of steyll. 1572 HULOET, *Fowle corn*, being full of weedis. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. Devon 31 The Head of it lies in a fowl, barren ground. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 77 Ground that is either foul of weeds or grass. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 75 Swamps, muddy banks, and foul shores.

b. of a gun-barrel, or a chimney.

1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* 17 The Body of it [a gun] is fowl... by being too much heated. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 32 The scourings of a foul gun barrel. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 137 If the gun be allowed to get very foul. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 24 If your chimney is foul, sweep it.

c. *Naut.* *Foul bottom, coast, ground* (see *quot.* 1867). Also, of a ship: Having the bottom overgrown with seaweed, shell-fish, etc.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 117 The norther part of the bay hath foule ground and rockes under water. 1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* I. (1699) 23 Yet she out-sailed us, she being clean and we as foul as we could be. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 293 The Sea running high... made us fear, because the Coast is foul. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 405 The Monmouth now became very foul and leaky. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* V. 515 The navigation of the Sound of Ilay is dangerous... from foul ground. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Foul Bottom*... the bottom of the sea if rocky, or unsafe from wrecks. *Foul Coast*, one beset with reefs and breakers. *Foul Ground*, synonymous with foul bottom. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 157 The launch should be sent in the direction of the foulground.

† d. Of plants: Infested with insect parasites.

Cf. *FILTH* 2 c. ? *Obs.*

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 33 The peas fine, but foul [with plant-lice].

e. *Path.* Of the tongue: Coated with fur, furred. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 422 We misunderstand one of the most common appearances... I mean a foul tongue. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 166 Foul tongue and pain at the pit of the stomach.

7. Morally or spiritually polluted; abominable, detestable, wicked. For *Foul fiend*, see *FIEND*. *Foul thief*: the devil. *Foul spirit* = unclean spirit. Cf. *CLEAN a.* 4.

a 1000 *Crist* 1482 (Gr.) þu þæt sele-gescot... þurh firen-lustas fule synne unsyfre besmite. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Euel þeþanc and fule lustes. c 1205 LAV. 27634 His fule saule sach in to helle. c 1275 *Death* 206 in O. E. *Misc.* 181 Þer ich schal imete mony o ful wiht. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 380 Kyng Wyllam... bygan sone... to feþly... Vor trauayl of þe foul asazt. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7444 (Gött.) Goli, þæt etin, In foul hordam he getin. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1007 Pou leest a foule lesing. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Pars. T.* 772 Ne a fouler thral may no man... maken of his body than for to yeuen his body to synne. c 1420 *Metr. St. Kath.* (Halli.) 10 Helle hounde, thou fowle wyght. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 681 The fule thefe... He was aboute my wyf to spyle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 b, Theyr suggestions & thoughtes be foule & unprophytable. 1526-34 TINDALE *Rev.* xviii. 2 Babilon... ys become... the holde of all fowle sprettes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 139, I had forgot that foule conspiracy Of the beast Caliban. 1679 PENN *Addr.* *Prot.* II. v. (1692) 186 To be Led... in ways we see to be foul or wrong. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* cxxi. (L. M.) 25 On thee foul spirits have no power. 1781 COWER *Expostulation* 213 Grace abused brings forth the foulest deeds, As richest soil the most luxuriant weeds. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 216 Beneath the foulest mother's curse No child could ever thrive. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 267 Aristophanes must stand convicted... of the foulest motives. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 60 A court foul with all the vices of the Restoration.

ellipt. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 81 O' a' the Nine, the foul a ane [= devil a one] Inspiris like thee.

† b. Guilty of a charge or accusation; criminally implicated. *Obs.* Cf. *CLEAN a.* 4 b.

a 1300 [see *CLEAN a.* 4 b]. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 194, I must... Prooue foule, or cleane, and by my peetes be tried. c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 611 After the offender be anis fund foul of the first offence. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 36 Twedy is very fowle in this buisines.

8. Of speech, etc.: Filthy, obscene; also, disgustingly abusive.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 458 *Obscæne*, þære fulan. c 1450 *Grosseteste's Housch. Stat.* in *Babes Bk.* 330 That they be-haue them selfe honestly, with-out stryffe, fowle-spekyng, and noyse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dities* 15 Beware that... their escape out of your mouth noo fowle wordes. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 107 in *Babes Bk.* 74 Fowle speech deserues a double hate. 1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. I. v. 50 The bold Semiramis... her fowle reproches spoke. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 309 In foule mouth... To call him villaine. 1757 *Affect. Narr.* *Wager* 32 He poured out a deal of foul Language. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *3 Ages* ii. 47 The... gentlemen present had... set the fiddlers... to sing all the foul songs. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 145 If you don't stop that foul mouth of yours, I'll [etc.]. 1854 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xii. 80 Keep... your foul tongue to yourself.

9. † a. Of persons: Ceremonially unclean. Of food: Defiling, not fit for use. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Judg.* xiii. 4 Ne naht fules ne þicge! c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 So foule men schuld noȝt comme in to so haly place.

b. In mod. use applied to fish at or immediately after spawning. Cf. *CLEAN* a. 5 b. † c. See quot., and cf. *CLEAN* a. 5 d; also *foul-cut* in C. 6.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 212 A foul horse—not a complete gelding.

† 10. Of language, diction: Incorrect, inelegant. *Obs.*—1 Cf. *FAIR* a. 4, *CLEAN* a. 7 a.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8627 To my sawe blame may be leyde For foule englyssbe.

III. Opposed to *FAIR* a.

11. Of persons and material objects: Ugly. Now rare in literary use, but in many (midl. and north.) dialects the current sense. Cf. *FAIR* a. 1 a.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 265 And if that she be foul thou seist, that she Coveiteth every man that she may se.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xix. 54 Thenne tok ich hede, Whether the frut were faire other foul to loken on. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 58 These peppyns myght nought kyndely sprynge to a fayre apelltree but to fowle buskes and wyldes.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G vij. Soone after another [sone] they badde which was fowle and lame. 1509 *York Manual* (Surtees) 27 For fayrer for fouler. 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 225 He hath made a foul hole in his kinsmans best coat. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* E vij. Daylie we may see a foule deformed woman, that [etc.].

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 15 Thou callest me fowle [Fr. *laide*, It. *brutta*] wenche. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 53 Hee was set upon a foule lean cammell. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 141. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 28.

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i. 10 None could be foule esteem'd compar'd with her. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 245 There is no object so foul that intense light will not make beautiful. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xii. (1877) 232 He loved her foul, that He might make her fair.

b. Of a part of an animal: ? Ill-shaped. ? *Obs.* 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2336/8 Lost . . a middle-siz'd Fleet-Hound Bitch, very strong made . . a foul stern. 1703 *Ibid.* 3881/4 Stolen . . a thick punching Horse . . a little white on one of his Heels, and a foul Head. [1765: cf. 20 a.]

† c. Unattractive, poor in quality. *Obs.* 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xv. 9 What was foule and nothinge worth, that they dammed. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 359 Let vs (like Merchants) show our fowlist Wares, And thinke, perchance, they'll sell.

† d. Of the face: Disfigured by distress or tears. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8507 Thies fellyn hym to fete with a foule chere. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xvi. 16 My face is fowle with weeping.

12. Of sounds: Ugly, disagreeable. Now *dial.* (Common in north midlands). Cf. *FAIR* a. 2. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 320 O! 3e make a foule noyse for þe nonys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 274 The Genowayes . . made another leape and a foule crie. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 8r The Frogges . . chaunced to make a foule noyse.

13. Disgraceful, ignominious, shameful. Cf. 7. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7829 (Gött.) A fouler dede þan ani may driue. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 Þe Son of God wold be condepnid to fowlist deb. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) ii. Thenne made I a fülle fowle ende! 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1213/2 Thys vngracious secte of Mahomette, shall haue a fowle fall. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Northumberland* xi. This fowle despite did cause vs to conspire. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 197 Haue you conspird . . To baite me with this fowle derision? 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 605 This is a foul blot in the Sailors Scutcheon. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 144, I should be glad . . to acquit the college . . of this foul charge. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xv. A letter forged! . . Did ever knight so foul a deed!

14. *Sporting and Games.* Contrary to rule or established custom, irregular, unfair; said also of the player. *Foul ball* (Baseball): a ball struck so that it falls outside the lines drawn from the home base through the first and third bases. Cf. *FAIR* a. 10.

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 283 His antagonist having struck him two foul blows. a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Last Poems, Garibaldi* i. Perhaps that was not a foul trick. 1882 *Field* 28 Jan. (Cassell), Thus, at billiards, if a player makes a foul stroke and scores, his adversary has the option of not enforcing the penalty. 1892 J. KENT *Ld. G. Bentinck* ii. 48 Colonel Leigh . . accused Sam Chifney of foul riding.

b. *esp.* in *Foul play*: unfair conduct in a game; *transf.* unfair or treacherous dealing, often with the additional notion of roughness or violence: see 17. So also † *foul player*. Cf. *fair-play*, *FAIR* a. 10 c.

[Cf. c 1440 in 17.] 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 289 Foule gamesters, who hauing lost the maine . . thinke to face it out with a false oath. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 58 What fowle play had we, that we came from thence? c 1672 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 383 Supposing . . that Dr. Thomas Jones . . would cut foul play in the election. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 109 To strike the ball with their bandies over the others line (for it is foul play to fling it with their hands). *Ibid.*, Any one that is found delinquent in this kind, is branded for a foul plaier. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (1738) 21 And when he can't prevent foul-play, Enjoys the folly of the fray. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 241 After the fifteenth round 'Foul play!' was loudly called. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 5 There can be no foul play at the public tables. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxii, At any rate that does not look like foul play.

c. † Of a return: Fraudulent (*obs.*). Also, in *foul loss*: see quot. 1848.

1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 341 Foul returns [of elections] were made in many places. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. iii. ix. 1004 If after a loss has been paid, the underwriter discovers that there was fraud, misrepresentation or concealment . . such payment is familiarly termed in insurance law a foul loss.

† d. *Foul honesty*: (? an oxymoron) false pretence of honesty. *Obs.*

1550 HOOPER *Serm. on Jonas* iii. 40 b, Then washeth he hys handes with as much foule honestie as he can.

15. Of the weather, etc.: Unfavourable; wet and stormy. Cf. *FAIR* a. 12.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 101 Foule wedir and coold. a 1541 WYATT in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xxxviii. 47 In foule wether at my booke to sit. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 108 So foule a skie cleres not without a storme. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 9 And att night wee had foule weather. 1661 PERVY *Diary* 19 Apr., It being so foule that I could not go to Whitehall. 1719 DE FÖE *Crusoe* i. xiii, A very foul Night it was after it. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. x. (1869) I. 107 A mason . . can work neither in hard frost nor in foul weather. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* iii. (1875) 228 For labor or amusement in foul weather.

16. Of the wind: Contrary, unfavourable. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years' Voy.* 3 Untoward Weather, as well as a foul Wind. 1795 NELSON 22 May in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 39 Continued foul winds . . from the day of our sailing. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 300 The packet could not sail in the teeth of a foul wind.

17. Of a means or procedure, and of language: Harsh, rough, violent. Cf. *FAIR* a. 15.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 248 (Harl. MS.), Tristing in himselfe that the lion wolde have I-made a foule playe withe þe lorde & withe þe lady. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 573 Foul words and frowns must not repel a lover. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. vii, A fouler strength than his O'erthrew me with his arms. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 171 He would not have gathered by faire meanes or foule, that which he so impatiently desired. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 79 Some of you get foul checks. 1704 [see *FAIR* a. 15]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. II. 85 War is a foul game.

18. *Naut.*, opposed to *clear*: 'Entangled, embarrassed, or contrary to' (Adm. Smyth). Const. of, † on. To fall, run foul of: see the vbs. *Foul berth*, *hawse*: see quot. 1867.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 We are fowle on each other, and the ship is on fire. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 303 She . . coming foul of the same shole . . was in great danger of being lost. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 115 In weighing the Grapnel . . we found it foul among some Rocks. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. i. 10 And we were in no small danger of driving foul of the Prince Frederick. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Tour de cable*, a foul hawse; a turn or elbow in the hawse. 1822 G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 13 A small axe to cut away the line, in case of its getting foul when running out. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxiii, Topsis-tie is foul. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vii. 16 We [the ship] were continually swinging round, and had thus got a very foul hawse. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Foul Berth*, when a ship anchors in the hawse of another she gives the latter a foul berth. *Foul Hawse*, when a vessel is riding with two anchors out, and the cables are crossed round each other outside the stem, by the swinging of the ship when moored in a tide-way.

b. *Foul anchor*: see quot. 1769. Also, the badge of the British Admiralty.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Foul Anchor*: it is so called when it . . hooks some other anchor, wreck, or cable . . or when . . the ship . . straying round the bed of her anchor entangles her slack cable about the upper fluke of it. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 31 On one of his broad arms he had the crucifixion, and on the other the sign of the 'foul anchor'. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 203 Put a foul-anchor stop round the crown.

19. Of a charge of powder. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 9 If the rocket rises a little, and falls back, the charge is foul.

IV. 20. Comb. a. parasynthetic, as *foul-aided*, *-browed*, *-faced*, *-minded* (hence *foulmindedness*), *-thighed*, *-tongued*, *-vizored*. Also *FOUL-MOULDED*.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 213 The whole place unclean and *foul-aided. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 765 The holy . . servants of the true God live in this *foule-browed world. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. i. (Arb.) 7 Then *foule faced Vice was in his swaddling bands. 1849 KINGSLEY *Poetry Sacr. & Leg. Art* Misc. I. 244 Every form of prudish and purient *foulmindedness. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 95 Let it [another colour] fall here, or on any other part of the thigh, it is called *foul-thigh'd. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* iii. 8 *Foule tounged people. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* i. i, *Foule vizard coyne.

b. in *attrib.* (quasi-adj.) uses of *foul weather* (sense 15); also *foul-weather-like* adj.

1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 108 Over these they have a kind of foul-weather jacket. c 1793 *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1799) I. 75, I don't care a stale chaw of tobacco for the foul-weather looks of any fair-weather Jack in the three kingdoms. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-friend* xii, He remained in his . . foul-weather hat. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 275 The sky began to look foul-weather-like.

B. sb. [The adj. used *absol.* or *elliptically*.]

1. That which is foul (in senses of the adj.); something foul. For *foul nor fair*: on no account, by no means. For *foul befall* see note on *FAIR* sb. 2 1.

a good *Halsunce* in Sweet O. E. Texts 176 Dis mon . . scal reda ofser ða feta ðe ful infalleð. a 1000 *Elene* 769 þæs he in ermdum scal ealra fula ful fah browian. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 525 But what she was, she wold no man seye For foul ne fair. c 1400 *Sorodone Bab.* 199 And foule shal hem this day bifalle. 1430 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy i. v, All the foule shal covertly be wryed. c 1470 HENRY Wallace i. 430 Foule mot yow fall. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv, in Ashm. (1652) 47 Foule and cleane by naturall lawe Hath greate discord. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 54 Foule fall the wage that lost so rare a jewell. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 7 Foul befall the man who ever lays a snare in its way!

Prov. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* i. (1662) 177 Frost and Fraud both end in Foul.

2. A disease in the feet of cattle and sheep. Also, a disease in dogs (see quot. 1854). Cf. *FILE* sb. 2 6 b.

1523 FITZHERB. *Insub.* § 63 There be bestes, that wyll haue the foule and that is betwene the cleese, sometyne before, and some tyme behynde, and it wyll swell, and cause hym to halt. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* ii. xxiii. (1668) 79 Troubled with that disease which is called the Foule. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 315 What the Cow-Leeches term the Foul in a Cow's Foot. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 629, I have had them disordered in the feet with the fouls, but not the foot-rot. 1854 E. MAYHEW *Dogs* (1861) 114 Foul is not one disease, but an accumulation of disorders, brought on by the absence of exercise, with a stimulating diet.

3. (In sense partly derived from *FOUL* v.) A collision or entanglement, *esp.* in riding, rowing, running, etc.; an irregular stroke, piece of play, etc. To claim a foul: to claim a favourable award because of unfair action on the part of an opponent. In *Baseball*: A foul hit: see A. 14.

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 1311 Foul imports, also, the running of one ship against another. 1864 *Home News* 19 Dec. 21/2 Coombes . . boring his opponent too closely to the shore, a foul occurred. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 150 The drop will fall over the stretcher, and a foul will be the consequence. 1873 BENNETT *Billiards* 480 The player who made the foul must follow suit. 189 . *Billiard Rules* xix, A player may claim a foul if he sees his opponent touch a ball . . (except with his cue, when making a stroke).

C. *adv.* [In early ME. *fule*, *foule*, f. the adj. with *advb.* ending -e; after 14th c. not distinguished in form from the adj.]

† 1. In a manner offensive to the sense of smell. c 1200 ORMIN 1201 Gat iss . . Gal deor, and stinckepþ fule. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 123 in O. E. Misc. 150 Þe stude . . stinkep fulre þane þe hund. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18147 Þou hell, sua fule stinkand thing. c 1340 *Ibid.* 6353 (Trin.) Þe wattres þat so foule stank. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 b, Lead also, which maketh it to bee in colour so black and so fowle to corrupt.

† 2. In an ugly manner. To fare foul: To behave in an unseemly way, 'go on' outrageously. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 155 V frounced fowle was hir visage. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4082 Wemen . . þat frely fare ware of face bot fowle ware clethid. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 484 Scho . . To-rente hyre clothes and foule ferdre. c 1450 *Merlin* 116 Foule were thei skorched with the fier.

† 3. Disgracefully, shamefully. *Obs.* To call (a person) foul: to call by a bad name. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Doomsday* 48 in O. E. Misc. 164 So fule he [þe cweð] vs blende. c 1325 *Poem temp. Edu.* II (Percy) lxi, He shal be foul affronted. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iii. 179 And þou hast famed me foule before the kyng heer. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1307 *Dido*, Ye wil nat for your wyf thus fowle fleen? c 1386 — *Pars. T.* 741 He leseth foule his good þat ne seketh with the yifte of his good no thyng but synne. c 1430 *How Wise Man tanȝ his Son* 100 in *Babes Bk.* 51 To calle hir foule it is þi schame. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* 13 [In confession] ye shulde telle the synne as foule as ye do it, and in the same manere. c 1450 *Merlin* 12 Hir bewte was foule seith, seth it was loste in soche manere. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. 44 He haue this Crown of mine cut from my shoulders, Before He see the Crowne so foule mis-plac'd.

4. † a. Badly, ill, grievously. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Heo is a gruchchild, & ful itowen. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1639 (Trin.) Þe erþe wiþ synne is foul shent. ? 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1061 They . . foule abate the folkes prys. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 472 Selden falle thei so foule . . As clerkes of holikirke. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2655 Than shalt thou goon, ful fowle aferd. 1426 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 7 i. 26, I am foule and noysynȝ vexed with hem. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 114 He spon weft, I wys, ay commys foule owte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 23 Two of three her nephews are so fowle forlorne.

b. Not in the correct or regular manner. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1840/4 [He] trots and gallops foul. 1686 *Ibid.* No. 2136/4 Stolen or stray'd . . a red roan Gelding . . trots foul . . cuts behind. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5331/4 Carries his Tail foul. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 16 Apr. 7/2 A well-known . . amateur . . in spurring his first bird fastened the spur on 'foul', the result being that the first blow it made cut its own throat.

5. Unfairly; contrary to the rules of the game. Also *fig.* in *To play (a person) foul*: to deal treacherously with.

1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 261 You are fond of Gaming and you Play foul. 1755 *Young Centaur* 105 He that plays foul the most dexterously is sure to be undone. 1799 NELSON 17 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* IV. 60 Our Allies have . . played us foul.

6. Comb., as *foul-feeding*, *-reeking*, *-smelling*, *-spoken* adjs.; also *foul-biting* sb. (see quot.); *foul-cut* a., imperfectly gelded (cf. *FOUL* a. 9 c).

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 429 Otherwise you will have parts bit that were not intended, which is called *foul-biting. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 213 It was a *foul-cut horse. 1634 BP. HALL *Serm. Rom.* xii. 2. Wks. II. 301 There is an *appetitus caninus*, that . . falls upon unmeet and *foule-feeding morsels. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* i. i, The dirty Dugs of a foul-feeding Witch. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 799 O night, thou furnace of *foul-reeking smoke. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 55 In the case of any *foul-smelling or suspected water. 1888 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. i. 58 *Foule spoken Coward That thundrest with thy tongue. 1848 HARE *Guesses* Ser. ii. (1873) 527 They who are too fair-spoken before you, are likely to be foul-spoken behind you.

Foul (fau), v.¹ [In form repr. OE. *fūlian* intr. = OHG. *fūlōn* (MHG. *vūlen*, mod. G. *faulen*). In the trans. use, which begins in the 14th c., it may be regarded as a new formation; cf. *FILE* v.², to which the early ME. *fulen* trans. belongs.]

1. *intr.* To be foul, become foul.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. i. (Sweet 21) Ðær liccað þa deadan men swa lange and ne fyllað. c1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxxviii. 5 Mine wunda rotedan and fuledon. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Summe men laded here lif on etinge and on dringinge alse swin, þe uulied. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 269 So ferly fowled her flesch þat þe fende lokod, How [etc.]. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 41 So apt to foul, or difficult to clean as Wood. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 400 Prince's breech-loader. fowls in the proportion of at least 3 to 1 more.

2. *trans.* To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to destroy the cleanness or purity of; = **DEFILE** v. 1 2, **FILE** v. 2 1.

c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 937 Lest þt holy plase wþ þat blod y folud shuld be. c1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1594 It is neyther wurshipful ne honest On-to mankeende to foule soo his nest. c1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 110 in *Babes Bk.* 302 To foule þe borde clothe with þi knyfe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 177 He yþ hath a precyous. garment, will be loth to. foule it. 1611 *BIBLE Ezek.* xxxiv. 19 They drinke that which yee haue fouled with your feete. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 303 A close heavy substance. that fouls and makes the blood thick and gross. 1705 OLIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2181 'Tis farther observable, he never foul'd his Bed. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 355 The waiting maid. fowls a smock more in one hour, than the kitchen maid does in a week. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 141 It fouls itself with a pale ochrous sediment. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hervey* II. xxii. 368 Any more than the wolf would forgive the lamb for fouling the water below him. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Nov. 5/5 Manchester gas is fouled by sulphur compounds.

b. *absol.* To cause filth or dirt, to drop ordure.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour G. v.* It fortuneth that the swalowe dyd fowle within the eyen of Tbobye. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason* 56 Tbus they croaked, and crawled, and spawned, and fouled.

3. *fig.* and in immaterial sense. To defile or pollute (with guilt); to dishonour, disgrace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10637 (Gött.) To saule þat foulid was in sinne. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 137 Leste þe Fend and heore flesch fouleden heore soules. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 264 Many penken þei [þe freres] ben heretikes and foulen men þat maynteynen hem. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 297 For venyall synnes þat foullyth vs yche day. 1581 SAYLE *Tacitus Hist.* i. xlii. 41 Fouling his infamous life with a slow and dishonest departing. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 He careth not to be filthy still. and to foule. all that come in his companie. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxxxix. 372 Your Commensaux, who. . . foul themselves with. . . scoundrel gamesters. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 15 With hands not fouled with confiscation. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iii. x. (1873) 241 Whose imaginations have been fouled of eyil. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 621 No weariness of good shall foul thy name.

† b. To throw discredit on. *Obs.*

c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 62 (Add. MS.) The new lawe that he made, and fowled [v. r. fylid] not the other.

† c. To violate the chastity of, debauch. *Obs.*—1

1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Tmg.* i. iii. Wks. 1878 II. 33 Swear me to foule my sister!

4. To make ugly (see **FOUL** a. II); to deface, disfigure, spoil the look of.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 7 Swa to foule þis ymage [of God] þt it kan noght know til whas lyncynge it is made. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 309 Kammokes and wedes Fouleth þe fruite in þe felde þere þei growe togyderes. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 23 So was the wiff fouled and maymed alle her lyff. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 158 He. . . fowlt with haile the winters face. 1884 BROWNING *Pers. ishtah* (1885) 25 The cloud, which fouled so late Thy face.

5. Chiefly *Naut.* Cf. **FOUL** a. 18. a. To cause (an anchor, a cable) to become entangled. Also, To jam or block, render immovable or incapable of working; to make (a sea bottom) 'foul' or obstructed. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 401 'Tis generally said, That the West-of-England-men fouled this Bay, by heaving their Stone Ballast over-board in it. 1827 HOOD *Sailor's Apol.* ii. 'Twas all along of Poll, as I may say, That fouled my cable, when I ought to slip. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* viii. See that she does not foul her anchor. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/4 The Manchester express. ran into a mineral train by which the line was fouled. 1892 *Lav Times Rep.* LXV. 590/1 A ship. fouled her propeller. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 3/3 Station him at the east. section of the Circus to prevent the traffic from east to west 'fouling' the crossing.

fig. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. xiv, His luck's got fouled under the keels of the barges.

b. *intr.* To get foul; to become entangled.

1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 32 To foul, or get foul, is to get entangled. 1860 C. HARROLD in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 173 The chain fouled on the windlass. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 166 He will be perpetually fouling in the branches.

c. *trans.* To run foul of, collide with.

1859 *Guardian* 2 Mar. 195 In attempting to make the harbour [she]. fouled the pier. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* ii. (1889) 16 He managed. . . to get into Ifley lock on the way up without fouling the gates. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 389 Her jib-boom fouled the jib-boom of the Agamemnon. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 125 Keep to the left, or you'll foul me.

6. a. *Sporting and Games.* Cf. **FOUL** a. 14. To handle or strike an opponent in a 'foul' manner. b. *Baseball.* To hit a foul ball. To foul out: to be caught 'out' from a foul ball.

Hence **Fouling** *ppl. a.* Also **Fouler**, one that fouls or makes dirty.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* ix. (1889) 45 Fuligendum limum. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise cleane Linen* 13 Wks. ii. 166 Prayers for the cleane amendment of all foulers of Linnen. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 23 Mar. 3/2 Ridding our soot-charged passages of the fouling stuff.

† **Foul, fowle, v. 2** *Obs.* [a. F. *fouler* to tread, trample, press. Cf. **FULL** v., **FOIL** v. 1] *trans.* To trample, tread, tread down.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4681 And be þar gold in oure gate. . . We do bot foulis it with oure fete. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 24 b/2 The presse I have torned and fowled all allone. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxi. 524 The countre is sore fowlyd and opressyd. 1643 PRYNE *Popish R. Fav.* 46 He caused the Image of the Crosse to be redressed, and that men should not foule it under their feete.

† **Foulage.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **FOUL** v. 1 + -AGE.] Defilement, dirt. In quot. *fig.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Conful. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 457 Made fruitfull by the sweet shower of the grace and mercy of God, and not by the filthy foulage and dung of mans merit. *Ibid.* Pref. p. xxx, Fowlage [printed fowlage].

Foulard (*fular, fulār* id.). [a. Fr. *foulard*.]

1. A thin flexible material of silk, or of silk mixed with cotton.

1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 137 Laura was attired in a light checked foulard silk. 1885 *Yng. Ladies' Jnl.* 1 July 42/1 The new cambrics. . . very much resemble foulards.

2. A handkerchief of this material.

1879 BODDAM-WHEATHAM *Roraima* 60 Stores filled with gay-coloured foulards. 1888 *19th Cent.* Apr. 514 A foulard has become a common attire with the St. Petersburg house-maids.

Fould, *obs. form of FOLD.*

Fouldage, *obs. form of FOLDAGE.*

† **Fouldenhead.** *Obs.* Also 8 foudenhead. [f. *foulden*, var. of *FOLDEN ppl. a.* + **HEAD**.]

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Fouldenhead*, a small Pick, and the least of all the Tools that belong to a Miner. . . so thin and slender, that it will not abide to have an Eye struck in it. . . but is made by laping over in form of a Noose, without any Head at all. *Ibid.* O iv b, Foulden-Head.

† **Foulder, v. 1** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *fouldrer*, f. *fouldre*; see **FOLDRE**.] *trans.* To flash or thunder forth; to send forth as a thundercloud or a gun. Also *absol.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Mortimers* iv, Which forced enuy foulder out the rust That in mens hearts before did lie and smother. 1594 W. PERCY *Callia* x, From the leads of that proud Citadell Do foulder forth two fierie Culuerines.

Hence **Fouldering** *ppl. a.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 20 Loud thunder. . . Did rend the rattling skyes with flames of fouldring heat.

† **Foulder, v. 2** *Obs.*—1 [?f. **FOUL** a., after the analogy of **MOULDER**.] *intr.* To crumble.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 251 When the leaues were touched they fouldred to dust.

† **Fouldre.** *Obs.* Also 4-5 foudre. [a. OF. *fouldre* (Fr. *foudre*);—vulg. Lat. **fulgēr-em* (L. *fulgur* neut.).] Lightning; a thunderbolt.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 27 That thing that men calle foudre That smoot somtyme a tour to powdre. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3413 His face like foudre shynyg. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F ii, Sodome and Gomorre. . . were. . . brente. . . by fyre of sulphur and of fouldre.

Foule, *obs. form of FOAL.*

|| **Foulé** (*fīlē*). [Fr. *foulé* pressed (cloth), *ppl.* of *fouler* **FULL** v., **FOUL** v. 2] A light woollen dress material with a glossy surface.

1894 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/4 A. dainty little dress. . . in biscuit-coloured foulé.

Fouled (*fauld*), *ppl. a.* [f. **FOUL** v. 1 + -ED 1.] In various senses of the vb. *Fouled anchor*: = 'foul anchor' (see **FOUL** a. 18 b).

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* vii. 20 A pollutid [v. r. foulid] soule. 1552 HULOET, *Fouled, maculatus*. 1704 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1786 Some of the fouled Oyl of the Pump spirtled on the Wheels. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 11/1 The fouled water from inside the house. 1889 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 6/1 The red flag, with a fouled anchor emblazoned thereon.

† **Foulhead.** *Obs.* [f. **FOUL** a. + -HEAD.] Foulness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1160 (Gött.) Felauschip and broþerhede Ne miht þe drau fra foulhede. c1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2395 All his fouled away was go. 1340 *Ayenb.* 257 And zuo þenche his uoulhede and his ziknesse.

Fouling (*fau'lin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FOUL** v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. **FOUL** in various senses.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 514 þe gospel oweþ to be kept, wipouten any foulinge, of alle Cristene men. 1552 HULOET, *Foulinge or deflyngge, vitiatio*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Salissure*, fouling. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 80 As to its fouling, it fouls nothing near so soon as a Wood-sheathing. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 293 The fouling of two boats in a solemn funeral procession.

attrib. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 248 The rifle. . . uncleaned, with the fouling marks about breech and muzzle.

2. *concr.* A foul deposit, filth. Also, † a foul person, a wretch.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 11 That. . . the foulinge therof be wellid togidre in the mydil therof. c1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 306 Spek, I say, thou foulyng. 1882 J. H. WALSH *Modern Sportsman* I. 382 The chamber where the fouling collects. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/8 A rousing flood. . . will effectually cleanse out this fouling.

Foulish, *a.* [See -ISH.] Somewhat foul.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 76 Her Tongue was foulish.

Fouly (*fau'li*), *adv.* [f. **FOUL** a. + -LY 2; in OE. *fūllice*.] In a foul manner.

1. Fetidly, noisomely, filthily, disgustingly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6353 þe water was al suete also, þe water þat sua fuli stanc. c1400 MAUNDEV. (*Roxb.*) xxi. 96

It es better þai be eten with fewles. . . þan foully to be eten in þe erthe with wormes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 77 Though she were sweete, nowe fowly doth she stinke. 1642 *QUARLES Feast for W.* ix. ix. 36 Their service is unsweet and foully taint.

fig. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 48 Tbere is scarce any Passage. . . which does not. . . foully disgust their curious. . . Palates.

2. Hideously; with gross disfigurement.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. iii. 8 Fowlyly hym demenbryd þai. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7809 It was sa foully sa defuyled. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. iii, We calle him goose, and disarde doulte, and fowlye fattod nowle. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1035/1 Houses. . . burned, and fowlye defaced with fire. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 65 Fairest truth I fouliest masked. 1632 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* 466 Fowlye defaced with Sinne. 1728 SWIFT *Answer* 261 Your numerous virtues foully stain'd.

3. Abominably, disgracefully, shamefully; with revolting wickedness, cruelty, or treachery.

c1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is te blomse þat beo ha eanes fullliche forcoruen, ne spruteð ha neauer eft. c1340 *Cursor M.* 16461 (Trin.) Iudas. . . bihelde & sege how fowlye þei wiþ him dalt. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 127 So betyn, so woundyd, Entretyd so fuly. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1233/2 His goods by the commons fowlye despoiled. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Al trust fowlye breaking. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 212 Forsooth, yee doe fowly to smite a King annoynted. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* ¶ 159, I had not. . . transgressed so foully as he. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it?* II. iii, Filbert still is true; I foully wrong'd bim. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 459 From mine own earldom foully ousted me. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Jast as I am* III, He was foully murdered one October evening.

b. Impurely, obscenely.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxviii. (1889) 106 Wel oft soðlice zyfernys & zenihsumnyss wines fullice (*turpiter*) on galnyssse tolatt. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 174 Dost thou desire her fowly, for those things That make her good? 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 265 Still Madlier the revel, foullier went the jest.

4. With gross contumely, insultingly. Now only with strong mixture of sense 3, with reference to slander or coarse language.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 13, I am slane of thaim as foully as watere is helt. c1340 *Cursor M.* 24085 (Fairf.) Foully þai on him spitte. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 96 Thenne gan faith foully þe false Lewes to despisen. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 129 The things wherein Gods name is fowly abused. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 154 For whose death we. . . lue scandaliz'd, and foully spoken of. a 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 96 The other two [letters] did fully and fowly set forth his obstinacie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxx. (1647) 163 The Pope hearing thereof, belibelled him more foully than ever before. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 234 The gentlemen who had been so foully slandered.

† 5. Badly, grievously. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 Bot ever was Eilred foully begiled. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 156 Quha vist euir men sa foully fall As vs, gif that we thugast leif? 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 81 Surely they be fowlye deceyued. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 360 He erred fowly in the. . . understanding thereof. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1217 Hee fell sick of the small poxe, wherewith bee. . . was. . . foullye tormented. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 1 Pope Formosus was foully offended. [1881 R. BUCHANAN *God and Man* II. vi, An innocent man foully taxed and troubled.]

† **Foulmouth, a. and sb.** *Obs.* [f. **FOUL** a. + **MOUTH**.]

A. *adj.* = **FOUL-MOUTHED**. B. *sb.* A foul-mouthed person.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* II. (1657) 10 Hearing what this foul-mouth [Goliath] said. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* 390 Infamous foulmouth wretch.

Foul-mouthed (*fau'lmaw'ðd*), *a.* [f. **FOUL** a. + **MOUTH** + -ED 2.] Of persons and their utterances: Using obscene, profane, or scurrilous language.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. iii. 122 Like a foule-mouth'd man as hee is. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 17 Those foule mouth'd papers like Blackmoors did all look alike. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffet's Amphit.* 95 One of those foul-mouth'd Poets. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Temple*, *Temple*. . . complained, very unjustly, of Bentley's foul-mouthed rallery. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* IV. 101 This runaway soldier and foul-mouthed Ionian satirist [Archilochus].

Hence **Foulmouthedness.**

1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 275 Thou hast aggravated thy offence. . . by thy foul-mouthedness. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 645/2 The country. . . has had a taste of Radical foulmouthedness.

Foulness (*fau'lnēs*). [f. **FOUL** a. + -NESS.]

1. A foul or dirty condition; dirtiness, impurity, pollution, uncleanness. Rarely *pl.*

1552 HULOET, *Fowlness or fylthines, sorditudo*. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xiii. Annot., The fowlness of the fute. . . signifieth the earthie affections. 1667 PERVY *Diary* (1877) V. 429 My wife and I fell out a little about the foulness of the linen of the table. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fish*, It is the Foulness of the Ponds. . . that stenches the Water. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 4 A medicine. . . useful in. . . foulnesses of the blood. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 214 With such. . . eagerness as to neglect the foulness of the road. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 271 The. . . foulness of air in the between-deck. . . cannot be amended.

fig. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* IV. Wks. 1757 IV. 194 Few know the foulness of their own hearts.

b. Of the weather: Storminess. Of a sea-bottom: Rockiness, roughness.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1028 Such was the foulness of the winter weather. a 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. Life 64 Being. . . wearied with the Foulness of the Ways and Weather. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 115 To secure them [the cables] from being rubbed by the foulness of the ground.

c. *concr.* Foul matter; something that is or makes foul; a foul crust or deposit; filth; + a purulent affection (of the skin). Also *pl.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lii. (1495) 570 It.. clensyth the eyen of foulness and fylthe. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 25 Washe well the foulness which is about the jointes of the fingers. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* ii. xii. (1680) 246 The spots or foulness of other cloaths are washed out. 1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 424 If a glass Globe filled with Water be rapidly turned on its Axis, one sees little Foulnesses. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 396 The dust and smoke of earth will continually throw a foulness upon our glass. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xxiii. (1806) 122 Efficacious in cleansing the skin from many foulnesses. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Tent. Myth.* 214 The floors were made of serpents encased in foulness.

fig. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 18 They had a Foulness about them, viz. Original Sin, that could not be washed away but by Baptism. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. 199 The wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and foulness into this one quality. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxx. 331 What debasing shame must sink the wretched soul, when foulness without number shall be revealed.

2. Moral impurity; disgusting wickedness.

c 1532 DEWES *Introduct. Fr. in Palgr.* 905 The foulnesses, *la turpitude*. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 135 Grievous sinnes.. for the foulness whereof I name them not. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 155 Claudio.. Iou'd her so, that speaking of her foulness, Wash'd it with teares. 1624 BACON *New Atlantis* Wks. 1857 III. 152 There is not.. a nation.. so free from all pollution or foulness. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i. The foulness of thy guilt secures thee From my reproach. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 208 Those umbrageous groves were the dark haunts of every foulness.

+ 3. Ugliness, hideousness, repulsiveness. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Bible. Pref. Ep. St. Jerome* vii. (1850) I. 73. I wole not, that thou be offendid in holi scripturis.. thur3 foulness of words. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxii. (1495) 432 The peccok areth his fethers.. and thenne he.. seeth the foulness of his fete. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 66 Hees false in loue with your foulness. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 582 The Fury.. with new methods try'd The foulness of th' infernal Form to hide.

+ 4. Unfairness, dishonesty. Also, roughness, violence. Cf. FOUL a. 14, 17. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxi. 202a, Outher with fayrnesse or foulnesse. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 150 Pe fairnes ather be foulness. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* 99 Piety is opposed to.. all falsness or foulness of intentions.

Foulsome, Foulter, obs. of FULSOME, FALTER. Foulzie, var. of FULYIE, Sc.

Foumart (furmärt). Forms: 4 folmarde, 5 ful(e)merd(e, -mert, 5-6 -mard(e, 5-7 -mer(e, (5 -mare), 5 fullimart, 6 fullymart, 7 ful-, 7-8 fuli-, 7-9 foul(e)mart, 5-7 fow-, 7, 9 fu-, 8, 9 foomart, (6 foumerd, 7 fummer, 8 formet), 8-foumart. [ME. *fulmard*:-OE. **ful mearð* (*fill*, FOUL a. + *mearð* marten).]

1. The polecat (*Putorius fatus*).

13.. E. E. Allit. *P. B.* 534 Pe fox & pe folmarde to þe fryth wynde. c 1450 *Chester Pl.*, *Noah's Flood* 170 (Pollard), Atter and foxe, fullimartes alsoe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij b, That no fulmerts nor fecheus ne other vermyon com nort in to hir. 1523 FITZBERG *Husb.* § 146 To se that they be well kepte from.. fully martres & other vermin. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 102 Vsurers.. lurke about the City like Rats, and Wesels, and Fulmers. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermis Killer* 23 The Polecat, Fitchat, Fitchew, Formet. The same animal called by different names in different countries. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxii, 'Sicken a day as we had w' the foumarts and the tods'. 1863 N. MACLEOD *Remin. Highland Par.* iii. Rats, fumarts, wild cats [etc.].

b. Used as a term of contempt or opprobrium.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 517 Fowmart, fasert, fostirit in filth and fen. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying v. Polwart* 69 False fecklesse foumart, loe heere a defyaunce! 1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* i. iv, You stote! Was ever such a foulmart for an huisher, To a great worshipful lady, as myself! 1892 J. PAVN *Mod. Dick Whittington* I. 112 He and that foumart, the parson, have just gone.

2. attrib., as *foumart-hunt*, -skin; *foumart-dog*, a dog used for hunting the foumart.

1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs in Halyburton Ledger* (1867) 329 Skins called.. Fowmart skins. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 52 Mezzil fease.. gran like a Foomurt-Dog. 1855 WAUGH *Lanc. Sketches, Heywood*, etc. (1869) 182 Now and then a foumart-hunt takes place.

Foun, obs. form of FAWN, FEW.

+ **Founce**, sb. *Obs.* Also *founs*. [AF. *founz* = OF. *fonz*, *funz* (mod. Fr. *fonds*):-popular L. **fundus* neut. = class. L. *fundus* masc.] The bottom of anything.

13.. E. E. Allit. *P. A.* 113 In þe founce þer stonden stonz stepe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4130 þai flee as fast in-to flode & to þe founce plangid. c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 172 The founs of the valey.

+ **Founce**, v. *Obs.* [app. a. F. *fonce*, f. OF. *fonz*: see prec.] a. In *passive*: ? To have one's attention fixed upon. b. *intr.* To come down with force upon.

1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, By the power of this sorceresse I was so founced upon her fayrenesse; That [etc.]. 1530 PALGR. 557/2, I fownce (Lydgate), I dent a thing. *Fe fonce*. This terme is nat yet in comen use. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 645 Yet is his soule.. crushed with the beetle of the whole earth, that founceth downe vpon it.

Found (faund), sb.¹ *Sc.* [f. FOUND v.²] = FOUNDATION; see also quot. 1846.

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 Our milkhouse.. nicht

hae stude to the last day; but its found had been onnerminit by the last Lannas-spait. 1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, *Found*, in architecture, the trench or excavation made to receive the foundation stones of a wall.

Found (faund), sb.² [f. FOUND v.³] The process of founding (metal, materials for glass). + *Of found* (Sc.) = made of cast metal (cf. FONT sb.² 1).

1540 *Sc. Act Jas. V* (1597) § 94 Ane Hagbutte of Founde, called Hagbutte of Crochert. 1566 in T. Thompson *Inu. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 166 Foure new cannonis of found. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Guns, cross-bows, hagbutts of found. 18.. *Glass-making* 120 (*Cent. Dict.*) The success of the subsequent melting or found.

Found, sb.³ A comb-maker's tool (see quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 909 *Found*, a three-square, single-cut file or float, with one very acute angle.

Found, obs. var. of FOUNT².

Found (faund), ppl. a. Forms: see FIND v. [pa. pple. of FIND v.]

1. Discovered, met with, ascertained, etc. (see the verb). Also, with adv. prefixed, as *new found*, + *rare found*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 But 3if he took more charge upon him bi his newe foundun ordenaunce. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 231 Also the founden shepe brought home y^e arst was lorne. 1553 EDEN (*title*) A treatise of the newe India, with other newe founde landes and Ilandes. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom*. iv. prob. xxiv. Ee iij b, The square of the Dodecaedrons founde side. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* i. (ed. 7) 96 Double the foresaid found Root 13. 1603-8 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 214 His great vertues, and rare found courtesie. 1720 DE FOE *Capit. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 225 Our lost, but now found comrade. a 1823 *May Collin in Child Ballads* i. (1882) 58/1 Who owns this dapple grey? 'It is a found one', she replied, 'That I got on the way.'

+ b. Said of children exposed or abandoned; *found child* (brat, etc.) = FOUNDLING. *Obs.*

1655 *Valentine & Orson* 53 This Found-fellow I perceive growes in great favour with the King. *Ibid.* xii. 56 They call me Found-brat. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 4 The maintenance of orphans, found and exposed children.

c. *Found stones*: stones obtained from the surface of the ground without quarrying.

1885 *Blackclaws Quarry Price List, Ruble & Founds* Found Stones, not above 7 in. thick per sup. foot 4½d.

2. Furnished with stores, supplies, or the like; of a ship, equipped; only with defining word prefixed, as *well found*, *single found* (see quot. 1799).

1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 94 A strong and very well found sloop. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 216 Her materials were what is called *single found*, i. e. she had only one anchor, one cable, etc. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ii. 35 The strongest-moored and best found vessels. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 144 The garrison is large, and well found.

+ **Found**, v.¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 fundian, 2-3 fundi(n, -3-5 fund(e, 4-6 found(e, 5 fownd(e; also 3-5 fond(e. [OE. *fundian* = OS. *fundōn*:-O Teut. type **fundōjan*, f. **fund*:-O Aryan **put*-(whence Gr. *πάρος* way), ablaut var. of **pent*:- see FIND v. Cf. OHG. *finden* (:-**fundjan*) of the same meaning; also the cognate FAND v.]

1. *intr.* To set out, start, hasten; to go, depart, betake oneself; to travel, journey. (In its later use chiefly north.) Cf. FAND v. 8.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 47 Ac a hafað longunge se þe on lagu fundað. c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxvi. 224 And lædde forð mid him þær he fundode to. c 1200 *Triu. Coll. Hom.* 117 Ðo þe ure louerd ihesu crist fundode lichamliche for eorðe to heuene. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2958 Ðis folc of londe funden ne mot. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6034 (Gött.) Þe folk to fond [Cott. fund, Fairf. founde] i sal giue leue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* x. 256 [Bruce] syne our all the land can found. c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 80, I am nou3t bowne to fonde nowe ouer þere flellis. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 32 Nane off that place had power for to found. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 435 With clariouns cleir.. Quhomeof the sound did found attour the fell. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iii. 182 Spangs vp on a swofte horse, and founde away at speid.

b. followed by *inf.* expressing the purpose.

Beowulf (Gr.) 1819 We fundiað Higelac secan. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 2260 Hwider fundast þu.. siðas dreogan? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5091 To fotte mi fader sal yee fund.

c. To rush or dash forcibly into; to strike out at (with a weapon).

c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xli. He foundes into the freke with a fresche fare. *Ibid.* xlviii, Fast he foundes atte his face With a squd kene. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2469 But lordys of other lond, Every one to other flond.

2. To found to (an object): to strive or yearn towards, try to arrive at or reach; also, to take or betake oneself to (flight, war, etc.).

a 1000 *Crist* 1671 (Gr.) Nu þu most feran þider þu fundast longe and zelome. a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 1062 Sawul fundað of lic-fate to þam longan zefean. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 848 And techest hom that bi fundieth honne Up to the songe that eвре i-lest. 1352 *Minor Poems* (Hall) i. 12 When Edward founded first to were. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10276 þai foundyt to flight.

3. Const. with *inf.* (a development from 1 b): To set about, set oneself, try, begin or prepare (to do something); to proceed or go on (to do).

c 1205 *LAV.* 17858 Vther.. fundede to uarene wið Passent to fhten. 12.. *Prayer to our Lady* 7 in O. E. *Misc.* 192 Dai and nicht ich fundie to wendende heonne. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2831 Moyses, frizit, ðo funden gan to spoken wið ietro ðat riche man. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 53 He foundede [v. rr. fonded, vondede] biseliche.. to fulfill [orig. implere salutem] þe counsaill of the gospel. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 135 If thou Wyll saue thy self vnshent

flownde the fast to fare. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iii. 203 On horsis some.. can found To socour thaim. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 141 *Found*, idem quod *fettle* [*Fettle*, to set or go about any thing].

b. with clause: To try to find *how* (one may, etc.) 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 [He] foundeth howe he might excite The juges through his eloquence Fro deth to torne the sentence.

4. *trans.* a. To try, test, tempt (a person).

c 1175-1400 [see FOUNDING vbl. sb.].

b. To make experiment of, prove, try (something); also, to follow after, practise.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 392 Alle leccheries lust vs loþeth to founde. *Ibid.* 913 And opur wordliche werk wisly to founde. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 241 Further wol I neuer founde Non other help, my sores for to sounde. c 1420 [see FAND v. 3].

Hence **Founding** vbl. sb.: (a) setting forth, faring, etc.; (b) trial, temptation.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 1106, Forþam þe he nolde on his fundunge ofer sæ hired healdan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ne led us noht in to costnunga, þet is an cun [printed cum] of fundunga. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 87 þe createris of God are maad in to hate, & foundingis [Vulg. Sap. xiv. 11 in tentationem] to þe soul of men. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4154 þe writhe of þe wale god I wate on vs listis For oure founding oure his forþod so ferre to þe est. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C) 4486 He was tryste in all fowndynge.

Found (faund), v.² Forms 4-5 fund(e, fond(e, fownd(e, 4- found. Pa. t. and pa. pple. founded: also 4-5 founde, fund(e, fond, and in pa. pple. (by confusion with that of FIND), fonden, -yn, founden, -un. [a. F. *fonder*:-L. *fundāre*, f. *fund-us* bottom, foundation.]

1. *trans.* To lay the base or substructure of (a building, etc.); to set, fix, or build on a firm ground or base. (Sometimes used simply = build, erect.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1443 Tel me now.. Whi noman no may founde Castel here opon þis grounde. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7876 David.. an hous bigon to founde. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 25 It felle nat down, for it was foundid [1388 foundun] on a stoon. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 891 Yet hit [the house] is founded to endure. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4156 A sturdy wal, Which on a cragge was founded al. 1611 *Bible Matt.* vii. 25. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 97 The House.. is.. solidly built and founded.

b. To serve as the base or foundation of.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 160 A folio Common-place Finds the whole pile, of all his works the base.

2. To build (an edifice, town, etc.) for the first time; to begin the building of, be the first builder of.

c 1290 *Becket* 374 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117 þe church of Redinge þat i-founded was and a-rerd þoru3 henri þe opur kinge. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 62 That is the castel of care.. Ther-inne woneth a wiht.. he foundede it him-seluen. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11662 Here foundit he first the faire place Ylion. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. vii. 17 Seleucia, founded and built by King Seleucus. 1718 *Prior Solomon* ii. 16, I founded palaces, and planted bowers. 1835 *Thirlwall Greece* I. ii. 58 His son Lycaon founds the first city, Lycosura.

3. *fig.* To set up or establish for the first time (an institution, etc.), esp. with provision for its perpetual maintenance; to originate, create, initiate (something which continues to exist thenceforward).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20901 Quen he of antioche had fund þe kirk. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 127 He lis.. In an abbey of pris he founded with lond & rent. 1368 in *Eng. Glids* 54 In septembre his fraternite is funded and stabeled. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 215 Alle these sciences I my-self sotiled and ordeyned And founded hem foremost folke to deceyue. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix, For þeras opur kynges haue ffoundid byshopriches.. þe kyng shall þan haue ffoundid an holl reaueme, and endowed it with gretter possessions [etc.]. 1611 *Bible 2 Macc.* ii. 13 He founding a librarie. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 295 By great Arsaces led, who founded first That empire. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 413 ¶ 5 The Breed is incapable of propagating its Likeness, and of founding a new Order of Creatures. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 18 That city where he had founded a church. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) I. 12 The abbey of Marmoutier, founded by St. Martin himself. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 113 The glossators who founded modern jurisprudence. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 169 De Foe founded the modern school of English novelists. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist. v.* § 1, 218 Flemish weavers had come over with the Conqueror to found the prosperity of Norwich. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 June 5/2 Bismarck is eager to found colonies in all parts of the world.

+ b. To endow, make provision for the maintenance of (persons who are to perform certain functions). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 319 And 3iueþ to bidde for 3ow to such that ben riche, And ben founded and feffed eke to bidde for other. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liii. 309 Kyng Galaaz.. fownded an hows of the Trenite, And there-inne sixty monkes serteine, And therto founded hem with good inowhe. c 1500 *Melusine* lix. 361 Yf thou wylt edfyfe an hospital, and founde therein a preste to syng dayly for thy faders sowle. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* xxiii. 5 The Keturims, whom the kynges of Iuda had founded, to burne incense vpon the hye places. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 873 Gilbert.. who founded those Diuines, Monasticks all that were, of him nam'd Gilbertines.

4. To set or establish (something immaterial) on a firm basis; to give a basis or firm support to; to construct as on a ground or underlying reason or principle; to base, ground. Const. on, upon.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 127 þar-for þis were sal I fund Apon a seluthe stedfast ground. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 342 Lo, what it is to be well grounded, For he hath first his love

founded Honestelich as for to wedde. **a 1400-50** Alexander 4641 Pure is soure teches, Mare fonden opon foly pan fionchid on reson. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1b, Therefore on it I fonde this poore treatyse. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 94 A man that all his time Hath founded his good fortunes on your love. **1662** STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. v. § 5 The question which Moses supposeth, is founded upon clear and evident reason. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 162 ¶ 6 The most humorous Character in Horace is founded upon this Unevenness of Temper. **1850** L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. ii. 77 A play founded on a Barbadian story. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 85 Greatness can never be founded upon frivolity and corruption. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 42 A classification of insects founded on larvæ would be quite different from that founded on the perfect insects. **1886** *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 626 The order appealed from was founded on the Chief Clerk's certificate. *Mod.* This novel is believed to be founded on fact.

b. const. *in*.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvii. 383 The opinion of some schoolmen, that dominion is founded in Grace. **1690** LOCKE *Of Govnt.* i. ix. § 97 A right to the use of the creatures being founded originally in the right a man has to subsist. **1733** POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 109 God, in the nature of each being, founds its proper Bliss. **1832** LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 21 A claim founded in justice and expediency. **1837-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. viii. 1. § 23. 432 Remarks so delicate in taste and so founded in knowledge.

† c. with *obj.* a person: To establish in a firm position (in controversy, etc.); to ground *in* (a subject of instruction, etc.); also *refl.* to take one's stand *upon* (a ground for argument, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 47 It is but a faynt folk i-founded vp-on iapes. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. viii. 81 This knewe they by their grete.. vnderstanding of astronomye in whiche they were endowed and founded. **1483** — *Gold. Leg.* 162/2 He was ryght sore founded in bumylte. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 43 They that found themselves on the radical balsome, or vital sulphur of the parts, determine not why Abel lived not so long as Adam. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 Because our understanding cannot in this body found itself but on sensible things. **1676-7** MARVELL *Corr.* cclxxxiv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 516 If you find yourselves so firmly founded as we imagine you.

d. Of a thing: To serve as, or furnish, a basis or ground for.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxviii. § 19 The comparing them then in their Descent.. is enough to found my Notion of their having.. the Relation of Brothers. **1885** B. COLERIDGE in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 585/1 The relationship between the parties was.. one of bailment, and therefore could not found criminal proceedings. **1894** *Solicitors' Jnl.* XXXIX. 2/2 The further report, if it is to found jurisdiction for an order for public examination, must state that [etc.].

e. *intr.* (for *refl.*: cf. 4 c). To base oneself or one's opinion, to base itself, to be based (*on, upon*). Chiefly *Sc.*

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1870) I. 99 The legitimacy of every synthesis is.. dependent on the legitimacy of the analysis which it presupposes, and on which it founds. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. v. All Delineation.. must either found on Belief and provable Fact, or have no foundation at all. **1856** DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. ii. 311 All that course of argumentation which founds on the occurrences of the outward World. **1882** OGILVIE s. v. 'I found upon the evidence of my senses'.

† 5. To fasten or attach to. Also *fig. Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The bone .. wherto the tongue is founded. **1641** MARMION *Antiquary* iii. Dram. Wks. (1875) 240, I see you are growing obdurate in your crimes, Founded to vice, lost to all piety.

Hence *Founding vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy v. heading*, Of the Foundyng of New Troye. **1571** HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 41 Some twenty five yeeres before the founding of Armagh. **1682** WOOD *Life* 20 Mar., The vice-chancellor asked 'whether they denied the founding of the lecture itself, or the conditions?' **1697** *Conf. at Lambeth* in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. I.* 40 Particularly, the word founding, which is always the Law Word for a perpetual fund of maintenance, is always put into these Revenues. **1859** TENNYSON *Vivien* 409 When first the question rose about the founding of a Table Round. **1889** *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 178/2 [He dies] a 'Poor Brother' in the hospital of his own founding.

Found (found), v. 3 Also 4, 8 *fond*. [ad. F. *fond-re* :- L. *fundere* to pour, melt, FUSE.]

† 1. *trans.* To dissolve or mix together. *Obs.* — 1

† c 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 18 Take wyne and hony and fond it togyder.

2. To melt (metal) and run it into a mould; to form (an article) by running molten metal into a mould; to cast.

1562 WHITEHORNE tr. *Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) ii. 44 a, The Pottes.. may also serue to found metalles in. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiv. ii. 487 Famous for metall-founding, and casting of images. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* i. 793 A second multitude With wondrous Art founded the massie Ore. *Ibid.* vi. 518 Veins.. of mineral.. Whereof to found.. their balls Of missive ruin. **1672** MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 6 Lead, when moulded into Bullets, is not so mortal as when founded into Letters! **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 93 A bell at Moscow, founded in Czar Boris's time.

b. To melt or fuse (the materials for making glass); to make (glass) by melting the materials in a furnace.

1782 [see *vbl. sb.* below]. **1853** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 907 A Bohemian furnace in which.. window glass is founded. *Ibid.* 914 The fourth is called the *arch of the materials*, because it serves for drying them before they are founded.

c. *fig.* (A pun: cf. FOUND v. 2 3 b.)

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iv. ii. A fellow founded out of charity, And moulded to the height, condemn his maker, Curb the free hand that fram'd him?

Hence *Founding vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1658 W. BURTON *Comm. Antoninus' Itin.* 156 The magnificent Acts [*read Arts*] of Statuarie, Founding, Mowlding. **1779** HERVEY *Naval Hist.* iii. II. 50 Ship-building, and the founding of iron cannon, were the sole [arts] in which the English excelled. **1782** WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 320 The founding heat of the glass furnaces.. was.. **114°** for flint-glass. **1853** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 908 The founding-pots are filled up with these blocks of frit. *Ibid.* 917 These three stages are called the first, second, and third fusion or founding.

† **Found**, v. 4 *Obs.* Aphetic form of CONFOUND.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 8 Remembreth this, and beth foundid [Vulg. *confundamini*]. a 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Ritdg.) 267/2 A plague found you!

† **Found**, v. 5 Also 6 pa. pple. *fundied*.

[aphetic f. *affound*, ad. OF. *enfondre*: see first quot.] To be chilled or numbed with cold.

[13.. CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 21 My love may not refreyd be nor affound.] c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. xc. (1869) 108 The maymed, the foollich, the founded [*mor-fondue*], the foren. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 736 Becaus I was baith fundeit, faint, and cald. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* i. 108 [Pyrethio] is excellently good for any parte of the body y^e is fundied or founded or made almost num, with to much colde.

† **Foundable**, a. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. FOUND v. 2 + -ABLE.] That can be founded.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 82 Ouer fantasyk, nought grounded, nor founded in holy Scripture.

Foundation (foundē'fən). Forms: 4-6f(o)undacio(u)n, -yon, 5-6 f(o)undatio(u)n, -yo(u)n, (6 foundasyon), 7 fund-, foundation, 5- foundation. [ad. L. *fundatio*-em, n. of action f. *fundare*: see FOUND v. 2 Cf. OF. *fondacion* (1322).]

1. The action of founding or building upon a firm substructure; the state or fact of being founded.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 739 *Thisbe*, This wal.. Was cloven a-two, right fro the toppie adoun, Of old tyme of his fundacioun. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 223 The foundation of the Tour of Babylon. **1535** COVERDALE *Ezra* iii. 12 Many of the olde prestes.. which had sene the house afore in his foundation. **1611** BIBLE *John* xvii. 24 Thou loudest mee before the foundation of the world. **1719** TICKELL *Death Addison* 44 Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest, Since their foundation, came a nobler guest.

2. *fig.* The action of establishing, instituting, or constituting on a permanent basis.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 44 [at] was be fundacion of þe Templeres and of þaire ordre. **1548** HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* (an. 9) 206 b, For the more sure fundacion of the newe amitie, Edward Prince of Wales, wedded Anne. **1619** SEMPLE *Sacriege Handled* 84 Heere then was but a Nuncupation, a Fundation of Priesthood. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 73 Extending to the foundation of the Empire of Baghdad. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5, 506 The foundation of the linen manufacture which was to bring wealth to Ulster.

3. *esp.* The establishing of an institution, together with an endowment or provision for its perpetual maintenance.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 67 Theyse arne the ordinaunces of the Gylde of Seynt Katherine.. ordeynyd.. in the fyrste fundacion. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1885) 185 To establish and.. amortyse þe same lyuelod to is crowne.. wych than wold be as a newe fundacion of is crowne. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2449 What landes he gaue towarde the fundacion Of the sayd monastery. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1349/2 In ech vniversity by the foundation of the ordinarie and publike lessons. **1859** C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 7 The piety.. evidenced by bequests of broad acres, the foundation of religious houses.

† b. The charter of establishment or incorporation of a society, institution, etc., with rules and ordinances for its government. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 110 [heading] *Certificacio fundacionis et regiminis gilde*.. [ending with] Other fundacioun es ther non. **1530-1** Act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12 Euery person.. bounden by reason of any fundacion or ordynance to gyue or distribute any money in almes. **1546** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 20 As in the First Chauntrie at large is declared as apperth by Foundation dated [etc.].

4. That which is founded or established by endowment; an institution (e.g. a monastery, college, or hospital) established with an endowment and regulations for its maintenance.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 808 He begun to founde a College of a hundred prestes, which foundation with the founder shortly tooke an ende. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xxviii. 175 It was our Lord's pleasure, that no Foundation should be erected without great troubles to me. **1843** COLERIDGE in *Stanley Arnold's Life & Corr.* (1844) I. i. 9 Corpus is a very small establishment,—twenty fellows and twenty scholars, with four exhibitioners, form the foundation. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 190 He was with difficulty hindered from becoming a monk in his own foundation of Jumièges.

b. On (or † of) the foundation: said of the members of an endowed college or similar society.

1491 Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 19 William Priour of Cristchurch of Caunterbury of your noble fundacion. **1588** LD. BURGHLEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 26 No Scholer nor Fellowes of the foundation of any Howse of Learninge. **1761** GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1884 III. 86 If the boy was to be on the foundation [at Eton]. **1839** DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 71 He.. was removed to.. London, and placed on the great foundation of Christ's Hospital. **1881** *Oxford Univ. Calend.* 163 There are now fourteen Fellowships and fifteen Scholarships on the old Foundation at this College.

c. The fund or revenues appropriated to endow such an institution. Also *U.S.* (see quot. 1851).

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 136 To sette of tithes a fundacioun. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* 83 b, They peruert foundations, and will not bestow the Bequeathers free almes.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. iii. 312 None [of the Convents] was left standing in the whole Diocese of Bangor, where no Foundation was valued at full seventy pounds per annum. **1851** B. H. HALL *College Words* 134 *Foundation*.. In America applied to a donation or legacy appropriated especially to maintain poor and deserving.. students at a college.

5. The solid ground or base (natural or built up) on which an edifice or other structure is erected; also, the lowest part of a building, usually constructed below the ground-level.

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxiv. 119 Albeit y^t many [buildings] stande vpon theyr first fundacion, as this yet doth. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. viii. 8 b, Where as yet are seene the foundations of the auncient citie. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* iii. 27, I lay the deep Foundations of a Wall. **1802** C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., If the earth to be built upon is.. such that the natural foundation cannot be trusted. **1850** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 22 In digging the foundations of the monastery of Monte Cassino.

transf. and *fig.* **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 172 The bones ben the foundation of al the body and the byldynge of all the body is sette therevpon. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* cii. 25 Thou Lorde in the begynnyng has layed y^e foundation of the earth. **1597** DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. 54 Which engines of protests, and proffers kind.. So shook the whole foundation of his mind, As they did all his resolution move. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Hock-cart* 29 The large and cheefe Foundation of your Feast, Fat Beefe. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 455 The Rocks are from their old Foundations rent. **1705** S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Jan. (1879) II. 122 The Horses went away with the foundation and left the Superstructure of the Slay and the Riders behind.

† b. The 'seat' of the body, the 'fundament'.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 131 Who quarrels pick with neighbour nations Get halberts thrust thro' their foundations.

6. *fig.* A basis or groundwork on which something (immaterial) is raised or by which it is supported or confirmed; an underlying ground or principle; the basis on which a story, fiction, or the like is founded.

c 1400 *Hist. & Art. Masonry* 281 Hit was cause and fundacion of all craftys and sciens. **1529** MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 161/1 This one poynt is the very fond fundacion and ground of all his great heresyes. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 The Edition of the Seuentie was vsed by the Greeke fathers for the ground and foundation of their Commentaries. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 182 The principles, and foundation of a demonstration, are necessary axiomes. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 1 The Bass, which is the lowest part and foundation of the whole Song. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. ii. (1723) 179 There being no reasonable Foundation to believe that the Deluge did come to pass this Way. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 91 ¶ 1 The Subject I am now going upon would be much more properly the Foundation of a Comedy. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 1 Dec., The report.. I can assure you.. has no real foundation. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 47 The only true and natural foundations of society are the wants and the fears of individuals. **1843** MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 9, I shall term the sensation of white the foundation of the quality whiteness. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 313 Thus far Socrates has proceeded in placing religion on a moral foundation.

† b. A ground or reason upon which men act; an understanding, basis of agreement. *Obs.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* iv. ii. 132 He may kill his adversary, upon this foundation, because he must either kill or be killed. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 107 That the English might again repair to their respective Houses, and trade on the old Foundation. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 30 Upon this foundation Captain Lovet engaged Mr. John Ruyderyd to be his engineer.

7. *transf.* That upon which any structure is built up; a body or ground upon which other parts are overlaid; in various technical uses: e.g. in *Dress-making*, an underskirt over which the outer skirt is hung or draped; also, a material used for stiffening a garment, etc.; in *crochet-work* and *knitting*, the first set of stitches, to which the rest are secured.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 909 *Foundation*.. the body of a hat, of wool or inferior fur, upon which the napping of superior fur is laid and united at the battery. **1882** CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Foundation net*, a coarse quality of Net.. employed for stiff foundations in Millinery and Dressmaking. **1893** G. HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 270 Six skirts of tulle over a foundation of satin.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib. (= belonging to or serving as a foundation, fundamental).

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xi. (1680) 98 If any ask, how the Soul came by those foundation-Propositions. **1670** *Devout Commun.* (1688) 160 Christ, that foundation-mercy, that hath all mercies folded up in him. **1726** VANBRUGH *Journ. to Lond.* i. i, It is a settled foundation-point that every child that is born shall be a beggar, except one; and that he—shall be a fool. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xx. (1878) 262 He builds everywhere on the foundation-thought that a Christian is [etc.].

b. = belonging to a foundation (sense 4), as *foundation-charter*, *child*, † *master*, *scholar*, † *undergraduate*.

c 1670 WOOD *Life* (1848) 129 A copie of the *foundation-charter of Canterbury college in Oxon. **1845** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 156 The *foundation children, fifty in number, are elected from the Christian population of Calcutta. **1706** HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Feb. He was a *Foundation Master (as they call them). **1883** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 525/1 The number of free or *Foundation scholars has been increased. **1687** W. SHERWIN in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 216 Any *foundation-undergraduate.

c. Special comb.: *foundation-chain*, the first stitches in a piece of *crochet-work*; *foundation-muslin*, -net, gummed fabrics used for stiffening dresses and bonnets; *foundation-school*, an

endowed school; foundation-stone, one of the stones forming the foundation of a building; *spec.* a stone laid with public ceremony to celebrate the founding of the edifice; also *fig.*; foundation-stop, in an organ (see quot. 1881).

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Foundation Chain. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Foundation-muslin. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Foundation net. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 92, I had been...educated at a *foundation school. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 302 The *Foundation-Stone of the Church. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 250 The first foundation-stone for the doctrine of liberty is to be sought in the conception of society as a growing and developing organism. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 1924/1 The foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute was laid by the Queen. 1846 RIMBAULT in *North Mem. Musicks* 121 Smith seems to have excelled in the diapason or *foundation stops. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 148 Foundation stops are those that give a note corresponding to the key pressed.

Hence + **Founda-tion** *v.*, to ground.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxvii. 215 He that foundations not himself with the Arts, will hardly be fit to go out Doctor, either to himself or others.

Foundational (faundē'fənāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a foundation; fundamental.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 44 Foundational Doctrines. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 100 The foundational Laws of Beauty and Proportion. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 161 His command of it should be foundational and progressive, hers, general and accomplished for daily and helpful use.

Hence **Founda-tionally** *adv.*

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 133 Never till then can they construct foundationally.

Foundationaly (faundē'fənārī), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of or belonging to a foundation.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 440 [It] was converted into a foundation of canons. It has its own foundationary amt-office. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 2 Aug., The foundationary funds attached to them [schools].

Foundationer (faundē'fənəri), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who is 'on the foundation' of an endowed school or college.

1839 ARNOLD *Let. in Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 155 The difference which I had always made between Non-foundations and Foundations. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* i. 17 A new charter, which in addition to the forty foundationers...provided for the education of eighty other boys.

Foundationless (faundē'fənless), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without foundation, baseless.

1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* 2 Cor. vii. 1 Wks. 1684 IV. 506 A flattering, fallacious, foundationless...hope. 1821 *Examiner* 2/1 The rumour...was not altogether foundationless. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. 165 Tottering, foundationless shells of splintered wood and imitated stone.

Hence **Founda-tionlessness**.

1895 *Blackw. Mag.* July 33 Its one foundation is the foundationlessness of other systems.

+ **Founder**. *Obs.* Also -atour, *Sc. fundatour*. [ad. L. *fundator*, agent-n. f. *fundare*, re-fashioned after FOUND *v.* 2.] = FOUNDER *sb.* 2

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 19 And with ofte visitacions solempne laude yeldid to God, with the fundatoure. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 128 Lauberaris of the grond...var fundatouris of al there triumphand prosperite. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxiv. 140 Penetropolis...afterwards of his fundator Philippopolis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* i. 324 The Abbey...quhairrof he is namet fundatour.

+ **Founday**. *Obs.* [? f. FOUND *v.* 3] (See quot.)

1674 RAY *Collect. Words* 126 Every six days they call a Founday, in which space they make 8 Tun of Iron, if you divide the whole summ of Iron made by the Foundays: for at first they make less in a Founday, at last more. *Suss[ex].*

Founded (faundēd), *ppl. a.* [f. FOUND *v.* 2] 1. Based, having a (specified) base or ground (with qualifying adverb). + Also without adv. = 'well founded', well grounded, etc. (*obs.*).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 22 Then comes my Fit againe. I had else beene perfect, Whole as the Marble, founded as the Rocke. 1671 MILTON *Sansoun* 1504 Thy hopes are not ill founded. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* iv. 291, I mean...of such charges, to show that they are not founded. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* i. 132 A young woman of your prudence must be founded in her behaviour. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 398 Supply them with just and founded motives to disaffection. 1792 *Acced. W. Pitt* III. xliii. 152 If Ministers are founded in saying there is no sort of treaty with France. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 248 These complaints were in many cases well founded.

2. Endowed, 'on the foundation'. *rare.*

1895 J. M. BULLOCK *Hist. Aberdeen Univ.* 99 The greater part of the founded members had been 'quyte abolished'.

Foundement: see FUNDAMENT.

+ **Founder**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [f. FOUND *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who tests: only in *ale-founder* = ALE-CONNER. c 1500 *Bk. of Brome* (1886) 164 Enquere...of yowre alle-founders, 3ef they hawe do yer office well and trwly.

Founder (faundē), *sb.* 2 [f. FOUND *v.* 2 + -ER 1; cf. OF. *fondeor*, -eur.]

1. 'One who raises an edifice; one who presides at the erection of a city' (J.).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 79 3e foundour of 3is citee is vnknewe. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 11 Antenowre...fownder of Jerusalem. 1611 CORVAT *Cruditites* 8 Julius Caesar was the first founder of this tower. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 161 Every City set up the worship of its own Founder. 1838 MURRAY's *Handbk. N. Germ.* 477 The building displays...the taste of different founders.

+ **b.** A maker or creator. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 68 He 3at is mi foundeour may hit folfulle, 3at was ded on 3e cros & bou3te us so deore.

2. One who sets up or institutes for the first time; one who gives its first beginning to (an institution, sect, etc.). Formerly in wider use, an originator (of a practice or custom).

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 664 He [Mars] was filtere fel & foundur of werre. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 101 Y^o first foundurs of y^{is} gilde. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen.* VII. 32 b, No man could tell who was the authoure and founder of that rumoure. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Wilful Rebel* iv. (1859) 583 Sathan, the first founder of Rebellion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. Contents § 17 Leucippus and Democritus...were...the Founders of that Philosophy which is Atheistically Atomical. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 24 Pallas...Thou Founder of the Plough and Plough-man's Toyl. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F. I.* 357 Like Augustus, Diocletian may be considered as the founder of a new empire. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 24 George Fox, the founder of the sect of Quakers. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 52 The founders of great fortunes and great families.

3. One who founds or establishes (an institution) with an endowment for its perpetual maintenance.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2584 He was fyrst founder and syre OF 3e cherche of Knares myre. 1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 28 Suche as pretende to be foundours, patrons or donours of suche relygyous houses. 1682 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 122 Our founders monument being defaced in the late wars, I am again restoring it. 1693 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 8 The Honourable Founder of this Lecture. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 89 The pictures of the founders hang from the walls.

+ 4. One who supports or maintains another. *Obs.* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 491 He [Perkyn Warbeck]...with all hys complices and confederates, and Jhon Awater...one of hys foundurs and hys sonne, were...arreynd and condemned at Westmyستر. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* i. iii. What a vengeance ails you, To be so childish to imagine me A founder of old fellows?

5. **Founder's-shares**, (-parts) *pl.*, shares issued to the founders of a public company, as part of the consideration for the business or concession which is taken over, and not forming a part of the ordinary capital.

1889 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 7/2 The value of...founders' shares has grown unwieldy. 1896 *Athenaeum* 1 Feb. 143/2 The invention of 'founders' shares'...dates only from 1889.

Founder (faundē), *sb.* 3 [f. FOUND *v.* 3 + -ER 1. Cf. OF. (and mod.F.) *fondeur*.]

1. One who founds or casts metal, or makes articles of cast metal. Often in comb., with the metal or article specified, as *bell*-, *iron*-, *type-founder*.

1402 in *Rot. Parl.* III. 520 Bartilmew Dekene, Founder. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jer.* vi. 29 The lead is consumed in the fyre: the founder melteth in vaine. 1637 *Decree Star Chamber* xxvii. in *Arb. Milton's Areop.* 21 That there shall be foure Founders of letters for printing allowed. 1681 GREW *Museum* iii. 334 Founders add a little [antimony] to their Bell-Metal, to make it more sonorous. 1705 LUTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 581 Her majesties founder has orders to cast 60 heavy cannon. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 28 Let Mr. Wood and his crew of founders and tinkers coin on. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v., Master founders are the owners or managers of a foundry for making iron or brass castings.

b. One who founds glass. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* i. 905 The glass-founder. 1885 *Instr. Census Clerks* 89 Glass Manufacture [Workmen employed in] Metal Making: Founder.

2. *Comb.*, as *founder's dust*, *sand* (see quots.). 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Founders' Dust*, charcoal powder, and coal and coke dust ground fine and sifted for casting purposes in foundries. *Ibid.*, *Founders' sand*, a species of sand obtained from Lewisham, Kent, and other districts, for making foundry moulds.

Founder (faundē), *sb.* 4 [f. FOUNDER *v.*]

+ 1. *pl.* Grounds, lees, sediment. Cf. F. *fondrilles*. *Obs.*

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 176 Do away 3e foundres [*v.r.* groundes] vnderne3e.

2. The action of the verb FOUNDER; a landslip. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 738 A series of founders or landslips, caused by the undermining of the solid strata.

Founder (faundē), *sb.* 5 [app. f. *found*, *pa. pple.* of FIND *v.* + -ER 1.]

+ 1. = FINDER. *Obs.*

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News in App. Jas. I's Counterbl.* (Arb.) 84 Lorde Nicot...first founder out of this hearbe.

2. *spec.* in *Derbysh. Lead-mining* (see quot. 1851). 1601 *High Peak Art.* i. in *Mander Derbysh. Min. Gloss.* (1824) 130 Who...were or pretended to be possessed of the same ground as taker of a Fore-field for an old founder. 1851 TAPPING *Lead-mining Terms* (E. D. S.), *Founder* is the mining term expressive of the finder of a vein, or rake, or in ordinary language, a miner.

3. That portion of a lead-mine which is given to the first finder of the vein; hence, the part first worked. Called also *founder-meer*, -*shaft*. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 59 (E. D. S.) If two Founders in one Rake be set. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* 11jb, Sometimes it happens that there is two Founders in the same Vein, for a Vein may be found at a distance from my Founder. 1802 MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* 204 *Foundermere*, the first 3 yards of ground worked. *Ibid.*, *Foundershaft*, the first shaft that is sunk. 1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 94 § 2 The Word 'Founder' shall mean the Point at which a Vein of Ore shall be first found...the Words 'Founder-Meers' shall mean the Two first Meers to be set out to the Finder.

Founder (faundē), *sb.* 6 Also 6 *fownder*. [f. FOUNDER *v.* (senses 4-5).]

1. Inflammation of the laminar structures of a horse's foot, resulting usually from overwork; a similar disease in dogs.

1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Frao val march*, fownder. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 34 They are subject to Beat or Founder to their Feet or Leggs. 1825 *LOUDON Agric.* § 6517 (1831) 987 Founder of the feet. 1884 *SPEEDY Sport* iii. 31 Kennel lameness, founder, and rheumatism [in dogs] are often caused by [etc.].

2. A rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest in horses. Called also *body*-, *chest-founder*.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 275 They were often mistaken even in what they call the Chest or Body-founder. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 171, I agree with the French writers that the founder is a fluxion.

Founder (faundē), *v.* [a. OF. *fondrer* to plunge to the bottom, submerge; also *intr.* to collapse, fall in ruins: -f. L. *fundus* bottom.]

The simple *vb.* *fondrer* appears to be rare in OF.; the compounds *cfondrer*, *enfondrer*, are common, and occur in most of the senses below; cf. AFOUNDER, ENFOUNDER, of which *fondrer* in some uses may be an aphetic form. The *r* in the OF. *vb.* is variously accounted for: see HATZ.-Darm. s.v. *effondrer*, Kötting *Lat.-Rom.-Wb.* s.vv. *exfundulare*, *infundulare*; a popular Lat. type **fondorire* may have existed, f. *fundora* (see Du Cange) *pl.* of *fundus* neut., whence Fr. *fonds*, FOUNCE.]

+ 1. *trans.* To burst or smash (something) in; to force a passage through. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 5266 He gaff Richard a sory flatt, That foundryd bacynett and hat. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 183 And when he was withynne, & faucht as a wilde leon, He fondred 3e Sarazins outynne & faucht as a dragon.

+ 2. To send to the bottom, cause to be swallowed up or engulfed. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1014 3is watz a uengeaunce violent 3at voyded 3ise places, 3at foundered hatz so fayr a folk & 3e folde sonkken. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 97 Hauue no mercy...of any man that lyueth, foundre & droune altogider [F. *effondres tout*] in-to the botome of the sea.

3. *intr.* Of the earth, a building, etc.: To fall down, give way.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxxv. 153 The toure foundred and sanke doune in to the grounde. a 1697 AUBREY *Wiltz* (Royal Soc. MS.) 106 (Halli.) A quantity of earth foundred and fell doune a vast depth. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 274 We find that the cliffs of Bawdsey and Felix-tow are foundering slowly.

+ b. *trans.* To undermine. Also *fig. Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. iv. § 13 King John having his soul battered without, with forrain fears, and foundred within by the falsenesse of his Subjects, sunk on a sudden beneath himself. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* v. (1658) 60 The river...foundering the wall thereof 20 furlongs in length, bare it down.

4. *intr.* (Chiefly of a horse or its rider.) To stumble violently, fall helplessly to the ground, collapse; to fall lame; *occas.* to sink or stick fast (in mire or bog).

c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Knt's T.* 1829 For which his hors for feere gan to turne, And leap asyde, and foundred as he leep. c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1022 As he loutit our ane bra, His feit founderit hym fra. 1513 DOUGLAS *Buets* x. xiv. 157 Down swakkis the knyght sone with a fellow fayr, Foundris fordwart flatlingis on hys spald. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 163 To ground, for fernesse, he did funder. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rogation Week* iv. (1859) 498 Whereby thy poor nyghbour, sitting on his seely weak bea, foundereth not in the deep thereof. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 132 ¶ 6 The man is a thick-skull'd puppy, and founders like a horse. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 749/1 The guide had strayed off the ford, and I was foundering in a quicksand. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* iii. § 219 When a man has...driven another's horse so hard as to cause it to founder.

5. *trans.* To cause to break down or go lame; *esp.* to cause (a horse) to have the founder, thus disabling him.

1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Confut.* 51 A broken-winded...Iade, that...now is quite foundred and tired. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. viii. O stumbling jade...! Plague founder thee. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 97 You will subrate or founder your Hounds. 1680 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* ii. (1699) 3 A very bad Path, which with our being necessitated to wade the River...almost foundred our Men. 1732 GAY *Achilles* i. He will quite founder himself with galloping from place to place to look after me. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 74 She...rode my pony till she foundered him.

b. *fig.* 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 18 Such fire Agues fall soonest into a surfeit, and founder themselves with their intemperate bebauour. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 365 Founder himself to and fro in his own objections. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 148 And so your Consequence...is foundered of all four, and can neither passe nor repasse.

¶ c. Confused with FOUND *v.* 5: To benumb.

1562 [see FOUND *v.* 5]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xix. 342 The Oyle...is good...for members that are benumbed or foundered.

6. *intr.* Of a vessel: To fill with water and sink, go to the bottom. [= OF. *s'enfondrer*: cf. sense 2.]

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 398 Already she had receiued in much water, insomuch that she beganne to founder. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE i. i. The seamen every now and then cried out she would founder. 1882 WHITE *Naval Archit.* 13 Ships founder when the entry of water into the interior causes a serious and fatal loss of floating power.

b. *fig.* To 'come to grief', be wrecked.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 40 But in this point All his trickes founder. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 56 note, Spain began to founder from the loss of the Low Countries; but a first-rate ship does not go down like a wherry.

7. *trans.* To cause (a ship) to fill with water and sink; to send to the bottom.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 305 When a vessel is, or comes once to be foundered, there is no possibility of her being helped up. [But this may be sense 6.] 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 52 Capable of piercing a Ship under her Bends, so foundering her. 1893 G. ALLEN *Sealysuag* III. 110 A great ship was being foundered and ground to pieces by some invisible force within a few yards of them.

8. *Golf.* To hit (a ball) into the ground.

1880 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football, etc.* 96 The young Golfer is likely to founder the ball, or drive it only a comparatively short distance.

9. *erron.* = Fr. *fondre*: To burst (into tears).

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 The damoiseau Jason .. began thenne to foundre in teeris right habondantly. [Often in Caxton.] c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 51 The king foundred all in teeres.

Hence *Foundering vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI (an. 13) 127 Matthew Gouth, by founderyng of his horse, was taken. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. liii. (1612) 238 No one thing quales Religion more than foundring Presbytrie. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husband* i. li. (1668) 62 Of Foundring in the Feet there be two sorts, a dry and a wet. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Foundring in the feet. Foundring in the chest. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. xvii. Rescued from our foundering skiff.

Foundered (faun'dərd), *ppl. a.* [f. FOUNDER v. + -ED¹.]

1. Undermined, made to give way. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 119 A foundered and failing foundation.

2. Of a horse: Affected with founder; lamed.

1543 tr. *Act 20 Rich. II.* c. 5 The sayde horses become all lost and foundred [original AF. *founder*]. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. i. As tender as the foot of a foundred nagge. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* i. Cor. xi. (1867) 81 So our judgment will be partial and favourable to us, as founders felt will never tread hard. 1726 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 596 Shall gallop a foundered horse ten miles upon a causeway and get home safe. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxiii. Your horse was greatly foundered.

fig 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. i. 51 He not only hears but examines his Client, and pincheth the cause, where he fears it is foundred. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judg.* xci. Ere he could get a word Of all his founder'd verses under way.

3. Of a vessel: Sunk, wrecked.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Founder'd, Ship at Sea*, that sprung a Leak and Sunk downright. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* iii. 634 They .. Across the founder'd deck o'erwhelming roar.

Founderos (faun'dərəs), *a.* Also *foundrous*. [f. FOUNDER v. + -OUS.] Causing or likely to cause to founder; miry, full of ruts and holes.

1767 HULL & *Anlaby Road Act* 2 The other roads .. are become very founderos for travellers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 267, I have travelled through the negotiation, and a sad founderos road it is. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iii. Poor pilot I, by snows confounded, And many a foundrous pit surrounded! 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1873) 314 Where a public way is foundrous, as such ways frequently were in former times.

Foundership (faun'dəʃɪp), [f. FOUNDER sb.2 + -SHIP.] The position of a founder.

1565 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 252, I would wish a better in his place to govern the house, and to be hold him in his foundership if he will. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 213 Many Inheritances I found in reason freed from these Taxes and Lays, as Tythes in Spiritual houses..Presentations, Founderships. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 92 There seems to be a patriotic schism .. as to the foundership of the Temperance societies. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 67 It .. harmonizes with his foundership of the Olympic games.

Foundling (faundlɪŋ). Forms: 4 *fynd(e)ling*, 4-8 *fondling*, 4-6 *-elyng*, 4-6 *found(e)lyng*, (4-eling), 4-5 *fund(e)ling*, -lyng, 4, 6 *foundling*. [*ME. fundeling* (= Du. *wondeling*, MHG. *wundeling*), f. *funder*, pa. pple. of *FIND* v. + -LING; ME. had also *findling* (= Ger. *findling*), f. the pres. stem of the vb. Cf. also *ME. fundings*.]

1. A deserted infant whose parents are unknown, a child whom there is no one to claim. Also *transf.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxviii. [i. (Horstm.) Of fadre of foundlinges ma. c 1305 *Judas* 56 in E. E. P. (1862) 108 So pat be quene vpbred adai: pat he fyndling was. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 182/2 Fundelynge, as he pat ys fowndyn, and noman wote ho ys hys fadur, ne hys modyr. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* iii. 5, I am an Israelite, not by engraftynge, but by kyndred: not a strange foundlyng, but a Jewe, beyng borne of the Jewes. 1602 WITHERS *Dict.* 271/1 A childe which is laid and found in the streete .. or elsewhere, which they call commonly a foundling. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 372 Whether there should not be erected .. an hospital for orphans and foundlings, at the expense of old bachelors? 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlv. 113, I myself have seen these foundlings in their nest displaying a strange ferocity of nature. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix. He roared again until the very foundlings near at hand were startled in their beds.

appositively. a 1712 KING *Ulysses & Tiresias* 25 Tho' he a foundling bastard be. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xxiii. (1876) 250 The discovery of a foundling orphan.

b. *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 8 As for lying or vntruth, it is a foundling, and not a thing bred. 1827-38 HARE *Guesses* (1867) 210 Employ such words as have the largest families, keeping clear of foundlings and of those of which nobody can tell whence they come unless he happens to be a scholar. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 39 The great majority of proverbs are foundlings, the happier foundlings of a nation's wit, which [etc.].

2. *The Foundling*: the Foundling Hospital, London.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 123 It would be as wise to recommend wolves for nurses at the Foundling, on the credit of Romulus and Remus.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *foundling-hospital*, -house, an institution for the reception of foundlings; *foundling-stone*, an erratic boulder.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 39 The *enfants trouvés*, or *foundling-hospital. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 166 The Crèches of Paris, or the foundling hospital of Dublin. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 12 ¶ 6 What, you never heard of the *Foundling House? 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 305 *Foundling-stones' innumerable have become objects of popular superstition and scientific curiosity.

Foundment: see FUNDAMENT.

Foundress¹ (faundrəs). Forms: 5 *fown-dowr-*, 5-6 *foundresse*, (7 -ess), 5-7 *foundresse*, 7-8 -res, 7- *foundress*. [f. FOUNDER sb.2 + -ESS.] A female founder; esp. a woman who founds or endows an institution, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 11 Gramer..Cheeff ffoundresse and roote of alle connyng. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 23 Dydo .. foundresse of the noble cyte of cartage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 898 [Perkin] returned againe to the Lady Margaret his first foolish foundresse. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 387 The chiefe Foundresse of this religious house. 1778 LOTHW. *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 328 Semiramis was the foundress of this part also of the Babylonian greatness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 539 The goddess who is the common foundress of both our cities.

† **Foundress**². *Obs.* [f. FOUNDER sb.3 + -ESS.] A woman who founds or casts metals.

1638 FORD *Fancies* iii. ii. The great bell of my heart is crack'd and never Can ring in tune again, till't be new cast By one only skilful foundress.

Foundry (faundri). Forms: 7 *fondary*, -ery, *founderie*, 8 -ary, 8-9 -ery, 9 *foundry*. [a. F. *fond(e)rie*, f. *fondre*: see FOUNDED v.3]

1. The art or business of founding or casting metal; *concr.* founders' work, castings.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 565 This art of grauing images in stone is of greater antiquite by farre, than .. founderie and casting statues. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 279 note, The ingenious Mr. Prickett, to whom the Iron Foundry of this kingdom owes much. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 2/3 Cut nails are advanced .. and a similar ring is declared in heavy iron foundry, mill-rolls, wheels, etc.

2. An establishment or building in which founding of metal or glass is carried on.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1810) I. 104 The founderie where they cast ordnance. c 1730 BURT *Let. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 258 This man .. dwelt near an English foundry in Glangary. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 915 (art. *Glass-making*). 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xliii. Fellow-workmen together in the same foundry.

fig. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 320 Thus I contend with fancy and opinion; and search the mint and foundry of imagination. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 249 The nursery of irresistible legions, the foundry of the human race.

† b. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 3 The Fondaries or Still-ing-Houses of the Great Duke of Florence. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Foundry* (Fr.) a Still-house.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *foundry-coke*, -furnace, -goods, -man; *foundry-iron*, iron containing sufficient carbon to make it suitable for castings; *foundry-proof*, the final proof before stereotyping or electrotyping (Jacobi).

1892 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 8/6 Wanted by Colliery Proprietors, an Agent, to sell *foundry coke. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 355 *Foundry Furnace .. Reverberating and blast furnaces. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 71 That endless variety of smaller and generally useful articles, denominated *foundry goods. 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 357 He .. keeps 'a the *foundrymen starvin' till neet.

Font¹ (faunt). Chiefly *poet.* [Appears late in 16th c.; ad. F. *font* or L. *font-em* on the analogy of *mount*, *fountain*, etc.] A spring, source, FOUNTAIN.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 850 Why should .. toads infect fair founts with venom mud? 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 154 Proofes as cleere as Founts in Italy, when Wee see each graine of grauell. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. Temper* i. 8 As naturall a fluxe and emanation forth of it .. as the water in the rivelet hath from the fount. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 357 And flours aloft shading the Fount of Life. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 562 Thy milky founts my infant lips have drained. 1728-46 THOMPSON *Spring* 398 High to their fount .. trace up the brooks. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 308 By Kedron's brook, or Siloa's holy fount.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1593 DRAVTON *Eclor.* iv. 107 From this Fount did all those Mischiefes flow. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 144 Because I stole The secret fount of fire. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 188 Ancient founts of inspiration well thro' all my fancy yet. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 235 The Archbishop turned fiercely upon Oxford as the fount and centre of the new heresies.

Font² (faunt), *font* (fɒnt). *Printing.* Also 8 *found*; cf. FUND. [See FONT sb.2] A complete set or assortment of type of a particular face and size. Also fully, *fount of letter* or *type*.

1683 MOXON *Printing* No. ii. ¶ 2. 13 A Fount (properly a Fund) of Letter of all Bodies. *Ibid.* No. xxii. 377 *Font* is the whole number of Letters that are Cast of the same Body and Face at one time. 1687-8 BOVLE *Let.* 5 Mar. in *Birch Life* 417, I caused a font of Irish letters to be cast. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 258 Break down the printing-presses, melt the founts. 1771 P. LUCKOMBE

Hist. Print. 248 A Complete Fount of Letter. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor I.* ii. 27 We discussed the merits of a new font. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 76 The largest font of Italics possessed by the establishment. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 630 He set up a complete font of type.

Fountain (faun'tən). Forms: 5-6 *fontayn(e)*, -eyn(e), 5-7 -taine, *fountayn(e)*, 6 *fontane*, 6-7 *fountaine*, 7-*fountain*. [late ME. *fontayne*, a. OF. *fontaine*:—late L. *fontāna* (whence Fr., Sp., Pg., It. *fontana*, Welsh *ffynnon*, -on), fem. of L. *fontānus* pertaining to a fount, f. *font-*, fons FOUNT sb.1]

1. A spring or source of water issuing from the earth and collecting in a basin, natural or artificial; also, the head-spring or source of a stream or river. Now *arch.* or *poet.* exc. *fig.*

c 1450 MERLIN 308 To this fontayn ofte tyme com nimiane for to disporte. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xviii. 400 A fore the gate sprange a quycke fontaine. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* viii. 2 The fontaynes of the depe and the wyndowes of heauen were stopte. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. v. 23 Like to a bubling fontaine stir'd with winde. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. ix. 163 Some would have the great ruer Tanais not to haue his head or fontaine in the Rhiphaean mountains. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 581 God, who caused a fountain at thy prayer From the dry ground to spring, etc. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. ii. (1732) 83 Making Rivers to ascend to their Fountains. 1727 DYER *Grongar Hill* 20 So oft I have, At the fountain of a rill Sate upon a flow'ry bed. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 105 The greatest objection to this country is the want of fountains and running streams. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* 96 The vilest herb that runs to seed Beside its native fountain.

b. used with reference to baptism (cf. FONT).

[1526 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 26 Cleansed it in the fontayne of water thorowe the worde.] 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 8 Them which at this fontayne forsake the deuill and all his workes.

c. *transf.*

1526-34 TINDALE *Mark* v. 29 And streyght waye her fontayne of bloude was dried vp. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 92 With purple fountains issuing from your veins.

d. *fig.* A spring, source, 'well'. (Often in *pl.*)

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 6 God is the fontayne of all godenesse and of all vertue. 14. *Balade to our Ladie* (Chaucer's Wks. 1561) Fountain al filthesles, as birell current clere. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. vi. 30 Parys Oxenford & Cambraye ben the fontaynes where men may drawe out most science. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Post-Communion, Almightie God, the fontayn of all wisdom. 1589 PASQUILL *Ret.* C iij. This mischiefe hath many fontaines. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 3 Some principal Rules of practical Geometry, reducing them to their original Fountains. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 223 The French law, which is derived from the same feodal fountain. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 268 The Crown is the fountain of honour. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 116 Long-practised craft had poisoned the very fountains of trust in him.

2. A jet or stream of water made to rise or spout up artificially; the structure built for such a jet or stream to rise and fall in; also, an erection in a public place for a constant supply of fresh water for drinking (more fully, *drinking fountain*). Applied also to a natural jet of water, as that of a geyser.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. ix. A dulcet spring and marvaylous fontaine Of golde and asure made all certaine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 60 In the midst of all a fontaine stood, Of richest substance that on earth might bee. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* ii. ii. 77 My Statue, Which like a Fontaine, with an hundred spouts Did run pure blood. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 561 Fountains I intend to be of two Natures: the One that sprinkleth or Spouteth Water; the Other a Faire Receipt of Water, .. without Fish, or Slime, or Mud. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 23 A stone fontaine weeping out the yeare. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 1 Apr., There were four fountains of cold water in this room. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 28 It had been formerly a Fountain, but was only choak'd up .. I ask'd .. if he had ever known it to play. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Art Wks.* (Bohn) I. 145 Let spouting fountains cool the air, Singing in the sun-baked square. 1882 CASSELL s.v. *Drinking-fountain*, Modern drinking fountains began to be erected in Liverpool in 1857. The first one in London was opened to the public on April 12, 1859. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks in Geol. Field* 84 Instantly the fountain [of the Great Geyser of Iceland] began to play with the utmost violence.

3. *Ilcr.* A roundel, barry wavy of six, argent and azure.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. iv. 96 He beareth .. a Bend .. betweene six Fontaines Proper. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* v. 25 In representation, the Bezant, Plate, and Fountain, are flat. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 70 A Bend between six Fontaines forms the Coat of the Stourton Family.

4. A reservoir or compartment for holding oil, ink, etc., in an Argand lamp, a printing-press, etc.

5. *Conchol.* (See *quot.*)

1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 355 Fountains and watering-pots .. and helmet-shells .. names which have been locally .. applied to a few of the multitudinous species of Mollusca.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple *attrib.* (chiefly appositive and *fig.* = belonging to or of the nature of a spring or source, original).

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 5 The fountain-love, the fountain-delight, the fountain-joy of men and angels. 1648 BOVLE *Seraph. Love* xviii. (1700) 111 His Love is the first Original and Fountain-blessing. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 446 The universal fountain-fulness of one supreme almighty goodness. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Orat.* 286 The Fountain-light of the soul. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 192 The original and

fountain-being. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intimat. Immort.* ix. Those shadowy recollections, Which be they what they may, Are yet the fountain light of all our day. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 191 In contact with Him who is the fountain-flame of all life.

b. *Comb.*, as *fountain-brim*, -*side*; *fountain-fruitful* adj.; also *fountain-fish*, a ctenophoran; *fountain-pen*, a pen furnished with an ink-reservoir; *fountain-pipe*, a pipe which supplies a fountain with water; *fountain-tree*, a name for the deodar (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); also, 'a tree in the Canary Isles which distills water from its leaves' (W.); † *fountain-water*, fresh water from a spring, spring-water.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 119 By dimpled brook and *fountain-brim. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* iv. ii, The *Fountain-fruitfull Lebanon. 1823 *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sc.*, *Fountain-pen. 1892 E. REEVES *Homewd. Bound* 164 One silver pocket-knife and fountain-pen. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 226 Look to your *Fountain-Pipes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 326 By a fresh *fountain-side. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 480 Descry'd By road frequented, or by fountain-side. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 78 Mingled with a little *Fountain or running water. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* ii. 7 Let it be hoyle in foure pints of fountain water. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* iv. 245 Common Salt is dissolved in clear Fountain Water.

Fountained (faun'tend), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED².] Provided with a fountain or fountains; also with attributive prefixed, as *many-fountained*.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* ii. 717 O fountain'd hill! Old Homer's Helicon! 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 22 O mother Ida, many-fountain'd Ida. 1852 MISS MITFORD *Recollect.* II. 3 Fountained garden and pillared court.

† **Fountaineer**. *Obs.* In 7-e(e)r(e, -iere; also FONTANIER. [ad. F. *fountainier*, *fontenier*: see -EER.] One who has charge of a fountain.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 220 No gardener nor fountainer. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb., A basilisc of copper, which managed by the fountainers, casts water neere 60 feet high. The fountainiers represented a shewre of raine from the topp. 1652 WRIGHT tr. *Canus' Nature's Paradise* 28 Like those Fountainiers, who shewing curious Water-works and Grotta's, set themselves in some known place where they remain dry, whilst every one else is wetted to the skin.

Fountain-head.

1. A fountain or spring from which a stream flows; the head-spring or source of a stream.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. viii. 9 This tower was made for the garding and keeping of the fontayne heads which from thence are brought into the cite. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 200 The sea.. is the fountain-head from whence all fontaines have their heads. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 26 Any Water coming from the Fountain, will rise to the height of that Fountain Head. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 60, I passed through the regions of the north to the fountain-head of the Ister. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 57 Taking the waters of the streams from their fountain-heads.

2. *fig.* The chief or prime source of anything; the quarter whence anything originates; *esp.* an original source of information, news, etc.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 114 These two vnuly.. powers, which are the spring and fontaine head of all disordinate affections. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 326 As I am.. assured from some heere very neare the fontayne head at Bruxells. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* i. Wks. 1799 I. 64 You are about the court; and so, being at the fountain-head, know what is in the papers before they are printed. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* x. 94 To trace an error to its fountain-head is to refute it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 28 The Convention was the fountain-head from which the authority of all future Parliaments must be derived.

Fountainless (faun'tenlēs), *a.* [f. FOUNTAIN + -LESS.] Without fountains.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 264 Barren desert, fountainless and dry. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* (1830-2) II. xviii. 164 Like Hagar watching the waning life of her infant amid the fountainless desert. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. IX. 207 A.. wilderness.. everywhere fountainless.

Fountainlet. *nonce-wd.* [See -LET.] A little fountain.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Huntingdon* ii. (1662) 48 In the afore-said Village there be two Fountainlets.

Fountainous (faun'tenās), *a. rare.* [f. FOUNTAIN + -OUS.] a. Of the nature of a fountain or source. *lit.* and *fig.* b. Containing fountains or springs of water.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 18/1 From the Fountainous Idea's there proceeded others. 1664 BEALE in *Evelyn's Pomona* 29 If the Land be neither dry.. nor fountainous. 1747 E. POSTON *Pratler* I. 42 From this vast fountainous Cause we may plainly trace all the Sins and Follies of Mankind. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 72 The angels.. unsealed The secret wealth of many a fountainous hill.

Hence **Fountainously** *adv.* (= as from a source).

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 195 The light of the same proceeding immediately and fountainously from the Father of Lights.

Fountful (faun'tful), *a. poet.* [f. FOUNT¹ + -FUL.] Full of founts or springs.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xx. 204 The foot of Ida's fountful hill. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1626) 315 Where yellow Tybris runs From fountfull Appenines. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xii. 114 Fountful Ide. 1809 MRS. WEST *Mother* (1810) 144 On the top of fountful Pisgah.

Founting (faun'tinj), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. FOUNT¹ + -ING².] Welling up like a spring; *transf.* drooping in the form of a falling fountain.

1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* iii. And there were founting springs to overflow Their marble basins. *Ibid.* xlviii. We bend each tree in proper attitude, And founting willows train in silvery falls.

[Foupe: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Four (fōr), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1-3 féower, féwer, (2 fure), 2-3 f(ou)wer, 3 feouwer, fowuer, fower, *Orm.* fowwerr, foo(u)r, fuzer, fur, *south.* vor, 3-4 *south.* vour, 3-7 fowre, foure, (3 fawre, fowr, *Orm.* fowwre), 4 faur(e, 3-four. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *fower* = OFris. *fuwer*, *fior*, OS. *fiwar*, *fiuwar*, *fiori* (Du. *vier*), OHG. *fior*, *fier* (MHG., mod. Ger. *vier*), ON. *fjör* masc., -ar fem., *fjogor* neut. (Sw. *fyra*, Da. *fire*), Goth. *fidwör*. In comb. OE. had a form *fyðer*, *fider*, Anglian *feodor*..ur; cf. OSw. *fiaper*, Frkish *fitter* (Lex Salica), Goth. *fidur*. The phonological relation of the Teut. forms to those in other Aryan langs. presents anomalies of which the explanation is still disputed; the OArayan type is **qetwer*-, -*wör*-, *qetur*- (with other ablaut-variants of somewhat uncertain form), regularly represented by Skr. *catur*-, *catur*-, Gr. *téssapes* (Dor. *téropes*), L. *quattuor*, OIrish *ceithir*, OWelsh *petguar* (mod. Welsh *pedwar*).] The cardinal number next after three, represented by the symbols 4 or IV.

A. as *adj.*

1. In concord with the sb. expressed.

The four corners, quarters, etc. (of the earth, heavens or world): the remotest parts; see CORNER sb.¹ 8. The four corners (of a document): the limits or scope of its contents; see CORNER sb.¹ 1 e. Within the four seas: within the boundaries of Great Britain, † Of all four sides: entirely, thoroughly.

a 1000 Crist 870 (Gr.) From fowerum foldan sceatum þam ytemestum eorðan rice englas.. blawað byman. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Þas fure kunnes teres boð þe fower wateres þa þe heoð thaten us on to weschen. c 1205 LAY. 5154 Com þa tidiende to þan foweru kinggen þat Belin king wes icumen. a 1225 *Juliana* 9 þa leaden him i cure up o fowr hweoles. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14241 Mari and martha.. þai had hen wepand þar four dais. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8808 Þen þos maisters gert make.. fowre lampis full light.. all of gold fyne. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 151 Reynawde is well a noble gentylman of all four sides. 1533 *Wriothesley Chron.* (1875) I. 19 A rich canapie of cloath of silver borne over her heade by the fower Lordes of the Portes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. i. 359 So be it he goeth not out beyond the Foure seas. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 156 They fired four Guns as Signals of Distress. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* iii. He.. was the safest confidant to be found within the four seas. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 29/2 It may be necessary to look beyond the four corners of the agreement.

b. *Four corners*, a game: see *quots.* Also, in *Horsemanship* (see *quot.* 1753).

1730-36 BAILEY (folio), *Four-corners* [with *Horsemen*]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Four-corners*, in the manege, or to work upon the four corners, is to divide in imagination the volt or round into four quarters, so that upon each of these quarters, the horse makes a round or two at trot or gallop; and when he has done so upon each quarter, he has made the four corners. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. vii. 241 Four-corners is so called from four large pins which are placed singly at each angle of a square frame. 1881 in *Isle of Wight Gloss.* 64 The game of Skittles is also altered from nine pins to four, and is called 'Four Corners'.

c. *The history of the Four Kings* (see *quot.*).

1650 FOOTE *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Come, shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1894 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* s.v., The History of the Four Kings (*Livre des Quatre Rois*), a pack of cards.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from context. † *Four for four*: in fours.

c 1205 LAY. 4046 Feowere here weren riche þe hauden ferdin muchele. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 938 þe angelez.. enforssed alle fawre forth at þe gateg. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 201 Syne four for four togidder than tha fuir, And some all aucht. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. xxi. 22 These four.. fell by the hand of David. a 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 53 All Fowre were in the place appointed.

b. with omission of *hours*, as *four o'clock*.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 32 (Az vnhappy it waz for the bride) that cam thither too soon, (and yet waz it a four a clock). 1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 44, I shall think of that no more, if you'll be sure to come at four. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 266 The bustle and turmoil of the work grow to a climax at four o'clock.

c. with omission of *horses*.

1815 L. SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 3 An elegant post-chaise and four stopped at the door. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 363 As pleasant as a barouche and four.

† d. In phrases *On (upon, of) all four* (sc. feet or limbs); also *on or upon four*. *Obs.*; now on ALL-FOURS.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1683 He fares forth on alle faure. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* i. ix. 37 What thyng.. Goth fyrst on foure, or els gothe he nougt? 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. xviii. Thenne balan yede on al four feet and handes and put of the helme of his broder. 1611 BIBLE *Lcv.* xi. 20 All foules that creepe, going vpon all foure, shalbe an abomination vnto you. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 431 You'll hardly find.. heast that trots sound of all four: There will be some defect. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* (1669) 157 [Babies] will crawl stark naked of all four about the House and into the fields. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 128 What a sorry crippled Argument's here, even lame upon all four? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iv. I would crawl upon all four to serve you. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* 211, I was oblig'd to creep upon all

Fours.] 1722 *Let. from Mist's Jrnl.* I. 294 An old black Horse, that can scarce crawl upon Four.

3. Coupled with a higher cardinal or ordinal numeral following, so as to form a compound (cardinal or ordinal) numeral.

c 1205 LAY. 2092 [Brutus] hæfde þis lond fower and twenti winter on his hond. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xi. (1495) 421 Amonge foules onoly the rauen hath fowre and sixty chaungynges of voyce. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 416 The foure and thirtieth Chapter sheweth the vse of the Masse. 1818 SCOTT *Heart Midl.* viii. My breath is growing as scant as a broken-winded piper's when he has played for four-and-twenty hours at a penny wedding.

B. as *sb.*

1. The abstract number four.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21748 O four and thre qua tels euen, He sal þe numbre mak o seuen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. (1495) 921 One doo to thre makyth foure. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 47 Four.. was held to be the most perfect number.

2. A set of four persons or things: *esp. a.* A card, domino, or the side of a die marked with four pips or spots; a throw of the die by which the 'four' comes uppermost. b. *Card-playing (Poker)*. A set of four cards of the same value. c. A four-oared boat or a crew of four oarsmen. *Fours*, races for four-oared boats. d. *Cricket*, etc. A hit for which four runs are scored. e. *pl.* (See *quot.* 1888.) Also in *fours* (formerly † in *fours and fours*), arranged in groups of four; *spec.* in *Bibliography* used to indicate the number of leaves in a sheet or gathering.

a. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Dial.* iii. 26 R. I did lift an Ace.—L. I a foure. 1674 COTTON *Gamester* vi. 80 The Deuces, Treys, Fours, and Fives. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady Wks.* 1755 III. ii. 196 When lady Tricksey play'd a four You took it with a mattadore. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 81 Suppose your hand consists of a four, five, and six of spades.

b. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 499 Fours, or four [cards] of a kind. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 84 If he had been so fortunate as to possess another ace among the cards.. he would have a 'four'.

c. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* liv, A Four and two sitters.. up with one tide and down with another. 1891 *Outdoor Games & Recreat.* 137 He must graduate through his college fours, and Torpid races. *Ibid.* 144 The 'Coxswainless Fours', These 'Fours'.. are inter-collegiate races.

d. 1836 in 'Bat' *Cricket's Man* (1850) 100 Threes, fours, and fives appear as easy for him to get. 1894 A. LANG *Ban & Arrière Ban* 67 When Oxford's bowling always goes for 'fours', for ever to the Cords.

e. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 84 Item, a frete of the Quenis oure set with grete perle sett in fours and fouris. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc.*, *Fours*, a familiar term used by compositors for 'quarto'. 1890 H. O. SOMMER *Malory's Arthur* II. Introd. 9 The first part has signatures A to Z.. in fours.

3. Short for, a. four-shilling beer (see *quot.*); b. four-pennyworth (of spirits); c. (*pl.*) four-percents.

a. 1633 W. R. *Match at Midn.* ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 43 *Tim.* What is 't, brother? Four or six? *Capl.* Four or six! 'tis rich Canary... *Tim.*.. Now I think on 't, a cup of this is better than our four-shilling beer at home.

b. 1869 E. YATES *Wrecked in Port* xxii. 241 'Fours' of rum, and 'sixes' of brandy. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* i. 20 The girl.. set before him a 'four' of brandy and the cold water.

c. 1887 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/6 Fully-paid-up stock.. in exchange for the converted Fours and Four-and-a-Halves.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1. a. Combined with sbs. forming adjs., as *four-acre*, -*button*, -*gallon*, -*gun*, -*line*, -*story*, -*year-old*.

1868 GLADSTONE *Jrnl. Mundi* xi. (1870) 420 A *four-acre field. 1896 *Daily News* 2 July 8/7 White kids sewn with black.. as well as lavender, chiefly in *four-hutton length. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* I. 264, I told him to fill up the *four-gallon kettle. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* iii. xvii. (ed. 2) 400 A *four-gun cutter. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 501 Underneath this a stove or *four-line verse. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* vi. A *four-story brick building. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. v. The *four-year-old mutton.. affecting the shape and assuming the adjuncts of venison. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 137 'That [colt] was the four-year old I sold the Squire.'

b. In parasynthetic adjs. with suffix -ED², as *four-barrelled*, -*chambered*, -*columned*, -*decked*, -*faced*, -*fingered*, -*headed*, -*legged*, -*lettered*, -*lined*, -*roomed*, -*sided*, -*snouted*, -*spined*, -*stranded*, -*stringed*, -*tined*, -*toed*.

1881 *Times* 15 Jan. 5/6 A high power of firing for a *four-barrelled gun. 1870 GILMORE *Reptiles & Birds* Introd. 2 The heart is *four-chambered, transmitting venous blood to the lungs. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 386 We are now poring over all the nothings in a *four-columned newspaper. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxv. Nothing would suit Nelson but this *four-decked ship. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 86 A cube with a low four-sided pyramid on each face.. is sometimes called a *four-faced cube. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 89 The *four-fingered monkey. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 75 The *four-headed creatures in Ezekiel's vision. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 402 To guard the magazine i' th' hose From two-legg'd and from *four-legg'd foes. 1778 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 57 The whole being supported by a four-legged stand. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, Louise.. calling her little four-legged companion, had eagerly followed in the path. 1652 H. C. *Looking-Glasse for Ladies* 4 That *four-letter'd name, rare and Divine. 1831 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 214 The poem.. is in *four-lined stanzas. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 234 A new *four-roomed cottage. 1669

STURMY Mariner's Mag. 1. 26 Of *four-sided Figures, 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* v. 55 Thou drain'st a foule *four-shouted glasse, that's call'd The Beneventine Cocker. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 83 The *four-spined Stickleback. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) U u ij, The middle strand of a *four-stranded rope. 1742 BERKELEY *Let. to Gervais* in Fraser *Life* viii. (1871) 284 The instrument she desired to be provided was a large *four-stringed bass violin. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 33/1 A *four-tined fork. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ii. 27 The first time I saw the peculiar *four-toed print of the hippopotamus's foot.

c. In parasyntactic sbs. with suffix -ER¹, as *four-boater*, -*decker*, -*master*, -*year-older*.

1889 *Century Dict.*, **Four-boater*, a whaling-ship carrying four boats on the cranes. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxv. She was a *four-decker. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. vii. Any stray *four-year-older not yet sent to bed.

d. In advb. sense (=in four parts) with pa. pples., as *four-cleft*, -*parted* adjs.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, **Four-cleft* leaf. *Folium quadrifidum*. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* 1848 139 Mouth prominent, four-cleft within. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. vii. § 3 (1622) 264 The *four-parted Image. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Four-parted leaf. *Folium quadripartitum*.

2. Special comb.: *four-ale*, ale sold at fourpence a quart; *four-cant* (see quot.; cf. *four-strand*); *four-centred arch* (*Arch.*), one described from four centres; † *four-corner a.* = next; *four-cornered a.*, having four corners, square; *four-cornered cap*, a college cap or 'square'. Hence *four-cornerwise adv.*, so as to form four corners; *four-coupled a.*, having four coupled wheels; *four-course (Agric.)*, a four years' course or series of crops in rotation (in quot. *attrib.*; see *COURSE sb.* 23); *four-crossway(s)*, the place where two roads cross or four roads meet; *four-dimensional a. (Math.)*, of or belonging to a fourth dimension; *four-dimensioned a.*, having four dimensions; † *four-double* = *FOURFOLD a.* 1; † *four-eared a. fig.*, twofold; *four-eyes*, (*a*) see quot. 1755; (*b*) the name of a fish (see quot. 1879); (*c*) *slang* (see quot. 1874); † *four-fallow v.*, to fallow fourfold; *four-field course (Agric.)*, a series of crops grown in four fields in rotation; *four figures*, i.e. an amount of one thousand pounds or over (whence *four figured* adj., that sells for four figures); *four-foil (Arch.)*, a quatrefoil; *four-foot (way)*, the space (really 4 ft. 8½ in.) between the rails on which the train runs; *four-half (slang)*, half ale, half porter, at fourpence a quart; *four-horse*, *four-horsed adjs.*, that is drawn by four horses; *four-hours Sc.*, a light refreshment taken about four o'clock; also † *four hours penny* (see quot. 1651); *four-inch a.*, that measures four inches, also *inchept* = four inch rope; † *four-inched a.*, four inches wide; *four-lane-end(s) dial.*, = *four-crossways*; † *four-millioner*, one who is worth four millions of money; *four-nooked a.*, four-cornered (*obs. exc. dial.*); *four-oar*, a boat rowed with four oars; *four-oared a.*, propelled by four oars or oarsmen; also *absol.* (=four-oared boat); *four-part a. (Music)*, composed for four parts or voices; *four-post*, -*posted adjs.*, (of a bedstead) having four posts (to support a canopy and curtains); *four-poster*, a four-posted bedstead; *four-pounder*, (*a*) a gun to carry a four-pound shot; (*b*) a loaf four pounds in weight; *four-rowed*, (of barley) having four rows of awns; *four-shilling a.*, that costs four shillings (in quot., † of beer, 4s. the barrel); *four-strand*, (of a rope) having four strands; *four-tailed bandage* (see quot.); *four thieves' vinegar* (see quot.); *four-tooth* (see quot.); *four-way(s)* = *four-crossways*; *four-way a.* (in *four-way cock* or *valve*), having communication with four pipes; *four-winged a.*, having four wings or wing-like appendages; *four-wings* (see quot.).

1883 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3/1 Nearly every man seemed to order nothing more mischievous than 'half-a-pint of *four ale'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Four-cant*, a rope composed of four strands. 1812-16 J. SMYTH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 154 Its arch is very often *four-centred, which at once decides its date. 1640-1 Ld. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Feb. 9 The Lawne sleeves, the *four corner Cap, the Cope. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 175/2 **Fowre* corneryd, *quadrangulus*. 15. in Strype *Parker App.* (1711) No. 40 Every Hedde of College... to weare when they goo abrode, longe Gownes... and square or four cornered Capps. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. xv. It [the idol] had... a moutb extended four-cornered, like that of a lion. 1823 SCOTT *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 18 June in Lockhart, Think of a vile four cornered house with plantations laid out in scollops. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 509 The common kind of this moustrap is made of wood, long, and *four cornerwise. 1889 *Daily News* 21 June 6/3 A *four coupled engine drew an excursion train of 13 vehicles. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 245 By what is termed the *four-course shift, having equal proportions of fallow, barley, clover, peas or beans, and wheat in each year. 1894 SCRIVENER *Fields & Cities* 28 This 'Four-Course' system, as it is called, produces five entirely different plants, namely, turnips, barley, beans, clover, and wheat. [a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 176 At the crosse yn Baldwyne strete bene *iiii crosse wayes metyng.] 1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* i. 48

He came to a foure crosse way. 1842 P. Parley's *Ann.* III. 288 Do you mean... that your husband was buried in a four-crossways? He must then have killed himself. 1886 MYERS *Phantasms of Living* II. 314 **Four-dimensional* space (if that exists). 1880 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 5/1 The unfamiliarity of a debut in this world to a spirit more at home in *four-dimensional space. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* A ij, With a *four-dowble clowte, or with hempen towse staped in the same... do as ye dyde before twyse or thyrse a daye. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physicke* 249/2 Wet therin a fourdubble cloth, and applye him theron. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3990/4 A small Gold Chain 4 double fastened to the Watch. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incurable Foles* 62 A ridiculous and *four-eared foole. 1614 BRETON *I would & I would not* lxxxii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 10, I would I were the gallant Courtizan, That euer put a four-Ear'de Asse to schoole. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 199 Some people have named this bird [the golden eye] the *four-eyes. 1874 *Slang Dict.*, *Four eyes*, a man or woman who habitually wears spectacles. 1879 BODDAM-WHEATHAM *Roraima* 130 The little fish known as 'Four Eyes', *Anableps Tetraophthalmus*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 22 b, You must not only twyfallow and threefallow your ground, but also *fourfallow it. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 33 We... discuss'd the farm, The *four-field system, and the price of grain. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 162 It is usually cropped on the four-field or Norfolk course. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 3/2 The two best yearlings sold for *four figures. 1895 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 3/4 The total amount of capital invested in these *four-figured... animals. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. 29 The normal of *four-foils is therefore [etc.]. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 5/5 The body of the lady, who was lying in the *four-foot. 1884 *Punch* 29 Nov. 257/1 Drinks anything stronger or dearer than *four-half'. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* ii. (ed. 2) 254 In a *four-horse plough yoked in pairs. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 91/1 The mail takes the lead in a four-horse wagon. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvi. 15 The Lord in fyr shal come, and as a whirlewhe his *four horsid carres. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 587 Borne on his four-horsed chariot... Over the Danaan land. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 243 We think all is but a little earnest, a *four-hours, a small tasting, that we have... in this life. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 125 When the craftsmen were required to assemble... they went to their four houres pennie. Note. The name of the afternoon refreshment of ale [etc.]. taken at four o'clock. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118 When I get my four hours, that will refresh me. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 254/1 Seedlings... must be pricked off into *four-inch pots. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xii, Here's a good long piece of *four-inch. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. iv. 57 To ride... ouer *four inch Bridges. 1787 PEGGE in *Archaeol.* VIII. 203 He being also anathematized, was interred at a *four-lane-end without the city. 1666-7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* ii. ix. 14 Find out the Cheats of the *four Millioneer. c 1205 LAY. 21999 **Feower* naked he is and per inne is feower kunnes fisc. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 286 The mone beand in opposition, quhen it is maist round, apperit suddanly as it war foure nukit. 1876 WHITTY *Gloss.*, *Four-neuk'd*, square or four-cornered. 1844 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem.* (1884) I. 154 We then returned home in the *four-oar. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2023/4 A six Oared Barge... and a *four Oared Boat. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* liv, If we had seen a four-oared galley going up with the tide. 1870 DASENT *Eventful Life* I. 141 Leaving the boat-hook of a four-oared, which I steered. 1664 PEPPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 79 We sung... Ravenscroft's *4-part psalms. 1890 E. PROUT *Counterpoint* 143 Four-part counterpoint. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 110, I saw none without a *four-post bedstead and plenty of bedclothes. 1823 BYRON *Juan* vi. xxv, Beds, *Four-posted and silk curtain'd. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 285, I expect to sleep in my great comfortable four-posted bed. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 265/2 His small French bedstead was converted into a regular matrimonial *four-poster. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 109 **Four Pounders*. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, I ha' gone and bought a four-pounder out o' another baker's shop to common on such days. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxv. 573 It was boarded by the provincials, who carried off four four-pounders and twelve swivels. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 444 It might have been once used for husking big, or *four-rowed barley. 1633 [see B. 3a] **Four-shilling* beer. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Ropes*, **Four-strand* is... laid with four strands, and a core scarcely twisted. 1844 HOBLYN *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Four-tailed bandage*, a bandage for the forehead, face and jaws. 1868 PAXTON's *Bot. Dict.*, **Four thieves' vinegar*, a preparation from *Rosmarinus officinalis*. 1793-1813 *Agric. Surv. Dorset* 8 (E. D. S.), **Four-tooth*, a two-year-old sheep. 1598 FLORIO, *Quadrinio*, a *four-way, a way that hath four turnings, a place where four waies meete. 1891 H. HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 72 Peasants flock in from the fields to the four-ways. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 161 A considerable improvement on the *fourway-cock. 1841 BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, **Four-way Cock*... a description of valve... for passing the steam to the cylinder; it was invented by Leopold in about the year 1720. a 1711 KEN *Urania Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 457 She'll strive to soar as high, As *four-wing'd Seraphs fly. c 1755 GARDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 931 They are followed by pretty large four-winged fruit. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 248 In the other four-winged orders. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Four-wings*, a name of the goatsuckers or night-jars of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Cosmetornis*, in which some of the flight-feathers are so much elongated that the birds seem to have four wings.

† **Fourb(e, sb. Obs.** Also 7 fowrb. [a. F. *fourbe* masc. and fem. (two distinct words). f. *fourbir* to FURBISH, taken in fig. sense. Cf. *FOB sb.* 1]

1. A cheat, an impostor.

1668 DENHAM *Passion of Dido* 107 Thou art a false Impostor and a Fourbe. 1680 C. BLOUNT *Philostratus* 43, I have never met with greater Fourbs than those Quaking Saints. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 273 He was a fourbe in his politics... and thought to be a secret convert to the Roman Catholick Religion. 1761 W. SANDBY *Port. Inquis.* 17 (Stanf.) The various tricks put in practice by this notable Fourbe, to introduce the Inquisition.

2. A trick, an imposture.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 133 Many Politicians yeeld and perswade, that... fraud and fowrbs are commendable and innocent instruments. 1691 BAXTER *Cert. of Worlds of Spirits* 89, I began to suspect a Fourbe.

† **Fourb(e, v. Obs.** [a. F. *fourber*, f. *fourbe*: see prec.] *trans.* To cheat, impose upon, trick.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 122 Lord Jermyn hath lustily fourbed the Queene of all her jewells. 1713 *Gentl. Instr.* (ed. 5) 244, I ask then, how those who fourb'd others become Dupes to their own contrivance?

† **Fourrbery. Obs.** Also 7 furbery. [ad. F. *fourberie*, f. *fourber*: see prec.] A piece of deception; a fraud, trick, imposture.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 43 Young Travellers must be cautious... to avoyd one kind of Furbery or cheat, whereunto many are subiect. 1690 *Secr. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II*, Pref. A ij b, Let all the world judg of the Furberies and Tyanny of those times. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* iii. Wks. 1882 X. 232 This, sir, I think is a very pretty Pantomime trick, and an ingenious burlesque on all the fourberies which the great Lun has exhibited in all his entertainments. [1856 SMYTH *Catal. Roman Family Coins* 165 Alessandro had a strong vein of fourberie in ancient matters.]

Fourbour, var. of FURBER Obs.

Fourbusher: see FURBISHER.

† **Fourch(e, v. Obs.** [a. F. *fourcher* to fork, f. *fourche* fork.]

1. *intr.* = *FORK v.*; *spec.* of a hart: see quot. Hence *Fourched ppl. a.*, forked.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 503 Þe rauen he 3aue his 3iftes Sat on þe fourched tre, On rowe. 1413-22 *Venerie de Twenty in Rel. Ant.* I. 151 Alway we calle [a hart one] of the fyrst hed tyl that be be of x. of the lasse. And fyrst whan an hert hath fourched, and then auntlere ryall, and surryall, and forched on the one syde, and troched on that other syde, than is he an hert of x. and of the more. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F j b, And that in the toppe so when ye may hym keen Then shall ye call hym forchyd an hert of tenne.

2. *Law*: see *FOURCHER*.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 429 The Pl^o and Def. if they list, may fourch infinitely by the common Law.

Fourche, earlier form of *FOUCH, Obs.*

Fourche, var. f. of *FORCHE, Obs.*, gallows.

Fourché(e (*furſe*), *a. Her.* [a. F. *fourchée*: see *FORCHE a.*] = *FORCHE a.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), s.v., A Cross fourché, is a Cross forked at each end. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xviii. § 1 (ed. 3) 288 A lion rampet, arg., the tail fourchée.

|| **Fourcher. Law. Obs.** [Law F. *fourcher*: see *FOURCH(E v.)*] A mode of delay practised by two defendants in a suit, and consisting in their appearing (or being essoined) alternately instead of together.

1602 *Les Termes de la Ley* 166 Fourcher is a deuice vsed to delay the plaintife or demandant in a suite against two.

Fourchette (*furſet*), *a. F.* *fourchette*, dim. of *fourche*: see *FORK sb.* 1 A fork; something forked or resembling a fork. *a. Anat.* (See quot.)

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 93 The Fraenum or Fourchette, which bounds the inferior part of the Fossa magna and os externum. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.* (ed. 2), *Fourchette*... the thin commissure, by which the labia majora of the pudendum unite together.

b. *Surg.* A forked instrument formerly used to divide the frænum of the tongue when short (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885.)

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

c. *Ornith.* The furcula of a bird.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1862 J. SMITH *Newer Plioc. Geol.* 14 A marine deposit, containing the bones of... sea-fowl. *Foot-n.* The fourchette of a diver.

† **Fourd, v. Obs. rare** -1. [Aphetic var. of *AFFORD*.] *trans.* To supply, AFFORD.

1881 *Disc. Comm. Weal Eng.* (1893) 66 He could not fourde his paper as good cheape as that came from beyonde the seaze.

† **Fourdrye, v. Obs. rare** -1. [? Corruptly ad. OF. *fouldrie*, *foudroyé*, struck by lightning.]

1493 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Eiiiij b*, So were the seuen cytees brenned and fourdryed in stynkyng sulphure.

Fourfold (*fōw'fōld*), *a., adv., and sb.* [f. *FOUR* + *FOLD*.]

A. adj.

1. Consisting of four things; made up of four parts.

c 1275 LAY. 1356 To þan lond hii verden þare hii leof folk funden fouruold ferde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28974 Chastying o flexes foure fald to tak, In praier, fasting, wand, and wak. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 70 A four-fold Advantage. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 58 A four-fold cleavage, or one in four directions, will produce a tetrahedron. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 4 The four-fold distribution of the country is the foundation of another tradition. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 341 The four-fold surroundings of Philæ—the cataract, the river, the desert, the environing mountains.

2. Four times as great or numerous; quadruple.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xix. 8 Gif ic ænigne bereafode ic hit be feowerfealdum agyfe. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij, Quadrupla. 4 to 1: 8 to 2. Fowerfolde. a 1650 MAY *Old Couple* iv. 1, 2nd Neigh. All happiness betide you. 3rd Neigh. And a reward four-fold in th' other world.

3. *Comb.*, as *fourfold-visaged* adj.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 845 Nor less on either side tempestuous fell, His arrows, from the fourfold-visag'd four.

B. adv. In fourfold proportion.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xii. 6 The shepe also shal he make good fourde folde. 1873 B. STEWART *Conseru. Energy* i. 14 Its

penetrating power is increased nearly fourfold. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 [They] amount to at least fourfold that quantity.

C. sb. A fourfold amount. † Also *spec.* in *U. S.*, 'A quadruple assessment for neglect to make return of taxable estate'; hence **Fourfold** *v.*, 'to assess in a fourfold ratio' (Webster *Compend. Dict.* 1806).

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 209 3if y have ought bigiled ony Y zelde azen þe forefold. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xix. 8, I restore him fourfold. 1779 *Vermont St. Papers* (1823) 296 The listers shall add the sum total of such additions and four-folds, to the sum total before mentioned.

Four-foot, a. *Obs. exc. poet.* [f. **FOUR** *a.* + **FOOT** *sb.*] = **FOUR-FOOTED**.

c1893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 3 Ælces cynnes feower-fetes feos an. c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxx. [xxix.] (1891) 374 He..nales ðæt aan feðerfotra neata..ðone teodan dæl..sealde. c1300 *Cursor M.* 19848 (Edin.) Alle fourfote bestis sa3 he bune. 1732 SWIFT *Beasts' Confess.* 201 For libelling the four-foot race. 1804 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 149 Yea, lest they smite us with some four-foot plague.

Four-footed, a. [f. **FOUR** *a.* + **FOOT** *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having four feet, quadruped.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Innan þan ilke sea weren unæmmed deor summe feðer fotet. a1300 *Cursor M.* 19848 All four foted bestes sagh he bun. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 19 Foure footed beasts. 1714 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV. 606 Birds and fourfooted beasts. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* ix. 150 Many a four-footed friend..would eat from no hand but mine.

b. Of or pertaining to four-footed animals.

a1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 14 Expose not thyself by four-footed manners unto monstrous draughts, and caricature representations. 1698 DRYDEN *Ovid's Metam.* Fables (1700) 435 Whose Art in vain From Fight dissuaded the four-footed Train. 1840 HOOD *Kilnmansegg, Her Accident* vi. The Maid rides first in the fourfooted strife.

c. quasi-adv. On four feet.

1718 *Prior Knowledge* 631 All the living that four-footed move Along the shore, the meadow, or the grove.

|| **Fourgon** (*furgon*). [a. F. *fourgon*.] A baggage-wagon, a luggage-van.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii. Lord Bareacres' chariot, Brits, and fourgon, that any body might pay for who liked. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxv. (1874) 309 Your wedding-dress is come, with lots more things, nearly a fourgon full, Louise says. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. xxxix, Fourgons containing the equipment of Hospital Corps.

Four-handed, a.

1. Having four feet which resemble the hands of a man; quadrumanous.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 249 Animals of the monkey kind..From this general description of four-handed animals, we perceive what [etc.]. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 3 When, in the darkness over me, The fourhanded mole shall scrape. 1846 OWEN *Brit. Fossil Mammals & Birds* 3 Arboreal Mammalia of the four-handed order.

2. Suitable for four persons. Also, rarely, of a piece of pianoforte music: Adapted for four hands (Fr. *à quatre mains*), i.e. two players; a duet.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 217 If we could both have won—if it had been four-handed cribbage, and she my partner. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxix. We'll make a four-handed game of it, and take in Groves. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 5/2 Among those who are wedded to their first love of normal chess, the four-handed game does not gain much favour.

† **Four-herned, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 3-huynred. [f. **FOUR** + **HERN** corner + -ED 2.] Four-cornered.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 416/462 þo hiet he is descples þat huy ane put four-huynred him made.

† **Fourhood.** *Obs. rare.* In 5-hede. [f. **FOUR** + -HEAD, -HOOD.]

c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 109 Yn flourhede er oon, two, three, and floure, and if þou geder hem to-gedre þey make tene; þe nombre of ten ys þe perfeccion of hem þat enbracen flourhede.

Fourierism (*fū'riērīz'm*). [in F. *Fouriérisme*, f. the name *Fourier*; see -ISM.] A system invented by the French socialist Charles Fourier for the re-organization of society; phalansterianism.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nom. & Real* Wks. (Bohn) I. 251 Mesmerism..Fourierism, and the Millennial Church..are poor pretensions enough, but good criticism on the science, philosophy, and preaching of the day. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* 7 Apr. 486/1 Fourierism found many adherents in France and the United States.

Fourierist (*fū'riērīst*). [f. as *prec.* + -IST.] An adherent of the system of Fourierism.

1843 EMERSON *Lett.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1892) May 581 He thinks himself sure of W. H. Channing as a good Fourierist. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 386, I was pitched out into the gutter..and I got up a Radical, a Democrat, a Fourierist.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of the Fourierists; Fourieristic. 1870 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 187 The Fourierist communities were, with one or two exceptions, equally short-lived.

Hence **Fourieristic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Fourierists or to Fourierism.

1883 R. T. ELY *Fr. & Ger. Socialism* 102 All the strictly Fourieristic experiments tried in France thus far have failed.

Fourierite [See -ITE.] = **FOURIERIST**.

1844 MARV HENNEL *Soc. Syst.* 209 The Fourierites have spread themselves..widely through France.

attrib. or *adj.* 1850 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 175 L— at me again to edit his book on Fourierite Analogies!

Four-in-hand.

1. A vehicle with four horses driven by one person.

1793 *European Mag.* XXIII. 46 Swift thro' Hyde Park

I drive my four-in-hand. 1825 DISRAELI in *Smiles Life* J. Murray (1891) II. xxvi. 188 The four-in-hands of the Yorkshire squires. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 103 As quaint a four-in-hand As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan.

fig. 1837 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 277 This four-in-hand of outlandish animals [the foreign instructors at Harvard College], all pulling the wrong way, except one.

2. quasi-adv. With a four-in-hand.

1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* xx. 145 Thus off they went, and, four-in-hand, Dash'd briskly tow'ards the promis'd land. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. ix. 276 He drives them down four-in-hand.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *four-in-hand club*, *-driver*, *-driving*; *four-in-hand tie*, a kind of neck-tie.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 169 A style that completely outdoes the..most renowned members of the *Four in hand *Club at home. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii. He considered himself equal to the best whip in the Four-in-Hand Club. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 153 Flash *Four-in-Hand and Donkey drivers. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* x. Boxing, rat-hunting..and *four in hand driving were then the fashion of our British aristocracy. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 7/2 You do not need..slippers, nor *four-in-hand ties.

b. quasi-adj.

1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 75 The intrepid female, the hoyden..the swinging arms, the confident address, the regimental, and the four-in-hand. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* iii. (1811) 41 It is excessively pleasant to hear a couple of these four-in-hand gentlemen retail their exploits over a bottle. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* Cov. xx. The tobacco-smoking, four-in-hand Miss Coventry.

Four-leaved, a. [f. **FOUR** + **LEAF** + -ED 2.] Having four leaves.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Four-leaved tendril. 1839 LOVER *Four-leaved Shamrock* i I'll seek a four-leaved shamrock in all the fairy dells. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* i. iii. 19 The marvellous powers of four-leaved clover.

b. *Four-leaved grass*: † *a.* a four-leaved variety of *Trifolium repens*; **b.** the plant *Paris quadrifolia*.

c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 152/1 *Quadrifolium*, four-leavedgrass. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1029 The other is called *Lotus quadrifolia*, or four leaved Grasse, or purple Woort. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1112 *Quadrifolium fuscum*. Power leaved or purple grass. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.* 86 Four leaved grass..the Herb Trulove, *Paris quadrifolia*.

Fourling (*fō'rlīŋ*). [f. **FOUR** *sb.* + -LING.]

1. 'One of four children born at the same time' (Ogilvie 1855 and mod. Dicts.).

2. *Min.* A twin crystal made up of four independent individuals (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Fourment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *fourment*, 16th c. var. of *froment*, ad. L. *frumentum*.] Corn; rendering L. *frumentum*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 557 Of all graine, there are two principal kinds..first Fourment, containing vnder it wheat and Barley, and such like: secondly, Pulse.

† **Fourneau.** *Mil. Obs.* [a. F. *fourneau*, lit. oven, OF. *fornel*:—late L. type *furnellus*, dim. of *furnus* (F. *four*) oven.] = **FORNELLO**.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms of War* 56 Blowing up the Bastions of a Place besieged, by means of Mines and Fourneaus.

† **Fourneil.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *fornel* furnace, kiln: see **FOURNEAU**.] A kiln.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 195/b2 As I wente..after one of my sowes I fonde a fourneil of lyme meruelously grete.

† **Fournie.** *Obs.*

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 Fournies for cartouches, v..canvas for cartouches, l elles.

Fournymente, var. of **FURNIMENT.** *Obs.*

Four o'clock.

1. (More fully *four o'clock flower*.) A name for the plant *Mirabilis jalapa* or Marvel of Peru.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 166 Jalap or Four-o'clock-flower. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 211 In the west Indian Islands, where it [Marvel of Peru] is very common, they call it four o'clock flower. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. Here also..various brilliant annuals, such as marigolds, petunias, four-o'clocks, found an indulgent corner. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Plants* 269 Marvel of Peru (*Mirabilis jalapa*)..This and *M. longiflora* are handsome garden plants, opening their pretty tube-like flowers..in the afternoon, hence called Four o'clock-flower.

2. The Australian friar-bird, *Philemon corniculatus*, so called from its cry.

1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. Descr. pl. 58, *Tropidopychus corniculatus*. Friar Bird. From the fancied resemblance of its notes to those words, it has obtained from the Colonists the various names of.. 'Four o'clock', etc.

3. A seed-head of the dandelion. Cf. *one o'clock*.

1883 TALMAGE in *Chr. Globe* 13 Sept. 819/1 The hand that had plucked four o'clocks in the meadow.

4. A light meal taken by workmen about four o'clock in the afternoon.

1825 JAMIESON *Supp.* s. v. *Four-hours*. A slight refreshment taken by workmen in Birmingham is called a four o'clock. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* 432 *Four o'clock*, a lunch or bait taken by labourers at this hour in the harvest. 1881 *Oxf. Gloss. Supp.*, *Four o'clock*, a tea in the hayfield.

Fourpence (*fō'pēns*). [f. **FOUR** *a.* + **PENCE**.]

A sum of money or coin equal to four pennies. *Fourpence-halfpenny*: see *quots.* 1722, 1860.

The Irish shilling of Elizabeth circulated in England under the name and at the value of 'ninepence'; it is inferred that the 'fourpence-halfpenny' was the Irish sixpence of the same period.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 46 Ninepences, and fourpence-halfpennies..Scotch and Irish coin. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 319 'Well, there's sixpence for you, my good woman', said lie.. 'It's nabbut fourpence',

observed the woman. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Federal Currency*, The [Spanish] half real..is called..in New England, fourpence ha'penny, or simply fourpence. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii. (1885) 75 Give me two fo'pencehappies for a ninepence.

Fourpenny (*fō'pēni*), *a.* [f. **FOUR** *a.* + **PENNY**.]

1. That costs or is valued at four pence. *Fourpenny ale*, ale sold at four pence a quart; *fourpenny bit* or *piece*, a silver coin of the value of four pence; so *fourpenny-halfpenny piece*.

1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Farnass.* II. i. 517 Simple plaine felowes..that weare four-pennie garters. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1348/4 Three pieces of Four-penny broad black taffaty Ribon. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 97 A sufficient Quantity of Four-penny, Four-penny half-penny, and Five penny Pieces should be coined. 1756 *Monitor* I. No. 25. 220 How often do we see these fourpenny boarders, in red coats, turning the family out of their beds. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* III. i. He looked as if he'd lost a fourpenny-piece. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. ii. 61 He set..to work to intoxicate himself with fourpenny ale. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Nov. 2/3 The once familiar fourpenny bits have ceased from circulation.

b. quasi-*sb.* A fourpenny piece.

1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. i. He promised me a silver four-penny on the first of every month.

2. *Fourpenny nail* [see **PENNY** *a.*]: a nail 1½ in. long, of which 4 lbs. go to the 'thousand' (i.e. 10 nominal hundreds or 1120).

1481 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 320 Et de dimidio centum de forpenny nayl. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 244 Another sort are four Penny, and six Penny Nails. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Nails of sorts* are, 4, 6, 8..and 40-penny nails.

Fourrier. *Obs. exc. Hist.* or as an alien word. Also 7-8 *fourrier*. [a. F. *fourrier*, var. of OF. *forrier*: see **FORAYER**.]

1. = **FORAYER**.

1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* lxxxiii. 131 They made semblaunt for to take fourriers and the horses nyghe them. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 30 The Arch-duke had caused a Fourrier or Harbinger..to be put in prison. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* 1. 34 This was the preparative and fourrier of the rest. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii. He that decoyed us into this snare shall go our fourrier to the next world, to take up lodgings for us.

2. A quartermaster. Also *brigadier-fourrier* (see *quot.* 1895).

1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 47 The Fourrier ought to have a List of all the Soldiers of a Company. 1781 in *Simes Mil. Guide* (ed. 3) 7 He makes the Fourrier mark the headquarters, and the quarters of the General Officers. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/4 He had worked his way up to the enviable position of brigadier-fourrier, a sub-officer charged with accounts, lodging of men, etc.

Fourscore (*fō'skɔ:ri*), *a.* [f. **FOUR** *a.* + **SCORE** *sb.*] Four times twenty, eighty. Formerly current as an ordinary numeral; now *arch.* or *rhetorical*.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2911 Fowre score 3er he was hold. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 382 Po deyde he in þe 3er of grace a þousend..And four score and sevene. 1340 HANFORD *Pr. Consc.* 754 If in myghtfulnes four score yhere falle, Mare es thair swynk and sorow with-alle. c1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 58 The fourscore and nynthe Psalme. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 56, I have liued fourscore yeeres, and vpward. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 74 At seaunteene yeeres, many their fortunes seeke But at fourscore, it is too late a weeke. c1720 *Prior Daphne & Apollo* 70 We mortals seldom live above fourscore. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. ccxix. 345 An Italian book..written by one Alberti about fourscore or a hundred years ago. 1870 BRVANT *Iliad* I. II. 64 Nestor who came To war on Troy with four-score ships and ten. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 The fourscore volumes which he wrote are the monument..of a new renaissance. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *School-boy* (1879) 73 Fourscore, like twenty, has its tasks and toys.

† **Fourscoreth, a.** *Obs.* [f. **FOURSCORE** *a.*: see -TH.] Eightieth.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlv. i In the fowerscorethe Psalme, there is put y^e plural number (Lillies). 1587 — *De Mornay* viii. 100 What euidentnesse or certeinie is there in the Greeke histories afore the fourscoreth Olympiade. 1657 North's *Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 2 (*Constantine*) Great Britain, of which he was the fourscoreth King. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 137 ¶ 7 An Aunt..who..is supposed to have died a Maid in the fourscoreth Year of her Age.

Foursenery, var. f. of **FORCENERY.** *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/1 Madde folke..were deleyerd fro theyr foursenerye or madnesse.

Foursenyd, var. of *forcened*: see **FORCENE**.

c1500 *Melusine* xlii. 315 They that are foursenyd with yre.

Foursome (*fō'sɔ:m*), *a.* and *sb.* *Sc.* [f. **FOUR** *a.* + **SOME**.] **A. adj.**

1. Four (together). Also *absol.*

15. DOUGLAS K. *Hart* i. 198 The foursome baid and huiut on the grene. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 145 For, wer 3e foursum in a flok, I compt 30w no^t a leik.

b. Used for the nonce as *adv.*

1875 MORRIS *Æneid* VII. 509 Come from the cleaving of an oak with foursome driven wedge.

2. Performed by four persons together.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxviii. Dancing full merrily in the doubles and full career of a Scotch foursome reel. 1884 J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* IX. 388 The Murebbes or foursome song occurs once only in the Nights.

B. sb. *Golf.* A match in which four persons take part, two playing on each side.

1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 493 Perhaps you find three men who, with yourself, will make a good foursome.

Four-square, a. (*adv.*), and *sb.* [f. **FOUR** *a.* + **SQUARE**.]

A. adj. Having four equal sides; square.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12843 A mikel linnen clath four squar
 Laten dun, him thoght was þar. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur*
 i. iii. There was sene in the chirecheyard ayenst the hyghe
 autler a grete stone four square. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.*
 § 34 Whyte wheate is lyke polerde wheate in the bussell
 ..and the eare is four-square. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.*
 59 Adjoyning is another four-square room. 1745 ELIZA
 HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 279 A four-square looking-
 glass. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* vi. 164 The four-square
 keep of Granson.

transf. and *fig.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1304 Six-
 teene is a number quadrangular or four-square. 1877 DOW-
 DEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 135 Goneril is .. the more incapable of
 any hatred which is not solid and four-square. 1886 LOWELL
Wks. (1890) VI. 176 One of Aristotle's four-square men,
 capable of holding his own in whatever field he may be cast.

b. quasi-adv. In a square form or position.
c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 46 Caste by þe cake round a-
 bowte, & close hym four-square. 1522-3 FITZHERB. *Husb.*
 § 13 Bere barleye .. hathen an eare three ynches of lengthe or
 more, sette four square. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Dr.*
Wellington 39 That tower of strength Which stood four-
 square to all the winds that blew!

fig. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. i. iii. 47 We have a
 Gospel which stands four-square, with a side facing each
 side of the spiritual world. 1877 I. MORRIS *Epie Hades*
 iii. 260 It is strength To live four-square. 1884 WARFIELD
in Chr. Treas. Feb. 90/1 A masterly argument .. set four-
 square against all possible opposition.

b. sb. A figure having four equal sides.
 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. 241 A fuesquare containeth
 both a Fowersquare and a Triangle. 1613 M. RIDLEY
Magn. Bodies 32 You may forme the stone .. into a four-
 square. 1696 TEMPLE *Ess.* iii. § 2 (ed. 4) 175 Peking .. is a
 regular Four-square; the Wall of each side is six Miles in
 length. 1787 M. CUTLER *in Life, Faml. & Corr.* (1888) I.
 224 The whole roof forms the base of the steeple in a four-
 square. 1844 UPTON *Physiognomies* 174 It is then of a shape
 between a circle and four-square.

Hence **FOUR-SQUARED** *pp. a.* = FOUR-SQUARE *a.*
 Also **FOUR-SQUAREWISE** *adv.*, forming a square.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ix. 78 He Stude schydan ane
 four squayr akynne tre. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 9 He
 hath stopp'd vp my wayes with four squared stones. 1551
 TURNER *Herbal* i. Oij, Walwurt .. bath a forsquared stalk
 and full of loyntes. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* i. 701
 The West part, is compassed in with a uerie faire wall and
 the river together, four-squarewise. 1694 MOLYNEUX *in*
Phil. Trans. XVIII. 181 Our Irish Basaltis is composed of
 Columns, whereof none are four-squared. 1708 MOTTEUX
Rabalais iv. xl. 160 It threw .. four squar'd Steel Boulds.

Fourteen (fōrtēn, fōrtēn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms:
 1 fōwertēne, -tēne, Northumb. -tēno, 2 fower-
 tene, 3 feo(u)wertene, 3 furten, fourtine,
south. vourtene, (6 fowertene), 4-6 four(e)ten,
 (4 faurtēn), 6-7 fourteen, 6- fourteen. [OE. *fōwertēne* = OFris. *fuwertine*, OS. *fiertein* (Du. *veertein*), OHG. *fiorzehan* (MHG. *vierzehen*, mod. Ger. *vierzehn*), ON. *fiortan* (Sw. *fiorton*, Da. *fiorten*), Goth. *fidwōrtaihun*: see FOUR and -TEEN.]
 The cardinal number composed of ten and four,
 represented by the symbols 14, xiv, or XIV.

A. as adj.

1. In concord with the *sb.* expressed.
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. i. 17 From offerfaer babilones
 wið to crist cneuresua fower-teno. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls)
 5491 Aboute vourtene þer king þer after he nas. 1340 HAM-
 POLE *Pr. Consc.* 6552 Omang alle þat þar has bene sene, I
 fynde wryten paynes fourtene. 1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xxxi.
 119 Wban this fourteen persones were come to Crete the
 kyng made them to be putte wythin the forsayd house.
 1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 79 Fowertene yeares
 past. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxv. 5 Fourteen sonnes. 1751
Affect. Narr. Wager 24 Our ill-fated Vessel struck abait on
 a sunken Rock, in fourteen Fathom Water. 1894 C. W.
 BOASE *Reg. Coll. Exon.* p. xxvii. The fellowships were ..
 tenable for rather less than fourteen years.

† **b.** (A) fourteen night (rarely fourteen day):
 a fortnight. Obs.

a 1000 *Laws of Ine* § 55 Ob-ðæt feowertyne niht ofer
 Easton. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Easter dei þe nu bið to
 deij on fowertene niht. *c* 1205 LAY. 28236 Ah feowertene
 niht fulle þere læi þa uerde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 65/406
 And fourtene niht þare-aft-ward. 1477 *Sirtees Misc.*
 (1888) 27 The purpusses come in this day xiiij day. 1561
 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 39 Do this a fourteen night and it
 shall auoyde. 1726 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess*
Mar 15 Apr. I have been confined this fourteen-night to
 one floor.

2. With ellipsis of *sb.*

1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlv. 303 With other tounes
 fortresses and vyllages in to the nombre of fourtene. 1592
 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 13-14 He lay fourteen of my teeth
 .. shee's not fourteen. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt.
 i. 14, I reduce them to fourteen in the recitation, for memory-
 sake. 1818 SCOTT *Heart Midl.* viii. A tall gawky silly-
 looking boy of fourteen or fifteen.

† 3. = FOURTEENTH *a.* Obs.

c 1300 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. xx. 261 In þe kinges fourtepe
 3ere [7r. fourtene 3er of þe kyng] hure sone henri com Of
 king dauid of scotland. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 245 The fourtene
 artycul .. Scheweth the mayster how he schal don. 1553
 WILSON *Rhetorike* (1567) 354, The fowertene of Julie.

4. **Comb.**, as fourteen-foot *a.*, fourteen feet in
 length; fourteen-gun *a.*, (a vessel) carrying fourteen
 guns; † fourteen-shilling piece the Scottish
 'merk' (see quot. 1695).

1695 *Act Priv. Coun. Scot.* in Cochran-Patrick *Rec.*
Coinage Scot. II. 252 The value of threethen shilling four
 pennies was never put upon the merk peice after they were
 raised to fourteen shilling, neither were they teamed
 thereafter merk peices but fourteen sbilling peices. 1862

LATHAM Channel Isl. iii. xvii. (ed. 2) 400 A fourteen-gun
 schooner .. some boats, and forty men constituted the
 authority. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 120
 A fourteen-foot whip in your band.

B. as sb.

1. The abstract number fourteen.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 302
 Twia seofon beoð feowertyne.

† 2. A fourteen shilling piece: see A. 4. Obs.

1693 *Se. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 129 The Preacher seeing
 him in Church, took a Fourteen out of his Pocket.

3. *pl.* Candles fourteen to the pound.

1883 *Goole Weekly Times* 14 Sept. 4/5 Dip Candles (Four-
 teens).

Fourteener (fōrtēnər), [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

a. A poem of fourteen lines. *rare* -1. **b.** A

line of fourteen syllables. Also *attrib.*

1829 LAMB *Let. to Procter* xvii. 157 Study that sonnet ..
 and was this a fourteener to be rejected by a trumpety
 annual? 1884 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 350 Few
 men manage the long 'fourteener' with middle rhyme
 better than Lockhart. 1887 - *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* i. 9 The
 attempt to arrange the old and apparently almost indigenous
 'eights and sixes' into fourteener lines and into alternate
 fourteeners and Alexandrines.

Fourteenth (fōrtēnθ, fōrtēnθ), *a.* and *sb.*

Forms: 1 fēowertēoða, -teozða, 3 fourteothe,
 fowrtuðe, 3-4 four-, *south.* vourtepe, fourtend,
 (3 four-, fortend), 4 faurtend, fourteenpe,
 -teneth, 6- fourteenth. [OE. *fēowertēoða*, f.
fēowertyne FOURTEEN on the analogy of *tēoða*
 tenth. (For the subsequent history of the forms
 cf. FIFTEENTH.)] The ordinal numeral belonging
 to the cardinal fourteen.

A. adj. in concord with *sb.* expressed; also
ellipt. **Fourteenth part**: one of 14 equal parts
 into which a whole is divided.

c 900 *Tr. Bede's Hist.* i. iv. (1890) 32 Se was feowerteopa
 fram agusto þam casere. ? *a* 1000 *Martyrologium* 82 On
 þone feowerteozðan dæz þæs monðes bið þara haligra
 þrowung sancte Victores ond sancte Coronan. *a* 1225
Juliana 79 þe fowrtuðe Kalende of mearch þat is seodðen.
 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 408 þe vourtepe day of Jenyuer vor
 honger þanne hii wende. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 331 The
 thretteoth [brother] fram the to the ylle of ankes schal
 wende, And the fourteoth to helle al quic. 1340 HAMPOLE
Pr. Consc. 6581 þe fourtend payne despayre es cald. 1579
 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 181 The fourteenth Chapter ex-
 poundeth the same text. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* ii.
 vii. § 3 The fourteenth of Nisan was passed before the
 sanctification of the Temple was finished. 1805 W. SAUNDERS
Min. Waters 18 Aquatic trees .. contain only about a four-
 teenth part of their weight of solid matter. 1861 M. PATTISON
Ess. (1889) I. 44 The massive and imposing style of the
 fourteenth century.

B. sb. a. A fourteenth part. **b. Mus.** The oc-
 tave or replicate of the seventh.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 *Phi.* Which distances make
 discord? *Ma.* A ninth, aleuenth, a fourteenth, etc. 1800
 YOUNG *in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 59 Its transverse diameter must
 be diminished one-fourteenth .. of an inch.

Hence **Fourteenthly** *adv.*, in the fourteenth
 place.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 322/1
 Fourteenthly, They ought to Sign Estimates. 1691-8
 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 170 And Fourteenthly,
 That our Blessed Lord himself was thus treated.

Fourth (fōrθ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 fēorða,
 fēowerða, Northumb. fēarða, (2 forðe), 2-3
 feorðe, (3 feorthe, foerth, *south.* veorðe), 3-4
 ferpe, *south.* verp(e), fierp(e), (4 firpe, 5 firthe),
 3-5 fe(e)rthe, 3-6 ferth, (3-4 feirth, ferith,
 feurth, furth, firth), 4-5 furthe, (furpe, forthe,
 fourpe, -the), 3-6 ferd(e), (3-4 feird, *south.*
 veorde, 4 feyrd, fyrde, furde, 6 Sc. faird), 4-6
 foid(e), 4-7 fourt(e), (4 fowrte, forte), 5-6
 fowerth, (5 faw-, fowrith, fowrth(e), 3- fourth).
 [OE. *fēorða*, corresp. to OS. *fiorðo* (Du. *vierde*),
 OHG. *fiorðo* (MHG. *vierde*, mod. G. *vierte*), ON.
fiórðe (Sw. *Da. fjerde*): -Otent. *fi(ð)(w)orþo-
 repr. Com. Aryan *qeturto- or *geturto-, whence
 Skr. *caturtha*, OSI. *cetvritū*, Gr. *tetrapros*, L.
quartus.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the
 cardinal four.

A. adj.

1. In concord with the *sb.* expressed.

Fourth estate: see ESTATE *sb.* 7 b.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 25 Diu feorða waccen næhtes.
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Honora patrem tuum et matrem tuam
 þet wes þe feowerde heste þet godalmihti het. *c* 1250 *Gen.*
 & *Ex.* 157 Forð glod ðis ferde dais niðt, ðo cam ðe fite dais
 list. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 82 In his ferpe 3ere
 he went tille Alueron. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 2007 The
 furthe day fell all þe fuerse wyndes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*
 Ejb. The fourth yere a Stagge call hym by any way.
 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 109 Euerie fourt ferie
 (callid wenesday). 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 127 The
 ferd Acte condemned the Presbyterie as an judgement not
 allowed by the King's law. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* ii. 112
 For the Tuning of your Violin .. the Bass or Fourth String
 is called G sol re ut.

2. With ellipsis of the *sb.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Pat forðe is þat þu scalt wakien for
 þines drihtenes lue. *a* 1300 *Ten Commuandm.* 33 in E. P.
 (1862) 16 þe verp, loue þi neibore as þine owe bodi. 1377
 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 294 þe fierthe is a fortune þat floriss-
 eth þe soule Wyth sobrete fram all synne. 1435 *Notting-
 ham Rec.* II. 360 And ilk of thre payis, iiij. viij. and y^o

forte, iijs. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 52 b, It is hotte and
 drie, in the thirde degree, and in the beginning of the
 fowerth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 33 Three Right
 Lines being given, To find a fourth in proportion to them.

b. esp. with ellipsis of 'day'. The fourth (of
 July) U.S., the anniversary of the Declaration of
 Independence; also *attrib.* Also quasi-*sb.* in *pl.*

1827 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. viii. 121 We did not celebrate
 the 'glorious Fourth' here. 1888 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890)
 VI. 202 This is what may be called the Fourth of July
 period of our history. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 74
 As I write I picture, here in my lonely study, bright Fourths
 of June. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/1 The amounts pass-
 ing through on the 4ths of the months for 1893.

3. **Fourth part, † deal**: one of four equal parts
 into which a thing may be divided. See also
 FARTHINGDEAL.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke iii. 1 Feorþan dæles rica. *c* 1350
 [see DEAL *sb.* 1 b]. 1375 BARROUR *Bruce* ix. 593 For gif thai
 fled, thai vist that thai suld nocht weill ferd part get away.
 ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 946 The fourte dele a furlange be-tweene
 þis he walkes. 1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxiii. 221 Yet
 saw I neuer the ferth part of the wyngye fyght. 1585 T.
 WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. v. 35 Two butts of wine
 of Chio, two fourth parts of muscadell. 1893 STEVENSON *in*
Daily News 11 Apr. 6/3 Of the remaining three-fourth parts
 of my said father's estate, one-fourth part of the three-fourth
 parts I give and bequeath [etc.].

B. sb.

1. The fraction indicated by a unit in the fourth
 place in the sexagesimal, decimal, or any other
 system of fractional notation having a constant
 modulus. Hence, in Scotland, a weight of ac-
 count, = $\frac{1}{338777}$ (i.e. $1 \div 24^4$) of a grain Scots.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exere.* i. xxvii. (ed. 7) 65 They diuide
 every whole thing that had no usall parts into 60 minutes,
 and every minute into 60 seconds, and every second into
 60 thirds, and so forth into 60 fourths, fifths, sixths [etc.].
 1604 *Proclam. James I.* in *Ruding Coinage Gt. Brit.* (1840)
 I. 363 Pieces of Gold. v.s. 1 denier 23 grains 7 primes,
 18 seconds, 8 thirds, 103 fourths. 1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin's*
Disine Cij, 3 (1) 7 (2) 5 (3) 9 (4), that is to say, 3 Primes,
 7 Seconds, 5 Thirds, 9 Fourths .. of .. v.alew. 1674 JEAKE
Arith. (1696) 209 As to set down 3 Fourths, and 4 Fifths,
 thus, 0,00034.

2. = Fourth part.

1741 tr. *D'Argens Chinese Lett.* xxxi. 229 The idle Fables
 and gross Lyes, with which Three-fourths of the European
 Authors stuff their Works. 1892 E. K. BLYTH in *Law*
Times XCIII. 489/1 The cases requiring pleadings are not
 more at the outside than a fourth of the contested cases.

3. **Mus.** A tone four diatonic degrees above or
 below any given tone; the interval between any
 tone and a tone four degrees distant from it; the
 harmonic combination of two such tones.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 *Phi.* Which distances make
 discord or dissonant sounds? *Ma.* All such as doe not
 make concords: as a second, a fourth. 1674 PLAYFORD
Skill Mus. i. v. 20 This Rule serves for the rising of Fourths
 or Fifths, etc. 1788 CAVALLIO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII.
 238 When those sounds are considered with respect to the
 first, they are called .. the prime or key-note .. fourth, fourth
 major, [etc.]. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* ii. 6 The fourth,
 which in strict counterpoint is always treated as a discord.
 1879 GROVE *Diet. Mus.* I. s.v., Fourth is an interval
 comprising two whole tones and a semitone. It is called
 a fourth because four notes are passed through in going
 from one extreme of the interval to the other.

4. *pl.* Articles of the fourth degree in quality.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 186 Crown glass is
 sold, according to its quality, under four different denomina-
 tions—firsts, seconds, thirds, and fourths. 1890 *Daily*
News 7 Jan. 2/7 Butter .. classified as follows:—Firsts, 0;
 seconds, 9; thirds, 36; fourths, 9.

† 5. *By fourths*: by fours. Obs.

c 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 17 First thow most
 compt the figures by fourthes, that is to sey in the place of
 thousandes.

C. Comb.: fourth-born *a.*, that is born fourth;
 Fourth-day, the name given by members of the
 Society of Friends to Wednesday; fourth-hand *a.*,
 that has passed through the hands of four persons;
 fourth wheel (see quot.).

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* viii. The *fowerth borne.
 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xi. 106 Gylford Dudley fourth-
 borne Sonne vnto Northumberland Had married her. 1697
 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Sept. (1878) I. 459 *Fourth-day was a
 storm, else might have husbanded it so as to have come to
 Rehoboth that night. 1820 J. H. WIFFEN in A. A. WATTS
Life A. Watts (1884) I. 102 She .. must necessarily lay the
 matter before the monthly meeting next fourth day. 1599
 MARSTON *Sea. Villanie* i. ii. 176 Tail'd, and retail'd, till to
 the pedlers packe, The *fourth-hand ward-ware comes. 1884
 BRITTEN *Watch and Clockm.* *Fourth Wheel, the wheel in
 a watch that drives the escape pinion, and to the arbor of
 which the seconds hand is attached.

b. Prefixed to certain *sbs.*, as *class*, *form*, *rate*,
 etc. forming a *comb.* which is used *attrib.* and
 passes occas. into an *adj.*, and through the absolute
 use into a *sb.* **Fourth-class matter** (*U. S. Postal*
system), matter containing merchandise.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2453/2 Their Majesties Ship the
 Nonsuch, a small fourth Rate of 36 Guns. 1694 *Ibid.* No.
 3021/3 This day were Launched .. two new fourth Rate
 Ships. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vi. The fourth form
 are uncertain in their belief. *Ibid.* i. vii. [A] fourth-form
 boy. 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Mar. 190 More sham than
 school, taught by fourth-rate teachers, because they are cheap.

Hence **Fourthly** *adv.*, in the fourth place, † for
 the fourth time.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8b, Fourthly they

must trust only in the grace & mercy of god. 1613 SYLVESTER (*title*), Du Bartas his Devine Weekes and Workes. Now fourthly corr: and augm. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 247/2 Fourthly, Because [etc.].

Fourvey(e, var. of FORVAY v. Obs.

Four-went, a. dial. [f. FOUR + went, pa. pple. of WEND to turn.] Only in *four-went way*(s), a point where four roads meet.

1777 T. FISHER *Kent. Trav. Comp.* (1787) 50 This lane will bring the traveller to a four-went way. 1865 *Monthly Packet* June 609 A 'four-went-way', where suicides were buried in times past.

Four-wheel. A four-wheeled carriage.

1848 CLOUGH *Boothie* i. 45 In the four wheel they drove to the place of the clansmen's meeting. 1859 HUGHES *Scooning W. Horse* vi. 119, I would go behind in the four-wheel.

Four-r-wheeled, a. [f. FOUR a. + WHEEL sb. + -ED².] Having or running upon four wheels.

1622 in *Crt. & Times Fas.* I (1849) II. 327 One [proclamation] against four-wheeled carts or waggons, that with their weight mar and tear the highways. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* ix. 286 Scarce twenty four-wheel'd cars, compact and strong, The massy load could bear. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 14 The four-wheeled carriage... came to the door.

transf. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 230 She might pull up some distance short of the castle, and leave the ass at a cottage before joining her four-wheeled friends.

Four-wheel-er. [f. FOUR + WHEEL sb. + -ER¹.] A vehicle with four wheels; esp. a four-wheeled hackney carriage.

1846 JAS. TAYLOR *Upper Canada* 26 Farmers' wives.. enter the market with their neat four-wheeler and pair. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 44. 415 A four-wheeler is let to a driver for about twelve shillings a day. 1874 W. BLACK *Princ. Thule* x, He, having sent on all their luggage by a respectable old four-wheeler, got into the hansom beside her.

† **Fous**, a. Obs. Forms: 1 fūs, 2-3 fus, (3 fuus, fuss), 3-5 fous, (south. vous(e)). [OE. *fils* = OS. *fils*, OHG. *funs*, ON. *fiss*: -O Teut. **funs*:-pre-Teut. **put-to*, f. root **pent-*, *pent-*, *put-* to go, set out; cf. FIND, FAND, FOUND vbs.] Eager, ready. Const. with *of*, *to*, and *inf*.

Beowulf (Z.) 1805 Wæron ædelingas eft to leodum fuses to farene. c 1200 ORMIN 16997 He was fus to lernenn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21881 He sends us his all in warning.. Ofvr saul to be ai fus. *Ibid.* 23749 Þe flexs es ai to filthes fus. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 288 To dele ech man rappes Ever he was fous. Hence *Fouse* v., *intr.* and *trans.*, to hasten.

Substituted in the later text of Layamon II. 19546 and 29780 for FUSE (ū).

Fousie, -y: see FOWSIE.

Fous(s)on, **Fousty**, obs. ff. FOISON, FUSTY.

† **Foutch**. Obs. [Cf. *fouchon*, FALCHION.]? = FALCHION.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Malcus, a foutch, a kinde of sword.

Fouth (fūþ). Sc. Also 6 foutht, fowith, 6-8 fowth. [Sc. form of FULTH.] Fullness, plenty. † *At fouth*: in plenty.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. xiii, Thow sall haue fouth of sentence and not scant. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 509 Of needfull thing weill furneist all at fouth. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. i, I..took a fouth O' sweetest kisses frae her glowing mouth. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 84 The earth has fouth o' trusty hearts.

Foutre, fouter (fūtrə). Forms: 6-7 footra, footre, fowtre, 7 foutra, foutree, foutir, 9 fouter. [a. OF. *foutre*: -L. *futūre* (the inf. used subst.).]

1. In phrases, a *foutre for*, (to care) not a *fouter*. [a 1592 GREENE *James IV.* v. ii, *Jaques*.. faites bonne chere: foute de ce monde!] 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 103 A footra [Q. footre] for the World, and Worldlings base. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* v. i, Therefore footra, When I am full, let 'em hang me, I care not. 1638 SUCKLING *Goblins* iii. (1646) 26 Shall I so?—why then fouter for the Guise. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvii. 17 He leaves her alone to romp idly, cares not a fouter.

2. Applied contemptuously to persons.

1780-1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gnu* iii. xxv, The astonish'd tailor.. swearing he was better stoff Than sick a fouter. 1786 *Harvest Rigin R. Chambers's Pop. Poems* Scotl. (1862) 50 A sutor, Most manfully about does lay—A tought aul fouter. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 145 O'Brien declared that he was a liar, and a cowardly fouter.

† **Fouty**, a. Obs. Also futie. [Sc. f. of FOOTY a.] = FOOTY a.

1722 HAMILTON *Wallace* xii. vi. 353 He..beat out another fouty Rascal's Brains. 1785 R. FORBES *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 31 Then to blame me Is futie an' misleard.

Fovea (fōvā). Anat., Zool., Bot. [a. L. *fovea* small pit.] A small depression or pit; esp. a depression of the retina of the eye.

1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 364 A..furrow..beginning behind the eye..terminating in a deeper fovea, and with a foveola near the centre. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 480 In consequence of cell-division..the sporangium soon appears as a swelling in the fovea.

† **Foveable**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] 1541 CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Other [bones] be foveable or holow.

Foveal (fōvā), a. [f. FOVEA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to or situated in a fovea. In recent Dicts.

Foveate (fōvā), a. [f. FOVEA + -ATE².] = next. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Foveated (fōvā), a. [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] Anat., Zool., Bot. Marked with foveae, pitted.

1846 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 196 Thorax..less deeply foveated at the base. 1883 Quain's

Med. Dict. s.v. *Vaccination*, There is then left a cicatrix, which is circular, somewhat depressed, foveated, etc.

† **Fovent**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *fovent-em*, pr. pple. of *fovere* to keep warm.] Producing pleasant or salutary warmth.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. (1634) 272 All Starres haue a certain fovent heat.

|| **Foveola** (fōvōlā). [L. dim. of FOVEA.] A small fovea. 1849 [see FOVEA].

Foveolate (fōvōlēt), a. [f. prec. + -ATE.] Marked with little depressions or pits; pitted.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 289 The back flattened, foveolate.

Foveolated (fōvōlētēd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] = FOVEOLATE.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 168 Foveolated thorax. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 249 Head oblong-ovate..obsoletely foveolated on the forehead.

Foveole (fōvōlē). [ad. L. *foveola*: see FOVEOLA.] A foveola; in Bot. 'the perithecium of certain fungals' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Fovilla (fōvīlā). Bot. [mod. Lat., used by Linnaeus in 1766 (*Syst. Nat.* ii. 6).] The substance contained in the pollen-cells.

In ed. 1735 Linnaeus calls it *farina*, in 1744 *pulvis*, in 1758 *clater*; it is stated (Bischoff *Bot. Terni*) that he somewhere uses the word *favilla* in the same sense. Perh. *fovilla* is an alteration of *favilla*, suggested by the word *fovere* to cherish, which actually occurs in the context in ed. 1766.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Fovilla*, a fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, exploded by the pollen in the anthers of flowers. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* 114 Emitting a subtle and elastic vapour, or sort of fovilla which swims on the surface. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 255 The matter contained within the coat or coats of the pollen-cell is called the fovilla.

† **Fow**, v. Obs. Also 7 foe. [a. ON. *faga*: see FAY v.²] *trans.* To clean, cleanse (*out*). Also fig.

13.. *Sir Beues* 1120 (MS. A.) Beter be-come þe iliche, For to fowen an olde dicke þanne for to be dopped knyt. c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 351 Chyldys vryne þin ere fowe, And helpe þin ere on a throwe. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 266 Take mekenes in herte, & þat schal fowyn out all trouble and vnreste. 1530 PALSGR. 557/2 Thou shalt eate no buttered fysshe with me, tyll thou wasche thy handes, for thou hast fowed a gonge late. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 10 They are only good, when on the sabbath day they are fowing tap-houses.

Hence † **Fowing** vbl. sb. Also † **Fower**, one who cleanses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 174/2 Foware, or clensare of donge, as gongys, and oþer lyke, *famaris, oblior*. *Ibid.* 175/1 Fowyng, or clensynge, *enundacio*. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 9 note, He had found six thousand infants' heads in the foing of his fish ponds.

Fow, var. of FOU a. Sc., full, drunk.

† **Fow(e)**. Obs. A kind of fur. See FAW a. 2.

Fowage, var. of FEUAGE, Obs.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* V. ccxli. 351/2 This fowage.. shulde have been well worthe every yere a xii thousand and from euery fyer to have payed yerely a franke. 1529 RASTELL *Pasynce, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 225 He leyved a fowage in Guyan agaynst the myndes of the lordes. 1592 WYKLEY *Armorie* 84 Wanting which a fowage was desired To pay the soldiers for this iourney hierd. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. § 136 The Prince of Wales had..propounded a demand for fowage, or of money to be leuied by the Chimney. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *1st Pt. Artevelde* ii. vi, What were the fowage and the subsidies When bread was but four mites that's now a groat?

Fowayle, -el, obs. ff. of FUEL.

Fowe, var. of FAW a. Obs.; obs. f. of FEW a.

Fowie, a. Sc. [f. *fow*, FULL.] Jolly-looking.

1590 A. HUME *Hymus*, &c. (1832) 9 Why monethly the Moone renewes hir hew and hornes so pail, Why monethlie hir fowie face is round and lightned haill.

† **Fowker**. Obs. [a. Ger. *fucker*: see FOGGER, FOOKER.] A capitalist, financier.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 72 Some great Fowker or Agent for a whole kingdom.

† **Fowkin**. Obs. rare⁻¹. = FART sb.

a 1600 *Tournament of Totenham* 89 He gurde so fast his gray mare, That she lete a fowkyn fare At the rereward.

Fowl (faul), sb. Forms: 1 fuzel, -ol, -ul, 2-3 fuzel, -hel, -wel, south. vuhel, 3-4 fozel, south.

vogel, (3 feozel, fohzel), 4-5 foghel, -il(l), -ul, (4 fughil, foxl, -ul, fouxl, -ul, fuxl, fuxol, -ul, 5 foghle), 3-7 foul(e), 3-4 fou-, fowel, (south. vowel), fuel, 4 fule, (fouul), 5 f(e)wle, -ylle, 4-7 fowle, 6- fowl. [Com. Teutonic; OE.

fuzel, *fuzol*, *fuzul* str. masc. = OFris. *fugel*, OS. *fugol* (Du. *vogel*), OHG. *fogal* (MHG. and Ger. *vogel*), ON. *fugl* (Sw. *fogel*, Da. *fugl*), Goth. *fugls*:-O Teut. **foglo-z*, *fuglo-z*; usually believed to be a dissimilated form of **floglo-*, *fuglo-*, f. *flug-* to FLY; cf. the OE. adj. *flugol* 'fugax', and the form

fluglas heofun in the Rushworth Gloss. Matt. xiii. 32, rendering *volucres celi*; the Lindisf. gloss has *flegende*, the Wessex gospel *fuhlas*.]

The forms containing *x* are from the Cotton MS. of the *Cursor Mundi*; perh. miscopied from an original which had 3 (or possibly p).

1. Any feathered vertebrate animal; = BIRD 2 (q.v. with note attached). Now rare exc. collect.

Beowulf 218 (Gr.) Gewat þa ofer wægholm winde gefýsed flota famizheals fuzle gelicost. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 20 Foxas habbað holu and heofenan fuglas [c 1160 *Matton fugeles*] nest. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 A vuhel com

flon from houene into orðe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 298 We spoken of fuwelene cunde, þæt beoð iefned to ancre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 621 Fiss on sund, and fowl on flight. 1340 *Aynb.* 254 Þe herte is ase þe uozel þæt wolde vly to his wyll. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 188 Tharfor he slepit as foul on twist. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1002 Thi son wham we..seke als foghil the day. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Fowles, & all other creatures..hath place deputed..to them. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 460, I leur haue euer Ane foule in hand, or tway, Nor seand ten fleand About me. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 95 Stalke on, stalke on, the foule sits. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 213 To defend them from Eagles and other ravening Fowls. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat, David's Punishm.* xxii. (1867) 235, I for your fowls of Phasis do not care. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xxv, I saw a great fowl, like a hawk, sit upon a tree. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xvii. 293 And the fowls sate with his flesh.

collect. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* vi. lxxv, The fearefull Fowle all prostrate to her power. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) i Stored with infinite delicate fowle. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 273 In this was served up..seven thousand fowl of the most valuable kinds. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvi, All the fowl of heaven were flocking to the feast.

† b. In narrower sense: Winged game. Obs.

1646 EVELYN *Ment.* (1857) i. 252 Sometimes we shot at fowls and other birds: nothing came amiss. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* III. 85 In the great anti-chamber [at Chatsworth] are several dead fowl over the chimney finely executed.

† c. With some modifying addition; as, *fowl of chase*, *flight*, *game*, *prey*, *ravin*. Obs.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 323 The foules of ravyne Were hyst set. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. vi. (1495) 416 The owle semyth lyke to foules of pray. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 280 Wyld bestes and folys of flyzt. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 26 Faulcens and many other fowles of chase. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 342 Beasts of chase, or fowl of game In pastry built.

fig. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21276 (Gött.) Þe firth lohn, fowel of [Cotton MS. on] flight.

† 2. In wider sense: Winged creatures. Also collect. in plural sense. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xi. 3 Short in foules [Vulg. *in volatilibus*] is a bee. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. Introd. (Tollem. MS.), To be ornament of þe eyer parteyneþ briddes and foules [volatilia]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. x. 789 They offered to him [the Sunne] Fowles, from the Butter-flie to the Eagle. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Battes, or Rear-mice and other fowle.

3. The prevailing sense: A 'barn-door fowl', a domestic cock or hen; a bird of the genus *Gallus*. In the U.S. applied also to 'a domestic duck or turkey' (*Cent. Dict.*). Often with some modifying word prefixed: as, *barn-door*-, *game*-, *guinea-fowl*, for which see those words.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 311 As folkes keep foul when they are not fat enough for their eating. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. iv. 76 The Inhabitants plant Corn..and breed a few Fowls. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 123 Fowls simply roasted or boiled. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 43 The Talmud..devotes one whole treatise..to the method of killing a fowl.

4. a. The flesh of birds used for food. Now only in the phrases *fish, flesh, and fowl*, etc. b. In narrower sense: The flesh of the 'barn-door' or domestic fowl.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 169 A feast suggests..Fish, Foul, Flesh. 1861 BEETON *Bk. Househ. Man.* § 978 Fricassee Fowl. Ingredients—The remains of cold roast fowl [etc.].

5. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *fowl-flight*, *-house*, *-net*, *-yard*. b. objective, as *fowl-keeping*, *-rearing*, *-stealer*, *-stealing*. c. Special comb., as *fowl-cholera* = *chicken-cholera*: see CHOLERA 4; *fowl-foot*, the plant *Ornithopus perpusillus*; *fowl-grass*, *fowl-meadow-grass*, *Poa trivialis*; *fowl-run*, a place where fowls may run, an establishment for breeding fowls.

1883 *Gd. Words* 179 The epidemic among fowls, called **fowl-cholera*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3321 At euen cam a **fuzel-fizt*, fro-ward arabie. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xxix. 487 *Ornithopodium*.. This wild herbe is called in Brabant Uoghelvoet, that is to say in English, Birdes foote, or **Fowle foote*, bycause his huskes or cods are lyke to a birdes foote. 1839 *Lincoln, etc. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 3/4 They went to Mr. F.'s; whose **fowl-house* they broke open. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 303 It is **fowl-keeping* on this modest scale that pays. 1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 28 Feb., Shall I try to introduce **fowl-meadow*, and herds-grass into the meadows? 1786 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 264 *Fowl meadow-grass* is cultivated in wet meadows. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 134 Tinkering over..**fowl-nets* or other household-gear. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 302 A point of cardinal importance..in..**fowl-rearing*. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under Two Fig Trees* 179 In one corner of the little estate is a **fowl-run*. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 336 Have we..no **fowl-stealers*. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 2/1 Poaching is closely allied to **fowl-stealing*. 1889 *Ibid.* 27 May 2/3 The lack of interest displayed in their **fowl-yards* by..British farmers.

Fowl (faul), v. [OE. *fug(e)lian*, f. *fuzel* FOWL.] *intr.* To catch, hunt, shoot, or snare wildfowl.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxv. (Z.) 146 *Aucupor*, ic fuzlie. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Reddes* II. 157 Thus fowlyth this flaukyn on flyldis aboute. 1519 *Presentm. Furies* in *Surtrees Misc.* (1888) 32 Þt no man fyshre nor fowle in the dam. 1530 PALSGR. 557/2, I fowle after byrdes, *Je vas a la pîlle*. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. vii. 192 The Tenour of them [Commissions] is, to give a Liberty to fish, fowl, and hunt. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxvii. 410 Such persons as may thus lawfully hunt, fish, or fowl. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 86 He went out fowling in a small skiff.

† b. fig. with *after*, for.

a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2442 But tonge of man . . . Nat may be tamed. . . And after reproofe fisheth, clappeth, fowleth. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 314 Heir hes thou a commodious and meit place for the slauchtir, that thou foules for.

† *c.* quasi-*trans.* To hunt over, beat (a bush).

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* i. i. They. . . Fowl every brook and bush to please Their wanton taste.

Fowl (e, obs. forms of FOAL, FOUL.

Fowler (fau'ler). [OE. *fugelere*, agent-n. f. *fugelzan* to FOWL.]

1. One who hunts wild birds, whether for sport or food, *esp.* with nets; a bird-catcher. Now *rare*.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Ords.* i. i. § 14 Der huntan gewico don oppe fisceras oppe fuzeleras. *a* 1225 St. Marher. 3 As þe fuhel þe is fon i þe fuheleres grune. 1382 WYCLIF *Amos* iii. 5 When a bird shal falle into grane of erthe, withouten a fowler. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 138 The fowlerer we deffye, And al his crafte. *c* 1430 LVDG. *Min. Poems* 186 A beryed fowler trust not though he wepe. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 305 Boyes and Fowlers use the Berries [of the Ash] as Baits to catch Blackbirds, etc. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6222/9 Simon Teatford . . . Fisher and Fowler. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 77 Fowlers catching quails among the wheat. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 296 A fowler . . . had a cock chaffinch in a cage covered with a black cloth.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 254 Þe herte ualþ ofte into þe grines of the uozelere of helle.

Comb. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice Epil.*, There fowler-like the watching gallant pores Behind his glove.

† 2. A species of catapult. *Obs.*

1420 *Siege Rouen in Archæol.* XXI. 52 A stronge fowlere there was leyde lowe. . . that he miȝt throwe.

† 3. A kind of light cannon, *esp.* for use on board ship. *Obs.* Cf. *Du. vogheler*, whence *Fr. veuglaire*.

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 197 The municians following. . . fowlers of iron xij. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 206 Fowlers and great bases in the cage workes.

1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 357/1 Fowlers . . . are Pieces of greatest Importance, after a Ship is Boarded.

Fowlerite (fau'lerit). *Min.* [named after Dr. S. Fowler: see -ITE.] A flesh-red variety of rhodonite containing zinc.

1832 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 186 Fowlerite. Ferro-Silicate of Manganese. 1884 in *Dana's Min.*

Fowlery. A place where fowls are kept.

1845 *Bachel. Albany* (1848) 185 A fowlery and a piggery.

Fowling (fau'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOWL v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. FOWL; the art or practice of hunting, shooting, or snaring wild fowl.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvii. § 84 Alle suche labourers. . . that traouaylen. . . in fysshynge and fowlynge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 83 Owre Spanyardes. . . are ignorant in fowlynge. 1663 PEYVS *Diary* (1875) II. 210 His birding-piece going off, as he was a-fowling. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 62 Launch'd the Yawl to go a fowling; shot several Geese, Ducks. . . and Sea-pies. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. iv. 38 Exercise in riding and fowling had kept him spare.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fowling-cutter*, *net*, *-pole*.

1882 Sir R. PAVNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Ireland* v. A 'fowling-cutter on the bleak coast of a wide estuary. 1530 J. HALL in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 114 Xij hangyng and 'fowlyng nettis. 1810 G. LANDT *Descr. Ferroe Islands* 241 They are caught with the 'fowling-pole and net.

Fowling-piece. [f. prec. + PIECE *sb.*]

1. A light gun for shooting wild fowl.

1596 *Lanc. Wills* III. 4 A fowling piece. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 31 God sent a deadly messenger out of a Fowling-Piece to one of them. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Of Fowling pieces, those are reputed the best, which have the longest barrel. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 130 The well-known double report of a fowling-piece, fired at a distance. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1883) 244 The old fowling-piece of seven-foot barrel.

2. A picture of game.

1888 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 21/2 The fowling-piece, which is something like the fine picture at the Prado.

† **Fowl-kin**. [OE. *fugel-cynn*, see FOWL and KIN.] a. The race of birds. b. A species of bird.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* i. 30 Eallum nytenum and eallum fugelcynne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Forðon þe þet fuzel-cun is swiðe bilehit. *c* 1205 LAY. 8109 Of þan fohzel [*c* 1275 fohel] cunne ne mai hit na mon kennen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night*. 65 Thu art loth al fuzel-kunne.

Fowness, *Sc. var.* of FULLNESS.

† **Fowsie**. *Obs.* *Sc. form* of FOSSE, ditch. Also 6 fous(s)ie, -y, fowse(a).

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. lxxxviii. That gudlie garth. . . Quhilk with a large fousie. . . Inueronit was. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 175 His head was brokin. . . and he castin in the fowsea. 1637 ADAMSON in R. Ford *Harp of Perthsh.* (1893) 5 Turning home we spared nor dyke nor fowsie. [1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Fossa*, a pit or fowsie.]

Fowsome, **Fowte**, *Sc. var.* of FULSOME, FOOT.

Fox (foks), *sb.* Also 3-7 foxe, 3, 4, 6 vox, (6 vox). [Com. Teut.: OE. *fox* str. masc. corresponds to Du. *vos*, OHG. *fuchs* (MHG. *fuchs*, mod. Ger. *fuchs*); the ON. *fox* neut., fraud, may be a different word. The OTeut. type is **fuchs*-, from the same root as the feminine formation OHG. *foha* (MHG. *vohe*) vixen, fox, ON. *fōa*, Goth. *fauhō* fox, f. OTeut. **fuh*:-pre-Teut. **puk*-, which some scholars plausibly connect with Skr. *pucha* tail.

With regard to the Eng. and Du. *o* for OTeut. and HG. *u* before *hs*, cf. OE. *lox*=Du. *los*=OHG. *luhs*, lynx; also Du. *drossaerd*=OHG. *truhsāzzo* steward.]

1. An animal of the genus *Vulpes*, having an elongated pointed muzzle and long bushy tail.

Usually *V. vulgaris*, preserved in England and elsewhere as a beast of the chase.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxiij. 11 [10] Sien sald in hond sweordes dælas foxa biðð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Nimeð & kechede us. . . anon þe þunge uoxes. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 208 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 65 3e, quad the vox, al thou most sugge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7151 Thre hundredth fox he samun knitt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 663 In-till the luge a fox he saw, That fast can on a salmonid gnaw. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fv j b, A skulke of ffoxis. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 16 As if the world did. . . thinke the Foxe a goodly creature. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 8 Fox. is called the first year, a Cub. The second year, a Fox, and afterwards an old Fox. 1718 *Prior Knowledge* 210 The lonely fox roams far abroad, On secret rapine bent. 1835 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 245 If the esteem of the people were made as much a pursuit as a stinking fox's brush. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 266 The red fox of America.

b. with allusion to its artfulness and cunning.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Þe fox mid his wrenches walt oder deor and haueð his wille þerof. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Ode* 64 Nor will we spare To hunt the crafty fox. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 23 The wily Fox remain'd A subtle pilf'ring Foe, prowling around In Midnight Shades. 1791 BURNS *3rd Ep. R. Graham* 17 Foxes and statesmen, subtle wiles ensue.

c. in various proverbial expressions.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 29 Aye runnes the Foxe as long as hee feete hes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 10 Let furth your geysie, the fox wille preche. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 27 An olde foxe is not taken in a snare. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. Hv, As y^e mayest knowe a foxe by his furred taile. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 153 When the foxe preacheth, then beware our geese. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 38 A Fox is known by his bush. 1662 PEYVS *Diary* 26 Dec., We shall endeavour to joyne the lion's skin to the fox's tail.

d. Phrases: † *To catch, hunt the fox*: to get drunk. *To slay the fox*: see FLAY v. 6. *To play (the) fox*: (a) to act cunningly, (b) to sham. † *To smell a fox*: to be suspicious.

1599 MINSHEW *Span. Dial.* 19 Whosoever loues good wine, hunts the foxe once a yeere. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* i. D.'s Wks. 1873 II. 145 Now I do smell a fox strongly. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 6 Tiberius play'd the Fox with the Senate of Rome. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew* s. v. *Fox*. . . He has caught a Fox, he is very Drunk. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 329, I played fox several times, pretending to be in pain.

2. *fig.* A man likened for craftiness to a fox.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Luke* xiii. 32 Gað & secgað þam foxe, deofol-seocnessa ic utadrife. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (an. 31) 164 b, This ancient Fox, and politike Capitayne lost not one houre. . . till [etc.]. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. iv, Don't you see how that old fox steals away your customers? 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* i. 383, I could not help reflecting on the strange stratagem by which the old fox [Rube] had saved himself.

b. ? Used as *adj.*: Fox-like, cunning.

c 1200 ORMIN 6646 Patt mann iss fox & hinnderræp. . . patt . . . follghepp deoffess wille. *a* 1300 *Long Life in O. E. Misc.* 156 Fox and ferlich is his wren[c]h.

3. The fur of the fox.

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 88 My tawney gown furred wth foxe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 9 A fur'd gowne to keepe him warme; and furd with Foxe and Lamb-skins too. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Fox*. . . Of this fur there are several varieties.

4. One of the northern constellations (*Vulpecula*). 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 398 Situated between the constellations of the Swan and the Fox.

5. Some beast or fish likened to a fox, *esp.* the gemmeous dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*), called also *fox-fish*. *Flying-fox*, *Sea-fox*: see those words.

1611 COTGR., *Spase*. . . the sea-fox, or fox dog-fish. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiv. 169 Some are called the Fox, the Dog, the Sparrow, or Frog-fish. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 302 These fish [carp] are extremely cunning, and on that account are by some styled the river fox. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 302 *Fox*. . . The common Skulpin.

b. Short for *fox-moth* (see 16 b).

II. Senses of obscure development.

† 6. A kind of sword. *Obs.*

It has been conjectured that this use arose from the figure of a wolf, on certain sword-blades, being mistaken for a fox. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy) 60, I had a sword. . . a right fox, i faith. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. ii, 'Tis a tough fox, will not fail his master. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, Put up your fox, and let us be jogging.

7. *Brewing*. (see quot.) Cf. *Fox* v. 5.

1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housewife* 377 (E. D. S.) That poisonous damage called in great brewhouses the fox, which gives the drink a sickish nasty taste.

8. *Naut.* (see quot. 1769, 1815).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Fox* a sort of strand, formed by twisting several rope-yarns together, and used as a seizing, or to weave a mat or pounce, etc. 1815 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), Spanish *Fox*, a single rope-yarn untwisted, and then twisted up the contrary way and rubbed smooth. It is used for small seizings. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* (1863) 38 Mr. Jenkins desired the other men to get half-a-dozen foxes and make a spread eagle of me. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 27.

9. A drain carried under another water-course by means of a tunnel. Cf. *Fox* v. 3.

1784 M. Weighton *Drainage Award* 13 The Fox made under the canal.

10. See quot. Also *FOX-TAIL*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912 *Fox-bolt*, a description of bolt which is made tight by a fox or wedge driven into a split in the end.

11. *pl.* A variety of ironstone. *dial.*

1793-1813 A. YOUNG *Agric. Surv. Sussex* 13 (E. D. S.).

12. *slang.* An artificial sore.

1862 MAYHEW & BINNV *Criminal Prisons Lond.* 305 Daring youths. . . were constantly in the habit of making 'foxes' (artificial sores).

13. In U.S. Colleges: A freshman. Cf. Ger. *fuchs*.

1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* (1865) 77 A procession of newcomers or Nasty Foxes, as they are called in the college dialect. 1847 *Yale Lit. Mag.* Jan. XII. 116 'Halloo there, Herdman, fox!' yelled another lusty tippler.

† 14. ? = *FOXGLOVE* 1. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 473 Bathes wherein proper Herbs, especially Foxes, have been boiled.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

15. a. simple attrib., as *fox-bitch*, *-burrow*, *-cover*, *-craft*, *-cub*, *-earth*, *-head* (used attributively); (used for taking the fox), as *fox-gin*, *-trap*; (sense 6), as *fox-blade*, *-broadsword*.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. i, When my 'fox-bitch Beauty grows proud, I'll borrow him. *c* 1640 [SHIRLEV] *Capt. Underwit* i. in Bullen *O. P. L.* II. 321 And old 'fox blade made at Hounsloe heath. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, A good 'fox broadsword. 1550 WILSON *Logike* (1567) 37 a, The huntzman . . . will some espie when he seeth a hole, whether it be a 'Foxe borough, or not. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 371 Who . . . turns his farm into a 'fox-cover. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iv. xcii. 87 Two fals Scotch Earls of 'Fox-craft fraud composed. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iii, To watch the 'fox cubs playing in the green rides. 1530 PALSGR. 222/2 'Foxe erthe, *tainsiore*. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 141 Amongst broken ridges and fox-earths. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 216 Small Iron-gins like 'Fox-gins. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xviii. (1893) 88 A large gold 'fox-head pin. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. iii, Let his sport pay for 't. This is call'd the 'Fox-trap. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 53 Places of deposit for meat, and rocks arranged as foxtraps.

b. objective, as *fox-follower*, *-stealer*, *-worship*; *fox poisoning* vbl. sb.

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 410 Though the fox he follows may be tamed, A mere 'fox-follower never is reclaimed. 1890 *Daily News* 7 July 3/8 Attempts at 'fox-poisoning. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liii. (1893) 284 The poachers and 'fox-stealers of the village. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 71 'Fox-worship being one of the most universal superstitions in Japan.

c. parasynthetic, as *fox-nosed*, *-visaged* adjs.

1889 *Century Dict.* s. v., The lemurs called 'fox-nosed monkeys. 1892 A. M. YOSHIWARA *Episode* 41 The wares the 'fox-visaged, bullet-headed gyn kept on crying.

16. Special comb., as *fox-beagle*, a beagle used for fox-hunting; *fox-bench*, 'indurated sand' (*Chesh. Gloss.*); *fox-bolt* (see quot.); *fox-brush*, the tail of a fox, used *similatively*; † *fox-case*, the skin of a fox; *fox-chase*, (a) = *FOX-HUNT*; (b) agame in imitation of this, also *attrib.*; *fox-colour*, a reddish-yellow colour, whence *fox-coloured* adj.; † *fox-court*, a place or yard in which foxes may be kept; *fox-dog*, a fox-hound; † *fox-drunk* a. (see quot.); *fox-evil*, 'a disease in which the hair falls off' (1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*), alopecia (see also 16 e); † *fox-hen*, ? a payment of a hen for the maintenance of fox-hunting; *fox-hound*, a superior variety of hound trained and used for fox-hunting; *fox-key* (see quot.); † *fox-lungs*, some medicinal preparation; *fox-mould*, a name given to green sand when coloured by an oxide of iron; *fox-skin*, the skin of a fox, also *attrib.*; *fox-sleep*, a pretended sleep; † *fox-stones pl.*, (a) the testicles of a fox; (b) an old name for *Orchis mascula*; *fox-terrier*, one of a breed of short-haired terriers, used for unearthing foxes, but kept chiefly as pets; *fox-trot*, a pace with short steps, as in changing from trotting to walking; *fox-wedge* (see quot.); † *fox-whelp*, (a) a cub of the fox (used also as a term of contempt); (b) some kind of drink; *fox-wood* (see quot.; cf. *FOX-FIRE*).

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1108/4 A black 'Fox Beagle Bitch. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 155 Geology brings to mind here all the connexion of ideas of 'fox-bench, with the denudation of forests, coal-beds, iron. 1874 'Fox-bolt [see sense 10]. 1891 *Daily News* 1 June 2/5 Some large tails of 'fox-brush orchids. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xxiii. (1611) 170 Where the Lion's skin is too scant it must bee peeced out with a 'fox case. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* ii. ii, You old fox-case. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 A kind of 'Fox-chase pleasure. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 74 Mad at a 'Fox-chase, wise at a Debate. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiii. 145 A 'fox-chase' round the decks. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 193 Gills white, in pairs: pileus 'fox colour, convex. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 84 'Foxe coloured lambes. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* iv. 45 A fox-coloured yellow. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 328 If you breed up cubs, you will find a 'fox-court necessary. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xlv. (1737) 178 Some of your Badger's or 'Fox-Dogs. 1592 NASHE *P. Penniless* Wks. (Grosart) II. 82 The eighth [kind of drunkenness] is 'Fox drunke, when he is craftie drunke. 1659 TORRIANO, *Alopecia*, the falling or shedding of a mans hair through foul diseases, called the 'Fox-evil. 1528 Sir R. WESTON in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 93 He hath of every household. . . a henne by name of the 'fox henne', for the which he ys lykewyse bounde to hunt the foxe. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Econ.* i. 94 Who lavishes his wealth On racer, 'fox-hound, hawk or spaniel. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912 'Fox-key (Machinery), a splitcutter with a thin wedge of steel driven into the end to prevent its working back. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4, Rates

Inwards, [In List of Drugs] *Fox lungs the pound iiii. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 42 A moist peaty earth on a reddish brown clay, highly retentive of water, and commonly called *fox mould. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. I.* 71 Who gaue vnto eche of vs a gowne made of *Foxe-skinnes. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl. II.* App. xi. 311 Dressing in fox-skin clothing. 1596 LODGE *Margarite Amer.* (1876) 30 Entering Arsadachus chamber [they] found him in his *foxee sleepe. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue-Combat Ep. Ded.* 3 That stupide Lethargie or reserued Foxe-sleepe of Policie, wherein they lye bed-rid. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal i.* cxlii. (1633) 212 There be diuers sorts of *Fox-stones. 1604 MARSTON & WEESTER *Malcontent II.* ii. Jelly of cock-sparrows, hemonkey's marrow, or powder of fox-stones. 1823 BYRON *Juan* vii. xxiv. Unless they are game as bull-dogs and *fox-terriers. 1888 *Century Mag.* Oct. XXXVI. 897 She heard a horse approaching at a *fox-trot. 1888 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* (ed. 3), *Fox-wedge, a long wedge driven between two other wedges with their thick ends placed in the opposite direction. c 1320 *Sir Benes* 1733 Ajilt þe, a seide, þow *fox welp. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 78 Yif he . . . reioyseth him to rauissh by wyles, thou shalt seyn him lyke to the fox whelpes. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor Interch.* xvi. Fox-whelp, a beverage as much better than Champagne, as it is honest, wholesomer and cheaper. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Fox-wood . . . decayed wood, especially such as emits a phosphorescent light [U.S.].

b. *esp.* in names of animals, etc. having a real or fancied resemblance to the fox, as † fox-ape, † the opossum; fox-bat = FLYING FOX; fox-fish, see Fox sb. 5; fox-lynx, a variety of lynx; fox-moth, a greyish-brown European bombycid moth (*Lasio-campa rubi*); fox-shark, the sea-fox (*Alopias vulpes*); fox-snake, a large harmless snake of the United States (*Coluber vulpinus*); fox-sparrow, a North American sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*); fox-squirrel, a North American squirrel (*Sciurus cinereus*, *S. niger*, etc.).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc. v.* (ed. 7) 570 Gesner calleth this Beast an Ape-Foxe, or a *Fox-Ape. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* xiv. 187 The *fox-bat bustled from his covert among the tombs. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Fear in Sweden II.* 439 The Råflo, or *fox-lynx, of a soft reddish-white fur. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist. I.* 385 The *Fox Shark. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* (N. Y.) Aug. The *fox-sparrow . . . comes to us in the fall. 1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 283 The great black *fox squirrel. 1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist II.* 707 Some towering oaks, on which several fox squirrels (*Sciurus capistratus*) were frisking.

c. in plant-names, as fox-bane, a species of monkshood (*Aconitum Vulparia*); fox-berry = BEARBERRY; fox-chop (see quot.); fox-finger(s) = FOXGLOVE; fox-geranium, -grass, herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum*); fox-grape, a name for several North American species of wild grapes. Also FOXGLOVE, FOXTAIL.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Foxbane. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fox-chop, *Mesembryanthemum vulpinum*. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxvii. 126 Some call it *Fox-finger. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees I.* 59 The *Fox Grape is a faire large fruit. 1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 302 The great red grape (now ripe) called by ignorance, 'The fox-grape', (because of the relish it hath with unskilful palates). 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P. Poet. Wks.* (1879) 176 Growing so fairly . . . as a fox-grape over a scrub-oak in a swamp.

d. in the names of various games in which one of the players acts as a fox, as fox and geese, a game played on a board with pegs, draughtsmen, or the like; fox and hounds, a boys' game, in which the 'hounds' chase the 'fox'; † fox in or to the or thy hole (see quot.).

1633 MARMION *Fine Companion II.* v. Let him sit in the shop . . . and play at *fox and geese with the foreman. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ix. Poems 1890 VI. 351 Though you played At 'fox and goose' about him with your soul. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 37 Noise of blind-man's buff, and *fox-and-hounds. 1585 J. HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 298 A kinde of playe wherein boyes lift up one leg and hop on the other; it is called 'fox in thy hole. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *New Yeares Gift* (1869) 134 The wassel-boule, That tost up after Fox-i-th' hole. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) vi. *Discoliamus*, Children's play, called Fox to thy hole.

e. with genitive *fox's*, as fox's cough (see quot.); † foxes evil = fox-civil; fox's foot, a kind of grass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.); in early use, perh. *Spar-ganium simplex*; fox's tail (see FOXTAIL).

1611 COTGR., *Toux de regnard*, the *Foxes cough; a rooted, or old-growne cough, which waits on a man to his graue. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 379 Troubled with the *foxes evil. 1671 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasm.* 134 The foxes evil (falling off of the hair) had made him almost quite bald. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 150 Genim bysse wyrt wyrtruman þe man . . . *foxesfof nemned. 1853 JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 216 *Dactylis glomerata*, Fox's-foot, which the clustered panicle somewhat resembles.

Fox (fɒks), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. † a. *trans.* To play the fox for; to compass by crafty means (*obs.*). b. *intr.* To play the fox, dissemble, sham. Now *dial.* and *slang.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. liii. (1612) 239 Insociable, Maleparte, foxing their priuate good. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jnls.* (1841) II. 351 The other pettie princes are foxeing friends for fear. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, Fox, to sham. 1886 D. C. MURRAY 1st *Pers. Singular* xxix, He had played the fox for so many years, that now to his mind everybody was dodging and foxing.

2. *trans.* To intoxicate, befuddle. Also (? *nonce-use*), to reddden (one's nose) with drinking.

1611 [TARLTON] *Fests* (1844) 21 Before they parted they foxt Tarlton at the Castle in Pater Noster Row. 1649

BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 258 It [Cider]. serves as well . . . for men to fox their noses. 1660 PEYS *Diary* 26 Oct., The last of whom I did almost fox with Margate ale. a 1734 *North Exam.* II. iv. § 41 (1740) 251 Mr. Atkins was . . . at Greenwich, and there, at an Entertainment of some Ladies, soundly foxed, the Attorney General threw up.

† b. *transf.* To stupefy (fish). *Obs.*
1650 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 86 For ought you know, it may be onely a charm to fox fishes. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 67 Take heart-wort, and lime, mingle them together, and throw them into a standing water, and it will fox them [fishes]. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 178 Two gentlemen . . . were foxing fish in the river Calder.

† c. *fig.* To delude. *Obs.*

a 1660 H. PETERS in *South Serm.* (Bohn) I. 540 Fox them a little more with religion. a 1734 *North Exam.* I. ii. § 115 (1740) 93 When the Faction had . . . once foxed the People with an ill Opinion of the Government.

† d. *intr.* To get drunk. *Obs.*

1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta* (1864) 8 The humble tenant, that does bring A chicke or egges . . . Is tane into the buttry, and does fox Equall with him that gave a stalled oxe.

† 3. *trans.* To pierce with a 'fox' (see Fox sb. 6).

1567 EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 68 Jack. By the mass, I will box you. Will. By Cock, I will fox you. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* Nashe's Wks. (Grosart) I. 123 Diuinitie . . . holding of her hart as if she were sicke, because Martin would have foxed her.

4. *trans.* To discolour (the leaves of a book). See FOXED *ppl. a.*

5. *intr.* Of beer: To turn sour in fermenting; also *trans.* (causatively).

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* II. i. 130 (E. D. S.) She . . . took out the wort . . . laying it thin enough to be out of danger of foxing. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 213 In this way the fermentation may fearlessly be conducted during the warmest weather without risk of foxing.

6. *trans.* To repair (boots or shoes) by renewing the upper leather; also to ornament (the upper of a shoe) with a strip of leather.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Foxing a Boot*, mending the foot by capping it. 1889 *Farmer Americanisms*, Fox, a shoemaker's term, to repair boots.

7. *intr.* To hunt the fox. U.S.

1877 [see FOXING 1].

† 8. *trans.* ? To trim (a horse's ears) in some manner. *Obs.*

1806 *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1807) X. 109 He . . . appears . . . What the jockies call a roarer. His owners are anxious to have his ears foxed; but we think he is more in need of cropping and docking.

9. *Comb.* † fox-mine-host (see quot. and sense 2).

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. III. ii. 194 They may afterwards play at Foxe mine Host, or some other Drinking Game at Cards or Dice for their recreation.

Foxed (fɒks'd), *ppl. a.* [f. Fox *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.

1. Intoxicated, drunk, stupefied.

1611 [see COLUMBERED]. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* iv. Wks. 1720 II. 248 Udsooks, I begin to be fox'd. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 16 Will Symons had often seen him 'foxed' amid the most undignified surroundings.

2. Trimmed with fox-fur. In quot. *punningly*.

1609 W. M. Man in *Moone* (1849) 26 His gowne is throughly foxt, yet he is sober.

3. Of the leaves of books, also of timber: Discoloured by decay; stained with brownish-yellow spots.

1847 HALLIWELL *s.v.*, Timber is said to be foxed, when it becomes discoloured in consequence of incipient decay. *Warw.* 1848 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. 335 A torn or foxt and dog-eared volume. 1885 A. DOBSON *At Sign Lyre* 83 The Burton I bought for a florin, And the Rabelais foxed and flea'd.

4. Of beer: Turned sour.

1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* 106 The evil stinking Scent that arises therefrom, which has brought it under the Denomination of being foxed.

5. Of a boot: (see Fox *v.* 6, FOXING 2.)

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., Women's cloth boots are foxed when they have a binding of leather on the cloth all round next the sole.

Foxery (fɒksəri). [f. Fox sb. + -ERY.] The character, manners, or behaviour of a fox; wiliness, cunning.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6795, I . . . have wel lever . . . Bifore the puple patre and prey, And wrye me in my foxerye Under a cope of papelardye. c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 278 In *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 85, I had rehersed nothing but papyr, sprong out of Antichrist, full of foxry. 1893 R. F. BURTON tr. *Il Pentameron* I. 178 The fox, never dreaming that the other was a quintessence of foxery, found a woman more a fox than herself.

Fox-fire. Now only U.S. The phosphorescent light emitted by decaying timber.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 140 Fox Fire, *glos. glossis.* 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 193 The fox-fire of the Virginia meadows.

Fox-fur. The fur of the fox, used to face gowns; hence, a gown trimmed with fox-fur.

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* II. vii. 204 Let bim but in iudgements sight vnase, He's naught but budge, old gards, browne fox-fur face. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV* lxxvii, The Alderman has won his Fox-fur here. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vii. 183 The dying daylight on the silver fox-furs.

Fox-furred. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Trimmed with fox-fur.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 49 Take heed of the foxe-furd nightcap. 1606 DEKKER *Devils Answ.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 139 Shall my Fox-furde gownes be lockt vp from me?

2. Wearing fox-fur, wearing a fox-furred gown.
1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1859) 12 Those Fox-furd Gentlemen that hyde under their gownes faced with foynes, more falshood then all the Conny-catchers in England. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. (1886) 21, I thinke not worse of faire Parnassus' hill For that it wants that sommers golden clay, The idol of the foxfur'd usurer. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 38 Some few of the Fox-furred Aldermen.

Foxglove (fɒksɪglɒv). [OE. *foxes glōfa* (! pl.) : see Fox sb. and GLOVE.]

The reason for the second part of the name is obvious, as the flower resembles a finger-stall in shape; cf. the Lat. name. Why the plant was associated with the fox is not so clear; but cf. Norw. *revhjelde* = 'fox bell'.]

1. The popular name of *Digitalis purpurea*, a common ornamental flowering plant.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 54 Herba tricornis manicos þæt is foxes clofe [i.e. glōfa]. c 1265 *Names Plants* in Wr.-Wulker 556/6 *Salutaria* . . . foxesgloue. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 15 *Ceroterica*, *Ceroteca vulpis*, foxglove. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxiv. 175 Foxe gloue floureth chiefly in July and August. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 214 Colum-bines, Iron-colour'd Fox-gloves, Holly-hocks. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xii. Fox-glove and nightshade, side by side, Emblems of punishment and pride.

b. Used in medicine: see DIGITALIS.

1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 209 The Fox-glove of which the tincture is made, is commonly procured from the Hall. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 13 Recalling the relief his mother had found from a simple preparation of foxglove.

2. Applied to various plants of other genera; e.g. formerly to the Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1600) 242 The iuyce of hep-taper, called Foxegloue.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as foxglove-bell, -leaf, -spire; foxglove-shaped *a.* (see quot.).

a 1821 KEATS *Sonn.* iii. Where the deer's swift leap Startles the wild bee from the *foxglove bell. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 610 Take of *foxglove leaves dried, adrachm. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Foxglove-shaped, a nearly cylindrical but somewhat irregular and inflated tube, formed like the corolla of a Digitalis. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiii, The *foxglove-spire.

Fox-hunt. The chase of a fox with hounds.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 288 Next after a fox-hunt, the finest sight in England is a stage-coach just ready to start. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 11 This is my first fox-hunt.

So Fox-hunting *vbl. sb.*, the sport of hunting the fox; Fox-hunting *ppl. a.*; and (back-formation) Fox-hunt *v. intr.*, also † to fox-hunt *it*. Also Fox-hunter, Fox-huntress, Fox-huntsman, one who hunts the fox.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 106 Fox-hunting is very pleasant. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* civ, The fox-hunters went their way. 1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 232 Rid up to Toulston in order to fox hunt it. 1772 DR. RICHMOND in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 393, I have engaged a large party . . . to come here . . . and stay a month to fox-hunt. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 93 No bad stem to graft a fox-huntsman on. 1829 *Ibid.* XXIV. 32 A female fox-huntress. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jnrl.* 59 A fox-hunting, horse-racing, people. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* I. iv. (1862) 31 Fox-hunting is now the chief amusement of the true British sportsman. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lvi. 318 Breaking their necks being, as she conceived, the inevitable end of fox-hunters.

Foxian (fɒksɪən), *a.* [f. Fox (E + -IAN.)] Pertaining to: a. John Foxe, author of the *Book of Martyrs*; b. George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends or 'Quakers'.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 197 They which one of your Bishops scornfully termes the Foxian Confessors. 1642 — *Apol. Smeet.* (1851) 289. 1823 LAMB *Elia*, *Quaker's Meeting*, Once only . . . I witnessed a sample of the old Foxian orgasm.

Foxing (fɒksɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Fox *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 435 And in ure skeming he doð raðe a foxing. 1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 43 Foxing is a Misfortune, or rather a Disease in Malt Drinks, occasioned by diuers Means. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 809 The sugar in the worts will become partially converted into acetic acid, or, as it is termed, foxing occurs. 1873 N. & Q. Ser. iv. XI. 216 Is there any known means to prevent foxing in books? 1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 17 With us of the North, foxing is by some followed during . . . winter.

2. *concr.* (See quot. and Fox *v.* 6.)

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 75 Say wore cloth boots, with patent foxings. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912 *Foxing* . . . an outer covering or upper leather over the usual upper. 2. Ornamental strips of a different material on the uppers of shoes.

† **Foxish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Fox sb. + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to a fox, fox-like.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 196 Four different kinds of Leprosy are distinguished . . . 3. *alopicia* and *vulpina* foxissch. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxviii. 3 This foxish wylnesse. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* xxxvi. 215 If the fathers bee woolues they would haue their Children woolfish: if they bee olde foxes they would haue them to bee foxish.

2. *fig.* Like a fox in nature, crafty, cunning.

14.. LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 25 Among foxys be foxische of nature. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 44 By his foxisshe example he pretendeth [etc.]. 1699 T. CROCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1706) 273 Your . . . crafty, foxish, juggling kind of Fellows.

Foxite (fɒksɪt). [see -ITE.] A political follower of Charles James Fox. Also *attrib.*

1782 DR. WOLCOT (Peter Pindar) *Lyric Odes* iii. 41 His muzzle, form'd of opposition stuff Firm as a Foxite, would not lose its ruff. 1808 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 8 Feb., During the Foxites' interval of power. a 1845 HOOD *To Mrs. Fry* v,

The Pittite hues will sadden there, Whereas the Foxite shades will all show fair! [Used punningly: cf. FOXIAN b.]

Foxless, *a.* [f. FOX *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of foxes. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 331/2 To show that the fine country they ranged over is not foxless, it may be stated that in the course of the day they moved eight or nine.

Fox-like (fɒksləik), *a.* [f. as prec. + LIKE *a.*] Like a fox; *esp.* crafty, cunning.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Scot. Chron.* (1808) V. 577 This Mudiard and his companions imbued with more than fox-like conditions, did (deceiving their keepers) returne to their owne caues. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Job* xxxiii. 26 Reconciliations are for the most part Fox-like friendships. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* I. i. 25 The domestic dogs on the coast of Guinea are fox-like animals.

† **Foxly**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* In 2 *adv.* -liche. [f. as prec. + -LY¹ and 2.] Like a fox.

A. adj. Crafty, cunning. **B. adv.** Craftily. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He wile seggen and foxliche smepien mid worde, Nabbe ic nawiht þer-of. 1528 in *Furnivall Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 354 By foxly policy þou dyd them in toll. 1594 *WILLOBIE AVISA* 18 Your painted boy, and goodly preach, I see doth hold a foxly reach.

Foxship (fɒksʃɪp), [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] 1. The character or qualities of a fox.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. ii. 13 Had'st thou Foxship To banish him that strooke more blowes for Rome Then thou hast spoken words?

2. As a mock title. 1863 *W. LANCASTER Præterita* 41 If I meet thy foxship afterdays... I'll mar that serpent face... And leave thy surgy rock without a king. 1870 *Standard* 13 Dec. His foxship was 'run into' between Culgaith and Longwithby.

Foxtail, [f. as prec. + TAIL *sb.*] 1. The tail of a fox, a fox's brush. Formerly one of the badges of the fool or jester. † *Flap with a foxtail*: see *FLAP sb.* 1 b.

1370 *Robt. Cytle* 57 The fole Roberd with hym went, Clad in a fulle symulle garment, With foxe tayles to renne abowte. 1553, 1717 [see *FLAP sb.* 1 b]. [a 1605 MONTGOM. *Misc.* P. iv. 48 Then tak me with the foxis tail a flap, Since that the hevins are hinderers of my bap.] 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ii. § 2 (R.) Such a one is carried about the town with a boord fastned to his necke, all be-hanged with foxe-tayles. 1852 *SEIDEL Organ* 24 When they pulled out this stop, suddenly a large fox-tail flew into their faces. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* 31 Their bells and ornaments of fox-tail.

2. As the name of a plant: *a.* One of various species of grass with soft brush-like spikes of flowers, *esp.* *Alopecurus pratensis*.

1552 *HULOET, Foxe taile, herbe, Alopecurus.* 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. lviij. § 1. 81 Foxetaile hath many grassie leaues or blades. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 208 The meadow fox-tail (alopecurus pratensis). 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 359 The foxtail flowers in April, May, and June.

b. A club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). [1800 WORDSW. *Idle Shepherd-boys*, That plant which in our dale We call stag-horn or fox's tail.] 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

3. In various technical uses (see quotes.).

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 195 These Pipes are... subject to Fox-Tails, which are the Roots of very small Trees, which passing by the Pores of the Earthen Pipe... grow to such Length and Bigness, as to stop up the Pipe entirely [so *Fr. queue de renard* (Littre)]. 1854 *BADHAM Halient*. 313 Willughby tells us that of salars caught in the Ribble, those of the first year are called smolts... those of the fourth, fox-tails. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms* (ed. 4), *Fox-tail* in metallurgy, the cinder obtained in the last stage of the charcoal-furnery process; it is a cylindrical piece hollow in the centre. [So *Fr. renard*, quoted by Littre from Buffon.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as foxtail-grass = **FOXTAIL** 2 a; foxtail-saw, foxtail-wedging (see quotes.).

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. vii. § 1. 8 The great *Foxe-taile grasse. 1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 377 Rough ear'd Fox-tail Grass. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 362 Meadow fox-tail grass. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 912 *Fox-tail saw, a dovetail saw. 1825 *HAMILTON Dict. Terms*, *Foxtail wedging. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Fox-tail Wedging*, a method of fixing a tenon in a mortise by splitting the end of the tenon and inserting a projecting wedge, then entering the tenon into the mortise and driving it home.

Foxtailed, [f. prec. + -ED².] Having a tail like a fox. *Foxtailed Asparagus*, the horsetail (*Equisetum maximum*) (Britten and Holland).

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1790) IV. 237 The saki, or cagui... has been often termed the foxtailed monkey.

Foxter. *Sc.* Also 7 fochsterrie, fox trie. The foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

1623 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scot.* II. 538 Issobell confessit that scho send furth hir sone to gether fochsterrie leaueis. 1636 in *Dalyell's Darker Superst. Scotl.* (1831) 113 Ane drink of fox trie leaves. 1818 *HOGG Wool-gatherer, Brownie of Bodsbeck*, etc. II. 183 They [the fairies] 'll hae to... gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups an' foxterleaves till the gloaming come again.

Foxy (fɒksi), *a.* [f. FOX *sb.* + -Y¹.] 1. Fox-like; *esp.* crafty, cunning.

1528 *Roy Rede me Ded* (Arb.) 23 An hole or denne of falce foxy hypocrites. a 1536 *TINDALE Wks.* (1573) 148 Oh foxy Pharisy. 1601 *W. PARRY Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 30 Having merrily passed the time with this foxy fryer. 1859 *TENNYSON Gubucere* 62 Modred's narrow foxy face.

2. Fox-coloured, reddish brown or yellow. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 132 There are many patches of a deep, loose, foxy soil. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xiv. 198 Its forehead washigh, with a mass of foxy hair over it.

b. *Painting*. Marked by excessive predominance of reddish tints; over-hot in colouring. 1783 *SIR J. REYNOLDS Notes on Du Fresnoy* 105 That

[style] of Titian, which may be called the Golden Manner, when unskillfully managed becomes what the Painters call Foxy. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* ii. 123 They allowed such an excessive brownness in their shadows, as to make them sometimes perfectly foxy. 1861 *THORNBURY Turner* II. 342 In some of the England series there is a violent foxy tone, very hot and oppressive.

3. Used to denote various defects of colour and quality resulting from atmospheric conditions, improper treatment, etc.

1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 260 The substance will be what is termed foxy. 1830 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* I. 351 Salt... stiffens the clammy soft dough made from new flour, and gives it a fair colour, when otherwise it would be foxy. 1846 *YOUNG Naut. Dict.*, *Foxy* implies 'a defect in timber of a reddish cast or hue, arising from over age or other causes'. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), Turnips when they turn leathery are said to be foxy. 1883 in *Standard* 18 May 6/5 Foxy to fine ordinary Guatemala [Coffee], at 48s. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Foxy*, specked, spotted—as with spots of mould or mildew. Also, clouded or uneven in shade of colour. Said of some bad dyeing. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Foxy*, timber is said to be foxy when there is an excessive proportion of green sapwood present in it.

4. Of beer, wine, etc.: Turned sour in the course of fermentation, not properly fermented.

1847 in *HALLIW.* 1864 in *WEBSTER.*

5. Of grapes: Having the coarse flavour of the fox-grape. 1864 in *WEBSTER.*

6. *Comb.*, as foxy-eyed, -red adjs.

1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 26 Its inky taste, and the foxy-red sediment which it deposits... attest the presence of iron. 1880 *W. J. FLORENCE in Theatre* (U. S.) Oct. 215 The foxy-eyed party near us.

Hence **Foxiness**.

1875 *LASLETT Timber* viii. 47 Oak timber... in its worst stage of 'foxiness'. 1889 *J. JACOBS Æsop's Fables* I. 209 To him [early man] cunning was foxiness.

† **Foy**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. *F. foi*, later form of *fei* *FAY sb.*, faith.] *a.* Faith, allegiance, homage. *b.* As an asseverative exclamation.

1590 [see *FAY sb.* 1 3]. 1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* i. iv. O foy! Sir Paul! what do you mean?

Foy (foi), *sb.* *Now dial.* [a. *Du. foy* (in Kilian *foye, voye*), prob., as Kilian suggests, a. *Fr. voie* way, journey.] A parting entertainment, present, cup of liquor, etc., given by or to one setting out on a journey. In different parts of Scotland applied variously to a party given in honour of a woman on the eve of her marriage; to a feast at the end of the harvest or fishing season; and the like. 1496-7 *Recc. Burgh Prestwick* 6 Feb. (Mail.) 34 He said the said balgeis was foy takaris, and held na courtis. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. xii. Hoping to enjoy you before you go, and to give you a friendly foy. 1668 *J. GIBSON Lett. to F. Wright* 24 Aug. My due deserved thanks... for y^e friendly foy you pleased to give me at our parting. 1700 *FARQUHAR Const. Couple* i. I, I'll pay my foy, drink a health to my King... and away for Hungary to-morrow morning. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. xxxvii. 343 Under the notion of my foy, I slid a couple of guineas into the good woman's hand. 1854 *Phenic Millar* 175 Mr. Millar could not reconcile himself to Isabella's foy being passed over without notice. 1856 *ELIZA EDMONSTON Sk. & T. Shetland Isl.* iv. 46 At the Foyes, the time-honoured toast is, The Lord open the mouths of the gray fish. 1896 *MACKAY Hist. Fife & Kinross* x. 196 The Foy or farewell supper before Martinmas was specially a ploughman's feast.

Foy (foi), *v. local. intr.* To go off to ships with provisions and assist them when in distress (Simson *Historic Thanet* 110). Hence **Foyer**, one who does this; **Foy-boat**, a boat used by 'foyers'. 1813 *R. EDINGTON Coal Trade* 225 Not less than 500 pilot and foy-boats. 1830 *Beauties Thanet* I. 71 The Foyers of this town form a numerous and hardy class.

Foyaite (fɔjə'ait), *Min.* [f. *Foya* a place in Portugal, where it is found.] A kind of syenite.

1878 *LAWRENCE tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 169 In the syenite group we also include... foyaite. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 108 Elæolite is a constituent of the rocks zircon-syenite, foyaite, miascite, and ditroite.

† **Foyer** (fwaye). [Fr.: see note s.v. *FOCUS sb.*] 1. = **FOCUS** 4.

1878 *A. M. HAMILTON Nerv. Dis.* 157 But that when the softening follows typhus fever, puerperal, and other general diseases, the foyers will be multiple.

2. Originally, the green-room in French theatres; now usually, a large room in a theatre, concert-hall, etc., to which the audience may retire during the intervals of the performances.

1859 *SALA Trv. round Clock* (1861) 263 This model foyce is to have something of the Haymarket and something of the Adelphi. 1882 *HARPER'S Mag.* Feb. 327 Twice a year it is held in the foyer of the Academy of Music.

Foygne, *obs.* form of **FOIN** *v.*

Foyle, **Foyl** (l), *obs.* ff. of **FOAL**, **FOOL**, **FOIL**.

Foyne, *obs.* form of **FEW**.

Foyne, **foyne** (e), *obs.* forms of **FOIN** *v.* and *sb.*

Foyen, -so u n, -zon, etc., *obs.* ff. **FOISON**.

Foyst (e), **Foyster**, var. of **FOIST**, **FUSTER**.

Foyte, *obs.* form of **FOOT**.

† **Foz**, *obs. rare* -1. [repr. OE. *fōz = MHG. *vuoc*, mod. Ger. *fug*; cf. OE. *ge-fōg*, and the derivative *fēgan*, *FAY v.*] Fitness; in phr. = Ger. *mit fug und recht*.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 184 We muzen..Plaidi mid fōze and mid ri3te.

Fozy (fɔ'zi), *a.* *Sc.* and *dial.* [cf. *Du. voos* (in Kilian also *voosch, vooghs*, 'spongiosus, rarus et levis instar fungi'); also Norw. *fos* spongy, I.G. *fussig* porous, spongy.] Spongy, loose-textured; also of flesh = **FOGGY** 3. Also *fig.*, 'fat-witted'. Hence **Foziness**.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 753 The weak and young Whigs have become middle aged, and their foziness can no longer be concealed. 1823 *J. WILSON Ibid.* XIII. 593 A certain ingenious person... met with a turnip of more than common foziness in his field. 1826 — *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 15 The language is out of condition—fat and fozy, thickwinded, and plethoric. 1894 *IAN MACLAREN Beside Bonnie Brier Bush* 206 He's fair fozy wi' trokin' in his gairden an' feeding pigs.

Fra, *obs.* form of **FRO**.

Frab (fræb), *v. dial.* [Onomatopœic; cf. *crab* and *fret, fratch*, etc.] *trans.* To harass, worry.

1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* iv. (1882) 7/2, I was very frabbit with him. 1853 — *Ruth* III. xii. 298, I was not kind to you. I frabbed you, and plagued you from the first. 1865 *B. BRIERLEY Irkdale* I. 34 What toylin an' frabbin ther needs Through this would to get decently poo'd.

† **Fra'bble**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [Cf. next.] Confused wrangling.

1685 *H. MORE Paraph. Prophet.* 370 Rather a frabble of words than a distinct disagreement of senses.

Fra'bble, *v. rare.* [dim. or freq. of **FRAB**. Cf. **BRABBLE**.] *intr.* To bicker, wrangle.

1885 *Manch. Even. News* 6 July 2/2 It is distinctly undesirable that the matter should be made a peg on which to hang further misunderstandings and frabbings.

Fracas (fraka; in U.S. frā'kās). Also *Sc. fraca* (Jam.). [a. *Fr. fracas*, ad. *It. fracasso*, vbl. sb. f. *fraccare* to make an uproar.] A disturbance, noisy quarrel, 'row', uproar.

1727 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to C'less Mar* Apr., He... occasions such fracas among the ladies of gallantry that it passes description. 1785 *BURNS Scotch Drink* 1 Let other Poets raise a fracas 'Bout vines, an' wines, an' drunken Bacchus. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxxvi. A violent fracas took place between the infantry-colonel and his lady.

|| **Frace'do**, *Obs.* [mod. L. *fracido*, f. *frac-idus* **FRACID**, after the analogy of *dulcedo* sweetness.] Putrefying heat. Hence **Frace'dinous** *a.*, erroneously *fracedonous*, productive of heat through putrefaction; pertaining to putrid fermentation.

1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 253 The several sorts of Earth, are various coagulations of water, according to the difference of the Fracedinous seeds dispersed and implanted therein. *Ibid.* 329 The Fracedinous Odor. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 306 Some Insects... have an Origination... by very strength and fracedo of the Earth and Waters quickened by the vigorous Heat of the Sun. a 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* xiii. (1692) 75 Their several malignant, congelative and fracedonous Natures and Qualities.

Frache. ? *Obs.* Also 9 fraiche. A metal tray for holding glass-ware in the annealing process.

1662 *MERRETT tr. Neri's Art of Glass* 244 After some time these Glasses are put into Iron Pans... call'd Fraches, which by degrees are drawn... all along the Leer... that the Glasses may cool Gradatim. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 167 Fraches. 1832 *G. R. PORTER Porcelain & Gl.* 158 The annealing oven... is furnished with numerous shallow iron trays, which can be passed easily along the level bottom of the chamber. These trays are called lie-panels or fraches.

† **Fracid**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *fracidus*, f. *frac-*, *frax* lees of oil.] Rotten from over-ripeness.

1655 *G. S. Lett. to Hartlib in Ref. Commun.* Bees 23 Insects... Natures recreation, which she out of the fracid ferment of putrifying Bodies doth form. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Fracid*, more then ripe, rotten-ripe, putrified. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fracid*, Of a pasty texture; between fleshy and pulpy.

Fracin, **frackne**, var. of **FRECKEN** *sb.* *Obs.*

Frack, *Sc.* var. of **FRECK**, *Obs.*

Fracle, *obs.* form of **FRECKLE**.

† **Fract**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *fractus*, pa. *ppl.* of *frangere* to break.] *a.* Broken, cracked. *b.* Of a number: Fractional.

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* lxx. 29 b, A mans skull... may be fract or broken. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 211 Mr. Newton introduced into his Analytical Computations, the Fract, Surd, Negative and Indefinitive Indices of Dignities.

† **Fractable**, *sb.* *Arch. Obs.* [f. prec. + **TABLE**.] (See quot. 1862.) Also **Fractabbling**.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 451/2 Of the outsides of an House... are... the Fractables and Corbells. 1862 *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Fractable*, or *Fract Table*; *Fractabbling* at Liverpool. A term used, in the middle ages, for the crest table or coping running up and down the gables of a building.

Fractured, *ppl. a.* [f. L. *fract-* (see prec.) + -ED¹.] 1. Broken, in various senses. Of a number: Fractional. *Obs.*

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* § 321 If... the memory [be] fractured with the pregnancy of it [some matter above his capacity]. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. i. 130 His heart is fractured and corroborate. 1607 — *Timon* II. i. 22 My reliances on his fractured dates Have smit my credit. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 161 If the Addends be Fracted Geodacticals... Then proceed in the Addition with the Fractions. 1706 *W. JONES Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 163 This Proportion will hold, whether n be... Whole, Fracted, or Surd Quantity.

2. *Her.* Having a part displaced as if broken. 1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Her. I. Fracted*, broken or parted asunder... [e. g.] a fesse debruisd, fracted or removed.

Fractile (fræ'kil), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ILE¹.]

Pertaining to fraction or breakage; indicating liability to breakage or cleavage.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fractile*, Frail or Brittle. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 470/2 The fractile lines of the sandstone.

Fraction (frækʃən), *sb.* Also 4-6 *fraccion*, -yon. [a. OF. *fraccion* (Fr. *fraction*), ad. eccl. L. *fractiō-em*, n. of action f. *frangere* to break.]

1. The action of breaking: a. in the Eucharist: the breaking or dividing of the bread.

1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* II. xi. 190 Many foloweth hym to be partners of the fraccyon of his brede. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 50 Though it may be said... that he suffreth fraction or breaking in the Sacrament when it is broken... yet [etc.]. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 67 The distributing the Bread to the Company, after the Benediction and Fraction, was customary among the Jews. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 377 The Fraction is the most solemn, ancient, and significant Action of the whole of the Formulary of Consecration.

† b. with reference to material things in general, and to lines, etc.; also, refraction (of light). *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Paulom.* i. xxi. Gjb, Glasses transparent, whiche by fraction should vnite or dissipate the images. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Fraction is the breaking of some matter with ones hand, or with an instrument. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 195 The bending or curvation of a strait line into the circumference of a circle... is fraction continually increasing. 1684 BURNET *Th. Earth* i. iii. 30 Several parcels of Nature that retain still the evident marks of fraction and ruine. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* i. Comment. xxi. Had compound bodies been subject to unlimited fraction.

c. with reference to immaterial things; chiefly in obsolete uses, e.g. a disturbance (of the mind), an infraction or rupture (of the peace).

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 27 This impediment [dreames]... may come... specially of fraction of the mynde. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. v. 170 When the Affections are glewed to the world, Death makes not a Dissolution, but a Fraction. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* i. iv. 51 The French king having lost his friendship by divers fractions of the peace with England. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* i. v. The blackbird sang us forth... loud and full at first... then with pause And fraction fitfully.

† 2. The result of breaking; the state of being broken; a broken place, breach, fissure, rupture; *spec. in Surg.* a fracture. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Centu. Holinshed* III. 1349/1 Healing of bones broken, termed commonlie fractions. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* II. vii. 67 Carefully feel with your finger, whether there be any fraction. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Neuweusel* 20 We... made large Fractions in the Bastion. 1690 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* iii. 36 If we had seen the mountains... when the earth was fresh broken... the fractions... of them would have appear'd very gastly. 1705 CHERRY in *Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 22 A fall... caus'd a great fraction in my nose. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 74 Wounds, fractions, and dislocations.

† 3. An interruption of good feeling or harmony; discord, dissension; a rupture. In early use also: A breach of the peace, brawling. *Obs.*

1502 Ord. *Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. ix. 193 Whiche taketh wyfully ony persone... in the chyrcheyarde... or y^e whiche there maketh ony fraction. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 262 Between the Poll and them fractions, and factions among themselves. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 107. 1670 COTTON *Espemion* II. vi. 262 By which means... a fraction betwixt them must of necessity ensue. 1713 SHAFESBURY *Char.* (1749) III. 143 Fractions at Court.—Shipwreck of Ministries. 1721 [see i c].

4. Something broken off; a disconnected portion; a fragment, scrap, small piece. Said with reference both to material and immaterial things. *By fractions:* piecemeal, by halves. Now *rare*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 158 The fractions of her faith, orts of her loue. 1607 — *Timon* II. ii. 220. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* To Rdr., My primitive intention was, to have presented thee with this... Antipathy intirely at the same instant without fractions. 1656 DAYENANT *Siege Rhodes* i. To Rdr., Why my numbers are so often diversify'd and fall into short fractions. 1657 SANDERSON *Prof. to Sermon*. (1681) § 23 Whilst they are still crumbling into Fractions and Factions. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 19 No one is disposed to be a friend by fractions. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 233 Mahomet's followers found the Koran lying all in fractions.

† b. ? A paragraph or section (of a book). *Obs.*

1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 44 In the next Fraction after that branch of the Statute... it is said; Provided alwaies [etc.].

5. *Math.* a. *Arith.* A numerical quantity that is not an integer; one or more aliquot parts of a unit or whole number; an expression for a definite portion of a unit or magnitude.

Common or vulgar fractions are those in which the numerator and denominator are represented by numbers placed the one above, the other below, a horizontal line. Sometimes *fraction* is used for 'vulgar fraction', or for a quantity expressed by means of a numerator and denominator; e.g. 'the fraction $\frac{3}{2}$ ' = 1½. For *complex, compound, continued, decimal, proper and improper fractions*, see those words.

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prolog. § 3 Smallest fractions ne wol nat been shewed in so smal an instrument. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 130 b, Thenne maye I boldly enstrucke you in y^e arte of fractions or broken number. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 214 But the very minutes and lesser fractions were to be observed by him. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 393 A Fraction may be exprest... by the Adjective Neuter. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a fraction. 1811 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 269 This place would suit you to a fraction. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 243 The deflection... if

reduced to feet, comes out 16 and a small fraction. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 86 The vulgar fraction may be reduced to a decimal, then joined to the integer, and the root of the whole extracted. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 30 The probability of an event is measured by the fraction which the number of favourable cases is of all that can happen. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 392 The Belgians too find the same result to a fraction. 1847 GROTE *Greece* I. xxviii. (1862) III. 43 The village is a fraction, but the city is an unit. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 11 The fraction which denotes the ratio of the two distances is sometimes termed the representative fraction.

b. *Alg.* An expression analogous to an arithmetical vulgar fraction, in which the numerator and denominator are algebraical terms or expressions.

1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 39 This fraction is a maximum, when the denominator $A + B +$ [etc.] is a minimum.

Hence **Fraction** *v.*, to break into fractions or pieces. **Fractionlet**, a small fragment.

1830 CARLYLE in *Froude Life in Lond.* (1882) II. 88 Wrote a fractionlet of verse, entitled 'The Beetle'. 1840 — *Heroes* II. 47 The Nation fractioned and cut asunder by deserts.

Fractional (frækʃənəl), *a.* [f. FRACTION + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or dealing with a fraction or fractions; comprising or constituting a fraction; of the nature of a fraction. Hence, Incomplete, partial, insignificant. *Fractional currency* (see quot.). *Fractional distillation*: see DISTILLATION 3.

1675 OGILBY *Brit. Pref.*, Not regarding the Fractional Parts of a Mile. a 1806 FOX *Speech, Proc. Ld. Melville* Sp. 1815 VI. 584 The right honourable gentleman... has amused the House with an account of fractional sums of 8s. 6d., 14s., and 2s. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. ii. 32 At length we are surprised that these fractional disputes close into one mighty... enmity. 1858 MILL *Liberty* iv. (1865) 45/1 The interest which society has in him individually... is fractional. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 102 Realizing a fractional profit for the convenience which they afford. 1879 WEBSTER, *Suppl.*, *Fractional currency*, small coin, or paper notes, in circulation, of less value than the monetary unit. 1892 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 7/3 Messrs. B. decline to accept Messrs. M.'s fractional certificates in exchange for bonds.

Hence **Fractionally** *adv.*, in a fractional manner or degree; by a fraction or fractions.

1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 4/7 American prices were firm, but foreign Government stocks receded fractionally. 1888 *Ibid.* 4 Dec. 7/2 A surplus, applied to augment that dividend fractionally.

Fractionary (frækʃənəri), *a.* [f. FRACTION + -ARY.] Cf. *Fr. fractionnaire*.] a. = FRACTIONAL. b. Dealing with or carried on by fractions or fragments. c. Tending to divide into fractions.

a. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 32 But the further practise therewith must be referred to Fractionary or Contract Operations. 1847 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 523 To discharge even a fractionary part of what would never in whole be defrayed.

b. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 128 Fritters away my time in fractionary writing. 1847 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 666 Beyond what can be supplied by the fractionary life of petty brokerage or commerce.

c. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 154 The 'fractionary' ecclesiastical spirit of the African Christians has been traced in the enormous numbers of the African bishops.

Fractionate (frækʃənelt), *v.* [f. FRACTION + -ATE.] *trans.* To separate (a mixture) by distillation or otherwise into portions of differing properties. Hence **Fractionated** *ppl. a.*; **Fractionation**, the action of fractionating.

1867 W. R. BOWDITCH *Coal Gas* 5 These heavy oils were obtained by passing the gas over carefully fractionated pure light coal oils. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 210 It may... be separated from that substance by a process of fractionation. 1894 *Nature* 23 Aug. 410/2 By fractionating Russian petroleum the author had obtained hydrocarbons [etc.].

Fractionize (frækʃənəiz), *v.* [f. FRACTION + -IZE.] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To break up into fractions. 1675 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 216 If the second term of an equation be wanting, the penultimate may be removed into the room of it... and that without fractionizing. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 443 They fractionize, they divide. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 207 To... fractionise... the Conservative party, would be an act of treachery. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 583 All of these fragmentary ideas... fractionize, but do not resolve the problem.

Fractionous (frækʃəs), *a.* [f. FRACTION (sense 3), after *capious*, etc.]

The original sense seems to have been 'disposed to make breaches, factious'; the more trivial use now current may be due to association with *FRATCH*.]

Refractory, unruly; now chiefly, cross, fretful, peevish; *esp.* of children.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 353 Having had an account how mutinous and fractious they had been. 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* III. Wks. 1799 II. 390 The young slut is so headstrong and fractious. 1824 W. IRVING *Y. Trav.* II. 30 A terrible peevish fractious fellow. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* lxi. (1879) 510 Baby would be getting so very fractious. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilisation* vii. 402 The fractious and disloyal conduct of many of the hierarchy. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* ix. 46 Men struggling doubtfully with fractious cows and frightened sheep.

trans. 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 261 The fractious noise of the dashing of a lake on its border.

Hence **Fractionously** *adv.*; **Fractionousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fractionousness*. 1736 — (folio), *Fractiously*. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment*. 159 She will... ask your pardon... for having indulged your own fractiousness. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 54 The treason of Russell is to be attributed partly to fractiousness. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 99 His fractiousness, and his want of

patience. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Abb.* (ed. 3) 122 'How stupid you are, Bridget!' she fractiously said.

Fracture (frækʃtiūr), *sb.* Also 6 *fractour*. [a. Fr. *fracture*, ad. L. *fractūra*, f. *fract-* ppl. stem of *frangere* to break.]

1. The action of breaking or fact of being broken; breakage; *spec. in Surg.* (the earliest use), the breaking of a bone, cartilage, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galien's Therap.* 2 Bj, Ye must begyn the lygature at the vicerate party, in ledynge it towarde the hole partye, as Hypococrates wyllthe in the fractour of bones. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 38 Without any great fracture of the more stable and fixed parts of Nature. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 241 The shock of the air, which the fracture in the clouds made. 1832 LABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 3) 33 Time is requisite for producing the fracture of the ice. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 39 Fracture of the sterno-costal cartilages is a rare accident.

fig. 1842 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* I. 315 Preparations have begun to be made for... fracture of the Church.

2. The result of breaking; a crack, division, split; † a broken part, a splinter.

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Answe.* § 18 (1653) 71 Their Fractures were so many, they knew not which Religion to chuse if they should turne Christians. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iv. § 8 (1727) 177 Reconcile the fractures of his family. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* *Notes* i. v. 16 Besides, the losse of his Launce, though it stuck emblematically on his sides, yet the fractures went to his heart. 1798 W. CLUBBE *Omum* 33 He got off his box, and went to splicing the fractures [of the harness]. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. vi. O'er chasms he pass'd, where fractures wide Craved wary eye and ample stride. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 29 No appearances of fracture are visible in the hills. 1876 J. S. BREWER *Eng. Stud.* II. (1881) 78 They admitted no such fracture in the chain of our political existence.

b. *Surg.* For *comminuted, compound, simple fracture*, see those words.

1525 tr. *Brunswick's Surg.* G iiiij, If the fracture be lytell it shall be cured like y^e contusyon aforesaid. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhon's Bk. Physicke* 306/2 Whether it be a wounde or a Fracture. 1633 C. HERBERT *Temple, Repentance* vi, Fractures well cur'd make us more strong. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 161 Fractures of the Nose, Cheek-bones... fasten again in twenty or twenty-four days. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 593 The art of reducing fractures. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 443/1 In one [bone] the fracture had not united. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* II. 11 The fracture was a simple one.

fig. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* vi. 98 Old fractures of character that refuse to unite.

3. The characteristic appearance of the fresh surface in a mineral, when broken irregularly by the blow of a hammer. More fully, *surface of fracture*.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I, Sparkling in its fracture like sugar. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 2 The fracture of which is of a dark colour. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. iii. 47 The rock at once splits with a clean fracture. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 101 The two surfaces of fracture were absolutely black. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 65 It breaks with a resinous fracture.

† 4. = FRACTION 5. *Obs.*—1

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 230 Forasmuch as alwayes an whole Year... is not the subject of the Question... but sometimes Parts or Fractures of the whole are useful.

5. *Phonology*. The euphonic substitution of a diphthong for a simple vowel, owing to the influence of a following consonant (in OE. *h, l, r*); the diphthong so produced.

1891 A. L. MAYHEW *O. E. Phonol.* § 81 Short *eo* corresponds to Germ *e*, as the result of fracture before final *h*. *Ibid.* § 84 *eo* = *io* the fracture of Germ. *i* before *h* + cons.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fracture-bed*, -*bedstead*; *fracture-surface* (= sense 3).

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 102/1 *Fracture Beds. *Ibid.* 102/2 *Fracture Bedstead. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 135 The *fracture-surfaces or planes thus exposed.

Fracture (frækʃtiūr), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cause a fracture in, *esp.* a bone, etc.; to break the continuity of; to crack.

[1612-1794 see the ppl. adj.] 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnl.* & *Corr.* (1888) II. 134, I fell upon a large round timber and fractured two ribs. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 132 Before our secondary strata were formed, those of older date... were fractured and contorted. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrol.* 7 A liability of bursting or fracturing some parts of the machine might arise. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* I. ii. 42 She would... fracture her skull with the pony.

2. *intr. for refl.* To suffer fracture; to break.

18... *Science* IV. No. 16. 5 (Cent.) The implements... are of sandstone [or] quartzite, neither of which fractures properly when subjected to heat.

Hence **Fractured** *ppl. a.*; **Fracturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 149 Nothing cureth a fractured bone so much as rest. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* III. 38 Behold his chair, whose fractur'd seat infirm An aged cushion hides. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 104 That mass of fractured and sinking country. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 285 The sudden application of convulsive and fracturing efforts. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxx. (1849) 350 The part which originally had a north pole acquires a south pole at the fractured end. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 221 Much fracturing of the crust must have resulted.

Fræ, *Sc.* form of *Fro*.

|| **Frænulum** (frē-niū-lŭm). *Anat.* [dim. of *FRÆNUM*.] A small frænum; a frænulum.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1840 YOUBATT *Horse* viii. (1847) 204 A portion of the tongue of a mare, extending as

far as the frænulum beneath. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 59 Each of the lips has its peculiar frænulum.

|| **Frænum, frenum** (frēnōm). Pl. fræna, frēna. [*L. frænum, frænum*, bridle.]

1. *Anat.* A small ligament or membranous fold which bridles or restrains the motion of the organ to which it is attached; *e.g.* that of the tongue.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 147 The Frænum of the Tongue. 1754-64 [see FOURCHETTE]. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 382 In persons born dumb, the state of the frænum should always be examined. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 51 The glosso-epiglottic fold, or frænum of the epiglottis.

2. (See quot. 1859.)

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. 192 Pedunculated cirripedes have two minute folds of skin, called by me the ovigerous fræna, which serve, through the means of a sticky secretion, to retain the eggs until they are hatched. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 295 The ovigerous fræna of Lepas.

Fræht, obs. form of FRAUGHT.

Fragile (frædʒil), *a.* Also 6 fragyll, 8 fragil. [*a. F. fragile* (14th c.), *ad. L. fragilis*, *f. frag-* root of *frangere* to break. See FRAIL *a.*]

1. Liable to break or be broken; easily snapped or shattered; in looser sense, weak, perishable, easily destroyed. Also *fig.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 204 Throws That Natures fragile Vessel doth sustaine In life vncertaine voyage. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 841 Of Bodies, some are Fragile; and some are Tough, and not Fragile. a 1668 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 188 When subtle Wits have spun their thred too fine, 'Tis weak and fragile, like Arachne's line. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 388 Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm And fragile arms. 1756 BLACKLOCK *Soliloquy* 281 Secure, thy steps the fragile board could press. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 248 Threads . . render the material [glass] extremely fragile. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 356 We found the spot . . hemmed in by loose and fragile ice.

b. Of persons, etc.: Of weak or tender frame or constitution, delicate (= FRAIL, but used with an allusion to the primary sense).

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 435 The . . people saw as yet but a single fragile life between the country and a disputed succession. 1883 OUIDA *Wander* I. 43 An old lady, so delicate . . so pretty and so fragile.

† 2. Liable to err or fall into sin; frail. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1875 More lyke an angell . . Than a fragyll mayde of sensuall appetyte. *Ibid.* i. 2776 A wanton prynce folowynge sensuallite And his fragyll appetyte. 1548 HALL *Chron. Edw. IV* (an. 23) 248 b, Suche is the blyndnes of our fraile and fragile nature, euer giuen to carnal concupiscence.

3. *quasi-sb.* in *pl.* = fragile articles or goods.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 10/1 Cases . . marked . . 'Fragiles'. Hence **Fragilely** *adv.*, **Fragileness**.

1727 BAILEY II, *Fragileness*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Fragilely*. **Fragility** (frædʒiliti). [*a. F. fragilitē* (12th c.), *ad. L. fragilitatem*: see FRAILTY.]

1. The quality of being fragile or easily broken; hence, liability to be damaged or destroyed, weakness, delicacy.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 147 Hit is not fytting for a woman to goo to bataylle for the fragylite and feblenes of her. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* *Fragilitie*, brittleness, or weaknesse. c 1620 BACON *Wks.* (1857) III. 807 Three things are chiefly to be observed: the colour: the fragility or plantiness: the volatility or fixation. 1707 CURIUS in *Husb. & Gard.* 25 Man ought not to regard . . Flowers without reflecting on their Fragility and small Duration. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iii. xvi, An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of delicacy, and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 131 The shell of this species is . . characterized by its extreme thinness and fragility.

b. *fig.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 54 That which was left of his body . . lay, as . . the miserable spectacle of mans fragility. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 71 ¶ 9 General forgetfulness of the fragility of life. 1751 *Ibid.* No. 143 ¶ 3 They would . . lament . . the fragility of beauty. 1886 SIR H. MAINE *Pop. Govt.* in *Fortn. Rev.* N. S. XXXIX. 171 The controversy as to the relative fragility, or the relative difficulty, of popular government and other forms of government.

† 2. Moral weakness, frailty. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 8 In case that bi humayne fragilityte or freylite thou trespas ayenst the commandement of almyghty god. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* I. 167 Adam & Eve . . the whiche by theyr fragylite brake goddes commandement. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 273 God condescending to our fragilities. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. 307 Beseeching the Dictator to forgive this humane fragilityte and youthfull folly of Qu. Fabius. a 1624 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 156 The fragility and mutability of the fæminine Sex considered.

Fragment (frægmənt). [*a. F. fragment* (16th c.) or *ad. L. fragment-um* (*f. frangere* to break).]

1. A part broken off or otherwise detached from a whole; a broken piece; a (comparatively) small detached portion of anything.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 75 They promised me to bring me . . some of the leavings, or fragmentes [of a feast]. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 13. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 280 The valley . . now filled up with fragments of old walled. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* ii. iii. v. 55 If a thin'd or plated Body . . should be . . broken into fragments of the same thickness with the plate. 1716 POPE *Iliad* viii. 493 Their Car in Fragments scatter'd o'er the Sky. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 155 Extracting . . the fragments of bone. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, A mere precipice, with here and there a projecting fragment of granite. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 221 Fragments of old pottery.

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2. *transf.* and *fig.* A detached, isolated, or incomplete part; a (comparatively) small portion of anything; a part remaining or still preserved when the whole is lost or destroyed.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xix, At that tyme Idolatry was nat clerely extincte, but diuers fragmentes therof remained in euery region. 1571 DUGGES *Pantom.* iii. vi. Q iij b, Howe fragmentes or partes of a Globe are measured. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 399 Where should he haue this Gold? It is some poore Fragment, some slender Ort of his remainder. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 109 However irregular and desultory his talk, there is method in the fragments. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. xix. (1866) 318 Fragments of truth torn out of connection. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 100 This fragment of the County of Lincoln [the isle of Axholme]. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 189 Thegns of the shire who retained some small fragments of their property.

b. An extant portion of a writing or composition which as a whole is lost; also, a portion of a work left uncompleted by its author; hence, a part of any unfinished whole or uncompleted design.

1595-6 CAREW in *Shaks. C. Praise* 20 Shakespeare and Marlow's fragment. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Critic* (Arb.) 56 He conuerses much in fragments and *Desunt multa*. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. ii. § 11 The fragments of Manetho in Eusebius. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 333 ¶ 8 Claudian in his Fragment upon the Gyants War. a 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. xx. (1801) 183 Cowley, in his unfinished fragment of the Davideis. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 191 The 'New Atlantis' is only a fragment.

† c. applied to a person as a term of contempt.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* i. 9 From whence, Fragment? 1607 — *Cor.* i. i. 226 Go get you home, you Fragments.

† 3. = FRACTION 5. *Obs. rare.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 41 The next sort . . are Fractions, sometime called Fragments. *Ibid.* 60 If $\frac{1}{2}$ be divided by any of the three Fractions.

Fragmental (frægməntäl, frægməntäl), *a.* [*f. FRAGMENT* + *-AL*] = FRAGMENTARY. *spec.* in *Geol.* (see quot. 1882).

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. ix. 159 Some fragmental journal, continued probably to the last gasp. 1837 WHREWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 218 Collected from his lips, or from fragmental notes. 1845 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 410 The treasures Of half-forgotten and fragmental things. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (1885) 116 Fragmental rocks are formed either of the debris of older rocks, or of the aggregated remains of plants or animals.

Hence **Fragmentally** *adv.*

1814 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 26 Aug., Inquire in seven years' time for the 'Rokebys' and the 'Laras', and where shall they be found? fluttering fragmentally in some thread-paper. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 540.

Fragmentary (frægməntəri), *a.* [*f. FRAGMENT* + *-ARY*. Cf. mod. *F. fragmentaire*.]

Johnson 1755 cites Donne, and says 'a word not elegant, nor in use'. It has been common since 1835.]

Of the nature of, or composed of, fragments; not complete or entire; disconnected or disjointed.

1611 DONNE *Let.* (1651) 158 With those fragmentary recreations I must make shift. a 1631 — *Progr. Soul*, 2nd Anniv. 82 What fragmentary rubbish this world is Thou know'st. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. 32 A few Discoveries, as appended here and there, The fragmentary produce of much toil. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 275 We have but scanty and fragmentary notices of his operations. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 248 Becoming embarrassed in fragmentary ice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 527 His knowledge is fragmentary and unconnected.

b. *spec.* in *Geol.* Composed of fragments of previously-existing rocks, etc.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 305 The rocks were found to be fragmentary, consisting of pieces of coral, cemented by carbonate of lime, and interspersed with quartz sand.

Hence **Fragmentarily** *adv.*, **Fragmentariness**.

1836 J. STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. p. lxxxvii, I have always had . . a sense of fragmentariness from not having been there. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 94 Pamphleteer or journalist . . must read meanly and fragmentarily. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 329 The various narratives of the Resurrection place the fragmentariness of the Gospel [of St. Luke] in the clearest light. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., Where an enterprising enemy might have cut them off fragmentarily.

Fragmentation (frægməntə'shen). [*f. FRAGMENT* + *-ATION*. Cf. *F. fragmentation*.] A breaking or separation into fragments; *spec.* in *Biol.* separation into parts which form new individuals.

1881 *Times* 24 Dec., Fragmentation of work, not attacking too many points at once. 1882 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* XXVIII. 88 The 'fragmentation', or division of the chlorophyll corpuscles of both Hydra and Spongilla. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 946 This process of nuclear division has been termed fragmentation.

Fragmented (frægməntəd), *pa. pple.* and *ppl.* *a.* [*f. FRAGMENT* + *-ED*. Cf. *F. fragmenté*.] Broken into fragments, made fragmentary.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 128 What follows is a song from the same fragmented masque. 1852 WILLIS *Summer Cruise in Medit.* xxiii. 143 Heaps of fragmented columns. 1864 *Reader* 2 July 20 Examples of bones fragmented by man of animals extinct in that part of Europe. 1893 10th Cent. Nov. 839 The tumbled crags . . lie fragmented in horror.

Fragmentist (frægməntist). [*f. FRAGMENT* + *-IST*. Cf. *F. fragmentiste*.] A writer of fragments or of works which survive only in fragments.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 314 The Wolfenbüttel fragmentist. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 390 The [Muratorian] fragmentist.

Fragmentitious, *a. rare.* [*f. FRAGMENT*, after *commentitious* or the like.] = FRAGMENTARY.

1827 J. S. MILL in Bentham *Rationale Jud. Evid.* III. 573 The papers . . were . . left by him in a very incomplete and fragmentitious state. 1837 HARRIS *Great Teacher* 404 Instead of resting in any fragmentitious excellence, it only sends him in thought to the great Archetype.

Fragmentize (frægməntəiz), *v.* [*f. as prec.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To break into fragments.

1815 MURRAY *Let. Byron* in *Smiles Life* (1891) I. xv. 354 You should fragmentize the first hundred [lines], and condense the last thirty. 1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. xiii. 182 You can . . fragmentize her into a medley of spars, ropes, and planks.

† **Fragor** *l. Obs.* Also -our. [*a. L. fragor*, *f. frag-* stem of *frangere* to break.] A loud harsh noise, a crash, din.

1605 DANIEL *Philotas Wks.* (1717) 339 Those thund'ring Fragors that affright the Earth. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 392 This Streight is vexed with forcible tides . . which . . encounter with a most obstreperous fragour. 1702 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.*, *Vict. Poles over Osman*, Scarce sounds so far The direful fragor, when some southern blast Tears from the Alps a ridge of knotty oaks.

† **Fragor** *2. Obs. rare.* Also -our. [*a. It. fragore* = *fragore* *f. L. frāgr-*: see FRAGRANT.] *Frangore*.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 The gardens challenge our attention; than which for grandeur and fragor no Citie in Asia out-vies her. *Ibid.* 322 [The musk] by its fragor is oft found by the careless passenger.

Fragrance (fræ'græns). [*a. OF. fragrance*, *ad. late L. fragrantia*, *f. fragrans*: see FRAGRANT.] Sweetness of smell; sweet or pleasing scent.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 425 Eve separate he spies, Veiled in a cloud of fragrance. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 92 A cruise of fragrance, formed of burnish'd gold. 1751 GRAY *Spring* 10 Cool Zephyrs through the clear blue sky Their gather'd fragrance fling. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 131 As they sat in the cool fragrance of this delicious spot. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxx, Inhaling the fragrance of baked apples from the refectory. *fig.* 1821 KEATS *Isabella* x, To meet again . . and share The inward fragrance of each other's heart. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) IV. xvii. 297 Years that are past bear in retrospect so much of fragrance with them.

Hence **Fragrance** *v. nonce-wd.* (*trans.*), to fill with fragrance.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 449 The rose-bush fragrances all the vale.

Fragrancy (fræ'grænsi). Now *rare*. [*see prec.* and *-ANCY*.] The quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell. *Occas. with pl.*

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 79 b, He hath lost the saour of the roses and fragrantie [sic] of their nature. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 120 The fragrancy of every green herb yeeldeth such a saour as [etc.]. 1693 SALMON *Pharm. Bat.* i. (1713) 78/2 Thus have you . . one of the most abominable Scents upon Earth, made one of the greatest Fragrancies in the whole World. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 245 The goblet crown'd Breath'd aromatic fragrances around. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* iv. 201 The fragrancy of the fruit is admirable. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudin. Theol.* i. 10 The pleasant fragrancy of the fine pollen that floats into the air.

fig. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 124 When others give allowance of our works, and are edified by them, there is their savour, their odour, their perfume, their fragrancy. 1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. 1684 11 Pray let us have none of your Fragrancies, and Fine Rhetorical Flowers, to take the People with. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 100 The High German is indeed a *lingua communis* . . the choice and fragrancy of all the dialects.

Fragrant (fræ'grænt), *a.* Also 6 fragraunt; see also FLAGRANT 6. [*a. F. fragrant* (16th c. in Godefroy) or *ad. L. fragrant-em*, *pr. pple.* of *frāgrāre* to smell sweetly.] Emitting a sweet or pleasant odour, sweet-smelling.

1500-20 DUNBAR 'Now fayre, fayrest' 7 Freshe fragrant floure. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) xxxii, The fragrant odour & oymnt of swete floure. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* iv. i. 31 As fresh and fragrant as the floure-deluce She was become. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 645 Fragrant the fertile earth After soft showers. a 1721 PRIOR *Garland* ii, The flowers less blooming than her face, The scent less fragrant than her breath. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 178 The springtime stirs within the fragrant birches. *fig.* 1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, Erasmus 84 In Basil He did end his dayes, As full of yeeres as fragrant fame. 1782 COWPER *Conversation* 631 Their fragrant memory will outlast their tomb. 1827 KEBBLE *Chr. Y.*, *Churching* i, This hallow'd air Is fragrant with a mother's first and fondest prayer.

Hence **Fragrantly** *adv.*; † **Fragrantness**.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cvj/2 As medoes paynted with floures redolent The sight reioyce of suche as them beholde: So man indued with vertue excellent Fragrantly shyneth with beames manyfolde. 1555 ABP. PARKER *P.* xxxiv. 85 Gods goodnes smelleth most fragrantly. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 449 To keepe the aromaticall fragrantnesse in those which smell sweet. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* 137 As the Hops begin to change colour . . and smell fragrantly, you may conclude them ripe.

Fraiche: see FRACHE; also *obs. f. FRESH*.

† **Fraid**, *a. Obs.* [app. the *pa. pple.* of **fraid* *v.* *ad. OF. freidir*: see FRETISH *v.*] (See quot.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) iii. 123 b, If a horse have . . taken cold, which the Germanes call *Verfangen*, in English foundred, or in some places fraide.

Fraid: see FRAYED *ppl. a.*

Fraik. *Sc.* Some kind of sea-bird.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* V. 220 Scarfs, marrots, fraiks and other seawolf hatch in the rocks.

Frail (frē'l), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-5 *frayel*, *fraell* (e, fraiel, 4-6 *frayle*, 5-6 *frale*, 6 *fraile*, 7 *freal*, 6-*frail*. [a. OF. *frayel*, of unknown origin.]

1. A kind of basket made of rushes, used for packing figs, raisins, etc.; the quantity of raisins, etc. (30 to 75 lbs.) contained in this.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1549 Fyggyss, raysyns, in frayel. 1382 *Wyclif Jer.* xxiv. 2 One fraiel hadde good figus. c 1420 *Pallad. on Ilusb.* xi. 494 A multitude of reysouns. take, And into russyby frayels rare hem gete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 141/1 A frale [*v.r.* fraelle] of fygis, *palata*. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 144 b, A kind of . . sea rishe (whereof the frayles are made that fyges and rasines are carried hether in out of Spayne). c 1618 *FLETCHER Q. Corinth* ii. iv. Three frailes of spratts . . Ore as much meat as these. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xviii. 719 In frails of wicker bore the luscious fruit. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 286 Sixteen frails of Zante currants. 1880 *W. WHITELEV Diary & Alman.* 82 Frail of figs = 32 to 56 lbs.

2. 'A rush for weaving baskets' (Johnson 1755).

3. *Comb.*, as *frail-bent*, -*rush*.

1548 *TURNER Names Herbs* (E. D. S.) 76 Spartum herba. . may be called in english Frailbente. 1578 *LUTE Dodoens* iv. lii. 511 The frayle Rushe or panier Rushe, bycause they use to make figge frayles and paniers therwithall.

Frail, *sb.*² ? *Obs.*

1691 *T. H(ALE) Acc. New Invent.* 119 Observations upon loading of a Ship with Lead. . Salt, Frail, and Timber.

Frail (frē'l), *a.* Forms: 4-5 *frē(e)l*(1)l(e, (4 *freile*, 5 *frail*, *frale*, *freall*, *freyle*), 5-7 *fraile*, -*yle*, 6-*frail*. [ad. OF. *fraile*, *frele* (Fr. *frêle*) = It. *fraile* : -L. *fragilis* FRAGILE.]

1. Liable to break or be broken; easily crushed or destroyed.

1382 *WYCLIF Wisd.* xiv. 1 An other thinkende to seilen . . the tree berende hym, inwardli clepeth a more frele tree. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177/2 Freyl, and brokulle, or brytyle, *fragilis*. 1535 *COVERDALE Wisd.* xv. 13 He y^t of earth maketh frayle vessel and ymages, knoweth himself to offende aboue all other. c 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* xcii. 7 The wicked grow like fraile, though flowry grasse. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* vi. xlviii. Their armours forged were of mettall fraile. 1713 *YOUNG Last Day* ii. 63 Thus a frail model of the work design'd First takes a copy of the builder's mind. 1812 *J. WILSON Isle of Palms* ii. 496 In that frail bark the lovers sit. 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 82 Their great age renders the wood from which they were made extremely frail.

b. Of immaterial things, sometimes with conscious metaphor: Subject to casualties, liable to be suddenly shattered, transient.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2482 How freele is werldly wefare. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cij b, It is no new thyng that men gape for hygh and frayle thynges. 1656 *COWLEY Pindar. Odes 2nd Olympique* vi. With a frail good they wisely buy The solid Purchase of Eternity. 1703 *ROWE Ulyss.* iv. i. 1523 Grasp thy frail Life, and break it like a Bubble. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 291 But when those charms are past, for charms are frail. 1843 *J. MARTINEAU Chr. Life* (1867) 295 A profounder but a frailer bliss.

2. Weak, subject to infirmities; wanting in power, easily overcome.

1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* viii. 3 That was vnpossible to the lawe, in what thing it was syk, or frele, by fleisch. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R. v.* lxii. (1495) 178 The flesshe . . was freell and brotyll of mankynd. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxii. 29 Al þe while þat we bere þis fraiel body, we can not be wipoute synne. 1545 *JOYE Exp. Dan.* ii. 28 b, Because the toes were parte yerne and parte baked erthe, this empyre shalbe partely stronge and partely frayle and weak. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 227 Will not my tongue be mute, my fraile ioints shake? 1611 *BIBLE Ps. xxxix.* 4 That I may know how fraile I am. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* i. 291 The Governor and Council. . knowing the frail condition of the place, were greatly alarmed. 1853 *MRS. CARLVLE Lett.* II. 222 Too weak and frail to be out of bed. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxxv. 18 Lest. . these words. . . seem too soon from a frail memory fallen away.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

[Cf. 1387 in 5.] 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Frail*, weak-minded, timid, frightened; as 'She was born frail, poor lass.'

3. Morally weak; unable to resist temptation; habitually falling into transgression.

Now sometimes applied as a half-jocular euphemism, to a woman who lives unchastely or has fallen from virtue.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxiv. 8 See how frele I am of kynd. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* iii. 117 Heo is frele of hire flesch, Fikel of hire tongue. 1597 *HOOKE Ecd. Pol.* v. xxii. § 10 In our speech of most holy things, our most fraile affections many times are bewrayed. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 404 Purposed not to doom frail Man So strictly. 1713 *YOUNG Force Relig.* i. (1757) 54 Though with ill frail nature will be mov'd, I'll bear it well. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* i. 250 The leniency of one who felt himself to be but frail. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 90 Most likely a child of the frail Abbess of Leominster.

† 4. Tender. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. viii. 31 That sight . . smote Deepe indignation and compassion frayle Into his hart.

5. *Comb.*, as *frail-bodied*, -*floreted*, -*lived*, -*strung*, -*witted*.

1850 *LYNCH Theo. Trin.* xi. 211 Trinal was a *frail-bodied man. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* v. vi. i. § 1 Infinite orchards wreathing the hills with *frail-floretted snow. 1859 *LD. LYTTON Wanderer* (ed. 2) 204 *Frail-lived April's new-liest nurtured blossoms. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* i. 309 The selfsame pains Inhabited her *frail-strung heart. 1387 *T. Usk Test. Love* iii. vii (Skeat) 57 *Freelwitted people supposen in such poesies to be begyled.

Hence † *Frailful* a. [+FUL], extremely frail.

Frailish a. [+ISH], somewhat frail, feeble. **Frailly** adv., in a frail manner.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25689 Man . . þat frelli fra þi [God's] frenscpe fell. a 1541 *WYATT Domine ne in furore tuo* Poet. Wks. 216, I know my frailful wickedness. 1630 *J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *Whore* 33 Wks. ii. 108/2 King David frailly fell. 1854 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) I. 209 A rather frailish kind of stuff. 1860 *Chamb. Fril.* XIV. 50 The two garments linked frailly by a half-yard of string.

Frailness (frē'lnēs), *n.* Now rare. [f. *FRAIL* a. + -NESS.] The quality of being frail; liability to be broken or destroyed, fragility; lack of permanence; weakness, physical or mental; moral weakness, inability to resist temptation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25337 Thurgh frelnes of oure fless. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. ii. 87 (Camb. MS.) Yif thou knowe clerly the frelnesse of yuel, the stidefastnesse of good is knowen. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 405 Frelnesse and towghnesse [of bread]. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 195 In a ueryn pure The frelnesse took of oure nature. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 108 3e must consyder the frelnes of mankende. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 236 Let hir [fortune] passe and hir fraylenes defye. 1535 *COVERDALE Rom.* xv. 1 We that are stronge ought to beare y^s fraylenesse of them which are weake. 1545 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 55 After mannes fraylenes of condycions deyth to every creatour is certan. 1687 *J. NORRIS Misc., Of Courage* 166 There is nothing among all the frailnesses and uncertaintys of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a Coward. 1871 *BROWNING Balaust.* 160 Pity for the frailness found in flesh. 1882 *C. A. DAVIS in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 81-8 The depression arising from mortal frailness.

Frailty (frē'lti), [ad. OF. *frailtet* : -L. *fragilitas* -em, f. *fragilis* FRAGILE.]

1. Liability to be crushed or to decay, either in a material or immaterial sense; perishableness, weakness; an instance of this; † also, a frail feature or spot, a flaw. Now rare.

1382 *WYCLIF Heb.* vii. 28 The lawe ordeynede men prestis hauynge sykenesse or frelte. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) ProL 5 Mynde of Man ne may not ben comprehended ne withhelden, for the frelte of Mankynde. 1593 *NASHE Four Lett. Confut.* 29 No frailtie hath thy fame, but the imputation of this Idiots friendship. 1615 *G. SANOYS Trav.* 216 Tyrus is now no other then an heape of ruines; yet. . . instruct the beholder with their exemplary frailty. 1635 *QUARLES Embl., Hierogl.* vi. Behold the frailty of this slender snuff. 1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* Pref. a b, The like frailties are to be found in the Memory; we often let many things slip away from us. 1781 *COWPER Convers.* 554 The works of man inherit. . . Their author's frailty, and return to dust. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 230 A person may feel conscious of such weakness, and frailty of mind. 1883 *Mauch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/3 The frailty of the vessels which are employed in the lake traffic.

2. Moral weakness; instability of mind; liability to err or yield to temptation.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 2 To shew þe frelte of mannys fleysse. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 105 Alle the synnes þat they han doon by frelte of worldli lifynge. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xi. 37 (Harl. MS.) If we synne by. . . frailte. . . late vs with shrifte. . . do it away. 1538 *STARKEV England* i. i. 18 They consydur not the frailty of man, wych seyng the best folowth the worst. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. iii. 100 Is't Frailty that thus erres? 1661 *COWLEY Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell Verses & Ess.* (1669) 57 Sir, it may be you have spoken all this rather to try than to tempt my frailty. 1725 *WATTS Logic* Introd., Something of this Frailty is owing to our very Constitution. 1876 *C. M. DAVIES Unorth. Lond.* 78 All frailty is taken clean away.

b. A fault arising from infirmity; a 'weakness'. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* x. ii. 123, I. . . do confesse I haue Bene laden with like frailties, which before Haue often sham'd our Sex. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iii. vi. (1718) 150 See not my frailties, Lord, but through my fear. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Abbe Conti* 19 May, My vanity (the darling frailty of mankind) [is] not a little flattered. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 126 No farther seek. . . to draw his frailties from their dread abode. 1877 *MOZLEV Univ. Sermon.* vii. 159 There is some characteristic frailty at the bottom of every human heart.

Frain(e, var. of *FRAYNE*, *v.* *Obs.*

† **Frais**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Also *frase*. [of obscure origin; cf. Sw. *frasa* to rustle.] *intr.* To creak, make a grating noise.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. ii. 60 Cabillis can freit and frais. *Ibid.* vi. ix. 52 Feill crewell strakis smytting hard thai sound, Frasing of im fetteris and chenjeis.

† **Franchiseur**, *Obs. rare.* In 6 *frechure*. [F. *franchiseur* (now *fratcheur*), f. *frais*, *fraiche* fresh.] Freshness.

1599 *A. HUME in Chron. S. P.* III. 388 The breathless flocks drawes to the shade And frechure of their fald. 1647 *W. BROWNE tr. Pol Alexander* i. 12 That fair and delightfull country . . conserves a perpetual spring and continual franchiseur. 1661 *DRYDEN On Coronation* 102 Hither in summer-evenings you repair, To taste the franchiseur of the purer air. [1862 *THACKERAY Adv. Philip* II. vii. 163 What innocence! What franchiseur! What a merry good-humour!]

Fraise (frē'z), *sb.*¹ [a. F. *fraise* fem.]

The F. word is app. a transferred use of the earlier *fraise* mesentery of a calf; for a similar development of meaning see *CHITTERLING*; cf. also *FRILL sb.*¹

1. A ruff such as was worn in the 16th century. 1801 *C. SMITH Solit. Wanderer* II. 136 The stranger had already caught a glimpse, between the trees, of the white fraise she wore. 1830 *JAMES DARULEY xv.* A beautiful standing ruff, or fraise, as the French termed it. 1876 *OUIDA Winter City* ii. 22 She had. . . a high fraise; sleeves, etc.

2. *Fortif.* A palisade, made horizontal or slightly inclining to the horizon, placed for defence round a work near the berm.

1775 *R. MONTGOMERY in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 470 By the time we arrived there, the fraise around the

berme would be destroyed. 1851 *J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif.* 91 The stakes of the fraise should be 11 feet long. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. liv. 427 The storming party . . broke through the fraises and mounted the parapet.

Fraise (frē'z), *sb.*² [a. F. *fraise* fem., f. *fraiser*, *fraser*, to enlarge a circular hole, f. *fraise* (see prec.)] A tool used for enlarging a circular hole; also, in Watchmaking, for cutting teeth in a wheel.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 912 *Fraise*. . . a tool used by marble-workers to enlarge a hole made by a drill. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 125 If the fraise chosen is too large, it will cut a jagged and uneven tooth.

Fraise (frē'z), *sb.*³ *dial.* [cf. *FRAIS v.*] A 'fuss', commotion.

1725 *RAMSAY Gentl. Sheph.* i. ii, He may, indeed, for ten or fifteen days, Mak meikle o' ye, wi' an unco fraise. 1801 *R. ANDERSON Cumberland. Ball.* (1808) 18 Atween the twee there's sec a fraise. 1809 *F. DONALDSON Poems* 77 (Northumbld. Gloss.) The auld wives aften mak' a fraise. 1871 *C. GIBBON Lack of Gold* xxvi, Let him have his own way, instead of standing bere making a fraise about nothing.

b. *Comb.*

1683 *T. HUNT Def. Charter Lond.* 10 This Frace-maker and Scaramuchi to the vain youth of the nation, is ever enterchanging the characters of men.

Fraise (frē'z), *v.* [ad. F. *fraiser*, f. *fraise*: see *FRASE sb.*¹] *trans.* To fence or defend with or as with a fraise.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), To *Fraise* a Battalion. 1802 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Fraser, Fraiser un bataillon* is to fraise or fence all the musquetry-men belonging to a battalion with pikes, to oppose the irruption of cavalry. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* V. iv. 371 The counterscarp and parapet were fraised with sharpened stakes.

Fraise, var. of *FRÖISE*, a pancake.

† **Fraist**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *frest*, *fraist* (e, 4 *frayst* (e, 5 *frast*. [a. ON. *freista* (Sw. *fresta*, Da. *friste*) = Goth. **fraistan* (whence *fraistubni* temptation).]

1. *trans.* To try, put to the proof, test.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18672 (Cott.) Iesus him kidd til þaim all neu, To frest if þai in trowth war tru. *Ibid.* 25670 (Gott.) Leuedi mari! wele þu wast, þe feindes fraistes me ful fast. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xi. 7 Silver fraisted with þe fire. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (Rolls) 8391 In bataille now þey wil vs frayst. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6947 Therefore, feris, bes fell, fraistes your strenght! c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 36 My servand I wille found and frast, Abraham, if he be trast.

2. To try, attempt.

c 1400 *Irwaine & Gaw.* 3253 His fellow fraisted with al his mayn, To raise him smertly up ogayn. c 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 71 With fedrys fayre to frast þer flight fro stede to stede where þai will stand. *Ibid.* xl. 158 Fraste þer-on faithfully, my frendis you to feede.

3. To learn or know by trial; to experience.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 175 3our douthynesse of blode þe Sarazins salle freist. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1090 Many men þe world here fraistes, Bot he is noght wise þat þar-in traistes.

4. *trans.* and *intr.* To ask. Also at (a person).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1395 'þat watz not forward', quod he, 'frayst me no more'. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 435, I salle be foundyne in France, fraiste when hym lykys, The fyrste daye of Feuerjere. a 1400 *Isumbras* 669 The lady . . fraystes at hym then 'Was thou ever gentylle mane?' 1400 *Destr. Troy* 97 Ffrayne will I fer and fraist of þere werkes. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 25 My [wife] wille I frast what she wille say.

5. *trans.* To seek, search for, desire.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 169 þe more I frayste hyr fayre face. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 279 Nay, frayst I no fyzt, in fayth I þe telle. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1227 The kyng fraystez a furth ouer the fresche strandez. c 1420 *Acuntys Arthur* 412 (Thornton MS.) For fyghtynge to frayste I foundede fra hame.

Hence † **Fraisting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. Also † **Fraist sb.**, trial, assault.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6884 Pis castel . . a-pon þe marche it standes traist, O fede ne dredes it na fraist. c 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 49 In fraisting we fonde hym full faithfull and free.

Fraiter, -our: see *FRATER*, refectory.

Frak, *obs.* var. *FRECK* a.

† **Fra'ked**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *fracod*, *fracod*: see *FORCOUTH*.] Wicked, vile.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. xv. [xxi.] (1891) 222 Ond cwæð, þæt heo fracude & earne were, þæt heo ne woldon heora Gode hyran. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Pis frakede folc. *Ibid.* 189 Nis non werse fo þene frakede fere.

† **Fra'kel**, a. *Obs.* Also 2 *frekel*. [? repr. OE. **fræcel*, **fræcel*, implied in *fræcelnes* dangerousness, *fræcelstan* to endanger.] Dangerous, deceitful.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Ne beo heo [the sin] swa frekel, ne swa heh. *Ibid.* 25 He bið wið-uten feire and frakel wið-innen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 þæt euerich. . . boruete at tisse urakele worlde so lutel so heo euer mei. a 1250 *Proz. Ælfred* 257 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 118 And oft mon of fayre frakele icheoseþ. c 1275 *Luue Ron* 12 *ibid.* 93 Vikel and frakel.

Fraken(e, -yn(e, var. ff. *FRECKEN*. *Obs.*

Fram: see *FROM*.

Framable, *frameable* (frē'māb'l), *a.* [f. *FRAME v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being framed; † conformable.

1577 *STANYHURST Descr. Irel.* 10 in *Holinshed* (1587) II, Ech of these fue, where they are framable to ciuilitie. . . be sundred into shires or counties. a 1600 *HOOKE Sermon. Jude* 17-21 § 30 Wks. 1883 III. 696 Framable to the truth, not like rough stone, . . refusing to be. . . squared for the building. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 417 An obiection. . . frameable out of these words. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* i. iii. 4 The

Air . . doth make mens bodies framable to her temperature. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. xvii. 221 The absolute lie, if such be framable by lips of men.

Hence Framableness.

1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 65 To bring them to a more frameableness to His own will. 1654 S. ASHE *Funeral Sermon*. R. *Strange* 2 Their natural, inbred ingenuity or acquired frameableness to that which is good.

Framboesia (fræmbōziā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. F. *framboise* raspberry: see FRAMBOISE.] A chronic contagious disease peculiar to the negro, and characterized by raspberry-like excrescences; the yaws. [1768 F. B. DE SAUVAGES *Nosol. Method.* II. 554 Framboesia; Yaw Guineesium; Epian vel Pian Americanorum Est morbus contagiosus apud Guineenses.] 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* II. viii. 145 The plans . . has been improperly included with the former [yaws] under the term framboesia. 1814 BATEMAN *Cutaneous Dis.* (ed. 3) 316 For, like the febrile eruptions, the Framboesia affects the same person only once during life. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 443 Framboesia . . is an endemic disease.

Hence **Framboesoid** *a.* [see -OID], like or indicating framboesia.

1885-9 BUCK *Hændbk. Med. Sc.* V. 77 (Cent.) Growths . . at first wart-like, later profusely hypertrophic—framboesoid.

† **Framboise**. *Obs.* Also 6 framboye, 6-7 frambois, -boys. [a. F. *frambois* (from 12th c.), usually regarded as a corruption of Du. *braambezie* = Ger. *brombeere* blackberry, lit. bramble-berry: see BRAMBLE, BROOM, BERRY. But some French scholars doubt this.] The raspberry (*Rubus Idæus*). [1551-62 Turner cites the word as French only.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. v. 662 Of Framboys, Raspis, or Hyndberie. The Framboye is a kinde of bremble. 1620 VANNER *Via Recta* vii. 125 Strawberies are . . to be preferred before the Framboise. 1651 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* 31 Of this sort the chief are Borage, Frambois or Raspis, &c.

Frambousier [F. *framboisier*], a raspberry bush. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life Hen. VIII* (1683) 89 A Frambousier or Raspis-Bush.

Frame (frēm), *sb.* [In sense 1, perh. a. ON. *fram* furtherance, advancement, or repr. the neut. of OE. *fram* adj., forward (see FROM *prep.*); cf. F. *frame* *sb.* In the remaining senses, f. the vb.]

† I. 1. Advantage, benefit, profit. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN *Ded.* 17 Þu þohhtest tatt itt mihht wel Till mikell fram turnenn. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2540 Pharaon dede ðe ebris fram. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9604 Sey. 'Y crysten þe [etc.] . . And ȝive what thou wyll hyt a name, And kast on water; than ys hyt fram. c 1330 — *Chron.* 162 We trowe it is our frame, his resurrection.

II. Action or manner of framing.

† 2. The action of framing, fashioning, or constructing; a contrivance. *Obs.*

1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* i. 3 He openeth our eyes to see the frames of our enemies. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 101 The practise of it lyes in John the bastard, Whose spirits toyle in frame of villanies. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 28 The first happy moover in this frame of miraculous cure. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 96 A man which will teach a child in the frame of a letter, will first teach him one line of the letter.

† b. ? *nonce-use*. Upbringing. Cf. FRAME *v.* 5 d. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 182 Thou Tharsus, brookes a glorious name, For that great Saint, who in Thee had his frame.

3. The manner or method of framing; construction, structure; constitution, nature.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. i. 31 The goodly frame, And stately port of Castle Joyeous. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 3 Apes do . . resemble men . . in the inward frame of the hand. 1705 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 204 Upon Account of the whole frame of the act. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. 126 We have in our inward frame various affections. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* i. iii. My youngest brother . . was of a very different disposition of mind and frame of body. 1884 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 61 There was a trust created . . which might be enforced even though the deed in its form and frame were inoperative.

4. An established order, plan, scheme, system, esp. of government.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 130 Griev'd I, I had but one? Child I, for that at frugal Natures frame? 1605 — *Macb.* iii. ii. 16 But let the frame of things dis-joynt, Both the Worlds suffer. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 118 Which overthrowes the whole foundation, frame, and method of the Scriptures. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) I. iv. 150 The Law of Moses . . had nothing in the Frame and Design of it apt . . to recommend it to its Professors. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 180 Mr. Penn left his frame at least in a very imperfect state. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1854) 22 His death dissolved the whole frame of society. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 253 The democratic principle enters largely into the frame of our mixed monarchy.

† b. A form or arrangement of words; a formula; a form of reasoning, type of syllogism. *Obs.* 1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhine Wks.* (1717) 7 All verse is but a Frame of Words. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 273 This frame contains a proposition negative universal, an assumption affirmative special, and a conclusion negative special. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 261 To make this frame good, they maintain, that [etc.]. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualth. & Gris.* 66 Take, for your Plan, some old Pontific Frame.

† c. ? Warlike array; a host. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 44 Pe deuellis gadriden þer greet frame, And heelden þer parlament in þe myst.

† 5. Adapted or adjusted condition; definite form, regular procedure; order, regularity, 'shape'. Frequent in pbrases (*to bring, set, etc.*) *in, into, out of, to (a good, etc.) frame*. *Obs.*

1494 FABVAN *Chron.* v. cvi. 80 Arthur by his marcial knyghthode, brought theym in such frame . . that [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded., It causeth all prosperite, and setteth euery thyng in frame. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xx. (1887) 84 It [walking] is good for . . the throte, the chest, when they be out of frame. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 321 Good my Lord put your discowse into some frame. 1641 VIND. *Smectymnus* xiii. 125 To plant and erect Churches to their due frame. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 199 The Strata . . owe their present Frame and Order to the Deluge. 1718 SWIFT *Horace's Odes* iv. ix. 9 Your steady soul preserves her frame. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 41 When Nature finds any Member . . weakened or out of Frame, 1801 W. SEWARD *Yordes Cave* 2 Box-trees are cut into a curious frame. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxxii, To her lips in measured frame The minstrel verse spontaneous came.

6. Mental or emotional disposition or state (more explicitly, *frame of mind, soul, etc.*). a. Natural or habitual disposition, temper, turn of thought, etc. (now rare). b. Temporary posture of mind, state of feeling, mood, condition of temper. *Frames and feelings*: often used in religious literature of the 18th and 19th c. as a disparaging term for emotional states as a criterion of the reality of spiritual life.

a. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mcm. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 31 So had he the most merciful, gentle, and compassionate frame of spirit. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ¶ 3, I am a Fellow of a very odd Frame of Mind. a 1754 FIELDING *Char. Man* Wks. 1784 IX. 409 That heavenly frame of soul, of which Jesus Christ himself was the most perfect pattern. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 110 It did not occur to a body of so conservative a frame of mind, that [etc.].

b. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 28 The way of thinking we would recommend, does very much dispose men to an attentive frame of mind. 1702 C. MATHER *Magi. Chr.* iii. xvi. 117 He would compose himself unto a most heavenly Frame in all things. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xv. In this thankful frame I continued. c 1741 BRAINERD in Edwards' *Life* i. (1851) 3 All my good frames were but self-righteousness. 1774 FLETCHER *Ess. on Truth* Wks. 1795 IV. 114 The modish doctrine of a faith without frame and feeling. 1806 A. KNOX *Rev. I.* 10 The concluding stanza shews . . in what frame he wrote. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 45 Hence arose that substitution of frames and feelings for the sacraments . . of the church. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) IV. viii. 144 Consider the different frames of mind we are in hour by hour. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiv. 131 He was in no patient frame.

III. A framed work, structure.

* generally.

7. A structure, fabric, or engine constructed of parts fitted together. Now *obs.* or *arch.*, exc. in the particular applications under 8, 9. † In early *Sc.* applied *spec.* to a rack; in 16-18th c. to a gallow, an easel, a scaffolding, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 338 Par-estyre gert hyme straucht In til framis with al bare macht. *Ibid.* *Agatha* 168 He gert strek hire in a frame, & torment hir in syndry vyse. 15. . *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 158 Yea, at Tyburn there standeth the great frame, And some take a fall that maketh their neck lame. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 The way of perfeccyon is as a frame, in the whiche one thyng dependeth of another. 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* iv. 653 Make out with ores, in ships, in boats, in frames. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 41 b. They use a greater Sythe . . fenced with a crooked frame of stickes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 171 At Ierusalem I lodg'd . . in a Cloystred frame. a 1641 SUCKLING *Lett. Wks.* (1646) 87 If I should see Van Dike with . . his Frame and right Light. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1889) I. 189 At Naples they use a frame [a 'maiden', sort of guillotine], like ours at Halifax. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 162 Divine Cecilia came, Inventress of the vocal frame. 1700 — *Palamædia* & A. II. 554 The gate was adamant; eternal frame. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 121/2 He made use of Frames to shut out the River.

† b. ? A snare; = ENGINE. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1874) I. 164 The deuyll . . labours to get vs in his frame. [Cf. 1558 in 2.]

8. Applied to the heaven, earth, etc. regarded as a structure.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 21 Ye knowledge of God . . in the frame of the world and all the creatures is . . plainly set forth. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. ii. Ye gods, that guide the Starry frame . . Grant [etc.]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 310 This goodly frame the Earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 154 These are thy glorious works, Parent of good, Almighty, thine this universal Frame. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 371 Power supreme . . to thee I sue, to thee, coeval with the mundane frame. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xii. (1858) 403 The thunderstorm . . begins by making the solid frame of Lebanon and Sirion to leap for fear.

9. Applied to the animal, esp. the human body, with reference to its make, build, or constitution.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. i. As you enter at the door, there is opposed to you the frame of a wolf in the hangings. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lix. 10 This composed wonder of your frame. 1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) in *Shaks. C. Praise* 126 His post-like legs were answerable to the rest of the great frame which they supported. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., How long in this corruptible Frame some Parts may be uncorrupted. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* i. vi. Simple woman Is weak in intellect, as well as frame. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 65 Amidst the terror which shakes my frame. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 298 A lever of the third sort became most admirably adapted to the animal frame. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 398 One whose vigorous frame had won him his distinctive surname [Ironsides].

** A supporting or enclosing structure.

10. A structure of timbers, joists, etc. fitted together to form the skeleton of a building.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 176/1 Frame of a worke, fabrica. 1533 UDALL *Flowers Latine Speaking* 84 b, Fabrica, properly is a forge or frame of a carpenter. 1545 Act 37 Hen. VIII, c. 6 The secret burnynge of frames of tymber . . redy to be sett up, and edified for houses. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 182 For the frame of the house at Fre Scole. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 505 Great Castles made of Trees vpon Frames of Timber . . were anciently matters of Magnificence. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 132 Taking away the wooden Blocks . . from under the corners of the Frame, they let it fall into its place. 1741 P. TAILFER, etc. *Narr. Georgia* 107 The Frame of the Orphan-house is up. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 251 The bare frames of the lodges, and the brands of extinguished fires, alone marked the place.

b. A building; in later use, one composed chiefly or entirely of wood. *Obs.* exc. *U.S.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 13 He reysid vppe a grete frame. 1509 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 85 A Trinite and ij angellis set in the new Frame upon the bridge. c 1639 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 452 The frame in the College yard. 1667 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 37 The Complaint of severall Inhabitants of a frame sett vp. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 334 A large . . frame of timber and brick was set thereon. 1884 N. Y. *Herald* 27 Oct. 4/6 The house is a three story frame, and was full of guests at the time.

11. A structure which serves as an underlying support or skeleton, or of which the parts form an outline or skeleton not filled in.

In mod. dialects used for the skeleton of a person or animal (see Cheshire and Wilts. Glossaries, E. D. S.).

1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 183 To Wesburne, carpenter, setting upon the frame and bells in St. Frysuides steple, xlijs. 1579 E. K. GLOSS. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 161 Beare, a frame, whereon they vse to lay the dead corse. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) Index 84 The Frame where the Coppers stand . . is made of Dutch Bricks. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. x. (1845) 335 For placing broken Looking-glasses upon a moveable Frame betwixt their Nets. 1697 DAMPER *Voy.* I. ii. 20 Lay there all night, upon our Barbecus, or frames of Sticks. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 26 The tube and basin are fixed to a frame of wood. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 143 The whole of the machine is made of iron, the length and breadth of the frame being regulated according to the size of the article to be turned. 1846 YOUNG *Nant. Dict.* 310 The paddle-shafts and intermediate shaft rest on the top of a strong frame. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 1086 The powerful uprights or standards called housing frames, of cast iron, in which the gudgeons of the rolls are set to revolve. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Frame.* the ribs or stretchers for an umbrella or parasol. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 542 The frame or body of the cart. 1884 Longm. *Mag.* Mar. 486 The terrible jars which its rubberless wheels and springless frame communicated to the system of the rider.

fig. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 1 These two Graces . . are the chief frame of these my ensuing lectures.

b. *Horology.* (See quot.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Frame is the Out-work of a Clock or Watch, consisting of the Plates and Pillars. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 106 [The] Frame . . [comprises] the plates of a watch or clock that support the pivots of the train.

c. *Printing.* (See quot. 1874.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 22. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912/2 Frame . . 7 (Printing) a desk containing two pairs of cases, containing roman and italic letters for the use of a compositor (see Case), or the stand supporting them.

d. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) D b, A frame of timbers . . is composed of one floor-timber . . whose arms branch outward to both sides of the ship: two or three futtocks . . and a top timber. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Frames, the bends of timbers constituting the shape of the ship's body — when completed a ship is said to be in frame. 1883 NARES *Const. Ironclad* 4 The frames, which correspond to the ribs or timbers of a wooden ship are of iron about 4 inch thick.

12. That in which something, esp. a picture, pane of glass, etc. is set or let in, as in a border or case.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxiv. My body is the frame wherein 'tis held. 1666 PEPPYS *Diary* (1890) 280 Paid him £14 for the picture, and £1 5s. for the frame. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. iv. 89 It had a glass over it, and a frame curiously carved. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. lxxxviii. These [filters] are generally made . . with the mouth stretched on a hoop or frame. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xix. The mill yawned all ruinous with unglazed frames. 1892 *Photogr. Rev. of Rev.* I. 452 Pictures in unusual frames.

fig. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxvii. A grass-plat . . set in the heavy frame of the forest.

13. Hence applied to various utensils of which the 'frame' or border is an important part.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Frame*, The founder's Frame is a kind of ledge inclosing a board; which being filled with sand, serves as a mould to cast their work in. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912 *Frame* . . 3 the head of the batten in a loom. *Ibid.*, *Frame* . . 10 (Soap-making) a box whose sides are removable when required, and locked together when the soap is to be poured in.

b. *Embroidery and Weaving.* In early use: A loom (*obs.*). Now short for *lace-frame, stocking-frame*, etc.: see also quot. 1727.

The early uses should perh. be referred to sense 7 or 11.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 792 The frame was brought forth with his wevyng pin. 1530 PALSGR. 222/2 Frame to worke in, metier. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* iv. x. (1714) 36 Narrow Webs on narrow Frames are weav'd. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Frame is more particularly used for a sort of loom, whereon artizans stretch their linens, silks stuffs &c. to be embroidered, quilted or the like. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 243 Many frames are entirely stopped, and others but partially employed. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 291/2 Frames . . indisputably lessen the number of workmen. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii. Two young girls . . sat near with tall frames before them, running the industrious needle in and out.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* i, He expects two waggon loads of frames and shears.

c. *Horticulture*. A glazed structure, portable or fixed, for protecting seeds and young plants from frost, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Covering... the Tree... with a glaz'd Frame. 1782 COWPER *Pineapples & Bee* 9 The frame was tight, And only pervious to the light. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 276/1 Stocks... are mostly sown in frames. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 73/3 The whole of these were placed in... a propagating frame.

14. *Mining*. (See *quots.*)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Frame*, This is for Sinking in Sand and Water... it is made of four good Planks... placed in the Top of a Sand, [it] may be let down with ease enough as one Sinks. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 Frame of Timber—Differs (as some say) from a 'set' in width, and the legs are placed perpendicularly. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.*, *Frame*, an inclined board over which a gentle stream of water is made to flow, for the purpose of washing away the waste from small portions of ore which are placed upon it from time to time.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* General relations: a. simple attrib., as (sense 10) *frame-building*, *-cottage*, *-dwelling*; (sense 11) *frame-boat*; (sense 11d) *frame-bend*, *-timbers*; (sense 12) *frame-door*; (sense 13b) *frame-smith*; (sense 13c) *frame-cucumber*.

c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 120 *Frame-timbers*, Various timbers that compose a *frame bend. 1888 T. T. WILDRIDGE *Northumbria* 124 *Frame-boats covered with skins. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 93 The machinery is in a *frame building. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine Carancro* iv. 12 A little *frame cottage, standing on high pillars. 1890 *Daily News* 26 June 2/6 *Frame cucumbers, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 23 A *frame door is set in a proper frame, made for the purpose. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6385/4 John Smith... *Frame-Smith. 1861 *Stansford Mercury* 1 Feb. 6/2 Apprenticed... to a frame-smith. 1846 *Young Naut. Dict.*, *Frames*, or *Frame-timbers, in shipbuilding, the floor timbers, which... compose what is termed the frame.

b. objective, as *frame-bender*, *-maker*. c. instrumental, as *frame-knit*, *-knitted*, *-knitter*, *-knitting*, *-tafe*, *-worker*.

1882 *Standard* 13 Oct. 2/3 The dispute originated with the *frame benders and steel platers. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3226/4, 5 dozen of superfine Rolling *Frame Knit Hose. 1892 *Scott. Leader* 30 Mar. 5 He presented a petition from the *frame-knitters to Parliament. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Frame Knitting, a description of Frame Work, which when finished has the appearance of Knitting. 1762 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) II. 57 note, Norrice, *frame-maker to the Court. 1822 MRS. HOFFLAND *Son of a Genius* iv, His frame-maker agreeing to take his pictures off his hands. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Frame Tafe, this is a stout half bleached linen tape. The prefix 'Frame' refers to the loom on which it is woven. 1812 BYRON *Let. to Ld. Holland* 25 Feb., Practices which have deprived the frame-workers of employment.

16. Special comb.: *frame-breaker*, one of those who resisted with violence the introduction of frames for weaving stockings, etc.; so *frame-breaking*; *frame-bridge* (see *quot.*); *frame-dam* (see *quot.*); *frame-level* (see *quot.*); *frame-stud*, one of the uprights of the frame of a building; *frame-tubbing* (see *quot.*). Also *FRAME-HOUSE*, *FRAME-SAW*.

1812 in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1813) XVI. 160, I have had an application from Nottingham to chalk for the *frame-breakers. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ii, I only wish... the frames... were safe here... Once put up, I defy the frame-breakers. 1816 *Parl. Debates* 10 July, Lord Sidmouth moved the third reading of the *Frame Breaking Bill. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i, The frame-breaking riots, which Tom could just remember. 1882 OGILVIE, *Frame-bridge, a bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together on the principle of combining the greatest degree of strength with the smallest expenditure of material. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 26 A *frame-dam is formed of balks of fir wood, placed endwise against the pressure. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 913 *Frame-level, a mason's level. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 195 In wooden cottages, the *frame-studs are to be six inches by five. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Frame Tubbing, solid wood tubbing.

Frame (*frām*), *v.* [OE. *framian* to be helpful or profitable, to make progress, *f. fram* forward *adj.* and *adv.* (see *FROM*); cf. the equivalent ON. *frama* to further, advance, get on with. The cognate ON. *fremja* (= OE. *fremman*, *fremian*: see *FREME v.*) to further, execute, perform, may have influenced the development, as it has no umlaut in *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* (*framde*, *framdr.*)]

†1. *intr.* To profit, be of service. Const. with *dat.*; also quasi-*impers.* Also, to supply the needs of. *Obs.*

c. 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lvii. (Schröder) 95 Forðy, þe he byðæle þære stu mid his cræfte framæð. c. 1230 *Halt Meil.* 31 Pat tu understonde hu lute hit framæð ham. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1642 At set time he selden samen ðor [i. e. at the well] hem-self & here of framæn. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11112 To nemne hem here, litel hit frames.

†2. To gain ground, make progress; to 'get on' (*with*); to prosper, succeed. Also, in neutral sense with *adv.*, to get on *well*, *ill*, etc. *Obs.*

a. 1050 *Liber Scintill.* iv. (1889) 20 Eadmodness swa micelum swa heo is abyld to deowulum swa micelum heo framæð [*proficit*] on heahnyssæ. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyes* (1874) II. 253 But off full yll they frame That wyl be besy with to hye thynges to mell. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1863 The feldfare

wolde have fydded, and it wold not frame. 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* Wks. 1. 228 Now I could not frame with it, nor it liked me not in no sauce. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. York* xxiii, God that causeth thinges to fro or frame. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 186/2 When the world framed contrarie... to his purpose. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* lxxxii. (Arb.) 117 So frames it with mee now, that I [etc.]. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. 13 The two... are pleas'd to see how well the... fight did frame. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 126 Even howbeit the business frame not, the Lord shall feed your soul. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 184 It framed not according to expectation.

†3. *trans.* To prepare, make ready for use; also, to furnish or adorn *with*. *Obs.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3146 So mikil hird so it noten mai, Ben at euen folc sum to samæn, And ilc folc is to fode framæn, And eten it bred. 13... *Coer de L.* 1859 The knights framed the tree-castel Before the city upon a hill. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6206 A cloth all of cleue gold, Dubbit full of diamondis... *Frame* ouer freshly with frettes of perle.

†4. To prepare (timber) for use in building; to hew out; to prepare the timbers, perform the carpenter's work for (a building). Phrase, *to frame and rear*, *frame and set up*. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 481 (530) This timber is al redy up to frame. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 176/2 Framyn tymbyr for howsys, *doto*. 1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 1 To square tymbre, frame and rere only buyldynge. c. 1520 *Ment. Rifon* (Surtees) III. 205 Willmo Caruer framynge the sayd fetter per ij dies & alias, 2s. 2d. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.*, c. 25 It shalbe lawfull... to erecte, make, frame and set vp... one good... windemill. 1557 *Trin. Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 472 Carpenter 4 dayes in framing tymber for y' upper floor. 1603 *Ibid.* II. 491 A bargayne to frame finish and set vp y' roofe. 1707 MORTIMER *Ilush.* 302 The Carpenters Work to Hew the timber, saw it out, frame it, and set it together. 1724 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 199, I hope the fort and houses will be framed and set up this month.

5. To shape, give shape to; to fashion, form. a. with material obj. *Obs.* exc. with additional notion as in 6 and 7.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 30 They frame the roofes of these cottages with sharpe toppes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 190 This brittle bottle framed out of clay. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 181 The effigies of Saint Ierome, miraculously framed by the natural veins of the stone. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. xxiii. 171 The Iron... is softed and framed. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 9 Batter it out... pretty near its shape; and so by several Heats... frame it into Form and Size. *Ibid.* 183 The Gouge... may... also frame pretty near the hollow Moldings required in the Work.

b. To shape, compose, give (specified) expression to (the countenance).

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Frons castigata*, a Countenance so well framed that it cannot be reprehended. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 186 Why I can... frame my Face to all occasions. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 21 The Admirall (framing the best countenance he could) departed thence.

c. To shape, direct (one's thoughts, actions, powers, etc.) to a certain purpose. Also with a person, etc. as obj., to shape the action, faculties, or inclinations of; to dispose. †In early use, to train, discipline; = *FORM v.* 2. †Also in *passive*, to be in a certain frame or mood. Const. *for*, *to*, *to do*.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 210 You shall... frame his youthe with verteous preceptes. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Ordering of Deacons*, To frame... youre owne lyues... according to the doctrine of Christ. 1556 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) Q ii. v, The good man of the house... firste with faire wordes, afterward with threatninges, attempted to frame hir to do his pleasure. 1569 J. PARKHURST *Inflections*, You must endeavour so to order and frame your selues in the setting forth of Gods true Religion. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 127 Two whelpes... the one he framed to hunt, and the other [etc.]. 1599 B. JONSON *Every Man out Hum.* ii. i. (Rtdg.) 38/1, I cannot frame me to your harsh vulgar phrase, 'tis against my genius. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* clxxxvii. (1891) 367 Frame yourself for Christ, and gloom not upon his cross. 1640 MARCOMBES in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 117 It will be a harder matter for me to frame them to their bookes. 1660 PEFFYS *Diary* 26 Jan., We were as merry as I could frame myself to be. 1662 NEWCOMB *Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 44, I got up about 8, and was but ordinarily framed. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* (ed. 3) Introd. 6 b, She... framed her Tongue to a pure and elegant way of Speaking. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 177 She cannot quite... frame her Mouth to the Sound of the Word Sister. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mr. Crisp* 8 May in *Early Diary*, I cannot frame myself to anything else. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Par.* iii. 110 God knows how, after that, my life was framed. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 150 Such is Thy silent grace, framing aright our lowly orisons.

d. To direct (one's steps); to set out upon (a journey). Also *refl.* and *absol.* To shape one's course; to betake oneself, resort. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* = 'go'.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 169 Many... men... have framed themselves to my conversation. 1590 SPENSER *F.* iii. i. 20 A stately Castle far away she spyde, To which her steps directly she did frame. 1598 YONG *Diana* 61, I frame my selfe to the seruice of some Lord or Gentleman. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. Prol.* 32 The beauty of this sinful dame Made many princes thither frame. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* i. Wks. 1874 VI. 100 Pilgrimage I'll frame Vnto the blessed Maid of Walsingham. 1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* v, 'Frame upstairs, and make little din.' *Ibid.* xiii, A threat to set Throttler on me if I did not 'frame off', rewarded my perseverance. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 120, I fraimt up to her and sed.

e. *intr.* for *refl.*, in various applications, now

chiefly *dial.*: (a) To put oneself in a posture of doing something; to set about, make an attempt or pretence to do; (b) to go about a work in a promising manner; to give promise of becoming skilful; (c) to manage, contrive, to do something.

Cf. *shape intr.*, used dialectally in all these meanings.

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. v. (Arb.) 62 Schollers must frame to lue at a low sayle. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xii. 6 He could not frame to pronounce it right. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 119 The masters... not... knowing how to frame to till, and order their land, the ground hath been untilld. 1664 *Flodden F.* ix. 83 For defence they fiercely frame. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 130 Before he could frame to get loose of her. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, She frames with the butter, does Mary Ann. 1867 MISS PARR *Mr. Wynyard's Ward* II. 79, 'I frames to get about, but I'se racked wi' rheumatiz terrible—terrible.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'She frames at eating a bit'... 'He frames badly at work.' *Ibid.*, 'It's framing for wet.' 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly Won* iv. 31 If... the mare framed well for jumping... he would [etc.]. 1888-9 *Loughm. Mag.* XIII. 442 'And when the other maids was back, she was framini' to be asleep, with her cap of rushes on.' 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 5/3 He was just framing to play when a ball... came right through the next net. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 265 He frames well in speaking.

6. *trans.* To adapt, adjust, fit (chiefly an immaterial object) to or into (something).

c. 1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 93 Unto his teaching your life ye will not frame. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 10 Rosana... framed her selfe unto all the humours of the Prince. a. 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* ii. (1683) 131 To frame our wills to the cheerful performance of that duty. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 15 Carpenters do frame their Railes to Ballesters. *Ibid.* 94 Carpenters do frame them so exact to the width... of the window. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 131 They are to be framed into one another. a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 305 The desires of the righteous are... framed to an agreeableness with the ways of God. 1806 WORDSW. *Intimations* vii, Unto this he frames his song.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To adapt oneself, conform. Of things: To suit, fit. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 783/1 How would then those wordes frame. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 80 It will not frame altogether so currantlye in our English as the other, because the shortnesse of the seconde Penthimmer will hardly be framed to fall together in good sence. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 76 Having in... ardent heat begun a Tragædie, when he saw his stile would not frame thereto... he... wiped it quite out. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 436 Bids us try the Unicorn whether he... will... draw our cart... meaning that his wildnesse will not frame to it.

7. *trans.* To make, construct. Now always implying the combination and fitting together of parts, and adaptation to a design; in 16-17th c. often used more widely.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 58 They framed a new carauel shortly after. 1571 DUGGES *Pantom.* i. vi. Cij b, Couple y^e endes of those two right lines together with a thirde, and so haue you framed a Triangle equall to the former. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 39 b, [Hemp]serveth both for makynge of Canvesse, and framing of Ropes. *Ibid.* iv. 185 They be greater, as though their bodies were purposely framed for generation. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 116 To frame bridges ouer rivers. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 264 Alexander the Great caused Lysippus... to frame the pictures of all those knights which... were slain at the river Granicus. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* 94 A cataplasme framed of crumbs... and milke with oile of Roses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 691 It was a place Chos'n by the sovran Planter, when he fram'd All things to mans delightful use. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 120 The principal things... to be considered in framing and fitting of a Ship. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 321 Their rafts... were lifted off from the place where they were framed. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 72/2 You may frame wooden dams. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. v, The feldfare framed her lowly nest. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 291 If the tongue had not been framed for articulation man would still be a beast in the forest. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 418 The things in heaven are framed by the Creator in the most perfect manner. 1879 CASSILL *Techn. Educ.* IV. 189/2 This is really the first stage in the operation of 'framing' a wood ship.

8. In various immaterial applications. a. To contrive (a plot, etc.); to devise, invent, fabricate (a rule, story, theory, etc.); to put together, fashion, compose; to put into words, express.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) 23 Than frame they fraudes men slyly to begyle. 1570-6 LANBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 187 Leland calleth it Noviodunum, which word is framed out of the Saxon Niwandun. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 150, I will frame an aunsware, to your two severall letters. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. 16 He can not so easely frame a false accompt. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag.* T. (1837) 127 Shee ever lookt when he Would frame his humble sute. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* 122 (*Slothfull*) He is wittie in nothing but framing excuses to sit still. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 153 He who had so great a hand in framing the Oath. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 40 Who hath framed to himselfe a manner of Singing. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* ii. 27 This was a Story framed long after. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 128 We may observe, with how much nicety and consideration the old rules of law were framed. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* ii. 226 But let us frame Effectual means. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. vii, Frame love-ditties passing rare. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 359 The convocation... had framed their answer in the same spirit. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 67 Statutes... Which must needs have been framed for some purpose or other.

b. To form, articulate, utter (words, sounds). 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* ix. comm., God answered by a voice framed by an Angel. 1702 POPE *Dryope* 80 When

first his infant voice shall frame Imperfect words. 1782 HAN. MORE *Belshazzar* 1.62 Then may my tongue refuse to frame the strains Of sweetest harmony. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 153 She framed the words half aloud.

c. To form or construct in the mind; to conceive, imagine. More fully to frame to oneself. † Also with out.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. ii. § 2 Frame to themselves a way more pleasant. a 1618 RALEIGH *Sceptick in Rem.* (1651) 21 As several humours are predominant, so are the conceits severally framed and effected. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. iii. (ed. 1712) 13 An Idea of a Being absolutely... Perfect, which we frame out by attributing all conceivable Perfection to it. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 98 Whenever I attempt to frame a simple idea of time. 1782 HAN. MORE *Moses* iii. 14 A mother's fondness frames a thousand fears. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* ii. 48 With thoughts devout, Such as I best can frame. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. ix. He could frame to himself no probable image of love-scenes between them.

† d. To cause, produce, bring to pass. *Obs.* 1576 FLEMING *Phanop. Epist.* Epit. Aiv b. Can you name A better place then cuntry blest? Where... Summers frame Joyes. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus v. Wks.* (Rtdg.) 243/1 His daughter... by her marrying did his pardon frame. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 32 Feare frames disorder. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 180 Which Heauen so frame. 9. [from the sb.] To set in a frame; to enclose in or as in a frame; to serve as a frame for. Also with in.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 7 The winding Rocks a spacious Harbour frame. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 138, I have your... Villa framed and hung up. 1876 W. H. POLLOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 63 Scenery and machinery were employed to frame the play. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 56 Somebody say a portrait framed and glazed. 1883 Ld. R. GOWER *My Remin.* i. xiii. 237 The lovely lake, framed in by a background of soft-swalling hills.

Hence *Framing ppl. a.*, that serves as a frame. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxxiv. 382 Her yellow face with its framing rouleau of grey hair.

|| *Framea. Ant.* [L.; presumably a Teut. word.] A kind of javelin used by the ancient Germans (see quot.). By modern archaeologists the word has been applied to a particular type of lance found in ancient German tombs, etc., and also to a form of socketed stone celt.

1598 GRENEWY *Tacitus' Germany* i. (1622) 259 [They] carry lauelines, or as they term them Frameas, with a narrow and short iron, but so sharpe... that... with the same weapon they can fight both at hand, and a farr off.

Framed (fræmd), *ppl. a.* [f. FRAME *v.* + -ED ¹.] In senses of the vb.

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 176/1 Framyd, dolatus. 1496 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 83 [The carriage of loads of 'framed timber' figures in the accounts of 1496.] 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 65 A Rood loft whearof is made a framde table. 1578 TIMME *Cabine on Gen.* 91 The principal point of wisdom is, framed sobriety to the obedience of God. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 21 In Ordinances, or framed battels... the Ensignes do march in one large or long ranke jointly. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. 3, I cannot... propound unto you framed particulars. 1639 in *Virginia Mag. of Hist. & Biog.* (1895) III. 30 Others have undertaken to build framed howses to beautifye the place. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. i. To carry a framed sloop on board the ship. 1816 JAMESON *Charac. Min.* 207 Framed or squared fluor-spar (*chaux fluatée encadrée*). 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 319 Framed pictures require to be placed where they may be seen.

Framed, Sc. var. of FRENED.

Frame-house. [f. FRAME *sb.* and *v.* + HOUSE.] † 1. A house in which things are framed or fashioned. *Obs.*

a 1555 BRADFORD in *Certain Lett.* (1564) 276 The crosse... is the framehouse in the which god frameth his children like to his sonne Christe.

2. A house constructed with a wooden framework or skeleton covered with boards.

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 331 Every planter... is able to erect a handsome frame-house. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 394 In a little white frame-house we found a company of engineers. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 412/2 A master-carpenter... lived in a comfortable two-story frame-house.

Frameless (fræ'mləs), *a.* [f. FRAME *sb.* + -LESS.] Without frame, having no frame.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. vii. 110 Smaller frameless canvasses. 1882 J. PAIN *Thicker than Water* iii. He had a frameless, stringless glass, which stuck in his eye with the tenacity of a limpet.

† **Framely, adv.** *Obs.* [f. FRAME *sb.* + -LY ².] 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* i. i. That... my purpose may more framelic [later edd. firmelic] stande.

Framer (fræ'məɪ). [f. FRAME *v.* + -ER ¹.] One who frames; a maker, contriver, inventor. Also, one who frames a picture, etc.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 41, I marvel what these framers of new Gods do meane. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. vi. (1614) 367 It is the Minde of the minde which is framer of the fierie world. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. xiii. (Rtdg.) 156 The first framers of the government. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 16 The Framers of this Objection. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 12 Leske, the framer of the present collection. 1827 KEELE *Chr. V., Evening ix.* Thou framer of the light and dark. 1864 A. J. HORWOOD *Yearbks.* 32 & 33 *Edw. I* Pref. 34 The framer of the Latin version translated from the French form. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 315 Without more form of order than has been given by the framers and hangers.

Frame-saw. [f. FRAME *sb.* + SAW.] A thin saw stretched in a frame which gives it sufficient rigidity in its work (Knight).

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* i. 99 The office of the Checks made to the Frame-Saw is, by the twisted Cord and Tongue... to strain the Blade of the Saw the straighter. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 299 An oak fructed, proper, having a frame-saw, transversely fixed. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxii. (ed. 3) 217 The horny exterior is then cut into three portions with a frame-saw.

Framework. [f. FRAME *sb.* + WORK *sb.*]

1. A structure composed of parts framed together, esp. one designed for inclosing or supporting anything; a frame or skeleton.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 What a fine conformity would it starch us all into? doubtless a stanch and solid peece of frame-work, as any January could freeze together. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 132 Laying a Block... under the corner of the Frame-work to hear it hollow off the Foundation. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 192 Let ribs of beef this frame-work line. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* iii. 28 The old arm-chair, whose framework had been made any number of years ago. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vi. 164 The framework [of vertebrate animals] as a whole always exhibiting the same fundamental type.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 10 That the frame-work of a nation may be strong, each of its divisions must be let closely into others. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 67 Those grand frameworks, such as at Marathon and elsewhere correspond to the event they have encompassed. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxii. 7 The outward framework of law and government still keeps its ancient shape.

2. (Written as two words or with a hyphen.) Work done in or with a frame. a. Knitting or weaving done on a 'stocking-frame'; cf. FRAME *sb.* 13 b, and see 3 below. b. (See quot.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Frame Work*, this work, also called *Travail au Métier*, is formed with wools and silk upon a flat solid wooden Frame cut to the size required.

c. *Gardening.* (See quot.)

1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Frame-work*, that sort of forcing and raising vegetable productions at an early period, which is performed by means of frames and artificial heat applied by them.

3. *Comb.*, as *framework-knitted*, -knitter.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5484/4 John Hathoway... Framework-knitter. 1788 *Act 28 Geo. III.* c. 55 An Act for the Punishment of Persons destroying... Framework knitted Pieces, Stockings, and other Articles. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Frame-work Knitter*, an operative in the hosiery trade, who weaves the worsted or cotton thread up into a knitted fabric.

Framing (fræ'mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRAME *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of FRAME *v.* in various senses. † 1. The action of making profit. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 176/2 Framyng or afframyng or wynnynge, *lucrum, emolumentum*.

2. The action, method, or process of constructing, making, or shaping anything whether material or immaterial; † also, hewing of timber (*obs.*). Also gerundial with omission of *in*.

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 176/2 Framyng of tymbyr, *dolatura*. a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* ix. (1580) 45 There is a stone framing, it shall be laied in Sion. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iii. iii. This curious Isle, whose framing yet Was never... known to any humane wit. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vii. 189 Captain Bond had the framing... of it [a Fire ship]. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 123 To pin the Frame... of a Roof together, whilst it is framing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Framing*, the placing, scarphing, and bolting of the frame-timbers of a ship. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/7 The clause in dispute was of Lord Salisbury's own framing.

3. *Mining.* See quot. and cf. *framing-table*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 913 *Framing*, .2 (Mining) an operation upon pounded or stamped ores by which they are sorted into grades of comparative weight and consequent richness.

4. *concr.* Framed work; a framework; a frame or set or system of frames.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 142 The Timber... to make 3 Square of Framing. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fishery* 455 The pannels of the captain's state-room door were forced out of the framing. 1828 TREDGOLD *Elen. Princ. Carpentry* title-p., Pressure and Equilibrium of Timber Framing. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 4/2 Walls of bamboo framing filled in with mud.

5. *attrib.*, as *framing-house*, -timber; also *framing-chisel*, a heavy chisel for making mortises; *framing-table Mining* (see quot. and sense 3).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 914 **Framing-chisel*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 57 The colledge... is the *framing house, and as it were, The shoppe of men. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 913/2 The *framing-table is... suspended in an inclined position, on pivots, so that it may be tipped into a vertical position when full, discharging its contents into separate cisterns beneath. 1522 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 184 Le *framingyng tymbre.

† **Framp, v.** *Obs. rare* -¹. *intr.* ? To revel, indulge greedily.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 716/1 Which not content with... manna... murmured y^e they might not frampe in fleshe.

† **Frample, v. Sc. Obs.** [? freq. of FRAMP *v.*] To swallow or gobble up.

a 1598 ROLLOCK 2 *Thess.* iii. xii. (1606) 146 When thou hast beene an idle vagabound... and yet stops to thy dinner, and framples vp other mens trauels, that is vnlawfull eating.

Frampler. pseudo-arch. *rare* -¹. [Cf. FRAPLER, FRAMPOLD.] A brawler; = FRAPLER.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxvii, A rude low-born frampler and wrangler.

Frampold, a. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 6-7 frampold, frompall, 7 frampald, -pard, frompered, frampel(l, -ple, -pole, -poll, -pull, (phrampell), 7, 9 *hist.* frampal(l, 7, 9 *dial.* frampled. [Of obscure origin; it is uncertain which of the many divergent forms is the earliest; formation from *fram*, FROM + POLL head, would suit sense 2. Cf. *frommard* = FROMWARD, FROWARD; also FRUMP, and Sc. *frample* 'to put in disorder'.]

1. Sour-tempered, cross, disagreeable, peevish.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 94 She leads a very frampold life with him. c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* ii. ii. (1881) 37, I think the fellow's frompall:—I ask thee where my Cloak is. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* Ely ii. x. 539 If a Priest were so frampold... as to refuse to baptize a poore infant in that case. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* ii. iv, I pray thee, grow not frampull now. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., An ill will'd and frampled waspishness. 1688 BUNYAN *Solomon's Temple Spiritualized* xlix. 9 Babes... have... babyish tricks... their childish talk and frampled carriage must be borne withal. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Frampled*, cross, ill-humoured.

2. Of a horse: Fiery, mettlesome, spirited.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 14 Like a skittish and frampold horse. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girdle* D's Wks. 1873 III. 170 Coachman... are we fitted with good phrampell iades. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxii, The two 'frampal jades' (to use the term of the period). 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Frample v.*, to paw on the ground, as a horse when kept standing in one place.]

Frampard: see FROMWARD. *Obs.*

Franc (fræŋk). Forms: 4-8 frank, 9 franc. [a. F. *franc*, said to be derived from the legend *Francorum rex*, 'king of the Franks', on the first coins which were so called.

The F. word appears as the name of a gold coin in an official document of 1360 (Hatz.-Darm.); the legend *Francorum rex* occurs on a gold coin struck in the same year.]

The name of a French coin or money of account, of different values at different periods. a. A gold coin, in the 14th c. weighing about 60 grs., and intrinsically worth about 10s. 6d. of our present money, but afterwards depreciated. b. (Sometimes *Pound Franc*.) A silver coin, first struck in 1575, identical with the livre tournois of 20 sols; in the 18th c. English money-changers valued it at 9d. or 10d. c. Since 1795, a silver coin representing the monetary unit of the decimal system; its value is slightly more than 9½d.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 201, I wol bringe yow an hundred frankes. c 1400 *Sorodone Bab.* 589 Take a thousand pounds of Frankis fyne. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 527 A franke is worth .ii. s. sterl^r. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 236 Ilk seir how lang he lyuet xxx thousand frankis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 223 The yearly tribute of... eight hundred thousand franks of silver. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark vi. 34 note, Beza reckoneth the 200 pence, to 35 pound Frank of Tours. 1702 W. J. BRYAN *Voy. Levant* xxxii. 129 A Chicken of Gold... which amounts to Seven Francs and half. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 300 A piece of silver weighing five grams... to which has been applied the term *Franc*. 1822 E. REEVES *Homevid. Bonnd* 227 We had again to turn our pesetas into francs at a loss.

|| **Franc-archer** (frænkəʃe). *Fr. Hist.* Pl. franc(s)-archers. [Fr.; *franc* free (see FRANK a.) + *archer* archer.] One of a body of archers established by Charles VII, one man being equipped by each parish, and exempted from taxes in consideration of his service.

1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtdg. 1883) 293 In every parish in France there is a person called a frank archer. 1852 MISS YONGE *Canoe* (1877) III. ii. 92 Marching all night, he surprised the franc-archers and their leader. 1885 PLUMMER in *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 197 The francs-archers, abolished by Louis XI after... Guinegate in 1479.

† **France.** *Obs.* [cf. FRANK *sb.* 3] = FRANKINCENSE.

14... *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 109 Golde france and myrre thei gaf hym all thre.

† **Franch, fraunch, v. Obs.** Also 6 *fraunge*. [? onomatopœic; cf. *craunch*.] *trans.* To devour. *intr.* To feed greedily (*on*). Hence *Franching ppl. a.* Also *Frauncher*, a devourer.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 39 b, He is euer fraunchynge. *Ibid.* 71 Thou arte a rauenaar of delicates and a francher. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M iii, People gullyng, fraunchyng, and dronkerds. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, Ld. Rivers lxxviii, A Bull and Bore dyd passe, Fraunchyng the fysh and frye, with teeth of brasse. 1575 TURBERVILLE *Bk. Venerie* 358 He that... had yong fleshe to banquet at his fill were fonde to fraunche on garbage, graynes or swyll. 1625-6 *Purchas Pilgrims* IV. 1579 They cast of them also to flesh fraunching Dogs.

† **Franchemyle.** *Cookery. Obs.* Also *franche-mole*, *frawnchemyle*, -mul(le), *franchemele*, *fronchemoyle*. [a. F. *franche mulle*, ruminating stomach of a sheep, etc.] A sort of haggis.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 36 For franche mele. Take swongene eyrene... and kreme... and kremelyd sewet of schepe... And fylle by bagge [etc.]. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 38 Frawnchemyle, Nym Eyroun [etc.], & do in the wombe of the chepe, bat is, he mawe; & sepe hem wel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 141 A Franchemole (*v. r.* Frawnchemulle), *lucanica*.

Franchise (fræntʃɪz, -tʃɔɪz), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *franchis(e)*, -yse, 4-6 *franchise*, -yse, -es, 5-6 *franchis*, -schis(se), (6 *franchise*, *franches*,

-chest, -chiese, -cis), 3- franchise. [a. OF. *franchise* freedom, frankness, f. *franc* free, FRANK a.2] For the history of the pronunciation see ENFRANCHISE.]

I. Freedom, immunity, privilege.

† 1. Freedom as opposed to servitude or subjection. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 142/1271 And to bi-nime þe kyng is franchise. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1001 We wulleþ vor oure franchise fite & vor oure lond. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7 378 þe goodes of body ben hele of body, as strengthe.. beautee, gentrye, franchise. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 71 Aruns.. assembled a gret oost ayenst the Romans to have.. put hem in servage out of her franchise. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) II. xliii. 140 Ye sholde take all that we haue.. to maynteyne vs and our franchises. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 110 The House of Commons by themselves.. have no power to imprison men, or put them out of Franchise.

† b. Moral freedom. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1637 Al his for-geeten nou al þat franchises þat I gaue man in paradis. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 27 The mooste difficulte in a man.. To knowe hym self, To kepe his franchise or liberte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 28 1/2 For where the holy ghost is, there is franchise and lyberte.

2. a. A legal immunity or exemption from a particular burden or exaction, or from the jurisdiction of a particular tribunal, granted to an individual, a corporation, an order of persons, etc. In early use also *collect.* or in generalized sense: The immunities, freedom of government, etc., belonging to a municipality, etc.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 130, I þe forbode to change any clerke In lay court.. of holy kirke has merke. Ne þe franchise fordo, þat it outh to halde. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 2 He ratyfyed.. all the fraunches yeve to citeis.. and granted to many citeis.. new franchises. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* cxlvii. 1j, & that holy chyrch shold haue all franchises as ferforth as they had in seint Edwards tyme the confessor. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 336 This yere the Kyng seasyd the franchise of the cytie of London. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 68 King Edgar.. bare a gret Zeale to the Towne, and gave very great Franchises and Privileges vnto it. 1559 in STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 22 All franchises and liberties of the bisshoppericks.. deryyd from the crowne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 92 A most famous towne.. endowed by Claudius.. with the franchises and right of a Colonie. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 167 Franchise.. signifies in our Law an Immunity or exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction, as for a Corporation to hold pleas within themselves to such a value, and the like. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* iii. viii. Wks. 1812 V. 684 They had strength enough to oblige him [John] to a solemn promise of restoring those liberties and franchises, which they had always claimed. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xxiii. 334 The city, having first obtained assurance of respect for all its franchises and immunities, surrendered.

b. In wider sense: A privilege or exceptional right granted by the sovereign power to any person or body of persons. In England now chiefly *Hist.* and as a technical term of law; in the U.S. applied *esp.* to the powers conferred on a company formed for some purpose of public utility.

1386 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 225/1 Noughtwithstondyng the same fredam or franchise, Nichol Brembre.. was chosen Mair. 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 53, I beqwehte to Robert myn son, my tenementes called Caltes and Northes.. w^t the franchise of faldes of ijce shepe to eche of the seyde tenementes bylongyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxi. 640 In diuerse countreys.. the noble men hath great franchises ouer the commons, and kepeth them in seruage. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xxiii. 17 note, The Romans had gyuen such franchises and liberties to the Iewes [to 'let one lowse vnto them at the feast']. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ix. 37 Ye.. the love of ladies foule defame; To whom the world this franchise ever yeeledd, That of their loves choise they might freedom clame. 1598 MANWOOD *Latus Forest* i. § 5 (1615) 24/2 A Forest.. is the most highest franchise of noble, and princely pleasure, that can be incident unto the Crowne and Royall dignitie of a Prince. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 121 A manner whereunto the franchise of waife and stray and such like are appendant. 16.. *Act Chas. I.* c. 15 (Manley) 20 And the Lords and owners of Fairs, Markets and other Franchises. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 2, I do humbly propose.. that another Theatre of Ease may be erected.. and that the Direction thereof may be made a Franchise in Fee to me, and my Heirs for ever. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 37 Franchise and liberty are used as synonymous terms; and their definition is, a royal privilege, or branch of the king's prerogative, subsisting in the hands of a subject. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 324 The bill is brought for the purpose of protecting the bank in the exercise of a franchise granted by a law of the United States. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 33 The right of having a watermill was a franchise. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. App. § 1. 268 The rights to have 'waifs, wrecks, estrays, treasure-trove, royal fish, forfeitures, and deadlands' are franchises, which must rest on royal grant, or prescription which presupposes a grant. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* II. iii. lxvi. 500 After the sale by the Board of Aldermen of the Broadway franchise (the right of laying down a tramway in Broadway), the Aldermanic office was much sought after. *Ibid.* lxvii. 521 The form which corruption usually takes in the populous cities is the sale of 'franchises' (especially monopolies in the use of public thoroughfares). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 4/3 The Weights and Measures Bill.. empower[s] municipal and County Councils to purchase 'franchises' of weights and measures.

† 3. Freedom from arrest, secured to fugitives in certain privileged places; right of asylum or sanctuary; privileged character, inviolability, of a place of refuge. Hence *concr.* an asylum, sanctuary.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 323 Here men wondren moche whi alle manquelleris shullen have his franchise of þe sche [read seintuarie]. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees)

4994 In cuthbert mynster he come forþi, þe fraunchyse to breke ofit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. vi. 69 The baly schaw, Quikl strang Romulus did reduce and draw In maner of franchises or of sanctuary. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 121 They forbore those.. that fle vnto them as to a place off franchise and priuiledge.

attrib. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clx. 177 a, Trete, a franchises towne for all maner of people.

4. The freedom of or full membership of a body corporate or politic; citizenship.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 742 Our franchises, freedom, or conuersation is in heauen. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 2 Unless they might be *donati civitate*. i. enioy the Franchises and Freedom of Rome. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 36 Solon.. published an amnesty.. which restored those citizens who had been deprived of their franchise for lighter offences. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 305 The men of London.. ranked with the barons of the realm, and many barons of the realm had been admitted to the franchise of their commonalty.

† 5. The district over which the privilege of a corporation or an individual extends; a territory, domain. Cf. LIBERTY. To go or ride the franchises: to beat the bounds. *Obs.*

1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 53 Tadcastre brige, being the xtremitie of y^s franchises. 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martiloge* (1893) 64 In the franchise of pontyne. *Ibid.* 174 In the franchise of lyngon. 1572 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 341 The franchises of this Cytie shalbe ryd according to ancient custom. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Ireland* 36 *Hen. VI.* 27 This Statute shall be observed and take place as well within Franchises and liberties as without. 1680 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 493 That day he went the franchises with the mayor and citizens. 1774 E. JACOB *Faversham* 27 The river which separates the franchise of the church of Canterbury down to a place towards the South. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. i. § 2. 15 The owner of a franchise or liberty or district exempt from the jurisdiction of the hundred.

attrib. 1577 Nottingham *Rec.* IV. 168 Payd for carydg of the olde franchises crose to the towne. 1587 *Ibid.* 215 Another hole in Wilforth Pasture.. to want fraunchis stones.

6. The right or privilege of voting at public elections, *esp.* for members of the legislative body.

(Originally a mere contextual application of 2 b; more fully, *elective franchise*; now the prevailing sense.)

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 318 It would be too much to tell a man jealous of his equality, that the elector has the same franchise who votes for three members as he who votes for ten. 1819 MACKINTOSH *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 215 The reasons which make it important to liberty, that the elective franchise should be exercised by large bodies of the lower classes. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 36 New boroughs.. acquired the franchise of election. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. ii. (1852) 66 The occupiers of 107. houses have been intrusted with the elective franchise. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 128 Citizens in a certain sense, but without franchise.

b. In recent use: One of the various principles of qualification by which the bestowal of the elective franchise may be regulated. *Fancy franchise*: see FANCY C.

1884 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 29 Feb. 2/4 We propose to establish a new franchise, which I should call—till a better phrase be discovered—the service franchise.

II. As an attribute of character or action.

† 7. Nobility of mind; liberality, generosity, magnanimity. *Obs.*

13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 750 3if I for-loyne as a fol þy franchise may serue. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 796 A gayns franchise and alle gentillesse. — *Merch. T.* 743 Heer may ye see, how excellent franchise In womman is whan they narow hem ayse. c 1450 *Merlin* 280 And therefore remembre vs of pitee and of youre grete franchise. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 283 Telle Reynawde.. that he take no hede to my trespase & evyll dede, but to his franchise. 1658 J. COLES *Cleopatra* 161 It might be remedied by an action of generosity and franchise.

† 8. Freedom or licence of speech or manners.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. i. G. v. And lo by such like wayes Came firste the franchise Fessentine.

† Franchise, v. *Obs.* Forms: 4 franchise, 5 franch(a)yse, franchises, 6-franchise. [a. OF. *franchiss-*, lengthened stem of *franchir*, f. *franc* free: see FRANK a.2] *trans.* To make or set free; to invest with a franchise or privilege; = ENFRANCHISE v. *Const. from, of.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 269 Thus stonden all men franchised. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iv. 114 Hit ys no3t semly.. þat vsurers.. Be franchised for a free man. c 1430 LYNG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 3 From other dayes that day whas so deyved, And franchised from mystes and from reyne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 325 b/2 The kyng.. franchysed all England of the trybute. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxi. 165 He.. franchysed that towne with many gret lyberties. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxii. 28 Before I could be franchisid & made a citizen. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 74 b, Though all the towne were franchised, yet horses are not toll-free to this day. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 28, I.. still keepe my Bosone franchis'd. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 24 The summe then of those were franchis'd, mounted unto 400 Talents. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 931 (MS.) Every Soul, when franchis'd from its dust, May quit this life with certain hope in thee. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 432 Franchised by nature.. he [Dryden] felt that he could adventure in poetry beyond any other writer of his age.

Hence † Franchising *vbl. sb.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 43 a, If the Lorde make to him [this villaine] a lease of landes.. this is no franchisinge. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 82 Claudius' speech.. concerning the franchising of the towne.

Franchised (frants'izd, -tjoizd), *ppl. a.* [f. FRANCHISE sb. and v. + -ED.]

† 1. Of a city, etc.: a. Possessing the right of sanctuary. b. Invested with municipal or political privileges. *Obs.*

a. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 36 Preamb., Sir Edward kepith hym in such hidelles and other places franchised. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iii. viii. 74 b, Moses.. did institute thre franchised townes.

b. 1451 *Paston Lett.* (1872) I. 194 It was a franchised town and within the Duchye. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1711) V. 43 There hath beene a Franchisid Toune, now clene decayith. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 215 Seised of lands in Gavelkind, as in Kent, and in other places franchised.

2. Of persons: Made 'frec' of a body politic.

1520 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 26 Eny Franchised man sworn unto the franchises. 1558 *Reg. Gild Corpus Chr. York* (1872) 220 note, The mayour's kid-cot, where unto franchised men are used to be commyttyd for their offens. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 116 The community, composed of all the franchised citizens.

† 3. Made free, enfranchised. *Obs.*

1650 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Senault's Alan become Guilty* 257 The one was but a franchised slave, and the other a common Player. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accomplish'd Woman* II. 114 Anicetus. [Note] His [Nero's] franchis'd slave.

† Franchisement. *Obs.* [a. OF. *franchise-ment*, *franchissement*, f. *franchir*: see FRANCHISE v.] The action of setting free or investing with a franchise; the state or fact of being enfranchised; = ENFRANCHISEMENT.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 74 b, The franchisement [of Countreie] was graunted to her vpon condition, that shee should ride naked through the same Citie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 36 Artagall.. went.. to worke Irenae's franchise-ment. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilid* v. 375 He could scarce enjoy The benefit of franchisement. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. vi. 49 Till.. the.. superior court shall see cause to restore him to his franchisement or freedom again.

b. A privilege.

1779 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 416/1 His Christian Majesty, in making reprisals, would also limit the franchisements of the ships of this state.

Franchiser. *nonce-wd.* [f. FRANCHISE sb. + -ER.] One possessed of the (elective) franchise.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. xiii. (1872) 187 O free and independent Franchiser.

Franc hoode: see FRENCH HOOD.

Francic (frænsik), a. ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Francic-us*, f. *Francus* FRANK sb.1] = FRANKISH.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 445 Books written in the Samaritan.. Francic.. and Islandic. 1782 BURNAY *Hist. Music* (1789) II. iv. 261 Lai (lay) seems a word purely Francic and Saxon. 1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VII. 379 He asserts that the language which the Saxons introduced into England must have been Francic. 1833 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apostasy* 37 The short-lived Francic Emperors.

Francisc (fransi'sk). Also francesque, -isque. [ad. med.L. *francisca*, or its adopted form in Fr.] A battle-axe varying in form, used by the Franks.

1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 21 One soldier.. raising his francesque or battle-axe, struck the vessel. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* vi. (1875) 141 Franks came down.. with.. heavy short-handled double-edged francisc.

Franciscan (fransi'skän), a. and sb. [f. med.L. *Francisc-us* Francis + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the order of St. Francis; pertaining to the Franciscans.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* I. (1596) 26 A Passenger.. did aduertise mee that a Francis Frier, etc.] 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 1 Holy Francis Frier, Brother, ho? 1667 MILTON P. L. iii. 480 They who.. Dying put on the weeds of Dominic, Or in Franciscan think to pass disguised. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 36 The long Franciscan controversy about poverty.

B. *sb.* A friar of the order founded by St. Francis of Assisi in 1209.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 67 The Franciscans.. in the time of Sixtus Quintus.. are sayd to have beene found by survey to be xxx. thousand. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 216 This Learned Franciscan did so far excel the ancient Magicians. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 143 Enthusiastic Franciscans who think the end of the world at hand.

Hence Franciscanism, the system and practice of St. Francis and the Franciscans.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. 275 The first patron of Franciscanism, Gregory IX.

Francize (fræns'iz), v. In 7 francise. [ad. F. *franciser*, f. *français* French.] *trans.* To make French. Hence Francization [in F. *francisation*], the action of making French or investing with French nationality, the status thus conferred.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 26 He was an Englishman Franchised. 1888 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/1 Franchisation shall not be too readily accorded. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov. 5/2 Why then do Arab boats.. receive franchisation?

Franco- (fræ'nko), originally med.L., combining form of *Franci-* the Franks or French; chiefly in combs. signifying 'Frank or French and..' as *Franco-American*, -Gallican, -Gauls, -German, -negroid, -Prussian, -Roman. Cf. ANGLO-2.

1711 LD. MOLESWORTH tr. *Hotman's Franco-Gallia* (1721) 12 These were Franks, not Gauls, or rather Franco-gauls. *Ibid.* 28 A true History of Frangogallican Affairs. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) II. 182 The Franco-Roman Emperor. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xiii. 740 The Franco-Gallican Church.. would seem to have almost entirely lost the character of a religious institution. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 478/1 The Franco-American Claims' Committee decided in favour of the claim. 1885

LANY BRASSEY *The Trades* 285 Hayti, the Franco-negroid portion of San Domingo.

Francolin (fræŋkŋlɪn). [a. Fr. *francolin*, ad. It. *francolino*.] A bird of the genus *Francolinus* (sub-family *Perdicinae* or Partridges), somewhat resembling a pheasant. Also *francolin partridge*. [1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 304 Partridges and Francolini have a like substance.] 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxxvii, Plovers, francolins, brigandons. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 68 Cooks usually stick one of the Feathers of the Wings into the Body of a Francolin. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* i. 4 Hares are plenty .. and the francolin (heathcock) from October to June. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xiii. 227 The trees formed a shelter for the black francolin partridge. 1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 380 That splendid bird here denominated a pheasant (but properly speaking a francolin).

Francolite (fræŋkŋlɔɪt). *Min.* [f. *Franco* (see below) + -LITE.] A variety of apatite found at Wheal Franco in Devonshire in lacustrine masses. 1850 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. iii. XXXVI. 311 *Francolite*.

Francophile (fræŋkŋfɪl). *a.* and *sb.* [f. FRANCO- + Gr. φίλος friend. A newspaper word.] *A. adj.* Characterized by excessive friendliness to the French. *B. sb.* One who is so affected.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 6/2 The Francophile tendencies of the English Court. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 478 Francophobes and Francophiles. 1891 *Times* 15 Aug. 5/3 His admiring Francophile countrymen. 1893 *Rev. Current Hist.* (U. S.) III. 253 Attributed .. to Francophile and Pan-slavist influences in St. Petersburg.

Francophobe (fræŋkŋfəʊb). *a.* and *sb.* [f. FRANCO- + Gr. φόβος fear: see -PHOBE.]

A. adj. Affected with a morbid fear of the French. *B. sb.* One who is so affected.

1891 *Times* 15 Aug. 5/3 In conclusion, observes this .. Francophobe critic. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* [see FRANCOPHILE]. || **Franc-tireur** (fræŋktɪr). [Fr.; f. *franc* free (see FRANK *a.*) + *tireur* shooter, f. *tirer* to shoot.] One of a corps of light infantry, originating in the wars of the French Revolution, and having an organization distinct from that of the regular army. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Oct., All the volunteers, whether called Francs-tireurs or National Guards .. will .. be embodied in one regular army.

Frangent (fræŋdʒɛnt). *a.* [ad. L. *frangentem*, pr. pple. of *frangere* to break.] Causing fractures. (WEBSTER 1864 cites H. WALPOLE.)

Frangibility (fræŋdʒɪbɪlɪtɪ). [ad. F. *frangibilité*, f. *frangible*: see next and -ITY.] The quality of being frangible or breakable.

1783 Fox *Sp. E. India Bills* 1 Dec. *Sp.* (1815) II. 240 He allows the frangibility of charters, when absolute occasion requires it. 1816 P. CLEVELAND *Mineralogy* 55 *Frangibility* .. This property can be described only in general terms; or by comparing one mineral with another in this respect. a 1835 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib. God* (1837) II. 454 Steel .. will maintain nearly the same tenacity or strength .. under a frangibility which yields to the slightest impulse.

Frangible (fræŋdʒɪbəl). *a.* [a. OF. *frangibile*, as if ad. L. **frangibilis*, f. *frangere* to break.] Capable of being broken, breakable.

c 1440 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 65 An adamant stone, it is not frangebyll With no thyng but with mylke of a gett. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 320 The frangabyll tyn, to Iubyter, yf 3e can dyscuss. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 129 If of hard stone, or of soft, frangible, and easie. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vi. 121 The Councell is blasphemous in saying that Christs glorified body is passible and frangible by natural manducation. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 383 Your ships .. are but made up of .. frangible materials. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 223 Hardness from 7 to 9, difficultly frangible. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 259 Whenever .. the housemaid [had] broken any little frangible article. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 192/2 The least frangible rays predominate.

b. as *sb.* in *pl.* Things breakable. *nonce-use*. 1824 *Mirror* III. 19/2 Strut around your room .. to the manifest terror of all frangibles in your reach.

Hence **Frangibleness**.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 100 The lightness and frangibleness of Glass.

Frangipane (fræŋdʒɪpeɪn). [a. F. *frangipane*, said to be from *Frangipani*, the name of the inventor.]

1. A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odour of, the flower of the red jasmine.

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* iii. H 4, I have choice of good Gloves, Amber, Orangery, Genoa Romane, Frangipand [sic]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Frangipane*, an exquisite kind of perfume. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Frangipane*.

2. The red jasmine tree (*Plumiera rubra*), from the flower of which the perfume is prepared.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Frangipane*, *Plumiera rubra*.

3. In various applications: see quotes.

1844 HOBLYN *Med. Dict.*, *Frangipan*, an extract of milk, for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness, mixed with almonds and sugar. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Franchipane*, *Frangipane*, a kind of pastry, a cake of cream, almonds, spice, &c.

attrib. 1892 GARRETT *Encycl. Cookery*, *Frangipane Flavour* .. *Frangipane paste*. 1895 JUSSEURAND *Eng. Ess.* 98 Laffleur, whom he often asked to make frangipane tarts.

Frangipani (fræŋdʒɪpəni). = prec. 1. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Frangulin (fræŋgiŋlɪn). *Chem.* [f. the mod. Lat. name of the tree (*Rhamnus*) *Frangula* + -IN.] (See quot.) Hence **Frangulic** (acid) *a.*

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 706 *Frangulin* .. a yellow crystallisable colouring matter, contained in the bark of the berry-bearing alder. 1872 *Ibid.* Suppl. 623 *Frangulic acid*.

+ **Fränion**. *Obs.* Also 6 *fronion*, *frannian*. [Of obscure origin.

Cf. OF. *fraignant*, pr. pple. of *fraindre* to break; *fraignis* uproar. The usual explanation that the word is a corruption of FAINEANT hardly suits the sense.]

A gay reckless fellow; a gallant, paramour. By Spenser applied also to a loose woman.

1571 EDWARDS *Damon & Pith.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 60 But, my franon, I tell you this one thing. 1587 TURBERVILLE *Epitaphs & Sonn.* (1837) 319 Whereby to set their vileon harts on fire. 1589 *Rare Triumphs Love & Fortune* iii. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 179, I am a gentleman, a courtier, and a merry frank franon. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iii. 22 This ladie .. Is not .. Florimell .. But some fayre franon, fit for such a fere. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV.* Wks. 1874 I. 44 He's a frank franon .. and lous a wench well. 1810 LAMB *Poems, Going or Gone*, Fine merry fransions, Wanton companions.

Frank (fræŋk), *sb.*¹ and *a.*¹ Forms: 1 *Franca*, *Fronca*, 3 *Franke*, 4-7 *Fran(c)k(e)*, (8 *Franc*), 7- *Frank*. [ad. L. *Francus*, F. *Franc*; a name of Teut. origin, repr. OHG: *Franko* = OE. *Franca* :-prehistoric **Frankon*-.]

It is usually believed that the Franks were named from their national weapon, OE. *franca* (:- **frankon*-) javelin; cf. *Saxon (Sahson)*, thought to be from **sahso* (OE. *seax*) knife. The notion that the ethnic name is derived from the adj. meaning 'free' (see FRANK *a.*²) was already current in the 10th century; but the real relation between the words seems to be the reverse of this.]

A. sb.

1. A person belonging to the Germanic nation, or coalition of nations, that conquered Gaul in the 6th century, and from whom the country received the name of France.

Beowulf 1210 (Gr.) In *Franca* fæðm. c 1205 LAY. 3715 Cordoille þe wes *Francene* quene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21081 To þe *frankis* prechid he. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. x. 259 These Germans .. maintained the honourable epithet of Franks or Freeman. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 457 A family of slaves under the Romans risen to Nobility under the Franks. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 40 The Franks, who founded the French Monarchy.

2. A name given by the nations bordering on the Levant to an individual of Western nationality. Cf. FERINGHEE.

1687 tr. *De Thevenot's Trav.* ii. i. xi. 51 They presently blazed it abroad that I was a Frank. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 456 All European nations that live among them .. are called Franks. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* iii. 62 Foreign merchants called franks. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 4/1 The Greeks .. calling their Roman brethren 'unbaptized dogs' and Franks.

+ 3. With ellipsis of 'language'. A *lingua franca* or mixed language. *Obs.* -1

1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 13 In Germany or Holland .. most of the Hosts speak a certain Franck, compounded of Dutch, Latin, and Italian.

+ *B. adj.* Belonging to, characteristic of, or customary among the Western nations of Europe. *Obs.*

1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* vi. 245 Beating him most cruelly, and all the rest of the Francke Pilgrimes. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2336/5 Two Led Horses, richly furnished, one after the Francke, and the other after the Turkish Fashion.

+ **Frank**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 4 *frawnke*, 6-7 *franke*, 7 *frank*, 5- *frank*. [a. OF. *franc* in same sense.]

1. An enclosurc, *esp.* a place to feed hogs in; a sty. Also, the process of fattening animals.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3248 Alle froytez foddennid was þat floreschede in erthe, flaire frithed in frawnke appone tha free bowes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177/1 Frank, kepynge of fowls to make fatte, *saginatium*. 1562 BULLIEN *Def. agst. Sickness* 67 The fatte Oxen, or vglie brauned Bore .. can not come out from their frankes or staules. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 194 Like boars in a frank, pinning themselves into lard. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 115 The Frank should be in form something like a dog kennel, a little longer than the boar. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Frank*, a place to feed boars in. And in mod. Dicts.

fig. 1563 BECON *Compar. Lord's Supper & Pope's Mass* Wks. III. 110, I may speake nothyng of that most fatte francke of Whoremongers, Adulterers .. and suche other idle beastes.

2. *Comb.*: *frank-fed a.*, fed in a frank; fattened.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* xiv. H 13, The frank fed porkelynges of that gredy gulf. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 480 These guests of his fared so highly, that a man would haue said they had bin frank-fed.

Hence + **Franky a.** *nonce-wd.*, looking as if frank-fed; 'stalled'.

1583 STANVURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 77 We view'd grasing heard of bigge franckye fat oxen.

+ **Frank**, *sb.*³ *Obs. rare.* [? Short for FRANKINCENSE; cf. FRANCE.]

14. *Epiph.* in *Tindale's Vis.* 110 Franke. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 234 Spycery .. Francke.

+ **Frank**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* Also 6-7 *fran(c)k(e)*. [f. FRANK *v.*] A name given to the plant Spurry, from its fattening properties; also *frank spurry*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxviii. 56 This herbe [Spurry] is called in Englyshe Francke, because of the property it hath to fat cattell. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 562 Both the Dutch and we in England call it Spurry or Frank Spurry, for the causes aforesaid, but I do a little more explaine the names, in calling it Franching Spurrewort. 1659 TORRIANO,

Spergola, the hearb Frank, Surrie, or Spurr: it is good to fatten cattle.

Frank (fræŋk), *sb.*⁵ [f. FRANK *v.*²]

1. The superscribed signature of a person, e.g. a member of Parliament, entitled to send letters post free.

1713 'PHILOPATRIUS' *Ref.* *Sacheverell's Thanksgiv.* Day 4 The Franks are now become a Monopoly to one Side. 1776 TWISS *Tour in Ireland* 37 The third custom is that of forging franks. 1812 SCOTT *Let. to Crabbe* in Lockhart *Life* xxv, I must .. send this scrawl into town to get a frank .. it is not worthy of postage. 1852 RAINE *Mem. Surtees* 92 note, The want of a frank for a letter .. frequently afforded him an errand.

Comb. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D. v.* 62 There were regular frank-hunters—men who could nose a member who had not yet given all his franks away.

2. A letter or envelope bearing such a superscription.

1755 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 182 Mr. Perronet sends them down to me in franks. 1781 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 63, I did it to save a frank. 1806 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 16 Dec. (1894) I. 62, I cannot employ time or a frank better than by inquiring whether you have got rid of the unlucky typhus. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, To send the manuscript in a frank to the local paper. 1878 SYMONDS *Shelley* 26 Shelley .. would stop to fix his father's franks upon convenient trees and shoot at them.

3. *fig.* Mark of approval; 'stamp'. *rare.*

1876 *World V.* No. 108. 11 Impecuniosity has had the frank of Fashion.

Frank (fræŋk), *sb.*⁶ *dial.* [app. a rendering of the sound made by the bird; see quot.] A heron.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Wds.*, *Frank*, the large slow-flying, fish-eating, heron .. Our name is probably derived from its monotone—which is supposed to be like *fr a a nk*. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 4 All the flesh and feathers I could see .. were 'old Francis' (a heron) and 'the parson' (a cormorant). 1870 *Athenaeum* 10 Sept. 332 When danger is apparent, the Heron rises with his peculiar cry of 'frank!'

Frank, *a.*¹: see after FRANK *sb.*¹

Frank (fræŋk), *a.*² Forms: 4 *franc*, 5-6 *franke*, 6-7 *franck(e)*, (6 *franceque*), 5- *frank*. [a. OF.

franc (= Pr. *franco*, Sp., Pg., It. *franco*) :-med. Lat. *francus* free; originally identical with the ethnic name *Francus* (see FRANK *sb.*¹), which acquired the sense of 'free' because in Frankish Gaul full freedom was possessed only by those belonging to, or adopted into, the dominant people.

Cf. the use of the originally ethnic name SLAVE, and of OE. *wealh*, orig. 'Welshman', to denote a person of servile condition.]

1. = FREE in various applications of the word; often *frank and free*. + *a.* Free in condition; not in serfdom or slavery. *Obs.*

The meaning of the first quot. is doubtful: perh. = 2.

c 1300 *Maximian* 159 (Digby MS.) in *Anglia* III. 280 Of herte ich was wel list .. And franc mon of honde. a 1470 TIPTOT *Cesar* (1530) 13 He was frank & free borne in a free cytye. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 40 a, The pleyntefy saye the that hee is franke and of free estate and noe vylleyn.

+ *b.* Free to come and go; released from captivity. Also *frank and quit*; cf. Fr. *franc et quitte* (Commines), Anglo-L. *liber et quietus*. *Obs.*

1475 *Bl. Noblesse* 66 He shulde .. deliver out of prison a gret nombre of yong men of werre of Cartage .. and he shulde goo frank and quite. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 143 He and all his company shall deperte franke and free at there pleasure. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 25 All the Jewes that .. have been taken .. shall be sent francke and free.

+ *c.* Free from restraint or impediment; unrestricted, unchecked. *Const. of.* Of a wind: Steady (cf. Fr. *vent franc*). *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 41 He .. was all free and franke of alle his enemies. 1531-2 Act 23 *Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Many shippes .. haue .. had their franke passages without let impedimente or interruption. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 53 Euery one of them .. are desyrouse of frank liberty. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 22 When franke election first beganne. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* i. l. 46 If any happen to mislike, that they may francke and free appeale unto the Court of Rome. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* i. (1599) 30 He offered him .. franke power to dispose of him and his armie. 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1672) 35 A frank light can mis-become no Ædifice whatsoever. 1628 F. FLETCHER *World Encomp.* 45 Being glad .. to fall asterne againe, with francke winde [etc.].

+ *d.* Free from obligation in respect of payments or other conditions; free of charge; unconditional. *Frank traffic* = FREE TRADE. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxii. [ccxxviii.] 685 Desyre .. that ye may be franke and fre fro all subsidies. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1286/2 Landes .. franke and free simpliciter and without any condition. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 391 b, Let Pardons be as francke and free as they would seeme to be for me. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 531 Thou hast it wonne, for it is of franke gift. 1599 HAKLUT *Voy.* II. 210 A faire free and franke of al custome. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 517 The remission of our sins is the frank forgiving of our debts. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 405 All nations .. went thither by reason of franck Traffick. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 122 The court of aldermen .. shall all have their places frank.

+ *e.* Free from anxiety, unburdened. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 104 The goode shipman began to rowe with a franck corage. 1558 BR. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xxvi. 168 With a franke harte and a good wyll.

2. Liberal, bounteous, generous, lavish, *esp.* in dealing with money. *Const of.* + *Frank house* = 'open house'.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 92 Chyualrye and Fraunchyse accordon to gyder..the knyght must be free and franke. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheia's Cong. E. Ind.* iv. 13 Through whose..franke distribution of that he had, many of our men were recouerd. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1299/1 My lord Norths..was no whit behind anie of the best for a franke house. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 39, I would wish you not to be so francke with your bribes. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* iii. § 32 The world, like a frank Chapman, says, All these will I give thee. a 1639 WOTTON in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 217 They have always been frank of their blessings to countenance any great action. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à-la-Mode* Ded., You are endowed with that excellent Quality of a frank Nature, to forget the good which you have done. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* v. i. Lose it all like a frank gamester on the square. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* iii. vi. (1872) 210 He..set about improvements on a frank scale. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 43 In such frank style the people lived.

† b. in bad sense (of a woman). 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 71 Chaste to her Husband, frank to all beside.

c. Of a horse: 'Frank to the road' = FREE a. 20 c. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl. 'He's very frank to the road.'

3. a. Not practising concealment; ingenuous, open, sincere. Of feelings: Undisguised.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 321 The bonde-man..lacketh the francque noblenes of minde. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 38 Bearing with frank appearance Their purposes toward Cyprus. 1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 11 Quick and lively humours are readier and franker; but then the Melancholy are the discreeter. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 146 We dined together in a most..frank manner. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, Frank in his temper, ingenuous in his sentiments. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 323 The manners of the Afghans are frank and open. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 63 The English are by much a franker people than the Scotch. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* vi. 93 A look of frank gratitude in her eyes.

b. With reference to speech: Candid, outspoken, unreserved.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 10 Whome he folowed also in franke reproving of kinges. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. ii. 244 With franke and with vncurbed plainnesse, Tell vs Dolphins minde. 1660 ORMOND *Let. to Cowley* in *Academy* (1893) 7 Oct. 296/2 An ingenuous and frank recantation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 251 In their conversation frank and open. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 131 How frank and downright in speech. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi. The honest frank boy just returned from school. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* ii, You may as well be frank with me.

c. AVOWED, undisguised; downright.

1752 WARBURTON *Wks.* 1811 IX. vi. 135 The Founders of empires and false religions..were frank Enthusiasts. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 2, 95 Farther than this man's invention could not reach without frank imitation. 1877 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 6/2 What may be effected by frank force remains to be seen. 18.. *Med. News* L. 306 (Cent.) Although there frank peritonitis coexisted.

† 4. Of plants, trees, etc.: Of superior quality for the purpose to which they are applied; producing good and abundant fruit, or the like. Often applied to cultivated as opposed to wild plants. Of drugs, etc.: Of high quality, valuable. Cf. FRANKINCENSE. *Obs.*

1486 Bk. St. Albans C ij b, Take powder of Canell and the Juice of franke cost. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 52 Take your Cions of a Peach tree..and graffe them vpon a frank Mulberie tree. 1574 HYLL *Planting* 85 All sortes of franke trees..may be graft with graffes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. lxxvii. 250 There be two sortes of Sage, the one is small and franke, and the other is great. *Ibid.* vi. lxxvii. 743 The seconde kind of Withy called the Franke Ozier hath no great stemme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 369 The greatest price of the garden frank-Myrrh, or that which is set by mans hand is 22 deniers. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 40 Applied all manner of frank remedies.

† 5. Luxuriant in growth, lusty, vigorous. *Obs.* 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* ix. i iv, When they were ones franke & fatt, they stode vp together proudly againste the Lorde. *Ibid.* K j, I behelde in a visyon the horses, franke, fatte, and searce. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. i. 24 The graciousnes of the earth was also abated, and the francke fertilitie therof..withdrawen. 1591 SPENSER *Muio-potmos* 148 Over the fields, in his franke lustinesse, And all the champain o're he soared light. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 540 The Sap is not so frank as to rise all to the Boughs.

6. Comb., chiefly parasynthetic, as † frank-born, -faced, † -handed, -hearted (whence frank-heartedness) adjs; † franklike adv.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. XLV. 1217 All of us in Rhodes *franke-borne and of free condition. 1873 A. DOBSON *Vignettes in Rhyme, Sundial* xii, Blue-eyed, *frank-faced, with clear and open brow. 191266 BRETON *Mad World* (Grosart) 8 A wench as *frank-handed, as free-hearted, and as libellal for love. 1644 BULWER *Chirolo.* 62 Of a bountifull disposition and franke-handed. a 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Hab.* ii. 4 Wks. 1888 III. 604 That *frank-hearted wastefulness spoken of in the gospel. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* i. xi, The frank-hearted Monarch. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxviii. 10 Signifieth an unconstrained willingness, or a meere *frankheartednesse. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 89 She made a large behest, Of gold that she would *franklike give.

† Frank, v.1 *Obs.* [f. FRANK sb.²]

1. trans. To shut up and feed (up) in a frank.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177/1 Frankyd, *saginatus*. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 They..franke them vntill they be very fat. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 38 a/2 *Altia*, all things franked to be made fatte. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. xvii. (1609) 228 The Commons doe feed and franke up, even for the shambles and butchers knife the fautors and maintainers of their weale and libertie.

2. To feed high; to cram. Also with up.

1583 STANFURST *Encis* i. (Arb.) 24 Theyre panch with venison they franck. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 539 They..franke them vp like fat ware, with good corn-meale. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 22 When they are saginated and franked, their turn comes to bleed.

fig. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxiii. 175 Lo thus my soule full frankt shall bee. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* i. 5 Israel..franked and pampered with prosperitie. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* iii. ii, One that franks his lust In swine-securitie of bestial incest.

b. intr. for refl. To feed greedily.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1602) 102 That frankes and feedeth daintily, this pines and fareth ill.

Hence † Franked ppl. a., fattened in a frank or pen. † Franking vbl. sb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177/1 Frankynge, *saginacio*. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 268, xxvii. frankyd gees, vis. vii. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueiard's Fam. Ep.* 98 They set before her..franked Fesant. 1611 COTGR., *Engrais de volaille*, the franking or fattening of fowle. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* xvii. 171 Fat goats enough they sacrifice, And franked Swine.

Frank (fræŋk), v.2 [f. FRANK a.2, see sense 1 d.]

1. trans. To superscribe (a letter, etc.) with a signature, so as to ensure its being sent without charge; to send or cause to be sent free of charge. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 June, They'l be frank't at y^e Posthouse. 1745 *Advt. in Swift's Wks.* VIII. 297 It is desired their letters may be either franked, or the post paid. 1764 J. CLAYTON in *Darlington Mem.* J. Bartram, etc. (1849) 411 Dr. Franklin would be kind enough to frank a small parcel of seeds from you to him. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 334 The post-masters-general have had the liberality to frank the correspondence of the Society. 1818 J. JERRELL *Corr.* 7 Dec. (1894) 74 Brougham has just left me; and..I made him frank this cover. a 1834 WIRT *Let. to Carr* in J. P. Kennedy *Life* (1860) II. xiv. 228 This is the last letter I shall ever frank to you as Attorney-General. 1855 *Ill. Lond. News* 21 July 70/1 The stamp must be folded outside; and this will frank the paper throughout the United Kingdom for fifteen days. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1441 He..has franked masses of letters..with the President's stamp.

b. absol. (In quot. 1774 = to obtain franks.)

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 600 The trading Cit, whose object was to frank. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* 111. 231 Many a day have I slipped off my coat, and franked away as for life.

c. fig. To facilitate the coming and going of (a person); to furnish with a social passport, secure entrée into society for.

1801 *Spirit. Pub. Jnrls.* IV. 25 A few yards of muslin, &c., and a gig on a Sunday, will frank you for the whole week. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 702 The premier..franks him through England by introducing him to the royal presence. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 98 Even some of the best established and most respectable titles have difficulty in franking themselves through all parts of the country. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* i. 2 English..will now frank the traveller through the most of North America.

2. To pay the passage of (a person); to convey gratuitously.

1809 SCOTT in *Smiles Life* J. Murray (1891) I. vii. 151, I believe I shall get franked, so will have my generosity for nothing. 1851 THACKERAY *Lett.* 140, I suppose I could be franked through the kingdom from one grandee to another. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 190 He got an opportunity of being franked to Poland.

3. To secure exemption for; to exempt. Const. *against, from.* Cf. FRANK a.2 1.

1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxix. 260 Most people being in all probability franked against all the common epidemics they have once had. 1881 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 15 Jan. 41 The abstract merits..are almost franked from criticism.

Hence Franked ppl. a., Franking vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1727 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 27 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 141 You must take care that no one packet..exceed the limits of franking. 1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Wortley* M. 17 July, I begin to suspect my servants put the franking money in their pockets. 1758 J. BLAKK *Plan Mar. Syst.* 9 The Pay-office shall transmit..a franked order for payment. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* ii. vii. (1852) 321 Franked letters were in most instances addressed to those who could best afford to pay the expense of postage. 1869 W. M. ROSSETTI *Mem. Shelley* p. xxxiii, In his franking signature outside some of his son's letters. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xii, They had never paid postage. They were born and had always lived in the franking world.

Frank, v.3 *Build.* (See quot.)

1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 585 *Franking*, in sash-making, is the operation of cutting a small excavation on the side of a bar for the reception of the transverse bar, so that no more of the wood be cut away than may suffice to show a mitre when the two bars are joined together.

Frankable (fræŋkəbəl), a. [f. FRANK v.2 + -ABLE.] That may be franked.

1811 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 239 This is a MS. of a frankable size. 1894 COLUMBUS *Disp.* (Ohio) 17 Oct. 7/3 The envelopes, not containing any frankable matter.

Frank-almoign, -almoign. *Law.* [a. AF. *franke almoigne*; see FRANK a.2 and ALMOIGN.] (See ALMOIGN 2.)

† Frank-arbitrian. *Obs. rare.* [f. F. *franc arbitre* free-will + -IAN.] A free-willer.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 19 This is the mother of the Frank-arbitrians pride.

† Frank bank. *Law. Obs.* Also 6 frank bench. [a. AF. *franc banc*, = med.L. *francus bancus*; see FRANK a.2, BANK sb.²] = FREE BENCH.

1419 *Liber Albus* i. ii. (Rolls) 68 Quæ habet francum banum suum. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Lect* (1675) 202 The Woman..shall have all the Copyhold whereof the Husband

died seized for her Frank-bench. 1605-6 *Act 3 Jas. I.* c. 5 § 11 The Widowes Estate and Frankbank. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 59 Tenants in Frank Bank.

Frank-chase. *Law.* [f. FRANK a.2 + CHASE sb.] Free chase; see quot. 1641 and CHASE sb.¹ 2.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) 1. 310 The franke chase..taketh something both of parke and forrest. 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisdic.* E. 1. *Trespas* F. 239 Le ley de franke chase est, etc. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 167 Franke chase is a liberty of Frank chase, by which all men having land within this compasse are prohibited to cut downe the wood, or discover, &c. without the view of the Forester, although it be his owne. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. xvi. (1655) 39 None but the King can have a forest; If he chance to passe one over to a Subject, 'tis no more Forest, but frank Chase.

Franker (fræŋkər), [f. FRANK v.2 + -ER 1.] One who franks a letter.

1784 MRS. BOSCAWEN *Let. in Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 228 My son us'd to have the honour to be franker to your ladyship. 1818 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 35 He has the worst fault a franker can have; he is un-come-at-able. 1880 *Antiquary* 25/1 The stamp may usually be depended upon to authenticate the autograph of the franker.

Frank-fee. *Law.* [f. FRANK a.2 + FEE sb. Cf. Anglo-L. *liberum feodum*.] a. A tenure of lands in fee-simple, esp. as opposed to *ancient demesne*; see DEMESNE 4. b. Land so held.

1531 *Dial. Doct. & Stud.* II. ii. 7 a, When a plee is removed out of auncyen demeane for that the lande is franke fee. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com.* Law ii. (1636) 6 If tenant in ancient demesne be disseised by the Lord..and the disseisee bring his assize in the Court of the Lord, Franke fee is no plea. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 70 Yet in his Hands the Land is Frank-Fee.

† Frank-ferm. *Law. Obs.* [a. AF. *franke ferme*; see FRANK a.2 and FARM sb.²] Frechold tenure at a fixed rent.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 81 It was thought, in the reigns of both Edward I. and Charles II, a point of the utmost importance..to the tenants, to reduce the tenure by knight-service to franke ferme or tenure by socage.

Frankfold. *Law.* [f. FRANK a.2 + FOLD v.2] = FALDAGE. Also Frankfoldage in same sense.

1609 *Patent 7 Jas. I* in *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 26 Preamb., Rents, pensions, portions, frankfolds. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 114 b, To hold..frank foldage..a man may make title by usage. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 352 Frankfold is where the Lord hath benefit of folding his Tenants Sheep within his Manor for the manuring of his Land.

Frankfort (fræŋkfɔ:t). The name of a German city. attrib. in Frankfort black, a fine black pigment used in copper-plate engraving.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 28 The black which is made by sublimation of pitch in dark chambers, and termed lamp-black and Frankfort black. 1833 URE *Dict. Arts, etc.* I. 814 *Frankfort black* is..made by calcining vine-branches, and the other refuse lees of the vinegar vats, in Germany.

Frankincense (fræŋkɪnsens). Forms: 4 frankensens, 5 frank encens, -ensence, -ynsencs, 6 frankensence, -insence, (6-7 fran(c)kumsence), 6- frankincense. [a. OF. *franc encens*; see FRANK a.2 and INCENSE. The special meaning of the adj. in this combination seems to be 'of high quality': see FRANK a.2 5.]

1. An aromatic gum resin, yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia*, used for burning as incense; olibanum; occas. the smoke from the same.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42 *Thus album, i. olibanum*, franke ensens. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 8 Kynges iij With gold, myrrer, and frankynsens. ? c 1475 *Spr. love Degre* 849 Cloves that be swete smellyng, Frankensence, and olibanum. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Gosp.* vi. 188 Frankumsence to signify his priesthoode. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 50 He..sent Leonidas a present of five hundred talents' weight of frankincense. 1718 PRIOR *Pleasurc* 904 Curling frankincense ascends to Baal. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iv. iii, Odour of myrrh and frankincense.

2. Resin resembling this, obtained from firs or pines. Also, the tree itself.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) 1. 342 The firre, frankincense, and pine we doo not altogether want. 1620 J. MASON *Brief Disc. Newfoundland* B iij, Tarre, Tirpentine, Frank-Incense, 1866 *Treas. Bot., Frankincense. European*, a resinous exudation of the spruce fir. The name is also applied to *Pinus Teda*.

3. attrib. as frankincense-pine, -tree.

1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* I. 8 As the branches of the frankincense tree in the time of summer. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 436 Frankincense tree. c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 106/1 The Frankincense pine of Virginia (*Pinus teda*).

Hence Frankincensed a., perfumed with frankincense.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. i. 204 No velvet-bound missal, nor frankincensed manuscript.

Frankish (fræŋkɪʃ), a. (sb.) For earlier forms cf. FRENCH. [f. FRANK sb.¹ + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Franks.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 11 The French, through their Frankish ancestors [have] *hacher*. 1875 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* 111. 8 Leodegar was..connected with the most powerful families of the Frankish nobility.

2. Of or pertaining to the Western nations.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* i. lxxvi. 41 Onely the King of Trypoli..Athwart the Frankish army might haue septe. 1862 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* 52 Frankish gold has overridden religious prejudices.

3. sb. The language of the Franks.

1863 MISS SEWELL *Chr. Names* i. 6 France kept Frank names..while ceasing to speak Frankish.

† **Frank-law.** *Law. Obs.* [f. FRANK *a.2* + I.A.W.] The condition of a full freeman (*liber et legalis homo*), esp. the liberty of being sworn in courts, as a juror or witness.

1607 in COWELL. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 78 The party attained shall lose his Franke Law [AF. *perdera son Frank Ley*], to the intent that hee be not impannelled upon Juries or Assises.

Franklin (fræŋklin). *Forms:* 3 francoleyne, 4 fraunkeleyne, 4-6 frank(e)le(i)n, -(e)leyn, (4) fran(c)kelain, -layn(e), 5 franklon, 6-9 fran(c)klin(g), -lyn(g), 6- franklin. [First recorded as Anglo-L. *franc-colanus*, *francalanus*, *franchelanus* (12-13th c.); it appears as AF. *francleuin* a 1307 (Du Cange s.v. *Franchilanus*). The ultimate formation is clearly from med.L. *francus*, OF. *franc* FRANK *a.2*; but the process of formation is somewhat obscure.

The suffix is usually supposed to represent the OHG. *-line*, *-ling*. This is possible, but the analogy of CHAMBERLAIN is not quite conclusive, as there is no trace of an OHG. **franciling* or Lat. **francilingus*, nor on the other hand does L. **camerlanus* appear. Possibly *francalanus* may be f. the adj. *francilis* 'having the rights of a freeman', f. *francus*. The earliest spelling *francolanus* suggests that the word was in 1200 supposed to be a compound.]

† 1. A freeman. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5374 First he was here als our thain Bot now es he for ai frankelain. 1377 *LANGL. P. Ph. B.* xix. 39 And þo þat bi come crysten, by conselle of þe baptiste, Aren frankeleynes, fre men. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177/1 Frankeleyne, *libertinus*.

2. A freeholder; in 14-15th c. the designation of a class of landowners, of free but not noble birth, and ranking next below the gentry.

1200 *Rotuli Chatterani* 43/1 Unam carrucatam terrae apud Hamerwich cum villanis et franchelano. *Ibid.* 82/1 Omnia feuda militum et francolanorum qui tenent de eodem monasterio. a 1300 *Vit. Har. Reg.* (1885) 34 A duobus ut fertur mediocribus viris quos francolanos sive agricolas vocant agnitus. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 36 Wel may a symple Francoleyn in mysehe hym so bringe Of lutel lond, wan þer fel such of a kyng. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 No ober lorde stoute, ne frankeleyne of toun, Tille holy kirke salte gyue tenement. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Prolog.* 216 Ful wel bilowed and famulier was he With frankeleynes over al in his cuntré. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 107/1 Marchaundes & Franklonz worshipfulle & honorable. may be set semely at a squyers table. 1528 *Roy Rede Me* (Arb.) 100 One or two ryche francklyngis Occupyinge a dosen mens lyvyngis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 6 Entred in, a spatious court they see. Where them does meete a franklin faire and free. 1618-29 *App. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 17 To make... Franklines, and rich Farmers, Esquires, to precede them, would yield your Majesty also a great sum of money in present. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 340 The Franklin's Bread of England is counted most nourishing. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon*, Proverbs may be called the truest Franklins or Freeholders of a Countrey. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. v, His dress was that of a substantial franklin.

† 3. Applied allusively to: A liberal host. Cf. FRANK *a.2* 2. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 31/1 To purchase the name of a sumptuous frankelen or a good viander. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Officious Messenger* 72 No Franklin carving of a Chine At Christide, ever look'd so fine.

Franklinian (fræŋkliniān), *a. (sb.)* [f. the proper name *Franklin* + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Benjamin Franklin; also, following Franklin (in politics).

1767 PRIESTLEY *Hist. Electricity in Franklin's Wks.* (1887) II. 65 The Franklinian system. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 133 The Franklinian Theory. 1814 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 90 In politics, Rittenhouse was... Franklinian, democrat, totally ignorant of the world.

B. sb. A follower of Franklin; a Franklinist.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlv. 283 You will find the ideas of the Franklinians concerning it quite contradictory.

So **Franklinic** *a.* [see -IC], an epithet applied to electricity excited by friction; **Franklinism** [see -ISM], frictional electricity; **Franklinist** [see -IST], one who follows Franklin in his theory of electricity.

1767 PRIESTLEY *Hist. Electricity in Franklin's Wks.* (1887) II. 65 The terms Franklinism, Franklinist... occur in almost every page. 1772 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1887 IV. 501 All the rest, who have in any degree acquainted themselves with electricity, are, as he calls them, Franklinists. 1862 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 4) 115 What is called Franklinic electricity. 1883 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 556 (Cent.) It has also been called 'frictional' electricity... or Franklinism.

Franklinite (fræŋkliniŋt). *Min.* [f. *Franklin*, New Jersey, where it is found + -ITE.] A compound of oxides of iron, manganese, and zinc, found in brilliant black crystals.

1820 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* II. 323 The black zinciferous mineral, the Franklinite. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 84 Franklinite, an iron-zinc ore.

Franklinize (fræŋkliniŋz), *v.* [f. the proper name *Franklin* (after Benjamin Franklin) + -IZE.] *trans.* To operate on by Franklin's methods.

Hence **Franklinized ppl. a.** Also **Franklinization** (*Med.*), the therapeutic application of 'Franklinic' or frictional electricity.

1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 27 The Treaty between la-Fayette France and Franklinised America. 18... *Med. News* L. 509 (Cent.) Another method that may be applied during the day is general franklinization.

VOL. IV.

Frankly (fræŋkli), *adv.* [f. FRANK *a.2* + -LY².] In a frank manner.

† 1. Freely; unrestrictedly, without restraint or constraint. *Obs.*

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 All other lawfull thinges... to do as liberally, frankely, lawfully... as if they... had been naturally borne within this realme. 1547 *City of London Truls.* 317 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 132 [To] exercise the seyd... office... Franklye & frelye. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 544 The Sap... cannot get up, to spread so frankly, as it should do.

2. † **a.** In liberal or abundant measure, bountifully, lavishly (*obs.*). **b.** In a liberal spirit, generously; unconditionally, unreservedly.

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1550) 102 The cattell... was... frankly fed. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 402 They would procure the people to deale their almes somewhat more frankly. 1583 STANYHURST *Eneis* II. (Arb.) 48 Wee... pardon franklye the villeyne. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxiii. 130 Oxen are not to be fed so frankly and full in winter. 1602 ROWLANDS 'Tis *Merrie when Gossips meet* (1609) 19 His Crownes vpon them frankly he bestowes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 106 Were it but my life, I'de throw it downe... As frankly as a pin. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 42 And when they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. P., Oracle* 61 Ambrosian streams... Do frankly flow. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 2, I do here franklie... lay aside all wrath and bitterness. 1683 CLAVERHOUSE 9 June in *Mowbray Morris Life* xii. (1889) 142 All the Justices doe their duty frankly and cheerfully. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi, The power of meriting the kindness... so frankly offered. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 50 Sir Tristram accepts the invitation as frankly as it is given.

3. Without concealment, disguise, or reserve; avowedly, openly, plainly. *Occas.* with ellipsis of *to speak*.

c 1540 *Fisher's Wks., Life* (E. E. T. S.) p. li, This worthie Byshopp... was... desired to speake his minde frankly and freely. 1625 BACON *Ess., Suspicion* (Arb.) 529 The best Meane... is frankly to communicate them [suspicions]. 1754 CHATHAM *Let. Nephew* iv. 24 Venture to own frankly that you came to Cambridge to learn what you can. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 27 Frankly, if you can like my niece, win her. 1865 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* I. iv. (1885) 185 The deposition of the urates is sufficient evidence that the urine is frankly acid. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 79 It would be impossible to accept more frankly the theory that lying is wrong when it is found out. 1892 M. DODS *St. John* I. xvi. 248 Frankly open your soul before Him.

4. With freedom of artistic treatment.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xix. 198 Frankly completing the arch work and cornice of each. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 669/2 Frankly painted, and with much good drawing.

† **Frank-marriage.** *Law. Obs.* [a. AF.

franc marriage: see FRANK *a.2* and MARRIAGE.] A tenure in virtue of which a man and his wife held lands granted to them by the father or other near relative of the wife, the estate being heritable to the fourth generation of heirs of their bodies, without any service other than fealty.

c 1150 *Neuminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 117 Concesserunt eis en frankmarriage. c 1475 *Partenay* 1506 But you wil I gif gentilly, sire, of myne... With my fair daughter in franke marriage. a 1647 HABBINGTON *Surv.* *Worcestersh.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 228 Simon his grandfather... had the same in franck marriage by the gyft of Henry Rolland. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 115 Estates in *libero maritagio*, or frankmarriage. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 68 [He] holds a small amount of land in frank-marriage, and another portion in fee.

Frankness (fræŋknēs). [f. FRANK *a.2* + -NESS.] The quality of being frank.

† 1. Liberality, bounteousness, generosity. Also, luxuriance. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Larguesa*, franknes. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 2 To take downe the franknesse of nature, and to tame the wildnesse of flesh. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 124, I requested that you might see it; which, with his usual Frankness, he readily granted. 1738 *Lucca's Mem.* Pref. vi, Whether it be on account of their Power at Sea, or their Frankness in spending their Money. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 64 He... kept a great table, and often pressed the king for money with a freedom which his majesty's own frankness indulged.

2. Freedom of address or manner; absence of disguise, reserve, or suspicion; candour, ingenuousness, openness.

1668 *TEMPLE Let. Sir O. Bridgman Wks.* 1731 II. 55 He would return my Frankness to him with the same to me. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 7 To expose the levities of frankness. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 28 The servants come with an air of frankness to assist him to alight. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 346 Fabius had experienced also the noble frankness of Decius' nature. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 54 The King... implored his nephew to meet his overtures with the frankness with which they were made. 1875 HILTS *Ess., Secrecy* 53 That happy union of frankness and reserve... comes not by studying rules.

b. esp. in speech: Outspokenness. More fully, *Frankness of speech* (in early use = 'liberty of speech').

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VIII. 159 All the libertie and franknes of speache being taken away. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 77 The Other... declared with a very unnecessary Frankness, 'that he would have no Friendship... with him'. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 57 What from the Frankness of your Soul you say The Fool may tattle, and the Knave betray. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 357 Profound dissimulation under the disguise of military frankness. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 132 She confessed, with her usual frank-

ness, that she had no sort of dislike to his attentions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 168, I shall offend them... by my frankness in stating this. 1886 *Academy* 30 Jan. 83/3 Certain roughnesses and franknesses of expression.

3. Freedom of artistic treatment.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 221 A great work in fresco... requires... spirit, frankness, decision. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § v. 140 Two very distinguishing characters of vital imitation are, its Frankness and Audacity.

Frank-pledge. *O. E. Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* *Forms:* 5 frauncplegge, 6 frankepledge, 6-8 fran(c)(k)ple(d)ge, 6- frankpledge. [a. AF. *franc-plege* (Latinized *franciplegium*), f. *franc* FRANK *a.2* + *plege* PLEDGE; app. a Norman mis-translation of OE. *frīþ-borh* peace-pledge (see FRITHBORH), *frīþ* having been supposed to be connected with *free*.]

1. The system by which every member of a tithing was answerable for the good conduct of, or the damage done by, any one of the other members.

16... *Act in Stow Surv.* (1633) 671 You shall... inquire if any man... abide within your Ward that is not put under frank pledge. 1817 T. J. PETTIGREW *Lettsom* II. 247 Every place must... be a free settlement, where frank-pledge is properly maintained. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 190 The system of 'frank-pledge', or free engagement of neighbour for neighbour, was accepted after the Danish wars.

transf. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 50 The solemn, sworn, constitutional frank-pledge of this nation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 13 The servants of the Crown were not, as now, bound in frankpledge for each other.

b. View of frankpledge: a court held periodically for the production of the members of a tithing, later of a hundred or manor. Cf. COURT-LEET. *Obs. exc.* in formal notices.

[1292 BRITTON I. i. § 13 En cyteez et en burgs et en fraunchises, et en tourns des viscountes, et en vewe de fraung plege.] 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 29 § 1 Viewe of frauncplegge within the purcynct of the seid Manoir. 1588 FRANCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 52 b, A generall assembly, yet called the view of Frankpledge... or the Leete court. c 1630 RUSKIN *Surv. Devon* § 91 (1810) 88 The town hath a weekly market, and yearly fairs, with toll and view of frankpledge. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 311 Once a year, (and if necessary twice) there was held an extraordinary assembly of the hundred, called a view of frankpledge or court leet. 1818 [see 2]. 1864 *Notice on Kirkby (Yorks.) Church Door*, A Court Leet or Law Day, with view of Frankpledge... will be holden.

2. One of the mutually responsible members of a tithing, etc. *Occas.* the tithing or decenary itself.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 93 Frankpledge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 25 True reue, true frank plege. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 50 These decennaries received the name of the frank-pledge. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 114 Entire vills sir Henry Spelman conjectures to have consisted of ten freemen, or frank-pledges. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 266 The view of frankpledge... means the examination or survey of the frankpledges.

† **Frankpost.** *Building. Obs.* [f. FRANK *a.2* + POST *sb.*] ? An angle-post in a frame building.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) 1. 233 In the... champagne countrey they are enforced for want of stufte to use no studs... but onlie frankposts, raisins, beames, prickeposts... whereunto they fasten their splints or radels, and then cast it over with thicke claie.

Frank-tenement. *Law.* [a. AFR.; see FRANK *a.2* and TENEMENT.] = FREEHOLD. So **Frank-tenure** [see TENURE].

[1292 BRITTON III. ii. § 2 Brefs de dreit de mariage Ne sount mie fraunc tenement.] 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 14 Yet haue they no franke tenement bycause of the comen lawe. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 41 B, An estate of franktenement, is where a man hath the freehold of land. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xlv. (1609) 419 To enioie to them and their heires for ever, as freehold in frank tenure. 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 6 Yet does not he deprive the Lord of his Lordship in the Copy-hold, nor... deuest the Fee and Frank-tenement out of the lord.

fig. 1593 HARVEY *Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 229 See, how the daggetalid rampallon bustleth for the frank-tenement of the dung-bill.

† **Frank-tenementary.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* [See -ARY.] One who possesses freehold lands.

1488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 92/1 Quharethrow he Intromett w^t þe saidis landis bot be his grantschir quhilke wes bot franktenementare alanely.

† **Frankverytie.** *French Feudal Law. Obs.* [ad. F. *franche verité* lit. 'frank truth': see FRANK *a.2* and VERITY.] A feudal court at Calais.

1528 SIR R. WESTON in *Dillon Calais & Pale* (1892) 92 Fynes and amercements presentable every yere at the Court of Frankverytie... Every household ought to pay to the King for the Frankverytie vjd.

Frans(e)y, ical, obs. ff. FRENZY, FRENZICAL.

Frantic (fræntik), *a. and sb.* *Forms:* *a.* 4-5 frenik(e), -tyk(e), 6 phrentique, 6-7 fren-, phrenti(c)k(e). *β.* 4-6 frantyk(e), 6-8 franti(c)k(e), 6 frantyeke, -tique, (6) phrantic, 7-frantic. [ME. *frenetik*, *frantik*, a. OF. *frénétique* (mod.F. *frénétique*), ad. late L. *phrenēticus* delirious (see PHRENETIC), a corruption of Gr. φρενιτικός affected with φρενίτις delirium: see FRENZY.]

A. adj.

1. Affected with mental disease, lunatic, insane; in later use, violently or ragingly mad. *Now rare.* *a.* 1362 *LANGL. P. Ph. A.* xi. 6 'Wel artou witti', quod heo 'wisdom to telle To faytors or to foolas that frenik [B. x. 6 frantyk] ben of wittes!' 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 85,

I do the wel to wite, frentike I am not. 1467 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 569 II. 299 As for John Appylby, he is half frentyk. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanck.* xi. 52, I. have observed . . in phrenticke persons the strength doubled vpon them. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) i. 413, I have scene some frenetike persons, that [etc.].

β. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 132 Also by . . acorde of musyk seke men and frantyk come ofte to theyr wytte ayen and helthe of body. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 587 Frantye men hadden her hurre wytte. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxvii. (1870) 298 Euery man the whiche is madde, or lunatycke, or frantyecke. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 562 It makes you look like a Company of Frantick men or Dæmoniacks. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 240 His father, believing him frantic, shut him [St. Francis of Assisi] up and bound him in his chamber. *absol.* 1787 COWPER *Lett.* 24 Dec., All the frantic who have been restored to their reason.

2. *transf.* Affected by wild and ungovernable excitement; 'mad' with rage, pain, grief, etc. † Also, in early use, applied as a term of reproach imputing extreme folly (cf. the variation in the shades of the lit. sense 1).

[c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 56 b, He was so angry that he semed better frantyk. . . thenne other wise. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 410 And thus as phrentik to our gates he ran.] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiii. (1634) 56 There be risen up certain phrenticke men as Serueto and other like. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 420 The furious Mare. . . is frantick with Despair. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* v. (ed. 2) 73 That they must be grave and solemn at Church, but may be silly and frantick at home. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xvi. 140 Julia, pale, bleeding, supported in the arms of her frantic lover. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 203 Miss Jonquil was perfectly frantic. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* xii, His Aunt and Cousin are frantic with fear.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 17 A heart . . Raging more wilde then is this frantick sea. 1798 FRERE in *Anti-Jacobin* vii. 24 War with herself see frantic Gallia wage. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. v. 176 Fiery, frantic Mars, the unnatural plague Of man.

3. † a. Of a disease: Attended by frenzy or delirium (*obs.*). b. Pertaining to, characterized by, or displaying frenzy; delirious, wild; † insanely foolish.

a. 1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 32 b, Ye shal see it proued in plain words, a frenetike part to worship Images. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 267 It is more grievous then y^e phrentique sickness of madnesse. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. iii. viii. 144 Esteeming in the phrentique error of their mindes the greatest madnes in the world to be wisdome. β. a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Prol. (1829) 93 The ignorant people. . . was fallen into that frantick imagination that [etc.]. 1886 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. 666 There are (as I take it) two causes intermingled, which breede this frantick feaver of our France, the one proceeding from the estate, the other from religion. 1589 COGAN *Heaven Health* cxxlii. 264 Strange Agewes arise, raging continually, burning, phrantike. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 150 For in a frantick piety they cause a Smith to pull forth their eyes. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 47 She displayed a frantic and impotent rage. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 142 The royal captives. . . were slowly moved along, amidst the horrid yells . . and frantick dances. . . of the furies of hell. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* i. 81 He threw his hands aloft in frantick prayer. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xii. 129 His welcome by the citizens was frantic.

† 4. quasi-adv. Frantically. *Obs. rare.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlvii, Past cure I am . . And frantick mad with evermore unrest. a 1652 BROME *Queen's Exch.* iii. i. Wks. 1873 III. 497, I fear he's brain-crack'd, lunatick, and Frantick mad. 5. *Comb.*, as † *frantic-headed*, † *-like* adjs. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* iv. 647 Her golden heare she tare and frantiklyke with moode opprest, She cried, O Iupiter [etc.]. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* ii. xix. 199 Ærius saith he was a man frantick-headed, proud-minded.

† B. *sb.* One who is frantic or frenzied; a lunatic, a delirious patient. *Obs.*

a. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* x. Sel. Wks. I. 26 Resoun shulde teche hem þat þei ben worse þan frenetikes. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 106 Persons Excommunicate, Infants, Phrentickes, and Mad Men. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. vi, You did neuer heare A Phrentick, so in loue with his owne fauour! 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. 88 The world was little better than a common fold of Phrenticks and Bedlams. β. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grov.* Things 34 Idiots, Dolts, Lunatickes, Frantikes, and blockheads. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiii. § 99 He was esteemed as a frantick, and sent to the Marshal-See for a Lunaticke foole. 1669 PENN *No Cross* Wks. 1782 II. 96 Being slighted of them for a nunny, a fool, a frantick [etc.]. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 192 The combustions raised by these Frantics.

Hence † *Frantic v. intr.*, to move frantically. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. iv. (1818) 270 Like to the arctic needle, that . . First frantic's up and down from side to side, And restless heats his crystal ivory case.

Frantically (fræntikālī), *adv.* [f. FRANTIC a. + -AL + -LY 2.] In a frantic manner.

1749 HURD *Horace's Art of Poetry* Notes § 123 She herself . . says, fiercely indeed, but not frantically. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. v, Our philosopher . . was heartily and even frantically in LOVE. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 332 Frantically flourishing his spear and agitating his bow.

Frantically (fræntikli), *adv.* [f. FRANTIC a. + -LY 2.] = FRANTICALLY. 1549 BALE *Leland's N. Year's Gift* Dib, Them that so frantyklye on their alebenches do prattle. 1596 EDWARD III. iii. v, He lion-like. . . Frantically rends and bites the woven toil. 1621 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* ix. (1626) 190 Hopelesse, her hated mansion she eschues: And frantickly, her brothers flight persues. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 8 The one is gloomy and ferociously distracted; the other is merrily, but

perhaps not less frantically mad. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, She cried thus frantically, to ears which she was taught to believe were stopped by death. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 687/2 Everything here was . . frantically scrubbed.

Franticness (fræntiknēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being frantic.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 411 Of frantyknes and folysshnes, Whyche ys the grett state? 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxii. 1568 Men bee driuen with a certaine furie or frenitkenesse. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Aug., Her kinswoman, who it seems is sickly even to frantiqueness sometimes. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 21 ¶ 6 Frantickness, and a Start of Passion, they deify'd as the Extremity of Courage and Resolution. 1788 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Molly Bawn* (1893) 139 You have all the frantickness to yourself.

† **Frantling**, *vbl. sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* Used to express the noise made by peacocks.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xiii. 107 The barking of Curs. . . coniating of Storks, frantling of Peacocks.

Franzy, dial. form of FRENZY.

† **Frap**, *sb. Obs. rare-1*. [echoic: cf. RAP.] A noise made by knocking. In quot. *attrib.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 120 Mightily rapping Her brest with thumping frap knocks.

Frap (fræp), *v.* [a. OF. *fraper* (mod.F. *frapper*) = Pr. *frapar*, It. *frappare* to strike; of obscure origin, but perh. f. the Teut. root *slap-*: see FLAP.

It has been conjectured that the ONorthumb. (ge) *frapziga* meant 'to strike'; it renders (*repereruntur*!) and *accusarent*. The two ostensible senses are so irreconcilable that the supposition of a blunder seems justifiable; possibly the ONorthumb. may preserve the Teut. root of the Rom. word.] 1. a. *trans.* To strike; to beat; also *fig.* *Obs. exc. dial.* † b. *intr.* To strike (*at, on*). *Obs.*

a. 13. . *Coer de L.* 2513 With myn ax I schal hem frape. a 1330 SYR *Degarre* 13 He . . frappte his tail with gret mist Upon Degarres side. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10515 Kepis you in couer. Tyll the kyng and his company by comyn within; ffallys on hym fuersly, frap hym to dethe. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas., Rhom. & Jul.* (1575) II. 197 Who heart was frapped with sutch surpassing woe, as neither teare nor word could issue forth. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 88 A seabelch grouting on rough rocks rapfulye frapping Was hard. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Bread*, You may know that the Oven is hot enough, when frapping a Pole against the Hearth. . . small Sparks arise. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Frap*, to strike, to rap.

b. 13. . *Coer de L.* 4546 The Crystene on hem gan fast to frape. † a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1115 He. . frappez faste at hys face fersely þer-aftyr! 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. iii. 65 (E. D. S.) If [the calf's tail] do not bleed to your desire, frap about it with the handle of a knife.

2. *Naut.* To bind tightly. [So also in Fr.]

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 22 b, They frapped together xxiii. greate Hulkes. 1578 BOURNE *Inventions* No. 14. 10 The caske being layd close vnto the ballest, and fraped down close, that it doth not stirre. 1703 [see FRAPPE 2.] 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 15 Who. . . caused the stern-post and standard to be frapped together, and both of them to be frapped to the mizzen-mast. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ceintrev*, to frap a ship, or pass turns of a cable round the middle of the hull of a ship, to support her in a storm. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* iii. 32 It seemed possible to frapp the shrouds and stays in such a way as to secure it from going overboard. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 82 We succeeded . . in smothering it and frapping it [the sail] with long pieces of sinnet. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xii. 151 All superfluous branches were lopped off, and the whole well frapped together with cords. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Frap*, to secure the falls of a tackle together by means of spun yarn, rope yarn, or any lashing wound round them. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 714 They could not help in such technical tasks as frapping the vessel. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 45 The end is. . . frapped round all parts.

b. To brace the cords of a drum by pulling them together. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 914.

† **Frapaille**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *frapaille*, collect. f. *frape*: see FRAPPE 1.] A contemptuous name given to a body of people; rabble; esp. the camp-followers of an army.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13319 þer frapaille þat fel nought to be in bataille vnder an hil he set þem þere.

† **Frapart**, *Obs. rare.* Also in contracted form *frap*. [a. OF. *frapart*, f. *frapper* to strike.] Only in *friar frapart* [F. *frère frapart* 's'est dit d'un moine libertin et débauché' (Littré)].

a 1535 MORE *How Serjeant wolde lerne to be frere* 267 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 129 The friar frap, gate many a swap. 1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* Ep. Ded. 3 Be they monarks, or be they fryer frapartes. *Ibid.* i. 1. 5 A . . religion . . built vpon impious popes, frier frapartes, and massing priests mouthes.

† **Frape**, *1 Obs.* [? a. OF. *frap* of same meaning, f. *fraper*: see FRAP v.] 1. A crowd; a mob, the rabble.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 323 þe prid day com grete frap, & conged him away. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 289 þei be fendes al þe frape. † a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2091 This gentille. . . flyghttez with alle the frappe a furlange of waye. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5085 Ther cam of hem a grete frape, Ful like Giantez ther yer y-shape. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. i. 11 Let loose the Frape to shew their Folly. 1710 — *Brit. Hud.* i. 11 This wild Frape, to Mischiefe free.

2. ? Tumult, disturbance. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 In alle þis mykelle frape wex a grete distance Of Boniface þe pape, & þe kyng of France. [1824–28 *Craven Gloss.*, *Frap*, noise, tumult.]

Frape 2, frap, [? f. FRAP v. (see quot. 1703).] (See quot. 1867.) Also *frape-boat*.

1703 DAMPIER *Joy.* III. 20 From which girding them with

Ropes, which our Seamen call Fraping, they have the Name of Frape-boats. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Frap*, a boat for shipping salt, used at Mayo, one of the Cape de Verde Islands.

† **Fraple**, *v. Obs.* [Cf. FRAP v. and OF. *frapillier* to be indignant, murmur.] *intr.* To dispute, wrangle, bluster.

a 1595 KELLEY in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem.* (1652) 324 Then you begin to fraple, Swearing and saying, what a fellow is this? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxviii. iv. 342 Frapling one against another *pro* and *contra*.

Hence † **Frappling** *vbl. sb.*, † **Frappling** *ppl. a.* Also **Frappler** *sb. arch.*, a blusterer, bully.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. iii, Thou art. . . a frapler, and base. 1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* i. ii. 50 This frapling frier. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. xxiii. (1609) 297 What frapling is here to no purpose. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 47 Idomeneus in frappling prompt, What mean'st thou thus to prate? 1609 BF. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 338 Like a vaine & frapling surueyor, who [etc.]. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. ii. 40 Grooms, and porters, and fraplers, and bullies.

|| **Frappant** (frapañ), *a.* [Fr.; f. *frapper* to strike.] Striking, impressive.

1797 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 10 Her figure is not very *frappant*. [1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* x. 60 That ligneous barricado. . . decorated with frappant and tintinnabulant appendages.] 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 576 This is so extraordinarily *frappant*, that the . . baronet . . only ventured to put it forth once.

|| **Frappé** (frapé), *a.* [Fr.; pa. pple. of *frapper* in sense of 'to ice (drinks)'.] Iced, cooled. 1848 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 121 A warm morning; *frappé* at noon with an east wind. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.*, *Good Word for Winter*, The air you drink is *frappé*.

† **Frappet**, *Obs. rare-1*.

1607 WILKINS *Miseries Enforced* Marr. Hjb, Why my little frappet you, I heard thy Vnckles talk of thy riches.

Frapping (fræpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRAP v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FRAP in various senses; an instance of this; also *concr.* a lashing.

Frapping turns (see quot. 1867).

1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 8 The opposite ones are braced together under a bowsprit by a frapping. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 216, 3 takes hold of the tube at the frapping with both hands. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The frapping increases tension. *Ibid.*, *Frapping turns*, in securing the booms at sea the several turns of the lashings are frapped in preparation for the succeeding turns. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 184 Pass a hawser round outside the rigging ready for frapping in a wreck.

† **Frappish**, *a. Obs.* [f. FRAP v. + -ISH; cf. *snappish*.] Fretful, peevish.

1631 *Celestina* vii. 82 Hee is frappish, and I cannot beare.

† **Frarry**, *Obs.* Also 5 *fray*-, *freyry*; and see FRIARY. [a. OF. *frairie*, *frerie*, f. *frere* brother.]

1. A brotherhood, fraternity.

13. . *Seynt Katherine in Leg. Kath.* (1840) 196 He hath me to his friari cald that schal be bot of mi bale. c 1430 LYDC. *Min. Poems* 171 Swiche a frary requyrithe Goddis curs.

c 1450 *Cuckold's Dance* 215 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 47 We be all off a freyry; I ame your awne brother. † a 1500 *Man-kind* (Brandl) 45/144 þe numbur of þe demonycall fraryry. 1505 *Will of T. Proude* (Somerset Ho.), I bequeth to seynt Chadde frary.

2. = FRIARY.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 40 All their quarters . . was burryd at Pardone church yerde in the frary.

attrib. 1514 *Grant in Wright Prov. Dict.* s. v. *Frary*, My frary clark.

Fraser, var. form of FRAIS, FRAISE.

Fraser, obs. var. PHRASE *sb.* and *v.*

Frasier (fræziə), *Her.* [ad. F. *frasier* straw-berry-plant, f. *fraise* strawberry.] (See quot.)

1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Frasier* . . used by Scotch heralds in the blazon of the coat of Fraser. . . but English heralds call it a cinquefoil. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Frasier*, *Frares* or *Fraze*, the same as Cinquefoil; sometimes termed a primrose.

|| **Frasilah**. Also 6 farazuola, frasoll, 7 frasslee. [mod. Arab. *فارسلا* *fārsalah*, pl. *فارسلا* *farāsulah*; by some scholars thought to be of Romanic origin: cf. PARCEL.] A weight varying from 12 to 35 pounds, used in the East.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 239 The farazuola (which is xxii. poundes and syxe vnces). 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 273 Which barre . . is 20 frasoli, and euery frasoll is 10 manas. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 211 The Weights by which they are bought, are Bahars and Frasslees; each Bahar 20 Frasslees, each Frasslee 12 l. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jmils.* (1873) I. ix. 228 An old man . . had once carried five frasilahs (= 175 lbs.) of ivory.

† **Frask**, *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *frasque*, of same meaning.] A trick.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 328 He shall finde the same but fraskes, cawtelles, and subtelties. 1542 PAGET *Ibid.* IX. 49 We knowe your fraskes wel ynough.

Frass (fræs). [a. Ger. *frasz*, f. root of *fressen* (= FRET) to devour.] The excrement of larvæ; also, the refuse left behind by boring insects.

1854 H. F. STAINTON *Entomol. Comp.* (ed. 2), The half-eaten leaves attest but too surely that some devourer is near. These indications of the presence of a larva are expressed in the German language by the single word 'frass', and we may, without impropriety, use the same word for the purpose of expressing the immediate effect of the larva's jaws, and the more indirect effect of the excrementitious matter ejected by the larva. 1860 E. ADAMS in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 91 Frass, the rejectamenta found at the

entrance of the burrows of wood-boring insects. 18.. *Board of Agric. Leaflet* No. 30. 1 If such apples are split in halves a passage can be seen leading to the ovaries or pip-centres, around which there is usually a mass of 'frass'.

Frass, obs. form of **FERASH**.

Fratch (fratʃ), *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* [*? onomatopoeic.*]

+1. *intr.* To make a harsh or strident noise; to creak. *Obs.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76/1 Cherkyn, or chorkyn, or frachyn, as newe cartys or plowys, *stride*.

2. To disagree, quarrel, scold.

1714 D'CHESSE MARLBOROUGH in *Madresfield Lett.* (1875) 90, I am intirely of your Mind, that it is not the D. of Marl.'s business to fratch. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 54 While thus they fratch'd, the Greeks were getting Just finish'd, as the sun was setting. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl'd. Ball.* (1805) 44 But let them fratch on. 1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Joseph and his brethren got together fratching, and they put him in a pit. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xiii. 72 Mr. Godfrey and father can talk together for hours without fratching.

Hence **Fratched** *ppl. a.* In *quot. transf.* of a horse: Restive, vicious; **Fratching** *vbl. sb.*, a scolding; **Fratching** *ppl. a.* (also **Fratcheous**, **Fratchety**, **Fratchy** *adjs.*), that scolds, quarrelsome. Also **Fratch sb.**, a disagreement, quarrel; **Fratcher**, one who quarrels, a scold.

c1746 J. COLLIER (T. Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 52 They'd'n some o' the warst fratchingst company as eer I saigh. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 119 Juno, that fratching queen, pretended Her sense of smelling was offended. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl'd. Ball.* (1805) 23, I mun heame. Or I's git a deuce of a fratchin. 1803 *Ibid.* 64 He...aye crack'd his thoms for a bit of a fratch. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 6 Blackan o' Warton, he was there..An fratcheous Gweordy Barns. 1847 HALLIW., *Fratched*, restive, vicious, applied to a horse. *Ibid.*, *Fratcher*, a scold; one who brags much. *North.* 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. iv, 'I ha' never had no fratch afore sin ever I were born wi' any o' my like.' 1875 WAUGH *Tufts Heather, Old Cronies* vii. Wks. 1881 IV. 285 Come, come, lads; let's ha' no fratchin'! 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'A fratchy body'. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Fratchety*, peevish, irritable.

|| **Frate** (frāte). *Pl.* *frati* (frāti). [*It.*; *lit.* 'brother'.] A friar.

1722 RICHARDSON *Statues in Italy* 329 A Fine Madonna of the Frate (Fra Bartolomeo is always so call'd). 1823 LADY MORGAN *Salvator Rosa* II. 48 The rules of the rigid Chartreux oblige the prior and procurator to flagellate all the frati, or lay brothers. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* viii. 288 The frate crossed himself, opened his book, and wandered away. 1889 *Athenaeum* 27 July 125/3 Every quarter had its child-counsellors...all children, vigilant, eager, irresponsible instruments of the frate [Savonarola].

Frater ¹ (frātr-). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 3 *freitore*, 4 *freitur*, -our, 4-5 *freytour*, *frature*, 4-6 *frai-*, *fraytour*, (5 *freytowre*, 6 *fratour*), 5-7 *frayter*, (5-6 *frai-*, *fraytre*, 6 *fratere*, *fratter*, *froyter*), 5- *frater*. [*a. OF.* *fratir*, short for *refreitor*, repr. med.L. *refectōrium* REFECTIONARY.] The eating or refreshment room of a monastery; a refectory.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 286/282 Seint Domenic axede of þe freitore: 3wat is þi dede þere. c1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 171 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 331 He shal into the freitur and ben i-mad ful glad. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 995 And after in to be fraytre þo come he. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxxii. (1869) 193 Per was þer inne cloystre and dortour, chirche chapitre and freytour. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 241/2 There cam two yong men of y' same habite and forme whiche entrid in to y' refectory or fratour. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 34 The church was shott in from monday unto thursday, and the servys and masse sayd and songe in the frater. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* 64 A frater or place to ate meate in, *refectoryum*. 1883 *Athenaeum* 24 Feb. 255/1 At Westminster...only the frater and the chapel of the infirmary have been formally dismantled.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frater-wall*; *frater-house* = FRATRY I.

1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 183 For takyng downe of the roof of y' fraterhouse of Abynton. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 69 b, A roode there was upon the frayter wall in the monastery. 1844 F. A. PALEY *Church Restorers* 25 Not less than one hundred brethren dined at once in this noble frater house.

Hence + **Fraterer**, the monk who has charge of the refectory. Also in *fem.* form and sense.

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlv. (1869) 197 She that hath þe gorgiere is ladi and freytoureere [*F. refecturiere*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 141/2 Frayturer, *refectorarius*.

|| **Frater** ² (frātr-). [*L.* *frāter* brother.]

+1. A friar. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 The sayd Frater hadde brought with him a great bottle. 1639 LD. G. DIGBY *Lett. Relig.* (1651) 78 As well furnished...as you may imagine some good Fraters closet in Spain...is with the works of Calvin, or Luther.

+2. *Cant.* (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vocab.* 4 A Frater goeth wyth a like liscence to beg for some Spittlehouse or Hospital. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* II. i, And these, what name or title e'er they bear, Frater, or abram-man. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 77 Fraters are such, who with a Counterfeit Patent, beg for some Hospital or Spittlehouse.

3. A brother, comrade. Also *attrib.*

1794 BURNS *Bard's Epitaph* II, Is there a Bard of rustic song, Who, noteless, steals the crowds among, O, pass not by! But, with a frater-feeling strong, Here, heave a sigh. 18.. BLACKIE *Death Columbia* 38, I am come to bless my people, Faithful fraters, ere I die.

Fraternal (frāt-ənāl), *a.* [*f. L. frātern-us* (*f. frāter* brother) + *-AL*. Cf. *F. fraternel*.] Of or pertaining to brothers or a brother; characteristic of a brother, brotherly.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxvi. 90 His vnclē Chilperich bare towards the sayd Guthranus not very fraternal loue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Y^e prayer that fraternal charite or brotherly loue commendeth before god. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes Olympique* Ode v, Those kind pious glories do deface The old Fraternal quarrel of thy Race. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 247 Sorrows, which fraternal love in vain Hath strove to soothe. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxix, The great new world—new Church I should have said—of enfranchised and fraternal labour. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 8 More than one modern writer has expressed a fraternal affection for Addison.

Hence **Fraternally** *adv.*, in a fraternal manner.

1611 COTGR., *Fraternellement*, fraternally, brotherly. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 284/2 So fraternally gigantic were his imagination and his intellect. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 412 Children of the earth...the Greeks loved all fair and fresh things of the open world fraternally. 1882 SIR R. TEMPLE *Men & Women of My Time* II. 19 The sitting Director...entreated us...to think kindly, even fraternally, regarding the Natives of India.

Fraternism (frāt-ənāl-izm), *rare.* [*f. prec.* + *-ISM*.] The state or condition of being fraternal.

1893 in J. H. BARROWS *Parl. Relig.* II. 1548 Having proclaimed our fraternism from this national housetop.

+ **Fraternality**. *Obs. rare* -^o. [*f. as prec.* + *-ITY*.] (See *quot.*)

1727-36 BAILEY, *Fraternality*, brotherhood; brotherliness, brotherly Affection.

Fraternate, *v. U.S. rare* -^o. [*f. L. frātern-us* (see **FRATERNAL**) + *-ATE*.] To fraternize.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing JEFFERSON); and in *mod. Dicts.* **Fraternation**. *U.S. rare* -^o. [*f. prec.*: see *-ATION*.] Fraternization.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing JEFFERSON); and in *mod. Dicts.*

+ **Fraterne**, *a. Obs. rare* -^l. [*a. OF.* *fraterne*, ad. *L. frātern-us*, *f. frāter* brother.] Fraternal.

c1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXVIII. viii, Austyn...prayed...Of fraterne loue and due obedience, To helpe hym furth.

Fraternism. *U.S. rare* -^o. [*f. L. frātern-us* + *-ISM*.] Fraternization.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing JEFFERSON); and in *mod. Dicts.*

Fraternity (frāt-ən-iti). [*a. OF.* *fraternité*, ad. *L. frāternitāt-em*, *f. frāternus* pertaining to a brother: see **FRATERNAL** and *-ITY*.]

1. The relation of a brother or of brothers; brotherhood.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 186 In the virgine, where he [the godde] nome Oure flesshe and veray man become Of bodely fraternite. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 22 O my brother what fraternitie! O my child what delectation! 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 40 If sons, we must be brethren to the only-begotten: but being he came not to do his own will, but the will of him that sent him, he acknowledged no fraternity but with such as do the same. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 12 A Phenician Fable touching the Fraternite of al men made out of the Earth.

2. The state or quality of being fraternal or brotherly; brotherliness.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. iii, Therfor was the round table founden and the Chyualry hath ben at alle tymes soo by the fraternyte whiche was there that she myght not be ouercome. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* I. vi. (1636) 34 Those Out-lawes...continued a great fraternite amongst them. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To the King § 13 There cannot but be a fraternite in learning and illumination relating to that Paternitie which is attributed to God. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* § 35 To substitute the principles of fraternity in the room of that salutary prejudice called our Country. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 255 It was a treaty of friendship, fraternity, and alliance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 106 Equality and fraternity of governors and governed.

+3. A family of brothers. *Obs. rare.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 23 When there is an ample fraternity of the blood Royall, and of the Princes of the Blood. *Ibid.* 40 Between these two Families, there was...no great correspondencie...there was a time when (both these Fraternities being met at Court) there passed a challenge between them.

4. A body or order of men organized for religious or devout purposes.

Letters of fraternity: letters granted by a convent or an order to its benefactors entitling those named in them to a share in the benefits of its prayers and good works.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 188 With [ham] were þe templeys, & þer fraternite. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 179 Thauh thou be founden in fraternite among the foure ordres. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 3if þei maken wywes and oþer wyymen hure sustris bi lettris of fraternite. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 29 Why be ye so hardie to grant by letters of fraternite to men and women, that they shall have part and merite of all your good dedes? a 1512 FABYAN *Will in Chron.* Pref. 5 To the fraternyte of our Lady and seynt Anne, wthin the said church xii d. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii, 105 Like unto the fraternity of mercy among the Papists, which onely out of charity...do tend those that are sick. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns.* (1732) 70 Each Fraternity have their Altars and Sanctuary. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xxv. 193 In each mitred abbey of the order of St. Benedict, some persons of the fraternity were appointed to register the most considerable events. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. viii. 398 The first recluses and monks who established religious fraternities in Scotland.

5. A body of men associated by some tie or common interest; a company, guild.

c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 364 An Haberdassher and a Carpenter...clothed in o liverie, Of a solempne and greet

fraternitee. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Eche broþer oþer suster þt ben of þe fraternite...schal 3eite somwhat in maintenance of þe bretherhede. 1433 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 95 The fraternyte of my crafte of cokes. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2, I William Caxton...of the fraternyte and felouship of the mercerye. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 13 This dooth the fraternite of the shoemakers carry in solemne procession. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 15 Fraternities enter'd into there for the better carrying on that Plantation. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. iv. 59 Their first charter in which they are styled Peyntours, was granted in the 6th of Edward IV, but they had existed as a fraternite long before. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. viii. 442 The ancient...fraternite of Free Masons. 1870 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 358 Scarcely a town of importance...in Italy was without its fraternite of goldsmiths.

attrib. 1671 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Sept., I din'd in the City, at the fraternite feast in yron-mongers Hall.

6. A body of men of the same class, occupation, pursuits, etc.

1561 AWDELEY (*title*), The Fraternite of Vacabondes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 5 *Accepts*. Why Sir, I pray, of what Fraternite are you, that you are so angry with the poor Otter! *Pisc.* I am...a Brother of the Angle. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 44 Some ignorant Grooms...think they are able to give Laws to all their Fraternite. 1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 ¶ 2 The Fraternite of the People called Quakers. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* § 25 The French fraternite in that town. 1838 MURRAY's *Handbk. N. Germany* 91 Calais is one of those places where the fraternite of couriers have a station. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 269 [Henry] was...ardently anxious to resume his place in the fraternite of European sovereigns.

Fraternization (frāt-ən-iz-ē-shən). [*a. F. fraternisation*: see **FRATERNIZE** and *-ATION*.] The action of fraternizing or uniting as brothers, the state or condition of fraternity, fraternal association.

1792 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 2 They...give the kiss of fraternization to negroes. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. 1. (1873) 31 The Jacobins, in realizing their system of fraternization, always contrived to be the elder brothers. 1851 L. MARIOTTI *Italy in 1848*, 125 Something even approaching to a fraternisation of the people with the dreaded foreign soldiery.

transf. 1878 T. HARDY *Return of Native* I. i, The obscurity in the air and the obscurity in the land closed together in a black fraternisation.

Fraternize (frāt-ən-iz, frāt-ē-iz), *v.* [*ad. F. fraterniser*, ad. med.L. *fraterniz-āre*, *f. frāternus*, *f. frāter* brother: see *-IZE*.]

1. *intr.* To associate or sympathize with as a brother or as brothers; to form a fraternal friendship.

1611 COTGR., *Fraterniser*, to fraternize, concurre with, be neere vnto, agree as brothers. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jml.* 1 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 290 Had Alexander not fraternized with Buonaparte. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* v, Too little of a democrat to fraternize with an affiliated society of the so-called Friends of the People. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii, We fraternised upon the spot.

2. *trans.* To bring into fraternal association or sympathy; to unite as brothers. Now *rare*.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* § 7 A regular correspondence for fraternizing the two nations had also been carried on. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* vii, To know ourselves Parts and proportions of one wondrous whole! This fraternizes man. 1841 TAIT's *Mag.* VII. 326 Emissaries were soon sent to the West Indies to fraternize the sable citizens of all the French islands. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 2 It might have...reconciled and fraternised my soul With the new order.

Hence **Fraternized** *ppl. a.*, **Fraternizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fraternizer**, one who or that which fraternizes.

1793 *Trial of Fyshe Palmer* 46 Had these fraternizing principles been only heard in France, we might have cared the less. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 74, I join issue with the Fraternizers, and positively deny the fact. 1817 *Ann. Reg.* 27 All societies...which extended themselves by fraternized branches. 1837 DE QUINCY in *Tait's Mag.* IV. 72 All Whigs...all, indeed, fraternisers with French republicanism. 1858 HOGG *Life of Shelley* II. 463 The love of equality, of levelling, and fraternising. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Break-ft.* II, The grand equalizer and fraternizer is [wine]. 1880 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* v, A gentle...old man, who combined consummate shrewdness with a sort of fraternising good humour.

+ **Fratrātion**. *Obs. rare* -^l. [*agent-n. f. I. frāt-rāre* expressive of the swelling of the breasts of boys at puberty, *f. frāt-r*, *frāter* brother.]

1666 J. SMITH *Pourtract of Old Age* 117 Inflation, and Turgesency of the Seminary vessels both preparatory, and ejaculatory; commonly called Fratrātion.

Fratriage (frā-tri-āj), *Law.* Also **fratrage**. [*ad. med.L. frātriāg-ium*, *f. L. frātr(i)-* brother: see *-AGE*.] (See *quots.*)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Fratrage*, the partition among brothers or coheirs, coming to the same inheritance or succession; also that part of the inheritance that comes to the youngest brothers. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Fratriage*, a younger brother's inheritance.

Fratricidal, *a.* [*f. next* + *-AL*.] That kills or has killed his brother; concerned with the slaughter of a brother or of brothers.

1804 LD. TEIGNMOUTH *Mem. Sir W. Jones* (1806) 202 A fratricidal war between the learned. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude Wyom.* vi, Amidst the strife of fratricidal foes. 1850 BLACKIE *Aeschylus* II. 202 All gashed and gored, by fratricidal Wounds they die. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, Such a method would give rise to fratricidal civil wars.

Fratricide ¹ (frā-tris-id, frā-tri-). [*a. F. fratri-cide*, ad. *L. frātrī-cida*, *f. frāter* brother + *-cidere*: see *-CIDERE* I.] One who kills his (or her) brother.

c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3955 Absolon bis awen brothere sleere...for he a fratri-cide is calde. a 1685 BR. WOMOCK in

Southey *Comm. pl. Bk. Ser. II.* (1849) 193 For his [Calvin's] bitter speeches Bucer gave him the title of a fratricide. 1779 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1889) VI. 289 If you will enable the king to reward those fratricides, you will establish a precedent. 1821 BYRON *Cain* III. i, Hence, fratricide! henceforth that word is Cain.

Fratricide ² (frā'trisid, frā'tri-). [a. F. *fratricide*, ad. L. *fratricid-ium*, f. *frāter* brother + *-cidere*: see -CIDE 2.] The action of killing one's brother. (In *Law* also the killing of one's sister.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 3 For the which fratricide or brother murdering, he [Cain] was by the sentence of Almighty God published for a vagabond. 1687 BOYLE *Martyrdom. Theodora* II. (1703) 25 Fratricide he justly listed among the blackest crimes. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 134 The Fratricide .. is said to have been committed in this place. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xxi. 425 The stain of fratricide could never be entirely wiped away.

† **Fra'truel**. *Obs. rare* -¹. [ad. L. *frātruel-is*, f. *frāter* brother.] (See quot.)

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frātruel* .. brothers children, cousin Germans.

Fraternity ¹, **fraternity** (frā'trī, frā'tērī). Also **fratry**. [app. f. FRATER ¹ + -Y.] = FRATER ¹.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 119 This John Chinok buildid the Cloyster, the Dormitor, the Fraternity. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 31 The scroll .. at the last they found in the frater. 1611 COTGR., *Refectoir*, a Refectuarie, or Fratrie: the room wherein Friars eat together. 1883 *Norfolk Directory* 486 The [Grammar] School was originally kept in the frater of the Blackfriars.

attrib. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 18 He led us into a .. Refectuary, or Fratrie-room.

b. By some modern writers applied (through etymological association with FRATRY ²) as the name of a room in monastic establishments supposed to have served as the common-room of the 'brethren'; also to the chapter-house.

1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumberland*. (1808) II. xx. 95 The frater, as it is called, or chapter-house in the abbey. 1874 E. SHARPE *Archil. Cisterciens* 18 The Frater, the ordinary day-room of the monks.

Fraternity ². *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *frātria*, *frātreia*, f. *frāter* brother; app. the word was mixed with the adoption of Gr. *φράτρία*, f. *φράτωρ* guild-brother. Cf. FRATRY.] a. A fraternity, brotherhood. b. A convent of friars, friary.

1532 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* vi. 16-18 The hypocrisye of the fraterie wher they ate but inuisible flesh. a 1571 JEWEL *On Thess.* (1611) 114 He selleth the mercies of God, the blood of the martyrs .. the merits of his frateries. 1581 HANMER *Answe. Jesuit's Challenge* 6a, Here .. the merite Cell of orders, Munkry, fraterie, and societies is established. 1887 BOASE *Hist. Oxford* 68 Agnellus of Pisa .. built a school in the Fraterie of Oxford.

|| **Frau** (frau). [Ger.] A married woman, wife. a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters Poet. Wks.* (1846) 214 Each rugged task his hardy frau partakes. 1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* III. 532 Some half a score of Fraus sat round a table. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* II. vi, You have left the kettle and scorched the frau.

Frau, var. form of FROW.

Fraud (frōd), sb. Forms: 4-6 fraude, frawd(e), 4-fraud. [a. OF. *fraude*, ad. L. *fraudem* (fraus) deceit, injury.]

1. The quality or disposition of being deceitful; faithlessness, insincerity. Now rare.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3919 Alle for falsede, and frawde. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 162 Fle douhillesne, fraud, and collusoun. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa marrit women* 255, I semyt soher, and suiet, et sempill without fraud. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 74 The fraud of men was euer so. 1672 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 408, I do not believe there is any fraud in him. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. xxvi. 128 A Person of Simplicity without Fraud. 1827 MACAULAY *Machiav. Ess.* (1854) 36 Vices .. which are the natural defence of weakness, fraud and hypocrisy.

personified. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* II. (Arb.) 21 Frawd (with two faces) is his Daughter. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 88 The discredited paper securities of impoverished fraud, and beggared rapine.

2. Criminal deception; the using of false representations to obtain an unjust advantage or to injure the rights or interests of another.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 128 In alle manere cause he sought be right in skille, To gile no to fraude wild he neuer tille. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* x. 19 Do no fraude, worships thi fadir and modir. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 7 But safely keeps that he hath long, with frawde and lying got. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 646 To work in close design, by fraud or guile, What force effected not. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi. 67 They look upon fraud as a greater crime than theft. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* III. iii, Fraud has been practised.

b. In *Law*. In fraud of, to the fraud of: so as to defraud; also, to the detriment or hindrance of.

[1278 *Stat. Glouc.* 6 *Edw. I.* c. 11 Ou par collusoun on par fraude pur fere le termer perdre sun terme. 1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 11 Ne nule manere de fraude.] 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 151 The condition is reiected, as being made in fraude of marriage. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 622/2 The same Statutes .. are often .. wrested to the fraud of the subject. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) II. 268 And shall not have deposited or invested in fraud of his creditors. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Fraud*, all deceitful practices in defrauding or endeavouring to defraud another of his known right, by means of some artful device, contrary to the plain rule of common honesty.

3. An act or instance of deception, an artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured, a dishonest trick or stratagem.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camh. MS.) The iustice Regal hadde whilom demed hem bothe to gon into exil for hir trecheryes and fraudes. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 131 If 3e feyne slike frawdiss. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 b, Moo than a thousande wayes he hath by his craftily fraudes to deceyue man. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 317 The Pharisees .. made great shewes of Piety, to cover their Frauds and Rapines. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 ¶ 4 Declaiming against the frauds of any employment. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* III. (1852) 72 The fraud of imputing guilt to a known innocent being. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxix. 312 Most of the Dauphin's followers gloried in their successful fraud and inuider.

b. In *Law*. *Statute of Frauds*: the statute 29 Chas. II, c. 3, by which written memoranda were in many cases required to give validity to a contract.

1678 *Act 29 Chas. II, c. 3 title*, An Act for Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 362 The frauds, naturally consequent upon this provision .. produced [etc.]. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 29 Which prevents the statute of Frauds from being a bar. 1858 L.D. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* VII. 38 An instance of what is deemed a sufficient fraud to enable equity to relieve.

c. *Pious fraud*: a deception practised for the furtherance of what is considered a good object; esp. for the advancement of religion.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 898 Their accustomed lies, which they term Fraudes piuses, pious beguilings.] 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 319 There is too much cause to suspect that there have been some Pious Frauds practised upon these Trismegistick Writings. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 5 Pious Frauds were made use of to amuse Mankind. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 143 The pious fraud of a nurse who had substituted her own child for the youngest of the Emperor.

transf. 1868 LOWELL *Willows* xxi, May is a pious fraud of the almanac, A ghastly parody of real Spring.

4. A method or means of defrauding or deceiving; a fraudulent contrivance; in mod. colloq. use, a spurious or deceptive thing.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 35 They had an happy fraud against excessive lamentation, by a common opinion that deep sorrows disturbed their ghosts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 575 Surprize him first, and with hard Fetters hind; Then all his Frauds will vanish into Wind. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 597 New from the corse, the scaly frauds diffuse Unsavoury stench of oil. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 17 Not all .. Can .. Discern the fraud beneath the specious lure. 1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* III. 5 Many persons persisted in believing that his supposed suicide was but another fraud. 1890 L. B. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* I, The whole place is a fraud .. we can't live in a villa.

b. *colloq.* of a person: One who is not what he appears to be; an impostor, a humbug; *spec. U.S.* (see quot. 1895).

1850 DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces* (1866) 120 The begging-letter writer is one of the most shameless frauds and impositions of this time. 1885 F. B. VAN VOORST *Without a Compass* 12, I had called him an old fraud. 1895 *Standard Dict.*, *Fraud* .. specifically .. a person, firm, or corporation declared by the Postmaster-general .. to be engaged in obtaining money by means of false or fraudulent pretences, [etc.] .. and therefore debarred from obtaining payment of money-orders or the delivery of registered letters.

† 5. By Milton used in passive sense (as L. *fraus*): State of being defrauded or deluded.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 643 So glister'd the dire Snake, and into fraud Led Eve. 1671 — *P. A.* I. 373 To all his Angels he proposed To draw the proud king Ahab into fraud, That he might fall in Ramoth.

6. *Comb.*, as † *fraud-doing* vbl. sb.; † *fraud-wanting* adj.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xi. 21 He .. shal weelde the rewme in fraude doynge. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* F 4 Fraud-wanting honestie.

† **Fraud**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *fraudare*, f. *fraud-*: see **FRAUD** sb.]

1. *trans.* To defraud, cheat, or deceive (a person).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 16 Muche deceit used to fraude one an other. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 231 That Christen folkes should not be defrauded of the holie Sacrament. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Deceite, Defeate .. Fraude, Defraude.

2. To withhold (something) fraudulently.

1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* v. 4 The hijre of 3oure werkmen, that repiden 3oure cuntrees, that is fraudid of 3ou. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 231 If he hath frauded & retayned taxes.

3. To obtain (something) by fraud.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xlii. (1878) 140 Ill husbandrie waies has to fraud what he can.

Hence † **Frauding** vbl. sb. Also † **Frauder**, a defrauder.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 Fraudars, misdoars, sortylogers, spoushreakers. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) Cij/2 Their dayly murder and forsing of women, Frauding of virgins, pilling of simple men.

† **Fraudation**. *Obs.* -o. [ad. L. *fraudatiō-em*, n. of action f. *fraudare*: see prec.] 'A deceiving or beguiling' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Fraudelous**, a. *Obs.* [ad. F. *frauduleux*, -se.] = **FRAUDULENT**.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 313 b/1 This is but temptacion of the deuylle and fraudelous deceyte. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* IV. i. 230 The fraudyulow deceiver. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* I. l. (1495) 101 b/2 He shall be preserued and kepte from alle fraudelous decepyons.

Hence **Fraudelously** adv.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xviii. (1893) 148 heading, How the vntrew greek latyns departed fraudelously fro the host.

Fraudful (frō'dfūl), a. [f. **FRAUD** sb. + -FUL.] Full of fraud, fraudulent, treacherous.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 112 Pus he is a þef & fraudful reuar. c 1450 HENRYSON *Fable Dog, Scheip & Wolf* 5 Ane fraudfull Wolf was juge that time. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 39 To pass out of this frawdfull fary. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 251 By forced Warre or fraudfull peace. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 30 By the fraudfull God deluded long, They now resolve to have their promis'd Song. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 393 The fraudfull horse. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxiii. 21 The fraudfull maid To these lone hills directs his devious way. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 183 Fraudful Carthage expiring in flame.

Hence **Fraudfully** adv., in a fraudulent manner.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 497 Til fraudfully scho gert þe kinge .. assemble hale his barne. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE XI. 1056 The ayth he maid; Wallace com in his will; Rycht frawdfully all thus schawyt him till. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 408 The Chancellor .. had left out the Rents of the Abbey of Dunfermling fraudfully. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* VII. lxxiii. 5 In fraudfully writing for the concealment of Fraud.

† **Frauditor**. *Obs. rare*. [badly f. **FRAUD** v., after *creditor*, etc.] A defrauder, cheat.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 204 You have so many Frauditours .. and so many Deceivers to get up your money, that thei get all to themselves.

Fraudless (frō'dlēs), a. Now rare. [f. **FRAUD** sb. + -LESS.] Free from fraud.

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 103, I which saw such perfect shewes Of fraudlesse fayth in you appeare. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 64 With a sincere and fraudlesse intention. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. xii, I .. Forgetting, and forgotten, run to fraudlesse swains.

Hence **Fraudlessly** adv., **Fraudlessness**.

1848 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Fraudsmān**. *nonce-wd.* [f. **FRAUD** sb. + **MAN**; cf. *tradesman*.] A cheat, a rogue.

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 38 You shall not easily discern .. between a tradesman and a fraudesman.

Fraudulence (frō'diūlēns). [a. OF. *fraudulencia*, f. *fraudulent*: see **FRAUDULENT** and -ENCE.] The quality or fact of being fraudulent.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 801 Either by his violence or his fraudulence. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) V. viii. 340 It was without any fraudulence or injustice on their part. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 229 Those who .. saw great imprudence, in many, and a little fraudulence, in some. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 464/2 The Customs entry should be held to be sufficient to prove the fraudulence of the trademark.

Fraudulency (frō'diūlēnsi). ? *Obs.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] = prec.; also an instance of this.

1630 LORD *Banians* 86 The merchants grew full of fraudulency in their dealings. 1659 W. BROUGH *Manual* p. iv, To prevent .. all further fraudulencies, He thinks fit to have his Name affixed to it. 1700 S. SEWALL *Diary* 18 Apr. (1879) II. 11, I press'd .. that Capt. Checkley should give Daniel a Deed; that so this Fraudulency might not remain to be seen. 1792-7 GEDDES *Crit. Rem. Exod.* XII. 2 (R. Suppl.) The Egyptians were guilty of inexcusable fraudulency.

nonce-use. 1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 272/1 His Fraudulency Mr. Redpath was visited by the Turnkey this morning.

Fraudulent (frō'diūlēnt), a. Also 5-6 -elent. [a. OF. *fraudulent*, ad. L. *fraudulent-us*, f. *fraud-*: see **FRAUD** sb. and -ULENT.]

1. Guilty of or addicted to fraud; that wrongs another person by false representations; cheating, deceitful, dishonest.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 197 Disposid of kynde for to be fraudulent. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 96 He that had be a thief fraudulent was maad afterward a trewe procurour. 1509 BARCLAY *Schip of Fols* (1874) II. 91 Agayne is the seruaut fals and fraudulent. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 204 Is God so likely to concur with the fraudulent, the deceitful man, as with the laborious, and religious? 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 304 Productions .. which were imposed on the world by fraudulent men as the writings of the holy apostles. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. viii, Fraudulent or careless issuers of convertible paper. 1858 L.D. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 163 Parliament has made fraudulent trustees answerable criminally for their acts.

† b. Of an animal: Crafty, deceitful. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 676 A Chamaleon is a fraudulent, ravening and gluttonous Beast.

2. Characterized by, or of the nature of, fraud; serving the purpose of, or accomplished by means of, fraud.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. iii, He nought aduertith the menyng fraudulent. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2023 Abner of Joab was slayne he fraudulent dissynuiling. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 328/2 Their entent is fraudulent and false. 1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 5 Such guylefull covenous or fraudulent Devises and Practyses. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 15 Fraudulent deductions, or inconsequent illations. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* II. 262, I cannot .. commend him for making patriotism a trade, and a fraudulent trade. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 288 The detection of a fraudulent balance. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 460/2 Induced by a fraudulent prospectus to make contracts whereby he was damaged. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 429/1 The case set up is one .. of fraudulent misrepresentation.

† 3. *Path.* (After *fraudentus* in the L. transl. of Avicenna). Deceptive. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* T. j, The woundes are sountyme composed with vnnatural mater .. sountyme vryulent & fraudulent venomous fylthynes [cum viceribus sordidis putrefactis & fraudulentis]. 1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 101 This auaieth .. to all can-crouse and fraudulent [sic] vicers of the legges. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 30 These are pseudopneumata, Bastard, or as Auicenn termeth them Fraudulent spirits.

† 4. used as *sb.* A fraudulent bankrupt. *Obs.*
1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 151 A scene where fraudulents may learn to thrive.

Fraudulently, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a fraudulent manner, by fraud, with intent to defraud or deceive, dishonestly, wrongfully.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 120 Dyerce officers accuse the good people fraudulently. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxv. 330 The kyng my husbunde... is taken fraudulently. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. vii. 142 What is violently or fraudulently gotten wilbe lavishly spent. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* III. ii. § 9 The correspondence concerning which the said Hastings hath fraudulently suppressed. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* v. 27 The statement must be made fraudulently, that is, with an intention to deceive. 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 8/6 Deserters and fraudulently enlisted men who have received... a free pardon.

Fraudulentness (frō'diulēntnēs). *rare.* [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being fraudulent. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fraught (frōt), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: (? 4 *frauh[t]*), 4-5 *fraughte*, *Sc. fraucht*, 5-6 *Sc. fraucht*, (5, 7 *fraught*), 5- *fraught*. [*prob. a. MDu. or MLG. vracht* (also *vrecht*: see *FREIGHT sb.*) freight, cargo, charge for transport; commonly identified with OHG. *frēht* *str. fem.*, earnings:—O Teut. **fra-aihti-z*, *f. *fra-*, FOR- *pref.* 1 + **aihti-* (=OE. *weht* acquisition, property: see *AUGHT*), *f. root aig-*: see *OWE*, *OWN*.

The irregular vocalism of the Du. word is supposed to point to adoption from Frisian. From Du. or Fris. the word has passed into all Teut. langs., Ger. *fracht*, Da. *fragt*, Sw. *frakt*; the parallel form *vrecht* has given rise to the Rom. forms: see *FREIGHT*.]

† 1. The hire of a boat for the transportation of a freight or cargo; the money paid for this; the carriage or transportation of goods, usually by water: = *FREIGHT sb. 1. Obs.*

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 482 Sad he: '3a, gyf þou has macht to pay þame þi schip fraucht.' 'frawcht haf I nane, bruthyr der.' c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 90 (Harl. MS.) My fader had not to pay to the maister of the ship for the fraucht. 1443 in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 388 For fraucht of... iij tonne fro London vn to the College at xvj d. the tonne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 343 In mid water at thame he askit fraucht. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 684, I knew not gif he payit fraucht or fie. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxii. § 1 (1666) 311/1 This is as if the Mariners... should fill the ship, and leave no stowage for his goods that pays the fraucht. 1662 ANN KEITH in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 472 For his fraucht be sea, 10s.

fig. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 215 Our souls... are safe over the frith, Christ having paid the fraucht.

Proverb. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 318 'Tarry Brecks pays no fraucht';... People of a Trade assist one another mutually.

† 2. The cargo or lading of a ship: = *FREIGHT sb. 2. Obs.*

[c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 74 Sir Adinoth þei slouh, & alle þat þei mot hent. Wan þei had frauh [read *fraucht*] inouh, ageyn tille Ireland went.] a 1400 *Sir Beues* 507 (MS. E) Marchaundes þai fonde wondyr fale And solde hym for mechel frauchte [MS. A. aunte]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5384 Pan fild þai with fraucht all þere fuisse shippes. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ciii. viii. He had not to his fraucht, But fewe persones... vnslayne. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i. Bid the merchants and my men despatch, And come ashore, and see the fraucht discharg'd. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iv. 54 The fraucht of this Ship being concluded to be Cedar... she was quickly reladed. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* xlii, The Bark... Charg'd with thy Self and James, a doubly Royal fraucht.

fig. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 76 Ful of synne is my secke; To þe preest y wole schewe þat frauchte, mi schip is chargid. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Snect.* (1851) 266 To reade good Authors... till the afternoone be weary, or memory have his full fraucht. 1671 — *Samson* 1075 His habit carries peace, his brow defiance... His fraucht we soon shall know, he now arrives.

3. *transf.* A burden, load; also *fig.* A *fraught of water*: 'two pailfuls' (Jam.). *Obs. exc. Sc.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 137 As me semyth as be here fraucht, 'flayr chylde, lullay' some must she syng. 1598 FLORIO, *Soma*... a fraucht or charge that a beast doth carie. 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich.* III, xii, Shee long'd to see, Her burth'nouss fraucht; at last she brought forth me. 1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* IV. 343 The Crosses now discharged of their fraucht, The People fled. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 315 Having disburden'd of its fraucht his breast. 1775 PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) I. 41 All load this hosom with a fraucht, so sore, scarce can I cater for the daily food. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Coggie Poems* (1846) 141 Then, O revere the coggie, sirs!... It warsels care, it fights life's fraughts. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* III. 21 To carry a fraucht of water to the manse.

4. *Comb.*, as *fraught money*; *fraught-free* *adj.*
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 10/34 Fraught money, *naulum*. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 17 Sept. (1801) 516 To blow our poor tossed bark over the water fraught-free.

Fraught (frōt), *v.* *Obs. exc. in pa. pple.*: see next. Forms: 5 *fraught*, 5-7 *Sc. fraucht*, 6- *fraucht*. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 6-7 *fraucht*, *fraughted*. [*f. prec. sb.*; cf. MDu. *vrachten*, Ger. *frachten*, Da. *fragte*, Sw. *frakta*.]

† 1. *trans.* To load (a ship) with cargo: = *FREIGHT v. 1. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 15 Þai wende gladly to Cipre to fraucht þer schippes with salt. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 30/1 Cesar was constrained to fraucht those [ships] that he could get with a greater burden. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. ii. (1810) 232 Hee provided a Barke, which hee fraucht with Hides. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 30 If we..

Fraught any Strangers Ship for any of the Trades, it is forfeit with all her Goods.

† b. *transf. and fig. Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 126 If after this command thou fraucht the Court With thy vnworthinesse, thou dyest. 1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Polyolb.* v. 265 note, His wife had... fraughted her selfe with a yong one. 1637 SUCKLING *Aglaure* I. i, I have so fraucht this Barke with hope, that it Dare venture now in any storme or weather.

† c. To hire (a vessel) for the carriage of goods or passengers. *Sc. Obs.*

1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 209/1 And þat naine of oure souerane lordis liegis tak schippis to fraucht vnder colour to defraud oure souerane lord. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 62 Scho [my pynnege] will ressaif na landwart Jok. Thocht he wald frawcht hir for a crown.

† 2. To carry or convey as freight: = *FREIGHT v. 2. Sc. Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 228 Quha evyr for his frawcht wald be For caus frawchtid owre þat se. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 38 Bot, quhair scho findis a fallow fyne, He wilbe frawcht fir for a souss. 1581 *Sc. Act Jas. VI.* c. 120 (1597) 54 That nane of them conduct, fraucht, nor pilot onie stranger, to the said Iles.

3. To store, supply, furnish with (a stock of); to equip. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 25 Counterfet Gods with which the comon error or foly of y^e world fraughteth heaven. 1578 T. P. *Gorgeous Gallery Gallant Invent.*, With phrases fine they fraucht This peerles peece. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. § 59 His new Parke at Woodstocke, which he had fraucht with all kinde of strange heasts. 1645 BP. HALL *Kennedy Discontents* 61 When his better earnings have fraucht his trencher with a warm, and pleasing morsell. 1878 *Masque Poets* 27 All these vessels With deadliest poisons had been fraucht.

† b. with a person as object. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 11 With what feats and Artes, he began to furnish and fraucht him selfe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Descr. Eng. Poetry* Wks. II. 247/2, I haue... found such observations as are fit, With plentitude to fraucht a barren wit. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 313 So king Henry full fraucht all those with wealth and rewards, whom he retained in that employment.

Hence *Fraughting vbl. sb.*; *Fraughting ppl. a.*, that forms a freight or cargo.

1598 FLORIO, *Porto*, the cariage, bringing, or fraughting of any thing. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 12 The good Ship... and The fraughting Soules within her.

Fraught (frōt), *ppl. a.*; also *fraughted*. Forms: a. 4 *fraucht*, 5 *fraucht*, (frawth, 7 *frought*), 4- *fraucht*. β. 6-8 *fraughted*. [*pa. pple. of FRAUGHT v.*]

1. Of a vessel: Laden. Also *full fraught*.

a. 13... *Coer de L.* 2459 The drowmound was so hevy fraucht That unethe myght it saylen aught. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Lj, A schippe fraucht full of hawkis. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* cvii. Wks. (1587) 136 The ships retire wyth riches full yfraucht. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 106/1 Smaller Vessels that lay fraucht for the Streights. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. Fr. Paris Prol.*, Our fleets come fraucht with every folly home. 1827 MACAULAY *Misc. Poems* (1860) 398 His painted bark of cane Fraucht for some proud bazaar's arcades.

β. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr.* Mag. lxxi, And furth we launch ful fraughted to the brinke. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 113 In the meane time came a Ship from Heraclea fraughted with Barley-meale. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 261/2 The ships are said to be richly fraughted.

2. *transf.* Stored, supplied, furnished, filled, equipped with.

a. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 This River... was fraucht with these strong and serviceable ships. 1595 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Beauty* xxxii, That all the world shold with his rimes be fraucht! 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 10 The writings of Plinius... being fraucht with much fabulous matter. 1660 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 137 The Scarborough and Malton water are hetter fraucht and more richly laden with its Minerals. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 336 And Waggon's fraucht with Utensils of War. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 7 Nov., The little princess had excited her curiosity by the full-fraucht pincushion. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalata* v. iii, A desert Pelican... now, return'd from distant flight, Fraucht with the river-stream, Her load of water had disburthen'd there. 1812 CRABBE *Tales, Procrastination* 175 A silver urn with curious work was fraucht.

β. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 32 In these dayes, when the worlde is fraucht with so manye variettes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 176 For this matter of Theames it is fraughted full of the graue testimonies. 1651 RALEIGH'S *Ghost* 105 All the books of the Prophets are even fraughted and stored with such predictions.

b. of a person or his attributes.

a. ? 14... *Cast. Perseverance* 94 in *Eng. Miracle Plays* (1890) 67 With ryche rentes thou schalt be frawth. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 312 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 90 Or thou must take it [payne] in thy age, or be fraucht full of vyce. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* I. iv. 241, I would you would make vse of your good wisdome (Whereof I know you are fraucht). 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit*, A large Memory, plentifully fraucht with Theological Polysyllables. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 86 [He] returned to Oxford full fraucht with Greek.

β. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 148 My heart above the brink is fraughted full of pain. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 145/1 The said lawiers... thought themselves so well fraucht with knowledge in the laws. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* xiv. (1675) 367 Such a father is fraucht with more griefs than Pandora's box was with mischiefs. 1798 *Missionary Mag.* No. 24. 224 From these retreats, he often returned fraughted with light.

3. *fig.* *Fraught with*: a. attended with, carrying with it as an attribute, accompaniment, etc.; b. 'big' with the promise or menace of; destined to produce.

a. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 178 Such thinges as bee intricate and fraught with difficulties. 1650 T. B. WORCESTER'S *Apopht.* 89 It would in charity (with which it was so fully fraucht) do no less. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 280 Liberty, fraucht with blessings as it is, when unabused, has, perhaps, been abused to our destruction. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of Lond.* (1864) 70 This measure, which, by your own admission, is fraucht with danger. 1860 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 148 Every event is therefore fraucht with a moral import.

β. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 485 This life of ours is fraughted with adversities. 1643 WITHER *Campo Musæ* 7 Those tedious Declarations, Which with more Wit then Truth, full fraughted came.

Fraughtage (frō'tēdz). *arch.* [*f. FRAUGHT v. + -AGE*.]

† 1. = *FREIGHTAGE* 1. *Obs.*

1442 in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 386 For fraughtage of x tonne... fro London vn to y^e College at xvj d. the tonne.

2. = *FREIGHTAGE* 2. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 87 Our fraughtage sir, I haue conuei'd aboard. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 38 Broader likewise they were made, for the better transporting of Horses, and all other fraughtage. 1817 BLACKW. *Mag.* I. 153 Deep-loaded to the wale with fraughtage rich. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse* 154 But as a merchant's laden be the bark With royal ware for fraughtage. fig. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. vii. § 6 Now where the fraughtage, or furniture of life is precious.

† 3. The process of lading a vessel. *Obs.*

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 84 Caesar... ordering them [the Ships] to be low-built for the easier Fraughtage, and better haling ashore.

† **Fraughtsman**. *Sc. Obs.* In 5 *frauchtis-man*. [*f. fraucht's*, genitive of *FRAUGHT sb.* + *MAN*.] A freighter.

1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 178/2 And this to be serchit he be officiaris of þe burgh, and the heid frauchtis-men of þe schip.

|| **Fraulein** (froilēin). [*Ger.*; dim. of *FRAU* lady, 'Mrs'.] A young lady, 'miss'. Often applied in England to German governesses.

a 1689 ETHEREDGE *Poems* Wks. (1888) 378 Now sparkling in the Fraulein's hair. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Golden Calf* I, The placid voice of the Fraulein demonstrating to Miss Mullins that... ten words out of every twenty were wrong.

Fraunch, **fraunge**: see *FRANCH v.*

Fraward, -wart, *obs.* and *Sc. f.* *FROWARD a.*

Frawn (frōn). Also 8 *fraghan*, 9 *frauchan*, *frughan*. [*a. Ir. fraochan*.] The Irish popular name of the BILBERRY.

1726 THRELKELD *Synopsis Stirp. Hibern.*, *Vaccinia nigra vulgaris*. They grow in wet boggy Ground... the poor Women gather them in Autumn and cry them about the streets of Dublin by the Name of Fraghan. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 92 By the Irish they [Bilberries] are called 'Frawns'. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n. s.v.*, Frughans, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. The old Irish name.

† **Fraxate**, *v. Obs.* — [*f. L. fraxāre*, 'vigilant circuire' (Festus): see *-ATE*.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Fraxate*, to goe view the watch.

Fraxetin (fræksētin). *Chem.* A substance obtained along with glucose by digesting fraxin with dilute sulphuric acid.

1864 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Fraxetin* C₁₀ H₈ O₅... occurring in horse-chestnut bark.

Fraxin (fræksin). *Chem.* [*f. L. fraxinus*] ash + *-IN*.] (See quot.)

1864 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Fraxin* C₁₆ H₁₈ O₁₀... A substance occurring in the bark of the common ash, and also, together with æsculin, in the bark of the horse-chestnut.

Fraxine'lla. Also 7-8 *fraxinel* (l. [mod. Lat., dim. of *L. fraxinus* ash. Cf. *F. fraxinella*.]) A name for cultivated species of dittany, esp. *Dittamnus Fraxinella*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 205 May... Flowers in Prime or yet lasting... Digitalis, Fraxinella. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 100 Solomons Seal, of some called St. Johns Seal... or Fraxinell. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 41 White Dittany or Fraxinella. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 122 Old-fashioned durable flowers, jessamine, honeysuckle, and the high-scented fraxinella. attrib. 1892 SYMONDS in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 3/1 Amidst the fraxinella bushes and the chestnut copse.

Fray (frēi), *sb.* 1 Also 6 *frai(e)*, 7 *frey*. [aphetic *f. AFFRAY*, *EFFRAY*. Cf. *FRAY v. 1*]

1. A feeling of fear; alarm, fright, terror. Also in phrase to take a or the *fray*. Cf. *AFFRAY sb. 2. Obs. exc. Sc.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4775 (Trin.) Whenne iacob was moost in fray God him coumfortide. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), It [the stone Crisolithus]... helpeth nyzte frayes and dresdes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 That theire hertes scholde not be in fray or feere to beholde bloode. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. 51 Al suddanly the Latynis tuke ane fray... and fled away. 1559-66 *Hist. Estate Scot.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 61 The Friers taking the fray—began to dispose the best of their goods. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* viii, Nor shepherd hastes (when frays of wolves arise) So fast to fold. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 148 Thus that Fray was over, and we came ashore again: recovered of the fright we had been in. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 157 When the hail Hellespont reboundit And ky on Ida's taps confoundit Ran down the hills for fray.

† 2. An assault, attack. Cf. *AFFRAY sb. 1. Obs.*
c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 14 Thou woldist bleede for manniss nede, And suffre manye a feerdful fray. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Hamfare, þat is, a fray made in an

howse. c1575 *Durham Defos.* (Surtees) 300 After that Crampton had maid a fraye of the said Martyn, one Robert Johnson could for the constable, to carry them to the stoks.

3. A disturbance, esp. one caused by fighting; a noisy quarrel, a brawl; a fight, skirmish, conflict.

[1382 *Durh. Halm. Rols* (Surtees) 171 De quodam fray in campo de Wallethond per homines de Tynemouth ad effusionem sanguinis.] c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 105 And all be ladyes.. Of his grete fraye be wheche bye sie and herden, weren Sore agast. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. xvi. 16 There began a great fraye betwene some of the gromes and pages of the strangers, and of the archers of Englande. 1609 *Rowlands Knaue of Clubbes* 3 Fleete-street fraies, when Prentices With Clubs did knocke thee downe. 1698 *FRYER E. India & P.* 46 The Vice-Admiral .. left not off till Night parted the Fray. 1799 *NELSON* 12 Sept. in *Nicolas Disp.* IV. 11 The Turks are returned to Constantinople having had a fray with the Sicilians. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 157 He immediately charged into the thickest of the fray. 1878 *BAVNE Purit. Rev.* iv. 126 They were always eager for the fray.

Proverb. a1631 *DONNE Serm.* xl. (Alford) 306 The first blow makes the Wrong, but the second makes the Fray. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* I. 242 It is a true Proverb, It is the second blow makes the fray.

b. *transf.* (esp. 'a war of words').

1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* III. 11. i. (1852) 356 That fray between that Bishop, and Laud, the Bishop of London. 1851 *BRIGHT Sp. Eccles. Titles Bill* 12 May, The noble Lord .. commenced the fray by his celebrated letter. 1884 *RITA Vivienne* II. iv, I'll wait and see you adorned for the fray.

† c. A din, noise, stir. *Obs.*

? a1550 *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) *Freiris of Berwick* 197 3one is Symone that makis all this fray. 1573 *TUSSEER Husb.* lxxvii. (1878) 168 Where window is open, cat maketh a fray. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 468 The Tounne was in Armes, the Bells ringing .. people shouting, and Drummes beating. I asked him what the fray was?

† 4. To stand at fray: to 'show fight'. *Obs.*

1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Badger-huntings*, If the Hounds .. undertake the Chase before he Earths, he will then stand at fray, like a Bear, and make most incomparable Sport.

5. Comb., as *fray-maker*, -making.

1532 *Act 5 & 6 Edu. VI.* c. 4 § 3 They may be known as *Fray-makers and Fighters. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* iv. 28 Constables may by the Law .. imprison peace-breakers, fray-makers, riotors, and others. 1884 *A. GRIFFITHS Chron. Newgate* I. vi. 233 Any church brawler .. might be branded with the letter F, as a fraymaker and fighter. a1553 *UDALL Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 12 All the day long is he facing and craking Of his great actes in fighting and *fraymaking.

b. Special comb., as † *fray-bell*, an alarm-bell formerly sounded on the occasion of a tumult. Also (perh. f. the verb-stem); † *fray-boggard*, a scarecrow; *fray-bug*, an object of fear; a boggy, spectre (whence *fray-bug* vb. *trans.*, to scare as with a fray-bug; to terrify).

1864 *J. RAINE Priory of Hexham* I. p. cxxiv, The common-bell beginning to peal; and then the great *fray-bell of the monastery boomed in answer. 1535 *COVERDALE Baruch* vi. 69 Like as a *frayboggard in a garden off Cucumbers kepeth nothinge, euen so are their goddes of wod, of syluer & golde. 1555 *SAUNDERS in Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1043/2 Howe lothe is this loytering sluggard to passe forth in Goddes pathe. It fantasyeth forsooth much feare of *fray bugges. 1592 *STUBBES Motiue Good Wks.* 123 The broching of this fraibugge or scar-crow [Purgatory]. 1671 *S. CLARKE Mirr. Saints & Sins.* (ed. 4) I. 485 Event proveth that these are no Fray-Bugs. 1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* II. *Conclusion* (1550) 118 They *fraybugged them with the thunderholtes of their excommuncacyons.

Fray, sb.² [f. FRAY v.²] The result of fraying; a frayed place.

1630 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* I. i, Your purest Lawnes haue Frayes, and Cambricks Brackes. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* 91 'Tis like a Lawnie-Firmament as yet Quite dispossesed of either fray or fret.

Fray (frɪˈl), v.¹ [aphetic f. AFFRAY, EFFRAY v.] 1. *trans.* To affect with fear, make afraid, frighten. Cf. AFFRAY v. 2. *Obs. exc. arch.*

a1300, 1330 [see FRAYED ppl. a.]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1553 For al hit frayes my fiesche þe fyngres so grymme. 14.. *Sir Beues* 2396 (MS. M.) The dragon kest vp a yelle, That it wolde haue frayed the deuyll of hel. 1531 *TINDALE Exp. i John* (1537) 14 That .. we shulde exalte our selues ouer you .. frayenge you with the bugge of excommuncacyon. 1604 *Br. W. BARLOW Confer. Hampton Cr.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 154 A Puritan is a Protestant fray'd out of his Wits. 1742 *SHENSTONE Schoolmistress* 149 And other some with haleful sprig she 'frays'. 1832 *J. BREE St. Herbert's Isle* 98 He frayed the monsters with his bugle's sound. 1850 *BROWNING Amas Eve & Easter Day*, My warnings fray No one, and no one they convert.

absol. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* Cj, And when she hath plumed ynough: go to her softly for frayenge. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xii. 40 Instead of fraying they themselves did feare.

2. To frighten or scare away. Also to *fray away*, off, or out. Cf. AFFRAY v. 4. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 55 God hath ordeyned .. a speccall remedy, wherwith we may fray them away. 1533 *TINDALE Supper of Lordcvh*, Why fraye ye the comen people from the lytleral sense with thys bugge? 1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Are the turtles frayed out of their nests? 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. i. 560 It [the Basilisk]..frayeth away other serpents with the hissing. a1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1744) X. 232 Can he fray off the vultur from his breast? 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xxiii, It is enough to fray every hawk from the perch. 1867 *MANNING Eng. & Christendom* 154 We should haue to answer to the Good Shepherd, if so much as one of His sheep were frayed away from the fold by harsh voices.

absol. 1542 *BECON David's Harp* Wks. 1564 I. 147 Exhort unto virtue. Fray away from vice.

b. *simply*. To drive away, disperse.

1635 *QUARLES Embl.* I. xiv. (1718) 57 Thy light will fray These horrid mists. 1655 *H. VAUGHAN Silen Scint.* II. *Death* (1858) 205 Thy shades .. Which his first looks will quickly fray.

† 3. *intr.* To be afraid or frightened; to fear. *Obs.*

a1529 *SKELTON Image Hypocr.* 509 Yow fray not of his rod. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 606 Thai had no caus to dreid Nor 3it to fray. 1638 *R. BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) I. 80 This and the convoy of it make us tremble for fear of division. Thir thingis make us fray.

† 4. *trans.* To assault, attack, or make an attack upon; to attack and drive off; rarely to make a raid on (a place). *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5237 The grekys .. segh the kyng .. With fele folke vpon fote þat hom fray wold. a1440 *Sir Degrev.* 237 Thus the forest they fray, Hertus bade at ahey. c1575 *Durham Defos.* (Surtees) 286 Neither this examine nor his brother .. ever did lay in wayt nor frayd off the said Sir Richard Mylner.

5. *intr.* To make a disturbance; to quarrel or fight. Also, to make an attack upon. To *fray it* out; to settle by fighting. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 147 Why shuld we fray? 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 512 II. 205 My Lord of Suffolks men .. fray upon us, this dayly. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* IV. lxxi. (1811) 50 Conan Meridok with a certayne of knyghtes of his affynyte, was purposed to haue frayed with thesai Maximus, and to haue distressed hym. 1566 *DRANT Horace's Sat.* III. B v h, For foode and harbour gan they fray .. with clubbes. 1570 *Song in Wit & Sci.* etc. (Shaks. Soc.) 90 The sonne is up with hys bright beames, As though he wolde the now fraye, And bete the up out of thy dreames. 1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 337 A gaol .. for such as should brabble, fray, or break the peace. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 38 Sooner than fray it out thou wouldest retire.

Hence **Fraying** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

c1450 *Merlin* 339 Arthur was also fallen to ground with the frayinge that thei hunteled to-geder. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. 1 They doe their endeour to inaynteyn their tyrannye with disceytes, frayinges, wiles [etc.]. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 194 Of fraying of babes. 1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 394 But only avoideth this clause .. as a fraying ghost.

Fray (frɪ), v.² [ad. F. *frayer*: -OF. *freiier* to rub: -L. *fricare*: see FRICTION.]

1. To rub; to come into collision.

I. intr. Of deer: (see quot. 1756). Also *trans.* in to *fray their heads*.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 69 The old harts do fray their heads upon the yong trees. 1583 *STANVHURST Ancis* I. (Arb.) 23 Chiefe stags vpbearing croches high from the antler hauted On trees stronglye fraying. 1756 *WHALLEY Notes on B. Jonson's Wks.* V. 103 A deer is said to fray her head when she rubs it against a tree to renew it. 1884 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* vii. 112 Towards the end of July—they are then fraying, rubbing the velvet off their new horns against the trees.

2. *trans.* To rub away, wear through by rubbing; to ravel out the edge or end of (something woven or twisted); occasionally, to chafe or irritate by friction.

1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Four striped Muslin Night-Rails very little frayed. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clear Starching*, Pull out your pinner, holding it by the Edging, with dry and clean hands lest you fray it. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xvii, The very bell-ropes in the porch was frayed into a fringe. 1873 *A. DOBSON Vignettes in Rhyme, Sundial* xii, The frequent sword-hilt had so frayed his glove. 1884 *J. F. GOODHART Dis. Childr.* iv. (1891) 77 The polypus [should he] hooked down, and its pedicle frayed through with the nail [of the finger].

fig. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* II. 1 The stage coach .. got into the ravel of traffic frayed out about the Cross Keys.

b. *intr.* Of material: To become frayed, to ravel out. Also with *out*.

1721 *BAILEY S.V.*, To *fray*, to fret as Cloth does by Rubbing. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. iii. 14, I do not think it will wash well; I am afraid it will fray.

c. To rub against.

1884 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* ii. 29 Dry dark heather continually fraying against my knees.

† 3. *trans.* To bruise. Also, to deflower. *Obs.*

c1460 *Play Sacram.* 455 And w^e ow^e strokys we shalle fray hym as he was on y^e rode. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 220 Whom being then no maid (For why the God of Delos and of Delphos had her frayed).

† 4. *intr.* To clash, come into collision. *Obs.*

c1450 *Merlin* 594 Ther myght a man haue sein .. many a shafte and shelde frayen to-geder. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 424/2 Whan he sawe .. how therthe onelye by fraying of his staffe was dyched aboute.

II. 5. [A recent adoption from Fr.] *trans.* To clear, cut through, force (a path, way).

1849 *E. E. NAMIER Excurs. S. Africa* II. 81 The narrow thorny paths, frayed by the elephant and the rhinoceros. 1869 *BARING-GOULD Origin Relig. Belief* (1878) I. vii. 135 Man had to fray his road through a wilderness of fable before he could reach the truth.

Hence **Fraying** vbl. sb.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 653 Thai .. Herd bath stering, and ek speking, And [alswa fraying] of armynge.

† **Fray**, v.³ *Obs. rare*. [short f. DEFRAY v.] *trans.* To defray; also *absol.*

1450 *Plumpton Corr.* 39 Nothing will they pay, without your said tenants will fray with them. 1631 *MASSINGER Emperor East* iv. iv, The charge of my most curious and costly ingredients frayed .. I shall acknowledge myself amply satisfied.

† **Fray**, v.⁴ *Obs. trans.* ? To fry. Also *absol.*

c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 89 Caste hem and the oynons into þat potte with the drawn pesen, and late hem boile

togidre. And then take faire oile and fray. 1558-68 *WARDE tr. Alexis's Secr.* 28 a, Havyng frayed and consumed it in hote water, give it to the woman to drinke.

Hence † **Frayed** ppl. a.

c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 93 Take figges .. and cast a litull fraied oyle there-to.

Fray, obs. f. and Sc. var. of *fra*, *FRO*.

Frayed (frɪˈd), ppl. a.¹ *arch.* [f. FRAY v.¹ + -ED¹.] (The ppl. passing into ppl. a.) Afraid, frightened.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5814 A neddir it was, and he was fraid. 1330 [see AFFRAID¹]. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* VI. 580 The fute men .. On frayt folk set strakis sad and sayr. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. clxix. 206 All the cowntre was so frayed, that eury man drue to the fortresses. a1555 *LYNDESAY Tragedy* 185 Be sey and land sic reif without releif, Quhilk to report my frayit hart afferis. 1608 *TOFFELL Serpents* (1658) 795 The Ape is as fraid thereof, as it is of the Snail. 1827 *HOOD Mids. Fairies* vii, Like a fray'd bird in the grey owlet's beak. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 238 With a curve in her form like the neck of a frayed horse.

Proverb. 1534 *WHITINTON Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 36 More frayde than hurte. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 9 He shall let fall all, And be more fraid then hurt.

b. quasi-sb. in phr. for *frayed*=for fear. (Cf. *FERO* sb.².)

1536 *GRAY in State P. Hen. VIII.* II. 355 Duetie to my Maister, and force, constraynyth me therto, for frayd of worse to come hereafter. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., *For frayed*.. 'for fear'.

Hence **Fray'edly** adv., **Fray'edness**.

1530 *PALSGR.* 222/2 Fraydnesse, *esmoyn*. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* II. 347 All for fraytynes he fell in extasie. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* iv. 244 Fraytylie [IJS. ferdele] thai rais, that war in to thai waynis.

Frayed (frɪˈd), ppl. a.² [f. FRAY v.² + -ED¹.] Rubbed, worn by rubbing, ravelled out. Also with *out*.

1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* v. iii, The ivy twigs were torn and frayed. 1824 *LANDOR Johnson & Tooke Wks.* 1846 I. 155/1 The leather .. will look queerly in its patches on the frayed satin. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 296 His dress a suit of frayed magnificence. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, The frayed ends of his dress. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 107 Not good it is to harp on the frayed string. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 25 Apr. 7/5 The front of the bonnet is composed of frayed silk. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 149/3 The satin train had a thick ruche of frayed-out silk bordering it all round.

fig. 1896 *Daily News* 11 June 3/1 This novelty is getting just a trifle frayed at the edges.

Hence **Fray'edness**, frayed condition.

1893 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* June 500/2 He hands over [the rope] to us in all its frayedness.

† **Fray'er**, *Obs.* [f. FRAY v.¹ + -ER¹.] a. One who frightens away. b. One who makes a disturbance; a fighter, rioter.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 583 Both frayers were taken & brought vnto the countour in the Pultry. 1543 *BECON Policy War* Wks. 1564 I. 143 They be the angels of God .. the exhorters vnto vertue, the frayers away from vice, &c.

Fraying (frɪˈɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. FRAY v.²]

1. Of a deer: The action of the vb. *FRAY*. Also that which is rubbed off in fraying; 'peel'.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 243 Then he rubbeth of that pyll and that is called fraying of his head. 1637 *B. JONSON Sad Sheph.* I. ii, For by his Slot, his Entries, and his Port, His Frayinges, Fewmets, he doth promise Sport. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xvii, To track mischief from light words, as I would find a buck from his frayinges.

b. Comb.: *fraying-post*, †-stock, the tree or other object against which a deer frays.

1674 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 68 All Stags as they are burnish'd, beat their Heads dryt against some Tree or other, which is called their *Fraying-post. 1884 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* vii. 113 A fir, which was used as a fraying post. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 69 When the huntsman hath founde his *frayingstocke, he must marke the height where the ende of his croches .. hath reached. 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Navy Land Ships* Wks. I. 93/1 Pores, and Entryes, Abatures, and Foyles, Frayen-stockes.

2. Ravellings.

1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* I. xxix, Picking threads and fraying of her work from the carpet.

† **Frayment**, *Obs.* [f. FRAY v.¹ + -MENT.] Disturbance.

1549 *CHALONER Erasmi. on Folly* Cj, Pan, with his so-daine fraiments and tumults bringeth age over all thyng.

† **Frayne**, sb.¹ *Obs.* Also *freyne*. [a. OF. *fraine*, *fresne* (Fr. *frêne*): -L. *fraxinus*.] An ash.

c1325 *Lai le Freine* 225 The Freyns of the asche is a freyn After the language of Breteyn. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1035 Vnder a tre of frayne. c1490 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* x. iv, Lawrers .. ffresnes, Cornylers.

† **Frayne**, sb.² *Obs.* ? A mark or streak on a horse. Hence † **Frayned** a., ? streaked; brindled.

1539 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 16, I bequeth to my brother .. a great frained meire. 1550 *Will of R. Maddox* (Somerset Ho.), My frayed gray trotting gelding. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* 4 His colour would euer be milke white with red fraynes.

† **Frayne**, sb.³ *Obs. rare*-1. [?f. OF. *fraindre* to break; cf. *REFRAIN*.]

1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps. Aij*, Observe the frayne: the ceasure marke To rest with note in close.

Frayne, *freyne*, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *frezn*, *friznan*, *frinan*, 3 *fræinen*, -ien, *Orm.* *fræzzenn*, (*frayyn*, *south.* *vraini*), 3-5 *frein*(e)n, 4-5 *frain*(e), *fran*(e), -ayn(e), -eyn(e), (4 *freygne*, 5 *frayen*, *frayenne*), 9- *frayn*. Also

pa. t. 4 frain. [A Com. Teut. str. vb. inflected in ME. as wk.; OE. *fregnan*, *frignan*, *frinan* (pa. t. *fragn*, *frân*, pl. *frugnon*, *frūnon*, also wk. (*ge*-) *fragnade*) = OS. *fregnan* (pa. t. *fragn*), ON. *fregna* (pa. t. *frá*), Goth. *fraihan* (pa. t. *frah*); the Teut. root **freh-*, *freg-* is found also in OE. *friegan* to ask, *fricca* herald, *freht* (= **freoht*, *friht*) oracle, and (with different vowel-grade) in OS. *frágōn* (Du. *vragen*), OHG. *frāgēn*, *frāhen* (MHG. *vragen*, mod. Ger. *fragen*); further (with metathesis), OHG. *fergōn* to ask, beg. The OArvan root is **prek-*, *prk-*, found e.g. in L. *precāri* to PRAY; and with -*sk*- suffix in L. *poscēre* (= **pork-sk-*), Ger. *forschen* to demand.]

1. *trans.* To make inquiry of (a person) about (something); = ASK *v.* 2-6 (which see for constructions).

Beowulf (Z.) 1319 (He) *frægn* gif him wære æfter neodlaðum niht getase. *a800 Corpus Gloss.* C 581 (Hessels) *Consulo*, *frigno*. *c900 tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. iii. (1890) 268 Hine frugnon and ascodon his zeferan, for hwon he his dyde. *c1000 Ags. Ps.* cxxxviii[i]. 20 Þone fælan gæpenc frine me sylþan. *c1205 LAV.* 30734 Brien hine gon fræine of his fare-coste. *a1300 Cursor M.* 7193 Sua lang sco frain him, þat bald, þat sulik a gabing he hir tald. *c1325 Metr. Hom.* (1862) 151 And this ermyt bigan to frain At Satenas, hou he hafd spedde. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl.* B. viii. 3 And frayedn ful oft of folke þat I mette, If ani wiȝte wiste where dowl was at Inne. *c1420 Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xvii, Sir Amadace franut hur the marchandes name. *a1450 Le Morte Arth.* 678 And sithe he freyned also swithe, 'How fares my lady brighte?' *1501 DOUGLAS Pat. Hom.* i. xi, I. fast at thame did frane Quhat men thay wer? *1522 SKELTON Why nat to Court* 397 Of you I wolde frayne Why come ye nat to court. *1555 ABP. PARKER Ps.* xxviii. 65 Theyr myndes disdayne Gods actes to fraine. *1575-6 Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 270 The said Umphra frayedn the said Thomas. *1592 WARNER Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1612) 181, I, musing, frain'd her meaning. *1703 THORESBY Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.) *Frayn*, to ask. *Lanc.* 1803 W. S. ROSE *Amadis* 160 Frayn'd by the knight, they told, a beautilous maid .. Was borne a prisoner.

b. *intr.* To make inquiries; to inquire *at* or *of* (a person); to ask *after* (a person), *of* = about (a thing).

c900 tr. Bada's Hist. iv. xix. [xxi]. (1890) 316 Swa swa me seolfum frinendum .. Wilferþ biscop skætz Offe. *c1200 ORMIN* 19628 þa Farisewess hafðenn sket Offe Cristess dedess frægnedd. *c1275 O. E. Misc.* 92/73 Þagh þu frayny after freond, ne fyndestu non. *a1300 Cursor M.* 3849 Þai frannid o þar frendes fare. *a1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3745 Thus of hir he gan to axe and freyne. *c1420 Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lvi, If he frayne oȝte aftur me .. Say him my sute is quite. *c1430 Syr Tryam.* 1099 The kyng at hym cam frayne. *c1450 HOLLAND Howlat* 261 He franyt Of thar counsall in this caiss. *c1475 Rauf Coilgear* 227 He began to frane farther mair. *1568 A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 45 3e preiche, 3e fleich, 3e frane.

2. a. *trans.* To ask for (a thing); to request (a person) to do something. b. *intr.* To ask, request. Const. *for*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 129 Fortune fares þer as ho fraynez. *c1425 WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. vi. 39 For þis as scho fraynyd fast, He consentyd at þe last. *c1430 Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 485 He can him frayn Al the sothe him to sayn.

Hence †*Frayingn* *vbl. sb.*

a1300 Cursor M. 27371 Þe preist bi-gin þan his frayingn. *c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 30 Þe kyngne .. one þis wyis mad frayingn. *c1394 P. Pl. Crede* 27 By a frayingn for þan failleþ þer manye. *1536 BELLENDEN Cron.* Scot. (1821) II. 207 At last, be lang franing of his wife, he schew quhat schame the king had done to him.

Frayturer: see FRATERER.

Frazil (fræ'zɪl). [A Canadian use of F. *fraisil*, coal-dust, cinders.] In Canada and U.S. Ice formed at the bottom of a stream, anchor-ice. Also *attrib.*

1888 *Montreal Gaz.* 17 Mar. (Cent.), It has been suggested that it may be due to the accumulation of frazil or anchor-ice. 1893 *Boston* (Mass.) *Youth's Companion* 9 Feb. 71/4 The greater the surface of the swift open water, the greater the quantity of frazil made in a minute, hour, or day. Every open rapid is, in 'zero weather', a frazil-factory.

Frazzle (fræ'zɪl), *v. dial.* and U.S. Also *frazle*. [Cf. FASEL *v.*, and FRAY *v.* 2.] *trans.* To fray, wear out, tear to rags or ribbons. *lit.* and *fig.* Hence *Frazzled ppl. a.* Also *Frazzle sb.*, the state of being frazzled or worn out; *Frazzlings*, ravellings.

a1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Frazle, to unravel or rend cloth. *Frazlings*, threads of cloth, torn or unravelled. 1893 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) Dec. 418 One's garments get frazzled in the grass; one's mind and body and spiritual sense sometimes become frazzled, torn to pieces, good-for-nothing. 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 2 Jan., Two years ago his nerves were worn to a frazzle over an attempt made to levy a tax. 1895 *Nebraska State Jnl.* 23 June 3/1 Everyone believed that Thomas would .. plant the frazzled banner of the distillers in its place.

Freak (frɪk), *sb. 1* [Not found before 16th c.; possibly introduced from dialects, and cognate with OE. *frician* (Matt. xi. 17) to dance.]

1. A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a capricious humour, notion, whim, or vagary.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jane Shore* ii, Fortunes frekes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 50, I feare the fickle freakes .. Of Fortune. 1632 *Marmion Holland's Leaguer* ii. i, Her I'll make A stale, to take this courtier in a freak. 1661 *Cowley Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell Wks.* 1710 II. 664 Now the Freak takes him and he makes seventy Peers of the Land at one clap.

1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 427 ¶ 2 Sometimes in a Freak [sbe] will instantly change her Habitation. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 79 Amid the freaks that modern fashion sanctions, It grieves me much to see live animals brought on the stage. 1867 *Lady Herbert Cradle L.* vi. 158 Ibrahim Pasha, in a freak of tyrannical fury, turned every Mahometan out of the city. 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip Libr.* v. 56 One of the grimmest freaks that ever entered into a pious mind.

2. The disposition of a mind subject to such humours; capriciousness.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 54 It is the Freak of many People, they cannot do a good Office, but they are presently boasting of it. 1822 *Hazlitt Table-t.* Ser. ii. xviii. 380 Several .. have ruined their fortunes out of mere freak. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xiii, A decent quiescence under the freak of manner, gave me the advantage.

3. A capricious prank or trick, a caper.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 40 They have .. played freaks [printed reakes] in the Country. 1724 *GAY Quidnunc's*, Thus, as in giddy freaks he bounces, Crack goes the twig, and in he flounces! 1840 *Barham Ingol. Leg., Jackdaw*, The priests, with awe, as such freaks they saw, Said: The Devil must be in that little Jackdaw. 1865 *Trollope Belton Est.* i. 3 Expelled from Harrow for some boyish freak.

4. A product of irregular or sportive fancy.

1784 *Cowper Task v.* 130 Thy most magnificent and mighty freak [an ice-palace], The wonder of the North. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 74 Strawberry Hill of Horace Walpole, Fonthill Abbey of Mr. Beckford, were freaks.

b. (More fully *freak of nature*, = *lusus naturæ*): A monstrosity, an abnormally developed individual of any species; in recent use (*esp.* U.S.), a living curiosity exhibited in a show.

1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 230 Many were .. the freaks of nature, that I beheld in the singular formations of the rocks. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 2/5 An association of .. natural curiosities usually exhibited at booths. .. called the 'Freaks' Union', the word freaks being an abbreviation of the term 'freaks of nature' by which these monstrosities are described. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 130 The two freaks were retired into private life for purposes of refreshment.

5. *Comb.*, as *freak-show*; *freak-doing* *adj.*

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 470 The freak-doing Aswins. 1887 E. R. PENNELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 400 *note*, What I should call penny peep, or rather freak, shows.

Hence **Freakdom**, the region or domain of caprice; **Freakery**, freaks collectively; **Freakful a.**, freakish, capricious; **Freaksome a.** = *prec.*

1820 *Keats Lamia* i. 230 By some freakful chance. 1854 *Chambr. Jnl.* III. 175 The Puck of Fancy, that freaksome, tricky wight. 1873-4 A. J. ELLIS in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 15 Was it ['scrumpious'] .. a pure fancy of the moment, with nothing but absurdity and freakdom to generate it? 1876 J. WEISS *Wil. Hum. & Shaks.* i. 5 What a wide range of Nature's curious freakery a forest has!

Freak (frɪk), *sb. 2* [f. FREAK *v.*] A fleck or streak of colour.

1870 *Lowell Study Wind.* (1871) 215 These quaint freaks of russet [in an old book] tell of Montaigne.

Freak (frɪk), *v.* [f. FREAK *sb. 1*; the word (in sense 1) seems to have been formed by Milton.]

1. *trans.* To fleck or streak whimsically or capriciously; to variegate. Usually in pa. pple.

1637 *Milton Lycidas* 144 The pansy freaked with jet. 1726-46 *Thomson Winter* 814 And dark embrown'd, Or beauteous freak with many a mingled hue. 1834 *Beckford Italy* I. 80 Collecting dianthi freaked with beautifully varied colours. 1880 *SWINBURNE Studies in Song* 15 The very dawn was .. freaked with fire.

fig. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 221 The anxious elaboration of a style freaked with allusions.

2. *intr.* To practise freaks; to sport, gambol, frolic.

1663 [see FREAKING *ppl. a.*] *a1820 J. R. DRAKE Culprit Fay* xxvi. 1836 Then glad they left their covert lair, And freaked about in the midnight air.

Freak, *var. form of FREKE, Obs., man.*

†**Freaking**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FREAK *v.*] Ad-dicted to freaks, freakish.

1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 140 After 4 daies time (in which Feak and his Freaking Partisans were almost run from their wits). 1665 *PEPYS Diary* 25 Jan., He told me what a mad, freaking fellow Sir Ellis Layton bath been.

Freakish (frɪ'kɪʃ), *a.* [f. FREAK *sb. 1* + -ISH.]

1. Full of freaks, characterized by freaks, capricious, whimsical.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 186 Without any such freakish conceits. 1673 *WYCHERLEY Gentl. Dancing-Master* i. i, An ill-contrived, ugly, freakish fool. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 514 ¶ 4 The most wild and freakish garb that can be imagined. 1784 *Cowper Tirot.* 605 His freakish thoughts. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 249 We found our companions busily employed in securing the young freakish horses. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* i. viii, Her trees of tinsel kiss'd by freakish gales. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* i. iii, Look at that sketch: it is a fancy of .. a strange freakish painter. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind.* (1886) 40 Our freakish climate. 1875 *POSTE Gaius* i. (ed. 2) 122 The synthesis of title and right in Civil law may be freakish and capricious.

2. Of the nature of a freak, curious, grotesque.

1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* ii. xi, The ozier wand In many a freakish knot had twined. 1827 *HOOD Mids. Fairies* lxxxviii, He .. had stuck His freakish gauds upon the Ancient's brow.

Hence **Freakishly adv.**, **Freakishness.**

1678 *Trans. Cr. Spain* 26 Let us admire the freakishness of worldly affairs. *a1714 J. SHARP Wks.* (1754) V. ii. 48 Such a piece of folly and freakishness. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II*, Freakishly. 1827 *SCOTT Jnl.* 27 Apr., That freakishness of humour which made me a voluntary idler. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets*

vii. 204 But gods intervene mechanically and freakishly, like the magicians in Ariosto or Tasso. 1888 *Repentance P. Wentworth* II. 340 You .. are fully persuaded I did it out of sheer freakishness.

Freaky (frɪ'ki), *a.* [f. FREAK *sb. 1* + -Y 1.] = FREAKISH.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 453 Instead of .. clipsome hedges and freaky meadows .. his faded eye could only fall upon horrid bars and walls. 1891 *Ibid.* CXI.IX. 107/2 Theodora was .. a slippery, freaky little creature.

Hence **Freakiness.**

1886 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 347 No other species seems to show such peculiar 'freakiness' of character, both individually and locally.

†**Fream**, *sb. Obs.* = 'Arable land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recover' (Phillips 1671).

Phillips appends this definition to his explanation of *Freameth* (see next); Kersey 1706 refers it, prob. rightly, to *Fream*. The word is otherwise unknown.

Fream (frɪm), *v.* Also 6 (? *erron.*) *fream*. [Of uncertain origin.]

Perh. an artificial term suggested by L. *fremere* to roar (F. *fremir*, to shudder, is too remote in sense). But quot. 1876 suggests that it may, with unexplained irregularity, represent OAngl. *hréma* = WS. *hrteman*, to cry out.]

intr. To roar, rage, growl: *spec.* of a boar.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 238 A Boar freameth. 1583 *STANVHURST Eneis* ii. (Arb.) 51 Hee freams, and skrawling to the skye brays terribil hoyseth. *Ibid.* iv. (Arb.) 100 Hudge fluds lowdlye freaming from mountayns lofthe by trowling. 1660 *HOWELL Parly of Beasts* viii. 113 He [a man turned into a boar] did .. extreamly fream at his own Countrymen. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 11 Terms for their Noise at Rutting time .. A Boar freameth. 1711 *PUCKLE Club* 90 An hart bellows, a buck groyns .. a boar freams. [1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fream* or *Recam*, to scream.]

†**Frean**, *v. Manège. Obs.* (See quot.)

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* vi. 28 If he will lie downe and tumble, which horsmen call Freaning, you shall not onely giue him leaue, but .. helpe him to wallow ouer and ouer.

†**Freare**, *Sc. Obs.* = FRAIL *sb. 1*

1565 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 25 (Jam.) Fywe half frearis of feggis. *a1575 Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 292 Ane frear of feggis. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 166 Quhilk was convoyit to the castell of Edinburgh in a freare of feggis.

Freat, *obs. form of FRET.*

Freathe (frɪð), *v. Sc.* [? repr. OE. (*ā*-) *frēðan* to foam (pa. pple. *-froðen*: cf. *FROTH sb.*)]

1. *intr.* To froth or foam.

1785 *BURNS Sc. Drink* x, O rare! to see thee fizz an' freath I' th' lugget caup!

2. *trans.* To make to froth or lather.

1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* i. ii. song v, We're not yet begun To freath the graith.

Freche, *obs. form of FRESH.*

†**Frechedly**, *adv. Obs. rare* -1. [? f. *frech* var. of FRECK + -ED 1 + -LY 2.] Greedily.

c1450 MYRC 1332 Ete or dronke to frechedely.

Freck, **frack** (fɪk, fræk), *a. Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: a. 1 *free*, 3 *frech*, *south. vrech*, 4 *freck*, -*kk*(e), 4-5 *freck*(e), (5 *freik*), 8-9 *Sc. freck*. β. *Sc.* 6-7 *frak*, 6-9 *frack*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *frec*, *fric*, *fræc* = OHG. *freh* covetous, greedy (MHG. *vrech* courageous, Ger. *freh* bold, insolent), ON. *frekr* greedy (Sw. *frack* daring, Da. *fræk*), Goth. (*faihu*) *friks* (fee-)greedy, covetous. Cf. *FRIKE a.*, which seems to have been confused with this word.]

1. Desirous, eager, prompt, quick, ready. Const. *gen.* (OE. only) *to with sb. or vb. in inf.* To make *freck*: to make ready.

a1000 Boeth. Metr. viii. 15 Hwæt hi firenlusta frece ne wæron. *c1205 LAV.* 9419 To heo eoden alle afoten & swide freche weoren. *a1300 Cursor M.* 5198 To bidd bast now es nan sa frek. 1352 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) i. 68 Doghty men .. That war ful frek to fight. *c1450 St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4441 He was freke his name to frayne. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) Pref., Frack to preach the Gospell in Scotland, as in another Antiochia. *a1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 104 The merchant maid frack to saill. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 119 Hae ye your man by acht o'clock, A' frack and furnisht for the shock. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xxxiv, You know whether I am so frack as the serving-man spoke him.

b. In bad sense: Greedy, gluttonous; also, keen for mischief.

c950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xi. 19 Heonu monn fric. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 128 Þe vox is ec a wreche vrech best, and fr swude wel mid alle. *c1275 O. E. Misc.* 75 Ac sathanas þe freche þe saule wule drecche, Hwanne be agult habbeþ.

2. Lusty, strong, vigorous.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* liii. 23 On all the flwre thair was nane fracker. 1569 in *Napier Mem.* (1793) 127 Thou art the frackest felow among them. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xxxiv, Unlikely men to stay one of the frackest youths in Scotland of his years.

Freck (fɪk), *sb. rare* -1. [? Shortened from FRECKLE *sb.*] = FRECKLE.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 53-349 Burnt-umberspots and frecks.

†**Freck**, **frack**, *v. 1 Sc. Obs.* [f. the *adj.*]

intr. To move swiftly or nimbly.

1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* i. i. 62 As the Troianis frakkis our the fluide. *Ibid.* v. iv. 101.

Freck (fɪk), *v. 2* [? Shortened from FRECKLE *v.* or var. of FREAK *v.*] *trans.* To mark with spots or freckles; to dapple.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 43 There shee a bloodlesse Statue sate, all freckit. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.*

II. 3 Eve put on her sweetest shroud .. Freck'd with white and purple cloud. 1869 LOWELL *Catheter*. Poet. Wks. (1870) 25 The painted windows, freckling [ed. 1890 IV. 47 freaking] gloom with glow.

Frecken, *sb.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 frekne, 5 frakyn(e), 5-6 frakene, 6 fracin, frackne, freken, -in, 7 frechon. [a. ON. *freknur* pl. (Sw. *fräkne*, Da. *fregne*).] A freckle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1311 A few freknes in his face y-spreynd. 14. Nom. in Wr. Wülcker 680/3 *Hec lenticula*, a frakyn. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. vi. (1634) 200 Frekens.. may be taken away by often anyointing them with the oyle of Tartar. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 562 Reddestrecks, frechons, bairs, warts. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Freckens*, freckles.

Hence **Freckened** *pp.* a., marked with freckles. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1081 His forhevede alle was it over, As pe felle of a froske, and frakenede it semede. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 176/1 Fraknyd, *idem* quod Frakny. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Frecken (fre'kēn), *v.* Anglo-Irish, etc. [mispronunciation of FRIGHTEN.] *trans.* To frighten. Also with *of*.

1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 230 'A whole parish that was freckened beyant all tellin'. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 347 'May be it was myself she was freckened of.'

Freckle (fre'k'l), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 francel, -le, frakel, -il, -le, 6 frekell(e), -le, -yll, 6-7 freck-(e)l, 7 frecle, -lle, 6- freckle. [Alteration of FRECKEN.]

1. A yellowish or light-brown spot in the skin, said to be produced by exposure to the sun and wind.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 189 Of cloop bat is clepid fraclis or gouthe roset. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B v a, Lac virginis.. taketh awaie frekles of y^e visage. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 163 The legs and thighes discoloured into frekels. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* III. 76 Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen, Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. ii. Her skin .. spangled here and there with a golden freckle. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 5 She was running about without thinking of freckles.

fig. a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 7 He semed somewhat besprent wth the frekell of negligence.

2. Any small spot or discoloration.

1547 BORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 127 If a man doth cast a cupe.. in the well, it will be full of droppes or frakils. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. II.* i. 13 In their [Cowslips'] gold coats, spots you see, Those be Rubies, Fairie favours, In those freckles, live their sauners. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 3 One would take them at first but for little reddish Freckles and Spots. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 241 Not a flower But shows some touch, in freckle, streak, or stain, Of his unrivalled pencil. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.* (1815) 78 A sort of cirrostratus like little freckles. 1832 BOWLES *St. John in Patmos* v. 57 Not a freckle stained the firmament High overhead.

transf. 18. O. W. HOLMES *Good Time Going*, This little speck, the British Isles? 'Tis but a freckle; never mind it!

† 3. ? A wrinkle. *Obs.*

1510 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 b, They fille vp theyr frekylls : and stretche abrode theyr skyn with tetanor.

4. *Comb.*, as *freckle-water*; *freckle-faced* adj.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2380/4 Charles Vine.. freckle Fac'd .. Run away from his Master. 1856 ANNE MANNING *Tasso & Leonora* 100, I am off to the Barber-surgeon's to buy some freckle-water for Madama Leonora. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 307/1 You were freckle-faced.

Freckle (fre'k'l), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover with freckles or spots.

1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy d'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 107 The blood She so much thirsts for, freckling hands and face. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Anussem*, 68 Persons naturally with brown skins, are blistered or freckled less than those who are fairer. 1844 HOOD *Discov. in Astron.* II, 'Lord, master .. To wonder so at spots upon the sun ! I'll tell you what he's done—Freckled himself !'

b. *intr.* To appear in spots or patches.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 207 The sunbeams, filtering small, Freckling through the branches fall. *Ibid.* II. 207 Where the sunshine freckles on the eye Through the half-clothed branches in the woods.

2. *intr.* To become marked with freckles.

1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodles's Conf.* Wks. 1869 XXII. 220 Those fair complexions, they freckle so. 1889 ANSTEE *Pariah* I. iv, You know I never freckle.

Freckled (fre'k'ld), *pp.* a. Also 4 y-fracted, 5 y-freklet, fraculd. [f. FRECKLE *sb.* + -ED².]

1. Marked with freckles.

1440 [see FRECKNY]. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 50 She hath a freckled face. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1532/4 With pock-holes in his face, and freckled. 1751 GORDON *Another Cordial for Low Spirits* II. 138 One of the Barkin-Tribe, with weather-beaten Countenance and freck'd Fist. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Sh.* 232 The freckled children looked hard and healthy.

2. Spotted; dappled; variegated.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3659 Is stede, Al y-fracted wyþ whit & rede. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 233 Eyen.. whit y-freklet, or I-sprotid. c 1614 DRAVTON *Quest of Cynthia* Wks. (1748) 227 We'll angle in the brook; The freckled trout to take. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 41 Their [Hounds'] Legs freckled with red and black. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 140 Freckled cowslips are gilding the plain. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 63 Velvet.. freckled with gold thread sprouting up like loops.

† 3. Resembling a freckle. *Obs.*—¹

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XIII. 39 It is a freckled spot that groweth in the skin.

4. *Comb.*, as *freckled-faced* adj.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 107/2 When a stout freckled faced King should passe over that ford, then the

power of the Welshmen should be brought under. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2256/4 They were taken away by a Fellow .. swarthy and freckled Faced. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* II, The little red-beaded, freckled-faced lassie.

Hence **Freckledness**, the state of being freckled.

1611 COTGR., *Canetille*.. the frecklednesse of a face. **Freckling** (fre'kliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRECKLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb FRECKLE. In quots. quasi-*concr.*, a mark like a freckle. Also *collect.*, a marking with freckles.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 159 A deep Volcanian yellow.. Made gloom of all her frecklings, streaks and bars. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 68/3 A white variety without the external freckling is not uncommon.

Frecklish, *a. rare*—¹. [f. FRECKLE *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat freckled.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2809/4 Timothy Phillips .. pale and frecklish.. went away.. with a.. Sum of Money.

Freckly (fre'kli), *a.* [f. FRECKLE *sb.* + -Y¹.] Full of spots or freckles.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Highlander* 14 He.. plumps his Freckly Cheeks with stinking Weed [Tobacco]. 1740 PINEDA *Span. Dict.*, *Sarpullido*, freckly, motly, or full of small Spots.

† **Freckly**, *frackly*, *adv.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. FRECK *a.* + -LY².] a. Voraciously, greedily. b. Eagerly, with spirit, promptly, lustily.

a. c 1205 LAY. 31772 He set of ane uisce urechliche swiðe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 166 Thai rostit in hy thair met, And fell rycht frakly for till et.

b. c 1440 *York Myst.* XI. 393 Do charge oure charyottis swithe And frekly folowes me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* VIII. vii. 164 Wonder frakly thai Onto thair labour can thaim all adress. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 362 The gentlemen offerit tham selves verie frackie. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 669 How fracklie, as a perjured and man-sworne person he went forward.

† **Freckny**, *a. Obs.*—¹ In 5 frakny. [f. FRECKEN *sb.* + -Y¹; = Sw. *fräknyg*.] Freckled. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 176/1 Frakny, or fraculde [Fr. *frekeny*] *lentig(n)osus*.

† **Freddon**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 firdon, friddon, fridouin. [ad. Fr. *fredonner*.] *intr.* To hum, warble, quaver. Hence † *Fri-ddoning* *vbl. sb.*

1584 SOUTHERNE in Puteham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 260, I will freddon in thine honour. 1588 A. HUME *Triumph Lord* 207 Douce friddoning of flutes. 1599 — [see FIRDON.] 16. MONTGOMERIE *Cluerie & Slae* VII (in *Evergreen*), Completely, mair sweetly, Scho fridouin flat and schairp.

† **Frede**, *v.* Forms: 2-4 frede(n); also 1 ze-freðan, 3-4 south. ivrede(n). [OE. (ge)frēðan wk. vb., f. *frōd* wise; = MDu. *vroeden*, OHG. *fruotan*.] *trans.* To be sensible of, feel, perceive; with direct obj. or with sentence as obj. Also *refl.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 4 Sio zefrednes hine mæg zegrapien & zefredan þæt hit lichoma biþ. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 544 Hi swurdes ecge ne zefredde. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 29 Heo on hire zefredde [c 1160 *Halton* freddel] ðæt heo of ðam wite zehæled wæs. c 1205 LAY. 27138 Æt he herm ivredde: his heze men he losede. c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 197 in O. E. Misc. 78 Bute we vs bi-rede þe gost hit schal ivrede. c 1315 SHOREHAM 22 3ef that 3e fredeth 3ou, That he ne be nauht digne For te be housled. c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1514 His wife lai warme abedde And solas of hire lemmann fredde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 374 If that I her fredde, Whan I toward offring her ledde.

† **Frederize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *Frederick* + -IZE.] *intr.* To take the part of the Emperor Frederick.

1618 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.*, *Hen. III.* (an. 1246) 138 Vpon the Popes.. dispising the Kings message (who, he said, hegan to Frederize).

|| **Fredon**. *Obs.* [Fr. *fredon* in similar sense.] A particular sequence of cards: see quot.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 142 The fredon which is four tens, four aces, four nines, etc.

Fred-stole: see FRITHSTOOL.

Free (frī), *a.* Forms: 1 frío, fréo, freoh, frioh, frí, frý, fríz, 2-3 fri(e, 3-4 freo, (3 south. vreo), 4 fry, frey, south. vry, vri, 6 frye, 6-7 (chiefly *Sc.*) frie, 2-6 fre, 4- free. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fréo*, *frío*, *friz* corresponds to OFris. *frí*, OS. *frí* (recorded only as sb. and in the compound *frí-lik*; Du. *vrif*), OHG. *frī* (MHG. *vrī*, mod. Ger. *frei*), ON. **fri-r* (lost exc. in the compound *fríðis*—**fri-hals* 'free-necked', free; the mod. Icel. *frí*, Sw., Da. *fri* are adopted from Ger.), Goth. *frei-s*—OTeut. **frijo-* free—OArvan **priyo-*, represented by Skr. *priyá* dear, Welsh *rhydd* free, f. root **pri* to love (Skr. *pri* to delight, endear; OSl. *prijatelj* friend, Goth. *frijōn*, OE. *fréon* to love, whence FRIEND).

The primary sense of the adj. is 'dear'; the Germanic and Celtic sense comes of its having been applied as the distinctive epithet of those members of the household who were connected by ties of kindred with the head, as opposed to the slaves. The converse process of sense-development appears in Lat. *liberi* 'children', literally the 'free' members of the household.]

I. Not in bondage to another.

1. Of persons: Not bound or subject as a slave is to his master; enjoying personal rights and liberty of action as a member of a society or state.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 2 Gif hwylc swiþe cýning.. næfde nenne fryne [MS. *Cott.* *freone*] mon on eallon his rice, ac wæron ealle þeowe. c 1000 ÆLFRED *E.rod.* xxi. 2 þeowie he six ger and þeo him freoh on þam seofodan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6708 (Gott.) Qua-so smytes vte his thrales eye.. He sal him make fre and quite. 1535 COVER-

DALE *Job* III. 19 The bonde man, and he that is fre from his master. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 81 When I did make thee free. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 442 Delicate Ariel, I'll set thee free for this. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 16 These are free Negroes, and wear.. the badge of their freedom. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 65 It sometimes happens, though rarely, that free girls are sold as slaves.

b. *fig.* (*esp.* in a spiritual sense = not in bondage to sin).

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John VIII. 36 Gif forðon sunu iow zefrið soðlice frio ze biðdon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 He hadde maked hem fre of þe deules þralsipe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. iii. 84 Of the fatis fre [orig. *libera fatis*]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* Epil. 20 As you from crimes would pardon'd be, Let your indulgence set me free. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* v. 1. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 130 Who.. free from Conscience, is a slave to Fame. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 194 Everything is by so much the freer from Fate.

c. Of or belonging to free men. *Free labour*: the labour of free men (in contradistinction to that of slaves).

1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 100 He is satisfied that at present free-labor is more profitable than slave-labor.

2. Of a state, its citizens, institutions, etc.: Enjoying civil liberty; existing under a government which is not arbitrary or despotic, and does not encroach upon individual rights. Also, not subject to foreign dominion.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 219 Al[a]s ! that folk, that euir we fre .. War trefyt than sa wykkytly. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* xi. 31 And Jerusalem be holy and free, with his coostis. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 49 Till the inurious Romans did extort This Tribute from vs, we were free. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 259 Here at least We shall be free. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxvii. 184 He is king of a free people. 1792 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 155 France is now the freest country in the world. 1802 WORDSW., *Sonn.*, 'It is not to be thought of that the flood'. We must be free or die, who speak the tongue That Shakspeare spake. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid.* U. S. (1822) 21 Is it not a mockery to call a man free, who no more dares turn out his tallow into candles for his own use, than he dares rob upon the highway? 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 187 Holland.. became the chief European centre of free thought, free religion, and free industry.

† 3. Noble, honourable, of gentle birth and breeding. In ME. a stock epithet of compliment. Often in alliterative phr. *fair and free. Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1642 (Gr.) Ða wearþ Seme suna & doþtra.. worn afeded, freora bearna. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lviii. 9 Ic þe on folcum frine Drihten ecne andeote. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 109/100 þe Amiraless douster.. þat was so fair and fre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 420 Of fayrost fourme & maners, & mest gentyl & fre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8121 Als milk þair [Ethiopians] hide becom sa quite And o fre blod þai had þe heu. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 795 My joy, my blys, my lemmann fre. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 633 Mirthbe, that is so fair and free. c 1384 — *H. Fame* I. 442 His fader Anchises the free. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 125 For to wyrshp that chylð so fre. c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aymon* ix. 199 They met wyth damp Rambault the free knyght. c 1554 *Interlude of Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 20 To have a sight I would be fain Of that lady free. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 11 Thou Goddess fair and free.

† 4. Hence in regard to character and conduct: Noble, honourable, generous, magnanimous. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25524 þat ilk time þou mistred þe, Suet iesu ! wit hert sa fre, To maria magdalene. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 525 'Now frynd', quod þat faire, 'as ye bene fre holden, Will ye suffer me to say, and the sothe telle?' 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Salisbury* xviii, Vertuous life, fre hart and lowly mind. 1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 10 You must be secret, constant, free. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 199, I would not have your free and noble nature, Of self-bounty, be abused.

† b. Of studies: Liberal; = L. *ingenue* (*artes*). 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 150 He sholde make his chylðryn to lerne fre Sciencis of Clergi.

II. Released, loose, unrestricted.

5. At liberty; allowed to go where one wishes, not kept in confinement or custody. † *Free keeping* = L. *libera custodia*. Also, released from confinement or imprisonment, liberated. Phr. to set free, let go free, etc. (Also *fig.*)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 206/2 And ii yere he was in free keepyng and disputed ayenst the Jewes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xx. 24 b, He wold .. set them at free deliverance. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 107 O that the gods Would set me free from this unhallow'd place ! 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 269 We would let them go free. a 1721 *Prior Love* *disarmed* 25 Set an unhappy pris'ner free, Who ne'er intended harm to thee. 1824 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) II. 37/2 We use no compulsion with untried prisoners. You are free as air till you are found guilty. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* 2 Calvin.. set free all those souls.

b. Of animals: Not kept in confinement, at liberty to range abroad.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 250 Godes foules and hus free bestes. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* VI. 889 Their Steeds around, Free from their Harness, graze the flow'ry Ground. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 35 The round blue heaven is all thine own, O free and happy bird ! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 312 Deer, as free as in an American forest, wandered there by thousands.

6. Released from ties, obligations, or constraints upon one's action.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 142 Till by helping Baptista's eldest daughter to a husband we set his youngest free for a husband. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Commend. of Love* I, I rather far be fast nor free, Albert I micht my mynd remove. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 57 Free, madam ! no .. He's bound unto Octavia. a 1721 *Prior Song*, 'Phyllis, since

we' 18 We both have spent our stock of love, So consequently should be free. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 2 Since I was what may be termed a free man; or, in other words, since I became independent.

b. Released or exempt from work or duty.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 640 The Swain, who, free from Business and Debate, Receives his easy Food from Nature's Hand. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 300 They watch and are free by turns in the day-time, but at night they must all be in the Fort. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 37 Coleman had a whole day free to make his escape. c 1818 SIR R. PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. iv. 116 A fortnight hence I shall be free as air.

7. Guiltless, innocent, acquitted. Const. *from*, *of* (a crime or offence). ? Obs.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 252 Your Maiestie and wee that have free soules, it touches vs not. *Ibid.* v. ii. 343 *Lear*. Mine and my Fathers death come not vpon thee, Nor thine on me. *Ham.* Heauen make thee free of it. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* 23 Sep. (1891) 521, I am free from the blood of all men, for I have communicated to you the whole counsel of God. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 3 A man that hath a free heart, and a good Conscience. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE (*Edipus* III. i (end), My hands are guilty, but my heart is free.

8. Of actions, activity, motion, etc.: Unimpeded, unrestrained, unrestricted, unhampered. Also of persons: Unfettered in their action.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13079 Pe king nam lete haf fre entre. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 152 Pe necke schal nevere have his free mevyng. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 Fre owth goyng and in comyng. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Thess.* III. 1 That the worde of God maye haue fre passage. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 86 We shall have the freer woing at M^r Pages. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 292 That the water may have free passage to all parts. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 62 Whilst each Bishop in his respective Diocese, Priest in his Parish, were freer than formerly in execution of their Office. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 552 As if one, while his friend was stooping, should fetch a freer stroke at their common Enemy. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 49 ¶ 7 [A] library that I have free access to. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, Her dress, which was loosened for the purpose of freer respiration. 1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* p. viii, Without the free examination of previously received opinion, no branch of human knowledge can ever be advanced. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* xvii. (1874) I. 188 They have free admission of the light of Heaven. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 112 The various passions are allowed to have free play.

b. *phr.* (To have or give) a free hand: liberty of action in affairs that one has to deal with. So to have one's hands free.

1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiv. 329 Harold thus had his hands free. 1890 J. CORBETT *Drake* ix. 117 He was given a free hand to act against the East and West India convoys. 1895 COL. MAURICE in *United Service Mag.* July 414 No one ever had, in the composition of any history... a freer hand or more ample resources.

c. with *to* and *inf.*: At liberty, allowed, or permitted to do something. Also, † permitted by one's conscience, feeling it right to do something.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 49, I am free To wedde, a goddess half, wher it lyketh me. 1666 PEPPYS *Diary* 1 May, Thomas Pepys did come to me, to consult about... his being a Justice of the Peace, which he is much against... [He] tells me, as a confidant, that he is not free to exercise punishment... against Quakers and other people, for religion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 99, I made him just and right, Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 31 Privateers are not obliged to any Ship, but free to go ashore where they please. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 83 He's free to sow discord in German plantations. 1818 SCOTT *Heart Midl.* xix, If ye arena free in conscience to speak for her in the court of judicature. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxi, She was free to come and go. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* III. (ed. 4) 59 Some occupation that would leave him freer to move about.

d. Not fettered in judgement; unbiased, open-minded.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 35, I appeal to any free Judge. *Ibid.* III. xvi. (1712) 141 His own words are so free and ingenuous. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* I. (1750) 60, I wish they had larger and freer Souls.

e. Showing absence of constraint or timidity in one's movements.

1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, The traveller came forward with a bold, free step.

9. Of literary or artistic composition, etc.: Not observing strict laws of form; (of a translation, copy, etc.) not adhering strictly to the original.

1813 TYTLER *Ess. Princ. Transl.* (ed. 3) 231 The limits between free translation and paraphrases. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 406 A free and tasteful expression of the minute forms in landscape. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iii. 142 Any mistake of grammar or construction, however dexterously concealed in the folds of a free translation. 1869 OUSELEY *Conterp.* xv. 97 When... it becomes impossible to follow exactly all the intervals proposed... The imitation is then said to be Free, or Irregular.

10. Allowable or allowed (to or for a person to do something); open or permitted to.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 216 If that which we have learned, be free for every man to know. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., Be it free, with reverence and modesty, to note over-sights. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. I. 44 It was free to every one to bastinado a Christian where he met him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 747 Defaming as impure what God declares Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Apr., Y^e Copy was... free to y^e View of any one. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 32 His Grace may think as meanly as he will of my deserts... It is free for him to do so. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxii. VOL. IV.

(1862) 452 The 'twelve legions of Angels', whom it was free to Him to summon to his aid.

b. Open to all competitors; open for all. *Free fight*: a fight in which all and sundry engage promiscuously.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 430 The affair became what they call on the frontier a free fight. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xvii. 114 The sailors of a British ship... challenged our Sailors to a free fight. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, The grand free-for-all horse race, open to the world. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 759/2 English riots are mere free-fights, begun without special premeditation.

11. Of a space, way, passage, etc.: Clear of obstructions, open, unobstructed. So of air=freely-circulating, in which one breathes freely.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3244 On twel doles delt ist ðe se, xii. weizes ðer-in ben faizer and fre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5932 (Gött.) Froskis... al be erde þat couerd sua, A man miht noght fre sett his ta. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 233 Are not the streets as free For me as for you? 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 145 They did meet with no Ice, but a free and open Sea. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 47 Where in the Void of Heav'n a Space is free, Betwixt the Scorpion and the Maid for thee. *Ibid.* IV. 424 They stop his Nostrils, while he strives in vain To breath free Air. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. iv, And quickly make the entrance free. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 35 The wind off shore—with much free water. 1878 PATMORE *Tamerton Church-Tower* I. 9 Our weary spirits flagg'd beneath The still and loaded air; We left behind the freer heath.

12. Clear of (something) which is regarded as objectionable or an encumbrance. Const. *of, from*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5923 Ne was in hus na vessel fre þat watur hild, o stan ne tre, O þis watur þat sua stanc. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xlii. (1495) 503 Creta is an ylonde free and clene of venyme. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 20 Every Man is commanded to keep himself clean, and free from Lice. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 236/2 A Woman all Hairy, no part of her Face free. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 117 These places are seldom free from Soldiers and Seamen. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 120 There is hardly any mine... free from pyrite. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 4105, I can keep free with the pumps. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xix. 135 [Glacier] Ice, singularly free from air-bubbles. 1885 *Lav Times* LXXIX. 176/1 The main travelling ways... had been... reported free from any accumulation of foul gas.

13. † a. Of a bird's flight: Agile, swift. Obs.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 Her ordinary flying... is commonly more free than the best Haggard Faulcon. *Ibid.*, A kind of sea Hawk... of a far freer wing, and of a longer continuance.

b. *Naut.* Of the wind: Not adverse (see quot. 1867).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 81 We had the wind free... sail after sail the captain piled upon her. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, s. v. *Freeing*, To be free. Said of the wind when it exceeds 67° 30' from right-abeam. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., She is on the wrong tack, but the last puff was free, and helped her.

14. Of material things: Not restrained in movement, not fixed or fastened. *To get free*: to get loose (from something that restrains or encumbers), to extricate.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 19 And, knitting all his force, got one hand free. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 464 Now half appeared The tawny lion, pawing to get free His hinder parts. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cælest.* 114 The... free zooids of the *Lucernarida*. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 82 (1875) 250 The pennant of a vessel lying becalmed first shows the coming breeze... by gentle undulations that travel from its fixed to its free end. 1878 E. PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 40 The discovery of the free reed. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.*, *Free Spring*, a balance spring uncontrolled by curb pins. 1890 BOLDRWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 149 The yacht... with courses free.

15. Disengaged from contact or connexion with some other body or surface; relieved from the pressure of an adjacent or superincumbent body. In *Bot.*, not adnate to other organs. *Free-central*: see quot. 1845.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 10 Making over the Architraves... Arches that will bear the weight, and leave the Architraves free. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 374 At the free surface of the mucous membrane. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* I. (1858) 16 If it [the placenta] grows in the middle of the ovary, without adhering to its sides... it is called *free central*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 8 The anthers remaining separate, and being termed free. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 105 Carpels 1 or more, free or connate.

16. *Chem.*, etc. Uncombined.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 244 The nitric acid remains free in the liquor. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 51 By the decomposition of the carbonic acid, oxygen is set free. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xx. (ed. 2) 464 A silicate of alumina, with some free silica, and a trace of iron. c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 148/2 A few grains of kaolin... may be added to neutralise an excess of free acid.

17. Of power or energy: Disengaged, available for 'work'.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 662 The whole power of the engine would be expended in impelling itself and the ship... and no free power would remain for freight. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 363 The action of the free fluid is in equilibrium with the external force. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 6 Free electricity is not under any circumstances conducted silently to the earth.

18. Of a material: Yielding easily to operation, easily worked, loose and soft in structure. Also *free-working*: see D. I. a below. See also FREE-STONE, whence this sense prob. arises.

1573 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 174 Item for Ramsey stone free and ragge. 1676 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist.

Soc.) II. 353 Many flat stones, but being free and soft, their inscriptions are worn out. 1765 A. DICKSON *Trat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 59 Even that kind of land that is most free and open in its nature, is found to be rendered more fertile by [fallowing]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 106 This stone was capable of being thus wrought, and was so free to the tool. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 11 It is generally called free, or Dunstone land.

b. Of wood: Without knots. (So *free-stuff*: see D. 2.)

1678 [see FROUGHY 2]. 1770 KUCKAHN in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 315 Out of any soft free wood, cut an artificial one.

III. Characterized by spontaneity, readiness or profuseness in action.

19. Of a person, his will, etc.: Acting of one's own will or choice, and not under compulsion or constraint; determining one's own action or choice, not motivated from without. (See also FREE WILL.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 2 Forþem he gesceop twa gesceadwisn gesceafra frio [MS. Cott. freo], englas & men. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7441 He knew nat that she was con-streyned... But wende she come of wille al fre. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 180 Nay, be free, my daughters, in election. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 170 To make vp a free determination 'Twixt right and wrong. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* III. iii. § 5 Considering man as a free agent. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VII. § 22 A man is said to be free, so far forth as he can do what he will. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 561 From the day when he quitted Friesland... he had never been a free agent. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 6 The choice of the electors would be perfectly free.

20. Ready in doing or granting anything; acting willingly or spontaneously; (of an act) done of one's own accord; (of an offer, assent, etc.) readily given or made, made with good will.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 852 To kepe his forward by his free assent. 1535 COVERDALE *Kings* x. 13 And Kyng Salomon gaue vnto y^e Quene... all that she desired and axed, besydes that which he gaue her of a frye hande. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Collect 20th Sund. Trinity*, That we maye with free hearts accomplyshe those thynges that thou wouldest have done. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 121 There is no kinde of thing, which Cæsars highnesse... wil not graunt and give of his free bountie. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 188. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. i, You neede not urge my spirit by disgrace, 'Tis free enough; my Father hinders it. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 13 Tarquinus... of his own free courage demanding the Kingdom, had it as freely granted. a 1626 BACON *New Atl. Wks.* 1802 II. 132 His noble free offers left us nothing to ask. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 206 God doth justifie us (saith he) of his free-goodnes. 1882 OGILVIE *S. v.*, He made him a free offer of his services.

b. with *inf.*: Ready to do something; eager, willing, prompt. Obs. exc. in *phr.* *free to confess*, where the adj. is now apprehended as in 8 c.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 22, I shall be very free to open my Heart. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. v. 94 He was very free to talk with me, and first asked me my business thither. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 276 To part with anything in this World... and to be free to suffer any temporal Loss... rather than live in a State of strong Temptation to Sin. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 191 But they were not free to consent thereto. 1784 *New Spectator* xvi. 6/2 For my own part, I will be free to confess, that, in my opinion, [etc.]. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 40 Mark... his generous mind; How free he is to push about his beer. 1824 BYRON *Yuan* xvi. lxxiii, He was 'free to confess'—(whence comes this phrase? Is't English? No—'tis only parliamentary) That [etc.]. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxxvii. 4, I am free to confess I did not quite know the sort of creature I had to deal with.

c. Of a horse: Ready to go, willing.

1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 802 III. 200 It shall never neede to prykk nor threte a free horse. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* IV. Wks. (Rldg.) 242/1 Horses that be free Do need no spurs. 1673 E. BROWN *Brief Acc. Trav.* 71 They [Servian horses] are very free. 1884 *Daily News* 23 July 7/2 'Free horses'—horses that is... that have been working in pairs, and have been too conscientious in their work, and have done more than their share.

21. Ready in giving, liberal, lavish. Const. *of*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14397 Sua fre giuer of all-kin gode. c 1300 *Ibid.* 27874 (Cott. Galba) Help be pouer with hert fre. *Ibid.* 28741 (Cott. Galba) What nedes es þat be spenser be nothing of þat be lord es fre. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxix. 31 As many as were of a free heart. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. l. 496 For Saints themselves will sometimes be Of Gifts that cost them nothing, free. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 84 The Tonguinese in general are very free to their Visitants, treating them with the best cheer they are able to procure. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, I was not very free of it, for my Store was not great. 1740 GARRICK *Lying Valet* II. Wks. 1798 I. 53 When he's drunk... he's very free, and will give me any thing. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 185 Handsome in person and free of hand.

b. Of a gift: Given out of liberality or generosity (not in return or requital for something else).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 312 To fynde goode prestis bi fre almes of þe peple. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* I. 21 The messenger of this free felicitie. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xv. 403 The worde χάρισμα... signifieth... 'a free gift', or a gift that is freely giuen... wherof the Prouerbe is, what is so free as gift? 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. l. 411 Benefices are now, I might almost say never a free gift from a private patron.

22. Acting without restriction or limitation; allowing oneself ample measure in doing something.

1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 86 Being convinced... that he was too free in sinning. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 147 That either too light, or too free feeding hath occasioned you this disease. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj.* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. i. 224 How free the present age is in

laying taxes on the next. 1746 *BERKELEY Lett. Tar-water* ii. § 9 The free use of strong fermented liquors. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 26/2 Probably no divine made a freer use of the *paronomasia* than Dan. Featley. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & J. Jnls.* I. 191 He is free and careless in displaying his precious wares. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Apr. 4/5 At the close [of the market] the tone is easy, with free sellers.

b. *Free of or with*: using or employing without reserve or restraint.

1632 *LITINGOW Trav.* III. 92 He was so free of his stomacke to receive in strong liquor. 1653 *BOGAN Mirth Chr. Life* 80 Grotius, the freest man of his tongue that ever I knew. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 196 He was not free of his Discourse. 1737 *BRACKEN Parriery Impr.* (1757) II. 258 He gives us a Caution not to be too free with such Preparations.

c. Unstinted as to supply, quantity, etc.; coming forth in profusion; administered without stint; abundant, copious. (Used with mixture of sense 8.)

1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 86 His wounded thigh by its free bleeding gave the eye occasion to suspect [etc.]. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 21 July, After a free glass or two he happen'd to discourse. 1806 *Med. Jnls.* XV. 217 A free stimulus given to the absorbent system. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 244 The skin warm, the pulse free and forcible. 1887 *BARING-GOULD Gaverocks* xii, A monthly rose that was a free bloomer.

23. Frank and open in conversation or intercourse, ingenuous, unreserved; also, in bad sense = over-free, forward, 'familiar', ready to 'take liberties'.

1635 *QUARLES Embl.* i. iv. (1718) 18 If thou be free, she's strange; if strange, she's free. 1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 185 Being of a free nature... quite forgot all circumspection. 1671 *NARBOROUGH Jnls.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 132 These Antipodes began to be somewhat bolder, and more free. 1693-4 *GIBSON in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 217 His Grace is very free and open. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. vi, I pressed him to be free and plain with me. 1775 *SHERIDAN St. Patr. Day* II. ii, Not so free, fellow! 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* II. 171 Daring and free as was this young nobleman, with women whose principles were as free as his own. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 464 A very able man, with the Western sociability and free-fellowship.

24. To make (or be) free with: to adopt very familiar terms in one's conversation or dealings with (a person); hence *gen.* and *transf.* to treat unceremoniously, take liberties with. Also *Naut.*, to approach boldly.

1708 *SWIFT Abolit. Chr. Wks.* 1755 II. i. 84 Great wits love to be free with the highest objects; and if they cannot be allowed a God to revile or renounce, they will speak evil of dignities. 1714 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 7, I was once like to have been run through the Body for making a little too free with my Betters. 1728 *N. SALMON in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 361 The Itinerary of Antoninus I find all authors making free with, condemning it for blunders, and altering figures. 1783 *Hist. Miss Baltimore* II. 79 If I can infuse into Carleton's ear, that Sedly and her ladyship make too free, he may... propose setting me as a watch over his wife's conduct. 1803 *NELSON* 10 Aug. in *Nicolas Disp.* VIII. 155 You are... to approach Toulon with great caution and not make too free with the entrance of the harbour. 1826 *DISRAELI Vin. Grey* vi. 1, He may with justice make free with our baggage. 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Vanderput & S.* i. 7 Rebuked him for being so free with the pastor. 1856 *READE Never too late* I, I advise you not to make so free with your servants. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 226 You may make free with the... shore to within half a cable's length.

25. Of speech: Characterized by liberty in the expression of sentiments or opinions; uttered or expressed without reserve; frank, plain-spoken.

1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* v. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 148 With the free voice of a departing soule, I here protest this Gentlewoman cleare. 1625 *BACON Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 329 For else Counsellours will but take the Winde of him; And in stead of giving Free Counsell, sing him a Song of Placebo. 1680 *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 107 Their free rebukes out of the word of God being very disquieting. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 1 The Mistress and the Maid shall quarrel, and give each other very free Language. 1794 *NELSON* 19 Mar. in *Nicolas Disp.* I. 375 Gave Lord Hood my free opinion that 800 troops, with 400 seamen, would take Bastia. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 66 The conversation at table was free; and the weaknesses of the prince whom the confederates hoped to manage were not spared. 1884 *L. J. JENNINGS in Croker Papers* I. viii. 238 Men used rather free expressions to each other... in the days of the Regency.

b. Not observing due bounds, 'loose', licentious. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* III. iii, Where she... listened to much free talk. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 1140 Earl Limours Drank till he jested with all ease, and told Free tales.

IV. Not burdened, not subject or liable, exempt; invested with special rights or privileges.

26. (With const. *from* or *of*): a. Released or exempt from, not liable to (e.g. a rule, penalty, payment).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 26 Eornestlice þa barn senden frie. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3240 O þi trout þan mak i þe fre. 1630 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commw.* 185 He is free from all tax and imposition... all his life after. 1694 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 60 (ed. 2), The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 7 That the Roman Catholic, where the interests of his religion were concerned, thought himself free from all the ordinary rules of morality.

b. Exempt from, having immunity from, not subject to (some circumstances or affection regarded as hurtful or undesirable).

c 1200 *ORMIN* 16818 þatt Crist wass... all þewerrt ut off sinne

fre. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Freo ouer alle from alle worldliche weanen. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Poetrie... is the freest from thys objection. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* IV. ix. § 2 The freer our minds are from all distemperd affections. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* I. ii. 264 These... Are such allow'd Infirmities, that honestie Is neuer free of. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 35 When they feel themselves freest from Sickness. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* VI. 179 Our own writers are not free from this error. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser. II. Confess. Drunkard.* I am never free from those uneasy sensations. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/3 These Highlanders are notoriously free from pulmonary consumption. 1895 *SIR N. LINDLEY in Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 645/2 The point... appears to me... free from any real difficulty.

27. a. Exempt from, or not subject to, some particular jurisdiction or lordship. b. Possessed of certain exclusive rights or privileges. Used to designate franchises or liberties, as *free chapel* (see *CHAPEL sb.* 3 c); *free chase* = *FRANK CHASE*; *free fishery* (see *FISHERY* 4); *free marriage* = *FRANK MARRIAGE*; *free warren* (see *WARREN*). *Free miner* (local): see quot. 1883.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 474 Other holi church was issent, that mid ríge was so fre. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 164 Or as myn eldris forouch me Held it in freyast reawte. c 1483 *CANTON Bk. Trav.* 21 b, A cure of fre chapel. 1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* xx. 2 Giue amonge you fre cities... y^e they may be fre amonge you from the avenger of bloude. 1599 *SANDYS Europæ Spec.* (1632) 170 The Free-Cities... have all save some very few, enfreed themselves from the Pope. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii. § 11 Setting to sale the free-rights of the Church. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 168 Free marriage. 1669 *Sc. Acts Chas.* II. 4 Tenements lands and fishings holden in frie burgage. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. xi. 317 He was a free Merchant... by that name the Dutch and English in the East Indies, distinguish those Merchants who are not Servants to the Company. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 1107 Their feesees and Free-Tenants. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3950/4 The several Regalties, Free-Fisheries, etc. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6194/7 Elizabeth Smith... Free-Dealer. 1726 *C. KIRKHAM (title), Two Letters.* the First Shewing... the Rights and Privileges of Pourallees or Free-Hey. 1785 *J. PHILLIPS Treat. Inland Navig.* p. xii, The defection of the Colonies, now the Free and United States. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 26 The rights of free warren and free chase. 1843 *JAMES Forest Days* v, No free-forester shall ever be arrested by our people, or on our land. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The free towns of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining, Free Miner*... a man born within the hundred of St. Briavels... who has worked a year and a day in a mine. 1884 *Law Times* 31 May 78/2 A free miner made an application to the gaveler for a grant to him of one of the two gales.

28. Of real property: Held without obligation of rent or service, freehold.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 52/186 An hondret hidene of guod lond with hire he 3af þer þat hous, al-so freo in ecbe point ase he him-sulf it heold er. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 348 *Armig.* A place here beside lorde wolde I wedde-sette. *Pilat.* What title has þou þer-to? is it þyne awne fre? *Armig.* Lorde, fre be my fredome he fallis it. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 522 II. 224 Other x acres of fre lond. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxx. 249 Your landes oughte to be rendered to you franke and fre. 1587 *in Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 180 Ladies Crofte Mr. Losse free. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 492 She had conferred frankly vpon the people of Rome, a piece of meadow ground... which was her owne Free-land. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3712/4 About 60 Acres of Meadow and Pasture Land, all Free Land.

† b. Of property: At one's own disposal. *Obs.* 1808 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* (1808) V. 144 A prohibition existed... against marriage, unless where the young couple could show they possessed £40 Scots of free gear.

29. Invested with the rights or immunities of, admitted to the privileges of (a chartered company, corporation, city, or the like). Sometimes used simply, without of.

1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 6 Merchants and Adventurers dwelling and being free within the City of London. 1553 *in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 215 He was made fre in myne yere... Am not I also a freeman? 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Hollinshed* III. 1311/1 Citizen of London, and free of the clothworkers. 1610 *B. JONSON Alch.* I. iii, Free of the Grocers? 1651 *Rec. Carpenters' Co.* 4 Dec. in *Jupp Hist. Acc. Coup. Carpenters* (1887) 160 Whereas the free Sawiers have indited a florine sawier, etc. 1661 *PEPYS Diary* 3 May, It was in his thoughts to have got me made free of the towne. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2317/1 The Company of Free Fishermen of Your River of Thames. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* II. vi. § 59 Is a Man under the Law of England? What made him Free of that Law? 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3944/4 He is a Free-Burgess of Colchester. 1712 *SWIFT Jnls. to Stella* 18 Sept., It is necessary they should be made free here before they can be employed. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. xiii, My horse fell, and made me free of the country, as they call it. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 239 The shop-keepers are obliged to be free of the city. 1859 *C. BARKER Assoc. Princ.* II. 54 Persons not free of the craft.

b. Hence: Allowed the use or enjoyment of (a place, etc.).

1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* III. 1245 He therefore makes all birds of every sect Free of his farm. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 53 ¶ 2 Powel of the Bath is reconciled to me, and has made me free of his show. 1818 *KEATS Endymion* III. Poet. Wks. (1886) 139 And I was free of haunts umbrageous. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* x, Barnaby's as free of the house as any cat or dog about it.

30. Said of workmen who are not members of a trade-union: also *free labour* = the labour of non-unionists.

1890 *Times* 17 Sept. 4/3 A free labour registration for the purpose of securing the services of men... for work as free men without reference to any other combination. 1891

Spectator 17 Jan., The refusal of Union men to work with free-labourers.

31. Exempt from restrictions in regard to trade; allowed to trade in any market or with any commodities; open to all traders; also, not subject to tax, toll, or duty.

1631 *WEEYER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 38 Their Free-martes, or Markets. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) I. 64 Nothing is so advantageous to it [trade] as a free-port. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 2 The Privileges of Cities, Towns, Persons, Free-fairs, and other Exemptions. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. xiii, Having gotten a good acquaintance at Manilla, he got his ship made a free ship. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 110/2 Free ships render the merchandise on board free. 1842 *CALHOUN Wks.* (1874) IV. 105 The act... increased the list of free articles many-fold. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Free public-house*, one not belonging to a brewer; the landlord has therefore free liberty to brew his own beer, or purchase where he chooses. 1862 *LATHAM Channel Isl.* III. xvii. (ed. 2) 400 It became a free port, and throve through its freedom.

32. (In full *free of cost, charge, or the like*). Given or provided without payment, costless, gratuitous. Of persons: (Admitted, etc.) without payment.

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy.* III. xviii. 104 To have free shot and cheare. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 357 Lazy Drones, without their Share of Pain, In Winter Quarters free, devour the Gain. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. xvii, You will carry me... to England, passage-free. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 400 Paid... partly in virtuals; and partly in free tickets. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Boz* vi. (1850) 22/1 Books were bought, all the free-seat people provided therewith. 1852 *MACAULAY Jnls.* 15 Aug., I got a place among the free seats. 1856 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) II. 234 We went to the Haymarket Theatre, where Douglas Jerrold is on the free list. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 43 To every man... who chose to ask for it, there was free fare and free lodging. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Feb. 113/2 An... applicant for a free pass over this company's lines of railway.

b. *Free school*: 'a school in which learning is given without pay' (J.).

It has been denied that this was the meaning of 'free (grammar) school', *L. libera schola grammaticalis*, as the official designation of many schools founded under Edw. VI. The denial rests on the two assertions (both disputable): that the Eng. phrase is a translation of the Latin, not the reverse; and that *liber* could not mean 'gratuitous' in mediæval any more than in classical Latin. Many different interpretations of the adj. have been proposed: (1) exempt from ecclesiastical control; (2) exempted by licence from the operation of the statute of mortmain, and hence entitled to hold property (to a limited amount); (3) giving a liberal education; (4) 'privileged' or 'authorized'. We have failed, however, to find any example in which the interpretation 'gratuitous' is inadmissible (though the schools called 'free' were often gratuitous only to a select number or class of scholars); and there is abundant proof that this interpretation was already current before the time of Edw. VI.

1488 *Will of Sir Edm. Sharv* (Som. Ho.), I woll that the said connyng Preeste kepe a Grammer scole contynually in the said Town of Stopford [Stockport]... and that he frely without any... salary asking... except only my salary... shall teach, etc.] 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VI. clxxi. 165 He [King Alfred] ordeyned the firste grammer scole at Oxenford, and other free scoles. 1500 *Deed Found. Lancaster Grammar Sch.* in *National Observer* (1896) 3 Oct. 578 [The master shall be] a profound grammarian, keeping a Fre Schole, teching... the childer unto the utmost profit, nothing taking therefor. 1503 *Will of Sir John Percynale* (Macclesfield 1877) 5, I woll that the said preest shall alway kepe... in the said Town of Maxfeld a Fre Grammar Schole. c 1512 *Ordinance Agnes Mellers* (MS. c. 1590) in *Nottingham Rec.* III. 453 [She founds at Nottingham] a Free Schole of one maister and Usher... [They are forbidden to] take any other gift... whereby the scollers or their friends should be charged but at the pleasure of the friends of the scholars, save the wages to be paid by the said Guardians. [1518 *Stat. St. Paul's Sch.* in *Lupton Life Colet* 271 John Colet... in... 1512 bylded a Schole in the Estende of Paules church for 153 to be taught fre in the same.] 1548 *Chantry Certif.* No. 22 in *A. F. Leach Eng. Schools at Reform.* (1897) 82 The chauntry of Blakebroke... Founded... by licence obtained of Kinge Henry the Sixt to mantaigne a discrete priest... to kepe a gramer scoole half free, that ys to seye, taking of scollers lerning gramer 8d. the quarter, and of others lerning to rede 4d. the quarter. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 19 Be there not... free schooles, where youth may be brought vp in learning Gratis without any charges to their parents? 1599 *Will of P. Blundell* (founding Tiverton Grammar School) in *Rept. Comm. Char.* 1820 III. App. 136 My meaning is yt shall be for ever a Free Schole and not a Schole of exaction. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 116 There is also a free schoole settled att Carickfergus, which is maintained by the Bishop, Clergy, &c. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 441 A State-House, and a Free-School. 1727 *Stat. Bury Gramm. School* (Bury 1863), I have ordered my Free Schole of Bury to be free to all boys born in the parish... yet my intent is... not to debar [the masters] from that common priviledg in all Free Scholes of receiving presents, benevolences, gratuities from the scholars. 1759 *GOLDSM. Bee* No. 6 § 1 ¶ 4 The manner in which our youth of London are at present educated is, some in free schools in the city, but the far greater number in boarding schools about town. 1837 *HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 164 One needs but go from a charity-school in an English county to a free-school in Massachusetts, to see [etc.]. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* vii, It's a poor boy from the free-school. 1842 — *Amer. Notes* (1850) 113/1 Its free-schools, of which it has so many that no person's child among its population can, by possibility, want the means of education.

transf. 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* 10 A free schoole of skolds shalbe set vp for the nonce.

† B. *sb. Obs.*

1. The adj. used absol.

c 1300 *Beket* 221 The crie was sone wide couth among thue and freo. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3153 þo folwed bond and fre. c 1350 *Will Palerne* 5514 Feifful... to fre & to lewe.

2. A person of noble birth or breeding; a knight or lady.

[In OS. poetry *fri* neut. (prob. orig. adj. with ellipsis of *wif*) is used in the sense of 'lady', or ME. *BURD*; the same use occurs once in OE. in a passage known to be translated from OS. (quot. a 1000 below).]

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 457 (Gr.) *Freo* færgroste. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3046 Ysonde men calleþ þat fre, Wiþ þe white hand. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 929 'Þenne fare forth', quoth þat fre [an angel]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 505 When þe fre was in þe forest founde in his denne. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 3441 Þanne saide Roland to þat fry: 'Damesele, þow spekest ful cortesly.' c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 268 Well I wote that it was he My lord Jesu; he that betrayde that fre Sore may he rew. a 1549 *Murning Maidin* 14 in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 130, I followit on that fre, That semelie was to se.

C. *adv.* In a free manner, freely: used in the different senses of the adj. In educated use now only *techn.* or *arch.*, and chiefly in contexts where it admits of being interpreted as adj.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Worcester ii, That truth vnshent should speake in all things free. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. i. 82, I as free forgieue you As I would be forgieuen. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 202 Achitophel... Disdain'd the golden Fruit to gather free. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 321 So as the Plumb-line play free in the Groove. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref. I.* ii. 61 This subsidy was extremely free and readily granted. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 105 The Middle of the Current of the River, runs the freest. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Rom. Page* xxxiv, The knight smiled free at the fantasy. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 101/1 An adjoining pulley which ran free.

b. Without cost or payment. Often with *gratis* added. *Scot free*: see *SCOT*.

1568 V. SKINNER tr. *Montanus's Inquisit.* 35 b, Escape scotte free. 1682 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 252 Hee was admitted free gratis. 1774 *Ibid.* (1886) II. 195 Admitted to the freedom free gratis. *Mod.* The gallery will be open free on Saturdays.

c. *Naut.* (*To sail, go, etc.*) *free*: i.e. with bow-lines slackened and sheets eased; farther from the wind than when close-hauled.

1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 649/2 Both keeping up a heavy fire and steering free. 1839 *MARRVAT Phant. Ship* xii, We were going about four knots and a half free. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 447/2 A boat... with ability to fetch to windward and to run free.

D. *Comb.*

1. a. with ppl. adjs. where *free* is either adverbial or enters into parasynthetic combinations, as *free-bestowed*, *-bred*, *-footed*, *free-franchised*, *-garmented*, *free-miened*, *-minded*, *(-mindedness)*, *-mouthed*, *-moving*, *-spirited*, *-swimming*, *-tongued*, *-working*.

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xiii. 75 Through his owne freebestowed goodnesse. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* ii. vi. 201 Oh indignity To my respectless free-bred poesie. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iii. 26 For we will Fetters put vpon this feare, Which now goes too free-footed. 1681 *COTTON Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 28 In these free-franchis'd, subterranean caves. 1848 *HARE Guesses* Ser. ii. (1859) 341 The sayings of the free-garmented folks in Julius Cesar could not have come from the close-buttoned generation in Othello. 1647 *STAYTON Juvenal* 215 They'r free-meind'd, gallants, and fine gentlemen. 1597 *BACON Ess., Regiment of Health* (Arb.) 58 To be free minded and chearefully disposed at howers of meate and of sleepe and of exercise. 1834 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 41 As if they were more high and free-minded from having slaves to trample upon. 1579 *KNEWTUB Confutation* 68 b, Out of the free mindednes of their heat [?beart]. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iii. lviij, Mirth, and Free-mindednesse, Simplicite. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxii. 403 A vain pretence of free-mouthed patriotism. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 688/1 The free-moving young have very well developed eyes. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* iv. 429 Princes... ought to be free-spirited, generose, liberal. 1735 *BERKELEY Def. Free-thinking in Math.* § 8 Many free-spirited inquiries after truthe. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 272 A pelagic or free-swimming Ascidian. 1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* iv. ii, A free-tongued woman, And very excellent at telling secrets. 1877 *DOWDEN Shaks. Prim.* vi. 141 The free-tongued girls of Cleopatra. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* i. xiii. § 1 (1622) 135 Both wittingly, and willingly, by a free-working will. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 98 Portland, or some other free working stone. 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 3 Light or free-working land may be ploughed more easily than that which is stiff and heavy.

b. in derivative combinations based upon some recognized phrase in which the adjective is employed, as *free-agency*, *-citizenship*, *-pressism*, etc. (after *free agent*, *free citizen*, *free press*, etc.).

1786 *BURKE W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 205 The restoration of the Mogul... to his free-agency in the conduct of his affairs. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 324 He so wills to be freely loved... that He does not force our free-agency. 1849 *GROTE Greece* ii. lxxix. (1862) VI. 216 To Xerxes, the conception of free-citizenship... was... incomprehensible. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 698 Our free pressism is one of our peculiarities.

c. in secondary combination with a verbal or agent noun (where *free* seems partly adverbial, qualifying the action understood), as *free-acting*, *-handler*, *-handling*, *-seeker*, *-speaker*, *-speaking*, *-writer*, *-writing*. So *FREE-LIVER*, *-THINKER*, etc.

1738-41 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* App. 41 'Tis the punishment of free-acting to fear where no fear is. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 157 The sanctimonious vocabulary of free-handlers and secularists. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* ii. xii. (1878) 144 If you will but nullify by criticism and free-handling the truth on Atonement. 1893 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 56 A new sect is started up here called the Free-seekers. 1716 *ADDISON Drummer* i. 10 I'm a

Free-thinker, Child. *Ab.* I am sure you are a Free-speaker! 1660 *Trial Regic.* 49 Let there be free-speaking by the Prisoner and Counsel. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) I. 65 In the case of many zealots, who have taken upon 'em to answer our modern free-writers. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* ii. § 6 In this most wise and happy age of Free-thinking, Free-speaking, Free-writing, and Free-acting.

2. In spec. phrases, etc.: *free alms* = *frank almoign* (see *ALMOIGN*); *free-chant Mus.* (see quot.); *free companion* (see quot. and cf. *FREE LANCE*); *so free company*; *free fish* (see quot.); *free grace*, the unmerited favour of God (whence *free-gracian*); *free holly* (see quot.); *free love*, the doctrine of the right of free choice in sexual relations without the restraint of marriage or other legal obligation; whence *free-lover*, *-loving*, *-lovism*, etc.; *free-milling a. Mining* (of ores) easily reducible; *free part Mus.* (see quot.); *free-stock* (see quot. 1763); *free-stuff Building* (see quot.); *free suitor*, one of the tenants entitled to attend a manorial court; *free ward*, ? = *L. libera custodia*, detention not involving close or ignominious restraint (hence *free-warlder*); *free-work*, ? decorative mason-work.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 29 Preamble, To hold... of your Highnesse and of your heyres in free & perpetuall Almes. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 97 a, Free almes, (which was free from any limitation of certaintie). 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Free chant is a form of recitative music for the Psalms and Canticles, in which a phrase, consisting of two chords only, is applied to each hemistich of the words. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* viii, A knight who rode near him, the leader of a band of Free Companions, or Condottieri; that is, of mercenaries belonging to no particular nation, but attached for the time to any prince by whom they were paid. 1872 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* II. xv. 11 A soldier in one of these free companies. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 31 a, After Shell-fish succeedeth the free-fish, so termed, because he wanteth this shelly bulwarke. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 108 How many, O Lord, doe with Pelagius fight for Free-will against Thy Free-grace? 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 380 [She] was filled with the consciousness of free grace. 1647 *SALTMARSH Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 141 The Free-Gracian. They that have discovered up into free-grace or the mystery of salvation [etc.]. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* iii. vii. 108 There is a kinde of Holly that is void of these Prickles... and therefore called Free-holly, which in my opinion is the best Holly. 1859 *HOLLAND Gold F.* vi. 96 The free-love doctrines and free-love practices of the day. 1872 *TENNISON Last Tournament* 275 'Free love—free field—we love but while we may.' 1872 F. HALL *Recent Exempla. False Phil.* 89 *Free-lovers may, with good reason, look up. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Theo. Such* xviii. 318 Affection which lifts us above emigrating rats and free-loving baboons. 1864 *Realm* 17 Feb. 3 Advocates of free-lovism, who believe the great evil of the world to be the indissolubility of marriage. 1895 *City Review* 3 July 3/2 *Free milling ores are usually obtained from the auriferous quartz lying near the surface. 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Free-parts, additional parts to a canon or fugue, having independent melodies, in order to strengthen or complete the harmony. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* iv. 52 It should be Grafted on a Quince-stock, because on a Free-Stock the Fruit grows spotted, small, and crumpled. 1763 J. WHEELER *Botan. & Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, All the sorts propagated in gardens are produced by budding, or grafting them upon stocks of their own kind; which are commonly called free-stocks. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 223 *Free Stuff, that timber or stuff which is quite clean, or without knots. 1620 *WILKINSON Courts Leet & Baron* 108 Then call the free suitors and dozonors one after another. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleyes* (1883) I. 195 Which in the Court of this Lord in Radcliffe street shee denyed; where-upon the freesuters there gave iudgment vpon his life. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Let.* 23 Sep. (1891) 523 My spirit also is in free ward. *Ibid.* 17 Sep. (1891) 516 Jesus hath a back-bond of all our temptations, that the free-warders shall come out by law and justice, in respect of the infinite and great sum that the Redeemer paid. a 1718 *PENN Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 726 Sculpture, *Free-work, inlayings and Painted Windows.

Free (frī), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. freed. [OE. *fréon*, *fréogan*, = MHG. *vrijen*, ON. *fria*, *frið*; = Outeut. **frījējan*, f. **frija*-FREE a.]

1. *trans.* To make free; to set at liberty; to release or deliver from bondage or constraint.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Lev.* xxv. 10 On þam forgifenisse geara man sceal freogan aþone þeowan. c 1205 *LAV.* 882 Ich hine wille freoien 3if he me 3efed gersume. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2787 Nu am ic list to fren hem ðeden, And milche and bunize lond hem queðen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16942 þan war we frehed all. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1580 Thai frede the folk, in Ingland for to gang. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. xlii. heading, Lausus. Quhilk fred his fader hurt in the bargane. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 108 France will haif hir brocht hame Quene And fred out of Ingland. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Macc.* ii. 22 They... freed the cite, and vpheld the lawes. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 23 Like a furious Tigres... seeking to free her young ones. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius Sat.* v. 182 Canst thou no other Master understand Than him that freed thee by the Pretor's Wand. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 64 He who beats his slave without fault... his atonement for this is freeing him. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xxi. 267 Then he freed one of these four men.

b. *Const. from*, *† of*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 He ben þanne fried of þe deueles þralshipe. 1340 *Ayeb.* 262 Ac vri us uram quade. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 284 The Portugals... not meanly freed that their Castle from Turkish bondage, but had meanes to fortifie it better. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xl. 250 Till the Israelites were freed from the Egyptians. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* l. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 116 Freed from the restraints of fear. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* iii. i,

They all died in ignorance of the plague That freed them from their cells. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 234 A philosophy which could free the mind from the power of abstractions.

2. To relieve or deliver from, rid or ease of (a burden, obligation, inconvenience); to exempt from (payment, tribute, etc.), confer immunity upon. *† In early use chiefly, to exempt (a church, etc.) from feudal services or exactions.*

O. E. *Chron.* an. 777, Seo kysing freode þa þæt mynstre Wocingas wið cining & wið biscop & wið eorl & wið ealle men. c 1205 *LAV.* 10213 Freoden alle þe chirchen. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 16 Or ony oþir chirche yn all Inglande that is most y-freid. 1530 *PALSGR.* 558/1, I free a marchandise or person that shulde paye a somme or tale. *Je quitte.* 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 80 Thocht of this feir thow salbe freed. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 172 The said marchanis should be exempted and freed from all custome and imposition of small clothes. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 95 If it be a blessing... to be freed from corrupt and absurd ceremonies. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* ii. ii. 137 We were now freed from the apprehensions of our provisions falling short. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 123 He freed their subjects from all oaths of allegiance. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 314 The lands would be held of nobody, and freed from all feudal services. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 74 From all these inconveniences we are entirely freed. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* ix. 198 That Bank of England notes should be freed from stamp duty. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 171 The towns had long since freed themselves from all payment of the dues... exacted by the King.

† b. *intr.* To free with: = 'To dispense with' (see *DISPENSE* v. 9). *Obs.*

1561 *ABR. PARKER Corr.* (1853) 126 If that this young student had a dispensation for the delay of his orders-taking, yet he were not freed with for his laity and the bishop might repel him at his institution.

† c. *trans.* To grant immunity from the operation of a thing; to make safe or secure from. *Obs.*

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 444 Thou Churle, for this time (Though full of our displeasure) yet we free thee From the dead blow of it. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 311 Chederles hereby freed from death. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 382 There are but few Trees... that are freed from the Tbunder, save the Lawrel.

d. To relieve or rid of the presence of a person. *Const. from, of.*

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1590) 134 Meaning to free him of so serpentine a companion as I am. a 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1677) 74 How soon the Cardinal was freed of the Earl of Lenox, he [etc.]. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* ix, Desirous to get her house freed of her guest. 1833 *H. T. MARTINEAU Fr. Wines & Pol.* viii. 129 The gentleman soon chose to free the family of his presence. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 124 To free his rear from a force which cut off his communication with Rangoon.

† e. To clear from blame or stain; to show or declare to be guiltless; to absolve, acquit. *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1208 My life's foul deed, my life's fair end shall free it. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 112 Mine Honor Which I would free. 1611 *BIBLE Rom.* vi. 7 He that is dead, is freed from sinne.

f. To relieve, unburden (one's mind).

1869 *TROLLOPE He knew, etc.* I. xxvi. 204 'It is a matter in which I am bound to tell you what I think'. 'Very well. If you have freed your mind, I will tell you my purpose!'

3. To clear, disengage, or disentangle (a thing) from some obstruction or encumbrance. *Const. from, of.*

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 759 Faire and open grounds, freed from woods. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 835 Nor could their tainted Flesh with Ocean Tides Be freed from Filth. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xvii. 280 Take six pounds of young pork, free it from bone and skin. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xxvi, Of all its wreathed pearls her hair she frees. 1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Microgr.* 203 For freeing the gases of their impurities. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 213/2 Has anyone ever succeeded in freeing a ship at sea in a warm latitude from cockroaches?

b. *Naut.* (See quot. 1627.)

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 Free the Boat to baile or cast out the water. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) Ss, There is no resource for the crew, except to free her by the pumps. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., To free a pump, to disengage or clear it. 1892 *Law Times Ref.* LXXV. 550/1 A ship... fouled her propeller, and it became necessary to put her upon the ground in order to free it.

c. To get (oneself) loose, disengage, extricate.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 507 Till you have got up your Anchors, and freed yourselves from the shore. 1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* 37 Its parts will be... agitated, and so by degrees free and extricate themselves from one another. 1852 *MISS YONGE Cameos* I. xxxv. 301 Having freed himself from his difficulties.

† d. To open so as to allow free passage. *Obs.*

1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebast.* iv. i, This master Key Frees every Lock, and leads us to his Person. 1700 — *Cymon & Iphigenia* 285 Hast'ning to his prey, By force the furious lover free'd his way.

† 4. To remove so as to leave the place clear, banish, get rid of. *Obs.*

1599 *DANIEL Octavia to Antonius* li, Free thine owne torment, and my griefe release. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. vi. 35 We may againe... Free from our Feasts, and Banquets bloody kniues. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. vi. 80 *Bel.* He wrings at some distresse. *Gai.* Would I could free't. 1613 *HEVWOOD Brazen Age* ii. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 239 By these all his stor'd labours he hath sent To call him home, to free her discontent. 1638 *FORD Fancies* ii. ii, Free suspicion.

† b. *Naut.* To bale out (water) from a ship.

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iii. v. 56 We kept her [a Barge] from sinking by freeing out the water.

† 5. To leap or get clear over, clear (a ditch, etc.). Cf. *F. franchir. Obs.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxiii. He...made him [a horse] free the ditch with a skip. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* iii. I stacher'd whyles, but yet took tent ay To free the ditches. 1799 *Hist. in New Ann. Reg.* 299/1 Rallying such of his troops as had been able to free these abysses.

† 6. To frank (a letter): see FRANK v.² 1. *Obs.*

1775 JOHNSON *Let. to H. Thrale* Feb., Please to free this letter to Miss L. Porter at Lichfield. 1823 *Mirror* i. 410/2 Those who do not free their letters.

7. *Lead-mining.* To register (a new mine, vein, etc.) by making the customary specified payment to the barmaster. Also, *to free for.*

1601 *High Peak Art.* lii. in Mander *Derbysh. Min. Gloss.* (1824) 131 If any Miner...do free or pay a Meare. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 51 (E. D. S.) First the finder his two meers must free With oar there found, for the Bargmaster's fee. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Break-off*, I am obliged to Free for a new Vein, or Forfeit the same to the Lord. 1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vic.* c. 94 Sched. i. § 12 If any Miner shall work any Mine or Vein without having duly freed the same.

8. *intr.* (See quot.) ? *U.S.*

1889 *Century Dict.*, *Free, intrans.*, To make free; take liberties: followed by *with*. [Colloq.]

Hence *Free'd ppl. a.*

1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 407 The freed Indians in their native groves. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 116 The freed slave.

Free and easy, *adjectival phr.*, (*adv.*) and *sb.*

A. adjectival phr. Unconstrained, natural, unaffected; also, careless, slipshod.

1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris* 41 In a very free and easie posture. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 3 The fashionable World is grown free and easy. 1756 R. BARON *Prof. Milton's Eikon.*, In the book before us his style is for the most part free and easy. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* viii. I don't think he has ever got back since that day to his original free-and-easy swagger. 1864 NEWMAN *Apologia* 134, I had a lounging free-and-easy way of carrying things on.

b. quasi-adv.

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 83 Arches...over large waters, which with their navigation pass free and easy under them at the same time.

Hence **Free-and-easiness**.

1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxiv. 184 Belle and Blanche...were well-bred free-and-easiness personified.

B. sb. A convivial gathering for singing, at which one may drink, smoke, etc.

1823 in 'JON BEE' [J. Badcock] *Slang.* 1832 *Examiner* 460/1 The prisoner was a frequenter of Free and Easys. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxvi. (1887) 264 The Blue Anchor...where there was a nightly free-and-easy for soldiers and sailors.

Free bench. *Law.* Also **free bank.** (See quot. 1670.)

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Free-bench*...signifies that estate in Copihold Lands which the Wife, being espoused a Virgin, hath, after the death of her Husband, for her Dower, according to the custom of the Mannor. 1714 *Spect.* No. 614 ¶ 16 The Steward is bound by the Custom to re-admit her to her Free-Bench. 1764 KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (ed. 2) 27 To hold in Name of Free-bank. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 328 If the widow be entitled to the whole of the copyhold, as her free bench, she may enter immediately.

Free-board (*frī'bōrd*). [transl. of *AF. franc bord*: see *FREE a.* and *BOARD sb.* Sense 2 seems to have been suggested by sense 1.]

1. *Law.* In some places the right of claiming a certain quantity of land outside the fence of a park or forest; also, the land thus claimed.

[*See* 1350 *Carta T. Dom. Monbray* in *Dugdale Monasticon* (1651) II. 241/1 Et totum boscum quod vocatur Brendewode, cum frankbord duorum pedum & dimidium, per circuitum illius bosci.] 1676 COLES *Free-board*, a small space beyond or without the fence. 1795 *Epsworth (Linc.) Enclosure Act* 25 Any Freeboard, Screed, or Parcel of Land left outside the fences. 1793 in Chancellor *Hist. Richmond* (1894) 222 The Boundaries of His Majesty's Park at Richmond, and the Free-board thereto belonging. 1894 *Ibid.*, Richmond Park has a free-board of 164 feet outside the boundary-wall.

2. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1726 G. SHELVOCKE *Voy.* (1757) 268 Not having above sixteen inches free board...the water continually ran over us. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Plank-sheer*, The space between this [plank-sheer] and the line of flotation has latterly been termed the free-board. 1880 *Times* 6 Aug. 5/3 According to this vessel's construction, she ought to have had 6 ft. freeboard.

Hence **Free-boarded a.**

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 442/2 Low free-boarded, shallow, beamy boats.

† **Free-boot**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *FREE a.* + *BOOT sb.*²; after *FREEBOOTER*.] Plunder, robbery.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 156 The Cilicians, that lived...upon free boote. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vi. lxxviii, The Swed free boot: Dane Dice and Drink approved.

Free-boot, *v.* [back-formation from *FREEBOOTER*.] *intr.* To act as a freebooter, plunder. 1592 GREENE *Black Bk.'s Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 17, I came to the credite of a high Lawyer, and with my sword free booted abroad in the country like a Cavalier on horse-backe. 1659 GAUDEN *Brownrig* (1660) 104 Jesus...loves to see his Soldiers not stragling and freebooting in broken parties...but united. 1869 *Echo* 28 Oct., When the conquerors had freebooted thoroughly, they settled. 1879 *N. Y. Tribune* 25 Nov. (Cent.), An ambition to...freeboot it furiously over the placid waters took possession of their bosoms.

Hence **Free-booting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.**

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 631 When he goeth abroad in the night on free-booting. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 119 Many a night Had they used this free-

booting. 1798 C. SMITH *Young Philosopher* II. 242 The free-booting savage. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iii. 52 The great freebooting rebel. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. xi. 162 Where freebooting was terribly rife.

Freebooter (*frī'būtər*). Also 6 **frebetter**, **fri-booter**, 7 **frybuter**. [ad. Du. *vrijbuitter* (Kilian *vrijbuitter*) = Ger. *freibuter*, f. the equivalents of *FREE a.*, *BOOTY* or *BOOT sb.*², -ER¹. Cf. also Eng. *flibutor*, s. v. *FILIBUSTER*.] One who goes about in search of plunder; esp. a pirate or piratical adventurer.

1570 MICHAEL COULWEBER in *Burgon Life Gresham* II. 360 For so much as I was spoyled by the waye in cominge towards England by the Duke of Alva his frebeters, maye it please the Queenes Majestie [etc.]. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. To Rdr. *5 They tooke fine...ships of the Freebooters. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 179 If the ship become assailed by Pirats or Frybuters. a 1659 Bp. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xxix. 376 The Danites were...Free-booters...and did all by force. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 12 The ships there...fired several shot at me, mistaking me for a free Booter. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. IV.* vii. (1869) II. 151 St. Domingo was established by pirates and free booters. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xlii. 214 Every freebooter was, or might easily become, a pirate. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 314 These rail-road freebooters.

transf. and fig. 1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & State* iv. (1602) 100 So...to send abroad his fribooters...against other words and writings. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 20 Those spiritual freebooters, that lie in wait for our souls. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 240 The fierce shark is the free-booter of the ocean.

Hence † **Free-booter v. intr.** (see quot.); **Free-bootery**, the practice of freebooters.

1659 TORRIANO *Vivere à discretionne*...for a souldier to free-booter or free-quarter in any place. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xviii. 273 In the pure principles of freebootery have they excelled all men. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 448 The Pirate-Kings...agreed unanimously to forego their free-bootery.

† **Free-booty.** *Obs.* [f. *FREE a.* + *BOOTY*, after *FREEBOOTY*.]

1. Plunder or spoil (to be) taken by force.

1623 Bp. HALL *Serm.* V. 152 If any usurping spirit of error shall have made a free-booty of truth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. i, Whose property is considered as free-booty by all his poor neighbours.

2. Taking of booty, plundering.

1649 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 26 To goe to sea as a man of war upon free bootie.

Free-born, a. [f. *FREE a.* + *BORN ppl. a.*; cf. Ger. *freigeboren*.]

1. Born free, born to the conditions and privileges of citizenship, inheriting liberty.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9497 (Trin.) Fre born to be & not bonde. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 399, I am your man fre born. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet?* (1613) 3 My freeborne Muse is no such seruile baby. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 299 That free-born spirits should obey Wretches, who know not to sway! 1794 BLOOMFIELD *Amer. Law Rep.* 14 The Court do adjudge that the said Negro Peter was free-born. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 178 To me a free-born Cretan did that journey bring Imprisonment.

2. Pertaining to or befitting a free-born man.

c 1510 *Robin Hood* 2 in Arb. *Garner* VI. 423 Lithe and listen, Gentlemen, That be of freeborn blood. 1605 1st Pt. *Jeronimo* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) III. 98 A base blush upon our free-born cheeks! 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Emb.* Ded. (1641) Aij, Professed fauourer and furtherer of all freeborne studies. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lii. 275 They insensibly lost the freeborn and martial virtues of the desert. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. xvii, The wily priests...damned each freeborn deed and thought.

† **Free-bound.** *Obs. rare* -¹. [f. *FREE a.* + *BOUND sb.*] = *FREE-BOARD* 1.

1639 *Of Nuisance to private Houses* 7 Hee that maketh a Parke, will leave ground...without the pale for the Keeper to walke about it...This is called free-bound.

† **Free burghership.** *Obs. rare.* [f. phrase *free burgher* (*FREE a.* 29) + *-SHIP*.] Citizenship.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faithf.* vii. 42 Our conuersation, freeburghership or dwelling, is in heauen.

Free Church.

1. *gen.* A church free from state control. In *pl.* a name often given by Nonconformists to the various churches of Congregationalists, Baptists, etc., as distinguished from the Established Church.

1869 SKEATS (*title*) A history of the Free Churches of England from A. D. 1688-A. D. 1851. 1892 *Ch. Q. Rev.* July 355 Their...notion of any number of 'Free Churches'. 1897 FAIRBAIRN in *Oxford Free Ch. Mag.* Jan. 1 (*article*) The Free Churches and the education of their sons.

2. *The Free Church (Kirk) of Scotland:* the organization formed by the ministers who seceded from the established Presbyterian Church in 1843. 1843 [see DISRUPTION 3]. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 47 The Free Church of Scotland.

So **Free-churchism**, the principles or doctrines of the Free Churches; **Free-churchman**, a member of a Free Church. Also **Free-kirker** (*depreciatively*), a member of the Free Kirk of Scotland.

1847 CANDLESH in *Life* xiv. (1860) 402, I feel on this subject far more as a Christian patriot than as a Free Churchman. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 116/2 This egregious assumption of the Freekirkers. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 135/3 Thus, Freechurchism goes ahead in these colonies. 1897 *Oxford Free Ch. Mag.* Jan. 3 These important bonds of faith between all Free Churchmen.

† **Free cost.** *Obs.* In *phr. at, of, on, upon free cost* = cost-free, gratis. (See also *COST sb.*² 5 c.)

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idleness* (1850) 517 Eating other men's bread of free cost. 1627 Bp. HALL *Best Bargaine* Wks. 516 An error of free-cost is better than an high-rated veritie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 26 If be affirmeth it on free cost, we can confute it as cheap, by denying it. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* Ded., A man...had better pay for what he has at an inn than lie on free-cost at a gentleman's house. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* (1820) 172 The Methodists asking her to live upon free-cost. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 134 Considering how well acquainted I was with the way of travelling at free-cost.

b. as adv. phr. without preposition.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, 'Nothing free-cost' (1869) 189 Nothing comes free-cost here. 1720 OZELL *Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 67 that the People might...see the Sports Free-cost.

c. attrib. or adj. Gratuitous.

1586 T. B. LA Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 136 Such parasites and scrap-gatherers at free-cost feasts.

† **Free-denize, v. Obs.** = *DENIZE*.

1577, 1577-87 [see *DENIZE* 1, 2]. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* x. (1652) 128 His own subjects free-denized in America. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charrou's Wisd.* I. xxxvii. § 10 (1670) 123 The Son of God...being come to secure and free-denize the world.

† **Free-de'nizen, sb. Obs.** = *DENIZEN* 2, b.

1576 [see *DENIZEN* 2]. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1348/2 Peter Moris free denison, having made an engine for that purpose. a 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* (1673) III. 619 As often as any good or harm did happen to any Citizen or Free-denizon thereof. a 1653 [see *DENIZEN* 2 b].

† **Free-de'nizen, v. Obs.** = *DENIZEN* v. 1.

1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 910/2 The Irish language became free-denized in the English Pale. 1655 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 202 No worldly respects can free-denison a Christian here.

Free'dman. [f. *freed*, pa. pple. of *FREE v.* + *MAN sb.*] A man who has been a slave and is manumitted, an emancipated slave.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 245 Optatus his freed man (who sometime had bin a slave of his). 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 63 The freedman of Tiberius. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. i, He thinks...to make us forget that he is the son of a freedman. 1870 WHITTIER *Soc. Friends* Pr. Wks. 1889 III. 307 The Freedmen and Indians.

Freedom (*frī'dəm*). *Forms:* 1 *fréodóm*, *frý-dóm*, 3-4 *freedom*, -*dam*, 4 *south. vridom*, 2-6 *freedom(e, 4-5 fre(e)dam*, (4 *fredame*), 6-7 *free-dome, 7 freedoom, Sc. friedom*, 4- *freedom*. [*OE. fréodóm*: see *FREE a.* and -*DOM*.]

1. Exemption or release from slavery or imprisonment; personal liberty. † *Letter of freedom*: a document emancipating a slave.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Nis ha þenne sariliche...akast & in to þewdom idrahen, þat fram se muchel hebscipe & se seli freodom schal lihte se lahe in to a monnes þewdom. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xv. 13 And whom with freedom thou yuest, thou shalt not suffre to goon away voyd. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v. v.* 57 Thus he long while in thraldome there remayned...Untill his owne true love his freedom gayned. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 295 They will write any thing for monie, as letters of freedom for servants to runne away from their Masters. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 298 Taken by the Turks, and...have set their heads on work how to get their freedoms again. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 172 Neither age nor force Can quell the love of freedom in a horse. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 38 Face to face with the alarming truth that we must lose our own freedom or grant it to the slave.

b. fig. Liberation from the bondage of sin.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 320 Wilnigende mid þissum þewdome, cuman to ecum freedom. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 þe oþer uridom is þe ilke þet habbeþ þe guodemen...þet god heþ yvryd...uram þe þredome of þe dyleue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, From the thraldome of the princes of the world to the fredome of glory & kyngdome of god.

2. Exemption from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic control; independence; civil liberty.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 225 Fredome all solace to man giffs. He levys at ese that frely levys! 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 42 They died for the Libertie and Free-dome of their Cittie. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1761 III. 97 Freedom consists in a people's being governed by laws made with their own consent. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 284 They, that fight for freedom, undertake The noblest cause mankind can have at stake. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlvii, I like the freedom of the press and quill. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cix, A love of freedom rarely felt, Of freedom in her regal seat Of England.

† 3. The quality of being free or noble; nobility, generosity, liberality. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 145 He 3af Adam...Feirlek, and freedom, and muache miht. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 564 He was of knyghthod and of fredam flour. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* I. lxxx. (1869) 47 Nay, but me shulde thinke such a yifte ful of gret fredom...and of gret curteysse. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 28 On fredome is laid foirfaltour. c 1530 *Calisto & Melib.* Cia, With grace indewid in fredome as alexandre.

4. The state of being able to act without hindrance or restraint, liberty of action.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. (1839) 193 Fissches, that han freedom to enviroin alle the Costes of the See, at here owne list, comen of hire owne wille to profren hem to the dethe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 17 And Romanes, fight for Free-dome in your Choice. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 513 Alexander of Macedon...shall rule powerfully and with great freedom and absoluteness. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 1 ¶ 5 Freedom of Thought is like Freedom in Actions. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 67 It is absolutely necessary to maintain...the freedom of other men to labour if they like. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 July 4/4 The Government's freedom of action was limited by the fact that they came into negotiations partly concluded.

5. The quality of being free from the control of fate or necessity; the power of self-determination attributed to the will.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 2 þu segið þæt God sylle ællicum frydom [*MS. Cott.* freedom] swa god to donne swa yfel. 1340 *Ayeb.* 86 Uri-wyl huer-by he may chysse and do uryliche oþer þæt guod oþer þæt kued. Þerne uridom he halt of god. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. § 27. 123 In this then consists Freedom, (*viz.*) in our being able to act, or not to act, according as we shall choose, or will. 1855 *Bain Emotions* xi. (1859) 544 The doctrine of Freedom was first elaborated into a metaphysical scheme, implying its opposite Necessity, by St. Augustin against Pelagius. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 420 The freedom which is said to characterize mental life, and is distinguished from the necessity of nature.

† 6. Readiness or willingness to act. *Obs.*

a 1626 *Bacon New Atl.* (1627) 18 We found such humanity, and such a freedom and desire to take strangers as it were into their bosom. 1697 *Dampier Voy.* (1729) I. 502, I had been accustomed to hardships and hazards, therefore I did with much freedom undertake it.

7. Frankness, openness, familiarity (in intercourse or conversation); outspokenness.

1699 *LISTER Journ. Paris* 67, I had not that freedom of Conversation as I could have wished with both of them. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 86 They are generally too distrustful of one another for the Freedoms that are us'd in such kind of Conversations. 1792 *BURKE Corr.* 1844 IV. 32, I talked a great deal to him with the freedom I have long used to him on this and on other subjects. 1887 *F. DARWIN Life & Lett.* C. *Darwin* I. 18 And laughed and joked with everyone.. with the utmost freedom.

b. The overstepping of due or customary bounds in speech or behaviour; undue familiarity. *Phr. to take the freedom (to do something).*

1618 *FLETCHER Loyal Subj.* ii. i, Your eye.. Is fix'd upon this captain for his freedom; And happily you find his tongue too forward. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* (1660) 9 This Love, I have taken the freedom to style 'Seraphic Love'. 1681 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* ii. i, Let her alone to make the best use of those innocent Freedoms I allow her. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 492 ¶ 1 The young Women who run into greater Freedoms with the Men. 1854 *J. S. C. ABBOTT Napoleon* (1855) I. xvi. 287 When the officers do not eat or drink, or take too many freedoms with the seamen.

8. Of action, activity, etc.: Ease, facility, absence of encumbrance.

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. i. 103 You cannot with such freedom purge your selfe. 1705 *DE FOE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 322, I humbly thank your Lordship for the freedom of access you were pleas'd to give my messenger. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* iii. 243 The sun's rays penetrate our atmosphere with freedom.

9. Boldness or vigour of conception or execution.

1643 *HOWELL Lett.* I. vi. lvi. (1655) 303, I alwaies lov'd you for the freedom of your genius. 1782 *COWPER Table-talk* 700 Nature.. But seldom.. Vouchsafes to man a poet's just pretence. Ferency, freedom, fluency of thought [etc.]. 1842 *ROGERS Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. ii For by knowing.. what was to be done in every figure they designed, they naturally attained a freedom and spirit of outline.

10. *Physics.* Capability of motion. *Degree of freedom:* an independent mode in which a body may be displaced.

1879 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 197 Taking next the case of a free rigid body, we have evidently six degrees of freedom to consider.

11. The state of not being affected by (a defect, disadvantage, etc.); exemption from.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* i. iii. 57 Though age from folly could not give me freedom It does from childishness. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 Promising to the doers long life, health.. freedom from losses, and the like. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* i. xiii, The contemplation of our own freedom from the evils which we see represented. 1839 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 99 There is a freedom from cant about the authoress, which.. I could not have anticipated.

12. Exemption from a specific burden, charge, or service; an immunity, privilege; = *FRANCHISE* sb. 2b.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 We eow wulleð.. seggen of þa freedom þe limped to þan deie þe is icleped su sunedei. c 1205 *LAV.* 22222 He sette grið he sette frið and alle freedoms. 1386 [see *FRANCHISE* sb. 2b]. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 61 He graunted hem freedom [immunitatem] þat dede þat dede. 1534 *WHITTINTON Tullies Offices* i. (1540) 24 Many thynges be commune to cytezens amonge them selfe, as.. freedoms, iudgements, voyces in elections. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 315 That all ye auntient freemen of ye respective Corporacions should enjoy their former freedoms and Priviledges. 1711 *T. MADOX Hist. & Antiq. Excheq.* 524 K. John.. granted to Robert de Lisieux.. Quittance or Freedom from Tallage. 1719 *W. WOOD Surv. Trade* 9 All Foreigners might freely come and reside in any Part of this Kingdom.. with the like Priviledges and Freedoms as our selves. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 332 Freedom from arrest, a privilege at that time necessary for the cause of liberty.

b. A privilege possessed by a city, a corporation, etc. Cf. *FRANCHISE* sb. 2a.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 35 If you denie it, let the danger light Vpon your Charter, and your Cities freedom. 1612 *DRAVTON Poly-olb.* xi. 180 The great Freedoms then those kinds to these [Universities] did give. 1673 *TEMPLE Observ. United Prov. Wks.* 1731 I. 9 Cities and Towns; of which the Old had their ancient Freedoms and Jurisdictions confirmed, or others annexed.

† c. A city or corporation possessing such immunity. Also, the district over which the immunity extends; the 'liberties'. Cf. *FRANCHISE* sb. 5. *Obs.*

1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* ii. Ep. Ded. 160 b, The actes and lawes of certeine Municipies or freedomes. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 306 Passing over Tower-hill, they come again into the freedom.

13. The right of participating in the privileges attached to: a. membership of a company or trade; b. citizenship of a town or city; often conferred *honoris causa* upon eminent persons. Also, the document or diploma conferring such freedom.

a. c 1744 *Parl. Bill* in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi. 32 All persons.. should be admitted into the freedom of the said company, upon paying a fine of fifty pounds. 1746 *H. WALPOLE Lett. Mann* i Aug., It was lately proposed in the city to present him [the Duke of Hamilton] with the freedom of some company.

b. 1579, 1606 [see *FRANCHISE* sb. 4]. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 500 The magistrates intended to compliment us with the freedom of their town. 1772 *WESLEY Jm.* 28 Apr., They presented me with the freedom of the city. 1864 *H. AINSWORTH John Law* vi. iii, The freedom of his native city of Edinburgh was transmitted to him in a valuable gold box. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 29 An Act to enable Municipal Corporations to confer the Honorary Freedom of Boroughs upon persons of distinction.

c. The liberty or right to practise a trade; also the 'fine' paid for this: see *freedom-fine*.

1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* i. iv, Lewis Baboon had taken up the trade of clothier and draper, without serving his time or purchasing his freedom. 1759 *GOLDSM. Bee* No. 5 ¶ 20 Exclusive of the masters, there are numberless faulty expenses among the workmen,—clubs, garnishes, freedoms, and such like impositions.

d. *Freedom of the Rule* (Sc.), liberty granted to a Scotch advocate to plead at the English bar.

1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* Introd., Ivanhoe.. may be said to have procured for its Author the freedom of the rules.. since he has ever since been permitted to exercise his powers of fictitious composition in England as well as Scotland.

e. *transf.* Unrestricted use of.

1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 155 Hee would not permit Merchants and Sea-men to enjoy a freedom of that Sea.. but at an extraordinarie rate. 1697 *DAMPPIER Voy.* I. xix. 528 They having the freedom of our Ship, to go to and fro between Decks. 1862 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* (1863) 48 Having conferred on you the freedom of the library, he will not concern himself by observing how you use it.

14. *Sc.* A piece of common land allotted to a free-man.

1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 473 Each of these free-men possesses what is called a lot or freedom, containing about four acres of arable land. 1861 *HOWIE Hist. Acc. Ayr* v. 46 The Newton people divided them [the lands] into 48 portions. These were denominated freedoms.

15. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *freedom-loving* adj.; *freedom-fine*, a payment made on being admitted to the freedom of a city, guild, or corporation.

1882 *CASSELL, Freedom-fine.* 1884 *MISS HICKSON Irel. in 17th Cent.* I. Introd. 15 The Ulster of to-day.. filled with the.. freedom-loving men of the mixed race.

Hence † *Freedom v. trans.*, to set free. Also *Free-domless* a., without freedom; † *Free-domship*, investiture with a freedom.

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 107 Christe morderd, broken, and offered was the meane wherwith we be fredomed frome y^e thraldome of.. y^e devyll. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* cxxxvi. 838 Baptisme.. was ministrated with such reuerence, that.. the Congregation was assembled together, as if one were to receiue an holy freedomship. 1821 *BYRON Irish Avatar* iii, Famine which dwelt on her freedomless crags.

Freedom-stool: see *FRITHSTOOL*.

Free-hand (frī'hænd), a. Of drawing: Done with a free hand, i.e. without guiding instruments, measurements, or other artificial aid. Also *absol.* or *quasi-sb.* = free-hand drawing.

1862 in *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), s.v. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 481 The study and practice of freehand drawing gives accuracy to the eye. 1888 *Nature* XXXVII. 294 The curve was not done by freehand, but by means of engineer's curves.

Free-handed, a. [f. *FREE* a. + *HAND* sb. + -ED².] Open-handed, generous, liberal.

a 1656 *BP. HALL Soliloquies* 75 He is freehanded and munificent. 1832 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* v. (1863) 325 The free-handed and open-hearted farmer. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 717 A bold, jolly, freehanded English gentleman.

Free-hearted, a. [f. *FREE* a. + *HEART* + -ED².] Having a 'free heart' in various senses;

frank, open, unreserved; unburdened with anxiety, guilt, or suspicion; acting on the spontaneous impulse of the heart; generous, liberal, bountiful.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxix. (1495) 520 Angry of speche and sharpe. Nethes free herted and fayr of speche. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177/2 Fre hertyd in yeffys.. liberalis. 1549 *COVERDALE Erasmi. Par. Ded.* i They shewed them selues so willing, so glad, so cherefull, and so fre harted, to further the worke. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 2 Bound.. with the bond of freeherted and willing love. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iii. i. 10 That.. Free-hearted Gentleman of Athens. 1684 *OTWAY Atheist* i. i, Come, come, no trifling, be free-hearted and friendly. 1728 *GAY Begg. Op.* ii. i, Money was made for the Freehearted and Generous. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* (1859) 43 He.. throws off his habits of shy reserve, and becomes joyous and free-hearted. a 1853 *ROBERTSON Lect.* ii. (1858) 61 A rigorous proscription of all freehearted mirth.

Hence **Free-heartedly** *adv.* (in mod. Dicts.); **Free-heartredness**.

1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 389 As for examples, we haue.. the free heartednesse of Cornelius, he gaue much almes. 1686 *BURNET Trav.* i. (1750) 57 They all met with a Kindness and Freeheartedness, that [etc.].

Freehold (frī'hould). *Law.* For forms see *FREE* a. [f. *FREE* a. + *HOLD* sb.; a transl. of *AF. franc tenement*.]

1. A tenure by which an estate is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life; applied also to a corresponding tenure of a dignity or office.

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 12 There be many maner of fre holdes, and holde their landes and tenementes in diuers maner. 1598 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. ii. C4 When tenure for short yeeres (by many a one) Is thought right good be turn'd forth Littleton, All to be headdie, or free hold at least. a 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 44 Leases for lives are also called freeholds. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 25 *Do* or *Dedit* to such a man or woman for term of either of their lives, or to such a man or woman during the life of another, creates a freehold. 1846 *PARKE Moore's P. C. Cases* V. 391 A party cannot be removed from office, in which he has a freehold, but for misconduct. 1858 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy-bk. Prop. Law* x. 65 An estate for life, or for another man's life, is termed a freehold, less than an inheritance, but still a freehold.

2. An estate or office held by this tenure.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 393 And that he be of frehold yerly, at the leste, xl. s. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 16 Who that hath eny freeholde within the Toun of Caleis. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 Manours.. beinge the inheritance or the freholde of his wife. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 22 He must be turned out by due course of Law; and not frighted from his freehold by the thunder of Ex-communication. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 25 The Vicar hath the Freehold of the Chancel. 1705 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. i. 100 No freeman shall be divested of his freehold. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 81 The great estates are absorbing the small freeholds. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 167 One lordship in Somerset, alone among all the lands of England, became the freehold of the Church of Saint Peter at Rome.

3. *transf. and fig.*

1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 He that medleth with mens Religion medleth with their custome, nay, with their freehold. 1631 *MASSINGER Believe as You List* iv. ii, *Courtezan.* Yf thou wer't Ten times a Kinge, thou liest. I am a ladie.. Metellus. Hee hath touchd her free hold. a 1882 *WHITTIER My Triumph* 18, I.. take by faith, while living, My freehold of thanksgiving.

4. *attrib. or adj.* Held by freehold; relating to or of the nature of freehold.

1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 235 All my landes, as well copiehold as freehold. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 63, I have observed men to haue two kindes of Wills, a Free-hold will.. or a Copy-hold will. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 115 The testatrix having in a former part of her will disposed of all her freehold estate. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* iii. § 15. 139 When the rights over the land are given for a period the termination of which is not fixed or ascertained by a specified limit of time, the interest is a freehold interest.

Freeholder (frī'houldə). [f. *FREE* a. + *HOLD-ER*; rendering *AF. franc tenaunt*.]

1. One who possesses a freehold estate.

For the use in *Scots Law* see *quot.* 1890.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xi. 9 In Fyfe þat tyme wes nane Erle, Lord, na Capytane, De Fre-haldaris of þat Land. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* Prol., And than may the lorde of y^e sayd maners.. haue parfyt knowledge.. who is his freeholders, copyeholders, customarye tenaunte, or tenant at his wyll. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. iii. 1169 He must (at least) hold up his hand, By twelve Free-holders to be scann'd. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. ix. 347 He [the coroner] is still chosen by all the freeholders in the county court. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* III. i. 13 The cultivator of the soil was, for the most part, a freeholder. 1890 *Bell's Dict. Law Scotl.* (ed. 7), *Freeholder*.. in modern language, applied to such as, before the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, were entitled to elect or be elected members of Parliament, and who must have held lands extending to a forty shilling land of old extent, or to £400 Scots of valued rent.

fig. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Let.* 9 Sep. (1891) 499 The whole army of the redeemed ones sit rent-free in heaven.. we are all freeholders. 1670 *BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 373 Hypocrites are hell's free-holders. 1751 *JORTIN Sermon* (1771) V. ix. 195 God did not make them freeholders; they held their possessions under him.

2. *slang.* (See *quot.*)

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Freeholder*, he whose Wife goes with him to the Ale-house. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Hence **Freeholdership**.

1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 247. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. (ed. 2) 544 It began with fiefs, and it has developed a system of practical freeholdership.

† **Free-holding**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. *FREE* a. + *HOLDING* *vbl. sb.*; after *FREEHOLD*.] = *FREEHOLD*.

1591 *Charter of Kilmarnock* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) 359 We have given.. to our beloved cousin, Thomas, Lord Boyd, in free-holding or life-rent. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Let.* cciii. (1891) 401 We are but loose in trying our free-holding of Christ. [1715 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* i. 306 Franktenement.. must be the Freeholding of an Estate, either in Fee-simple or Fee-tail.]

Free-holding, *ppl. a.* *rare.* [f. *FREE* a. + *HOLDING* *ppl. a.*; after *FREEHOLD*.] That possesses a freehold; in † early use *absol.* or *sb.* = *AF. franc tenaunt*, *FREEHOLDER*.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1259 To Londoun, to hys somouns, Come.. Serjaunts, and every freeholdande. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, Freeholding peasants.

Freeing (frī'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FREE* v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb *FREE*.

1601 *High Peak Art.* i. in *Mander Derbysh. Min. Gloss.* (1824) 130 Such working and freeing of the said new taker. 1620 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Conc. Trent* i. 6 An absolution or freeing, made by authority of the Prelate. 1631 *MASSINGER Emperor East* v. i, The freeing of an innocent From the emperor's furious jealousy. 1802 *MAWE Mineral Derbysh.*

204 (E. D. S.), *Freeing sb.*, entering a mine or vein in the bar-master's book. 1872 TENNYSON *Lynette* 992 Toward thy sister's freeing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; *freeing-dish*, the dish or measure of ore with which a Derbyshire lead-miner 'frees' his vein; *freeing-port* (see quot.).

1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 94 Sched. i. § 11 Being called the Freeing Dish. 1880 *Times* 23 Oct. 5/4 This inner bulwark is provided at intervals with freeing ports, so that in case a sea breaks over and fills them they may quickly be relieved of the water.

Freeish, *a.* [see -ISH.] Somewhat free. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 391 A gay comedy... and a freeish farce.

Freel, ? = FRILL *sb.* 1. 2.

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 227 Freeles there are, Cockles and Scallopes.

Freel(e), *obs.* form of FRILL *a.*

Freelege. *Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.* Forms: a. 3 freolac, -aie, -ec, vroleic. β. 6 frelege, -lige, -lag(e), 7 freledge, 6-7 freelege, 9 freelage. [OE. *frēolac, f. frēo, FREE *a.* + -lac: see -LOCK (frēolac occurs only as a compound of lac neut. oblation).]

In the later β forms the suffix -lege has been substituted for OE. -lac, on the analogy of *knowledge*, or possibly by the same process that has led to the substitution in that instance.]

† 1. = FREEDOM in various senses; *esp.* in later use, a franchise or privilege. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Anker, of oððer freolac, hæuð ibeon oððerhweles to freo of hire suluen. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2366 Ha... bisohte... þæt he for his freolec, firstede hire. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Nis þis þeowdom inoh aȝain þat ilke freolaic þat ha hefde.

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. iii. 47 Quhat God hes to hym grantit sik frelage? 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 359 In strang presoun, but ransoun or frelag. This nobill man... [he] maid to die. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil & P.* iv. in Arb. Garner V. 341 Whom thou in person guardest! (lest suborners should work his freelege). 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 36 A frelege graunted by God and Sancte Cuthbert for every such offender to fle unto for succour. 1617 in *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 173 Grace my wife and her mayde to have theire dyet... as they used to have when I was lyeinge, and the freeledge of the gardens. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 19 *Freelege* (Sheffield), Privilege. *Immunitas.*

2. *Sc. dial.* 'An heritable property, as distinguished from a farm, *Roxb.*' (Jam.)

attrib. 1805-11 A. SCOTT *Poems* 42 (Jam.) Altho' he had a freelege grant O' mony a tree, herb, flower, and plant, Yet still his breast confessed a want.

Free lance.

1. A term used by recent writers denoting one of those military adventurers, often of knightly rank, who in the Middle Ages offered their services as mercenaries, or with a view to plunder, to belligerent states; a 'condottiere', a 'free companion'.

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiv. I offered Richard the service of my Free Lances. 1855 MISS YONGE *Lances of Lynwood* vi. (1864) 95 He... knew a d'Aubricour would be no discredit to his free lances. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 77 Those rude German free-lances, ever ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder.

2. *fig.* Applied *esp.* to a politician or controversialist who owns no fixed party allegiance, but from time to time assails one party or the other in a capricious or arbitrary manner; also, to one who in any department of speculation or practice follows the methods of no particular school.

1864 *Standard* 16 Apr. They may be Free Lances in Parliament so long as the guerilla career suits them. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 135 The band of literary free-lances that... made *Fraser's Magazine* a name of terror. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* v. 216 The Friars... were free lances with whom the bishops had little to do.

† **Freeless**, *a.* *Obs.* -1 [=ON. *frýju-laus* blameless, f. *frýja* taunt + -*laus* -LESS.] Blameless. 13... E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 431 That freles flege of hyr fador.

Free-liver. One who lives freely; one who gives free indulgence to his appetites.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 306 Those naturally honest appellations of free-livers, free-thinkers... or whatever other character implies a largeness of mind and generous use of understanding. 1806 *Culina* 53 This is a good... dish, for free-livers. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 87 Free-livers on a small scale.

Free-living, *a.*

1. Living freely and abundantly, given to free indulgence of the appetites.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi. 'He was a gude servant o' the town... though he was an ower free-living man'.

2. *Biol.* Living free from and independent of the parent.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

† **Freely**, *a.* *Obs.* [OE. *frēolic*: see FREE *a.* and -LY 1.] Free, noble; excellent, goodly, beautiful, lovely. (A stock epithet of compliment in ME. poetry: cf. FREE *a.* 3.)

Beowulf 615 Freolic wif. a 1000 *Riddles* xv. 13 Freolic fyrdscorp. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 68 A meiden... feir ant freolic o white & o westum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8376 Pou freli king, sa ful o bliss. 13... E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 162 To þis frelych feste þat fele arm to called. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 193 Sone to deþ þer drewe Mani a frely fode. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 822 Alle freliche foules þat on þat friþ songe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 42 Ryse vp now, with thi frely

face. ? c 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 545 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 44 Vndo thy dore! my frely floure.

b. *absol.* Noble one, fair one. (Cf. FREE B.)

13... E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 1155 Quen I seȝ my frely I wolde be þere. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxix. That freli... And the kene knyȝte.

Hence **Frelyhede**.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 185 þe vj. spanne in þe handyl of þi confessioun, is frelyhede; þat frely... for loue & deuocoun to God, þou art schreyvyn.

Freely (frī-li), *adv.* [OE. *frēolic*, ME. *freoliche*, *freliche*, *frely*, f. FREE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Of one's own accord, spontaneously; without constraint or reluctance; unreservedly, without stipulation; readily, willingly.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcii. [xciv.] i *Libere egit*, freolic dyde. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 4 Seo sawl færþ swiþe freolic to heofonum. c 1205 *LAY.* 5547 Of Normaudie & of Flaundres freoliche him fulsten. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 209 Gij him answerd freliche: 'Sir, ichil wel blepeliche'. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 876-7 And right as frely as he sente hir me, As frely sente I hir to himageyn. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 139 The reume off Fraunce giveth newe frely off hir owne gode will any subsidie to thair prince. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 These... gyftes and graces, he hath gyuen to vs freely. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* 46 Let us freely forsake all such things [worldly goods]. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 110 Lord Timon, heare me speake. *Tim.* Freely good Father. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 187 Let none... despise... these short Directions, so freely and ingeniously imparted. 1817 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in Maule & Selwyn *Rep. K. Bench* VI. 316 He does not even ask for [the bills]; but they are freely and voluntarily handed over. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 82 He may either give it us freely, or demand payment for it. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* ix. (1877) 92 He freely forgives the penitent.

b. With freedom of will or choice.

1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Uri-wyl, huer-by he may chyese and do uryliche oper þet guod oper þet kued. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 28 Angels haue myght and power frely to chese to vnderstonde and to loue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 538 Freely we serve, Because we freely love, as in our will To love or not.

2. Without constraint or reserve in regard to speech; unreservedly, frankly, openly, plainly.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 257, I freely told you. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 32 To speake freely that cannot bee concealed. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 4 He may speak his mind freely to me without fear of offending. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi. We were shewn a room where we could converse more freely. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 69 She well knew that she was not handsome, and jested freely on her own homeliness. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 24 Oct. 8/2 He... freely criticised the policy of the Government in South Africa.

3. Without restraint or restriction upon action or activity; without let, hindrance, or interference.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2238 þat ai quen we se ani chesun, Freli may clime vp and dun. 13... E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1106 Hit ferde freloker in fete in his fayre bonde. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* III. 362 For panne Goddis lawe myȝte freli renne bi þe lymytis þat Crist hap ordeyned. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 34 § 8 Every sube Woman... [shall] frely enjoye... all hir owne inheritaunce. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 17 b, To thende the fire maye... burne the frelyer. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 38 The woman may frelie marie, against the will of the over-lord. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* l. 10, I began to breathe more freely. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 143 That the Light may the frelier play upon the Glass. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 1 The right of thinking freely and acting independently. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* viii. 91/1 These wheels turn freely upon the shaft.

b. Without observance of strict rule; loosely.

1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 180 Only a freely sweeping line can justly express the form. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 122 Translate it somewhat freely.

4. Without stint; plentifully, abundantly; generously, liberally.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12332 Iesus tok þis corn for-melt, And freli i-a-bute him delt. 13... E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 20 For þay schal frely be refete ful of alle gode. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 75 You would drink freely. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 16 Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 100 note, Throw your monies away freely in the Alehouse. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 260 We ate very freely. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 431 The blood flowed freely. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 23/2 He lived in princely style and spent his money freely. 1883 *Rep. Geol. Explor. N. Zealand* 39 Gold has been found freely. 1892 E. P. DIXON (Hull) *Seed Catal.* 37 *Brachycome Iberidifolia*... blooms freely, and is useful for bedding.

† 5. In freedom, with the rights of free birth; without servitude, with absolute possession (of property, franchises, etc.). *Freely begotten* = lawfully begotten. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAY.* 5440 3e scullen... habben freoliche eoure lond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* 1. 228 He levys at ese, that frely levys! c 1393 CHAUCER *Marriage* 31 God graunte you youre lyf frely to lede in freedom. 1415 E. E. WILLS (1882) 24 Hers of his body frelych be-gotun. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. i. 65 Bot it suld joys all Fredomys, Franchys, Profit, and Customys, Als frely as before. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xvi. (1869) 27 And that the gouernance of heuene length freliche to me. c 1500 in *Arnolde Chron. Index* (1811) 11 That citezens of London... of al their libarteis and fre vsage as holly and fully be restored. As them the tyme of ony our progenitours Kinges frelyest and fullest they had. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 252, I must freely have the halfe of any thing that this same paper brings you. 1601 - *Tucl. N.* i. iv. 40 Thou shalt lue as freely as thy Lord, To call his fortunes thine. a 1647 HABINGTON *Surrey. Worcestersh.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* ii. 255 The Church heald one Hyde freely.

† 6. Nobly; excellently, beautifully. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAY.* 28941 An hundred and sixti þusend freoliche iwapped. a 1225 *Juliana* 21 And under hire nebscheft al se freoliche ischapet. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 10 Fulle frely he lyued here. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2634 On þe fairest on face and frelokest ischapen.

† 7. a. Without payment or cost, gratis; b. without punishment. *Obs.*; = FREE *adv.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5965 *Quod gratis accepistis, gratis date.* He says 'þat þat 3e haf of grace fre And frely resayved, frely gyf 3e'. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lii. 3 Freli [Vulg. *gratis*] 3ee ben sold. 1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxvi. 116 Somme of hem lete he go frelych and somme lete he putte to the deth. 1546 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 163 Which were discharged frelie without paying any fine to the citty. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumþ* 1411 Let none break such laws freli. 1589 *Act 31 Eliz.* c. 6 § 1 Freelye without anye rewarde. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 264 For 153 children to be taught freely.

8. *Sc.* † Entirely, completely (*obs.*); also used as an intensive, very.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 78 Quhen flude and fyre sall our it frak, And frely frustir feeld and fure. 1873 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xi. (ed. 3) 66, 'I wud like freely weel to see them, man', said the stranger.

Freeman (frī-mæn). [OE. *frēoman*: see FREE *a.* and MAN *sb.*]

1. a. One who is personally free; one who is not a slave or serf. b. In later use often, one who is politically free; one not a subject of a tyrannical or usurped dominion.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2175 (Gr.) Hwæt ȝifest þu me... freomanna to frofre. c 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* i. i. § 1 Ðæt ælc freoman ȝetrowne borh hæbbe. c 1205 *LAY.* 15577 þu nahtes i nane stude habben freo-monnes ibude. c 1275 *Fortune* 3 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 86 Wyþ freomen þu art ferly feid. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16022 All þai gedird o þe tun, bath freman and dring. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* vi. 8 Whether seruaut, whether fre man. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 178/1 Fremann, made of bonde... *manumissus*. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 25 Had you rather Cæsar were liuing, and dye all Slaues; then that Cæsar were dead, to lue all Freeman? 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 459 No Free-man shall be imprisoned without due Process of the Law. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 733 He is the freeman whom the Truth makes free And all are slaves beside. 1793 BURNS *Scots, wha hae* iv, Free-man stand, or free-man fa'. 1850 LVELL *2nd Visit U. S. II.* 98 A coloured free-man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 222 Injustice, whether existing among slaves or freemen.

2. One who possesses the freedom of a city, borough, company, etc.

1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 The election of Mairaltee is to be to the Fre men of the Citee. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 34 The Rights... are not only granted to the Mayor, but to the Free-men and Barons. 1705 ADDISON *Italy Wks.* 1721 II. 42 Both having been made Free men on the same day. c 1744 *Parl. Bill* in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi. 32 The oath to be taken by the freemen of the said company. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* II. 474 The son and heir of a freeman succeeds to his inheritance within the borough unencumbered by the debts of his father. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. ix. 730 The electors [of the Council] are citizens, burghesses, or freemen.

3. In various modern uses. a. (See quot.)

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 194 A class of beaver-trappers and hunters technically called freemen... They are... Canadians... who have been employed... by some fur company, but their term being expired, continue to hunt and trap on their own account.

b. *Austral.* A 'free-labourer', a non-union man. 1890 *Times* 8 Sept. 3/1 The ships are being loaded by freemen.

4. *Comb.*, as *freeman-like* *adv.*; † *freeman's song*, the name applied in 16th c. to a certain class of vocal compositions of a lively character.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 273 Children, whiche are more liberally and more fremanlike handled of theyr fathers. c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life of Carew* 39 The King would very often use him to sing with him certain songs then called fremen songs, as namely 'By the bank as I lay'. 1609 [T. RAVENSCROFT] *Deuteronomia*: or The Second part of Musicks melodie, or melodious Musicke. Of Pleasant Roundelaies; K. H. mirth, or Freemans Songs. And such delightfull Catches. 1611 COTGR., *Virelay*, a... Round, freemans Song.

Hence **Free'manship**, the position or status of a freeman, with its rights and privileges.

1869 *Daily News* 31 Aug., The fees payable on taking up freemanship. 1873 McDOWELL *Hist. Dumfries* xxviii. 315 He had to serve other three years... before he could aspire to freemanship.

Freemartin (frī-mā-tin). [Of unknown origin: cf. Ir., Gael. *mart*, heifer.] A hermaphrodite or imperfect female of the ox kind: see quot. 1790.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1651/4 The Heifer... is supposed to be Spaied, or else a Free-Martin. 1779 J. HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 279 Account of the Free-martin. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (1807) 28 When a Cow happens to bring forth two calves—one of them a male, the other a female,—the former is a perfect animal, but the latter is incapable of propagation, and is well known to farmers under the denomination of a Free Martin. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 56 Freemartins and Spayed Heifers are not qualified.

b. *transf.* Said of a sheep.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 361 An ewe-sheep, that is a free-martin... has a... lanker bearing than other sheep.

Freemason (frī-me'sən, -s'n). [f. FREE *a.* + MASON.]

The precise import with which the adj. was originally used in this designation has been much disputed. Three views

have been propounded. (1) The suggestion that *free mason* stands for *free-stone mason* would appear unworthy of attention, but for the curious fact that the earliest known instances of any similar appellation are *mestre mason de franche peer*, 'master mason of free stone' (Act 25 Edw. III. st. ii. c. 3, A.D. 1350), and *sculptores lapidum librorum*, 'carvers of free stones', alleged to occur in a document of 1217 (tr. *Findel's Hist. Mas.* 51, citing Wyatt Papworth); the coincidence, however, seems to be merely accidental. (2) The view most generally held is that *free masons* were those who were 'free' of the masons' guild (see *FREE a.* 29). Against this explanation many forcible objections have been brought by Mr. G. W. Speth, who suggests (3) that the itinerant masons were called 'free' because they claimed exemption from the control of the local guilds of the towns in which they temporarily settled. (4) Perhaps the best hypothesis is that the term refers to the mediæval practice of emancipating skilled artisans, in order that they might be able to travel and render their services wherever any great building was in process of construction.]

†1. A member of a certain class of skilled workers in stone, in the 14th and following centuries often mentioned in contradistinction to 'rough masons', 'ligiers', etc. They travelled from place to place, finding employment wherever important buildings were being erected, and had a system of secret signs and passwords by which a craftsman who had been admitted on giving evidence of competent skill could be recognized. In later use (16-18th c.) the term seems often to be used merely as a more complimentary synonym of 'mason', implying that the workman so designated belonged to a superior grade. *Obs.*

1376 in Conder *Hole Craft* 51 [A list of the city companies with the number of their representatives on the Council has: Free masons 2, Masons 4. But in the original handwriting the figure for the Masons is altered to 6, and the entry *Free masons* is expunged]. 1396 *Charter Rich. II* (Sloane 4595) in *Masonic Mag.* (1882) 341 Concessimus... archiepiscopo Cantuar. quod... viginti et quatuor lathomos vocatos ffre Maceons et viginti et quatuor lathomos vocatos ligiers... capere... possit. 1444 *Act 23 Hen. VI.* c. 12 Les gagez ascun frank mason ou maister Carpenter nexcede pas par le jour iiii d. ovesge mangier & boier... un rough mason & mesne Carpenter... iiii d. par le jour. 1477 *Norton Ord. Alch.* Proem. in Ashm. (1652) 7 Free Masons and Tanners. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigfolt, Linc.* (Nichols 1797) 80 Paide to Willm Whelpdale fremason for makyng of the crosse in y^e churchth. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 1 A Freemason maister Carpenter Rough mason Bricklayer [etc.]. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 104 To John Dealtry, fremason, xs. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 The free mason setteth his prentyse first longe tyme to lerne to hewe stones. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 15 § 3 No Person... shall... lett or disturbe any Fre mason, rough mason, carpenter, bricklayer. 1594 *BLUNDEVIL Exerc.* Cont. (ed. 7) A. iv. In free Masons craft, in Joyners craft. 1608 *Topsell Serpents* (1658) 650 Who seeth not that it were far better the master work-men, free masons, and carpenters, might be spared, then the true labouring husbandman? 1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* (1769) 90 Encountering the difficulties of the free-mason. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5907/4 Anthony Ashley... Free Mason. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6195/6 John Lane... Free-Mason.

2. A member of the fraternity called more fully, *Free and Accepted Masons*.

Early in the 17th c., the societies of freemasons (in sense 1) began to admit honorary members, not connected with the building trades, but supposed to be eminent for architectural or antiquarian learning. These were called *accepted masons*, though the term *free masons* was often loosely applied to them; and they were admitted to a knowledge of the secret signs, and instructed in the legendary history of the craft, which had already begun to be developed. The distinction of being an 'accepted mason' became a fashionable object of ambition, and before the end of the 17th c. the object of the societies of freemasons seems to have been chiefly social and convivial. In 1717, under the guidance of the physicist J. T. Desaguliers, four of these societies or 'lodges' in London united to form a 'grand lodge', with a new constitution and ritual, and a system of secret signs; the object of the society as reconstituted being mutual help and the promotion of brotherly feeling among its members. The London 'grand lodge' became the parent of other 'lodges' in Great Britain and abroad, and there are now powerful bodies of 'freemasons', more or less recognizing each other, in most countries of the world.

1646 *ASHMOLE Mem.* (1717) 15 Oct., [At] 4 Hor. 30 Minutes post merid., I was made a Free-Mason at Warrington in Lancashire, with Colonel Henry Mainwaring. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 316 Admitting Men into the Society of Freemasons, that in the moorlands of this County seems to be of greater request, than any where else. *Ibid.*, A Fellow of the Society, whom they otherwise call an accepted mason. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 393/2, I cannot but Honor... the Masons... the more as being a Member of that Society called Free-Masons. 1691 *AUBREY Memorandums* 18 May in Conder *Hole Craft* (1894) 4 This day is a great convention at St. Pauls church of the fraternity of the free [erased, and accepted written above] Masons; where Sir Christopher Wren is to be adopted a Brother. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 3 They have their Signs and Tokens like Free-Masons. 1723 (*title*) The Constitutions of the Free-masons... for the Use of the Lodges. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 425/1 The society of free and accepted masons caused a... triumphal arch... to be erected. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* vii. 174 'I'd turn a Turk, or Methodist—Christian, Freemason, even Jew!'

3. *attrib.* (of or pertaining to freemasons), as *freemason knock, secret, work*.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 220, I distinguished his *free-mason knock at my door. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot* 33 The true *free-mason secret of the profession of *soucaring*. a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 268 De *freemason-work operata.

Hence *Free-masonic a.*, of or pertaining to free-masons; *Free-masonry* (*Stand. Dict.*) = *FREE-MASONRY*.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 156 A free-masonic order who converse by signs, innuendos, and slang. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* II. xxxviii. 317 That mysterious undefinable free-masonic signal, which passes between women, by which each knows that the other hates her. 1861 SALA *Dutch Dict.* vi. 85 There she is at her post, with a wonderful free-masonic understanding with the doctor.

Freemasonry (frī'māz'nri). [*see -RY.*]

†1. The craft or occupation of a freemason. *Obs.* 1435 in Speth *Freemasonry* 4 [In 1435 'John Wode, masoun', contracted to build the tower of the Abbey Church of St. Edmundsbury] in all mannere of thinges that longe to free masonry.

2. The principles, practices, and institutions of freemasons.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* 1. 6 The lodges of Free Masonry. *Ibid.* 14 He denies that the secret of freemasonry consists in liberty and equality. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1887) 24 Most of their absurdities were mere external badges, like the signs of freemasonry or the dresses of friars.

3. *fig.* Secret or tacit brotherhood, instinctive sympathy.

1810 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 30 Mar. (1894) I. vi. 173 There is a freemasonry among kindred spirits... that always leads them to understand one another at little expense of words. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* vii. (1879) 68 There seemed to be a sort of free-masonry amongst them. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture Wks.* (Bohn) II. 369 The gun, fishing-rod, boat, and horse, constitute among all who use them secret freemasonries. 1886 MRS. CRAIK *K. Arthur* v. 178 The two children with the wonderful freemasonry of childhood... made friends immediately.

Freend, Sc. form of FRIEND.

Freeness (frī'nēs). Now *rare*. [*f. FREE a. + -NESS.*]

1. The quality or state of being free (in different senses of the adj.); freedom.

1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* xx. 46 With frenes truly of ber lyst with grace of god hai ar fulfilld. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. (1617) 206 According to their freeness... they work freely. 1642 BP. REYNOLDS *Israel's Petit*. 22 That cometh like water out of a Spring, with a voluntary freeness. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 23 Resolution and freeness of courage. 1656 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 218 The absolute freeness of it: It was neither for his advantage, as an end, nor for our deservings, as a motive. 1862 C. DRESSER *Art Decorative Design* 70 The convolulus winding its way in graceful freeness around the branches.

b. *Const. from.*

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxvi. 260 Freenesse from Enemies, Cleynnes from Injuries. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iii. 36 The freeness of their writings from... error.

2. Readiness; generosity, liberality.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 27861 (Cott. Galba) Frenes of hert and large of gift. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 88 Filius, bi the Fader wile and frenesse of Spiritus Sancti. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 421 Wee'l learne our Freenesse of a Sonne-in-Law: Pardon's the word to all. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 25 Their... freeness to assist the Kingdome in a time of need. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 180 Let us now pay taxes that we may never pay taxes; for, as matters now stand, our freeness at the present may cause our freedom at the future. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 37. 1/1 This Comparison displays the Freeness of Remission with regard to the Offending Persons.

3. Unreservedness (in speech, etc.); openness, frankness.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvii. 13 Frenesse in reproving of kynges. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106 b, Freenesse of speache, is when we speake boldly & without feare... whatsoever we please. c 1614 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 149 He would requite my kind proceeding with a real freeness. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* iii. Wks. 1874 IV. 57, I am sorry my freeness should offend you.

Free-quarter. *Hist.* The obligation or impost of having to provide free board and lodging for troops; also, of the troops, the right to be billeted in free quarters, or else the necessity of having to find them for themselves. *To live at free-quarter*: to be maintained without expense to the government.

1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 17 Have not inforced Assesments, and free-quarter grated them as small? 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 15 Nov. in *Carlyle*, The Country is... not able to bear free-quarter; nor well able to furnish provisions if we had money. 1655 — *Sp.* 22 Jan. *ibid.*, These took advantage from... the stopping of the pay of the army, to run us into Free-quarter. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 63 Make Law and Equity as dear, As Plunder and Free-quarter were. 1818 COBBETT in *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 524 An army must be sent into Yorkshire; but, they must live at free-quarter then.

Hence † **Free-quarter v.** billeted at free-quarter; † **Free-quarterer**, one billeted in free quarters.

1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords Cij*, As our free-quarterers doe now. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 16 As for evil Things, look on them but as Lodgers, (though as unwelcome as Free-quarterers). 1659 *To free-quarter* [*see FREEBOOTER v.*].

Freer (frī'ri). [*f. FREE v. + -ER l.*] One who frees or sets free.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xiv. xi. (1620) 485 He is the Freer who is the Saviour. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) III. 142 But the French shall be the freers of all the earth. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 76 It was erected to him... as to the freer of the city.

Freer, obs. and Sc. dial. form of FRIAR.

Frees, Freese, obs. fl. of FRIEZE, FREEZE.

Free-selector. *Austral.* One who takes up a block of crown-land under the Land Laws and by annual payments acquires the freehold (Morris). Also called simply *selector*.

1866 *Sydney Morn. Her.* 9 Aug. (Morris), The very law which the free selector puts in force against the squatter. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* III. 260 He made a spring at the free-selector. 1883 KEIGHLEY *Who are You* 79 Far apart stood free-selectors' huts.

So **Free-select v. trans.**, to take up (land) under Government; hence **Free-selecting vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*; **Free-selection**, the action of the vb.

1870 T. H. BRAIN *New Homes* ii. 87 A man can now go and make his free selection before survey of any quantity of land... at twenty shillings an acre. 1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melb. Mem.* xix. 134 Had he proceeded to free-select an uninhabited island. *Ibid.* xx. 142 This was years before the free-selection discovery. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321, I camped... just below those free-selecting friends of yours. *Ibid.* 401 Free-selecting here might be very well for some people; it didn't suit them.

† **Free-ship.** *Obs.* [*f. FREE a. + -SHIP.*]

1. Freedom, liberty.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 He... gef hom eche frechipe alle þa þet hit alde cunnen. c 1205 *Lav.* 372 Ær we nulleð mid frescipe faren from ure feonden.

2. Liberality, generosity.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Luue is heouene stiward, uor hire muchele ureschipe.

Freesia (frī'ziā). [*mod. Lat.*] A genus of iridaceous bulbous plants of the Cape of Good Hope, allied to *Gladiolus*.

1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 73/3 *Freesias*. 1891-6 [In many newspaper quotes., often spelt *Freczin*].

Free soil, sb. and a. U.S.

A. *sb.* Territory in which slaveholding was prohibited.

a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) IV. 547 All these, in the slang of the day, were what are called slave territories, and not free soil.

B. *adj.* The epithet of a political party in 1846-56, which opposed the extension of slavery into the territories; pertaining to this party or its principles.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 143, I went to a free soil meetin' once. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 69 Mr. Clay was speaking of the antislavery agitators and of the Free-soil party.

So **Free-soiler** (a) a politician in favour of free soil and opposed to slavery; (b) one who lives on free soil, a free man. **Free-soilism**, the principles of the Free-soil party, opposition to slavery.

1849 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 162 Palfrey, Adams, Sumner... all and several Free-soilers. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 675 All the free-soilism of the north will strain its every nerve to [etc.]. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 73 Tainted with Free-soilism or Abolitionism. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lv. 355 The Abolitionists and Free Soilers... had for some time previously acted as a group by themselves.

Free-spoken, a. [*cf. plain-spoken.*] Accustomed to speak plainly and without reserve. Hence **Free-spokenness**.

1625 BACON *Apophthegms* § 176 A free-spoken Senatour. 1641 MILTON *Animad. Rem. Def.* Wks. 1738 I. 79 These free-spoken and plain-hearted Men, that are the Eyes of their Country. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcvi. XII. 508 The slaughter of the free-spoken orators. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 269 In our refined era, just the same as at that more free-spoken epoch. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 486 The free-spokenness of Queen Elizabeth and King James.

Free state.

1. Occasionally = *REPUBLIC*. Now *rare*.

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 330 As all countries are not monarchies governed by kings, but some by free-states, where many together have equal power. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Free State*. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 54 Names conspicuous in the municipal annals of the free-state.

2. *U.S.* Before the Civil War of 1861-5, a state of the Union in which slavery did not exist.

1861 LOWELL *E Pluribus Unum* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 47 He would... have received the unanimous support of the Free States. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. liii. 334 New States had been admitted substantially in pairs, a slave State balancing a free State.

Free-stone, freestone 1. Also 4 *fre-stane*, 6 *freese stone*, 7 *friestane*, *frise-stone*. [*f. FREE a. + STONE sb.*; a transl. of OF. *franche pere*, where the adj. means 'of excellent quality'; cf. *FRANK a.* 2 5.]

1. Any fine-grained sandstone or limestone that can be cut or sawn easily.

c 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 3036 The knyght gat masons many ane, And grat them hew ful faire fre-stane. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 37 An ymage of our lady... in an howsyng of free stoon. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) 1. 71 Houses builded, for the most part of hard freestone. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 67 He hes use for certaine friestane for building. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 24 As for Free-stone, Portland Stone works well. 1773 BRYDNE *Sicily* xv. (1809) 172 The streets... are all paved with white free-stone. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 18 The alluminous ore of Whitby is sometimes a grey Freestone. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 367 The handsome embattled tower... is chequered with flint and freestone.

† b. A slab or piece of such stone. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wl. Wulker 768 *Hec timeria*, a freestone. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 570 Toads have been found in

the middle of a Freestone. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 412 A White Free Stone is laid over Mr. Wm. Joyner's Grave.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *freestone house*, † *mason, ornament, passage, quarry*; † *freestone-coloured a.*, of the colour of freestone.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 25 She has . . A *freestone coloured hand. 1665-6 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 72 The larg *freestone house. 1703 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 211 Paid the *freestone Mason his hills in full. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlv. 235 What! are there no living ornaments in Oxford? Are its inanimate, its *freestone ones its greatest glory? 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 357 A *freestone passage. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. iii. I. 186 The value of a *freestone quarry . . will . . increase.

Free-stone ². A variety of the peach (or nectarine) in which the flesh parts freely from the stone when ripe. Also *free-stone peach*.

1866, 1880 [see CLINGSTONE]. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Free-stone peach*.

Free, var. of FREIT *Sc.*

Free-thinker (frī'pɪŋkə). One who refuses to submit his reason to the control of authority in matters of religious belief; a designation claimed esp. by the deistic and other rejectors of Christianity at the beginning of the 18th c.

The sect mentioned in the first quot. seems to be identical with the 'free seekers' (quot. 1693 s.v. FREE D. 1 c).

1692 S. SMITH (*title*) The Religious Impostor . . dedicated to Doctor S—m—n, and the rest of the new Religious Fraternity of Free-Thinkers, near Leather-Sellers-Hall . . Printed . . in the first year of Grace and Free Thinking. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. of Eng. Man* Wks. (1755) II. i. 56 The atheists, libertines, despisers of religion . . that is to say, all those who usually pass under the name of Free-thinkers. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump*. (1876) 170 Free-thinker . . has come to be synonymous with a libertine and a contemner of religion. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 151 The modern free-thinker does not attack Christianity; he explains it.

transf. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv. He (who had been . . inclined to be a sad free thinker on these points) entered into poaching and game preserving with ardour.

Free-thinking, *vbl. sb.* The free exercise of reason in matters of religious belief, unrestrained by deference to authority; the adoption of the principles of a free-thinker.

1692 [see FREE-THINKER]. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 58. 1/2 Free Thinking (to use the Modish Phrase) . . is no better than a Sword in a Child's hand. 1758 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 263 The mode of free-thinking is like that of Ruffs and Farthingales, and has given place to the mode of not thinking at all. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 122 If, by free-thinking, Deism be meant.

attrib. 1719 *Free-Thinker* 118 ¶ 2, I proceeded . . to give Assurances of many Free-Thinking Feats, which it was, then, generally suspected I never intended to perform.

Free-thinking, *ppl. a.*

1. Holding the principles of a free-thinker.

1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1843) II. 109 Our free thinking and freer practising age. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* ii. ix. (1785) 66/1 A free-thinking writer of moral essays.

2. Pertaining or relating to free-thinkers or free-thought.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xi. 52 Those heretical, pernicious, and free-thinking tracts. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix. Her shocking free thinking ways. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Nov. 671/1 Trashy free-thinking productions.

Free-thought. = FREE-THINKING *vbl. sb.*

1711 SHAFESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. 116 If it brings along with it any affection opposite to manhood . . or free-thought. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 152 The tendency of modern free thought is [etc.]. 1887 *Academy* 12 Nov. 314 These centres of learning and free thought.

attrib. [1882 CASSELL, *Free-thought a.* of or pertaining to free-thinking.] *Mod. A.*—s catalogue of free-thought publications.

Free trade, free-trade.

1. An open and unrestricted trade.

1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* i. Wit's become a free trade for all sorts to live by. 1622 MALYNE *Maint. Free Trade* 105 A Remedy, whereby the Kingdom shall enjoy all the three essential parts of Traffique vnder good and Politike Government, which will be Free Trade effectually or in deed. 1642-3 EARL OF NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 137 As if they desired not only the free Trade, but even the Monopoly of plundering to themselves. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 33 Our Plantations . . would have been much increased and enriched by a Free Trade, more than by this restraint. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 308 The wisdom of allowing a free trade has been pretty generally allowed in speculation by all statesmen. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 527 The circumstance of our carrying on a great free trade with it.

2. Trade or commerce left to follow its natural course, i. e. without the interference of customs duties designed to restrict imports or of bounties intended to foster home production. Also, the legislative establishment or maintenance of this state of things, and the principles of those who advocate it; opposed to *protection*.

Adam Smith *W. N.* 1776 uses *freedom of trade* in this sense. He has also frequently a *free trade*, in sense 1.

1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 400 One newspaper says . . he will endeavour to 'inculcate in the mind of the Bourbons new principles of free trade!' 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* ii. ii. 134 Suppose that, under a system of free trade, we imported a considerable proportion of silks and linens now wholly manufactured at home. 1861 COBDEN in *Times* 18 July, The principles of Free Trade.

b. In various occasional applications (see quotes.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Free-trade* . . unrestricted action in banking operations. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (1876) 231 Correctly stated, free trade in land consists rather in the removal of the hindrances which the law puts on the conveyance of land.

3. Trade free from the lawful customs duties; smuggling.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii. 'If you will do nothing for the free trade, I must patronise it myself.' So saying he took a large glass of brandy. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xiv. (1889) 211 [He] was engaged . . in the free trade, and had set the officers of the revenue at defiance.

4. *attrib.*

1829 H. HAWTHORN *Visit Babylon* 45 In all this, do you . . discover anything like your free-trade plan? 1877 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 4/4 The free-trade party.

So **Free-trading a.**, favouring free-trade; **Free-trader**, an advocate of free-trade.

1832 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 593 To the theory of the free-trader objections cannot well be made. 1851 LYTTON *Lett. John Bull* 93 To sum up the authorities from Free-trading political economists.

Free-trader.

1. One allowed to trade without restriction.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 86 They permit Free Traders on their Island Bombaim. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 375 The pedlar . . was, as it were, the first 'free-trader'.

b. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Free Trader*, ships trading formerly under license to India independent of the old East India Company's Charter.

2. A smuggler; also, a smuggling vessel.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R. v.* There go the free-traders. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xiv. As if . . a free-trader could sail the Solway as securely as a King's cutter!

3. An advocate of free-trade.

1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 34 If . . there be free-traders who think that free-trade is only an experiment. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 266 They were tariff men and free-traders, conservative Whigs and radical Democrats.

Free will, free-will, free-will. [See FREE a. 19.]

1. (Best written as two words.) Spontaneous will, unconstrained choice (to do or act). Often in phr. *of one's own free will*, and the like. † *In one's free will*: left to or depending upon one's choice or election.

a 1225 *Anct. R.* 8 þeos & swuche oþre beoð alle ine freo wille to donne oþer to leten hwon me euer wile. 13. . . *Myroure of leved Men* 4 in *Min. P. Vernon MS.* 407 God send vs thoght to his plesyng In wþos fre wil hynges all thyng. c 1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* 11/2 Very happy is a christen man, sith that the victorie is . . put in his owne frewill. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 5 Every dore of freewill open flew. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* vii. 13 All they . . which are minded of their owne free-will to goe vp to Ierusalem. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 42 Every Ship's master is left to his free will, whether he will sail into the Ice. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 ¶ 1 Whether she has not been frightened or sweetened by her Spouse into the Act she is going to do, or whether it is of her own free Will. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 190 Having of her own free-will exposed her life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 133 They were allowed to wander at their own free will.

2. 'The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate' (J.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9408 Wijt and skill he gaf þam till, Might, and fairhid, and frewill. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 þe uerste is uri-wyl huer-by he may chysed and do uryliche oþer þet guod oþer þet kued. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 104 (Camh. MS.) Of the knowynge and predestinacion diuine and of the lyberte of fre wille. 1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 259 He made vs and ended vs with reason and frewyl. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 28 Frewyl can not be wythout knolege, both of the gud and of the yl. 1654 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess., etc.* (1841) i The third way of bringing things to pass, distinct from necessity and chance, namely, freewill. 1700 ASTRY *tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 205 Such variety of Events, as fortune produces, or free-will prepares. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. ii. (1866) 22 Without free-will there could be no human goodness.

b. In a bad sense: Arbitrary or licentious will.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 34 In stede of vertue, ruleth frewyl & lust! 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Mympwy*, Frewyl.

3. *attrib.* (in *free-will offering*) = given readily or spontaneously.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* liii[il]. 6 A frewil offeringe wil I geue thee. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 108 Accept, I heesech thee, the frewil offerings of my mouth. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 44 The free-will offerings of their golden ornaments by the Lihyan women.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 2).

c 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 13 The free will men of our time. 1627 S. WARD *Christ All in All* 13 To all . . merit and freewill-mongers.

Hence **Free-willed a.**, having the faculty of free-will; **Free-willer**, a contemptuous term for one who believes in the doctrine of free-will, an Arminian; **Free-willist rare**, a believer in free-will, a 'libertarian'; † **Free-willing a.** (in Coverdale), spontaneous, giving (or given) freely.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 889 Peccability arises from the necessity of imperfect *freewilled beings left to themselves. 1709 PRIOR *Ode to Col. Villiers*. In vain we think that free-will'd Man has pow'r. 1685 BUNYAN *Pharisee & Publ.* Wks. 1737 II. 681 So again, the *Free-willer, he will ascribe all to God. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 562 Using therein the new coined phrase of free-willers. 1732-38 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 90 Besides these free-willers it seems there were some few in prison for the gospel that were Arians.

1814 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 534 Freewillers were persecuted as heretics. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxv. 29 The children of Israel brought *fre-wyllynge offerynges. — 1 *Chron.* xxx. 9 And y^e people were glad that they were fre wyllinge: for they gaue it with a good wyll . . vnto the Lorde. 1867 BAGEHOT in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 522 Every *Freewillist holds that [etc.].

Free-woman. A woman who is (personally) free; also, a woman who possesses the freedom of a city. (Cf. FREEMAN.)

1611 BIBLE 1 *Malcc.* ii. 11 Of a free-woman shee is become a bondslawe. 1635 R. N. CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* i. 3 She was alwaies her owne free woman and ohnoxious to none. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* li. 168 Are ye not rather the children of the bond woman . . than children of the free woman. 1766 ENTICK *London* I. 471 Any freeman or freewoman of this city.

Freeze (frīz), *sb.*¹ [f. FREEZE v.] The action of the vb. FREEZE; *lit.* and *fig.* Also freeze-out: see FREEZE v. 7; freeze-up: see FREEZE v. 2.

c 1440 *York Myst. Wiv.* 72 Þe fellest frese þat euer I felyd. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Xavier P.) Wks. ii. 256/2 The Lord, the Lowne, the Sir, the Swaine Against the freeze, of Freeze make winter suites. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* 6 Jan. (1880) II. 246, I am charmed to learn that you have had a freeze out of my ghost story. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 19 Dec., Most of the saw mills . . get as much of their stock into lumber before the freeze-up. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 177/2 The severe frost of Oct. 5 . . was an exceptional freeze. 1884 *Bread-winners* (U. S.) 144 They organized a freeze-out against him. 1891 K. FIELD *Washington* IV. 383/2 During a freeze there is no comfort in a southern house.

† **Freeze**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Also *freese*. (See quotes.) Also freeze-water, water used for diluting wine.

16. . . *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 155 Let me have but a touch of your ale . . Or tinkers frees, Or vintners lees. 1658 *tr. Porta's Nat. Mag.* xviii. 382 Freeze-water [orig. has *aqua* only] is thinner than new wine, and lighter. 1698 *In Vino Veritas* 8 A Liquid nick-named Freeze, which is . . but a hungry, thin, sorry kind of Cyder, which does us . . kindness in lowering our Wines. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 104 They had fetched their Frees, And mired their Stomachs quite up to their Knees in Claret and good Cheer.

Freeze (frīz), *v.* Pa. t. froze (frōvz). Pa. pple. frozen (frōv'z'n). Forms: *Infim.* 1 frēosan, 3-4 fr(e)osen, 4-6 fr(e)se(n, frise, (5 freys, 6 freis, freze), 6, 8 frieze, 7-8 freez, (7 freize), 6- freeze. Pa. t. 1 frēas, 4 fr(e)s(e)s, 5 frore, froze, (9 *dial.* friz), 7- froze; *weak forms*: 4 freed, 6 frised, 9 freezed. Pa. pple. a. 1 froren, 3-5 froren, -yn, 5-6, 9 froren(e, 4-9 frore (4 froore, 5 froare) also 3-4 i-, yfrore. β. 4-6 froren, -yn, (6 froze), 5-9 froze (now *vulgar*), (9 *dial.* and *vulgar* friz), 6- frozen; *weak forms*: 6 frozed, 7-8 freezed. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. frēosan = MLG. vrēsen, Du. vriezen, OHG. friosan (MHG. vriesen, mod. Ger. frieren), ON. frīsa (Sw. frysa, Da. fryse), Goth. *friusan (inferred from frūs frost): — OTeut. *freusan, f. root *freus-, fraus-, fruz-: — pre-Teut. *preus-, prous-, prus-; cf. Lat. pruīna (— ? *pruvinā hoar-frost), Skr. prūṣva drop, frozen drop, hoar-frost; less obviously connected in sense are L. prūrīre to itch, pruīna (— *pruṣnā) live coal, Skr. pluṣ to burn; some scholars assume contamination with the Aryan root *greus, grus to freeze, whence Gr. κρύσταλλος ice.

The OTeut. conjugation was *freus-, fraus-, fruzum, frozono-, which is accurately represented in the OE. frēosan, frēas, friuron, froren. The later Eng. form of the pa. pple. frozen, frozen (whence pa. t. froze) is due to the analogy of the pres-stem; similarly ON. has frosern (possibly the source of the Eng. form) beside the older frērenn, and Du. has pa. t. vroor, pa. pple. vrozen, as well as the correct vroos, vroren; the MHG. inf. vriesen, pa. t. vrōs, have become in mod. Ger. frieren, fror, through the analogy of the pa. pple. gefroren.]

I. intransitive uses.

1. *impers.* It freezes: the local temperature of the atmosphere is such that water becomes ice. † Also quasi-personal with a subject (*frost*, etc.).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 Men steorran mazon geseon swa sutole swa on niht ðonne hit swiðe freoseþ. a 1000 *Gnomic Verses* (Bosw.), Forst sceal freosan. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 128 Gelat, hit fryst. a 1250 *Orul & Night*, 620 An his hou never ne vor-lost, Wan hit snuith, ne wan hit frost. a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xxxix. 110 When the forst freseth, muche chele he hyd. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 115 Whon the Forst freseth foode hem [the foules] hi-houeth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 236 If the month of juiil shall frese. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 82 He shal neuer take harm by colde . . though it snowed, stormed or frore neuer so sore. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII (1809) 671 Still it frised. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 8 If it freez, put on your frees jacket. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 153 It snowed all night, and froze very hard. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 40 A road in the wet snow, which, should it afterwards freeze, would be sufficiently hard to bear the horses.

2. Of a liquid, or liquid particles: To be converted into ice. Of a body of water: To become covered with ice. Occas. with complement, as *to freeze hard, solid*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317/608 Þe dropen bicometh to snowe, And þanne huy freosez adoneward are huy comen here oust lowe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 121 Þe snowe lay in þe feld, þe water frese beside. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 125 There ys a nother Ryvere, that upon the nygt freseth wondur faste. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Falsgr.* 947 To frese, geller. 1692 RAY *Creation* 11. (ed. 2) 122 The aqueous Humor of the Eye will not freeze. 1694

Acc. Sev. Late Voy. II. (1711) 222 The Dutch, who winter'd in Nova Zembla, took notice, that the salt Water freez'd. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 159 Port Wine froze solid. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 41 Some other liquor must be employed, which is not so subject to freeze. 1878 MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* v. 60 The cold spray flew aft into our faces where it almost froze.

b. To become hard or rigid as the result of cold; esp. of objects containing moisture.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 22 Whereof art thou so sore aferd, That thou thy tunge suffrest frese. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 208 Their Tackle was so frozen, and full of Isicles. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIX. 238 Snows collected on the mountain freeze. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 21 Our Ropes were now froze with Ice hanging on them.

fig. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ix. The smile on his lips froze. 3. To become fixed to (something) or together by the action of frost.

c. 1460 *Tomeley Myst.* (Surtees) 99 When my shone freys to my fete it is not alle esy. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 7 Were not I . . . soone hot; my very lippes might freeze to my teeth. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XXIV. 361 Their liquid liberty is destroyed, and the surfaces freeze together. *Mod.* In Canada a child's tongue once froze to a lamp-post he was licking.

b. U.S. and Australian. To freeze (on) to: to hold on to (a person or thing); to keep tight hold of; also, to become attached to (a person), 'take to'. Cf. to stick to. Also, to freeze down.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 377 Do as I do, younker. freeze down solid to it. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P. Poet.* Wks. 1890 II. 234. I friz right down where I wuz, merried the Widder Shennon. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xx. 163 No, sir; I am of the children of Israel; and I freeze to that. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 193 'Freezing' to him, as the Americans call it—was a tiny fellow of some eight years. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Saints & Sinners* 114 The better the Mormon, the harder he freezes to his religion. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xvii. He's a lawyer and he might not freeze on to you. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 189 Here, Jem! . . . freeze on to this brute.

4. To be affected by, or have the sensation of, extreme cold; to feel very chill; to suffer the loss of vital heat; to die by frost. So to freeze to death.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 38 Wether that he frese or swete. He woll ben idel all aboute. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 363 Powre wine, sound musicke, let our blouds not freeze. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. iv. 21 Nay, you must not freeze. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 37 A. . . passage . . . he finds by the north-west, Where Davies froze to his rest. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 318 We might sooner have frozen than kept our Innate Heat entire. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 176 By being thus hung in the Air, the Rabbit . . . freezes to Death. 1817 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* 22 Her limbs did creep and freeze. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* ii. The sculptured dead, on each side, seem to freeze.

b. Of inanimate things: To be extremely cold; to be utterly devoid of heat.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. i. 4 Orpheus . . . made . . . the Mountain tops that freeze, Bow themselves. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 540 Heav'n froze above severe, the clouds congeal. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Old Bencher's I. T.*, His kitchen chimney was never suffered to freeze.

c. In non-material or fig. sense: To grow intensely cold; to lose warmth of feeling; to be chilled by fear, etc.; to shudder.

a. 1557 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 169, I frise amidst the fire. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 340 Gray-beard thy loue doth freeze. 1596 B. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 74 Thou then didst burne in loue, now froz'd in hate. 1607 DEKKER *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 265 Courage, to kill Ten men I should not freeze thus. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 66 Zeal against Paganism did not freeze. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xv. 756 Pale, trembling, tired, the sailors freeze with fears. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 289 If I beheld the tiny fish on which they put such a price I freeze with horror.

II. Transitive uses.

5. Of natural agencies: To change (a fluid) to a solid form by the action of cold; to congeal; to form ice on the surface of (a river, etc.). Also said causatively of personal agents.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. 609 In this . . . yere . . . began a froste that . . . froze y^e Thamys. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 54 The . . . Northern winds doe frieze the vapours; and so it becommeth hoare frost. 1570 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* x. 325 The froist dois freis vp all fresche watter. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 164 It will . . . forthwith be freed. 1720 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 57 Far hence lies, ever freez'd, the northern main. 1781 CAVALLIO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 516, I have froze a quantity of water with an equal weight of good ether. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xxxvi. 507 We froze oil of almonds in a shot-mould.

b. With adverbs. To freeze over: to cover with a coating of ice. To freeze in, up: to set fast in ice. To freeze up: to obstruct by frost.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 313 Though . . . all the Conduits of my blood [be] froze vp. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 146 The rivers and other waters are frozen uppe a yearde or more thicke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 433 The Oзера or lake before the toune was frozen over Octob. 13. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 28 Anvile, Smith's Tongues, and other Tools belonging to the Cookery were frozen up in the Ice. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xv. The Baltic would be frozen up. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 105 His Ship . . . was froze up. *Ibid.* 154 By the ninth the Creek was froze over from Side to Side. 1858 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* xvi. 164 Six vessels lay frozen in, at a considerable distance from the town.

c. To congeal (the blood) as if by frost; chiefly as a hyperbolic expression for the effect of terror.

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Hence with personal obj., to 'make (one's) blood run cold', to horrify intensely.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. LXVI. (1495) 283 The venyme of a scorpion . . . cloyeth the herte atte the last and fresyth the blood with his coldnesse. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 26 Such rage as winters raigenth in my hart, My life-blood freezing with unkindly cold. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 16 A Tale . . . whose lightest word Would . . . freeze thy young blood. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii. Look here, My blood is not yet freez'd. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Canus Mor. Relat.* 347 The one inflamed me with love, the other freezed me with feare. 1707 CURIOS. in *Hush. & Gard.* 242 A cool and serious Air, capable of freezing his Readers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 102, I should have melted her by love, instead of freezing her by fear. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 79 One Moment's Cold, like theirs, would . . . Frieze the Heart's Blood.

d. fig. To chill, quench the warmth of (feelings, etc.); to paralyse (one's powers, etc.).

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 150 This Act . . . shall coole the hearts Of all his people, and freeze up their zeale. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 52 Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage, And froze the genial current of the soul. 1793 E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* III. 133 This paragraph froze his senses. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 25 That recent hiss froze up her faculties and suspended her voice.

6. To affect with frost; to stiffen, harden, injure, kill, etc. by chilling; to change into or to (something) and fig. to bring into a certain state by chilling. Also, to freeze to death: rare in active. Occas. to allow to freeze.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 40 My Master and mistris are almost frozen to death. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 449 That snaky-headed Gorgon shield . . . Wherewith she [Minerva] freezed her foes to congealed stone. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 839 Sense fled before him [Death], what he touched he froze. 1704 DED. in *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* III. 4 Severe Winters, that freeze . . . and cut off many hopeful plants. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 163 And if close, the Snow lying there must freeze the Leg. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. (1868) 23 Will she not freeze me too into stone? 1878 MRS. STOWE *Fogarty* P. xi. (ed. 3) 91 He [the bird] must have chilled his beak and frozen his toes as he sat there.

7. To freeze out: a. lit. in pa. pple. or ppl. a.: see FROZEN. b. fig. (U.S. colloq.) To exclude from business, society, etc. by chilling behaviour, severe competition, etc.

1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2/2 Part of the campaign for 'freezing out' the Rosario Company.

Freeze, obs. form of FRIEZE.

† Freeze-pot. Obs. [f. FREEZE v.] An epithet applied to January.

1557 TUSSEY 100 *Points Husb.* (1878) 233 Janeuer fryse pot. . . And feuerell fill dyke.

Freezer (frī'zər). [f. FREEZE v. + -ER 1.]

1. A machine used for freezing, or for keeping anything extremely cold.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 74 He had agitated a quantity of . . . milk in what was called a cream-freezer. 1870 MRS. PRENTISS *Let.* 4 July in *Life* xi. (1883) 350 Papa bought a new fashioned freezer, that professed to freeze in two minutes.

2. Anything that freezes.

1845 HOOD *To Adm. Gambier* ix. The Maine—the Weser—or that freezer, Neva.

fig. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v. The books . . . looked . . . as if they had but one idea among them, and that was a freezer.

3. A sheep destined, when killed, to exportation in a cold chamber.

1893 J. HOTSON *Lect.* in *Age* 30 Nov. 7/2 The breeding of what are in New Zealand known as 'freezers'.

Freezing (frī'zɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FREEZE; also, freezing in, out, etc.: see FREEZE v. 5 b, 7. At freezing = at freezing-point (see 2).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XLVI. (1495) 889 Greys is made fast and harde by fresyng and by colde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 29 b. To sow it . . . of October, that it may take deepe roote before the freezing and colde in Winter. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvi. What freezings haue I felt. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 91 If you . . . expose it to a very sharp freezing. 1803 T. BEDDOES *Hygēia* x. 34 The weather was at freezing. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXXI. 420 Now awaits the freezing-in of her winter cradle. 1891 E. B. HOWELL in *Advance* (Chicago) 25 June, The law permits the unjust 'freezing out' of the small capitalist.

2. attrib. and Comb., as freezing-chamber; also, freezing-mixture, a mixture of two or more substances, e.g. salt and snow, which, while remaining liquid, is cold enough to freeze some other liquid within its influence; freezing-point, the point on the thermometer marking the temperature at which a liquid, esp. water, freezes.

1896 *Daily News* 28 May 6/3 Delahaeff's body lies in the *freezing chamber at the Morgue. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 236 A strong *freezing Mixture. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 155 The air may also be drawn through tubes cooled by a freezing mixture. 1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. II. 613, 17 degrees above 0 or *freezing Point. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 190 The temperature of the air was 20° Fahr. below the freezing point.

Freezing (frī'zɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That freezes, in senses of the vb.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 39. c. 1625 MILTON *Death of a fair Infant* 16 Through middle empire of the freezing air. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 738 By Strymon's freezing Streams he sate alone. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 ¶ 1 A freezing Night. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 10 In a freezing cold, clay contracts more than any other earth.

2. fig.; esp. of manners: Chilling.

1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 95 Oh grant that he may never spread Its freezing influence to my heart. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* III. (1875) 27 Her sudden burst of enthusiasm met with but a freezing reception. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXIV, A warmth within the breast would melt The freezing reason's colder part. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 538 Many . . . had been repelled by his freezing looks. 1886 W. HOOPER *Sk. Acad. Life* 16 To regulate all things with freezing accuracy and precision.

Hence Free'zingly adv., in a freezing manner.

a. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1806 Thought me brenneth and freesyngly keelith. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* (1843) I. 226, I wrote to him very freezingly. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* IV. (1873) 31 Her eye of ice continued to dwell freezingly on mine.

Freezy (frī'zɪ), a. rare. [f. FREEZE v. + -Y 1.] Chilled almost to freezing.

1827 HOOD *Lamia* lx. With blue chilly shades, Showing wherein the freezy blood pervades

Freefre, var. of FROVER, Obs., to comfort.

Freibergite (frī'bɛrgaɪt). Min. [f. Freiberg, a town in Saxony + -ITE. Named by Kengott in 1853.] A variety of tetrahedrite containing silver. 1856 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 347 Freibergite.

Freieslebenite. Min. [f. Freiesleben, who first described it + -ITE. Named by Haidinger in 1845.] A sulph-antimonide of lead and silver, which crystallizes in striated prisms. Cf. DIAPHORITE. 1850 DANA *Min.* 541 Freieslebenite.

Freight (frīht), sb. Also 5 freyte, freyght, 6-7 freight, 6 frate. [prob. a. MDu. or MLG. *vrecht*, var. of *vracht*: see FRAUGHT sb. The word has passed from Du. or LG. into some of the Rom. langs.; F. *fret* hire of a ship (from 13th c.), Sp. *flete*, Pg. *frete*.]

1. Hire of a vessel for the transport of goods; the service of transporting goods (originally, by water; now extended, esp. in U.S., to land-transit); the sum of money paid for this. In early use also: Passage-money.

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 194 My mastyr toke hym ffor his freyte to Calceys. . . vj. li. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 283/2 Whome they receuyed in to theyr Shippe gladly and sayd they wold bryng hym thyder without any freyght or huyr. 1538 STARKEV *England* II. i. 172 Specially yf to that were joynyd a nother ordynance. . . wych ys, concernyng the frate of marchandyse. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Naulage*, the freight or fare payed for passage ouer the water. a. 1687 PETIV *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 19 Those who have the command of the Sea Trade may Work at easier Freight with more profit. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 353 Having agreed to pay no Freight there. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 180 Let a small deduction be made from the freights of ships, and from seamen's wages. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. ii. 257 They purchased a ship-load of masts, the freight whereof cost them sixteen hundred pounds. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) II. 123 The captains talk together about . . . how freights are in America. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 18 The charge for freight acts with the same force as a charge for a commodity actually produced and exported. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 83 The passage from the East to Europe has been so shortened, that a freight from thence to England is reduced to one-fourth.

† b. To take freight: to take passage for oneself and goods. Obs.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xvi. We all took freight with him.

2. The cargo or lading (of a ship); a ship-load. In U.S. by extension: Anything carried by sea or land (a general term for 'goods' in transit). *Fast freight* (U.S.): see FAST a. 11.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 229 We . . . charge you precisely that the forsayd [merchants] wyth their shyp's freyght . . . ye suffer and let go passe. 1540 Act 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Beyng mynded . . . to take any freight or ladinge . . . into any of the saide shippes. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 3 When they have their full Freight of Whales, they put up their great Flag. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 255 [A vessel] trading to Newcastle upon Tyne with corn, and returning with a freight of sea-coals. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 131 Do you know that Vessel? You cannot be aware what freight it bears? 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xix. 196 They offered to exclude both clothes and food in favor of a full freight of these treasures.

b. transf. A load, burden.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 574 At thy purse's height, And when it fights low, give thy use his freight. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 599 With the ruddy Freight the bending Branches groan. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 84, I . . . looked self-questioned what this freight [which the new comer carried] . . . Could mean. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 These warm moist winds . . . deposit their freight of moisture in showers of rain.

c. fig.

a. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 43 Keep up that holy cheerfulness, which Christ makes the ballast of a Christian, and his freight too. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 223 Every moment shall return, and lay its whole freight . . . before the Throne. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 127 An earthly freight she bears Of joys and sorrows. 1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 97 A man who lifted On ready words his freight of gratitude.

† 3. A journey of a laden vessel. Obs.

1716 CHURCH *Philip's War* (1865) I. 157 He made use of Canoo's: But by that time they had made two freights. . . the Wind sprung up.

4. U.S. Short for freight-train: a goods-train. By freight: by the usual means of transportation, as opposed to by express.

1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, A freight of thirty loaded cars. . . collided with the other train.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (esp. U.S. in reference to the carriage of goods by railway), as *freight car* (= goods truck or van), *carriage, engine, -man, route, shed, steamer, traffic, train* (= goods train); also *freight-handler, -handling*. Also † *freight-money*, payment for conveyance of freight.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 55 There were, in the train, two first-class passenger cars, and two *freight cars. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 5/2 They will put up their rates on the *freight carriage eastward. 1882 *Ibid.* 12 July 8/2 A riot has occurred [at Jersey city] between the *freight-handlers on strike and the Italian labourers. 1887 *Bureau Statist. Labour* (N. Y.) 327 There was also a great interruption of *freight-handling. 1855 *Gen. Term Rep.*, Goods.. should be sent forward by a carrier, or *freightman. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 189 All Insurances on expected Gain.. future *Freight-Monies, Seamen's Wages and Mens Lives are universally forbid. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., This has been the cheapest *freight route to New York. *Ibid.* 17 June, Between the gas-works and the *freight-sheds of the.. railway. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 6/2 The St. John's Board of Trade.. thinks that the interest of the country would be better served by grants to *freight steamers. 1885 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 6/1 Goods traffic—called in America *freight traffic. 1872 *Japanese in America* 199 *Freight-trains frequently number.. one hundred cars.

Freight (frē't), *v.* Forms: 6-7 freight, (6 freith), 7- freight. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 6 freighted, freighted, 6-7 freighted, 7- freighted. [*f. prec. sb.*; cf. *FRAGHT v.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish or load (a vessel) with a cargo; to hire or let out (a vessel) for the carriage of goods and passengers. Also with *out* and *to* or *for* (a place).

1485 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 229 For too.. lade and freith and cary awaye. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 296 Donco, where the marchantes.. freight theyr shippes. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxii. 119 With the Merchandise they buy at home, can freight a Ship, to export it. 1671 *CLARENDON Dialog.* Tracts (1727) 293 They who freighted them out. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. vi. (1852) 84 They build one ship more, which they freighted for England. 1800 WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* 707 The British merchants.. not having obtained the expected permission to freight their ships to the port of London. 1831 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 223 An opportunity of making immense sums of money, by freighting their ships to the powers at war. 1878 *SIMPSON Sch. Shaks.* I. 120 He proposed to freight as many English vessels as possible by Flemings, Frenchmen, Spaniards, and Italians.

b. *transf.* To load, store. Also *fig.* of a burden: To bear upon as a load.

1829 *LYTTON Devereux* I. vii, Fortune freights not your channel with her hoarded stores. 1838 *SPARKS Biog.* IX. *Eaton* xi. 301 The caravan had been freighted by the Bashaw only to this place. 1892 *TALMAGE in N. Y. Weekly Witness* 13 Jan. 7/5 All the sins of the past and of the present freighting him.

c. U.S. intr. To freight up: to take in a cargo, *fig.* 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yank. at Crt. K. Arth.* (Tauchn.) I. 128 How to freight up against probable fasts before starting. 2. To carry or transport (goods) as freight.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Every brode wollen cloth freighted to Daunske. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. xv. 412 Every man freights his Goods in his own room; and probably lodges there, if he be on board himself. 1881 *HENTY Cornet of Horse* xvi. (1888) 160 Van Duyk would have freighted a shipful of presents to Rupert's friends.

Hence **Freighting** *vbl. sb.*

1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 7, I Incourage all I possibly can building of Ships of our owne (for Fraighting of Forringhners distresse us). 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Freighting*, a letting out of vessels on freight or hire. 1884 L. HAMILTON *Mexican Hand-bk.* 67 The water flowing down from the various ravines.. fills the arroyo and renders freighting in wagons difficult.

attrib. 1769 *BURKE Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 83 The freighting business revived. The ships were fewer, but much larger. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 396 The roads seemed to be doing a heavy freighting business with cotton. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *4 Months in Sneak-Box* 15 There appears to be no fixed freighting tariff established for boats.

† **Freight, pple.** and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 freight, 6-7 freight, 6-8 freight. [Contracted *pa. pple.* of **FREIGHT v.**]

1. Freighted, laden.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VII. 494 The ryuer of Loyer, wher at y^e season certayne shippes laye freyght with vytall. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxix. 736 And so [he] dispatched away the ships a second time freight and laden with the spoiles of enemies. 1649 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 39 Ships, richly freight with wines and other commodities.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. *frel full*, **FRET v.**)

1565 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 463 It was written by a man of an iron face.. and is freight full of most shamelesse lies. 1587 *TURBERVILLE Trag. T.* (1837) 214 The jades were fully freight with heave burdens. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxix. xii. (1609) 481 Two strong holds.. full and freight [plena] of prizes and victuals. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 134 ¶ 2 Each Paragraph is freight either with useful or delightful Notions.

2. Fraught, provided, abounding with.

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 167 This yle is freight with both bounteously. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. xii. 35 The king.. with sudden indignation freight Bad on that Messenger rude hands to reach. 1623 *WEBSTER Duchess Malfi* v. i, I'll go in mine own shape, When he shall see it freight with love and duty.

Freightage (frē'tēdz). [*f. FREIGHT v.* + *-AGE.*]

1. The hire of a vessel for the transport of goods; cost of conveyance of goods (originally, by water; now extended, esp. in U.S., to land-transit).

1694 *tr. Milton's Lett.* State July an. 1656 Wks. 1851 VIII. 349 A Sum of Money owing.. upon the account

of Freightage and Demorage. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 32 The tonnage, freightage, and tolls, will produce as follow. 1819 *SHELLEY Let. to Peacock* 21 Sept., It costs, with all duties and freightage, about half. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 189/1 The defendants.. offered him a steamer called the *Glendevon*.. at the rate of 30s. freightage. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 23 Oct. 4/8 The higher scale of freightage [by railroad] will be maintained.

b. The freightage or hiring of a vessel.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 282 If a Ship be intirely freighted for a full Cargo.. In case the Owner was not informed of the above-mentioned full Freightage.

2. That with which a vessel is freighted; freight, cargo; quantity of cargo conveyed.

1803 *SVD. SMITH Wks.* (1859) I. 61/1 The immense increase of their [Danes'] freightage during the wars of this country. 1843 *MRS. ROMER Rhone, etc.* I. 309 The largest vessels can ride at anchor in safety, and unload their freightage close to the very houses. 1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* I. ii. 11 English ships laden with full freightage of gallant soldiers. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXXI. 199 Coal as an up freightage is fully as important as the down cargo of grain.

b. *transf.* Burden, load. 1823 *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxix. 282 The wretched freightage of the Atlantic wave. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 601 The Diligence.. discharged its whole freightage into the street.

c. *fig.*

1827 *MARV HOWITT Two Voy.* i, My ship waits but for me.. And all I lack of freightage now is a farewell word from thee. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xii. (1878) 77 Conscience was beginning to inhabit him, and he carried some of the freightage known to men; though in so crude a form that it overweighed him, now on this side, now on that.

3. Transport of goods.

1886 *Harper's Mag.* LXXII. 216 All travel and freightage are still, as of old, conducted by means of horses, asses, camels and mules.

Freighted (frē'tēd), *pple.* and *ppl. a.* [*f. FREIGHT v.* + *-ED*]. Laden with cargo.

1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 Shippes freighted wyth gossamine cotton and silke clothes. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 33 A rich ship from Spain, freighted with pieces of eight. 1703 *TATE Her Majesty's Pict.* xxix, To Western Worlds our Freightied Fleets shall run. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxi, The boat moved on freighted with its weight of sorrow. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* I. iv. v. 455 Their galleys still returned to port freighted with the spoils of the infidel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1567 *DRANT Horace's Epist.* vii. D v, At supper when he had at full Layde out his laushe mynde At length to bed to take a nap He freighted, was assynde. 1645 *PAGITT Heresiogr.* (1661) 124 Some persons.. being freighted with many loose, and unsound opinions. 1725 L. WELSTED *Okogr.* 4 From whence we may.. survey, The freighted Thames. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cless & Gertr.* I. 57 He therefore endured with complacency, her freighted workbasket. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxvi. 257 Just arrived from College.. full freighted with academic gleanings. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 2 Epistles which.. were freighted with the doom and destiny of countless millions.

Freighter (frē'tai). [*f. FREIGHT v.* + *-ER*].

1. 'One who loads a ship, or one who charts and loads a ship' (W.).

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 138 And hereupon C. D. the Merchant and Freightor, doth likewise couenant with the said Master.. that he.. will lade or cause to be laden.. the said Ship. 1665 *PERVS Diary* 22 Mar., Abundance of most ingenious men, owners and freighters of the 'Experiment'. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vii. 70 The Freightor, who was a Mahometan, delayed paying the Freight long after it was due by the Tenor of the Charter-party. 1848 *ARNOULD Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. iii. 57 It was stipulated by the Charter-party that the freighters should pay for the use of the ship.

b. One who consigns goods for carriage inland.

1872 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 4 It was resolved that a freighters' association be established, having for its object the assimilation and check of railway charges. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 458 What the public service demands is, that freighters and manufacturers should be allowed to choose for themselves.

2. One whose business it is to receive and forward freight.

1714 *MANOEUVILLE Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 205 The Dutch.. are carriers and freighters to the rest of the world. 1884 *American IX.* 110 Men employed by the freighters to look after the mules.. to prevent their straying off.

3. A vessel for transporting goods, a cargo vessel.

1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 278 Though a freighter and not a royal yacht, the Rurik looked every inch a government vessel. 1893 *Leisure Hour* Apr. 389 Our ships get larger whether they are freighters or expresses.

Freightful, a. rare—1. [perh. *f. *freight dial.* = **FREIT** + *-FUL*.] ?Of the nature of a charm or incantation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 90 Gnosticks, who all dealt in Magical Medals and freightfull Inscriptions.

Freightless (frē'tlēs), *a. rare.* [*f. FREIGHT sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without freight or load.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 155 Wave after wave rolls freightless to the shore. 1795 A. SEWARD *Let.* (1811) IV. 94 The age of these freightless, these lonely seas.

† **Freightment.** *Obs.* [*f. FREIGHT v.* + *-MENT*; after *F. frètemēt*.] The action of hiring a vessel; the document which records this.

1559 in *Sir R. Sadler's Papers* (1809) II. 235 And if you have advertised me of touching their [shippes'] fretment. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 402 Vpon the ladings of Ships which are to take in the same, or else may incur a further danger vnto the Charter-partie of freightment. 1755

MAGENS *Insurances* II. 25 When it can be proved against any one, whether by Charter-Party, Bills of Lading, Freightment.. that he has altered the Voyage insured upon.

Freik, Freir (Sc.), var. of **FREKE, FRIAR**.

Freis, var. of **FREEZE**.

Freit (frīt). *Sc.* Forms: 5-6 frette, 6-9 fretet, 7 frette, 8 fret, 7- fretit. [*a. ON. frētt* fem., news, inquiry, augury, corresponding to OE. *freht* (for **freohit, friht*), oracle (whence *frihtere* diviner, *frihtrian* to divine), from the root of **FRAYNE**.]

Anything to which superstition attaches; an omen; a superstitious formula or charm; a superstitious observance or act of worship.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28310, I.. folud wiche-crafte and frette, and charmyng. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 362 Mak-beth aye In fantown Fretis had gret Fay. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* I. (1822) 42 The Albanis hallowth their fretis, and terribill conjuraciouns. 1597 *JAS. I. Daemonol.* I. iv. 11 All kinde of practiques, frettes, or other like extraordinarie actiones. 1717 *Adam o' Gordon* xxvii, in *Pinkerton Select. Sc. Ballads* (1783) I. 49 Wha luik to fretis, my master delir, Fretis will ay follow them. 1768 *Song in Ross' Helenore* (1789) 147 Fouk need not on frets to be standing That's wood and married and a'. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* III. 70, 'I dream aboot him whiles sae lifelike, that I canna believe him deid. But that's a' fretis.'

Hence **Freity a.**, superstitious.

1788 J. MACAULAY *Poems* (1790) 122, I.. saw a blade fast sticking to my hose, An', being fretty, stack it up my nose. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Sept. 154 Deeply imbued with the superstitious and fretty observances of his native land.

† **Freith, v. Sc. Obs.** Also 4 freth. [*Sc. form of FRITH v.*] *trans.* To set free, liberate. To freith oneself: to perform one's promise. esp. in *Sc. Law*. To release from an obligation or pecuniary burden.

13.. *Assis. Dav. II* in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 18 To freith and releive thair borghis, except thay have a lauchfull essonyie. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 290 To freth his borowis & mak fre. 1466 *Acta Dom. Audit.* (1839) 3 To freith the said landis.. of the v mercis.. that he grantis he promist to pay. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1516 Wallace gert freith the wemen, off hys grace. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 187 That tha had done, and freith [thame] for to go To thair awin land. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 319 The Protectour denies any way to freith the Erle afor the weiris be endet. *Ibid.* 350 Quene mother suld suirle freith her selfe in al, quhat euir scho bad promiste.

† **Freke**, *poet. Obs.* Forms: 1 freca, 5-6 freak(e), freik(e), (5 frecke, freeke, freyke), 4- freke. [*OE. freca*, properly subst. use of *frec*, *FRECK a.*] Properly, one eager for fight; a warrior, champion; but usually a mere poetic synonym for 'man' (cf. *berne, tulk, wye*).

Beowulf 1563 He gefeng þa fetel-hilt freca scyldinga. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2161 Oure kyng hath this freke y-felde. c 1420 *Azov. Arth.* xl, Wele armut and dyzte, As freke redy to fyzte. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 255 in *Babees Bk.* 305 Go not forthe as a dombe freke. 15.. *Scottish ffolde* 50 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 214 When his father, that feirce freake, had finished his dayes. a 1555 *LYNDESAV Tragedy* 218 Than euery freik thay tuke of mie sic feir. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Commend. of Love* 39 Fy on that freik that can not love.

† **Frelan** (d, *frelinge*). *Obs.* (See quot.)

1690 *EVELYN Mundus Muliebris* 6 Place aright.. Frelinge, Fontange. — *Fop Dict.*, *Frelan* [ed. 2 *Freland*], Bonnet and Pinner together.

† **Frels, v. Obs.** Forms: 1 fréolsian, 3 *Orm.* fre(o)llsenn, 4 frels(en). [*OE. fréolsian*, *f. fréols* str. masc., neut. 'freedom, time of freedom, festival', also as adj. 'free'; cf. OFris. *frīhals* freedom, OHG. *frīhals* free man, freedom, ON. *frīals* adj. free, Goth. *frēihals* freedom; the sb. (adj.) means literally 'free neck': see **FREE a.** and **HALS.**]

1. *trans.* To keep (a holy day) free from work; to celebrate.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xxxiv. 21 Wirc six dagas and freolsa ðone seofodan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8895 To frellsenn þær þatt hehe tid O þatt Judisskenn wise.

2. To set (a person) free; to free, release.

c 1250 *Lord's Prayer in Rel. Ant.* I. 22 Frels us fra alle iuele þinge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10082 His folk to frels fra sin and scam.

Fremail, var. of **FERMAIL**.

1802 G. LAMBERT *Gold & Silversmiths' Art* 48 Another fremail of gold, garnished with three pearls.

Fremd (fremd), *a. Obs. exc. Sc. and north.*

Forms: 1 fræmde, frem(e)de, *Northumb.* frempe, 2-6 fremde, 3 fræmde, *Orm.* fremmde, freomede, south. vreomede, 3-5 frem(m)ed(e), (4 fremmed, frimmed), 4-5 fremyd, 5-9 *Sc.* frem(m)it, -yt, 4-7 frem(m)e, (7 fremb), 5-7 frem(e)(d, fremb'd(e, 6 frenned, 7, 9 *Sc.* frem, (9 fraim), 6, 8 *Sc.* fram(m)et, (8 fram'd, 9 fraumit), 9 *Sc.* frem't, frem(m)'d. [*Com. Tent.*: OE. *frēmēde*, *frēnde*, *frēnpe* = OS. *frēmithi* (Du. *vremd*), OHG. *framadi*, *fremidi* strange, wonderful (MHG. *vremede*, *vremde*), Goth. *framaps* foreign, estranged:—OTent. **framōþjo*, *framþjo*—*f. fram*—: see **FROM**.]

1. Foreign: see **FOREIGN** 8.

a 1000 *Laws of Ine* (Schmid) § 20 Gif feorund mon, oððe fremde, butan wege zeond wudu gonge. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sqr.'s T.* 421 A faukoun peregryn than semed sche Of fremde lond. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 4 Ambassadors they directe to framit nationis quha war

their special freinds. ? 17.. in Child *Ballads* II. lii. A. (1884) 450/2, I wish I had died on some frem isle. And never had come home! 1858 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 299 'Dinna bring me a daughter of that land to vex me as the fremd woman vexed Rebecca.' 1864 T. CLARKE *Westmld. Dial.* in *Kendal Merc.* 30 Jan., It mappm mud lead me inta sum fremm'd cuntry.

b. = FOREIGN 4.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 242, I may not at this time prosecute this position, as to fremd for this place.

2. Strange, unknown, unfamiliar. Also *ellipt.* or *absol.* (quasi-sb.). *The fremd:* strangers. Of an incident: Remarkable, surprising.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 5 Forðon ne cuðon stefn ðara fremde. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 His deore deciples.. bileueden him alle one, ase ureomede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28292 Priuētis o fremyld and frende I haue discouerd. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1046 *Dido*, That nevere yit was so fremde a cas. 14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 249 Euery man, boþe fremyld & kouth, Xul comyn with-outyn ly. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* (1893) 307 The fremmit thair of thair baggis can fill. 1535 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 52 Let her take 2 fremde menne, or frendes, and I other 2. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 87 Cowards.. With sight of feare from friends to fremb'd doe flie. 1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (1874) 184 'There's a fremd man i' t' house, I heerd his voice!' 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxv. (1873) 199 Mary Howie needin' to gae awa' to the frem't.

b. Wild, opposed to tame.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 480 (529) Al this world is blynd In this matere, bothe fremed and tame.

3. Like a stranger, estranged, unfriendly. Of the bearing, voice, etc.: Strange, forced, unnatural. Const. in OE. with dat., *with, till*.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 68 Fracoð he bið ðonne and fremede frean ælmihtigum. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 200 Woa is me þet ich am so fremede wið þe. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 199 (248) Lat be to me your fremde maner speche. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3343, I hafe bene frendely, freke, and fremmede tille other. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 225 On syde scho lukit wyth ane fremyt fare. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 719 And makes them fremb'd, who friends by nature are. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 178 He looked fremed and unco-like upon me when I came first here. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 280 The Erle of Murrey was so frem to Mr. Knox, that [etc.]. 1789 BURNS 5 *Carlinus* xx, Monie a friend that kiss'd his caup, Is now a fremit wight. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* 9 Rab called rapidly, and in a fremyt voice.

Proverb. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 72 Better my friend think me framet, than fashious. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, 'Better kind fremit, than fremit kindred.'

b. Adverse, unpropitious, hostile.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxiv, So infortunate was we that fremyt day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 58 Scho thame fordrivis.. by fremmit weird full mony yeris tharbye. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 323 Sayand the Britis fremit war and fals.

4. Not related, of another family or house; opposed to *sib* or *kin*. Often *ellipt.* or *absol.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 34 Sone wule hine forjeten þe fremede and þe sibbe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 Nanmore þen þu woldest beaten a ureomede child þauh hit agulte. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 8 Many.. neuer haue halde þe ordyre of lufe ynesche þaire frendys sibbe or fremede. c 1460 *How Goode Wif taught hir Doughter* 17 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 181 Make thou none iangelynge withe fremed ne withe sibbe. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B iij, For thy fremde folke and seruantes to prouide. 1530 PALSGR. 627, I make of a frenned chylde my sonne by the lawe. *Je adopte.* 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xvi. 126 Those children that are nursed by frembd mens fyers. 1611 COTGR., *Affiliation*, adoption, or the conferring on fremme children all advantages belonging to naturall ones. 1862 *Histol. Prov. Scot.* 143 Mak friends o' fremit folk.

Hence *Fremdly adv.*, strangely, like a stranger; unkindly. *Fremdness*, strangeness, coldness; also personified.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 714 Fer floten fro his frendez fremedly he rydez. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1508 [They] haith no thonk bot fremmytness of the. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 3 Fra all the Scottis prescribit war ilkone.. So fremmitlie in mony sindrie land. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 6 The Iustice Clark, was callit Fremmitnes. 1569-70 KNOX *Lett. to Cecil* 2 Jan. in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 318, I have bene fremedly handled. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 49 The hand of fate unkeynde Has us'd us fremtly.

† *Freme, sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 *fremu*, *fremo*, 2-3 *freme*, 3 *freama*, -e, 4 *south. vreme*. [OE. *fremu* str. fem., noun of quality from *fram* forward.] Advantage, benefit, profit. Cf. *FRAME sb. I.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 135 *Beneficium*, *fremu*. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 1 Hwæl fremu is ðe ðæt, ðæt þu wilnize þissa andweardena geseþþa. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 84 Þonne ys wen þæt hyt him cume to mycelre freine. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 Þat we hine [God] lufie.. naht him to mede ac us to freme and to fultume. c 1205 LAY. 674 He dedð him selua freama) a helped his freondene. 1258 *Charter Hen. III* in *Tytler Hist. Eng.* (1700) II. App. 25 Ure treowthe for the freme of the Loande. 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 Yef enye of hare uryendes ham wyllep rede and hare ureme ssewy naxt ham nolleþ yhere.

† *Freme, v. Obs.* Forms: 1-2 *fremian*, *fremman*, 3 *freme(n, -ien, (fremmen, froemen, south. vreomien)*. [OE. *fremian*, *fremman* trans. and intr. = OFris. *fremma*, OS. *fremmian*, OHG. (*gi-*)*fremen*, ON. *frenja* - OTeut. **framjan*, f. **fram* forward: see *FROM*.]

1. trans. To help forward, promote the interests of; to benefit; to refresh (with food, etc.). Also, to indulge.

Beowulf 1832 Ic on Higelace wat.. þæt he mec frem-

man wile weordum ond worcum. a 1000 *Andreas* 936 (Gr.) Diet ic eadðe mað anra zehwylcne fremman and fyrdan freonda minra. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2367 Ha.. bisohte.. þæt he for his freolec, firstede hire & fremede. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1245 3he gan fremen ysmæl Wið watres drinc and bredes mel.

2. intr. a. To profit, be of service. b. To gain ground, make progress; = *FRAME v. I* and 2.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xxxvii. 20 Donne biþ zesyne, hwæt him his swefn fremion. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 26 Hwæt fremað æneþum menn þeah he [etc.]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Ne ligge nefre on þine heorde, þæt hanelese monnam mele fremian. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Gif þu hauest.. eni oðer þing þæt ham wolde ureomien. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxxviii(i). 22 Noghte freme in him sal þe faa.

3. trans. To accomplish, effect, perform.

Beowulf 2800 Fremmað ge nu [MS. gena] leoda þearfe. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 30 (Gr.) Þæs engles mod, þe þone unrað ongan ærest fremman. c 1205 LAY. 24010 Heo scullen me monradene mid mospice fremmen. c 1300 *Havelok* 441 Alle hauden sworn.. That he sholden hise wille freme.

† *Fremeful, a. Obs.* [OE. *fremfull*, f. *fremu*, *FREME sb.* + -FUL.] Advantageous; profitable; beneficial, beneficent.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 152 Dyse wyrtte was ys swyðe fremful. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Ne bið naut his lare fremful. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Swich wop is fremful to wassende mide sinnes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 80 Me can todele þri manere guodes, guod worþssiplich, guod lostuoll, and guod uremuol.

Hence *Fremefully adv.*, profitably.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Wat it bitocneð.. fremfulliche to understonden.

† *Fremet, a. Obs.* -o [ad. L. *fremetum*, pr. pple. of *fremere* to roar.] Roaring.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Fremescence (freme'sēns). rare. [f. next: see -ENCE.] An incipient roaring.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. iv, Confused tremor and fremescence; waxing into thunderpeals, of Fury stirred on by Fear.

Fremescent (freme'sēnt), a. rare. [as if ad. L. **fremescent-em*, pr. pple. of **fremescere*, freq. vb. f. L. *fremere* to roar.] Murmuring, growing noisy.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vii. (1872) 250 *Fremescent* clangour comes from the armed Nationals. 1881 *Scotsman* 9 May 4 On either side fremescent crowds jostle and growl.

† *Fremish, v. Obs.* [a. OF. and F. *fremiss-* lengthened stem of *fremir*: -pop. L. **fremire*, L. *fremere*.] intr. To shudder. Of the ranks in an army: To waver.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 5 He fremyshid, and for drede tremelyd. c 1450 *Merlin* 162 He.. rode in a-monge hem that alle the renges fremysshed.

|| *Fremitus* (freme'itʌs). [L. verbal sb. f. *fremere* to roar.] a. A dull roaring noise. b. *Path.* A palpable vibration or thrill, e. g. of the walls of the chest.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lvi, The conviction of Cleinias is followed by a fremitus of applause. 1879 KNOX *Princ. Med.* 47 The fremitus is the movement which can be felt by the hands on making the patient speak.

† *Fremman. Obs. rare.* Also 7 *frinman*. [f. *FREMD a.* + *MAN*.] A person not related; a stranger.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. ii. C ij, Where is betwene one fremman and an other, Lesse loue found than now betwene brother and brother? a 1639 WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. 105, I proceede to Abrahams carriage toward forreiners that were not of his house, whether kinsmen or frinmen as we call them.

Fremmit, fremyt, etc.: see *FREMD a.*

Fren: see *FRENNE*.

French (frenʃ), a. and sb. Forms: 1 *frenceise*, 3 *frenkis*, (4 *frenkysch*), 3-4 *frankys*, *frankis*, 3 *Frenchis*, *freinsse*, *frence*, *frenchs*, *frenynch*, *frense*, (*frennsce*), *frenysch*, 3-5 *Frensch(e)*, 3, 6 *franch(e)*, 3-6 *frensch(e)*, 4 *freynsch*, 4, 6 *frenche*, 5 *frenssh(e)*, 3- *French*. [OE. *frenceise*, f. *franc* + *FRANK sb.* + -isc, -ish; the suffix produces umlaut. With respect to the contraction, which began in early ME., cf. *Welsh* from OE. *wielisc*, *Scotch* from *Scottish*.

The equivalent continental Teut. *frankisk*, Latinized as *franciscus*, became in OF. *franceis*, -ois, mod.F. *français*; but the fem. *franceise* instead of *francesche* shows that the termination was very early confused with -eis: -L. -ēnis (see -ESE).]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to France or its inhabitants. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1003 (Laud MS.), Her was Eaxeceaster abrocen þurh þone Franciscan ceorl Hugon. c 1205 LAY. 2339 Aganippus þe Frennsce king. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 81 Des frenkis men o france moal, ic nemnen 'un jur natural'. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 118 Thi howe is bent Newly now after the Frensche gyse. a 1490 *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmyth 1778) 125 Trewrew, a frensch priorie. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 52 Nowe the Frenshe fasshyon, nowe the Spanshe fasshyon. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 174 Such French occurrences.. as the credible relation of inquisitiue frendes.. shall acquaint me withall. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* (Rtdg.) 34/2, I have a rare French rider. a 1687 PETTY *Polit. Arith.* iv. (1691) 85 The value of the French commodities brought into England. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 350 ¶ I An Engagement between a French Privateer.. and a little Vessel of that Place. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 120 It was eighteen feet and an half, French measure, in length. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 128 An Indian mystic or a French recluse.

¶ Misused for: Gaulish. *Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. in Arb. *Garney* III. 57 For killing Viridomax the French king in [the] field at the river of Padua. 1616 BUDDEN tr. *Ærodius' Disc. Parent's Hon.* 4 C. Flaminus.. which enacted the law about the partage of some french grounds.

b. with reference to the language, its words or phrases, compositions written in it, etc.

Partly an attrib. use of the sb. *French class*, a class to which French is taught; so *French master*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24 Sanges sere of selcuth rime, Inglis, frankys, and latine. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 174 Thilke newe frenshe song. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 375 His stock a few French phrases got by heart. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, The French class becomes so demoralised that [etc.].

† c. *French fox*: a game of some kind. *Obs.*

1759 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 575 How do you think we warned and amused ourselves? Why I taught them French Fox.

2. Having the qualities attributed to French persons or things; French-like.

† *French fare*: ? elaborately polite behaviour.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1116 Syben with frenkysch fare & fele fayre lotez þay stoden, & stemed & stylyl speken. a 1500 *Chester Pl.*, *Noah's Flood* 100 For all thy frankish fare I will not doe after thy red. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 13 So french hes men beene in their fashions. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 168 If any place be more French then Paris. 1710 *Acc. Distemp. T. Whigg* I. 6 Their Frowns, French shrugs.. Laughing [etc.]. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 28 Nov., As the French style.. is fashionable. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 670 His address, if not quite French at ease, Not English stiff, but frank, and formed to please. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, Their sprightly melodies, debonnaire steps [etc.].. gave a character to the scene entirely French.

3. In names of things of actual or attributed French origin, as French barley (see *BARLEY*); French-bit (see quot.); French-blue, artificial ultramarine; French-boiler (see quot.); French bread, a kind of fancy bread; French brush, a brush used for rubbing down horses; French casement (see quot. and cf. *French window*); French chalk, a variety of steatite, used for making marks on cloth, removing grease-spots, and (in powder) as a dry lubricant for boots and gloves; French drain, a rubble-drain; † French eaves, eaves provided with a gutter to carry off the water; French fake, a variety of the Flemish fake (in *Young Naut. Dict.* 1846); French-flyers (see quot.); French-grey (see quot. 1862); French hem (see quot.); French horn, a metal wind-instrument (see *HORN*); † French lock, ? a kind of shackle for a horse's foot; † French panel, some kind of wainscoting; French paste (see quot.); French pink (see *PINK*); French purple, French red, rouge (see quots.); French rice = *AMELCORN*; French roll: see *ROLL*; French roof, a mansard roof; † French rowel, a kind of seton for a horse; French salt, ? = bay salt; † French shroud-knot (see quot.); French sixth *Mus.* (see quot.); French tub, tuning (see quots.); French white (see quot.); French window, a long window opening like a folding-door, and serving for exit and entrance.

1661 *Specif. Burney's Patent* No. 133 That sort of barley commonly called.. *French barley. 1770 LATHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 451 He followed the trade of a miller, and maker of French barley. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 915 **French-bit* (Carpentry), a boring tool adapted to use on a lathe-head or by a bow. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* x. 157 This same tendency.. reached a maximum in **French-blue*. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, **French boiler*, Elephant boiler: one large and two smaller cylinders connected by transverse pipes. 1686 *Manch. Crt. Lett Rec.* (1888) VI. 246 Short rated **french bread*. 1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will. IV.* c. 37 § 4 Bread usually sold under the Denomination of French or Fancy Bread or Rolls. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 11 Rub him [Horse] all over with the **French Brush*, beginning at his forehead. 1842-59 Gwilt *Archit. Gloss.*, **French casements*, windows turning upon two vertical edges attached to the jambs. a 1728 *Woodward Catal. For. Fossils* I. 3 Red **French chalk*. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *French Chalk*, a variety of indurated Talc. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 34 Coarse Rubbish and Stones, which were just like a **French Drain* under our Dike. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 47/1 'Box drains', 'French drains', 'blind drains'. 1634 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 699 The **French Eves* to keepe the water from the building. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 915 **French-flyers*.. stairs that fly forwards until they reach within a length of a stair from the wall, where a quarter space occurs; the steps next ascend at a right angle, when another quarter space occurs; they then ascend in an opposite flight, parallel to the first direction. 1862 *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), **French grey*, a tint composed of white with ivory black, Indian red and Chinese blue. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/3 The flowers are pale blue, or French grey in colour. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **French Hem*, a description of Hem employed for the finishing of Flouncess. 1704 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4067/8 A **French Lock* on her off Foot before. 1556 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 564 The backe.. vnderneath the turned pillers of the stalles to be **frenche pannell*. 1884 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 15 Nov. 731/2 **French paste* which imitates the diamond so well, is a kind of glass into which a certain quantity of oxide of lead is introduced. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Archit.* (ed. 3), **French purple*, a beautiful dye prepared from lichens. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, **French red* or

rouge, genuine carmine. 1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 The roofe .. shalbe a sufficient strong *French roofe to be made after the best manner hipt off]. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xvii. 118 The row of French-roof cottages. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3928/4 A bay Nag .. all his Paces, and had lately a *French Rowel in the inside of the near Leg behind above the Hock. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 45 Good white Stone-Salt, whiter than *French-salt. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *French shroud-knot, the shroud-knot with three strands single walled round the bights of the other three and the standing part. 1841 HAMILTON *Dict. Mus. Terms* App., *French sixth, the name of a chord composed of a major third, extreme fourth and extreme sixth. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Archit.* (ed. 3), *French tub, a mixture used by dyers, of the protochloride of tin and logwood. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Flat tuning*, one of the varieties of tuning on the lute; called also *French tuning or French flat tuning. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *French white, the common designation of finely pulverized talc. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 291 *French windows and glass doors. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vi, The Doctor stepped out of the French windows of the dining-room into the lawn.

b. of articles of dress, stuffs, etc.

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 96 Blest be the French sleeves and breech verdingales. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 203 Seest thou yon gallant in the sumptuous clothes.. Note his French-herring bones: hut note no more. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 35, I had as lief he a Lyst of an English Kersey, as he pil'd .. for a French Veluet. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 979/4 A strait hodie Coat, with French Pockets. a 1706 in *J. Watson's Collect.* I. 30 French-gows cut out and double handed. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 546 Her tott'ring form Ill propp'd upon French heels. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 127 Cambricks and Lawns, commonly called French Lawns. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, French canvas* .. a description of Grenadine, of a stout wiry character. *Ibid.*, *French Merino* .. is manufactured of very superior wool from the Merino sheep. *Ibid.*, *French Point*, a name by which Alençon lace is sometimes called. *Ibid.*, *French Twill*, although called French this is an English-made dress material—a variety of French Merino.

4. In the names of various animals: **French fly** = CANTHARIDES; **French gurnard**, **ray**, **sardine**, **sole**: see quots.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 330 The Cantharides or *French greene Flies. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 15 Take French Flies .. and a few Drops of Vinegar. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *French gurnard, *Trigla lineata*. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 77, I met with this species [*Raia fulonica*] at Scarborough, where it is called the *French Ray. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *French sardine = Young pilchard. *Ibid.*, *French sole, *Solea pegasus*.

5. In names of various trees and plants; as **† French apple**, some flowering plant; **French-bean** (see BEAN 3); **French berry** = AVIGNON BERRY; **† French broom**, *Spartium monosperum*; **French cowslip** (see quot. and COWSLIP 2); **French furze**, *Ulex europæus*; **French grass**, *Onobrychis sativa*; **French heath**, *Erica hibernica*; **French honey-suckle**, *Hedysarum coronarium*; **French lavender**, *Lavandula stœchas*; **French leek**, *Allium Porrum*; **French lungwort**, *Hieracium murorum*; **French mallow**, a species of *Malva*?; **French marigold**, *Tagetes patula* and other species; **French mercury**, *Mercurialis annua*; **French nut**, the fruit of *Juglans regia* = WALNUT; **French oak**, (a) a variety of *Ilex*, (b) (see quot. 1829); **† French onion**, *Scilla maritima*; **French rose**, the common red rose, esp. as used in the pharmacopœia; **French sage**, a variety of mullein; **French sorrel**, *Oxalis acetosella* (see also quot. 1829); **French turnip** = NAVEW (*Brassica Napus*); **French wheat** = BUCKWHEAT 1; **French willow**, (a) *Epilobium angustifolium*, (b) *Salix triandra*.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 378 Several annual Flowers, as the *French Apple, Convulvulus .. and others. 1552 HULOET, Beanes called *French beanes, *erulilia*. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) I. 33 The one thin and lean As a garden French bean. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 83 French beans may be divided into two classes: the Runners .. and the Dwarfs. 1727-51 *French Berry [see AVIGNON BERRY]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *French Berries*, the fruits of *Rhamnus insectorinus*, *saxatilis*, *amygdalinus*, &c. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 76 *Spartium* or *spartum* .. is a bushe called of some gardeners *french broume. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxv. 663 *Pulmonaria Gallorum*, *French Cowslips of Jerusalem. 1602 CAREW *Cornewall* 21 Great store of furze of which the shrubby sort is called tame, the better growne *French. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 87 *French grass, sainfoin. 1871 *Jrnl. Bot.* IX. 52 The beautiful *Erica hibernica* .. locally known as *French Heath, is found .. to make capital brooms. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* (1656) 340 The red Satin flower, although some foolishly call it, the red or *French Honysuckle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxviii. 266 It is called in English .. *French Lavender. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxx. § 1. 469 French lavender. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 65 The one is called .. in english a *frenche Leke. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, *French Lungwort. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 687 French Lungwort. Golden Lungwort, or Hawkweed. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 50 The other kynde .. is called in english *French Mallowe. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 144 The curled Mallow, called of the vulgar sort, French Mallowes. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 80 *Viola flammœa* otherwise called .. in english veluet floure or *french Marigoulde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxv. 176 We do call this floure Turkie Gillofers, and French Marygoldes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xlvii. 262 It [*Mercurialis*] is called .. in English *French Mercurie. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De*

P. R. xvii. cviii. (1495) 671 The more nottes be *frenshe nottes and the lasse ben Auelanes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lvi. 731 The fruit is called .. in Englishe Walnutt .. and of some Frenche Nuttes. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 326 *French nuts*, walnuts. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxi. 1161 This Oke [*Ilex*] is named .. in English Barren scarlet Oke, or Holme Oke, and also of some *French Oke. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 26 *Catalpa longissima* is .. known in the West Indies by the name of French oak. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 71 Scilla is named .. in english a sea Onion, and in some places, a *french Onyon. 1552 HULOET, *French roses, *trachinia*. 1853 *Pereira's Mat. Med.* 1807 *Rosa Gallica*, French or Red Rose. The dried petals of the unexpanded flowers .. constitute the red-rose leaves of the shops. 1882 CASSELL, The petals of the French or Red Rose are astringent and contain a red colouring matter, which is turned green by alkalis. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccliii. 625 *Verbascum Mathioli*, *French Sage. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 140 Woody Mullein or French Sage. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 1081 The young leaves and shoots of several species of Rumex and Rheum are eaten .. under the name of .. *French sorrel. 1863-79 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 86 *French Sorrel*, the wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 232 The root of the *French turnip, or naveu, differs from the other varieties. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lx. 83 In English *French wheate .. and Bucke wheate. 1658 T. MAYNE *Receipts Cookery* xxxi. 31 Take .. a pint of French wheat flower. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* I. 237 Snakeweed .. Buckwheat .. Frenchwheat. 1838 LOUDON *Arboretum* III. 1499 *Salix triandra* .. The *French willow .. cultivated in Sussex and the east parts of England. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 87 *French Willow* from its leaves somewhat resembling those of the willow, *Epilobium angustifolium* L.

b. **† French pippin**, warden, varieties respectively of apple and pear; **French plum**, the fruit of a variety of *Prunus domestica*, dried and exported from France.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 101 Golden Pippin, French Pippin, Kirton Pippin. *Ibid.* 226 Tbe. .. Squib-Pear, Spindle-Pear .. and French Wardens. 1838 LOUDON *Arboretum* II. 689 The prune d'Ast .. is chiefly used for preparing what are called in England, *French plums.

6. In various names given to venereal diseases.

1503 PRIOR *Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 105 A Surgeon whiche heled him of the Frenche pox. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 233 There you shall see men diseased of the French Marbles. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 621 His burned stalks, with strong fumosities Of piercing vapours, purge the French disease. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 II. 10 Like the French Moale. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 229 They shall be hurt .. to salve for the french-measles. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* *ibid.* VII. 177 May the french cannibal eat into thy flesh And pick thy bones. 1664 BUTLER *Ind.* II. ii. 456 As no man of his own self catches The Itch, or amorous French aches. 1678 *Ibid.* III. i. 716 'Tis hard to say .. who imported the French Goods. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* 29 The easie Cure of the French Complement. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *French Gout*, the Pox. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 207 If any Servant .. happen to have the French-pox. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 11 It is particularly famous for the cure of the French disease.

7. Comb. (chiefly prefixed to ppl. adjs., or objective), as *French-bred*, *built*, *loving*, *speaking* adjs.; *French-wise* adv. Also **† French-sick** a., affected with syphilis (cf. 6), also used punningly.

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. i. This Man of War, this *French-bred Hero. 1798 NELSON 28 Sept. in Nicolas *Desp.* (1845) III. 135 The only remaining *French-built Ship of the Line. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 731/1 The good *French-loving servants of her English Majesty. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 776 Who bear upon their *French-sick backs [*dessus leurs corps du mal François rouges*]. Farms, Castles, Fees. 1772 T. NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 182 Which have made our .. idiom so very French-sick .. that [etc.]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel., *French-speaking knights. 1573 BARET *Atv. F.* 1058 Like a frenchman, or *french wise, *Gallicé*.

B. *absol.* and *sb.*

1. The French language, or a specified variety of it. *Pedlar's French*: cant, thieves' slang.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7542 Vor hote a man conne frenss, me telh of him lute. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 25 Ne mowe we alle latin vite .. Ne French. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 429 *Pe worpy* reume of fraunse .. hab translatid *be bible* .. out of lateyn in-to freynsch. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 126 For French of Paris was to hir unknowne. c 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 2 French and english. 1530 PALSGR. 223/1 French spoken in Burgundy, *wallon*. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 964/1, I .. would also be bold in suche frenche as is peculiere to the lawes of this realm, to leaue it with them in wryting too. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 24 Pedlers French or Canting. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 58 Yet since the last Conquest much French hath got in. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 12, I could speak but little French. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. Prolog., 'So', he said rapidly in French, 'we are in the land of promise'.

2. The French (pl.): the French people. Also (rarely) without article = French persons. **† Formerly** with inflexion as sb., pl. *Frenches*.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 173 If hut a dozen French Were there in Armes, they [etc.]. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlviii, Such is the nature and complexion of the frenches that they are worth nothing, but at the first push. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Oct., Captain Titus told us the particulars of the French's expedition against Gigery upon the Barbary coast. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 434 Germany bravely defended against the French and Bavarians. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 Our island has indeed been conquered by Italians, and conquered by French.

b. *French and English*: a children's game.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 238 English and French—French and English (different games)—Frog in the middle [etc.]. 1858 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 76 They could

play at 'shinty' and 'French and English', almost within hail of their parents' homesteads.

French (frenʃ), *v. rare.* [*f. prec. adj.*]

1. *To French it*: to speak French. *nonce-use.* 1639 FULLER *Holy Warre* (1647) IV. xvi. 196 The Turks could not French it so handsomely, but that they were discovered. 2. *trans.* To teach (a person) French. *nonce-use.* 1831 *Examiner* 814/1 Where she had been Frenched, danced, and taught to draw. 1861 [see DEPORTMENTED]. 3. To render into French or give a French form to. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 435 'I love you' (quite correctly Frenched, '*Je vous aime*'). 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/2 Monte Silvio .. was Frenched into Mont Cervin. **† 4.** (See FRENCHED *ppl. a.*) *Obs.*

5. *Cookery.* (See quot.) ? *U.S.*

1895 *Standard Dict.*, *French v.* To prepare, as a chop, by partially cutting the meat from the shank and leaving bare the bone so as to fit it for convenient handling.

† French crown. *Obs.* The English name for the French coin called Ecu, Escu.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i. You should give him a French crown for it. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 715 The powder or dust whereof must be the full weight of a golden groat, or as we say a French Crown.

Comb. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 97 Your Frenche-crowne colour'd beard.

b. Punningly, with reference to the baldness produced by the 'French disease'.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 99.

† Frenched, *ppl. a.* [*f. FRENCH v. + -ED 1.*]

Dressed in the French fashion.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cv, Mrs. Tibbs in a new sacque, ruffles, and frenched hair.

Frencher (frenʃə), *contemptuous. rare.* [*f. FRENCH a. + -ER 1.*]

A Frenchman.

1845 *Jonathan Sharp* I. 13 Now, these Frenchers, and even the English, do not understand. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. i. 3 The mongrel Frenchers who scoff at the tongue of their forefathers.

Frenchery (frenʃəri). [*See -ERY.*] French goods, fashions, characteristics, etc., collectively.

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 224 A cap case full of French occurrences .. When that fly-boat of Frenchery is once launcht, your trencher attendant .. intends [etc.] 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 149 Bright island; I have a nook in my heart for thee with all thy Frenchery.

French hood. A head-dress worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 695 To the Quenes Grace ye must appoynte six frenche hoodes, with thappurtenaunces. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 35 We shall go in our frenche hoodes every day. 1636 JACKSON in *Hygiasticon* To Translator, For these loose times, when a strict sparing food More's out of fashion then an old French hood.

b. ?A head-dress worn by women when punished for unchastity.

1568 *Durham Depos.* (Snrtees) 89 A whipe and a cart and a franc hooide, waies me for the, my lasse.

Frenchification (frenʃifikəʃən). [*See -FICATION.*] The action of Frenchifying.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 226 They had assumed all the Frenchifications possible. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* II. xxv. 265 Where he [Pope] was deemed by his contemporaries to have improved upon Dryden, it was in the more complete Frenchification of Dryden's Style.

Frenchified (frenʃifaid), *ppl. a.* [*f. next + -ED 1.*]

1. *contemptuous.* Having French manners or qualities; French-like.

1597 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i. This is one Monsieur Fastidious Brisk, otherwise called the fresh Frenchified courtier. 1606 Sir G. Goosecappe I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 8 Can ye not knowe a man from a Marmasett, in this Frenchified dayes of ours? 1717 D. JONES *Secr. Hist. Whitehall* II. 328 Which Procedure thunderstruck the King and his Frenchify'd Council. 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 4 The Frenchif'd Diversion of Billiards. 1819 *Hermite in Lond.* III. 116 Frenchified John Bull is a would-be butterfly, and a positive blockhead. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* II. (1876) 51 The home satirists jeered at the Frenchified .. ways which they brought back.

† 2. (See quot. 1659). *Obs.*

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* II. viii. 85 One Man .. whom he suspected to be Frenchified. 1659 TORRIANO, *Rinfrancedre*, to be or become frenchified, or full of the French-pox. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Frenchified*, in the French Interest or Mode; also Clapt or Pox. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Frenchify (frenʃifai), *v.* [*f. FRENCH a. + -FY.*]

1. *trans.* To make French in form or character, imbue with French qualities, render French-like.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 247 Or will you be Frenchified with a loue locke downe to your shoulders? 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 281 Arnoldsonne was Frenchified into Fitz-Arnold. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. Let. to Editor 13 Reduce our Sterling Substance into an empty Shadow, or rather frenchify our English Solidity into Froth and Whip-syllabus. 1761 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 125/2 They dressed him in a bag-wig .. frenchified him up. 1852 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 363 What a quantity of French words have I used! I suppose that the subject Frenchifies my style.

2. *intr.* To become French in ideas, manners, etc.; to have French sympathies.

1775 J. JEVILL *Corr.* 19 Aug. (1894) 46 'Tis in these domesticated visits one Frenchifies most. 1799 *European Mag.* XXXVI. 60 What astonishes me most is, that this custom of Frenchifying should be so prevalent among us.

Frenchism (frenʃiz'm). [*f. FRENCH a. + -ISM.*] A French custom, idiom, or characteristic; a Gallicism.

1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 306 It is very amusing though very full of Frenchisms.

Frenchize (frɛnˈʒaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn into French.

1887 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 421/2 Kill-devil (Frenchized into *guildive*). 1887 FURNIVALL *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) I. 2 *marg.*, Master Wace frenchized all the Latin Brute till Cadwallader's time.

French leave. Originally, the custom (in the 18th c. prevalent in France and sometimes imitated in England) of going away from a reception, etc. without taking leave of the host or hostess. Hence, jocularly, to take *French leave* is to go away, or do anything, without permission or notice.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Clinker* (1895) 238 He stole away an Irishman's bride, and took a French leave of me and his master. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 33 She..left Fanny with French leave. 1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 28 [French etiquette] are precise to a degree...I will allow that...*taking French leave* (which gains ground even among us at present) is easy and natural. But, on the contrary...there is more formality...in entering one assembly here [France] than in taking the round of routs for a whole winter in London. 1775 TRUSLER *Chesterfield's Princ. Politeness* (ed. 4) 72 As the taking what is called a French leave was introduced that on one person's leaving the company the rest might not be disturbed, looking at your watch does what that piece of politeness was designed to prevent. 1821 W. GIFFORD in *Smiles J. Murray* (1891) II. xxi. 55 The few teeth I have seem taking their leave—I wish they would take a French one. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xiii, Her roving son had taken French leave to go back to London.

Frenchless (frɛnʃləs), *a.* [f. FRENCH *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no French.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* ix. 26 As for me, a Frenchless grub, at Congress never born to stammer. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Mar. 230 The rest [of the *Romaunt of the Rose*] has to go in double columns of smaller type, Frenchless.

French-like, *adv.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + LIKE.]

A. adv. After the manner of the French people; in French fashion.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xviii. 17 *note*, We folowing y^e greek calle yis house, as y^e north doth yet moor truli sound it, y^e kirk, and we moor corrupitli and frenchlike, y^e church. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 34 His haire, French-like, stares on his frighted hed. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 126 Whatsoever extortion or injury they use against him, he must be French-like contented, bowing his head, and making a counterfeited shew of thanks.

B. adj. Like the French. 1848 in CRAIG.

Frenchly (frɛnʃli), (*a.*) *adv.* [f. FRENCH *a.* + -LY.] **† A. adj.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—**B. adv.** In a French manner, French-like.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* I. ProL 269 This wther buik...Quhilk, ondir colour of sum Franch strang wicht, so frenschlie leis, oneth two wourdiss gais richt. 1530 PALSGR. 313/1 Frenchly belongyng to the cuntry of Fraunce *Gaule Gallican.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) *Salisbury* xxxii, And they as frenchly took them selues to flyght. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Dry Dinner* Piv, Go Frenchly: Duchly drink: breath Indianly. 1847 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Three Cousins* (1866) 33 A word too Frenchly expressive to admit of translation. 1882 Miss WOOLSON *Anne* xxii. 344 He only smiled...and Frenchly shrugged his shoulders!

Frenchman (frɛnʃmæn), [f. FRENCH *a.* + MAN.] In early use two words.]

1. A man of French birth or nationality.

O. E. Chron. an. 1052 (Laud MS.), þa Francisce menn. c 1205 LAY. 7663 Ælc Frensce mon þe wes aht hæfð hine seolfne bi-þoht. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 239 Mast es it wrought for frankis man. 1382 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 516 Sharper enemys and traitours þan Frensche men and alle oþere nacions. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlv. (1482) 295 The kyng...was wonder sore agreued and right euyll payed toward the frenschmen. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 79 The spanyardes, frenchmen and germanes. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 125 The breast is by the Frenchmen called peculiarly *Hampan*. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 303 The Frenchman first in literary fame. 1841 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer W. France* I. i. 5 The generality of Frenchmen, too, are naturally averse to travelling.

† b. Incorrectly used for: An ancient Gaul.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 271 Afterward he come and brak the siege of Frensche men (*Gallorum*). 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. xi. 35 How the Frenchmen did the 3et assaill. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. lvii. 467 A Frenchman together with a French woman.

2. A (good, etc.) French scholar. *collog.*

1670 COTTON *Espenon* Pref., The greater part of them being better Frenchmen, than I pretend to be. 1828 BENTHAM *Wks.* 1843 I. 247 The subject was not without its difficulties; the language French: I am but a sorry Frenchman now; I was, I imagine, not quite so bad an one then.

3. A French ship.

1839 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 6/5 The vessel...proved to be a Frenchman.

† 4. In Virginian tobacco-raising (see quot. 1688).

1688 J. CLAVTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 948 Frenchmen they call those Plants, whose leaves do not spread and grow large, but rather spire upwards, and grow tall. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 439 The plants...showed...a tendency to lag in their growth and to take a spiral shape. For this reason they were always referred to as 'Frenchmen', a people who were associated in the Virginian mind with tallness and attenuation in form.

Hence **Frenchmanlike** *a.* and *adv.*

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 560 The character of Orasmane is somewhat too chivalrous and Frenchmanlike for an Eastern sultan. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 419 Frenchmen like, they had a theatre in their camp.

[**Frenchmore**, error for **TRENCHMORE**.]

Frenchness (frɛnʃnəs), [f. FRENCH *a.* + -NESS.]

The quality or state of being French or of displaying French characteristics.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIV. 357 The nauseating frenchness (if we may so call it) of the French stage. 1850 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XIV. 257 We are not so much inclined to smile at the Frenchness of the notion.

† **French-peire.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *franche peire*, freestonc.] = FREESTONE.

1593 *Rites of Durh.* (Surtees) 5 The two dores in the said French Peire dores.

French polish.

1. A polish for wood-work (see quot. 1874).

1819 P. O. LOND. *Direct.* 367 Wheeler, T., Warehouse for Bentley & Co's French Polish. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 915 *French polish*, a solution of resin or gum resin in alcohol or wood naphtha.

2. 'The smooth glossy surface produced on cabinet-work by the application of this substance' (Ogilv.).

Hence **French-polish** *v. trans.*, to make smooth and glossy with French-polish, *lit.* and *fig.*; **French-polished** *ppl. a.* Also **French-polisher**, one who French-polishes (furniture, etc.).

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1837) I. 132 You could...French-polish yourself on any one of the chairs. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* iv. (1879) 40 Houses of rustling brocade and French-polished mahogany. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, French-polisher.* 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 144 A shoal of porpoises...all quite smooth and shiny, because the fairies French-polish them every morning. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/1 Their boat...has just been left by the French polisher.

punningly. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 202 The modern German-plated and French-polished tourist.

Frenchwoman. A woman of France; also misapplied, † a woman of ancient Gaul.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 143 Was't I? yea, I it was, proud French-woman. 1600 [see FRENCHMAN 1b]. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 148 As was said of the letters of the Frenchwomen.

Frenchy (frɛnʃi), *a. (adv.)* and *sb.* [f. FRENCH *a.* + -Y.]

A. adj. Characteristic of what is French (as opposed to English, etc.); French-like.

1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 148 St. Pierre is a pretty...town...it is neat and Frenchy. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 103 The Englishman...prefers his hot chop...to the...amplest and Frenchiest bill-of-fare.

Hence **Frenchily** *adv.*; **Frenchiness.**

1881 *Lit. World* (Boston) 21 May 179/2 This [book] is an excellent piece of work, true to its title. Its strain is Frenchily enthusiastic. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 3/3 This worship of Frenchness I would brand as...unworthy of cultured Englishwomen.

B. sb. A disrespectful name for a Frenchman.

1883 MISS YONGE *Stray Pearls* II. xvi. 267 The squires had begun by calling him Frenchy. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 7/3 Of what nationality is he, then?—Witness: Why, I think he's a Frenchy.

Frend, *obs. form* of FRIEND.

† **Frendent**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *frendent-em*, pr. pple. of *frendere* to gnash the teeth.] Gnashing the teeth.

1630 LANE *Cont. Syr's T.* 204 (Ashm. MS.) His frendent horse of manie colors pied.

Frenesy, *obs.* and *dial. form* of FRENZY, *q.v.*

Frenetic, etc.: see PHRENETIC, etc.

Frenge, *frenze*, *obs. forms* of FRINGE.

† **Frenigerent**, *a. Obs.*—^o [L. *freniger* bridle-bearing: for the termination cf. *belligerent*.]

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frenigerent*, that ruleth the bridle.

† **Frenne**, *fren*, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [A corrupt form of *frend*, FREND, influenced by etymologizing association with *forenne*, FOREIGN.]

A. adj. Strange, not related. *rare*—¹.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 21 They conuey those same riches to frenne folke: to which it were more reason bothe to bee delt and left to their kinsfolke.

B. sb. A foreigner, stranger, enemy.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* ap. 28 So now his frend is chaunged for a frenne [1597 *fren*]. *Gloss.*, *Frenne*, a stranger. The word I thinke was...poetically put, and afterwarde used in common custome of speech for forenne. 1614 DAVIES *Eclogue in Browne's Past.* If frennes forbears at home hem to inuade, They wry their peace to noy each other.

Frenum: see FRÆNUM.

† **Frenzic**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 frensyke, -icke, -eke. [f. FRENZY *sb.* + -IC.] = FRENZICAL. Hence

Frenzicness.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 27 But if the pacyent be frensyke...it doth most commonly betoken death. *Ibid.*, If it be in a burnyng Ague, it is a token of frensycknesse. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 54 Frenseke, 121 Frensicke.

† **Frenzical**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 fransical, 8 phrensical. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Affected with, characterized by, or of the nature of frenzy; crazy, mad; wildly enthusiastic.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play in Arcadia*, etc. (1629) 619 A certaine fransical maladie they call Loue. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 50 Their scorn shall have no more impression upon us than the ravings of a frenzical person that knows not what he speaks. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* vii. (1731) 111 When a horse is poisoned...he will...sometimes be Phrenzical and delirious. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 96 Such a passion...as might confirm the intimation I had given of a phrensical disorder.

Frenzied (frɛnˈziːd), *ppl. a.* [f. FRENZY *v.* + -ED¹.] Affected with or characterized by frenzy; crazy, mad; distracted, frantic; wildly enthusiastic.

1796 JANE WEST *Gossip's Story* I. 156 His troubl'd soul to phrensy'd rage By fancy'd wrong was stung. 1796-7 COLE-RIDGE *Sonn.*, To Author of 'The Robbers', Wandering at eve with finely frenzied eye. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxix, St. Fillan's blessed well, Whose springs can frenzied dreams dispel. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxviii, He danced in a frenzied manner round the sofa. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 312 Gatherings of frenzied enthusiasts.

Hence **Frenziedly** *adv.*, in a frenzied manner.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 158 They bark frenziedly at nothing.

Frenzy, *phrenzy* (frɛnˈzi), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 frenesie, -ye, 4 frenesi, frensyse, fransie, -ye, (4-5 frenise, 5 frenysye, franesie, 6 frenyse, franzie), 4-7 frenesy, 5-6 fransey, 6-7 frensie, -zie, (7 frensey), 5-9 frensy, (6 frenesi, fransy, -zy, 6-7 fren(e)y), 7- frenzy. *B.* 6-7 phrenesie, -ye, phrensie, -zie, 6-9 phrensy, (9 -esy), 7- phrenzy. See also PHRENESIS. [ME. *frenesie*, a. OF. *frenesie* (F. *frénésie*) = Pr. *frenesia*, It. *frenesia*, f. late L. *phrenēsis* (whence directly Pr. *frenesi*, Sp. *frenesi*, Pg. *frenesi*), a pseudo-Gr. formation (on the analogy of pairs of related words in -γῆσις, -ηρικός) after *phrenēticus*, corruption of Gr. φρενιτικός: see FRANTIC.

The spelling with *ph-* is now rare; some writers show a tendency to prefer it when the reference is to prophetic ecstasy or demoniacal possession.]

A. sb.

1. Mental derangement; delirium, or temporary insanity; in later use chiefly the uncontrollable rage or excitement of a paroxysm of mania. Now somewhat *rare* in lit. sense.

a. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 17 A fantasie caused of trublyng of þe brayne, as a mane þat es in a frenseye. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. v. (1495) 225 Frensy is an hote postume in certayn skynnes and felles of the brayne, and therto folowyth wakyng and raunyng. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxii, Thou shalt fall in to sykkenes or in to fantasyes or in to frensesyes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 124, I may compair them til ane man in ane frenseye, quhilk bytis his auen membris vitht his teth. 1674 MILTON *P. L.* (ed. 2) xi. 485 Demoniac frenzy, moping melancholy, And moon-struck madness. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Denny Wks.* 1755 III. i. 138 An officer of the custom house, who was taken ill of a violent frenzy last April. 1794 COLERIDGE *On a Friend who died of a Fever* 17 Till frenzy...Darts her hot lightning-flash athwart the brain. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 219 He must have been subject to temporary fits of frenzy.

b. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 133 b, Rinning thyme...is...good...for the phrenesye. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. iii. § 1 They thinke and doe as it were in a phrensie they know not what. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 82 Through phrenzie out of our right minds. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* i. 8 Should the light by being brought too close to his eyes produce phrensy, he may burn himself. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iv. 111 The women of Argos were struck with phrenzy.

2. *fig.* Agitation or disorder of the mind likened to madness; a state of delirious fury, rage, enthusiasm, or the like; also, wild folly, distraction, craziness.

a. [c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 501, I hold him in a maner frenseye.] ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3827 He felle in a fransye for fersenesse of herte. c 1422 HOCCELEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* 715 The Shipman had also the franesie, þat with this Emperice hadde ment fulfilid his foul lust of adoutrie. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 605/2 Happy were Tindall, if he were as well recovered of his fransies. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 12 The Poets eye in a fine frenzy rolling. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 266 That the Immortal Gods should be...pleased with such Wickedness, is the highest Frenzy to believe. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 8 When the tongue or the pen is let loose in a frenzy of passion. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 231 The sight inspired almost a frenzy of delight. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 234 Some hot-headed Roman Catholic, driven to frenzy by the lies of Oates. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 112 An act done in the mere frenzy of despair.

b. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 379 *note*, His moderation in a time of phrenzy was surely a sufficient argument. 1795 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 5 Jan. (1812) I. 264 With all the phrenzy and fondness which men usually shew to their most extravagant opinions. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xii, I could have laughed...To see, in phrenesy sublime, How the fierce zealots fought and bled. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ix. 287 The king, probably to save his life from the phrensy of faction, banished him.

b. A crazy notion or wild idea; also, a craze or mania (for something).

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 126 A new phrensie being come into his head of getting the Princess. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 13 Whom the Frensy of Travelling never carry'd into Foreign Lands. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lx. 291 Accustomed to indulge every chimera in politics, every frenzy in religion.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frenzy-pointed*, -rolling *adjs.*; *frenzy-fever*, a fever attended with delirium, ? brain-fever.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 903 Had halfe his people on this Coast sicke of shaking, burning, *frenzie-fevers. 1806 *Antid. Mis. Hum. Life* 111 [She] was seized with the scarlet fever, from which she was scarcely recovered when she was attacked by a still more formidable one, a frensy fever. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* II. iii, The dull groan and *frenzy-pointed shriek Pass them unheard to heaven. 1777

WARTON *Ode* viii. 54 To bid her visions meet the *frenzy-rolling eye.

Hence † **Frenziful** *a.*, affected with frenzy.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* i. iv. All these pretences of frenziful and fanciful people.

B. adj. [? attrib. usc. of the sb.]

†1. Mad, insane, crazy. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 205 He that bindeth a phrensie man, and waketh him that is sick of the lethargie, doth trouble them both, and yet he loueth them both. 1616 S. WARO *Serm.* (1635) 337 All these sharpeners have but a frensie mans sleepe. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 44 Saunders being sent to prison by Stephen Gardner (who bad, Carry away this phrensie-fool, etc.).

2. *dial.* Angry; of a violent temper, passionate.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* x. I daresay ye wara franzy, for ye look as if ye'd ne'er been angered i' your life. 1876 S. WARW. *Gloss.*, *Franzy*, passionate. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, *Franzy*, irritable.

Hence † **Frenzily** *adv.*, † **Frenziness**.

1594 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 310 Vehement anger is often accompanied with frensiness. a 1688 BUNYAN *Wks.* (1692) I. 427/1 How frenzily he imagins!

Frenzy (frē'zi), *v.* [f. FRENZY *sb.*] *trans.* To drive (a person) to frenzy, infuriate.

1810 A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* 155 A poet .. Frenzied by change of manners and town fashion, Rails at the change. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 439 The people, frenzied by centuries of oppression, practised the most revolting cruelties. 1872 *Daily News* 18 Mar., The bare thought .. frenzies him to the verge of madness.

Hence **Frenzying** *ppl. a.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ii. 270 Ever and anon Some mother raised o'er her expiring child A cry of frenzying anguish. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 267 Rain then thy plagues .. Ghastly disease and frenzying fear.

Frepreie, *obs.* form of FRIPERY.

Frequency (frē'kwēns). [a. F. *fréquence*, ad. L. *frequentia*, f. *frequent-em*: see FREQUENT and -ENCE.]

1. An assembling in large numbers; a crowded state or condition; also *concr.* concourse, crowd, assembled throng. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1535 J. AP RICE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 33 There was here suche frequency of women commyng and reassorting to this monastery. 1579 FULKE *Confit. Sanders* 542 The great multitude of people in that church, by reason of the frequens of the imperial city. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 11, I was encouraged with a sufficient frequency of Auditors. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 128 The Most High who, in full frequency bright Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* ii. 242 Hold me before the frequency of Thy seraphs. 1871 — *Balaust.* 2001 He .. knew the friendly frequency there.

†2. Constant use of (something); familiarity, close acquaintance. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Moutaigne* ii. xxxvii. (1632) 428 [He] submitted himself to that arte [medicine] .. by reason of the frequency he had in other Sciences. 1617 BR. HALL *Quo Vadis* xx. 79 Besides the ordinary practise of Idolatry, and frequency of oabtes. 1624 — *Ren. Wks.* (1660) 4 Ob ye foolish Israelites with whom too much frequency made the food of Angels contemptible.

3. Frequent occurrence or repetition.

1603 FLORIO *Moutaigne* iii. v. 522 The long-continued frequency of this accident, should by this time have seasoned the bitter taste thereof. 1641 *Ausv. Vind. Smectymnus* Pref. i Bemoaning the frequency of scandalous Pasquins. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 1136 Ever some spiritual witness new and new In faster frequency. 1889 L. KEITH *Hurric. Petticoats* i. x. 212 The granny .. wakes up to tell it [her story] anew with a zest that is never staled by frequency.

†b. *Physics.* = FREQUENCY 4 b. *Obs. rare*—1.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 119 Vibrations of different Kinds, or Frequencies.

Frequency (frē'kwēnsi). [ad. L. *frequentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

†1. The state or condition of being crowded; also *concr.* a numerous assembly, concourse, crowd.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 196/1 The king commanded all the .. prelates of the church to be called in a great solemn frequency. 1570-6 LAMBAROE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 201 To Pinnendene Heath .. expert men of this Shyre .. came in great frequency. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 114 Nothing doth better temper the aire of any place than the frequency of inhabitants. 1644 MILTON *Jdg. Bucer* (1851) 290 He was for two years chief Professor .. with greatest frequency and applause of all learned and pious men. 1723 *State of Russia* I. 209 The frequency of People at Moscow was extraordinary on this Occasion.

†2. The fact of occurring at short distances apart; numerousness. *Obs.*

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 45 The enemies army could not enter, in regard of the frequency of great rivers.

†3. The constant use or repetition of (something); frequent practice. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 69 The patronage of Plebeians .. The frequency of which custom made Nobilitie famous. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 14 Neither does this precept of honouring an Oath forbid us Perjury only, but also frequency of Swearing. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 59 Oblige him to frequency of Writing Home. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. xviii, The frequency of vice had deadened her sense of it.

†b. Frequent intercourse, familiarity with (a person); constant attendance at (a place). *Obs.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 21 The greatest bane of English Gentlemen abroad, is too much frequency and communication with their own Countrey-men. 1680 LO. CAPEL *Sp. Ho. Com.* 26 Oct. in *Collect. Poems* 179 Who by his

frequency at the Palace, had seemed rather one of the Family.

4. The fact of occurring often or being repeated at short intervals. Of the pulse: Rapidity.

1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. Ho. Com.* 19 Jan. 20 The frequency of Parliament is most essentially necessary. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 226 Earthquakes .. there happen'd four in one day .. Nor does their frequency make 'em less dreadful. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 272 They increase the Strength and Frequency of the Pulse. 1766 GOLOS. *Vic. W.* vii, I began .. to be displeased with the frequency of his return. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 271 The diminished frequency of wars. 1883 A. JESSOP in *19th Cent.* XIII. 259 The ghastly frequency of the punishment of death tended to make people savage and bloodthirsty.

b. *Physics*, etc. The rate of recurrence of any regularly repeated event, e.g. a vibration; the number of times that it occurs in a second or other assumed unit of time.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1868) 287 The pitch or frequency of vibration constituting the note. 1881 *Nature* No. 616. 359 If the notes c' and d'' are sounded together, their frequencies being in the ratio 8:9. 1893 *Times* 11 May 6/1 Alternating currents of high frequency. 1896 W. G. WOOLLCOMBE *Pract. Work Physics* iii. 69 Take the average of these numbers for each fork to represent the ratio of their frequencies.

† **Frequent**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—2. [f. FREQUENT *v.*] Frequentation, resort.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Decoy* 28 Private alleys are bis sanctuaries in the citie: but places of publike frequent in the country. 1635 — *Arcad. Pr.* ii. 162 Private solitary groves Shut from frequent, his contemplation loves.

Frequent (frē'kwēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *frequent-em* crowded, frequent; cognate with *farcire* to stuff (see FARCE *v.*1).]

†1. Of persons, an assembly, etc.: Assembled in great numbers, crowded, full. Often in *full and frequent*. *Obs.*

1590 *Disc. conc. Span. Invas.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 166 There was generally made throughout the whole realm a most frequent assembly of all sorts of people. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 14 He .. in a ful and frequent assemble .. besought the faithful helpe and assistance of his soldiers. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. 71 As when of frequent bees Swarms rise out of a hollow rock. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 37 To-morrow, in Stirling, is expected a frequent council. 1674 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* i. Wks. 1883 V. 128 'Tis fit in frequent senate we confer. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xvi. 377 Apart they sate, And full and frequent, form'd a dire debate. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Sir H. Mann* (1857) II. 38 One hundred and thirty-nine Lords were present, and made a noble sight on their benches *frequent and full*!

†b. Of a place: Filled, full, crowded (with persons, rarely with things). Also, much resorted to, frequented. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xviii, The ert is now mair frequent in pepil than it was. 1555 GRINGOAL *Rem.* (1843) 239 Master Scory and certain other .. have an English Church there, but not very frequent. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 342 When he was to play upon his barpe, for a prize in some frequent Theater. 1604 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.*, *Frequent*, much haunted, or goe too. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* i. The town .. seemed frequent and full of people. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 93 Halls, Frequent with crystal column, and clear shrines Of pearl.

2. Found at short distances apart; numerous, abundant. Somewhat arch.

1605 CAMOEN *Rem.* (1637) 2 [Britaine is] .. beautified with many populous Cities .. frequent Hospitals [etc.]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 343 There is no Beast so frequent as these in all Cilicia. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 Pirates and Pickaroones: which are very frequent upon the Coasts of Spain. 1705 AOOISON *Italy* (1766) 149 Through frequent cracks the steaming sulphur broke. 1722 D. COXE *Calovina* 86 The Plant .. is very frequent in most of the Southern Parts of this Country. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 217 Walls .. flanked and crowned by frequent square towers. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* II. xvi. 275 It was a wise and lovely sentiment, that set up the frequent shrine and cross along the roadside.

3. Commonly used or practised, well known, common, usual. Now *rare*. † *Frequent to*: commonly occurring in.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. vii, Howe frequent and familiar a thyngne with every astate and degre throughout Christendome is this reuerent othe. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 39, I have not .. used any one word not frequent and familiar. a 1668 DAVENANT *Siege* i. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 375 In the epistles Dedicatory .. 'tis frequent To bely men with praise. 1706 CONGREVE *Disc. Pindaric Ode* A j, There is nothing more frequent among us, than .. Pindarique Odes. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 239 Such enamelled plates being frequent to old watches instead of crystals. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 139 Such we may rely on it was a picture, and a correct one, of frequent life. 1869 *Times* 1 Jan. 4 It is frequent to impute to Radicals the wish to 'Americanize our institutions'.

†b. Of a report, etc.: Widely current. Of a book: Widely circulated, popular. *Obs.*

1623 *Crt. & Times Jas.* I (1849) II. 369, I was not then fully persuaded of the prince's going to Spain, though the report were frequent, from London. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* i. i, 'Tis frequent in the city he hath subdued The Catti and the Daci. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Pot-Poet* (Arb.) 46 His frequent'st Workes goe out in single sheets. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fnn. Mon.* 62 The story is frequent.

4. Happening or occurring at short intervals; often recurring; coming or happening in close succession. Of the pulse: Faster than is normal or usual (cf. F. *pouls fréquent*).

The prevailing sense, by which all the others, so far as they survive, are more or less coloured.

1604 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.*, *Frequent*, often, done many times. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 260 This watch-word will be frequent in his cups. 1662-3 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 83 Concerning which you may expect frequente letters. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 43 This Pulse is feverish .. and frequenter than the former. 1750 T. NEWTON *Postscr. to Milton's P. L.*, There have been frequent forgeries in the literary world. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/2 The blights were this year .. more frequent, and .. more destructive than usual. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. i, These green banks .. Brown, when I left them last, with frequent feet. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiii. 166 The snow was deep .. and our immersions in unseen holes very frequent.

5. Addicted to, wont to indulge in (a practice, course of action); accustomed to do (something); given to repetition in (a subject). Now *rare*.

1560 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* ii. 911 Bot weill ze know, thair is na men frequent To enter heir. 1608 DOO & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* ix. & xii, 101 The holy Ghost in this booke, is very frequent in this point. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iv. ii. 36 He is .. lesse frequent to his Princely exercises then formerly he hath appeared. 1616 DONNE *Serm.* cliii. (Alford) VI. 118 The fathers were frequent in comparing .. Eve the Mother of Man and Mary the Mother of God. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* 7 How frequent the Scripture is in the prohibition of this practice. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 ¶ 5 Fellows of this Class are very frequent in the Repetition of the Words Rough and Manly. 1854-58 NEWMAN *Idea of University* (1873) 329 Milton is frequent in allusions to his own history and circumstances.

6. †a. That is often at or in (a place). *Obs.* b. (with an agent-noun): That does a thing often; constant, habitual, regular.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* xi. 23 In prisons more frequent: in deaths oft. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* i. iv, In suffering such a crew of riotous gallants .. to be so frequent Both in your house and presence. 1628 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 208 Eyve of the frequentest Communicants. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 306 The timorous hare, Grown so familiar with her frequent guest, Scarce shuns me. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 49 Of course, the frequent writer will in time be quick. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* I. vii. 211 The Professor was a frequent guest at my grandmother's tea-table.

†c. That is often in company with (a person); familiar; conversant in (a subject). *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxvii, Accuse me thus .. That I have frequent binne with vnkowne mindes. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 214 A talkative Barber: with whom he is the more frequent. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 52 He was .. In the liberal arts so frequent, that they appeared rather innate and born with him, then .. acquired. 1632 — 2nd *Pl. Iron Age* To Rdr., Wks. 1874 III. 352 Euery hard name, which may appear obscure or intricate to such as are not frequent in Poetry.

7. quasi-*adv.* (Also, in illiterate use, as a real *adv.* = Frequently, often.)

1614 SELOEN *Tiles Hon.* 6 Such like more occurre in ancient and later Storie very frequent. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 61 Th' old and crazy earth has bad her shaking fits More frequent. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. 490 Nor frequent does the bright oar break The darkening mirror of the lake. 1870 B. HARTE *Truthf. James* ii, But his smile it was pensive and childlike, As I frequent remarked to Bill Nye.

Hence **Fre'quentness**, the state or condition of being frequent; frequency.

1664 H. MORE *Expos. Seven Churches* c 7 a, The more-then-ordinary frequentness of burning the blessed Protestant Martyrs .. in this Period. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* n. viii. 217 Admit the necessity of dying, what necessity or convenience of the frequentness of Diseases? 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 344 The frequentness of saintship among the Irish.

Frequent (frē'kwēnt), *v.* [ad. L. *frequentāre*, f. *frequent-em* FREQUENT. Cf. F. *fréquenter* (recorded from 12th c.).]

1. *trans.* To visit or make use of (a place) often; to resort to habitually; to attend (a meeting, etc.).

1555 EOEN *Decades* 320 The nauigation to India was then wel known and frequented. 1585 ABR. SANOVS *Serm.* xv. 266 Many .. haue frequented sermons with appearance of great deuotion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 769 This house is fiftie or threescore yards long, frequented only by Priests. 1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 227 He constantly frequented the Presbyterian meetings. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 148 ¶ 4 A Coffee-house which I myself frequent. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 193 Some of those ways through the hills were much frequented. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 11 Proper ideas or materials are only to be got by frequenting good company. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1888) III. 248 Drawing in the academy, which was then frequented, though established only by private contributions among the artists. 1834 L. HUNT *Town* iv. (1848) 191 The Church of St. Clement Danes .. was the one most frequented by Dr. Johnson. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 213 Whales of the species called 'California Greys', frequent this .. bay.

2. To visit or associate with (a person); to be frequently with (a person) or in (his company). Now somewhat *rare*.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 123 Frequente and haunte the companies of wysemen and not of the riche. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 293 If you frequent the companie of Crates, a man indued with rare wisdom. 1580 SIONEY *Ps.* xxvi. iii, I did not them frequent, Who be to vainesse bent. 1616 in J. Brown *Bunyan* i. (1887) 4 He doth frequent and keep company with Margaret Bennett. 1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 307 Nor do their husbands frequent them till that time [their month] be expired. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 192 His Lordship had one friend that used to frequent him much. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 145 It is for other and greater virtues that I would frequent the Greeks.

† **b.** Of a disease: To attack often. *Obs. rare*—1. 1632 tr. *Brucel's Praxis Med.* 59 This disease .. doth frequent children.

† **3.** To use habitually or repeatedly; to practise. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 29 Charles..by ardaunt desyre frequented the bookes composed vpon the crysten fayth. 1541 BIBLE (Cranmer) *title-p.*, The Byble in Englyshe .. to be frequented and used in everye Church within this his sayd realme. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* l. xi. 226 The Great Prophet Dauid, whiche songe the Misteries of God in Meter frequented Singing. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. A, Vertue and commendable behaviour, was of them both so frequented and followed. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 105 The oyle of Oliues they..frequented..sparingly. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Hon.* 55 And after that the word Baron seemeth to be frequented in this Realm in lieu and place of the word Thane. 1665-7 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (1668) 43 A Play which has been frequented the most of any he has writ.

† **b.** To celebrate (a sacrament, etc.); to honour with observances. Cf. *F. fréquenter. Obs.*

a 1555. 1669 [see the vbl. sb.]. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 375 He gaue the Image of his Passion to be frequented [celebrandum] in the Church. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 723 The Christians did solemnely frequent the memories of the martyrs. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 343 b, God did institute in his Church two Sacramentes..If we do not frequent these in that sincerity of Religion .. Let us be condemned.

† **c. refl.** To busy oneself about something. *Obs.* a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 216 He dayly frequentlyng hymeself about such busynes and deeds of honest charitie.

† **4.** To familiarize with. *Obs.* [Cf. *FREQUENT* a. 6 b.]

1588 *Exhort. to H. M. faithful Subjects in Harl. Misc.* II. 93 Ye encounter with them that are rich, hardy, resolute, and frequented with daily victories. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 219 [The Armenians practised certain vices] which my conscience commands me to conceale: least I frequent this Northern world with that which their nature never knew.

† **5. intr.** To resort to or unto (a person or place); to associate with (a person); to be often in or about (a place). *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 96 An infinite multitude..frequented vnto Paulus. 1580 LYL *Euphues* (Arb.) 467, I frequented more often to Camilla. 1599 SIR R. WROTHE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 181 Sertaine lewde fellows..which doe frequente and use aboute Layton heath. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 67 He frequented much with Fra. Antonio da Viterbo. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. vii. 123 Will she frequent in Towns, or will she resort to uninhabited places? 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 128 Far from all the ways Where men frequent. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxv, Nor track nor pathway might declare That human foot frequented there.

† **6. trans. a.** To crowd or pack closely together. **b.** To crowd, fill (a place). **c.** To supply abundantly. *Obs.*

1578 [see *FREQUENT* ppl. a.]. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* II. 253 These brimfull Eyes With Tydes of Teares continually frequented. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1091 With tears Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air Frequenting. 1682 R. BURTON *Admir. Cur.* (1684) 82 Winchester is a City which flourished in the time of the Romans and now indifferently peopled, and frequented by water.

Hence *Frequenting* vbl. sb.

a 1555 RIDLEY in *Confer. betw. Ridley & Latymer* (1556) 16 b, The..institution of our sauior Christe, for the ofte frequenting of the remembrance of his deathe. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 138 b, As touchyng Luthers frequentyng of Hyperbolicall speeches. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xix. (1671) 119 Here comes in the frequenting of the Sacraments. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 376 Birds, by whose frequentings he arrives to the top of his hopes. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* v. 163 Which may be known from ordinary snakes by certain signs, such as their frequenting huts, not eating mice [etc.].

Frequentable (fr̥kwēntābl), *a. rare.* [f. *FREQUENT* v. + -ABLE. Cf. *F. fréquentable.*] That may be frequented or visited, easily accessible: † **a.** of a person (*obs.*); † **b.** of a place.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 126 The exercises of that age [youth], and his humour .. made him something the more frequentable. 1843 *New Mirror* III. (Cent.), Have made their bookstore most frequentable for facility of purchase.

Frequentage (fr̥kwēntədʒ), *rare*—1. [f. *FREQUENT* v. + -AGE.] 'The practice or habit of frequenting' (W.).

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x. 37 To guard them on their flight through upland paths—remote from frequentage.

† **Frequentance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *FREQUENT* v. + -ANCE.] ? The fact of being frequented or resorted to.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 79 b, Some one Gentleman generally acquainted, they giue his admission vnto, sans fee, and free priuiledge thence-forward in theyr Nunnery, to procure them frequentance.

Frequentation (fr̥kwēntāʃən), [a. *F. fréquentation*, ad. *L. fréquentātiō-em*, n. of action f. *fréquētare* to *FREQUENT*.]

1. The action or habit of frequenting (a place); a visiting or resorting to frequently; habitual attendance.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 The principall entrie was .. shut with great bushes .. which in processe of time and lacke of frequentation, were so grown. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* II. 73 Are these the fruit thy frequentation Of learned sermons yields? 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 155 Famous it has been for its Trade,

and frequentation of forrainers to her. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cl. 33 The frequentation of courts checks this petulancy of manners. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 477 A shop in the islands as in other places of little frequentation. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 571 The art of deserving it [praise] will hardly be attained without some frequentation of the theatre. 1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* I. xxviii. (1862) III. 46 Reciprocal frequentation of religious festivals was .. the standing evidence of friendship.

2. The action or habit of frequenting (a person); familiar intercourse with.

1520 BARCLAY tr. *Jugurtha* xlv. 63 They dwelled separat .. farre from the court and frequentation of kynges of numidy. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 390 He denied he was a Witch or had any frequentation with them. 1652 CORTELL *Cassandra* IV. (1676) 55 Retired from the commerce or frequentation of men. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 4 He had however qualities which were derived no doubt from early frequentation with negroes. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Feb. 216 If only frequentation of sovereigns and statesmen could do it, a superficial explanation would be provided.

† **3.** The act of using or making use of frequently. Also, in early use, a custom, practice. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccii. [cxviii.] 620 They be herde people, and of rude engyn and wytte, and of dyuers frequentacyons and vsage. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 102 Collumbus reproved such as hitherto haue made description of the eyes, by frequentation of brutish Anatomies. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 56 Frequentation of prayer is an employment more spiritual.

b. Frequent use or celebration (of the sacraments). (So *F. fréquentation.*)

1626 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Crt.* 217 The exercise of the presence of God, ioyned with .. frequentation of sacraments. 1887 C. W. WOOD *Marriage* 20 Prayer and the frequentation of the sacraments will be the source of help.

Frequentative (fr̥kwēntatīv), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. fréquentatīv-us* (in the later *L.* grammarians), *f. fréquentat-* ppl. stem of *fréquētare*: see *FREQUENT* v. and -IVE. Cf. *F. fréquentatif, -ive.*]

A. adj.

† **1.** Accustomed, versed in. *Obs. Sc. rare*—1. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 79 In siclik Actis thay [the Musis] ar frequentatiue, And mair facill 3our mater will con-saif.

2. *Gram.* Of a verb or verbal form: Serving to express the frequent repetition of an action.

1533 UDALL *Flowers Lat. Sp.* 115 *Rescio* .. and a verbe frequentatiue of the same: *resciso*. 1656 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1684) II. 70 There is no such thing in the Greek language, as the variation of frequentative, transitive, and reciprocal. 1711 [see *DESIDERATIVE* a. 2]. 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* i. § 3. 58 The verbs called Deponent, Desiderative, Frequentative, etc. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 50/1 The termination *so in viso*, has a desiderative force, in *pulso*, a frequentative. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxv. 475 An action may be often repeated, and a frequentative conjugation follows.

B. sb. Gram. A frequentative verb, verbal form, or conjugation: see *prec.*

1530 PALSGR. 403 They knowe neyther frequentatyves, nor inchoatyves. 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 125 It is not *exiliit* neither, but *exultavit*. And that is a frequentative; and so he did it more than once. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 193 By the addition of *le*, it becomes a Frequentative, as *Sparkle*. 1870 F. HALL *Hind Reader* 137 [Karnā], following an uninflected past participle, forms a frequentative.

† **b.** ? An adverb expressing frequency. *Obs.*

1635 *Grammar Warre* B viij, Other Adverbs: as Indicatives, Frequentatives, Meditatives.

Frequentated (fr̥kwēntəd), *ppl. a.* [f. *FREQUENT* v. + -ED¹.] † **a.** Crowded (*obs.*). † **b.** Commonly practised or used (*obs.*). **c.** Of a place: Often resorted to.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 81 Blacke concreted bloud..packed together with the frequented Fibres. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 56 The most vsual and frequented kind of our English Poetry. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 36 Patales (a most famous and frequented port). 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) I He invited him into a less frequented walk. 1666 J. SERGEANT *Lett. Thanks* 80 Natural knowledges imprinted by frequented Sensations. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 399 The godness of God is a frequented theme. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 34 Ghastly countenances .. haunting our most frequented avenues. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx, It was the least frequented of the bridges. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* IV. (ed. 2) 118 In the frequented parts of the North Atlantic.

Frequenter (fr̥kwēntər), [f. *FREQUENT* v. + -ER¹.] One who frequents or resorts to (a place); also, one who attends (a meeting, etc.).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) To Rdr. P iv b, A gratiuous King, so diligent a frequenter of Sermons. 1634 *Documentis agst. Prynn* (Camden) 5 The miserable spectatours and frequenters of these infernal pleasures. 1751 RICHARDSON *Rambler* No. 97 P 25 What expence of dress..is required to qualify the frequenters for such emulous appearance. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* III. 56 There are not even seats provided for the frequenters of gin-palaces.

† **Frequentless, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *FREQUENT* sb. + -LESS.] Not frequented.

1631 CHITTLE *Hoffman* I b, It semes frequentlesse for the vse of men: Some basilisks, or poysonous serpents den! **Frequently** (fr̥kwēntli), *adv.* [f. *FREQUENT* a. + -LY².] In a frequent manner.

1. At frequent or short intervals, often, repeatedly.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxii. (1880) 245 He had frequently in his mouthe this worde. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* II. ii, These being heaven's gifts, and frequently conferred On such as are beneath them. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi,

He had been since frequently at my house. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* xxvii, I frequently examined the colour of the snow.

† **2.** Numerously, populously. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 279 The place became frequently inhabited on every side. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* IV. (1775) I. 34 The noblemen who came in frequently against the afternoon, stayed all that night.

Frere, *obs.* form of *FRIAR*.

Fresadow: see *FRISADO*.

Frescade (freskād), Also 6 (from *It.*) *freskata*. [a. *F. frescade* (Cotgr.), ad. *It. frescata*, *f. fresco* cool, *FRESH*.] A cool walk; a shady alley.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 7 Nor have those under the Torride Zone so much need of the Romane Grottaes or Freskates for to coole them.] 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frescades*, refreshments as..light garments, cool air..cool drinks, Bowers or shades over-spread with green boughs. 1759 *Lond. Mag.* XXVIII. 605 They..go in parties to enjoy themselves in their gardens and frescades. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 706 The fragrant orangeries,—the grateful frescades,—the many-twinkling fountains.

Fresco (fresko), *sb.* Also 6-7 *fresco*; pl. *frescos*, -oes. [ad. *It. fresco* cool, *FRESH*.]

† **1.** Cool, fresh air; occas. a fresh breeze. *In fresco*: in the fresh air. *Obs.* Cf. *ALFRESCO*.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1629) 410 There being a custome amongst the people of Paris, in the Summers euenings, to goe out of the Suburbs of S. German in great multitudes, to take the *fresco*. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. ii, Come, let us take in fresco, here, one quart. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Nov., Here, in summer, the gentlemen of Rome take the fresco in their coaches and on foot. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 12 We had a promising Fresco, but somewhat chilled by too frequent Calms. *Ibid.* 335 As they sit in Frisco. 1740 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 82 They..walk about the city, or upon the sea-shore..to enjoy the fresco. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. i, I..was..overtaken by Mrs. Herner, in fresco as before.

attrib. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 26 May (1857) I. 167 We have as much waterworks and fresco diversions, as if we lay ten degrees nearer warmth.

† **b.** 'It has been sometimes used for any cool refreshing liquor' (T.). *Obs.*—o 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pervic. Bark* 7 Fevers, which they treat with *frescos* or cooling drinks.]

2. A kind of painting executed in water-colour on a wall, ceiling, etc. of which the mortar or plaster is not quite dry, so that the colours sink in and become more durable. *Orig. in phrase (to paint) in fresco.*

1598 R. H[AYDOCKE] tr. *Lomatius' Artes Paintinge*, etc. III. iv. 99 Which wil cause the colours in Frisco to continue as faire as if they were laid while the chalte is fresh. [1644 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct., The houses..are..excellently painted, *a fresco* on the outer walls.] *Ibid.* 22 Oct., To this church joins a convent, whose cloister is painted in fresco very rarely. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 147/1 *Frescoe*, or Wall Painting; some call it seiling. 1749 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 14 The Paintings..in Herculaneum .. are all done in Stucco in Water-colours in Fresco. 1843 RUSKIN *Lett.* 21 Sept. in *Atlantic Monthly* LXVIII. 740 It is not the love of fresco that we want. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Domestic Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 54 The grand sibyls..painted in fresco by Michel Angelo.

b. A painting so executed.

1670 R. LASSELS *Voy. Ital.* I. 238 The Library, painted with a rare *Fresco*, which is yet ravishing and lively after two hundred years. 1717 PDE *Ep. Fernas* 34 A fading Fresco here demands a sigh. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 347 The beautiful frescoes that decorate the walls. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 91 This church is represented in one of the famed frescoes at Wallington Hall.

c. attrib. and Comb., as *fresco-paint*, -painting, -plaster, -wall.

1842-5 BROWNING *Waring* I. vi, We are on the brink Of something great in *fresco-paint. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 16 June, The incomparable *fresco painting in St. George's Hall. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 213 Let us take advantage of the lessons it affords us in..fresco painting. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 19 The use of *fresco-plaster in very early buildings. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* IV, It was a lofty room with beautiful old *fresco walls and ceiling.

Fresco (fresko), *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To paint in fresco.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 202 The Donation of Constantine, frescoed in the Vatican. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 345/2 We do not..fresco our azure ceiling with angels.

Hence **Frescoed** *ppl. a.*, **Frescoing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Frescoer**, **Frescoist**, one who paints in fresco.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* I. § 7. 15 Have we no..frescoed fancies on our roofs? 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 73/1 Many a mute inglorious frescoist has only waited his hour. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 59 The frescoed Parnassus gradually emerges from out of the dark wall. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 46/2 Some leisurely prisoner of the frescoer's trade. 1885 *Ibid.* Mar. 609/1 The original frescoing of walls and ceilings..was the work of a..soldier.

† **Frescoour**. ? *nonce-wd.* [ad. pseudo-*L. frescura*, *It. frescura*, n. of quality f. *fresco* *FRESH*. Cf. *FRASCHEUR*.] Coolness.

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & D.* (1651) 31 By Cold, and by a kinde of Frescour (as we now-a-days speak).

† **Frese**, *sb. Obs. north. dial.* Also *fres(se)*. [Of obscure origin.

Stratmann compares OS. *frēsa* str. fem. (MDu. *vrēse*, Du. *vrees*), OHG. *frēisa*, fear, danger. The sense is not inappropriate, but the exact OE. equivalent of these words would be **frās*, yielding **frase* in northern ME.]

In phr. *no frese* = 'no doubt'.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* (Vernon) 43 To fonge flourus and

fruit þougt þei no fresse. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 30 So wold mo, no fresse. Of wifes. For the life that thay leyde, Wold these husbandes were dede. *Ibid.* 291 Putt thi hand in my syde, no fres, ther Longeus put his spere.

† **Frese**, *v.* *Obs. rare* — *trans.*

c 1510 *Robin Hood* iv. 42 in Flügel *Lesebuch* 178 Make glad chere sayd lytell Johan And fresse our bowes of ewe.

Frese, *obs. form of FREEZE.*

Fresh (fres), *a., adv. and sb.* ¹ Forms: *a.* 1 fersc, 3 fersse, ferschs, *south.* uer(i)sse, 4 fersche. *B.* 3 *Orm.* fressh, 3-5 fress(e), 3-6 freche, fres(s)ch(e), 4 fraiche, frechs, 4-5 freys(s)he, freyssche, 4-6 fres(s)h(e), 4 freisch, 5 freisshe, 4-fresh. [The *a* forms, which are not found later than the 14th c., represent OE. *fersc* (recorded only in senses 4 and 5, opposed to 'salt'), corresponding to Du. *versch*, OHG. *frisc* (MHG. *vrisc*, mod. Ger. *frisch*; used in senses approximately identical with those found in Eng.), ON. *fersk-r* (Sw. *färsk*, Da. *fersk*; chiefly in physical senses; the mod. Icel. *frísk*, Sw., Da. *frísk*, are adopted from Ger.) :—OTeut. **frisko-*. As the *β* forms (with *fre-*) do not occur till the 13th c., it is most likely that they are due to adoption of OF. *freis* masc., *fresche* fem. (mod. F. *fraîs*, *fraîche*), = Pr. *fresc*, Sp., Pg., It. *fresco*, a Com. Rom. adoption of OTeut. **frisko-*. The senses first occurring in ME. coincide substantially with those in OF.; how far they were introduced from that language, and how far they descend from unrecorded OE. uses, cannot be determined.

The ultimate etymology of OTeut. **frisko-* is obscure. Kluge compares OSL. *prēsinnī* fresh (:—**praiskino*), Lith. *priskas* unleavened, and Finn. *rieska-* unleavened.]

A. adj.

I. New, recent.

1. New, novel; not previously known, used, met with, introduced, etc. † Also *absol.* in advb. phr. *of, on fresh* = AFRESH.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 516 New & freys goddis come. c 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 165 The battayl begaune of fresshe to be sore fyers. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 b, Than thy payne began of fresshe to be renewed. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 193 To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new. 1639 FULLER *Holy Warre* (1647) i. xvi. 25 This sight so inspired the Christians, that coming in on fresh, they obtained a most glorious victorie. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* i. 9 The Fog. . . presenting continually fresh Objects. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 162 That fresh concern and anxiety which attends those who [etc.]. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 3 Very severe labour is requisite to clear a fresh country. 1813 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lv. 529 Its [river's] thousand turns disclose Some fresher beauty. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1886) i. 31 There are few traces of fresh research or new matter produced. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. i. 384 And with fresh hope came on the fresh May-day. 1888 *Times* 12 Nov. 1913 The untoward fate of plays that break fresh ground.

b. In weaker sense: Additional, another, other, different, further.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 243 Then thei maken fressche men redye. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvii. 209 Than suld I haif a fresch feir to fang in mynn armes. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 675 In the conclusion of al that tale, he knitteth it vp with a freshe lusty poynt. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 644 In which way having gotten fresh helpe of some other streames. 1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 16 The Hounds . . take fresh scent, hunting another Chase. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 14 ¶ 7 The Troops of the Allies have fresh Orders dispatched to them. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 ¶ 2 Our Time lies heavy on our Hands till the Arrival of a fresh Mail. 1721 BAILEY, *Fresh Spell*. . . a fresh Gang to relieve the Rowers in the Long-Boat. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. xiii. 106 Several fresh spectators were yet to see the sight. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 198 Interest was seldom allowed to be turned into principal, except upon the advance of fresh money. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 153 One fresh concession . . was easily obtained from the restored king. 1896 *Law Times* C. 408/2 We must begin a fresh paragraph.

2. Recent; newly made, recently arrived, received, or taken in. Cf. Fr. *fraîs*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5307 Woundes . . pat fressche sal sem and alle blandad. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 172 So pat he wounde be freisch and not oold hurt. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xxi. 6 The Shewbredes . . were taken vp before the Lorde, that there might be other freshbreds set therein. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1845) 11, I was fain . . to insert . . some of a much fresher date. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 9 This Morn by fresh Advice he was assured [etc.]. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., The Author was then young, . . and his reading fresh in his head. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* i. 146 Seeing whether the Marks of their Teeth are fresh or not. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 16 The ministers of Ferdinand VII could not please him more than by laying before him a fresh express or dispatch. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 204 The floor . . was covered with snow, and on it were the fresh footmarks of a little animal.

b. Newly come or taken from, out of.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 31 Great yellow Frogs also are much admired, especially when they come fresh out of the Pond. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cuck & Fox* 289 The hue and cry of Heaven pursues him at the heels, Fresh from the fact. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 330 By forms unfashioned, fresh from Nature's hand. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) i. 45 A . . production . . fresh from the press. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 209 An heirsch quite fresh from Bengal. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. App. 673 The narrative . . was fresh from the lips of an Englishman.

c. Law. *Fresh force* (AF. *fresche force*, Anglo-Lat. *frisca fortia*), *fresh disseisin*: = 'novel disseisin'; see *quots.* and DISSEISIN i b. *Fresh fine*,

pursuit, suit: one made or levied immediately or within a short prescribed interval.

[1292 BRITTON i. xix. § 6 De forceours et purprestours par fresche force.] 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) i. 173 Item, de assisis Nova Disseisinæ, vocatis 'Fresshforce'. 1538 FITZHERB. *Iust. Peas* 132 b, Upon any out crie, hute or fresshesuit for any felonye. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 64 But if he [the owner] make fresh pursuit he may take his goods from the thief. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 169 An Assise or Bil of fresh force brought within 40 daies after the force committed, or title to him accrued. *Ibid.* 171 Fresh suit. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Fresh Disseisin* [see DISSEISIN i b]. 1721 BAILEY, *Fresh suit*. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Fresh-fine*, a fine which has been levied within a year.

3. Making one's first acquaintance with a position, society, etc.; raw, inexperienced; unsophisticated, 'green'. Also (*University slang*), characteristic of a freshman.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 145 How green you are, and fresh in this old world. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* ii. 184 Between two Armies both made up of fresh Men, that have never seen any Service. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) ii. Reserv'd by the old Sailors . . must not be touch'd by the fresh Men, as they call 'em. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* III. 9 If I don't tell the coach-maker what a fresh one he was, to give you his barouche on tick. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. v. Did you ever fight a duel? No! . . Well! you are fresh, indeed! 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* i. 101 It is very fresh to walk about in academic costume with a stick in his hand. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xix. 237 He was a perfectly fresh man, not having yet undertaken a journey.

II. Having the signs of newness.

4. Of perishable articles of food, etc.: New, in contradistinction to being artificially preserved; (of meat) not salted, pickled, or smoked; (of butter) without salt; (of fruits, etc.) not dried or preserved in sugar or the like.

a. 901-9 *Charter of Eadweard in Cod. Dipl.* v. 164 Tu riederu oder sealt oder fersc.

b. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* vi. 3 Thei schulen not ete freisch grapis and drie [was recentes siccasve]. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 347 *Adepis porci antiqui sine sale id est freisch swynys grese molten.* c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 630 Fresche lamprey bake þus it must be dight. c 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 5 Flesh of beef salted shall be good with the mustarde. The fresh with gharlyk. *Ibid.* 6 Fresh hering. . . Reede heeryng. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.*, c. 2 No . . person . . shall . . by anie freshe fysh of anie estraunger in . . Flaunders. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 91 There is made a kinde of Luncket, called in most places a Fresh-Cheese. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. 143 They will buy . . a Riall worth of fresh meat to eat on the Lords day. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 365 And seek fresh Forrage to sustain their Lives. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 606 If in the dry state, by pulverization, or, if fresh, by slicing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 314 During several months, even the gentry tasted scarcely any fresh animal food. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 234 Three pounds of fresh butter at twenty pence a pound.

absol. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7290 Made hem at aise with fresche and selt.

¶ b. (See *quot.*) *Obs. rare* — *1*. (Perh. some error.) 1530 PALSGR. 313/1 Fresshe or lussyouse as meate that is nat well seasoned, or hath an unplesante swetnesse in it, *fade*.

5. Of water: Not salt or bitter; fit for drinking. † Also of a marsh: Containing fresh as opposed to salt water; watered by a river (*obs.*).

[A Com. Teut. sense: prob. an extension of the notion 'without salt' as applied to meat (sense 4).]

a. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* ii. iv. § 6 [Eufrates] is mæst eallra fersca watera. c 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* i. 316/597 þe sonne . . makez þe watares breþi up-riht . . þoþe þe sees an fersche watares.

b. 1398 TREYISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxii. (1495) 455 For cause of . . fresshe watares that come therto the see . . is more fresshe. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 39 Of fysschyng of freschwaty & of salt watyr, þe tythe owyhte to be payed. a 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 224 A fresche well was þer besyde. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 26 In this deserte are . . founde bytter watares; but more often fresshe and sweete watares. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 10 § 10 No Acre of fresh Marsh . . [shall] be taxed above the Rate of a Penny. . . nor of every ten Acres of salt Marsh above the Rate of a Penny. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* vii. 19 Our men quietly landed and tooke in fresh water. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 419 Tempests are kinde, and salt waues fresh in loue. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. N. York* (1845) 19 These woods also every mile . . or half-mile are furnished with fresh ponds, brooks, or rivers. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 154 He always found the ice fresh that floated upon the sea-water. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. iii. 34 Sometimes we find them in salt Water, sometimes in fresh. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4489/3, 119 Acres of fresh Marsh-Lands. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 267 Another river . . is very rich in fresh marsh. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 235 Throwing into large quantities of pure fresh water a few drops of volatile oil. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 The great stream of fresh water which flows over Teddington Weir.

b. Of or pertaining to such water. † Of fish = FRESHWATER *a.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) i. Engeldond ys ful ynow. Of salt fysch and eche fresch, and fayre ryueres þer to. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 396 Fresshe fysshe as Tenches. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 128 Till the fresh taste be taken from that cleerenes, And made a brine pit with our bitter teares. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 8, I have oft wondred howe fishes can retaineth their fresh taste, and yet live in salt watares. 1881 J. PAYN *Hum. Stories* 294 The professional fisherman . . whether he be salt or fresh.

6. Untainted, pure; hence, possessed of active properties; invigorating, refreshing. Said *esp.* of air and water.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11705 (Trin.) A welle out braste wijp

stremes clere fresshe & colde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 16 There sprang a welle fresh and clere. 14. . . *Tundale's Vis.* 1071 Sum of hom thei madyn nesche As is the water that is fresshe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxii. 1 He . . ledeth me to a fresh water. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. iii. 45 The fresh Streames ran by her, and murnu'd her moanes. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iii. 71 [Death] hides him in fresh Cups, soft Beds, sweet words. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. 117 A fruit named Xocotte . . it is fresh and cooling. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 771 They among fresh dews and flowers Flie to and fro. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 82 The inferior Air . . in the Night so very fresh and cold. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise Wks.* III. 440 It takes the peasant from his smoky cabin into the fresh air. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii. The desire of fresh air . . had carried her into the . . garden. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 7 Fresh odours . . that have an action akin to pure air.

† b. Cool; see COOL *a.* i and i d. Cf. Fr. *fraîs*.

In Romantic langs. a very prominent sense; *rare* in Eng. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 29 Thei . . sytten there [in dyches] . . for they may ben the more fressche. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xi, Fresche alures with lusty hye pynacles. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 150 The Porche of the dore is verye fresshe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. v. 108 Here is constantly a fresh Sea breeze all Day, and cooling refreshing winds in the Night.

7. Retaining its original qualities; not deteriorated or changed by lapse of time; not stale, musty, or rapid. † Formerly often reduplicated *fresh and fresh* (cf. 'hot and hot').

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 þe blode was boþe warme & fresh, þat þe schankes lete. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 352 An oynement . . al freisch leie it perto, for þe more freisch þat it is be bettir it is. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 351 Tua bostis of gude wyne, Baith stark and freche. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcii. 10 My home . . shal be anoynted with fresh oyle. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 158 b, See that their nestes bee very cleane, and kept still with freshe cleane strawe. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 128 Having restored me with fresh egges. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 55 The other Fish we took as we had occasion fresh and fresh. 1805 DIBBIN in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 393 Burton ale—fresh or stale. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Distant Correspondents*, As fresh as if it came in ice. 1850 LVELL and VISIT *U. S.* xxx. 181 Roots of trees and wood in a fresher state than I ever saw them in any tertiary formation. 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 71 The . . Mammoth remains fresh as on the day of its death.

b. *transf.* of immaterial things.

14. . . *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 233 Trewloue is fress & euer neu. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 ¶ 5 By this means my Readers will have their News fresh and fresh. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 14 ¶ 6 To be able to tell the freshest news. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) i. 6/1 It is only by the fresh feelings of the heart that mankind can be very powerfully affected. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* (1861) 350 The genial smile of English mirth fresh on every lip.

8. Not faded or worn; unfading, unobliterated. Said both of material and immaterial things.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 66 They [i.e. the names] were As fresshe as men had writen hem there the selve day right. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 303 note, Wee might still have them, by continual view of their pictures, in fresshe remembrance. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 68 Our garments are now as fresh as when we put them on. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxix. 20 My glory was fresh in mee. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 365 These Roses will retaine . . their Colour fresh for a yeare at least. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. lxxvi. 326 By such memorials the memory of Gods merces is kept fresh. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 69 These antipathies . . do still remaine . . as fresh, as if Adam had but falne yesterday. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4867/4 The Small Pox fresh upon him. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 27 Men . . who lived . . when the memory of things was fresh. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* ii. i, An incident . . as fresh in her memory as if it had occurred yesterday. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 447 Samuel Pepys, whose library and diary have kept his name fresh to our time.

9. Not sullied or tarnished; bright and pure in colour; blooming, gay.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 92 Upon the fresshe days to beholde. c 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 260 The fresshe beautee sleeth me sodeynly Of hir that rotheth in the yonder place. c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 997 Iason . . hade fongit þe fiese & þe fresshe gold. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 55 To luke vpone his [the sun's] fresche and blisful face. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Flourysche the forenoone neuer so fresshe, at the last cometh the euentide. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 Rhetorike . . setteth forth those matters with freshe colours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1041 Flours were the Couch. . . Earths freshest, softest lap. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 28 The Green of the Pine . . now looked fresh and pleasant. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 37 He never had a fresh complexion, but it was always dark. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iii. xxxvii, Her cheek Lost its fresh and lively hue. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxv. 177 Scarcely less exquisite than the freshest bloom of the Alpine rose.

b. Of personal appearance: Blooming, looking healthy or youthful. Often *fresh and fair*; also in proverbial phrases *fresh as paint*, *as a rose*, etc.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1191 *Dido*, An huntyn wolde this lusti fressche queene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Bneis* viii. x. 29 Venus, the fresche Goddes . . can draw nere. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xv. 267 The freshest Gospeller in appearance, in experience is found not to be the soundest. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 29 Hast thou beheld a fresher Gentlewoman. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 94 A widow fresh and faire. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Ritter Bann* iv, 'Twas the Abbot of St. James's monks, A fresh and fair old man. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* III. 81 Forth they walked . . as fresh as an oyster. *Ibid.* III. 155 As fresh as a daisy. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 172 The fresh country ladies had to be warned against spoiling their natural roses with paint. 1881 Dr. Gheist 217 Though nearly seventy years of age, he is

still hale and 'fresh as paint'. 1885 RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 1863/2 [They] see him emerge from his carriage, after a long journey, 'fresh as a rose'.

† **C.** Gaily attired, finely dressed. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gower's* 2037 Ther coursers trappid in the freshest wise. c 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 437 II. 86 Perys of Legh come to Lynne opon Cristynnesse Even in the freshest wise. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Cuij*, To array and make me freshe for them. 1530 PALSGR. 623/2 My maystresse maketh her freshe, I wene she go out to some feest to daye. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxviii. 235 They rose & apperelled them in freshe arraye. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 807/2 With manie a fresh gentleman riding before them.

10. Not exhausted or fatigued; full of vigour and energy; brisk, vigorous, active. † Of a country: Of unexhausted fertility.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 397 An hondred knyghtes, pur ferse & sound. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3633 A fersche ost hem to help hastili per come.

b. c 1205 *Lav.* 9418 To heo eoden alle afoten; & swiðe freche weoren. 13. *K. Alis.* 2405 He hadde y-hud .xx. thousand, That scholden come, on fresche steden. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 Þe kyng a seknes hent, þe dede him tok alle fresche. c 1400 *Melayne* 1528 Oure Britons bolde that fresche come in Thought that [etc.]. c 1450 *Merlin* 108 Kyng Aguyssas, a freisse yonge knyght, and with hym v C knyghtes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxix. 532 They were nat strong ynough to abyde them that were freshmen, for theymselve were sore traueyled. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. i. 26 The mornynge, when our wyttys be most redy and fresch. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Evromena* 21 He mounted first on the one fresh horse, and afterwards upon the other, posting on. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xiii. 74 This Country is very fresh and plentiful. 1843 *JAMES Forest Days* v. Take with you three of your fellows whose horses are the freshest. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. i. 3, I never felt fresher in my life. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 3 Jan., Ignition is probably the freshest of all the veterans.

absol. 1594 *DANIEL Compt. Rosamond* cii, Or whilst we spend the freshest of our time, The sweet of youth in plotting in the ayre; Alas bow off we fall, hoping to clime.

† b. Recruited, refreshed, rested. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 162 When thei shall be freshe, thenne shall ye mow make werre. 1700 *DRYDEN Theod. & Honoria* 187 Nor lies she long, but .. Springs up to life, and fresh to second pain Is saved to-day, to-morrow to be slain.

† 11. Ready, eager. Const. to, also to with inf.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 6348 A33 himm birp beon fresch þæcto [i. e. to worship God]. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 18060 (Fairf.), Was nevir en fro shio to flight. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1254 Enmys thre .. Pat, to assaile us bere, er ay freshe. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* I. i. 3 Euer since a fresh Admirer of what I saw there.

† b. Ready to eat or drink; having an appetite or inclination. Also, *fresh and fasting. Obs.*

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 840 Drinking a filthy liquor, whereto they said Tobacco made them fresh. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 92 They will fresh and fasting, besprinkle themselves with the Stale of a Cow.

12. Of the wind: Having considerable force, strong; † formerly, springing up again (*obs.*). Hence, of the 'way' of a ship: Speedy, steady. Also quasi-adv. in to blow fresh. Cf. Fr. *frais*.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 213 They .. lyft vp theyr saylles & so had a good freshe wynde. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxvi. 66 Uppon a sodayne there came a fresh gale of Winde. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 46 A fresh Gale is that doth .. presently blow after a calme. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 322 It is a long time ere a ship can bee put upon the stayes when shee has her freshest way. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2181/4 The Wind blowing very fresh .. forced into the Downs a Dutch Man of War. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. x, Not making such fresh Way as I did before. 1766 BRICE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 226 The velocity of the wind on May the 6th, when it blew a fresh gale. 1805 NELSON in *Nicolas Disq.* (1846) VII. 77 If it comes on to blow fresh I shall make the signal for Boats to repair on board. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 29 The miller grinds corn when the breeze is fresh.

13. With regard to the use of drink, in two opposite senses: a. Sober. Now only Sc. b. Exhilarated by drink; partially intoxicated; 'half seas over'.

a. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1226 He was freche, he was nought dronke. 1628 W. YONGE *Diary* 113 The Lord Den-high scarce fresh any day after the morning. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxiv, 'Our great udaller is weel enough when he is fresh.'

b. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 174 On his return home, rather fresh. 1829 MARRVAT *F. Mildmay* xiii, I could get 'fresh' .. when in good company. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* iii. 31 For my notion was, they were all fresh.

14. Sc. and north. dial. Of the weather: a. Open, not frosty. b. Wet.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 49 Fresh weather. Open weather. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., How's t' weather to-day? Why fresh; i. e. it rains. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Stirlings* XV. 319 note, Our winters .. have been open and fresh, as it is termed. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 363 What is called in Durham 'fresh weather', alias rain. 1880 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 2/1 There were indications of fresh weather .. The fresh became less marked.

15. Comb., as *fresh-looking*, † *fresh-new* adjs. Chiefly parasynthetic, as *fresh-coloured*, -*complexioned*, -*facèd*, -*hearted*, (-*heartedness*), -*leaved*, † *looked*, † *suitèd*, -*tinctured* adjs. Similarly *fresh-button*, -*skin* vbs., *fresh-dooring* vbl. sb.

1771 FOOTE *Maid of B. I.* Wks. 1799 II. 213 To turn the lace, and *fresh-button the suit. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* I. § 24 *Fresh coloured wares, if they bee often opened, leese their brightness. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxxi, With a fresh-coloured face. 1886 *Lond. Gaz.* 2156/4

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A Girl of about 11 years of Age, light brown hair, and *fresh Complexioned. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 117 A .. fresh-complexioned, quiet, fair man. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 250 By dint of whitening, sash-windowing and *fresh-dooring, the old ample farmhouse has become a very genteel-looking residence. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 354 *Fresh-faced girls sit knitting by their myrtles. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. viii. 123 But I cried the *fresh-hearted New Year. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 438 The *fresh-heartedness, generosity, and heroism which seagoing has a manifest aptitude to nourish. 1657 *COKAINÉ Obstinate Lady* I. i, That dost .. in *fresh-leaved woods delight! 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5249/4 One William Williams, a *fresh look'd Boy. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 314 The *fresh-looking masonry of yesterday. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* III. i. 41 This *fresh-new sea-farer. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxii, I had *fresh skinned myself. 1638 *FORD Fancies* I. iii, Enter Livio, *fresh suited, a 1743 *SAVAGE Lady Tyrconnel* 43 *Fresh-tinctur'd like a summer-evening sky.

B. adv.

1. In a fresh manner, freshly (see senses of the adj.); newly; † clearly; † eagerly; † gaily; † strongly. † Also *Latw*, immediately.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 190 Y-clothed was she fresh, for to devyse. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iv, Fresche thay folo the fare. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1423 With the small pyper, for it most fresche will call. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxvii. 26 New of thi knop, at morrow fresche atyrit. 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 39 A pavyloun .. garnysshed freshe after my fantasy. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* III. ii. 188 The Heyfer dead, and bleeding fresh. 1622 *Crt. & Times Gas.* I (1849) II. 336 Speak fresh that way. a 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 64 If fresh after the goods were stolne, the true owner maketh pursuit. 1676 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 There is 4 pound of [comfits] and made fresh for you of the purest sugar. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 145 When the earth was fresh broken. 1709 tr. *Poncel's Voy. Ethiopia* II Thick Beer .. being bad to keep, they are forc'd to make it Fresh, almost every Hour. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus's Hist.* I. xiv. § 4 Anthony .. remembering very fresh the wars he had gone through. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 107 Plantane root fresh digged up. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* II. ii, Mrs. Can. She has a charming fresh colour. *Lady T.* Yes, when it is fresh put on.

2. Comb. chiefly with *pres.* and *pa. pples.*, as *fresh-armed*, -*baked*, -*bleeding*, -*blooming*, -*blowing*, -*blown*, -*boiled*, -*born*, -*breaking*, -*caught*, -*coined*, -*comer*, -*cropt*, -*drawn*, -*fallen*, -*forged*, -*killed*, -*made*, -*quilted*, -*rankling*, -*rubbed*, -*slaughtered*, -*thrashed*, -*thrown*, -*turned*, -*watered*; *fresh-run a.*, (a fish, esp. a salmon) that has lately run up from the sea.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 379 Ane new *fresche armit gard. 1849-52 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 844/2 *Fresh-baked brown bread. 1718 *POPE Iliad* xv. 698 His side, *fresh-bleeding with the dart. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 110 In each smiling Countenance appears *Fresh-blooming Health. 1671 *MILTON Samson* I The breath of Heav'n *fresh-blowing, pure and sweet. 1632 — *L'Allegro* 22 *Fresh-blown roses washed in dew. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* (1863) 243 Looking as red and hot as a *fresh-boiled lobster. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 438 Can they refuse to usher in The *fresh-born Year with loud Acclaim. 1817 *BYRON Manfred* I. ii, And thou, *fresh breaking Day, and you, ye Mountains, Why are ye beautiful? 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, I thought I would make you a present of a *fresh-caught specimen. 1785 *CRABBE Newspaper* 82 The *fresh-coin'd lie. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct., *Fresh-comers from England and elsewhere. 1777 *POTTER Eschylus's Supplicants* 90 Why .. fly you to these Gods for refuge, Holding these *fresh-cropt branches crown'd with wreaths? 1872 *LEVER Ld. Kilgobbin* lv, A *fresh-drawn cork. 1885 *Fortn. Rev.* I Feb. 170 No doubt the thawing of *fresh-fallen snow is not pleasant. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 171 Without loss of time, *fresh-forged anathemas are come. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 238 The Guts of their Cattle *fresh killed. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, *Corinna's going a Maying* (1869) 69 Aurora throws her faire *Fresh-quilted colours through the air. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 100 Inward Grief, *fresh-rankling in his Soul. 1896 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 8/5 It had a *fresh-rubbed sore under the collar. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab.* 83 As clean as a *fresh-run salmon. 1718 *POPE Iliad* xvi. 198 Some tall stag, *fresh-slaughter'd in the wood. 1883 *Goolle Weekly Times* 7 Sept. 2/6 Very little *fresh-thrashed wheat has been marketed during the past week. 1821 *KEATS Isabella* xlv, She gazed into the *fresh-thrown mould. 1777 *WARTON First of April* 29 The *fresh-turnd soil. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* lviii. 11 Thou shalt be like a *freshwatered garden. 1744 *AKENSIDE Pleas. Imag.* II. 365 That .. verdant lawn, Fresh-water'd from the mountains.

C. sb. 1

1. [The adj. used *absol.* passing into a sb.] The fresh part or period (of a day, year, etc.).

1715 *JANE BARKER Exilius* II. 22 They went to divert themselves in a cool Walk, during the fresh of the Morning. a 1734 *NORTH Lives* I. 192 And for that work he took the fresh of the morning. 1883 *HOLME Lee Loving & Serving* I. xv. 288 In the fresh of the morning it is the greatest delight. 1889 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) II. 381 The robins .. keep on pretending it is the fresh of the year.

2. A rush of water or increase of the stream in a river; a freshet, flood. Also, a flood of fresh water flowing into the sea; esp. an ebb tide, whose force is increased by heavy rains. Freq. in pl.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* III. 136 Lichet Village and an Arme out of Pole Water beting with a little fresch. c 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt in Eng.* 10 Sometimes there are great freshes in the River of Tyne. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 25 We met with the Freshes off the Shore caused by the Upland Rains. 1749 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc.* II. 31 And the Freshes or Landwaters, the Snow being mostly dissolved, very much abated. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 83 The

officers observed the king's boat to float suddenly, which they attributed to a great fresh. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Fmils. & Corr.* (1888) II. 401 The high freshes .. will bear a vessel of any burden .. out to sea. 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* I. i. 18 The banks are not so low as to be injured or overflowed to any great extent by the freshes.

b. A sudden increase (of wind); a gust, squall. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iii, If I should be taken with a fresh of wind. 1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 23 In the afternoon we had a fresh of wind.

3. A pool, spring or stream of fresh water.

1571 *HANMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 63 A small fresh or brook that falleth into the Nure. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* III. ii. 75 He shall drinke naught but brine, for I'll not shew him Where the quicke Freshes are. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 13 It groweth like a flagge in low muddy freshes. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* II. 952 Brouzou on celery wild, from watery freshes gleaned [ἐλεῖσθ' ὀρεπτόν τε σέλινον]. 1817 *KEATS Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 53, I see Carisbrooke Castle from my window, and have found several delightful wood-alleys .. and quiet freshes.

4. A freshwater stream running out into a tide-way; the part of a tidal river next above the salt water; also, the land or lands adjoining this part. Freq. in pl. Now *U. S.*

1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 12 It runs vp to the North about 20 miles before it comes to the fresh. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1694) 173 Here the Salmon relinquish the Salts because by the Porpoises pursued up the Freshes. 1683 W. PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 313 The Swedes [inhabit] the freshes of the river Delaware. — *Let. to North in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 412 We are one hundred and thirty miles from the main sea, and forty miles up the freshes. 1686 *Laws of Maryland* (1765) ii, At Pile's Fresh, on both Sides of the said Fresh. 1689 *BANISTER Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 668, I have sent you what Muscles our Freshes afford. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 297 In the Freshes they more rarely are troubled with the Seasonings. 1705 *BEVERLEY Hist. Virginia* II. ii. 6 By running up into the Freshes with the Ship .. during the Five or Six Weeks, that the Worm is thus above Water. *Ibid.* iii. 11 Mawborn Hills in the Freshes of James River. 1708 *OLDMIXON Brit. Empire Amer.* I. 151 This part of the Delaware is call'd the Freshes. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 500 note, His plantation .. was situated in the freshes of Rappahannock River.

† **Fresh, sb.² Obs.** — 1 [? var. of FRUSH sb.¹] An onset, rush.

c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 4730 The fresshe was so felle of the furse grekes .. That [etc.].

Fresh, v. [f. FRESH a.; cf. F. *fratchir* (OF. *freschir* intr. in the 12th c.).]

† 1. *trans.* To make fresh. a. To refresh, recruit, strengthen; also, to increase. b. To renew, repair. c. Naut. To fresh the hawse: see FRESHEN v. 3. *Obs.*

a. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1513 He thoughte of thilke water shene to drinke and fresshe him wel withalle. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 119 Crist wolde þat our hope were freschyd in hym. a 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 291 As diuers men han done to fresshe her fame. 14. *Sir Beues* (1885) 134/77 (MSS. CM.) The watur him freschyd, þat was colde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxi. 167 They of Calays were often tymes .. fresshed by stelh. c 1586 CRESS *PEMBROKE Ps.* cxlviii. iii, [He who] Fresheth the mountaines with such meedfull spring. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* I. xi. (1718) 45 And fresh their tired souls with strength-restoring sleep. 1890 B. L. GILDERSLLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* 190 Now stay .. And fresh your life anon.

b. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 727 They make Her water thryves fresshed euery day. 1513 *Churchill. Acc., St. Mary hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 107 For freshyng the canopy at the high awter. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 325 With fresh assaults freshing their fury so. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* III. (1857) 268 Groans fresh'd with vows and vows made salt with tears.

c. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 78 *Fresh the Hawse.*

2. *intr.* † Of the wind: To become fresh, to begin to blow fresh. Also with *up*. Occas. of the sea: To become lively, roughen.

1599 *HAKLUT Voy.* II. 107 The 16. the winde freshed, and we passed by Mount Carmel. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 282 The wind freshing westwardly, the English bore in .. hard among them. a 1691 *FLAVEL Sea-Deliver.* (1754) 157 The wind freshed up, and began to blow a brisk gale. 1775 E. WILD *Fynl. in Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.* Ser. II. 267 The wind freshing we got clear after several tacks. 1892 [see *apl.* a.].

Hence *Freshing vbl. sb.*, renewal, refreshment; (of a wound) recrudescence; *Freshing ppl. a.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxxii. 488 Thou nedyste ne' fere of any fressbyng nor of more fourthyng for me. 1591 *SPENSER Daphn.* 26, I walkt abroad to breath the freshing ayre. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 Abrahams bosome, wherein the Saints receiue freshing. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, Her skill in herbs might helpe remove The freshing of a wound which he had got. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/1 He can paint the freshing sea when the tide runs in.

Freshen (fre'ʃən, fre'ʃn), v. [f. FRESH a. + -EN ⁵.]

1. *intr.* To become fresh. a. Of the wind: To begin to blow fresh; to increase in strength. Also with *up*. Const. *into*.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. iv. 79 The wind came about to the Eastward and freshened upon us. 1760 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 143 The Wind freshened up as the Evening came on. 1836 *MARRVAT Midsh. Easy* xvii, The wind now freshened fast. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 197 The wind was again freshening into a gale.

b. To assume a fresh look; to become bright or vivid; to brighten.

1810-20 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christm. Dinner* (1865) 281 How truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles! 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ix. A greenness grew over those brown beds, which freshening daily, suggested the thought that Hope traversed them at night.

c. To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltiness.

1864 in WEBSTER; whence in mod. Dicts.

2. *trans.* To make FRESH, in various senses: *esp.* to recruit, renew, revive, give freshness to; to remove salt or saltiness from. Also with *up*.

1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 14 Water Holes .. were cut in the Ice, for freshening the Meat. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 246 Freshen'd from the wave the zephyr blew. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. 11. 138 It freshens the ocean many leagues with its flood. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1833) II. xxi. 90 Let in a little air to freshen the room. 1805 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 227 [They] get into the suburbs .. and freshen themselves for the confinement of the week to come. 1808 — *Lett.* (1856) II. 94 He will beat the Austrians, and freshen his popularity in France by so doing. 1856 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 254 It would freshen up my Italian. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 70 It freshens up a sick person's whole mind to see 'the baby'. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. 1, The good views of the market freshened their utensils. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. iii. 95 It is freshened with carbonic acid gas. 1874 DEUTSCH *Kem.* 258 And must we again freshen up their memory? 1877 GOODHOLME'S *Dom. Cycl.* 113 (Cent.) Freshen [salt codfish] by leaving it in water an hour.

3. *Naut.* 'To relieve (a rope) of its strain, or danger of chafing, by shifting or removing its place of nip' (Adm. Smyth). *To freshen hawse, the nip:* to pay out more cable, so as to change the place of the part exposed to friction. *To freshen ballast:* 'to divide or separate it, so as to alter its position' (Adm. Smyth). *To freshen way:* of a ship, to increase the speed; also *transf.* of a passenger or traveller.

1855 CAPT. CHAMIER *My Trav.* I. xi. 177, I freshened my way, and got home as quickly as possible.

Hence **Freshened**, **Freshening** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Freshener**, something that freshens; *spec.* a spell of exercise for 'freshening' a horse.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, I .. bid the freshen'd waters glide .. Through winding woods and pastures wide. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 223 Gave her cheeks all the freshened animation of a flower that [etc.]. 1884 *Advance* (Chicago) 13 Mar., Change of method will be a freshener of interest. 1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* I. i. 11, I thought of taking the bays out for a freshener on the cliff. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 3/1 The simplest form of this grafting process is the bringing together of 'freshened' edges of flesh.

Fresher¹ (frɛʃəɪ). [*f.* FRESH *a.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which comes fresh. *a. Univ. slang:* = FRESHMAN. *b.* A fresh breeze. Hence **Fresherdom**, the condition of a freshman.

1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 4/2 The entry of freshers is about two hundred under the average. 1891 DUNCAN *Amer. Girl Lond.* 254 According to the pure usage of Oxonian English, he was a 'Fresher'. 1894 *Field* 9 June 836/2 The Britannia took in her flying jib, a fresher from off St. Mary's Marshes laying on until the Prince of Wales's cutter was fairly foaming. 1895 19th Cent. Nov. 363 Emergence from the condition of 'fresherdom'.

Fresher², *dial.* A young frog.

1823 in MOOR *Suffolk Words*. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 314 He loved to catch 'freshers' and let them hop down his throat.

Freshet (frɛʃɛt). Also 8 *erron.* fresh shot. [*f.* FRESH *sb.*¹ + -ET; or possibly *a.* OF. *freshet* *adj.*, dim. of *freis* FRESH *a.* (cf. *fontaine frechette*, 16th c. in Godef.)]

1. A small stream of fresh water. Cf. FRESH *sb.*¹ 3. *Obs.* *cxc. poet.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 113 Freshets distilling from the said mountains .. do fall into the lake. 1611 SIR T. DALE in A. BROWN *Genesis* U. S. (1890) I. 507 A shallow necessarie and proper to discover freshets, Rivers and Creeks. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 160 Gardens, well watered with springs and small freshets. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* IV. xiii. 215 The Traveller .. skirts, on the dry lea, many a little freshet. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* i. 168 A cave .. sweet Fountain freshets within it.

2. A stream or rush of fresh water flowing into the sea. Cf. FRESH *sb.*¹ 2.

1596 L. KEYMIS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 673 The freshets .. grow strong and swift, setting directly off to sea against the wind. 1721 BAILEY, *Fresh Shot* .. is when any great River falls into the Sea. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vii. 238 He hugged the cross freshets instead of striking out into the smoother water.

3. A flood or overflowing of a river caused by heavy rains or melted snow.

1654 E. JOHNSON *Woud-wark. Provid.* (1867) 45 Her situation is neere to a River, whose strong freshet at breaking up of Winter filleteth all her Banks. 1784 M. CUTLER in *Life, Journals, & Corr.* (1888) I. 100 The freshet in the river .. was so sudden that cattle .. were in danger of being drowned. 1837 C. T. JACKSON *1st Rep. Geol. Maine* 109 The loose materials .. are deposited along river courses, especially during freshets. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 142 In a flood, or freshet, the water is always highly charged with detritus. *transf. and fig.* 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf-t.* (1883) 196 A feast of reason and a regular 'freshet' of soul. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xvii. 116, I never saw such a freshet of loveliness before. 1886 MRS. PHELPS *Burglars in Par.* ix. 155 Freshets of circulars poured over the land. *attrib.* 1865 M. C. HARRIS *St. Philip's* xxiv. 173 Rough bridges .. left gaping from freshet-time to freshet-time. 1875

in Buckland *Log-bk.* 364 It is always in a freshet season that the Channel cuts down the Frampton side. 1895 J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 14 Evans .. puts the ordinary freshet rise at twenty feet.

Hence **Freshet** *v. trans.*, to flood as with a freshet; in quot. *fig.*

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 179 The winds .. fresheted all the waysides .. with a down-pour of colour.

Freshful (frɛʃfʊl), *a. rare.* [*f.* FRESH *a.* + -FUL.] Full of freshness; refreshing. Hence **Freshfulness**.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 426 Fragrant breezes, freshful showers. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Poems* (1860) 234, I took a long deep draught of silent freshfulness.

Freshhood, *U. S.* = FRESHMANHOOD.

1836 *Harvardiana* III. No. 555, p. 98 When to the college I came in the first dear day of my freshhood.

Freshish (frɛʃɪʃ), *a.* [*f.* FRESH *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat fresh; in senses of FRESH *a.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 170 If the Mould should look a little freshish, it wont be so much suspected. 1798 LADY HUNTER in *Sir M. Hunter's Journals* (1894) 123 All the gales .. are .. a little fresh, or freshish. 1824 *Examiner* 555/2 He was freshish .. neither drunk nor sober. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. i. 6 'It is freshish' .. pulling up the fur collar. 1865 *Examiner* 18 Mar. 163 Sims, a waterman, says there was a freshish wind, but no surf.

† **Fresh-lap**, *Obs.* = DEWLAP I.

1398 [see DEWLAP].

Freshly (frɛʃli), *adv.* [*f.* FRESH *a.* + -LY².] In a fresh manner.

1. Newly; lately; recently. (Now only with *ppl. adjs.*)

c 1325 *Body & Soul* 255 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 343 Whoder thougest thou fere, That were thus freshliche from me gon? 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 56 New comen in to Irlonde freshly after the martindome of saint Thomas of Caunterbury. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 236 Where we, in all our trim, freshly beheld Our royall, good, and gallant Ship. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xxvi. (1700) 159 As I freshly intimated, I .. fear .. your tir'd Patience .. doth summon me to leave you. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 3 The banks were freshly wet. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. lxxviii, Yells the mad crowd o'er entrails freshly torn. 1856 PROUD *Hist. Eng.* II. 276 The excommunication of the king was then freshly published.

b. Anew, afresh. Now rare.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 508 He bled freshly. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia Juvenilia* (1633) 458 Downe againe we set And freshly in that sweete discourse went on. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 27/2 An additional reason for freshly introducing him .. to English readers.

2. With unabated or renewed vigour. † Also fiercely, eagerly (*obs.*).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1190 William ginnes ride fresly toward here fos. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 166 And fell rycht freschly for till etc. 14 .. *Fencing w. Two-Handed Sword in Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Fresly smyte thy strokis by dene. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 121 The trees & flowres dyd .. sprynge moost freschly. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 818/1 Three score archers shot freschlie at their enimies. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 348 He was .. freshly pursued. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Cadmus* iv. Wks. 1883 VI. 205 Fate seemed to wind him up for four score years; yet freshly ran he on ten winters more. 1849 W. M. W. CALL *Reverberat.* 1.8 Again the life-tree freshlier springs. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* ii. ii. 82, I would sleep On this strange news of thine, that being awake I may the freshlier front my sense thereof.

b. With respect to the wind: Briskly; with considerable force.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 415 They .. bare a topte saile affor the wynde freschly, to make a good flare. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcv, [A breeze] gathering fresher overhead, Rock'd the full-foliaged elms. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 It has been blowing freshly from W-S-W.

3. With undiminished intensity, purity, distinctness, etc.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 1228 And love hir alwey fresly newe. 1660 COWLEY *His Majesties Restoration* iv, That name of Cromwell, which does freshly still The Courses of so many Sufferers fill. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xviii. 621 One held a living foe, that freshly bled With new-made wounds. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. Pref. 9 While yet the man lives freshly in the memory of his fellows.

4. With fresh appearance, odour, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 243 Looks he as freshly, as he did the day he wastred? 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. clxix, And every mom his colour freshlier came. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iii. xiv, The air .. smelt more freshly than down beside the marsh.

† 5. Gaily, with magnificence. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destn. Troy* 6206 A chariot .. Framet ouer freschly with frettes of perle. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iii. i, So they rode freschly with grete royalte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* L. xvi. 16 Ladyes and damozelles freshly apparayled.

6. *Comb.* with *pa. pples.*, as *freschly-blown*, *-fallen*, *-named*, *-opened* *adjs.*

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* ii. iv. (1682) 49 The one is that freshly-named Mr. Townly and divers ingenious persons, etc. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iv. 34 The melting of freshly fallen mountain snow. 1861 L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 140 Freshly blown lilacs. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxi. 216 She .. looked out like a freshly-opened flower.

Freshman (frɛʃmæn). [*f.* FRESH *a.* + MAN.] 1. A new comer; a novice; a 'new hand'. Used by Cheke for † a proselyte.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxiii. 15 Ie go about both bi see and land to maak oon freschman. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* ii. iv, I'll trust no freshman with such secrets. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 490 Cranmer was an old and experienced captain, and was not to be troubled by freshmen and novices. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 26 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4452/2 The Masters of Fishing-Ships .. do neglect to

produce Certificates of their Compliments of Green Men or Fresh Men. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. i. 89 Shy and unsophisticated 1, as honest freshman, waited.

attrib. 1833 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acct. Whewell's Writ.* (1876) II. 164 We freshman reviewers are too serious for Lockhart.

2. A student during his first year, *esp.* his first term, at a University.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 4 He was but yet a freshman in Cambridge. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Gentl. of Univ.* (Arb.) 44 At Tennis .. when he can once play a Set, he is a Fresh-man no more. 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* i. B j b, Your Master of Artship That made you lord it over Boys and Freshmen. 1782 M. CUTLER in *Life, Journals, & Corr.* (1888) II. 206 The admission of so large a class of Freshmen the last year .. is matter of agreeable surprise. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* iii, Freshmen cannot learn the mysteries of college etiquette in a day.

b. Comb. as freshman-class U.S., 'the lowest of the four classes in an American college (Webster 1890); freshman-sophomore U.S. (see quot. 1851) also shortened *fresh-sophomore*).

1847 *Yale Lit. Mag.* XII. 114, I was a Fresh-Sophomore then, and a waiter in the commons' hall. 1851 B. H. HALL *College Words, Fresh-soph*, an abbreviation of Freshman-Sophomore. One who enters college in the Sophomore year, having passed the time of the Freshman year elsewhere.

Hence **Freshmanhood**, the condition or state of a freshman; the period during which it lasts; **Freshmanic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a freshman; † **Freshmanly** *a.* = *prec.*; **Freshmanship** = *freshmanhood*; also *humorous*, the personality of a freshman.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* To Rdr., Thus I put forth this my freshmanly enterprise. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. i. (Rldg.) 195/2 Well, wise sir Pol, since you have practised thus Upon my freshman-ship, I'll try your salt-head, What proof it is against a counter-plot. 1617 HALES *Serm.* 9 This young fencer hath set himselfe vp one of the deepest mysteries of our profession, to practise his freshmanship vpon. *c* 1741 BRAINERD in *Edwards Life* i. (1851) 15 Being much exposed on account of my freshmanship. 1837 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 21 Those days of Freshmanic innocence. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 4 What they had in common was freshmanship, etc. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* VI. lxxvi. 192 That I might not torment Mr. Baker with his freshmanship. 1885 *Macm.* Mag. Nov. 28/1 As it grew in the Freshmanhood of John Henry Newman.

† **Freshment**, *Obs.* [*f.* FRESH *v.* + -MENT.] Refreshing influence.

1611 J. CARTWRIGHT *Preacher's Trav.* 19 To enjoy the freshment of the aire and riuier.

Freshness (frɛʃnəs). [*f.* FRESH *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being fresh in senses of the *adj.* Also *concr.* (nonce-use) a fresh stream.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxi. (1495) 451 Fresh water rysyth vpwarde for fresshnes and lyghtnes, and salte water fallyth downwarde for his heynesne. 1493 *Petronilla* (Pynson) 138 Clad all in floures of spirituall freshesne. *a* 1500 *Cuckoo & Night.* 155 For therof truly cometh all goodnesse .. Jollitie, pleasaunce, and freshesne. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hiou* lv. 184 Ye fresshenes of his aparyll. 1626 BACON *Sylvia* § 824 The Kite affecteth not so much the Grossenesse of the Aire as the Cold and Freshesne thereof. 1683 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 628 My way of examining the Freshness and Saltness of Waters. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 1 That I might enjoy the Freshness of the Evening in my Garden. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. i. vi. § 32 The mind runs after it with .. much freshness and eagerness. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intimations Immort.* i, The glory and the freshness of a dream. *a* 1821 KEATS 'I stood tip-toe upon a little hill', Where the hurrying freshnesses aye peeped A natural sermon o'er their pebbly beds. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 164 The impression .. had already lost much of its freshness. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 13 The freshness of the open sea Seemed ease and joy and very life to me.

Freshwater, *a.* [*f.* FRESH *a.* + WATER *sb.*]

1. Of or pertaining to, yielding, produced by, or living in water that is fresh or not salt. Also, pertaining to an animal that lives in fresh water. So in names of fishes, as *freshwater mussel*, etc.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* O iij, The best freshe water fysh .. is taken in water stonye in the bottum. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. v. 465 Pearch, and other freshwater fish. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 160 The fresh-water polypus. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 49 Animals .. bred in the numerous fresh-water lakes. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 183 The Bull-head .. is in some places called the fresh-water devil. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 82 Fresh-water flowers of several colours. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* 142 Land and fresh-water shells, are common to both formations. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xxix. 485 We suppose those in the western channel to be of freshwater origin.

2. Unaccustomed to salt water, new to the sea.

1621 *Crt. & Times* *Jas.* I (1849) II. 215 The French ambassador .. being himself such a fresh-water sailor. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 515 Fresh-water travellers at Sea. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. i, You're but a fresh-water sailor. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 26 A considerable deal of bustle occurs amongst the fresh-water sailors of these countries.

† *b. fig.* Unpractised; unskilled; untrained; raw.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 232 [The storm] did marvellously trouble them, and specially those that were but fresh-water Souldiers. 1624 *Crt. & Times* *Jas.* I (1849) II. 461 Some fresh-water soldiers are preferred to old servants. 1677 *App. to Spottiswood's Hist. Ch. Scotl.* 15 The Tironenses .. are not a distinct Order of Monks, but rather young Novices, or fresh-water Monks. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxvii. 338 The .. Army was commanded by .. Antonio de Figuera, a Freshwater Soldier, but a great

Bragadocio. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. to Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 11 Ignorant, unlearned, and fresh-water critics.

†3. *Fresh-water soldier*, a name for the plant *Stratiotes aloides* (Gerard, *Herbal*, 1597, II. ccxcix). Hence †*Fresh-watered a.* = prec. 2 b.

1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* Ep. Ded. A v b, Commanders will not disdain to instruct even a fresh-watered Souldier in the School-points of War.

†*Freshwoman*, rare. The analogue of a freshman in an imaginary university.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* III. ii, Mother, you do intreat like a fresh-woman.

Freshwood, dial. form of THRESHOLD.

Fresison (frɪsə'sən). *Logic*. A mnemonic word designating the fifth mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* (ed. 2) 98 Fresison.

Freson(e); see FRISON *Obs.*, Frisian (man or horse).

Fres(s)t, var. form of FRIST, *Obs.*

Fret (fret), *sb.*¹ Also 4-9 frette, 5-6 frete, (6 *Sc. fratt*). [app. a. OF. *frette* trellis-work, interlaced work (mod. F. *frette*, in the heraldic sense = 2).

This sb. and the related FRET *v.*² are commonly believed to represent the OE. *frætw* pl., ornaments, *frætw* (nan) to adorn, but this appears to be phonologically inadmissible, and many of the usual phraseological combinations of the words in ME. are paralleled by similar uses in OF.]

1. Ornamental interlaced work; a net; an ornament (esp. for the hair) consisting of jewels or flowers in a network.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. A 147 A frette of goold sche hadde next hyre her. *Ibid.* B 228 In-with a fret of rede rose leues. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 228 With frette of perle upon his hede. 1418 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 36 Wroght wit napil leues and fret of a iij. foill. ?c 1475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 212 A ladies head with many a frette. 1488 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 392 A frette of the queenis oure set with grete perle. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 152 On her head A rich fret of gold.. full of stately riche stones set. 1516 *Inventories* (1815) 26 Item ane pacloft of crammesye satene with ane fratt of gold on it with xii. diamantis. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xliii, About the Border, in a fine-wrought Fret Emblem's, Empressa's, Hieroglyphics, set. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* VII. 190 Unto her fragrant breast her hand she set, And drew therefrom a bag of silken fret.

2. *Her*. Originally, a figure formed by two bendlets, dexter and sinister, intersecting; = F. *frette*. (Cf. FRETTEY.) In later use, 'a figure formed by two narrow bands in saltire, interlaced with a mascle' (Cussans).

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 85 b, The Fret borne in this Cote Armour, is founde borne also of diuerse noble Gentlemen. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xxiv, In his white Cornet, Verdon doth display A fret of Gueles. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 149 Arms.. in the second and third, a fret, or. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. 224 Hugh, the head of the family, bears the frette without any difference.

3. †*a. Arch.* Carved ornament, esp. in ceilings, consisting of intersecting lines in relief. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 111 We see in Garden-knots, and the Frets of Houses, and all equal and well answering Figures how they please. 1635 Althorp *MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* App. 71 To Butler and his boye .. plastering the frett in the drawinge chamber. 1664 EVELYN *Archit.* 138 Roofs.. Emboss'd with Fretts of wonderful relievo.

b. An ornamental pattern composed of continuous combinations of straight lines, joined usually at right angles. Also *attrib.*

1664 EVELYN tr. *Frear's Arch.* II. ix. 110 The Fret.. consists in a certain interlacing of two Lists or small Fillets, which run always in parallel distances equal to their breadth, with this necessary condition, that at every return and intersection they do always fall into right angles. 1665-76 REA *Flora* 8 A railed fret of twenty-three divisions. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 172 The fret, an ornament, either of open filigree work, or cast in bold relief.. is placed immediately beneath the lowest bar or fret-rail, and in the best kind of stoves it is made stationary. 1836 H. G. KNIGHT *Archit. Tour Normandy* 199 The most common mouldings are the hilet.. the zig-zag or embattled frette. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 4 The fret or herring-bone is of common occurrence on vases of the oldest style. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 209 In the kylix on the right, the rectilinear designs and enclosed squares become the fret.

4. *Comb.*, as fret-cutting *abl. sb.*, the cutting of wood with a fret saw into ornamental designs; also *attrib.*; fretwood, wood prepared for FRETWORK (sense 2). Also FRET-SAW.

1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 530 Small pieces of ornamental furniture.. can be adorned most effectively by fret-cutting. *Ibid.* § 663 A fret-cutting treadle-machine. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1262/3, 12 ft. planed fret-wood.

Fret (fret), *sb.*² Also 6 frete, freete, freate, 7 freat. [*f.* FRET *v.*¹]

1. A gnawing or wearing away, erosion. Now rare. Also *concr.* † a canker, a fretting sore; a decayed spot (in the wood of a bow or arrow, in a hair).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 120 Freetes be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be muche lyke a Canker, crepyng and encreasyng in those places in a bowe, whyche be weaker then other. 1639 FULLER *Holy Warre* (1647) IV. iv. 173 This string to his bow is so full of gauls, frets, and knots, it cannot hold. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* II. § 6 (1689) 10 Such [hairs] as are .. free from Galls, Scabs and Frets. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 82 The fret or erosion which frequently takes place in

different parts of the skin. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 41 Before.. the busy fret of that sharpheaded worm begins.

fig. 1580 BABINGTON *Lord's Prayer* (1596) 6 If thou desirest to be free from the fret of enuie .. pray. 1581 J. BELL tr. *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 391 And now behold how many pumple and fretts lurke under this one skabbe of the popish doctrine. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* III. xli, Time never toucht him with deforming Fret. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Iustine* Gg 6b, He was a diligent repressor of Eunuches and Courtiers, calling them the mothes and frettes of the Pallace.

2. Pain in the bowels, gripes, colic. Also *pl.* Now dial. Cf. FRET *v.*¹ 4.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xlix, 316 Oile of [Jesamin] .. will .. appease the frets of yong children. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 161 Children .. are troubled with winde in the stomach or belly, which they [Nurses] call the frets. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 642 The fret, or mouldy-grubs. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, *Fret* in fariery, a name sometimes applied to gripes or colic in horses or other cattle.

3. Agitation of mind; a ruffled condition of temper; irritation, passion, vexation; also, querulous or peevish utterance. In phr. *fret of mind*, *fret and fever*, *fret and fume*.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xliii. 38 This formost spider and sie in furious fret, Frowning ecb on other. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 II. 6 The thought of that Turnes my abused heart-strings into fret. 1612 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1849) I. 184 He is .. blamed .. as if he had hastened his brother's end by putting him into frets. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 Cor. xii. 5 They make us sick of the fret. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xx. 77 It were a plague and fret of mind .. to the poor credulous Laiety. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 145 My lord was in as great a fret as I. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *South-Sea Ho.*, Situated as thou art .. amid the fret and fever of speculation. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. vii, A fret and fever that keeps heart and brain on fire. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xxix. (1867) 290 He heard his wife's plaintive fret. 1885 SURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvii. 2 Those whom the Lord loves are delivered from the fret and fume of life.

†4. A sudden disturbance (of weather); a gust, squall (of wind); in early use also, agitation of waves. *Obs.*

1558 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 130 It [foresaille] was blown from the yarde with a fret. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Through Sicil his raging wyld frets .. you sayled [Scyllæan rabiem experti]. 1590 R. FERRIS *Voy. Bristow* in Arb. Garner VI. 159 We were in a great fret by reason of the race. 1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 166 Such frets of weather in twenty howers time .. that [etc.]. 1678 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 269 At on this morning rose a fret of wind. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 316 Between Ireland and the height of the Cape, such frets of wind came down.

fig. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 73 ¶ 10 Frustrated of my hopes by a fret of dotage.

5. Secondary fermentation in liquors. Phr. *on or upon the fret*.

1664 BEALE *Cider in Evelyn's Pomona* 40 Men like or dislike drink, that hath more or less of the fret in it. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 12 White Wines upon the Fret. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 1 Midling Ale .. fresh, and not upon the fret. 1763 S. T. JANSSEN *Smuggling laid open* 111 The Officer should not dip when any Wines are upon the Fret. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 240 When every symptom of fret is wholly subsided, the cider is racked off. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Fret*, a gaseous fermentation of cider or beer.

6. Phr. *On or upon the fret* (see senses 3 and 4; perh. partly transf. from sense 5): in a state of agitation, irritation, ill-humour, or impatience.

1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* 6 'Tis some Roring Ranting Play that's upon the fret all the while. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 3 But he fears nothing, when his Zeal and his Discretion are once upon the fret. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 160 The Surface .. cover'd with Froth and Bubbles; for it [River] runs all along upon the Fret. 1705 S. WHATELY in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 166 Crying out whenever he is put upon the fret, 'Gov' Nicholson'. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. x, The moment you have put him upon the fret, you'll fall into the dumps yourself. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* Wks. II. 280 Flanders .. on the fret for an insurrectionary war. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxv. 94 He was always either on the strut or the fret.

Fret (fret), *sb.*³ Also 5-6 freyte. [Of uncertain etymology.

Possibly a use of OF. *frete* ring, ferrule (see FRET *sb.*⁵). Another possibility is that it is connected with FRET *v.* to rub (cf. quot. 1606).]

In musical instruments like the guitar, formerly a ring of gut (Stainer), now a bar or ridge of wood, metal, etc. placed on the fingerboard, to regulate the fingering.

c 1500 *Prov. in Antig. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 In myddest of the body [of Lute], the stryngis soundith best, For, stoppide in the freytes, they abyde the pyennes wrest. 1505 CALF-HILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 21 b, If the strings be out of tune, or frets disordered, there wanteth the harmony. 1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* I. B 3 b, The string sounds euer well, that rubs not too much ath frets. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 80 The Frets are nearer to one another toward the Bridge. 1788 CAVALLIO *ibid.* LXXXVIII. 242 In a set of musical keys, pipes, or frets, a temperament is absolutely necessary. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 92 The violin, which once had six strings, with guitar frets, was fortunately relieved from these superfluities.

fig. 1587 Gascoigne's *Wks.*, *Hearbes*, &c., Commend. Verse, Whose cords were coucht on frets of deepe disdaine. *attrib.* 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad.* xx. 22 As sound Of cittern, at the fret-board.. is.. modulate and tuned.

Fret, *sb.*⁴ rare. [ad. OF. *frete*, *fraitte*, *fraitte*, breach.] A breach or passage made by the sca. (Quot. 1884 perh. belongs to FRET *sb.*²)

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1537/2 They had no entrance at all, vntill the riuier had made a new fret. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. vi. (1810) 550 Before they could compasse the fret, or cleft rocky ground as aforesaid. 1884 *Times* 15 Aug. 5 The sands had a tendency to accumulate in the Upper Mersey and .. it was the 'frets' and erosion of the sand banks which counteracted this tendency.

Fret (fret), *sb.*⁵ *Obs.* exc. dial. [a. OF. *frete* (mod. F. *frette*) a ferrule, ring (also *spec.* as below).] (See quotes.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 332/1 The Frets .. of a Wheel .. are Iron Hoops about the Nave. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fret*, the belt of iron which goes round the nave of a wheel. Also called Clam.

†**Fret**, *sb.*⁶ *Obs.* Also 7 frette. [ad. L. *fretum*. (Perh. confused with FRET *sb.*⁴).] A strait.

1576 SIR H. GILBERT *Disc. passage to Cataia* I, An Islande [America] .. hauing on the Southside of it the frette, or straye of Magellan. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* I. 345 This Sea coast of Britaine is separated from the Continent of Europe by a frette or streight. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 364 In this Euripe or fret of Negropont .. Aristotle drowned himselfe, as many affirme. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 506 A small fret (known by the peculiar name of Menai) sundereth it from the Welch continent.

Fret (fret), *v.*¹ Pa. t. and pple. fretted. Pr. ppl. fretting. Forms: *Inf.* 1 fretan, 2 freeoten, 3-6 frete(n, 3 *south.* vreten, 5 fretyn, freete, 6 freat(e, 6-7 frette, 4- fret. Pa. t. 1-2 fræt, 3-4 fret(e, *south.* vret, fretet, 4 fræt(e, frette, 6 fret; also weak forms: 5 freted, 6- fretted. Pa. pple. 1 freten, 4 freaten, fretyn(e, 5 frette, -ette; weak forms: 6- fretted; also 4-7 fret. Also 3-4 i-, yfrete(n, 5-6 i-, yfret(te. [OE. *fretan* str. vb. (conjugated like *etan* to *EAT*) = MLG., MDu. *vriten* (Du. *vreten*), OHG. *frezzen* (MHG. *vrezzen*, mod. G. *fressen*), Goth. *fraitan* (pret. *frēt*), f. OTeut. *fra-* (see FOR- *pref.*¹) + **etan* to *EAT*.]

†1. *trans.* Chiefly of animals: To eat, devour. Also with *up* and to eat of. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1582 He .. fræt .. fyfytne men. O. E. *Chron.* an. 894 Hie .. hæfdon micle dæl para horsa freten. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Sum [sede feol] bi þe weie .. and fugeles hit freten. c 1205 LAY. 274 Let þu þa hundes .. eider freten oðer. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 66 Þe coue .. fret al þæt of hwat heo schulde uorð bringen hire cwike briddes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4027 Dis leun sal oðer folc freten. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* (Horstman) lxxix. 14 A beste frate it and nama. c 1315 SHOREHAM 161 Opone thy wombe thou schalt glyde, And erthe frette. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xviii. 194 Adam afterwad ærines hus defence Frette of pat fruit. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1951 *Ariadne*, And into a prysoun .. cast is he Tyl .. he shulde fretyn be. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 729 Pey freten vp the furste froyt & falsliche lybbþ. *absol.* 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. II. 95 And in fastyng-dayes to frette ar ful tyme were. 1447 BURNHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 71 Have of thine own and faste gyne to frette.

†b. *transf.* To devour, consume, destroy. *Obs.* c 1000 *Ælfric Deut.* xxxii. 22 Fyr fryt land mid his wastme. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 404 Þat þe fiod nade al freten with freztande wawez. ?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 387 For alle thing it [tyme] fret and shal. 1388 WYCLIF *Micah* v. 6 Thei shulen frette the lond of Assur bi swerd. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 9691 A tru to be takon .. þaire men for to bery, And to frette bom with fyre.

absol. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 67 Thee fyre heer on fretting [ignis edax] with blaze too rafter is heaud.

2. To gnaw; to consume, torture or wear away by gnawing. Now only of small animals: = *EAT* 9. Also *intr.* (const. *on*, *into*).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 274 Naddren and snaken..tered and freted þe ueele speken. c 1205 LAY. 166 Heo [fæozen] freten þet corn- & þat græs. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 19 in O. E. *Misc.* 147 Wrmes habbeþ my fleys ifreten. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6570 Vermyn grete.. þe synful men sal gnaw and frette. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1159 Fayre handes & feete freaten too the bonne. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 171 Wormes .. frate so Julianus his neþer ende þat [etc.]. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* VII. II. (1554) 166 b, His flesh gan turne to corrupcion Fret with wormes vpon ecche partie. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxvii. 384 (Add. MS.), I suffer thes todes to frette. c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xlvii. 207 On his hondis he gan to frette. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 127 The mothes and soft wormes fret the cloath. 1551 *Psalter* xxxix. 12 Like as it wer a moth fretting a garment. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 92 The greedie wormes that linger for the nones, To fret vpon her flesh. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 198 The Dragons put in their heads into their snout .. and withall fret and gnaw the tenderest part. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies*, *Home is a Home*, etc., We cannot bear to have our thin wardrobe eaten and fretted into by moths. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1423 The .. bee Flits through flowering rush to fret White or dusky violet.

fig. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 The fende .. purposyth to chew and to frette the clene lyf of gode men.

b. To champ (the bit); also *absol.*

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* v. ii, Fretting bis proud heart, as a steed frets on the bit. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 67 A young colt That frets the bit.. Art thou.

3. *transf.* of slow and gradual destructive action, as of frost, rust, disease, chemical corrosives, friction, the waves, etc.: = *EAT* 10. Const. *into*, *to* (the result). Also with *asunder*, *away*, *in pieces*, *off*, *out*.

In this and the following senses this vb. has partly coalesced with FRET *v.*⁴

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 184 He uret him suluen, weilawe! ase þe uile deð. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1040 Þe soyle by þat se halues .. fel fretes þe flesch. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 557 The fome of syluer .. fretyth awaye

superfluous of deed flesh. *c 1430 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 183 *Pe rust bat bi siluer dup freete.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 The thistyll .. freteth away the cornes nygh it. 1567 G. FENNER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 148 Our cable was fretted in sunder with a rocke. *a 1577 GASCOIGNE Flowers* Wks. (1587) 69, I may no praise unto a knife bequeath Wyth rust yfret though painted be the sheath. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 5 The seas fretteth away the Ice and Snowe. 1594 PLAT *Ferwell-ho.* iii. 37 Inkes that .. would corrode or fret the paper in peeces. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 266 The Barble fishes .. will set the line against their backs, and .. presently saw and fret the same asunder. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vii. (1867) 182 Some thieves have .. fretted off their fetters with mercury water. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Antou.* 158 The name of the City [on the coin] fretted out and quite worn away with age. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 166 The Air .. is so sharp, that in a short time it frets not only Iron Plates, but .. Tiles upon the Roofs of Houses. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 74 The Copperas in the Ink will fret the Nibs. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 106 An island fretted by every frost and storm. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 134 The river frets away the rocks along its banks.

absol. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* ii. 11 Their wordes shall fret even as doeth a Cancre. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. lxxxiv. 135 The Onions do fret, attenuate or make thin. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clxxiii. 484 Arnsnick .. eateth, and fretteth, being a very strong corrosive. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. [Said of a grindstone] Capital stone, it frets (i.e. grinds) well.

b. fig. Chiefly of the passions, etc.: To 'devour', 'consume', torment; cf. *EAT* 10 c. Also, to fret oneself. *Obs. exc. in fret the heart*, in which use this sense is now hardly distinguishable from 8.

c 1200 ORMIN 16132 Hat lufe toward Godess hus me fretteþ att min herte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 98 Full of .. wrathfull thought He fret him selven all to nought. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* iv. i. (1554) 101 a, This Manlius was fret in his croud To greater worships sodainly to ascende. *c 1450* *How good Wife taught Daughter* 80 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 185 Envyous herte hym selfe fretithe, my dere childe. *a 1541* WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 47 So wrathful love .. May freath thy cruel heart! *a 1547* SURREY *Aeneid* iv. 126 Dido doth burne with love, rage fretes her boones. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* ix. xiv. (1609) 322 Their hearts already fretted and cankered at the very roote, for the last disgrace received. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1 A crafty Constitution, and an uneasy Mind is fretted with vexatious Passions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xli. 241 It did tease me; inasmuch that my very heart was fretted. 1849 Saxe *Poems*, *Proud Miss McBride*, The very sigh That her stately bosom was fretting. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 59 So many curiosities drive one crazy, and fret one's heart to death.

† *c.* To fret out (time): to waste.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 50 By the third is cald to question most that musically fret their time out in idle baubling.

† 4. Said of pains in the stomach or bowels.

c 1275 XI *Pains Hell* 148 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 Gripes fretreþ heore Mawen. *c 1440* *Promp. Parv.* 179/1 Fretyn, or chervyn, *torqueo*.

5. To form or make by wearing away; = *EAT* 11. With cognate obj. to fret its way.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 167 Till they haue fretted vs a payre of graues, Within the Earth. 1605 — *Lear* i. iv. 307 Let it stampe wrinkles in her brow of youth, With cadent Teares fret Channels in her cheekes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 441 As if her eager soul, biting for anger at the clay of his body, desired to fret a passage through it. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* iv. 87 A broad white torrent fretting its way along the bottom of an impassable gorge.

† 6. *intr.* To make a way by gnawing or corrosion; *lit.* and *fig.*; = *EAT* 12. Also with *through*. *Const. into, to. Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 127 The ffresinge frost ffretted to here hertis. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (Percy) 159 With knotted whyppes in the flesshe to frette. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The flud and rage of the sea .. doth freate .. in dyuers places. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1857) 368 Eche lowering looke of yours, frets farther in my hart. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1126 How dangerous it is, to suffer sinne to lye fretting into the soule! 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. vii. 123 The Water .. would sooner fret through and cause a passage, then make a stoppage. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. v. 82 His streams [mouths of the Nile] fret one into another. *Ibid.* 373 Perforations which in process of time might fret in, and indent into the structure itself. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* i. xvii. 80 Many Wheels arose, and fretted one into another, with great Excoriation.

† 7. *intr.* for *refl.* To become eaten, corroded, or worn; to waste or wear away; to decay, become corrupt. Also with *asunder*, *off*, *out*. *Obs.* Cf. *FRET* v. 2.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bij b, And that same penne shalle frette asunder, and fall a way. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 121 Bowes moost commonlye freate vnder the hande .. for the heete of the hand. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* ii. iv. in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 218 If I had bidden from meat any longer, I think my very maw would have fret asunder. 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* 170 Metals doe waste, and fret with Cankers Rust. 1657 W. RANOT. *Gassendi's Life of Peiresc* ii. 128 When passing through a coloured glasse, they [the Raies of the Sun] fret off, and carry with them some portion of the colour. 1761 HADDINGTON *Forest-trces* (1765) 23 They [Alder trees] fretted at the top and died. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 299 The leather fretting .. By friction wore must ever be supply'd. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 111 The wound fretted out into a sore.

8. *trans.* To chafe, irritate. Chiefly with regard to the mind: To annoy, distress, vex, worry. Also, to fret oneself; and to bring into or to (a specified condition) by worrying. Cf. *FRET* v. 1.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 187/95 So þat þe salt scholde is woundene frette. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvii. i. 1 Frett not thy self at the vngody. 1546 [see *FRET* *vbl.* sb. 3]. 1594 FORMAN *Diary* (1849) 26 She cam not to me, and I was marvallyously fretted with yt. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 77 You may as well forbid the Mountaine Pines To wagge their high tops .. When they are fretted with the gusts of heauen. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* i. 52 They that stood by mocked him, and he being fretted went away. 1693 W. FREKE *Art of War* ix. 265 Arrows .. fret horse doubly more than Guns can. 1709 STEELE & ABBOTSON *Tatler* No. 160 ¶ 9, I should have fretted myself to Death at this Promise of a Second Visit. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i. i, I have tried to fret him myself. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. iii, The officious hand Of consolation, fretting the sore wound. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 207 The horses were urged and checked until they were fretted into a foam. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Memo.* iv. (1874) 190 They were fretted into something like contempt by the rejection of a claim. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 32 The long-lost mother .. once fretted our young souls with her anxious humours. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* i. xi. 91 The bishop .. fretted himself in his chair, moving about with little movements.

absol. *c 1400* *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 173 þe bladdre ne mai not be soudid if it be kutt .. for .. þe urine fretiþ and þat lettþ þe souding. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. v, Injuries from friends fret and gall more.

9. *intr.* for *refl.* To distress oneself with constant thoughts of regret or discontent; to vex oneself, chafe, worry. Often with additional notion of giving querulous and peevish expression to these feelings. Also, to fret and fume, and fret it out.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop* i. (1805) 75 He .. so fret, so fumed, and chafed at it. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 46 [He] chafed and fretted like a proctor. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, Another frets, and sets his grinding teeth foaming with rage. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. iii. 188 The more conspicuously are their evil deeds discovered: which makes them the more fret and fume. 1646 J. HALL *Hore Vac.* 53 Hannibal gallantly frets it out in Silus. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 81 He fretted to see his inferiours raised. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ¶ 1 He neither languishes nor burns, but frets for Love. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* v, He only frets to keep himself employed. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl'd. Ball.* 43 Another neet'll suin be here, Sae divrent fret and whine. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* Concl. 45 Say to Robin a kind word, and tell him not to fret. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 7 Don't fret, wife, we must do as others do. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. v. 150 Englishmen were fretting under their enforced abstinence [etc.]. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 83 In secret, Jasper fretted and fumed.

b. quasi-trans. With *away*, *out*.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 25 A poore Player, That struts and flets his houre vpon the Stage. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* iii. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 327 Now let him hang, Fret out his guts, and swear the stars from heaven. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 244 Many who .. have fretted away an unblesed existence within .. the monastery. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 48 She had driven him from his country to fret out his life in banishment. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 357 The Vibiuses .. who .. fretted their little hour on the narrow stage of Philippi.

10. *intr.* Of liquor: To undergo secondary fermentation. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1664 BEALE *Cider in Evelyn's Pomona* 36 When it [i.e. the Cider] is bottled it must not be perfectly fine, for if it is so, it will not fret in the bottle. *a 1680* BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 244 All Love at first, like generous Wine, Ferments and frets, until 'tis fine. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ.* *Wines* 43 Some of the .. more generous kind [of wine] .. required great care to prevent them from fretting. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 270 *Fret*, to ferment. *transf.* 1804 *Poet. Reg.* 470 Beneath these butchers stalls .. Where rankling offals fret in many a heap.

b. trans. (causatively). Also, To fret in: see *quat.* 1872.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 66 Without fretting or causing it to burst the Cask for Want of Vent. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxii. (1891) 313 Both were .. old enough to have all their beliefs 'fretted in', as vintners say,—thoroughly worked up with their characters. 1872 COOLEY'S *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 5) 1185/2 The technical terms 'sweating in' and 'fretting in' are applied to the partial production of a second fermentation, for the purpose of mellowing down the flavour of foreign ingredients (chiefly brandy), added to wine.

11. *intr.* Of a stream, etc.: To move in agitation or turmoil, to flow or rise in little waves; to chafe. Often used with conscious metaphor and mixture of sense 9.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 481 The .. brook .. fretting o'er a rock. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intimat. Immort.* xi, I love the brooks which down their channels fret. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* ii. Intro. 104 Scarce can Tweed his passage find, Though much he fret, and chafe, and toil. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxi. 307 The mill-stream .. fretting with gnarled tree-roots. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commv.* i. xiv. 189 Short sharp waves in a Highland loch, fretting under a squall against a rocky shore.

fig. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. iv. (1869) 81 A certain stream of irritability that is continually fretting upon the wheels of life. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* i. iii. 51 The stream of thought, Fretting against its limits and obstructions.

12. *trans. (causatively).* To throw (water) into agitation; to cause to rise in waves; to ruffle.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. vi. 210 The surface of the water is fretted and curdled into the finest waves by the undulations of the air. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 54 Some great river .. fretted by rocks or thwarting islands. 1858 LYTTON *What Will He do* i. iv. See .. how the slight pebbles are fretting the wave. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 272 The surface [of the river]

.. being fretted by the passage of a hundred steamers. 1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 23 Not one gondola frets the lagoon.

13. *dial.* See *quat.*; cf. sense 4 and *FRET* sb.² 2.

1856 *Grnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 482 The grassland in this district is peculiarly liable to scour ('fret') the young cattle.

Fret (fret), *v.*² Forms: *Inf.* 4-7 frett(e), (5) freett, 6 freat), 5- fret. *Pa. l.* 5 fret. *Pa. pple.* 4-7 fret(t)e, (5) freit, freyt), 4-5 frettet, -it, -ut, 4- fretted. Also *pa. pple.* 4 ifreted. [Perh. represents several distinct but cognate words. In part this word seems to be a OF. *freter* (used in *pa. pple.* *frete*, = Anglo-Lat. *fractatus, frictatus, frestatus*, in the sense 'ornamented with interlaced work, embroidered with gold, etc.', also *Her.* 'fretty'), f. *frete*: see *FRET* sb.¹ In the architectural sense it agrees with *FRETISH* v.²; the two forms may be adoptions of the two stems of the OF. vb. **fraitir, fratis*. There may also have been an independent English formation on *FRET* sb.¹

The common view, that *fret* represents OE. *frætan* (to adorn, seems inadmissible phonologically; but it is possible that the OE. vb., though not recorded after the 12th c., may have survived in speech, and have been confused with the Romanic vb.]

† 1. *trans.* To adorn with interlaced work, *esp.* in gold or silver embroidery; in wider sense, to adorn richly with gold, silver, or jewels. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1476 Fyoles fretted with flores & fleaz of golde. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9107 Other stanes of gret prys, With fyne gold wyre alle about frett. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 11 Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre. *c 1400* *Beryn* 3926 A swerd .. wyth seyntur ifreted all with perelis. *c 1450* *Gologros & Gaw.* 318 Frenyeys of fyne silk, frettit ful fre. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* iv. lix. 48 The Emperour .. garnysshed the Crosse with many riche stones fret with golde. *a 1529* SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* 375 Curtle, cope and gowne With golde and perles set And stones well ifret 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 815/1 Ladies all in white and red silke, set vpon coursers trapped in the same sute, fretted ouer with gold. *Ibid.* 857/1 The quire .. sieled with cloth of gold, and thereon fret ingrailed bent clothes of silke. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. lxxxii. 175 In his Turkish pompe he shone, In purple robe, ore fret with gold and stone. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 74 He could .. haue fretted (as it were) the whole volume of the booke with excellencie of words. *a 1668* DAVENANT *Masque Wks* (1673) 364 His bed-chamber door, and seeling, fretted with stars in Capital Letter.

b. transf. To variegate, chequer, form a pattern upon.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 104 Yon grey Lines That fret the Clouds, are Messengers of Day. 1839 LONGE. *Hyperion* iii. i (1853) 142 White clouds sail aloft; and vapours fret the blue sky with silver threads.

2. *Arch.* To 'adorn (*esp.* a ceiling) with carved or embossed work in decorative patterns.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iv. 88 The Roofe of xth Chamber With golden Cherubins is fretted. 1615 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 66, I compounded with my plaiserer to frett my parlor. 1667 PERYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 322 The Duke of York's chamber .. as it is now fretted at the top, is .. one of the noblest and best-proportioned rooms. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyphatia* xix. 218 Against the wall stood presses and chests fretted with fantastic Oriental carving.

transf. and *fig.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 313 This Maiesticall Roofe, fretted with golden fire. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. v. 336 Simple ignorance not fretted and embossed with malice .. caused that desolation of Libraries in England. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 40 The solar fires now faint and wat'ry burn, Just where with ice Aquarius frets his urn! 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 559 Vaulted by magnificent canopies, fretted with a variety of depending petrifactions. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 170 Its shelly armour was delicately fretted with the forms of circular or elliptical scales.

3. *Her.* To interlace.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 121 b, Hee beareth Or, a Lyon rampaunt d'Ermine, debrused with two Barreletes, and fret with the thirde, Sable. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Fretting each other*, interlacing each other.

† **Fret**, *v.*³ *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *freter* (Fr. *fretter*), f. OF. **frete* (Fr. *frette*) ring, hoop.] *trans.* To bind (properly, with a hoop or ring). Also *fig.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Foxes fretted in fere wasten the cornes. *c 1430* *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxviii. (1869) 190 She was bounden with hoopess, and faste fretted [fretted]. *Ibid.* xxix. 191 She is bounden and bounden ayen; fretted [F. *frettee*] with obseruances. *a 1450* *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 8 Double the lyne and frette byt fast yn þe top with a nose to fasten an your lyne.

† **Fret**, *v.*⁴ *Obs.*: merged in *FRET* v. 1 3-13. [Of difficult etymology.

It might satisfactorily be explained as a OF. **freter* = mod. F. dial. *fretter*, Pr. *fretar*, It. *frettare*:—vulgar L. **frictare*, freq. of L. *fricare* to rub; but the OF. form has not been found. Cf. the synonymous OF. *froter* (F. *frotter*), which, in spite of phonological difficulties, some scholars connect with this group.]

1. *trans.* To rub, chafe. Also with *away*. Causatively: To make pass by rubbing; to cause (a keel) to graze.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 978 Penance .. fretreþ a-weþ þe fulpe of synne. *c 1375* *Sa. Leg. Saints.* *Clemens* 283 þai fretreþ þare facis þane [faciem confricantes] Fore ferly & þis speke be-gane. *c 1450* *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 Nym apples, seth hem, let hem keale, frette hem thorwe an her syue. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 143/1 To Frete; *fricare* .. to rubbe. *a 1547* SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 27 Ne by

coward dred. On shalow shores thy keel in perill fret.
1653 II. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 127 The inhabitants. know this tree. by the Elephants rubbing and fretting it. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4179/4 The Hair fretted short about the middle of her Mane.

fig. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xix. (1588) 602 The one of these Statutes doth not fret the other.

b. Of a bird: To preen (feathers).

1423 JAS. I *Kings Q.* xxxv. Freshly in thaire birdis kynd arraid Thaire fetheris new, and fret thame In the sonne.

2. *intr.* To rub, produce friction; to fray out.

1643 FULLER *Inaug. Serm.* § 23 That his curtesies might not unravell or fret out hath bound them with a strong border. **1660** SHARROCK *Vegetables* 147 Such positions, that one [branch] may not easily fret upon another. **1692** Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 81 To Serve a Rope, is to wind something about it, to keep it from fretting out. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 587 Taking off the weight of difficulties, so that they may not fret upon the shoulders.

3. a. ? To have dealings with (cf. F. *se froter avec*). b. ? To conflict, offend against. *Obs.*

(The interpretation of the words in these passages, and their identity with the present verb, are very doubtful.)

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12846 Hetis hom. to haue all hor bert wille, Of freedom. .fret with hom so, And all your will shall ye wyn. **1435** MISYV *Fire of Love* 92 Slike frenschyp is pure naturel, & before meyd ne vnmeyd, bot if it oght freyt [*nisi aliquid molitur*] agayn godis commantment, it is worpi.

Fret (fret), v.5 [f. FRET sb.3] *trans.* To furnish (a guitar, etc.) with frets. Hence **Fretted ppl. a.**

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* 5 While you your selues like musick sounding Lutes fretted and strunge, gaine them their silken sutes. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 388 [Punning use] Call me what Instrument you will, though you can fret me, you cannot play vpon me. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 39 Instruments may be well made and well strung, but if they be not well fretted, the Musique is marred. **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2437/4 All sorts of fretted Instruments, especially Lutes and Viols. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1031 An instrument having the fretted neck of the former [the guitar].

† **Fret**, v.6 *Obs.* Pa. *ppl.* fret(t)e; also yfretted. [ad. OF. *freter*, pa. *ppl.* *freté* 'garni' (Godef.); perh. a use of *freter* FRET v.2 Cf. FREIGHT *ppl.* 1 b.] *trans.* To furnish, stock, stud, supply. Chiefly in pa. *ppl.* modified by advbs. *full, thick, well.*

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 339 With alle þe fode þat may be founde fretteþ by cofer. c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4705 Love, it is an hateful pees. .A trouthe [Thynne and MS. And through the], fret full of falshede. c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 All þir greez er. .frette full of perle and oþer precious stanes. c **1400** *Yvaine & Gau.* 3160 A klub. .i. Thik fret with mani a thwang. **1413** *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxii. 81 Armes. .wel frett with senewes and al ful of veynes. **1430-40** LYDG. *Bochas* v. vii. (1534) 127 a, A croune of fresh Laurer Forged of gold, fret full of stones clere.

Fret, ppl. a. [pa. *ppl.* of FRET v.2] Of a ceiling: = FRETTED *ppl. a.*2

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 45 Summers. .to be framed in such proportion as may serve to make an Italian fret Seeling. **1720** STRYVE *Stow's Surv.* I. ii. xiii. 191/1 This Church. .was built in an Octangular Form with a fine fret Cieling.

† **Fretchard.** *Obs.*—1 [f. **fretch*, FRATCH v. + -ARD.] A fretful or peevish person.

a **1640** W. FENNER *Sacrifice Faiths.* (1648) 15 The angrie fretchard praies for patience and meeknesse and yet sets downe without it.

† **Fretel.** *Obs.*—1 [a. OFr. *fretel*, *frestel*.] A sort of flute; a pan-pipe.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. iv. And Tymolus. juged by ryghte that the sowne of the lyre was better than the fretel or pype of Cornewayle.

† **Fretewil.** [f. stem of FRET v.1 + *wil* (related to WILL sb. and v.) desirous. Cf. ME. *drunc-wil*, *here-wil*, *spat-wil*, etc.] Voracious.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* (MS. C) 128 *note*, Fretewil wiðalle.

Fretful (fret'ful), a. [f. FRET v.1 + -FUL.]

† 1. a. Corrosive, irritating, *lit.* and *fig.* b. Irritated, inflamed. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 403 Though parting be a fretfull corosive, It is applyed to a deathfull wound. **1594** PLAT *Yewell-ho.* i. 56 More sharpe, and fretfull to their fingers than their vsuall mortar. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 126 The ulcer. .was of the size of a shilling, with fretful edges.

2. Disposed to fret, irritable, peevish, ill-tempered; impatient, restless.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 20 A Tale. .whose lightest word would. .make. .each particular haire to stand on end, Like Quilles vpon the fretfull Porpentine. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Bioudi's Eromena* 96 In so much as he became fretfull, and pettish. **1739** CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 34 The fretful temper of a friend. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 209 Impelled by a fretful impetuosity. **1802** *Med. Jur.* VIII. 528 The child had become more silly and fretful. **1833** *Regnl. Instr. Cavalry* i. 83 A horse continues uneasy and fretful with the bit. **1837** LYTON *E. Maltrav.* iii. ii. Men of second-rate faculties. .are fretful and nervous. a **1848** ROSSETT *Blessed Damozel* vi, Where this earth Spins like a fretful midge.

3. a. Of water, etc.: Agitated, troubled, broken into waves. b. Of the wind: Blowing in frets or gusts; gusty.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iv. 691 Two goodly streames. .Whose fretfull waues heating against the hill, Did all the hottome with soft muttrings fill. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 322 The horizon. .was so extremely black, fretful, and hazy, that nothing could be seen. a **1849** J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 122 Bitter blows the fretful morning wind. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 2/2 A pretty picture framed by the fretful sea and the cloudless sky.

4. Characterized by or apt to produce fretting.

1737 THOMSON *Mem. Ld. Talbot* 340 The kindred Souls of every Land, (Howe'er divided in the fretful Days Of Prejudice and Error) mingled now. **1798** WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey*, The fretful stir Unprofitable and the fever of the world. **1852** BLACKIE *Study Lang.* 33 To pick words out of a dictionary is fretful. **1890** *Murray's Mag.* June 737 The fearsome, fretful, forest, dank and deep.

Hence **Fretfully adv.**, in a fretful manner; **Fretfulness**, the quality or condition of being fretful.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 274 And this we tearme fretfulness or pettishnes. **1789** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr. Really frightened at she knew not what, she fretfully exclaimed, [etc.]. **1843** J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 239 Drives away every trace of fretfulness. **1860** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 174 The Carews rode fretfully up and down the river banks, probing the mud with their lances to find footing for their horses. **1880** OUIDA *Moths* i. ix. 228 'What is the use of putting off?' said her mother fretfully, 'you will be ill'.

† **Fretish, fretize, v.1** *Obs.* Also 6 fretish, fretish, 6-7 frettish, -ize. [f. *frediss*-lengthened stem of OFr. *fredir*, *freidir* (Fr. *froidir*), f. *freil* (Fr. *froid*) cold.] *trans.* To chill, benumb. Only in *pass.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 52 Many of their horses loste and fretished. **1535** *Ibid.* IX. 147, I could get neither bread, drink, nor fire. .till I was fretished. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 265 That foolish fellow was fretished for cold. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 58 Reviving those remote parts, which without his influence woulde otherwise be frettish with a chilnes.

Hence **Fretished ppl. a.**; **Fretishing, vbl. sb.**, a weakness in a horse's feet, the result of a chill, the pinching of a shoe, etc.; **Fretishing ppl. a.**, becoming 'fretished'.

1581 MULCASTER *Posit.* vi. (1887) 48 Daunsing. .strengtheneth weake hippes, fainting legges, fretishing feete. **1607** TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 292 Of the fretized, broken, and rotten lungs. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. lxii. 322 If the horse be foundred through the straitnesse of a shoe, which. .is not a founder, but a frettizing which is a degree lesse then foundring. **1617** — *Caval.* viii. 8 Nowe if his Horse haue bene formerly foundred or frettized vpon his feete. **1639** T. DE GRAV *Compl. Horsem.* 38 We prick the two Toe-veines which do help Frettizing.

† **Fretish, fretize, v.2** *Obs.* In 7 frettish. [Connected with OF. *fraitis* (Godef.), said of capitals of columns, and app. rendering 'quasi in modum retis' in 1 *Kings* vii. 17. Cf. FRET sb.1, v.2 If this be a pa. *ppl.*, the Eng. vb. is prob. ad. OF. **fraitiss*, **fraitir*. If it be an adj. —L. type ? **fracticius*, the Eng. vb. is prob. formed upon it.]

trans. = FRET v.2 Hence † **Fretized ppl. a.**, † **Fretizing vbl. sb.**

1570-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 36 The fretised seelings curiously wrought. **1601** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 260 Payde also vnto Cobbe for frettishing the gallerie and the great chamber 30^d. **1606** BRETON *Sydney's Ourania* ii, In purple robe with starres yfretized. *Ibid.* xvi, A Carcanet. .Fretized with Carbuncles. **1626** T. H. CAUSSE's *Holy Cr.* 85 This. .heautiful embowed frettizing of the heauenly Orhes. a **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. lii. 429 Angiports. .frettized and embowed Seelings. **1703** T. S. Art's *Improv.* i. 43 Frettized work.

Fretless (fret'less), a. *rare.* [f. FRET sb.2 or v.1 + -LESS.] a. Free from fret or annoyance. b. Of water: Unruffled.

1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 3 Fretless and free, Soul clap thy pinion! **1894** A. WEBSTER *Mother & Dau.* (1895) 17 A full and crystal lake. .strong and fretless, stirs not.

† **Fretly, a. Her. Obs. [a. OF. *fretell*, occurring in the sense 'bespattered (with mud)', dim. of *freté* FRET v.1; cf. the MDu. adapted vb. *freteleren* to chequer.] = COUNTERFESSED.**

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* B iij a, Fretly is calde in armys whan the cotoonure is counterfesisid. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 207 They called it sometimes Countersesydy, and commonly Frettelty.

Fretoure, *obs.* form of FRITTER.

Fret-saw. [f. FRET sb.1 + SAW sb.] A saw used for fret-cutting. So **Fret-sawing vbl. sb.**, fret-cutting with such a saw.

1865 *Specif. J. Kennan's Patent* No. 926. 1 Oscillating frame in which the fret-saw is strained. **1875** W. E. A. AXON *Mechanic's Friend* 15 Vibrating fret-saw.

Fretsomes, a. rare. [f. FRET v.1 + -SOME.] a. Causing to fret; annoying. b. Given to fretting.

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 586 Incessant refilling of plates is fretsome. **1870** MRS. PHELPS *Hedged In* xviii. 273 Been aye too husy and poor an' fretsome.

Frettage (fret'edz). [a. Fr. *fretage*, f. *fretter* to ring, f. *frette* FRET sb.5] a. The process of shrinking on rings of metal about the breech of a gun to give additional strength. b. The collection of rings thus employed.

1882 *Rep. Chief of Ordnance* 244 (Cent.) The gun. .ordinarily receives an exterior frettage.

Frettation (fret'ed-jən). *rare*—1. [f. FRET v.1 + -ATION.] Annoyance; discomposure.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. iv. 163 She heard of my infinite frettation upon occasion of being pamphleted.

† **Frette.** *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. med.L. *fretum*, adapted form of the Teut. **fripu-* FRITH sb., peace.] A composition, agreement.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 290 Barons. .Suld com þer he was, & with him mak þer frette, Or [etc.]. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xciii. 169 No man must speke with the Kyng, but he had made with hym [the chamberlain] a frette for to done his nede.

Frette, var. of FRET sb.1

Fretted (fret'ed), *ppl. a.*1 [f. FRET v.1 + -ED1.]

1. Eaten or worn into holes, chafed.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 121 To make the freated place as stronge or stronger then any other. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* cclxxxii, His Raigne was All one thin Much-fretted veile of Loyaltie. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.*, *Lady G. B.* xxxi, Through fretted hose and garment rent.

2. Worried, vexed, chafed, distressed.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., The fears of these fretted philosophers will by and by subside. **1797-1803** FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 203 Feelings are rather fretted than melancholy. **1864** E. A. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 7 Mrs. Townshend's. .countenance. .bore that fretted expression which [etc.]. **1876** BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 136 Like ruffled plumes upon a fretted bird.

3. Of water: Raised in small waves, ruffled.

1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iii. 416 The sentiment of filial piety, which ought to flow in a placid current, is changed into a broken and fretted tide.

Fretted (fret'ed), *ppl. a.*2 [f. FRET v.2 + -ED1.]

1. Adorned with carving in elaborate patterns; carved or wrought into decorative patterns.

1552 HULOET, s.v. *Beame*, Beame of a rouffe, not heyng in-bowed or fretted. **1667** *Ferri's Diary* 3 May, The Duke of York's chamber. .is now fretted at the top. **1711** POPE *Temp. Fame* 138 Wide vaults appear, and roofs of fretted gold. **1750** GRAV *Elegy* 39 Thro' the long-drawn isle and fretted vault The pealing anthem swells the note of praise. **1813** BYRON *Br. Abydos* ii. v, And round her lamp of fretted gold Bloom flowers in urns of China's mould. **1872** RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 92 The fretted pinnacles of Rouen.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in various senses.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 725 His necke in many a ruge Yfretted grete. **1784** COWPER *Task* v. 118 Embossed, and fretted wild The growing wonder takes a thousand shapes Capricious. **1809** PINKNEY *Trav. France* 205, I. .watched. .the moon ascending in the fretted vault. **1856** CAPEEN *Poems* (ed. 2) ii The antler'd oak, the fretted thorn. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 73 The slope. .its termination being the fretted coping of the precipice.

2. *Her.* Interlaced. Cf. FRET v.1

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 177 Burley beareth palee of 6 parts A and B, fretted with a barrulet in fesse G, chiefe and baste of the same. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. iii. 195 The Field is Pearle, a Purse open, the long strings thereof pendant, Fretted, Nowed, Buttoned and Tasselled.

† **Fretten.** *Obs.* Also 5 freton. [ad. Fr. *fretin* broken pieces, ultimately f. L. *fractus* broken.] (See *quots.*)

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 96 The harder stuffe is called Fretton, Of clipping of other Glasses it come. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 385/2 Fretten is waste cut and broken Glasse fit for noe worke. Castaway glasse.

Fretter1 (fret'ər). [f. FRET v.1 + -ER1.] One who or that which frets.

1. † a. A devourer (*obs.*). b. That which gnaws, eats away, or corrodes. *Obs. exc. in vine-fretter*: see *quot.* 1608.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 43 Terre. .is a fretter, and no healer, without it he medled with some of these [oil, butter, etc.]. **1568-9** Act 11 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 298 The fretter of our lives and substance. **1608** TOPSELL *Serpents* 666 Vine-fretters, which are a kind of Caterpillars, or little hairy wormes with many feet, that eat vines when they begin to shoot. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. cxxx. 432 Other Farriers vse the powder of Risagallo, or Risagre, but it is a great deale too strong a fretter. **1611** CORGR., *Tavelliere*, the little worme called a Wood-fretter. **1771** *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172/2 Reaumur has proved that vine fretters do not want an union of sexes for the multiplication of their kind. **1895** *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 444 He considered the generation of vine fretters from a new point of view.

2. a. One who or something which irritates or chafes. b. One who gives way to fretting or ill-temper.

a. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* viii. (Arb.) 38 So that fraylle to hym be no freter. a **1625** BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro.* ii. ii, Give me some drink, this fire's a plaguy fretter. **1790** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Advice to Ful. Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 341 Thou plague of Post Office, the teaser, fretter.

b. **1649** FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 19 The first are the fretters. a **1732** T. BOSTON *Serm.* (1850) 120 This doctrine reproves murderers and fretters.

Fretter2 (fret'ər). [f. FRET v.4 + -ER1.] A branch that rubs.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* iii. xi. (1668) 38 Fretters are when. .two or more parts of the tree, or of divers trees, as arms, boughs. .grow so near and close together, that one of them by rubbing doth wound one another. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 472 This is of great importance and so is the sedulously taking away of Suckers, Water-boughs, Fretters, etc. **1670** J. SMITH *England's Improv. Reviv'd* 72.

Fretting (fret'ing), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. FRET v.1 + -ING1.] The action of FRET v.1 in various senses.

1. A slow gnawing or eating away; erosion, corrosion; also, the process of decaying or wasting.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* viii. 37 If that hungre were grown vp on the erthe, or. .fretynge or locust. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlv. (1495) 568 Rust is. .done awaye. .by. .fretynge of a sawe or a fyle. c **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 278 (Add. MS.) And the thirde day after she died, as hy fretynge of the addres. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 108 Buckles and agglettes at vnwares, shall race hys bowe, a thinge. .perilous for freatyng. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 161 No Wool is lesse subiect to Mothes, or to fretting in presse, then this. **1793** G. WHITE *Selborne* v. (1853) 22 These roads are hy. .the fretting of water worn down through the first stratum of our freestone. **1878** *Masque Poets* 106 The fretting of worms on withered wood.

† b. A gnawing or pain (in the bowels). *Obs.*
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73/1 Chervynge, or fretynge in þe wombe, *forcio*. 1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe* 24 [Fennel seed] mytgateth frettynges of the stomake and guttes. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens v. lxxviii.* 646 Gripings and frettings of the belly.

2. Of fermented liquors: The process of undergoing a second and inactive fermentation.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pavell.* poured into a Vessel of Wine to Cure it's Fretting. 1745 *NEEDHAM Microsc. Disc.* vii. 76 The fretting of Wine in the Spring Time... may be owing to a Fermentation. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 171 Singing must be carefully distinguished from fretting. The former is the result of active, the latter of inactive, fermentation.

3. The action of irritating or chafing.

1546 *PHAEER Bk. Childr.* (1553) Tvb, Some haue an ythc and a fretting of the skynne asyf it badde bene rubbed with nettels. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 194 The only Medicine that... cleanseth without fretting.

4. Vexation, worrying; an instance of this.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 Turment not thy selfe (my hert) with affliccyon & frettyng for that thynge that thou can not haue. 1583 *STANFURD Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 46 With cholorique fretting I dumpt. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 83 They fall into passions, frettings, sweating, pulling off their hats, and trembling fearfully. a 1716 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 46 By their continual Peevishness and Frettings, they become ten times more uneasy. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 325 In age, we put out another sort of perspiration,—gout, fever, rheumatism... fretting, avarice.

Fretting (fret'ing), *vb.* *sb.* 2 [f. FRET v. 2 + -ING¹.] The action of covering (a ceiling, etc.) with frets or fretwork; the ornamentation so produced. Also *transf.*

1614 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary* (1886) I. 49, I agree to paie the plaisterers for fretting of my gallery at Voghall 40 marks. 1624 *WOTTON Archit.* (1672) 63 Of this plastick Art, the chief use with us is in the graceful fretting of Roofs. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* iv. x. The lovely Moon, O'er whose broad orb the boughs A mazy fretting framed. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xiv. 185 The arches intersected intricately, forming a fretting of black upon the white. 1880 *WATSON in Jnrl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 84. 227 The peculiar microscopic spiral fretting of the genus.

† **Fretting**, *vb.* *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [f. FRET v. 4 + -ING².] c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 179 If þou wilt kepe þe eendis of þe heeris fro fretynge. 1552 *HULOET s. v. Bolster*, Bolsters whyche bearers of burdens, as porters, etc. do weare for freatyng, *thouiches*. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 13 [A] Gristle... maketh the motion... more easie, and swift, without metyng and frettyng of the bones. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 128 They kinde their fire with... fretting one sticke against another. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* i. 65 Trees planted a good distance one from another are freed from frettings and gallings.

Fretting (fret'ing), *pp.* *a.* [f. FRET v. 1 + -ING².] That frets, in senses of the *vb.*

1. Gnawing, corroding, consuming, wasting.

a. in material sense. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 158 Of alle fretynge venymes þe vilest is þe scorpion. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 203 *Eruginosa* is lijk þe rust of copur. & þis maner of colre is miche fretting & sharp. 1570 G. ELLIS *Lament. Lost Sheep* lxxvii, Thou drankest fretting vineger with gall, To make their bitter waters hunny-sweet. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iii. lvi. 223 Cast into fretting and devouring ulcers... it stayeth the same. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 151 Command these fretting waters from your eies. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 257 Some other thing that will not be injured by the fretting Brine. 1676 *D'URFEY Mad. Fiekie* iv. i. *Dor.* Now has he a fretting Feaver on him. 1685 *BOYLE Salub. Air* 65 The Liqueur... by its fretting quality corrodes and dissolves Gold. 1769 J. BROWN *Dict. Bible* s. v., A fretting leprosy is one which by prickling and rankling wastes the flesh. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* i. 361 To watery drops the hardest marbles yield, And lessening ploughshares own the fretting field. 1873 *FARRAR Silence & V.* iii. (1875) 61 All these gifts combined saved her not from being eaten away by that fretting leprosy of her favourite sins.

b. in immaterial sense.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. iii. 51 Ye ben lene Caitifs withouten flesche and that is of youre owne frettyng hertes. c 1450 *LYDG. & BURGH Secrees* 1573 The sharp Corosyve of frettyng detraccon. *Ibid.* 1971 And deluyur in the heed, from frettyng malencolye. c 1586 C'TESS *PENBROKE Ps.* lxxviii. iii, These memories, in memory enroll, By fretting time may never thence be worn. 1652 R. BOREMAN *Countr. Catech.* x. 28 Sinne, which is of that fretting nature, that wasting power [etc.]. 1682 O. N. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 332 Exiling fretting Care, that kills a Cat! 1751 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 75 By industry we shut out... many fretting desires. 1878 *MORLEY Vauvenargues* 7 If poverty means pinching and fretting need of money.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* Decaying.

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 46 Curiosity his steps hath led To gaze on some old arch or fretting wall.

2. Chafing, fretful. Of a horse: Impatient. Also *transf.*

1587 *TURBERV. Trag.* T. (1837) 43 Full sore she feard her flanks, and thought shee sawe Her friende pursue her on his fretting steed. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iv. ix. § 2 When wee are in a fretting moode at the Church of Rome. 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* IV. 179 Familiar and friendly conversation with the angry fretting king. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 4/2 Slow barges... move on more speedily behind a fretting tug.

3. Agitated, frothing. Of wine: That is undergoing a second fermentation.

1567 *TURBERV. Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 342 No force of fretting fume. 1733 *CHENEY Eng. Malady* iii. iv. (1734) 300 Just as a Bottle of... fretting Wine, when the Cork is pull'd out, will fly up, fume, and rage. a 1764 J. CLUBBE *Physiognomy* 38 Anger is a kind of yeast in lumpish constitutions,

that ferments, and gives a frothy, fretting volatility to the sluggish matter.

b. Of the wind: Blowing in frets or gusts.

1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 51 It was a maine storme, and a furious fretting wind, and in gustes there came most violent flaves.

Hence **Frettingly** *adv.*, in a fretting manner.

1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Gas. V. Wks.* (1711) 107 In musical instruments, if a string jar and be out of tune, we do not frettingly break it, but leisurely veer it about to a concord. 1866 *MRS. M. J. PRESTON Beechenbrook*, Like a mettled young war-horse that... frettingly champs at the bit.

Fretty (fret'i), *a.* 1 Also *fretté* (e). [ad. OFr. *fretté*, f. *frete* trellis-work: see FRET *sb.* 1.]

1. *Her.* 'Covered with a number of narrow bars or sticks, usually eight, lying in the directions of the bend and bend-sinister, interlacing each other' (Cussans). † Of a charge: Fretted or interlaced with.

1562 *LEGH Armory* 158 b. If there be mo then viii Peces, then shall it be blazed frette and neuer tell the pices. 1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 36 b, This Cheuron may be borne frettye with an other. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 24 Nov., [He] bore for his Armes Or frettye gules, with a Besant on each joynt of y^e Frettye. 1844 *PAGE Suppl. Suff. Trav.* 159 Willoughby: or; fretty, azure. 1850 *MRS. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 109 Morville bears the Fretty fleurs-de-lis.

absol. quasi-*sb.* 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2217/4 The following Coats of Arms. viz. A Frettee of Six Bars, and a Party-par-pale Indented Quarter'd Coat upon the one Pair. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x. 236 The Lord Audley as a special favour... allowed four of his esquires to bear his own fretty in their coat armour.

† 2. *transf.*

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Sonnets Oxf. Univ.* 16 Oxford, o I praise thy situation... Thy bough-deckt-dainty Walkes, with Brooks beset Fretty, like Christall Knots, in mould of Iet.

Fretty (fret'i), *a.* 2 [f. FRET v. 1 + -Y¹.] Inclined to fret. a. Of persons: Fretful; irritable. b. Of a sore: Inflamed, festering.

1844 *DICKENS Let. to Forster in Forster Life* (1873) II. 110 O'Connell's speeches are the old thing: fretty, boastful, frothy. 1890 *Life's Remorse* II. xiii. 136 I have been rather fretty about it. 1894 *Catholic News* 16 June, The book is a literary running sore, fretty, stenchsome and repulsive. 1895 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 2/1 It is a curious thing that if you call his name aloud in public after an Englishman you make him hot and fretty.

† **Fretwise**, *-ways*, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. FRET *sb.* 1 + -WISE.] In the form of a fret; so as to interlace.

1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* xvi, In fret-wis couchit [was] with perleis quibite. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* iii. xxii. 169 Sometimes you shall find Fishes borne fret-waies, that is to say fretted or interlaced one ouer another. 1717 *TABOR in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 558 Some [bricks] bad one of their Sides wa'd... some Fretwise.

Fretwork. [f. FRET *sb.* 1 + WORK *sb.*]

1. *Arch.* Carved work in decorative patterns consisting largely of intersecting lines, *esp.* as used in the decoration of ceilings.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny XXXVI.* xxiv. II. 505 Plastre serveth passing well to white wals or seeling; also for to make little images in fretwork, to set forth houses. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1886) 144 Y^e Church is new and very handsome, good fretwork on y^e top. 1768 *GRAY in Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 81 The wooden fretwork of the north isle you may copy, when you build the best room of your new Gothic parsonage. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xii. lxii, The gale sweeps through its fretwork. 1852 *MISS YONGE Cameos* (1877) II. xiv. 149 A tomb rich in fretwork and imagery. *transf.* and *fig.* 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* Apol. 6 If... the... sincerity of my Work has been full and just... I may well leave the Fretwork... to an after part. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 2 The curious Fret-work of Rocks and Grottos. 1820 *LAMB Elia Ser. I. South Sea Ho.*, Moths... making fine fret-work among their single and double entries. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 353 Some party of pleasure banqueting on the turf in the fretwork of shade and sunshine.

attrib. 1634 *WITHER Emblemes* 222 Hee that in his hall or parlour dines Which fret-worked roofes, or costly cedar lines. 1799 R. WARNER *Walks* (1800) 43 The magnificent cathedral of Wells, with its fret-work towers. 1807 *WORDSW. White Doe* vii. 343 And floors encumbered with the show Of fret-work imagery laid low. 1841 T. J. OUSELEY *Eng. Melodies* 146 To gaze upon the leafy fret-work screens. 1878 *McVITTIE Ch.-Ch. Cathedral* 75 A fret-work string course under the triforium arcade.

2. Wood-work cut with a fret-saw into ornamental designs.

1881 *YOUNG Every man his own Mechanic* § 39 Better adapted for back-grounds than for sawing as fret-work. *Ibid.* § 633 Fret-work consists chiefly in cutting out an open and elaborate design in thin wood.

3. *Her.*

1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* vii. 32 This Frette-Work is supposed to be in relief upon the field.

4. (See *quot.*)

1859 *GWILT Encycl. Arch.* ii. iii. (ed. 4) 586 Fretwork is the ornamental part of lead-light work, and consists in working ground or stained glass into different patterns and devices.

Hence **Fretworked** *pp.* *a.*

1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* iv. xix. 607 The sandstone rocks... are... fretworked into every conceivable shape. **Freuch**, *Sc.* form of FROUCH *a.*, weak, frail.

Freure, var. of FROVER, *Obs.*, comfort.

Frevol (l, -wall, -ell, -ill, var. ff. FRIVOL, *Obs.*

Frey, *obs.* form of FRY *sb.*, young fish.

Freyne, var. of FRIAN, *Obs.*

Freytoureere: see FRATERER.

Frezel, var. of FRIZZLE, *sb.* 2

Friability (friäb'iliti). [ad. F. *friabilité*: see FRIABLE and -ITY.] The quality of being friable.

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* iv. 73 Codfish for... friability of substance is commended. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. vi. (1695) 337 Its Malleableness too... would be changed into a perfect Friability. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 289 In some states the particles... recede and melt with friability. 1858 *GEIKIE Hist. Boulder* viii. 153 From their friability they are most easily decomposed.

Friable (friäb'il), *a.* Also 7-8 fryable. [a. F. *friable*, ad. L. *friabilis*, f. *friare* to crumble into small pieces.] Capable of being easily crumbled or reduced to powder; pulverizable, crumbly.

1563 T. GALE *Treat. Gunneshot* 2 The spume of Nitre is Judged best, which is most lyghte, fryable. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* Pref. 17 Stone Walls, of matter moldring and friable, have stood two or three thousand years. 1684-5 *BOYLE Min. Waters* 48 Lightly calcin'd... till it became... friable between the Fingers. 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* iv. (1853) 21 Balls of a friable substance like rust of iron called rust balls. 1845 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 288 The clot is soft, friable... and is very rarely covered with a buffy coat. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Farming Wks.* (Bohn) III. 61 These tiles... drain the land, make it sweet and friable.

Hence **Friableness**.

1667 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 317 In Vitriol the friableness... need not be attributed to the compositum as such. 1852 *JOHNSTON in Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. i. 21 The natural fertility and friableness of its soils.

† **Frian**, *freyne*. *Cookery. Obs.*

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord in Babees Bk.* 376 Chese, freynes, hrede hote, with a cake. 1597 *Bk. Cookerie* F, How to make Frians.

† **Friand**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [a. F. *friand* dainty; according to *Hatz.-Darm.* an alteration of *friant*, pa. pple. of *frire*, the primary sense being 'qui grille (d'impatience)'.] **A. adj.** Dainty; delicious to the palate; fond of delicate food. **B. sb.** A person of dainty taste in food, an epicure.

1598 *FLORIO, Leccardo*, a glutton, a friand, a gourmand. 1599 A. HUME *Hymns* (1832) 11 The little friand fish in flude, and dentie volatil. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. xiii. (1632) 622, I am very friand and gluttonous of fish. 1702 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1838-43) X. 276 The good family wanted something friand for a side dish. 1818 T. MOORE *Fudge Family* 22 The land of Cocaigne, That Elysium of all that is friand and nice.

† **Friandise**. *Obs.* [a. F. *friandise*, f. *friand* dainty.]

1. Something dainty to the taste, a delicacy. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* B vij, She... gaf to them flesche and other fryandyses delicyous.

2. Daintiness, fondness for delicate fare.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. xiii. (1632) 620 Whosoever remoovetb from a child a certaine... obstinate affection... to bakon, or to garlike, taketh friandise from him. 1604 E. G. D'ACOSTA'S *Hist. Indies* iv. xvi. 255 They have invented... (for friandise and pleasure) a certaine kinde of paste.

Friar (friä'i, friä'ä), *sb.* Forms: 3-6, 9 *arch.* frere, 3-5 frer, 5-6 freere (e, 6 *Sc.* freir, (frayr), 6 freare, freazour, frir, 6-7 fryer, 6-8 frier, fryar, 9 *Sc. dial.* freer, freir, 5, 7- friar. [ME. *frere*, a. OF. *frere* (mod. F. *frère*), earlier *fredre*:—Lat. *frāterem*, BROTHER.]

In Fr. and Pr. the words for brother and friar are the same; in the other Rom. langs. they are different. It. *frate* (as a prefixed title *fra*) is ad. L. *frāter*; Sp. *fraile* (as prefix *fray*), earlier *fradre*, is ad. Pr. *fradre*, regularly repr. L. *frāterem*: Pg. has *frei* from the Sp. *fray*.

For the change of *frere* into *friar*, cf. *quire* (= choir) from *quere*, *briar* from *breve*, *entire* from *entere*.]

† 1. = BROTHER, in fig. applications; *esp.* in OFr. phrase *beau frere* 'fair brother'. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1348 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 145 'Certes, beau frere' quat þe pope: 'I-nelle noust take on so'. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 121 *Ibid.* 223 'Beau freres' quap seint brendan: '3e nepore nobing drede'. c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 17 How yong thely become frere, In courte whereas they were. c 1530 *Hicksoner* Eij, What Frewyll myne owne frere Arte thou out of thy mynde. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Met. Leg., Lady G. B.* xix, Her jealous Frere, oft on her gazing.

2. In the *Roman Cath. Ch.*: A brother or member of one of certain religious orders founded in the 13th c. and afterwards, of which the chief were the four mendicant orders: the Franciscans († *Friars minors*, *Minorites*, or *Grey Friars*); the Augustines (*Austin Friars*); the Dominicans (*Friars Preachers*, *Black Friars*); and the Carmelites († *Frirs carims* = F. *frères carmes*; *White Friars*).

c 1290 *Beket* 1170 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 140 Forth rod þis holi man As þei it were a frere and let him cleopie frere cristian. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10105 & þer... Pe ordre bigan of frere prechors. a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 110 He leneh on forke ase a grey frere. c 1325 *Poem Times Edu.* II. 163 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 331 Freres of the Carme, and of Saint Austin. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Twa frere meneours of Lombardy. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7462 Sakked Freres. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 91 Geder up, lo, lo, Ye bunge begers fryers. c 1500 *God speed the Plough* 55 Then cometh the blak freres. a 1502 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) p. xxi, This yere... frirs carims began first... A°. Dni. M.ij.Cxxx. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 Though the frere minor gyue great example of holynes. 1520 *MORE Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 223/2 Frere Hierom geuing vp his order of the frere obseruantes came to hym. 1537 in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 130 note, Prior of the Freazours Prechours of Newcastle. a 1596 in *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 148 It was the Friar of Orders gray As he forth walked on his

way. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 132 The Order of Friars Minors and Preachers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 Tim. iv. 2 It was grown to a common Proverb, *A Friar, a liar.* 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Spain 492 A great Convent of Dominican Freres. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 19 Johan. de Coloribus .. by Profession a Black Friar, was a Reader of Divinity. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 7 Some Itinerant Fryars. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian vi.* These friars had left the convent. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xxix, Lordlings and freres—ill-sorted fry I wene! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii, 'He might be a capechin freer for fat I kend.' 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 145 To the towns especially the coming of the Friars was a religious revolution.

b. Sometimes loosely applied to members of the monastic or of the military orders.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 107 *pe freres* of *pe hospital*, & *pe temple* also. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. vii. (1884) 139 The brinborions of the caelestine friars. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 225 In ordinary occurrences of difficulty he [the Abbot] may consult with the older friars.

c. *pl.* The quarters or convent of a particular order; hence often used as a proper name for the part of a town where their convent formerly existed.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 33 He .. with Schyr Ihone the Cumyn met, In the freris, at the hie Awter. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 426 They shall here sermone at the frere menors. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxvii. 173 The barons token counceyll bytwene hem at Frere prechours at pount-fret. 1536 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* xiv. vii. He was in *pe freris* of Dunfreis. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. 270 A place .. still retaining the name of Black Fryers. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxv, You are about to leave the Friars? I will go with you. 1897 *Oxf. Times* 13 Feb. 5/8 Houses in the .. Friars have been invaded by the flood-water.

†3. Some vessel, etc. made in the similitude of a friar. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 To Kateryne Druy my best gay cuppe of erthe kevvryd, or ellys oon of the frerys, to chese of bothe.

†4. Some kind of fly (see quot.). *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 48 The long flye called a Friar.. which is counted poyssonsonie.

5. A name given to various fishes.

1603 OWEN *Pembroke'sh.* (1891) 123 The frier [named in a list of fish]. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Friar*, a fish of the family *Atherinidae*. An Irish name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Friar*, a name for the silversides, a North American fish, *Chirostoma notatum*.

6. An Australian bird of the genus *Philemon*. Now usually *friar-bird*.

1798 D. COLLINS *Acc. Eng. Col. N. S. Wales* 615 *Vocab.*, *Wing-an*, Bird named by us the Friar. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. *Descr.* pl. 58 *Tropidorhynchus Corniculatus*, Friar Bird.

7. *Print.* (See quots.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 377 *Fryer*, when the Balls do not Take, the Un-taking part of the Balls that touches the Form will be left White, or if the Press-men Skip over any part of the Form, and touch it not with the Balls, though they do Take, yet in both these cases the White place is call'd a Fryer. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 524 That corner untouched by the ball [of printer's ink] .. is technically termed a *friar*. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt), *Friars*, light patches caused by imperfect inking of the form.

8. *White friars*: 'a small flake of light-coloured sediment floating in wine'.

a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* i. Wks. 1824 XI. 396 If the cork be musty or white friars in your liquor.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive (of or pertaining to the friars), as *friar-house*, *-kirk*, *-lands*; appositive, as *friar-beggar* (and see under sense 2).

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvii. 262 The iiij ordres of the *frere beggers. 1525 FITZHERB. *Hush.* 58 b, Chyrrches, abbeyes, *frere houses. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* III. 488 He .. Syne bureit was .. In the *freir kirk at the hie altar end. 1681 in *Southey Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 379 They likewise renounce all chapels, .. monk-land, *friar-lands .. and dice.

b. Special comb.: *friar's balsam*, tincture of benzoin compound used as an application for ulcers and wounds; *friar-bird*: see sense 6; *friar's cap(s)*, the Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; *friar's chicken*, 'chicken-broth with eggs dropped in it' (Jam.); *friar's cowl*, the Cuckoo-pint or Wake Robin, *Arum maculatum*; *friar's crown*, *Carduus eriophorus*; † *friar-fly*, an idler; *friar's goose*, *Eryngium campestre*; *friar's-grey*, grey worn by the Franciscans; *friar's-hood* = *friar's cowl*; *friar's knots*, in goldsmith's work, knots made in imitation of the knotted cords of the Franciscans; *friar's lantern* = *Ignis fatuus*; *friar-skate*, the *Raia alba*; *friar's thistle* = *friar's crown*.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, **Friars' balsam*. 1830 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) (Brit. & H.), **Friars caps*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 46 Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.. Had the old names of Helmet-flower and Friar's-cap. 1872 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 150 *Fried chickens*, (properly) **Friars chickens*. A dish invented by that luxurious body of men. 1815 [see CRAPPIT-HEAD]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccxci. 686 Of *Friars Coule, or hooded Cuckowpint. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 90 Wake Robin or Cuckow Pintle .. is of some called Friars Coule, because of the hooding of the Pestle, when it is springing forth. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccclxii. 990 The downe Thistle .. is thought of diuers to be that .. report[ed] to be called *Corona fratrum* or *Friars Crowne. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1579) 11 b, Idlers & wanderers were wont to be called *friars flees [the Lat. above is *fratres muscas*] that do no good. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER

Wild Flowers 62 Another British species, *Eryngium Campestre*, called by John Ray **Friar's Goose*. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* iv. xiii. § 6 As one family is not abridged of liberty to be clothed in *friars'-grey for that another doth wear clay-colour, so neither are all churches bound to the self-same indifferent ceremonies which it liketh sundry to use. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccxci. 686 *Friars hood is of two sorts, the one broad leaved, the other narrow leaved. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 83 A chenge of gold maid in fassone of *frere knottis. 1529 M. PARR in *Wills Doct. Comm.* (Camden) 18, xviii. diamontes sett with fryers knottes. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 104 And he, by *Friar's Lantern led, Tells how [etc.]. 1810 NEILL *List Fishes* 28 (Jam.) Sharp-nosed Ray.. **Friar-skate*.

† *Friar*, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as a friar, play the friar.

a 1535 MORE *How Serjeant would be Frere* 156 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 125 His heart for pride left in his side, to see how well he freered. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 571 A rich Boor's Son, whom his Father had sent abroad a Fryaring, that is, shroving in our Language.

2. *trans.* To make (a person) a friar.

1599 SANDVY *Europa Spec.* (1632) 232 There remains nothing for a few converted, but to bee Friered.

† *Friarage*, *Obs.* In 6 *frerage*. [f. *FRIAR* sb. + -AGE.] The system of the orders of friars.

1555 RIDLEY *Farew. Let.* in *Cert. Godly Lett. Saints* (1564) 100 b, Her false counterfayte religion in her monkery and frerage, and her traditions, whereby [etc.].

Friarhood. [f. *FRIAR* sb. + -HOOD.] = FRATERNITY.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 259 By the Canon-Law.. Abbots .. may excommunicate their Monks for Disobedience.. and if they become incorrigible thereby, they may be expell'd and turn'd out of the Society of the Fryar-hood.

† *Friarish*, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to friars, friar-like.

1581 HANMER *Answ. Jesuit's Challenge To Rdr.* 2 In weede monkish, frierish, priestly and Pharisaicall. *Ibid.* 25 b, This is right Friarish, Limitor like.

Friar-like, *a.* Like a friar; of or pertaining to friars.

1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* i. viii. 189 All honest men detest this frierlike fashion. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (R.), Their friar like general would the next day make one holy-day in the Christian calendars in remembrance of 30,000 Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* i. 24 The idle toyes, and frier-like conceits about Purgatory drawn from hence, I passe by.

† *Friarling*, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -LING.]

A young friar, a disciple in friarhood.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 381, I .. will that all my frierlings shall labor, and liue of their labor.

Friarly (fri'arli), *a. (adv.)* Now rare. [f. as prec. + -LY 1 and 2.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to friars; resembling a friar; friar-like.

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 151 Thys is a fryerly fasson that wyll receyue no monye in theyr handes but wyll have it put vpon theyr sleues. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxiv. 518 These frierly flatterers. 1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 247 In his Friarly garments (habits of peace and pietie). a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iii. (1662) 125 He never set his name to his Books, but it may (according to the Frierly-Fancy) be collected out of the Capital Letters of his severall works. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 33 In life three ghostly friars were we And now three friarly ghosts we be. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana Crossways* II. vii. 159 We will .. send you back sobered and friarly to Caen.

B. adv. In friarly fashion, after the manner of the friars.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett. to Sir R. H.* (Alford) VI. 337, I never fettered nor imprisoned the word Religion, not straightening it Friarly, ad *religiones facilitas*.

† *Friar Rush*. The proper name (Ger. *Rausch*) of the hero of a popular story, which tells of the adventures of a demon disguised as a friar. Hence used as the name of a Christmas game.

1603 *Declar. Popish Impost.* 33 Fitting complements for .. coale vnder candlestick: *Frier Rush*; and two-penny hoe. ¶ Confused by Scott (?after Milton *L'Allegro* 104) with *Ignis fatuus*.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. i, Better we had .. Been lanthorned by Friar Rush.

Friarship, *nonce-wd.* [f. *FRIAR* sb. + -SHIP.] A mock title applied to a friar or monk.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxxvi. (1737) 272 As if every one was a Monk, like his Fryarship.

Friary (fri'eri). *sb.* [f. *FRIAR* sb. + -Y 2; see the earlier *FRARY*.]

1. A convent of friars.

1538 LATIMER *Lett. to Cromwell* 6 Oct., Rem. (Parker Soc.) 493 If the kings grace .. would vouchsafe to bestow the two friaries, Black and Grey, with their appurtenance, upon this his poor, ancient city. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 217 Not a poor loop-hole, Error could sneak by, No not the Abbess to the Friery. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 156 Near Guildford is the Friery. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 122 The remains of an old friary. 1884 *Catholic Times* 10 Oct. 4/8 The foundation-stone of the new Friary.. the first of the kind established since the Reformation.

2. A fraternity or brotherhood of friars.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 423 A Friery or Brotherhood founded by Raph Hosiar. 1697 *London Gaz.* No. 3312/3 A Bill for Suppressing Fryeries was presented this day to the House of Lords. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 216 He proposed also to found a convent, to be dedicated to the poorest friary in the Kingdom.

†3. The institution or practices of friars. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 272 When John Milverton .. began (in favour of Friery) furiously to engage against Bishops and the Secular Clergy. a 1661 — *Worthies* iv. (1662) 9 A Secular Priest, betwixt whose Profession and Fryery, there was an ancient Antipathy.

4. *attrib.* (of or pertaining to a friary or friaries), as *friary-cart*, *-chapel*, *-church*.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 357 This was called the frery cart .. and had the priueledge of sanctuary. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poet.* I. ix. 293 It was fashionable for persons of the highest rank to bequeath their bodies to be buried in the friary churches. 1872 *Daily News* 22 May, The Friary Chapel, where the ceremony was to be held.

† *Friary*, *a. Obs.* [f. *FRIAR* sb. + -Y 1.] Of or pertaining to the friars.

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 224 Hypocrites .. which will have these preceptes perpetuall, and builde thereon frierie and monkish superstition. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 165 Francis Cornefield .. invented to signifie his name, Saint Francis with his Friery kowle in a cornefield.

† *Friation*, *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **friatiō-em*, n. of action f. *friare* to rub into small pieces.] The action of rubbing or crumbling into small pieces.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frication* or *Friation*, a rubbing or fretting together. 1657 R. TURNER *Paracels. Chym. Transmut.* 43 The first beginning of its Resolution is not Friation. 1743 *London & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 139 By such Friation they are put into a Condition of imparting their Essence more freely to the Wort.

Fribble (fri'b'l), *sb.* and *a.* [f. next vb.]

A. sb.

1. A trifling, frivolous fellow, one not occupied in serious employment, a trifler.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* i. iii, A Company of Fribbles, enough to discredit any honest House in the World. 1771 J. GILES *Poems* 161 A nymph who can for me forego The fop, the fribble, and the beau. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 128 The criminals they lash were at least no milksops in crime, no fribbles in vice. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapf. Fleet* ii. iii, Yonder little fribble .. is a haberdasher from town, who pretends to be a Templar.

2. A trifling thing; also, a frivolous notion, idea, or characteristic.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 24 To supply his horse's rack He deem'd it but a fribble. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 83 The fribbles, oddities, and monstrosities of humanity.

3. Frivolity, nonsense.

1881 E. MULFORD *Republic of God* ii. 31 note, This life, that is not that of fribble or of crime, is not ephemeral.

4. *Comb.*, as *fribble-like* adj.; *fribble-frabble*, nonsense.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 239 He with legs planted wide in this fashion, Fribble-like, swings his frame. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 77 The innumerable whims and fribble-frabble of fashion.

B. adj. Trifling, frivolous, ridiculous.

1798 *Brit. Critic* Jan. 96 The superficial, trivial and frigid manner in which that fribble minister (*Ministre de Boudoir*) treated this important branch of administration. 1839 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXIII. 128 An illustration of some wretched story in some wretched fribble Annual. 1840 — *Catherine* i, Lovely woman! .. what lies and fribble nonsense canst thou make us listen to.

Hence *Fribbledom*, the spirit or behaviour of a fribble; *Fribbleism*, the quality characteristic of a fribble, frivolity.

1758 PHANOR in *Goldsmith's Wks.* (ed. Gibbs) IV. 429 He [Shakespear] disdain'd the fribbleism of the French, in adopting the blemishes with equal passion as the beauties of the ancients. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 557 Such as the Quarterly informed us last year, in a fit of fribbledom, were worthy the neat little crowquills of lady-authors.

Fribble (fri'b'l), *v.* [onomatopœic; prob. influenced in sense by association with *FRIVOL*.]

†1. *a. trans.* To falter, stammer (out); also *intr.* with *through*. *b. intr.* To falter, totter in walking. *Obs.*

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenborough* v. i, They speak but what they list of it, and fribble out the rest. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 257 If he [the actor] can fribble through, and move delight In others, I [the author] am pleas'd. a 1652 — *Mad Couple* i. *ibid.* I. 26 You haue often muttered and fribled some intentions towards me. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 8 The poor Creature fribles in his gate. 1848 CRAIG, *Fribble* .. to totter like a weak person.

2. *intr.* In early use, to act aimlessly or feebly, to busy oneself to no purpose; to 'fiddle'. Now (exc. *dial.*) only in strongly contemptuous sense: To behave frivolously, trifle.

1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* ii. ii, As true as I live he fribles with mee sir Hugh. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 36 Though Cheats yet more intelligible Than those that with the Stars do fribble. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. lxxviii. 378 He fribbled with his waistcoat buttons, as if he had been telling his beads. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 27 Not as you treat these fools that are fribbling round about you. 1892 I. ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 60 Who's fribbling now, you or me, Cantercot? 1895 E. *Anglian Gloss.*, *Fribble*, to fuss about.

b. trans. To fribble away: to throw away or part with lightly, fool away. To fribble out (nonce-use): to portray with purposeless minuteness.

1633 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* iv. ii, Here is twenty pieces; you shall fribble them away at the Exchange presently. a 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. To B. Barton, Rembrandt has painted only Belshazzar, and a courtier or two .. not fribbled out a mob of fine folks. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* I. x. 205 While Lord Melbourne and his Whig colleagues .. were

fribbling away their popularity. 1887 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* xii, Don't fribble away the season.

3. To frizz or frizzle (a wig). *Sc.*

1756 [see FRIBBLED *ppl. a.*] 1822 GALT *Steamboat* xii. 297 The minister had a blockhead whereon he was wont to dress and fribble his wig.

Hence **Fri'bbled** *ppl. a.*, **Fri'bbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fri'bblor**, a trifler; **Fri'bblery**, frivolity.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 474 The gingling Eare, or Fancy . . . may have Patterns exceeding ordinary Imitation, or Fribblings of Wit. 1656 R. FLETCHER *Martiall* iii. 63 He then that's pretty's but a fribbling fool. a 1680 EARL OF ROCHESTER *Poems* (1702) 129 And fribbling for free speaking does mistake. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), A Fribbling Question. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 2 A Fribbler is one who professes Rapture and Admiration for the Woman to whom he addresses, and dreads nothing so much as her Consent. 1756 TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* III. 106 It was a severe punishment to the fribbled jessamy waiter. 1873 H. KINGSLEY *Oakshott* xli. 278 He had been writing fribbling poetry. 1889 T. WRIGHT *Chalice of Carden* xxxiii. 227 Why this waste of time, this wronging of self, this reduction to a condition of fribblery?

Fribblish (fri-blif), *a.* [f. FRIBBLE *sb.* + -ISH.] Characteristic of or suited to a fribble; frivolous, trifling.

1768 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. I. 176 His library is indeed as fribblish as himself. c 1770 T. ERSKINE *Barber in Poet. Reg.* (1810) 329 No longer England owns your fribblish laws. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 153 You may perhaps be puzzled, to discover how, instead of our received preterite *fought* he should obtain such a maidenly and fribblish substitute as *fit*. 1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 848, I love to be candid, fribbleish and feeble.

Fribborgh, -burgh: see FRITHBORGH, *Hist.*

† **Fricace**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 6 *fricasie*, -ye, 6-7 *fricacie*, 7 *fricace*. [ad. L. *fricatio* FRICATION; for the form cf. *conspiracy*.] = FRICATION, FRICTION I.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 47 a, Of fricasies or rubbynges precedinge exercise. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, Applying only a warme napkin to the place, after the vnction, and fricace. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Love's Convert* II. ii, Some Grooms o' the Teeth, and others of the hair; Mistres o' th' Fricace, one, one of the Powders.

† **Fricace**, *v.* *Obs.* In 6-7 *fric(c)ase*. *trans.* To rub; to subject to friction. Hence **Fricacing** *vbl. sb.*

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxiii. 44 Fricasing the bodie first emptied of the common excrements. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 143 First rub and fricasse the wart violently, and afterward anoint it with Salt. *Ibid.* 504 [The powder] rubbed upon the teeth, although they be loose . . . yet, Pliny saith, they will be recovered by that fricassing.

Fricandean (frikændē), *Pl. fricandeaux*. Also 8 *fricando* (e). [a. F. *fricandeau*.] A slice of veal or other meat fried or stewed and served with sauce; a collop; a fricassee of veal.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fricandoe*, a sort of Scotch Collops made of thin slices of Veal, well larded and stuff'd. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., To make farced Fricandoes or Scotch Collops. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 115 A Fricando of Beef. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque xxvi*, 'That dish', he cried, 'I'd rather see, Than *fricandeau* or *fricasse*'. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. vii, I think her very like a *fricandeau*—white, soft, and insipid. 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 For birds, bakes and *fricandeaux* the bacon should be two inches long.

Hence **Fricandean** *v. trans.*, to make into *fricandeaux*.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 132 To *fricando* Pigeons.

Fricandel, -elle (frikændēl). Also *fricadelle*. [quasi-Fr. form of *prec.*] (See quot. 1892.)

1872 *Warr's Every-day Cookery* 155 Ragout, *Fricandelles*, Sweetbreads. 1892 GARRETT *Encycl. Cookery, Fricadelles*, These are also erroneously called *Fricadilloes* and *Fricatelles*. They are hashed meat made into balls and fried.

Fricassee (frikāsē), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 *fricase*, *fricacy*, -ie, 6-8 *fricasie*, (7 *frycase*, *fricace*, *frigacy*), 7 *fricassie*, (*frigasie*), (8 *fricasey*, *frigacy*, *frigusee*), 7-9 *fricassé*, 7-9 *fricasee*, 7- *fricassee*. [a. F. *fricassée*, f. *fricasser* to mince and cook in sauce; of unknown origin.]

1. Meat sliced and fried or stewed and served with sauce. Now usually a ragout of small animals or birds cut in pieces.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guenara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 624 That hee coulde make seuen manner of fricasies. 1597 2nd Pt. *Gd. Hus-wives Jewell* Bij, For fricasies of a lambes head and purtenance. 1656 *Perfect Eng. Cooke* 3 To make a Fregacy of Lamb or Veal. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.*, *Persia* III. i. 101 Little Birds, of which we caught enow to make a lusty Fricassie. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) I. 263 A duck, which was hot at dinner, was brought cold in the evening, the next day served up as a fricassee. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fruits* (1872) I. 25 A fowl, in some sort of delicate fricassee.

fig. a 1657 LOVELACE *Lucasta* (1659) 80 Hotter than all the roasted Cooks you sat To dresse the fricace of your Alphabet. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 300 His confused and unequal picture of the 'Field of Waterloo' . . . a perfect fricassee of ill-drawn lumps of figures.

† 2. (See quot. 1611.) *Obs. rare* -1.

c 1575 *Life Ld. Gray* (Camden) 30 It was resolved . . . to make a fricoisie within the bulckwark, and presently too withdrawe all from thence . . . and then too have blown it up whoale. [1611 COTGR., *Fricassee*, a kind of charge for a Morter, or murdering peece, of stones, bullets, nailes, and

peecees of old yron closed together with grease, and gunpowder.]

† 3. A kind of dance: see quot. *Obs. rare* -1.

1775 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 294 A new dance at the Festino, called the Fricassee . . . begins with an affront, then they fight and fire pistols, then they are reconciled, embrace, and so ends the dance.

Fricassee (frikāsē), *v.* [f. *prec. sb.* Cf. F. *fricasser*.] *trans.* To make a fricassee of; to dress as a fricassee. Also *transf.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 10 The Sun . . . did so scald us without, as we were in a fitter condition to be fricased for the Padres dinner, than to eat any dinner our selves. 1671 EACHARD *Observ. Answ. Cont. Clergy* (1696) 63 Common sense and truth will not down with them unless they be hash'd and fricasséd. 1724 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 127 You may fricasie it, or fry it as you do Veal. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary* Corr. 1861 II. 76 They are all fried and fricasséd by the sun at Madrid. 1817 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 72, I would have . . . fricasséd . . . her radishes . . . ragouted her onions. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*, viii, We cannot afford to be both scalped by Indians or fricasséd by French. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 98 *Sparassis crispa*. In Austria it is fricasséd with butter and herbs.

fig. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* II. 2 He Trills, and Gapes, and Struts, And Fricassés the Notes.

Hence **Fricassee'd** *ppl. a.*, *lit.* and *fig.*

1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 9 All manner of Rost, boyld . . . friggass'd, carbonado'd sinners of both sexes. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 4 By three I had got sat down to my dinner upon a fricasséd chicken. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 54 A breakfast of . . . fricasséd chicken [etc.].

Fricasseer (frikāsē), [f. *prec.* + -ER I. Cf. F. *fricasseur*.] One who makes fricassees.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 268/1 Call we this plodding fricasseer a Cook?

† **Fricate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *fricat*-*ppl.* stem of *fricā-re* to rub.] *trans.* To rub (one body on another).

1716 NEWTON *Lett. to Law* 15 Dec. in *Nature* (1881) 12 May, A piece of Amber or resin fricated on Silke clothe.

† **Frication**. *Obs.* Also 6 *frication*. [ad. L. *frication-em*, n. of action f. *fricare* to rub.]

1. The action or process of chafing or rubbing (the body) with the hands. Cf. FRICACE and FRICTION I.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 75 b, Then increase frications and exercise by ltel & ltel. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 58 Gentle Frication draweth forth the Nourishment, by making the Parts a little Hungry. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Delecting Empiric* (1860) 65 This quackroyall is . . . never so happy as when he's . . . telling them . . . how many humours he hath asswaged by frication. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 85 By . . . a strong Frication of the eye from without.

2. The action of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; friction.

1631 JORDAN *Nat. Bathes* v. (1669) 29 Some woods that are unctuous . . . which yield fire by frication. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 156 A well polished Stick of hard Wax (immediately after frication) will . . . move the Directory Needle. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shrouding*, They [trees] need no fence . . . as standing in no Danger of the Brouings and Frications of Cattle or Conies.

Fricative (frikätiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *fricatīv-us*, f. L. *fricare* to rub: see -ATIVE.]

A. adj.

1. Of a consonant-sound: Produced by the friction of the breath through a narrow opening between two of the mouth-organs.

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 489 The *b* . . . showing no tendency to the more explosive articulation of some of the German dialects, or the more fricative of the Spanish. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* IV. 61 A sound of very different character, a fricative consonant. 1883 [see FAUCAL *sb.*].

2. 'Sounded by friction, as certain musical instruments' (*Cent. Dict.*).

B. sb. A fricative consonant.

1863 LEPSIUS *Standard Alphabet* 68, H belongs, therefore, to the unvoicelised strong fricatives.

Fricatory (frikätəri), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **fricatōri-us*, f. *fricator* one who rubs: see -ORY.] *fig.* That rubs or 'rubs down'.

1819 MOORE *Diary* 6-7 Apr., One of those fricatory letters with which we asses of literature rub each other.

Fricatrice (frikättris), [ad. L. **fricatric-em*, fem. agent-n. f. *fricare* to rub.] A lewd woman.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. ii, [A patron] To a lewd harlot, a base fricatrice. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. 165 Ingles, Fricatrices, He-Whores. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xcix. 10 Like slaver abhor'd breath'd from a foul fricatrice.

Fricht, *Sc.* form of FRIGHT *v.*

† **Frickle**. *Obs.* -o

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frickle*, a Basket (for fruit) that holds about a bushel.

Fricollis: see FRIJOLES.

Frictile (friktil), *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. type **frictilis*, f. *fricare* (pa. *ppl.* *frict-us*): see -ILE.] Obtained by friction.

1883 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* II. 610 There is water boiled on the frictile fire.

Friction (frikʃn), *sb.* [a. F. *friction*, ad. L. *friction-em*, n. of action from *fricare* to rub.]

1. The action of chafing or rubbing (the body or limbs). (Formerly much used in medical treatment.) Cf. FRICTION.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 122 Gouerning the body after exercise, and his frictions to rubbe it and chafe it. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, If he but hear a coach . . .

The friction with fumigation, cannot save him From the chine-evil. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 35 The Solids . . . must be treated . . . by Frictions, Exercise of the Body . . . and the like. 1800 *Med. Fm.* IV. 369 Observations on the Effects of Acetic Ether applied by Friction in Rheumatic Complaints. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. vi, Hoping to have got off by . . . a little blistery friction on the back! 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 388 A cold bath, with friction and a little exercise.

2. The rubbing of one body against another; attrition.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. i. (1721) 314 Whether that agitation be made by Heat, or by Friction, or Percussion, or Putrefaction, or by any vital Motion. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 481 The rocks below . . . are worn many feet deep by the constant friction of the water. a 1800 COWPER *Mischievous Bull* III, The sheep here smooths the knotted thorn With frictions of her fleece. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 409 A light was procured by rubbing a blunt-pointed stick in a groove made in another . . . until by friction the dust was ignited.

3. *Physics and Mech.* The resistance which any body meets with in moving over another body.

Angle of friction, the maximum slope at which one body will rest upon another without sliding down. *Centre of friction*: see CENTRE 16. *Coefficient of friction*, the ratio between the force necessary to move one surface horizontally over another and the pressure between the two surfaces; cf. COEFFICIENT *sb.* 2 b. *Friction at rest*, the amount of friction between two touching bodies that are relatively at rest. *Friction of motion*, 'the power required to keep a moving body in motion' (*Lockwood*). *Friction of repose*, 'the power necessary to set a body moving from a state of quiescence' (*Lockwood*).

1722 CHESelden *Anat.* VII. (ed. 2) 39 This Contrivance is always found necessary by Mechanics, where the Friction of the Joynts of any of their Machines is great. 1755 JOHNSON, *Friction*, the resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 57 Polished substances . . . have less friction than rough ones. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 13 That excess, however, of the friction of rest over the friction of motion, is instantly destroyed by a slight vibration. 1868 E. J. ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* 110 When one part of a body rests on another a force is called into play tending to prevent slipping. This force is called friction. 1875 NYSTROM *Elem. Mech.* 88 *Rolling-friction* is the resistance of uneven surfaces rolling on one another, like that of a wheel rolling on a road.

4. *fig.*; esp. of the jarring or conflict of unlike opinions, temperaments, etc.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. iii, Souls . . . by long friction and incubation, have the happiness . . . to get all be-virtu'd. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 531 When memory began to lay in her stores, their frictions among one another struck out the first sparkles of judgment and forecast. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. to A. Young* 18 June, You find by a little approximation and friction of tempers and things that they are mortal. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvi. (1857) 239 The fears of the people, exposed to so continual a friction, began to wear out. 1875 H. JAMES R. HUDSON (1879) I. 25 He felt the friction of existence more than was suspected. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 151 In this case friction between parent and child is out of the question.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly *Mech.*, as *friction-ball*, one of the balls used to lessen the friction of bearings, etc.; *friction-block*, a block which is pressed against a revolving body to arrest its motion by friction; *friction-brake*, see *quots.*: also, a brake operating by means of friction; *friction-breccia* *Geol.* = *fault-rock* (see FAULT 11); *friction-clutch*, -cone, -coupling, -disc, contrivances for transmitting motion by frictional contact; *friction-fire*, fire obtained by means of a fire-drill; *friction-fremitus Path.* = *friction-sound*; *friction-fuse* = *friction-tube*; *friction-gear*, -gearing, gear or gearing for transmitting motion by frictional contact; *friction-machine* (see quot. 1884); *friction-match*, a match that ignites by friction; *friction-powder* (see quot.); *friction-primer*, the name used in the U.S. for *friction-tube*; *friction-roller*, (a) a roller placed so as to lessen the friction of anything passing over it; (b) see quot. 1888; *friction-sound Path.* (see quot.); *friction-tight a.*, fitting so tightly that the desired amount of friction is obtained; *friction-tube* (see *quots.*); *friction-wheel*, (a) see *friction-roller*; (b) see quot. 1888.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, *Friction balls*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 915/2 **Friction-brake*, a form of dynamometer invented by Prony, in which a pair of *friction-blocks are screwed to a journal rotating at a given speed. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 436 White's friction brake measures the amount of work actually performed in any time by an engine or other 'prime mover', by allowing it during the time of trial to waste all its work on friction. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 357/1 *Friction Brake*. 2 A measurer of the lubricity of oils. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, *Friction-clutch*. *Ibid.*, **Friction-cones*. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., *Friction Disc*. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* ix. 257 The flint and steel has superseded the ancient *friction-fire. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 7 The presence of any cardiac thrill or pericardial *friction-fremitus. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 47 *Friction fremitus* may be felt while the patient is taking deep breath. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Feb. 191/2 The old plan of a touch-hole on the top is disused, and the *friction-fuse substituted. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 916/2 **Friction-gear*. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Friction Gearing*, -gearing, whose driving force is produced by the friction only of the peripheries of the wheels. 1802 *Med. Fm.* VIII. 478 An isolated electric pile, or a *friction machine of Nairn, positive and negative, and also isolated. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 357/2 *Friction Machine*, an electric

machine, generating electricity by contact with amalgamated silk. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 337 Thus, the men of the senses . . . believe that mustard bites the tongue, that . . . *friction-matches are incendiary. 1864 WEBSTER, **Friction powder*, a composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 916/2 **Friction-primer*, a small brass tube filled with gunpowder, and having a smaller tube containing friction composition inserted at right angles near the top. 1793 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 150 *Friction-rollers were applied to take off some of the weight. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havrez' Winding Mach.* 91 The movement of this valve is produced by a cam with bosses, by means of a lever and a friction-roller. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin., Friction Rollers*, or *Friction Wheels*, small rollers which revolve in bearings, and sustain an axle in the depression formed by the contiguity of the upper portion of their peripheries. 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, **Friction sound*, the auscultatory sound heard when the pleura or pericardium are roughened by inflammation and effused lymph. 1864 WEBSTER, **Friction tube*, (Mil.), a tube used for firing cannon by means of friction. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Friction-tube* . . . ignition is caused by the friction on sudden withdrawal of a small horizontal metal bar from the detonating priming in the head of the tube. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 476 Their axes . . . rested on *friction wheels of four inches diameter. 1826 J. ADAMSON *Railroads* 23 A large fixed pulley or friction-wheel. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Friction Wheel*, any wheel which drives or is driven by friction.

Friction (fri'kshn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] **a. intr.** To move about with friction; to friction away, to go on rubbing. **b. trans.** To chafe or rub (the body or limbs). **c. intr.** To sustain friction (see quot. 1855).

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 61 Did not the earth perform its motions as regularly before the creation of man, as now it does with 800,000,000 of human beings on its surface incessantly frictioning about. 1855 *Tail's Mag.* XXII. 186 If it [an oil-painting] will 'friction' as the term is—that is, if he can raise the varnish by rubbing with finger or thumb, he accounts himself happy; and, laying it flat on his dining-table, he frictions away till his hands are tender and blistered. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 361, I reached the ice-floe, and was frictioned by Hans with frightful zeal.

Frictionable (fri'kshnəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. FRICTION sb. + -ABLE.] Liable to undergo friction.

1847 *Grnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 338 An agricultural steam-engine being much exposed to the weather, and consequently the frictionable parts liable to corrosion.

Frictional (fri'kshnəl), *a.* [f. FRICTION sb. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to friction, moved or produced by friction.

Frictional electricity, electricity developed by friction (see ELECTRICITY 1). *Frictional escapement in Watch and Clock-making*, an escapement receiving and transmitting motion by friction. *Frictional gearing* (wheels), wheels which transmit motion by friction instead of by teeth. *Frictional resistance*, the resistance of surfaces due to friction; esp. the resistance to slipping of riveted joints by the contraction of the rivets (Lockwood).

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 23 The deflection of the magnetic needle . . . when resulting from frictional electricity. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 17 By linking cells together we cause the voltaic current to approach more and more to the character of the frictional current. 1871 PROCTOR *Sun* iv. 211 The frictional impulses of circulating planetary matter in process of subsidence into . . . the larger body. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 275 No relative motion can take place without meeting with frictional or other forms of resistance. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 107 The Cylinder, Verge, and Duplex are the best known examples of frictional escapements for watches. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 101 Daily motions adequate to develop a large amount of frictional heat.

Hence **Frictionally** *adv.*, 'as regards friction' (Cassell 1882).

Frictionary (fri'kshnəri), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = prec.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xii. 281 He considerably endangered Frump's frictionary equilibrium, and nearly reduced her to a horizontal position.

Frictionize (fri'kshnəiz), *v.* [f. FRICTION sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to friction; to rub.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 301 By the aid of a hard towel—he goes over his entire skeleton, frictionizing. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 376 Their principal recreation is to scrub, polish, tickle, and frictionize the brass and wood work of the fire-engines.

Frictionless (fri'kshnləs), *a.* [f. FRICTION sb. + -LESS.] Free from or without friction.

1848 in CRAIG. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* viii. 136 Unless water be frictionless, a thing which it is not. 1887 EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 597/2 The joints and bearings of all the levers are made frictionless.

Fig. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890 III. 53 It gives you a cool brain, quite frictionless, quiet. 1884 *Kendal Mercury* 19 Dec. 5/2 The . . . frictionless speed with which the Boundary Commission are proceeding.

Hence **Frictionlessly** *adv.*, in a frictionless manner; without friction.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 319 A system in which any number of fly wheels . . . are pivoted frictionlessly on any moveable part of the system.

Friday (frī'deɪ, -di). **Forms:** 1 frīdæz, frīzdæz, 3 frīdæi, 2-3 frīdai, 3 *south.* vridæi, vridawe, vryday, 3-7 fryday, 4-6 frydaye, (4 frīdaye), 6 frīdaie, 3- frīday. [OE. *frīgedæg*, 'day of (the goddess) Frīg'; a Com. WGER. translation of the late L. *dies Veneris*, day of (the planet) Venus. Cf. OFris. *frīgendi* (where however the

name of the goddess is of the weak declension), MDu. *vrijdag* (Du. *vrijdag*), OHG. *frīatag* (MHG. *vritac*, mod. Ger. *freitag*); the ON. *frīadagr* (Sw. Da. *fredag*) seems to be of Ger. origin.

The OE. *Frīg* str. fem. occurs only in this name and as a common noun in pl. = Lat. *veneres*; it corresponds to ON. *Frīg*, name of the wife of Odin (not, as often said, to *Freyja*, though the latter goddess corresponds more nearly in character to Venus), and is the fem. of the OTeut. adj. **frījo*, originally 'beloved, loving': see FREE. The more exact transl. of 'Dies Veneris', *Freyjudagr*, occurs *Hist.* in some Icel. writers.]

1. The sixth day of the week.

Black Friday (a) † *School slang* (see quot. 1611); (b) applied to various historic dates of disastrous events which took place on Friday, as Dec. 6, 1745, when the landing of the Young Pretender was announced in London; May 11, 1866, when a commercial panic ensued on the failure of Overend, Gurney, & Co. *Golden Friday*, the Friday in each of the Ember weeks. † *The three Golden Fridays*, humorously for Good Friday: see quot. 1532. *Good Friday*, the Friday before Easter-day, observed as a holy day to commemorate Christ's crucifixion; also † *Long Friday* (see quot. 1891).

a 1000 *Laus Eth.* v. § 17 Fæstan ælce Frīge-dæg. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 302 Frīgedæg, wōdnesdæg, saternes dæg. a 1123 O.E. Chron. an. 1106 On þon Frīgedæg . . . ætýwde an ungewunelic steorra. 1154 O.E. Chron. an. 1137 (Laud MS.), & on lang frīdæi him on rode hengen for ure Drihtines lūce. c 1205 LAV. 13932 Freon heore lǣfdi heo ȝiuen hire frīdæi. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 229 per uore þe Englysche clupede . . . after Frye, Fryday. [c 1330 *Ann. Lond.* an. 1305 in Stubbs *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 136 Die qui dicebatur bonus dies Veneris.] 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xix. 168 This by-ill on a Fryday, a litle by-fere Paske. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vii. 76 And on the Gode Fryday it [the Lampe] gothe out be him self. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1513 On þe fryday, god mad man. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, The sixth chapter sheweth a meditacyon for Fryday. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 651/2 Tbe . . . golden frīdayes, that is to wit, the frīdaye nexte after Palme sundaye, and the frīdaye next afore easter day, and good frīday. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* ii. viii. 24 Above all other times they [witches] confesse upon frīdaies. 1611 Boys *Exp. Epist. & Gosp.* (1630) 203 Let me tell them of another schoole-tricke; at the world's end there is a blacke-frīday, a generall examination. a 1618 RALPH MAHOMET (1637) 19 And because his [Mahomet's] creation happed upon a frīday, that day was ordayned by him to be their Sabbath. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* iv. i. I. 750 The Friday after Pentecost is called Golden Friday, and is a high Festival. 1868 CAMPION & BEAUMONT *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* (1876) 115 The term Good Friday is peculiar to the English Church. 1891 BENHAM *Dict. Relig.* 476 Among the Saxons it [the Friday in Holy Week] was called Long Friday—probably on account of the long fasts and offices used on this day.

2. A reception or entertainment given on that day.

1836 CTESS GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 209 Not a Genoese appeared there, or at my Friday. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. ii. 73 Happy the man who was admitted to the Marchioness's Fridays.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Friday morning*. Also † *Friday-face*, a grave or gloomy expression of the countenance: whence † *Friday-faced a.*, sad-looking; *Friday-fare*, food for a fast-day; † *Friday-feast*, a fast-day meal, a fish dinner; † *Friday-look*, a solemn look = *Friday-face*.

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) Civ b, The Foxe made a *Fridayface, counterfeiting sorrow. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1092 What makes you look so sad, and moodily? with such a Friday face. c 1600 DAV Begg. *Bednall Gr.* iii. ii. (1881) 57 No, you *Friday-fac't-frying-pan. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hawkins *Eng. Drama* (1773) III. 356 What a Friday-fac'd slave it is! I think . . . his face never keeps holiday. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* xlix, That he might haue his Capons, *frīday fare. 1864 TENNISON *En. Ard.* 100 The lonely Hall, Whose Friday fare was Enoch's ministering. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Cons.* 56 Invites his friends to a *frīday feast. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 109 If he steps forth with a *Friday-look and a Lenten Face . . . Oh! then he is a Saint upon Earth. 1633 ROWLEY *Match Midnight* 1, A plague of *Friday mornings!

Fridge (frīdʒ), *v.* Also FRIG. [App. onomatopoeic; cf. FIDGE, FIG.]

† 1. *intr.* To move restlessly (about or up and down); to fidget. Cf. FIDGE *v.* Obs.

a 1550 *Hyc way to Spytel-ho.* 394 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 44 At euery doore there they foot and frydge. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 23 Whilst you currie your Horse, if hee keepe a frīding vp and downe . . . it is a signe your Currie-combe is too sharpe. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. xxii, So must it . . . rub against the Stars, surround the Sun. . . Then swiftly fridge about the pallid Moon. 1681 HALLIWELL *Melampronoea* 3 The little Motes or Atoms that fridge, and play in the Beams of the sun.

† 2. To chafe, rub, scrape (against or upon). Obs.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* iii. 70 His spurs also must needes fridge vpon his sides. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* (1655) II. 213 The parts fridge one against another uncessantly.

3. *trans.* To rub, fray, chafe; to wear away by rubbing. Also with *off*. Now chiefly dial.

1617 [see the vbl. sb.] 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. iv, You might have . . . fretted and frīdged the outside of them all to pieces. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Fridge*, to rub in pieces. 1788 MARSHALL *Rural Econ.*, E. Yorks. (E. D. S.), *Fridge*, to chafe, to wear or injure by friction. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, etc.*, *Fridge*, To fray, chafe, or 'rough up'. 'These stockings won't fridge you so much as coarse ones'. 1857 Mrs. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* (1859) II. 33 The Spruce-fir next him had come so close that its branches frīdged off little pieces of his . . . bark.

† 4. ? To jerk or scrape out. Obs.—1

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* xxxiii. 132 The immersion of the Tube may be made so obliquely and leasurably as neither to press out nor fridge out any mercurial effluvia.

Hence **Frīdging** *vbl. sb.*

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. 79 Yet when you strike, to strike freely and soundly, for the tickling or frīdging of a horse with the spur is a grosse fault. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. x. (1713) 19 By the mutual frīdging of those Particles one against another. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 831 The meer Frīdging up and down, of the Parts of an Extended Substance, changing their Place. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrriery Impr.* (1756) I. 333 By the Frīdging, etc. in Riding, the Serum or watery Part of the Blood is gathered between the two Skins.

† **Frie**, *v.* Obs.—1 [ad. ON. *frīja* to challenge.] *trans.* To blame. Cf. FREELESS.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1098 And ther nis he nouth to frie, For other sholde he make hem lye Ded.

Fried (frīd), *pp. a.* Also 4 i-frijet. [pa. pplc. of FRY *v.*] Cooked by frying.

1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. vii. 298 Bote hit weore fresch flesch or elles fisch i-frijet. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 500 Off Fryed metes be ware, for þey ar Fumose in dede. 1598 *Epulario* H j b, Cut it on both sides like a fried fish. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison*, At the top a fried liver and bacon was seen. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xii. 86 Roast mutton and fried potatoes were our incessant fare.

Fig. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 208 Who would have sought for wealth amongst those fried Regions of blacke brutish Negars.

Friend (frend), *sb. and a.* **Forms:** 1 fréond, frīond, (dat. frīend, frýnd), 2-3 friend, 4 *south.* vriend, 2-7 frend(e, 4 *south.* vrend(e, 3-4 freond, (3 *south.* vrend), 3-7 freind(e, 4 *south.* vrind, vryend, 4-6 freend(e, freynd, 5-7 frīnd(e, 5-6 frýnd(e, (6 *Sc.* freynd), 6-friend. Pl. 1 frīend, frýnd, fréond, fréondas, frīondas, 2-3 frend, frīend(e, 3 frond, 3-4 freond; otherwise *regular*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fréond* str. masc. = OFris., OS. *frīund*, *frīond* (Du. *vriend*), OHG. *frīunt* (MHG. *vriunt*, mod. Ger. *freund*), ON. (with change of declension in sing.) *frānde* (Sw. *frānde*, Da. *frānde*, Goth. *frījōnds*; the pr. pplc. of the OTeut. vb. **frījōjan* to love (OE. *frēogan*, *frēon*, Goth. *frījōn*; the Ger. *freien*, Du. *vrijen* to woo, and the rare ON. *frīd* to caress, are prob. not identical, though from the same root), f. pre-Teut. **frīyo*-dear: see FREE *a.*] **A. sb.**

1. 'One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy' (J.). Not ordinarily applied to lovers or relatives (but cf. senses 3, 4).

Beowulf 1018 (Gr.) Heorot innan was freondum alyfled. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2025 Pa hæst inwitspell Abraham sægde freondum sinum. c 1200 ORMIN 17960, & whase iss þatt bridgumess frend, He stant wipþ himm. c 1205 LAV. 703 3e sculen . . . beon mine leofe freond. c 1305 *Philate* 98-9 in E. E. P. (1862) 114 Gode freond hi were For tuel schrewen wollep freond beo. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8523 Ho was vnkyndly to knaw of hir kynd frendis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iii. xiii, A trewe frend is oftyme better at a nede than a Royalm. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 185 A faythfull frende is thing most worth. c 1651 HOBBS *Rhet.* (1840) 455 A friend is he that loves, and he that is beloved. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 310 If we observe the common discourses of mankind, we shall find a friend to be one we frequently visit, who is our boon companion, or joins with us in our pleasures and diversions, or [etc.]. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. 1, The sound of his dear native tongue May be like the voice of a friend. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 91 The doctor is a private friend of the dean.

b. In various proverbial expressions. † *But a friend's friend*: ever so remotely connected.

1340 *Ayeb.* 186 Þanne he yziþ his niede: uor ate niede me yziþ huet þe urend is. c 1468 *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 313 Better ys a frende unknowen then known. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 433 It is sayd, that at the nede the frende is known. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 32 A frende is more necessary than either fyre or water. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37 Many kynsfolke and few freends, some folke saie. 1562—*Prov. and Epigr.* (1867) 132 Proue thy freende er thou neede. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy) 82 No, by lady, a friend is not so soone gotten as lost. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc. Pref.*, I am confident you will owne any thing that is but a friends friend to a cause of Loyalty. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* v. 100 'A friend in need' is, certainly, 'a friend in deed'.

c. *Friend of God*: a person eminent for piety, and presumed to enjoy God's special favour. Now only with express reference to *Jam.* ii. 23.

O. E. Chron. an. 654 He was swyðe Godes freond, c 1205 LAV. 9145 Þat scolde beon i-haten Hælend & helpen his freondes. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Þus hauen godes freond al þe fruit of his world. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Berthol.* 41 Of mychty god . . . þe frende he is.

d. Used in subscribing a letter.

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 Youre olde brynger up and lovyng frende. 1650 CHAS. II in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 254 Your most affectionate frinde, Charles R. 1661 JER. TAYLOR in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 27 Your Lorps most endeared, as most obliged, freind and servant.

e. Applied to a second in a duel.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. iv. 72 Miss Honor O'Grady would be her friend upon the occasion. 1874 E. B. DE FONBLANQUE *Life A. Fonblanque* 16 The matter was at this point referred to two 'friends', by whom a hostile meeting was arranged.

2. Used loosely in various ways: e.g. applied to a mere acquaintance, or to a stranger, as a mark of goodwill or kindly condescension on the part of the speaker; by members of the 'Society of Friends' adopted as the ordinary mode of address (cf. 7). Also often ironically.

Similarly in parliamentary language, 'my honourable friend' is often used by members in referring to each other; so also 'my learned friend' is applied in the law courts by counsel to each other. Cf. 6.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 21/83 'Mine leue frend', seide his hollie Man. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3229 'Frend', he said, 'hou wend in hij vntil mesopotani'. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 369 Oure sib men and oure wele-willandes, Oure frendes, tenandes, & seruandes. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxii. 12 Frend, hou entridist thou hidir, nat hauynge brijd clothe? *Ibid.* xxvi. 50 Frend, wherto art thou comen? c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 89 Gud freynd, pray I the, The schireffis serwand thow wald lat him be. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit. Ps.* i. Wks. (1876) 2 Frendes this day I shall not declare vnto you any parte of the epytyle. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 204 ¶ 6 A Quaker .. with an Air of good Nature and Charity calls you Friend. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1813) II. 195 'Nay, keep it, friend, keep it,' said Dinah Plait. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* ii, Dear friends, come and take this blessedness. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 321 Those free-selecting friends of yours.

3. A kinsman or near relation. Now only in *pl.* (one's) relatives, kinsfolk, 'people'.

This is the only sense of the word in the Scand. langs., where sense 1 is expressed by *ON. vinr* (Sw. *vän*, Da. *ven*); similarly in many HG. dialects, *freund* is 'kinsman', the sense of 'friend' being expressed by *guter freund* (Kluge).

O. *E. Chron.* an. 1135 þa namen his sune & his frend & brohten his lic to Englelande. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* xvii. (1888) 41 Of his aene wiue and ec of his aene frenden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3016 For þe birth of ysaaç, gret iol can his frendes mak. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 225 For who that betraieþ .. his frende carnall ought not to lyve nor have ever any worshyp. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. viii. 104 All the sones & daughters of Adam & of Eue the whiche were our fyrst frendes. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. 1. 106 She .. is promis'd by her friends vnto a youthfull Gentleman of worth. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 103 Friends agree best at a distance. By Friends here is meant Relations. *Mod.* The prisoner will be handed over to the care of his friends. His friends are well-to-do people.

4. A lover or paramour, of either sex. *Obs.*

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xviii. 67 Playse the, thenne to haue mercy of this poure desolate frende [Dido], that shall be sone broughte to the poynte mortalle. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 405 O! neuer will I .. come in vizard to my friend, Nor woo in rime like a blind-harpers songe. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* i. iv. 29 He hath got his friend with childe. 1765 *FOOTE Commissary* i. Wks. 1799 II. 16 When a gentleman wanted a friend, I could supply him with choice in an hour.

5. One who wishes (another, a cause, etc.) well; a sympathiser, favourer, helper, patron, or supporter. *Const. of, to.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 1615 In to France he ferde þer he freond funde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14569 To iurselem rede we þou wende For þar es commun bi freind. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxii. 11 Who loueth clenness of herte, for the grace of his lippis shal han the king frend. a 1550 *CHRISTIE Kirke* Gr. ix. With that a freynd of his cry'd, fy! And up ane arrow drew. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) i. *Macc.* vii. 7 Let him punish al his frends and ayders. 1612 *PEACOCK Graphice* II. iv. Shee is a friend to all studies, especially poetry. 1710 *SHAFESB. Advice to Author* (1757) 143 The Minister who was no friend to the young nobleman. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 206 The Gnostics .. were no friends to marriage. 1876 *J. PARKER Paraclet.* II. xviii. 341 Physical science has a friend in every theologian. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 198 These who should only have been friends of order.

b. Said of God or Christ.

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 23 Criste warnes us ful fair als frend. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 14 Cain, I reydte thou so teynd That God of heven be thi freynd. 1500–20 *DUNBAR Poems* xx. 43 Hald God thy freind, evir stabill be him stand. 1754 *CHATHAM Lett. Nephew* iv. 26 His never-failing Almighty Friend.

c. *Friend in or at court*: one who has ability and disposition to help another by his influence in high quarters.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5541 For freend in court ay better is Than peny in [his] purs [*orig.* Qu'ades vaut miex amis en voie Que ne font deniers en corroie]. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 14 A frend in court is worth a peny in purse. 1655 *DICKSON On Ps.* cv. 16 When the Lord was to bring his people into Egypt He provided so as they should have a friend at court before they came. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxxviii. I shouldn't wonder—friends at court you know—but never your mind, mother, just now. 1886 *PALL Mall G.* 23 Sept. 11/2 Despite the activity of the squatters' friends 'at court' (that is, in the public land offices at Sydney).

d. *transf.* Anything helpful.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 150 Wherefore spiritus exalib þe whiche þat ben frendis bope to be body and also to be soule. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. ii. 458 Good Expedition be my friend. 1671 *NARBOROUGH Jnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 186 Here Brandy was our best Friend, for it kept them always Fox'd.

6. As opposed to *enemy* in various senses: One who is on good terms with another, not hostile or at variance; one who is on the same side in warfare, politics, etc.

a 1000 *Elene* 953 (Gr.) Se feond & se freond. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Wa .. him were frend oder fend. 13 .. *K. Alis.* 122 He dysgyssed him anon, That him no kneow freond neo fon. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7853 To beri þe bodys of hor bold frendys. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 173 For frende or foo. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedie* 85 My freyndis thow reprovit with thy pen? Thow leis, tratour! 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* v. i. 26 *Lor.* Who comes so fast in silence of the night? *Mes. A friend.* 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 175 The French, whom they call Friends and Allies. 1717 *BOLINGBROKE Lett. to Windham* Wks. 1809 I. 7 From our enemies we expect evil treatment .. but when our friends abandon us .. the firmest mind finds it hard to resist. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 20 Whether it be by a friend or an enemy, I shall be glad. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xlii. 'I bae been willing to save the life o' friend and foe.'

b. Phrases: *To be, to hold, keep, make friends with, to make friends to*: to be or get on good terms with; also absol. *to be friends*. *to have, etc. to (at) friend*, i.e. as a 'friend', on one's side.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 28 So forward on his way (with God to friend) He passed forth. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen IV.* iii. 203, I am good Friends with my Father, and may do any thing. 1599 — *Much Ado* i. i. 91 *Mess.* I will hold friends with you Lady. 1601 — *Jnl. C.* iii. i. 143, I know that we shall have him well to Friend. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* i. iii. 182 Implore her .. that she make friends To the strict depute. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. iii. 10 As I shall finde the time to friend; I wil. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. i. 140 From him Giue you all greetings, that a king (at friend) Can send his Brother. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vii. § 24 The King had no Port to Friend, by which he could bring Ammunition to Oxford. 1651 N. *BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxxix (1739) 173 The people .. had God to Friend in all. 1657 R. *LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 108 By his own Industry, and activity (having youth and strength to friends) raise his fortune. 1697 *DAMIER Voy.* I. ii. 23 A party of 500, or 600 men .. may do it without asking leave of the Indians; though it be much better to be friends with them. 1715–20 *POPE Iliad* viii. 230 Sole should he sit, with scarce a god to friend. 1823 J. *WILSON Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxiii. 190 Will you be friends with me again, Mary? 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xvi. 255 You will never make friends with me by speaking ill of my husband. 1884 W. E. *NORRIS Thirby Hall* v, You must keep friends with her, or she may do you an ill turn one of these days.

† c. *Heavy friend, small friend*: an enemy. Cf. *BACKFRIEND* I.

1606 *HOLLAND Shetton.* 182 His Aunt Lepida .. hee deposed against .. thereby to gratifie his mother her heave friend, and who followed the suite hotly against her. 1767 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) III. 270 So hitherto all the bad labour of my small friends is lost.

7. A member of the Society of Friends, a Quaker.

1679 *Establ. Test* 24 He passes for one of their Friends. 1708 *WHITING (title)*, A Catalogue of Friends Books; Written by many of the People, called Quakers. 1796 T. *TWINING Trav. Amer.* (1804) 67 It is probable that his name is held in respect by the 'Friends' of Pennsylvania. 1870 *WHITTIER Pr. Wks.* (1889) III. 307, I am not blind to the shortcomings of Friends.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as † *friend-foe*, -*killer*, -*maker*, -*spectator*; *friend-betraying*, -*finding*, -*making*, † *pretending*, † *seeming* adjs. Also † *friend-pipe*, the calumet; *friend-stead* a. *Sc.*, 'possessing a friend' (Jam.), befriended; *friend-strong* a., having many friends.

1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* i. 37 Where. *friend-betraying treasure May passe in barter for repented Pleasure. 1846 *BROWNING Soul's Trag.* i. 63 Luitolfo was the proper *Friend-making, everywhere *friend-finding soul. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Miracle Peace* Wks. (Grosart) II. 42 The *friend-foe strangers, With us, against us. 1586 J. *HOOKE Giral. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 182/2 He received his just reward of .. a *friend killer. 1580 *LUPTON Sivigila* 118 The chiefe friende and *friendmaker is money. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 167 Indian methods of making peace .. They first smoke out of the *friend-pipe, and eat together. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 274 His *friend-pretending foes. 1620 *MELTON Astrolog.* 74 In fawning and *friend-seeming shewes. 1632 *BROME North. Lasse* Prol. Gallants and *Friends-spectators will yee see A strain of Wit that is not Poetry? 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 462, I am sure that while Christ lives, I am well enough *friend-stead. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Sonn.* vii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 322 Our *friend-strong Muse shall use the helpe of Strangers.

† B. *adj.* Well-disposed, friendly, not hostile. (Cf. *ENEMY* a.) *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxvii. (Tollem. MS.) Fresche bred and cene, made of whete, is moste frende and acordinge to kynde. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 69 A fisionat þat was frend to be frendis of þe patient. 1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 28 The cite of Sagunto was always friend and allied with the Romanes. 1600 E. *BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio* (ed. 2) 33 They were in a strong lodging, ioyning to a friend towne. 1601 *SHAKS. Jnl. C.* v. iii. 18 That I may rest assur'd Whether yond Troopes are Friend or Enemy. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 36 Passe you not with much labour many plaines, that are friend to vs? 1690 S. *SEWALL Diary* 10 Mar. (1878) I. 315 The present settlement of the Friend-Indians.

Friend (frend), *v.* Forms: 3 *vreonden*, 4–6 *fre ende*, 9 *Sc. freend*, 6–*friend*. [*f. FRIEND sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To gain friends for. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ne makie none purses, uorte vreonden ou mide.

† 2. To make (persons) friends or friendly; to join in friendship; to join (a person) to or with another in friendship. Chiefly in pass. *to be friended*. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. *Usk Test. Love* iii. ix. 109 Charitie is love, and love is charity. God graunt us alle þe therin to be friended! c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. vi. 196 And eftyr swne frendyt were The Kyng Dawy of Scotland And Stewyn Kyng þan of Ingland. 1585 *EARL LEYCESTER in Corr. Dudley* (1844) 33 Yf the man be as he now semeth, hit were petty to loose him, for he is in dede mervelously friended. 1587 *FLEMING Centu. Holinshed* III. 1346/2 What frendship he had shewed .. both by his owne purse, as also by frending them to some of the popes chamber. a 1598 *ROLLOCK Serm.* Wks. 1849 I. 363 Thou shalt never get regeneration befor God be friended with thee: thou is his enemy, thou mon be friended with him. 1604 T. *WRIGHT Passions* i. x. 37 Others you have, soone angrie, soone friended.

3. To act as a friend to, befriend (a person, cause, etc.); to assist, help. *arch. or poet.*

1562 J. *HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 89 Freende they any, That flatter many? 1581 *SAYILE Tacitus' Hist.* iv. xxxix. (1591) 198 Kings which friended the cause. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxi. xi. 779 They had undertaken the warre upon king Philip, because he had friended and aided

[*auxiliis juvisset*] the Carthaginians. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Maiden's Blush* 967 Shee all the gods requires To friend her love, and further her desires. 1676 W. *Row Contr. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 434 Reports came that the King would friend Lauderdale. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 27 Do thou but at his birth the boy .. O chaste Lucina, friend. *absol.* 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 84 Well, the Gods are aboue, time must friend or end.

b. *fig. of things.*

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. ii. 143 If they be not friended with hedge, ditch, or some such place of aduantage. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. v. 19 Disorder that hath spoyl'd vs, friend vs now. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xxii. (1748) 343 But friended with the flood the barons hold their strength. 1721 *SOUTHERNE Spartan Dame* i. i. There the street Is narrow, and may friend our purpose well. 1867 M. *ARNOLD Poems, St. Brandan*, That germ of kindness .. outlives my doom, And friends me in the pit of fire.

4. *To friend it*: to act the friend. *rare.*

1849 *CLOUGH Dipsychus* i. iii. To herd with people that one owns no care for; Friend it with strangers that one sees but once.

Hence † **Friending** *vbl. sb.*, friendliness; the action of befriending or favouring one's friends.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. v. 185 T'expresse his loue and friending to you. 1642 *Compl. Ho. Com.* 10 There is notable friending there in causes.

† **Friendable**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*f. FRIEND sb.* + *-ABLE*. Cf. *amicable*.] Friendly.

c 1570 *Pride & Low.* (1841) 83 Sleepe to nature so friendable.

Friended (fre'nded), *ppl. a.* [*f. FRIEND sb.* and *v.*] a. Having a friend; possessed of or supplied with friends. Usually qualified by an adv. as *ill, well*, etc. *friended*. b. In sense 3 of the *vb.*: Befriended (*rare*).

1530 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 243 Cassalis and other be so frendyd about Yowr Grace, that they have avyses of al the tenour off yowr mooste honorable lettres written hyther. 1568 *TILNEY Disc. Marriage* Eiv, What awayleth it a man to have his wife of .. good parentage, and wel friended, if [etc.]. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1605) 292 The courteous Amphialus .. ranne over the head of his therein friended enemy. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* iv. (1887) 19 Who is so ill friended, as he hath not one, with whom to conferre. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks*, Although he was a man mightily friended, yet was he .. banished. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. xi, 'He was well-friended and at last he got the hail scraped together.' 1884 *EDNA LYALL We Two* xl, I have been well 'friended' all my life, he said.

Prov. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. iii. 86 For (as hyt ys comynly and truly also sayd) materys be endyd as they be frendyd. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 292 As a man is friended, so the law is ended. 1610 *HEYWOOD Gold. Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 6 Causes best friended haue the best euent.

† **Friendness**. *Obs.* In 4 *frendesse*. [*f. FRIEND sb.* + *-NESS*.] A female friend.

1382 *Wyclif Prov.* vii. 4 Clepe thou prudence thi frendesse. 1388 — *Song Sol.* i. 8.

† **Friendful**, a. *Obs.* [*f. FRIEND sb.* or *v.* + *-FUL*.] Friendly, well-disposed, loving.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Vincencius* 173 Par-for so frendful ma nane be to me as þu. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1383 A hous, quhar .. A wedow duelt was frendfull till our men. a 1509 *HEN. VII in Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 321 note, The dedly corrupcion did utterly overcom the pure and frendfull blod. 1570 *BUCHANAN Ane Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 36 Remember yat he schew him self neuir mair freindfull and succurabill to na people yan he hes done to 3ow.

Hence † **Friendfully** *adv.*, in a friendly manner.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidus* 659 He hyme met, & .. ful frendfyllly hym gret. c 1450 *Golagros & Garu.* 1173, I mak you request, Freyndfully, but falsset, or ony fenyng, That ye wald to me .. Tell your entent. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 329 Thir governouris to purpois than tuke Richt freindfullie to deliuer this duke To his fredome.

Friendism, *nonce-wd.* [*f. FRIEND sb.* + *-ISM*.]

1820 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* II. 174 Shakspeare meant to represent Richard as ... a man with a wantonness of spirit in external show, a feminine friendism, an intensity of woman-like love of those immediately about him.

Friendless (fre'ndlès), a. [*f. FRIEND sb.* + *-LESS*.]

1. Destitute of friends. † **Friendless man**: in OE. law a frequent designation for an outlaw.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiv. 18 Ne forlet ic iuih freondleasa ic cymmo to iuih. a 1035 *Laus of Cnut* II. § 35 (Schmid) Gif freondleas man geswenced weorþe. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 331/292 So freondlese ase huy were. c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1559 A frendleser man than he was. c 1400 *Beryn* 1721 For now ful frendlesse, yee mowe wel sey that ye been. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catch.* (1884) 31 Ane freindles man or woman. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. i. 81 Alas, I am a Woman frendlesse, hopelesse. 1664 *SOUTH Serm.* (1737) II. ii. 68 Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as upon the friendless person. 1847 *LONGF. Ev.* II. i. Friendless, homeless, hopeless, they wandered from city to city. *absol.* a 1035 *Laus of Cnut* II. § 35 (Schmid) Be freondleasan. 1526 *PINDALE Jas.* i. 27 To vysit the frendlesse and widdowes in their aduersite. a 1777 *FAWKES Nathan's Parable* 29 To recompense the friendless and the poor.

2. Used by Shelley = *UNFRIENDLY*.

1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* iii. xiii, One bare A lighted torch, and four with friendless care Guided my steps the cavern-paths along.

Hence **Friendlessness**.

1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. vii, The seeming friendlessness of him who strove To win no confidence. 1854 J. S. C. *ABBOTT Napoleon* (1855) I. iv. 72 She experienced the most afflictive reverses of friendlessness .. and penury.

† **Friendlihood**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *frendely-hede*, 5 *frendle-*, *frendlihede*, *frendlyhead*, -*hed(e)*, -*hode*. [*f. FRIENDLY* + *-HEAD*, *-HOOD*.] Friendliness, friendship.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 286 As by way of frendlyhede.
 a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 958 In mukke is alle this
 worldes frendlyhede. c 1440 *Geueydes* 5170 Telle me
 daughter, of very frendlehe, What sygem seid. 1481
 EARL WORCESTER *Tulle on Friendship.* (1530) A v, I truste that
 the frendlyhode of Scipio with Lelyus shalle be known to
 all them whiche sbal come aftir us.

Friendlike (frendlīk), *a.* [f. FRIEND + -LIKE.]
 Like a friend or friends, friendly.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glass 171 The nature of the
 people more ciuill, frindlyke, wise. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.*
Matilda lviii. But soone my Soule had gath'ed vp her
 Powers, Which in this need migt, friendlike, giue her ayd.
 a 1721 *Prior Erle Robert's Mice* 35 Reply'd the friendlike
 Peer, I weene, Matthew is angrd on the Spleene.

Friendly (frendlī), *adv.* [f. FRIENDLY *a.*
 + -LY.] In a friendly manner, like a friend.

1680 *Earl Rochester's Will in Wills Doctor's Comm.*
 (Camden) 140 Soe long as my wife shall. friendly live with
 my mother. c 1728 *EARL OF AILESBUURY Mem.* (1890) 651
 We discoursed friendly on several subjects. 1829 S. TURNER
Mod. Hist. Eng. III. ii. xi. 356 She sent the two nobles. to
 persuade him. to come back friendly to her. 1883 MISS
 BROUGHTON *Belinda* i. vii. Nodding friendly to the
 powdery miller as they pass.

Friendliness (frendlīnēs), [f. FRIENDLY *a.*
 + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being
 friendly; rarely *pl.*, manifestations of friendliness.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 31 They began to treat wyth
 theym curtoysly, wyth all gre and frendlynes. a 1500
Chaucer's Dreine 814 She had whole riches Of woman-
 head, and friendliness. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 10 His
 humblenes, and frendlynes to all men. 1650 JER. TAYLOR
Holy Living i. § 4 (1680) 7 Let all the intervals. be employed
 in prayers. charity, friendliness, and neighbourhood. 1790
 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 127 All the engaging, the heart-
 rejoicing friendlinesses of a human being. 1807 SOUTHEY
Let. 8 Dec. in Life & Corr. III. xiii. 124 Fully sensible of
 your friendliness. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. xvi. The keen
 eyes were bright with hope and friendliness.

Friendly (frendlī), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* [OE.
frēondlic adj., -lice *adv.*: see FRIEND *sb.* and
 -LY 2.] *A.* *adv.*

1. Having the qualities or disposition of a friend,
 disposed to act as a friend, kind.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. xiii. (1891) 440 Oðþe ðurh ða
 freondlican ænglas oðþe ða feondas. c 1374 CHAUCER
Troilus II. 106 (155) He is the friendliest man Of so grete
 astate, that ever I saw in my lyve. 1402 HOCCEVE *Let. of*
Cupid 302 How frendly was Medea to Jason. 1477 EARL
 RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 8 b, The enuyous man is frendly
 to him that is present. 1584 BURLEIGH in *Fuller Ch. Hist.*
 ix. v. 159 Your Graces as friendly as any Will. Burley.
 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vi. I knew him to be friendly as far
 as he was able. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xlii. No
 one could be friendlier.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a friend or friends;
 manifesting friendship.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 251 Hyde Jonathas al
 thyn frendly manere. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. ccxlii.
 312 The grayhounde. made to hym the same frendly coun-
 tinance and chere as he was wonte to do to the kyng.
 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 47 Your Mother came to
 Cicilie, and did finde Her welcome Friendly. 1683
Pennsylv. Archives I. 72 And first, I congratulate wth a
 friendly Joy. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 67 ¶ 12 To
 tell People of their Faults in a friendly and private Manner.
 1785 J. C. LETTSON *Let.* 8 Apr. in T. J. Pettigrew *Life*
 (1817) II. 425, I was sorry to perceive by your last friendly
 letter that you have failed in procuring a loan for my friend
 Mr. W. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* I. i. 9 Jernam
 acknowledged their courtesy with a friendly nod.

b. *Friendly lead*, among the poorer classes in
 London, an entertainment given by friends for the
 benefit of a person in distress, etc.

1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxxii, The great table
 dented. with a thousand hammerings of pewter pots at
 friendly leads. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 26 Sept. 3 He went to a
 'friendly lead' for the benefit of a man who had just come
 out of the hospital.

3. Not hostile or at variance; on amicable terms.
 Const. *to, with.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 481 Why answer not the double
 Maisties, This friendly treatie of our threatned Towne.
 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 122 Nothing but himselfe, which
 looks like man, is friendly with him. 1613 PURCHAS
Pilgrimage (1614) 695 The Inhabitants whereof. have
 shewed themselves friendly to the Portugals. 1671 NAR-
 BOURGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 135 The
 People were friendly. but. very theevish. 1798 NEL-
 SON 22 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 47 The King's flag
 is insulted at every Friendly Port we look at. 1849
 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 399 The wits and the Puritans had
 never been on friendly terms. 1860 *Ann. Reg.* 21 Sowing
 suspicion and distrust, calculated to bring about a total
 rupture with a neighbouring and friendly country.

b. Not proceeding from or attended with hosti-
 lity; amicable. Of an action at Law: Brought
 between parties not really at variance, in order to
 obtain a decision on some point.

c. Of a match at football, etc.: Played simply
 for the honour of the thing and not in competition
 for a cup, etc. Usually *ellipt.* (quasi-*sb.*).

1894 *Athletic News* 5 Nov. 4 The Sunderland and Wool-
 wich Arsenal match was a friendly. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.*
 7 Nov. 3/2 When an inter-club match is called a 'friendly',
 the inference as to what a league match means is fairly easy.

4. Favourably disposed, well-wishing; inclined
 to approve, help, or support.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxiv. [xxv.] 8 O how frendly & right-
 ous is the Lorde. 1601 SHAKS. *Ful. C.* v. i. 94 The Gods
 to day stand friendly. 1826 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846)

II. 79 A letter. which contained a most friendly reference
 to me. 1878 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* 72 The side of his history
 from which a friendly biographer would most readily turn
 away.

5. Of things, influences, etc.: Disposed or likely
 to be helpful or serviceable; kindly, propitious,
 favourable, salutary. Const. *to, + unto.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 He is in dignite & confortd
 with frendly aspectys of planetes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. &*
Ful. v. iii. 163 O churle, drinke all? and left no friendly
 drop, To helpe me after. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvii. 23-
 30 By the friendliest gales. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health*
 192 The more simple. sorts of Food and Drink, as Bread,
 Cheese. are both mild and friendly. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser.
 i. *Mackery End.* As words written in lemon come out upon
 exposure to a friendly warmth. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II.
 341 He bent down his head to kiss it, when a stroke, more
 friendly than the rest, put an end to his existence.

b. Suitable to one's comfort, convenient.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 33 Neighb'ring Trees, with
 friendly Shade invite The Troops. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. iv.
 At th' approach of Night On the first friendly Bank he throws
 him down. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 196 A friendly
 pillar brought Dennis himself to anchorage.

† 6. Of things: 'Disposed to union' (J.); not
 jarring or conflicting. *Obs.*

1717 POPE *Ep. to Jervas* 15 Like friendly colours [we]
 found them both unite. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 272 To
 bring all the parts into their most friendly state of contact.

7. Of or pertaining to the Society of Friends.

1886 *American XII.* 155 Whose family are Friendly people.

8. **Friendly Society.** Originally, the name of
 a particular fire-insurance company. In later use,
 one of numerous associations, the members of which
 pay fixed contributions to insure pecuniary help
 in sickness or old age, and provision for their
 families in the event of death.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3910/4 All Persons who have any
 Demands upon the Undertakers of the Friendly Society, by
 reason of the late Fire. may. Receive the money, due on
 any Policy of Insurance. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5909/3 The
 Friendly Society (or Sheaf of Arrows) give Notice, That
 they assure Losses from Fire. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* 529 He
 placed the property of Friendly Societies under the protec-
 tion of the laws. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. (1876) 240
 A Trades'-Union performs the ordinary functions of a
 Friendly Society.

9. *Comb.*, as *friendly-frendly*, -seeming adjs.

1709 E. HOLDSWORTH *Muscipula* (1749) 51 With friendly-
 seeming welcome. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i. With that
 friendly-frendly smile of his.

B. *sb.* (See also A. 3 c.) A 'friendly' native,
 one of a friendly tribe. Usually *pl.*

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Apr. They were friendlies returning
 home. 1885 *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 8/1 Our Arab 'friendlies' declare
 that [etc.].

C. *adv.* In a friendly manner or spirit, like a
 friend, with friendship.

Beowulf 1027 Ne zefrægn ic freondlicor feower madmas.
 c 1205 LAY. 14845 We scullen an londe. godes folc uroæfrien
 & freondliche hit halden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15294 For-
 wit his discipils fete Ful freindli he fell. 1362 LANGL.
P. Pl. A. xi. 171 Was neuer gome vpon grounde. Feioure
 vndurfonge no frendloker maad at ese. c 1440 *York Myst.*
 xxxiii. 76 So frendly he fared. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 281
 Than spak he frendly. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.*
Jas. i. 27 Euen so muste we agayne bee bothe mercyfull and
 frendly liberal towards our neighbour. 1608 ROWLANDS
Humors Looking Glasse 9 Vnles he friendly drew his
 purse. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Nov., We [he] was friendly
 told of. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1672 Some of the men
 marry three wives, who in general lyve friendly together.
 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 255 The natives used us friendly and
 with kindness. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii.
 157 He tended him friendly in his castle for three days.

† **Friendman.** *Obs.* [f. FRIEND *sb.* + MAN.]
 An intimate friend; also, a relative.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Among þat þe sowle witeð þe
 licame worpeð hewe and þe frendmen him biwepeð gef þar
 anie ben. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20242 Hir freind-men til hir
 scho cald. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 4 Man looks for
 man—not any man, but the friend-man.]

† **Friendrede.** *Obs.* [OE. *frēondrēden*: see
 FRIEND *sb.* and -RED.] Friendship.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi. þæt hie zetreowlice heara. .
 freondredæne healdap. 13. K. *Alis.* 1488 To beon of
 his freondrede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 149 Þise urendrede ous ssewede
 Iesu crist þe zobe urend.

Friendship (frendʃɪp). Forms: 1-3 frēond-
 scipe, (1 -scype, 3 freond-, freontschipe, freon-
 scipe), 2-3 frendshippe, 3-4 frencscip, -scēp,
 freinschīp, 3-5 frendscīp, -schīp, freinschīp(e,
 (4 frendschīpe, frencipp, -s(c)hepe, 5 -chepe),
 4-5 frendeshīp, (freendshippe), frenship(pe,
 -shyp, 4-6 frendship(pe, (4 frendshepe, 6
 -shype, 4 Sc. freyndship, 6 Sc. frendship, 6-
 friendship. [OE. *frēondscīpe*: see FRIEND *sb.*
 and -SHIP.]

1. The state or relation of being a friend; asso-
 ciation of persons as friends.

Beowulf 2069 Py ic Heaðobearna hyldo ne telze. .
 freondscīpe fæstne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Alre erest þu
 most habben mine freonscipe. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 98 Uor no
 freondschīpe nis so vuel ase is fals freondschīpe. 1297
 R. GLOUC. (1724) 35 þæt bi nom þe myn frencschīpe for þi
 soþnesse al clene. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. iii.
 (1495) 553 It is sayd that alabastre. gendryth and kēpyth
 frendshipp. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 76 He fest me to his
 frenschīpe, so frendly he fared. 1553 EOEN *Treat. Neve Ind.*
 (Arb.) 36 Wilde menne, which could by no gentiles be allured
 to frendshippe. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 160

Without friendship, society is but meeting. 1733 SWIFT *Life*
 & *Char. Dean S—t* 43 True friendship in two breasts re-
 quires The same aversions, and desires. 1875 MANNING
Mission H. Ghost v. 125 The love of friendship is. the most
 perfect form of love.

b. A friendly relation or intimacy.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 210 Freondscīps niwe. 1536
 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 7 Knawing weil, na thing
 micht bring the pepill sonar under ane freindschīp and band
 than sic doings. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 85 The
 learned and choice Friendships that you enjoy. 1697
 DAMPIER *Voy* I. vii. 182 To endeavour a Friendship with
 those Indians; a thing our Privateers had long coveted.
 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 40 And softly, thro' a
 vinous mist, My college friendships glimmer. 1871 MORLEY
Voltaire (1886) 361 His friendship with two of the chief
 actors may have biased his judgment.

† c. *collect.* Friends. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3526 And lokid. . with a rewful cher. . on
 othir frendshipp and neygbours he had ther. a 1440 *Sir*
Degrev. 1274 The duke rekyvered azyne, His frenchepys
 were fayn. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* c. 80 Cadwalyn in
 playne batayll slowe Edwyn and al his frendshippes.

2. Friendly feeling or disposition felt or shown
 by one person for or towards another; friendliness.

† *In friendship*: on friendly terms.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14359 Mikel frencscip has þou him kidd.
 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* 1. 84 For that at the King off Ingland
 Held swytk freyndschip and company To thar King. c 1400
 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 7 Þat was giften me for grete fren-
 schepe. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* (Globe) 661 Such rawe
 captaines as are usuallie sent out of England, being therto
 preferred onely by friendship, and not chosen by sufficiencye.
 1664 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. ii. 45 We have here. . an ac-
 count of Christ's friendship to his disciples. 1723-4 in
Swift's Lett. (1766) II. 277, I could never impute it to want
 of friendship in one, whose goodness to me has always been
 abundantly more than I could deserve. 1861 M. PATTISON
Ess. (1889) I. 38 To renew the assurance of his friendship,
 which was not diminished by the sorrowful event.

† 3. A friendly act; a favour; friendly aid. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xviii. 24 A frende that delyteth in
 loue, doth a man more frendship, and sticketh faster vnto
 him then a brother. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 62 Hard by
 heere is a Houell, Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst
 the Tempest. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* II. i, You have
 done me friendships infinite, and often.

† 4. 'Conformity, affinity, correspondence, apt-
 ness to unite' (J.). Cf. FRIENDLY 6. *Obs.* rare -1.
 1695 DRYDEN *tr. Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* *Observ.* 175 This
 rule obliges us to know those Colours which have a Friend-
 ship with each other, and those which are incompatible.

† **Friendsome**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. FRIEND (? *sb.*
 or *a.*) + -SOME.] Friendly, kindly, benign.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 20 [lxix. 16] Here me, lauerd,
 witterl, For frendsomes e þi merci. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* 1.
 88 Thai trowyt that he. . as freyndsomes compositur, Wald
 hawe luygt in lawte.

Hence † **Friendsomeness.**

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiv. 12 [lxv. 11] Blisse saltou þe
 croune þat es Of yhere of his frendsomes. *Ibid.* lxxxiv. 13
 [lxxxv. 12] Sothlike frendsomes lauerd giue sal.

Frieenge, *obs.* form of FRINGE.

Frier, var. of FRYER; *obs.* form of FRIAR.

† **Friese**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [The native name:
 see FRISIAN.] = FRISIAN *a.* and *sb.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 42 Pater symonnet the friese
 was woned to make there false money. 1675 *tr. Camden's*
Hist. Eliz. iv. (1688) 592 They [Spaniards] were received
 by the Friese Musketers with a Volley of small Shot.

Hence **Frieseic** *a.*, † **Frie'sish** *a.* [see -IC, -ISH],
 = FRISIAN.

1864 WEBSTER, *Friesish* (rare). 1887 CUMMINS (*title*) A
 Grammar of the Old Friesic Language.

Frieze (frīz), *sb.* 1 Forms: 5-6 fres(s)e, 5-7
 fryce, fryse, 6 friese, fryze, 6-8 frees(e, -z(e,
 5-9 frise, 6-9 frize, 7 freise, -ze, 6- frieze.
 [a. Fr. *frise* (from 15th c.), f. *friser* (16th c.) to
 curl (hair, etc.): see FRIZZ v. 1.]

1. A kind of coarse woollen cloth, with a nap,
 usually on one side only; now esp. of Irish manu-
 facture. Also frieze-cloth, † frieze-ware.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 37 Also a gowne of grene frese.
 1462 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 150 Item, payd for iij. yerdys
 off blakke fryce ij. s. ob. 1483 *Act 1 Ric. III.* c. 8 § 18
 The making. . of any Cloth called *Frise Ware*. a 1529 SKEL-
 TON *Wks.* (Dyce) I. 121 In dud frese ye war schrynyd
 With better frese lynyd. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xix.
 (1634) 407 For this is truly said, that oftentimes in freese
 and course cloth dwelleth a purple heart. 1611 SPEED *Theat.*
Gr. Brit. vi. (1614) 11/1 A home-spun freeze-cloth. 1627
Lisander & Cal. v. 89 His wast-coat of redde fryse. 1683
Brit. Spec. 43 A thick Covering made of course Wool, having
 a Nap on both sides like Freez, worn by the Gauls and
 better sort of Britains to keep out the Cold. 1765 STERNE
Tr. Shandy VII. xxi. An old calash. lined with green frize.
 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 416 In the county of Wicklow a kind of
 frize and ratteen of pretty good quality, is very generally
 made for domestic uses. 1827 MISS SEDGWICK *H. Leslie*
 (1872) II. 187 His dress was an overcoat of coarse frieze
 cloth. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 540 Half St.
 Giles in frieze Was bidden to meet St. James in cloth of gold.

† 2. The nap or down on a plant; a tuft of the
 same. *Obs.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 255 Nine leaves, three whereof
 fall downe, having a freeze neere the bottomes. 1657 W.
 COLES *Adam in Eden* 110 Round Leaves. thicker and
 greener than those of the Butter-burr, with a little Down
 or freeze. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 109/1 Dittany hath
 . . a Tassel in the middle. . with a little Freez or Thrum.

3. In *Leather-manuf.* An imperfection in leather,
 consisting in a bruising or abrasion of the grain.

1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* iv. xiii. 239 'Frieze' is principally caused in the subsequent step of sweating when the grain of the hide is inclined to be tender and has the appearance of being scraped off.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* Chiefly simple *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* = 'made of frieze', as in *frieze coat* (whence *frieze-coated adj.*). Also *frieze-coat*, a designation applied to an Irish peasant; † *frieze-leather* = frizzed leather.

1531 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 29 Wm Wey als. Smyth my old fryse cote. 1535 *Ibid.* 28 Sir John Sherman my fryse gowne. c. 1550 W. S. *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* ii. (1893) 82 In a kendall cote in some or in a frese cote in winter. 1593 FOXE *A. & M.* 1365/1 Maister Latimer. wearing an olde threabed-bare Bristowe fryse gowne gyrded to his bodye with a peny lether gyrdell. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 72 A peece of freese-leather. 1598 FLORIO, *Marrochino*, Spanish lether, frizeleather. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* Aij, Vp starts an old cacodemically Academicke with his frize bonnet. 1640 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 22 A poore Ale-house is your Inne, an old Freeze Jerkin in Summer your Sunday-suit. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* ii. iii. As ridiculous as gold lace on a frize coat. 1796 COLERIDGE *Observ. Blossom 1st Feb.*, This dark, frize-coated, hoarse, teeth-chattering Month. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Rtldg.) 295 'Poor Ireland!' said Gerard. 'Well, I think the frize-coats might give us a helping hand now, and employ the troops at least.' 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* ii. xvi, Paul had thrown on a long frize ulster. fig. 1589 Pappe *v. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Such frize jestes upon fustion earnest.

Frieze (frīz), *sb.* ² *Arch.* Forms: 5 *fres*, 6 *frise*, *fryse*, 6-7 *frese*, 6-9 *frieze*, 7-8 *freeze*, 8 *freze*, 7- *frieze*. [a. Fr. *frise* fem., which (with Sp. *friso* masc.) is prob. related in some way to the synonymous It. *fregio* masc., also 'border, fringe, ornament':—L. *Phrygium* (sc. *opus*) a Phrygian work (cf. *Phrygiæ vestes* embroidered garments).]

1. That member in the entablature of an order which comes between the architrave and cornice. Also in extended sense (see quot. 1850).

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iv b, The Architraue, frise, and Cornish. Zophorus, which we cal y^e frese. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 110 The room .. is tapestried with crimson damask .. the frieze above rarely painted. 1656 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* i. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 259 In the middle of the freese was a compartiment, wherein was written Rhodes. 1726 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 2/1 Makes the projection of the Architrave .. hide the Freze. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 57 note, The .. frieze adorned in stucco with sea-monsters. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Descr. Author's Bed Cham.* 17 With beer and milk arrears, the frieze [of a mantel-piece] was scored. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 158 Stiffly ornamented friezes. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 221 Any horizontal broad band which is occupied by sculpture may be correctly termed a frieze (and is so by architectural writers), whether it form part of an entablature or be placed in any other position. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 148 A frieze of angelic boys ornaments the alcove.

b. A band of painted or sculptured decoration. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* i. vi, They entered the ball-room .. the walls of looking-glass, enclosing friezes of festive sculpture. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 344 A thin coat of plaster, on which were painted figures and ornamental friezes.

2. a. In a column (also *frieze of the capital*) = HYPOTRACHELIUM. b. In a cannon: The encircling ring immediately behind the cornice-ring (see CORNICE 4).

1569-91 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* iv, The chapters Alabaster, the friezes cristall. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 32 The Freese, Gul or Throat. 1692 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Gram.* ii. vi. 94 C is the Freeze [of a cannon]. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 142 The freezes gold, and gold the capitals.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *frieze-work*. Also † *frieze-orders pl.*, those in which a frieze is always a part of the entablature; *frieze-panel*, (a) one of the uppermost panels of a six-panelled door; (b) the lower part of a gun-port (Adm. Smyth); *frieze-rail*, the rail below the frieze-panels.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 31 Any of the *Frese orders. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* i. 106 The *Frieze Pannel above the *Frieze Rail. 1859 GWILT *Enycl. Arch.* (ed. 4) 568 Indoors, the upper rails are called *top rails*; the next in descending, *frieze rails*. The panels are also named from their situations on the door; thus CC, being the uppermost, are called *frieze panels*. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1773 Nothing is to be seen without a kind of *freeze-work, or a representation of some animal upon it.

Hence *Friezed ppl. a.* [-ED²], furnished with a frieze; *Friezeless a.*, having no frieze.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 76 Night's shrieking bird Flaps the friezed window with her wing. 1852 WILLIS *Summer Cruise in Medit.* xl. 244 Some friezeless portico.

Frieze (frīz), *v.* ¹ Forms: see FRIEZE *sb.* ¹ [ad. F. *friser* or Sp. *frisar*; perh. identical with the vb. of the same form represented by FRIEZE *v.* ²; see FRIZZ *v.* ¹]

1. *trans.* To cover with a nap; = COTTON *v.* ¹ i. Obs. exc. Hist.

1509, 1557 [see FRIEZE *ppl. a.*]. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 15 Many poore people haue ben well set a worke .. with dressing & frising of the said cottons. 1591 [see COTTON *v.* ¹]. 1601 [see FRIEZE *ppl. a.*]. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/8 For Beautifying of Cloth. by Napping and Freezing the same without Honey. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 61 There were mills for scouring, fulling, and friezing cloth.

† 2. = FRIZZ *v.* ¹ (q. v. for examples in the forms *freeze*, *frize*). Obs.

† 3. To brush lightly over. (= F. *friser* 'effleurer', Littré.) Cf. FRIZZLE *v.* ¹ 3. Obs.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 115 For Leather. take yellow Oker .. and where you will have it darker, by degrees, mix Umber with it, and when you have wrought it over, take a broad Pencil and frieze it over with Umber.

4. *Comb.*, † *frieze-board* (see quot.). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 348/1 The [Clothiers] Frise Board is that by which the Cloth after it is sheared hath a Nap or Curl put upon it.

Hence *Friezing vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.* 1565 Act 8 Eliz. c. 7 § 4 No Person. shall use or exercise the Faculty of Frizing or Cottoning. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2985/4 A new built Water-Mill. containing .. a Frizing Mill, a Raising Mill for Cloth.

Frieze (frīz), *v.* ² [ad. F. *friser*, related to *frise* FRIEZE *sb.* ²; chiefly in pa. ppl. *frisé*, whence med. L. *frisatus* embroidered (with gold).]

1. *trans.* To embroider with gold; to work (gold) into arabesques, etc. Now rare.

1577-87 [see FRIEZE *ppl. a.*]. 1881 *Academy* 28 May 400/2 A magnificent screen—golden in hue and patterned and friezed in exquisitely delicate arabesque.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Freezing*, a sort of ornamental painting on the upper part of a ship's quarter, stern or bow. It consists generally of armour, instruments of war, marine emblems etc. 1771 REAR ADMIRAL J. MONTAGU *To Secretary of Admiralty* 15 Apr., An order to the Navy Board 'for his Majesty's ship Captain to be frozen on the quarters'. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navng.* (Weale) 120 *Friezing*, ornamental carving or painting above the drift-rails, and likewise round the stern or bow.

3. To cover (a silver plate) with chased patterns. Now used by workmen with reference to 'frosted work', and associated with FRIEZE *v.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1304/4 Lost .. A Round Gold Watch .. the Dial plate freezed with a little knot in the middle. 1683 *Ibid.* 1800/4 A Round Silver Watch. with a Freiz'd Dial-Plate. 1684 *Ibid.* 1938/4 A Silver Watch with .. long frized Hours on the Dial Plate.

Frieze, **Friezeadow**: see FREEZE, FRIZADO.

Friezed (frīzd), *ppl. a.* ¹ Obs. exc. Hist. [f. FRIEZE *v.* ¹ and *sb.* ¹ + -ED.]

1. Of cloth: Having a nap; = COTTONED i.

1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112, I wyl y^e euery poor man and woman dwelling in my almshouse howsyn have .. a fryssed rosat gown. 1557 Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary c. 5 § 12 Upon Pain of Forfeiture for every Welsh Cotton or Lining frised or cottoned to the contrary, vj. s. viij. d. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 227 About Istria and Liburnia, the sheeps fleece resembleth haire rather than wool, nothing at all good for to make frized clothes with a high nap. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* i. 291 Pennistones frized. 1865 DIRCKS *Mrg. Werc.* iv. 37 The term being applied to garments having long wool, then said to be frized.

2. Of a plant: Downy; = COTTONED 2.

1578 LYTE *Doctores* iii. x. 328 Rha (as it is thought) hath great broad leaues .. white and fryzed underneath. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxxvi. § 1. 51 A fringe .. downe the middle of the lower leaues. tipped or frized.

† **Friezed**, *ppl. a.* ² Obs. In 6 frised, frized. [See FRIEZE *v.* ²] Of gold: Wrought into ornamental patterns. Of cloth: Embroidered or otherwise adorned with patterns in gold.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 805/2 Fret with frised gold. *Ibid.* 807/1 A tree of gold, the branches and boughes frised with gold. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1338/1 A canopie of cloth of gold frized.

Friezer (frīzər), *Forms:* 6 *friser*, 6-9 *frizer*. [f. FRIEZE *v.* ¹ + -ER¹.] One who friezes cloth.

1557 [see COTTONER i.]. 1565 Act 8 Eliz. c. 7 § 1 Six hundred Persons of the Art or Science of Sheermen or Frizers. 1871 *Gd. Words* 608 The drapers, cottoners, and frizers of Shrewsbury.

Friezy, *a.* [f. FRIEZE *sb.* ¹ + -Y¹.] Clad in frieze. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 35 A rough, friezy man brought in some uncouth leathern bags. 1855 *Chamb. Jm.* IV. 153 Friezy hairy groups. wondering at us.

† **Frig**, *v.* Obs. Also *frigg*. [? Onomatopoeic alteration of FRIKE *v.*; cf. FRIDGE, FIG, FIDGE *vbs.*]

1. *intr.* To move about restlessly; to agitate the body or limbs. Cf. FRIDGE *v.* 1.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 313 A welle blawen bowke thise frygges as frogges. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 51 Marke how Seuerus frigs from roome to roome. 1653 URQUHART *Kabala's* i. xi, He would .. be often in the dumps, and frig and wriggle it. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 955 How ridiculously the barbarous people when they are bitten will frig and frisk. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* IV. 124 O! how they do frig it, Jump it and Jigg it.

2. *trans.* To rub, chafe; = FRIDGE *v.* 3.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 178 The bore .. His rumpe .. he frygges Agaynst the hye benche. a 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgoneric* 724 Except I were to frig thee with whin stanes. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., As long as the Summers warmth holds on to cocker them, and the days heat to frigge and chafe them [flowers and insects].

3. *Comb.*, as *frig-beard*.

1708 MOTTEUX *Kabala's* v. v. 164 Shavers and Frig-beards. Hence † *Frigging vbl. sb.* Also † *Frigger*.

c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) 21 Sum luvls lang trollie lolly, And sum of friggung fane. 1598 FLORIO, *Menamenti*, stirrings, friggings. 1659 TORRIANO, *Frigatoio*. a frigger, a clown, a wriggler up and down.

Frigate (frīgēt), *Forms:* 6-7 *fregate*, -att, -ot, frig(g)ot(e), -tt, 6-9 *frigat*, (6 *frygatte*, 7 *fricket*, *friggatt*, -ett), 6- *frigate*. Also 6 in It. form *fragatta* [ad. Fr. *frégate*, ad. It. *fregata*, *fragata*, = Sp., Pg., Cat. *fragata*].

The ultimate etymology is unknown, the hypothesis of Diez, that it represents a late L. *fabriāta* in the sense 'building' (cf. F. *bâtiment* building, ship), being generally rejected by recent scholars.]

1. A light and swift vessel, orig. built for rowing, afterwards for sailing. Obs. exc. poet.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. ii. 2 b, With a frigate to accompany us and to bring backe newes from us. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 151 All which people were embarked in small ships and two frygattes [printed foygattes]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 111 And toward Sunne set, the castle sent a Fragatta vnto vs, to giue vs warning of three Foistes coming after vs. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 8 Perceiving a Fregat a farre off, rowing towards vs. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 106 The other are Frigats fit to Row or Sail. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. viii. 171 He promis'd .. to furnish him .. with a frigate to carry him .. to the port. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxiv, Permit me .. to guide Your fairy frigate o'er the tide.

2. Applied to a vessel of larger size. † a. A merchantman. Also *galloon-frigate*. Obs.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 180 They sent one of the two Frigats last left with them for England. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. ix.* § 115 They .. had at that time another Frigat of Mr. Hasduncks. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6142/2, 1/3 of the Craggs Frigate. 1800 *Naval Chron.* II. 237 Two more galloon frigates were expected. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 229 Among the merchant-men serving against the Armada. was a frigate.

fig. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeet.* (1851) 298 He must cut out large docks .. to unlade the foolish frigate of his unseasonable authorities.

b. A war-vessel. In the Royal Navy, formerly a vessel of the class next in size and equipment to ships of the line, carrying from 28 to 60 guns on the main deck and a raised quarter-deck and fore-castle. As now used, the term no longer denotes a distinct class of vessels, being often applied to ships of much larger size than those that were so designated early in this century.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kindg. & Commw.* 224 There are continual fights with the Portugall Frigats. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 41 The packet-boat .. a pretty frigate of six guns. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 264 Being with one of the king's frigates in the Baltic. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 43 Without a single ship of war, frigate or sloop, to encounter a powerful navy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Donkey-frigate*, those of 28 guns, frigate-built; that is, having guns protected by an upper deck, with guns on the quarter-deck and fore-castle. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* i. i. 11 She has all the accommodation of a frigate with the handiness and draught of water of a corvette.

3. A large swift-flying raptorial bird (*Fregata aquila* or *Tachypetes aquilus*), found near land in the tropical and warmer temperate seas. Also *frigate-bird*, -petrel.

1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 75 The Frigate Bird. The Indians call it so, because of the Swiftness of its Flight. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 627 The sea-birds, called frigates .. quit the air, and seek the shore. 1837 MRS. CAULFIELD *Deluge* 94 At his side The kingly eagle, frigate, pelican. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 142 No one except Audubon has seen the frigate-bird .. alight on the surface of the ocean. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 6/2 The Frigate Petrel .. a specimen was washed up dead on the shore of Walney Island in November 1890.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *frigate-almshouse* (nonce-wd.), -*fashion*; *frigate-like adj.* and adv. Also *frigate-built a.*, having 'a descent of some steps from the quarter-deck and fore-castle into the waist' (Adm. Smyth); *frigate-bird*, -petrel (see 3).

a 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 201 Have you not seen a charact lie A great cathedral in the sea, Under whose Babylonian walls A small thin 'frigot almshouse stalls? 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1130/4 *Viva Oranga* of St. Malo's, Burthen 50 Tuns .. *Frigat built. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 213 A small frigate-built vessel. 1863 P. BARRY *Dock-yard Econ.* 75 A ship of more than usually heavy scantling, and with a variety of foreign timber judiciously distributed in all its parts, might have fairly claimed to be frigate-built. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 18 Phineas Pett, inventor of the *frigate-fashion of building. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1077/4 A small Bark, called the Castle Frigate of Falmouth, burthen 25 to 30 Tun, built *Frigat like. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4398/3 Captain Haddock. got Sight. of two Frigate-like Ships.

Frigatoon (frīgātūn). [ad. It. *fregatone*, augmentative of *fregata* FRIGATE.] (See quot.) 'Also applied to a ship sloop-of-war' (Adm. Smyth).

1721 BAILEY, *Frigatoon*, a Venetian Vessel, built with a square Stern without any Fore-mast, having only a Main-Mast, Mizzen-Mast and Bow-sprit. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Frigefact**, *v.* Obs.—¹ [ad. L. *frigefact-are*, f. *frigē-re* to be cold + *fact-* ppl. stem of *facere* to make.] *trans.* To chill. So † **Frigefacted ppl. a.** [see -ED¹], made frigid; † **Frigefaction** [see -ION or -TION], the action or process of chilling; † **Frigefactive a.** [see -IVE], chilling.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 21/2 If it be a Foote or a Legge which is in this sorte frigeacted, I then take my beginning of circumsolutione at the knees to the bodye vpwardes. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 192 Frigefactive and positive power. c. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 279 Taking a huge draught of frigefacted wine. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frigefaction*, a making cool. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* vii. xv. 340 Saturn .. is in an high degree frigefactive, as also excisicative. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6132 All these to be further examined by Contusion, Agitation, Frigefaction. 1684 *Ibid.* XIV. 769 The severity of the Air's frigefactive power.

† **Frigify**, *v.* Obs. Also *frigify*. [ad. med. L. **frigificāre*, f. *frigē-re* to be cold: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make cold; to cool.

Hence **Frigified**, **Frigifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 44/1 Then infuse her in frigified water. *Ibid.* 226/1 She must eschewe . . of Onions, Apples, Peares, Oranges, and of all other frigifying fruities. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Frigifie*, coole, make cold. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 153 When any want a Medicament that califies or frigifies.

2. *intr.* To become cold.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 2/1 Let them seeth sufficiently in water, and then let it somewhat frigifye.

† **Frigerate**, *v. Obs.*— [f. *L. frigerāt-* *ppl.* stem of *frigerāre* to cool, f. *frīgus*: see **FRIGID** and **-ATE**.] *trans.* To make frigid; to cool. So † **Frigeration** *Obs.*— [see **-ATION**], the action or process of cooling; † **Frigeratory** *Obs.*— [see **-ORY**], see *quot.*

1656-81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Frigerate*, to cool. *Frigeratory*, a Cooling-house, or place. a 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* xl. (1692) 248 Which wonderful Change I should not so much ascribe to a Frigation of the Air . . as to some nitrous . . Exhalations.

Friggle (*frig'gl*), *v.* [frequentative of **FRIG**.] *intr.* † a. To jerk oneself about; to wriggle. b. *dial.* To fribble, to fuss. Hence **Friggling** *ppl. a.* 1621 S. Ward *Happin. Pract.* (1627) 44 Is it harder for vs to cut off the friggling taile of that Hydra of Rome? 1626 J. Yates *Ibis ad Cæs.* 1. 6 Though the head of this Hydra was cut off, yet it had still a friggling taile. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words, etc.*, *Friggle*, to be tediously particular over a thing. *She friggles so long at it.*

Fright (*frɔɪt*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *fyrhto*, -u (*Northumb. fryhto, fryhto*), 3-4 *frizt*, 5 *fryzt*, *frey(h)t(e)*, -th, 7-*fright*. [OE. *fryhto*, a metathetic form (recorded only in *Northumb.*) of *fyrhto*, -u = Goth. *faurhte*:—O Teut. **furhtō*-wk. fem., noun of state or quality from **furhto*-, *forhto*-adj., afraid (Goth. *faurhts*, OS. *forht*, *for(a)ht*, OHG. *foraht*, OE. *forht*). The other W Ger. langs. have a synonymous derivative of the same root; OFris. *fruchtā*, OS. *for(a)hta* (MDu. *vrucht(e)*, *vrocht*), OHG. *for(a)hta* (MHG. *vorhte*, mod. Ger. *furcht*):—O Teut. **(furhtā, -ōn-) forhtā, -ōn-* str. and wk. fem.]

1. † a. In OE.: Fear in general (*obs.*). b. In ME. and in mod. use: Sudden fear, violent terror, alarm. An instance of this. *Phr. to take fright.*

c 825 *Vesp. Hyvius* xii. 13 Dylas fiondes ðes efestgan facne fyrhtu stille aweccc. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* liv. 20 [lv. 19] Ne him Godes fyrhtu ðeorne ondredað. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1234 His moder wuð ne3 dede for frizt. c 1325 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camd.) 338 Ne thorte us have frizt ne fer, that God ne wolde his blisse us sent. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 948 Tho the knave hadde a fryzt. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177/2 Freyhte, or feer . . *timor, pavor, terror.* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 232 Least by his clamour. 'The Towne might fall in fright. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxix. xii. 369 The Mazices . . thus beaten down in sundry slaughters, in a fowle fright, brake their arraies. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 96 The greata advance made into this countrey had noe other ende then by giving a generall fright. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii. 189 note, The minister took fright. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv. In my fright. . . I forgot to take the roundabout way. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 221 The antelopes, nearly exhausted with fatigue and fright . . made no effort to break through the ring of the hunters. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 351 An echo started up . . and died of fright in far apartments.

2. † Anything that causes terror (*obs.*). Hence (*colloq.*) a person or thing of a shocking, grotesque, or ridiculous appearance.

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 1.8 Hide my selfe here with your good favour . . than to beare a shew there with their frights and soure looks. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 27 As a skilful fowler . . catches . . some with frights, as black-birds with a sparrow-hawk or a low-bell. 1751 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Delves in Life & Corr.* 50 A friend . . who is working a fright of a carpet! 1809 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. 76 The present race of young men are such a set of frights. 1832 E. IND. *Sketch Bk.* II. 174 To be sure . . the women are sad frights, very yellow, and mostly so lean. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* iii. iii, 'You mustn't marry that ridiculous old fright', she whispered.

¶ 3. ? Misused for **FRET** *sb.*

1668 in Boyle *Hist. Air* xv. (1692) 85 The Storm had seven Paroxysms or Exacerbations, which the Seamen call Frights of Weather.

Fright (*frɔɪt*), *v.* Forms: 1 *fyrhtan* (*Northumb. fryhta, fryhta*), 3 *frizten*, 5, 9 *Sc. fricht*, 6 *frite*, 6-*fright*. *Pa. pple.* 9 *dial. frit*. [OE. **fryhtan* (*Northumb. fryhta*), metathetic var. of *fyrhtan*, corresp. to OFris. *fruchtā*, OS. *forhtian* (MDu. *vruchten*), OHG. *forhten*, *furhten* (MHG. *würhten*, mod. Ger. *fürchten*), Goth. *faurhtjan*:—O Teut. **furhtjan* to fear, f. **furhto*- (*forhto*-) afraid. (OE. had also *forhtian* = OS. *forhtōn*, of the same meaning but differing conjugation). The factitive sense 'to terrify' is peculiar to Eng.]

† 1. *intr.* To be afraid, to fear. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Durham Rit.* (Surtees) 102/21 Du doest ða fyrhta, *fasis cam tremere.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1861 Oc michil he friztede for-ðī boðen symeon and leui. *Ibid.* 397/8 ðe asse spac, friztede he no3t.

2. *trans.* To affect with fright; to scare, terrify. Now rare exc. *poet.* and *Sc.*; in ordinary language its place has been taken by *frighten*.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. lii. (1890) 268 Gif . . þunorrade eorðan and lyfte bræxðen and fyrhten. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. clxii*, I ne wist quhat to done, so was I fricht. 1580

SIDNEY *Ps.* ix. xiii, With terrors greates, O Lord, doe thou them fright. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 23 The likelihood of the war wherewith the Corcyreans frigh'ting you go about [etc.]. 1700 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 9 Those that fired upon the Indians, and frightened them. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* i. i, Frighting the maids, and worrying the kittens. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 106 The coy hare squats nestling in the corn, Frit at the bow'd ear tott'ring o'er her head. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxii, No lower life that earth's embrace May breed with him, can fright my faith. 1869 C. GIBBON R. Gray iv, 'Ye needna be frichted, mitber, he's just got himsel hurt'.

absol. 1748 JOHNSON *Vanity of human Wishes* 148 Should no . . difficulty fright.

b. With complement: To scare away, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 11 Heele fright you vp yfaith. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. ii, Except Love's fires the vertue have To fright the frost out of the grave. a 1643 SUCKLING *Acc. Relig.* Ep. (1646) 1, I send you that Discourse which frightened the Lady into a cold sweat. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 373 Would fright them from Obeying the Laws. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 121 Of a Sword the flame Wide waving, all approach farr off to fright. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 97. 468/1 Charles the fifth. . . frightened Solymán the Turk from Vienna. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 167 The God . . who frights away, With his Lath Scurf, the Thieves and Birds of Prey. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* ix. 27 A Man distracted and frightened out of his Wits. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 558 A Refractory People might be frightened into good Manners. 1719 WATTS 'There is a land of pure delight', Not Jordan's stream, nor death's cold flood, Should fright us from the shore. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Thomson Wks.* IV. 170 He accompanied the players by audible recitation, till a friendly hint frightened him to silence. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 1. 5 Before King Oberon's bright diadem . . Frighted away the Dryads and the Fauns from rushes green.

Hence **Frighting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1631 DENISON *Heav. Bang.* 188 Frightings and terrors. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. 188 How did I sometimes look upon Deaths frightening visage? 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 16 Their triviall and frightening argument. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 29 God hath now, in a great measure, left frightening of men to Heaven by visible terrors. 1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv. Home* iii. 19 Frighting fearful terrors.

Frightable (*frɔɪtəbəl*), *a. rare*— [f. **FRIGHT** *v.* + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being frightened.

1832 CARLYLE *Lett.* 31 Aug. in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 306 Medical men can do nothing except frighten those that are frightable.

Frighted (*frɔɪtəd*), *ppl. a.* [f. **FRIGHT** *v.* + **-ED**.] Affected with fright, scared.

1647 TRAPP *Mellif. Theolog.* in *Comm. Epist.* 727 As a frightened worme wriggles into its hole. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 480 The sinner . . must be [penitent] not from a frightened phansie. 1700 DENNIS *Phænicia* 49 Frighted Wolves, with dreadful Howl, Her dire approach declare. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. x. 61 The man must think he has a frightened fool to deal with. 1839 LONGE. *Hesperus* vii, She shuddered. . . like a frightened steed. 1870 BRYANT *Liad* II. xxii. 311 Driven within the city walls Like frightened fawns.

¶ b. Of a region or space: Pervaded with fear.

Milton's *frighted deep* is echoed by later writers.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 994 Such a numerous host Fled not in silence through the frighted deep. 1715-20 POPE *Liad* xiv. 446 Like lightning flashing through the frighted Skies. a 1780 BLAKE *Tiriel* vii. 1 Sbe. led him over mountains and through frighted vales. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 207 Ere Rome's first Eagle clave the frighted air.

Hence **Frightedly** *adv.*, in a frightened manner.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. lix. 395 An accent rather frightedly and hoarsely inward than sbrilly clamorous.

Frighten (*frɔɪt'n*), *v.* [f. **FRIGHT** *sb.* + **-EN**.] A late formation, which has taken the place of the earlier **FRIGHT** *v.*] *trans.* To throw into a fright; to terrify; = **FRIGHT** *v.* 2.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Sept., Which at first did frighten people more than any thing. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 280 But even that was a Voyage enough to frighten us, considering our scanty Provisions. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, I am sorry I frightened you so last night. 1842 ABDOY *Water Cure* (1843) 206 These lunatics . . never frighten women or children. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. vi. 65 In fearing that England would go into schism the pope was frightened by a shadow.

b. With complement: To scare into, out of, etc.

1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answe. Naked Gospel* 47 They were frightened to it by the Arms and Threats of the Souldiers. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 278 [They] thought by Fire and Sword. . . to frighten him out of his Kingdom. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 116 They frighten them into the most laborious submission. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xxi. xv, Paying handsomely . . to be canted out of your saddle, and frightened out of your wits. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. i. 168 The French Revolution had frightened all classes out of advanced ways of thinking. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 583/1 Manufacturers . . are frightened to death at the . . rise in prices. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/6 There are no stocks to frighten down prices. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 394/2 Evidently the idea was to frighten and terrorise the lady into paying.

Hence **Frightening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also

Frightenable *a.*, capable of being frightened; **Frightener**, one who or that which frightens.

1715 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. 390 note, I do not find there was any frightening Threatnings. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 362 Man as . . a frightenable being. 1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 195 A bird frightener from Southampton. 1850 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Petticoat Govt.* 32 You do not look so frightenable as my Aunt does. c 1854 FABER *Hymn, Predestination* vi, And still the frightening echoes grow, As it goes sounding on. — *Divine Favours* v, Why didst Thou come so frighteningly. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Oct. 298 The number and variety of living things is positively frightening.

Frightened (*frɔɪt'nd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + **-ED**.] That is put into a fright; affected with fright. Also *fig.*

a 1721 PRIOR *Lady's Looking-glass* 16 Big waves lash the frighten'd shores. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, He suffered the frightened girl to spring to the ground. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. xx, Her face wore a frightened look, as if she dreaded the effect of her boldness. 1885 *Athenæum* 2 May 561/3 The police . . turn the frightened inmates out of their beds.

b. *Const. at.* In recent colloquial use *frightened* of (cf. 'afraid of') is common; *frightened for* in the same sense is *Sc.*

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* II. 123, I saw thee running . . but thou wert frightened for our little dog. 1830 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acc't. Whewell's Writ.* (1876) II. 108, I cannot but be vexed that . . you should set seriously about being frightened of my own worshipful self. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 310/2 It is not usual for educated people to perpetrate such sentences as . . 'I was frightened of her'. 1881 MRS. MOLESWORTH *Herr Baby* 113 Baby was at first terribly frightened of him. 1890 [see the vb.]. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 11/1 What were you frightened at?

Hence **Frightenedly** *adv.*

1884 E. FAWCETT *Rutherford* xxiv. 294 She was on the verge of drawing away from her frightenedly. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 10 Looking out . . not in the least frightenedly, but inquiringly.

† **Frighter**. *Obs.* [f. **FRIGHT** *v.* + **-ER**.] One who or that which causes fright or scares away.

Fever-frighter: = **FEBRIFUGE**.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xii. 279 And is of such strength that in war the frighter he affrights. 1683 SALMON *Doran Med.* ii. 586 The Fever 'frighter' of Dr. Riverius. 1693 — *Bate's Pharm.* (1713) 277/2 'Tis a famous Ague Frighter, seldom or never failing the Cure at some few Doses taking.

Frightful (*frɔɪtful*), *a.* [f. **FRIGHT** *sb.* + **-FUL**.]

† 1. *subjectively.* Full of terror; timid; alarmed.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3459 ðis frizt[ful] [folc] ðus a-biden, Quiles ðis daizes for[ð] ben gliden. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 215 The wild and frightfull Heards . . Feed fairely on the Launds. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 168 The heart is apt to be startled with threatenings . . especially those that are of a more tender and frightful spirit. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 24 These Bourgeois are so frightful. 1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* III. 332, I am so frightful at being in a murderer's house.

Comb. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 245 Ghastly, and frightful-pale her Face is seen.

2. *objectively.* a. Tending to cause fright; alarming. *Const. to. ? Obs.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* ii. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 64 It fell so without fright-full word. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 31/1 It was then a little more frightful to our people than afterwards. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 349 Any . . ravenous creature . . which . . were frightful to the deer. 1812 SHELLEY *Addr. Irish People* 8 Is danger frightful to an Irishman who speaks for his own liberty?

b. Horrible to contemplate, shocking, dreadful, revolting. Often hyperbolically applied to bad or annoying things; cf. *awful, fearful, terrible*, etc.

'A cant word among women for anything unpleasant' (J.). 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 295 Sea-Devils or Sand-Creepers are 5 or 6 yards long, with a frightful Head. 1733 POPE *Ep. to Cobham* 250 One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 199, I need not recount the frightful effects of jealousy. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 301 A high tower, from whence he sounds a frightful horn. 1827 MACAULAY *Macchiav.* *Ess.* (1850) 33 The annals of France and England present us only with a frightful spectacle of poverty, barbarity and ignorance. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 162 The Clodius business had been a frightful scandal.

† 3. *quasi-sb. (pl.)* = frightful adjuncts or accessories.

1727 DE FOE *Secrets Invis.* *World* (1735) xiii. 329 If he [the Devil] will come in all his Formalities and Frightfuls, he would not be capable of half so many Cozenings and Cheatings as he now puts upon us.

Frightfully (*frɔɪtfuli*), *adv.* [f. **FRIGHTFUL** + **-LY**.] In a frightful manner; to a frightful degree.

† 1. *subjectively.* In a manner indicating fright; timidly. *Obs.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 237 She, as if her enemy had been at band, amazedly and frightfully answered [etc.]. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. xii. (1712) 82 To run away from a snail, and very ruefully and frightfully to look back. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 55 [He] cried out frightfully, Who art thou?

2. *objectively.* † a. qualifying a vb.: Like a 'fright'; hideously. *Obs.*

1729 SWIFT *Lady's Frl.* 48 Then to her glass; and, 'Betty, pray Don't I look frightfully to-day?' 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193, ¶ 8 The Beauty remarks how frightfully she looks.

b. To a frightful extent or degree. Often hyperbolically as a mere intensive with adjs. of unfavourable connotation. Cf. **FRIGHTFUL** 2.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 350 Their reverses made one feel the place frightfully unsafe. 1828 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 22 Nov. (1894) II. 36 His thirst for knowledge is frightfully minute. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 252 His cheeks . . grew frightfully livid. *Ibid.* 275 His features were frightfully harsh. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, You look frightfully ill. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 65 We English are frightfully wanting in tact.

Frightfulness (*frɔɪtfulnəs*). [f. as *prec.* + **-NESS**.] The quality or state of being frightful.

† a. The state of being filled with fright (*obs.*). b. The quality of causing fright; hideousness.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 401 Her face sad and perplexed, shewing frightfulness so perfectly. 1633 BP. HALL

Hard Texts 453 Express a frightfulness and an amazed suspicion of the approach of an enemy. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* ix. 333 Is Wormwood good for frightfulness? 1713 NELSON *Dr. Bull* Introd. (1840) 7 All this serveth chiefly to cover the frightfulness of mortality.

Frightless (frāi'tlēs), *a.* [f. *FRIGHT* *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Free from fright, without fear.

1666 MARSTON *Sophonisba* iv. i. I speak all frightles. † **Frightly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. **fright*, contracted pa. pple. of *FRIGHT* *v.* + *-LY*². Cf. *FRIGHTLY* under *FRIGHTY*.] In a frightened manner.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3870 Ic wene frīhtlike dat he do. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 152, I was castyn in care so frīhtly afayrd.

Frightment (frāi'tmēt), *rare.* [f. *FRIGHT* *v.* + *-MENT*.] *a.* The state of being in a fright. *b.* Something that causes fright.

1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 338 All these frightments are but idle dreames. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* iii. ii. 62 Bellerophon came on for all the turbulency and furious frightments of his horse. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 46 Sighs, plaints, horrors, frightments, .. Invest these mountains. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* vi. 259 Remorse there sends her frightments, Conscience hers.

† **Frightness**, *Obs.* [f. **fright* (see *FRIGHTLY*) + *-NESS*.] The state of being in a fright, panic. c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 16 When the host was in so gret frightness.

Frightsomeness (frāi'tsōm), *a.* [f. *FRIGHT* *sb.* + *-SOME*.] *a.* Causing fright; frightful. *b.* Feeling fright, full of fear.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 94 How lonely and frightsome —to be left by herself. 1827 CARLYLE *German Romance* I. 306 Edwald and Froda had their own almost frightsome thoughts on the matter.

† **Frighty**, *a.* In 3 frīzti. [f. *FRIGHT* *sb.* + *-Y*¹.] *a.* Causing fright, formidable. *b.* Suffering from fright; fearful. Hence † **Frightihead**, fearfulness; **Frightly** *adv.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 984 Of him kumen folc frīzti. *Ibid.* 1617 Jacob abraid, & seide frīztilike. *Ibid.* 2222 Al he it listnade in frīzthied. *Ibid.* 2849 Sephora .. gret, and wente frīzti a-gen.

Frigid (frī'dzid), *a.* [ad. *L. frigidus*, f. *frigere* to be cold, f. *frigus* cold.]

1. Intensely cold, devoid of heat or warmth, of a very low temperature.

1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* iv. ii. Your eye Will make the frigid region temperate, Should you but smile upon't. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* vii. 35 If .. in a Winter-night, we expose the liquor to the frigid air. 1800 *Med. Frul.* IV. 4 Frigid applications, would .. have induced a spontaneous separation. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 340 In these frigid regions, the scurvy becomes a very alarming disease. *Ibid.* 362 Frigid winds (or winds blowing over an extensive surface of ice). 1849 LONGE *Christmas Carol* v. Nuns in frigid cells At this holy tide. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 47 Like snow on the mountains, So white but yet so frigid.

b. **Frigid zone**: each of the two regions of the globe which lie within the north and south polar circles respectively.

[1597 HARTWELL *Pigafetta's Congo* Title-page, The two Zones, *Torrida & Frigida*.] 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* v. i. I'll .. hang thee In a contorted chain of icicles In the frigid zone. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 65 The shudd'ring tenant of the frigid zone, Boldly proclaims that happiest spot his own. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* i. 15 It conveys heat away from the torrid zone and ice from the frigid.

† 2. *transf.* Wanting in sexual vigour; impotent. *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 If either party were pre-contracted, or frigid; these necessarily preceding the matrimony do dissolve the bond. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Frigid*, a weak disabled Husband, cold, impotent. 1732 SWIFT *Beasts' Confession* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 268 He was not much inclin'd To fondness for the female kind .. Not from his frigid constitution, But through a pious resolution.

3. *fig.* Destitute of ardour or warmth of feeling, lacking enthusiasm or zeal; cold, indifferent, apathetic; formal, stiff.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 27 To be content that times to come should only know there was such a man, not caring whether they knew more of him, was a frigid ambition in Cardan. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 363 His faint and frigid expressions thereof manifested his mind rather to betray than defend it. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 18 ¶ 3 The most frigid and inexorable judge. 1751 *Ibid.* No. 149 ¶ 5 Our reception was rather frigid than malignant. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 353 Charms that might warm even the frigid heart of a dervise. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii. 321 The nobles .. let matters take their course with frigid indifference. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet Major* III. 224 Anne went home with her, bidding Loveday a frigid adieu.

absol. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* II. Wks. 1799 I. 219 You will have at one view, the choleric .. the frigid, the frothy .. and the clamorous.

b. Said of things: Chilling, depressing.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vi. (1886) 18 The frigid respectability and dilapidated grandeur of the Faubourg St. Germain. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. iv. Placed, not amid the frigid splendours of the drawing room, but .. in his own particular den.

c. That leaves the imagination cold; that does not stir the fancy; lacking fire or spirit; dull, flat, insipid. † Formerly also (as *L. frigidus*), of a reason, argument, etc.: Lacking force or point, senseless, absurd.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ix. (1851) 46 The pretended reason of it [is] as frigid as frigidity it self. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris*

112 Was ever any thing so forced, so frigid, so unworthy of refutation? 1713 PARNELL *Styles Poetry* 65 Bleak level Realm, where Frigid Styles abound, Where never yet a daring thought was found. 1729 SWIFT *On burning a dull Poem* Misc. 1735 V. 48 Methought .. No Vessel but an Ass's Head Such frigid Fustian could contain. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 138 The one shall impart the most frigid, and the other the most vivid conception of the meaning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 273 He .. gave vent to his feelings in a hundred and sixty lines of frigid bombast.

Hence **Frigidly** *adv.*, **Frigidness**.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* i. 22 And not as the Scribes. Frigidly and jejune. 1697 BATES *Harmony Div. Attrib.* xvii. 322 If in the Platonic Philosophy there are some things directing to it, yet they are but frigidly exprest. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Frigidness*, coldness. 1777 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 89/1 Lands doomed by nature to perpetual frigidity. 1844 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* xv. Ere her limbs frigidly stiffen too rigidly. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxvi, 'What I have is quite enough', said the .. lady, somewhat frigidly.

† **Frigidal**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *FRIGID* + *-AL*.] = *FRIGID*.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 171 Of a frigid temper.

|| **Frigidarium** (frīdzidē-riūm). [*L.* f. *frigidus* cold.] The cooling-room in a Roman bath. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 95 Here was certainly the frigidarium. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 244 Grown men and women were wading up to their chins in a sort of Frigidarium.

b. *transf.* A room kept at a low temperature.

1892 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 400 The chief rooms with all their ample fire-places were but miserable frigidaria. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Apr. 2/2 Room .. for fourteen in the frigidarium [of the Morgue].

† **Frigidate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ppl. stem of *L. frigidare*, f. *frigidus* *FRIGID*: see *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To make frigid. (Cf. *infrigidate*.)

1691 *New Discov. Old Intreague* xxxi, Who Frigidated by Distemper'd Hams, His Fiery Zeal for Slavery proclaims.

† **Frigidative**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *L. frigidare*: see *prec.* and *-ATIVE*.] Cooling.

1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 87 The frigidative or cooling remedy.

† **Frigidious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. *FRIGID* + *-(I)OUS*.] Frigid, intensely cold.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Anagrams & Sonn.* Wks. II. 257/1 Frigidious Janus twofold frozen face, Turnes inmost Aquarius into congeal'd yce.

Frigidite (frīdzidit). *Min.* [f. *frigidus* the place where found + *-ITE*.] (See *quot.*)

1887 DANA *Man. Min. & Lith.* 150 Frigidite is a nickeliferous variety [of Tetrahedrite] from the Apuan Alps.

Frigidity (frīdziditi). [*a.* *F. frigidité*, ad. *L. frigiditas* -em, f. *frigidus*: see *FRIGID* and *-ITY*.]

1. The state or condition of being frigid; intense coldness.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 124 And in frigiditie [*L. locis frigidis*] Of seed and bayes make the seminary. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fight at Sea* Wks. III. 37 Neither the parching heat of Lybia .. or the benumbing frigiditie of Groenland. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 274 There is such an intolerable frigiditie in some parts under the Poles, as that they cannot be discovered. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/2 It had seemed probable that the intense frigiditie of the winter would have destroyed the animalculæ.

b. In old Physiology: The quality of being frigid or producing frigidity; = *COLDNESS* 1 *b.*

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 44 The great frigiditie and coldnesse of it [Purselayne], maye be tempered and qualehed with Minte. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 438 Our Astronomical divines say that Saturns frigiditie proceedeth from these waters. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parcy's Chirurg.* xxvi. vii. (1678) 633 If to the same frigiditie remaining in Fruits, a certain humidity accrew. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 100 As it is of an exceeding cold nature, it does, with its frigiditie, convert the air .. into water.

c. Lack of natural heat or warmth (of the body). 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. i. 131 Before David died, such frigiditie fell upon him, as with cloathes they could not keepe him warme. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* xiv. 82 The frigiditie of decrepit Age is as much its enemy.

2. *transf.* Want of generative heat; impotence.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* II. 58 His 1. wife .. was deuorced from him for cause of frigiditie. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 4 His articulate lady, called so, for artiling against the frigiditie and impotence of her former Lord. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 299 Why are we suffered to divorce Adulteries, Deserts, or Frigidities? 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 992 Forasmuch as Eunuchs .. make most noise and greater than young persons that are more hot, therefore frigiditie cannot be the cause.

3. *fig.* Want of warmth of feeling or enthusiasm; apathy, coldness, indifference.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 220 This heat may overcome my former frigiditie and coldness. 1771 JOHNSON *Lett.* to *Mrs. Thrale* 20 July, I dare neither write with frigiditie nor with fire. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xlv. 173 There is need that the frigiditie of the Scholar be exchanged for the genial nature of the dweller in the open sunshine of heaven. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xvii. 318 'She is not, sir', replied Fanny with excessive frigiditie. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 128, I seek one who shall make me forget or overcome the frigidities .. into which I fall.

b. Lack of imagination; deficiency in fire or spirit; flatness, insipidity; also quasi-*concr.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* vi. 33 Having begun loftily .. he falls down to that wretched pooreness and frigiditie as to talke of *Bridge street in heav'n*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ix. 37 Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but the frigidities of wit. 1763 FORDYCE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 286 The polite frigiditie of the French drania.

1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. i. 17 The frigidity of modern productions was characteristic.

Frigidize (frī'dzidāiz), *v.* *rare*—¹. [f. *FRIGID* *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To depress (a person) by frigidity of manner; to make frigid.

1868 D. RICE *Covers of Glenage* I. 105 Lady Gower .. tried at first to frown her down and frigidize her.

† **Frigiferous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. In 7 frigidiferous. [badly f. *L. frigus* cold + *-(I)FEROUS*.] Bearing or bringing cold; cold.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 26 Not exposed to Sulphurous exhalations or Frigidiferous winds.

† **Frigitate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [irregularly f. *L. frigus* cold.] *intr.* To freeze.

1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. West* (Hakluyt Soc.) 427 The sea doth keepe it selfe from frigitating.

† **Frigor**, *Obs. rare.* [*a.* *L. frigor*, noun of state from *frigere* to be cold.] Extreme coldness.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Phys.* 183/1 Ther will approach on him a vehement frigor, or coulede. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke'sh.* (1891) 121 To avoide the frigor of the frozen seas.

Frigoric (frīgōrik), *sb.* and *a.* [f. *L. frigor*, *frigus* cold + *-IC*. Cf. *F. frigorique* *sb.* (Littré *Suppl.*).]

† *a.* *sb.* An imagined 'imponderable' substance supposed to be the cause of cold. Cf. *CALORIC*.

1812 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 297 If .. water has decreased in temperature, and dilated by the presence of frigoric, why should frigoric .. produce a contrary effect [in mercury]?

B. adj. 'Pertaining to or consisting in the application of cold' (*Cent. Dict.*). *rare.*

1887 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LVI. 178 The conditions under which the frigoric service was to be introduced into the morgue.

Frigorific (frīgōrik), *a.* *Physics.* [*a.* *F. frigorifique*, ad. *L. frigorificus* cooling: see *prec.* and *-IFIC*.] Producing cold, freezing; cooling.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 608 A strongly frigorific mixture of Ice and Salt. 1685 — *Effects of Mot.* iv. 41 The Atomists ascribe the freezing of water to the ingress of multitudes of frigorific corpuscles. 1789 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 195/1 Quicksilver was again completely frozen .. in a frigorific mixture. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 364 Data for determining the frigorific effect of the ice on the temperature of the Pole. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* x. 277 Rumford maintained with great tenacity the existence of 'frigorific rays'.

b. fig.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 ¶ 7 Knowledge and virtue remain too long congealed by this frigorific power. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* xiv, A frigorific torpidity of despair chilled every sense. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 195 Their moral nature wants the true frigorific tension of a well-wintered life and experience.

† **Frigorific**, *a.* *Obs.*—° [see *-AL*.] = *prec.*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. **Frigorify** (frīgōrifai), *v.* [f. *L. frigor*, *frigus* cold + *-(I)FY*.] *trans.* To cool or make cool. Hence **Frigorifying** *ppl. a.*

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 74 Cold-blooded animals .. are provided with a frigorifying rather than with a calorifying apparatus.

† **Frigot**, *Obs. rare*—¹. [? arbitrarily f. *FRIGID*, after *bigot*, etc.] A person of frigid temperament.

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 26 It is much better patiently to be such a hen-peckt frigit than always to be wrack'd and tortured with .. suspicion and jealousy.

Frijoles (in Sp. frī'xōles), *sb. pl.* Also 6 frisoles, frysoles, 7 frixoles, frizoles, 9 fricollis. A kind of kidney-bean grown and much used in Mexico. Cf. *FASELS*.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 66 b, I doe sende you .. certaine Frijoles, that you maie commande to bee sownen in the beginning of Marche. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 803 Three boyes sate by eating tosted Mais, with soddren Frijoles in a little pan. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xv. 99 A dish of Frixoles .. being black and drye Turkey or French beanes boyled with a little biting Chille. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 222 The small black beanes called *fricollis*, which are in general demand all over Mexico, are no doubt a kind of kidney-bean. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 35 Living upon beef, hard bread, and frijoles, (a peculiar kind of bean, very abundant in California). 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 27 He .. set before us chocolate and what he called the national dish, frijoles, or black beans fried.

† **Frike**, *a.* *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *frique* (13th c.), regarded by some scholars as the earlier form of *frisque* (see *FRISK* *a.*); it is perh. a. Teut. **freko-* FRECK *a.* In ME. the adjs. *frike* and *freck* seem to have been somewhat confused.]

1. Lusty, strong, vigorous.

13.. *Fest. Church in Holy Rood* 221 The egle is frikest fowle in flye. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2204 My floures bene fallen, & my frike age. c 1400 *Sordone Bab.* 104 Barons, Admyralls, and Dukes frike. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy) 230 When thou art fryke and in thy floures, Thou werest purple, perreye, ore palle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 179/1 Fryke, or craske, or yn grete helthe, *crassus*. c 1475 *Partenay* 2803 The body welle made, frike in ioly plite.

2. Joyful.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 23 Loue is hetter þan þe cole To hem þat of it is fayn & frike [*frīne* lijk].

Hence † **Frickly** *adv.*, † **Frikeness**.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6120 Lest þi friknes so furse .. Brynge þe to bale. *Ibid.* 9880 All frickly his fos fled at the last. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 179/1 Frykenesse, *crassitudo*.

† **Frike**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [OE. *frician* (only once).] *intr.* To dance, move briskly.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 17 We sungun eow & 3e ne fricudun [c 1175 *Hatton Gosp.* fricodon]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 Al hit is idel þat me at ple3e bihalt .. þiþ and shonkes and fet oppied .. armes and hondes frikiēð.

† **Frilal.** *Obs.*—1 [? f. FRILL sb. after the analogy of FALLAL.] A border of ornamental ribbon.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 6 Frilal next upper Pinner set, Round which it does our Ladies please To spread the Hood call'd Rayonnés. 1846 in FAIRHOLT *Gloss*.

Frill (fril), sb.¹ [This and the related FRILL v.¹ are of uncertain origin. The common view is that FRILL v.³, to shiver, gave rise to a sb. (see FRILL sb.³) meaning 'the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering', and that the word as applied to an article of costume is a transferred use of this. But this hypothesis finds no support in the rare early instances of the words; and there is no proof that the sb. ever had the alleged sense. Sense 2 of the vb. suggests that it may be a metathetic form of FURL; but this is app. peculiar to Knolles, and should perh. be regarded as an unconnected word. The sb. as used by butchers (sense 3 below) is commonly regarded as a transferred sense from the 'frill' of a shirt; but the analogy of CHITTERLING and of F. *fraise* (mesentery of a calf, 14th c.; ruff, frill, 16th c.) suggests the possibility that the butchers' sense may be the original (though not recorded until quite recently). Godef. has one quot. for an OF. ppl. *frolé* (v. r. *froleit*) = 'frilled' (said of a shirt); and it is noteworthy that in the 17th c. the F. equivalent of FURL v. (cf. FRILL v.¹ 2) was *fresler*, which seems to belong to OF. *freseler* to frill, adorn, f. *fresel*, -ele, dim. of *fraise* ruff; but it is not easy to see how Eng. *frill* can be connected with these words.]

1. An ornamental edging made of a strip of any woven material, of which one edge is gathered and the other left loose so as to give it a wavy or fluted appearance. *Toby-frill*, such as appears on the figure of Toby in the frontispiece of *Punch*.

(The sense in the first quot. is doubtful; 'borrowed frills' suggests rather false curls or the like than what is defined above; cf. FRILL v.¹ 2.)

1591 R. TURNBULL *Expos. Jas.* 95b, Their flaunting ruffles, their borrowed frilles, and such like vanities. 1801 MASON *Suppl. to Johnson*, *Frill*, an edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt. 1812 J. NOTT *Dekker's Gulls Horn-bk.* 90 note, What we now call the frill or chitterling of the shirt. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* ii. iii, What have you been at? You have torn your frill into tatters. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x. 210 Mopsy and Dopsy, their long limbs sheathed in sea-green velveteen, Toby-frills round their necks.

b. *transf.* A similar article of cut paper or net put round the knuckle of a ham, etc. when brought to table.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 33 His eyes fixed abstractedly on the frill of a ham before him.

c. Anything resembling such an edging; c.g. a fringe of feathers round the neck of a bird; a process like this on an invertebrate animal, a ring on a fungus, a tuft on the neck of a dog, etc.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 122 They consist of 4 or 8 frills, curved in a semilunar form. 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 Frill—The mass of feather on a long-coated dog's chest.

d. *fig.* (U.S. *colloq.*) An affectation of dress or manners, an air. Usually pl.

1889 *Century Dict.* s. v., He puts on too many frills.

2. A kind of scallop-shell. See FREELE.

1803 MONTAGU in Gosse *Year at Shore* (1865) 25 note, [This Pecten] is known by the name of Frills or Queens. 1865 Gosse *ibid.*, The term 'frill' obviously refers to the form of the shell.

3. Used by butchers for: The mesentery of an animal.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Frill*, a piece of fleshy fat surrounding the entrails of a pig; it has the appearance of being puckered like a frill, whence its name. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Frill*, the puckered edge of the fat which is stripped from the entrails of a pig.

4. *Photography.* [From the vb.] The irregular rising of a gelatine film at the edges of a plate, so as to present the semblance of a frill.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frill-like* adj.; *frill-back* (see quot.); *frill-lizard*, an Australian lizard of the genus *Chlamydosaurus* whose neck is encircled by a broad membrane, erectile at pleasure.

1765 *Treatise Dom. Pigeons* 144 The Frill-back.. what is remarkable in them is the turn of their feathers, which appear as if every one distinctly had been raised at the extremity with a small round-pointed instrument, in such a manner as to form a small cavity in each of them. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 3/3 The extraordinary frill-like appendage which encircles its neck.

Hence **Frillless** a. [-LESS], having no frill; **Frilly** a. [-Y 1], furnished with a frill.

1843 HOOD *To Henrietta* ii, With... a pair of frilly trousers, like a little bantam cock. 1883 D. WINGATE *Lost Laird* xvi, Over her grey hair she wore a frillless 'mutch'. 1896 *Punch* 21 Mar. 133/3 Blossoms flounced and frilly.

† **Frill**, sb.² *Obs.* (See quot.)

1611 CORGER, *Maie*, the greatest kind of sea-Crab, round, long-legged, and verie rough-shelled; some call her, a Frill.

Frill, sb.³ *rare* -o. [f. FRILL v.³; but the word seems to be an etymologizing figment: see note on FRILL sb.¹] (See quot.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Frill*.. the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when frilling with cold.

Frill (fril), v.¹ [See FRILL sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To furnish or decorate with a frill. (In the first quot. the meaning may be 'to curl the hair'; cf. sense 2 and FRILL sb.¹ 1, quot. 1591.)

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 296 The goode townse-like craftsman, needes no daughter in lawe that can frill and paint her selfe [*que sepan affectar*]. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. vii. 105 When I see one of those fine creatures, sailing along, in her taudry robes of silk and gauze, frilled, and flounced, and furbelowed. 1831 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles of Brummen* 114 Next came a row of women in caps, frilled and bedizened. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 53 A dainty work-basket frilled with blue satin.

absol. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, They can pink, point, and frill, and know something of music.

b. To serve as a frill for.

1887 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* iii, The great mob of lace that frilled her night-cap.

† 2. To furl up; to twist back. *Obs. rare.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 516 His long mustachoes on his upper lip, like bristles, frild back to his neck.. did so expresse his martiall disposition.. that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 1256 To depart whither they would, with their ensignes frilled vp. *Ibid.* 1288 Ensignes.. frilled vp.

3. *Photography.* a. *trans.* (*causatively.*) To raise (a film) in flutes like a frill. b. *intr.* Of the film: To rise in flutes like a frill.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 57 The drops of perspiration would sometimes splash on a plate, you know, and sort of frill the film.

† **Frill**, v.² *Obs. rare.* [prob. echoic.] *intr.* Of the eagle: To scream.

1677 WITTIE *Gout Raptures* lviii. (1681) 103 The Goat did hlaire, squeak did the Hare, And there the Eagle frilled. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 310/2 The Eagle Frilleth, or Sriketh.

Hence **Frill sb.**, the cry of an eagle.

1847 in HALLIWELL.

† **Frill**, v.³ *Obs.* -o [ad. OF. *friller*.] *intr.* To shiver with cold.

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* Ttij, The hawk Frilleth, a Fr. G. *Friller*, *Horreer*, *Rigere*, *Tremere*. 1721 BAILEY s. v., The Hawk frills. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1847 in HALLIWELL. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Frilled (frild), ppl. a. [f. FRILL sb.¹ or v.¹ + -ED¹ or 2.] Having, wearing, or adorned with a frill, or something like a frill. Of a photographic plate: Raised in flutes at the edges. *Frilled lizard* = *frill-lizard*. Hence **Frilledness**.

1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1856) 37 The polite ruffled and frilled gentlemen of the olden time. 1827 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 100 A delicate frilled hand. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 87 The Frilled Lizard is a native of Australia. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Oct. 513/2 In America the legs of tables have been seen by travellers encased in frilled trousers. 1867 W. B. TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* ix. 82 Some of the flying birds seen in this country are frilled very much like an Owl or a Turbit. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 302 The very beggar or fakir in the streets, whose face has more lines of humiliation and dejection than a frilled negative.

Frillery (fri-ler-i). [f. FRILL sb.¹ + -ERY.] An arrangement or mass of frills; frills collectively.

1887 A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (1892) 85 A wealth of snowy frillery and lace. 1889 *Daily News* 13 July 3/3 Many of the frills were silk as well; in one case a thick ruching of white silk having been substituted for the more orthodox sort of frillery.

Frilling (fri-ling), vbl. sb. [f. FRILL v.¹ + -ING 1.]

1. The action of putting a frill to (a garment); also *concr.* frilled edging; frills collectively.

1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* II. 149 Here was no.. seaming, or frilling, or flouncing. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* viii, The frillings and trimmings on her bridal dress looking like earthy paper. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 153 [They] mourn with one another over the decadence of cambric frilling. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/3 Accorded-pleated frilling lavished on hats, toques, and capes.

attrib. 1887 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 2/5 The ruching and frilling department is dull.

2. *Photography.* The rising of a gelatine film in flutes along the edge.

1880 *Athenaeum* 11 Dec. 782/1 'Frilling' was prevented by the same means. 1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 136 'Frilling' of the plate takes place in the hyposulphite of soda solution.

† **Frillock**. *Obs. rare* -1. ? = FILLOCK.

1647 G. W. *Grand Pluto's Progress through Gr. Brit.* 15 Madge my deare and bonny Frillock Set we downe beside this hillock.

Frim, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *freme*, 4 *frym*, 6-7 *frimm* (e, (7 *frime*, 8 *frem*), 7- *frim*. [OE. *freme* = prehistoric **fram-*, cognate with *fram* adj., forward, advanced, bold.]

a. Vigorous, flourishing; after OE. only in physical sense (or *fig.* of this), luxuriant in growth, plump, full-fleshed. b. Abundant in sap, juicy, full of moisture; rarely in unfavourable sense. Also of sap: Abundant, rich. c. Easily melting, soluble, fusible.

Beowulf 1932 Mod *Þryðo wæz fremu folces wren.* c. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 238 (Gr.) Ic þam magorigne mine sylle godcunde gife gastes mihtum, freondsped fremum. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1078, & twelue syþez on 3er þay beren ful frym [fruits]. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 5 Cast on þe powder of hare I wot; Hit is so frym, ren hyt wylle An malt as sugur. 1589 *Mar Martine* 3 Abbots were fat and friers frimme. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. vii. (1609) 221 Those nations

that by long peace were most frimme and lustie [*ex integerrimis*]. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 348 Many are so frim and free of milke, that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 463 The timber also is more frim and soft. 1604 DRAVTON *Owle* 5 The frim sap.. From the full root, doth swell the plenteous rynde. 1613 — *Poly-olb.* xiii, My frim and lusty flank Her bravery then displays. 1622 *Ibid.* xxvii, Her deare daughter Dale, which her frim Cheeke doth lay To her cleere mothers Breast. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 136 Seede plants are commonly more frim straight and handsome, then wood-stocks. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 224 If May and June prove wet Months, it causes a Frimm and Frothy Grass. 1712 MORTON *Northamptonshire* 51 The fremmest.. that is the richest feeding land we have. 1736 W. ELLIS *New Exp. Husb.* 54 The shorter and younger the grass, the frimmer is the Sap. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Ojb, Potter's Ore.. is so frim and fusible that a great deal of this sort is sold. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. i. 151 A frim growing time. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., This lettuce is very frim.

Hence **Frimness**.

c. 1714 T. BATES in *Athenaeum* No. 1982 (1865) 535/3 The frimness of the grass. 1736 W. ELLIS *New Exp. Husb.* 64 We.. sow a Mixture of Clover.. to allay its Frimness.

|| **Frimaire** (frim-er). [Fr., f. *frim-as* hoarfrost.] The third month of the French revolutionary calendar (from Nov. 21 to Dec. 20).

1838 NICOLAS *Chron. Hist.* 171 Frimaire (Sleety Month).

Frim fram, var. of FLIM-FLAM.

1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 131 Criticks with their frim frams and whytie waities.

Fringe (frindz), sb. Forms: 4-7 *frenge*, (5 *freny* (e, 6 *Sc. frenze*, 6-7 *fryi* (y)ng, *frienge*), (7 *frindge*), 6- *frenge*. [ME. *frenge*, a. OF. *frenge* (1316 in Douët d'Arcoy *Comptes de l'Arg. des Rois de France* 60), also (Walloon) *fringe* (mod. Fr. *frange*) = Pr. *fremja*, *fermja* = popular L. **frimbria*, metathetic alteration of class. Lat. *frimbria* border, fringe. The change of ME. (e) to mod. Eng. (i) before (ndz) is normal: cf. *hinge*, *singe*.]

1. An ornamental bordering, consisting of a narrow band to which are attached threads of silk, cotton, etc., either loose or formed into tassels, twists, etc. (Occas. *spec.* that worn by the Hebrews in accordance with the command in Num. xv. 38.)

13.. *Caw. & Gr. Knt.* 598 A sadel, Pat gleined ful gayly with mony golde frenges. 1407 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 52 Pro uno riben frenge de cirico, xvij d. c. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 175 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i, With a blak fryng hemyd al about. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 The fringe of your sattin peticote is ript. a. 1714 M. HENRY *Exp. Judges* xix. 22 What did it avail them that they had.. God's Law in their Fringes, but the Devil in their Hearts. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 70 Another Dutch painter.. faithfully imitating the details of lace, embroidery, fringes, and even the threads of stockings. 1861 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* II. (1862) 42 Drab alpaca frocks.. not a coloured bow nor handkerchief, not a founce nor fringe, to relieve them.

b. *collect.* A manufactured article of this kind which may be cut into lengths.

1327 *Wardr. Acc. Edw.* III 33/2, 14 uln. frenge, serico nigro, per uln¹, 3d. 1461-83 *Wardr. Acc. Edw.* IV (Nicolas) 117 For frenge of gold of Venys at vjs. the ounce. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 270 For grey linnen cloth and sylk frenge for the hers. 1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 226 For fustyan and fringe.. tryingne vpp of the townes pikes. 1660 *Goostrey Churchw.* Acc. in *Earwaker Sandbach* (1890) 248 Pd. for cloth, silke, thread, and frinje, for a pulpit chussin 1 li. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iii. (1743) 168 An earl may also have a cloth of State without pendants, but only Fringe. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* II. i. 184 She had.. made many yards of fringe. 1815 JANE TAYLOR *Display* xiii. 167 Pray do you sell silk fringe?

2. Anything resembling this; a border or edging, esp. one that is broken or serrated.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Pref. § 11 Little distances neere the centre make larger figures, then when they part neere the fringes of the circle. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* cxc, A Curled Cloud, whose Top With golden frindge, Spreads Glorie. a. 1687 COTTON *Song.* Poems (1689) 354 Light.. Beautifies The rayie fringe of her fair Eyes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 85 ¶ I A friend of mine.. has converted an Essay of a Man of Quality into a kind of fringe for his candlesticks. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 107 Some works come forth at noon and die at night In blazing fringes round a tallow light. 1815 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xvi, The fringe of the foam may be seen below. 1852 CONVEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. i. 8 Asia Minor.. was bordered by a fringe of Greek colonies. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1874) 46 [He] detected the dying man peeping cautiously through the fringes of his eyelids. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* v. 96 A rim or fringe of ancient rocks. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* I. 95 His whiskers met in what is commonly known as a Newgate fringe. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 5 The handlooms made a far-reaching straggling fringe about the great centres of manufacture. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 85 A broad fringe of snow ending in a bergschrund. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221 A grand-looking sheet of fresh water.. a thin fringe of timber surrounding its margin.

b. *fig.* occas. in sense of an appendage or sequel; also (*slang* or *colloq.*), irrelevant matter.

1642 [see FACING 4 b]. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 357 In.. the confines of Grace and the fringes of Repentance. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 322 There followed the horrid conspiracy, called the Rye plot, and, as fringes to these, other minor plots. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 5. 47 A fringe of Gentile forces and influences had surrounded the sacred institutions of Judaism. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Greatness* Wks. (Bohn) III. 272 Depth of intellect relieves even the ink of crime with a fringe of light. 1886 *Police Report*, As to what had taken place in the park, he (the magistrate) considered it simple fringe, and he would not go into that.

c. A portion of the front hair brushed forward and cut short. Cf. BANG.

1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *A Lover & his Lass* (ed. 2) III. iv. 84 Jean was not too old to indulge in... fringes and curls on her forehead. 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* 49 The 'fringe' was never intended to darken and disfigure the face. 1887 *Daily News* 2 May 7/2 Wanted, at once, a young person... who understands house and parlour work... No fringe.

d. In plants.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 217 The said root is full of strings or fringes. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) III. 330 *Splachnum*... fringe with 8 teeth. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 363 Calyx magnified, showing the fringes. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 136 Why its [the daisy's] fringe... Is thrown o'er mosses mellow. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 207 If these fringes are placenta, they are more largely developed than in other Orchids. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 17 Small flies... when they have once entered the tube, are imprisoned by the fringe of hairs.

e. In animals.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 174 The whole edge of the wing is cover'd with a small fringe, consisting of short and more slender bristles. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* II. (1818) 279 A black substance on the fringe or fin [of oysters]. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 327 Elytra and wings... without fringes. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 107 A delicate contractile arborescent fringe. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 248 In Fishes the gills are composed of fringes.

f. Anat. = FIMBRIA.

1857 BULLOCK *Cascaux' Midwife* 65 One of these fringes... attaches itself to the extremity of the ovary.

g. Optics. One of the coloured spectra produced by diffraction: see DIFFRACTION 1.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. i. (1721) 293 These Shadows have three parallel Fringes, Bands or Ranks of colour'd Light adjacent to them. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 32 A bright light... separated from the faint light by a coloured fringe. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 76 When I obtained the light of the prism... obliquely, the coloured fringes instantly appeared.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fringe-maker*; *fringe-making* vbl. sb.; *fringe-backed*, *-finned*, *-hung*, *-lipped* adjs. Also *fringe-flower* = *fringe-tree*; *fringe-gloves*, fringed gloves, gloves ornamented with a fringe; *fringe-loom* (see quot.); *fringe-moss*, a name for various species of moss (see quot.); *fringe-myrtle* (see quot.); *fringe-pod*, a name given in California to *Thysanocarpus laciniatus*; *fringe-tree*, *Chionanthus virginica*.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 321 A division of Ganoids called... Crossopterygide, or *fringe-finned. 1882 JOHN SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Pl.* *Fringe-Flower (*Chionanthus virginica*) a shrub... of the Olive family. 1889 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray in Anti-quary XXXII*. 55 A dosse *fringe gloves. 1670 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 208 A rich pair of fringe-gloves. 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* lxxvi. Picture one... Who slowly parts the *fringe-hung canopies. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 19 The *Fringe-lipped Lampern. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Fringe-loom, one in which the web-thread is carried and detained beyond the limit of the warp, which has thus a series of loops beyond the selvedge. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 11 French *fringe-maker. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 2 Fringe-makers, lace-men. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5086/4 The Employment... of *Fringemaking. 1818 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 6) III. 1058 Toothed Hoary *Fringe-Moss, *Bryum hypnoides*. 1868 TRIPP *Brit. Mosses* 124 *Ptychomitrium polyphyllum*, Many-leaved Fringe Moss. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Fringe-Myrtles, a name given by Lindley to the Chamelaniaceæ. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 7 The woods are beautified with *fringe-trees, flowering poplars, etc. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South I.* vi. 85 The fringe-tree.

Hence *Fringeless* a., having no fringe; *Fringe-let*, a small fringe.

1837 COOPER *Recollect. Europe* II. 78 The present cropped and fringeless, bewhiskered and laceless generation of France. 1868 TRIPP *Brit. Mosses* 71 *Anodus Donianus*... Fringeless Bristle Moss. 1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXI. 747 Each fringelet is a tube made of firm elastic membrane.

Fringe (frindz), v. [f. FRINGE sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish, adorn, or encircle with a fringe or something resembling a fringe. Chiefly in pa. pple.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 143 An other sperver... fringed with fringe of silk. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 315 They so richly fringed and byset the same with perles. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 174 Nor is this edge onely thus fringed. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 Curtains fringed with Battlements from one to the other. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 1 Apr. They are covered... with... cloth... very often richly embroidered and fringed. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 164 Day's first rays... Fringed the blue clouds with gold. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 9 The wheat fly itself is very small... with rounded wings, fringed with short hairs. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* vii. (1883) 125 A pair of gloves, which she had fringed and embroidered to his order. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 165 A long tract of moorland, fringed with villages. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. Prolog. Fringing the wet sands with many coloured wreaths of sea-weed and delicate shells.

fig. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 250 When he hath set downe some wicked Doctrine, presently to lace and fringe it with Precepts of Fasting, Prayer, or Good manners. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. n. 20 The transaction... was fringed with such cautelous restraints that he was sure to keep the better end of the staff still to himself. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 233 The old Gentleman's memory is fringed with exemplary characteristics.

2. To serve as a fringe to; to present the appearance of a fringe upon.

1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumberld.* I. 188 The wood that fringes the border of the rivers. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* 65 Why, beautiful nymph, do you close The

curtain that fringes your eye? 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 84 The Alder loves also to fringe the margins of our lakes and pools. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 342 Close upon the Esquimaux who fringe the northern coast. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* viii. 153 Camels in scattered order... fringed the horizon. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 338 A narrow band, fringing the lateral edge of the bundle.

3. To fritter or trifle away. *rare.*

1863 G. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) II. 367 Such fringing away of precious life, in thinking of carpets and tables, is an affliction to me.

Fringed (frindz), ppl. a. [f. FRINGE sb. or v. + -ED.] Furnished with a fringe; adorned with or as with a fringe.

1495 *Wills Doct. Com.* (Camden) 4 Two curteynes of whit sarcent fringed. 1552 *Church Goods* in *Dillon Calais & Pale* (1892) 97 Four quesshinges, one of reede fringed silke. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 408 The fringed Curtaines of thine eye aduance. 1654-5 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. (1890) 22, 45. for a black fringed belt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 262 The fringed Bank with Myrtle crown'd. a 1775 *Hobie Noble* in *Child Ballads* clxxxix. 2/1 He has pulled out his fringed grey. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 380 Flowers 3 or 4 together, included in a membranaceous fringed sheath. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 369 The margin of their wings is fringed. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 437/2 The old and pretty Fringed Pink.

Fringent (frindz), a. *rare*-l. [? formed to correspond with *friction*, on the supposed analogy of *fraction*, *frangent*.] Exercising friction.

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 104 A shower of meteors... lit by fringent air, Blaze near and far.

Fringilla-ceous, a. [f. L. *fringilla* finch + -ACEOUS]. Pertaining to the finches (Webster 1864).

Fringillide [anglicized sing. form of mod. L. *fringillidæ*], a bird of the finch family. **Fringilliform** a. [-IFORM], finch-like (*Cent. Dict.*). **Fringilline** a. [-INE], of or pertaining to the finches.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 390 That familiar little fringillide, the snowbird. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 163 The Lark Bunting is one of the most singularly specialized of all our fringilline forms. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Idle Days in Patagonia* I. 15 The finest voiced of all the fringilline birds.

Fringing (frindzin), vbl. sb. [f. FRINGE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FRINGE; in quotes. *concr.* = FRINGE 1 a. Also *transf.*

1598 FLORIO, *Smancerie*... any trimming, lacing, fringing, or such ornament. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i. With much plumage and fringing. 1864 — *Fredk. Gt. IV.* 576 Some fringing of light horse. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 306 Simulated pearls of transparent radiance... adorn it round about with a fringing of copper.

Fringing, ppl. a. [f. FRINGE v. + -ING 2.] That fringes. *Fringing reef*: see quot. 1878.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1873) 465 The three great classes of coral-reefs, Atolls, Barrier, and Fringing-reefs. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. 253 Rocky ridges which fringe a shore in the manner just described, are known as fringing-reefs. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xliii. 339 The American Constitution... with the mass of fringing decisions which explain it. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 3/2 Its blue sea, and fringing islands.

Fringy (frindzi), a. [f. FRINGE sb. + -Y 1.] 1. Of the nature of or resembling a fringe.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxi. 10 My devious path I bend, Through fringy woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 327 The fringy termination of the Fallopian Tubes. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 321 A fimbriated or fringy series of purple cirri. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* I. 75 The gracefulest little fringy films of lace.

2. Furnished or adorned with a fringe or fringes; covered with fringes.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xiv. (1887) 149 All that surrounded their [eyes'] fringy portals was radiant as 'the forehead of the morning sky'. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 206 Fluttering as the mantle's fringy rim. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvii. v. VII. 48 Green, shaggy or fringy mountains looking down on it to rearward. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 203 Any sort of people in conical hats and fringy caps. *Comb.* 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. ix. iii. § 21 The dog... is one of the little curly, short-nosed, fringy-pawed things.

Fringy, var. of FERINGHEE.

† **Frinight**. *Obs. rare.* [= ON. *frit-nött*; cf. OE. *frige-æten* Thursday evening.] a. The night before (Good) Friday. b. The night of (Good) Friday.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 122 Ester alle þe schendfule pinen þet he þolede oðe longe unriht, me ledde him anorwen uorte hongon o waritreo. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 177 On good fryz-nyzt... þe chanoun lay þe þe iews dower. On þe satyrday [etc.].

† **Friper** (fri-pi-er, fri-pie). Also 9 frippier. [Fr. *friper*: see FRIPPER.] A dealer in old clothes.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 242 Men... turn their principles inside out, as a fripper does a garment. 1847 JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall* xxi. The house of the well-known fripper Martin, where every sort of dress... was to be procured.

† **Fripler**. *Obs.* [transformation of Fr. *friper*: see next.] = FRIPPER.

1589 NASHE *Ep. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Those and these are... bought at the deereest though they smell of the friplers laundrer halfe a yeere after. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 72 When hee first began to be a fripler or broker in that trade.

† **Fripon**. *Obs.* [Fr.] A rogue.

1691 *Satyr agst. French* 19 (Stanf.) Attended by a young *petit Garçon*, Who from his Cradle was an arch Fripon.

1724 RAMSAY *Evergreen* (1824) II. 70 (Dunbar's Flyting) And help to hang Fripons for half a Frank [original] and help to hang the pece for half a frank].

† **Frip-on(n)erie**. *rare.* Also fripp-. [Fr. *friponnerie*, f. *frip-on* (see prec.).] Roguery.

1708 tr. *Petronius Arbitr. Key* 1 Associates in all sorts of Friponeries and Debocheries. 1747 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 26 June, Lett. 1857 II. 90 The shortest way to prevent any *friponnerie*. 1818 R. PETERS in *J. Jay's Corr. & Publ. Papers* (1893) IV. 424 Most of the articles went through my hands... and a more complete piece of fripponerie never was seen.

† **Fripper**. *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *fripier*, f. *friper* to tear to rags, f. OF. *frepe, ferpe, felpe* rag.] = next.

1598 FLORIO, *Barattiere*... a trucker, a marter... a fripper. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 14. 66 Like a Frippers or Brokers Shoppe; that hath ends of euerie thing, but nothing of worth. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 81 Frippers or Upholders, that sold Apparel. 1667 *Vieu Penal Law* 31 Goods wrongfully gotten, and sold to Brokers, Frippers or Pawn-takers.

Fripperer (fri-pə-rer). [extended form of prec.: see -ER 1 3.] A dealer in cast-off clothing.

1584 WHETSTONE *Mirr. Mag.* 33 b. They upon their owne or maisters apparell... finde Brokers or fripperers. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 171 b. Friperer is one that uses to dresse old clothes to sell againe. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 619 To see his fripperer... reminds him of his meanness. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 76. 614 Birchover-lane, where the frippers, or sellers of old clothes, dwell.

Frippery (fri-pəri). Forms: 6 *freperie*, *frip-erie*, (7 *thripperie*), 7 *friperry*, 7- *frippery*. [a. or ad. OF. *freperie, ferperie, felperie* (Fr. *frip-erie*), f. *frepe, ferpe, felpe* rag.] In all senses, more or less collective.

† 1. Old clothes; cast-off garments. *Obs.*

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 74 Tho' it be awld, and twenty tymis sawld, 3it will the frepie mak 3ow fane With vlis to renew it and mak it weill hewit. 1606 HOLLAND *Suton*, 241 Which extendeth also to slaves and old wares or thripperie. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. iii. Some frippery to hide nakedness. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. v. I'll reduce him to frippery and rags. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 409 An old huge full-bottomed perriwig out of the wardrobe of the antiquated frippery of Louis the Fourteenth. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 109 The old garments and frippery that fluttered from every window. fig. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* To Rdr. (1654) 3 And makes a great shew of the frippery and brokerage of other Authors. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xxv. 112 Old Sarah's Memoirs... are nothing but remnants of old women's frippery.

2. Finery in dress, esp. tawdry finery; an example of this, an article of fashionable attire. Also, *transf.* tawdry ornamentation in general.

1637 SIR E. BURKE in *Dk. of Rutland's MSS.* (1888) I. 498 Such a cunning peti larceny of frippery as amazes us all. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI.* I. 10 A little Pinke Laden with toys and fripperies from France. 1773 GOLDSM. *She Stoops to Conquer* 1, She is as fond of gauze and French frippery as the best of them. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* I. 16, I will... send my wife with a cloak... to hide the child's frippery. 1856 MISS MULLOCK *J. Halifax* x, With no fripperies or fandangos of any sort. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrkg. Life* I. v. 220 We obtained one of this class of Churches... at a preposterous cost for Bath stone and corresponding frippery.

b. Applied to a showily-dressed person.

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv. (1878) 34 The painted fripperies you meet at every woman's house in London.

c. Articles of small value; trifles.

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxiv. (1831) 203 Boxes, baskets, and other frippery. 1831 TRELAWN *Adv. Younger Son* II. 241 Modern frippery of combs, razors, brushes [etc.].

d. fig. Empty display, esp. in speech or literary composition; showy talk; ostentation.

1727 SWIFT *To Yng. Lady Wks.* 1755 II. ii. 47 You will gather more advantage by listening to them, than from all the nonsense and frippery of your own sex. 1764 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1884 III. 187, I can stay with great patience for anything that comes from Voltaire. They tell me it is frippery, and blasphemy, and wit. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess. Ser.* I. v. 114 Throwing aside all the fopperies and fripperies of chivalry. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ix. 237 A noble young gentleman amid all his frippery of courier and virtuoso.

† 3. A place where cast-off clothes are sold. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Recataria*, a fripperie or brokers shop. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 225 Oh, ho, Monster; wee know what belongs to a frippery. a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 98 For learning, th' Universitie; And for old clothes, the Frippery. 1830 JAMES DARULEY xxix. 128/2, I will get the three dresses this very night, from a frippery in Poole Street. fig. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. lvi, Whose Workes are eene the frippery of wit. 1649 OWEN *Serv. Wks.* 1851 VIII. 236 Ireland was termed by some in civil things a frippery of bankrupts. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 364 A Frippery of common Places of Pulpit Railing, ill put together.

† 4. A stand or horse for dresses, etc.; a wardrobe. *Obs.*

a 1616 [see FRIPPERY: Dyce prints *frippery*]. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* t. i. He shews like a walking frippery. c 1645 SIR K. VERNEY *Inu. Claydon* in *Lady Verney Mem. Verney Fam.* I. 6 The little and greete Fripperies, etc.

† 5. Trade or traffic in cast-off clothes. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 131 The Iewes... have generally not any other trades than frippery and usury. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* III. i. D'O! Now your profession, I pray? *Frip.* Fripperie, my Lord, or as some tearme it, Petty Brokery.

6. Tawdry style; frivolity. *rare.*

1822 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 5 May, His manly air carried off the frippery of his trappings. 1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* I. xviii. 310 The frippery of fashion might not have caused a Roman to strut about with an eye-glass.

7. attrib. and Comb.

c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. 24 Yet by that base and servile way of Frillery trade, they grow rich. 1744 *Ess. Acting* 18 Macbeth's. Night Gown. ought to be a Red Damask, and not the frillery-flowered one of a Foppington.

Hence *Fripperied over*, *pa. pple.*, showily tricked out.

1858 MISS MULOCK *Thoughts Women* 323 Flimsy, light-coloured dresses, fripperied over with trimmings.

Frillery (fri'pəri), *a.* [developed from the attrib. use of the sb.] Trifling; frivolous; contemptible; trumpery.

a1625 FLETCHER *Chances* ii. ii. A frillery cause. 1739 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 49 That city.. made so frillery an appearance, that instead of spending some days there.. we only dined, and went on to Parma. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* i. In spite of the frillery French Salick laws, a woman is a free agent. 1795 *Femina* I. 161 His dress.. is so frillery. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 200 Neither will they be persuaded by the frillery tomes which load the counters. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* v. 55 Numbers of frillery and vulgar ornaments on the table. 18.. M. PATTON *Mem.* ii. (1885) 89 Betake themselves.. to the frillery work of attending boards.

† **Frippish**, *a.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. FRIPP-ERY + -ISH.] Tawdry, gaudy.

1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 156 Let them erect their pompous edifices with all the frippish grandeur of modern architecture.

† **Fripple**, var. of FRIBBLE *sb.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 355 Do but leave your fripples and stick to the fathers.

Frisado: see FRIZADO.

† **Frisca'do**. *Obs.* -¹ [f. FRISCO + -ADO.] = FRISCO.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* ii. xv. Fearefull to approach neere the friscadoes of her Iron heeles.

† **Friscaj'oly**, *a.* *Obs.* [? f. *frisca*, FRISCO + JOLLY.] Used as a refrain for jovial songs; also attrib.

1519 *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* (1848) 17 Synge fryska joly, with hey trolly loly. a 1529 SKELTON *Rephyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 Stoical studentes, and friscajoly yonkerkyns. 1538 BAILE *Three Laves* 1794 Now shall I be able to.. make frowlye chere, with hey how fryska Jolye. [1580: see FRISK *a.*]

† **Fris'cal**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 frisco, -oil, 7 friskal, -kle. [f. FRISK *sb.* or FRISCO; perh. on the analogy of *caracole*.] = FRISCO.

c1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* iv. ii. D ij, These friscoles shal not serue your tourne for al your vauntes so braue. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyrr. Verses, His treadings were but friscoles of a poppet. 1612 SHELTON *Quixote* i. iv. iii. 315 And saying so, he gaue two or three friskles in the ayre with very great signes of contentment. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 175 Their beds.. wherein they were like to.. fetch.. friscoles in the ayre.

transf. 1613 WITHER *Epithal.* Juvenilia (1633) 360 Comets and Meteors.. shew their fiery Friscoles in the ayre.

Friscaj, *obs.* form of FRISKY.

† **Frisco**. *Obs.* Also 6 fryscas, frisco, 7 friska, friskoe; *pl.* -os, -oes, -as. [? Pseudo-It. form of FRISK *sb.*]

1. A brisk movement in dancing; a caper.

1519 *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* (1848) 45 That shall both daunce and spryng.. With fryscas and with gambawdes round. 1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* Blij, With fetching friscoes here and there. 1598 BARCKLEV *Felic. Man* i. (1603) 38 Hee fetched at the last such a frisco, that he fell downe and brake his neck. 1608 ARMIN *Nest. Ninn.* (1880) 56 Shee longed to heare his friscoes moralized, and his gambals set downe. 1634 FORD P. *Warbeck* ii. ii. Observe the friska, be enchanted With the rare discord of bells, pipes, and tabours. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 50 Having taken their frisco, returned as they cam.

2. Applied to a person as a term of endearment. (Cf. FRISKIN 2.)

a 1652 BROME *New Acad.* i. Wks. 1873 II. 3 Where's my Boykin? my Friskoe? my Delight?

Frisco(i), var. of FRISCAL.

Frise (friz), *sb.* [short for CHEVAL DE FRISE.] = CHEVAL DE FRISE I. Also *transf.*

1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* iii. xxv. Each bold and promontory mound With.. armour crown'd, And arrowy frize. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 145 A low wall, coped with a formidable 'frize' of broken bottles.

|| **Frise** (frize), *a.* [Fr. *frisé* in similar sense, *pa. pple.* of *friser*: see FRIEZE, FRIZZ *vb.*] (See quot. 1884.)

1884 *West. Daily Press* 20 June 7/5 Frisé materials are everywhere, frisé meaning a raised design.. in silk, looking as if it had been woven over pins, and the pins withdrawn. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 3/1 A raised frisé stripe in black silky wool.

Frise, *obs.* form of FREEZE, FRIEZE.

Friseado, var. of FRIZADO.

Frise stone, var. of FREESTONE.

Frisette (frizet'). Also frisset, frizette. [a. Fr. *frisette*, f. *friser* to FRIZZ.] A band or cluster of small curls, usually artificial, worn on the forehead.

1818 LADY MORGAN *FL. MacCarthy* IV. § vi. 239 The one appeared without his stays, and the other without her frizette. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-ft.* ii. (1891) 30 A.. middle-aged female, with a parchment forehead and a dry little 'frisette' shingling it. 1868 *Daily News* 10 Aug. The sixpenny frisset sold to fill out the sparse locks of the servant-of-all-work.

|| **Friseur** (frizör). Also frizeur. [Fr. *friseur*, f. *friser* to FRIZZ.] A hairdresser; now rare.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) II. 60 Let your man learn of the best friseur to do your hair well. 1777 FRANKLIN VOL. IV.

Lett. Wks. 1889 VI. 69, I wish every lady and gentleman in France would.. dismiss their friseurs, and pay me half the money they paid to them. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 306 By mercers, friseurs, mantua-makers press'd. 1831 JEKULL *Corr.* (1894) 279 The sister, a romp, married a sort of friseur, the son of old Viscount Fitzwilliam. 1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* vii. (1883) 35 He was surpassed by.. a conscientious friseur of an older school.

Frisian (fri'ziän), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Frīsi-* pl. (ad. the native name: OFris. *Frise*, *Frēse*, MDu. *Vriese* (Du. *Vries*), OHG. *Friaso*, *Frieso*, OE. *Frīsa*, *Frīsa* wk. sb., a Frisian) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the people of Friesland. **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Friesland. **b.** The language of Friesland.

1598 GREENE *Wks. Tacitus' Ann.* xi. vi. 147 The Frisian nation.. rebelled after the overthrow of L. Apronius. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 212 The Frisians, neere unto whom we lay incamped, shewed our men this herb. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 181 English literary monuments go back to the seventh century.. and Frisian literature from the fourteenth. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1472 The rigorous party was again divided into Vlamingen and Frisians.

† **Friscic**, *a.* *Obs.* In 7-8 -ick. See FRIESIC. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Friesland.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. 163 Divers other [Languages].. seem to be much derived from them, namely, the Greek.. Friskic, Illyrian [etc.]. 1763 JOHNSON *Lett. to Boswell* 8 Dec. in *Life*, It will be a favour if you can get me any books in the Friskic language.

Frisk (frisk), *sb.* [f. FRISK *v.*]

† 1. A brisk and lively movement in horsemanship or dancing; a caracole or curvet; a caper, a jig. *To fetch a frisk*: see FETCH *v.* 9. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxviii. [lxxxv.] 234 Eche of them [knyghtes] a good dystaunce fro other made theyr tournes and fryskes fresshly. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 145 He leapt, and set a frisk or twain, as men commonly do in dauncing. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. x. 46 Then doe the salvage beasts begin to play their pleasant friskes. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-ale* 36 Diners.. can now for ioy.. fetch friskes about the house. 1640 SHIRLEY *Arcadia* iii. i. The new frisk we danced at Enispe to-day. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 79 When he had done his Message he gave a Frisk. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 237 Give him [the Frenchman] his lass, his fiddle and his frisk. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *Richard Savage* (1845) I. vii. 89 He favoured me with a frisk as I left him at his own door.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A brisk sportive movement; a frolic; also, a freak, whim. † *Frisk of nature* = *freak of nature*: see FREAK *sb.* 4.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 186 If they do by a frisk get below that superficies, they presently ascend again. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 79 New objects.. excite the spirits into a pleasant frisk of motion. 1752 JOHNSON in Boswell (1848) 80/1 I'll have a frisk with you. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 133 The frisks of a company of summer flies. 1809 ANN. REG. 754* There is scarcely a nobleman.. who is not possessed of one or more of these frisks of nature. 1819 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 17 Apr. (1894) II. xv. 43, I wish you would all take a frisk down here this summer. 1825 - *Frnl.* 22 Dec. Can't say what made me take a frisk so uncommon of late years, as to write verses of free-will. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xx, When you and I had a frisk down in Lincolnshire. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman of Rue Cain* iv, The married frumps come over for a frisk.

† **Frisk**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 friske, fryske, frixe. [a. OFr. *frisque*, of uncertain origin; by some viewed as ad. Teut. **frisk*, FRESH *a.*; by others as an altered form of *friske*: see FRIKE *a.*] Full of life and spirit; brisk, lively, frisky.

1528 PAVNEL *Salerno Regim.* Hb, Wyne muste be friske & sprynkelynge. c 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B ij b, The Est wynde is temperat fryske and fragrant. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. 40r Thou seest how friske and jolly now he is. 1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* vi. i. 294 Fayne would she seeme all frixe and frolicke still. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Assne*, Asses discharged of their burthens, vnsaddled, and set at libertie, are the friskest creatures aliuie.

b. Of a horse's tail: Constantly in motion; jerky. Cf. FLISK, FLICKY, FLIGGY, FLETCH.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3017/4 A brown bay Mare with a.. frisk Tail. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4148/4 A black Gelding.. with a long frisk Tail.

Frisk (frisk), *v.* Also 6-7 friske, frysk(e), 7 frisque. [f. prec. *adj.*]

1. *intr.* Of living beings: To move briskly and sportively; to dance, frolic, gambol, jig. Also with *about*, *away*, *in and out*, *off*, and *to frisk it*.

1519 *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* (1848) 49 And I can fryске it freshly. 1583 STANYHURST *Jenis* i. (Arb.) 34 Nymphs a thowsand do frisk with Princelye Diana. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 64 Sholes of fish frisking and playing ha. ii. 67 We were as twyn'd Lambs, that did frisk i' th' Sun. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 2 He [the Flea].. will frisk and curvet so nimble. 1679 E. BROWN *Lett. to Blythe* in *2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 114/2 The gallants are frisking and making merry in Hyde Park. c 1704 PRIOR *Simile* 14 Those merry blades, That frisk it under Pindus' shades. 1730 FIELDING *Temple Beau* i. i. For your heart is like a coffee-house, where the beaus frisk in and out, one after another. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 253 The gay grandsire, skilled in gestic lore, Has frisked beneath the burden of threescore. 1785 BURNS *To Jas. Smith* xv, Cold-pausing caution's lessons scorn, We frisk away. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 8 June, To-day he has frisked off to Windsor. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* II. xxv. 177 He.. rejoiced at seeing the children frisking about in the happiness of youth.

transf. and *fig.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 9 It will make the Water friske and sprinkle up in a fine Dew. a 1716 SOUTH

Serm. (1717) V. 492 The Proclamation of a Prince never frisks it in Tropes. 1779 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 586 Did I mean to show my wit?.. Did I only intend to frisk? 1823 LAMB *Elia, Oxford in Vacation*, The enfranchised quill.. frisks and curvets.. over the flowery carpet-ground of a midnight dissertation.

2. *trans.* **a.** To move (*up*, *out*, *about*, etc.) in a sportive or lively manner. **b.** To frisk away: to squander on freaks or caprices.

† 16.. A Cap. etc. (N.), To frisk away much of thy time and estate. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 187 It would by frisking out of its tail.. sink itself below the surface. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xvii. 140 A pair of Yarn Windles, which she.. veered, and frisked about. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 109 The tail is frisked up into the air in the liveliest manner possible.

† 3. To render sprightly, enliven. *Obs.*

1802 FENTON *Wks.* 63, I look'd for sparkling lines, and something gay To frisk my fancy with.

4. *slang.* **a.** (See quot. 1812.) **b.** To hoax.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Frisk*, to search; to frisk a cly is to empty a pocket of its contents; to stand frisk is to stand search. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 150 Has Tom been frisking you already with some of his jokes?

Friskal, var. of FRISCAL.

Frisker (friskər), Also frysker. [f. FRISK *v.* + -ER ¹.] One who or that which frisks. Also *slang* (see the *vb.* 4 a), a pilferer.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 117 Now I am a frysker, all men doth on me looke. 1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* Gij, He tells thee right, my brave Frisker. 1719 D'URFEV *Pills* II. 20 Such Fraysters and Friskers as these Lads and Lasses. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper*, Grave old plodders, gay young friskers. 1892 *Star* 6 Feb. 3/4 A dangerous gang of 'till friskers'.

† **Frisket** ¹. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [Meaning and origin doubtful: cf. OF. *frieguet* a small lively sparrow.]

c 1602 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 586 The chatting of pyes, and the chirkinge of the friskets.

Frisket ² (friskət). *Printing.* [ad. Fr. *frisque*, of unknown origin.] A thin iron frame hinged to the tympan, having tapes or paper strips stretched across it, for keeping the sheet in position while printing. *To fly the frisket*: see FLY *v.* 2 2.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 55 Which.. serves for the Frisket to move truly upon. 1777 HOOKE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 118 The pressman beateh it over with printers ink.. spreadeth upon it the papers put in the frisket. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 526 To catch the bottom of the sheet when the frisket rises and conveys it quickly and gently to the catch. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 23 Apr. 5/2 A press frisket was thrown down.

attrib. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 55 From the Fore-end or Frisket-joynt. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 308 The clerk now inks the type with a printer's ball, opens the frisket sheet.. on its hinges, and places the note.. against the tympan. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 Mar. Advt., Frisket forks are so arranged that, etc.

Friskful (friskful), *a.* rare. [f. FRISK *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.] Apt to frisk, frolicsome.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 836 His sportive lambs.. in friskful glee, Their frolics play. 1876 F. LOCKER *Bramble-Rise* viii. in *Lond. Lyr.*, My little friskful daughter.

† **Friskin**. *Obs.* Also 6 fruskin, 7 friskin. [f. FRISK *sb.* or *v.* + -IN (? for -ING ¹).]

1. A brisk lively action; a frolic, playful encounter. *To try a friskin*: to have a brush (see BRUSH *sb.* 3 1).

Also to dance friskin.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 133 Fruskin, saltus. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* To Rdr. (1871) 18 This is a light friskin of my wit. 1612 *Two Noble K.* iv. iii, The pranks And friskins of her madness. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. (1651) 472 It was the custome of some lascivious queans to dance friskin in that fashion. 1675-93 CROWNE *Country Wit* I. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 34 Yes, Betty Frisque and you shall try a friskin for him, you shall dual it, you shall.

2. A gay frisky person.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 143 His Wench or Friskin was footing it aloft on the greene. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 217 *Sir Q.* I gauge thee this chaine, manlie Tucca. *Tuc.* I, sayst thou so, Friskin.

Frisking (friskin), *vb.* *sb.* [f. FRISK *v.* + -ING ¹.] In senses of the *vb.*

1553 tr. *Beza's Admonit. Parl.* (1566) Gij b, The Lords Supper.. is transformed into.. olde stagelike frisking and horrible Idol gadding. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Gambade*, Old peoples frisking doth presage their ending. 1725 BRAOLEV *Fam. Diet.* s. v. *Nose*, If it [the Blood] proceeds from a Vein, it is thicker and redder, and runs without any frisking. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Frisking*, the wind freshening. 1890 *Spectator* 3 May 624/1 And the lambs bleat!.. And their friskings, and their races!

Frisking (friskin), *pl.* *a.* [f. FRISK *v.* + -ING ².] That frisks, in senses of the *vb.* † Of wine: Sparkling.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. Fij, Fragrant friskyng wyne. 1610 DR. *Dodypoll* iii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 122 A fine frisking usher in a dauncing schoole. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 105 The quick Motions of the frisking Tail. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiii. 296 The bounding goats and frisking heifers rove. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 21 A certain snappishness—a frisking abruptness.

Hence **Friskingly** *adv.*, in a frisking or frisky manner. In mod. Dicts.

Friskle, var. of FRISCAL.

Frisky (friski), *a.* Also 6 frysky, friscay, [f. FRISK *sb.* + -Y ¹.] Given to frisking; lively; playful.

? a 1500 *Ragman Roll* 132 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 75 And your foot ye tappyn, and ye daunce, Thogh hit the fryskyst horse were in a towne. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clx.

[celvi.] 279 a. The lorde of Clary. . was a frisca. and a lusty knight. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Aeneid* vii. 203 By the Heat in Frisky Bells the Liquors dance. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* July. She was as gay, flighty, entertaining, and frisky as ever. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* vii. His Sancho thought The knight's fandango friskier than it ought. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Jacobus* 291 Away they trip it, like so many frisky buffalo calves. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* iii. xv. 500 The Negroes. . of all ages, from frisky merry little children to decrepit old men. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 6/2 The dogs, at once sagacious and frisky, have been admirably drawn.

Hence **Friskily** *adv.*, in a frisky manner; **Friskiness**, the quality or state of being frisky.

1727 BAILEY, *Friskiness*. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Aug., I left him . . to make his own comments upon my friskiness. 1862 LYTON *Str. Story* II. 74 The white bear gambols . . friskily after his meal on human flesh. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 172 An outpouring of intellectual friskiness. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 3/1 The brims to hats are friskily curved.

† **Frisset.** *Obs. rare* -1. [? f. OF. *fresel*, dim. of *fraise* ruff + -ET.] 'A kind of small ruffle' (Halliwell).

1607 BREWER *Lingua* iv. vi. Partlets, Frislets, Bandlets. **Frisole**, var. of **FRIJOLE**.

† **Frison**¹. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *frysoun*, 5 *freson* (e, -un). [a. OF. *frison*, ad. late L. *frison-em* a Frisian.] a. A native of Friesland. b. A Friesland horse.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10663 A *frysoun* 3e shul vndyrstande To a marchaunde of fryslande. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1365 A freke . . Come forthermaste on a fresone in flawmande wedes. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi. The freson was afrayet, and ferd of that fare.

† **Frison**². *Obs.* [a. F. *frison* (1474 in Godef.); Littré and Hatz.-Darm. derive it from *friser* FRIEZE v.] ? Some kind of woollen stuff. Also *frison-stuff*.

1562 *Stanford Churchw. Acct.* in *Antiquary* (April 1888) 168 For ij lodes of ffrysoun ijs. 1714 *French Bk. Rates* 69 Frizon-Stuffs, 13 Ells.

† **Frisoneer**. *Obs.* ? = prec.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. i. Go, hang out an old Frisoneer-gorget.

Frisque, Frisquin, *obs. ff.* FRISK, FRISKIN.

Frist, *sb.* *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 1 *frist*, *fyrst*, *frist*, 2-4 *frist(e, south. virst, (3) ferst, feorst, forst)*, 3-4 *furst (ii)*, 3-5 *fres(s)t, (4) freist*, 4 *friste*, 5 *fryst*, 5- *frist*. [OE. *frist*, *fyrst*, *frist* masc. Cf. OFris. *frist*, *ferst* neut., OS. *frist*, OHG. *frist* fem. (neut.) (MHG. *vrist*, Ger. *frist* fem.), ON. *frest* neut. pl. (fem. sing.).]

1. A space of time, time; a certain time.

Beowulf 134 Næs bit lengra fyrst. O. E. Chron. an. 918 Op þone first þe hie wurdon swiþe metelease. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Furtie dægen firste [he] ham mid wneðe. c 1205 LAY. 12242 Wið innen ane 3ere, nes þer first na mare, iwað þe king Gracien gumene forcuðest.

2. Delay, respite; also, a truce. To do in or a (= on) *frist*: to delay, procrastinate, give respite of. Of or on *frist*: (Sc.) in the future, at a distance. To *frist*: on loan or credit.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Ure deð he do in firste 3et. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 38 Ne scholde noman don a virst ne slakien wel to donne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10225 þe penis . . he broght, wit-vten first. c 1300 *Beket* 890 For-to þe nexte daie we biðder furst. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ii. 277 At to morn, but langar first, 3e sall isch furth. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 40 First of ten dayes were i-graunted. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 60 He wold geyve dayes for his best But he sold the derur for the frist. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 178/2 Freste, or to frest yn bynyng or borowynge, *niduum*. ? c 1450 *How goode wif taught daughter* 161 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 191 Borow nought blyethly, ne take nought first. a 1555 *LYNDSEY Peder Coffeis* 43 Ane dyvour coffe . . Takis gudis to frist fra fremmit men. 1888 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 497 My time is short, my frist is o'er, and I have much to say.

attrib. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 49 þe firste dayes. *Proverb.* (Sc.) c 1565 *LYNDSEY* (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) I. 238 All this lordis war verrie blyth, thinking that all evil was guid of frist. 1808-80 *JAMIESON s. v.*, All ills are good a frist.

† **Frist**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see the sb. [f. the sb.; cf. OFris. *fersta*, OHG. *fristen*, *fristôn* (MHG. *vristen*, mod. Ger. *fristen*), ON. *fresta*, (Sw. *frista*, Da. *friste*).]

1. *intr.* To delay, grant respite. Also to *frist* it. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Pæt ha ne fristen hit nawiht to schawen hit ischritte. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2331 Nawiht, King, ne kepe ich Pæt tu hit frist. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 743 Þag faury forfete 3et fryst I a whyle. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 162 Thairof wald delay no langar nor frist.

2. a. with *dat.* passing into *trans.* To grant delay to (a person); to respite. b. *trans.* To put off, delay (a thing); to postpone the enjoyment of.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2399 Pæt he, for his freolec firstede hire. 1340 *Ayenb.* 173 And na3t ne uerste uram daye to daye. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 71 Thocht he be fristit at this tyme, He will not be forgeuin. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* clxxx. (1848) 345, I would frist heaven for many years.

3. *trans. a.* To lend or give (a thing) on credit. b. To give (a debtor) credit or time for payment. c. To grant time for payment of (a debt).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 178/2 *Frestyn*, or lende to freste. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 124 Quhen I laubyr . . be mecanik craftis, I am compellit to len and to fyrst it to my tua cruel briethr. 1632 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* lxxxix. (1848) 165 That

debt is not forgiven, but fristed. 1637 *Ibid.* cv. 202 *Frist* Christ; He is an honest debtor. *Ibid.* cclxvii. 527, I am content; my faith will frist God my happiness. 1691 *RAY N. C. Words, Frist*, to trust for a time.

absol. 14.. *Rel. Ant.* I. 316 Kype and save, and thou schalle have; Frest and leve, and thou schall crave, *Proverb.* 1718 *RANSAY Christis Kirke Gr.* iii. iii. What aft fristed's no forgein. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xi. What is fristed is not forgiven.

Hence **Fristed** *ppl. a.*, **Fristing** *vbl. sb.*

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 55 For frysting wold he ocur take And nothynge leyn for Goddis sake. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* v. 45 Sen fristed goods ar not forgein, Quhen cuppe is full, then hold it evin. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* cxxvi. (1848) 443 A suspension and a fristing of my heaven. *Ibid.* cxxi. 413 Few know the pain and torment of Christ's fristed love.

Frist(e, obs. form of FIRST.

† **Fristel**(l)e. *Obs.* [a. OF. *frestel(e)*] A flute.

c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 1396 Damysles danceand ful wele, With trompes, pipes, and with fristels. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 143 *Fristelle, fistula*.

† **Frister**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. Du. *vrijster* = *vrijster* 'amasia, virgo nubilis' (Kilian), f. *vrij*-(d)en to woo, court.] A sweetheart.

1640 *GLAPHORNE Wallenstein* i. iii. A short coat frister, That as she milkes each morning, Bedews the coole grasse with her Virgin moisture.

† **Frisure**. *Obs.* Also *frizure*. [a. Fr. *frisure*, f. *friser*: see **FRIZZ**.] Mode or fashion of curling the hair.

1755 *Lond. Mag.* July 343 Let an artificial flow'r Set the frisure off before. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Cl. II. 18 July Let. I. She was most remarkable for the frisure of her head. 1773 *GRAVES Spirit. Quixote* v. vii. 285 Though it had not received the fashionable frizure, it was grown . . long enough to curl. 1790-1811 *COMBE Devil upon 2 Sticks in Eng.* (1817) IV. 23 The immense expanding frisure of 1780.

† **Frit**, *sb.*¹ [a. Fr. *frit*, pa. pple. of *frire* to fry.] ? Toast.

14.. *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 449 Daryolus, and leche-fryes, made of frit and friture.

Frit (frit), *sb.*² Also 7-9 *fritt*. [ad. (directly or through F. *fritte*) It. *fritta*, fem. pa. pple. of *friggere* to FRY.]

1. *Glass-making.* A calcined mixture of sand and fluxes ready to be melted in a crucible to form glass.

1662 *MERRET tr. Neri's Art of Glass* 17 Fritt is nothing else but a calcination of those materials which make glass. 1773 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1840 v. 461 The globe in question was of this frit. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 415 The product is a kind of vitreous frit, soluble in water. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 908 The founding-pots are filled up with these blocks of frit. 1870 *T. W. WEBB in Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 448/1 Specks of 'frit' (unmelted material in the substance of the glass).

2. *Ceramics.* The vitreous composition from which soft porcelain is made.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. Notes 39 The frit of the potters . . is liable to crack in drying. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 43 A frit compounded of nitre, soda, alum and selenite. 1875 *FORTNUM Majolica* i. 2 A loose frit or body, to which an enamel adheres.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *frit-brick*, *-mixer*, *-powder*. Also *frit-porcelain* (see quot.).

1853 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 908 These frit-bricks are afterwards piled up in a large apartment for use. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 917 A *frit-mixer* is a horizontal cylinder with oblique beaters, or a box with semi-cylindrical bottom and a rotating shaft with beaters or stirring arms. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 15 This frit powder is used along with borax and other materials. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Frit porcelain*, a name given to the artificial soft-paste English porcelain.

Frit (frit), *v.* [f. **FRIT** *sb.*²] *trans.* To make into frit; to fuse partially; to calcine. Hence **Frittied** *ppl. a.*, **Fritting** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 295 *Fritting*, when single parts of the mass are melted, while others remain unaltered. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* vi. 199 The sand, lime, soda, and manganese, being properly intermingled, are fritted in small furnaces. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 908 When the fourth hour has expired the fritting operation is finished. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* xiv. 291 Porcelain jasper has a fused or fritted appearance. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Fritting*, the formation of a slag by heat with but incipient fusion. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 364 These . . are fritted or melted in an oven till they run like molasses.

Frit-fly. A small fly of the genus *Oscinis*, destructive to wheat.

1881 *MISS E. A. ORMEROD Injur. Insects* (1890) 92 The Frit Fly is a small, black, shining, two-winged fly. 1893 *Fritl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 827 Some other pests. . are wire-worms, crane-fly, frit-fly. . and winter-moth.

Frith, *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. Hist.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *fridu*, *fridu*, *freodu* str. masc. and fem., *frid* str. neut., = OFris. *fritho*, *frede*, *ferd*, OS. *frithu* masc. (MDu. *vrēde*, *verde*, Du. *vrede* masc.), OHG. *fridu* (MHG. *vride*, mod. G. *friede*), ON. *frid-r* (Sw. Da. *fred*), Goth. **friþu-s* (in comb. *Friþareiks* = Frederick); f. OTeut. root **fri-* to love: see **FRIEND**.]

1. Peace; freedom from molestation, protection; safety, security.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* v. ii. § 8 He ȝenom friþ wiþ þæt folc. c 950 *Liudisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 34 Ne cuom ic frid sende

ah suord. O. E. Chron. an. 1011 (Laud MS.), þonne nam man grið & frid wið hi. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Londe þet bið on griðe and on fride under mire onwalde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 681 Euerle man he gaf lif and frid dat to dat likenesse so3te grið. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 90 Pat bataile was hard, fo men has no frith. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 289 3if þes possessioneris toke freþis in here lond. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* i. § 5. 45 Their leader was bound by a solemn peace or 'frith'.

† 2. a. A game-preserve, deer-park. b. *Water frith*: a place where the fishing is preserved. *Obs.*

OE. had *dior-frid* in the abstract sense 'protection of game' (OE. Chron. an. 1086).

c 1205 LAY. 1432 3e huntied i þes kinges fride [c 1275 parcl. 1584 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* 63 Places inhibited to fish in, called Water Friths.

3. *Comb.*: frith-guild, a guild established for the maintenance of peace; also *attrib.*; frith-silver, ? some feudal payment (see quots.); frithsoken OE. and Hist., an asylum, a sanctuary (the later explanations seem to be baseless conjectures).

a 1000 *Laus of Æthelstan* vi. c. 8 § 9 (Schmid), Gif ure hlaforð . . us ænigean eacan ȝeþencan mæge to urum *frith-gildum. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 128 The frank-pledge or frith-guild system had been vigorously enforced under Edward. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 190 The tendency to unite in such 'Frith-gilds' or Peace-clubs became general throughout Europe. 1669 in E. Salt *Hist. Standon* (1888) 114 It was agreed . . that John Hardinge shall sett a gate. . he payinge yearly the *frith selver of the towne. 1803 *M. & Q. Ser.* iii. IV. 477 *Frith-silver*, up to the last fifteen or twenty years, a payment, chargeable on the poor rates of the parish [Alrewas, Lichfield], was annually made to Lord Somers, and bore the above name.

1014 *Laus of Ethelred* viii. c. 1 (Schmid), Dæt he *frith-socne . . ȝesece. c 1250 *Gloss. Law Termin* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Frithsocne*, Franchise de francplege. a 1342 *HIGDEN Polychr.* (Rolls) II. 94 Frithsoken, id est, tutatio in jurisdictione; Gallice, seurtie en defence.

Frith (friþ), *sb.*² Forms: 1 (3e) *fyrhðe*, *fyr(h)ð*, 4 *friht*, *fryht*, 5 *freth*, 9 *Kent. fright* (-wood), 6 *fryth* (e, 3-*frith*). Also *FIRTH* *sb.*¹ [OE. (3e) *fyrhðe* str. neut. (also *fyrhð* str. fem.): -O Teut. type *(ga) *furhipjom* (see below). In ME. and in mod. E. the word seems to have been confused with others of similar sound: see the remarks under senses 1 and 4 below.

The OTeut. type *(ga) *furhipjom* would appear to be a collective f. **furhā* FIR; but there is no trace in Eng. of the etymological sense 'fir-wood', and as firs seem to have been not very abundant in early times in this country, the development of the general sense 'wooded or waste land' must have taken place on the continent. Cf., however, the mod. Ger. *forchdistel*, *forchgras*, *forchheide* (Grimm), which seem to contain a word that may be the source of med. L. *frocus* (OF. *from*) waste land; if so *fyrhðe* may be derived from it.

With regard to the form-history in Eng., the reduced form *fyrðe* is represented by *FIRTH* *sb.*¹, and with metathesis by *frith*. The fuller form *fyrhðe* is represented, with metathesis, by ME. *fritht*, mod. Kentish *fright-wood*.

The Welsh *ffridh*, *ffrith*, often given as the etymon, are adopted forms of the Eng. word.

To the scanty evidence for the OE. *fyrhðe* must be added the place-name *Pirbright* in Surrey, which in documents of 13th and 14th c. appears as *Pirifirith*, *Pirifright*, *Pirifright*: -OE. **frig-fyrhðe* pear-*frith*: see *Cal. Close Rolls* 1326 p. 622, Manning & Bray *Surrey* I. 145, *Surrey Fines* (Surrey Archæol. Soc.) 22.]

1. With uncertain meaning, denoting a wood of some kind, or wooded country collectively, esp. in poet. phrases associated with *fell*, *field*.

In the later quots. the word occurs only as a poetical archaism of vague meaning. In the earlier quots. it may have had the more definite sense explained under 2. In senses 1, 2 there may be confusion with **FRITH** *sb.*¹ 2 a.

? 826 *Charter of Ecgbert* in *Birch Cart. Sax.* I. 545 Þonne on þone hazan to witan fyrðe. 898 *Charter of Ælfrid* (Farleigh, Kent) *ibid.* II. 220 Þonne is dæt suð land ȝemære dæs cinges west andlang dæs fyrhðes oð ðone bradan weȝ. ? 956 *Charter of Eadwig* *ibid.* III. 120 Of þan stapole on accan ȝefyrhðe. 973-4 (MS. 12th c.) *Charter of Eadgar* (Hants) *ibid.* III. 632 On ðet wot treow æt ðere baran fyrhðe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7697 In feild and tun, in frith and fell. a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* x. 36 In a fryht . . y founde a wel feyr fenge to fere. c 1320 *Kyng & Hermit* 20 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 13 The grete herte for to hunte, In frythys and in felle. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2216 Þei traualled a nizt, out of forest & fribes & alle faire wodes. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 219 And of the floures in the fryth and of her feire hewes. 1562 *PHAER Æneid* ix. Aa iij, A Pynetree frith I had [Lat. *pinæ silva nihil*]. 1573-80 *GOLDING To Rdr. in Baret's Alv.* Av/1 In plant, or tree, By naturs gift abroad in frith and feeld. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xi. 174 As over Holt and Heath, as thorough Frith (margin, high wood) and Fell. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 83 Where now stretch Forest and upland frith.

2. A piece of land grown sparsely with trees or with underwood only. Also, a space between woods; unused pasture land (see quots.). Now only *dial.*

1538 *LELAND Itin.* (ed. 2, 1745) II. 3 From Maidenhedde Town a 2 Miles by narrow woody Way to the Frith, and so thorough the Frith 3 Miles. *Ibid.* (margin), *Fruticea Sylva*, Angl. Frith. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 5 b, Frythe is a plain between woods. 1641 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 216 The inhabitants of Sheriff Hutton presented for not repairing the highway leading to le Frith. 1790 *Mrs. WHEELER Westmld. Dial.* (1840), *Frith*, unused pasture land. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Frith*, a thin, scrubby wood, with little or no timber, and consisting mainly of inferior growths. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Frith*, a clearing in a forest.

3. Brushwood, underwood; sometimes forming a hedge, hedgewood.

1605 *Rec. Chippenham* 194 in *Wills Gloss.* (1893) s.v., Itm to James Snaalwood for an Acre and halfe of hedging frith out of Heywood. Item for felling the same frith. 1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 2 It will grow to frith or wood, if it be not continually. laboured with the plough. 1668 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.*, Frith, underwood, or the shroud of Trees. 1670 J. SMITH *England's Improv. Reviv'd* 27 A dead Hedge..made of dead wood, as Bushes and Frith, which is all sorts of small wood that are not Thorns. *Ibid.* 31 Frith .. is all small lops or shreadings of trees, as also all Under-woods. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 326 Frith, brush-wood. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 267 Frith, thorns or bush underwood. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2), Frith, young underwood growing by the side of hedges. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 183 Frith, too, still means copse-wood.

4. A hedge; esp. one made of wattled brushwood; also, a hurdle.

[Although this sense appears to be chiefly a development of sense 3, it may partly belong to other words of similar form but etymologically unconnected. (1) The sense 'hedge', and the related *frith* v.² 1, might without difficulty be regarded as special uses of *FRITH* sb.¹ and v.¹; cf. MHG. *vride* (= *FRITH* sb.) used in the senses of 'fence, fenced place', mod. Ger. *einfridigen* to fence in. (2) As in S.W. dialects both *fr* and *wr* are represented by *vr*, it is possible that *frith* in the sense of 'wattled work' may be partly a literary rendering of a dialectal *vrith*, *vræath* connected with OE. *wrðan* (see WRITHE, WREATH).

[c. 1430 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, Item in fridys, vjd. Item in cirpis, vjd.] 1511-1647 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* in *Kent. Gloss.* s.v., To enclose the vij acres wt. a quyk fryth before the Fest of the Purification. 1810 *Voc. Dev. & Cornw.* in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 466 *Frith, vrith*, wattles or hurdles, placed in a gap. 1864 T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornwall Wds.* in *Yrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornw.* Mar., *Fræath*, or *vræath*, a wattled gap in a hedge. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXVI. 785/1, I was getting over a frith [foot-note, hurdle] by Nicholls's cow-house. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Frith*, a hedge.

† b. The same used as a fish-weir. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 The Weare is a frith, reaching slope-wise through the Ose, from the land to low water marke, and haing in it, a hunt or cod with an eye-hooke, where the fish entering, vpon their coming backe with the ebbe are stopped from issuing out againe..and left drie on the Ose.

5. attrib. and Comb., as † *frith-copse*, † *man*, -wood; † *frith-pear*, the name of a kind of pear; *frith-work* (*dial.*), wattling.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arh.) 32 In this greene *frith-cops a new sight newly repressed Long fearful dangers. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5597 Fiue thousand olifants in fere þa *frithmenn him bro3t. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 217 **Frith-Pears*, *Arundel-Pears* (also to bake). 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* s.v. *Frith*, Though some of the old woods hearing this name may now, by modern treatment, have been made much thicker and more valuable, they are also still called, as of old, **fright-woods*, as the Fright Woods, near Bedgebury. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 134 The **frith-work* or wattling was made upon willow or sallow stakes.

Frith (friþ), sb.³ [Metathetic form of *FIRTH* sb.²; possibly suggested by the form *FRITH* sb.² = *FIRTH* sb.¹, or by the once commonly supposed derivation from L. *frekum*.] = *FIRTH*².

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1375 The Tyber..brake out many times, and having found a frith or creeke, it heat upon the foot of the Aventine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 919 The warlike fiend Stood..Pondering his Voyage; for no narrow frith He had to cross. a 1698 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 37 The Neck of Land between the two Fryths about Sterling and Glasco. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 243 Waiting to go up the frith with the flood. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 16 Lands intersected by a narrow frith Abhor each other. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* Intro. 7 The Friths of Forth and Clyde. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 115 The friths that branch and spread their sleeping silver thro' the bills.

† **Frith**, v.¹ *Obs.* Also 3 *frudie*, 4 *south. vrepie*, 5 *frethe*. [OE. *fridian*, *fredian*, f. *FRITH* sb.¹; cf. OFris. *frethia*, *ferdia*, OS. *frithôn*, OHG. (ga-) *fridôn*, ON. *fríða* (Sw. *freda*, Da. *frede*). Cf. FREITH v.]

1. *trans.* To keep in peace, make peace with; to secure from disturbance, defend, help, preserve, protect.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. i. § 9 Angunnan þa hergean & hienan þa þe hie friþian sceoldon. O. E. *Chron.* an. 921 þæt hie..eall þæt friþian woldon þæt se cyng friþian wolde. c 175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Eower lond ic wulle friþian. c 1205 LAY. 16804 3if..þu me wult frudien we we wulled to teon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24133 þou frith me noht als freind. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8733 Þeyr buryles he þoughte for to honore Wyb som þyng þat ay myght dure, & fryþe þe stede þer þey lay. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Me ssel hine loky and ureþie to holyliche. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 656 Fanne me fforestez be frythede..That nane werreye my wylde.

2. To free, liberate. Cf. FREITH v.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3094 Bi-sek 3et god, ðis one siðe, ðat he vs of ðis pine friðe. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLIX. v, Then was Vmfrey erle of Herford frethed clene, And enterchaungid for Kyng Robertes wife.

Frith (friþ), v.² *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 *frethe*, 9 *dial. freath*. [f. *FRITH* sb.² (senses 3, 4); but perh. of mixed derivation: see note under *FRITH* sb.² 4.]

1. *trans.* To fence in. Also *fig.*

1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. v. 590 He is frithed in with floreines. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3247 Froytez..flaire frithed in frawnke appone the fere bowes. c 1400 *Beryn* 292 The sauge & the Isope, I-frethid & I-stakid. 1541 *Old Ways* (1892) 110 Walter was cuttyng off a hagge to frithe a corne.

2. *intr.* a. To form a hedge of wattled brushwood; to wattle. b. To cut underwood. c. (See quot. 1893.)

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 132 Frithing, or

wattling with willow-stakes, or any other hardy wood. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Frith*, to plash a hedge. *Devon.* 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* I, A labourer..had been frithing: that is to say, cutting underwood in one of the forest copses. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Frith*, to make a brushwood drain.

Hence **Frithing**, material for fencing; brushwood, underwood.

1429 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, In ij Draghtapis et iij frethyng, xixd. 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* xlv, The frithings have not been cut for ten years.

† **Frithborh**. *Latv.* Only OE. and Hist. Also *frithborh*, -burg, frichborgh, fridburgh, friborg(h), -burg(h), -bourg, freeborg, freeborgh. [OE. **fridborh* lit. 'peace-pledge': see *FRITH* sb.¹ and *BORROW* sb.; the word, though found in no document earlier than the spurious 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' (app. the source of all the later statements on the subject), is certainly genuine. A mis-translation of the corrupt form *friborg*, *freeborg* gave rise to the later name FRANKPLEDGE.] The Old English name for FRANKPLEDGE.

a 1200 *Laws of Edw. Conf.* c. 20 Preamble (Schmid) Alia pax maxima est, per quam omnes firmiori statu sustentantur; scilicet fideiussionis stabilitate, quam Angli vocant fridborgas, prater Eboracenses, qui vocant eam tenmanne tale. *Ibid.* c. 20, § 3 and caps. 21, 29 [other texts read *fri*, *free*]. c 1290 FLETA I. xlvii. § 10 (1647) 62 Frichborgh. 1607 [see DECENER 2]. a 1641 SPELMAN *Anc. Govt. Eng., Reliq.* (1723) 51 Every Hundred was divided into many Freeborgs or Tithings..which stood all bound one for the other. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 311 Appeals from the decisions of particular friborhs. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. ii. 49 A tithing, decennary, or fribourg. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 41 I. 87 The association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the frithborh or frankpledge.

† **Frithburgher**. *Obs. local.* [Interpreted as f. *FRITH* sb.² + *BURGER*; but perh. originally connected with *FRITHBORH*.]

1587 in *Chambers's Bk. Days* I. 728 The Lord Bailiff..issued his summons..to choose four 'Frith Burgers'..to act as jurymen. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 151 If the Offence was committed..within the Bounds of the Forest, then there were Frithburghers also to judge of the Fact, who were to be summoned out of the Foreholders, as they are called, who were to hold of that Frith, that is of the Forest. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 145 This officer summoned a jury of frith-burgers to try him.

Frithles, sb. pl. *dial.* [f. *FRITH* sb.² or v.²; but cf. OE. *wripels* band.] A flexible branch or twig used for wattling.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1882) II. iv. 79 To lash it, with stout oak frithles, to a pair of stout ash-saplings.

† **Frith-stool**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 1 *frith*-, *frythstól*, 7 *freedstool*, 9 *fridstool*. [OE., f. *frith*, *FRITH* sb.¹ + *stól* chair, seat: see *STOOL*.] a. OE. only. A place of safety; a refuge. b. A seat, usually of stone, formerly placed near the altar in some churches, which afforded inviolable protection to those who sought privilege of sanctuary.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxix. 1 þu eart frith-stol us fæste, Drihten. a 1016 *Laws of Ethelred* vii. c. 16 And gif forworth man frith-stol zesece. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 712 This seat of Stone is called Freedstool, that is, The chaire of Peace. 1662 RAY *Third Itin.* II. 137 At the upper end of the choir, on the right side of the altar stands the Freed stool. 1829 G. POULSON *Beverley* 687 The Fridstool is..hewn out of a solid stone, with a hollow back. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 288 Inviolable sanctuary..was afforded..by the frithstool of the saint.

† **Frithy**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *FRITH* sb.² + -y¹.] Of the nature of 'frith' or brushwood.

a 1529 SKELTON *Gart. Laurell* 22 In the frythy forest of Galteres.

|| **Fritillaria** (fritil'ē-riā). Also 7 *frit(t)ell*-. [mod.L. *fritillaria*, f. *fritillus* dice-box.

According to Clusius *Rariorum aliquot Stirpium per Pannon. etc. observ.* Hist. (1583) 172, the name was given by Noel Capperon, a druggist of Orleans, to the Common Fritillary, 'quod ejus areolæ versicolores fritillum quodammodo æmulentur'. Unless this refers to some chequered pattern with which dice-boxes were painted, Gerarde's explanation below would seem to be correct, though the Lat. dict. of the 16th c. and still earlier give the correct explanation of *fritillus*. In any case the name refers to the chequered markings of the corolla, not to its shape as is usually stated.]

A genus of liliaceous plants, the best known species of which are the CROWN IMPERIAL (*F. imperialis*), and the Common Fritillary or Snakeshead (*F. Meleagris*) found locally in moist meadows.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lii. 214 The third [Tulipa] is called..*Flos Meleagris*..some do also cal this flower *Fritillaria*. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* 123 It hath been called *Fritillaria*, of the table or board vpon which men plaie at chesse, which square checkers the flower doth very much resemble, some thinking that it [the chess-board] was named *Fritillus*. 1611 *Tradesant's bill* in A. Amherst *Gard. Eng.* (1895) 170 Fortye fritillarias at 3 pence the peece. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 556 Camairis, Frettellaria. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 *March.* Violets, *Fritillaria*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 378 Bulbous-rooted Flowers..such as the..*Fritillaria*s, and *Colchicum*. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xii. 137 Primroses; anemones; hyacinths; and the rare fritillaria.

Fritillary (fritil'ā-ri). [Anglicized form of prec. Cf. Fr. *fritillaire*.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Fritillaria*, esp. *F. Meleagris* (see prec.).

1633 Gerarde's *Herball* I. lxxxix. 151 In English we

may call it Turkey-hen or Ginny-hen Floure, and also Checquered Daffodill, and Fritillarie, according to the Latine. 1668 WILKINS *Recl. Char.* 74 Fritillary. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 74/1 The sullen Lady..some call it the black Fritillary. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 47 Fritillaries, crown imperials, or any other kind of bulbous flower-roots. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 531 The chequered fritillary or the tinted wood anemone. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis*, I know what white, what purple fritillaries The grassy harvest of the river-fields Above by Ensham, down by Sandford yields.

2. A name for several species of butterfly, e.g. the Silver-washed Fritillary (*Argynnis paphia*) and the Queen of Spain Fritillary (*A. lathonia*).

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 132-3 The 'white admirals' and silver washed 'fritillaries' flit round every bramble bed. 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* xxx, Off dashed Bob after a Queen of Spain fritillary.

† **Fritiniency**. *Obs.* -1 (In the first ed. spelt *fritiniency*; the mod. Dicts. spell *fritiniency*.) [f. L. *fritinnī-re* to twitter + -ANCY.] Twittering.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 The note or fritiniency [of the Cicada] is far more shrill then that of the Locust. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fritiniency*, *Fritiniency*.

Fritt: see *FRIT* sb.²

† **Fritta'do**. *Obs.* [ad. It. *frittata*, f. *frittare* to fry, f. *fritto*, pa. pple. of *friggere*: see *FRY* v.] A fritter.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 46 Making her a frittado of egges and milke he set it before her.

Fritter (fri'tər), sb.¹ Forms: 5 *fretoure*, -ure, *frutter*, *fruyter*, *frytour*, -owre, (*freature*), 5-6 *frit*-, *frut*-, -er, -eur, -our(e), -ur(e), 6 *frither*, *frytter*, 7 *frittar*, 5- *fritter*. [a. Fr. *friture* = Sp. *fritura*, It. *frittura*: -Lat. type **fritūra*, f. *frigere* to *FRY*.]

1. Usually pl. A portion of batter, sometimes containing slices of apple, meat, etc., fried in oil, lard, etc. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as *apple*-, *oyster*-, *rice-fritter*; also, in 15-16th c., in some semi-anglicized French terms, as † *fritter-bounce*, -*fouch*-, -*sage*-, -*viant* (meat) (*obs.*).

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 55 Tarts and daryels and custan dere, Rysshene and pome dorres, and frutur in fere. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 501-2 O frutur vian, Frutur sawge, byn good, hettur is Frutur powche; Appulle frutur is good hoot, but þe cold ye not towche. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 600 Frytour of sunne facion, with a floure delyce therein. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 240 Fresshe storgion, quynces in paste, tarte poleyn, fritour bounce. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 12 Pancake or fritter or flap-iacke. 1664 PEYVS *Diary* 19 Aug., Home to supper to a good dish of fritters. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 161 Batter, made as for common fritters. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 72 A paste made of flour and water, and fried, like fritters, in lard. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 222 The fritter refuses to imbibe any more oil. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xix. 301, I have heard much of the rice fritters and savoury soups of the Lancashire vegetarians.

fig. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 276 O Clinias..the very fritter of fraud, and seething pot of iniquity.

† 2. ? A species of apple. *Obs.* -1

1591 LVLV *Endym.* III. iii, For fruit these, fritters, medlers, hartchokes and lady longons.

3. pl. *Whaling* = FENKS.

[Perh. a transferred use of *F. friture* fat in which something is fried.]

1631 PELLHAM *Preserv.* 8 *Englism.* in *Green-land* 22 We agreed..to keepe Wednesdaies and Fridaies Fasting dayes; excepting from the Fritters or Graves of the Whale. (*marg. note.* These be the Scraps of the Fat of the Whale, which are flung away after the Oyle is gotten out of it.) 1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 488 Extracting the oil from the fritters. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 176 The finks or fritters were always sufficient to boil the remainder without any other fuel.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *fritter-barrow*, -*pan*, -*seller*; *fritter-filled* ppl. a.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 176 A '*fritter barrow' being furnished with a grating..drained the oil from the fritters. 1619 *Pasquill's Palin.* (1877) 152 When every paunch till it can hold no more, Is **Fritter*-fild, as well as heart can wish. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. i, My face dropt like the skimmer in a **fritter*-pan. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* I. i, Hans van Holme, **fritter* seller of Bomhell.

Fritter (fri'tər), sb.² [app. an altered form of *FITTERS*; perh. due to the influence of prec.; but cf. OF. *freture*, *fraiture*: -L. *fractūra* FRACTURE.]

1. pl. Minute pieces, fragments, shreds. Also, articles of trifling size, trifles. Now rare.

In Johnson's quot. (1626 BACON, 1678 BUTLER) the correct reading is *fitters*; in SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 151 The word is prob. *FITTER* sb.¹

1755 IN JOHNSON. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. iv. 94 Trimmings hanging in fritters and tattars. ? c 1890 in *Daily News* 12 Oct. (1895) 6/3 A huge collection of ornamental fritters huddled together.

attrib. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 168 There appears these differences, Flaxen Clouds, Fleec'd Clouds, some which I call Fritter Clouds, all from their likeness.

2. [From the vb.] Excessive subdivision (by which the general effect is lost).

1803 REPTON *Landscape Gard.* (1805) 56 Producing variety without fritter, and continuity without sameness. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 201 This window is a series of small panels..and these..throw the building into fritter.

Fritter (fri'tər), v. Also 8 *fretter*. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To break or tear into pieces or fragments; to subdivide minutely. Now rare.

1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1243 Having our main-top-gallant yard carried away in the slings, and the sail frittered in a thousand pieces. 1780 *BURKE Sp. Econ. Reform Wks.* III. 285 Frittering and crumbling down the attention by a blind unsystematic observance of every trifle. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 83 The no less mischievous fragments into which they [northern hordes] were frittered. 1803 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 508 Perverting the simple doctrines he taught... and frittering them into subtleties. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. ix. 268 The kernel to be... frittered among the parties cracking. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 236 France was once frittered into subdivisions, as Spain still is. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 359 When they [i.e. hydatids] die, the bags and cysts are often broken up and become frittered into minute tatters and filaments. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 366 That throng of women whose attention is frittered on trifles.

b. *intr. for refl.* † To become broken into pieces or subdivided (*obs.*). *rarely*. To dwindle.

1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 79 Small pieces of it fritter between the fingers. a 1828 H. NEBLE *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 18 The canvass fritters into shreds and the column moulders into ruin. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracr.* II. Epil. 374 Minuteness never fritters into pettiness.

2. a. With *away*, *down*: To do away with piecemeal; to attenuate, wear down, whittle away; to spend (energy, time) on trifles, to waste.

1728 *POPE Dunc.* i. 232 How prologues into prefaces decay And these to notes are fritter'd quite away. 1777 *BURKE Lct. to Mrg. Rockingham Wks.* IX. 170 To break the continuity of your conduct, and thereby to weaken and fritter away the impression of it. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educat.* (ed. 4) I. 73 They had... frittered down delicacy into frivolousness. 1803 WELLINGTON *Lct. to Close in Gurw. Desp.* II. 88 To fritter away the small force which his Highness has produced. 1820 LD. DUDLEY *Lett.* 26 Sept. (1840) 266 Our unpunctuality... fritters away so large a part of the... day in wearisome waiting. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 537 The whole country would be frittered down into potato gardens. 1846 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXIII. 96 He frittered away in fugitive publications time and genius. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. vi. 87 You know what Sheridan said about frittering away his money in paying his debts.

† b. With *out*. To bring out, utter piecemeal. a 1764 LLOYD *Poetry Professors* 42 What pretty things imagination will fritter out in adulation.

Hence **Frittered** *ppl. a.*, **Frittering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1778 BOSWELL in *Johnson* (1791) II. 216 He could put together only curt frittered fragments of his own. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 136 The frittering of one syllable into almost half a century of semiquavers is perhaps the best and only expedient for shewing its executive powers. 1803 REPTON *Landscape Gard.* (1805) 47 If too many trees be introduced... the effect becomes fritter'd. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 77 Broken mass of small windows, unequal stories, frittered compartments. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. 337 A foolish, frivolous, disgraceful, frittered past. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., This frittering away of feeling on the scenes of an opera.

Fritterer (*fritərəi*). [*f. FRITTER v. + -ER*]. One who fritters or wastes (time).

1837 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 14 On this day... have I, erst the most incorrigible of time's fritters, learned... twenty (!) pages in Cicero. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* Feb. 351 The unawakened but happy fritterer.

† **Frittle**, *a. Obs.* ? Fickle.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 612/1 We are so fittle, that though the way be plaine and beaten before vs, yet can we hardly lift vp one foote. 1638 FARLEY *Emblems* xxxix, Then to the fittle people he doth stinke.

Fritture, *obs. form of FRITTER sb.*

† **Fri-vol**, *a. and sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 frewall, -ill, 5-6 -ell, -oll, 5-6 frivole, 7 -oll, fryvol(1)e, 6 frevol(1), fruell, 7 frival(1). [*a. f. frivole*, ad. L. *frivol-us*: see FRIVOLOUS.]

A. adj.

1. Fickle, unreliable.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 144 Frewill [*v.r.* freuoll] fortoun thus brought him in the snar. *Ibid.* v. 646 The oversurance Quhilk langis luff, and all his frewill [*v.r.* freuoll] chance.

2. Frivolous, of little account, paltry, trumpery, flimsy, absurd. (In quot. 1894 merely a nonce-use.)

1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 246/1 Nain vther frewell exceptione. 1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B. iij, Whiche all ben but fryvole excuses. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xxiii, My friuol actioun. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii, 883 Their friuole foches to repelit. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools Plays* 1873 I. 134, I did (to shift him with some contentment) Make such a frivall promise. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* II 49 The saidis frivoll and dilatour exceptions being omitted. [1894 *Sat. Rev.* 9 June 615/2 That wearyful transition from the novel simply frivol to the novel frivol-philosophic.]

B. sb. A frivolous thing, a trifle.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxvii. 97 Wipouten be all pinges are friuoles. c 1489 *Canton Blanchardyn* xii. 44 Put out of your ymaginacyon suche casual fryuolles.

† **Fri-vol**, *v. Sc. Obs.* -1 [*f. prec. adj.*] *trans.* To declare frivolous; to quash, set aside.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 45 Gif thir jugis frivole his appellacioun, and convict him.

Frivol (*frivəl*), *v.* 2 Not in dignified use. Also *frivel*, *frivvle*. [Back-formation from FRIVOLOUS.] *intr.* To behave frivolously, to trifle. Also, to *frivol away* (money, time): to spend foolishly.

1866 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* iv. (1873) 56 They will come, and frivel about the gates, without ever once entering in. 1883 BLACK in *Illustr. Lond. News* 251 If

you want to frivvle... I shut my door on you. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* II. v. 152 Had he not drawn 5,000l. a year... which his Duchesse frivvled away?

Hence **Fri-volling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fri-voller**, one who 'frivols'.

1882 *Tales Mod. Oxf.* vii. 183 So between cricket and boating and frivolling at the vicarage, the sunny summer days sped along. 1883 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 405/3 We fear that very little confidence could be felt in the frivolling princes of Simla. 1889 A. SERGEANT *Ether Denison* II. iv. xxxii. 268, I am a born trifler—a flâneur—a 'frivoller', as we call it in our modern slang.

Frivolism. ? *Obs.* [*f. FRIVOL a. + -ISM*].

1. A frivolous occupation.

1778 APHORISME *Preval. Chr.* 179 Botany, entomology, and other frivolisms.

2. Frivolity.

In dictis. citing PRIESTLEY.

Frivolist (*frivəlɪst*). [*f. as prec. + -IST*]. One who gives his time to frivolity.

1884 *Chr. World Pulpit* XXV. 138/2 Look on the frivolist. He is endowed with capacity for thought and will and aspiration, but he lives making life a laugh.

Frivolity (*frivəlɪti*). [*ad. F. frivolité*: see FRIVOL a. and -ITY.]

1. The quality of being frivolous; disposition to trifle, frivolous behaviour, levity.

1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 86 When frivolity and effeminacy had been... acknowledged as their national character by the good people of this kingdom. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xii, Musing upon the frivolity of mortal pursuits. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Exper.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 189 A pre-occupied attention is the only answer to the importunate frivolity of other people.

2. A frivolous act or thing.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* iii, Mr. Nickleby glanced at these frivolities with great contempt. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* II. 625/1 Pithy maxims of conduct... entering into the lowest details and frivolities.

Frivolize (*frivəlaɪz*), *v.* [*f. FRIVOL a.*, FRIVOLOUS + -IZE]. *trans.* To render frivolous.

1821 *Examiner* 662/2 The mode in which the King is spoken of... is improved through a French strainer, which frivolizes it most admirably. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. *Sover.* Human presence, if frivolous, in such moments frivolizes the soul. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* vii. 195 You are allowing some levity to frivolize your life.

Frivolous (*frivələs*). Forms: 6 frivolous, fryvolous(e), 7 frivoulous, 6-7 frivelous, 6 fryvulous, 7 frivilous, 6- frivilous. [*f. L. frivol-us + -OUS*. Cf. FRIVOL a.]

1. Of little or no weight, value, or importance; paltry, trumpery; not worthy of serious attention; having no reasonable ground or purpose.

1549 BALE *Leland's N. Y. Gift* Div. We fynde for true hystories, most fryuolouse fables and lyes. 1578 TIMME *Cabine on Gen.* 25 It is too frivilous and vaine to expound this worde. 1624 LD. KENSINGTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 172 In their frivilous delays, and in the unreasonable conditions which they propounded. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xx. 166 His answers seeming frivilous. c 1670 WOOD LIFE (O. H. S.) I. 398 The warden... did put the college to unnecessary charges, and very frivilous expences. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxix. 198 They voted his information frivilous. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* N. I. xi. (1869) I. 184 The other frivilous ornaments of dress and furniture. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The slight and frivilous complaints unnecessarily brought before him. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. xxv. 280 He was arrested on a frivilous charge.

b. *Law*. In pleading: Manifestly insufficient or futile.

1736 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 249 The decree was affirmed most unanimously, the appeal adjudged frivilous. 1883 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Rep.* II Q. Bench Div. 532 Unless the counter-claim is frivilous and unsubstantial.

2. Characterized by lack of seriousness, sense, or reverence; given to trifling, silly.

1560 tr. *Fisher's Treat. Prayer* F ij, Eschewyng all vayne, frivilous, and vnfruitfull thoughtes. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 101 Frivilous boyishe grammer schole trickes. 1687 WOOD LIFE 21 Apr., The duke of Bucks is dead... many frivilous things extant—'Bays', a comedy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 156 ¶ 6 From reading frivilous Books, and keeping as frivilous Company. 1783 JOHNSON 18 Apr. in *Boswell*, He may be a frivilous man, and be so much occupied with petty pursuits, that he may not want friends. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* ix. 63 Lady Audley amused herself in her own frivilous fashion.

absol. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 160 The frivilous make themselves merry with the Ideal theory, as if its consequences were burlesque.

Hence **Frivolously** *adv.*, **Frivolousness**.

1611 COTGR., *Vainement*, vainely, frivilously, to no purpose. 1624 *DONNE Serm.* (Alford) V. cxxx. 330 If Abraham had any such doubts, of a Frivolousness in so base a Seal. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 448 ¶ 2 The frivilously false ones. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 119 To... judge of the weight or frivilousness of objections. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 396 This argument... has been found to have, at least, the pertinacity of faction, if it have not the frivilousness of folly. 1885 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 223 The bankrupt being held to be acting frivilously and vexatiously.

Frixe, *obs. form of FRISK a.*

† **Frixon**. *Obs.* [*as if ad. L. *frixon-em*, n. of action f. *frīgere* (ppl. stem *frīx-*) to roast.] (See quotes.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Frixon is the preparation of some medicaments, with oyl, butter, [etc.]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 66 Assation and Frixon differ thus.

† **Frixory**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. frixorium*, f. as prec.] A frying-pan.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 472 That same supellex is necessary... as Pottengers, Frixories, etc.

Friz, variant of FRIZZ.

† **Friza-do**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6-8 fris(e-), frysado(w(e), 6 fres-, frisc-, friz-, 7 friez(e)-a-do(w), 7-frizado. [*a. Sp. frisado* (obs.), explained to mean 'silk plush', f. *frisar* = Fr. *friser* to curl (hair), raise a nap on (cloth); see FRIZZ, FRIEZE *vbs.*] A fine kind of frieze. Also *attrib.*

1542 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 220 One Spaynes cloke of frizado. 1546 O. JOHNSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 175 Untill I have made sale of the frizados and lynnyn cloeth. 1600 VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 165 In Winter, your upper garment must be of Cotton or Friezeadow. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 64/1 Our cottons, penistones, frizados, haze. 1719 D'URFEEV *Pills* III. 272 And an old Frysadoe Coat to cover his Worship's trunk Hose.

Hence † **Friza-do v. intr.**, to produce the appearance of frizado. In quot. *transf.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 591 A cleer Brook... Whose gurgling streams frizado'd on the gravell. **Frize**, *obs. form of FRIEZE, FRIEZE*.

Frizel, var. of FRIZZLE *sb.*

Frizette, **Frizeur**, vars. of FRISETTE, FRISEUR. † **Frizaliation**. *Obs.* -1 [*f. FRIZZLE v.* 1 + -ATION.] The action of frizzling (hair).

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 141 Her chief and comon exercise, was, to force a frizaliation of her haire.

Frizon, **Frizure**, var. ff. FRISON², FRISURE.

Frizz, **friz** (*friz*), *sb.* Also 7 frizze. [*f. next vb.*] The state of being frizzed or curled; *concr.* frizzed hair; a row or wig of crisp curls.

1668 ETHEREDGE *She would if she could* III. iii, Draw a Comb through him, there is not such Another Frizz in Europe. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2075/4 Her hair brown of a natural Frize or Curl about the forehead. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 189 A little Friz, like a Tower, running round the Edges of the Face. 1802 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* I. 18 Dr. Parr's wig... swells out into boundless convexity of frizz. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 277 His golden locks were spread out in the utmost amplitude of friz. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 517 Clustering glossy curls, which were sometimes made soft and semi-transparent by a peculiar friz.

fig. 1848 HARE *Gucses* Ser. II. (1867) 478 A similar full-bottomed well-curled friz of words.

b. *attrib.*

1646 in *Thornbury Haunted London* (1865) 383 Gave to old Friz-wig... o. 6. o. 1713 STEELE *Englism.* No. 40, 260 A Head... with a friz Wig and plenteous Cravat-string.

Frizz, **friz** (*friz*), *v.* 1 Also 7 freeze, 7-8 frize, 8 frieze. [*ad. Fr. friser*, = Sp. *frisar*, to curl (hair), raise a nap on (cloth); in the latter of these senses the Fr. vb. was adopted earlier: see FRIEZE v. 1 The Eng. word seems to have been originally pronounced (*friz*), but to have afterwards undergone assimilation to the older FRIZZLE v.

The origin of the Rom. vb. is disputed. There seems to be no good ground for the common view that it is of Teut. etymology (the interpretation of the ethnic name of the *Frisans* as 'curly-haired' being a mere assumption); quite possibly it may be a mere special use of the homophonous F. *friser* FRIEZE v. 1]

1. *trans.* To curl or crisp (the hair); to form into a mass of small, crisp curls.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Nov., Dressing of herself with her haire frized short up to her eares. 1750 F. COVENTRY *Hist. Pompey* II. iii. (1785) 53/2 People who frize their hair in the newest fashion. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Clinker* (1895) 378 This machine (a tye-periwig) has been in buckle ever since, and now all the servants in the family were employed to frizz it out for the ceremony. 1777 W. WHITEHEAD *Goat's Beard* 32 Is't not enough you read Voltaire, While sneering valets frizz your hair? 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *South-Sea Ho.*, He wore his hair... powdered and frizzed out. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 41 Grayish hair, frizzed, in short crépe curls.

2. *intr.* Of hair: To stand up in short crisp curls. Also *trans.* To set up (hair) on end; to erect.

1696 [see FRIZZING *ppl. a.*]. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 501 [The hair] at the crown of the head... is about two inches broad... and stands frized upright. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 246 The lion roaring and frizzing his shaggy crest.

3. *trans.* To raise a bur on (the nap of cloth). = FRIEZE v. 1

1806 WEBSTER *Compend. Dict.*, *Friz*, to form nap into small hurs.

4. In *Leather-dressing*: To rub (wash-leather, etc.) with pumice-stone or a blunt knife, so as to remove the grain, soften the surface, and give a uniform thickness.

1697 [see FRIZZED *ppl. a.*]. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Wet-glover*, Frizing is the working the Skin woolly on one side. 1853 C. MORRIS *Arts of Tanning* 434 The skins, after having been brought to a state of pelt... are subjected to what is technically termed frizing, which is a rubbing with a pumice stone, or working under the round edge of a blunt knife. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* xlii. 681 The treatment with the scraping-knife being generally not sufficient for complete frizzing, the remaining portions of the grain are removed with another sharp knife.

Hence **Frizzed** *ppl. a.*, **Frizzing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 117 Freez'd Minions all, most brave in vaults and vows. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2459/4 Black short frized Hair. 1696 W. MOUNTAGUE *Delights Holland* 52 Fellows, with black frizzing Hair and great

Whiskers. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 60 To use dry, curried and frized leather. c1770 *ERSKINE Barber in Poet. Reg.* (1810) 327 Ruin seize thee, scoundrel Coe! Confusion on thy frizzing wait. 1789 *Generous Attachm.* I. 28 His hair wears the flourishes of the most skilful of the frizzing tribe. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 309 The barber would thrust out his frizzed head, with a comb sticking in it. 1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xxi. (1883) 204 He... walked about London in his well-combed wig, frizzed and three tailed. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 917 *Frizzing-machine*, a machine on which the nap of woolen cloth is formed into a number of little prominences or tufts.

Frizz (friz), *v.*² [f. *FRY v.* with echoic termination.] *a. intr.* To make a sputtering noise in frying. *b. trans.* (See quot. 1891.)

1835 MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* ix, What's that frizzing in your frying-pan? 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, *Frizz* or *Frizzle*, to scorch or dry up.

Frizzle (friz'l), *sb.*¹ [See *FRIZZLE v.*¹]

1. Frizzled hair; a short crisp curl. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 650 They curle and fold the haire of their head, making a hill in the midst like a hat, with frizzles round about. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* (1851) 191 To rumple her laces, her frizzles, and her bobins. a1845 *Hood Hymenaeal Retrospect* i. vii, Though now they look only like frizzles of wool, By a bramble torn off from a sheep. 1879 *BROWNING Ned Bratts* 32 Some blue fly Which punctured a dewy scalp where the frizzles stuck awry.

transf. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xviii. xiii, Bald crown of the landscape, girt with a frizzle of firwoods all round.

† *b.* A frizzled wig. *Obs.*

1628 *BP. HALL Righteous Mammon* Wks. 720 When his eyes should meet with a powdered frizzle.

2. [f. the *vb.*] The state of being frizzled.

1850 *HAWTHORNE Scarlet L., Custom Ho.* (1851) 39 A wig of majestic frizzle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *frizzle-frize*, *-head*; *frizzle-headed*, *-topped* *adjs.*

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 208 The frizzle wench in coorse and sluttish geere. 1778 *MISS BURNAY Evelina* lxxxii, Pray what do you do with that frizzle-frize top of your own? 1840 *LADY C. BURY Hist. Flirt* iv, Fancy him bowing his little frizzle head. 1891 *T. HARDY Tess* I. 19 A frizzle-headed brawny damsel.

Frizzle (friz'l), *sb.*² *dial.* Also † *frezel*, † *g friz* (z)el. [? Corruption of *FUSIL*.] (See quot. 1892.)

1629 *Z. BOYD Last Battell Soule* 1266 He is euer readie to strik fyre with his frezell and his flint. c1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* III. 192 Putting down the frizzle, and making it spring up again with a loud snap. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* 305 *Frizzle*, in flint and steel guns the piece of iron acted on by the flint to produce the explosion.

Frizzle (friz'l), *v.*¹ *Forms:* 6 *frisel*, *frysle*, 6-8 *frisle*, *frizel* (l, frizle, (7 *frez-*, *frizil*), 7- *frizzle*. [This and the related *FRIZZLE sb.* are of obscure origin; they occur much earlier than *FRIZZ v.* to curl (hair) from which they might be supposed to be derived; the verb to *FRIEZE* cloth, however, which is etymologically identical, is older, and may have given rise to *frisel* as a frequentative formation. Cf. *OFris. frisle*, *fresle*, head of hair, curls, North *Fris. friessle*, *fressle* head of hair, lock of hair, mod. *Fris. frisseljen*, *frislen* to plait (*esp.* the hair); but the origin of these words, and their relation to the Eng. words, is uncertain; cf. also *OF. fresel* a comb worn in the hair.]

1. *trans.* To curl (hair) in small crisp curls.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Calamistratus*, trimmed: crisped: or frised. 1573 *TWYNE Aeneid* li, Lockes with bodkins frised fine. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 283 A long lock he has got, and the art to frize it. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 277 'Tis enough only that her Hair be not frizzled. 1766 [*ANSTEE*] *Bath Guide* xi. 41 A prodigious rough black Head of Hair That is frizzled and curl'd o'er her Neck that is bare. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* iv. 34 Her hair... is frizzled out and put up with pins. 1869 *TROLLOPE He Knew* vii, Her grey hair was always frizzled with the greatest care.

absol. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl.* Epil. 15 They... bum-bast, bolster, frisle, and perfume. a1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 180 Hee studies by the discretion of his Barber, to frize like a Baboone.

† *b.* ? *transf.* To adorn with frills or ruffles. *Obs.* [But possibly a distinct word. Cf. *OF. fresel* frilled, ruffled; *f. fresel* frill; also *FRISLET*.]

1753 *Songs Costume* (Percy) 231 Frizzle your elbows with ruffles sixteen. 1755 *Lond. Mag.* July 343 Circling round her ivry neck, Frizzle out the smart Vandike.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To form into crisp curls; to curl or twist up.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 505 The dust of the same mixed with oyl... doth cause the hair to frisle and curl. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Crown-Scab*, A... malignant Matter, that breaks forth at the Roots of the Hair, where it sticks to the Skin, and makes it frizzle and stare. 1886 *Lav Times* LXXXI. 84/1 The smoke and the noxious gases caused the leaves of the plants, etc., to curl and frizzle up.

† 3. *trans.* To brush or touch lightly. Cf. *FRIEZE v.*¹ 3.

1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* i. xxvi. 93 For a feather, Lake frized with red lead. 1652 *WRIGHT tr. Camus' Nature's Paradox* 134 The agreeable noise, which the Leaves of the Neighbouring Trees did make, when frized by the Zephyr's welcome Wings.

Hence **Frizzling** *ppl.* *a.* Also **Frizzler**, one who frizzles.

1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 95 Their comb... with which they now and then combed their frizzling locks. 1779-80 *COOK Voy.* (1785) I. 183 In some it [hair] was of a frizzling disposition. 1816 *J. GILCHRIST Philos. Etym.* 263 Musicians, dancing-masters, perfumers, frizzlers, gilders.

Frizzle (friz'l), *v.*² [f. *FRIZZ v.*²: see -*LE*.] *a. intr.* = *FRIZZ v.*² *a.* *b. trans.* To fry, toast, or grill (with a sputtering noise).

a. 1839 *THACKERAY Fatal Boots* (1869) 362 A nice fresh steak was frizzling on the gridiron. 1863 *Confess. Ticket-of-Leave Man* 77 Jack dropped the candle, and set some of the wigs frizzling. 1874 *DASENT Tales Fjeld* 187 He heard the molten lead bubbling and frizzling in our clerk's throat.

b. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 134 When the sun had the fairest chance to frizzle me. 1888 *BURTON Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iv. 388 To pull a herring daily from the string, and to frizzle it... for breakfast.

Hence **Frizzled**, **Frizzling** *ppl.* *adjs.* Also **Frizzle** *sb.*, the action of the *vb.*

1832 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* iv, Aunt Chloe... presiding... over certain frizzling items in a stewpan. 1860 *All Year Round* 460 My frizzling brains. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.* s.v. 'The doctor says as how he's to hev some frizzled mutton.' 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 35 Flounders... with their tails jerking Flip, flap, in the frizzle of the pan.

Frizzled (friz'l'd), *ppl.* *a.* [f. *FRIZZLE v.*¹ + -ED.] In senses of the *vb.*: *a.* of hair. Also, of a wig, the head: Consisting of or covered with crisp curls. Of a fowl: see quot. 1885.

1567 *DRANT Horace's Art Poetrie*, etc. Cijij, A, Mecænas, if I meete with the without my frised top, Not notted fyne and fashion lyke. 1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 103 A gallant frised pate. 1598 *BARCKLEY Felic. Man* iii. (1603) 272 You shall have a halter in place of your frized haire. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* ii. 58 The frized and over-powdered Gallants of our times. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 250 Displumed geese, as likewise most part of the ducks were, the rest frizeled. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, Frised Hens... may also be put into the Yard. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 6 He called it New Guinea, from the frizzled locks of the inhabitants. 1817 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* June (1894) I. 101 A fine, courteous-looking seigneur, with a grey frizzled head. 1847 *L.D. LINDSAY Chr. Art* I. 126 Cain is represented with frizzled hair. 1885 *TEGETMEIER in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 645 Frizzled fowls are birds in which each feather curls outwards away from the body. They are common in India.

fig. 1577 *HARRISON England* Pref. (1877) 111, I hope that this foule frizeled Treatise of mine will prouee a spur to others better learned. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* v. vii. 68, I will Neglect curl'd Phrases frized skill.

b. of other objects.

1596 *R. L[INCH] Diella* (1877) 66 All tapistred with Natures mossie greene, Wrought in a frized guise. 1599 *THYNNE Animadv.* (1875) 33 note, *Aurifrisum* frised cloth of gold. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 396 Those [citron tables] that are frised with small spots standing thicke. 1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* II. v. 158 The frized coates which doe the mountaines hide. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 323 The... Bush with friz'd hair implicit. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 101 The parsley, with her frizzled locks. a1803 *BEATTIE Hares* 34 O'er their head The furze its frizzled covering spread. 1784-1815 *Annals of Agric., Suff.* V. 251 (E. D. S.) *Frized*, 'The straw [of the potatoes] being frized (curled) as they call it here.'

Frizzling (friz'ling), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FRIZZLE v.*¹ + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* *FRIZZLE* in various senses; an instance of this. Also *attrib.*

1592 *T. TIMME Ten Eng. Lepers* F ij, The divell himselfe was the first inventor of... frizzling. 1611 *CORYAT Crudities* 261 A frizzling or crisping pinne of iron. 1633 *PRYNNE Histriom.* i. vi. 1. 303 Meretricious Paintings, Frizzlings, Pouldrings, Attyrings, and the like. 1862 *SALA Accepted Addr.* 128 No frizzling tongs had ever been heard of in their vicinity.

Frizzly (friz'li), *a.* [f. *FRIZZLE sb.*¹ + -Y.] Full of frizzles or crisp curls.

1707 *J. STEVENS tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 370 Frizly black... Hair. 1782 *ELPHINSTON tr. Martial* ii. xxxvi. 103 Nor with frizzly shock, nor frowsy hair. 1833 *LONGF. Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 264 The crisping, frizzly waves glide in snaky folds. 1882 *Day of Rest* 206 The under steward—whose frizzly unkempt head of hair stood out... round his head like a halo.

Frizzy (friz'i), *a.* [f. *FRIZZ sb.* + -Y.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a frizz.

1870 *DASENT Annals* (ed. 4) I. 339 A thing with frizzy hair all down her neck. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* I. 217 Mr. Lush's... strong black grey-besprinkled hair of frizzy thickness. 1881 *TYLOR Anthropol.* 72 The Africans show the woolly or frizzy kind [of hair].

† **Fro**, *sb.* *Obs.*—¹ [? *a.* *ON. fró* in the same sense.] Comfort, relief.

a1310 in *Wright's Lyric P.* xxxvi. 100 Of myne deden fynde y non fro.

Fro (frō), *Sc. frae* (frē), *prep.* (*adv.*, *conj.*). *Forms:* *a.* (chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 2-7 *fra*, 5-6 *fray*, (6 *fre*, *frea*), 8-9 *frae*; *β.* 2- *fro*, (4-5 *froo*, 7 *frow*). [*a.* *ON. fró*, corresp. to *OE. fram*, *FROM*.]

A. prep. (Now only *Sc.* and *dial.*)

1. = *FROM* in all its senses.

a. c1200 *ORMIN* 211 *Fra* biss daz3 þu shallt ben dumb. *Ibid.* 1265 *Swa ferr fra* Godess riche. a1300 *Cursor M.* 479 (Gött.) *Lucifer... fell For his pride fra* heuen to hell. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) Pref. 1 To... delyuer vs fra deed withouten end. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 9 *Euery Saterdag fra* ane efter none to four hours. 1558 *KENNEDY Compend. Tractine in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 103 To discern the rycht understanding of the Scripture fra the wrang. 1588 *A. KING tr. Canisius' Catech.* 163 To abstain fra flesh. 1788 *BURNS Naebody*, I'll borrow frae nae-body. 1803 *WORDSW. Yarrow Unw.* v, Fair hangs the apple frae the rock. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* ix, After his walk frae the manse. 1876 *J. WILSON Noct. Andrs.* Wks. 1855 I. 174 You canna tell a tree frae a tether. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fra*, from. *β.* c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Þis longe weie þe he ferde fro heuene to helle. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 89 God ledde hem fro helle nigt to paradis leue list. c1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 256 Whan hit was fro his possession. c1380 *WYCLIF*

Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 138 And þus semen oure religious to be exempte fro charite. 1382 — 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 15 Fro Dan vnto Bersabee. c1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 1 At Trumpington, nat fer fro Cantebrigg. c1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. i. 54 Clopede hem in copis, to be knowe fro opere. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. lii, Fro this day forth. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. 1. 7 Fro al resonynge. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* xlv. 29 They went fro tounne to tounne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 [He] gyueth fro hymselfe frely. 1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* ix, Where you may haue some defence Fro the storms in my breast breeding. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 261 Why did you throw your wedded Lady fro you? a1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 29 Can cal vow'd men fro cloysters, dead from tombs. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fro*, from.

† *b.* In verse frequently placed after its *sb.* (*esp.* as a *rime-wd.*). *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 + 20 Or þai parted hom froo. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ii. 34 When heo was me fro, I loked and byhelde. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4120 That I mote goo so fer the fresh floures froo. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 258 That no tratur stylye his cors you fray. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 837 Bot thair dede, or ellis fled thaim fray. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* xxx. 13 The mourning weede thou tookest me fro. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 87 Pas thought it hell, while he was Cosma fro. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* iii. xvi, Well could he hit a fallow-deer Five hundred feet him fro.

† *c.* *Fro oneself*: 'beside oneself', out of one's wits. *Clean fro*: quite contrary to. (Cf. *FROM* 8 b.)

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 18 b, I am fro my selfe for angyre. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* B iij, She bycam al frantkye and fro herself. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. ccxix. [ccxv.] 676 They had spydes younge, and bredde made of mylke, clene fro the nature of Fraunce. c1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 111 He was so sore dyspleased, that he was nye therwyth fro him selfe.

2. Followed by other prepositions. (Cf. *FROM* 16.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 14407 *Fra* amang þat cursed ledd. c1340 *Ibid.* 25596 (Fairf.) Pou was tane fra of þe crosse. 1382 *WYCLIF Josu.* viii. 11 Fro 32ens of the citee [Vulg. *ex adverso civitatis*]. 1382 — *Luke* i. 78 *Fro* spryngynge vp fro an hi3 hath visyit þe. c1400 *Gamelyn* 803 The come Gamelyn fro under þe wode-ryes. a1592 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* iii. (Rldg.) 262/2 But I will tear thy eyes for forth thy head. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 70 Than up there rase ane wee wee man Franethe the moss-gray stane.

† 3. With an adverb in place of a *sb.*-object. (Cf. *FROM* 15.) *Fro dan dat*: from the time that. *Froforth*: ? = from this time forth. *Obs.*

c1200 *ORMIN* 17970 He þatt fra bibufenn comm. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 188 Fro dan dat he sinjen bi-gan. a1300 *Cursor M.* 932 Eue fra þan hir cald adam. *Ibid.* 10976 Pou sal be dumb fra nu. *Ibid.* 20078 For quam i com dun fra o-bouen. c1340 *HAMPOLE Wks.* (Horstman) I. 187 Sothely fra thy-thene Inryses a gret lufe. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. iii. 109 Cam late fro bi3unde. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xii. 63 Be waar therfore frohens forthward. *Ibid.* i. ix. 107 Whanne he were departid frothens. a1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxxi. 243 Ye may go fro hens forth where ye lyst. 1536 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. xxxv. 271 It is to trust... that party will also froforth... own to law all other abusions.

† 4. Of, concerning. Cf. *ON. frá*, *rare*—¹.

c1300 *Harrow. Hell* 28 More wo Then i con ou telle fro.

B. adv. In a direction or position that is remote or apart; away. Now only in *phr. to and fro* (see *To*); for which rarely *fro (fra)* and *till*. † *To do fro*: to remove. Also, contrary, against. *Of or fro*: for or against.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 8027 Þar was a stank bot littel fra Hight piscina probatica. *Ibid.* 11937 Þat water moght rin fra and till, Vte of þe flum al atte will. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 197 Whan they come vp the smallest fro they do, So that the saddist faster may ascende. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 270 Sum said to and sum fra, Sum nay and sum 3a. 1562 *Child-Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 204 He sais he cannot say anythings of his honesty, of nor fro. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* Epit. A iij b, Passage to, fro, and through without danger.

† *b.* *Comb.*, as *fro-leader* = *ABDUCTOR* I. *Obs.*

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 749 Called the Fro-leader or the muscle of Indignation or the Wayward muscle.

† *c.* *conj.* (Chiefly *north.*) *Obs.*

1. From the time that, from the moment when; as soon as, when. Also, *fra* *that*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1325, & al þur3 dome of Daniel, fro he deuised hade, þat alle goudes com of god. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 141 And fra he wust quhat charge thai had, He buskyt hym, but mar abad. *Ibid.* 581 Fra at the Brwe to dede war brocht. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 536 And fra Marcellus þis cane se, He had þarof rycht mekil wondir. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 And, fra I come þare, I knewe wele þat it was operwise. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 39 Fra he was eght 3ers ald. *Ibid.* 3435 Fra þat god my saule will haue. 14.. *Plumpton Corr.* (1839) 28, I am siker he will thank you full hartely, fro I lett him witt. 15.. [*DUNBAR*] *Gif 3e wald lufe* 14 *Poems* (1893) 312 And he that is of hairt vntrew, Fra he be kend, fair weill, adew. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vi. x. 1 Fra that the ancyan nun of Dan Phebus Thr wordis endit had.

2. In a logical sense: Since, seeing that.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 701 Syne efter him Alexander his bruther... Efter his deid succedit in his steid, Fra this Edgair withoutin child we deid. 1585 *Jas. I Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 43 Then, fra I saw (as I already told) How men complained. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 102 Fra the follower haue founden borch lawfullie.

† **Fro**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—¹. [? f. *FROM adv.*] *intr.* ? To go frowardly or untowardly, to be unsuccessful.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. York* xxiii, God that causeth thinges to fro or frame.

Fro, *obs.* form of **FROW**, Dutchwoman.

Froam, ? *erron.* form of **FREAM**.

Froat, **Froath**, *vars.* of **FROT**, **FROTH**.

Frob, obs. var. of **THROB**.

Frock (frɒk), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 frokke, 5 frogge, 4-6 frok(e), *Sc.* or *north.* frog, 6-7 frocke, 6-frock. [a. F. *froc* (recorded from 12th c.); of uncertain origin.]

Cf. Pr. *floc* frock, med.L. *frocus*, *flocus*. Some scholars regard the *f*-forms as the original, and identify the word with L. *flocus*, OF. *floc* Flock *sb.* Others regard *froc* as adopted from a Teut. word, OHG. *hroch* (once), OS. *hroc* (once), OFris. *hrokk* (rare); but in these forms it is believed by many Germanists that the *hr-* is a misspelling without phonetic significance, the usual forms being OHG. *roch* (mod. Ger. *rock*), OFris. *rokk*, OE. *rocc*.]

1. A long habit with large open sleeves; the outer and characteristic dress of a monk. *Rarely*, a cassock (of an Anglican clergyman). Hence, the priestly office which it indicates. Cf. UNFROCK *v.*

1350 *Durh. MS. Cha. Roll*, In xj pannis. . . preter ij frokkes. 1362 LAGL. P. Pl. A. v. 64 Of a freris frokke were the fore-sleuys. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 179/2 Froke, monkes habyte . . . *enculla*. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 270 For a cope called a frogge of worsted for the Prior of Bromholm xxvi. viii. d. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 3-4 An other poynteth to someone of the pharisaical sort, clad in a blacke frocke or cope. 1683 *Temple Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 465 A French Monk, who some time since had left his Frock for a Petticoat. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. iii. 51 As the frock of no religious order ever was green, this cannot be meant for a friar. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. iv. The Hermit by it stood, Barefooted, in his frock and hood. 1887 W. GLADSTONE *Parish Problems* 333 It was the utterance of such words as these that cost the great Carmelite preacher [Father Hyacinth] his frock.

2. An upper garment worn chiefly by men; a long coat, tunic, or mantle.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 1742 þe kyng comaunded anon to clepe þat wyse, In frokkes of syn cloþ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 375 With blak froggis all helit thai The Armouris at thai on thame had. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxviii. 57 Ilkane a gud Burdowne in hand, And royd Frogis on þare Armyng. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 241, I wold be fayn of this frog (Christ's coat) myght it fall vnto me. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* li. 3 To gif a doublett he is als doure, As it war off ane fute syd frog. 1527 *Lanc. Wills* I. 6 And also that he geiff to Richard Fene a jakett called my frocke. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xl. 4 From him that weareth purple, and a crown, vnto him that is clothed with a linnen frocke. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.*, clxxxix, Another girds his Frock, wth a sure Thonge. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism.* & *Guisc.* 144 Yet (for the wood perplexed with thorns he knew) A frock of leather o'er his limbs he drew. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* II. 559 Kings at arms covered with long frocks of cloth of gold. fig. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 164 (Qo. 2) That monster custome. . . to the vse of actions faire and good. . . giues a frock or Liurey That aptly is put on to refrain night.

b. *Frock of mail*: a defensive garment, armour. Cf. *coat of mail*.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 133 Samson. . . Made arms ridiculous, useless the. . . frock of mail Adamantean proof. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iii. 715, I have addressed a frock of heavy mail, Yet may not join the troop of sacred knights. fig. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 244 The gladiators in the lists of power feel, through all their frocks of force and simulation the presence of worth.

3. A loose outer garment worn by peasants and workmen; an overall; more fully *smock-frock*.

a 1668 DAVENANT *News from Plymouth* iv. i. *Cable*. Come your affair, Squire of the Frock! Briefly Dispatch! Where is this courteous Damsel? *Porter*. At my House, Sir. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 95 Flesh-coloured Vests, somewhat like our Brickmakers Frocks. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 237, I had pistols under my grey frock. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 525 Three officers. . . disguised like the peasants of that country with long frocks. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi. 136 The duck frocks for tarring down rigging. 1883 C. WALFORD *Fairs* 153 Dealers in haubergs, or waggoners' frocks.

b. A wearer of a smock-frock; a poor person. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 25 The rich and the poore, euen from the furd gown to the sweating frock. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* ii. *Porter*. Sir, I did give it him. *P. sen.* What. . . A frock spend sixpence!

c. A woollen 'guernsey' or 'jersey' worn by sailors; *esp.* in *Guernsey* or *Jersey* frock.

1811 W. THOM *Hist. Aberd.* vi. 150 Besides stockings, they make frocks, mitts, and all sorts of hosiery. 1825 JAMIESON, *Frock*, a sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Voy. Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 13 The sailors have dressed him in [a] Guernsey frock. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Frog*, an old term for a seaman's coat or frock. *Ibid.*, *Jersey frocks*, woollen frocks supplied to seamen.

4. The outer garment, for indoor wear, of women and children, consisting of a bodice and skirt; a gown, dress.

The word is now applied chiefly to the garment worn by children and young girls, cf. *short frock*; that worn by women is commonly called a *dress*; *gown* is also current, though (exc. in the U.S.) less generally. (But in the language of fashionable society the use of *frock* for 'dress' has within the last few years been revived.)

1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 134, I wyll my goddowter and seruant, shall haue my wosted kyrtell. . . and my froke. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 325 Let youre wiues therefore put of there fine frockes and Frenche hoodes. 1613 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 284 And on her loynes a frock with many a swelling pleate. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4117/4 Cloathed with a red Damask Coat, with blue Flowers, and over it a white Holland Frock. *Ibid.* No. 4149/4 James Smith, upwards of 4 years of Age, in a hanging Sleeve Coat, and a painted Frock. . . is missing. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Frock*, A kind of gown for children. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. No. 108. 87/2 The newest ball-dress is composed of

a frock of tulle, over a rose-coloured slip of satin. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 108 Striving to patch up once more the girl's frock and the boy's coat. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 9, I don't think I've ever been in London since I wore short frocks. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 143 Fishky. . . looked lovely in her white satin frock and orange-blossoms. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 28 June 618/3, I think 'frock' seems to be applied to the morning costume, and 'dress' to that of evening only. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 172 There could never be more than a Sabbath frock and an everyday gown for her.

5. A coat with long skirts. In mod. quots. = FROCK-COAT.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi, A light coat like a frock. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 387 A gentleman dressed in a green frock came in. 1770 RICHARDSON *Anecd. Russian Emp.* 325 A light blue frock with silver frogs. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 162, I observed the Duke of Wellington. . . He was alone, simply attired in a blue frock. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 128 Dine in your frock. . . if your dress-coat is in the country. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* III. 194 The coat. . . a comfortable easy old frock, a little baggy at the elbows.

b. A coat of a similar 'cut' used as a military uniform; *spec.* see quot. 1881.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xcii. 422 He. . . appears. . . always in his regimentals, which are a blue cloth frock with silver brandenburgs. 1881 WILHELM *Milit. Dict.*, *Frock*, in the British service, the undress regimental coat of the guards, artillery, and royal marines. 1890 19th Cent. Nov. 842 The stable jacket will retain its freshness, as its owner drills in his 'service frock'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *frock-body*; *frock-like* adj.; † *frock-clothes*, -dress (*rare*), dress of which a frock-coat is a part: so *frock-suit*; † *frock-man* = 3 b; *frock-uniform*, undress uniform (see 5 b).

1862 F. WILFORD *Maiden of our own day* 97, I can make this 'frock-body' while you are making the skirt. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 1 June 3/2 Silk Cloths. . . for Gentlemen's Dress and 'Frock Cloaths'. 1854 J. BUCHANAN in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. (1884) 256/1, I was invited 'in 'frock dress' to the dinner. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 183 From beneath his vest there hung. . . the 'frock-like' 'gaty' (drawers) of the Magyar peasant. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea for Nineweh* II. 46 If ye fight for the wall, let not the 'frokman' take the right hand of you in worth. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 591 We. . . shall be highly flattered by your company. . . whether in full or in 'frock uniforms'.

Hence **Frockhood**, the state of being dressed in a (short) frock; † **Frockified** *ppl. a.*, clad in a (monk's) frock.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xlv. (1737) 186 A frockify'd Hobgoblin. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 124 How many Billies and Bobbies, revelling in all the glorious ease of frockhood, have you not reduced to the cruel purgatory of breeches.

Frock (frɒk), *v.* [f. FROCK *sb.*] *trans.* To provide with or dress in a frock; *lit.* and *fig.* b. To invest (a person) with priestly office or privilege. Cf. UNFROCK *v.*

1828 W. S. LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 535/2 A gentleman whom perhaps nothing but the hope of gratifying his amiable passions had cowed and frocked. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 54. 79, I have seen baby London short-coated, and frocked, and breeched. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xcv, I'll. . . femininely frock, Your poem masculine that courts La Roque. 1896 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 315 Founding a Jerusalem bishopric and frocking its new bishop.

Frock-coat. A double-breasted coat with skirts extending almost to the knees, which are not cut away but of the same length in front as behind.

1823 *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1824) 60 A regularly built green frock coat, not forgetting the velvet collar. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xlv. 46 He sat on a divan, cross-legged, in a military frock-coat. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 192/1 He usually wore a brown frock-coat, without a wrinkle. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi, There was John Proudfoot, the blacksmith, uncommonly awkward in a frock coat.

Hence **Frock-coated** *ppl. a.*, wearing a frock-coat.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 205 The people. . . could hardly recognise the frock-coated, fancy-vested, military-trousered swell as Lord Scamperdale.

Frocked (frɒkt), *ppl.* and *ppl. a.* [f. FROCK *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Dressed in a frock.

?c1550 *Robin Consc.* 167 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 238, I will goe frocked and in a french hood. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 146 Both in bloomwhite silk are frocked. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxi. (1883) 226 Frocked and hooded skeletons. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 318 The Father came bare-headed, frocked, a rope around his neck.

Frocking (frɒkɪŋ), [f. FROCK *sb.* + -ING]. Cf. COATING.] Material for (smock-)frocks.

1864 LOWELL *Moosehead Jnrl.*, *Fireside Trav.* 112 Enormous cowhide boots, over which large blue trousers of frocking strove in vain to crowd themselves.

Frockless (frɒkləs), *a.* [f. FROCK *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a frock.

1880 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 2/5 Brissac privately orders a guard to be set over the frockless friars.

† **Frodils**. *Obs.* Also 7 *frodels*. [shortened ad. Fr. *afrodille*: see AFFODILL.] = AFFODILL I.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 146 Two pound of the Roots of Frodels. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mange*, The Roots of Frodils Two Pounds.

Froe, **frow** (frōw). Now chiefly U.S. Also 6-7 *frower*, 7 *frowe*, *frau*, 8 *fro*. [The synonymous FROMWARD suggests that the earliest form *frower* represents a subst. use of FROWARD *a.* in the

lit. sense 'turned away', the reference being to the position of the handle.]

1. A wedge-shaped tool used for cleaving and riving staves, shingles, etc. It has a handle in the plane of the blade, set at right angles to the back.

1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 36 A frower of iron, for cleaving of lath. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* ix. 63 In-castinge stooles, ropes, froes, chaines. . . and all trash whatsoever. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. Wks. (Arb.) 608 Tooles [required] . . . 5 frowes to cleaue pale. 1668 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.*, A *Frower*, an Edge-tool used in cleaving Lath. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* x. 149 A set of Wedges and Frans. . . to every family. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 182 A river or splitter, who rives them [trees] with the fro. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xvi. (1871) 137 With frowe in one hand and mallet in the other. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 918 *Frow* (Coopering).

† 2. (See quot.; perh. a distinct word.) *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 20 Those warming pinnes. . . which of some are called frowes, and being put into their cases, and those cases wrapped in linnen bagges, doe serve to heate beddes.

Froe, obs. form of **FROW**, Dutchwoman.

Frog¹ (frɒg). Forms: 1 frogga, 2-7 frogge, 4 frock, 5 froke, (4 frogge, 5 frogge), 7 frogg, 5- frog. Pl. 2 froggen, 3 wroggen. [OE. *frogga* wk. masc.; a hypocoristic formation (peculiar to Eng.), from the root contained in the various Teut. synonyms, of which there are three different types: (1) OE. *frox*, (**frosco*), *forsc* str. masc. (see FROSH) = Du. *vorsch*, OHG. *forsk* (MHG. *vorsch*, mod. G. *frosch*), ON. *frosk-r*: -O Teut. **frosko-s*; (2) ME. *frūde*, FROUD, frog or toad, related by ablaut to ON. *fraud-r*, OSw. pl. *frōdhir* (Da. *frø*); cf. OF. *froil*, *frot* toad, which is perh. of Scandinavian origin; (3) ON. *franke*, whence perh. the ME. *froke*, given among the forms of the present word.

The etymological relation between the various Teut. words involves some unsolved difficulties. Some scholars, on the ground of OE. *frogga*, and ON. *franke*, assume a root ending in a guttural, and explain O Teut. **frosko-as* = **froh-sko*. This does not account for the ME. *frūde*, ON. *fraud-r*, and hence it has been suggested that the common root of all the words is *frud-* (*frad-*), *frand-*, *frūd-*; O Teut. *frud-* + suffix -*ko* would by phonetic law become **frosko-*; the ON. *franke* appears to be for **frandke*. With regard to OE. *frogga* it may be remarked that the ending -*gga* occurs in several other names of animals: cf. *slagga*, *dogga*, *wicga*. It is possible that *frogga* may owe its form to the analogy of other animal names with this termination.

1. A tailless amphibious animal of the genus *Rana*, or, in wider sense, of the family *Ranidae*.

The *Prompt. Parv.* (Norfolk, c1440) explains *frogge*, *frugge* as meaning 'toad' (*bufo*), while the forms *froke* and *frosche* are said to mean 'frog' (*rana*). It is not known whether this distinction was recognised in the Norfolk dialect of the time; modern East Anglian glossaries do not mention it.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülker 122/10 *Rana*, frogga. c1000 — *Hom.* II. 192 He alyde eal heora land mid froggum. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 þer wunied in-ne. . . zeluwe froggen and crabben. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 69 For it alles com forþ, yt was a foul frogge. a1300 *Vox & Wolf* 256 Wroggen haueth his dou ikned. 13. . . M. E. *Glosses* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 80 Frock, *reyn*. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 397 þey. . . made hym unwitynge drinke a frogge. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 180/1 Froke or frosche. *rana*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Civb, Yeue hir a frogge for to eete. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 Least. . . thou bee lyke vnto Isopes frogges. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 14 Eye of Newt, and Toe of Frogge. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 145 The Pike will eat venomous things (as some kind of Frogs are). 1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsylv.* (1848) 16 There is another sort of Frog that crawls up the Tops of Trees. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 73 The frog. . . can live several days under water, without any danger of suffocation. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 389 The Edible Frog. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 129 Amongst the fossils is a complete series of frogs.

b. In various proverbial expressions.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref. 4 The whoke peraduenture will. . . saye y^e I geue frogges wine, as the Greke prouerbe speaketh. a1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 413 Well, I have fished and caught a Frog; brought little to pass with much ado. 1603 DEKKER *Grisill* v. i. Old M[aster] you haue fisht faire and caught a frog. 1823 LOKHART *Reg. Dalton* vi. i. (1842) 345 Whose coat was as bare of nap as a frog's is of feathers.

2. Applied to certain animals more or less resembling frogs, e.g. the FROG-FISH or ANGLER 2.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 106, I have changed the old name of Fishing Frog to the more simple one of Angler. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Frog*, *Frog-fish*, names sometimes applied to. (*Lophius piscatorius*) the angler. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* vi. 191 The horned frog is not a frog at all, but a lizard.

3. As a term of abuse applied to a man or woman. Also, † a Dutchman.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1782 Formest was sire Gogmagog, He was most, þat foule frogge. 1535 LYNDE-SAY *Satyre* 2136 Ane Frog that fyles the winde. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 54 These infernal frogs [Jesuits] are crept into the West and East Indies. 1652 *Season. Exp. Netherl.* 2 Neither had I ever wished the charming of those Frogs [the Dutch].

4. A name given to certain diseases of the throat or mouth.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 174 The Frog—It is a swelling under the Tongue that is common to children. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 235 Little Frogs, Pushes or Swellings in the Tongues of Oxen. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Frog-i-t-mouth*, a popular name for the complaint known as

the thrush. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frog*, the thrush, or aphthous stomatitis, of infants.

5. = *frog-stool*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cviii. (Tollem. MS.), V fit is doo amonge frogges [1535 frogge stoiles: Lat. *fungos*] & venemouse meetes, it. . . quenchep all be venymi.

6. *Brickmaking*. (See quot.)

1876 SIR E. BECKETT *Bk. Buil.* 162 Making bricks with a hollow in one or both faces which I have heard absurdly called a frog.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive, as *frog-colour*, -*concert*, -*green*, -*kind*, -*pit*, -*tribe*; *frog-like* adj.; b. objective, as *frog-fishing*; c. parasynthetic, as *frog-coloured*, -*hearted*, -*voiced* adjs.

1836 B. D. WALSH *Arctoph.*, *Knights* i. iii. Died himself *Frog-colour. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 238 Many of the faces round me assumed a very doleful and *frog-coloured appearance. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 184 We were being treated with a *frog-concert. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Frog-fishing*, the act or practice of fishing for frogs with hook, line, and rod; frogging. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 2/1 The small bonnet . . is in *frog-green velvet. 1846 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1894) I. 201 A *frog-hearted wretch. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 97 The *Frog kind. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 225 b. By their complaints . . and disputations altogether *froggy-lyke and fenlyke, they be hatefull both to God and men. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xix. 176 As loud as his frog-like voice permitted. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* A viij b. They that take From puddles or dull *Frog-pits, never make Themselves nor others happy. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1213/1 The larva, resembling in appearance a *frog-tadpole. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 396 The *Frog tribe, which forms the lowest order of Reptiles. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 308 You ill-looking *frog-voiced reptile!

8. Special comb.: *frog-back*, a 'back' at leap-frog; *frog-catcher* (see quot.); *frog-clock*, ? = *frog-hopper*; *frog-crab*, a member of the crustacean genus *Ranina*; *frog-dance*, ? a kind of hornpipe in which the performer crouches down in a frog-like attitude; *frog-eater*, one who eats frogs, a term contemptuously applied to Frenchmen; so *frog-eating ppl. a.*; *frog-hopper*, a group of homopterous insects of the family *Cercopidae*, so called from their shape and leaping powers; *frog's hornpipe* (see *frog-dance*); † *frog-paddock*, a large kind of frog; *frog-pecker*, a heron; *frog-pike*, *frog-plate*, *frog-shell* (see quots.); *frog-spit*, -*spittle*, (a) = CUCKOO-SPIT² I; (b) = *frog-spawn*; *frog-tongue* (see quot.).

a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. 258 Everybody was bound to run at the *'frog-back' given, and do his best. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 212 Quaw bird or *Frog Catcher, *Ardea clemata*. 1653 W. LAUSON *Comm. J. Denny's* *Secr. Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 196 Washing down worms, flies, *frog-clocks, etc. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, **Frogerab*, *Ranina*; can climb trees, etc. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 1/2 A *'frog-dance', cleverly executed by a budding barge-builder of seventeen. 1863 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* viii. 179 M. de Lacépède was a *frog eater. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Frog-eating*. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 351 The remaining *Ranatra*, or *Frog-hoppers. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* (1861) 281 Our own *frog-hopper (*Aphrophora spumaria*) or 'cuckoo-spit'. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi. A dancing step . . commonly called the *Frog's Hornpipe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 151 The green Frog . . is by Topsel taken to be venomous; and so is the Paddock, or *Frog-Paddock, which usually keeps or breeds on the land. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxiii. I will shew you one of these *frog-peckers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Frog-pike*, a female pike, so called from its period of spawning being late, contemporary with the frogs. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 110 A *Frog-plate for viewing the circulation of the blood in the web of a frog's foot. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Frog-shell*, the name applied to various species of shells of the genus *Ranella*. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Frog-spit*. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, Cuckoo-spittle or *frog-spittle (*Aphrophora spumaria*). 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 94 The *Ranula* or *frog-tongue, is a tumour under the tongue.

b. In various plant-names, as *frog-bit*, (a) *Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ*, an aquatic plant; (b) *Limnium Spongia*, a similar plant of America; *frog-cheese*, (a) (see quot. 1866); (b) *Malva sylvestris* (cf. CHEESE sb. 1 5); *frog's-foot*, duckweed (*Lemna*); *frog-grass*, (a) = CRAB-GRASS I; † (b) *Juncus bufonius*; *frog's lettuce*, water caltrops, *Potamogeton densus*; *frog-orchis* (see quots.); † *frog-parsley*, some plant (? = *fools' parsley*); *frog-stool* = TOADSTOOL; *frog-wort*, a name given to species of *Orchis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxxi. 106 The thirde [kind of floating weeds] . . is called . . *Frogge bitte. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 374 The . . Spearwort, and Frogbits. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Frog-bit*, American, *Limnium*. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 659 One of the Frogbit tribe of plants. 1818 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 6) IV. 453 *Lycoperdon* . . *Frogcheese. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Frog-cheese*, a name applied occasionally to the larger puff-balls when young. 1529 *Grete Herbal* colix. P. i. Lentylles of the water ben called *frogges fote. 1863 *Prior Plant-u.* 87 *Frog-foot*, *Lemna*. 1597 **Frog grasse* [see CRAB-GRASS I]. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Index 1738 *Frogge grasse* or *Toadegrass*. *Ibid.* ii. lviii. 281 The people that dwell neare it by the Sea side, call it *Frogge grasse* or *Crab grasse*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 385 *Glass-wort* is sometimes called . . *Frog-grass*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccxcviii. 824 Small water Caltrops or **Frogas lettuce*. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, **Frog-orchis*, see *Gymnadenia viridis*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 214 *Green Habenaria* . . sometimes called . . *Frog Orchis*. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* xviii. 41 Sheep fly from **Frog-parsley* as from some deadly thing. 1535 **Frogge*

stoiles [see 1398 quot. in *FROG sb.* 1 5]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 144 The dung helps against *Frogstoiles* with wine and vinegar. 1865 *Science Gossip* 1 Nov. 258 In Dorsetshire poisonous fungi are often called 'Frogstoiles'. a 1824 HOLDICIN *Ess. Weeds* (1825) 65 *Man-orchis*, *Red-lead* and **Frogwort* are the only English names we have heard given to these weeds in damp pastures.

c. In names of games, as *frog-in-the-middle*, *frog over an old dog*. Also LEAP-FROG.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iv. 293 Another [game] equally . . well known with us, and called *Frog* in the middle. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Frog over an old dog*, leap-frog, list of games, Rawl. MS.

Frog² (*frog*). [Of doubtful origin.]

Perh. a use of prec., suggested by some resemblance in sound between this word and the It. name *forchetta*, or some dialectal variant of *F. fourchette*.

An elastic, horny substance growing in the middle of the sole of a horse's hoof.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. ci. 384 The Frush, which of some is called the *Frogge* of the foot, is the tenderest part of the hoof towards the heele. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. ix. They have excellent medicines . . to cure . . cuts in the pastern or frog of the foot. 1840 YOUATT *Horse* xviii. 376 In the space between the bars, and accurately filling it is the frog.

b. *Comb.*: *frog-stay* (see quot.).

1829 B. CLARK *Hippodon.* (ed. 2) 61 This cell or cleft of the frog is . . prevented from rupturing inwards towards the quick by a stout considerable cone of horn passing directly from it into the sensitive frog. This cone commences nearly opposite to the termination of the heels of the coffin-bone. This part . . being without even a name, I gave it the epithet *frog-stay* . . from its closing the frog, and holding more firmly its halves together.

Frog³ (*frog*). [Of obscure origin; perh. ad. Pg. *froco* (repr. *L. floccus* FLOCK sb.), which has much the same sense.]

1. An attachment to the waist-belt in which a sword or bayonet or hatchet may be carried.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xv. A belt with a frog hanging to it, such as . . we wear hangers in. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 150 Every man a hatchet, hung in a little frog at his belt. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Frog* . . that part of a soldier's accoutrements which is attached to the waist-belt for holding the bayonet. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* v. 40 A small leathern frog with a flap.

2. An ornamental fastening for the front of a military coat or cloak, consisting of a spindle-shaped button, covered with silk or other material, which passes through a loop on the opposite side of the garment.

1746 BERKELEY *Lett. Wks.* 1871 IV. 306 Laces, frogs, cockades . . are so many . . obstacles to a soldier's exerting his strength. 1770 W. RICHARDSON *Anecd. Russian Emp.* 325 In a light blue frock with silver frogs. 1796 J. ANSTEV *Pleaser's Guide* (1803) 181 The coat . . With tabby lin'd and frogs complete. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* vii. He wore a braided surcoat with frogs behind. 1846 *Hist. Rec. 3rd Light Dragoons* 39 The buttons set on three and three upon yellow frogs or loops. 1848 CRAIG, *Frog* . . a small barrel-shaped silk ornament with tassels, used in the decoration of mantles, etc. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 6/5 Serge suits and tweed costumes are better adapted than any other to this style of ornamentation. Frogs are sold in sets to accompany the braiding.

3. *Comb.*, as *frog-belt*, -*button*.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. iv. (1840) II. 68 He drew a hatchet out of a frog-belt. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 190 A coat with frog-buttons. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Frog-belt*, a baldrick.

Frog⁴ (*frog*). (See quot. 1860.)

1860 WORCESTER (citing Williams), *Frog* (Railroads), a grooved piece of iron placed at the junction of the rails where one track crosses another. 1889 *Scott. Leader* 30 Apr. 5 The accident . . would appear to have been caused by the train suddenly leaving the rails at a 'frog'.

Frog-fish. A name given to various fishes, esp. to the Angler or Fishing-frog (*Lophius piscatorius*). Other varieties belong to the genera *Batrachus* and *Chironectes*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiv. 169 The . . Frog-fish. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 105 Toad-fish, Frog-fish, or Sea-Devil. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The oesophagus of the frog-fish leads to a large globular stomach. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *Frog fishes*, *Chironectes*.

Frogged (*froggd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *FROG* 3 + -ED².] Of a coat, etc.: Fastened or ornamented with frogs.

1774 W. COLE in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 370 Coat with frogs, and slashed sleeves frogged also. 1796 J. ANSTEV *Pleaser's Guide* (1803) 181 Which coat, so trimmed, so frog'd, said Cud did spoil. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* ii. (1873) 13 note, Young Betty . . clad in a furred and frogged surcoat. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 188 A frogged frock-coat with a fur collar.

Froggery (*froggəri*). [f. *FROG* 1 + -ERY.]

1. An assemblage of frogs, frogs collectively. 1785 SARA FIELDING *Ophelia* II. ii. The concert, of which the froggery made the bass. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 47 A thrush, who is watching the froggery from above.

2. A place where frogs are kept or abroad.

1763 ELIZ. CARTER in *Pennington's Memoirs* (1808) I. 335 A very high causeway, with a perpendicular descent on each side to the toaderies and froggeries below. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 605 He had what he called a Froggery and Toadery at the bottom of his orchard. 1871 *Echo* 14 Jan., Mr. . . confesses to have actually kept a 'froggery' for his own private consumption.

Frogging (*froggin*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *FROG* 1 + -ING¹.] Catching frogs, fishing for frogs. Also *attrib.*

1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 25 Pikes go a frogging. 1884 G. W. SEARS *Woodcraft* (Cent.), When . . fishing is very poor, try frogging. 1893 J. A. BARRY S. *Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 78 A thumping, lively carpet snake, whose frogging ground he had intruded on. 1895 K. GRAHAM *Golden Age* 182 Nor had he gone frogging by himself.

Frogging (*froggin*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *FROG* 3 + -ING¹.] The ornamentation on a frogged coat.

1888 *Times* 20 Jan. 5/3 A Bohemian costume, made up of a long, frogged coat—this frogging being, by the way, an essentially Hungarian ornament.

Froggish (*froggish*), *a.* [f. *FROG* sb. 1 + -ISH.] Frog-like.

a 1889 J. G. WOOD (Cent.), The froggish aspect.

Froggy (*froggi*), *sb.* [f. *FROG* 1 + -Y.]

1. A playful designation for a frog.

1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 129 A series of frogs, from the full-grown froggy . . down to that minute frogling or tadpole.

2. *slang.* A term of contempt for a Frenchman, from their reputed habit of eating frogs.

1872 S. DE VERE *Americanisms* 82 As when Frenchmen were dubbed Froggies. 1894 ASTLEY *50 Years Life* I. 203 With the assistance of 'Froggy', we succeeded in filling all our bottles.

Froggy (*froggi*), *a.* [f. *FROG* 1 + -Y¹.]

1. Having or abounding in frogs.

1611 COTGR., *Grenouillere*, a froggie place. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* X11. 458 A . . slimy, froggy pool. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xxiv. Why are you wandering up and down the very froggiest and toadiest path in the garden?

2. Frog-like, such as a frog would have.

1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 223 The little Whigs . . are puffing out their froggy sides to the dimensions of the ox. 1883 R. F. BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. iii. 59 Froggy faces.

Froghood (*frogghud*). [f. *FROG* 1 + -HOOD.] Quality or standing as a frog.

a 1770 C. SMART *Duellist* 32 Too hard for any frog's digestion. To have his froghood call'd in question. 1888 G. ALLEN in *Gd. Words* 230 In the accomplished dignity of perfect froghood.

Frogland (*frogglænd*). [f. *FROG* 1 + LAND sb.] Marshy land in which frogs abound, as the Fens, Holland, etc. In quots. *attrib.* only.

1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* xxxiii. May she be curst to starve in frogland fens. 1830 SCOTT *Anchindrane* i. i, A Netherlander, One of our Frogland friends.

So **Froglander**, *slang*, a Dutchman.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Frog-landers*, Dutch-men. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Frogling (*frogglin*). [dim. of *FROG* 1: see -LING.] A little frog; also, a tadpole.

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* i. iii. iv. (1749) 107 He does not fail . . the wormlings of the earth, nor the froglings of the water. 1831 CARLYLE in *For. Q. Rev.* VIII. 365 A Frog with Frogling by his side Came hopping through the plain. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 129 That minute frogling, or tadpole.

Frog-march, frog's-march.

1. A movement forward in frog fashion.

1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-land* iv. 26 He had had a frog's march—that is to say, on hands, belly, and knees.

2. *slang.* The method of carrying a drunken or refractory prisoner face downwards between four men, each holding a limb.

1871 *Evening Standard* 18 Apr. 5/4 They did not give the defendant the 'Frog's March'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 20 Nov. 3/2 Treating a refractory toper to the frog's-march, by carrying him, face downwards, to the station. 1885 in *West. Morn. News* 2 Jan. 7/3 What is known as the 'frog's march'.

Hence **Frog-march, frog's-march** *v. trans.*; **Frog-marching** *vbl. sb.*

1884 *B'ham Weekly Post* 15 Nov. 3/7 Deceased was 'frog's-marched'—that is, with face downwards—from Deal to Walmer. 1894 *Times* 8 May 13/6 Death was accelerated by the 'frog marching'.

Frog-mouth, frog's mouth.

1. A name given to the Snapdragon (see quot.).

1851 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 252 The great snapdragon or frog's-mouth (*Antirrhinum majus*).

2. A bird of the family *Podargidae*.

1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* IV. Birds 387 The frog-mouths (*Batrachostomus*) are confined to southern India [etc.].

Frog-spawn, frogs' spawn.

1. The ova, spawn, or young of frogs.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. ii. (1651) 200 He had . . swallowed frogs-spawn. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 228 Frog's Spawn. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 11 Carp . . will devour small eels, frog-spawn, and the roe or the young of fishes. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frog's spawn*, the ova of the common frog. . . Once used in medicine.

attrib. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Collection of Receipts to make . . Frog Spawn Water.

2. The popular name for certain freshwater algae, which form green and slimy masses floating on the surface of ponds and ditches. 1864 *Realm* 15 June 546 Cities to which Genoa is a cobweb on a wall and Venice mere frog-spawn in a puddle. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 299/1 Slime and frog-spawn are the chief products of these holes.

fig. 1895 J. SMITH *Message of Exodus* xix. 297 God in whom his fathers trusted was different from the frog-spawn of superstition.

3. *Sugar-manuf.* A fungus destructive to saccharine solutions.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 469 *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, the 'frog-spawn' of sugar-factories.

Froise, fraise (*froize*, *fraise*). Forms: 4-7 *froyse*, *froyze*, 5 *froys*, 7 *frois*, (*froyes*), 7-9 *froize*, 4- *froise*, 8- *fraise*. [The twofold spelling

with *ai*, *oi* would seem to point to a Fr. etymon, OF. **freis*, **freise*, repr. popular Lat. **frīxum*, -a, var. of *frīxum*, -a, pa. pple. neut. and fem. of *frīgere* to FRY; but the word has not been found.] A kind of pancake or omelette, often containing slices of bacon.

1338 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, In Carnibus porc' pro froyes, ijd. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 93 He routeth with a slepy noise And brustleth as a monkes froise When it is throwe into the panne. 14. 1. *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 741/29 *Hoc frīxum*, a froyes. 1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. cxvi. 310b, Eschue puddinges, sausages, froyes, and al manner confectioned and mengled meates. 1651 *RANDOLPH, etc. Hey for Honesty* v. Wks. (1875) 475 They'd make me froises and flapjacks too. 1672 T. B. *Let. to Author Vind. Clergy* 79 To smell a Fanatick as far as another man shall do broil'd Herrings, or a burnt froise. 1755 *JOHNSON, Fraise*, a pancake with bacon in it. 1819 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 133 The general . . . threw the froize out of the window. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Fraise*, a kind of pancake eaten with sweet sauce: it was thicker than the ordinary pancake, and made with a 'stiffer' batter.

Froit, Sc. var. **FROT**; obs. form of **FRUIT**.

† **Frokin**. *Obs.* [a. Du. † *vrouwen* (Kilian), dim. of *vrouw*: see **FRW** and **KIN**.] A little Dutch woman; a Dutch child.

1603 *DEKKER Wonderfulle Yere* Divb, A little Frokin (one of my Dutch runnaways children). 1620 *MIDDLETON Courtly Masque* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 160 You, blue-ey'd frokin, looks like fire and brimstone. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 58 My Neighbours learn nothing but to be so proud they won't darn their own Linnen, and all their Talk is of nothing but Mantelets, Frokins, Farinelli, and London Midwives.

Frolic (*fɹɒl'ik*), *sb.* [f. **FROLIC** v. or a.]

1. An outburst of fun, gaiety, or mirth; a prank. Also, † a flourish (on the drum). *On the frolic*: on the 'spree'.

a 1635 *CORBET To Ld. Mordaunt* 110 Whiles the bold Drum Strikes up his Frolick, through the Hall they come. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootonia* 311 Thou and I will enjoy our selves in uncontroled Frolicks, and Discourse. 1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Friar* III. iii, I was upon the frolic this evening, and came to visit thee in masquerade. 1700 *CIBBER Love makes Man* v. iii, What, is my deary in her frolics already? 1784 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 101, I spent no time in taverns, games, or frolics of any kind. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xxx, But mark you, it shall be the last of my frolics. 1873 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 176 He . . . often filled whole pages . . . with the gay frolics of his pencil.

b. Fun, merriment, sportive mirth.

1676 *D'URFEE Mad. Fickle* III. i, There's mirth and frolic in 't. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 282 To such a madness of frolic and intemperance. 1774 *GOLDSM. Retal.* 52 Alas, that such frolic should now be so quiet! a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) I. 276 Those who meet as we have met, In frolic and in laughter. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 39 All young creatures are full of motion and frolic.

c. = **WHIM**.

1711 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 5 Apr., If the frolic should take you of going to Bath, I here send you a note on Parvisol.

2. A scene or occasion of gaiety or mirth; a merry-making; a party. In *U.S.* = **BEE** 4. Also preceded by some modifying word, as *reaping*-, *water-frolic*.

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* vi. 37, I intend to wait on you, and give you a frolic. 1663 *COWLEY Cutter Coleman St.* v. x, We hit upon this Frolick, Colonel, only for a kind o' Mask . . . to celebrate your Nuptials. 1770 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 20 Apr., I told him of my frolic for Friday. 1817 *J. BRADBURY Trav. Amer.* 292 This operation is almost always the subject of what they term a frolic, or in some places, a bee. 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* i. 18 They meant to have a reaping frolic when the corn should be ripe. It should be a picnic. 1895 *E. Anglia Gloss.*, *Frolic*, water-frolic, a gala, regatta, or water-picnic.

† 3. ? Humorous verses circulated at a feast. *Obs.* 1616 *B. JONSON Devil an Ass* II. viii, To see him . . . drinke vnto 'hem; And then talke baudy: and send frolics! O! 1631 *R. H. ARRAIGN. Whole Creature* xiv. § 2, 244 Moveable as Shillecockes . . . or as Frolics at Feasts, sent from man to man, returning againe at last, to the first man.

† 4. A plaything; toy. *Obs.*

1650 *FULLER Pisgah* IV. vii. 136 Apples were dedicated unto her, and her image commonly made with such fruit, as a frolick in her hand.

Hence **Frolicful** a.; † **Frolicky** a. *Obs.*, full of frolic, frolicsome.

1848 *CRAIG, Frolicful*. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* V. xxiv. 209 A little too frolicky that air—Yet have I prepared my Beloved to expect . . . great vivacity and quality-freedom. 1751 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) V. x. 68 Yet may we . . . make a good frolicky half-day with them.

Frolic (*fɹɒl'ik*), a. Forms: 6-8 *frol(l)i(e)k(e)*, (6 *frallicke*, *frol(w)lyke*), 6-9 *frolique*, (7 *frollich*), 6- *frolie*. [a. Du. *vrolijk* (in Kilian *vroliek*), = OS. **frōlic* (whence *frōlico* adv.), OHG. *frōlich* (MHG. *vrlīch*, *vralic*, mod. Ger. *fröhlich*); f. MDu. *vrob* = OHG. *frō* (MHG. *vrd*, mod. G. *froh*) glad, joyous.]

1. In early use: Joyous, merry, mirthful. In later use with sense derived from the vb.: Frolicsome, sportive, full of merry pranks.

1538 *BALE Thre Lawes* 1794 And make frowlyke chere, with hey how friska jolye! c 1600 *DAY Beggs. Bednall Gr.* II. i. (1881) 30 Fair Love, be frolick; talk no more of death and care. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 18 The frolic wind that breathes the spring. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 74 The Nature and Education of Spain restrain'd men from . . . Gayety, and Frolique humour. 1676 *ETHEREDGE Man of Mode* IV. i, Then sparkling champagne . . . Makes us frolic and

gay. 1791 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* II. 140 *Galantha* . . . prints with frolic step the melting snows. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* VII. iv, Her voice was rich and sweet; the air she sang . . . fantastically frolic. 1873 *HOLLAND A. Bonnic* III. 60 A thousand forms of frolic life.

absol. a 1656 *BP. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 182 Blessed are the frolick and joviall. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 176 ¶ 6 You may find Instances of the Haughty, the Proud, the Frolick, the Stubbhorn, who are each of them in secret downright Slaves. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 54 The Tatler and Spectator . . . taught the frolic and the gay to unite merriment with decency.

† b. *transf.* of colours, wine, etc. *Obs.*

? 1606 *DRAYTON Eclog.* IV. *Poems*, etc., Ejb, She ware a frock of frolicke green. 1644 *QUARLES Barnabas & B.* 2 Eat thy bread with a merry heart, and gulp down care in frolic cups of liberal wine. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, *Ode for B. Jonson*, And yet, each Verse of thine Out-did the meat, out-did the frolick wine.

† 2. Free; liberal. *Const. of Obs.*—1

1593 *Pass. Morrice* 79 Shee began to perceave that Master Antonie was changed, being nothing so frolick of his kind-ness as he had been.

3. *quasi-adv.* or *interjectional*.

1594 *LODGE Wounds Civ. War* (1883) 19 Frolike braue Souldiers wee must foote it now. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 184 Therefore frolicke, we will hence forthwith.

4. *Comb.*, as *frolic-hearted* adj.

1646 *QUARLES Judgmt. & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 73/2 The vacant houres of frolicke-hearted youth.

Hence † **Frolickish** a., somewhat sportive; † **Frolickness**, the state of being frolic.

1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 104 Dost thou maruell at his frolick-ness and iollitie. 1660 *CHARAC. Italy To Rdr.* Aiv, The more frolickish Genius, who no doubt is freer from intended mischief then the thoughtful man, will digest it. a 1679 *T. GOODWIN Wks.* (1704) V. 199 Mirth, Jollity, Frolickness of youth, as you call them. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* II. (1726) 453 Frolickness of Fancy.

Frolic (*fɹɒl'ik*), v. Inflected frolicked, frolicking. [f. the adj.; cf. Flem. *frolicken* (Kilian), also Ger. *frohlocken* (where the second element is of obscure origin).]

1. *intr.* To make merry; in later use, to play pranks, gambol, caper about. Also, to frolic it.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 29 They frolique both in glory. 1601? *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* I. 52 'Tis Whitson-tyde, and we must frolick it. 1624 *FORD Sun's Darling* v. i, I come to frolic with you, and to cheer Your drooping souls by vigour of my beams. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1687) I. xiv. 201 Those who can devise no other subjects to frolick upon beside these. *Ibid.* 205 It would not be seemly to frolick it thus. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 257 Lightly they frolic o'er the vacant mind. 1780 *JOHNSON Lett.* 11 Apr., My mistress . . . laughs, and frisks, and frolicks it all the long day. 1823 *BYRON Island* III. iii, Its bounding crystal frolick'd in the ray. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 158 Talent may frolic and juggle; genius realizes and adds. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vi. 181 Horses . . . frolicking with each other when they had a chance.

quasi-trans. 1798 *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1799) II. 194 'Twas theirs . . . To laugh, intrigue, and frolic life away.

2. *trans.* † a. To make joyous or merry (*obs.*) b. [from the sb.] To give 'frolics' or parties to.

1583 *STANFURD Æneis* III. (Arb.) 81 Also mye companions in country cittyte he frolickt. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lxxv. Wks. 115 Virtue . . . gives such Cordials, as frolick the heart, in the press of adversity. 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 137 By dint of dinners, of feeding and frolicking the town, the Giblet family worked themselves into notice.

Hence **Frolicking** *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.* Also **Frolicker**, one who frolics; **Frolickery** ? *nonce-wd.* [see **ERY**], buffoonery.

1676 *TEONGE Diary* (1825) 165 All the day following they spend in frolicking with their women. c 1741 *BRAINERD in Edwards Life* I. (1851) 3 Addicted to young company or frolicking (as it is called). 1786 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Nov., In the midst of this frolicking . . . the King entered. 1801 in *D. L. LEONARD Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* (1894) V. 48 Swearers and Sabbath-breakers, frolickers and dancers were pricked and crying for mercy. 1829 *COBBETT Adm. to Lover* § 147 Winter is the great season for jaunting and dancing (called frolicking) in America. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 408 He took to the trade in frolickery. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* I. 11 A long summer day's laborious frolicking. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclog.* II. 64 Frolicking she-goat roves to the cytissus flower to be fed.

† **Frolicly**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also **frolickly**. [f. **FROLIC** a. + **LY**.] In a frolic manner; mirthfully.

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* Gij, A mad merrie crue . . . leping over the field, as frolick as if they ought not all the world two pence. 1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. Ins.* 1202 The Fox . . . very frolicquely being delivered from their [fleas'] molestation . . . swims to land. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* IX. § 14 But, after some days frolickly spent at Bath, he return'd to his former temper.

Frolicsome (*fɹɒl'iksəm*), a. Also **frolick-som(e)**. [f. **FROLIC** v. or *sb.* + **-SOME**.] Full of frolic; gay, merry, mirthful.

1699 *SHAFTESB. Virtue* II. II. iii, A gay and frolicsome Delight in what is injurious to others. 1724 *R. FALCONER Voy.* (1769) 86 Instead of coming on board to be frolicsome and merry, we should have given Thanks. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* Ded., Dr. Clarke . . . was unbending himself . . . in the most playful and frolicsome manner. 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 147 In their frolicsome malice the Fates had ordered that a French boarding-house . . . should be established directly opposite my aunt's residence. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Komola* I. x, Mingled with the more decent holiday-makers there were frolicsome apprentices.

Hence **Frolicsomeness**, **Frolicsomeness**.

1727 *BAILEY, Frolicsomeness*. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 23 They gave way . . . to the . . . mischievous frolic-

someness . . . of advanced boyhood. 1874 *T. HARDY Madding Crowd* I. xiii. 163 'Capital!' she exclaimed, throwing down the letter frolicsomenely. 188. R. G. H[ILL] *Voices in Solitude* 195 The fresh breeze . . . frolicsomenely flaps them on her breast.

† **Froligozene**, -one. *Obs.* [? suggested by Du. *vrolijk zijn* 'to be jolly': see **FROLIC** a.]

1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy) 50 Ha, my resolved Nicke, froligozene! 1634 *HEYWOOD & BROME Lanc. Witches* I. B 2, What all lustick, all froligozene?

From (*fɹəm*), *prep.* (*adv.*, *conj.*). Forms: 1-6 *fram*, 3-4 *south. vram*, *vrom*, 4 *fromme*, 5 *frome*, 1- *from*. [OE. *fram*, *fɹəm*, = OS. *fram*, OHG. *fram* (MHG. *vram*), Goth. *fram*, ON. *frá* (see **FRO**). The primary sense is 'forward'; cf. ON. *fram* (*m*) (Sw. *fram*, Da. *frem*): = **framz* = Goth. *framis* (comparative) 'forward', *adv.*; cf. also the adj. OE. *fram*, *from*, ON. *fram-r* forward, valiant; further cognates are cited under **FORME**, **FRAME**. From the sense 'forward' were developed those of 'onward', 'on the way', 'away', whence the transition to the prepositional use is easy.]

A. prep.

1. Denoting departure or moving away: governing a sb. which indicates a point of departure or place whence motion takes place. Also with *advbs.* prefixed (e.g. *away*, *down*, *out*).

O. E. *Chron.* an. 874 Her for se here from Lindesse to Hreopodune. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A mon libte from ierusalem in to ierico. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 325 Hardeknot hys broþer þo þen wey sone nome Fram Denemarch in to Engeland. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 349 Out of hauen þai rade . . . Fram be brimes brade Gun flete. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 128 She leet no morsel from hir lippes falle. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 4 Liftheth them up very high from the earth into the aire. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* IV. 16 And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord. 1660 *BARROW Euclid* III. Prop. xxviii, From the centers G, H draw GA, GC, and HD, HF. 1719 *De For Crusoe* I. IV, I came down from my apartment in the tree. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. IV.* xiii, I am just returned from Westminster Abbey. 1811 *L. M. HAWKINS C'tess & Gertr.* IV. lxxxv. 328, I should chuse to have her buried from her own house. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* (1845) I. xi. 200 He . . . leapt down from his seat. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 399 During the voyage of the sacred ship to and from Delos.

b. *from . . . to*, used with repeated sb. to denote succession, change of place. Similarly in proverb. *phr. from post to pillar*, and the like.

1530 *PALSGR.* 818/2 From towne to towne, *de ville en ville*. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 24 When the Exhalation is driven from side to side of that cloud. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* c. 615 Certaine others of the faithful whom God tossed from post to pillar. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 27 To beg their breade from doore to doore. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 262 How oft the body of Saint Augustine was tost from porch to pillar. 1821 *KRATS Lantia* 27 From vale to vale, from wood to wood, he flew. 1849 *SIR J. STEPHEN Eccl. Biog.* I. 215 Xavier's name was repeated from mouth to mouth with cries of vengeance.

2. Indicating the starting-point or the first considered of two boundaries adopted in defining a given extent in space.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Ac se geleafa sceal beon fram eorþan up to heofonum areaht. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 þe sæ is biter, swo is ec þis weold fram ende to oðer. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 2 Techinge þe anatomic of alle lymes from þe heed to þe foot. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xxiv. 15 So that there dyed of the people from Dan vnto Berseba, three score and ten thousande men. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. i. 3 Full many Countreyes they did overonne, From the uprising to the setting Sunne. 1727 *GAV Fables, Barley-Mow & Dunghill* 2 How many saucy aires we meet, From Temple-bar to Aldgate-street! 1806-7 *J. BERSFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi, *Miseries Stage Coaches* IV, The whole machine . . . groaning under its cargo from the box to the basket. 1845 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 16 Neustria . . . extended from the Meuse almost to the present southern limits of France. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Dec. 603/1 From title to colophon all is sound and whole.

b. Indicating the starting-point in a series or statement of limits.

Expressions like 'from four to ten' are treated grammatically as simple numerals, and may qualify the subject of a sentence, or the obj. of a vb. or prep.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* VI. 7 Ic adilige þone mannan . . . fram þære eorðan ansine fram þam men oð þa nytenu, fram þam slincendum oð þa fugelas. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 25 b, From y^e begynnynge to y^e ende. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 3 The Sicyonian Kingdom . . . from which Varro began his history. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. I. 75 They are rowed with from 16 or 20 to 24 Oars. 1789 *G. WHITE Selborne* (1813) I. xviii. 286 The swallow lays from four to six white eggs. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* ix. 207 Many bankers are always below their authorised issues by from 25 to 20 per cent. 1872 *ELLACOMBE Ch. Bells Devon* ix. 269 The whole alphabet . . . is not unfrequently met with as an inscription, from the fourteenth, or fifteenth, to the seventeenth century.

3. Indicating a starting-point in time, or the beginning of a period. (The date *from* which one reckons may be either inclusive or exclusive). Also in idiomatic phrases like *from a child* = from (his) childhood (cf. Gr. *ἐκ παιδός*, *ἐκ παιδων*).

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 300 Fram easter tide þæt he eft cume. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 Alle þon þet uram þe ginningge of þe wordle storne in zob & guode bylaue. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 324 In termes hadde he caas and domes alle, that from the tyme of king William were falle. 1535 *COVERDALE Neh.* xiii. 21 From that tyme forth came they nomore on the Sabbath. 1579 *FULKE Confut. Sanders* 593 Images were used from the Apostles, and Christ him selfe. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Tim.* iii. 15 From a childe thou

has known the holy Scriptures. **a1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* v. i. We are thieves from our cradles, and will die so. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1792) II. 275 Here I absconded from five o'clock in the morning to six in the evening. **1795** *Gentl. Mag.* 545/1 The scenes to which we have been accustomed from our infancy. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 99 An unaltered smile, and an inflexible seat, were preserved from first to last. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 257 A succession of adverse circumstances, beset it almost from the outset. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 3 Officers are to take Rank and Precedence from their Commissions as Colonels in the Army, not from the dates of their Appointments as Brigadiers. **1848** C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxvi, I knew him from a boy. **1885** *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 379 The gate was erected in 1846, and the public were effectually excluded from that year.

b. from . . to, used with repeated sb. to denote succession or recurrence at regular intervals.

c1325 *Lai le Freine* 229 This Frein thrived from yer to yer. **1530** PALSGR. 803/2 From hour to hour, *de heure en heure*. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 26 And so from hour to hour, we ripe, and ripe. **1621** BOLTON *Stat. Ircl.* 37 (*an. 5 Edw. IV*) On paine of two pence a man from moneth to other. **1675** tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (1883) 285 Having received a new policy from three months to three months. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 1 The Thoughts will be rising of themselves from time to time. **1790** COWPER *Stanzas* for 1790, He who sits from day to day Where the prisoned lark is hung. **1895** A. F. WAHR in *Law Times* XCIX. 547/1 The examination is in special books set from time to time.

4. Indicating a place or object which is left at a distance or left behind by an object which withdraws or goes away. Formerly also with ellipsis of verb.

O. E. Chron. an. 755 Ond him cyðdon þæt hiera mægas him mid wæron, þa þe him from noldon. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Þonne flyhþ þæt deofol fram us. **c1290** *Becket* 340 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 Sire henri, þe kingus sone. . bi-lede euer in is warde, fram him nolde he nougt. **c1340** *Cursor M.* 20308 (Br. Mus. Add. MS.) Hit rewip me, that I schal— Iohan—parte fram þee. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 107 Yet should thilke lasse not from my thought. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* v. 21 We will not from the Helme, to sit and weepe. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 49 And, spurring from the Fight, confess their Fear. **1709** SWIFT & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 2 She shrinks from the Touch like a Sensitive Plant. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 304 He withdrew from the council unobserved. **1843** *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 714, I recoiled from the murderous instrument.

b. Indicating a place or object which is left on one side by an object which deflects or turns away. Rarely used simply = 'averted from'.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxx. § 1 Whether it be a thing allowable or no that the minister should . . turn his face at any time from the people. **a1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* i. i. Why speak'st thou from me? **1732** BERKELEY *Alciph.* VII. § 2 Mankind are generally averse from thinking. **1812-16** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 422 The ray being bent towards the perpendicular on entering another medium of greater density, and from the perpendicular, on entering a medium of less density.

5. Denoting (statically) distance, absence, remoteness: **a.** after words indicative of the extent of distance, also after *away*, *absent*, *apart*, etc.

O. E. Chron. an. 893 Hi tuzon up hiora scipu of þone weald . . . in mila fram þæm muþan ute weardum. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Sægðe. . . þæt he gesawe naht feor from þæs mæssepreostes sidan . . . oberne ealdne man. **1340** *Ayenb.* 270 Ly3t ne is na3t awaye: ac ye byeþ awaye uram ly3te. **1506** GUY-FORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 47 Sydon is but right tyell from the cite of Tyre. **1588** J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 26 How can he feed them from whom he is absent. *Ibid.* 27 If the priests might not dwell farre from the temple. **1653** HUTCROFT *Procopius' Gothick Wars* IV. 124 The Ocean being far distant from these mountains. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxv. We were now got from my late dwelling about two miles. **1820** KEATS *St. Agnes* xvi, Alone with her good angels, far apart From wicked men like thee. **1838** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1845) I. xii. 211 Yeili lay about ten miles from Rome. **1847-9** HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* I. (1851) I. 179, I am far from saying that merit is sufficiently looked out for.

b. used simply = away from, apart from, absent from, etc. Now only in *from home*. (Cf. 8 b.)

c1340 *Cursor M.* 10413 (Fairf.) When he hym held from home. **c1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 738 (766) What is Criseyde worth, from Troilus? **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 206, I dwell from the citee in subbarbes. **1571** in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 339 Noe freman of the Cytie . . . shall grynde from the said milles any kynd of grayne. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. x. (1886) 341 Go to a faire parlor or chamber . . . and from people nine daies. **1607** TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 64 'Tis now good policie to be from sight. **1738** JOHNSON *London* 225 Sign your will, before you sup from home. **1761** MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* I. 318 Whatever your designs may be, it will be less to my dishonour, if you prosecute them from under your husband's roof. *Ibid.* II. 118 Mrs. Arnold was from under her husband's protection. **1796** MOSER *Hermit of Caucasus* I. 238 He was continually from home, running from one house to another. **1802** MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 203 Georgina she could not bear a moment from her sight.

6. Denoting removal, abstraction, separation, expulsion, exclusion, or the like: **a.** Governing a sb. or pron. expressing a concrete object.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 67 Maria hire zecæas þone betstan dæl, se ne bið næfre fram hire afyrred. **c1000** *Ages. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 32 Swa swa se hyrde asyndraþ ða scep fram tyccenum. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 446 For to saue thi soule fram Sathan thibn enemy. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xviii. 21 Which gave occasion unto a brother of his to take away his life from him. **1590** C. S. *Right Relig.* 26 From the determination of a counsell there can be no appellation. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* Epil. 9 But release me from my bands. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 513 Some bending

Valley . . . Clos'd from the Sun, but open to the Wind. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 194 There hungry dogs from hungry children steal. **1821** KEATS *Isabella* xvii, Paled in and vineyarded from beggar-spies. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 439 The narrow tract . . . separated from Mékrán . . . by the range of hills which form Cape Arboo. **1891** *Law Times* XCII. 18/2 Will there be an appeal to the Court of Appeal from a refusal to certify?

b. Denoting privation, separation, abstention, freedom, deliverance, etc. (*from* a state, condition, action, etc.).

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 13 Ah gefrig usich from yfle. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Men . . . nellap ablinnan from heora unrihtig gestreomum. **1340** *Ayenb.* 86 þe guodemen. . . þet god heþ yvryd . . . uram þe þreldome of þe dæuele. **c1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 70 Noon oþer wey þat my3te save þe sike man from deep. **c1449** *Pecock Repr.* v. xiii. 553 Refreyning from yuel. **1548-9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Litany, From battaile and murther, & from sodain death: Good lord deliuer us. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 400 note, Greedines of vayne glorie an impediment from keeping due order. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 51 To keep their Kings from devilling. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 176 ¶ 1 After a little ease from the raging Pain caused by . . . an aking Tooth. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 3 Lycicles could hardly refrain from laughing. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 507 When thy rich master seems from trouble free. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 To vindicate himself from the charge of treason. **1847-9** HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* I. (1851) I. 206, I did not attempt to dissuade Milverton from his purpose.

† c. followed by inf. instead of the vbl. sb. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 429 Not to have been dipt in Lethe lake Could saue the sonne of Thetis from to die. **1596** — *F. Q.* IV. v. 7 He sau'd the victour from fordonne.

7. Indicating a state, condition, etc., which is abandoned or which is changed for another. Often used before an adj., or a sb. that denotes a person, as if with ellipsis of *being*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Oure lhord aros uram dyape to lyue þane zonday. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 5 3e were lyghtlich y-lyfte ffrom that 3ou leef thougte And from 3oure willfull werkis 3oure will was chaungid. **1595** SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 25 Euen as a forme of waxe Resolueth from his figure 'gainst the fire. **1641** *Ariana* 328 From a slave she became to be a Princesse. **1700** DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 750 Meanwhile, the health of Arcite still impairs; From bad proceeds to worse. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 55 You have made our Master, from the sweetest-temper'd Gentleman in the World, one of the most peevish. **1771** GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 203 From being attacked, the French now in turn became the aggressors. **1823** F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The western arc of the misty circle kindled, from a rosy to a deep reddening glow. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 312 It became necessary to increase the penalty . . . from banishment to death. **1870** ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 51 From villains they became prosperous and independent yeomen. **1872** BROWNING *Pipine* cx. 6 Temples . . . which tremblingly grew blank from bright.

8. Used after words which signify distinction, difference, unlikeness, etc.

Formerly more widely used than at present; we now say 'inferior to', 'other than', and (usually) 'foreign to'; but verbs of distinguishing, differing, etc. still take *from*; so also *different* (but see that word), *difference*, *distinct*, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 56 Clothed hem in copis to ben knowne from othere. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 15 The Elephant is a beast . . . little inferior from humane sense. **a1656** HALES *Tract* (1677) 170 Others from themselves. **1828** WHATELY *Rhet.* I. ii. § 2 Quite foreign from all their experience. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 82 The extreme Puritan was at once known from other men by his gait. **1861** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The Corporation had its constitution, not materially differing from those of other guilds. **a1881** ROSSETTI *House of Life* v, Thy Soul I know not from thy body. **1887** L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* IV. 94 You can't tell one flower from another.

† b. used simply to denote qualitative remoteness, unlikeness, incongruity, etc.: = away from, apart or aside from, out of, alien to. *From oneself* = beside oneself, out of one's wits. *Obs.* (Cf. 5 b.)

c1050 *Martyrology* (Cockayne) 118 þæt ic for þe sprece from minre zecynde. **1490** CAXTON *Eucydus* xvii. (heading) As a woman disperate and from herself. **1531** ELVOT *Gov.* III. xxi, Thou art all inflamed with wrathe, and clene from the pacience which thou so much praysest. **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 58 M. Heskins collections are vaine, and clene from the authors meaning. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 298 He was quite from himself. **c1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlvii, My thoughts and my discourse as mad mens are, At random from the truth vainly exprest. **1607** TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1878 II. 132 O pardon me to call you from your names! **a1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* III. iv, A very hard thing, Sir, and from my power. **1632** MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. i, Ast. But this is from the purpose. *Rod.* To the point then. **a1637** B. JONSON tr. *Horace's Art Poet.* 159 If now the phrase of him that speaks shall flow In sound quite from his fortune [fortunis absona].

9. Indicating the place, quarter, etc. whence something comes or is brought or fetched; often = out of; also after words denoting choice, selection, or distinction out of a number or mass of individuals.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. i. (1651) 545, I light my Candle from their Torches. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 793 From his Herd he culls, For Slaughter, four the fairest of his Bulls. **1712-14** POPE *Rape Lock* III. 128 Clarissa drew . . . A two-edged weapon from her shining case. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* v. Introd. 145 Such notes as from the Breton tongue Marie translated. **1838** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. vii, She drew a knife from her bosom. **1843** *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 565 Jenny gathers cranberries from the neighbour wood. **1864** *Law Times Rep.* x. 718/2 A labourer . . . employed, . . . to dig ballast from a pit. **1879** CHURCH *Spenser* II. 29 He came from Cambridge. **1885** *Law Times* LXXX.

37/2 The following, extracted respectively from *The World and Truth*. **1897** F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXIV. 163/1 This list I could amplify from my own verbal stores.

b. with ellipsis of a verb or participle: = coming from, taken from, etc.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 266 Serge from Taunton and Exeter. **1771** R. HENRY *Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. i. vi. 378 The Phœnicians from Cadiz were the only persons who traded to these islands. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 3 Zealous Cavaliers from the country. **1895** *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 The history has been . . . distorted by stock quotations from the fathers.

10. Indicating a place or position where action or motion is originated which extends beyond that place, while the originator remains fixed there (e.g. a place whence a person directs his vision, and *fig.* a 'point of view'). Similarly after words which express 'hanging', 'depending', and the like.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 228 *Jul.* Speakest thou from thy heart? *Nur.* And from my soule too. **1619** DANIEL *To Henry Wriothesly* 42 He . . . doth from a patience hie Looke only on the cause [etc.]. **1658** *Hist. Q. Christiana's Progress to Rome* 246 Gay ornaments hanging from the window's and balcon. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 227 God from the mount of Sinai . . . will himself . . . Ordain them laws. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 615 The sultry Dog-star from the Sky Scorch'd Indian Swains. **1771** R. HENRY *Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. i. v. 338 Those who fought from chariots. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. ix, The Cryer from the Minaret, Proclaim'd the midnight hour. **1844** *Huc's Tartary* I. 150 Each of us hung a bag from his shoulders. **1867-76** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 685 When observations are made from the deck of a ship. **1887** L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* I. § 3. 35 From their point of view they are perfectly right.

11. Indicating a person as a more or less distant source of action, *esp.* as a giver, sender, or the like. In OE. also indicating the agent = by.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 þæt he wære costod from deofle. *Ibid.* 45 Þonne onfop hi from Gode maran mede þonne hi from ænigum oþrum lacum don. **c1205** *LAV.* 20 Æfter þan flode þe from drihtene com. **a1240** *Ureism* 86 in *Cott. Hom.* 195 Uor þere gretinge þet Gabriel ðe brohte urom ure heouen kinge. **c1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 159 Ye shall telle the emperour from my behalve, that [etc.]. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. ii. 2 b, With a frigate to accompany us and to bring backe newes from us. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 105 He bad me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawdor. **1608** — *Per.* I. i. 164 An arrow shot From a well-experienced archer. **1611** *Bible John* vii. 29 For I am from him, and he hath sent me. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iii. § 1 Moses tells them as from God himself. **1664** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 159 On the third [day] . . . he had audience from his Majesty. **1790-1811** COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* in *Eng.* (1817) I. 263 In this business, as in every other, she acted from herself. **1843** *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 328 You shall hear from my attorney. **1844** THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* VIII. 303 Dionysodorus, an envoy from Attalus. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 405 Independence, veracity, self-respect, were things not required by the world from him. **1883** *Century Mag.* XXVI. 919/1 He . . . still holds his place from the trustees. **1883** *Daily News* 22 Sept. 4/6 Virulent abuse from that class of men.

12. Denoting derivation, source, descent, or the like: **a.** in regard to material things.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 423/1, I Henry of Lancaster . . . am disendit by right lyne of the Blode comyng from the gude lord Kyng Henry therre. **1595** SHAKS. *John* I. i. 124 This Calfe, bred from his Cow. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 Eve, who . . . anomalously proceeded from Adam. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 480 So from the root Springs lighter the green stalk, from thence the leaves More aerie. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 481 Clio and Beroe, from one Father both. **1736** W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 166 Ebulus or wild elder, fancied to spring from the Danes blood. **1771** R. HENRY *Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. i. vi. 371 The greatest rivers sometimes flow from the smallest fountains. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 739 Bequeathed to missions money from the stocks. **1821** KEATS *Lamia* I. 334 A real woman, lineal indeed From Pyrrha's pebbles or old Adam's seed. **1870** ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. ix. 68 Dangerous cuts from a sabre.

b. in regard to things immaterial; *esp.* 'noting progress from premisses to inferences' (J.).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* Ded. ¶ 3 An argument drawn from the greatness of the labors. **1658** J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* II. 23 The Argumentation is from a Similitude, therefore not Apodictick. **1712-14** POPE *Rape Lock* I. 1 What dire offence from am'rous causes springs. **1795** *Gentl. Mag.* 541/1 You will be astonished at the logic which could draw such an inference from that address. **1821** KEATS *Isabella* xiv, Enriched from ancestral merchandise. **1838** THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* IV. 223 Several very pernicious consequences arose from this bent of mind. **1839** G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 40 From these facts the following laws have been deduced. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 320 His chief pleasures were commonly derived from field sports and from an unreined sensuality. **1887** L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* I. § 2. 21 Let us try to draw a Conclusion from the two Premises.

13. Indicating a model, rule, copy; also, a person or thing after which another is named.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 53 For sure Æacides Was Ajax, cald so from his grandfather. **1655** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 42/2 Cleobulus . . . had a Daughter whom he named Eumetis, but was called commonly from her Father Cleobulina. **1697** DRYDEN *Euclid* III. 28, I lay the deep Foundations of a Wall; And Enos, nam'd from me, the City call. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 127 You are to consider what Apartments . . . to make on your Ground-plot . . . and to set them off from your Scale. **1800** H. WELLS *Const. Neville* III. 266, I am . . . to take charge of a younger brother, who was named from him. **1811** L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* III. lix. 259 She sketched objects; she colored from nature. **1875** *Knight's London* (Walford) I. xi. 195 The Birdcage walk . . . was so named from the cages of an aviary disposed among the trees which bordered it.

14. Denoting ground, reason, cause, or motive: Because of, on account of, owing to, as a result of, through. Now replaced in some uses by *for*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. v. 24 Your Highness Shall from this practise but make hard your heart. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* iii. iii. For what I now do is not out of spleen. but from remorse of conscience. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* 2nd Olympique, Arg't., He is commended. from his Hospitality, Munificence and other Virtues. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 99 His Cunning is the more odious from the resemblance it has to Wisdom. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xi. From such a picture of nature in primeval simplicity. are you in love with fatigue and solitude? 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. 1. Wks.* 1799 I. 165 Whether from the fall or the fright, the Major mov'd off in a month. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/2 The man could not be brought here. without imminent danger of expiring from fatigue. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 8 They spoke and acted from principle. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. iii. Remarkable from the neatness. of its architecture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 232 That weak apostle who from fear denied the Master. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 23 Nine children died from want of breast milk. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 264 The mighty fabric. was beginning. to sink and crumble from its own enormous size and weight. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 The firm had to suspend payment, not from any fault of their own, but from their connection with another firm. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 597 The censure had been made injuriously and from motives of private malice. 1885 T. RALEIGH in *Law Q. Rev.* Apr. 151 A person suffering from senile dementia is not a lunatic.

b. indicating the ground of a judgement, belief, or the like.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 16 Fram hyra wastmun ze hi underztað. 1673 *Rav Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 7 That the rain doth continually wash down earth from the mountains. is manifest from the Lagune or flats about Venice. 1855 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxix. 328 From your silence I fear the fact is so. 1891 M. R. HASELDEN in *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 From the language of the preamble you might perhaps fancy that [etc.]. 1894 *Solicitor's Jnl.* XXXIX. 2/2 It is clear from these decisions that [etc.].

15. Used in certain of the above senses (esp. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10) with an adverb or a phrase (prep. + sb. or pron.) as object. a. With obj. an adverb (of place or time), as *from above*, *afar*, etc. Also, more or less pleonastically, before *hence*, *thence*, *whence*, *henceforth*, etc.: see those words.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7505 (Trin.), I hadde no helpe but from above. *Ibid.* 16749 (Fairf.) From then [Gött. fra þan. Trin. fro þenne]. 1362 LAMPL. *P. Pl. A.* iii. 105 Com late from bi-sonde. a 1553 PHILPOT *Exam.* (1842) 403 A destiny which from ever hath been, is, and shall be true. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Plantations* (Arb.) 534 That the Plantation may spread into Generations, and not be euer peeved from without. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 169 They mined it near, they battered from afar. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. 391 And from beneath was heard a wailing sound. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 116 The mingling notes came softened from below. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxxii. The breath of Winter comes from far away. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. vii. From of old, Doubt was but half a Magician.

b. Followed by a preposition indicating a static condition, as *from amidst*, *beneath*, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 25 Fram begeondan iordanen. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 49 Til that ze be clothid with vertu from an hys. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. i. 44 She culd it from among the rest. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 16 The sacred well That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. 1671 — *Samson* 1691 His fiery virtue roused From under ashes into sudden flame. 1667 SIR R. MORAY *Let. 10 Dec.* in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. 88 There is a Damned book come hither from beyond sea called Naphtali. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 170 ¶ 4, I thought it better to remove a studious Countenance from among busy ones. 1719 DE FÖE *Cruise* ii. vi. That they might feast on fresh meat from on shore, as we did with their salt meat from on board. 1761 [see 5 b]. 1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 56 (1787) II. 197, I see my grandmother. looking at me from under her spectacles. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. i. A body of horsemen. dashed from amidst the trees.

c. Followed, more or less pleonastically, by a prep. of similar meaning, as *out*, *out of*, *forth*, *off*, where each prep. serves to strengthen or supplement the sense of the other.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* ii. iii. His soul is fled from out his breast. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* i. viii. § 5 [A principle] drawn from out of the very bowels of heaven and earth. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 138, I will choose Mine heyre from forth the Beggars of the world. 1632 G. HUGHES *Saints Loose* 51 Know ye not that God hath taken away your captain from off your heads this day? 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 514 Knights unhorsed may rise from off the plain. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1813) I. xiv. 256 From out of the side of this bed leaped an animal. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxx, While he from forth the closet brought a heap [etc.]. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. ii. 150 Ready to engage with all comers on all subjects from out the stores of his accumulated knowledge.

† B. quasi-adv. = away. (Cf. Fro B.) Only in phr. *to and from* (= to and fro), *from and back*.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 The synner that gothe ofte to and from in his foule plesaunce. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 608 A sliding snake. Gliding along the altar, from and back.

† C. quasi-conj. = from the time when. (Cf. Fro C. 1.) Obs.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 850 From she was twelve year of age, She of hir love graunt him made. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1432 Euery gilt. Done from he passith the zeris of Innocens. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. Applic. Wks. (1637) 92 From morning to night, from wee rise till we goe to bed. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xl. lxxvi. (1612) 282 From Elizabeth to Raigne, and I to liue begunne.

Frome, Fromenty: see FRUME, FRUMENTY.

Fromple, var. of FRUMPLE.

† Fromshapen, ppl. a. Obs. Also 6 frame-shapen. [f. FROM + SHAPEN; ? in imitation of L. *deformatus*.] Deformed, misshapen.

1581 J. BELL tr. *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* ii. 75 b. This extraordinary Jurisdiction of the Pope, is a most. deformed frameshapen chaungelyng. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. § 4. 307 How from-shapen this philosophy is, which Aristotle bringeth in.

Fromward, sb. dial. Also frommard. [app. subst. use of next: see FROE.] = FROE.

1883 *Hants Gloss.*, *Fromward* or *Frommard*, a tool used in lath-rendering or cleaving. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Frommard*.

† Fromward, a., adv., prep. Obs. Forms: 1 fromweard (adj.), 3 frommard, south. frommard, 3-4 framward, 4-6 fromwarde, 3- fromward. [f. FROM + -WARD.]

A. adj. = Turned from or away. (See also B. 1 attrib.)

1. Departing, about to depart. (Only OE.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 2 Ælc þara þe has world zesælpa hæfþ oþer tvega oþþe he wat þæt he him fromweardes beoþ oððe he hit nat. c 1000 *Seafarer* 71 Adl oþþe yldo oþþe ecgþete fægum fromweardum feorh oðþringeð.

2. Fromward.

c 1275 *Luue Ron* 45 in *O. E. Misc.* 94 þeo lue þat ne may her abyde. hit is fals and mereuh and frouh and fromward in vychon tide. 1576 PETERSON tr. *Della Casa's Galateo* 25, I call them Fromward people, which will in all things be ouertwart to other men.

B. adv.

1. In a direction which leads from, or is turned from, a given place or object.

a 1547 *SURREY Ps. l.* i Give ear to my snit, Lord! fromward hide not thy face. 1552 HULOET s.v. *Becke*. Wyth a becke fromwarde or to warde. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 354 They from-ward turn. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4917/4 The forepart of his Mane longest, the one part being short, lies toward, the other fromward.

attrib. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 41 Who can unite again a Broken-bone, Whose parted ends, are set the fromward way.

2. Of time: Onward from a given date.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 197 And fro then fromward, thei ben alle obeyssant to him.

3. fig. In a different or diverse way, contrarily.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Heo makied frommard here nest—softe wüden, & þorni wünnen. *Ibid.* 248 Lo! nu, hu urommard beoð þe outfule to ure Louerd!

C. prep.

1. In a direction which leads from or is turned from (an object), away from.

c 1205 *LAV.* 1899 Geomagog. þudde Corineum frommard [1275 framward] his breoste. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Þe hole half & te cwike dole drowen þet vuele blod ut frommard þe unhole. c 1300 *Beke* 886 And kniþtes that were ek with him al framward him drowe. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Mounteynes ben. rered fromwarde þe erþe toward þe heuen. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 50 b. All his steppes toward and fromwarde the holy church. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 93 To go wyth their feet the one against the other, and their hedges the one fromwarde the other. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 127 As cheerefully going towards, as Pyrocles went fromwardly fromwarde his death. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 23 When the Endeavour is fromward something, it is generally called Aversion. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5194 Shooting it self forth into several points or stiriae. from-ward its Center. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xii. 221 The Feathers being placed fromward the Head toward the Tail.

b. with tmesis, from. ward.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Auersus*, *Auersis*. cor-nibis. . . with the corners from the sunne warde. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 22/2 Sol. . . makes vs heaue going from-vs-ward. 1633 T. JAMES *Poy.* 13 The Ice had broken from the Ship-ward. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Pur-chaser* 29 To signifie that a Wall. doth not stand up right, but leans from-you-ward, when you stand before it.

2. Contrary to, different from.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Hercneð nu. al an oðer speche, & frommard tisse vorme. So Fromwards adv. and prep.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 142 Gif hunta gebite mannan, sleah þy scearpan neah fromweardes. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 109 Those are also called to account that are met walking fromwards the Church. 1664 *Relat. Proc. at Hertford Assize* Aug. 7 With bis face from-wards the place where they usually met. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selt.* 119 A pend or earnest strift fromwards. 1713 DEPHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. i. 316 Towards or fromwards the Zenith. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 723 *Fromward* (West Eng.), land is ploughed 'framwards' when the horses are turning to the right. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 159 The carters. . . saying 'toward' for anything near or leaning towards you, and 'framwards' for the reverse.

† Froncle. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *froncle*, ad. L. *fūnunculus* FURUNCLE.] A furuncle or boil.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 53. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 26 b. A froncle is a lytle impostume ingendred of a gross blood.

Froncl (frond), sb. 1. [ad. L. *frond-*, *frōns* leaf, applied by LINNÆUS in a specific sense, in contra-distinction to *folium* leaf.]

1. Bot. The leaf-like organ formed by the union of stem and foliage in certain flowerless plants. Formerly (and still in loose popular language) applied also to the large compound leaves, e. g. of the palm, banana, etc.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Froncles* expresses leaves consisting of several other leaves and forming the

whole plant.] 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 489 Our common species. . . may be known by the frond or leaf being ovate. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 478 The lower larger fronds were digitated, or rather radiated. 1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* Intro. (1844) 31 The fronds of ferns are generally much divided. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Nat.* 14 One or two fragments of stone with fronds of green sea-weed growing thereon. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* vi. 110 The broad fronds of the pine trees. 1877 — *Christ liv.* (1879) 661 Cutting fronds. . . from the palm-trees, that lined the path. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 235 A frond differs from an ordinary leaf in usually bearing fructification.

attrib. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 112 One of the latter contains a frond-bud or imperfect germ.

2. Zool. A leaf-like expansion found in certain animal organisms.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 323 Small, foliaceous, fronds solitary. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 370 The fronds are mucilaginous when young.

Froncl (frond), sb. 2. Surg. [ad. F. *fronde* lit. 'sling'. The *Syd. Soc. Lex.* gives, as obsolete, a latinized form *frondium*.] (See quot.)

1848 CRAIG, *Froncl*. . . a bandage employed principally in wounds and diseases of the nose and chin, and more especially in cases of fracture or dislocation of the lower jaw.

Froncl (frond), v. nonce-*vd.* [f. FROND sb. 1.] intr. To wave with fronds.

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* i. A massive wood. . . crisping, fronding, feathering. . . here and there.

Froncl, obs. form of FRIEND.

Fronclage (frondedz). [f. FROND sb. 1 + -AGE.] The fronds (of a tree or plant) collectively. Sometimes improperly used as a synonym of foliage.

1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 21 Cedarn woods with shadowy frondage cool. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Hertha*, The tree many-rooted. With frondage red-fruited. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 475 Jamaica, with its tree-ferns and flowerless frondage.

Fronclaille, var. of FRUNDEL. Obs.

† Fronclated, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *frondāt-us* leaved (f. *frond-*, *frōns* leaf) + -ED 1.] 'Leaved, having leaves' (1727 BAILEY vol. II).

† Fronclation. Obs. rare-1. [ad. late L. *frondātiō-em*, f. *frond-*, *frōns* leaf.] (See quot.)

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxviii. 77 Lastly, Fronclation or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprays, of such Trees. . . is a kind of pruning.

|| Froncl (frōnd). Fr. Hist. [F. *fronde* sling.] The name given to the party which rose in rebellion against Mazarin and the Court during the minority of Louis XIV; hence, a malcontent party; also, violent political opposition.

1798 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 206 The history of France during the periods of the League and the Froncl. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 493 Was there ever a mixed constitution without a *fronde*? 1831 DISRAELI *Eng. Duke* iii. x. 136 A *fronde* was formed but they wanted a De Retz. 1889 *Athenæum* 20 Apr. 507/2 His chance came in the *fronde* against the Second Empire when its day was waning.

† Froncléd, ppl. a. 1. [ad. L. *frondātus*; see FRONDATED.] Having leaves or foliage.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* i. 19 The Clustre of Diadems which begit her high fronded forehead

Froncléd (frondéd), ppl. a. 2. [f. FROND sb. 1 + -ED 2.] Having fronds.

1882 WHITTIER *Eternal Goodness* 20, I know not where His islands lift their fronded palms in air. 1883 W. WESTALL *Ralph Norbrook's Trust* III. xiv. 186 She was sitting. under the fronded roof of the mighty palms.

Fronclent (frondent), a. [ad. L. *frondent-em*, pr. pple. of *frondere* to put forth leaves.] Full of fronds or leaves, leafy.

1677 T. HARVEY tr. *Owen's Epigr.* iii. No. 118, I, Phœbus Tree, still frondent, flourishing. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fronclent*, bringing forth leaves. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. vi. That broad frondent *Avenue de Versailles*. 1864 — *Fredk. Gl.* xi. i. (1865) IV. 12 A real Newspaper, frondent with genial leafy speculation. 1863 *Reader* 7 Nov. 537 The. . . broad frondent banana-like leafage.

Fronclisce (frondēs), v. [ad. L. *frondescere* (see FRONDESCENT).] intr. To put forth leaves.

a 1816 STAUGHTON *Eulogy Dr. Rush* in *Pickering Vocab.* (1816) s.v., His powers began now to frondisce and blossom. [Hence 1846 in WORCESTER.]

Froncliscentia (frondēscentia). [ad. mod. L. *frondescencia*, f. L. *frondescens* -em: see next and -ENCE.] (a) The process or period of coming into leaf. (b) The conversion or development of other organs into leaves. (c) Fronds or leaves collectively.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Froncliscentia*, leafing season. . . the time of the year when plants first unfold their leaves. 1841 MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*, *Froncliscentia*. . . the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plant unfolds its leaves. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July LXXVII. 216 Nearly as bright are the masses of pomme-cannelle frondiscentia, the groves of lemon and orange.

Froncliscent (frondēscent), a. [ad. L. *frondescens* -em, pr. pple. of *frondescere*, freq. of *frondere* to put forth leaves, f. *frond-*, *frōns* leaf.] Springing into leaf; expanding into fronds.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 435 Polypiferous masses sub-stony, with crustaceous or frondiscent expansions. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 125 Frondiscent or papillose appendages. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 411 A young frondiscent life would show itself again.

Hence Froncliscently adv.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 125 Tentacles papillose or frondiscently lobed.

|| **Frondeur** (fröndör). [*f. frondeur, f. fronde* (see FRONDE).]

1. *Fr. Hist.* A member of the Fronde.

1798 *Anecd. Dist. Persons* IV. 333 Would to Heaven that the late Frondeurs in that Country had been as harmless.

2. *transf.* A malcontent, an 'irreconcilable'.

1847 *Longf.* in *Life* (1891) II. 93 All Americans who return from Europe malcontent with their own country, we call Frondeurs. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., Are the French, then, incurable frondeurs? incorrigible revolutionists, who must attack a Minister simply because he is 'in'?

Frondeferous (fröndi-fērōs), *a.* [*f. L. frondifer* bearing leaves (*f. frond-*, FROND *sb.* 1: see -(1) FEROUS).] Bearing leaves or fronds.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* Mij, Ouershadowed with frondeferous boughs. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Frondeferous*, that beareth leaves or branches. 1825 *HAMILTON Handbk. Terms*, *Frondeferous* in Botany, bearing leaves. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frondeferous*, leaf-bearing; applied to flowers which produce leaves. Also applied to plants, like ferns, which bear fronds.

Frondiform (fröndi-fōrm), *a.* [*f. L. frond-*, FROND *sb.* 1 + -(1) FORM.] Having the shape of a frond.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fron digerous (fröndi-džērōs), *a.* [*f. L. frond-*, FROND *sb.* 1 + -(1) GEROUS.] Bearing fronds.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fron diparous (fröndi-pārōs), *a.* [*f. L. frond-*, FROND *sb.* 1 + *par-ēre* to bring forth + -OUS.] Producing leaves instead of fruit.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fron diparous*, a monstrosity, consisting in the production of leaves instead of fruit. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fron diparous*, leaf producing; applied to flowers which produce leaves.

Frondivorous (fröndi-vōrōs), *a.* [*f. L. frond-*, FROND *sb.* 1 + -vor-us devouring + -OUS.] Eating or feeding on leaves.

1828 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 126 Graminivorous, frondivorous, carnivorous.

Fron dlet (fröndlēt). [*f. FROND sb.* 1 + -LET.] A little frond.

1862 *Jrnl. R. Dublin Soc.* Apr. 348 The first young frondlet was seen to be protruded from the nipple end of the sporangia. 1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* xxii. 213 Each frondlet . . . is separately symmetrical as well.

Fron dose (fröndōs), *a.* [*ad. L. frondōs-us, f. frond-*, FROND *sb.* 1] Covered with fronds; having the form or appearance of a frond. In early use, † Leafy, leaf-like.

1721-92 *BAILEY, Frondose*, leavy or full of leaves. 1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot.*, A frondose stem; applied to Palms. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 493 Liverworts. Of these the herbage is commonly frondose. 1831 *LOUDON Encycl. Agric.* § 3987 (ed. 2) 648 The branches of frondose trees. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 260 Banana groves . . . extended out in deep frondose [*sic*] groves far into the Semliki Valley.

b. *Comb.*, frondose-branched *a.*, having flat branches spread horizontally like the fronds of a fern.

1831 *LOUDON Encycl. Brit.* § 3987 (ed. 2) 648 Resinous or frondose-branched trees.

Hence **Fron dosely adv.**, **Fron doseness.**

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Frondoseness*, leafiness. 1882 *CROMBIE in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 561/2 Thallus frondosely dilated. † **Fron dosity. Obs.** [*f. as prec. + -ITY.*]

1. Leafiness.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Fron dosity*, leafiness, or aptness to bear leaves. 1772 *NUCENT tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund.* I. 330 In the frondosity of a pleasant meadow.

2. (See quot.)

1658 *PHILLIPS, Frondosity*, a flourishing with green leaves, being just under the architrave.

† **Fron dosous, a. Obs.** -° [*badly f. L. frondōs-us* (see FRONDose) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1623 *COCKERAM, Frondosous*, full of leaves.

Fron dous (fröndōs), *a.* [*ad. L. frondōs-us*; see FRONDose and -OUS.] Leafy (see quotes.).

1828 *WEBSTER* (citing Milne) s.v., A frondous flower is one which is leafy, one which produces branches charged with both leaves and flowers. 1864 *SIR K. JAMES Tasso* xvi. xii, Among the frondous boughs. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fron dous*, having branches bearing both leaves and flowers. Also, a term applied to flowers parts of which develop into leafy structures.

Fron dule (fröndiul). [*dim. of FROND sb.* 1: see -ULE.] A small frond (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

|| **Frons** (frönz). [*Lat.*] = FRONT *sb.* 1 c.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 290 Polyzonium Brandt. Two series of 3 small eyes in the frons.

Front (frönt), *sb.* (and *a.*) Forms: 3-7 frout(e), frunt(e, 4 *Sc. froynt*(t, 4-6 fronte, 4, 6 frownt, (4 frond, 3- front. [*a. OF. and Fr. front*, *ad. L. front-em, frōns* the forehead.]

1. Forehead, face.

1. = FOREHEAD 1. Now only *poet.* or in highly rhetorical language.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 169/2176 Bote fram þe riȝt half of is frout. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Machor* 1547 þe takine of þe cors to mak, one þar froyntis. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 47 A sterre whit Amides in her frout she [the hors] hadde. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 405 þe calf is rede I undertake, With a white sterne in þe fronte. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. v. 71 Peple ther . . . haue only but one eye, and that standeth right in the myddys of the fronte or forheade. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, On theyr heads a Saracoll of

Crymson velvet, and before the front the bande, a silver socket set with long feathers. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. iv. 56 See what a grace was seated on his Brow, Hyperions curls, the front of Ioue himselfe. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 496 The mark of fool set on his front! 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* III. 513 Soon he hears Erect his tow'ring Front. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* A Portrait 13 Ye matron censors. . . Whose peering eye and wrinkled front declare, etc. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* VI. xxxvii, And bore he. . . Such noble front, such waving hair? 1847 *LYTTON Lucretia* (1853) 227 Her nostrils dilated, and her front rose erect. 1884 W. ALLINGHAM *Blackberries* (1890) 88 Blear eyes, huge ears, and front of ape.

b. in fig. phrases, after Shakspeare.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 80 The verie head, and front of my offending. *Ibid.* III. i. 52 (Qq.) To take the safest occasion by the front. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 15 This was the whole front of his offending. 1878 *MORLEY Condorcet* 37 Placing social aims at the head and front of his life.

c. rarely used *techn.*, e.g. in *Entomology*.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 483 The front of insects may be denominated the middle part of the face between the eyes.

2. By extension: The whole face. Cf. *Fr. front. Front to front* (arch.) = *face to face*: see FACE 2 d.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (1495) 354 Januarius is paynted wyth two frontes to shewe and to teche the begynnyng and ende of the yere. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 791 Nor hire nekke nor hire front vſed sho to bere vppright.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedy* 84 Fy! feyndly front, far fowlar than ane fen. a 1605 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 784 Jock Blunt, throwin frunt! 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* IV. iii. 232 Front to Front, Bring thou this Fiend of Scotland and my selfe. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 82 Brazen Impudence . . . hath two fronts, its boasting one, and bold one: with the one they look back . . . the other looketh forward. 1697 *CREECH Manilius* I. ix, They stand not front to front, but each doth view The others Tayl, pursu'd as they pursue.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 292 Antelopes . . . guarding their Fronts, scampering with their Heads to the Earth, to avoid the . . . Enemy aloft. 1767 *SIR W. JONES 7 Fountains Poems* (1777) 50 Till thrice the sun his rising front has shown. 1802 *BEDDOES Hygeia* II. 39 Those . . . have the courage to treat it, front to front, in a manner corresponding to the enormity of the consequences [etc.]. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* II. i. 28 For front to front in an hour we stood.

3. † a. The face as expressive of emotion or character; expression of countenance (*obs.*). b. Bearing or demeanour in confronting anything; degree of composure or confidence in the presence of danger, etc.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. pr. viii. 47 (Camb. MS.) When she [fortune] descouereth hir frownt and sheweth hir maneres. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 104 b, [Medea] commanded that her ladies . . . shold put on the fayr fronte in entencion to make feste solempne. 1637 *HEYWOOD Royall King* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 17 That face . . . beares the selfe-same front. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 20 ¶ 3 A Fellow that is capable of shewing an impudent Front before a whole Congregation. 1762 *FALCONER Shipbur.* II. 347 Who, patient in adversity, still bear The firmest front. 1800-24 *CAMPBELL Poems, Visiting Scene in Ayrshire* iv, Through the perils of chance . . . May thy front be unalter'd. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* vi, The . . . unclouded front of an accomplished courtier. 1873-4 *DIXON Two Queens* IV. xxii. ix. 221 Kildare . . . resolved to . . . meet his accusers with a brazen front.

transf. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* I. II. xiv. 309 The league, which had raised so bold a front against the government, had crumbled away. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 76 The limestone bastions . . . preserved a front of gloom and grandeur.

4. Effrontery, impudence. Cf. FACE 7, FOREHEAD 2. Now rare. So, † *man of front. To have the front*: to be sufficiently impudent.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 170, I . . . wonder how any man, except one of the most hardened front, can [etc.]. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 168 ¶ 3 Men of Front carry Things before 'em with little Opposition. 1717 *DE FOE Mem. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 5 With what Front the Absurdities charg'd on her could be broach'd in the World. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 293 None of the commissioners had the front to pronounce that [etc.].

II. Foremost part.

5. *Mil. a.* The foremost line or part of an army or battalion. Also, † a rank (*obs.*), and in words of command; e.g. *files to the front, right in front.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3584 In sexe semli batailles . . . al be fore in þe frond he ferdre þan him-selue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1278 þan . . . frocht into þe frout & a fray made. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. x. 87 But alwayes kyng Lot helde hym in the foremost frunte. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 Fronte, a French word, is the face or forepart of a squadron or battell. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. vi. 8 Both our powers, with smiling Fronts encountering. 1625 *MARRHAM Souldiers Accid.* 6 The Ranks are called Frunts, because they stand foremost . . . but in truth none can properly be called the Frunt, but the ranke which standeth foremost. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VI. 105 Front to Front Presented stood in terrible array. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 378 As Legions in the Field their Front display. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 61 Commanded Captain Jochem, who led the Blacks, to march in the Front. 1775 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 9 They . . . began their march, with a very wide Front. 1838-43 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 141 The . . . Gaulish horse charged the Romans front to front. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 7 Files to the front. *Ibid.* 18 A column Left in front will bring its rear companies to the front. *Ibid.* 19 Open column, right in front—right about face.

b. Line of battle.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 569 The Ingliss men com on sadly. Richt in a frout vith a baner. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10869 And all fore to be fight in a frunt hole. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 They used to terrifie the Barbarians, setting their Horses in a double front, so as they appeared headed both ways. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 78 If we aduance in a large Front . . . if in a narrow Front. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 563 Advanc't in view they stand, a horrid Front Of dreadful length. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4744/2 Our

. . . Army . . . marched . . . to Attack the Enemy in full Front. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. 349 The Spartans . . . preserving an even and unbroken front. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/7 The troops marched past, the infantry in company fronts and the cavalry by half squadrons.

c. The foremost part of the ground occupied, or in wider sense, of the field of operations; the part next the enemy. Also, the foremost part of a position, as opposed to the rear.

1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Louv C. Warres* 440 Not onely the Front as heretofore, but the backside also . . . rendred unsafe. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F. II.* xli. 504 Belisarius protected his front with a deep trench. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Curw. Desp.* VI. 367, I propose to move up the infantry of the army to the front again. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 320 One division . . . was sent to take the stockades in rear, while another . . . threatened them from the front. 1879 *FIFE-COOKSON Armies of Balkans* I. 6 To see him before his departure for the front next day. 1889 R. KIPLING *Willie Winkie* 72 British Regiments were wanted—badly wanted—at the Front.

fig. 1846 *GREENER Sci. Gunnery* 54 The present state of our artillery requires an advance to the front, to be in a line with the march of science.

d. The direction towards which the line faces when formed. *Change of front*: see CHANGE v. 9 b; in quot. fig. To make front to: to face in the direction of; in quot. fig.

1832 in *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 14 The whole will face, as accurately as possible, to their former front. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. (1872) 9 The improvised Municipals make front to this also. 1879 *LUBBOCK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iv. 92 This change of front seems to be founded on the report of the Board of Education for Scotland. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/6 The eventuality of a war with two fronts—that is to say, with France and Russia—was foreseen.

e. *Front of fortification*: see quot. 1859.

1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 23 The outline above traced is called a Front of Fortification. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 261 A Front of Fortification consists of two half bastions, and a curtain.

6. *Arch.* 'Any side or face of a building, but more commonly used to denote the entrance side' (Gwilt); occas. *collect.* in *sing.*, and *pl.* = 'the four sides' (of a mansion). Also *back-, rear-front.*

1365 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 41 Non fecit clausuram tenementi sui de le front. 1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xl. 9 He metide . . . the frout therof in two cubitis. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 181/1 Frownt, or frunt of a church, or oþer howsys. 1624 *WOTTON Archit.* (1672) 16 And the contrary fault of low distended Fronts, is as unseemly. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 265 A Building, which is 25 Feet, both in the Front and Rear Front. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 32 The fronts being of stone. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 144 The Town-house, an elegant structure, with a handsome front. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 150 Monastic cloisters with their dark length of front. *Ibid.* 166 One of the back-fronts of the old palace. 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Gl. Men* II. xii. 355 The garden front was most inconveniently embowered . . . in forest trees. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The fronts of the mansion were decorated with statues by skilled sculptors.

7. *gen.* The part or side of an object which seems to look out or to be presented to the eye; the forepart of anything, the part to which one normally comes first. Opposed to *back*, *esp.* in objects that have only two sides. Cf. BACK *sb.* 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10814 In þe frunt of þat faire yle, Was a prounyse of prise. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 85 We found the fyrst front of this land to bee broader. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 41 b, A lowe kinde of Carre with a couple of wheelles, and the frunt armed with sharpe Syckles. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 47 Had he his hurts before? I, on the Front. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 5 The Front to the Sea is not large, but there are a great many Houses behind it built up the Side of the Mountain. 1788 *GIBBON Decl. & F. I.* (Milman) V. 2 The southern basis presents a front of a thousand miles to the Indian Ocean. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 287 The opposite angles, edges, and planes, which are supposed to form the back of the engraved figure, are respectively similar to those which appear on its front. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 398 The sternum itself being so largely developed, as to cover almost the entire front of the body. 1893 F. W. MAITLAND *Mem. de Parl. Introd.* 92 The skin being thin, the writing on the front could be seen upon the back.

b. *transf.* With reference to time: The first period; the beginning. *poet.*

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cii, Philomel in summer's front doth sing. 1842 *TENNYSON Gard. Dau.* 28 More black than ashbuds in the front of March. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq.* 237 A hawthorn in the front of June.

† c. = FRONTIER *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1589 *GREENE Sp. Masquerado* Wks. (Grosart) V. 256 When the Sarasens . . . had inuaded Germanie, and the frontes of France. 1593 *HOLLYBAND Fr. Dict.* P 2 b, *Les frontieres d'un pais*, the frontiers of a countrey; the front or marches.

d. *Mining.* = FACE 20 a.

1717 tr. *Fresier's Voy. S. Sea* 183 A Mine, which is 40 Varas, or Spanish Yards in Front. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 140 Let us now turn our attention to the 'face' or front of the working.

e. Land facing a road, river, the sea, etc.; a frontage.

1766 *Larus of N. Carolina* (1791) 234 The Water Fronts of the Lots herein before mentioned. 1769 *Bp. Wilton Inclos. Act* 2 Occupiers of ancient messuages, cottages, houses or fronts.

f. *Theatrical.* (See quotes.)

1810 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 30 Mar. (1894) I. 174 There was fine work in the front, as they call the audience part of the house. 1894 *Evening News* 18 Oct. 2/6 Generally speaking,

the 'front of the house' means the audience; but among theatrical employes the 'front of the house' means everybody engaged to work before the curtain.

† 8. The first part or line of anything written or printed. *In the front*: at the head. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 435, I could not but in y^e very front and beginning of my letter, use this. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. 1. xx. (ed. 7) 324 Six Columns, every front or head whereof is noted with three great letters, D. M. S. signifying degrees, minutes, and seconds. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 94 A Catalogue of above three hundred Advisers, and his name in the Front. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 17 Thy Name... Shall in the front of every Page be shown.

† b. = FRONTISPIECE *sb.* 3 or 4. *Obs.*

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 128 If with distinctive eye and mind you look Upon the front, you see more than one book. a 1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 1726 I. 147 Which the Reader may find in the Front of the Books they [the Prefaces] were designed for.

9. A fore part or piece having some particular use or function.

1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 152 The body of the wagon is about equally balanced over the axle-tree, the front resting upon the tongue. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 467 Pianoforte... in newly designed case with sliding front. *Ibid.* II. 526 Boots and shoes... with elastic fronts and sides.

† b. = FRONTAL *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 148 To the gylting of the frownt at the hie auter. 1539 *Peterboro' Inv.* in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 459 In the Rood Loft... one front of painted cloth. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 66 One fronte for an alter of yelow and grene satten.

c. A band or bands of false hair, or a set of false curls, worn by women over the forehead.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. iv, I undertook the modelling of one of their fronts, the more modern structure. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* I, Mamma means her front! 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvii, The graces of her own hair had given way to a front. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 13/2 A... black velvet band... to keep her auburn front... in its place.

d. That part of a man's shirt which covers the chest and is more or less displayed; a shirt-front; also, a 'dicky'; also, a similar article of silk, etc. serving as a cravat.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, What a very few shirts there are, and what a many fronts. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 579 Gentlemen's fronts and stocks.

10. A position or place situated before something or towards a spectator; forward position or situation. Only in phrases with prefixed prep.

a. *In (the) front of* (prep. phr.): at a position before, in advance of, facing, or confronting; at the head of (troops). *In his, our, etc. front*: in front of or facing him, us, etc.

The article is now omitted, exc. in expressions like *in the (very) front of (danger etc.)* = 'in the position most exposed to', 'bearing the brunt of'.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 144, I saw... a pragmatical Portugal... in the front of 40 men marching to the Governor's. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 174 We... fr'd... at the Men in Arms in the front of the Church. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 143 Behind him there was a little wood and the walls of a convent; and in his front, the morass above mentioned, which was almost impassable. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 225 The standards were faced about, and formed in our fronts. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 256, I was particular to make my servants keep in front of me. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 144 Forcing a passage across the river in his front. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1 The proclamation was repeated... in front of the Royal Exchange.

fig. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem on Sir F. Vere* 172, I the front Of danger where he did his deedes advance. 1817 CHALMERS *Astrou. Disc.* v. (1852) 124 Those holy... men... in the front of severest obloquy, are now labouring in remotest lands. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's *Hist. Ten Y.* II. 345 In the very front of danger. 1892 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 353/1 His majesty will speedily be in front of a new difficulty. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 9/2 The shares had nothing in front of them—no preference or debenture capital.

b. *In († the) front* (advb. phr.): in an advanced or forward position; on the side that meets the eye; in a position facing the spectator.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 380 With his whole forces, in front, [he] assailed. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Musem.* *Ser. & Com.* 21 By comes a Christning, with the Reader and the Midwife strutting in the Front. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 133 The upper Story had the two Captains Cabins in Front. 1821 G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 134 Determined... to attack him [a bear] in front, I got upon the ice. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 76 These dirt hovels presented a bold contrast with the city behind, and the wealthy church in front. *Ibid.* 99 A kind of shawl [which] by being crossed in front, obscures the bosom. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ix. 129 The most injurious direction for light to come from is that directly in front. 1895 *Scot. Antig.* X. 78 Setting an old press in front so as to conceal the door.

c. *To the front (of)*: to a position in front (of). 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 235 Being removed to the front of a brisk fire, a strong ebullition commenced. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eneid* v. 150 Far to the front shoots Gyas... Gliding ahead on the water.

d. *To come to the front*: to become conspicuous, be revealed, emerge into publicity; to make oneself or itself manifest. So (*To be*) *to the front* = 'to the fore' (*rare*).

1871 *Archæol. Assoc. Jnl.* Sept. 323 Another saint came to the front. 1876 TREVELLYN *Macaulay* II. ix. 132 When subjects came to the front on which his knowledge was great. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 184/2 At such a time his true boastful self would come to the front. 1885 MRS.

LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* III. vi. 231 Underneath in the hidden depths lurked other matters than those which came to the front. 1886 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 5/1 The year has gone, however, and the aged Emperor is still to the front.

11. *ellipt.* (quasi-adj. or adv.)

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Buill.* 36 Suppose that same be 25 foot Front, and forty foot deep, it may be let for to be built, for forty shillings the foot Front. c 1680 HICKERIN-GILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 512 The Enemy... had beset them Front and Rear. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 8 The biggest of them [buildings] had not four yards Front. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 25 A little shed, open back and front. 1892 I. ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 127 It's the key of my first-floor front.

† 12. [from the vb.] Encounter, onset; = AFFRONT *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxii. 760 The men of armes... at the first front combthru many.

III. *attrib. and comb.*

13. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* = Of or pertaining to the front, situated in front. (The comb. of *adj.* + *sb.* is itself often used *attrib.*)

1600 HOLLAND *Living* xxxvii. 957 They had raunged their ships broad in a front-ranke. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. vii. 133 If your Shop stand in an eminent Street, the Front Rooms are commonly more Airy than the Back Rooms. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 145 ¶ 2 She in a Front Box, he in the Pit next the Stage. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 106. 4/1 The Front side of a good House, is to be Lett. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 57 ¶ 3, I shall be next Saturday at the Play, in a Front Row. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* let. xxviii. 80 The horn of a male moose, which had no front-antlers. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 33 The leading front-rank man advances two horses' lengths. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 64 The front entrance is kept locked up. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Mod. Visit Gräfeberg* 2 The small-pox, and the loss of some front teeth from an accident, impair his good looks. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 467 A front and side elevation of the Elizabethan pianoforte. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 275 A straight pinnacle of ice, the front edge of which was perfectly vertical. 1883 *Expositor* VI. 434 He [St. Peter] was naturally quick, mobile, a front-man. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 43 The front ditch party are extended at 5 feet apart.

14. In special comb. and phrases: front bench, the foremost bench on either side of the Houses of Lords and Commons, occupied by ministers and ex-ministers respectively; front door, the principal entrance-door of a house; front driver (see DRIVER 6 b); front-fastening *a.*, that fastens in front; front-handed *a.*, done with a forward movement of the hand; front name (*jocular* or *vulgar*), a Christian name; front-stall, an appendage to the bridle covering the horse's forehead; † front-tickled *a.* (? *nouveau*), ? flattered; front-ways, -wise *advb.*, in a position or direction facing to the front.

1891 *Daily News* 28 July 3/4 To have seen the motion carried on the strength of the two *Front Bench speeches. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 552/1 At the *front door. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 110 The front-door is on the street. 1871 *Figure Training* 88 A *front-fastening corset. 1843 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* IV. 74 He... made a quick *front-handed plunge in the direction from which the attack came. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 511 'What's your *front name?' asked Roy boldly. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 631 The KK. of the East had their horses set out therewith [cochleides]. in their *frontstalls. 1653 URQUIART *Rabelais* II. iii. 83 A barbed horse furnished with a frontstall. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, The front-stall of the bridle was a steel plate, with apertures for the eyes and nostrils. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* ciii, But faire pretence leads on; and the Dull Heard *Front-tickled, yeld themselves into his hand. 1863 R. H. GRONOW *Remin.* II. 46 The cocked hat he always wore, placed *frontways on his head, like that of the Emperor Napoleon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. III. ii. (*Venom. Serpents*), It has... a mark of dark brown on the forehead, which, when viewed *frontwise, looks like a pair of spectacles. 1885 MIDDLETON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 612/1 'Though the faces are nearly always represented in profile, the eyes are shown frontwise.'

Front (frónt), *v.* 1 [ad. OF. *front-er* in same sense, f. *front* FRONT *sb.*; it may however in some uses be an independent formation on the Eng. *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To have the front in a specified direction; to face, look. Const. *on, to, towards, upon.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. li. 73 The french king... purveyed sufficiently for all the fortresses fronting on Flanders. 1883 STANVHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 Tarent... to which heunlye Lacinia fronteth. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 297 A country... fronts upon another Nation. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 143 Having a few small Rooms fronting outward. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Auecd. Paint.* II. ii. 48 This room was erected... fronting westward to the privy-garden. 1864 TENNYSON *Euch Arden*, Philip's dwelling fronted on the street. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. iii. 134 The rooms fronted to Athol Street.

† b. *trans.* To set the front of (a building) in a specified direction. *Obs.*

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 105 Temples... should be so fronted, as that Travellers passing by might behold them. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 97 Mr. G. has erected a large elegant mansion, fronted towards the river.

2. *trans.* a. To have the front towards; to 'face', stand opposite to.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 122 Like a gate of steele, Fronting the Sunne. 1606 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 2 All the Houses... which fronted the Bishop's Palace. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. v, This enclosed place exactly fronted the foot of the bed. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 11 Fronting us, rose the summit of Mont Blanc.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 109 The perspective picture which fronts the title-page represents a cotton factory.

b. Of a building: To have its front on the side of (a street, etc.).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 38 Opposite to this, one [Gate] more stately fronts the High-street. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1883) I. 323 This alcove fronts the longest gravel-walk in the garden. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 90 The proprietor or proprietors of any buildings fronting any of the streets. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 166 The church... was to have fronted the Plaza.

3. To stand face to face with, meet face to face, look straight at, face, confront; *esp.* to face in defiance or hostility, present a bold front to, oppose. *lit. and fig.*

1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Of Greeks thee first man with a gallant companye garded Fronted vs. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 660/1 He dare now to fronte princes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 59 Front her, boord her, woe her, assaile her. c 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* IV. iii. Amazed... at your... impudence, That dare thus front us. 1697 DRYDEN *Disc. Epic Poetry* D 4, When Æneas and Turnus stood fronting each other before the altar. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* iv. 65 Some fell upon the Rear, some fronted them directly. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 104 Here you fronted the ocean, looking at a sail. 1839 CARLYLE *Charism* (1842) 98 Evil, once manfully fronted, ceases to be evil. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 222 Soldiers can be hired... to front death in its worst form. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. i. 22 The brazen pride with which he fronted accusation and reproach.

b. said of things.

1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 265 Would God such things... never had fronted our native shores! 1606 SHAKS. *Aut. & Cl.* II. ii. 61 Those Warres Which fronted mine owne peace. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* II. iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 26, I am arm'd with innocence, And that dares front all danger. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 6 At length, the boat... fronted the broad waters of the Atlantic.

4. To set face to face *with*, confront *with*.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 351 The Cardinall had fronted him with one such false place out of Chrysostome. 1625 BACON *Ess., Seditious* (Arb.) 411 Which kinde of Persons, are... to be fronted, with some other, of the same Party, that may oppose them. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 275 Fronting his patron and his prince with the stern unpalatable truth of God.

5. To adorn in front; to furnish with a front. (So in comb. *new-front*.) Also, to face (with some specified material); = FACE *v.* 13.

1635 DAVENANT *Prince d'Amour* Wks. (1673) 396 The Scene was discovered with a Village consisting of Ale-houses and Tobacco shops, each fronted with a red Lattice. 1742 W. COLE in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 228 They have... new Fronted the east front. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Auecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 231 He new fronted his house in Piccadilly. 1772 J. G. W. DE BRAHM *Hist. Georgia* (1849) 45 The Savannah Bay is nearly fronted with contiguous Wharfs. 1782 COWPER *Let. Wks.* 1837 XV. 116 My green-house... is fronted with myrtles, and lined with mats. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 31 The Presbyterian church... is fronted with two towers. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 87 The whole building was proposed to be fronted with stone.

† 6. To introduce (a tale, etc.) *with* (the mention of or reference to something); to preface. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* III. 9 The wily Treacher... coyned such a smooth tale vnto them both, fronting it with the Gammon of Bacon and the Cheese sent from their maides Father. 1599 Broughton's *Let.* v. 15 You... have fronted your Libell with this inscription. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 109 Hippocrates did wel to front his Axiomaticall Experiments... with the grand Miscariages in the practice of Physicians. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 73 Solomon... fronts his writings, in the beginning of the Proverbs, with most express gospel.

b. To place in front as a frontispiece. *Obs.*—1

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Ausur. Nameless Cath.* 305 Pindarus would haue in the beginning of a Treatise... some glorious personage fronted.

7. To be or stand in front of, to serve as a front to.

1591 SPENSER *Viz. Bellay* II, I saw a stately frame... With hundreth pillours fronting faire the same. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 219 Yonder wals that perty front your Towne... Must kisse their owne feet. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, She came to the lawn which fronted the fabric. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1879) 296 The coast... is fronted by many breakers. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. x. 3 A... mansion... fronted by a garden abounding with fruits and flowers. 1884 *Lavv Times Rep.* LI. 228/1 The damage done to the sea wall fronting Curry Marsh Farm.

8. Chiefly *Mil.* † a. *intr.* To march in the front or first rank. *Obs.*—1

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. ii. 42, I... front but in that File Where others tell steps with me.

b. To turn the front or face in a specified direction; = FACE *v.* 9 b. Also, as word of command. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bloud's Banish'd Virg.* 122 Upon this the third fronting to their flankward spur'd towards him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 14 He fronts to the left. 1847 *Infantry Mau.* (1854) 5 Upon the word *Front*, if he has faced to the right, he fronts to the left.

c. To form a front or extended line.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When the battalion is marching by files... the word *front* is always practised to restore it to its natural situation in line. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 258 The Spanish troops... were remarkably polite, always fronting and saluting when I passed. 1883 *Army Corps Orders in Standard* 22 Mar. 3/2 It will halt, front, and march past.

d. *To front about*: to turn round so as to face in another direction.

1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 23 Mr. H. ... fronted about with an air of defiance.

e. trans. (causatively, from *Front!* as a word of command): To cause to form a front or line.

1796 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 74 He then *Halts*, *fronts* it, and dresses and closes it to its pivot marker on the line. **1832 Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry** II. 14 In the movement of Threes to a flank, the squadron should occupy but little more ground than when fronted. **1859 F. A. Griffiths Artil. Man.** (1862) 25 Each company in succession will be halted, and fronted.

† **9.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 559/1, I fronte up, as a woman dothe the heare of her heed with a fyllet. *Ye effronte.* I wene you be bydden to some bridle to daye, you be so well fronted up.

10. Sc. and dial. (See quots.)

1808-18 JAMIESON, To front, applied to meat, when it swells in boiling. **1887 S. Cheshire Gloss., Front,** of tender meat which swells in cooking; of meal which swells under boiling water; of the full feeling supervening after a hearty meal, etc.

† **Front, v.² Obs.** In 4-5 frunt, pa. t. frunt. [ad. OF. *fronter* to ill-treat.]

1. trans. To strike, kick, drive back.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 187 þe freke hym frunt with his fot. **c 1400 Destr. Troy** 6923 He.. frunt hym in þe fise a full fel wond. *Ibid.* 8327 Polidamas.. flaght with hom felly, frunt hom abacke.

2. intr. a. To rush, make a rush. b. To fall plump.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 6887 þe freke, with a felle spere frunt vnto Ector. *Ibid.* 6890 He frunt of hys fol flat to þe ground.

Frontage (frɒntɪdʒ). [*f.* FRONT *sb.* + -AGE.]

Not in Johnson or Todd.

1. Land which abuts on a river or piece of water, or on a road. Also, the land between the front of a building and the road, etc.

1622 CALLIS Stat. Sewers (1647) 87 Frontage is where the grounds of any man do joyn with the brow or front thereof to the Sea, or to great or royal streams. **1813 Examiner** 17 May 319/2 They have obliged proprietors of houses situated at a short distance from the road to purchase their frontage. **1831 Drakard's Stamford News** 4 Feb. Advt. 1 Two Frontages with two cottages upon the same. **1861 M. PATTERSON Ess.** (1889) I. 46 One corner of the Thames Street frontage [of the Steelyard] was occupied by a wine-house. **1870 Daily News** 16 Feb., The remainder of the establishment consisting chiefly of the river frontage, will then be sold in plots. **1875 Spectator** (Melbourne) 15 May 16/1 It might be bought and sold in the market any day, like a Collins-street frontage.

2. Measurement of front-line, extent of front.

1844 Port Phillip Patriot 18 July 3/7 The run has four miles frontage to the Yarra Yarra. **1863 HINCHLIFF Trav. S. Amer.** 24 Shopkeepers in the best quarters pay enormous rents, but get very little frontage to display their goods. **1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Frontage,** the length or face of a wharf. **1873 GEIKIE Gt. Ice Age** v. 66 The .. glacier .. shedding icebergs along its whole vast extent of frontage. **1887 Times** (weekly ed.) 1 July 20/4 The substantial old Family Mansion..extensive frontage of 35 ft.

3. The front face or part of a building. Also collect.

1861 Times 16 Aug., There is a breadth of roadway and a grandeur of frontage that would not disgrace the neighbourhood of Piccadilly. **1875 MERIVALE Gen. Hist. Rome** lxix. (1877) 669 The august capitals of Egypt and Syria, with their long columnar frontages, and marked horizontal lines of architecture. **1875 M. PATTERSON Casaubon** 400 Savile was just finishing the fine frontage towards the meadows. **1877 M. M. GRANT Sun-Maid** II, The frontage of the Château looked southward. **1894 Daily News** 5 Sept. 5/3 A municipal law requires the frontages of Paris houses to be painted or scraped every six or seven years.

4. Mil. 'The ground troops of line occupy either on parade or in camp' (Voyle).

1893 Times 15 June 12/1 The battalion commander 'instructs the captains as to the frontage of their companies.'

5. The action of fronting in a certain direction; the fact of facing a certain way; exposure, outlook.

1859 R. F. BURTON Centr. Afr. in Jnl. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 183 The breeze is .. excluded by careless frontage. **1867 D. G. MITCHELL Rural Stud.** 286 But it has no wide and open frontage to the sun. **1871 Daily News** 22 Sept., We had changed front left back to meet his flank attack; now we had still to maintain that frontage.

¶ An alleged sense 'part of a woman's head-dress', given in some Dicts., is based on a blundered version of a passage of Addison: see quot. 1711, s.v. FONTANGE.

6. attrib., as frontage-foot, -owner, -rate, -system; frontage-claim, a portion of land of a definite measurement in front, but of indefinite length towards the rear.

1869 R. B. SMYTH Goldf. Victoria 612 Frontage-claim—A claim, the lateral boundaries of which are not fixed until the lead has been traced through it. **1877 BLACK Green Past.** xli. (1878) 325 We would cover every frontage foot with gold. **1889 Spectator** 14 Dec. 843 The small affair of a frontage rate. **1890 BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right** viii. 81 The frontage system..was considered..to afford a highly needful guarantee for capital invested in mining enterprise. **1896 Star** 15 Dec. 2/6 Charging the frontage owners 9s. in the pound.

Frontager (frɒntədʒə). [*f.* FRONTAGE + -ER.]

1. An owner of land or property adjoining: a. the sea-shore.

1622 CALLIS Stat. Sewers (1647) 25 The Frontagers have claimed those grounds so left, by a pretended Custome of Frontagers. **1866 Pall Mall G.** 4 Dec., The free use and enjoyment of the sea-shore..giving to the frontager..such a title as may not be inconsistent with those rights. **1885**

Law Rep. 14 Q. Bench Div. 570 The liability of a frontager to repair a sea-wall..can only be ascertained by usage.

b. a roadway.

1739 Bewholm Inclos. Act 6 Messuagers, cottagers and frontagers. **1880 LD. THESIGER in Law Rep. Exch. Div. V.** 206 Several frontagers called upon to pay the expenses of paving a street. **1890 Sat. Rev.** 10 May 559/2 Mr. Forbes would willingly carry a new line along the proposed route..with the permission of the frontagers and owners.

2. One who lives on a frontier. rare—1.

1893 S. L. POOLE Aurazzeb vi. 115 Mir Junda's disastrous campaign in Assam was typical of many attempts to subdue the North-east frontagers of India.

Frontal (frɒntəl), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 fro(u)n-tel(1, 5-6 fruntall(e), -telle, 6-7 frontall, 6-8 frontale, (6)frontayle), 7-frontal. [*ME. froutel*, a. OF. *frontel*:-late L. *frontāle*, *f. front-*, *frōns*: see FRONT *sb.* and -AL. OF. had also the form *frontal* (still preserved in some senses); in mod.F., by confusion of suffixes, *frontail* and *frontean* (cf. med.L. *frontellum* in *Prompt. Parv.*) are used in various specific applications of the general sense.]

† **1. Something applied to the forehead. Obs.**

a. A band or ornament worn on the forehead.

c 1320 Pol. Songs (Camden) 154 The bout and the barbet wyth fruntall shule feze. **14.. Voc.** in Wr. Wülcker 585/2 *Frontale*, a frontell. **1552 HULOET**, Frontayle for a womans head, some call it a fruntlet. **1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.** 416 His brother forthwith tooke the roiall frontall called a diademe, and did it about his owne head. **1611 Bp. HALL Serm. v.** 52 Look how much difference there is between .. the frontal of the high priest and the bells of the horses.

b. A piece of defensive armour for a horse's head; = front-stall. (Cf. Fr. *frontail*, *frontean*.)

1587 UNDERDOWN tr. Heliodorus ix. 126 They arme their horses too; about his legges they tie bootes, and couer his head with frontals of steele.

c. Med. A medicament applied to the forehead to cure headache. (Cf. Fr. *frontal*, *frontean*.)

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 75 It cureth the head-ach, if it be applied as a frontal to the forehead and temples. **1710 T. FULLER Pharm. Extemp.** 172 A Frontal with Mastic. **1753 SMOLLETT Ct. Fathom** (1784) 154/1 The frontal prescribed by Fathom was applied.

d. A knotted cord, wound tightly round the forehead as a means of torture. (Cf. Fr. *frontal*.)

1653 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav. xv. 48 To make your brains fly out of your heads with a frontal of cord.

2. A movable covering for the front of an altar, generally of embroidered cloth, silk, etc., but sometimes of metal.

1381 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 233 An altar-cloth, with a frontal, for the great feast-days. **1459 Paston Lett.** No. 336 I. 489 Item, j. auter clothe, withe a frontell of white damaske. **1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.** (1821) II. 394 The goldin and silkin claithis .. war distribute among the abbays of Scotland to be vestaments and frontallis to thair altaris. **1566 Eng. Ch. Furniture** (Peacock 1866) 49 A girdell a fruntall and 3. albes. **1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches** 305 The frontal, or coloured altar-cloth, should hang separately from the altar. **1877 J. D. CHAMBERS Div. Worship** 268 Frontals may be..formed of gold and silver plates.

† **b. ? A hanging for the front of a bed. Obs.**

1539 in Inv. R. Wardrobe (1815) 47 Rufus of beddis.—Item ..three curtyns..with aue frontale. **1542 Ibid.** 98 The nether frontale of the samyne bed.

c. A decorated front for a tomb.

1881 Academy 5 Mar. 177/3 The whole frontal is enriched in a..somewhat tawdry manner by numerous false gems.

3. The façade of a building.

1784 HENLEY Beckford's Vathek (1868) 136 note, We are told of a strange fortress..whose frontal presented the following inscription. **1827 LYTTON Pelham** xxiii, Vast hotels, with their gloomy frontals, and magnificent contempt of comfort. **1893 M. E. FRANCIS N. C. Village** 202 Not a very imposing building..with its low frontal and irregular architecture.

† **4. Arch. (See quot. 1730-6.) Obs.**

1578 T. N. tr. Cong. W. India 36 It hath foure windowes with frontals and galleries. **1730-6 BAILEY** (folio), *Frontal*, a little fronton or pediment sometimes placed over a little door or window.

† **5. = FRONTIER sb.** 3 (where see quot. 1412-20).

Frontal (frɒntəl; in sense 2 often frɒntəl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *frontālis*, *f. front-*, *frōns*: see FRONT and -AL. Cf. Fr. *frontal* adj.]

1. Of or pertaining to the forehead, or to the corresponding part in the lower animals. Frequent in anatomical applications, as frontal artery, bone, sinus, vein, etc. Frontal tonsure: see quot. 1894.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr. s. v. *Vein*, *Frontal-vein*, the forehead vein, a third branch of the outward throat vein, whence, mounting by the bottom of the nether jaw, it comes into the lips and nose, and thence ascends by the inside of the eye to the middle of the fore-head. **1741 MONRO Anat. Bones** (ed. 3) 87 The frontal Bone serves to contain, defend and sustain the anterior Lobes of the Brain. **1746 PARSONS in Phil. Trans.** XLIV. 6 The true Frontal Muscle arises fleshy from the Process of the Os Frontis. **1826 KIRBY & SP. Entomol.** (1828) IV. xlv. 258 He conjectures the seat of this sense [smell] to reside in certain frontal organs. **1840 G. V. ELLIS Anat.** 2 The frontal artery, a branch..of the ophthalmic. **1879 CALDERWOOD Mind & Br.** II. 16 The front of the brain..is known as the Frontal Lobe. **1894 J. T. FOWLER Adamnan** Introd. 41 The tonsure was made by shaving off all the hair in front of a line drawn from ear to ear, and is called the frontal tonsure.

2. Of or pertaining to the forepart or foremost edge. Frontal hammer: see quot. 1881.

1860 TYNDALL Glac. I. xxvii. 217 From the summit descended by a glissade to the frontal portion of the cavern.

1863 LYELL Antiq. Man xv. 300 The frontal or terminal moraine. **1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Frontal hammer** or *Frontal helve*, a forge-hammer lifted by a cam, acting upon a 'tongue' immediately in front of the hammer-head.

b. Of an attack, etc.: Directed against or delivered upon the front.

1884 Milit. Engin. I. II. 63 A magazine exposed to frontal fire only. **1886 N. L. WALFORD Parl. Gen. Civ. War** 43 With the aid of a frontal attack by the infantry.

3. quasi-sb. = frontal bone.

1854 OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc. I. 193 The frontals ..rest by descending lateral plates, representing connate orbitosphenoids. **1857 BULLOCK Cazaux' Midwif.** 218 The frontal, forming the forehead, as well as the superior-anterior part of the face. **1858 LYTTON What will he do** II. iv, This was, indeed, a horse of great power..and such a head! the ear, the frontal, the nostril?

† **Frontal, v. Obs.—1** [*f.* FRONTAL *sb.*] *trans.* To be a frontal or prelude to; to precede.

1652 URQUHART Jewel Wks. (1834) 177 Serving in this place to frontal a Vindication of the honour of Scotland.

† **Frontary. Obs.** [*f.* FRONT *sb.* + -ARY ¹.] = FRONTAL *sb.* 1 c.

1564-78 BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest. (1888) 27, I haue appointed..in what order that your frontary should be applied to your forehed to cause you to sleape quietly.

Frontate (frɒnt-), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *frontāt-us*, *f. front-*, *frōns*: see FRONT and -ATE ².] = next.

1855 in OGILVIE Suppl.

† **Frontated, a.** [*f.* as prec. + -ED ¹.] (See quot.)

1719 QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med. 161 *Frontated*, in Botany expresses the Leaf of a Flower growing broader and broader, and at last ..terminating in a right Line.

Frontayle, -el(l, obs. forms of FRONTAL.

Fronted (frɒntəd), *pp. a.* [*f.* FRONT *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with or having a front; formed with a front. With qualifying adverb: Having a front or countenance with a specified expression.

1615 J. STEPHENS Satyr. Ess., Impudent Censurer (1857) 133 Hee is so fronted with striving to discountenance knowledge, by the contempt of it, as you would think him borne to insolence. **1667 MILTON P. L.** II. 532 Part curb thir fierie Steeds, or shun the Goal With rapid wheels, or fronted Brigads form. **1873 A. DOBSON Vignettes in Rhyme, Sundial** xii, So kindly fronted that you marvelled how The frequent sword-hilt had so frayed his glove.

Fronger, var. of THRUSTER Sc. (= a ewe in her fourth year).

Frontier (frɒn-), *frɒnti-er*, *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 frounter(e, -teere, -tier, -tor, fron-, frowntere, 5-6 frontyer, 5-7 fronter, 6 frontour, 6-7 frontire, 6- frontier. Also FRONTURE (*obs.*). [*a.* OF. *frontier* masc., *frontiere* fem. (mod.Fr. *frontière*), *f. front* FRONT *sb.* Cf. Pr. *fronteira* forehead, It. *frontiera*, Sp. *frontera*, Pg. *fronteira* frontier.]

A. sb.

† **1. The front side; the forepart. Obs.**

c 1430 LYDG. Min. Poems (Percy) 16 Att frountor of thees welles clere, Ther whas a scripture commendynge ther lycour. **1538 LELAND Itin. I.** 107 The fronter of which Ward in the entering is exceeding stronge with Toures and Portecoles. **1551 ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.** II. (1895) 116 The forefrontes or frontiers of the ii corners [of the haven] ..be very..dangerous.

† **b. The side that fronts in a specified direction. Obs.—1**

1599 HAKLUYT Voy. I. 95 The principal wife placeth her court on the West frontier.

† **c. The forehead. Obs. rare—1.**

1583 STUBBES Anat. Abus. I. (1877) 67 Their bolstred heir..standeth crested round about their frontiers.

† **2. = FRONTLET 4. Obs.**

1440 in Eng. Ch. Furniture (Peacock 1866) 182 Item syx alter towelles of lynnyn cloth the first with a frounter pailed read white and black..the 5th with a froutier of burde Alisander.

† **3. The front line or foremost part of an army. Hence 'attack, resistance' in phr. to make frontier** (tr. OF. *faire frontière*). *Obs.*

† **a 1400 Morte Arth.** 2898 Frykis one the frowntere welle a fyve hundreth. **1412-20 LYDG. Chron. Troy** I. ix. (1555) In the frounter [1513 froutell] many manly man With sharpe spere first together ran. **1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss.** I. cclv. 378 He sent them into Poicters to kepe the citie, and to make fronter there agaynst the frenchemen.

4. sing. and pl. The part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the marches; the border or extremity conterminous with that of another.

1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 80 To kepe the frouters of the reame fro perille of enemyes. **1489 CAXTON Faytes of A.** III. xxii. 215 The fronteres of Caley. **1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII.** c. 48 On y^e east partes and froutours of this his realm. **1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.** 171 Vpon another frontire lie the Spaniards. **1648 GAGE West Ind.** xx. 157 After the two daies we drew near unto the Heathens Frontiers. **1711 ADDISON Spect.** No. 129 ¶ 8 A Country Church upon the Frontiers of Cornwall. **1781 GIBBON Decl. & F.** III. 126 It might be dangerous to weaken the defence of the frontier. **1838 LYTTON Calderon** I. 64 He..received an order to join the army on the frontiers. **1853 J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.** (1873) II. I. ii. 84 He found a difficulty in defending his frontier towards Persia.

transf. and fig. **1672-3 MARVELL Reh. Transp.** I. 39 Those Churches which are seated nearer upon the Frontire of Popery. **1738 Tom King's, or Humours Cov. Garden** 3 A spacious Plain..Whose large Frontiers with Pallisados

bound From Trivia's Filti inshrines the hallow'd Ground. 1768 W. WALKIE *Rake & Hermit* 65 Faith in the utmost frontier stands. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* 1. xxvii. 350 Along this portion of their frontier, the Upper Silurian Rocks [etc.]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 150 A few seditious persons... had gone very near to the frontier of treason. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 391 Even in this more general study of mankind, the frontiers of language and race ought never to disappear.

b. U.S. 'That part of a country which forms the border of its settled or inhabited regions: as (before the settlement of the Pacific coast), the western frontier of the United States' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civiliz.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 8 'Tis wonderful how soon a piano gets into a log-hut on the frontier.

† 5. A fortress on the frontier; a frontier town.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* (Q. 2) iv. iv. 16 Goes it against the maine of Poland, sir, Or for some frontire? 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 22 Gorum, a very strong and considerable frontier. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 222 It [Baldivia] was a fortification and a frontier. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 721 [Natchitoches in Louisiana] was a frontier on the Spanish settlements.

† b. A barrier against attack. *Obs.*

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 1 A Forte not placed where it were needefull, might skantly be accounted for frontier. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xv. 105 This Province... which is a Frontier against those Heathens. 1664 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 122 His Navies do carry a moveable Frontire to all the habitable world. 1690 W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* (1715) 133 Three Hundred Firelocks, as a Frontier, to intercept the English Soldiers.

† 6. A settler on the frontier; a frontier-man.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 51 The Frontiers discerning Indians in... the Swamp, fired immediately upon them.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the frontier of a country; situated on the frontier, bordering. *Const. to.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cxiii. 135 The erle... departed his people into dyuers garysons, to kepe fronter warre. 1530 PALSGR. 34 The dyersite of pronuncyacion of the other frontier countreys. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 43 Duers frontier Cities and Castles. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* iii. 87 A desert which is frontire betweene Guinea and Senega. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 240 Held their way towards Bayonne, a city frontier to Spain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 466 Dreaded through... Gaza's frontier bounds. 1701 *Col. Rec. Penusylv.* II. 20 Leaving that most fronter part... Denuded of... Defence. 1756 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 360 The intent of sending men hither was to protect the frontier inhabitants. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. xiv. 209 If you come a foot higher, you shall have frontier punishment. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxiii. 281 A few of the frontier castles had fallen into his hands.

† 2. Fronting; opposite. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* 106 With readie minds... they breake through the frontier bankes over-against them.

Frontier (frɒn-ɪər, frɒn-ti-ər), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

† 1. *intr.* To be a frontier, or as a frontier; to border on or upon. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 15 The countrey called Suet... fronting vpon the countie of the Damascenes. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 166 As far Westward as the River Tibiscus, where it fronted on the Jazyges Metanastæ.

2. *trans. a.* To look upon the frontier, boundary, or coast of; to face; now *rare*. † b. To stand in front of; to bar, oppose. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 270 They saw the armie so hardie, as to incampe in that valley which was fronted with troublesome mountains, and in the midst of the enemies countrey. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* II. 32 Being that part of the countrey a fronting the sea. 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 29 So small Forts may well serue to hinder the courses of a small number, but not to frontier a forcible enemy. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* (Globe) 621/2 Now that it is noe more a border, nor frontyerd with enemies. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 227 The bridge that, bounding Life's domain, frontiers the world of death.

Hence † **Frontiering** *pp. a.*, occupying the frontier or border; neighbouring.

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 35 His Lordship... repaired the breaches of the castle, and placed such a garrison in the same as might aynge the fronting rebells.

Frontierism. *rare*—1. [*See -ISM.*] A mode of expression current on the (U.S.) frontier.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 383/1 A shallow 'cooley' (frontierism for gully) that led down through the bluff.

Frontierman, frontiersman. Chiefly U.S. [*f. FRONTIER sb. + MAN*; for the second form cf. *draughtsman, tradesman.*] One who lives on the frontiers of a country, or on the outlying districts of civilization.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 209 Somewhat in the manner of our frontier men's leggins. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* 116 There seems to prevail a rage amongst the frontiers-men, for emigration to that quarter. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt.* xx. 142 They were all, or nearly all, natives of the Mexican border, frontier-men. 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethnogr. Hildatsa* 22 The whites they had seen were mostly rude Canadian frontiersmen. 1883 B. MITFORD *Zulu Country* iii. 45 A burly frontiersman... strides along in all the glory of wideawake and corduroy.

Frontignac (frɒntɪnɪˈæk), *sb.* Often *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* Forms 7-9 frontiniac(k), (7) frantiniac, -ick, frontineacke), 8 frontigniac, 8-frontignac. [erroneous form of next; the substitution of -ac for -an is perh. due to a reminiscence of the many southern Fr. names in -ignac.]

1. A muscat wine made at Frontignan, in the department of Hérault, France.

1629 WELDON in Chambers *Life Gas.* I (1830) II. v. 148 His drinks... were frontiniac, canary, high country wine. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* v. i. Nothing could please your baughty Pallat but The Muskatelli, and Frantiniac Grape! 1670 W. HUGHES *Compl. Vineyard* (1683) 73 Frantiniac is a very pretty pleasant Wine. 1765 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 221 Those long vials, in which Frontiniac wine is usually kept. 1826 POLWHELE *Trad. & Recoll.* II. 377 The Coniac-brandy, Claret and Frontiniac were excellent.

2. The grape from which this is made.

a 1641 SUCKLING *Lett.* (1646) 55 Mistress and Woman differ no otherwise than Frontiniac and ordinary Grapes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Exposition*, Muscats (the grapes) they call Frontiniacs. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 363 The Frontiniac grape is the best.

† **Frontignan.** *Obs.* = *prec.*

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 36 Frontignan excellent for a glass or two. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 78 French plants of burgundy, muscade, and frontignan have likewise been tried.

Fronting (frɒntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FRONT v.*]

1. The action of the *vb.* FRONT in various senses.

1581 MULCASTER *Positious* xxxix. (1887) 212 In some desperate cases, fantasie is froward, and wil bide no fronting... 1659 TORRIANO, *Facciatà*... any fronting or facing. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 183 The fronting every two hundred yards is prescribed to prevent the breaking or falling into file of the line. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 86 The halting and fronting of each line may... be regulated. 1883-4 J. G. BUTLER in *Bible-Work* II. 65 This bold fronting of danger for the preaching of Christ. 1895 *Daily News* 1 June 5/6 It was... determined to achieve the new fronting without disturbing it [the Dutch cannon ball].

2. *concr.* A superficial coat or layer; a facing.

1886 *Athenæum* 22 May 686/3 The bath... reaching to the marble semicircular fronting of the western mosaic. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/5 The... town has everywhere a thin fronting of sparkling white.

Fronting (frɒntɪŋ), *pp. a.* [*f. FRONT v. + -ING 2.*] That fronts (in senses of the *vb.*).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 66 Oh, with what Wings shall his Affections flye Towards fronting Perill, and oppos'd Decay? a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 82 They made supernal Waves asunder start, And into fronting liquid Bastions part. 1797 COLERIDGE *This Lime-Tree Bower*, etc. 54 Those fronting elms. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 192 Their military [infantry] is formed in a long... lane of two fronting ranks. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* 68 She, with level fronting eyelids. 1846 LD. HOUGHTON *Men of Old* iv, Content, as men-at-arms, to cope Each with his fronting foe.

Hence **Frontingly** *adv.*

1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 128 Hostile armies... On dimly tented fields, stand frontingly.

† **Frontish**, *a. Obs. rare*—1 [*f. FRONT a. + -ISH*]. Only in *frontish-door* = *front-door*.

1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 128 Frontish doors in great Buildings, with their Ornaments, as Pilasters, etc.

Frontispiece (frɒntɪspɪs), *sb.* Forms: 7 frontispiece, -piece, (frontespiece, frontice-piece, frontispiece), 6- frontispiece. [*a. Fr. frontispice*, *ad. med. L. frontispicium* lit. 'looking at the forehead', metoposcopy, hence physiognomy, countenance, face or façade of a building, *f. L. front(i)-* (see *FRONT sb.*) + *spicium*, *f. early Lat. specere* to look. In English the spelling was very early assimilated to that of *piece*.]

1. The principal face or front of a building; 'but the term is more usually applied to the decorated entrance of a building' (Gwilt).

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. ii. 62 But if thou chance cast vp thy wondering eyes, Thou shalt descerne vpon the Frontispice, OYΔEΙΣ EΙΣΤΗΘΙ grauen vp on hye. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 8 An indiscreet builder, who preferreth the care of his frontispice before the maine foundation. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 45 The French King gives 10000 Livres for the Frontispice. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xciv. 440 The ornaments of the architecture, and the relievo in the frontispice, are after the chinese and japan manner. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lvi. 302 The temple... was of white marble. On the frontispice was the... chariot of the Sun. 1855 FERGUSSON *Handbk. Arch.* II. 772 As a frontispice... it [the three-gabled front of the Cathedral of Orvieto] is not without considerable appropriateness and even beauty. 1874 SYMONDS *Italy & Greece* 102 The façade [of the Cathedral of Orvieto] is a triumph of decorative art. It is strictly what Fergusson has styled a 'frontispice'; for it bears no relation whatever to the construction of the building.

transf. and fig. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* i. (1664) 3 He had his celestial sentence... engraven on the frontispice of his Heart. a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Appleton House* 23 A stately frontispice of poor Adorns without the open door. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. xi. § 20 Who is it has inform'd us, that a rational Soul can inhabit no Tenement, unless it has just such a sort of Frontispice. 1728 GLOVER *On Sir Isaac Newton* 207 The ev'ning on the frontispice of heav'n His mantle spreads with many colours gay.

† b. The summit of a building. *Obs.* [So sometimes med. *L. frontispicium*.]

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xliii. 368 The image of Jupiter... in the lantern or frontispice [L. *culmine*] of the Capitoll. 2. The pediment over a door, gate, etc. Also, a sculptured or engraved panel.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 580 The very frontispice and maine linte-tree which lay ouer the jambes or cheekes of the great dore of the said temple. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 41 Upon the upright of the Upper Counter, standeth Victory, in the middle of a Frontispice. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 506 A Kingly Palace Gate, With Frontispice of Diamond and Gold Embellish'd. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 168 The great Dome is a magnificent Building, but the Frontispice to the great Gate is not yet made. 1819 SHELLEY *To*

Peacock 25 Feb., Columns... supporting a perfect architrave, and two shattered frontispieces. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 109. 76 An Ionic portico on the outside, and on each side a Doric frontispiece.

fig. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 2 When God himselfe setteth these duties in the frontispice or top of both the Tables of the Decalogue.

† 3. The first page of a book or pamphlet, or what is printed on it; the title-page including illustrations and table of contents; hence, an introduction or preface. *Obs.*

1607 R. C. tr. *H. Estienne's World of Wonders* Ep. Ded., I could see none... fitter to be placed in the Frontispice of this worke... then your two Lordships. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Ilon.* 226 In the Frontispice of Ina's laws, he saith he made them with the assent and help of his Bishops. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., Hee figures the whole people of Rome, in the person of a Man (as the frontispice sheweth). 1646 BURGESS in *Presbyt. Rev.* (1887) 317 This speech... a scoffing Remonstrant takes, and sets it forth osidiously in the Frontispice of his Book. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 1 A Declaration (which he caused to be printed, and, in the Frontispice, recommended to the consideration of all his loving Subjects). 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 ¶ 1 Your prefixing Greek Motto's to the Frontispice of your late Papers. 1721 BAILEY, *Frontispiece*... the Title or first Page of a Book done in Picture.

fig. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley's* (1883) II. 409 His face was the frontispice of his mind; he knew not how to dissemble a thought. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. v. 57 Godly sorrow is but the frontispice or title page. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. ii. 12 Nature... never meant a serene and clear forehead should be the frontispice to a cloudy tempestuous heart. 1704 S. WESLEY *Def. Let. conc. Educ. Dissenters* 23 Stephen Marshall, the very Frontispice of Smectimnius.

4. An illustration facing the title-page of a book or division of a book. (The current sense.)

The 'Frontispice' of the first quot. faces the title-page. 1682 *Lithgow's Trav.* iii. 120 And lo in the Frontispice is my Effigies affixed with my Turkish habit... even as I travelled. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 28 May, I grudge six shillings for Hervey's Meditations... but I want to see the frontispices. 1753 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 225 If I had received such a book, with such a frontispice... it would have given me a palsy. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 368 The engraving which forms the frontispice to this volume... is illustrative of this accident. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 8 One of them appears in the Frontispice which is taken from Seymour's 'Compleat Gamester'.

fig. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* i. ii, In a word, a thing made up of so many several parishes, that you'd have taken him at first sight for a frontispice of the resurrection.

5. The front piece or forepart of anything.

a. The face or forehead. Chiefly *jocular*.

a 1625 *Grobrian's Nuptials*, MS. Bodl. 30, ff. 17 a, That fayre frontispice of yours. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. i. 26 It were a pity that... so beautiful a frontispice should cover a mind destitute of internal grace. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* i. iv. 120 A smart little father, with a bit of toupet on his frontispice. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 233 Hammering his frontispice to the appearance of a pudding-stone. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xcv, No face-shape, beast or bird... but some one had preferred From out its frontispice... To make the vizard whence himself should view the world.

† b. In a theatre: The front scenery; also, the forepart of the stage. *Obs.*

1651 J. WILSON *Astræa* A viij, The Shepherdess avanceth to the Frontispice of the Scene. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* i. i, The curtain rises, and discovers a new frontispice, joined to the great pilasters.

Frontispiece (frɒntɪspɪs), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

trans. a. To furnish with as a FRONTISPICE (senses 3, 4), put a frontispice to. b. To represent on the frontispice. c. To put as a frontispice.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 12 Those two Clementine Epistles... wherewith... Cotelerius frontispiced his Collection of Apostolick Remains. 1716 *Ibid.* II. 297 His insolent Sermon, Sawcily frontispiced'd, *Non-Resistance without Priestcraft*, &c. c 1821 BYRON in Dowden *Shelley* (1887) II. 364, I have advised him to frontispice his book with his own head, Capo di Traditore, the head of a traitor. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 201 [He] is frontispiced most abominably, in a sort of caricature of the Freischütz. 1836 *Ibid.* XIII. 34 Poole's Sketches... are frontispiced with an engraving. 1894 *Speaker* 19 May 560/2 Let him frontispice a good map.

Hence **Frontispicer**, one who supplies a frontispice.

1828 LAMB *Lett. to Barton* 5 Dec., I esteem thy verses... honour thy frontispicer, and... reverence thy... dedicatee.

Frontisterion, -um: see *PHRONTISTERION*.

Frontless (frɒntləs), *a.* Also 7 frontles (se. [*f. FRONT sb. + -LESS*]). Having no front.

1. *fig.* Unblushing, shameless, audacious, daring; = *FOREHEADLESS a.* Now *rare*.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. v, The most prodigious, and most frontlesse piece Of solid impudence. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* i. 425 Command to towns of their nativity These frontlesse woovers. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 The whelps of that Roman litter have thus cast frontles imputations upon them. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 99 As if the author had impos'd upon them the most frontless... absurdity. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 10 Sept. an. 1773 The duchess had not superior parts, but was a bold frontless woman. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 464 We have... editors frontless enough to advocate them. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xi. 79 The repuliveness of a republic... with its frontless love of money. 1886 SWINBURNE *Miscell.* 297 A brainless and frontless trafficker in scandal.

2. Of a house: That has had its front destroyed. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 12/1 Diano Marina is a wreck... The passengers in the trains look into frontless houses.

Hence **Frontlessly** *adv.*, **Frontlessness**.

1618 CHAPMAN *Iliad* 143 The worse depraving the

better; and that frontlessly. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimzies*, *Ruffian* 83 Hee will intrude most frontlessly into any company. 1608 R. FERGUSSON *Ecclesiastick* 5 Without a strange frontlessness, they can neither deny [etc.]. 1709 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 370, I cannot persuade myself that any man will be so frontlessly base.

Frontlet (frɒntlɛt). Forms: 5-6 frontlett(e), (6 frontlett, 7 frontilet), 6- frontlet. [a. OF. *frontelet*, dim. of *frontel*, *fronteau* FRONTAL sb.: see -LET.]

1. Something worn on the forehead.

a. An ornament or band; also, a bandage worn at night to prevent or remove wrinkles.

1478 in *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 289 Frontlettes of blak velvet. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 68 A frontlet of golde for the Quene. c1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* B. j. b. And they be masked in many nettes As frontlettes, filletes, parlettes, & braceletes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 837 They weare also frontlets of feathers: in their eares they weare bones. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 206 Holinesse to the Lord is found written.. upon the high Priests frontlet. a1717 PARNELL *To an Old Beauty* 2 To please our youthful sight You sleep in cream and frontlets all the night. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 255 The Centaurs.. wearing frontlets of brass on their foreheads. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* 1. 260 That Dame of haughty air.. wears a frontlet edged with gold. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xiii. 9 The fillet or frontlet encircles the head.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 208 How now Daughter? what makes that Frontlet on? You are too much of late i'th'frowne. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* xiii. 469 As when we loosed Her radiant frontlet from the brows of Troy. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1306 To bind on the brows of thy godhead a frontlet of night.

b. In *Exod.* xiii. 16, *Deut.* vi. 8, or phrases referring thereto: = PHYLACTERY.

1578 BIBLE (Genev.) *Exod.* xiii. 16 It shalbe as a token upon thine hande, and as frontlets betwene thine eyes. 1670 L. STURLEY *Gossip-Glass* xl. 481 Let it be as Frontlets betwene thine eyes day and night. 1732 SWIFT *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 674 His [Clarendon's] books had frontlets of Scripture to recommend and sanctify all their venom. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1854) 27 That sublime treatise which every statesman should wear as a sign upon his hand and as frontlets between his eyes.

† c. A cloth or bandage containing some medicament; also, the medicament itself. *Obs.*

1600 SURELET *Countrie Farme* i. xii. 57 To cause them to sleepe.. it is good to make a frontlet with the seede of poppie, [etc.]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 401 To put them all together into a Frontlet or forehead cloth. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. i. vi. 396 Frontlets are well known to every good wife, Rose water and Vinegar.. applied to both temples. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Eye*, You are to apply to the Temples a Frontlet made with Provence Roses.

d. = FRONT 9 c. rare-1.

1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 375 These flaxen frontlets with elastic springs.

e. = FRONTAL 1 b, front-stall (see FRONT sb. 15).

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* l. v. Thirty steeds.. Barbed with frontlet of steel. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 89 The bullocks went on their slow ways with flowers in their leathern frontlets.

† f. A coronet. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. Concl. (1611) 283 Twixt an Earle and Vicounts Frontlets The ods is like: so needlesse to be learn'd.

2. = FOREHEAD 1. Now only of animals.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 378 Like the smooth-faced *fontes*, *fluvia*, *stagna*, and *lacus* of a land, that lyes with never a wrinkle upon their frontlets. 1758 DYER *Fleece* i. 203 A fairer species.. Of shorter limb, and frontlet more ornate. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. ii. The antlered monarch of the waste.. Tossed his beamed frontlet to the sky. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxix. 299 We can recognise the horns and frontlets of the elk. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* vi. 88 From frontlet to tail the horse likewise shone red. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 228 A very evil-looking beast.. with a development of horn remarkable even in that forest of frontlets.

b. *Ornith.* The margin of the head, behind the bill, of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 89 The differences.. are found in every sufficient series of the North American bird; thus, of two specimens, both shot at Washington, D. C., one has a whitish and the other a brown frontlet.

3. The façade of a building: = FRONT sb. 6. Also *transf.*

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xx, The antique buildings, climbing high, Whose Gothic frontlets sought the sky. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* i. 338 Fair east he turn'd him, and anon attain'd The beetling frontlet of the mountain.

4. A superfrontal or cloth hanging over the upper part of an altar frontal; also, an ornamental border to an altar-cloth.

1536 *Reg. of Riches in Antig. Sarisb.* (1771) 199 A purple cloth, with an ymage of the Crucifix.. with a divers frontlet, having in every end two white Leopards. 1549 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1860) 246 Item on corporaxe cloth & ij tassyls. Item one lyttell frontlett of flustyan. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 305 One frontlet may serve with a variety of frontals. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 269 Frontlets may be sewn on the front of these linen cloths so as to hang over the edge.

† **Frontly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. FRONT sb. + -LY 2.] ? With a bold front, bravely.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 174 Thai..frontly with thar fays can ficht.

Fronto- (frɒnto-), used in scientific nomenclature for *fronti-*, the combining form of *L. front-em, frons* FRONT, chiefly in anatomical and surgical combs.

signifying 'pertaining to the front or forehead and to something else'; as in *fronto-audicular*, *-ethmoid*, *-malar*, *-mental* (see MENTAL a. 2), *-nasal*, *-occipital*, *-orbital*, *-parietal*, *-sphenoidal*, *-squamosal*, *-temporal*, for which see the word forming the second member of the combination.

1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwife*. 221 The fronto-mental, or the facial, extends from the frontal boss to the point of the chin. 1864 *Reader* No. 85. 204/1 The fronto-nasal protuberance. 1866 HUXLEY *Prch. Rem. Caithn.* 99 The basi-cranial line is from the anterior margin of the *foramen magnum* to the fronto-nasal suture. 1872 MIVART, *Elem. Anat.* 100 The parietal may be one with the frontal, forming a fronto-parietal bone. 1886 F. H. H. GUILLEMEARD *Cruise Marchesa* I. 214 Thus causing the fronto-orbital edge to be very sharp.

Fronton (frɒntʊn). Also 9 frontoon. [a. Fr. *fronton*, ad. It. *frontone*, f. *fronte* FRONT.]

1. Arch. A pediment.

1698 M. LISTER *Journ. to Paris* (1699) 42 There are two Stones in the Fronton of the South East Facade of the Louvre. 1721 BAILEY, *Fronton* [in Architecture] is a Member which serves to compose an Ornament, raised over Doors, Cross-works, Niches, etc. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 417 Every architrave and window-sill of the long and regular palace of the Tuileries was thickly dotted with these arches,—every fronton and arch regularly framed with them. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 284. 314 It stands more upright over the fronton and inclines forward more above the side-walls. 1894 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/3 One of the curiosities of Paris is the bas-relief on the fronton of the east side of the Louvre over the colonnade.

2. Of an altar: = FRONTAL sb. 2.

1749 U. AP RHYS *Tour Spain & Portugal* (1760) 83 An exceeding rich Altar, the Fronton of which is of Brass gilt.

† 3. [Sp.] A building where pelota is played.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 7/1 The great objection to the popularity of pelota over here is the expense of the fronton or court. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 9/4 A fronton epidemic broke out in Madrid.

Frontsman. [f. FRONT sb. + MAN.] A salesman who stands on the pavement in front of a shop.

1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 9/4 Butchers.—Young man, 22, seeks Situation as cutter and frontsman.

Frontstead. [f. FRONT sb. + STEAD sb.] A piece of ground between the front of a house and the road or street; a fore-court, a front garden. Now *dial.* only.

1688 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 285 He would make a bonfire on his own frontstead. 1769 *Acclome Inclos. Act* 11 Houses, frontsteads, garths, gardens, and orchards. 1825 *Brighton Commissioners Act* § 76. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Frontstead*, a front site in the line of a street.

† **Fronture**. *Obs.* Also 5 frunture. [altered form (after words with suffix -URE) of FRONTIER.] = FRONTIER.

1417 LD. FURNIVAL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 58 A bridge.. sett in the fronture of the borders of the Irish enemies. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy) 18 And last was wryten in the fruntures 'I schalle fullelle him withe joy' [etc.]. 1452 *Paston Lett.* I. 237 Charlys Nowel, Otywell Nowel, Robert Ledeham.. kepe a frunture and a forset at the hows of the seid Robert Ledeham, and issu ought at her pleser. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* vi. xvii. § 7. 97 Placed in the fronture of this Chapter.

Frontward, -wards (frɒntwɔːd, -z), *adv.* (a., sb.) [f. FRONT sb. + -WARD sb.]

1. Towards or in the direction of the front; also, to the front of.

1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xxvi, She spoke, gazing frontward all the while. 1876 S. LANIER *Poems* (1884) 133 Run each road that frontward leads. 1877 — *Hard Times in Eglnd* 6 Drew More frontward of the mighty fire.

b. quasi-adj. Of or pertaining to the front.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. xx. xi. IX. 208 Burkersdorf, Ludwigsdorf.. are frontward posts.

† c. quasi-sb. The direction towards the front.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* (1570) 90 b, Suche as stode in y^e hinder partes of the batailles, were ordered to turne their faces from y^e frontwards.

2. With the front or face in a specified direction. *Const. to. rare-1.*

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 310 Men define a man The creature who stands frontward to the stars.

† **Frónysate**, a. *Obs.* [app. connected with Gr. *φρόνσις* thought, intelligence.]

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pref., Your scyentycall beneuolence and clere frónysate intelligence.

† **Froofe**. *Obs. rare-1.* App. used by Chapman for 'the handle of an auger' (Nares).

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* ix. 530 And as you haue seene A ship-wright bore a nauall beame; he oft Thrusts at the Augurs Froofe; works still aloft; And at the shanke, helpe others; with a cord Wound round about, to make it sooner bord.

† **Froppish**, a. *Obs.* Also fropish. [? f. **frop*, var. of FRAP v. + -ISH.] Froward, fretful, peevish.

1659 J. ALLEINE in *Life* (1838) Let. i. 140 As a man would give a thing to a fropish child. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 77. 2/2 A fropish, froward.. Perverse Wife. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xxxvii. 260 So, once, he was as fropish as a child, on my calling him the man. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 138, I was a giddy headed girl, too proud and fropish to take up with my sister's leavings.

Hence † **Froppishness**.

1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 75 Whenever you find the Child in an Extravagant fit of Froppishness and Anger. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) V. 112 If my Lord will ask pardon for his fropishness, as we say of children.

Frore (frɔː), † **froren**, † **froren** (e, pa. pple. and ppl. a. [pa. pple. of FREEZE v. (q.v. for Forms).])

1. With distinctly participial sense: Frozen. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 97 Of waters froren, of yses wal, ðis middel werld it luket al. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 265 Pe water yfrore hys. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xcii. (1495) 840 Salamandra quenchyth the fyre that he towchyth as yse dooth and water frore. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Aleh.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 19 Plenty of water that was therein froare. 1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 197 Our bloud is.. frore with the cold ayre of Scotlande. 1880 SHARP *Sword of Damocles* III. 74 The lake.. was soon 'frore', as they say in Suffolk.

absol. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. xc. (1869) 108, I hatte Peresce..the foollich, the founded, the froren.

2. Intensely cold, frosty, frost-like. Now only poet. in the form *frore* (after Milton's use).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 130 b/1 After longe tyme saynt Julien slepte aboute mydnyght.. and it was frore and moche colde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 595 The parching Air Burns frore, and cold performs th' effect of Fire. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* ii. 74 Th' aged Year Inclines, and Boreas' Spirit blusters frore. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* i. Poems II. 19 Frore January, Leader of the Year. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 121 Snow-fed streams now seen athwart frore vapours. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Anniversary* 9 *Epistle*, Time upon my head Hath laid his frore and monitory hand. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 415 The Loves.. lie, Frore as taken in a snow-storm. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iv. 251 His beard is with icicles frore.

Frory (frɔːri), a. Also froarie, -y. [f. FRORE ppl. a. + -Y 1. Cf. OE. *frōrig*.]

1. Frozen; frosty; extremely cold.

a1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxvi. 368 The moone by night shall serue thy turne: Her frory hornes shall thee not fray. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. viii. 35 Her up betwixt his rugged hands he reard, And with his frory lips full softly kist. 1691 DRYDEN *Arthur* iii. 31 There the pale Pole Star in the North of Heav'n Sits high and on the frory Winter broods. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 271 Her son within a vale retired afar, Sequestered by the frory flood, she saw.

† 2. Covered with foam or froth. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ii. xl. While.. yong, she vs'd with tender hand The foming steed with froarie bit to steare.

† **Frosender**. *Obs.*—1 [f. FRO *adv.* + SENDER.] One who sends forth. So *Froset* ppl. a. [+ SENT ppl. a.], that is sent forth; in quot. *absol.*

c1550 CHEKE *Matt.* ix. 5 *note*, Even as y^e servant is to y^e M^r..so is y^e frosender, and y^e froset.

Frosh, frosk. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 frox, forse, 3-4 frosse, 3-5 frosk(e, 3, 5-6 frosche, 4-5 frossh(e, 5-7 frosh, 8-9 *dial.* frosk. Pl. 3 frosse. [See FROG sb. 1.] A frog.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* viii. 4 To be and to binum folce and in to eallum þinum þeowum gað þa froxas. a1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 251 Neddren ant eauraskes [v. r. eauraskes, eafroskes]. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2969 Do cam ðor up swile froshes here ðe ðede al folc egipte dere. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5928 þat toþer on-com þat him fell Was frosse þat na tung moght tell. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii. 45 He sente in..a frogge [v. r. froshe], and it destroyede them. ?a1400 *Morte Arth.* 1081 His front and his forheuede, alle was it ouer, As the felle of a froske. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 37 The froschiss..complayned that they had none lorde. 1505 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1593) 356 The mud hath in it certaine seed whereof greene froshes rise. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* (E. D. S.), *Frosh*, a frog. 1690 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 288 It is order'd in Councel y^e no allowance be given him to slutch y^e frosse lake. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Frosh*. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Cumbl'd. Dial.* App. 7 Thou cuddent tell me be a frosk, at hed been hung up beeth heels ith' sun-shine, an dryt to deeth. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Frosg*, *Frosh*. 1873 *Swailedeale Gloss.*, *Frosh*.

† **Froshell**. *Obs.* In 5 freshell [? *incorrectly*], froshell. [app. a corruption of OF. *fourehelle*, *forcel*: see FORCEL.] The fureula of a bird.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij b, Yeue hir a chekyn..and take the tenderist of the brst withe the fresshell [1496 froshell] bone and let hir eate it.

Frosling. *Obs. exc. dial.* [? for **frostling*, f. FROST sb. + -LING.] (See quot. 1823.)

a1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 460 Another brought two goslynges, That were naughty froslinges. 1823 *Moor Suffolk Words*, *Frostin*, a lamb, a goslin, a chicken, an apple, &c., nipped, or pinched, or injured by frost.

Frost (frɒst), sb. Forms: 1 frost, forst, 2-5 forst(e, 3 south. vorst, 5 froste, (4 wrost, froist, 7 froast), 4- frost. [Com. Teut.: OE. *frost*, usually *forst*, str. masc., corresponds to OFris. *frost*, *forst*, OS. *frost* (MDu. *vorst* masc. and fem., mod. Du. fem. only), OHG. *frost* (MHG. *wrost*, mod. Ger. *frost*) str. masc., ON. *frost* neut. (Sw., Da. *frost* masc.): —OTeut. **frusto-*, f. weak-grade of the root of **freusan* to FREEZE.]

1. The act or state of freezing or becoming frozen; the temperature of the atmosphere when it is below the freezing-point of water; extreme cold. Often used with qualifying adj. as *hard*, *sharp*, etc. *frost*. *Black frost*: frost not accompanied by rime; opposed to *white frost* (see sense 2). Also *personified* in *Jack Frost*.

† *Below frost*: below freezing-point (*obs.*). (*Ten*, etc.) *degrees of frost*: degrees below freezing-point.

a700 *Epinal Gloss.* 485 *Gelum*, frost. a1000 *Phoenix* 58 Se hearda forst. a1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1110 Treow westmas wurdon hære nihte þurh forste swiðe for numene. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde fein pinian and sitten on

forste and on snawe up et mine chinne. **1250 Owl & Night**, 524 Wane nizes cumeth longe, And bringeth forstes starke an stronge. **1382 Wyclif Dan.** iii. 69 Byndyng frost [1388 Blac forst] and colde, bless 3e to the Lord. **1450 Merlin** 149 Thei cloded hem warme as thei myght, for the froste was grete. **1523 L.D. BERNERS Froiss.** I. cclxxxvi. 428 They went a seyn leages afote . . and it was harde frost, wherby they cutte their fete. **1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist.** 395 The Winter Frostes doe not alwayes indure: no more should your greefe. **1647 COWLEY Mistress, Bathing in the River** iv, When rigorous Winter binds you [river] up with Frost. **1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy.** ii. (1711) 207 The Days in Summer being excessive hot, and the Nights sharp Frosts, even to an inch thickness in the Ponds. **1715 DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.** 47 The Liquor subsided to 18 degrees, which was two Degrees below Frost. **1804 J. GRAHAME Sabbath** 214 As when a waveless lake. . Is sheeted by a nightly frost with ice. **1847 A. M. GILLIAM Trav. Mexico** 9 Welcome Jack Frost had visited the city of New Orleans. . that hoary benefactor. **1851 HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.** Ser. ii. *Shaker Bridal*, The hoarfrost, and the blackfrost, hath done its work on Brother Adam.

b. viewed as an agent which penetrates and freezes the contained moisture of a porous substance, *esp.* the ground.

1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy. ii. (1711) 27 The frost cannot penetrate far into such Ground. **18. C. D. WARNER Spring in New Eng.** (Cent.), In the shade there is still frost in the ground. **1891 S. C. SCRIVENER Our Fields & Cities** 139 Frost will penetrate eight inches, sometimes more. **1894 Westm. Gaz.** 5 Apr. 3/4 A sheep's carcass is small; you can get the frost out of it as soon as you require it.

† c. *Proverb.* (Cf. *farewell fieldfare*.) *Obs.*

1590 Play Sir Thomas More (1844) 52 Why, farewell, frost. **1599 PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd.** (Percy Soc.) 43 Farewell, frost. **1670 RAY Eng. Prov.** 174 Farewell, frost; nothing got, nor nothing lost.

2. Frozen dew or vapour. More fully *hoar* (y, rime, or white frost).

a **1000 Riddles** lxxxviii. 8 (Gr.) Hwiliu hara scoc forst of feane. **1300 Cursor M.** 6520 Manna. . fel fra lift sa gret plente, Als a gridel frost to se. **1340 HAMPOLE Psalter** lxxvii. 52 Paire mours [Vulg. *moros*]. . he sloghe in ryme froist. **1382 Wyclif Dan.** iii. 68 Dewis and whyt frost, blesse 3e to the Lord. **1563 W. FULKE Meteors** (1640) 54 Hoare frost or white frost is nothing else, but dew congealed by over much cold. **1667 MILTON P. L.** xi. 899 Seed-time and Harvest, Heat and hoary Frost, Shall hold their course. **1704 POPE Winter** 9 Behold the groves that shine with silver frost. **1739 T. SMITH Jrnl.** (1849) 268 Last night there was a very white frost, that killed the tops of our potatoes. **1832 TENNYSON New Year's Eve** iv, There's not a flower on all the hills: the frost is on the pane.

† b. Frozen water, ice. *Obs.*

1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Anoper water bat on nyghtes fresez hard, and on days es na frost sene peron. **1580 FRAMPTON Dial. Yron & Steele** 169 Waters which doe proceed of snow and of frost. *Ibid.* 170 With a piece of frost, chewing it continually.

3. *fig.*

1200 ORMIN 12655 To shridenn uss þærwiþ onnæn þe frost off fakkenn trowwþe. **1595 in Caxton's Blanchardyn** (E. E. T. S.) 214 A frost of cares [began] to ouer runne their summers blisse. **1769 SIR W. JONES Pal. Fortune Poems** (1777) 22 A reverend sage, Whose beard was hoary with the frost of age. **1851 RUSKIN Stones Ven.** (1874) I. xx. 225 The Renaissance frosts came, and all perished.

b. *esp.* Of a person: Coldness of behaviour or temperament, frigidity; also *slang*, a 'coolness'.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg. 141 The difference between a woman of frost and one of fire. **1720 Humourist** 99 But with all this Sbyssness, Frost, and Virtue. . my Friend finds her as willing a Tit [etc.]. **1815 SCOTT Guy M.** iv, One of those moments of intense feeling when the frost of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath. **1886 MALLOCK Old Order Changes** II. 256 He could not . . keep a slight frost from his manner. **1891 S. J. DUNCAN Amer. Girl Lond.** 196 There's a frost on—we don't play with each other any more.

c. *Sc.* (See quot. 1825–80.)

1575 Gil Morrice x. in Child *Ballads* iv. lxxxiii. (1886) 272 Sen ye by me will nae be warnd, In it ye sall find frost. **1825–80 JAMIESON, Frost**, difficulty; to *fin' frost*, to meet with difficulties, Banffs.

d. *slang* (originally *Theatr.*). A failure.

1886 Stage Gossip 70 When a piece 'goes' badly, it is called, a 'frost'. **1891 I. ZANGWILL Bachelors' Club** 209 This last book . . is a regular frost. **1896 Q. Rev.** Oct. 538 'The Randt mines would, in mining phrase, 'turn out a frost'.

† 5. a. A colour like that of hoarfrost; silver-grey. b. Gold or silver frost-work; cf. *frost-button*. *Obs.*

1657 R. LIGON Barbadoes (1673) 83 The colour for the most part, frost upon green. **1702 Lond. Gaz.** No. 3810/8 All Gold and Silver Plate shall be spun close on well boiled and light died Silk only, (Frost excepted).

† 6. ? = CALK sb. 1. 2. *Obs.*

1718 S. SEWALL Diary 19 Jan. (1882) III. 161 Great Rain, and very Slippery: was fain to wear Frosts. *Ibid.* 5 Feb. III. 165 Had like to have fallen grievously, by reason of my Frosts, on the Steps in the night. (Note, Probably the caulks or moccasins of those days, which were in use till quite recently by aged people.)

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *frost-diamond*, *-giant*, *-mark*, *-power*, *-scene*, *-time*, *-wind*, *-wound*, *-wreath*; also *frost-like* adj.

1868 L.D. HOUGHTON Select. fr. Wks. 215 *Frost-diamonds twinkle on the grass. **1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.** 134 Thor, the divine foe of the *frost-giants. **1832 TENNYSON Palace Art** xiii, From shadow'd grots of arches interlaced, And tipt with *frost-like spires. **1856 KANE Arct. Expl.** II. xix. 193 Not an icicle or even a *frost-mark was to be seen on the roof. **1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.** 138 The *frost-powers led by Thjasse's kinsmen. **1709 STEELE Tatler** No. 182 ¶ 1 We shall not shortly have so much as a Landskip or

*Frost-Scene to refresh ourselves. **1387 TREvisa Higden** (Rolls) IV. 467 Longe aftirward, in frosty time [v. r. *frost tyme], Iulian was very, and reeste hym aboute mydynyt. **1818 SCOTT Rob Roy** xxxiii, A sharp *frost-wind, which made itself heard and felt from time to time. **1820 KEATS St. Agnes** xxxvi, The frost-wind blows. **1856 KANE Arct. Expl.** II. iii. 45 One [suffering] from *frost-wounds. **1872 BRYANT Little People of Snow** 349 Around that little grave, in the long night, *Frost-wreaths were laid.

b. instrumental, as *frost-beaded*, *-bound*, *-burnt*, *-chequered*, *-concocted*, *-congealed*, *-fettered*, *-firmed*, *-kibed*, *-rent*, *-riven*, *-tempered* adjs.

1842 FABER Styrian Lake, etc. 122 The white *frost-beaded grass. **1785 COWPER Task** v. 155 Materials. . *frost-bound Firm as a rock. **1848 KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.** iv. i, I came . . Among the Alps, all through one frost-bound dawn. **1770 ARMSTRONG Misc.** I. 152 Whipping the *frost-burnt villagers to the bones. **1847 ELIZA COOK To the Robin** vii, The *frost-chequerd pane. **1726–46 THOMSON Winter** 707 The *frost-concocted glebe Draws in abundant vegetable soul. **1877 LONGF. Wapentake**, Voiceless as a rivulet *frost-congealed. **1811 E. LYSAGHT Poems** i The *frost-fettered rivers no longer can flow. **1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas** i. v. 875 For when her Troops of wandering Cranes forsake *Frost-firmed Strymon. **1848 KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.** i. iii, Proud of your *frost-kibed feet, and dirty serge. **1806 J. GRAHAME Birds Scotl.** 84 A *frost-rent fragment. **1873 J. GEIKIE Gt. Ice** Age v. 58 A heap of *frost-riven debris. **1856 KANE Arct. Expl.** II. i. 16 My thoughts recal the *frost-tempered junks of this pachydermoid amphibion.

c. Special comb.: *frost-bearer* = CRYOPHORUS; *frost-bird* (see quot.); *frost-blite*, the plant *Chenopodium album* (see quot.); *frost blue* (see quot.); *frost-bow* (see quot.); † *frost-brained* a., dull, stupid; *frost-button*, a button with a frosted surface; *frost-cog* (see quot.); *frost-dew*, hoar-frost, rime; *frost-fall* (see quot.); *frost-fern*, a fern-like figure produced by the freezing of a moist surface; *frost-fish*, (a) the Tomcod, *Microgadus tomcodus*, so called from its appearing on the coast of N. America as the frost sets in; (b) the scabbard-fish, *Lepidopus caudatus* *frost-flx* v., to fix with frost; *frost-fog* = *frost-mist*; *frost-grape*, an American species of the vine *Vitis cordifolia* or *riparia*; *frost-hoar* a., covered with hoar frost; *frost-itch*, -lamp (see quot.); *frost-line* (after *snow-line*), the limit of frost; *frost-mist*, mist caused by the freezing of vapour in the atmosphere; *frost-nail* sb., a nail driven into the shoe to prevent slipping in frosty weather; so *frost-nail* v., to put frost-nails in the shoes; *frost-piece*, a person of cold behaviour or disposition; *frost-rime* = *frost-smoke*; *frost-root*, the common fleabane of the U.S., *Erigeron philadelphicus* (Cent. Dict.); *frost-shod* pple., shod with frost-nails; also *fig.*; *frost-smoke* (see quot. 1867); *frost-split* (see quot.); *frost-stud* = *frost-nail* sb.; *frost-valve* (see quot.); *frost-weed*, -wort, the plant *Helianthemum canadense*, sometimes used as an astringent or aromatic tonic; so called because, late in autumn, crystals of ice shoot from the cracked bark at the root (W.). Also FROST-BITE, -BITTEN, FROST-NIP, -NIPPED, FROST-WORK.

1826 *Frost-bearer [see CRYOPHORUS]. **1848 H. W. HERBERT Field Sports in U. S.** II. 58 The American Golden Plover . . is better known to our gunners by the name of 'Frost Bird', so called from being more plentiful during the early frosts in autumn. **1835 BOOTH Analyt. Dict.**, *Frost-blite. **1863 PRIOR Plant-n.**, *Frost-blite, a blite whitened as by hoar-frost, *Chenopodium album*. **1873 WEALE'S Dict. Arch.** (ed. 4), *Frost blue, a coarse variety of smalt. **1863 HOME Walks** 20 A *frostbow appeared, resembling in all respects a rainbow, except that it was of a lustrous white. **1592 Nobody & Someb.** in Simpson Sch. *Shaks.* (1878) I. 300 But he, *frost-brand, will not be obtained To take upon him this Realmes government. **1886 Lond. Gaz.** No. 2192/4 A good cloth Coat . . trim'd with a silver and silk *frost Button. **1711 Ibid.** No. 4912/4 A dark Grey Suit of Cloaths, trim'd with Gold Frost Buttons. **1884 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.** IV. 358/2 *Frost Cog, a toe or projection on a horse shoe to keep the animal from slipping. **1826 SCOTT Woodst.** xxviii, My pumps are full of this *frost-dew. **1879 MISS BIRD Rocky Mount.** I. 295 That curious phenomena [sic] called *frost-fall, in which, whatever moisture may exist in the air, somehow aggregates into feathers and fern-leaves. **1871 TYNDALL Fragn. Sc.** (1879) II. xiv. 358 When it [water] runs into *frost-ferns upon a window pane. **1634 W. WOOD New Eng. Prosp.** (1865) 36 Th' *Frost fish and the Smelt. **1795 J. SULLIVAN Hist. Maine** 21 The people have tom cod, or what they call frost fish. . in great plenty. **1880 GÜNTHER Introd. Study Fishes** 435 The Scabbard-fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*). . is well known in New Zealand, where it is called 'Frost-fish'. **1890 J. HABBERTON Out at Twinnetts** 50 A string of frost-fish in one hand, and a lighted pipe in the other. **1800 HURDIS Fav. Village** i. 15 When did the God. . Congeal and *frost-fix your [mountain's] prodigious limbs. **1813 SCOTT Trium.** i. iii, The sun was struggling with *frost-fog grey. **1859 BARTLETT Dict. Amer.**, *Chicken Grape*, the River Grape, or *Vitis riparia*; also called *Frost Grape. **1853 C. BRONTE Villette** iv, The ice-bound waters and *frost-hoar fields. **1894 DUANE Student's Dict. Med.**, *Pruritus hiemalis*, winter itch, *frost-itch. **1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.** I. 918/2 *Frost-lamp, an oil-lamp placed beneath the oil-tube of an Argand lamp to keep the oil in a flowing condition. **1865 WHITTIER Snow-Bound** 160 While the red logs before us beat The *frost-line back with tropic heat. **1814 SCOTT Wav.** xlvii, A *frost-mist rising from the ocean, covered the eastern horizon. **1611 COTGR., Ferré à glace**,

shod with *frost-nayles. **1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.** I. 918/2 *Frost-nail*, a roughing nail driven into a horse's shoe in slippery weather. **1594 PLAT Jewell-ho.** ii. 26 If I slip, you shall see how I will *frost-nayle my selfe the nexte time that I ride abroad. **1673 Lond. Gaz.** No. 753/3 His Highness hatb caused all the Horse of his Guard to be Frost-nailed. **1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa** xxxi, The little hold I have in the heart of this charming *frost-piece. **1828 SCOTT P. M. Perth** xxxi, Away, villain, and marshal in this fair frost-piece. **1820 SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.** I. 434 *Frost-rime or frost-smoke . . consists of a dense frozen vapour, apparently arising out of the sea or any large sheet of water. **1603 FLORIO Montaigne** ii. xiii. 354 To say truth, it [self murder] is a meate a man must swallow without chewing, vnlesse his throat be *frost-shod [Fr. *ferré à glace*]. **1765 SMOLLETT Trav.** xxxviii. (1766) II. 216 The mules . . were frost-shod for the occasion. **1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.** (1862) I. xxi. 136 In those forlorn regions round the poles . . the sea smokes like an oven, and a fog arises which mariners call the *frost smoke. **1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.**, *Frost-smoke*, a thick mist in high latitudes, arising from the surface of the sea when exposed to a temperature much below freezing; when the vapours as they rise are condensed either into a thick fog, or, with the thermometer about zero, hug the water in eddying white wreaths. **1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.**, *Frost split, a phrase used by our farmers to express such trees as have large cracks in their trunks and branches. **1895 Times** 21 Jan. 13/6 The sudden change in the weather has checked the demand for skates, *frost studs, and heating apparatus. **1884 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.** IV. 358/2 *Frost Valve, a valve which opens to allow water to escape from the portion of the pipe or pump where it is liable to be frozen. **1866 TREAS. Bot.**, *Frost-weed, *Helianthemum canadense*. **1859 BARTLETT Dict. Amer.**, *Frostwort (*Cistus canadensis*), a medicinal plant prepared by the Shakers, and used for its astringent and tonic properties.

Frost (frost), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To freeze, frost-bite, nip with frost. To frost off: to cause to drop off with frost. Chiefly *fig.*

1807 [see FROSTED 1]. **1818 KEATS Endym.** iii. 188 At this, a surprised start Frosted the springing verdure of his heart. **1871 BLACKIE Four Phases** i. 49 Individuals whose social sympathies have been frosted in early life. **1884 TENNYSON Becket** i. iv, The golden leaves, these earls and barons, that clung to me, frosted off me by the first cold frown of the King. **1887 S. Chesh. Gloss.**, *Frost*, to spoil by the frost, of potatoes.

2. To cover with or as with rime; also with *over*. Chiefly *fig.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg. 153 Such beauties as Aurora takes off-times pleasure, in first frosting over with her candied dewes. **1787–9 WORDSW. Evening Walk**, The rising moon, While with a boary light she frosts the ground. **1791 E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.** i. 73 Nitre. . frosts with branching plumes the mouldering walls. **1861 Times** 22 Oct., These camps increase in number and in size till the white canvass frosts every knoll. **1890 C. DIXON Stray Feathers** ii. 26 He frosts the feathers of some with gold and silver.

3. To give a frosted surface to (glass or metal); to make (glass) to resemble ice.

1832 [see FROSTING 1]. **1849** [see FROSTED 5 b].

4. To treat (a horse's shoes) by the insertion of frost-nails, roughing, etc., as a protection against slipping in frosty weather; to shoe (a horse) in this way.

1572 in *Gage Hist. Hengrave* (1822) 192 For frosting the cart-horses at Thetford. . *vd.* **1665 PEPPYS Diary** 26 Nov., I . . set out, after my horses' being frosted, which I know not what it means to this day. **1752 J. MACSPARRAN America Dissected** (1753) 39 With a Horse well caulk'd and frosted, 'tis fine Travelling. **1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.** II. 189, I could not get the shoes of my horses frosted. **1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss.**, *Frost*, to turn up the hinder part of a horse's shoes, or to put frost-nails in them to hinder the animal from slipping on ice.

Frost-bit, pple. and ppl. a. rare. = FROST-BITTEN.

1749 F. SMITH Voy. Disc. II. 13 The Weather was so sharp as several of the People were Frost-bit. **1831 D. JERROLD St. Giles** i. 7 There's some poor devil outside that's frost-bit and going to die.

fig. **1823 BYRON Age Bronze** x, A Calmuck beauty with a Cossack wit, And generous Spirit, when 't is not frost-bit.

Frost-bite, sb. 'The inflamed or gangrenous condition of the skin and adjacent parts produced by exposure to severe cold. The milder forms constitute chilblain; the severe form, or gangrene, may be either dry or moist, usually the latter' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1813 J. THOMSON Lect. Inflam. 57 Inflammation accompanying the state which is usually denominated frost-bite. **1823 SCORESBY Jrnl. Whale Fishery** 44 Some of the sailors suffered considerably from partial frost-bites. **1876 A. ARNOLD in Contemp. Rev.** June 42 One does not look for frostbite in Ispanan.

Frost-bite, v. Also † *frost-bit*. *trans.* † To injure with intense cold, also *fig.*; to invigorate by exposure to the frost (*obs.*); to get (oneself or one's limbs) frost-bitten.

1611 Coryal's Crudities Panegy. Verses G iij b, Emilia faire thou didst frost-bit, And shee inflamed thy melting wit. **1667 PEPPYS Diary** 2 Jan., My wife up, and with Mrs. Pen to walk in the fields to frost-bite themselves. **1856 KANE Arct. Expl.** I. xxix. 403 Morton has frost-bitten both his heels.

b. *fig.* To whiten.

a **1618 J. DAVIES Wittes Pilgrim.** xcvi. Wks. (Grosart) 19 Many winters haue Frost-bit my Haires.

So Frost-biting vbl. sb.; Frost-biting ppl. a., intensely cold. *lit.* and *fig.*

1593 Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift 23 His frost-biting words should nippe her. **1633 EARL MANCH. Al Mondo** (1636)

28 The grain cast into the earth, after a frost-biting, comes up the fairer. 1635 L. FOXE *N. W. Foxe* 171 Such as had been upon those Frost-biting voyages. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 243 Pray walk when the frost comes, young ladies, go a frost-biting. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 202 If the cold be such as to produce danger of frost-biting, you must take care not to drink strong liquors. 1895 C. MARKHAM in *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 7/1 The only effect of this was to stop the circulation and make frost-biting all the easier.

Frost-bitten, *ppl.* and *ppl. a.* Injured by exposure to frost.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 181 Farre poorer then poore frost-bitten Snakes. 1594 — *Terrors of Night* Ibid. III. 267 [He] like a lanke frost-bitten plant looseth hys vigor. 1665 PEREY *Diary* 21 Dec., A good chine of beef .. being all frost-bitten, was most of it unroast. 1669 WOLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 93 The Leaves also gathered .. somewhat before they are much frost-bitten. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 250 Some fruits become mellow .. from having been bruised and frost-bitten. 1865 DICKENS *Lett.* 1 Mar. (1880) II. 226, I have been laid up here with a frost-bitten foot. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 34 The Capitaine, when hee heard me say so, was frost-bitten. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* IV. v. Lady, I return But barren crops of early protestations, Frost-bitten in the spring of fruitless hopes. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmorle* 60 'She's 'ad what I may call a frost-bitten life of it.'

b. **Frost-bitten asphyxy** (see quot.).

1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 435 Frost-bitten Asphyxy, or that produced by intense cold.

Frosted (*frostēd*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* FROST *sb.* and *v.* + *ED.*]

1. Injured by frost, frozen, frost-bitten.

1807 WILKINSON in *Pike Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. App. 29 Two more of my men got badly frosted. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 13 Socrates .. trod the frosted ground with his bare feet. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* II. Why does sudden heat .. destroy a frosted plant? 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 89/3 Slightly frosted wheat is reduced for flour making purposes perhaps 30 per cent. in value, what is called frozen wheat 50 per cent.

2. Covered (over) with rime or hoar-frost.

1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 164 Hoary Thames with frosted ozers crown'd. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 115 The trees were frosted all over with silver. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnl.* (1872) I. 9 The windows were already frosted with French breath. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 313 Tall tree-heaths that wave their frosted boughs above your head.

fig. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* II. 25 Picturesque incidents .. frosted over with the romance of history.

3. Covered with a fine powder or coating resembling rime. Also with *over*. **Frosted cake**: cake covered with concentered sugar or 'icing'.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 318 Entering upon the Plains .. we found it all frosted with Salt. 1734 FIELDING *Old Man taught Wisdom* Wks. 1874 III. 122 His head is .. done all down upon the top with sugar, like a frosted cake. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 128 Its [Fluor's] surface mostly smooth, and frosted over with minute crystals. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 114 Pope and his school wrote poetry fit to put round a frosted cake. 1887 *Lady* 20 Jan. 37/1 The younger [lady] was attired in frosted tulle and snowdrops.

b. spec. in Zool. and Bot. Covered with glistening particles, silvery hairs or scales, etc.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 279 Pileus .. when fresh gathered, beautifully frosted over with distinct globular pellucid particles. 1829 LUDON *Plants* 1099 **Frosted**, covered with glittering particles, as if fine dew had been congealed upon it. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 279 Frosted Sea Orache.

c. Of the hair: Hoary, white.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 64 'Twould trouble me, when I, with frosted hairs, Should look at what I was. 1717 PARNELL *Gift of Poetry* Poet. Wks. (1758) 35 Helpless Age with hoary frosted head.

4. Of glass, silver, etc.: Having a surface roughened or finely granulated so as to resemble a coating of hoar-frost.

1689 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2429/4 The 5th had a Silver Box and pinn'd Case, long Hours of the Dial Plate, and Frosted. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4916/4 A .. Cloth Suit trim'd with frosted Buttons. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 211 Being of a dead frosted surface on breaking. 1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Directory* 31 The parts [of silver salvers, etc.] which are rough, or what is called frosted. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 156 A large jug .. between two frosted tumblers. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 123 The Salts of Iron .. produce a sparkling precipitate, resembling what is termed frosted silver. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 7/4 This office had frosted glass windows.

5. Made to resemble rough ice: *a.* **Arch.** Resembling a cluster of icicles or ice formed by irregular drops of water.

1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* 7 The arcades to be ice or frosted work. 1859 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* **Frosted**, a species of rustic-work, imitative of ice formed by irregular drops of water. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* II. 507 The single lines slightly roped or twisted or frosted, or whatever we may call it.

b. **Frosted glass**: a kind of Venetian glass (see quot.).

1849 A. PELLATT *Curios. Glass-making* 116 Frosted glass .. has irregularly veined, marble-like projecting dislocations, with intervening fissures. *Ibid.* 139 Fig. 2 Ancient Venetian frosted vase .. The satyr heads have been impressed .. after the vase was frosted. The frosting manipulation and the Vitro di Trino are explained at pages 113 and 114.

Frostify (*frostifai*), *v.* [*f.* FROST *sb.* + *(-I)FY.*] *intr.* To become frosty. Implied in **Frostification**, *jocular*, the process of becoming frosty; **Fro-stified** *ppl. a., dial.*, frosty.

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1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 543 A certain frostification in progress among most elaborately tended whiskers. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northants. Gloss.*, **Frostified**.

Frosting (*frosting*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* FROST *v.*]

1. The action of the *vb.* FROST; exposure to the influence of frost or frosty air (gerundially + *a* or + *on* frosting).

1617 BF. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 3 Fond mothers vse to send forth their daughters on frosting, early in cold mornings. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* xii. 10 Aloes kilns worms, and stained clothes are whitened by frosting. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 51 Mould that was digged up in the winter, and laid a frosting. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & GL.* 310 The grinding of glass, or frosting it, in order to lessen its transparency. 1849 [see FROSTED 5b].

2. *concr. a.* A substance powdered to resemble frost and used for 'frosting' purposes; *esp.* pulverized white sugar used for 'icing' cake. *b.* A 'frosted' surface: see quot. 1892.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 64 A kind of stoney concrete .. like a sort of frosting. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Frosting*, loaf-sugar prepared to coat plum cakes with. 1892 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (ed. 8), **Frosting**, (1) the grey surface produced on steel work for watches, etc.; (2) the granular or 'matted' surface given to brass pieces prior to gilding. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/2 Lakes, crayons, smalts and frostings.

Frostless (*frostlēs*), *a.* [*f.* FROST *sb.* + *-LESS.*] Without frost.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 14 Jan., Did you ever see such a frostless winter? 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 358 A wet or frostless winter.

Frostling, *Building.* (See quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* vii. 337 It is this crystallization which is observed by the workmen when a heap of lime is mixed with water, and left for some time to macerate. A hard crust is formed upon the surface, which is ignorantly called *frostling*, though it takes place in summer as well as in winter.

Frost-nip, *sb. rare* — *1.* = FROST-BITE *sb.*

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xli. Two of his toes had been lost by frost-nip.

Frost-nip, *v. rare* — *1.* *trans.* To nip or injure with frost. Cf. FROST-BITE *v.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 241 They .. will not so much as frostnip their souls with a cold thought of want hereafter.

Frost-nipped, *ppl.* and *ppl. a.* = FROST-BITTEN.

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 129 Its other branches were .. frost-nipt. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4 II. 122 A pair of naked frost-nipt legs. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* II. ii. Frost-nipt leaves. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xiv. Sheep were bleating high up on the frost-nipped side of the fell.

fig. 1684 Z. CAWDREY *Certainty Salvat.* 28 The first warm .. Spring-beam to the Frost-nipt Loyalty of the Nation. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xv. Honesty will go as it did, frost-nipped in a summer suit. 1797 M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 219 Its expanding wings had been frost-nipped by disappointment.

Frost-work.

1. Work produced by frost; *esp.* the delicate tracery formed on the surface of glass, etc. by frost.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 65 In Frost-work now delight the sportive kind [Fairies]. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 483, I peeped through the chamber window externally beautified by the glittering frost-work. 1862 M'COSE *Supernat.* II. i. § 4. 153 The frostworks on our flag-stones, and windows, so like the tree in their ramifications.

fig. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 438 Lo, Fancy's fairy frost-work melts away. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XIX. 188 These few warm words .. breathed on that frail frost-work of reserve.

attrib. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 416 Ye who strike To dust the citadels of sanguine kings .. And thaw their frostwork diadems like dew. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 4 The frost-work palace of an April night.

2. Ornamentation in imitation of this.

1648 E. SPARKE in *J. Shute's Sarah & Hagar* (1649) Pref. b 1 a, Many others set but their slight Frost-works upon Sattin. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 7 Her body looks like Silver in Frost-work. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 174 The feathers like frost-work of silver.

attrib. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 59 Like frost work Silver.

Hence **Frost-worked** *ppl. a.*, ornamented with frost-work, frosted.

1710 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 4748/4 A small silver Milk Pot frost worked.

Frosty (*frosti*), *a.* [*f.* FROST *sb.* + *-Y* *1*; OE. had the equivalent *fyrstig*; cf. Du. *vorstig*, OHG. *frostag* (MHG. *vrostec*, *-ic*, mod. Ger. *frostig*).

1. Affected with or characterized by frost; reduced to a temperature at or below freezing-point; ice-cold.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [ix.] (1890) 217, & se winter wære grim & cald & fyrstig. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 2 In the frosty contrey called Trace. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 79 Whanne a bodi breþþ wiþ þe moup in frosty wedir .. þou myst se þe breþþ. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 171 The sparrow in the frosty nyght, May shroude her in the eaues. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 231 In Frosty weather, Musick within doors soundeth better. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 45 It has been fair two or three days, and is this day grown cold and frosty. 1765 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 339 The frosty moon Glittering on some smooth sea. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 251 If the winter set in with clear frosty weather. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 75 The noise of frosty woodlands, when they shiver in January.

+ *b.* Belonging to the winter-season. *Obs.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 364 The throstel old; the frosty feldefare.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Cold as frost; chilling; without ardour or warmth of feeling, frigid.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 173 *Thisbe*, How kysseth she his frosty mouthe so colde? 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 36 She red and hot .. He red for shame, but frosty in desire. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., *Asper* .. One whom no .. frosty apprehension of danger, can make to be a parasite. 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 295 Her father .. is frosty in my fervent suite. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 83 Death still bore to me a frosty Sound. 1833 CARLYLE in *Froude Carlyle* (1882) II. xvi. 381 He [Jeffrey] now writes to Jane in the frostiest .. manner. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 77 Fenced from the frosty gales of ill.

3. Covered with or consisting of hoar-frost.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 141 The frosty Grasse .. fills their bellies full of water. c 1586 C'LESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIV. xvi. The winters frosty gowne. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 424 The dormitory decked itself on the instant with a frosty forest of feathers [when the cold outside air was let in].

4. Having the appearance of being covered with frost. *a.* Of the hair: Hoary, white.

14 .. *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* 85 Janus bifrons .. With frosty berd. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. Embleme, So the old man checketh the rash-headed boy for despysing his gray and frosty heares. 1625 HARR *Anat. Ur.* II. ix. 117 Where was old frostie father gray-beard (Saturne I meane)? 1794 BURNS *John Anderson my Jo*, Your locks are like the snaw; But blessings on your frosty pow, John Anderson my jo.

b. Hence, Characteristic of old age.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 77 If my frostie signes and chaps of age .. Cannot induce you to attend my words. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our old Home* 257 That dreary picture of Lear, an explosion of frosty fury.

c. spec. in Entom. Of a glistening white colour. Also *frosty white*.

1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 396 The Sides are grey or frosty. 18 .. PACKARD (Cent.), When seen laterally the surface appears frosty white.

5. *Comb. a.* adverbial, as + *frosty cold*; *b.* parasynthetic, as *frosty-natured*, *-spirited*, *-whiskered*; *frosty-face slang* (see quot. 1785); also *attrib.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 67 Now thou art *frosty cold, now fyry hote. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 48 ¶ 11 My Friend's Wife damned ugly in a Morning—A *frosty Face Devil. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Frosty face*, one pitted with the small pox. 1618 DEKKER *Owles Almanacke*, Men are so *frosty natur'd. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 21 What a *Frosty-spirited rogue is this? 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 35 His old brandy-nosed, *frosty-whiskered trumpeter of a groom.

Hence **Frostily** *adv.*, **Frostiness**. Also + **Frosty** *v.*, to make to look frosty, cover with ice.

1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer. Cij.* But when againe her morrow-gathered Ice The morne displaies, and frostieth drouping leaues. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* lii. I rather thou shouldst utterly Dispraise my work, than praise it frostily. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. vi. 118 The Pinching Cold and Frostiness of the Night! 1830 E. B. PUSEY *Hist. Enquiry* II. 239 The iciness of the state, the chillness of letters, the frostiness of the people. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image, etc.* (1879) 31 The stars glimmering frostily. 1859 *Life E. Henderson* vi. 392 Volumes chargeable with somewhat of frostiness. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 593/1 Her mother met them frostily.

Frot (*frot*), *v.* Forms: 4-7 frote, (4 frote, *Sc. froit*), 6-7 frott(e), 7 froat(e), 4- frot; *pa. ppl.* 4 ifroted, 5 yfrote. [*a.* OF. *froter* (mod. Fr. *frotter*), of unknown origin.]

+ *1. trans.* To rub, chafe; *spec.* to polish (a precious stone); to rub (a garment) with perfumes; in early use, to stroke, caress (an animal). *Obs.*

a 1225 [see FROTTING *vbl. sb.*]. c 1320 *Orfeo* 77 She froted hur hondys and hur fete. 13 .. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1919 Her [dogs'] hedeþ þay fawne & frote. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1174 Hee raught forthe his right hand & his [Bucephalus] rigge frotus. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Pelagia* 71 For þi he one þe cause fel. & one þe erde froitit his face. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 3if he [a stoan] is i-froted and i-het, he holdeþ what hym neisþe. *Ibid.* (Rolls) IV. 25 Jonge-lynges .. froated þe oliphautes in þe forhedes wiþ hors combes. c 1440 *Partonope* 1927 Embrowded with peerle wele y-frote. c 1450 *Merlin* 76 Frote youre visage with this herbe, and youre handes. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Let him frot the head sore therewith. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 52 The Hart .. frotheth his hornes to make them sharpe. 1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (1616) v. iv. I assure you, sir, pure beniamin .. I froated a jerkin, for a new-reuenu'd gentleman, yeilded me three score crownes but this morning, and the same titillation. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick, etc.* IV. iii. A sweet debt for froating your doublets. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 239/1 [To] Frott or Rub themselves as Hawks will do. is to rub her eyes on her Wings.

absol. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxxiii. (1869) 127 On that oon side [j can] frote and enoynte.

fig. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxii. 5 Wiþ þis thought frote þi for heuyd.

2. **Tanning**. To work or render supple by rubbing. 1853 [see FROTTING *vbl. sb.*].

Hence + **Froterer**, one who rubs.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* III. i. E iv b, I am his froterer or rubber in a Hot-house.

Froth (*froþ*), *sb.* Forms: 4 frooth, frophe, 5-6 frothe, 6-8 froath, 4- froth. [Not found in OE.; perh. *a.* ON. *froða* wk. fem. (Da. *fraade*; the relation of Sw. *fradga* is obscure), related to the synonymous ON. *fraud* neut.; the root (OTeut. **fraub-*, *fraub-*, *frud-*) appears in OE. *ā-froðan* to froth. Possibly the Eng. word represents both ON. *fraud* and *froða*; for the later shortening cf. *cloth*.]

1. The aggregation of small bubbles formed in liquids by agitation, fermentation, effervescence, etc.; foam, spume; = *Foam sb.* 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* x. 6 Samarie made his king for to passe, as froth on the face of water. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 180/2 Frothe, *spuma*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 223/1 Frothe of an egge, *glette*. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 24 Venus was feigned by the Poets to spring of the froathe of the Seas. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvi. 106 Until it bubble and rise into a froath. 1672-3 GREW *Anim. Roots* i. iii. § 4 The Froth of Beer or Eggs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 333 The water was all a white foam of froth. 1795 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Lett. to Admiralty* 4 It would prevent the Yeast, or, as it is commonly called, the Froth, from bubbling over. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 132 This second caldron is always covered with a foam or froth. 1886 *Tip Cat* xxii. 300 She . . . had shaken the bottle so vigorously that its contents were more than half froth.

transf. and *fig.* 1581 J. BELL *Hadron's Answ. Osor.* 108 Through the resistyng of the froath and enticementes of sinne. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* i. § 3 (1643) 24 The dotting froth of a wittie brain. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* v. (1685) 71 Forgive those foolish words—They were the froth my raging folly mov'd When it boill'd up. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* Intro. 11 My end is . . . to blow off that Froth, that has been thrown on his Memory. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 3 Society is froth above and dregs below. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 194 The lees and froth of common humanity.

b. *spec.* Foaming saliva issuing from the mouth.

13.. GAW. & GR. *Knt.* 1572 He frothe fumed at his mouth vnyfayre bi þe wykze, Whetkez his whyte tusches. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. x. 542 The froth which fell from his [a dog's] mouth as hee panted and blowed almost windlesse with running. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Froth* . . . is a moist white matter that oozes from a horse's mouth. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Froth*, *branchial*, the tenacious frothy secretion expectorated in some cases of asthma . . . and other affections of the respiratory organs.

c. Extraneous or impure matter rising to the surface of liquids during boiling, etc.; scum.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. xviii. (1541) 134 That [water], wherof cometh least skimme or froth, whan it doth boyle. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvi. 107 In wine which is in the Must . . . a thinner substance, which is the flower, and may be called the scum, or froath. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 170 To skim off the froth collected on the surface. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 Its name recalling its origin as the froth or scum of lava. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 363 A mixture is made of Gelatine, Albumen, [etc.] . . . the ingredients being well beaten together; when the froth has settled down the mixture is filtered.

2. Something comparable to 'froth' as being unsubstantial or of little worth.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 212 What win I if I gaine the thing I seeke? . . . a froth of fleeting ioy. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Darius* i. Chorus, Druke with frothes of pleasure. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 210 Nothing but froth, childishnesse and vncertanetie. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif.* *Jesús* xxii. 629 When thou hast delighted in froth, and idle talk. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. iii. (1852) 547 It was food and not froth, which in his publick sermons he entertained the souls of his people with. 1783 H. BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) II. xviii. 23 There is no froth nor affectation in it.

† b. Applied to what is tender or immature.

a 1420 HOCCLVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2270 We Romayns þat þey han in prison loke, Ben þat 3onge froth, vnlemēd in batayle, And othir feble folk with age I-broke. 1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Husb.* lix, Eate vp thy veale, pig and lambe being froth.

3. Applied contemptuously to persons. Cf. SCUM.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 167 Froth, and scum thou liest. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* iii. ii. Wks. (Grosart) V. 168 Out, you froth, you scumme. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 22 The Froath of the Town, and the Scum of the University. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xv. That his son should consort with all . . . the dirtiest froth of the sea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive, as *froth-flake*; *froth-like* adj.; b. instrumental and originative, as *froth-becurled*, *-born*, *-clad*, *-faced*, *-foamy* adjs.; c. special comb., as *froth-spit* = CUCKOO-SPIT 1; *froth-stick*, a stick for whipping cream, etc. Also in many names given to the frog-hopper (*Aphrophora spumaria*) or cuckoo-spit insect, as *froth-fly*, *-frog-hopper*, *-insect*, *-worm*.

1624 MILTON *Ps.* cxiv. 8 That saw the troubled sea and shivering fled And sought to hide his *froth-becurled head. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 19/2 The *froth-born goddess of the sea. 1769 HOME *Fatal Discov.* v. The *froth-clad pool. 1625 W. HARBERT *Poems* (Grosart) 81 *Froth-faced Neptune. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa* Intro. 6 Not a *froth-flake touched the rim Of yonder gap in the solid gray Of the eastern cloud. 1864 *Frothfly [see FESCUE 4]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 23 The nimble thyes Of his *froth-fomy steed. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 10 The *Froth-frog-hoppers . . . entered the room in such numbers as to cover the table. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 355 Of the Earwig, the *Froth Insect, and some others. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1861) 257 A very shallow crape bonnet frilled and *froth-like. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Froth spit or cuckow spit. a 1706 *Country Wedding* in *Watson's Collect.* iii. (1706) 47 My bairn has tocher of her awn . . . A *Froath-stick, a Can, a Creel, a Knock. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. ii. v. 358 To this order of insects we may also refer the Cuckow Spit, or *Froth Worm.

Froth (frɒθ), *v.* Also 5-6 (? *erron.*) frothe, 7-8 froath. [f. *prcc.* sb.; ON. *had frýðda.*]

1. *intr.* To emit froth or foam; to foam at the mouth. Of liquids: To gather or throw up froth; to run foaming away, *hy, over*.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 17 The which . . . hirtith him, and he frothith, or vometh. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 801 As wilde bores . . . That frothen whyte as foam for ire wood. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 36 The

mayde begane greuously to be turmentyd, and sorer than she was woonnte to be vexid, frotyng at the moweth. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* 13 These folk . . . fume, frete, frote and fume as fyerce and as angerly as a new huntid sow. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* vi. ix. 607 When oyle doth froath or fume. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlvii. 148 Hee would . . . froth and fume like a Boare. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* ii. 136 The sea that froaths below. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 45 They . . . call for brimming tankards frothing o'er. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 50 Grief soon would bid the beer to run, Because the squire's mad race was done, Not less than now it froths away, Because 'the squire's of age to-day'. 1855 BROWNING *Child Roland* xix, This, as it frothed by, might have been a bath For the fiend's glowing hoof. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 370 His lips frothing like a mug of hot ale. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 12 The cutlets duly frothing in their silver dish.

fig. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 594 For this the demagogue spouts—the newspaper froths—the liberal in Parliament prosed. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xiii. x. 55 The leaguers of Cambrai were frothing at each other, and preparing for a future fight.

2. *trans.* To emit or send forth in or like froth or foam. Now only with *out*.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* ii. 13 Frothinge out her confusions. 1388—*Wisd.* xi. 19 Ether beestis frothinge heete of firis. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 765 Is your spleen froth'd out, or have ye more?

3. To cause to foam; to make froth rise on the surface of; to pour out in such a manner as to make frothy. Also to *froth up*.

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* iii. vi. Fill me a thousand pots, and froth 'em, froth 'em. 1715 *Prior Down-Hall* 120 The wine was froth'd out by the hand of mine host. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 30 Sept., She . . . made his coffee, and frothed his chocolate. 1806 *Culina* 7 Judiciously beating and frothing the eggs. 1832 TENNYSON *Death Old Year* iii, He froth'd his bumpers to the brim. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 227 A tumbler of milk warm from the cow, and all frothed up.

absol. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 15 Let me see thee froth and liue.

4. To bespatter or cover with or as with froth or foam. Also, to *froth over* (something). *fig.*

1771 SMOLLETT *H. Clinker* Wks. 1806 VI. 122 He suddenly bolted out . . . his face frothed up to the eyes with soap lather. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vi. v. The foam froth'd his limbs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 415 Foam pours out from his jaws till it froths his beard. 1885 O. W. HOLMES *Mort. Antip.* Intro. (1886) 4 A certain amount of sentiment . . . somewhat frothed over by his worldly experiences.

5. *Comb.* † *froth-can*, the trick of frothing the can.

1624 *Skellon's Ghost, E. Running* Prol. 19 Our pots were full quatered, We were not thus thwarted, With froth-canne and nick-pot.

Hence *Frothed ppl. a.*, *Frothing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13.. E. E. ALLIT. *P. B.* 1721 þat froþande fylþe. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iii. His hasty waves among The frothed Rocks, bearing the tender song. 1628 *Robin Good-fellow* ii. (1638) Dii, a Tapster . . . with his pots smallesse, and with frothing of his drinke, had got a good summe of money together. 1673 R. HEAD *Cautious Acad.* 186 By brewing Rebellion, Micking, and Frothing. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 318/2 Which she . . . threw back with some frothed phlegm. 1795 A. SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 102 A frothing brook leaps and clamours over the rough stones. 1798 FERRIAR *Of Genius* in *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 285 Alexander learnt the art of frothing at the mouth. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 484 The frothing might . . . be ascribed to the emission of this oxygen on the application of heat. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 23 (1822) I. 177 That frothed glass of porter. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I. 47 Florio was perpetually in and out . . . with some frothing cup of chocolate.

Frothery, *nonce-wd.* [f. *FROTH sb.* + *-ERY*.] Mere froth, empty display, triviality.

1851 CARLYLE *Jrnl.* in *Froude C's Life in Lond.* II. xix. 79 'All nations' crowding to us with their so-called industry or ostentatious frothery.

Frothless (frɒθ'ləs), *a.* [f. *FROTH sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no froth, free from froth.

1848 in *CRAIG*; and in later Dicts.

Frothsome (frɒθ'səm), *a.* [f. *FROTH sb.* + *-SOME*.] Full of froth, frothy.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. ix. 127 The sea . . . weltered in a sadly frothsome state.

Frothy (frɒθ'i), *a.* [f. *FROTH sb.* + *-Y* 1.]

1. Full of, covered with, or accompanied by froth or foam; foamy.

1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 157 Their . . . frothy waves. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 901 The hunted boar Whose frothy mouth . . . A second fear through all her sinews spread. 1613 *Uncasings of Machivils Instr.* Cijb, Beare with a Tapster though his Cans be frothie. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 117 When you do finde your Hawkes mouth and throat to bee continually frothy and furred. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* ii. 205 Two boars . . . With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol.* iii. 281 Wanton Joy Lavish had spilt the Cyder's frothy Flood. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 450 A frothy cough ensues. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 311 The urine . . . was turbid and of a reddish colour, very frothy [etc.]. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 124 Back the frothy wave is flowing.

† b. *Frothy Poppy*, the Bladder Campion.

So called because it was supposed that cuckoo-spit was more frequently found on this than on other plants.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccxv. 551 Called . . . in English Spating Poppie, frothie Poppie, and white Ben. 1878 in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*

2. Consisting of froth or light bubbles, of the nature of or resembling foam, spumous.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. vii. 32 The flower of salt . . . is frothy. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 237 That spumous frothy dew or exudation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.*

Georg. iii. 400 About his churning Chaps the frothy Bubbles rise. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 140 His saliva was remarkably frothy. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxv. 320 The frothy breccia on one side. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 454 The tapetum becomes disorganised and forms a frothy mucilage.

† b. Soft, not firm or solid, flabby. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 740 You need not fear that Bathing should make them [the Turks' bodies] frothy. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1070 She hath a frothy body.

3. *fig.* Vain, empty, unsubstantial, trifling. Also, of a person: Having no depth of character, conviction, knowledge, etc.; shallow.

1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Confut.* 16 The abjectest and frothiest forme of Diuinitie. 1622 WITHER *Mistr., Philar.* Wks. (1633) 686 Such frothy Gallants. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iii. 54 Contentious disputes, and frothy reasonings. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 189 Our frothy censurers. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 66 Most young People are too frothy. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 412 Adding, in his frothy Way, Now can I say, I have saluted an Angel. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. viii. (1871) 123 With . . . much frothy rant. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xvi, A mere ranter, a frothy mob orator. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 450/2 Much frothy fine writing.

absol. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 219 You will have at one view . . . the frothy, the turgid, the calm, and the clamorous.

4. *Comb.*, as *frothy-looking* adj.

1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 133 A frothy-looking silk crêpe. Hence *Frothily adv.*, *Frothiness*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 259 The humidity, heate, frothinesse and whitenes. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VIII. ix. 264 The profanenesse and frothiness of his discourse. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Frothily*, with Froth; also empty, not solidly or substantially, lightly. 1823 LAMB *Elio*, On some Old Actors, The . . . face . . . that looked out so formally flat in Foppington, so frothily pert in Tattle. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 5 A limpid fluid . . . unobscured by frothiness. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 109 Persons who frothily declaim about genius.

† **Frothion**, *Obs.* rare-1. [? *a. Du. vromwije* (n = *vrouwen*: see *FROKIN*).] ? A maiden.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag.* T. 12 a, Athwart the wood With cruell curres an armed knight there went, That had in chace a frothion fresh of hewe.

Frotting (frɒtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FROT v.* + *-ING* 1.]

The action of the vb. *FROT* in various senses.

a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 284 þe caliz . . . þurnh so monie duntēs & frotunges, to Godes biheue . . . so swuðe ueire afeited. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 417 Frottinge of iren and whe-stones þou schalt hire. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 195 Frotting wiþ squillis is good perfore. 1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning*, etc. 157 The working, or frotting is solely to remove the wrinkles and stiffness of the dry skins.

† **Frotting**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *FROT v.* + *-ING* 2.] Rubbing; (of language) grating, harsh.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 163 þe longage of þe Norumbres . . . is so scharp, slitting, and frotynge. 1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphs*, etc. 70 b, It frets the Culter keene that cuts the frotting soyle.

† **Froud**, *Obs.* Also 2 frude, -tø, 3 frode, 5 frowde. [ME. *frūde* (riming with *prūde*); see *FROG sb.* 1.] A frog or toad.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 271 þeor beð naddren and snaken eueten and frude (v. rr. fruden, frute). a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 þe laðe helle wurmes, tadden ant froggen (v. r. froden) þe frotteð ham ut te ehnen. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 209 He openyd his cofere in presence of his confessor, & fonde þer-in as manye frowdys as he putt þer-in almessis. þe preest seyde: 'here þou seest how almes of euyl getyn good plesyth god I' þat man seyde . . . syth I falsly haue deuouryd þe peple of here good, þerfore þise frowdys schal deuoure my body qwyk. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xlvi. 87/1 Some man hadde leuer for to mete with a froude or a frogge in the waye than to mete with a knyght or a squire.

|| **Frou-frou** (frū frū). [Fr.; of echoic formation.] A rustling, esp. the rustling of a dress.

1870 *Athenæum* 4 June 734 The modern *frou-frou* of satin and gros-de-Naples skirts is nothing to the rustling of brocaded silks. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. v. 155 With a frou-frou of soft silk she arose. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 527/1 The rustle of the dresses, the frou-frou of the fans. *fig.* 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* vi, The frou-frou of life was lost to her. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* II. 4 The Princess fretted for some little frou-frou of the world to break its solemn silence.

Frough, **frow**, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 frouh, 4 frou3, 5 frogh, 5, 6, 9 *Sc.* freuch, (6) freweh, 8 freugh, 4, 7- frow, 8 frowe, 5, 7- frough. [Of obscure origin: the forms point back to OE. **frōh*, or possibly **frōh*; a word of the latter form is represented by *prōgum* 'rancidis', *prōn* 'rancida' (Napier *OE. Gl.* VII. 193, 210); for the meaning cf. *FROUGHY*.]

1. Liable to break or give way, not to be depended on, frail, brittle. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1275 *Luine Rom* 44 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 94 Hit is fals and mereuh and frouh. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2305 Poghe þe prest be fals or frow. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iii. 671 Ek thiike ysowe is frough [*L. sectilis*] And rare ysowe is heded grete & tough. c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 525 Of fair foullis ar fundin faynt, and als frouch. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. vii, Quha suld haue firm esperance in this, Whilk is alace sa frouch and variant? 1568 *Bannatyne Poems* (1770) 185 'This ward is very freweh. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 18 Timber . . . which grows in Gravel is subject to be Frow (as they term it) and brittle. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 28 *Frough*, loose, spungy. *Frough wood*, brittle. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 37 The arms of an ash-tree are commonly put in if they be not too frowe. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Frough-wood*, brittle wood. 1785 *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* in *Poems Buchan Dial.* 5 The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had

been as frough as kail-castacks. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Frough*, loose, spungy, easily broken.

2. Crisp or 'short' to the taste.

c 1420 *Fallad. on Husb.* iii. 662 To make hem frough, kille of the bladys longe.

3. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1808-80 JAMIESON, *French* . 2. dry; applied to corn, that has recovered from the effects of rain in the time of harvest.

Froughy, frowy (frō'ū), *a.* Now dial. [*f.* FROUGH *a.* + *y* ¹.]

1. Musty, sour, stale, not sweet.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 111 They..like not of the frowie fede. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Frowy*, stale, on the point of turning sour from being over kept. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 117 Mrs. D. is a decent housekeeper, and so her bread be not sour, her butter not frowy [etc.].

2. Of wood: Spongy, soft-textured, brittle. *Frowy-stuff* (see quot. 1858).

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 32 The best stricles are those that are made of froughy, unseasoned oake. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 67 If your Wood be soft, and your Stuff free, and frowy, that is, evenly temper'd all the way. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* VII. ii. 43 (E. D. S.) Such an ash..grows frowy, short and spungy. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Frowy-stuff*, a builder's name for short, or brittle and soft timber. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Froughy*, spongy, brittle, or, in fact, applied to anything that is of inferior quality.

Frounce (frauns), *sb.* 1. Also 5-7 *frounce*. Cf. the altered form FLOUNCE *sb.* [*a.* OFr. *frounce*, *frouche* (Fr. *frouce*), = Sardinian *frunza*.]

According to some scholars a *vbl.* noun *f.* the Rom. **frontire* (OFr., Pr., OSP. *froncir*, Sp. *fruncir*, Cat. *frunsir*, Sard. *frunziri*), to wrinkle the brow, to wrinkle, *f.* L. *front-en* brow, FRONT. Others consider the Rom. *sb.* to be adopted from OHG. (**wrunza*, *runza*, modG. *runze* wrinkle.)

†1. A wrinkle. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 27 He seeth her front is large and pleine, Withoute frounce of any greine. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* 1. xx. (1494) e vij b, Their reueled skyn abrode to drawe and streyne Frowarde frounce to make theym smoth & pleyne. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll Waters* Civ, The same water taketh awaye the frounces in the face whan it is rubbed therewith. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Frounce*, a wrinkle. 1721 BAILEY, *Frounce*, a Plait, a Wrinkle. Hence in mod. Dicts.

†2. A fold, crease; a pleat. Also *fig.*, duplicity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 1. pr. ii. 5 (Camb. MS.) With the lappe of hir garnement I-plited in a frounce she dryede myn eyen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 318 'Bi Criste', quod Conscience tho, 'thi best cote..hath many moles and spottes'. '3e, who so toke hede'. Men sholde fynde many frounces and many foule plottes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 173 So that he pronounce A plein good word withouten frounce. 1721 [see 1].

†3. The ornamented edge of a cup. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 180/2 Frounce of a cuppe, *frontiella* (Pynson *frigitum*).

†4. = FLOUNCE *sb.* 2. *Obs.* -1

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iii. ii, Farthingals, and frounces.

5. With allusion to Milton's use of FROUNCE *v.*: A piece of foppish display.

1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 397 With these [dresses] he made so many frounces and tricks. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 153 A rather plain and straightforward writer, with few tricks and frounces of phrase and style.

Hence †**Frounceless** *a.*, without a frounce or wrinkle, unwrinkled.

†a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 860 Hir forheed frounceles.

†**Frounce**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *frounce*, 5 *frouse*, 6 *frounce*, *frounze*, 6-8 *frounce*, 5-*frounce*. [Of obscure origin; no similar word of like meaning is known in Fr.]

Perhaps it may be etymologically identical with prec., or due to some mistake; cf. FRONCLE and FORMICA 2.]

1. A canker or sore in the mouth of a hawk.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 3 With mysfedyng ben schall sche have the frounce. c 1450 Bk. *Hawking in Rel. Aut.* I. 301 Of the [f]rounces it is drede for it is a noyous skenes. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans* C vjb, Blaynis in haukes mouthes cald frounces. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* 183 The frounce consume the flesh of her, that feedes vpon my bones. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. (1677) 249 The Frounce proceedeth from moist and cold Humours which descend from the Hawk's Head to the Palate. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rye*, It..causes the Frounce, or a perpetual dropping Humour, very hard to be cur'd. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, 'T were the ready way to give her the frounce.

2. A disease in the mouth of a horse: see quot. 1587. Cf. CAMERY.

1587 MASCALL *Gent. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 131 The frounce is a disease soone cured, and they are smal pimples or warts in the midst of the pallat of his mouth aboue, and they are soft, and they will let him to eat his meat. 1610 [see CAMERY]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Camery* or *Frounce*, a Distemper in Horses. In mod. Dicts.

Frounce (frauns), *v.* Forms: 3-4 *frounce*, 4-6 *frounce*, 6-7 *frounce*, *frounce*, -se, 4- *frounce*. [*ad.* OF. *froncir*, *froncir* (Fr. *froucer*), *f.* *frouce* FROUNCE *sb.* 1.]

†1. *trans.* To gather in folds or wrinkles, to wrinkle; to knit, purse (the brows or lips); occas. to knit the brows of. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

The first quot. perhaps belongs to 1 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3571 Pe front it frounces þat was scene. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2306 Þenne tas he hym stryke to stryke, & frounces boke lyppe & browe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 95 With that she frounceth up the browe. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruiles Warre* (1831) 209 The frolicke fauour frounst and

foule defast. 1587 HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* iv. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 321 All fury-like, frounc'd up with frantic frets. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 143 That he may not seeme mercenary, hee will frounce his browes.

†b. *intr.* To knit the brows; to look angry. Also of the face or forehead: To fall into wrinkles, become wrinkled. *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 155 in Thynne's *Chaucer* Qq iiij, His face frounc'd..His teth chattered. c 1530 Lb. BERNERS *Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 489 [He] frounc'd and glared with bis eyen as though he had ben wode. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 63 Grisly faces frouncing, dyd I see. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. vi. 253 They frounc'd and tooke on most insolently for this unhappie expedition.

2. *trans.* To frizz, curl (the hair, a wig, etc.); also, to curl the hair of.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1532 Schall frounce them in the foretop. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* Njb, Ladies..with their heares frounc'd and cur'd. a 1592 GREENE *Mamillia* ii. Wks. (Rldg.) 316/1 A periwig frounc'd faste to the front. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 123 Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* ii. 102 Some..scatter'd o'er the silver margin stood, To frounce their braids.

b. *fig.* [Echoing Milton: see quot. 1632 in 2.]

1891 SAINTSBURY *Scherer's Ess.* Pref. 9 Not only unnecessary, but in bad taste, to trick or frounce him in English.

†3. To gather (a piece of cloth, a garment, etc.) into creases or pleats; to pleat. *Obs.*

a 1533 Lb. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc vj, Their shurts frounc'd. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Moubray's Banishm.* xxv, All iagde and frounst with diuers coloures dekt. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* vi. v. (1611) 266 A piece of cloth..that is iagged and frounc'd after the manner of our now commonly recieued Mantlings. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xviii, Buff coats, all frounc'd and broidered o'er.

†b. *intr.* To fall into creases or pleats. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7259 Shoos knopp'd with dagges That frouncen lyke a quale pipe. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1809) 691 It bossed out and frounc'd very stately to behold.

Hence **Frounc'd** *pp.* *a.*, † (*a*) of the forehead: Wrinkled; (*b*) of the hair, the head, etc.: Curled, frizzed; **Frouncing** *vbl. sb.*, † (*a*) knitting of brows; (*b*) frizzing; also *attrib.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 221 A sharpe straght farred, noight grete lene ne al full, nethyral frouncet. c 1450 HENRYSON *Fables, Paddock & Mous* 43 Her frontis face. a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1337 The ferryman of hell, Caron..with his frounc'd foretop. 1530 PALSGR. 223/2 Frounsyng, *frouncement*. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 An ouerstaring frounc'd bed, as though out of euerie heeres toppe, should suddenlie start out a good big othe. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 148 Thy flaring frounc'd Periwiggs. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiii. xxxix. (1609) 846 There was frounsing, and their blood was up. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 76 Eye vpon these frounsing Irons. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 203 The Temples..in those that are angry frounc'd or furrow'd. 1835 in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. (1836) 135 And her hair was all frizzled and frounc'd like a nigger.

Frount(e, Frountel, Frounter, *obs. ff.* of FRONT, FRONTAL, FRONTIER.

†**Frousshure**. *Obs.* -1 [*ad.* OF. *frouisseure* (Fr. *frouissure*), *f.* *frouisser* to rub violently, to crush.] A bruise, contusion.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 138 b, Renewing to him the dolour and grete payne of his woundes and frousshures.

Frouzy: see FROWZY.

†**Frower**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *frófer*, -or, -ur, 2-3 *frofer*, 3 *frofre*, *froure*, *frowere*, *frower(e, south. vroure*. [OE. *frófor*, str. fem. and masc. = OS. *fróbra*, *frófra*, OHG. *fluobara*.]

1. Comfort; a means of comforting.

Beowulf 698 Him dryhten forgeaf..frofor ond fultum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 136 He 3e-andbideð ðone frofor. c 1200 ORMIN 8786 For þatt he 3ifþe hir hiss þeoww Hiss frofre o seofen wise. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 92 Peonne schullen 3e iseon hu al þe world nis nou, & hu hire uroure is fals. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 We..buggeþ worldles froure wiþ moni sori teone.

b. applied to God, the Holy Ghost.

a 1225 *Juliana* 11 3efþu wult..leuen..i þe hali gast folkene froure. c 1250 *Hymn to God* 5 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 Vroure & hele folkes fader. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 54 Hali froure welt oc ðat mist. c 1275 LAY. 387 Fader he his on heuene and alle man his froure.

2. *attrib.*, as *Frower-Ghost* [= OHG. *fluobargeist*]; also in syntactical form *Froure Ghost*, the Comforter, the Holy Ghost.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiv. 26 Se haliga frofre gast. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 322 Se Halga Gast..is gehaten on Greciscum 3eorede, Paraclitus, ðæt is, Frofor-gast. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 þe frofre gast. c 1200 ORMIN 10554 þe Faderr, & te Frofre Gast Himm hafenn sett to demenn.

†**Frower**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fréfran*, -ian, *frófr(e)rian*, 2-3 *fréfrían*, -en, 2-3 *freuren*, -in, 2-4 *frou(e)ren*, -in, *south. vrouren*, *vrouëfrén*, (3 *fróðeren*). Also 1-2 *zefréfran*, -ian, 2 *ifréfran*, 3 *ifrófren*. [OE. *frófrían*, *frófrían*, also *zefréfran*, *zefréfrían*, *f.* *frófor*, FROWER *sb.* Cf. OS. *fróbrean*, OHG. *fluobiren*.]

trans. To comfort, console. *Const. for. of.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. v. (1890) 396 Cwæð he þat zewunlice word þæra frefrendra. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xi. 19 Hiz woldon hi fréfrían for hyra broðor þingon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He ifrefrað þa drorizán. c 1200 ORMIN 150 For þatt he wolde himm frofrenn. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Bidde we nu þe holigost..þæt he..frefure us of alle sozeze. c 1205 LAY. 19545 þat [ich] on bissen felde mote beon ifroued. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 465/104 Pouere Men þare-wit to freueri. c 1315 SHOREHAM 7 Frevereth thorwe

his body inan. c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 889 Of þulke [grace] þat alle [con] frouere.

Hence †**Frowering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 Ich wile 3iu senden þe heuenliche frefringe wið-innen a lit dages. c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 166 We hopeth wel thourh thy comyng Of oure sunnes haven froyng.

Frow (frau), *sb.* Forms: 4, 6-8 *frow(e, 6-8 fro(e, 7 frau, phraw, 7- frow*. [*ad.* Du. *wrouw* = Ger. *frau* lady, woman, wife.]

1. A Dutchwoman.

1390 *Will of M. Quellyngbrough* (Comm. Crt. Lond.), Margareta Quellyngbrough Frowe. 1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 792 III. 181 The frowys of Broggys, with there hye cappes. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* v. i, By this light a Dutch frow; they say they are called kind. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* iii. ii. 1 [To a Dutch nurse] Sweet fro, to your most indulgent care Take this my heart's joy. c 1681 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 490 In Holland a Phraw he did wed, a couple be marri'd in Cailles. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4 I. i. ii. 7 The skippers and frows flocked in crowds to the pier.

2. A woman, a lady; a wife. Chiefly of Dutch or German women, or of others compared to them.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. ix. (1877) 1. 189 Saxon princes began to ioine in matrimonie with the British ladies, as the British barons did with the Saxon frowes. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* iii. ii, I've known him..for all this heat 'Gainst woman-hood, pursue a suters frowe. 1666 tr. *Horace's Odes* viii. ii, The sun-burnt frowe Of him that was chose Consul from the plough. 1708 E. Cook *Sot-wed Factor* (1865) 21 We scarce had play'd a Round about, But that these Indian Frowes fell out. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 168 Old Saboo there keeps himself, and frow, and half a score of young ones.

†3. Applied to the Mænads or Bacchantes of classical paganism; also *transf.*

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 114 The frantike fro, Whome fell Erichtho hath in chase. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* D, Some gadd'd vpe and downe the streetes, like Bacchus Frowes. 1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 208 The Ladies of this land would teare him peece-meal (As did the drunken Frowes, the Thracian Harper). 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 117 The frantick British Frowes, their hair disheuel'd With fire-brands ran about. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* v. i, They are now Buxsome as Eacbus Frowes—revelling, dancing.

4. *dial.* (See quot.)

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. *Frow sb.*, an idle, dirty woman. c 1795 [? Porson] *Horace Odes* i. xxvii. in *Spirit Publ. Trils.* (1799) I. 142 And were your girl the dirtiest drab..Out with it..What? is it she? the filthy frow.

†**Frow**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [Cf. ON. *frá-r* adj., quick.] Hastily.

c 1325 *Earth* i. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 150 Erþ vp erþ falliþ fol frow [glossed *festine*].

Frow: see FROE, FROUGH.

Froward (frō'wærd), *a., adv., prep.* Forms: *a.* 2-5 *fraward*, 3 *Orm. fraward*, 4-5 *frawarde*, -werd, *frauward*, 5-6 *Sc. frawart*, 6 *frauwerde*; *β.* 2- *froward*, 4-5 *frowerd*, 4-6 *frowarde*. [Early ME. *f. fra*, FRO + -WARD. Cf. FROMWARD.]

A. adj. (Not now in colloquial use.)

1. Disposed to go counter to what is demanded or what is reasonable; perverse, difficult to deal with, hard to please; refractory, ungovernable; †also, in a wider sense, bad, evilly-disposed, 'naughty'. (The opposite of *toward*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7302 'Parfa! þan answard samuel, 'Yee ar to fraward [Trin. frowarde] wit to dele'. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5854 If man be til God frawarde. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxi. 18 If a man gete a rebel sone, and a fraward. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 319 To chaste froward men and sturme men. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 141 How may this be that thou art froward To hooly chirche to pay thy dewte. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 317 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 146 For sum bene deuowte, holy, and towarde..And sum bene feble, lewde, and frowarde. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 13 Ye shall be safe..agaynst the frowarde temptour. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herestach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 167 b, The Cocke of this kinde, is a frowarde and mischievous Birde. 1585 ABR. SANDYS *Serm.* ii. 28 Samuel, reiecte..by this froward & rebellious people. 1625 BACON *Ess., Innovations* (Arb.) 527 A Froward Retention of Custome, is as turbulent a Thing, as an Innovation. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess., Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 249 When all is done, Human Life is, at the greatest and the best, but like a froward Child, that must be play'd with and humour'd a little to keep it quiet till it falls asleep. 1703 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* II. Ded. 5 That this Remark may not look froward or angry. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 45 Such froward and touchy People as these. 1775 JOHNSON 14 Apr. in *Boswell*, A judge may become froward from age. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 270 In the infancy of taste, the froward pupils of art took nature to pieces, as spoiled children do a watch. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. vii, 'Speak on' said Hilda, calmly as a nurse to a froward child. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xix. (1858) 291 Russell had always been froward, arrogant, and mutinous.

absol. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. 26 With the frowarde thou shalt be frowarde. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 47 They may remove the froward from their offices. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. 346 If you bear with the froward.

2. Of things: †a. Adverse, unfavourable, untoward; difficult to deal with, refractory. Of shape (cf. *β.* 2): Ill-formed, ugly (*obs.*). b. In later use only as *fig.* of sense i (said, e.g., of fortune): Perverse, ill-humoured.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8104 Bi-balden vs inogh has þou Vr fraward scapp al ses þou hov. 13.. *Scyvn Sag.* (W.) 2622 The weder was cold & froward. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 103 By froward chaunce my hood was gone. 1513 DOUGLAS

Aeneis iii. ii. 149 Syrius, the froward star. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1450 This delicate dasy, With frowarde frostis, alas was all to-fret. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D iij, Curacyon of frowarde and rebel vlcres. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 120 To take his froward fortune and untoward luck with..patience. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 111. 213 It has been my froward fate to have too much. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 270 During this month of froward weather. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 348 The froward chaos of futurity. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* ii. vii, The froward May month.

† 3. quasi-*sb.* A froward person or thing. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 779 Our language is so rusty, So cankered, and so full Of frowardes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 266 b, Through the cankerd peevishness of wayward frowardes.

† B. *adv. Obs.*

1. In a direction that leads away from the person or thing under consideration; = FROMWARD.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 Eall þæt þa beon dragen toward swa frett þa drane & dragað froward. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 68 3if thou to the cherche go, Toward, froward, or ellis cum fro. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxvii. 108 He myghte goo or ryde frowarde or sydwarde, but towarde the chapell myght he in no wyse atteygne. 1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 34 Thy face allway thus wilt thou let be turned froward? 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* vi. x. 24 And eek thee selves so in their daunce they bore, That two of them still froward seem'd to bee, But one still towards shew'd her selfe afore.

2. *fig.* Untowardly; perversely. *Froward shapen* = misshapen (cf. FROM-SHAPEN).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8076 Sagh man neuer for-wit þat hore, Sua froward scapen creature. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 465 Thou knowest howe frowarde matters went, when thou tookest shippe.

† C. *prep.* (In a direction) away from; = FROMWARD. Also in form *frowardis. Obs.* (or *arch.*)

c 1200 ORMIN 4672 þa turnesst tu þe froward godd, & toward corpic ahte. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3322 At euen cam a fuzel-flitz, fro-ward arabie to hem riht. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* ii. viii. (1495) 36 The angels slake neuer.. nother torynth they entent frowarde god. c 1400 *Melayne* 1314 The Sowdane..sawe the Cristen in the felde Frowarde the Cite ride. c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 786 Frowart the south thaim thoct it best to draw. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxx, And euer sere Tristram tracyd and trauceryd and wente froward hym here and there. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* i. i. 57 Scho thame fordrivis, and causis oft ga will Frowart Latium. *Ibid.* iv. Prol. 130 Thy self or thame thou frowartis God remouis. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 106 He only is a pilgrim who goeth towards or frowards the House of St. James.

b. with tmesis *fro..ward.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 719 And wende we neure fro him-ward.

† Froward, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To make froward.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxxvi. 119 Vexations when they daily hollow upon the minde, they froward even the sweetest soull, and..turn it into spleen and testinesse.

† Frowardhede. *Obs.* [-hede, -HEAD.] = FROWARDNESS.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccix. ix, The pryncce of wrath and wilfull hede Agayne hym made debate and frowardhede.

Frowardly (frōwərdli), *adv.* [f. FROWARD *a.* + -LY².] In a froward manner; perversely; adversely. (Now chiefly *arch.* in Biblical phrases.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7317 (Gött.) 'Mi folk', said godd, 'full frowarly [*Trin.* frowardly] þai seke and wirke full grett enuy. 14.. LYDG. *Secrees* 1032 Avaryce and gadering frowardly. 1435 MISYUN *Fire of Love* i. v. 11, & luf of þe endeles lufar for fals luf frowardly þai haue lost. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. ii, Africus, Auster bloweth frowardly. 1526 TINDALE i *Cor.* xiii. 4 Love doth not frowardly. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 145 Quhilk glaidlie or frowartlie dois præssume to speik agains the halie decrees of the fathers. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 211 Finding the misbeliever not frowardly affected. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardians Instr.* 71, I once dealt with him very Frowardly, and ask'd him plainly, How [etc.]. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. ii. vii. 263 He deals frowardly in the land of uprightness.

Frowardness (frōwərdnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Froward quality or condition; perversity; untowardness; an instance of this.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27617 O pride hicums vnboxumnes, strif and strut, and frowardnes. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* liv. 22 Dwelland in frowardnes of þaire witt. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 155 Frowardnes comyth fro þe herte, but þe tunge schewyth it out through ouer-thwerte wordys. c 1555 HARSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 223 He did it not for any self-will or frowardness. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 303 The frowardnesse of my fortune. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 21 The pride, frowardness, and perverseness of the Rebels. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 42 We should not..shew a frowardness or impatience of those transient sufferings. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. 78 How many Frowardnesses of ours does he smother, how many Indignities does he pass by. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. (1808) III. 62 It is nothing but a little sally of anger, like the frowardness of peevish children, who, when they cannot get all they would have, are resolved to take nothing. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Bland's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 188 Giving way to one of his occasional fits of boyish frowardness, he dashed his sword on the floor.

† Frowardship. *Obs.* [see -SHIP.] = prec. 14.. *Burgh Laws* c. 34 (Sc. Stat. I.), Throuch frowart-schyp [*contrarietate*] of hym self.

Frowde, var. of FROUD, *Obs.*, frog or toad.

Frower: see FROE *sb.*

Frowie, var. of FROUGHY *a. Obs.*

Frowish, *a.* ¹ *Obs. rare.* -1 [? f. *frow*, FRO + -ISH, after *froward*.] ? Unfavorably disposed, froward.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* (1609) D b, Were you but as fauourable as you are frowish.

† Frowish, *a.* ² *Obs.* [f. *frow*, FROUGH *a.* + -ISH.] Frowzy, stale-smelling, fetid.

1608 *W'ithals' Dict.* 286 He that is rank or frowish in savour, *hircosus*. 1688 BUNYAN *Solomon's Temple* xvii, Covetousness makes a minister smell frowish.

Frown (fraun), *sb.* [f. next; but cf. the equivalent OF. *froigne*.]

1. A wrinkled aspect of the brow; a look expressive of disapprobation or severity, occas. of deep thought or perplexity. Also, the habit of frowning.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* iv. 209 You are too much of late i' th' frowne. 1625 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 206 With one frown, divers of us being at White Hall to see her..she drave us all out of the Chamber. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 8 May a Man knit his Forehead into a Frown. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. viii, His brow in manly frowns was knit. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* III. i. 3 The lawyer..walked away from his wife with a frown upon his face. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 223 He encounters some obstacle in his train of reasoning..and then a frown passes like a shadow over his brow.

fig. 1783 MASON *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 341 Beneath the frown of angry Heaven..The guilty Empire sunk. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 636 Ere darkness shroud you in a deeper frown.

2. A manifestation of disapprobation.

1581 MULCASTER *Positons* v. (1887) 27 Dissuaded from the worse, by misliking and frowne. a 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Ausonius* xvi. 33 Peruerter crimes he checkes with angry frownes. 1721-2 WODROW *Suffer. Ch. Scoll.* (1838) I. i. ii. § 2. 112 f To this no answer was given, but frowns. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* i. iii. (1840) 104 The father's frowns are a part of correction. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 205 He tried the effects of frowns and menaces. Frowns and menaces failed. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ix. 140 Raleigh..was still..under the frown of his royal mistress.

Hence **Frownful** *a.*, full of frowns; **Frownless** *a.*, devoid of frowns; **Frowny** *a.*, having a habit of frowning.

1771 LANGHORNE *Laurel & Reed* 52 The murderer's burning cheek to hide, And on his frownful temples die. a 1861 SIR F. PALGRAVE (Ogilvie), Her frowny mother's ragged shoulder. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 262 Planted with virtues, frownless gravity And sober elegance.

Frown (fraun), *v.* Forms: 4-6 froun(e, (5 frownyn), 6-7 frowne, 4- frown. [ME. *froune*, ad. OF. *froigner*, *frongnier* (mod.F. only in the compound *refrogner*), of obscure origin.]

1. *intr.* To knit the brows, especially by way of expressing displeasure or (less frequently) concentration of thought; to look sternly. Said also of the brow. † Also (*rarely*), to sneer.

c 1386 [see FROWNING *phl. a.*] c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 17 Wiche ought of resone the devise to excuse To alle tho that wold ageyn it froune or musee. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181 f Frownyn wythe the nose, *nasio*. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 52 He frowned in this wise and bote on his lippe a grete while. 1574 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Sabrina* xxix, When Fortune most doth smile: Then will she froune: she laughs but euen a while. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 32 Fortunes browe hath frown'd, Even to the utmost wrinkle it can bend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 106 He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd Desperate revenge. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* A Portrait, She frowns no goddess, and she moves no queen. 1858 LYTON *What will he do* ii. xii, Had I been your father, I should have taken alarm, and frowned. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 223 A man who joined us, and who could not conceive what we were doing, when asked to listen, frowned much, though not in an ill temper.

b. Of inanimate things: To present a gloomy or threatening aspect.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 118 They saw the times to frowne and trouble to come. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 480 And will you not bee in the like fear, when the Heavens frown above you? 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 85 And though the rocky-crested summits frown. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, And sometimes frowned with forests of gloomy pine. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 7 That wild architecture, whose gigantic stones..are still to be seen frowning upon the plains of Stonehenge. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xv. 283 The cannon of the Prussians frowned along the rugged eminences of their left. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* i. 9 A rude Saxon temple may have frowned down from the height above the Thames.

2. To express disapprobation or unfriendliness by a stern look. *Const. at, on, upon.* Also in *indirect passive.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 395 You are not the first upon whom fortune hath frowned. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. i. 194, I frowne vpon him, yet he loues me still. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* iv. 13 Much were wee frowned at by the Dominicans our chiefest friends. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ¶ 11 Frontlet not only looks serious, but frowns at him. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xix, Montoni frowned upon him. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 152 That they should be..frowned upon at Kensington for not going farther.

b. attributed to inanimate objects.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. iii. 6 The heauens with that we haue in hand, are angry, And frowne vpon 's. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 32 Robot and Sallee seem to frown at each other across this fine river.

3. quasi-*trans.* a. To drive or force with a frown away, back, down, off; also from, into (something).

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* ii. i, Ventidius fix'd his Eyes upon my Passage Severely, as he meant to frown me back. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 315 Despairing wretch, he'll frown thee from his throne. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. iii. § 2 Nor should such an enquiring temper be frowned into silence. c 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 274 The fear of singularity

frowns me into the concealment of it. 1805 BYRON *To Dorset* v, Peace, that reflection never frown'd away.. 1806 WESTER in *Scudder Life* vi. (1882) 231, I will be neither frowned nor ridiculed into error. 1831 LYTON *Godolph.* 66 You would not frown a great person like Lady Delville into affection for us. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, And the cold black country seemed to frown him off. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Ecccl. Truth* 261 A new order of society in which..judges [should] no more frown down the poor.

b. To enforce, express, produce, etc. by a frown.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil., She smiles preferment, or she frowns disgrace. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 518 Among us, however, the present statue of the prophet would seem to frown restraint on levity and mirth. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 72 In 1861 the Schreckhorn..still frowned defiance upon all comers.

Hence † Frowned *phl. a.*, covered with a frown; made to look frowning. Also Frowner, one who frowns.

1598 FLORIO, *Incarcato*, a frowned or scouled countenance. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 138 Such..friends or acquaintance as are neither..Fawners nor Frowners. a 1763 BYRON *Christ among Doctors* 10 That meek old Priest, with placid Face of Joy, That Pharisaic Frowner at the Boy. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 223 Some persons are such habitual frowners that the mere effort of speaking almost always causes their brows to contract. 1892 *Idler* June 590 A handful of frowners against thirty million laughers!

Frownce, *obs.* form of FROUNCE.

Frowning (fraun'ing), *phl. sb.* [f. FROWN *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FROWN; an instance of the same.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4062 With that the cherl his clubbe gan shake, Frowning his eyen gan to make, And hidous chere. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181 f Frownynge. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 9 E vj, For hittur frownynge, godlyoye and lightnesse of herte. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 145 With frownings dume, downe are his smilings cast. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* x. 478 Turnes him fro, and nought but frownings gave. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 146 He read a page or two with much frowning. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 16 How pinch'd with winter's frownings he has been. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 224 We may conclude that frowning is not the expression of simple reflection..but of something difficult or displeasing encountered.

Frowningly (fraun'ingli), *phl. a.* [f. FROWN *v.* + -ING².] That frowns; gloomy; stern; disapproving, threatening.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 300 And eke when I say ya, ye say not nay, Neither by word ne frowning countenance: Swere this, and here I swere our alliance. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 245 Now frownynge cheer, now fresch of visage. 1567 TURBER. *To a Gentlewoman from whom he tooke a Ring* 1 What needs this frowning face? 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 377 A frowning, raging, and rowling storm. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 520 The General Assembly..sent at the same time two frowning letters. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Poems, Modena*, And o'er her many a frowning fold Of crimson shades her closed eyes. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 20 The frowning guns of the Castle. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 402 A deep ravine of frowning rocks.

b. *attrib.* in † frowning cloth, an imaginary frontlet supposed to be worn by a person when displeased.

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 285 The gallery, where shee was solitarily walking, with her frowning cloth, as sick lately of the solens.

Frowningly (fraun'ingli), *adv.* [f. FROWNING *phl. a.* + -LY².] In a frowning manner.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxvii. 22 Such flies as erst had frowninglie faste him: Louinglie they then, on him did smothlie smile. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1610-20) II. 270 With the eye of his soule he saw the Lord looke frowningly vpon him. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvi, 'You shall know me hereafter', said the stranger, frowningly. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. ii. 21 Four rows of dark houses that frowningly faced one another.

Frown't, *obs.* form of FRONT.

Frowst, **froust** (fraust), *v.* ? *dial.* [Of unknown origin; cf. Harrow school slang *froust* sb., 'extra sleep allowed in the morning of Sundays and whole holidays' (Barrère and Leland).] *intr.* To rest lazily, lounge.

1884 *Standard* 5 May 4/4 A generation that frousts over the fire. 1889 B. WHITBY *Awakening M. Fenwick* II. 182, I hate..frowsting over a fire.

Frowsty (frau'sti), *a. dial.* [of obscure origin; cf. OF. *frouste* ruinous, decayed; also FROUGHY, FROWISH, FROWZY.] Fusty; having an unpleasant smell. (In Berks., Oxf., Leic., and Glouc. glossaries.)

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1960. 678/1 Use it on his frowsty head. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xvii, When it is not only humble, but frowsty..you are apt to wish you were anywhere else than at home!

Frowy: see FROUGHY *a.*

† Frowze, *sb. Obs.* Also (? 6 frowes), 6-7 frowse, 7-8 fruz, 8 frouze. [Of uncertain origin; possibly an alteration of FROUNCE, with assimilation to FRIZ, FUZZ.] ? A wig of frizzed hair worn by women. Also *frowze*, *fruz-tower*.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 919/2 Her two gentlewomen..helped her of therwith [her gowne] and also with her frowes paste and neckerchefe. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Some ware all small ribban, others brode ribbans..and all frowzes of their owen haire. 1676 ETHEREGE *Man of Mode* i. i. Wks. (1888) 245 This fine woman, I'll lay my life..has adorned her halldness with a large white fruz. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. viii, The

mother [bought] a great frowze-tower and a fat amber-necklace. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 101. 3/2 This filthy Fruz I ne'er shall brook. 1724 [see BULL-TOUR].

Frowze, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* In 7 frouze. Also FRUZ *v.* [related to prec. sb.] *trans.* To curl, frizz, ruffle, rumple.

1611 FLORIO, *Incespare*, to crispe, to curle, to frouze. Also to wrimble. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Frowze*, to rumple.

Frowzy (frou'zi), *a.* Also 7-9 frouzy, 8-9 frowzy, (9 frouzy). [Perh. cognate with FROWSTY, or with some of the other words there referred to. Cf. also FROWZE sb.]

1. Ill-smelling, fusty, musty; having a 'close' unpleasant smell from being dirty, unwashed, ill-ventilated, or the like.

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. i, An overgrown Deputy of the Ward, tho a frowzy Fellmonger. a 1700 DRYDEN quoted in *Faction Displ.* (1704) 15 With Frowzy Pores, that taint the ambient Air. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 VI. 400 It is the frowzy corrupt air from animal substances. a 1802 STRUTT *Bumpkin's Disaster* (1808) 19 Is pinching frowzy wenches in their bed fit sport for spirits? 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, By the steams of moist acts of Parliament and frowzy petitions. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ix, In his weeks my study was so frowzy I couldn't sit in it. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. iii. 252 Another Greek convent, said to be frowzy, if possible, than that of Csalho.

2. Having a dirty, untidy, soiled, neglected appearance (like e.g. unkempt hair); dingy, rusty, slatternly, unkempt. Of the complexion: Red and coarse, blowzy.

1710 *Apparition* 7 A frowzy high-crown'd Hat his face did hide. 1716 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty Wks.* 1755 III. 11. 163 A frowzy dirty-colour'd red Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. 1752 J. SPENCE [Sir H. Beaumont] *Crito* 53 His Woman of a . . sun-burnt frowzy Complexion. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 214 See! on the floor, what frowzy patches rest! 1823 *Blackiv. Mag.* XIV. 530 The frowzy hostess would complain. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii, Hair . . hanging in a frowzy fringe about his forehead. 1848 — *Domby* vi, There were frowzy fields, and cowhouses . . at the very door of the Railway. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* ii. ii, [He] produced from the pocket . . three frowzy acidulated drops. 1882 *Chamb. Grl.* 90 A pony would be shoving its frowzy brow against its master's shoulder. 1895 *Gloss. E. Anglia*, *Frowzy*, blowzy, with disordered and uncombed hair.

fig. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. xciv, A drowzy frowzy poem, call'd the 'Excursion', Writ in a manner which is my aversion. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 245 Even the frowzy military board—composed of several very old and feeble Company's officers of the last century—was frightened into something like activity.

3. *Comb.*, as *frowzy-headed* adj.

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iv. 53 Frowzy-headed men passed him in the yard. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 60 A frowzy-headed woman.

Hence **Frowziness**.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* ii. (1733) 41 The Frowsiness of the Place, and the ill Scents of different kinds, are a perpetual Nuisance. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 106 That species of high conventual frowziness which monastic habits and garments are not a little apt to engender. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/3 They regard . . the frowziness of our [railway-carriage] accommodation with contempt. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCIX. 197 He loves to have his room reeking with heat and frowziness.

Froynt, obs. Sc. form of FRONT.

Froyter, var. of FRATER, *Obs.*

Frozen (frō'z'n), *ppl. a.* Forms: see the verb. [pa. ppl. of FREEZE *v.*]

1. Congealed by extreme cold; subjected or exposed to extreme cold.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxv. 5 Pe south blawand frosyn strands lesis & rennyis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3063 Sir Dary. . . fande it [the burne] frosyn hym byfore. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Contents, The nauigation by the frozen sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 587 Beyond this flood a frozen Continent Lies dark and wilde. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 3 Warmth adds Spirits to our frozen Limbs. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 90 A piece of frozen mercury . . thrown into a little water at 32°. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 224 In Canada . . frozen meat is a common article of commerce. 1893 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 89/3 Allowance must be made in the North-West [of Canada] for a proportion of frozen wheat.

b. *fig.* and of immaterial things. Of facts, truth (U.S.) = HARD, SOLID.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 367 Is that olde acquaintance . . frozen. . . in you? 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 125 But farre worse then any frozen captivity is the bondage of Prelates. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 99 Verse fires the frozen Veins. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* 146 They hoped to see . . christian charity, then frozen, wax warm. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. xv, The tender blue of that large loving eye Grew frozen with its gaze on vacancy. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jynls.* II. 62 This frozen sisterhood of the allegoric family. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Sonn.*, *West London*, The rich she had let pass with frozen stare. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Herald* 25 Sept., 'Frozen Facts' is a purely American expression. *Ibid.* 22 Oct. 2/2 We were simply stating the frozen truth.

2. **Frozen-out**: cut off or excluded by frost. **Frozen-up**: closed or stopped by frost.

1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* iii, On the stray chance of catching a frozen-out racoon. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 3/2 'All-froze-out poor working men who've got no work to do-o-o'. The carrying of water to frozen-up householders has become almost a . . recognised industry. In many of the suburbs there has been . . a mellifluous sing-song telling of frozen-up pipes. 1893 *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 7/4 The frozen-up German seed is still delayed.

3. *Comb.*, as *frozen-hearted* adj.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 26 They are not men, but cold statues, and such as the frozen hearted Venetians.

Hence **Frozenly** *adv.*, in a frozen manner; with a cold look or action; (U.S.) stubbornly; **Frozenness**, frozen condition.

1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspistes* 486 For however people have now and then a warm fit of giving . . they soon returne to that frozenness, which is hardly dissolved by any mans warmest breathings. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Towering*, The Signs of which are, they look frozenly on their Sides. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 151 He . . looked frozenly at the prisoner, rebuking him [etc.]. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 150, I . . began to hack frozenly at a log.

† **Frub**, *v. Obs. rare*. [Short f. FRUBBISH, perh. influenced by RUB.] *trans.* To furbish or polish.

1611 FLORIO, *Amolare*, to frub or furbish. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 415. 119 The Frubber or Furbisher frubbeth or furbisheth.

† **Frubber**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER¹. Cf. FURBER.] A furbisher, burnisher, or polisher.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T. Plays* 1873 III. 73 [To a maid-servant] Well said frubber, was there no Souldier here lately? 1659 TORRIANO, *Frugatoio*, also a burnisher or a frubber.

† **Frubbish**, *v. Obs.* Also frobish. [var. of FURBISH.] *trans.* To furbish or polish by rubbing.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 144/20 To Frubbish, *fricando polire*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 466 When it is well scoured and densed with sand, and knowne by the brightnesse and lustre thereof that it hath bin sufficiently frobished and purified. a 1625 FLETCHER *Cust. Country* iii. iii, I'll make you young again, believe that Lady, I will so frubbish you.

Hence † **Frubbisher**, a furbisher.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1074 The frubyssher hath my sword. **Fruct**(e, obs. var. of FRUIT sb. and v.

Fructed (frŭ'ktēd), *a. Her.* [f. L. *fruct-us* fruit + -ED².] Of a tree or plant: Having fruit (of a specified tincture).

1610 GUILIM *Heraldry* iii. vii. (1611) 105 He beareth argent a pine apple tree Fructed proper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 5/1 A Garland of Vine leaves fructed (that is with Bunches of Grapes) about his Temples. 1708 [see ERADICATED b.] 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.*, A pear tree erased, fructed ppr. that is, with its fruit in the natural colour. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 103 An Oak-tree is fructed of its Acorns; and a Pine, of its Cones.

† **Fructerist**, *Obs. rare*. (See FRUCTISTER.)

Frutescence (frŭ'ktē'sēns), [ad. mod. L. *frutescentia*, f. *frutescent-em*: see FRUTESCENT and -ENCE.] (See quot.)

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Frutescentia*. . . Frutescence, or the fruiting season, is the time when vegetables scatter their ripe seeds. 1848 in CRAIG.

Frutescent (frŭ'ktē'sēnt), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *frutescent-em*, pr. ppl. of *frutescere* to produce fruit, f. L. *fructus* fruit.] Beginning to bear fruit.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 30 Works are of three descriptions, technically designated as accumulated, current, and frutescent.

Fructicist (frŭ'ktisist), Also FRUCTIST. [f. L. *fruct-us* FRUIT + -IC + -IST.] One who classifies plants by their fruit.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 253 Linnæus . . began by being a fructicist. 1886 THOMPSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 301/1 He [RAY] was no longer a fructicist but a corollist.

[**Fruticulose**, spurious word in mod. Dictionaries: see FRUTICULOSE.]

|| **Fructidor** (frŭ'ktidŏr). [Fr.; f. L. *fruct-us* fruit + Gr. *δῆλον* gift.] The twelfth month of the French revolutionary calendar (from Aug. 18 to Sept. 16); the revolution which took place in that month in 1797. Hence **Fructidorian**, *a.*, belonging to the party that came into power in Fructidor.

1793-97 *Spirit Publ. Jynls.* (1799) 35 note, The explosion of the 18th Fructidor. 1884 J. R. SEELEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 199 The catastrophe came on 18th Fructidor (September 4, 1797). . . Such was Fructidor, which may be considered as the third of the revolutions which compose the . . French Revolution. . . The circle of Madame de Staël was strongly Fructidorian.

Fructiferous (frŭ'ktif-erŏs), *a.* [f. L. *fructifer* (f. *fructus* fruit + -fer bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing fruit; fertilizing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 85 All other fructiferous trees. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 217 Inundations which fertilize all Egypt, and serve instead of fructiferous rains. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Museum*. 61 The finely divided, loamy or fructiferous part of the soil. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 433 None of its branches yet found bear the fructiferous stalk or spike.

Hence **Fructiferously** *adv.*

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xvi. (1659) 134 You may sometimes cast the water that drayneth from the Muck, upon the muck heaps again, which will . . descend to the former receptacle more fructiferously. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hicrarch.* ii. Comm. 98 Neither more fructiferously can any thing be found than the holy Trinitie.

† **Fructifiable**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. FRUCTIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of bearing fruit.

1623 T. ADAMS *Barren Tree* 37 The Fig-tree does not beare so soone as it is planted . . but now it is growne fructifiable.

Fructification (frŭ'ktifik-ē-jŏn), [ad. L. *fructification-em*, f. *fructificare* to FRUCTIFY.]

1. The action or process of fructifying or producing fruit (now rare exc. Bot.). Also fecundation, fertilization (? obs.).

1615 JACKSON *Creed* iv. ii. vi. § 3 When the first seeds of that faith, which . . by fructification . . becomes salvificall, are first sown in our hearts. 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* iv. i, Wholly given To the deeds of fructification. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 236 The sprouting, springing, and fructification of the earth. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. (1658) 198 As may be discovered from several Insects generated in rain water, from the prevalent fructification of plants thereby. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 483 They may indeed be sowed too thick with seed of another nature, which may hinder the fructification thereof. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. xv. 91 The organs of fructification. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 10 The plants of the feeblest structure die, as soon as fructification has taken place. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 73 At the time of fructification, watch the plants daily.

fig. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 253 Giving is a free translation of the right or title, of dominion. . . or fructification of anything to any man. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis Solil. Soul* xvi. 229 Temptation is wont to be very helpful . . to the Fructification of Virtues. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3/3 As regards the fructification of their estate, there is all the difference in the world between the value of arable as distinguished from mere grazing land.

2. *concr.* in Bot. a. The fruit of a plant; b. *collect.* the organs of fruiting or reproduction, esp. the reproductive parts of ferns and mosses.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* i. note 6 That part of the Cane which shoots up into the fructification, is called by planters its Arrow. 1767 P. COLLINSON in *Darlington's Mem.* (1849) 292 The Wild Lime is a singular plant. Dr. Solander wishes for its fructifications. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. Pref., The families or Genera are characterized by the analogy of all the parts of the flower or fructification. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 11 Collectively, these cases and their contents are called the fructification. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 294 Nearly the whole under side of the frond is covered with the fructification. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 95 This is usually the case . . with many Lichens and the fructifications of Fungi.

Fructificative (frŭ'ktifik-ē-tiv), *a.* [f. L. *fructificāre*: see FRUCTIFY and -ATIVE.] Capable of fructifying; produced by fructification.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* iv. 125 Where fructificative and purely propagative generations of bions proceed alternately from one another.

Fructiform (frŭ'ktifŏm), *a.* [f. L. *fruct-us* fruit + -(-I)FORM.] Having the form of a fruit.

1816 SIR J. SINCLAIR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 298 The fructiform productions which were found upon the same stalks often remained fixed together.

Fructify (frŭ'ktifŏi), *v.* Also 6 frutyfy. [a. F. *fructifier*, ad. L. *fructificāre*, f. *fructus* fruit: see -FY.]

1. *intr.* To bear fruit, become fruitful.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* li[i]. 8 Ich am in Godes hous as oliue fructifiand. 1340 *Ayenb.* 234 Pet zed. . . fructefide of one half to be brittazte, of ober half to zixtiatzte. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 50 Elles it [the Bawm] would not fructify. c 1450 *Mirour Salvatour* 1065 Aarons zerde fructified without plantacionne. 1538 BAILE *Three Lawes* 141 Hys wyfe shall encrease, hys land shall frutyfy. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 304 The tree of lyfe. . . doeth fructifie, or bring forth fruite twelve tymes in the yeare. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xv. (1845) 260 Those Soils wherein they will afterwards Flourish and Fructify. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 7. 2/2 Saffron . . needs no adventitious moisture to make it Fructify. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvi. 84 Causing it [the perfect animal] to fructify and renew the species. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 13 Species of lichens which in many countries do not fructify.

fig. c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 48 Thenke on Tullius kinde-nesse, Minne thy frend, ther it may fructifye! c 1422 HOCCEVE *Learn to Die* 17 Y shal teche thee Thyng þat shal to thy soule fructifye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 422 b/1 So moche grewe and fructefyed the cbylde in resplendour or lyghte of alle good vertues. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 24 And desyretth not to fructefye neyther to encrease with the goodes of the erthe. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 96 It seems very improbable that Christianity should fructify there. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* ii. iii. § 1 (1883) 591 This description of pledge . . was constantly fructifying and paying off the debt. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xi. iv. 420 Each has caused to fructify the talent which the Master gave.

2. *trans.* To make fruitful, cause to bear fruit; to fecundate, impregnate.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 66 To fructifye and increase the earth. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* ii. i, Let a man . . fructify foreign countries with his blood. c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 4 The red marle hath this property to fructify the barrenest ground. a 1711 KEN *Christophil Poet.* Wks. 1721 i. 431 To fructify the Seed he sow'd. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 654 On the mucous surface of which . . [exhalation of yellow fever] . . fructifies a like harvest of contagious matter. 1865 W. KAY *Crisis Hupsfeldiana* 6 Many a plant has been fructified by means of pollen. . . brought to it unwittingly by an insect.

fig. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 204 It fructifies our knowledge by making it practical. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 85 Floods of treasure would . . have fructified an exhausted exchequer. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* xi. 282 The facility with which young people are made to acquire knowledge . . fills, but does not fructify the mind.

Hence **Fructified** *ppl. a.*, in senses of the vb.; also † *Her.* = FRUCTED; **Fructifying** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; **Fructifying** *ppl. a.* Also **Fructifier**, one who or that which fructifies.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. i. 3 (Camb. MS.) Affeccyons whiche þat ne ben nothing fructefyng nor profytable. 1532 Fructifyed [see FRUCTIVE]. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. 3 The vegetatiue & fructifying Salt of Nature. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 128 It is not necessary there should be the same means of Growth and Fructifying in both these Worlds. 1649 HAMMOND *Serm. Chr. Oblig.*

Peace to The growths and fructifyings of his Graces. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 5 An Almond-tree Leav'd, Blossom'd, and Fructified. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. (1737) p. lviij. These merry and fructifying . . . Books. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. An able and fructifying preacher. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 261 A fructifying of the corrupt seed, of which death is the germination. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 39 Think you . . . that one of our great financiers I mean the Thomsonian fructifier . . . would be scared from his presidency by apprehension of a general bankruptcy? 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 263 His ideas still retain their fructifying character.

Fructiparous (frʊktiˈpərəs), *a.* [f. L. *fructus* fruit + *par-ere* to produce + *-ous*.] (See quot.) 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fructiparous*, producing fruit in excess of the normal quantity.

Fructist (frʊktɪst). [ad. mod.L. *fructist-a*, f. L. *fructus* fruit: see -IST.] (See quot.)

1775 ASH, *Fructist*, a botanist who endeavours to distinguish the several kinds of plants by the fruit or seeds which they produce.

† **Fructive**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *fructus* fruit + *-ive*.] Fruitful.

14 . . LYO. *Comment. Our Lady* 38 Fructif [1532 *Thynne's Chaucer*, Fructified] olyue, of foyles faire and thikke, And redolent cedre.

Fructivorous (frʊktiˈvɔərəs), *a.* [as if f. L. **fructivorus* (f. *fructus* fruit + *-vorus* devouring) + *-ous*.] Eating or feeding on fruit.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 310/1 Fructivorous Birds such as feed upon Fruit. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 912 Fructivorous animals will sometimes feed on flesh.

Fructose (frʊktʊs), *Chem.* [f. L. *fructus* fruit + *-ose*.] 'Fruit sugar or lævulose. Also applied to the sugar found in fruit, which consists of variable proportions of lævulose and dextrose' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1893 P. F. FRANKLAND *Secr. Friends & Foes* 104 One of the principal artificial sugars prepared by Fischer is called fructose. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Fructose*, C₆ H₁₂ O₆ Fruit-sugar, formerly called lævulose.

† **Fructster**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. FRUITESTER.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 86/1 Fructster a Fruit-seller; of some Fructerist or Fruterer.

† **Fructuage**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *fructus* FRUIT + *-age*. Cf. FRUITAGE.] Fruits collectively, fruit.

1637-50 ROY *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 141 Their Moondayes mercatt, occasioning necessarile the carieing of loads on the Lord's day; Item, Selling of flours and fructuages that day.

† **Fructual**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] Fruitful.

1528 LYNDESAI *Dream* 818 The haboundance of fyschis in our seis, And fructuall montanis for our bestiall. 1629 T. ADAMS *Serm.* Wks. I. 274 It is fructuall: let it be so to vs in operation. It gives vs the fruite of life, let vs returne it the fruits of obedience.

Fructuary (frʊktʃuəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *fructuarius*, f. *fructus* FRUIT: see -ARY.]

A. adj. in *Roman Law*. Of or belonging to usufruct; usufructuary. Only in *fructuary stipulation*. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. § 166 Provided that he gives his opponent security by the fructuary stipulation.

† *B. sb.* *Obs.*

1. One who enjoys the 'fruits' or profits (of something); a usufructuary.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl. App.* 168 A fructuary can dispose or give the profits at his pleasure. 1687 DR. SMITH in *Magd. Coll. & Fas.* II (O. H. S.) 162 Of which we are but the fructuaries.

2. Something enjoyed by usufruct. *rare*—1.

1651 W. G. tr. *Covell's Inst.* 63 In fructuaries and in those things whereof we have the use but not the property.

† **Fructuate**, *v.* *Obs.* 1 [f. L. *fructus* FRUIT + *-ATE* 3.] *intr.* To bear fruit; to fructify.

1663 *Flagellum*, or O. Cromwell (ed. 2) 5 Those ill qualities which fructuated in him [Cromwell] at this age.

Hence **Fructuated** *ppl. a.* *Her.* = FRUCTED. Also **Fructuation**, the action of bearing fruit; † *concr.* a crop of fruit (in quot. *fig.*).

1782 T. POWNALL *Antiquity* 60 Knowing . . . with what superabundant population the first fructuation of an advancing society is loaded. 1809 J. HOME in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 193 An oak tree vert. fructuated or. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fructuation*, the development or production of fruit.

Fructule (frʊktʃul), *a.* [f. *fructule*, f. L. *fructus* + *-ULE*.] (See quot.)

1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fructule*, one of the parts or simple fruits of which a compound fruit is made up.

† **Fructose**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *frut-*. [ad. L. *fructus* fruit: see FRUCTUOUS and *-ose*.] = FRUCTUOUS.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181/2 Fructose or full of frute . . . fructuosus. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xv. (1893) 17 What euer be doon of charite . . . is fructuose. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 317 He may perceive the Kinges recompen-dations . . . to be unto him fructuose and to good purpose. 1727-36 in BAILEY.

† **Fructuosity**. *Obs.*—° [ad. F. *fructuosité*, f. L. *fructuosus*—*us*: see next and -ITY.] The condition or quality of being fructuous.

Fructuous (frʊktʃuəs), *a.* Also 5 *fructuowse*, 6 *fructuus*, -eous. [a. OF. *fructuous* (mod.F. *fructueux*), ad. L. *fructuosus*, f. *fructus* FRUIT: see -OUS.]

1. Full of, abounding with, or producing fruit. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xi. 16 An olyue plenteous, fair, fructuous. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) v. 42 That Lond . . . is drye and nothing fructuous. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 58 That graf was taken fro a free apple tree and a fructuous,

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. viii. 68 Ane . . . fructuous grund, plenteous of victall. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 106 Thair follout 3eiris thre So fructuous with sic fertilitie. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 310 It was as populous as fructuous; and at once blessed with pregnancy both of fruits for the people, and of people for the fruits. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xix. 33 As fruits . . . trans-earth'd . . . have vigour enough in themselves to be fructuous according to their nature. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 106 It leads us . . . to woods and fructuous plains. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xxxiv. Contrast the fructuous and sterile eras. 1886 B. ROOSEVELT *Copper Queen* I. ii. 23 Did not fruit come from St. Joseph, and every other fructuous town from east, west, north, or south?

† *b.* Promoting fertility. *rare*.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 991 If water were of the oune nature fructuous, it must needs follow, that it selfe alone, and at all times, should be able to produce fruit. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 35 So rich the soil, So much does fructuous moisture o'erabound.

2. *fig.* Productive of 'fruits' or results; advantageous, beneficial, profitable.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. Prol.* 73 Telleth quod he youre meditatioun . . . Beth fructuous and that in litel space. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xl. 88 (Gibbs MS.) After þat worthy sopere was done: and þat noble and fructuose sermonendet. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 115 Goddis worde. . . The fructeous fode of oore faythfull trust, Thou hast condemned. 1879 A. W. WARD *Chaucer* ii. 123 The even more improbable, but . . . infinitely more fructuous tale of patient Griseldis. 1884 *Lav. Times* 14 June 191/1 The execution must be fructuous if poundage is to be payable.

Hence **Fructuously** *adv.*, **Fructuousness**.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* viii. 10 Of hem [wise prestis] forsothe thou shalt lerne wisdam . . . and fructuoussly vse grete men withoute pleynt. c 1450 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 233 (Harl. MS.) Who so euer prechithe fructuousslye the worde of god. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (Arb.) 150 Old wrytynge . . . do include The pithe of a matter most fructuously. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Fructuously*, fruitfully, fertile. *Fructuousness*, fruitfulness, fertility.

† **Fructure**. *Obs. rare*—° [a. OF. *fructure*, ad. med.L. *fructura*, f. *frui* (ppl. stem *fruct-*) to enjoy.] The use or enjoyment of the fruits (of something).

1611 COTGR., *Fructure*, the fructure, vse, fruition, possession, or enjoyment of.

Frude, var. of **FROUD**, *Obs.*, frog, toad.

Frugal (frʊgəl), *a.* [ad. L. *frugālis*, f. *frūgi* used as indecl. adj. = 'frugal, economical, useful', originally the dat. of *frux* profit, utility, fruit (chiefly in pl. *frūgēs* fruits): see -AL. Cf. F. *frugal*.]

1. Careful or sparing in the use of food, goods, etc.; economical. *Const. of* (? obs.).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 28, I was then Frugal of my mirth. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes*, 2nd *Olymp.* Ode xi, 'Tis now the cheap and frugal fashion, Rather to Hide than Pay the Obligation. 1758 J. S. Le *Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 51 Observation had taught me to be frugal of the Teguments. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 120 Few had borne a greater part in the frugal politics of the late king. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* viii. Though on pleasure she was bent She had a frugal mind. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 457 The mere husbandmen are sober, frugal, and industrious. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 685 The frugal life of the true Hellenic citizen.

b. Of things, esp. food: Sparingly supplied or used; of small cost; opposed to *luxurious*.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 616 Capitaine Timotheus having upon a time bene at a sober and frugall scholars supper. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 194 Pot-herbs . . . bruise'd with Vervain, were his frugal Fare. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlv. (1837) 267 A frugal meal, which consisted of roots and tea. 1783 CRABBE *Village* i. 324 The glad parish pays the frugal fee. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* ii. *Half-Rome* 460 A frugal board, bare sustenance, no more. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 9 The uncovered boards with their frugal strips of carpet.

2. *Comb.*, as *frugal-feeding* adj.

1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 51 The frugal-feeding goat supplied a competency of milk.

Hence **Frugally** *adv.*, in a frugal manner; **Frugality**.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 1 For worldly goods it sufficeth frugally and honestly to vse them to our owne benefit. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 37 Plato seemed too frugally politick, who allowed no larger Monument then would contain four Heroick Verses. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin* *Gr. Brit. Wks.* III. 198 That sum . . . frugally and prudently laid out in workhouses. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Frugality*. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Wks.* 1816 IX. 338 He seldom lives frugally who lives by chance. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 373 His frugally elegant small house and table. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. ix. 328 The bunch of grapes or stalk of garlic they frugally dined on.

Frugalist (frʊgəlist). [f. FRUGAL *a.* + *-IST*.] One who lives frugally.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Oct., Unless the colleges could be enlarged, residence within the walls for the 'frugalists' would be impossible.

Frugality (frʊgəliiti). [a. F. *frugalité*, ad. L. *frugālitāt-em*, f. *frugālis*: see FRUGAL and -ITY.] The quality of being frugal; moderate or sparing expenditure or use of provisions, goods, etc.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. xxi. The ancient temperance, and moderation in diete, called sobrietie, or in a more general terme, frugalitie. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 136 Frugalitie in diet was priuately misliked: Towne going to good cheare openly vsed. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xii. § 9. 183 Riches are gotten with industry, and kept by frugality. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 2 A family remarkable for domestic prudence and elegant frugality. 1807 CRABBE *Par.*

Reg. i. 445 The wise frugality that does not give A life to saving, but that saves to live. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 128 In this miracle . . . there is a meeting of generosity and frugality which is striking.

b. *Const. of* (? obs.).

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. (1721) 8 In this frugality of your praises there are some things which I cannot omit.

c. Occasional uses: The product of frugality, wealth gathered by economy; also in *pl.* frugal ways of living, frugal fare.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 62 Thro' my court the noise of Revel rings, And wastes the wise frugality of Kings. 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 61 A temporary sharer in the frugalities of my farm house lodging.

Frugardite (frʊgərdait). *Min.* Also -it. [f. *Frugard* in Finland, where found + *-ITE*. Cf. F. *frugardite*.] (See quots.)

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 467 Frugardit, reddish idocrase containing magnesia. 1884 DANA *Min.* 277 The mineral from Gokum . . . and that from Frugard, Frugardite, have been denominated magnesian.

Fruggan (frʊgən). *dial.* Also 7 *fruggin*. [var. of FURGON.] (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Fourgon*, an Ouen-forke (tearmed in Lincolnshire, a Fruggin) wherewith fuell is both put into an Ouen, and stirred when it is (on fire) in it. 1652 INV. T. *Teanyly of Barton-on-Humber* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.). In the kitchen . . . on fruggin. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Fruggan*, an oven-poker. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Fruggan*, a curved iron scraper or rake to stir ashes in an oven with, or on the hearth. 1892 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

† **Frugiferent**, *a.* *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *frugiferent-em* f. as next: see -ENT.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frugiferent*, bringing forth fruit, profitable.

Frugiferous (frʊdʒɪˈfərəs), *a.* [f. L. *frugifer* (f. *frūgi*, *frux* fruit + *-fer* bearing) + *-ous*.] Fruit-bearing, fruitful. Hence **Frugiferousness** (Bailey 1727-36).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 All trees are not frugiferous, Christians are. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 4 And God said, Behold, I give you every frugiferous Herb, which is upon the face of the Earth.

fig. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xxvi. 318 We never accounted the Experiment either so luciferous or frugiferous, to make it our business to attend rivals.

Frugivorous (frʊdʒɪˈvɔərəs), *a.* [f. L. *frūgi*, *frux* fruit + *-vorus* devouring + *-ous*.] Eating or feeding on fruit. Hence **Frugivorousness** (Bailey 1727-36).

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* vii. ii. 384 Suited to various Foods, some Membranaceous, agreeable to the frugivorous or carnivorous kind. 1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 302 This bird having a remarkable thick, strong bill, more like the frugivorous tribes. 1809 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 147 Philippics against frugivorous children after dinner, are too common. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 86 A small monkey and a frugivorous bat are eaten as delicacies in Zanzibar.

† **Fruibly**, *adv.* *Obs.*—1 [f. **fruiblis* (ad. med.L. **fruibilis*, f. *frui*: see next) + *-LY* 2.] Enjoyingly; in a state of enjoyment.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 41 A louer of ihesu . . . may frely . . . lifte himselfe aboue himself in spirit, and þere reste fruibly [L. *fruitive*].

† **Fruish**, *v.* *Obs.* In 5 *fruissho*. [ad. OF. *fruissh-* lengthened stem of *fruir* to enjoy, ad. pop. L. **fruire* (classical L. *frui* deponent vb.).] *trans.* To enjoy. Hence ***Fruishing** *ppl. a.*, **Fruishingly** *adv.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiii. 92, I may not fruissh the iocunde clippings that are redy to holy spirites. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 86, III. lvi. 133. *Ibid.* III. lxiii. 147 Gone all & hool into þe loue of me, in whom þei reste fruisshingly.

Fruit (frʊt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 2-6 *frut*, 3-6 *fruyt* (e, 4-5 *froyte*, (4 *frot*(t), *fryt*(e), 4-6 *frute*, -tt(e), *north.* and *Sc.* *froit*(e), (4 *fret*, *frou*(i)t, *fruzt*, 5 *fret*, *fruth*), 4-7 *fruite*, (4 *fruyte*, 6 *frught*, *Sc.* *frw*(i)t), 3- *fruit*. *B.* 4-6 *fruct*(e), 6 *fruct*. [a. OF. *fruit* (later often spelt *fruit*): = L. *fructus* (u-stem), f. **frug-* root of *frui* to enjoy.]

The form *fruct* (e) in 14-15th c. English use, and still later in Sc. writers, appears to be merely a variety of spelling (of course after the L.); but it is possible that in the few English 16th c. uses of this form, which seem to be confined to immaterial senses, the writers intended the word to be taken as a direct adaptation of the Latin, with the *c* pronounced.

1. Vegetable products in general, that are fit to be used as food by men and animals. Now usually in *pl.* Also *fruits of the earth* or *the ground*.

a. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Me saweð sed on ane time and gedereð þet frut on oðer time. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28833 (Cott. Galba) Þe pauer man es like þe fælde, þat mekill fruit es wont to yelde. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 392 Þo froytes of þo erthe make plenteus. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 111 We schal beseke for y^e frutte y^e is on y^e herthe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Ev. Booth in wodys and feldis corne and oder frute. 1538 STARKE *England* i. iii. 73 Yf hyt were dylygently laburyd hyt wold bryng forth frute for the nuryschyng of man. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Litany, That it may please thee to give and preserve to our use the kindly fruits of the earth. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 43 The answer of our Queene Elizabeth . . . to some that presented unto her of the fruits of America. 1665 *Ord. Mayor Lond.* in *De Foe Plague* (1840) 46 That no . . . musty corn, or other corrupt fruits . . . be suffered to be sold. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 3 If the husk or seeds are eaten, they are called the fruits of the ground. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 196 At Aberdeen, turnips, carrots, and potatoes, pass, among the common people, by the name of fruit. 1859 JEPSON *Brittany* ii. 20 The Breton peasant can turn all the fruits of the earth to account.

β. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 3 They helde hem paid of the frutes þat þey ete. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 63 Quhilk slayis the corne and fruct that growis grene.
fig. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. i. 3 (Camb. MS.) Thise ben tho that..destroyen the corn plentyuous of frutes of rezone. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Hen. V, xxxix, See here the pleasaunt fruytes that many princes reape. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Come, we that love the Lord' viii, Celestial Fruits on earthly Ground From Faith and Hope may grow. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) I. ii. 233 The only fruit which he could reap from a victory.

2. The edible product of a plant or tree, consisting of the seed and its envelope, esp. the latter when it is of a juicy pulpy nature, as in the apple, orange, plum, etc. † *Tree of fruit* = *fruit-tree*.

As denoting an article of food, the word is popularly extended to include certain vegetable products that resemble 'fruits' in their qualities, e. g. the stalks of rhubarb.

a. collect. in sing.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Figer is ones kunnes treou þet bereð swete frut, þet me cleped figes. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1044 Þe fayrest fryt þat may in folde growe, As orange & ober fryt. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 69 Al ober trees of fruyte. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 75, I ne apreue nouȝt almandis ne noon ober vaperous fruyt: as notis eþir walnotis eþir avelanes. c 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 6h, Of fruyt shall ye here named Peres, apples, plommes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 62 The berries, which is the fruite, are redde. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 432 The lowness of the Bough, where the Fruit cometh, maketh the Fruit greater. 1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* v. § 1 (1682) 186 The Fruit, strictly so called, is, a Fleshly Uterus, which grows more moist and Pulpy, as the Seed ripens. 1706 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr. Lett. (1735) 26 We take Branches from a Tree, to add to the Fruit. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 27 [Bats] devouring indiscriminately every kind of fruit.

fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Mon, þi flesh, hwat frut bereð hit? 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 57 Heroes, whose Ethereal Root Is Jove himself, and Cæsar is the Fruit. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 304 [He] sees the fruit of his honest industry ripen beyond his hopes.

b. with a and pl., as denoting a kind of fruit.

a. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 216 Ðat he sulde him ðer loken fro a fruit, ðe kenned wel and wo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11667 (Gött.) Scho. .ssau a fruit .. Men clepes palmes in þat land. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 191 The treis.. Chargit with froytis on syndri viss. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 261 Þou schalt purge colre wiþ a decoccioun of fretis. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 667 Speke. .For frutes a-fore mete to ete þem fastyngely. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 Our frutes and graines be Apples, Nuts, and Corne. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. iv. 11 Dates, Almonds .. Nuts .. Pomegranates and other severall fruits. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 540/1 The glow of ripe fruits and declining leaves mark the autumn. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 190 Fruits and cream served in the weeping elm. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 886 This fruit [currants] is of a violet colour, and hangs in long loose bunches.

β. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 70 Planted with the treis of verdure of divers fructis. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 14 To taste, and smell. .Delicious fructis, whilks in that time abound. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 6 Excepte spice and Vine, and sum fructes.

c. An individual product of a tree, rare.

1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 26 The Mandarin has borne 4,200 fruits in the year.

d. Proverbs.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 38 (Gött.) Wers tre wer frout it beris. c 1530 R. HILLES *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Often tymys provyth the frught affore The stok that hyt cometh off. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 115 The weakest kinde of fruite Drops earliest to the ground. 1640 J. DVKE *Worthy Commun.* 176 No roote no fruite.

β. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 165 Sindrie tymes we se That rycht gude fruct cumis of ane gude tre.

† 3. A fruit-tree; also a food-plant. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8239 All frutes he plantede in þat place. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 84 b, About the tenth of June, both the Vine, and Wheate, the two noble frutes, do flowre. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 313 Many of our fruits and most useful plants are the natural inhabitants of much warmer countries.

† 4. A course of fruit; the dessert. *To be in one's fruits*: to be at dessert. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 915/2 The officers being at dinner, and the cardinal not fullie dined, being then in his fruits. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 52 My Newes shall be the fruit to that great Feast.

5. The seed of a plant or tree, regarded as the means of reproduction, together with its envelope; *spec.* in *Bot.* 'the ripe pistil containing the ovules, arrived at the state of seeds' (Lindley); also, the spores of cryptogams.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* i. 21 In Botany, by fruit, in herbs as well as in trees, we understand the whole fabric of the seed. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 194 Its flower is that of Plantago, but..its fruit distinguish[es] it from that genus. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 140 Fruits .. contain a certain quantity of nourishment laid up in their cells for the use of the Embryon plant. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 210 Hypochaeris .. Fruits striate, scabrous. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 174 The low rank of these plants [in the coal-formation] is evinced also by the absence of flowers and fruit.

6. Offspring, progeny. Also, an embryo, foetus. Orig. a Hebraism. Now *rare*, exc. in Biblical phraseology. More fully *fruit of the body, loins, womb*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5445 Þi frut i se bi-for mi nei. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxii. 11 Of þe froite of þi wambe i sall sett on þi seat. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 30 God hadde sworn to him, of the fruyt of his leende for to sitte on his seete. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxiv. (1495) 647 We speke vnproperly somtyme and call the brode of the beestys frute. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 42

Stondyng nowr the tyme that the fruyt shulde be proferid forth. c 1500 *Melusine* xxx. 218 Duchesse, take good heede of your fruyte that groweth in your blood. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 12 Thay quhilk takis away the frwits of thair nichtburs beistis. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 4 Blessed shalbe the frute of thy body. 1578 LVTE *Dodoens* ii. lxxvii. 252 It closeth the Matrice, causeth the frute to live. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. V*, iv. iv. 24 Least with my sighes or teares I blast or drowne King Edwards Frute. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 463 There is.. another excellent medicine.. whereby the fruit in a womans womb may be brought forth either dead or putrified. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxi. 22 If men strue, and hurt a woman with child, so that her fruit depart from her. 1641 HINDE 7. *Bruen* i. 2 The Lord with-held the fruit of the womb.. so that by her he had no issue. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 128 Risking the loss of the uterine fruit.

7. Anything accruing, produced, or resulting from an action or effort, the operation of a cause, etc.

a. Material produce, outgrowth, increase; pl. products, revenues.

a. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 202 Þe fruyte & þe profyzyte of þat lande & of beeste in þi tyme. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 36 S. B. occupyeth the sayd personage him selfe, withall the glebe landes, medowes, tythes, and all other frutes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* viii. 10 Milke.. which is the fruit of the breasts. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 6 Round her new-fallen young the heifer moves, Fruit of her throes. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 86 A dozen of hams.. the fruit of this country. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 311 The produce of the soil far exceeded the value of all the other fruits of human industry.

β. a 1500 *Colkelbie Saw* iii. 763 Quhilk for þe tyme no fruct nor proffit did. 1563 ABP. PARKER *Articles*, An patron that.. taketh the tythes and other fructes to him selfe.

b. An immaterial product, a result, issue, consequence. *sing.* and *pl.*

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19230 Was neuer þe fruit o sulik bot ill. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 268 Dois worthy froite of pennance ay. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 424 Of al our strif, God woot, the fruyt is thin. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 80 Alle the wyde world is fulfilled with the fruyte of theyr good labour. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 116 Sumwhat now I have shewid the frutes of both lawes. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Post-Communion, The fruite of good liuing. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. v. 216 If you will then see the frutes of the sport, mark his first approach before my lady. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* i All these Psalms are not the fruit or product of one inspired brain. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 108 The Fruits of our Conferences your Lordship will find in the Enclosed. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 6 Riches and Plenty are the natural Fruits of Liberty. 1786 COWPER *Let. to Churchey* Wks. 1837 XV. 189 The most effectual spur to industry in all such exertions, is to lay the fruit of them before the public. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 64 Zingis swept round the sea of Aral, and destroyed the fruits of a long civilization. 1858 CARLILE *Fredk. Gt.* ii. vi. (1865) I. 85 His going on the Crusade.. was partly the fruit of the life she led him. β. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 23, I wishe.. that yong M. Rob. Sackville, may take that fructe of this labor. 1585 M. W. COMMEND. *Verses to Jas. I's Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 10 Lo, heir the fructis, Nymph, of thy foster faire.

c. Advantage, benefit, enjoyment, profit.

a. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Þus hauen godes freond al þe fruit of his world þat ha forsaken habbed. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 3 Thou shalt haue labour wythoute fruyt and shalt vse thy lyf in peryle. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Worcester*, The fruite Ofreadings stories, standeth in the suite. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrefes* (Arb.) 17 You shold preach four times euery weeke, with more fruit than you can doe now four times euery yeere. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 145 She tooke the Frutes of my Aduice. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 384 The greatest fruit which the Emperour reapeþ by the Crowne of Hungarland, ariseth by the benefit of Mines. 1698 J. HOWE in H. ROGERS *Life* x. (1863) 219, I read thy lines with fruit and delight. 1858 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Amer. Orient. Soc.* (1862) VII. 31 Whosoever.. at any time, has been the soil, his, at that time, has been the fruit of even the previous bestowment thereof.

β. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 22 Off warldis gud and grit richness, Quhat fruct hes man but nürness?

8. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *fruit-barrow*, *-basket*, *-branch*, *-broker*, *-close*, *-dealer*, *-dish*, *-garden*, *-grove*, *-industry*, *-loft*, *-shop*, *-sort*, *-stall*, *-stand*, *-stone*, *-tart*, *-time*; also *fruitwise* adv.

1801 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1802) V. 187 *Fruit-barrows and the hunger-giving cries Of vegetable venders fill the air. 1803 *Gentl. Mag.* Ibid. (1804) VII. 44 Look at.. the fillagree tea-caddies, the *fruit-baskets, &c., &c. 1719 LONON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* xv. 123 If a *Fruit Branch should chance to be join'd with the two Wood Branches it may be preserv'd. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, Several *fruit-brokers had their marts near Todgers's. 1882 SHORTHOUSE 7. *Inglesant* II. xxvi. 317 Inheritance of *fruit-closes, and olive-grounds. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 39 The defendant is a *fruit-dealer. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. i. 95 We had but two in the house, which .. stood, as it were in a *fruit dish. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 3 Kitchen and *Fruit-Gardens. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 974 The faithful slave Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave, To tend the *fruit-groves. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 5/5 Will the *fruit industry of this country find another £100 towards it? 1552 HULOET, *Fruite loft, or place to lay fruite in, or to kepe fruite, *oporothea*. 1604 *Office B. V. M.* 277 Ps. lxxviii. 1 They haue made Hierusalem a frute loft. 1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev. Naples* i. (1664) 10 He went up and down the *fruit-shops that were in that quarter. 1842 BROWNING *Soliloquy Sp. Cloister* vi, How go your flowers? None double? Not one *fruit-sort can you spy? 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fruit stall, a stand on the pavement where fruit is sold in the streets. 1800 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 40 Nor do we ever see him .. riding backwards over *fruit-stands. 1845-6 G. E. DAV tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 465 Their nucleus is usually a foreign body, a *fruit-

stone, a splinter of bone, a needle, or woody fibre. 1568 NORTH *Guenard's Diall Pr.* iv. (1619) 624/1 Hee coulde make.. twelue sorts of sawces and ten of *fruit tartes. 1552 HULOET, *Fruite tyme, when fruite is ripe, *vindemia*. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 477 ¶ 1, I do not suffer any one.. to drive them [the birds] from their usual haunts in fruit-time. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 214 *Fruit-wise upon the old flower of tears.

b. objective, as *fruit-bearer*, *-culture*, *-eater*, *-evaporation*, *-giver*, *-grower*, *-keeper*, *-monger*, *-picker*, *-seller*, *-vendor*; *fruit-bearing*, *-candyng*, *-packing* vbl. sbs.; *fruit-bearing*, *-bringing*, *-eat- ing*, *-growing*, *-producing* ppl. adjs.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 24/2 Trees.. especially *fruit-bearers. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 271 *Fruit-bearing without Christ is not an improbability, but an impossibility. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi Title-p.*, An Orchard of all sorte of *fruit-bearing Trees. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* i. 4 We have the fruit-bearing branches more distinct. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 546 Ceres, the *fruit-bringing queen. 1889 *Daily News* 31 May 5/4 *Fruit-candyng establishments. 1843 *Cath. Angl.* 144 A *Frute eter, *xirafagus*. 1848 CRAIG, *Ampe- lide*, Chatterers or fruit-eaters. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knool.* 25 May 304/1 The blackcap.. is a confirmed fruit-eater. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* 688 The shambling, *fruit-eat- ing, bear. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 5/4 *Fruit evapora- tion would pay British fruit-growers. 1888 *Epictetus* ii. x. 74 He will be Raingiver and *Fruitgiver. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 602/2 The.. *fruit-grower may.. be made in- dependent of the weather. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 487 Our neighbors of northern Europe are.. removed from *fruit-growing regions. 1623 COCKERAM II, A *fruit keeper, *epicarpean*. 1721 BRADLEY *Virtue Coffee* 28 As our *Fruit- mongers do for Cherries. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6/3, I am not going to reply in 'The Daily News' to the three letters on *fruit-packing. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* I. 164 For harvesting, we have mowing, reaping and binding machines, shellers, *fruit-pickers, etc. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2/3 Great Britain has to be seriously reckoned with as a *fruit-producing country. 1552 HULOET, *Fruite seller, *fructuarius*. 1887 *Spectator* 25 Mar. 412/2 The Italian *fruit-vendor or organ-grinder is often a retired workman.

9. Special comb.: *fruit-bat* (see *FLYING-FOX*); *fruit-bud*, a bud containing a fruit germ, in opposition to *leaf-bud*; *fruit-button* = *fruit-bud*; *fruit-cake*, (a) a cake containing fruit; (b) (see quot.); *fruit-clipper*, a fast-sailing ship, built for the conveyance of fruit; *fruit-crow* (see quot.); *fruit-dot*, *Bot.*, the sorus of ferns; *fruit-fly* (see quot.); *fruit-frame* (see quot.); *fruit-girl*, a girl who sells fruit; *fruit-house*, a house for storing fruit; *fruit-knife*, a knife for cutting fruit, with a blade of silver or other material not affected by the acids of the fruit; *fruit-meter*, a person officially appointed to examine all fruit brought into a market (Cassell); *fruit-mill* (see quot.); † *fruits-paying*, the payment of annates or 'first-fruits'; *fruit-piece*, 'a pictured or sculptured representation of fruit' (*Cent. Dict.*); *fruit-pigeon*, a general name given to the pigeons of the genera *Carpophaga* and *Treron*; *fruit-press*, an apparatus for extracting the juice from fruit by pressure; *fruit-spur*, a small branch whose growth is stopped to ensure the development of fruit-buds; *fruit-stalk*, a stalk that bears fruit; *spec.* = *PEDUNCLE*; also occas. = *CARPOPHORE*; *fruit-sugar* = *GLUCOSE* or *LEVULOSE*; *fruit-tree*, a tree cultivated for its fruit; † *fruit-trencher*, a wooden tray, formerly used as a dessert-plate; † *fruit-user* = *USUFRUCTUARY sb.*; *fruit-wall*, a wall against which fruit-trees are trained; *fruit-wife*, *fruit-woman*, a woman who sells fruit; also, † a bawd; † *fruit-yard*, an orchard.

1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 22 Dec. 810/1 That curious species of bats known as the *fruit-bat or flying-fox. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 [When] the Sap begins to stir.. one then best discerns the *Fruit-buds. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 147 The Graft very seldom fails.. provided it.. have *Fruit-Buttons. 1885 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 841/2 The cysts [of the *Endosporæ*] may be united side by side in larger or smaller groups. These composite bodies are termed 'fruit-cakes' or 'athalia', in view of the fact that the spore-cysts of Fuligo, also called *Æthaliu*—the well-known 'flowers of tan'—form a cake of this description. 1864 BLACKMORE C. *Vaughan* lxxi, The 'Lily-flower'.. could exhibit her taffrail to the smartest *fruit-clipper. 1856 W. S. DALLAS *Nat. Hist. Anim. Kingd.* 552 The Gymnoderinae, or *Fruit Crows. 1880 GRAY *Strict. Bot.* 433/2 The clustered *fruit-dots of ferns. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Fruit-flies, a name given by gardeners, and others, to a sort of small black flies, found in vast numbers among fruit trees, in the spring season. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fruit-frame, *Hort.* a trellis or espalier. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 23 July (1857) II. 213 She had brought Betty, the *fruit-girl, with hampers of straw- berries and cherries. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xxiii, A fruit- girl's barrow strikes his shin. 1794 LD. SPENCER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 255, I am going with Caroline to the *fruit-house. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Fruit-knife. 1881 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 2/7 In long past days the Corpora- tion *fruitmeters claimed a sample of fruit from each package entering the Port of London. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fruit-Mill, a mill for grinding grapes for must or apples for cider. 1709 STRYKE *Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 97 To pray the Queen.. to be discharged of their own subsidies the first year of their *fruits-paying. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1954, 494/3 A rare *fruit-pigeon from the Seychelles. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1835) I. 325 [A] great number of these shoots have *fruit-spurs, which will have blossom, if not

fruit, next year. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 17 Leaf-stalks, shorter than the *fruit-stalks. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 301 [Strawberries] Every runner is, in its incipient state of formation, capable of becoming a fruit-stalk. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 *Fruite trees and Vines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 213 Where any row of Fruit-trees..reached too far Thir pamper'd boughes. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 379 Three modes of pruning..first, the fruit-tree method. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* 28 He greets us with a quantity of thum-ring posies. *He has a fortune therefore good, because he is content with it.* This is a piece of sapience not worth the brain of a *fruit-trencher. 1883 *Oxf. Guide-book* [The picture-gallery of the Bodleian contains] Queen Elizabeth's fruit-trenchers. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 411 But thei ben *Fruyte Users of the godis. 1699 (*title*) *Fruit Walls improved by inclining them to the Horizon. 1773 Mrs. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1807) I. x. 78 She has built a fruit wall, a thing before unheard of here. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Fruitiere*, a *Fruit-wife; or woman that selleth fruits. 1672 *DRYDEN Assignment* III. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 416 She's as arrant a *fruit-woman as any is about Rome. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 358 Fruit women screamed. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Farile Facions* II. ix. 205 The Gelonites, occupiege tilthe : lue by corne, and haue their *frute yardes.

Fruit (früt), *v.* Also *a.* 4-5 frute, -yn; β . 5 fruet. *Pa. pple.* 4 y-fruited. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* To bear fruit.

a. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* XVI. 39, I saue it il I se it..somdel y-fruited. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1821 Frutyn, or brynge forbe frute, *fructifico*. 1712 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 424 It Fruits yearly in Chelsey Garden. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 220 They have fruited, and are now propagated in almost all the West-India islands. 1854 *HOOKER Himal. Fruits* II. xxvii. 253 But few of them fruit. 1882 Mrs. RIDDELL *Daisies & B.* I. 114 The scarlet-runners fruiting and blooming at the same time.

β . a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* iii. 766 How suld a penny fruct contrair nature.

fig. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 259 Mysgouemaunce..fruttyth nort in goodness to be soule. 1851 *Beddoes' Poems* Mem. 113 Interchanging knowledge, as it..fruited daily in every branch of science. 1883 *BALDWIN BROWN Home* III. 50 We can see the passions and the forces working, which fruit in bane or blessing.

2. *trans.* (*causatively*) To make bear fruit; to cultivate to the point of bearing fruit. *lit. and fig.*

1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Common.* 177 He is rooted in Christ, and therefore fruited by Christ. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Jan. 8, I have not fruited those sorts [of Strawberries]. 1862 *THOREAU Excurs.*, *On Wild Apples* (1863) 291 Their 'Favorites' [apples], when I have fruited them turn out very tame. 1882 W. B. WEESEN *Soc. Law Labor* 25 For Capital is Labor fruited, saved and preserved.

† 3. In various obsolete uses: *a.* To produce as fruit. *b.* To flavour with fruit-juice. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Eccles.* xxiv. 23, I as a vyne frutede [Vulg. *fructificavi*] swotesse of smel. 1736 *BAILEY Househ. Dict.* 359 Fill tin iceing pots with any sorts of cream you please, either plain or sweetened, or you may fruit it.

Fruitage (frütédz). Also 6-8 frutage, (7-idge). [*a. OF. fruitage, f. fruit FRUIT.*]

1. The process, season, or state of bearing fruit.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* VIII. 102 Plantes : which onely florish in growyng, and frutage. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 In Grouth, the thriuage, verdure, frutage..&c., of particular Vegetables are regardable. 1816 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit., Lay Sermon* 317 A tree transplanted from Paradise, with all its branches in full fruitage. 1871 *LYTTON Coming Race* xvii, Fruit-bearing plants after frutage either shed or change the colour of their leaves.

fig. 1892 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 444 Many have commented on the late fruitage of Swift's genius.

2. Fruit collectively; a crop of fruit.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 13 What Trees, Plants, Shrubs: what Frutage, Mastage, Gumage. 1613 *CHAPMAN Masque of Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III. 117 Freely earth her fruitage bearing. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 561 Greedily they pluck'd The Frutage fair to sight. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 3 Whoever expects his labring trees should bend With frutage. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 215 The wide domain, with game and fruitage crown'd, Supplied their food. 1883 Mrs. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 180 Much of the plumpest fruitage found its way into the hoards of thieving boys.

fig. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* IV. I. 58 When me Thou shalt impregn'd with Vertues make A fruitful Eden, all the frutage take. 1749 *SMOLLETT Regicide* IV. iii. I come..To claim the promis'd fruitage of my love. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 39 His genius was yet in the bud—with the promise of glorious fruitage.

† *b. pl.* Various sorts of fruit. *Obs.*

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xiii. 110 Men do more copiously in the Season of Harvest feed on Fruitages then at any other time.

c. *transf.* Offspring. *rare*—1.

1850 *BLACKIE Aschylus* I. 195 Yet should she By her own body's fruitage have been slain?

† 3. A decorative arrangement of fruits; a representation of this in embroidery, painting, carving, etc. *Obs.*

1600 *Q. Eliz. Wardr.* in *Nichols Progr.* (1823) III. 509 One peticoate..with a verie faire border of pomegranetts, pyne aple trees, frutidge. 1604 *DEKKER King's Entertainm.* Wks. 1873 I. 309 Pomona—attirde in greene, a wreath of frutages circling ber temples. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 29 Jan., The vines, climbing to the summit of the trees, reach in festoons and fruitages from one tree to another. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/2 Fruitage is the hanging of several sorts of Fruit together in husks with strings. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 238 The most exactest workmanship in y^e wood carving..both in figures, fruitages, beasts, birds, flowers. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* 37 A glorious Embroidery of Festoons, and Frutages, depending from the yielding Boughs.

Hence **Fruitaged ppl.** *a.*, abounding in fruitage. 1846 C. G. PROWETT *Aschylus Prometh. Bonnd* 22 Flowery spring Or fruitaged summer.

Fruitarian (frütēriān). *rare.* [*f. FRUIT sb. + -ARIAN; cf. vegetarian.*] One who lives on fruit.

1893 *Nat. Food Mag.* Feb., Even at 3d. a lb...the economical fruitarian would gain on the economical cerealist. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 10/1 He became 'fruitarian'..He believed in nothing but fruit.

Fruited (frütéd), *ppl. a.* [*f. FRUIT v. + -ED².*]

† 1. Having fruit of a certain kind. *Obs.*

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 4 Fie on such Fatherhood, so rooted, so fruited.

2. *a.* Of a branch, tree, etc.: Having fruit upon it. *b.* Abounding in or laden with fruit.

1784 *BURNS 'Now Westlin Winds'* iv, Let us..view..The rustling corn, the fruited thorn, And ev'ry happy creature. 1850 *BLACKIE Aschylus* II. 122 Mighty Jove, the gracious giver..Crown the fruited year! 1864 *BOUTELL Ilcr. Hist. & Pop.* xiii. (ed. 3) 124 A wreath of peach-branches fruited. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 4/5 The plant..though small is unusually heavily fruited. 1888 *MORRIS Burghers' Battle in Athenaeum* 16 June 761/2 The shadows of the fruited close Dapple the feast-hall floor.

Fruiten (früt'n), *v.* [*f. FRUIT sb. + -EN⁵.*]

† *a. trans.* To make fruitful (*obs.*). *b. intr.* To become full of fruit. Hence **Fruitening ppl. a.** (*rare*—1).

1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts* 84, I will give you seasonable rains..to supple and fruiten the earth. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1848) 11/2 Fanning the fruitening plains.

Fruiter (frütēr). [*orig. a. F. fruitier, f. fruit; later prob. independently f. FRUIT sb. or v. + -ER¹.*]

† *a.* One who deals in, or has the care of fruit.

b. A vessel engaged in the fruit-trade. *c.* A tree that produces fruit. *d.* A fruit-grower.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 22 Besides the fruter and waferer. c 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 9 Fruyters, chese-mongers, and mynstrelles. 1667 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* 31 July (MS.) William Settertree of Brooke..fruiter. 1860 A. CUMMING in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 102 Let them..swing to one anchor..(as the fruiterers do at St. Michael's). 1870 *Harper's Mag.* XLI. 864 A man can't bring into port..a fruiter from the Levant, with Portuguese and Greeks before the mast. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* No. 421. 79 The former is a handsome variety of medium growth, and a sure fruiter. 1887 J. E. MCGOWAN *Chattanooga & Tennessee* 35 The fruiter, farmers and truckers have now more capital for their business.

Fruiterer (frütērē). [*extended form of prec.: see -ER¹ 3.*]

1. A dealer in fruit; a fruit-seller.

1408 *Close Roll 9 Hen. IV* b, Thomas Sebeche, fruiterer. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. Ssjb.* The frewte..on the frewterers hande lying. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 36 The very same-day did I fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a Fruiterer. 1650 *HOWELL Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. (1664) 12 Telling the fruiterers that they should pay the gabell. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) I. 167 Walnuts the fruiterer's hand, in autumn stain. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbnd* (1842) I. 75 Amongst the handsomest shops were the fruiterers'. 1875 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* IX. i. 301 Careful as a fruiterer is of the bloom upon his grapes.

† 2. A fruit-grower. *Obs.*

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xviii. 208 The Pear-maine..Which careful fruiterers now have denizend our owne. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. i. (1668) 1 Whosoever desireth..to have a pleasant and profitable Orchard, must provide himself of a fruiterer..Skillful in that faculty. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 255 Most of our best apples are supposed to have been introduced into Britain by a fruiterer of Henry the Eighth.

Fruiteress (frütērēs). Also 8 fruitress. [*f. as prec. + -ESS.*] A female seller of fruit.

1713 *STERLE Guardian* No. 87 P 1 The hawker-women, fruitresses, and milk-maids. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 244 The fair fruiteress, it seems was jealous of her neighbour. 1823 *LAMB Elia, My First Play*, The fashionable pronunciation of the theatrical fruiteresses then was 'Chase some oranges'..chase *pro* chase.

Fruiterie (frütēri). Also 7 fruit(e)ry. [*ad. Fr. fruiterie, f. fruit FRUIT.*]

† 1. A place for growing or storing fruit. *Obs.*

1609 *Patent 7 Jas. I* in *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 26. Preamble, Dove-houses, orchards, fruiteries, gardens, lofts, cottages. 1725 *BRAOLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v., You must be careful in cleaning and sweeping your Fruiterie often. 1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) I. 161, I must next conduct you from the garden into the orchard and fruiterie.

2. Fruit collectively; a crop of fruit. *Now rare.*

16.. *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* (N.), He sowde and planted in his proper grange (Upon som savage stock) som frutry strange. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xiv. 229 Where full Pomona seems most plentifully to flowe, And with her fruiterie swells by Pershere in her pride. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 27 Indeed she had manifested a prodigious prodigality, had she afforded a Shambles to her Fruiterie. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 35 Oft, notwithstanding all thy Care To help thy Plants, when the small Fruiterie seems Exempt from Ills, an oriental Blast Disastrous flies. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* III. (1863) 491 Dealing with him in all sorts of fishery and fruiterie for..her shop.

† **Fruiterster.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. FRUIT sb. + -STER.*] = FRUITERESS. (*Cf. quot.* 1672 for *fruit-woman* in *FRUIT sb.* 9.)

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pardoner's T.* 16 Than comen tomb-esteres Fetyes and smale, and yonge frutersteres [*v. rr. fruyt-esteres, fruytsters*].

Fruitful (früt'ful), *a.* Forms: *a.* (see *FRUIT sb.*). *β .* 4-7 fructful, (5 fructufulle), 6 fructfull. [*f. FRUIT sb. + -FUL.*]

1. Productive of fruit. Of trees, etc.: Bearing plenty of fruit. Of soils, etc.: Fertile. Of rain, etc.: Causing fertility.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlviii. 9 Tries fruitefulle and cedres alle. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xiv. 61 Pir hilles er rist fruytfull. 1535 *COVERDALE Neh.* ix. 25 Vynyardes, oyl-garden, and many frutefull trees. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 63 Clay..is not so fruitfull as marle. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. ii. 8 The..Boare (That spoyle'd your Summer Fields, and fruitfull Vines). 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* XIX. vii, Such seeds..must be all thoroughly dried before they be..fruitfull. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* III. xiv. 49 The fruitfull Nilus..filling all the trenches to make a plenty of corn and fruits. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. x. 293 The Tree hath usually 3 fruitfull Branches. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 236 Heav'n invok'd with Vows for fruitful Rain. 1739 *LADY POMFRET Let.* I. xxii. 84 A very steep but fruitful hill..the vineyards.., crown the very summit. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin.* xxiv, His estate..was as large as Kent; and..infinitely more fruitful.

2. Productive of offspring; not barren; producing offspring in abundance, prolific.

c 1520 L. ANOREWE *Noble Lyfe in Babes Bk.* 229 A Bremon is a frutefull fische that hath moche sede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 153 b, Lya was the more fruytfull, and had more chylidren than Rachel. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 162 Some [hens] are so fruitfull, as they kill them selves with laying. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* I. 22 God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful, and multiply. 1667 *D'CHESS NEWCASTLE Life Dk. Newcastle* (1886) 87 A young woman that might prove fruitful to him. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) II. 225 The fruitfulness marriage that has been known in our age. 1774 *GOLOSIN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 43 Nature..has rendered some animals surprizingly fruitful. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 367 The queen bee, when deprived of her wings before any communication with the male has taken place, will nevertheless lay fruitful eggs. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 111 That marriage proved happy and fruitful.

b. **Astrol.** Favourable to fecundity.

1721 *BAILEY, Fruitful Signs*, [in Astrology] are the Signs Gemini, Cancer and Pisces.

† 3. Of a harvest, a crop, hence of a reward, a meal, etc.: Abundant, copious. Chiefly in *Shaks.*

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. ii. 80 The fruitfull Riuer in the Eye. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 161 One fruitful Meale would set mee too't. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 153 With a recompence more fruitful than their offence can weigh downe. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 197 Harvests heavy with their fruitful weight, Adorn our fields.

4. *transf. and fig.* † *a.* Productive of (material things), abounding in. *Obs.*

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 1 This Boscage was..fruitfull of wild Deere. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 328 The whole Region is very fruitful of Barren Mountains.

b. With reference to immaterial things: Prolific; abundantly productive. *Const. in, of.*

1535 *COVERDALE Col.* I. 10 To be frutefull in all good workes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 337 Golden days, fruitful of golden deeds. 1674 *WOOL Life* (O. H. S.) II. 284 Martock in com. Somerset, ever fruitful in good wits. 1744 *ARMSTRONG Preserv. Health* II. 457 We curse not wine: The vile excess we blame; More fruitful than th' accumulated board Of pain and misery. 1826 T. I. WHARTON in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 134 His travels are fruitful of information. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* VI. i. (1864) 335 His fruitful genius suggested an expedient. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 406 A fruitful subject of contention. 1876 *TRAVELYN Macaulay* I. v. 289 The main incidents of that Session, so fruitful in great measures. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 37/2 Prince Albert Victor..has probably a long and fruitful career before him.

5. Productive of good results; beneficial, profitable, remunerative. Now only of actions, qualities, or the like; formerly also of concrete things.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* P 36 And this is fruitful penance ayenst tho three thinges, in which we wrathen our Lord Jesu Christ. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 228 Ydelnesse & ese wyth-oute frutful occupacyoun. 1504 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* I. xxv. 178 Holye redynge of frutfull doctrine. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 316 The fruitfulness thing that can be kept about a Countre-house is Bees. 1640 *YORKE Union Hon.* 4 Robert with his followers obtained a fruitful possession in those parts. 1712 *AOLSON Spect.* No. 303 P 4 Instances of the same great and fruitful Invention. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* ix. 303 It had the opportunities of rapid and fruitful exercise.

β . 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 56 The noble and fructufulle examples of the noble cenatours. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 4 His mooste fructfull and glorious Passion. 1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 4788 Lat thay y^e fructfull fysche [*i.e.* the Kirk] eschape thare handis.

† **Fruitfulhead.** *Obs.* In 5 fruztfulhed. [*f. FRUITFUL + -HEAD, -HOOD.*] = FRUITFULNESS.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 238 Wetched softed & neschhed, fruztfulhed.

Fruitfully (früt'f'ly), *adv.* [*f. FRUITFUL + -LY².*] In a fruitful manner.

1. So as to produce good results; with good effect, beneficially, profitably, edifyingly.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* I. xviii. 20 Euery tyme bei spendid frutifully. 1597 *HOOKER Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 19 Our very nature doth hardly yield to destroy that which may be fruitfully kept. 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hoses* ix. 311 That you may be helped fruitfully to read much Scripture. 1658 C. CARTWRIGHT (*title*) A Practical and Polemical Commentary..on the Whole Fifteenth Psalm. Wherein the Text is learnedly and fruitfully explained. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 29 Apr., It is the mission of others to illustrate and to show how to think, wisely, deeply, fruitfully.

† 2. *a.* Copiously, fully. *b.* In such a manner as to be prolific. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 73 *La*. You vnderstand me. *Clo*. Most fruitfully. 1605 — *Lea* IV. vi. 270 If your will want not, time and place will be fruitfully offer'd. a 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Virgil's Sixth Eclogue* 45 How scatter'd Seeds of Sea, and Air, and Earth, And purer Fire, did fruitfully unite.

Fruitfulness (frū'tfulness). [*f*. FRUITFUL + -NESS.] The quality, fact, or state of being fruitful, in senses of the adj.

1. Fertility in crops; exuberant production.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxi. (1495) 637 The fygge tree . . hath that name of fruitfulness, for it is more fruitful than other trees. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvi. (1634) 85 As though the fruitfulness of one year were not the singular blessing of God. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Bij. A ground Which thrice a yeere her fruitfulness did show. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 18 note, Named Felix . . famous for its Fruitfulness and Number of Cities. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 184 The vine was . . a symbol of fruitfulness. 1879 CASSALL'S *Techn.* Educ. I. 245 Some idea of its [banana's] fruitfulness may be gathered from the statement [etc.]. *concr.* 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 80 And plentifully he did eate The fruitfulnesses of the field.

2. Fertility in offspring; fecundity.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 138 By that blessing hee bestowed fruitfulness upon them. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 120 That water . . proved like the spa unto her, so famous for causing fruitfulness. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* II. 93 The Cornu-copie in her hand is a type of her fruitfulness. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 420 The increase . . must . . be attributed to an increased fruitfulness of the female sex.

3. Productiveness in general:

a. of material things. ? *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 237 The fruitfulness of the Mines is no whit diminished. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 103 The milkie fruitfulness of the Cow.

b. of immaterial things. Also, profitableness, utility; occas. + liberality.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. xxxvii. He shal attaste the well of fruitfulness Which Vyrgil clarified. 1551 BIBLE Ps. xxxvi. note. The fertility and fruitfulness of the holy Ghoste. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 266 To heale that up by the fruitfulness of physicke. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 38 This argues fruitfulness, and liberal heart. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 37 It [wood] giveth them [colours] truth and fruitfulness. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* II. 52 Shows at the same time the great fruitfulness of the Poet's fancy. 1833 LAMB *Elia, Product. Mod. Art.* To the lowest subjects . . the Great Masters gave loftiness and fruitfulness. 1881 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Serm. Coll. Chapel* 150 The fruitfulness of the fragmentary lives of old.

Fruiting (frū'tij), *vb.* [*f*. FRUIT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the *vb.* FRUIT; the process of bearing fruit. + In early use *concr.*: Offspring.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12257 (Gött.) Pat þe geld þair fruiting find. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 488 A . . white frost, will . . check the fruiting of the trees for several years. 1871-2 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* III. 115 The period of . . fruiting is accelerated . . by grafting.

Fruiting (frū'tij), *pp.* [*f*. FRUIT *v.* + -ING².] Bearing fruit.

1778 COWPER *Let.* 3 Dec. He has presented me with six fruiting pines. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 178 *Galium uliginosum* . . fruiting pedicels erect. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 289 [Of Horsetail] The fertile or fruiting stem is unbranched. 1894 FLORA A. STEEL *Potter's Thumb* (1895) 161 A shingled hut, hung with flowering, fruiting gourds.

Fruition (frū'fjən). Forms: 5-6 fruicion, -yon, fruycion, (5 fruycon), fruyssyon, 6 fruitions, fruytion, 6- fruition. [a. OF. *fruiſſion*, *fruition*, *fruycion*, ad. L. *fruitionem*, n. of action *f. frui* to enjoy: see FRUIT *sb.*]

The action of enjoying; enjoyment, pleasurable possession, the pleasure arising from possession. + In the fruiting of = in the possession of.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 75 An aungel hath that knowynge of his creatour by very fruycion. c 1450 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 86 Contryssyon, Compassyon, and Clennes, And that holy mayde Fruyssyon. 1554 LATIMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxv. 98 If we live by hope let us desire the end and fruition of our hope. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1870) III. 57 We had when so disposed, the fruition of our bookes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 179 Solyman entred the Toune as conquerour. It is ever since in the fruition of Turkes. c 1655 A. SIDNEY *Treat. Love* in 19th Cent. Jan. (1884) 61 It is very certain that all desire is for fruition. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 7 An Object of Desire placed out of the Possibility of Fruition. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 20 Repaid by such a scant holiday and brief fruition. 1883 19th Cent. May 854 In the contemplation and fruition of the Uncreated Good.

¶ Erroneously associated with FRUIT.

(The blunder is somewhat common both in England and in the U.S., but is not countenanced by Dictionaries in this country, nor by Webster or Worcester.)

1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 906 The greenish nuts, ripened as always from the flowers of the previous year and now in their full fruition. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Fruition*, a coming into fruit or fulfilment. 1895 *Standard Dict.*, *Fruition*, the bearing of fruit; the yielding of natural or expected results; realization, fulfilment.

Fruitist (frū'tist). [*f*. FRUIT *sb.* + -IST.] One who cultivates fruit.

1824 B. MAUND (*title*) *Fruitist*: a Treatise on Orchard and Garden Fruits. 1848-61 (*title*) The florist, fruitist and garden miscellany. 1849 *Florist* 52 Our space prevents our doing more than warmly recommending such of our readers as are fruitists to procure this work.

Fruitive (frū'tiv), *a.* [ad. med. L. *fruitivus*, in *unio fruitiva* (Thomas à Kempis); *f*. L. *fru-i* (sec FRUITION).] Consisting of, arising from, or

producing fruition or enjoyment; having the faculty or function of enjoying.

1635 ROUS *Myst. Marr.* (1653) 263 A spiritual conjunction & the excesses of a fruitive union. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xxvi. (1700) 154 To whet our Longings for Fruitive (or experimental) knowledge. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 77 This vision is fruitive, unites the Soul with the blessed object. a 1866 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideals* (1876) 293 Utilitarianism . . looks upon man as fruitive, or enjoying, in the first instance, and active only in the second instance.

Fruitless (frū'tlēs), *a.* [*f*. FRUIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of fruit.

1. Not producing fruit; barren, sterile. + Rarely of animals: Not producing offspring, unfruitful.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1887) 806 With whom this lady lyued a longe season Barryn and fruyteles of generation. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 92 Rotten and fruyteles trees. 1596 *Edu. III.* I. ii. 151 The ground . . seemes barreyne, sere, vnfertill, fructles [ed. 1599 fructles], dry. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 224 Such begotten in this manner . . are themselves barren and fructles, vnable either to beare or beget yong. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 230 We see some women which haue conceyued to become fruitlesse for a space. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 3 Christ . . had power . . to turne the fruitlesse deserts into kitchins. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *July*, Diligently removing, either by Pinching or the Knife, all weak and fruitless Shoots. 1800 STUART in OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* 571 The part that does not belong to us is savage and fruitless. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iv. § 17. 69 The root of a fruitless tree.

2. Yielding no profit or advantage; producing no effect or result; inefficacious, ineffectual, unprofitable, useless; empty, idle, vain.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5666 Ilk idel worde, spoken in vayne, þat es to say, þat war fruyteles. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 2 This waverand warldis wretchedness, The failzeand and frutless bissiness. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 44 The basest and fruitlessest of al passions. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 371 When they next wake, all this derision Shall seeme a dreame, and fruitlesse vision. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xv. 4 An image spotted with diuers colours, the painters fruitlesse labour. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ix. 251 Our search was . . fruitless. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) V. iii. 49 Vows which often end in fruitless regrets. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 298 The liberality of the nation had been made fruitless by the vices of the government. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Carlyle* 202 It is fruitless to go to him for help in the solution of philosophic problems.

3. a. Of persons: Not attaining one's object; unsuccessful. b. Const. of. Unable to produce or utter (words). *rare.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vi. The Devil and the Dream both fled away fruitless. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* IV. v. (1865) I. 309 He storms and rages forward . . but . . has to retire fruitless, about daybreak, himself wounded. 1869 LOWELL *Under the Willow* Poet. Wks. (1880) 195 Dumbly felt with thrills Moving the lips, though fruitless of the words.

Hence **Fruitlessly** *adv.*, **Fruitlessness**.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xi. v. Then she had griefe from her own fruitlessness. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. i. You have but fruitlessly laboured to sully A white robe of perfection. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 72 Time fruitlessly pass'd away, will in the end cause an aking Heart. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xi. She saw the inconvenience and fruitlessness of opposition. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 55 Policy had laboured for a union, and had laboured fruitlessly. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* v. 184 If by 'God' is meant only [etc.], we need not read Spinoza to convince ourselves of the fruitlessness of prayer.

Fruitlet (frū'tlēt). [*f*. FRUIT *sb.* + -LET.] A little fruit; *Bot.*, a single member of an aggregate fruit: see AGGREGATE *a.* 5.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 495 If the carpels do not cohere, each forms a part of the fruit, or a fruitlet. 1883 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's Cal.* xxi. 119 The blackberry and raspberry; where the individual fruitlets grow soft, sweet, and pulpy.

Fruiting (frū'tij). [*f*. FRUIT *sb.* + -ING.] A small fruit; in material and immaterial sense.

1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 247 Time lost! in acquiring some fruitings of error. 1891 CHAMB. *Frul.* Feb. 107½ A mango tree with two small green fruitings on it.

+ **Fruitously**, *adv.* *Obs.* —¹ Altered form of FRUCTUOUSLY, after FRUIT.

c 1450 tr. *De Invitatione* I. xiv. 16 Euere he laboriþ fruytously.

+ **Fruiture**. *Obs.* —¹ [As if ad. L. **fruitura*, *f. frui* to enjoy: see FRUIT.] Fruition.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* I. 99 To give the fruiture of each desire.

Fruity (frū'ti), *a.* [*f*. FRUIT *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to or resembling fruit.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 72 A fruity taste. 1817 L. HUNT *Let. to C. C. Clarke in Gentl. Mag.* May (1836) 600 All that is fine, floral, and fruity. 1850 BLACKIE *Aeschylus* I. 81 The flowery calix, full surcharged with fruity promise. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* IV. (1864) 91 The succulent peach gathers its fruity parts . . about the nut or stone. a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. 131, I never saw a blooming girl of sixteen with a more fruity hopefulness in her countenance.

2. Of wine: Having the taste of the grape.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxvii. 281 A glass of good fruity port—and yours is capital. 1855 *Athenaeum* 13 Oct. 1194 Genuine Masdeu is a very fine fruity wine.

Hence **Fruitiness**.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 357 Appreciating critics who write about its [a picture's] fruitiness, and juiciness, and pulpiness. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 47 The wines of the last vintage . . are wanting in ripeness and fruitiness.

+ **Frumberdling**. *Obs.* [OE. *frumbierdli*ng,

*frumbyrdli*ng, *f. frum-a* first + *beard* beard (with umlaut of *ea* to *ie*) + -LING.] A youth.

c 1000 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 171/22 *Pube tenus*, frumbyrdli. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 He frumberdliſges binimed undeawes and gode teched.

+ **Frume**. *Obs.* Also 1 *fruma*, 3-4 *frome*. [OE. *fruma* wk. masc.: see FORME *a.*] Beginning.

Beowulf 2309 Was se fruma egeslic. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xix. 4 Se þe on fruman worhte, he worhte wæpmann ænd wif-mann. c 1205 LAV. 13265 þe frume wes vnhende: & al swa wes þe ænde. a 1250 *Orul & Night*. 476 Hit is gode monne i-wone, An was from the worlde frome, That [etc.]. 13.. *Sir Beues* 3197 (MS. A.) Ich bidde the at the ferste frome That [etc.]. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 1104 Speke we atte frome Of Erld Olyuer & his felaws.

+ **Frumment**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *frumentum* corn, *f. frugv-* root of *frui* to enjoy.]

1. Corn.

c 1440 LYDG. *St. Albon* (1534) A iij, Grayne of this frument was this man Albon. c 1510 BARCLAV *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) C iij, Fulsome fieldes habundaunt of frument. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. vii. 560 When the Bruers steep their wheat or frument in water.

2. = FRUMENTY 1.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 599 Frument with venyson. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 173 Bread, and Fruments [orig. *pultes*] and Wine.

Frumentaceous (frūmēt'ā's), *a.* [*f*. late L. *frumentāce-us* (*f. L. frumentum* corn) + -OUS.]

Of the nature of or resembling wheat or other cereals. *Bot.* (see quot. 1841).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 70 Frumentaceous; Such whose seed is used by men for food. 1721-92 BAILEY, *Frumentaceous plants*. 1841 MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*, *Frumentaceous*, in botany an epithet for plants that have their stalks pointed, and their leaves like reeds, bearing their seed in ears, like corn.

+ **Frumental**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *frumentāl-em*, *f. frumentum* corn: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to corn or grain.

1670 R. WITTIE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1076 Any Vinous or Frumental Spirit.

+ **Frumentarian**, *a. Rom. Ant. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. frumentāri-us*, *f. frumentum* corn + -AN.] = next. Only in *Frumentarian law*, i.e. a law providing for the distribution of corn at low rates.

1652 *Observ. Forms Govt.* 31 They . . humoured the Commons by the Agrarian and frumentarian Laws.

Frumentarius (frūmēt'ā'riəs), *a. rare.* [*f. as* prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to corn.

1670-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1806 SVD. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 24 Horner, the frumentarius philosopher.

+ **Fruimentary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *frumentāri-us*: see prec.] = FRUMENTARIAN *a.*

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* to Those seditious Frumentary, and Agrarian Laws.

Frumentation (frūmēt'ā'sjən). *Rom. Ant.* [ad. L. *frumentation-em*, *f. frumentari* to furnish with corn, *f. frumentum* corn.] (See quot. 1861.)

1623 in COCKERAM. 1721-92 in BAILEY. 1861 J. G. SHEPARD *Fall Rome* I. 28 The third class . . lived upon the 'frumentations', or public largesses of corn.

+ **Frumento'se**, *a. Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **frumentōs-us*, *f. frumentum* corn: see -OSE.] 'Full of corn' (1727 BAILEY, vol. II).

Frumenty (frū'mēti), *furmety* (fō'mēti).

Forms: *a.* 4 frumentee, 5 frumyte, 6-7 frumentie, -tye, 7 frummetry, 7, 9 fromenty, 7-9 frumet(t)y, 8 frumentary, 9 fromety, frumerty, -arty, frummaty, -ety, 5- frumenty. *β.* 4-5 furmente, 5, 6, 9 -ty, 6 fermenté, fer-, fir-, four-, fur-, fyrmentie, -ye, 7 fir-, formity, formety, 8-9 fu(r)metry, furmetree, -etty, 7-9 furmety, -ity. [ME. *frumentee*, *furmente*, *a. OF. frumentée*, *fourmentee*, *f. frument*, *fourment* (mod. F. *froment*): —late popular L. **frumentum* = class. L. *frumentum* corn.]

1. A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned with cinnamon, sugar, etc.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 180 Flesch fluriste of fermysone with frumentee noble. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 383 Fatt venesoun with frumenty. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 144/2 Frumyte, *frumenticum*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. Ee b/i Frumentie made of sodden wheate. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 11 Dinner . . Frumetty and Beer at 3 o'clock. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 68 The Squire made his supper of frumenty, a dish made of wheat cakes boiled in milk with rich spices. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. 153 Mothers . . who made their butter and their fromenty well.

β. ? c 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 15 Make furmente as before. c 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 6b, Furmente whiche is made of whete. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) Gv, Peasen, beanes, mylke, cheese, ryse, and frimentie. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. ii. He'll finde you out a food that needs no teeth nor stomach; a strange formity Will feed ye up as fat as hens i'th forehead. 1706 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 220 John Gawston, eat such a quantity of what is called furmety . . that he actually burst! 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 56 The high bowl . . Fill'd full of furmety. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 42 We had . . furmenty on Mothering Sunday. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrkg. Life* I. 28 On that fourth Sunday in Lent, I regularly feasted on Furmety.

+ 2. A kind of wheat or spelt. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Cowtry Farme* v. xvii. 687 Furmentie is that which the Latines call *Alica* or *Chondrus*, and it is a kinde of wheate, whereof . . is made a kinde of grosse meale, resembling oatmeale. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xxiii. 582

After the Frumentie or Spike corn be taken off, there be pulse sowed three times, one after another.

3. Wheat mashed for brewing. *rare* (non-use). 1882 tr. *Thausing's Beer* iv. 197 The wheat is crushed and mixed with water. This frumenty is allowed to ferment.

4. Comb., as *frumenty-* or *frumety-corn*, -kettle, -pot, -seller. Also *frumenty sweat* (see quot. 1847).

1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. xvii. 19 The woman . . . strowed frumentye corne theron. c 1550 Wyl Bucke His Test. (Halliwell) 43, I bequeth my grece to . . . the fermeté potte. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* i. iii. Licking his lips Like a spaniel o'er a frumenty-pot. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Querc.* (1708) 127 Simpering like a Frumety-Kettle. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., A person in a dilemma is said to be in a frumenty sweat. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* i. The frumty seller decided to close for the night.

† **Frumkenned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *frum-cenned*, f. *frum-a* first + *cenned*, pa. pple. of *cennan* to bear.] First-born.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. vii. § 1 Ealle ða cnihtas and ealle ða mædena be on þæm lande frumcennede wæron. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. i. 1 Heo cende hyre frum-cennedan [c 1160 *Hallion kenneid*] sunu. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Godes engel . . . acwalde on elche huse . . . frumkenede childe.

† **Frummagemed**, *ppl. Cant. Obs.* (See quotes.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Frummagem'd*, choaked. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Frummagem'd*, choak'd, strangled, or hanged.

† **Frummer**, *Obs. rare.* [? var. of *FRUMPER*.] 1659 TORRIANO, *Taccagnatore*, a chuff, a caviller, a frummer, a niggardly wretch.

Frump (*frump*), *sb.* [Of unknown origin; possibly shortened from *FRUMPLE*.]

† 1. ? A sneer, ? a derisive snort. *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 4 You vse the nostrils too much, and to many vnseasoned frumps [to a man, as if he were a horse]. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 24, I gaue him slender thanks, but with such a frump that he perceived how light I made of his counsaile. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* xxiii. 4 As God takes notice of the least courtesie shewed to his people . . . so he doth of the least discourtesie, even to a frown or a frump.

† 2. Amocking speech or action; a flout, jeer. *Obs.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 188 You brought a shillyng to ninenpence . . . and so gave hym a frumpe euen to his face. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 99 Esteeming those things as the frumps of fortune, which ye exalt above the skies and take for felicitie. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* ii. iii. Sweet Widow leave your frumps, and be edified. 1651 HOWELL in *Cartwright's Poems* b 8b, They dash thee on the Nose with frumps and rapps. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Frump*, a dry Bob, or Jest.

† 3. A derisive deception, a hoax. *Obs.* 1593 HOLLYBAND *Fr. Dict.* (Halliwell), To tell one a lie, to give a frumpe. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* ii. i. These are a kind of witty frumps of mine like selling of bargains. 1791 PEGGE *Derbiscisms* Ser. ii. (E. D. S.), *Frump*, an untruth, a story.

4. *pl.* Sulks, ill-humour. Now *dial.* 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* iv. i. Not to be behind hand with you in your Frumps, I give you back your Purse of Gold. 1678 — *Kind Kpr.* i. i. Why should you be in your frumps, Pug, when I design only to oblige you? 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xl, When the Duchess of Portsmouth takes the frumps. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., If insolent withal, she [a cross old woman] would be said to be *frumpy* or *frumpish* or 'in her frumps'.

5. A cross, old-fashioned, dowdily-dressed woman. Also *rarely*, said of a man.

1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* i. xi. 261 They voted me a prig, a frump, a fogram. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Hamilton Tighe* 97 All the best frumps Get into the hands of the other old frumps. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xlii, I looked a frump. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* i. 231 'Hang me . . . if she has not taken up with that confounded old military frump'.

b. said of a dowdy dress. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells*, &c. ix. 229 She taught me . . . how to make pretty dresses . . . for half what my ugly old frumps of gowns . . . used to cost me.

Frump (*frump*), *v.* [Connected with *FRUMP sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mock, flout, jeer; to taunt, insult, browbeat, snub. To *frump off*: to put off with jeering answers. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 341 He taketh the man to be overlavish of his pen in frumping of his adversaries with quipping taunts. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 149 Whom . . . Caius was wont to frump and flout in most opprobrious termes as a wanton and effeminate person. a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* III. i. Was ever Gentlewoman So frumpt off with a foole? 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 116 God suffers sometimes the infirmities of his people to be known by the wicked (who are ready to check and frump them for them). 1753 *School of Man* 288 How can your spirit bear that Aglae shall daily be frumping you.

† *erron.* 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 561 Conceiting himself, when he is only frumping the face of his own whim, to be beating . . . a whole world of buckramed giants into jelly.

† 2. *intr.* To scoff, mock. Const. *at. Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* III. Biiij, One Mevius did frumpe and floute at Nevie then awaye. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xiv. 81 These skoffers which are alwayes frumping. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 202 We are but frumpt at and libell'd vpon. 1662 *Rump Songs* II. 60, I do not love for to frump. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 148 The riders screamed, cross-bit, frumped and hooted at each other.]

† 3. To sulk, be in a bad temper. *Obs.*

1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* III. i. My wife frump'd all the while and did not say one word.

4. *trans.* To put in a bad humour, vex.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Fear in Sweden* II. 59 Gustaf, frumped

at the non-arrival of the Garter, placed the portrait of Charles Edward . . . opposite his own in the palace.

Hence **Frumping** *vbl. sb.* Also **Frumper**, one who 'frumps'.

1598 FLORIO, *Motteggiatore*, a frumper, giber or iester, a quipper. 1611 COTGR., *Mocquerie* . . . a mocking, flowing, scoffing, frumping. *Ibid.*, *Mocqueur*, a mocker, flowter, frumper. 1664 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 31 Pray young Man leave off your Frumping. 1677 HOLYOKE *Lat. Dict.*, A frumper, *sainio*.

† **Frumpery**, *Obs.* [f. *FRUMP sb.* + *-ERY*.] Abuse, mockery; also, a flout, mock, or sneer.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 145 With bitter frumperye taunting. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xl, Which is the cause wherefore he hath of all men mocks, frumperies and bastonades.

Frumping (*frumping*), *ppl. a.* [f. *FRUMP v.* + *-ING*.] That frumps; mocking, scoffing, jeering.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 24 This frumping speech so moued the king, that, [etc.]. 1609 HOLLAND *Amu. Marcell.* xxx. iv. 387 Æsops frumping scoffes or fables. a 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* II. Wks. 1873 I. 403 The frumping Jacks are gone.

Hence **Frumpingly** *adv.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 267 [Dogs] which some, frumpingly, term Fisting Hounds.

Frumpish (*frumpish*), *a.* [f. *FRUMP sb.* + *-ISH*.] Disposed to mock or flout; jesting, sneering; also, cross, ill-tempered.

1647 WHARTON *Pluto's Progr. Gt. Brit.* 15 Thy lowring scowling makes me dumppish, For to see my Love so frumpish. a 1668 DAVENANT *Play-House to be Let* Wks. (1673) 116 When Fortune frumpish is, who e're withstood her? 1757 FOOTE *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 155 Methought she looked very frumpish and jealous. 1820 KEATS & HUNT *Keats' Wks.* (1889) III. 35 Such a frumpish old fellow. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 47 The companion sour and frumpish.

† **Frumple**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *fromple*. [f. next vb.] A wrinkle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181 1/2 *Frumpylle*, *ruga*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 111 Grete ryeules and fromples that putte oute the beaulte of the playsaunte vysage.

Frumple, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5-6 *fromple*, 5 *frompel*, 6 *frompill*. [? ad. Du. *verrompelen* (Kilian) of same meaning, f. *ver-* = *FOR-* + *rompelen* to RUMPLE.]

1. *trans.* To wrinkle, crumple. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. l. (1495) 168 The flesshe in the buttockes is frompyld and knotty. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 48 He frompeled his forhe and knytted his browes. 1493 *Festiuall* (W. de W. 1515) 112 b, She founde all his clothes frompled. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. iv. 660 The leaves are not smoth, but crumpled or frompled. 1611 COTGR., *Plionner*, to wrinkle, crumple, fromple. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Fromple*, to crease, to crumple. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Fromple*, to wrinkle, to ruffle or disorder.

2. ? To rumple, tumble. a 1529 SKELTON *Mannerly Margery* 16 What wolde ye frompill me? now fy!

Hence **Frumpled** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181 1/2 *Frumplyd*, *rugatus*. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.* s.v., A frumpled pinafore.

Frumpy (*frumpy*), *a.* [f. *FRUMP sb.* + *-Y*.] Cross-tempered; also, like a frump, dowdy.

1746 CLAN RONALDSEN in *Jacobite Songs* (1887) 238 The frumpy forward Duke. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Frumpy*, having a sour and ill-humoured look. c 1840 J. MITFORD in *C. M.'s Lett. & Remin.* (1891) 181 He is as old-fashioned and frumpy as if he had never been out of college. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 243 An old, faded, frumpy bonnet. 1849 DICKENS *Sart. Crisp.* xlv, I have been a grumpy, frumpy, wayward sort of a woman, a good many years. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* xxvii, She was frumpy and dowdy.

† **Frumrese**, *Obs.* In 3 *frumræs*. [f. OE. *frum-a* first + *ræs* rush.] A first attack, onslaught. c 1205 LAY. 8655 *Æt þon frum ræsen*; he feolde . . . feowert hundred.

† **Frumtschaft**, *Obs.* [OE. *frumsceaft*, f. *frum-a* first + *sceaft* creation, f. *scieppan* to SHAPE.] First formation, creation.

Beowulf 91 Sægde, se þe cuþe frumsceaft fira feorran recan. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxv. [xxiv.] (1890) 344 þa cwæð he: Hwæt sceal ic singan? Cwæð he: Sing me frumsceaft. a 1225 *Juliana* 3 In ure lauerdes lue þe feader is of frumscheft. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 þu folckes feder of frumschaft schupstest al the ischapen is.

† **Frumth**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *frymð* (? erroneously *frymð*), *frymðo*, 2 *fremð*, 2-3 *frymð*, *south. frymð*, *Orm. frymð*, *frymð*, *Northumb. frymðo*, fem. f. *frum* adj., original.] Beginning.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 34 From frymðo middan-geardes. a 1000 *Elene* 345 (Gr.) *Frymða* god. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xi. 75 Hi . . . sculon þonne ilcan ryne eft gecyrran þe æt frymðe. c 1200 ORMIN 1855 þiss wass i frympe wipþ soþ Godd. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 lch seide . . . iðe frymðe of þis tale. 12 . . . *Duty Chr.* 30 in O. E. *Misa* 142 He [Crist] hit haueð al biþouht þe frymðe to þon ende.

† **Frundel**, *Obs.* Forms: 6 *frondaille*, *frundel*, 6-7 *frundel* (1, 7 *frundele*). [app. a var. of *farundell*, *FARTHINGDEAL*.] A dry measure; by Ray said to be equal to two pecks.

Quot. 1641 seems to identify the *frundel* and the peck. This appears more probable than Ray's statement, if the word means etymologically 'quarter' (of a bushel); but the discrepancy may admit of being explained, as Ray mentions the existence of a 'bushel' twice as large as the standard bushel.

c 1550 *Bottesford Manor Rec.* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), From

martynymes to mydsomer i frondaille off malt. 1557 in *Antiquary Dec.* (1888) 20, i frundell of barley. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 68 Many will putte to a pecke or frundell of malte . . . to make it both stronge and likewise to keepe well. 1673 *Yorksh. Dial.* 6 in 9 *Specim.* (E. D. S.) 111 You's ge in a frundel o' yar grains. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 28 A Frundele: Two pecks.

Frunt(e), *obs. form of FRONT.*

Fruntall(e), *-elle*, *obs. forms of FRONTAL.*

Frunter, var. of *THRUNTER Sc.* (a ewe in her fourth year).

Frunture, var. of *FRONTURE, Obs.*

Frush (*frʊʃ*), *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 4-5 *frusche*, 4-6 *frusshe*, (5 *frushe*, 9 *arch. frushe*). [a. OF. *fruis*, *frois*, n. of action f. *fruisser*, *froissier*: see *FRUSH v.*]

† 1. A rush, charge, onset, collision. *Obs.* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 202 He and all his company . . . In-till a frusche all tuk the flycht. c 1400 *Melayne* 268 Righte at the firste frusche thay felde fyve thowsande knyghtis. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xxi, All in a frushe in all the haste they may they ran. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxx. 474 So they aprochyd, and al at a frusshe of both partyes dashed together.

b. The noise caused by this; the crash of breaking weapons, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 545 Men mycht her, that had beyn by, A gret frusche of the speres that brast. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xix, With horrible uproar and frush Of rocks that meet in battle. 1875 J. VEITCH *Tweed* 144 Of mingling spears a sbivering frusch.

2. *collect.* Fragments, splinters.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 18 Al the frushe and leauings of Greeks. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 190 Some brak in sma' The carvit wark . . . Sending the glory o' the wa' In fritter't frush about.

Frush (*frʊʃ*), *sb.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of uncertain origin; Topsell's suggestion (quot. 1607) seems not impossible. It might be plausibly regarded as a subst. use of *FRUSH a.*; but that word has not been found earlier than the present century.] = *FROG sb.*² Also (more fully *running frush*) a disease which attacks this part of a horse's foot; a thrush.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 324 The frush is the tenderest part of the hoof towards the heel . . . and because it is fashioned like a forked head, the French men call it 'Furchette' which word our farriers . . . perhaps for easiness sake of pronunciation, do make it a monosyllable, and pronounce it the 'frush'. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 9 Let her shoes be taken off, her feet pared well, the Frush and heeles opened. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 152/2 The running of the Frush; which is a rotten corrupt humour, that comes out of his [a horse's] Leg. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hoof*, When the Frush is broad, the Heels will be weak. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 32 A large Coronet is often accompanied with a tender Heel and running Frush. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 1350 *Frush*, or Frog, among farriers, a sort of tender horn which arises in the middle of a horse's sole. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Frush*, the thrush, or tender part of a horse's foot.

Frush (*frʊʃ*), *a. Sc. and north. dial.* [? f. *FRUSH v.*; but cf. the synonymous *FROUGH a.*]

1. Liable to break; brittle, dry, fragile. Cf. *FRUSHY a.*

1802 in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* II. 142 O wae betide the frush saugh wand! 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 243 Frush becomes the whole cover in a few seasons; and not a bird can open its wing . . . without scattering the straw like chaff. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 200 The bottom of the pulpit being auld and frush the wooden tram flew crash through. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Frush*, very brittle; crumbly. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Frush*, brittle, as applied to wood, &c.: said of flax when the 'shoughs' separate easily from the fibre.

fig. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. 59 When we think o' the frush green kail-custock-like nature of bairns.

2. Soft, not firm in substance.

1848 T. AIRD *Frank Sylvan Poet. Wks.* 302 They . . . peel the foul brown film of rind [of the earth-nut] away To the pure white, and taste it soft and frush. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/1 Beef that is in the flabby, unwholesome-looking condition that the butchers call 'frush'.

3. Frank, forward. *Aberd. (Jam.) ? Obs.*

1779 in *J. Skinner's Misc. Poetry* (1809) 183 Ye're unco frush At praising what's nae worth a rush.

Frush (*frʊʃ*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *frusch(e)*, *frus(s)he*, (4 *frussche*, *fruysh*, *froche*), 6- frush. Also (sense 5) 8 *frust*. [a. OF. *fruisser*, *froissier* (mod. F. *froisser*):—popular L. **frustiāre* to shiver in pieces, f. L. *frustum* fragment: see *FRUSTUM*.]

† 1. *trans.* To strike violently so as to crush, bruise, or smash. *Obs.*

13 . . . *K. Alis.* 1814 To frusche the gadelyng, and to bete, And none of heom on lyve let. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 201 Lest þei frushen ber owne brest at þe hard stoon. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 138 They frusshed his helme and made him a meruailous wounde in his hede. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 10 High Cedars are frushed with tempests, when lowe shrubs are not toucht with the wind. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xi. lxxv, With fury each invades His opposite their mutual armour frushing.

† b. with *adv.* or *advb.* phrase. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 588 Harnise and sched & body all Fruschit in peciss vndir small. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1201 Thei fond his scheld was fruschit al to nocht. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1275/1 Enmyty wil I put betwene thee and the woman . . . she shal frushe thyne head in peeces. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. ii. 107 He was . . . frushed and bruised to death. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Judg.* v. 11 The chariottes were frushed together.

† **c.** To dash (a person) *aback, down*, etc. *Obs.*
 c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 204 Where evere his spirit takih him he frusheth him down. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3225 Pat. frusheth hom abake. *Ibid.* 5931 He frusseth so felly freikes to ground.

† **d. fig.** To crush, disable. *Obs.*
 c1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 197 The Sothroune part so frusched was that tide, That in the stour thair mycht no langar bide. c1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 91 Refreshing all his membres that were bruised and frused with that feuer. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Unolished* (1807-8) VI. 38 They are sore frusht with sicknesse.

† **2. intr.** To rush violently; also with *in, out, together*. Also in comb. *again-frushe*: see *AGAIN-2*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 161 Horss com thair fruschand, hed for hed. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 11893 Pan the freike shuld frusshe out, & a fyre make. *Ibid.* 11927 The grekes.. Frusht in felly at the faire yates. c1400 MELAYNE 469 A fire pan fro þe crosse gane frusche. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 238 Thei frusschen to gidere fulle fierely. c1430 SYR *Gener.* (Roxb.) 3831 He com frushing, and leid on, And sleugh ther many a worthie mon. c1450 MERLIN 208 Thei frusht bothe on an hepe, the horse and his maister.

3. *trans.* To rub harshly, scratch. *Obs. exc. dial.*
 c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13940 He..ffowle frusseth his face with his felle nailes. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy) 39 With his berde he frusshed hir mouthe un-mete. [1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Frush*, to rub, to rub bright, to polish.]

† **4. intr.** To break, snap; to break or become broken under pressure; to become crushed. *Obs. rare.*

1489 BARBOUR'S *Bruce* xii. 57 (Edin. MS.) The hand-axschafft..fruschit..in twa. 1605 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 219 Timber-Work..to keep the Arras from frushing.

† **5. trans.** The technical expression for: a. To carve (a chicken); cf. *BREAK v. 2 b.* b. To dress (a chub). *Obs.*

c1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* (Roxb.) 33 A chekyn [is] frushed. 1513 Bk. *Kernyng in Babees* Bk. (1868) 265 Terms of a Keruer..frusshe that chekyn. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 33 Persons of some Rank, and Quality, say, Pray cut up that Goose: Help me to some of that Chicken..not considering how indiscreetly they talk, before Men of Art, whose proper Terms are, Break that Goose, frust that Chicken. 1726 *Gentleman Angler* 149 *Frushed* is a Term used for a Chub or Chevin when it is dressed; as to Frush, i.e. to Dress. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 168 *Frush a chub*, dress him.

6. To straighten, set upright (the feathers of an arrow). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 418 How quikly the Archers bent their bowes and frused thaire feathers. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xix. § 56 The Archers stript vp their sleeves, bent their Bowes, and frused their feathers. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xx. 189 The archers strung their bows and 'frushed' their arrows.

Hence † *Frushing vbl. sb. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 504 At the assemble thair, Sic a frushing of speris wair That fer away men mycht it her. c1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 18 Than began great..frussing of speres, & batering of harneys w swerdes. 1562 BULLEVYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 39 b, Ewery ruyng, or frushyng of mannes fleshe, whiche maie be..by meanes of a wounde, and without a wounde. 1589 FLORIO, *Ammaccatura*..a frusbing together.

† **Frushing, ppl. a. Obs. rare.** Also 5 *Sc. fruschand*. [f. *FRUSH v.* + -ING².] That breaks or is liable to break; brittle.

c1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 190 O wareide suerd, of tempyr neur trew, Thi fruschand blaid in presoune some me threw. *Ibid.* III. 147 The shaft to schonkit off the fruschand tre.

Hence † *Frushingly adv. Obs.*

1650 TORRIANO, *Affrasto*, by shivers, frushingly, piece-meal.

† **Frushy, a. Obs.** Also 8 *frushey*. [f. *FRUSH* + -Y¹.] Liable to break, brittle, fragile. Cf. *FRUSH a. 1.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 7 The large and loose grained timber of the old Oake and frushie Ash. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 86 Bog Oak Timber is always found to be frushy.

Fruskin, var. of FRISKIN, Obs.

† **Frust** (*frvst*). *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *frust-um* a piece.] A fragment.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxi, Such a story affords more *pabulum* to the brain than all the Frusts, and Crusts, and Rusts of antiquity, which travellers can cook up for it. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* (N. S.) VI. 165 The top is a mere frust.

† **Fruster, a. and sb. Sc. Obs.** Also *frustar*, -ir, -yr. [? Back-formation from *FRUSTER v.* or *FRUSTRATE*.]

A. adj. Fruitless, ineffectual, meaningless, vain; empty of (deeds). Also absol. *in fruster*: in vain.

c1470 HENRY WALLACE IV. 345 In frustyr terms I will nocht tarry long. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 53 He of natur that wiker wes and king, Wald no thing frustir put. *Ibid.* lxx. 21 To ws..in our darkness be lampis in schyning: Or than in frustar is [all] þour lang leirning. 1508 — *Tua Mariit Women* 190 He has a forme without force, And fair wordis but effect, all fruster of dedis.

B. sb. Frustration, disappointment.

c1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 313 Quhat suld I spek of frustir? † **Fruster, v. Obs.** [ad. Fr. *frustrer*, ad. L. *frustrāri*: see *FRUSTRATE v.*]

1. *trans.* To balk or defraud of something due or expected. Also, to falsify (a prediction).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 45 Pygmalion the wolde haue frusted of the grete tresours and Rychesses that he awaythet to haue of thy somtyme husbunde. *Ibid.* xxii. 80 Penotytatures..that to her were frusted.

2. To bring to nought, render useless; to frustrate (an enterprise); to destroy, lay waste, ruin. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 78 Quhen flude and fyre sall our it frak, And frely frustir feild and fure. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 45 [This] wald be caus sone efterwart perchance The commoun weill to fruster and to fail. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 50 Bot God, that hes thy Maieitie in cure, Will fruster all thair fulishe Interprysis. c1611 SVLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 1127 Have these..Withstood your Fury, and repulst your Powrs, Frustred your Rams, fired your flying Towrs?

† **Frustillation. Obs.** [f. L. *frustill-um* a small piece + -ATION.] A breaking into small pieces. In quot. *quasi-concr.* something fragmentary.

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 53 All pleasures here are but petty frustillations.

† **Frustible, a. Obs. rare.** [ad. late L. *frustrābilis*, f. *frustrāri*: see *FRUSTRATE v.*] Capable of being frustrated or rendered ineffectual.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 176 The Dominicans, from whom it is likely he got nothing agreeable to the Jesuits notion of respective Decrees, and frustrable grace. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 404 The Divine Will is universally efficacious, insuperable..nor impeditable and frustrable in any manner.

† **Frustaneous, a. Obs.** Also 7 *erron. frustaneous*. [f. L. type **frustrāne-us* (f. *frustrā* in vain) + -OUS. Cf. It. and Sp. *frustranco*.] Vain, useless, ineffectual, unprofitable.

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 4 Though hee saw how frustaneous [sic] and empty all his intendments and purposes were. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. 53 A most insufficient and frustaneous meanes. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 74 Frustaneous and vain desires. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 25 This, if frustaneous, is fortified with *Diascord.* or *Laud. Op.* a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 317 Their real Substance to evade, And have their Force frustaneous made. 1780 J. HOWIE *Faithf. Contend.* Pref. 10 It were frustaneous to insist upon a portrait of that here.

Hence † *Frustaneously adv.*, vainly.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* 2 From which the Patient day by day frustaneously expecting relief.

Frustrate (*frvstrēt*), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. arch.* Forms: 5-7 *frustrat*, (6 *frustrate*), 5-*frustrate*. [ad. L. *frustrāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *frustrāri*, *frustrāre*: see next.] Equivalent to the later *FRUSTRATED*.

† **A. pa. pple.** In various senses of the vb. *Obs.* In recent archaisic use the word is prob. viewed by the writers as adj.; see the examples under B.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 100 So the abbot frustrat went home sory. 1471 RIFLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 148 That thy labor therefore be not frustrate. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 40 Sleipand and walkand wes frustrat my desyr. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. III. 107 They be ofte frustrat of that that they truste vpon. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 1. 103 The said Commission might be..frustrate and letted. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 236/5 Because the cumming together of the Lordes from Grenewiche..should not bee frustrate. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 24 Noble Germanicus, who shoulde have succeded Tiberius in the empyre, if the treason of Fiso hadde not frustrate the truste of the People. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 66 Beinge thus frustrate of the increase of theyr seedes. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 2 Go to him, Dollabella, bid him yeeld, Being so frustrate, tell him, He mockes the pawses that he makes. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smech.* (1851) 270 He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought him selfe to be a true Poem. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol. 13 He was altogether frustrate and disappointed.

B. ppl. a.

1. a. Bereft or deprived of, or of the chance of; destitute of. *Obs. exc. arch.* Cf. Fr. *frustré*.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 3 Death..leaveth the body frustrate of feeling. 1587 A. DAN *Daphnis & Chlor.*, Frustrate was his body of garments. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. 1 Such a profitable thing should [not] be altogether frustrate of attempt, howsoever voide of effect. 1616 J. HAIGIN J. Russell *Haigs* vi. (1881) 140, I am frustrat of money, so that I cannot come to Newmarket myself. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 149 Returne againe from whence they came frustrate of power, and robbed of obedience. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 141 The face of Pietro frustrate of its ancient cheer. 1878 — *La Saisiaz* 364 At what moment did I so advance Near to knowledge as when frustrate of escape from ignorance.

† b. Balked, disappointed of. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* II. (1850) 439 That the same mo-t mercifull worke might..not be frustrate of his end and purpose. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* x. 412 But of that intent I was made frustrate by the Company. 1703 A. B. *Lav Success. Benefices* 34 The great Work..becomes frustrate of its End.

2. Failing of effect; ineffectual, fruitless, unavailing, useless. ? *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 144/1 And finally, then were these wordes frustrate where he said: Lo, I am w^t you al y^e dayes to y^e worldes ende. 1600 MAIDES *Metam.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 131 We wish you to forebare this frustrate mone. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 34 And doth relate His frustrate sport. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* v. 237 Some guardian of the skies, Involved in clouds..turns unseen the frustrate dart away. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. (1794) 103 The florets..of the ray are imperfect, and therefore abortive or frustrate. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disg. Sabbath* I. (1848) 20 Else were creation a frustrate thing.

† b. Of a legal document, enactment, or proceeding: Invalid, null, unavailing. *Obs.*

1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Ciiij, Without they be

kept in dewe ohedyence ben voyde & frustrate. c1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 46 Whether all marriages made against that prohibition were void and frustrate it is not very certain. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 263 The later testament doth make frustrate the former. 1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 6 Thus the Parliament continued..untill the King was out of debt, making frustrate the grant. 1664 *Flooden F.* I. 6 The league therefore and peace is vain And frustrate.

3. Of a desire, hope, purpose, etc.: Balked, defeated, disappointed, futile.

1588 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 138 That purpose which we doubt not but by godes goodness, shall prove frustrate. 1647 MAV *Hist. Parl.* II. v. 91 Though that expectation were made frustrate by the Earl of Warwick. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & Atalanta* 164 And multitude makes frustrate the design. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 348 His frustrate Hopes, and unavailing Pains. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxiv. (1874) 93 Men..in their frustrate longings still againe The weary round of earthly things pursue! 1876 FARRAR *Martib. Serm.* xxxix. 395 To all of you pain must come..and many frustrate hopes.

† **4. Idle, vain, purposeless. Obs.**

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 107, I knaw me vicious, Lord, and right culpable..Of frustrat speiking in court, in kirk, and table. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1143/1 So were it vndoubtedly frustrate to laye spirituall causes of counforte, to hym that hath no faythe. 1535 ACT 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Without frustrate or wilful delay.

Hence † *Frustrately adv.*, in vain.

1632 VICARS *Virgil's Aeneid* XI. 812 Great Tuscanes dames, as she their towne past by, Wisht her their daughter in law, but frustrately.

Frustrate (*frvstrēt*), *v.* *Pa. pple.* 6-*frustrated*; 5-7, 9 *arch.* (see *FRUSTRATE ppl.*). [f. L. *frustrāt- ppl.* stem of *frustrāri* to disappoint, f. *frustrā* in vain. Cf. Fr. *frustrer*.]

1. *trans.* To balk, disappoint (a person).

1447, 1606 [see *FRUSTRATE pa. pple.*]. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 509 And soe they were frustrated in their designs. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiii, To improve their good sense, in proportion as they were frustrated in ambition. 1847 JAMES *Convict* III, He had been seldom frustrated in life. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxviii, Gwendolen he would certainly not have been sorry to frustrate a little.

b. Const. of (a desired object). Now *rare*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi, They frustrate and defeat themselves of that blessed rewarde, whiche [etc.]. 1571 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 119 Being frustrated of your long desired presence and promises. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. II. 17 Being frustrated of getting over the River this way, we lookt about for a Tree to fell across the River. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xi. 115 God, after he had made the World, was liable to be wholly frustrated of His End in the Creation of it. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 1 Frustrating them [Americans] of what they consider their 'destiny'.

2. To deprive of effect, render ineffectual; to neutralize, counteract (an effort or effect).

1471 [see *FRUSTRATE pa. pple.*]. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerue Ind.* (Arb.) 14 To bewray poisons and to frustrate th[e] operation therof. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 762 They are heartlesse, if they see defence to frustrate their arrows. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vi. 108 Yet they not lying near enough the superficies of the earth, may frustrate its effects. 1703 J. BARRETT *Analecta* 50 Is not such a Course likely to frustrate to them all means of Conversion? 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 23 He endeavoured to frustrate the effects of it by imposing many humiliating ceremonies on Bakarra Khán. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 9 The worst effects of the enemy's malice were frustrated.

b. To make null and void; to annul, abrogate (a law, etc.); to do away with (a right). Now somewhat *rare*.

1528 [see *FRUSTRATE pa. pple.*]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 67 The Ordinances of these diets cannot bee frustrated, but by another diet. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 205 Nor [ought] the Laws and Statutes of this Realm [to be] by him frustrated. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* vi. (1853) 239 A moral system is not frustrated, so long as it can enforce its sanctions. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 411 The fellows frustrated the common right of graduates to the Office of Tutor.

3. To render vain; to balk, disappoint (a hope, expectation, etc.); to baffle, defeat, foil (a design, purpose, etc.). (The current use.) Also, † to prevent the fulfilment of (a prophecy).

1500-20, 1540-1 [see *FRUSTRATE pa. pple.*]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 64 'Twas yet some comfort When misery could beguile the Tyrants rage And frustrate his proud will. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 116 Julian..sent for workemen from all places, thinking to frustrate Christs prophecie concerning the Temple. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 17 But our hopes were strangely frustrated: for we quite lost our course. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 339 He was..thoughtful of..frustrating Anteus's unjust design. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 14 The innocent has a chance to frustrate or avoid the villany. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 67 You have the power frequently to frustrate your adversary's intended motion. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 155 Sastri's enemies..had come from Baroda to frustrate his negotiation. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 548 His plan was frustrated, owing to its premature announcement by his friends in Paris.

Hence *Frustrating vbl. sb.* Also † *Frustrater*, one who frustrates.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. 298 The frustrating of that vaine conceit makes it seem longer than the truth. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* v. 31 Let thy grace teach Mee wisely to enioie as well the frustratings, as the fulfillings of My best hopes. a 1665 DIGBY *Priv. Mem.* (1827) 117 To continue too long in such a school is a frustrating of the intent of it. 1676 *Packet Adv. Men of Shaftesbury* 39 Continual Frustrater of the Parliamentary Constitution. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* 149, I would have endeavoured to avoid the

common frustraters of Disputes. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. 1, I shall know how to advise Edward to the frustrating all your schemes.

Frustrated (frv'strēd), *pph. a.* [f. FRUSTRATE *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the *vb.*; disappointed, balked, etc.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 155 A frustrated name is an hainous crime. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 48 Our By-acquists do richly recompense our frustrated (or rather unsucceeding) pains. 1799 R. WARNER *Walk West. Counties* (1800) 143 The two ravens..returned to accomplish their frustrated purpose. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) l. 128 With a frustrated, nay terrified aspect. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic Wks.* (Bohn) III. 204 The frustrated expectation..in the intellect is comedy. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxiv. Now he felt weary, frustrated and doubtful of his own temper. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/2 There must surely be...a good many frustrated careers.

Frustration (frv'strā'fōn). [*ad. L. frustrā-tiō-em*, n. of action f. *frustrāri* to FRUSTRATE.] The action of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; an instance of this.

1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 184 That he should...with crafty secret frustrations dally with him. 1598 HAKLUVT *Voy. I.* 175 The perpetuall frustration and reuocation of the foresayd priuiledges. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 135 This were...a frustration of that seminall power committed to animals at the creation. 1676 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) l. 247 The authors..having missed of their mighty aims, are fain to retreat with frustration and a baffle. 1776 G. HORNE *Comm. Ps.* lxxxix. 46 The frustration of the diuine counsels concerning man. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvii. X. 101 note, Aristides ascribes the frustration of this attack to the valour of two Athenian generals. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. ii. He thrust his hand into a purse...and explored it again and again with a look of frustration. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 548 There may be cases of acts absolutely inconsistent with, and amounting to an entire frustration of the main object of the deed.

Frustrative (frv'strātiv), *a. rare.* [f. *L. frustrāt-* (see FRUSTRATE *v.*) + -IVE. Cf. OF. *frustratif*.] Tending to frustrate, balk, or defeat; disappointing.

1730 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON. 1839 L. BLANCHARD in *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 418 The exposition... would have been utterly frustrative of its intention.

† **Frustratory**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 frustratoire, 6-7 frust(r)atorie, (6 frustatory, frustratarie, 7-8 frustratory). [*ad. OF. frustratoire* and late *L. frustrātorius*, f. *frustrāri* to FRUSTRATE.] Tending to frustrate, balk, defeat, or make void. In early use also: Resulting in disappointment, disappointing.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 78 Many goynges & comynges were there made of the sayd anne... that fynably were all frustratoire. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 With conuenient spede without any frustratory delay. 1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* 60 Then would he... by frustratorie kindes of answeres goe about to put off such interrogatories. 1650 GENTILIS tr. *Malvezzi's Considerat.* 144 If this be not true, that was frustratory, and of no avaylment to Socrates. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 26 Without Frustratory Delay. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 75 Bartolus restrains this to a Frustratory Appeal.

Frustule (frv'stiul). [*a. F. frustule*, *ad. late L. frustulum*, dim. of FRUSTUM.] The siliceous two-valved shell of a diatom, with its contents.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 103. 130 The frustules which are long and slender, slip over each other, yet so as always to adhere. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 278 Each frustule is however a perfect unicellular plant. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* III. 67 Diatomaceae... whose frustules are also of silex.

Frustulent (frv'stiülēnt), *a.* [*ad. L. frustulentus*, f. FRUSTUM.] Full of small pieces.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in later Dicts. **Frustulose** (frv'stiülō's), *a. Bot.* [f. *L. frustulum* + -OSE.] (See quot.)

1856 *Treas. Bot.* *Frustulose*, consisting of small fragments. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 412/2.

|| **Frustulum**. *Obs. Pl. frustula.* [*L. frustulum* small piece.] *a.* A fragment, an atom. *b. Math.* A small frustum.

1700 S. PARKER 6 *Philos. Ess.* 109 Nor yet could each such Frustum have been so modify'd and temper'd as we find, unless by the same. 1785 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 241 Suppose a rectangular cone cut into frustula by...planes perpendicular to the axis.

Frustum (frv'stūm). *Pl. -a, -ums.* Also *erron.* 7-9 frustum. [*a. L. frustum* piece broken off.]

1. *Math.* The portion of a regular solid left after cutting off the upper part by a plane parallel to the base; or the portion intercepted between two planes, either parallel or inclined to each other.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 57 In the parts thereof [plants] we finde..frustums of Archimedes. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 960 The Axis of a Pyramid..and of a Figure of different Bases, which he calls a Frustum of a Prisme. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 265 The...Frustums of Spheres, cut by parallel Planes, are equal to the corresponding Surfaces of the Sphere's Circumscr. Cylinder. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 49 We could see within the straits a hill with a flat top, like what is called the frustum of a cone. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 291 This proposition is easily proved by pyramids, and frusta of pyramids, of which the solid angle is indefinitely small. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 378 The difference between the two piles thus found will be the number in the frustum or incomplete pile. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 218 We may.. liken this belt of winds which encircles the earth...to the frustum of a hollow cone.

b. Applied to the sections of the shaft of a column. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xl. 23 We were directed to it

by thirteen or fourteen frustra of enormous columns. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 286. 316 A truncated pillar, or frustum of a column.

2. *gen.* A portion or fragment of anything material or immaterial. *rare.*

1721 BAILEY, *Frustum*, a Fragment, a broken Piece. *a* 1733 R. NORTH *Examen* III. viii. (1740) 624 This Frustum of a Libel is grafted into his pious History. 1812 CRABBE *T. in Verse* VII. Wks. 1834 IV. 288 She minced the sanguine flesh in frustums fine. 1812 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 94 What I would deprecate is, putting into people's hands the frusta of a system.

Frutage, *obs. form* of FRUITAGE.

Frute, *var.* of FROUD, *Obs.*, frog, toad.

Frutescence (frute'sēns). [*f. next: see -ENCE.*] Shrubbiness.

1882 N. Y. *Tribune* 28 June, The earlier this is done after the first appearance of frutescence the better.

Frutescent (frute'sēnt), *a. Bot.* [Incorrectly f. FRUT-EX + -ESCENT. The correct form would be *fruticescent.] Becoming shrubby; having the appearance or habit of a shrub.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 469 Our Frutescent Herbs, such as Lavenders, Abrotanums, Rue, Tyme. 1775 MASSON *ibid.* LXVI. 288 Evergreen shrubs, both frutescent and succulent. 1801 BARROW *Interior S. Africa* I. i. 26 The frutescent or shrubby plants. *Ibid.* 38 A tall, elegant, frutescent [*sic*] plant. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 185 Stems...in the frutescent species leafy. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 142 The frutescent [*sic*] produce of the mountains.

Frutex (frū'teks). *Bot.* In 7 pl. fruteces. [*a. L. frutex*.] A plant having a woody stem, but smaller than a tree; a shrub.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 67 What is meant by trees, fruteces, &c. 1727 in BAILEY II. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.*

† **Frutical**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. frutic-* FRUTEX + -AL.] Having the nature of a shrub, shrubby.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xiv. 1129 This shrubbe or fruticall plant. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 396 The ferulaceous Plants can scarce be called fruticall.

† **Fruticant**, *a. Obs.* -1 [*ad. L. fruticant-em* pr. pple. of *fruticare* to sprout.] Putting forth shoots, sprouting. Also † **Fruticate** *v. Obs.* -1 *intr.* To shoot, sprout. † **Frutication**. *Obs.* -o [*L. frutication-em*.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Frutication*, sprouting out of young sprigs, a springing forth. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 148 In which...Soyl, many of the same kind fruticate. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 2 These [trees] we shall divide into the greater and more deciduous, fruticant, and shrubby. 1740 TULL *Suppl. Horse-hoing* 260 The other Fields...being planted late, could not be ho'd till after the time of Frutication (i.e. Tilling) was past.

† **Fruticeous**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. frutic-* FRUTEX + -EOS.] Shrubby, bushy.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 34 Of a low and fruticeous growth.

Fruticose (frū'tikō's), *a. Nat. Hist.* Also 9 *erron.* fruticose. [*ad. L. fruticōs-us*, f. *frutic-* FRUTEX.]

1. Of the nature of a shrub; having woody stalks. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4. 81 Fruticose, having stalks of a hard woody consistence. 1721 BAILEY, *Fruticose Stalks*, stalks of a hard woody Substance. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 120 The fruticose Rubi. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 475 The main shoots...may..climb, or may form the stems of arborescent and fruticose plants.

2. Resembling a shrub in external appearance; said, e.g., of certain minerals, zoophytes, and lichens.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 95 The whole when viewed from above has a fruticose aspect, not unlike the appearance of cauliflower. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 The mode of growth...arborescent, and clustered (fruticose). 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 56. 70 The species which are most fruticose in habit consist of a single cell. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 319 The Fruticose Lichens are attached only at one spot and with a narrow base, and rise from it in the form of small much-branched shrubs.

Fruticous (frū'tikos), *a. rare* -o. [f. *L. frutic-em* FRUTEX + -OUS.] = prec.

1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Fruticulose (fruti'kiulō's), *a.* [as if *ad. L. *fruticulōs-us*, f. *fruticul-us, dim. of FRUTEX.] Resembling a small shrub. Also in comb. form **Fruticulo**-so-

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 In the fruticulose or foliaceous species [of Lichens] the medulla is distinctly floccose. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 611 Carnose Alcyonidae, fruticulos-ramose.

Frutify, *v. nonce-wd.* A comic blunder attributed to an illiterate person; the word meant is *notify*, which is confused with *fructify*.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 142 The Jew having done me wrong, doth cause me as my Father being I hope an old man shall frutify unto you.

Frucion, -ssyon, -tion, *obs. ff.* FRUITION.

† **Fruz**, *sb.* [onomatopœic; cf. FRIZ, FUZZ: see also FROWZE.] A collection of short and small branches, producing a frizzy appearance.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 53 The Second cut all those Branches within three or four Eyes, or Buds, and by that means occasion abundance of Fruz.

Fruz, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [Cf. prec.] *trans.* To spread out (hair) in a frizzy mass; to ruffle, rumple. (Cf. FURZE *v.*) Hence **Fruzzed** *pph. a.*

1705 ROWE *Biter* I. i. She has as much...black Hair fruz'd

out as any Toast of 'em all. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5171/4 Short fruz'd brown Hair. 1873 *Yorksh. Mag.* May 378 (in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v.) He could...smooth the place down, and fruzz it up from beneath so deftly, that no one could tell that any hay had been taken. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fruz*, to rub the hair the wrong way on, to entangle.

Fry (froi', sb.¹ Also 7 frey. [*a. ON. frið*, *frið*, *frið* neut., seed = Goth. *fraiw* seed, offspring. Cf. ON. *frið-r*, *frið-r* adj., fertile. The *F. frai* masc., used in sense 3, is believed to be unconnected.]

1. Offspring, progeny, seed, young (of human beings); a man's children or family; rarely, a child. Now *obs. exc.* as *transf.* from sense 3.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, George 867 Fourty thousand wane to be fay, outakine wemene & jung fry. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 24 *Deus*. Noe, to the and to thi fry My blyssing graunt I. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 403, I...maid bot fulis of the fry of his first wif. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 13 Commaunde your folkes to departe out of the chamber and your yonge frye also. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. II. 83 What you Egge? Yong fry of Treachery. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* I. 5 Thy tender frie Whom childhood taught no language, but their crie T' expresse their infant griefe.

2. The roe (of a female fish).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 16 Take fayre Frye of Pyke, and caste it raw on a mortar. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 469 Take frye of female pike, and pille away the skyn. [1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, To shoot one's fry, to make a last effort without success. Derived from the analogy of a female herring, who having shot her fry, has done all she can do in the course of nature.]

3. Young fishes just produced from the spawn; *spec.* the young of salmon in the second year, more fully *salmon fry*.

1389 *Act 13 Rich. II.* c. 19. § 1 Stalkers...par les quelles le frie ou brood des salmons laumpreis...pourra estre pris. 1462 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 562 Grete carpes and many oare smale and mycbe frye. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 682 Fyne foullis in Fyrth, and Fischis with fry. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Broode and frie of fische in the saide riuier...he commonly thereby destroyed. 1565 J. SPARKE in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 61 An innumerable yonge fric of these flying fishes. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 141 The force of winds may suddenly sweep away little frye out of ponds. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 In Cumberland, the [salmon] fishers have four distinctions of yearly growth (after the first summer, when they call them free, or frie, as we smowts, or smelts)...younge fry of other fishes. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 297 They feed...sometimes on their own fry. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 75 The young salmon fry, or graveliers. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109. § 4 Fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names...salmon...hurntail, fry, samlet, [etc.].

b. Applied to the young of other creatures produced in very large numbers, e.g. bees, frogs.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 903 Combus...which contain the yong spawn or fry of the Bees. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 135 The Bees, specially the young fry (being loaded and weary with their labour)...are heaten down. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. ii. A hed of snakes...whose poisonous spawn ingenders such a fry of speckled villainies. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 832 A race obscene, Spawned in the muddy beds of Nile...And the land stank—so numerous was the fry. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 10 The fry of the aquatic races are almost as different from their parents as the caterpillar from the butterfly.

c. fig.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edu. IV* (1613) Cij a, This hedge-bred rascal this filthy fry of ditches, A vengeance take you all. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 442 They come from the sea of Rome...to beget a new spawn and frie of catholicks. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 459 The Sunne...together with his frie (whole armies of Gnats). 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 199 It was reserved for the present day to bring forth a fry of young critic imps.

4. Hence, as a collective term for young or insignificant beings: now chiefly in phrase *lesser, small or young fry*. *a.* The smaller kinds of fish or other animals.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 811 The huge Leviathans...attend their prey And give no chase, but swallow in the frie. 1674 PULLEYN in *Flatman's Poems* 2/2 Let your eye Wander, and see one of the lesser frie...Ruffle his painted feathers, and look big. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 56 We bring out not only Pike and Carp, but lesser Fry. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 465 This small Fry I take to be the top of their Fishery: they have no Instruments to catch great Fish. 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 108 Of fishes next...From the small fry that glide on Jordan's stream...To that Leviathan. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* VII. (1879) 137 A lake...which...swarmed with small fry. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiii. 101 One of the small fry...is hopping about on the grass.

b. Young or insignificant persons (collectively or in a body); a 'swarm' or crowd of such persons.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Herbs, Weeds, etc.* Wks. (1587) 303 To make their coine a net to catch yong frie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 7 Them before, the fry of children yong...did play. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* III. iii. The whole frie in a Colledge, or an Inn of Court. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 2 To that indigested heap, and frie of Authors. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple Wks.* 1755 IV. i. 242 As in a theatre the ignorant fry, Because the cords escape their eye, Wonder to see the motions fly. 1738 BIRCH *Milton M.*'s Wks. 1738 I. 27 A public School to teach all the young Fry of a Parish. 1799 *Morn. Post in Spirit Publ. Frls.* (1800) III. 122 The fresh fry so constantly emerging from the scholastic trammels of Eton. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. Mrs. Bird...followed by the two eldest boys, the smaller fry having by this time been safely disposed of in bed. 1878-82 C. FLEET *Ancestors in Sussex* Ser. I. 122 Chambermaids, and all the fry who feed on the little weaknesses of humanity. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* II. 99 Compared with [Sheridan], all other managers were small fry.

c. of inanimate things.

1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Bladud* xvi, An heape of hurtes. a fry of foule decayes. 1650 tr. *Hotham's Introd. Tent. Philos.* Pref., Few have attained its height in this last frye of books. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1682) 220 South of Japan, lyeth a great fry of Islands. a 1797 H. WALPOLE (Ogilvie), We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty small fry. 1859 JERISON *Brittany* iv. 38 Having sold his eggs, rags, and other small fry. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591 The smaller fry of Christmas Books.

Hence **Fryhood**, the state of being 'fry'.

1884 *Longm. Mag.* III. 531 An abdominal pouch, where they [the eggs] are..nourished during their early fryhood.

Fry (frɔi), sb.² [f. FRY v.¹]

† 1. Excessive heat. *Obs. rare*—1.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 187 Their colour is blacke (living in the scorching frye of the Torrid Zone).

2. Food cooked in a frying-pan; fried meat.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* iii. ii, This came from The Indies, and eats five Crownes a day in frye, Oxe livers, and browne past. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xviii, Cook promises a little fry for supper. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 226, I get my dinner, you your supper, free; And, if I bite the fat, you suck the fry.

b. *dial.* Applied locally to various internal parts of animals, usually eaten fried.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Fry*, the pluck of a calf. *North.* 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Fry*, the viscera of a pig, or other animal, generally cooked in a frying-pan. 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Fry*, pig's liver. 'Mudder sent us a fry o't' killin' day.' 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., The products of lambs' castration are called lamb's fries. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 110 A dish of lamb's fry reposing among its parsley.

† **Fry**, sb.³ *Obs. rare*—1. [cf. FLY sb.² 5 d.] 'A kind of sieve' (J.).

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 270 He dresseth the Dust from it [Malt], by running it thro' a Fan or Frie.

Fry (frɔi), v.¹ Inflected fried, frying. [a. F. *fri-re* (=Pr. *frire*, Sp. *frire*, Pg. *frigar*, It. *friggere*):—L. *frigere* to roast, fry, cogn. with Gr. *φρυγεῖν*, Skr. *bhrajji*, of the same meaning.]

1. *trans.* To cook (food) with fat in a shallow pan over the fire.

c 1290 [see FRYING vbl. sb.]. 1340 *Ayeb.* 111 Pet ilke bread ..wes ymad of oure doze..and y-fryd ine þe panne of þe crouche. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 747 Fleische of bestys is sometyme rotyd and somtyme fryed. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Take onyons and.. Frye hom in grece. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cij a, Take a blacke snake ..and fry it in an ertbyn potte. 1530 PALSGR. 158 *Vue poylle*, a fryeng pan to frye any meate in. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 95 Frie it with sheeps suet, and apply it to bruises. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 71 A very good way to fry Beef Steaks. 1805 *Med. Trul.* XIV. 65 The tender leaves are very commonly ..fried with other herbs. 1875 MARY JEWELL *Model Cookery* 21/1 Frying being actually boiling in fat instead of water.

b. Phrases: *Fry your eggs*: mind your own business. *To have other fish to fry* (see FISH sb. 4 c). 1841 JAMES BRIGAND ii, Fry your eggs, Gandelot, and leave other people to fry theirs. 1864 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. VI. 495/1 Cornish Proverbs.. Fry me for a fool and you'll lose your fat in frying.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* † a. *trans.* To torture (a person) by fire; to burn or scorch (anything) with effects analogous to those of frying; sometimes hyperbolically, of the heat of the sun, etc. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxix. 22 As Achab whom friede [Vulg. *frixit*] the king of Babiloyne. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 11 Pou schalt be rotyd and fryed in þe fyir of belle! c 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 112 He will not fry us in the fire of purgatory for our sins. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Prayers 27 My banes as it ver in aen fryng panne ar fried. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* viii. 2700 When we were boyld and fryde, in blood and fire. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* iv. 925 Raging Sirius fries the thirsty Land. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 644 So when with crackling Flames a Cauldron fries, The bubbling Waters from the Bottom rise.

† b. *To fry a faggot*: see FAGGOT sb. 2. *Obs.* 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 124 Master Hooper.. said.. must we two take this matter in hand, and begin to frie these faggots. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 946/2 A great manie of them..had died for it in Smithfield, in frieng a faggot.

3. *intr.* To undergo the operation of cooking with fat in a pan. *rare* in lit. sense. *To fry in one's own grease* (also † in *passive*): originally *transf.*, said e.g. of persons burning alive, and *fig.* to be tormented by one's own passions; now only, to suffer the consequences of one's own folly.

13.. *Coer de L.* 449 Beter it is that we out renne, Thenne as wreches in house to brenne, And frye inne oure owne gres! c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 487 In his owne grece I made him frye For angre, and for verray Jalousye. a 1415 LYDG. *Temp. Glas* (1891) 14 Thus he is fryed in his owne gres, To-rent & torn with his owne rage. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37 She is as fierce as a Lyon of Cotsolde. She fryeth in hir owne grece. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. 78 Let..the woods and forests blaze away, and the fat soyl of the earth fry in its own grece; these things will not affect us [the rocks and mountains].

4. *transf.* To undergo the action of fire or intense heat, with effects resembling those of frying; to frizzle, burn with a sputter or exudation of juices. † Formerly often of persons tormented by fire; also hyperbolically.

c 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 136 Thinkest thou to be justified by frying in purgatory? 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 117 Luke gif þour partie frydis yame in thair spurring, Keipand the feildis, and fryis not in thair furring.

1583 L.VLY *Prof. Ep.* in T. Watson's *Poems* (Arb.) 29 A sworde frieth in the fire like a blacke ele. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 147 Fuell to that fire, Wherein He fry'd. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* i. i, Earth and seas in fire and flame shall fry. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 6 The Smiths forge fries, when cold water is cast upon it. 1656 COWLEY *Mistress, Incubare* ii, As well might men who in a fever fry, Mathematicke doubts debate. 1664 WALLER *Late War Spain* 84 Spices and Gums about them melting fry. a 1711 KEN *Initiat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 529 Tho' frying where the Sun all Day Shoots perpendicular fierce Ray. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 358 What Heart could bear that his dead Father should fry in the flames of Purgatory? 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 152 Caking-coals, when ignited, seem to fry with an exudation of a fluid petroleum.

b. with advbs. *up*, *out* expressing the result of heating.

1630 MAY *Lucan* v. 471 The metalls melted by the Sunne, fry'd vp. 1694 *Acc. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 177 When the Fat is well tryed or fryed out. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* i The heat of the stove made the rosin in the wood to fry out.

c. *fig.* Of a person: To burn with strong passion or emotion. Also *refl.* in same sense.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 163 Thay fryit in furie that be schapit quick. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 19 Thus shee frying fretted, thus deeply plunged in anger Æolian kingdom shee raught. 1591 L.VLY *Eudym.* v. iii, In the moment that I feared his falsehood and fried myself most in mine affections. 1646 SIR R. FANSHAWE tr. *Guarino's Pastor Fido* (1676) 192 The happiest Pair that this day fry Under the torrid Zone of Love. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* i. ccxviii, Whether she walks, or sits, or stands, or lies, Her wretched self still in her self she fries. 1767 *Babler* i. 97, I sat frying the whole time, from a conscious incapacity to please. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 62 My uncle, frying with vexation, cried, [etc.]. 1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. XXVI. 652/2, I lay frying with impatience to hear the clatter of cups.

† d. said of a feeling, passion, etc. *Obs.*

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 83 Here fyre and flames by Fancie framde, In brest doo broyle and frye. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 176 Thus loue at once doth frye, freeze, ryse and fall. a 1632 FAIRFAX (Ogilvie), What kindling motions in their breasts do fry.

† 5. Of water: To be agitated, boil, seethe, foam. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 45 Ye might have seene the frothy billowes fry Under the ship. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 737 Thus, when a black-brow'd gust begins to rise, White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries.

† b. To ferment; to seethe (in the stomach). Of lime: To slake. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. ii. 44 As much barley boyled with water for a man a day, and this having fryed some 26 weekes in the ships hold, contained as many wormes as graines. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 52 To keep the Oyle from frying in the Stomach, you must drinke..Milde Beere after it. 1647 TRAPP *Mellificium Theol.* in *Comm.* Ep. 619 Cast water upon this lime, it will fry the faster. Hence *Frying ppl. a.*

1587 TURBERY *Trag. T.* (1837) 128 Whose frying hartes With Cupids coles did melte. 1592 GREENE *Mamillia* ii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 175 So discontinueance should be of sufficient force to quench out y^e frying flames of loue.

Fry (frɔi), v.² *rare*—1. [f. FRY sb.¹] *intr.* To swarm.

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* ii. 171 Plashy pools with rushes, About whose sides the swarming insects fry, Opening with noisome din, as they go by.

† **Fryberry**. *Obs. rare*—1. A raspberry.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1073 Fruites, as cheres..strauberis, fryberis [f. *frambosēs*].

Fryce, *obs.* form of FRIEZE sb.¹

Fryer, frier (frɔi-ɔr). [f. FRY v.¹ + -ER¹.]

1. One who fries (fish); also a vessel used in frying (fish). More fully *fish-frier*: see FISH sb.¹ 6 d. 1859 SALA *Pro. round Clock* (1861) 18 Offal [fish] is bought only by the 'fryers'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. lvi/2 Four Large Fish Fryers.

2. *pl.* Fish for frying.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 166 This supply is known in the trade as 'friers', and consists of the overplus of a fishmonger's stock.

Frying (frɔi-ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRY v.¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FRY.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 187/86 Pat grece of him orn a-brod: ase þei it frijnge were. 1340 *Ayeb.* 23 Pis zenne is þe dyeules panne of helle huerinne he makeþ his frijnges. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xxv. 20 For the pannies, for y^e fryenge. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Contemnat* 2 Chill icie frosts in midst of Summer's frying. 1829 MARRVAT *F. Midway* ii, The frying of beef-steaks and onions. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, There stole upon him from the distant kitchen a gentle sound of frying.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frying-piece*, **FRYING-PAN**. 1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 838 The orderly corporal slices off a frying piece and has it cooked for his breakfast.

Frying-pan. [f. FRYING vbl. sb.]

1. A shallow pan, usually of iron, with a long handle, in which food is fried.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Chron.* xxiii. 29 The prestis..to the fryngre panne [Vulg. *ad sartagine*]. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* xix. ccxviii. (1496) 936 Sartago the fryngre panne hath that name of the noys that is therein whan oyle brennyth therein. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 129 Item, for a frying pane x. d. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* iii. iii. (1634) 167 That that remaineth, fry it together in a Frying panne with Suger. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. v. 58 For want of nets..we attempted to catch them [fish] with a frying pan. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) V. 38 Frying-Pans they do use for Laddes. 1806 *Culina* 218 Melt a piece of butter in a frying-pan..pour in the above preparation. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxvii. 564 Which..resembled the noise of fifty fryingpans in active operation.

fig. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 643 O frieng panne of all fritters of fraud. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) 296 This hissing frying-pan of speech.

b. Phrase (*To jump, leap*, etc.) *out of the frying-pan into the fire*: to escape from one evil only to fall into a greater one.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 488/2 [He] featly conuayed himself out of the frying panne layre into the fyre. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1874) 126 Leape out of the frying pan into the fyre; and change from il paine to worse. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. vi. (1614) 32 Like..the foolish fish that leapeth out of the frying pan into the fire. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 32 Priest-craft got the Ascendant at Rome, and then Men were—out of the Frying Pan into the Fire. 1890 *Guardian* 1 Oct. 1507/3 If they thought they could get away from the State by disestablishment, they would find that they were jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frying-pan maker*; *frying-pan brand* (*Austral.*), 'a large brand used by cattle-stealers to cover the owner's brand' (Morris); *frying-pan plate*, ? a piece of tin-plate cut out to be made into a frying-pan.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* ix. 335 Nine fryingpan-plates being commonly laid upon one another and claspt together by turning up 4 Labells. *Ibid.* 336 There are but two Master Frying-pan makers..in the whole Kingdom. 1857 F. DE B. COOPER *Wild Adv. Austral.* 104 This person..got into some trouble..by using a 'frying-pan brand'.

† **Fry money**. *Obs.* ? = *frith silver* (see FRITH sb.¹ b).

1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 115 *Debts*.. Rob ffamer, and Jone Portyn wedowe, of fry mony iijl. vjs. viijd.

Fryse, *obs.* form of FRIEZE sb.¹

Fryst, Fryze, *obs.* forms of FIRST, FRIEZE sb.¹

Fuage, var. of FEUAGE, *Obs.*, hearth-tax.

1765 [see FUMAGE].

Fuants, var. of FIANTS, *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 12 Of a Fox, the Billiting; and all other such Vermin, the Fuants.

Fub, var. of FOB v., to cheat, impose upon, put off deceitfully (in quot. 1619, ? to reject with scorn).

1597, 1602, 1647 [see FOB v.¹]. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* ii. ii, My letter fubb'd too, And no access without I mend my manners! 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat.* iii. i, Well, I must not Be fubb'd off thus. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 74 Our Albanian fubbed us with a thousand delays.

Fub(b, fub(b)s. [onomatopœic: suggested by *full, chub*, etc.]

† 1. A small chubby person. Chiefly used as a term of endearment. *Obs.*

1614 T. FREEMAN *Rub & Great Cast* xlv, Caspia, that same fowle deformed Fubs. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* iii. i, So farewell Fubb. 1681 — *Soldier's Fort.* i. i, Dead, my poor Fubbes! 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* v. 48 'Tis he that I told you is to marry my Indian Fubs of a Sister. 1694 ECHARD *Plantus, Rudens* ii. viii, Here's the Water, my little Fubs ye! 1721 BAILEY, *Fub*, as a fat Fub, a little plump Child.

2. (See *quots.*)

1807 *Public Char., Ld. Somerville* 213 It is the custom in Spain and adopted here with our Merino wool, to divide or sort the fleece into three portions of different qualities, namely into rafinos, finos, and terceros; or superfine, fine, and fubs or refuse. 1882 LAUC. *Gloss.*, *Fub*, long withered grass on old pastures or meadows.

† **Fubbery**. *Obs. rare*. Cf. FOBBERY. [f. FUB v. + -ERY.] Cheating, deception.

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* i. i, O heaven! O fubbery, fubbery!

† **Fubble**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [onomatopœic: cf. *fumble*.] *trans.* ? To jumble (*up*).

1611 COTGR., *Eutretouille*, intangled, fubbled, confounded. *Eutretouiller*, to mingle, intangle, confound, fubble vp things together.

Fubby (fɒbi), a. *rare*. [f. FUB sb. + -Y¹. Cf. FOBBERY.] = FUBSY.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 12 Th' Idalian urchin and his fubby crew. 1815 NICHOLS *Lit. Anecd.* 18th C. IX. 339 *note*, The Sculptors and Painters apply this epithet to children, and say for instance of the boys of Fiamengo, that they are *fubby*. 1867 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 144 A ruddy-visaged widow..fubby and interjectional in figure.

Fub'sical, a. *rare*—1. [f. FUBSY + -IC + -AL.] = FUBSY.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 51 A fub'sical, squat wife.

Fubsy (fɒbzi), a. Also 8 fubsey, 9 fubzy. [f. FUB(s) + -Y¹.] Of the figure, limbs, etc.: Fat and squat.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., Her daughter, a fubsy, good-humoured..merry old maid. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Anecd.* Wks. 1855 I. 261 Fat and fubzy fellows of colleges. 1829 DR. BUCKHAM. *Priv. Diary* III. vii. 159 A fat, fubsy foot, as unsentimental as could be. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) II. iv. 57 She was a squat, fubsy little old woman. 1895 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 723 To hold and confess the opposite opinion is to announce oneself a fubsy Philistine.

transf. 1837 MARRVAT *Dog-friend* viii, He was..cosily.. seated upon the..little fubsy sofa.

Fucaceous (fukə'sjəs), a. [f. mod.L. *fūcāce-a* (f. L. *fūcus*: see FUCUS) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the group *Fucaceæ* of seaweeds.

1891 *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 382/3 The *Fucaceous* Genus *Turbinaria*.

† **Fucal**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FUCUS + -AL.] Of the nature of 'fucus'; specious, fair-seeming.

1619 H. HUTTON *Folies Anat.* (Percy) 53 Joves constant Daphne, timorous, perplex, His fucal arguments doth still confute.

† **Fucate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fūcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fūcāre* to paint, rouge, f. *fūcus* FUCUS.] Artificially coloured, beautified with paint; hence, falsified, disguised, counterfeit.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. iv. (1883) 221 In virtue may be nothing fucate or counterfayte. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1877) 183 What setting fourth of fucate and deceivable wares. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. i. ii. iii. Virtue and honesty are great motives. especially if they be sincere and right, not fucate.

† **Fucate**, *v. Obs.*—o [f. L. *fūcāt-*, ppl. stem of *fūcāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To paint, counterfeit. 1535 [see next]. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Fucated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED ¹.] = FUCATE *a.*

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 20 For the trowth knoweth no fucated, polessed and paynted oracion. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Fuca-tion**, *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *fūcāre*: see FUCATE and -ATION.] The action of painting the face; hence, the giving of a false semblance or appearance, counterfeiting.

1612 J. COTTA *Dang. Pract. Phys.* i. v. 46 Apothecaries. that use faithfull industrie in fitting wholesome and incorrupt remedies. without fucation, adulteration or deceit. 1638 NABBES *Covent Garden* i. iii. They [balconies] set off a Ladies person well, when she presents her selfe to the view of gazing passengers. Artificial fucations are not discern'd at distance. 1721 BAILEY, *Fucation*, a Colouring, Painting, or Counterfeiting.

† **Fuca-tious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: see -OUS.] Of the nature of 'fucation', fair-seeming, specious, deceitful.

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* ii. 78 To offer a courtesy under impossible condition, is frivolous or fucacious. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 38 Varnished over with fucacious semblances of truth.

† **Fucatory**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fūcāt-* (see FUCATE) + -ORY.] Relating to painting or artificial colouring.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renoir's Disp.* 737 This Fucatory Art. is exercised by none but some Juglers, and vafrous Knaves.

Fucher, *fuchez*, *obs. pl. ff.* FITCHEW, *polecac.*

c1450 *Bk. Hawkyng in Rel. Ant.* i. 305 That no fucher no volyare enter in. 1467 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 235 Unam togam de crymysin, pænulatam cum fuchez.

Fuchsia (fū'ksia). [mod. L. f. the name of the German botanist Leonhard Fuchs (16th c.).] A genus of ornamental shrubs (N. O. *Onagraceæ*) with drooping flowers; a plant of this genus.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1789 CURTIS' *Bot. Mag.* III. 97 *Fuchsia coccinea*.—Scarlett Fuchsia. was introduced to the royal gardens at Kew in the year 1788. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. ix. 1. § 20. 471 Leonhard Fuchs. has secured a verdant immortality in the well-known *Fuchsia*. 1861 WYVTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. 169 The pendant fuchsias drooped in their last loveliness. 1868 LESS. *Mid. Age* 316 Pretty bow-windows, with the crimson fuchsias climbing up them.

b. (See *quots.*) 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fuchsia*, Australian or native. A colonial name for *Correa*. 1880 L. A. MEREDITH *Tasm. Friends & Foes* iii. 23 note, *Correa speciosa*—native fuchsia of Colonies.

c. *attrib.*, as *fuchsia-red*, -tree. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* (1874) 47 The girl. turned to a fuchsia-tree, pretending to pick some of its flowers. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 7/4 Bright fuchsia-red has become. a favourite.

Fuchsine (fū'ksin). [f. FUCHS-IA + -INE. Named from its resemblance to the colour of the flower.] A salt of rosaniline, crystallizing in iridescent green tablets, soluble in water and forming a deep red liquid; used as a dye.

1865 *Reader* 23 Sept. 354/1 An alcoholic solution of aniline red and fuchsine. 1883 *West. Daily Press* 22 Oct., Apple, foreign seeds, and currants well mixed, and tintured with fuchsine, are frequently palmed off as raspberries jam.

Fuchsite (fū'ksait). *Min.* [Named in 1842 after the mineralogist J. N. von Fuchs: see -ITE.] A variety of muscovite containing chromium, which gives it a green colour.

1844 DANA *Min.* 321 Fuchsite is a chrome mica from the Zillerthal.

Fucivorous (fusi-vōrəs), *a.* [f. L. *fūc-us* FUCUS + -vor-us devouring + -OUS.] Eating, or subsisting on, sea-weed.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.* 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

† **Fuco'd**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. Beautified with fucus, painted.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* i. xii, Frequent are fuco'd Checks; the Virtuosa's rare.

Fucoid (fū'koid), *a. and sb.* [f. FUC-US + -OID. Cf. F. *fucoidé*.]

A. adj. a. Resembling or belonging to seaweeds, esp. those of the group *Fucaceæ*. b. Characterized by or containing impressions of such seaweeds or markings similar to them.

1839 ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, *Fucoid*, a term applied to several fossil plants. There is a fucoid shale, so called from the abundance of fuci it contains. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* vi. 136 In the cliffs at Ludlow, the chief rocks are surrounded by what I termed the fucoid bed. This is a greenish-grey argillaceous sandstone, almost entirely made up of a multitude of small, wavy, rounded, stem-like forms, which resemble entangled sea-weeds. 1871 LYELL *Student's Elem. Geol.* xviii. 473 These sandstones have been called in Sweden 'fucoid sandstones'.

B. sb. a. A seaweed of the group *Fucaceæ*.

b. A fossil marine plant resembling these.

1848 CRAIG, *Fucoid*, a fossil plant belonging to the order *Fucaceæ*. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. 17 The fucoids, or kelp-weeds. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v., Fucoids or fucus-like impressions occur in strata of every epoch. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* iii. 30 The feathery sertularia, the delicate fucoid. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 50. 562 Little fucoids, progenitors of the kelp-weeds. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 477 The Lower Cambrian Rocks have yielded many so-called 'fucoids'.

Fucoidal (fūkoī'dāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = FUCOID *a. b.*

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 177 Fucoidal sandstones. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 465 They seemed fucoidal, and might of course belong to any age. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 477 The 'Fucoidal Sandstone' of Sweden.

† **Fucose**, *a. Obs.*—o [ad. L. *fūcōsus*, f. FUCUS.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fucose*, painted, feigned, counterfeited.

† **Fucous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fūcōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] Of the nature of fucus or 'paint'.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* Pref. 4 It is Vice which hath such specious shewes and pretences put upon it, to make it seem Virtue, which fucous and false paint continues no longer then the present Faction.

|| **Fucus** (fū'kūs). Pl. || fuci (fū'ksi); also 7-8 fucus(es), 7 fucus's, fucos, fucu's; also anglicized β. fukes. [a. L. *fūcus* rock-lichen, red dye, rouge, false colour: cf. Gr. *φῦκος* (neut.).]

† 1. Paint or cosmetic for beautifying the skin; a wash or colouring for the face. Frequent in 17th c. writers. *Obs.*

a. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, What are the ingredients to your fucus? 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 285 Heere is. an excellent Fucus to weede out Freckles. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* ii. iii. (1673) 66 Leaving fucus's and paintings. to those that belong to Plays and Theatres. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 59 Virtue hates Fucus, Patches and perfumes. a 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 496 The loathsome Fucus. Which fill'd and glaz'd her furrow'd Skin. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 76 Bella-donna. came into credit as a fucus among the Italian ladies.

β. 1600 SURFLET *Coutrie Farne* iii. Ixix. 592 These compound waters are. for fukes and painting, as ornaments to the body. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) Words of Art, *Fukes*, paintings to beautify the face in outward appearance.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1640 J. HOLLIS in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 168 Whatsoever Fucus or Artifice they he slighted over with, I do not like their Countenance. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* iii. (1696) 390 God. sees through all the Dawblings and Fucus's of Hypocrisie. 1701 COLLIER *M. Anton.* (1726) 155 Pull off its mask and fucus, and view it in its naked essence. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 462 Of fortune's fucus strip them, yet alive.

β. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 108 If not a Penitent, what will all his Church tinctures do him good? No, Jerusalem had all these fukes to Admiration.

† c. *gen.* Any dye or colouring. *Obs.*

1676 R. DIXON *Nat. two Test.* 2 To give Poysson a gusto of Honey, and colour over a Leaden Cause with a Fucus of Gold. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 332 We. have hardly given the Potter his handful of White Marble to form into Vessels without Fucus.

2. A genus of seaweeds with flat leathery fronds. Formerly applied more widely.

1716 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* 415 note, The first that discovered the Seeds in *Fuci*, was the before commended Dr. Tancred Robinson. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 63 The whole rock. was covered with that curious kind of fucus. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 996 In basons of water left by the tides, and often adhering to Fucuses. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 282 The common fucus, which is the seaweed usually most abundant on the coast. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 945 *Laminaria digitata*. This fucus is olive-coloured. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* 30 The slimy and slippery fuci make the rock-walking exceedingly dangerous.

Hence **Fu'cused** *ppl. a.*, beautified with paint, painted (also *fig.*); **Fu'cusing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1680 EARL OF ROCHESTER in D'Ursey's *Pills* (1719) III. 343 With butter'd Hair, and fucus'd Breast. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* ii. (ed. 2) 34 How did the Jugglers do this with Painting and Fucusing. 1684 PHILLIPS tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* (1691) III. vii. 199 The Sibyl. uttering Sentences altogether thoughtful and serious, neither fucus'd nor perfum'd. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* (1861) 180 A painted, patched, fucus'd, perriwigged, bolstered, Charybdis.

Fud (fud). *Sc. and north. dial.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. a. or cognate with ON. *fud* neut., cunnus, = MHG. *fut* (mod. Ger. *hundsfoß* used as a term of abuse); formally identical with Skr. *putau* dual, buttocks.]

1. 'The backside or buttocks' (Jam.).

1785 R. FORBES *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 5 He. turn'd to us his fud. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 99, I. wad yir heavy fud gie A piercin pike.

2. The tail or 'scut' of a hare, rabbit, etc.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson* vii, Ye maukins cock your fud fu' brow, Withouten dread. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1859) 459 Do you cock your fud at me, you tiny thief you?—he struck at it with his stick. Tip the duck dived and did not rise again. 1847 in HALLIWELL; and in various dial. glossaries.

3. *Woollen-manuf.* [Perh. a different word. Cf. FOOD 4 b.]

1873 *Weale's Dict. Archit.* (ed. 3), *Fud*, woollen waste. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Fudd*, the refuse or dirt cleaned out of the materials during the processes of scribbling and carding.

Fud(d)e, *obs. form* of Food.

Fudder (fudər). Also 7-8 fooder. [ad. Ger.

fuder (= FOTHER) used in the same sense.] A tun (of wine).

1679, a 1767 [see FOODER]. 1839 BURCKHARDT *German Dict.*, *Fuder*, fudder, tun (of wine). 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Convent of Hirschau* 100 A benison rest on the Bishop who sends Such a fudder of wine as this to his friends! [1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Aug. 5/2 Eight fuders of wine.]

Fudder, *Sc. var.* of FOULDER.

c 1590 BUREL *Pass. Pilgr.* in J. Watson's *Collect.* (1706) ii. 24 To fle the flichts, of fudder.

attrib. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 219 Thunder-vollies. And fudder-flashes mixt wi' hail.

Fudder, *obs. form* of FODDER, FOTHER.

Fuddle (fud'l), *sb. slang or colloq.* [f. next vb.]

† 1. Drink, liquor, 'booze'. *Obs.*

1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasmi*. 124 They have taken their Dose of Fuddle. c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 78 With a cup of fuddle. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fuddle*, Drink. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* i. v, We sipp'd our Fuddle, As Women in the Straw do Caudle.

2. A drinking bout. *On the fuddle*: out for a lengthened spell of drinking.

a 1813 A. WILSON *My Landlady's Nose* Poet. Wks. (1846) 301 Old Patrick M'Dougherty when on the fuddle, Pulls out a cigar, and [etc.]. 1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. iii. 111 For a once-a-year fuddle I'd scarce gie a strae. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 61 At th' height of a wakes fuddle. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 29 Jan. 3/1 She usually provided food in the house when she was not on the 'fuddle'.

3. Intoxication; an intoxicated state.

1764 *Low Life* 24 In order to take large Morning Draughts, and secure the first Fuddle of the Day. 1890 *Yoshiwara Episode* 67 If he were only in his senses, instead of in a fuddle.

4. *transf.* The state of being muddled, confused, or the like.

1827 R. H. FROUDE *Remains* (1838) I. 219 My notions about it have been. very fuddled and bewildered; and, I suppose, if I were to attempt to analyse and explain them, I might raise my fuddle to the nth power. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* ii. v, He rushed about—Vain was his frenzied fuddle.

Fuddle (fud'l), *v.* [Of obscure origin; cf. Du. *vod* soft, slack, loose, Ger. dial. *fuddeln* to swindle.]

1. *intr.* To have a drinking bout; to tipple, booze. Also, to fuddle it.

1588 *Acc.* in Morris *Chester* (1895) 328 John Wright, for fuddeling and drinking with other leters and molestationers, just nothing. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 116 note, See a Captain of a ship sending for this, and the other shandy fellow. to fuddle it in their cabbins. 1696 W. MOUNTAGUE *Delights Holland* 184 The Men. sit up Gaming and Fuddling greatest part of Night. 1713 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 137 Here Barons may talk, and Squires may fuddle. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 33 No man might drink that could not fuddle till he wink. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* iii. (1864) 53 He is going to fuddle in honour of St. Thomé.

b. *quasi-trans.* with *away*. † Also, to empty (a pot) by drinking.

c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 77 She calls up her Neighbors, for to go and fuddle a Pot. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 431 They fuddle away the day with riot and prophaneness.

2. *trans.* To confuse with or as with drink, intoxicate, render tipsy.

c 1600 *Timon* ii. v. (1842) 37 Ile giue thee ale pragmaticall indeede Which, if thou drinke, shall fuddle thee hande and foote. 1633 MAY *Heir* i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 523 Did you never come in half fuddled? 1706 E. BAYNARD *Cold Baths* ii. (1709) 362, I made my Man give him a Cup of Ale. under a Pint, yet it almost fuddled him. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 233 After all the other females were fuddled with dram-drinking. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 241 The inhabitants. get fuddled with mint-julep and apple-toddy. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* I, Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen, both slightly fuddled. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Dec. 938/1 It [hypnotism] fuddles the will, in fact, but does not destroy it. *absol.* 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Strawberry*, The Wine made of them will fuddle. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 130 The toddy having lost all taste and all power o' fuddlin.

b. *To fuddle one's cap or nose*: to get drunk.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Colman* St. ii. ii, We'll fuddle our Noses together. 1719 D'URSEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 106 If their Caps be fuddled with Ipse. 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1729) 15 Come, let us fuddle all our Noses. c 1793 *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1799) I. 9 No Persian of old, till he fuddled his nose, Any measure in Senate was wont to propose.

c. *transf.* (See *quots.*)

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Fuddle*, to intoxicate fish. 1835 S. OLIVER *Rambles in Northumb.* 83 What they call fuddling the fish, by liming the water, or throwing into the pools a preparation of Cocculus Indicus.

3. *transf. and fig.* To stupefy, muddle, confuse (also + with *up*). Formerly also of delight, etc.: 'To 'intoxicate'. (In *quots.* 1617, 1678 perh. = FUEBLE.)

1617 tr. *De Dominis on Rom.* xiii. 12 Nor would they suffer themselves to be any longer deceived, and fuddled up in that darke cloud, and night of infolded faith. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 157 Nature is. Reason immersed and plunged into Matter, and as it were fuddled in it, and confounded with it. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 325 Now she will fuddle me with every kiss. 1745 LADY S. COWPER *Let. to Mrs. Devis* 5 June in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 356 He was quite fuddled with joy. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 398 He is fuddled with animal spirits. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 6 To impair and fuddle the intellect.

4. *Comb.*: † fuddle cap [see 2 b], a tippler, sot. 1666 tr. *Horace's Odes* i. 1, The Fuddlecap whose God's the Vyne. 1708 MORTEUX *Rabelais* v. vi. (1737) 21 Here's to thee, old Fuddlecap.

Fuddled (fʊd'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. FUDDLE *v.* + -ED¹.] Intoxicated; also, muddled.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph*. 7 They would consider of it first both welnigh fuddled and sober. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. 420 Full Brimmers to their Fuddled Noses thrust. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 537 The table floating round, And pavement, faithless to the fuddled foot. 1830 *Boston Gaz.* 26 Oct. 4, I was not drunk, I was only fuddled. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 117 Our men soon pacified the fuddled but good-humoured medico.

Fuddler (fʊd'lɜː), *[f. FUDDLE *v.* + -ER¹.]* One who fuddles, a tippler.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* iii. 125 What Present could be more proper to such a Fuddler than... one of the biggest of Cups? 1764 *Low Life* 32 For the Use of... conceited Fuddlers. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* i. xix, I'll not have you, thou fuddler.

Fuddling, *vbl. sb.* [f. FUDDLE *v.* + -ING¹.] 1. The action of the vb. FUDDLE.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 225 His other Fables, of Electing, Feasting, Fudging, Fiding, they are beneath us. 1670 J. FURLY *Test. to True Light* 24 Go not a Fudging, but fear the Lord. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xxx, The fuddling commenced in earnest.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fuddling-bout*, *-cap*, *-liquor*, *-table*, *-tent*; *fuddling-crib*, *-school*, a drinking den.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix, We went back to have t'other *fuddling Bout. c 1600 *Songs Costume* (Percy) 119 The *fuddling cap, by Bacchus' might, Turns night to day, and day to night. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 80 The Parson hath lost his Fuddling-cap. 1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 544 Saunders's *fuddling crib was a double hovel. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* i. p. xxix, The common *fuddling liquor... is Rum-punch. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 333 The Greeks... keep *Fudging Schools for the Mariners. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 37 Transform'd the... Altars into *Fuddling Tables. 1683-4 *Frost* of 1683-4 (Percy) 6 Where ships and barges used to frequent Now may you see a booth or *fuddling tent.

Fuddling (fʊd'lin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That fuddles, tippling.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 93 Fudging Gossips. 1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Mar., A fuddling, troublesome fellow. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. xi, Fuddling squires from the country round.

Fude, obs. form of FEUD¹, FOOD.

Fudge (fʊdʒ), *int. and sb.* [Origin obscure.]

The int. as used by Goldsmith (quot. 1766) seems from the context merely to represent an inarticulate expression of indignant disgust, though later writers who adopted it from him use it with a more definite meaning. The sb. appears to have been developed partly from the int., and partly from FUDGE *v.* The etymology suggested in the annexed quot. 1700 can hardly be correct, though Captain Fudge, 'by some called Lying Fudge', (*Letter* of 1664 in *Crouch Posthuma Christiana* 1712, p. 87) was a real person (the surname is still common in Dorset). The nautical phrase 'You fudge it', associated in 1700 with the name of the mendacious captain, prob. belongs to FUDGE *v.* 1. In a dialogue of 1702, 'The Present Condition of the English Navy', one of the interlocutors is called 'Young Fudge of the Admiralty', perh. with allusion to the same verb.

1700 *Remarks on the Navy in D'Israeli Cur. Lit., Neology* (1841), There was, sir, in our time one Captain Fudge... who... always brought home his owners a good cargo of lies, so much that now aboard ship the sailors, when they hear a great lie told, cry out, 'You fudge it!'

A. int. Stuff and nonsense! Bosh!

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, The very impolite behaviour of Mr. Burchell, who... at the conclusion of every sentence would cry out Fudge! c 1818 PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) i. iv. 116 To all the latter part of your letter I answer... Fudge. 1842 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.*, Blondie Jacke, But others cry 'fudge'. 1896 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* i. xv. 200 Anything of consequence to say? Fudge! He is coming begging.

B. sb.

1. Contemptible nonsense, 'stuff', bosh.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, That is all fudge to frighten you. 1838 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) i. 28 As for my dependence on my own powers, 'tis all fudge. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 105, I only hope your marriage will cure you of your silly fudge.

2. A made-up story, a deceit.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 112 But that must be all a fudge; because, you see, he did not overtake you. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* ii. vii, Very genteel young man—prepossessing appearance—(that's a fudge!) highly educated. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Fort. Republ.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 399 'Tis a wild democracy; the riot of mediocrities and dishonesties and fudges.

3. An impostor, humbug.

1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* III. 132 What an old fudge! You won't give her up, I hope, Charles.

Fudge (fʊdʒ), *v.* [app. an onomatopoeic alteration of FADGE *v.*, with vowel expressive of more clumsy action.]

1. *trans.* To fit together or adjust in a clumsy, makeshift, or dishonest manner; to patch or 'fake' up; to 'cook' accounts. Often in schoolboy language: To make (a problem) look as if it had been correctly worked, by altering figures; to conceal the defects of (a map or other drawing) by adjustment of the parts, so that no glaring disproportion is observed; and in other like uses. Cf. FADGE *v.* 3. Often with *up*.

The first quot. is open to doubt, as the word may be a misprint for *fridged*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., They may... be... fudged up into such a smirkyish liveliness, as may last as long as the Summers warmth holds on. 1771 LUCKOMBE

Printing 498 *Fudge*, to contrive without necessary Materials or do Work in a bungling Manner. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pictures* xvi. 255 Do they go to chapel in surplices, and fudge impositions? 1867 MISS BRADDON *Birds of Prey* i. ii, Any one who can fudge up the faintest pretence of a claim to it. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 99 They fudged their accounts so as to give little or no trouble to the almighty control department. 1886 C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgrim*. xiv. 297 A stout resolute matron... with a lot of cotton lace fudged about her neck. 1890 W. WESTCOTT in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Mar. 620 The root of the white bryony... is sometimes fudged up by dealers to imitate the mandrake root.

absol. 1888 RYE *Record-searching* 9 Straining coincidences, presuming identities, and fudging judiciously.

b. To thrust in awkwardly or irrelevantly; to foist in.

1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 128 That last suppose is fudged in. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 708 This adjected part of the plan, which has been fudged in with so much unnecessary haste.

c. Naut. To fudge a day's work: to work a dead reckoning by rapid 'rule of thumb' methods.

1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* viii, He could fudge a day's work. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* xviii, Before they arrived at Malta, Jack could fudge a day's work.

2. *intr.* To fit in with what is anticipated, come off; also, to turn out, result; = FADGE *v.* 4.

Is fudge the true reading in these passages?

1615 CHAMBERLAIN *Lett.* 15 June in *Crt. & Times Jas.* I (1849) I. 366 Sir Fulk Greville is once more in speech to be made a baron... but, if that fudge not, the Bishop of Winchester is in the way to be lord privy seal. 1829 SCOTT *Jnl.* 2 Feb., We will see how this will fudge. 1831 *Ibid.* 20 Jan., We will see how the matter fudges.

3. [f. FUDGE *int. or sb.*] To talk nonsense, tell 'crams'. Also quasi-*trans.*

1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 205 The Duchess... feeds, flatters and fudges them into allegiance. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, Fudge, to talk nonsense; especially with the intent to *cram* another person.

Hence Fudged *ppl. a.*, Fudging *vbl. sb.*

1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* i. v. 132 He had... an addiction to 'fudging', which rendered the severest over-seeing necessary. 1885 RYE *Ilist. Norfolk* 226 A lot of fudged heraldry. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 465 A circular dome can easily be raised with only a little fudging of the surfaces.

Fudge-wheel. [? f. FUDGE *v.* + WHEEL *sb.*] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 921 *Fudge-wheel* (Shoe-making), a tool to ornament the edge of a sole.

Fudgy (fʊdʒi), *a.* [? f. FUDGE *v.* + -Y¹.]

1. Fretful, irritable, uneasy.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 677 [He] kept running to and fro like a wasp without a sting, very fierce and fudgy. 1883 *Nants Gloss.* s.v., They young cows are apt to be fudgy in milking.

2. U.S. Botched, bungling, awkward.

1872 C. D. WARNER *Saunderings* (1883) 156 There is some fashion, in a fudgy quaint way, here in Munich.

Fueillemort(e): see FEUILLEMORTE, FILEMOT.

Fuel (fjuːl), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 fewaile, 5-6 -all, 5-8 -el(l), 4-5 fowayle, 5 -aly, -el(l), 4 *Sc. fwaill*, 4-7 fuell(e), 8 feuel, 7- fuel. [a. OF. *fouaille*, *fouaille* := popular *L. focalia*, neut. pl. of *focalis* adj., f. *focus* fire: see FOCUS. In the mediæval Lat. of France and England *focalia* pl., *focale* or *focalium* sing., frequently occur in charters with reference to the obligation to furnish or the right to demand supplies of fuel.]

1. Material for burning, combustible matter as used in fires, etc.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cix. (1495) 528 In many places the ground is glewy; and of it they make good fuell. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvii. 126 Men... drez bestez dung and byrnez for defaute of fewaile. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 385 in *Babees Bk.* 311 Fuele pat schalle brenne in halle. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 347 Meate, clothe, and fewell withe the same to bye. 1632 LITGROW *Trav.* x. 407 Divers kinds of Coale, and earth fewell. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 180 Dry grass and sea-weed which I intended for feuel. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 381 Shrubs, which... serve for fuel. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 98 The fuel to be used in furnaces... coal, coke, and charcoal.

2. In the poem of *Coer de Lion*, which contains the earliest known examples of the word in Eng., it seems to be used for 'victuals, provisions', perh. by a misinterpretation of the OF. phrase *bouche et fouaille* 'meat and fuel', which seems to have been current as a general expression for the necessities of life; cf. the quotes. from Barbour below.

13... *Coer de L.* 1471 No man selle hem no fowayle. *Ibid.* 1545 'Swylk fowayle as we bought yistryday, For no catel get I may.' Rycharde aunsweryd... 'Off froyt here is gret plente!'. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 64 The castell weid vittail thait, With met and fwaill can purvay. *Ibid.* 170 [Thail] na vittail na fwaill had.

b. *fig.*; esp. something that serves to feed or inflame passion, excitement, or the like.

c 1580 CTESS PEMBROKE *P's.* cxlvii. 3 [He] Fuell of life to mountaine cattails yields. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 147 My blandishments were Fuell to that fire. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 206 They foment, and adde fuell to their inimicitious qualities. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* iii. Wks. 1731 I. 339 Lord Shaftsbury had been busie in preparing Fewel for next Session. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 150 ¶ 6 Where each Party is always laying up Fuel for Dis-sension. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 273 This elevation added fuel to the ambition of Hyder. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 299 Enjoyments which could supply fuel to private cupidity. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iii. § 13 Difficulty adds fuel to the flame.

2. (With *a* and *pl.*) A kind of fuel. † Also *pl.* in collective sense, articles serving as fuel.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 775 Turf, and Peat, and Cow-sheards are cheap Fewels, and last long. a 1694 M. ROBINSON *Autobiog.* (1856) 60 That none should be troublesome to their neighbours by cutting their wood or breaking their fuels. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. ii. (1869) I. 176 Coals are a less agreeable fuel than wood. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 386 This fuel, like coal, consists principally of carbon and hydrogen in various proportions. 1894 *Daily News* 25 May 2/6 Mr. G. Stockleth read a paper on 'Liquid Fuels'.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fuel-forest*, *-house*, *-log*, *-wood*.

1895 *Daily News* 16 May 6/5 A French *fuel forest. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 473 *Fuel-house. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 126 One half of her deck is dedicated to *fuel logs. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 330 Hay, Straw, *Fewel wood. 1823 in *Cobbett Rur. Rules* (1885) I. 361 There is a good deal of fuel-wood.

c. Special comb.: † *fuel-bear* (see quot. and BIER); *fuel-economizer*, a contrivance for saving fuel in an engine or furnace; *fuel-feeder* (see quot.); *fuel-gas*, gas intended for use as fuel.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 117 The *Fewell-beare is a general part of a Furnace which beareth and holdeth the fewell and fire. 1880 *Engineering* 2 Apr. 262 An arrangement of *fuel economiser. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 921 *Fuel-feeder, a device for feeding fuel in graduated quantities to a furnace. 1886 *Jnl. Franklin Inst.* CXXI. 311 Some form of *fuel-gas will be manufactured to take its place.

Fuel (fjuːl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To feed or furnish with fuel. *lit. and fig.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i. i, The native sparks of princely love... May still be fuell'd in our progeny. 1609 W. M. Man in *Bloome* (1849) 12 Five chimnies, well fewel'd, vent not more smoake then his mouth and nostrils. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Despair* ii, That dreadful Name, Which fewels the infernal Flame. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 130 Wealth fuell'd Sin. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 8 (1734) 204 Neglecting the Means, or fuelling the Disease by a Mal-regimen. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 120 Whose fires are not lighted and fuell'd by Love. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 129 The magic cauldron of a fervid and ebullient fancy, constantly fuelled by an unexampled opulence of language. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* 169 We fuel ourselves, I conceive, The fire the Fiend lights. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvi, I would not put a trunk of wood on the fire in the kitchen, but let Annie... fuel it.

2. *intr.* To get fuel.

1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. ii. 14 Poor people had enjoyed the right of fuelling in the park.

† **Fuelist**. *Obs. rare.* [f. FUEL + -IST.] One who supplies fuel.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 538 First that our Fuelist begin with the Underwood. 1736 in BAILEY (folio).

Fuellage, obs. form of FOLIAGE.

Fuelled (fjuːld), *ppl. a.* [f. FUEL + -ED¹.] Furnished with fuel.

1624 WOTTON *Elem. Arch.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 203 Some [of the precepts for well-building] are plainly Oeconomical; as that the seat be well-watered and well fuelled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 234 Thundring Ætna, whose combustible And fewel'd entrails, etc. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 502 The fuel'd chimney blazes wide. 1772 MURPHY *Grecian Dan.* iv. ii, The fuelled entrails [of mount Ætna] summon all their rage.

Fueller (fjuːlɜː), *Now rare.* [f. FUEL *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which supplies fuel for fires. Also, the domestic who makes the fires, and *fig.*

14... *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 688/32 *Hic focarius*, a fewyller. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 145/1 Fueller (A. Feweller), *focarius*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Leñador*, a fueller, a wood carrier. 1601 CHETTEL & MUNDAY *Death Earl of Huntingdon* i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 235 See the fueller Suffer the cook to want no wood. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 738 Let vs see what fine fuellers they he in the Popes kitchen that they can make the Purgatorie fire so cunningly. 1647 C. HARVEY *Sch. Heart* (Grosart) 122 See how hell's fueller his bellows plies Blowing the fire that burnt too fast before. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xiv. 313/2 The Carmen... were incorporated with the people called Fuellers by the name of woodmongers. 1892 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 5 May, The fuellers... desire to help the cargo loaders.

Fuelless (fjuːlɪs), *a.* [f. FUEL *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of fuel.

1897 *Sat. Rev.* LXXXIII. 251/2 The party entered the fuelless wastes of the Barren Land.

† **Fuellize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. FUEL *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To supply with fuel, feed.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* v. 33 Whom the ordinary Creatures cannot content in fuellizing and refreshing Nature. *Ibid.* xiii. § 2. 203 Imagining to satisfie Lust, by fuellizing and feeding it.

Fuerse, obs. form of FIERCE.

Fuff (fʊf), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. next vb.]

1. A puff of wind; also a sound resembling this; the 'spit' of a cat; a whiff (of tobacco-smoke).

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2137 Ane fistan flag; a flagartie fuffe. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 67 Something him' her wi' a skyte, Gat up, an' gied a fuff. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* ix, 'The ghaist... then disappeared like a fuff o' tobacco.' 1881 STEVENSON *Thrawn Janet in Cornhill Mag.* XLIV. 443 'There cam' a clap o' wund, like a cat's fuff.' 1895 *United Presb. Mag.* Apr. 167 The stillness was unbroken save by the cheerful fuff of the fire.

2. A burst of ill temper; 'huff', 'fume'.

1834 CARLYLE *Lett.* 28 Jan. in *Froude Remin.* (1882) II. 410 What a miserable fuff thou gettest into, poor old exasperated politician! 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 102,

I have put the Stimabile in a great fuff. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 235 The causelessness of all this fuff stirred my own bile.

3. ? A soft feathery mass. (Cf. *fluff*.) 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 47 The Leaves [of the coco-nut tree] spread themselves all in a fuff, and the Nuts under them.

Fuff (fuf), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* [echoic. Cf. FAFFLE, *fuff* dial.]

1. *intr.* To puff. Said of a breeze, fire, etc.; also, of a person in anger or out of breath. Also, to *fume and fuff, fuff and pegg*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* viii. vii. 120 The hait fyr Dois fuf and blaw in blesis byrnannd schyr. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy* *Patie Birnie* iii. When strangers landed . . . Fuffin an pegg-ing, he wad gang, And crave their pardon that sae lang He'd been a coming. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* vii. (1884) 204 She fuffed and kindled, if they but opened their mouth. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 160 For ane that gat in o' that rout, Ten fuffin' stood a while thairout. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. 39 He brings me in mind o' a barrel o' beer, fuming and fuffing. 1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1928, 456/2 It was a smithy, fuffing, glow-ing. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fuff*, to puff, as a breeze does.

b. To go away or off with a puff. *lit.* and *fig.* 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* III. xviii. 150 'He fuffed awa wi a' his gowd and gear to Miss Jenny'. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The pooter fuffed off iv a jiffy.

2. Of a cat or tiger: To 'spit'.

a 1693 [see the vbl. sb.]. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 124 Coiled up and fuffing like a young tiger about to spring.

3. *trans.* To puff (a tobacco-pipe). Also, to send out (steam) with a fuff.

1787 BURNS *Halloween* xiii. She fufft her pipe wi' sic a lunt. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv. 'Reuben Butler isna the man I take him to be, if he disna learn the Captain to fuff his pipe some other gate than in God's house.' 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 240 The pot boiled and fuffed out little puffs of steam.

Hence *Fuffing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1687 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 151 Batrons . . . Doth fall a fuffing, and a mewing, While monkeys are the chesnuts chewing. a 1693 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* iii. xiii. 107 Mioling of Tygers, buzzing of Bears, sussing [read fuffing (Jam.)] of Kitnings. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. 231, 'I should hae said something in return, but . . . I was like to fa' to the fuffing and greeting.' 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mosshags* 165 'Them that steals . . . burns in muckle hell—bleezin' up in fuffin' lowes.'

Fuff (fuf), *interj. Sc.* a. Used to imitate a sound. b. An exclamation of contempt.

1780 MAYNE *Siller Gun* ii. xli. Fuff play'd the priming—heels over ither, They fell in shairn! 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 4 Fuff, Robie nian! chear up your dowie saul!

Fuffle (fw'f'l), *v. Sc.* *rare.* [onomatopœic.] *trans.* To throw into disorder; to jerk about; to hustle, treat with contumely. Hence *Fuffed* *ppl. a.* Also *Fuffle* *sb.*, violent exertion, fuss.

1536 LYNDESAY *Answ. King's Flyting* 54 That feynd, with fuffling of hir roistit hoch, Caist down the fat. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1845) I. 177 Thou must be content instead of favour to be fuffed. 1801 HOGG *Sc. Pastorals* 14 When muckle Pate, wi' desprate fuffle, Had at Poltowa won the scuffle. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 66 He saw the Vicar . . . In fuffled garb, and plicht ungainly.

Fuffy (fw'fi), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. *FUFF sb.* + *-Y* i.]

1. Light and soft. 1824 in *Craven Gloss.* 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 147 She mounted the high, white, fluffy plain [of snow]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fuffy*, light, soft, and fraught with dust, like a fuzz-ball.

2. 'Huffy', 'touchy'.

1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 30 Nocht invites Your fluffy bardship, mair nor see His Satellites.

|| **Fufu** (fū'fū). *West African.* (See quotes.)

1863 WAND. W. *Africa* II. 144 'Fufu' is composed of yam, plantain, or casava; it is peeled, boiled, pounded and made into balls. 1888 *Daily News* 17 July 5/3 Plantains . . . form the staple of food with the natives, who beat them up into fufu.

Fug, *Sc.* form of *Fog sb.* 1

Fugacious (fugē'jəs), *a.* Also *-atious*. [f. *L. fugāci-*, *fugax* (f. *fugere* to flee) + *-OUS*.]

1. Apt to flee away or flit. a. Of immaterial things: Tending to disappear, of short duration; evanescent, fleeting, transient, fugitive.

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) A ij, Fugations words, which escape the eares pursuit. a 1677 BARROW *Scrm. Wks.* 1716 III. 53 A thing most fugacious and slippery. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 206 With at best only a few deceitful, little, fugacious pleasures interspersed. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xli. III. 433. I owe this information to the manuscript papers of these fugacious anecdotes. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 234 There is in the affection of poetic readers a something very fugacious. 1855 H. T. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 226 The fugacious nature of life and time. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 203 Colours, tastes, smells . . . being, in comparison, fugacious.

b. Of persons: †Ready to run away. Also humorously (of persons), fleeing; (of things) slip-pery. *rare.*

1651 J. FREAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 557 The most fugations of all the Gods. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 81 The oily slices of fugacious potatoes slipping about in the dish. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 367/1 Aunt . . . chuckled away to herself at the retrospect of her own fugacious figure.

c. Of a material substance: Volatile.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 126 This *primum ens* . . . is a fugacious spirit. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* vi. 193 The fugacious poison departs as the Serum breaks out. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 433 No one

.. has analyzed the fugacious element of air with more success. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 10. 160 From the highly fugacious nature of that part of coffee on which its fine flavour depends.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Falling or fading early; soon cast off. Cf. CADUCOUS 1.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 35 An immoderate use of crude fugacious fruits . . . will likewise occasion a Diarrhoea. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 288 Curtain white, delicate, fugacious, hanging in fragments at the edge of the pileus. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* ii. (1813) 16 Seed . . . may be extremely fugacious by its slight adhesion to the plant. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 18 In some Agarics the ring is very fugacious or absent altogether. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* Ser. 1. p. xiv, Petals . . . very fugacious.

Hence **Fugaciously** *adv.*, **Fugaciousness**.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Intro. 56 Well therefore did . . . Columella put his Gard'ner in mind of the fugaciousness of the Seasons. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1830) 1011 Sulphuretted hydrogen is known to be contained in water . . . by its reddening the infusion of litmus fugaciously. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 160 The utter inanity and fugaciousness of all mortal grandeur. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 116 The volatility of ammonia and the extreme fugaciousness of its action.

Fugacity (fugēs'iti), [f. as prec. + *-TY*.] The quality of being fugacious; instability; transitori-ness. Of a material substance: Volatility.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fugacity*, a readiness to run away, inconstancy, an inclination to flight. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 190 By our Experiment, its Fugacity is so restrain'd, that . . . the Caput mortuum . . . endured a good fire in the Retort. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 ¶ 3 The deceitfulness of hope, the fugacity of pleasure, the fragility of beauty. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 31 Considerations of the fugacity of time. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 288 The acid principle . . . notwithstanding its fugacity, has been lately obtained pure. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet* (1885) II. 321 The accidentancy and fugacity of the symbol. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Liv. Subj.* 281 The fugacities are left behind us.

Comb. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photog.* XLI. 68 The fugacity-producing quality of this bath.

† **Fugacy**. *Obs.* [as if ad. *L. *fugācia*, f. *fugax*.] Flight; also, the fact of being a fugitive slave.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* (1728) 2 Upon the fugacity of the conquered Britons. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. iv. 71 All goods and chattels, which being stolne, are left or forsaken by the thiefe in his fugacity. a 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 15 That earthly City, built up by Cain in the Land of his Banishment, and Fugacy from God. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 261 They were branded to express their fugacy with Φ or F.

Fugade, var. of **FOUGADE**.

1687 J. RICHARDS *Jrnl. Siege Buda* 18 Those that went to the Left were . . . beaten off, by the springing of a Fugade.

Fugal (hū'gāl), *sb. Australian.* [short f. CEN-TRIFUGAL.] A centrifugal machine for drying wool.

1895 *Australian Pastoralist Rev.* 15 Aug. p. xii, Will dry more Wool at less cost than any other Fugal machine.

Fugal (hū'gāl), *a. Music.* [f. *FUGUE* + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fugues.

1854 *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 7 He will be able to form himself in the style which befits the fugal art. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 23 This is . . . common in fugal works. 1881 *Mus. Trades Rev.* 15 Feb. 7/1 It is in B minor *allegro*, and opens with a fugal figure.

Hence **Fugally** *adv.*, in a fugal manner.

1892 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 2/1 The various themes are properly developed, and in at least two instances are even treated fugally.

† **Fugate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. fugāt-* ppl. stem of *fugare* to put to flight, f. *fuga* flight.] *trans.* To put to flight.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 67 It hath not the qualities of Stygian fire. . . to . . . fugate the devil. 1653 J. MAYER *Comm. Job.* etc. 236 Singing Psalmes fugates Devils.

† **Fugation**. *Obs.* [ad. med. *L. fugitiō-em*, n. of action f. *L. fugire*: see prec.] a. A chase; privilege of hunting. b. A 'run' for cattle.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 62 This Clerk ought to have a booke of Remembraunces of all manner pourveyances of beefe and motons . . . that the pasture and fugations take trewe allowance. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 2 That they have their fugacions and huntynge lyke as they had the tyme of King Harry the Second. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 196 Item, Fugation of beefs, muttuns, and veales.

|| **Fugato** (fugā'to), *adv. Music.* [It. *fugato* fugated, f. *fuga* FUGUE.] In the fugue style, but not in strict fugue form. Also *sb.* Music composed in this style (Stainer & Barrett 1876).

1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* iii. 104 The motive is treated fugato at the commencement of the allegro.

† **Fugator**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 fugatour. [a. late *L. fugator*, agent-n. f. *fugare*: see FUGATE.] That which puts to flight or drives away.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 300 It is a most solemn fugatour of Pestilence.

† **Fuge**, *sb. Obs.*—1 [? ad. *L. fuga* flight.] ? Flight. 1436 in *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 198 Assaute was there none; No sege, but fuge, welle was he that myght gon.

† **Fuge**, *v. Obs.*—1 [ad. *L. fugere* to flee.] *intr.* To flee.

1566 G. GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks. (1537) 34, I to fuge and away hither as fast as I could.

—**fuge** (hū'dʒ), *suffix*, occurring in words (adj. and sb.) f. mod. *L.* types in *-fugus*. According to classical *L.* analogy, this ending should be connected with *fugere* to flee (cf. *profugus*), and should have the

sense 'fleeing from' (cf. *lucifugus*, *erifuga*). In the medical words *febrifugus*, lit. driving away fevers, *vermifugus* expelling worms, however, the ending derives its sense from *L. fugare*, to put to flight. In imitation of the anglicized forms of these, nonce-wds. in *-fuge* have occasionally been formed; chiefly on *Lat.* stems, as *DEMONIFUGE* (q.v.), *dolorifuge*, something to drive away pain; but occasionally on *Eng.* words, as *mendacity-fuge*.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Rationale of Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. ix. iv. 429 In all purely pecuniary cases, to which the virtue of the mendacity-fuge diaphoretic does not extend. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 86 The children . . . had made use of this idea as a species of dolorifuge after the death of the horse.

† **Fugeand**, *a. Obs.*—1 [Belongs to the spurious Sherwood dialect of the piece; it may be an alteration of *FIGENT*.]

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. i. Shew your sell In all the shepherds bauldly; gaing aniang 'em, Be mickel in their eye, frequent and fugeand.

† **Fuger** 1, *fugo*. *Obs.* [cf. *AF. satayn fugeree*, in *Stat. Edw. IV* (Godef. r.).]

1465 in *Paston Lett.* III. 436 The polronds of a payre bryganders of rede sateyn fuger. 1596 *Unton Invent.* (1841) 11 One cover of a fielede bedde of fuger satten yellowe and redde. 1638 *Lanc. Wills* III. 206 And a petticoate of fugo satten layd on wth silver and gold lace and spangled.

† **Fuger** 2, *Obs.*—1

1681 MRS. BEHN *Rover* ii. Epil., Right Worshipfuls and Squires: Who laugh, and cry Ads Nigs, 'tis woundy good When the fuger's all the Jest that's understood.

† **Fugeratta**. *Obs.* [quasi-*It.* deriv. of *FUGER* 1.]

1638 *Proclam.* 5 Sep. in Rymer *Fed.* (1735) 271/1 Silk Mobair, Barratine Silk, Rash Silk . . . Fugeratta.

Fuggy, *Sc.* form of *FOGGY* a. 3

† **Fugh**, *int. Obs.* Variant of *fough*, FAUGH.

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* ii. ii. A very filthy Fellow: how odiously he smells of his Country garlike! fugh, how he stinks of Spain! 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Fughist, *obs.* form of *FUGUIST*.

Fugie. *Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 8 *fugee*. [perh. f. *fuge* in the *Law Lat.* phrase *in meditatione fugæ* 'contemplating flight', occurring in the 'fugie-warrant' (see 2).]

1. A cock that will not fight; a runaway. Hence as a term of abuse, a coward.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1813) I. 61 The School-masters were said to preside at the Battle, and claimed the runaway Cocks, called Fugees, as their perquisites. 1785 R. FORBES *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 29 How foul's the bible he spits out, Fan he ca's me a fugee! 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 418 The birds . . . were converted into droits, under the ill-omened name of fugies. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. xiv. 478 The master . . . enjoyed the perquisite of all the runaway cocks, called fugies.

2. Comb.: fugie-warrant, a warrant granted against a debtor, on a sworn information that he intends to flee.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxix, 'Ay', said Ochiltree, 'that will be what they ca' the fugie-warrants.'

† **Fugient**, *a. Obs.*—1 [ad. *L. fugient-em*, pr. pple. of *L. fugere* to flee.] Fleeing.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 60 Lest the fugient should first fly away, before the Fire could any way bring forth the persequent thing.

† **Fugill**. *Obs.*—1 [ad. med. *L. fugilla*.] A glandular swelling.

1543 TRAHIRON *Vigō's Chirurg.* 129 Scruphules and fugilles ben often engendred under the arme holes. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Fugile*, an Impostume in the Ears.]

† **Fugitable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. fugit-* (see *FUGITIVE*) + *-ABLE*.] = *FUGITIVE*.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlvii. 139 Devoting thee to pleasure, and the fugitable [1631 fugitive] toys of life.

Fugitate, *ppl. a. Sc. Law.* [ad. *L. fugitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fugitare*: see next.] Outlawed.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 235 Such of the Pannels as were absent, were fugitate.

Fugitate (hū'dʒitēt), *v.* [f. *L. fugitāt-* ppl. stem of *fugitare*, frequentative vb. f. *fugere* to flee, but as used in *Sc. Law* f. *FUGIT-IVE* + *-ATE* 3.]

1. *trans. Sc. Law.* To declare fugitive, to outlaw.

1721 WODROW *Sufferings Ch. Scotl.* I. 11 On the 10th of October [1660] the Committee fugitate Sir Archibald Johnston of Waristoun [and others]. 1766 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 63/1 The offenders were both fugitated for non-appearance.

2. *intr.* To run away. *rare*—1.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 182 My valet . . . had edged to the door, and was on the point of fugitating.

Hence **Fugitated** *ppl. a.*, put to flight, expelled.

1824 J. McCULLOCH *Highlands Scotl.* IV. 171 Many manuscripts were carried to Douay, Rome, and Ratisbon, by the fugitated monks.

Fugitation (hū'dʒitāt'jən). [n. of action from prec.: see *-ATION*.]

1. *Sc. Law.* A judicial sentence, declaring a person to be a fugitive from justice, and inflicting the penalty of outlawry and confiscation of goods.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 144 The Sentence of Fugitation is pronounced by the Clerk to the Macer . . . thus: 'The Lords Justice-Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciary, Decern and adjudge . . . —and—to be Out-laws and Fugitives . . . and ordain . . . all their moveable Goods . . . to be escheat. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 192 Pronounce sentence of outlawry and fugitation. 1880 MASSON *Milton* VI. i. 134 On the 10th of October there was a decree of fugitation or outlawry against Sir Archibald Johnstone [etc.].

b. *transf.* Exclusion from society.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 516 Their ladyships know well that instant fugitation [would] be the inevitable reward of too much candour.

2. The action of fleeing.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 14 The bustle of fugitation and war. 1881 *Masson De Quincey* 110 With all allowance for his wanderings and fugitations.

Fugitive (fū'gɪtɪv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 fugit-, fugyt-, -if(e), -yf(e), -yve, (5 fegetyff), 6-fugitive. [a. F. *fugitif*, *fugitive*, ad. L. *fugitivus*, f. *fugit*- ppl. stem of *fugere* to flee.]

A. adj. (Formerly sometimes with inflected plural, esp. in legal phrases after AF.)

1. Apt or tending to flee; given to, or in the act of, running away.

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* iii. 1. 7 Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy sword is warme, The Fugitive Parthians follow. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iii. xv. 200 Hee was not much pleased with this fugitive course. a 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 110 Call back our fugitive mercers from Covent-garden. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 68 His oars with fugitive hurry the waters beat.

fig. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xx. 87 Fugitive Divines, that like cowards... run away from their Text. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 45 A fugitive and cloister'd virtue... that never sallies out and sees her adversary.

b. That has taken flight, *esp.* from duty, an enemy, justice, or a master. † Also, of a debtor: Intending flight.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 376 That no citeizen be attached by his body as fugityf. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 48. § 2 Catalles of felons fugitif. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 255 That none should receive the others subiects fugitives. 1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* xii. 5 Now when one of y^e fugityve Ebraites dyd saye [etc.]. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 139 If it be my lucke to recover the fugitive fellowe [a slave]. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* 120 Malefactours quha are fugitive fra the law. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxiv. xxx. (1609) 530 There were scourged and beheaded of fugitive traitours, to the number of two thousand. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Lau.* (1636) 78 In London, if the debtor be fugitive, that the creditor before the day of payment may arrest him to find better surety. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 16 The wrauth Of stern Achilles on his Foe pursu'd Thrice Fugitive about Troy Wall. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* III. xxxi. 168 To countenance a fugitive daughter, in opposition to her parents. 1753 *GLOVER Boadicea* i. i. Come from your hills, ye fugitive remains Of shattered cohorts. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 99 To implore the pardon of a poor fugitive negress. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 224 The fugitive Englishry found in England... munificent relief. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 19 This was the first instance in which a Union officer refused to return a fugitive slave.

fig. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 56 By what craft... the kyng maye... drawe to him againe fugitive Naples. 1704 *Addr. Glamorgan in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4064/6 For him it was reserved to reduce fugitive Victory to her former Mistress's Land.

† c. Of a substance (*e.g.* the metal mercury): Escaping from or eluding the grasp, slippery. *Obs.*—1 c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 318 Þe fegetyff mercury [perteynnyng] on-to mercuriys.

† 2. Driven out, banished, exiled. *Const. from, of.* c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* i. 146 That first came thorgh his destiance fugityve of Troy Contree In Itale. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. i. 4 The man... that fugitive By fait to Itale coynne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 81 He was fugitive fra al cuntreis. c 1560 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 25, I became fugitive frome myn awne house. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* 34 The Armenians... received the fugitive Vonones.

3. Moving from place to place; flitting, shifting, vagabond. Also *fig.* Fickle.

1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* cxxxii. 195 heading, How guyllem de grateuylle and his felaws fugityffs cam in to Allexandrye the lasse. 1490 — *Eneydos* ii. 16 This noble companye... now vagabonde and fugityff by the feeldes dardanike. 1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 266/2 The Pictavians... fugitive and unstable. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 277 His helpe extends farre and neere to fugitive Raga-muffins. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. iii. i. ii. (1651) 185 Restless... fickle, fugitive, they may not abide to tarrie in one place long. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Aeth.* § 114. 186, I pity thy fugitive mind, and pray for thee, when I see thee hunt from one man to another, and from one Medicine unto another. 1883 *MACFADVEN in Congreg. Year Bk.* 72 Fugitive preachers make fugitive congregations. 1893 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 2/3 With fugitive securities, which move between London and foreign stock markets.

4. a. Of immaterial things: Evanescent, fleeting, of short duration.

c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B iv, This shorte life present as shadowe fugitive. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* v. 127 Fugitive follies and fading pleasures. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 109 In Youth alone, unhappy Mortals live; But, ah! the mighty Bliss is fugitive. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 568 Bless'd as the pleasing dreams of holy men; But fugitive like those. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iv. 7 The woe was earthly, fugitive, is past. 1863 *MARV HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* i. vi. 162 A fugitive gleam lit up the Vales of Athens and Sparta. 1877 *DOWDEN Shaks. Prim.* iv. 41 The latter—the weak endings—are more fugitive and evanescent in character.

b. Of impressions, colours, etc.: Quickly fading or becoming effaced. Less correctly of material substances: Perishable.

1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* v. 12 For the Fire... consumes every Fugitive and inflammable Substance. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 296 The more tender and fugitive Parts, as the Leaves. 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* II. 188 The colour is extremely fugitive. 1842 *BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf.* II. 81 The materials used in the fugitive dyes. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* i. 574 note, Letters written on fugitive materials.

1879 *Print. Trades Jnrl.* No. 26. 30 Cerise, like most aniline colors, is fugitive.

c. Of a chemical substance: Volatile, rare.

1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 48 Quicksilver... may be turn'd into... a Fugitive Smoak. 1684-5 — *Min. Waters* 76 Spirituous and Fugitive Exhalations. 1850 *DAUBENY Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 324 A fixed carbonate... heated along with an ammoniacal compound of a less fugitive description.

d. Bot. Of flowers and petals: Soon falling.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 151 [Of the Rock-rose Tribe] Petals 5, hypogynous, very fugitive. *Ibid.* Their beautiful fugitive flowers.

5. Of a literary composition (occas. of a writer): Concerned or dealing with subjects of passing interest; ephemeral, occasional.

1766 *ANSTEV Bath Guide* ii. (1832) 15 At least when he chooses his book to increase I may take a small flight as a fugitive piece. 1820 *BYRON Blues* ii. 95 You're a fugitive writer, I think, sir, of rhymes? 1823 J. BADDOCK *Don. Anussem.* p. vii, Various fugitive publications of the day. 1864 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 423 The greater part of periodical literature is meant to be, and ought to remain, fugitive.

B. sb.

1. One who flees or tries to escape from danger, an enemy, justice, or an owner. Cf. A. 1. Occas. one who intends flight. To declare a person a fugitive (Sc. Law): to pronounce sentence of FUGITATION upon.

1382 *WYCLIF Num.* xxxv. 11 Fugityues that not wilnyng sheeden blood. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) vi. 66 Men resceyved there all manere of Fugityves of other places. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* 405 Though it so be the seid fugitif fynd suerte to answer to the accion comencyd ayenst hym. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* i. vii. 16 To fugityues vnneth or with grete payne cometh agayn the herte to fighte. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 128 Your cleark or Secretarie, hath plaide the fugitive or runnagate. 1667-1708 *Termes de la Ley* 357 Fugitives Goods are the proper goods of him that flies upon felony, which, after the Flight lawfully found, do belong to the King. [The AF. version has *fugitives biens*, as if the word were an adj.; but the passage of Coke referred to (*Rep.* v. 109 b) has *bona fugitivorum*.] 1672 *WILKINS Nat. Relig.* 252 That man (saith he [Antoninus]) is to be esteemed a fugitive and an apostate, who ruhs away from his master. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 147 The Persons contained in the Criminal Letters, and formerly declared Fugitives. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 473 The approach of the Turks filled the town with crowds of fugitives. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* i. 340 Dido... a fugitive here Fled from a brother.

† b. A deserter. *Obs.*

1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* v. 94/1 It was there shewed him by fugitives that came out of Darius camp, that he was fled with al spede into Bactria. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 22 But let the world ranke me in Register A Master leauer, and a fugitive. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* xxv. 11 The fugitives that fell away to the king of Babylon. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 293 The Romans themselves accounted it a servile punishment, and inflicted it upon their slaves and fugitives.

c. One who quits or is banished from his country; an exile, refugee.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. 67 Who then, but English Henry, will be Lord, And thou be thrust out, like a Fugitive? 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 48 Rome... is the Seminary and Nursery of English Fugitives. 1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop. M's Wks.* 1738 I. 510 This is what that herd of Fugitives and Vagabonds hired you to write. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* v. xxxvi. 265 The Greek fugitives from Constantinople promoted a taste for eloquence. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 58 Fugitives from the Spanish and American frontiers. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* ii. i. (1864) I. 137 The fugitives from Rome were found in all parts of the world.

† d. One that abandons a monastic life. *Obs.*—1

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 84 Religious persons that were fugityuys that is to say that ranne oute of her order.

2. One who shifts about or moves from place to place; a vagabond, wanderer. Applied also to the lower animals.

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1684) III. 747 If thou wert an honest Woman, thou wouldest not... run about the Country like a Fugitive. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 239/1 [A] Fugitive... is a Hawk that rangeleth and wandreth abroad. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 159 When the Swarms... idly Stray, Restrain the wanton Fugitives.

3. Something fugitive; something fleeting, or that eludes the grasp. *Obs.* exc. with personification.

1683 *PETTUS Flea Min.* i. (1686) 242 They [light ores] cannot well be brought into compass, for they rise for the most part in the Water, and are fugitives. 1690 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 316 You would not exchange your inward consolation, for the return of all those external fugitives you once enjoyed. a 1774 *HARTE Vis. Death* Introd. 48 What Muse but his can Nature's beauties hit, Or catch that airy fugitive, called wit. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Ode to Beauty*, Thou eternal fugitive, Hovering over all that live.

Hence **Fugitive** v. (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to make fugitive, drive into exile; **Fugitively** *adv.* *rare*—o, in a fugitive manner (Webster 1864); **Fugitivism**, the condition of a fugitive; **Fugitivity**, the quality or state of being fugitive.

1843 W. S. LANDOR *Let.* 16 Apr. in R. R. Madden *Life Cless Blessington* (ed. 2) II. 411 What fugitivities in this lower world of ours! 1864 *GREENSHIELD Ann. Lesmahagow* vi. 116 Her son Thomas was fugitive in the persecution. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxix. 468 This change in the position of the peasantry... naturally increased fugitivism and vagrancy.

Fugitiveness (fū'gɪtɪvɪnəs). [*f.* FUGITIVE *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being fugitive (see the adj.).

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* i. (1662) 38 The Fickleness and

Fugitiveness of such Servants, justly addeth a valuation to their constancy, who are Standards in a Family. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idol.* 2 The Ludicrousness and Fugitiveness of our wanton Reason. 1680 *BOYLE Skept. Chem.* v. 318 That also divers Salts... are very Volatile, is plain from the fugitiveness of Salt. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* Ser. ii. i. (1869) 2 The suddenness and fugitiveness of the interest taken in them. 1833 *LAMB Elia, Superann. Man* ii, What with my sense of its fugitiveness, and over-care to get the greatest quantity of pleasure out of it.

† **Fugitour**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 fug(i)atour. [ad. L. *fugitor*, f. *fugere* to flee.] A fugitive.

1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* ii. (1822) 124 The Hethruschis war advertist be ane fugitoure of this huge nowermer of bestial liand utooth the portis. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 355 All fugatouris als far fra the law that fled, Siclyke for rebell to thame bayth be hed.

Fugle, v. ¹ *slang or dial. trans.* To cheat, trick.

1719 *D'URFEE Pills* i. 126 Who fugell'd the Parson's fine Maid. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Fugel*, or *Fugle*, to cheat, deceive, or trick; used actively.

Fugle (fū'g'l), v. ² [back-formation from FUGLEMAN.]

1. *intr.* To do the duty of a fogleman; to act as guide or director; to make signals. *lit.* and *fig.*

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. v. vii. (1871) 207 Wooden arms with elbow-joints are jerking and fugging in the air, in the most rapid mysterious manner! 1863 *DE MORGAN in From Matter to Spirit* Pref. 35 The case... fugles admirably for a very large class of the philosophical principles.

b. *trans.* To give an example of (something) to. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 12/2 The cost of keeping a few thousand good men to fuggle all the public and domestic virtues to the benighted millions of Roman Catholics.

2. *Comb.*

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv. (1871) 191 The French nation is of gregarious imitative nature; it needed but a fuggle-motion in this matter. 1842 *MIALl in Nonconf.* II. 377 The fuggle-word [Martyrdom] of our present article, is a venerable expression.

Hence **Fugling** *vbl. sb.*

1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* ii. ii. (1868) I. 81 No Czech blows into his pipe in the woodlands, without certain precautions, and preliminary fuggings of a devotional nature. *Ibid.* iv. viii. 468 A certain handy and correct young fellow... who already knew his fugging to a hair's-breadth, was Drill-master. 1863 *Reader* 5 Dec. 656 What the author calls, metaphorically, 'Fugling', or the representation of a corporate process of mind by some single exaggerated instance of the same process stationed in front of it.

Fugleman (fū'g'l-mæn). Also *fugelman*, *fugal man*, *fugleman*, *flugelman*. [ad. Ger. *Flügelmann* leader of the file, f. *Flügel* wing + *mann* MAN.] A soldier especially expert and well drilled, formerly placed in front of a regiment or company as an example or model to the others in their exercises.

1804 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Publ. Jnrls.* (1805) VIII. 117 Time has utterly deprived these stiffening limbs of mine of all power to spring through the rapid motions of the fugleman. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 143 Several times was Antony obliged to stand forth like a fugleman and repeat the sign. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 271 Like the flugelman of a regiment, he over-acts the movements which he would excite in others. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* I. v. v. 579 This Hohmann was now *Flügelmann* ('fugleman' as we have named it, leader of the file). 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 229 With the captain as volunteer fugleman the colony quickly enrolled.

transf. and *fig.*

1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason* 44 After the example of some great gardener who has been made flugle-man to all generations. 1827 *SVD. SMITH Wks.* (1859) II. 120/2 We propose Lord Nugent as a political flugleman. 1845 *MIALl in Nonconf.* V. 33 What! must the state be flugleman to God's worshippers, that all may assume the same posture and bow alike? 1847 *ALB. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xlv. (1879) 388 Acting as flugleman for the approbation, which was judiciously thrown in from time to time. 1855 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* vi. 168 Popular guides to public collections are seldom of more value than the explanations of the flugleman of a raree-show. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 342/1, I picked out their flugleman, a well-grown boar, and fired.

Hence **Fuglemanship**, the office and duties of a flugleman. Also by substitution, **Fuglewoman**, a woman who gives a signal.

1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* (1871) I. 37 Not the smallest regularity of fluglemanship or devotional drill-exercise. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, Miss Tickletoe... well acting as fluglewoman to her eight-and-twenty boarders, waves her virtuous pocket-handkerchief in response to the salutations from a drag full of roystering young guardsmen.

Fugue (fū'g), *sb.* Forms: 6-8 fuge, (7 fug), 7-8 feuge, 7- fugue. [a. F. *fugue*, ad. It. *fuga* lit. 'flight':—L. *fuga*, related to *fugere* to flee.] 'A polyphonic composition constructed on one or more short subjects or themes, which are harmonized according to the laws of counterpoint, and introduced from time to time with various contrapuntal devices' (Stainer and Barrett). *Double Fugue* (see quot. 1880).

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 76 We call that a Fuge, when one part beginneth and the other singeth the same, for some number of notes (which the first did sing). 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 113 The Reports and Fuges have an Agreement with the Figures in Rhetorick, of Repetition, and Traduction. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 48 The Contrapunctum figuratum, consisting of Feuges, or maintaining of Points. 1667 *PERYS Diary* 15 Sept., The sense of the words being lost by not being heard, and especially as they set them with Fuges of words, one after another. 1667 *MILTON*

P. L. xi. 563 His volant touch Instinct through all proportions low and high Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fuge. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 59 The Fugue is indeed come into disrepute with Modern Masters. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 4 The art of Fugue can be mastered thoroughly by dint of laborious application. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* i. 459 *Double Fugue*, a common term for a fugue on two subjects, in which the two start together.

transf. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. i, Elderly market-women... contributed a wailing fugue of invocation.

Comb. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xviii. 150 Of all kinds of musical composition none perhaps is so important as the art of fugue-writing.

Fugue (*fūg*), *v.* [*f.* prec. sb.] *intr.* To compose, or perform, a fugue. (Nonce-use, *to fugue it.*)

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* i. 4 Half-a-dozen squeaking fiddles fugued and flourished away in the galleries. 1894 DU MAURIER *Tribby* i. 41 They fugued and canoned and counterpointed it.

So **Fu'guing** *vbl. sb.*; **Fu'guing** *ppl. a.* (= **FUGUED** *ppl. a.*).

1694 PURCELL *Playford's Skill Mus.* (1697) 98 The third sort of Fugeing is called a Double Fuge. 1731 *Rules for Thorough-Bass in Holder's Harmony* 200 Short Lessons by way of Fugeing. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 104 Dr. Tudway... had the boldness to declare, 'that the practice of fuguing in vocal music obscured the sense.' 1862 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* iv. (1864) 48 The fuguing chants of the Papal choir sound... down the aisles. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganue P.* vii. 56 Those old fuguing tunes were like the same [calm] ocean aroused by storming winds.

Fugued (*fūgd*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **FUGUE** *sb.* and *v.* + *-ED.* Cf. *F. fugué.*] Composed in the form of a fugue.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* i. 319/2 The first part is brought to a close by a fugued chorus. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 369 A sort of fugued movement. 1878 E. PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 307 Pieces written... in a fugued style, though not strict fugues.

Fugulist (*fūg*ist). Also 8 fughist, 9 fugueist. [*f.* **FUGUE** *sb.* + *-IST.*] A composer of fugues.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 110 Handel was perhaps the only great Fughist exempt from pedantry. 1829 LAMB *Lett.* (1838) II. 233 Dear Fugueist, or hear'st thou rather Contrapuntist? 1841 H. F. CHORLEY *Mus. & Mann.* (1844) III. 246 Classical preluders and steady fuguists will come in time.

Fuhel, *-wel*, obs. forms of **FOWL** *sb.*

Fuid(e, obs. form of **FEUD**).

Fuil-de-mort, corrupt *f.* **FEUILLEMORTE** *a.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergera's Com. Hist.* i. 138 And contents himself with an old Fuil-de-mort Cloak.

Fuizje, var. of **FULYIE**, *Sc.*

Fuir-days. *Sc.* Also *foor-*, *fure-*, *fuor-*. [Somewhat obscure; the sense would suggest identification of the first element with **FORE** *adv.*, but the phonology is in that case abnormal.] *a.* Late in the day: = *far days*, *forth days* (see **FAR** *adv.* 3 c, **FORTH** *A.* 4 b). *b.* Broad daylight.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 517 The king... left his sueit that tyme, and tuke gud rest, Sleipand rycht sound quhill all the nycht was past, And on the morn, quhill it wes neir fuir-dais. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. 17 Be that time it was fair four days. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 17 At last 'twas gitten wheyte fuor days, The lavrocks shrill war whuslin'.

Fuisum, *-un*, obs. forms of **FOISON**.

† **Fuite**. *Obs. rare.* In 5 *fuyte*. [*a.* *F. fuite* flight, *f. fuir* to flee.] Flight.

1499 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 31 Semed to theym that they oughte to make an ende of their fuyte or fleeynge.

† **Fuk**. *Obs.* Also 5 *fukke*, 6 *fuk(e, fouke)*. [Proximate source uncertain; the word, with such variety of application as is not uncommonly found in nautical terms (cf., e.g., **MIZEN**), occurs in many mod. European langs.: *F. foc* jib; *Du. fok* (MDu. *fokke*) foremast; *Ger. fock(e, Sw. fock, Da. fok* for-sail. The origin is usually sought in ON. *fok*, action of driving, *f.* root of *fulka* to drive; possibly the nautical word was originally a shortening of various compounds of this.] Some kind of sail; ? a jib, a stay-sail (but prob. used loosely in quot.). Also in *Comb. fukmast* (in quot. 1598 = 'foremast'), *fukisail, fuksheet*.

1465 MANN & HOUSEH. *Exp.* (Roxb.) 200 Item, my mastyr paid for a flukke maste, iiii.s. iiii.d. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 20 Tha salit fast... befor the wynd With fuk-sail, topsail, manesall, musall, and blynd. *Ibid.* 100 It is... Sax houris saling bayth with fuk and blind. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 30 Plum weil the grund quhat evir 3e doo, Haill on the fuksheet and the blind. 1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* i. 165 The chiefe Boteson hath... gouvernement ouer the Fouke mast, and the fore sayles.

transf. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 74 So mony fillok with fuk sailis Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 399 Set up theyr fukke sayles To catch wynde.

Fuke (*fūk*). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *fuike*, *-yke*. A lock of hair.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 145/1 Fuike (*A. Fuyke*), *lanigo*. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 19 *Fukes*: Chesh. Locks of Hair. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 154/1 The Topping, or fore-top [of a horse]; *Fuke*. 1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wordbk.*

Fukes: see **FUCUS**.

Ful, obs. form of **FOUL**.

-ful, suffix, originally identical with **FULL** *a.*

1. Forming adjs. In OE. the adj. *full*, like its equivalent in the other Teut. langs., was used in

composition with a preceding sb., forming adjs., the etymological sense of which (= 'full of...') is usually somewhat weakened, so that the words may be rendered 'having', 'characterized by' (the attribute denoted by the sb.); the meaning of the suffix thus differs little from that of *L. -osus*, *-ous*. In ME. and in mod.E. many new formations of this type have arisen, some of them from Romanic sbs., as *beautiful*, *graceful*; and the suffix is still to some extent productive. In the 14th c. a few new forms arose in which the suffix had the force of 'possessing the qualities of'; e.g. *masterful*, *manful*. In OE. *-full* was not ordinarily appended to adjs.; an instance occurs in *deorfull*, *DARKFUL*, used to render *L. tenebrosus*, and prob. formed in imitation of it. In the 16th and 17th c. a few new words appear *f.* adjs. or *L.* adj. stems + *-ful*, e.g. *direful*, *grateful*, *tristful*, *fiereful*; prob. these were due to the analogy of older synonyms having this suffix, though it is possible that they may have been in part suggested by It. words like *gratevole* (*gradevole*), the ending of which has an accidental resemblance to the Eng. suffix. As the sbs. to which *-ful* is appended are often nouns of action or state coincident in form with the stems of related vbs., it happens frequently that a word really *f.* a sb. + *-ful* is associated in ordinary apprehension rather with the vb. than the sb. (For this there are sometimes special causes; e.g. the sb. *thank* being obsolete in the sing. while *thank* vb. is current, the adj. *thankful* is naturally viewed as a derivative of the latter.) Hence in mod.Eng. adjs. in *-ful* are sometimes formed directly on verb-stems, the sense of the suffix being 'apt to', 'able or accustomed to', as in *assistful*, *distractful*, *crossful*, *mournful*; an example of a passive sense (= *-able*) occurs in *bashful*.

2. Forming sbs. In the Teut. langs. the form of expression in which a sb. denoting a receptacle is followed by the adj. **FULL** in concord with it and governing a genitive (e.g. 'a hand full of corn') was used, not only in its proper sense, but in the transferred sense of 'the quantity that fills or would fill' (the receptacle): see **FULL** *a.* 1 b. The ambiguity thus arising is partly obviated by a differentiation of form; the sb. and adj. are treated as independent words when they retain their proper sense, but as forming a compound when the sense is transferred. This differentiation has not been carried out to an equal extent in the various langs. In *Ger.*, *handvoll* 'handful', *mundvoll* 'mouthful' are written as single words, but this makes no real difference in their syntactical value; the gender of the quasi-compound is determined by that of its first element, and there is no inflexion. In OE. the development had proceeded a step further in the case of *handfull*, which, although retaining the fem. gender of *hand*, was so completely one word as to be declinable (accus. *-fulle*, pl. *-fulla*, after the prevailing declension of feminines); in the 14th c. the pl. was *handfullis*. No other compound of this class is found in OE.; commonly the notion was expressed in the original Teut. manner by the adj. *full* in concord with the sb. This continued also in ME.; but owing to the practice of using the sing. of a noun of quantity instead of the pl. after a numeral, there is seldom any evidence to show whether the ME. antecedent of a word like *dishful* is to be regarded as a syntactical combination or as a single word. In mod.Eng. *-ful* has become a suffix forming derivatives with the general sense 'quantity that fills or would fill' (something), and may be attached at pleasure to any sb. denoting an object that can be regarded as holding or containing a more or less definite quantity of anything; thus we have not only *bottleful*, *boxful*, *canful*, *spoonful*, etc., but *bookful*, *churchful*, *houseful*, *worldful*, etc. The plural forms *spoonsful*, *cnpsful*, etc., which are still sometimes heard, represent either a survival of, or (much more probably) a return to, the older grammatical view; but though they have thus some appearance of historical justification, they are contrary to good modern usage, and are objectionable on account of their ambiguity.

The ON. *-fyllr* (*handfyllr* handful, *munnfyllr* mouthful, etc.) is not identical with the Eng. suffix, but is the sb. *fyllr* fem. = *FILL* *sb.*, and the compounds are therefore all fem., whatever the gender of the first element.

† **Fulcible**, *a.* *Obs.* -° [*f.* *L. fulcīre* to support: see **FULCRUM** and **-BLE**.] That may be propped up. 1623-6 in *COCKERAM*; whence in later Dicts.

† **Fulciment**. *Obs.* [ad. late *L. fulcimentum*, *f. fulcīre*: see **FULCRUM** and **-MENT**.] A prop or support; usually *spec.* a fulcrum.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. xii. 80 If we conceive the same dis-proportion betwixt their several distances in the former faculties, from the fulciment, or center of gravity, they would both equiponderate. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 258 Boughs which without fulciments would lay along the ground. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 54 The fulciment or point of bearing comes nearer the middle of the Oar. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 56. 2/1 In this Position of the Body the Fulciment... is the Legs. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. vii. (1762) 17 And a weight, or fulciment, as he calls it. *fig.* 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 518 A fulciment is wanting to the lever of revolution.

Fulcene(n, var. of *fulhtne*, early ME., to baptize, *q.v.* under **FULLOUGHT**.

Fulera: pl. of **FULCRUM**.

Fulcraceous (*fwlkrē'jəs*), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* **FULCRUM** + *-ACEOUS*.] Of or pertaining to the fulcra of plants. 1866 in *Trcas. Bot.*

Fulcral (*fwlkrāl*), *a.* *rare.* [*f.* **FULCRUM** + *-AL*.] Relating to the fulcra of a fish.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 323 Fin borders generally with fulcral scales.

Fulcrant (*fwlkrānt*). *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 346 *Fulcrant*, when the trochanter merely props the thigh below at the base, but does not at all intervene between it and the coxa.

Fulcrate (*fwlkrē't*), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* **FULCRUM** + *-ATE*.] Supported by or provided with fulcra.

1760 LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. iv. 166 *Fulcrate*, propt; when their Branches descend to the Root; as in *Ficus*. 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, *Fulcrate*, in *Bot.*, having branches descending to the earth; having fulcres. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 412/2.

Fulcre. Englishing of **FULCRUM** (in sense 2 a). 1860 in *FOWLER Med. Voc.*

Fulcrum (*fwlkrŭm*). Pl. *fulera*. Also 7 *fulchrum*. [*a.* *L. fulcrum* (in class *L.* 'the post or foot of a couch'), *f.* root of *fulcīre* to support, prop.]

1. A prop or support; now only *spec.* in *Mech.* the point against which a lever is placed to get purchase or upon which it turns or is supported.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dufl. Proportion* 41 Square Rods... whose Ends let be supported with convenient Blocks or Fulcra. 1690 BOYLE *Med. Hydrostat.* ix. 60 The Balance hangs on a stable Fulcrum. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 182 They [serpents] entirely want a fulcrum, if I may so express it, from whence to take their spring. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 2 The same spine was also... to afford a fulcrum, stay or basis for the insertion of the muscles which are spread over the trunk of the body. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* iv. 50 The Lever is an inflexible rod, moveable upon a point which is called the fulcrum or center of motion. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 40 If the centre of gravity of the mass chances to be high and far removed from the perpendicular of its fulcrum, the stone falls from its elevation. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 141 The use of the scapula is to afford a movable fulcrum for the motions of the arm. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* ii. 59 They hook themselves on to a tree, which gives them the power of a double fulcrum.

b. fig.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 472 The most excellent Fulcrum of the Soul, the perswasion of the Everliving God. 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1682) II. iv. 335 Our Hearts will need a most special strong fulchrum, support and sustainer (as the word imports). 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 334 This... should have been selected as the fulcrum of indignation. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 172 The consulship was the fulcrum from which the whole Roman world was to be moved. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 222 A footing once gained is a fulcrum which should never be lost.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) *a. Bot.* Accessory organs or appendages of a plant; e.g. bracts, stipules, tendrils, etc.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 485 The parts I now allude to, are what he [Linnæus] calls *Fulcra*, props or supports of the plant. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* xvii. 218 Of the several kinds of Fulcra, or Appendages to a plant. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 62 In an exotic genus... the fulcra, or appendages... are black.

b. Ichth. (pl.) The small osseous scales arranged in a row and situated on the anterior ray of the fins of many ganoid fishes.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 360 Vertical fins with a single series of fulcra in front. 1885 tr. *Claus' Zool.* II. 164 The spine-like splints known as *fulcra*.

Fulder, *Sc.* var. of **FOULDER**, *Obs.*, a thunderbolt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii. xiv. 88 Nor fulderis dynt... With sik a rummyll com bratlant on sa fast.

Fule, *Sc.* form of **FOOL; obs. form of **FOWL**.**

Fulfil (*fulfi-l*), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **FULFILLED** (*fulfi'ld*). Forms: 1-7 (see **FULL** *a.* and **FILL** *v.*), 8-9 *fullfill*, 3-9 *fulfill*, 4- *fulfil*. [OE. *full-fyllan*, *f.* **FULL** *a.* + *fyllan* to **FILL**. Cf. *to fill full*: see **FILL** *v.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To fill to the full, fill up, make full. Const. *of, with*. Now only *arch.*

a. in material sense.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 153 *Compleo*, ic fullfyllle. c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 29 þo serganz uuuldeiden þo faten of watere. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4319 I þat huge halle was hastili fulfilled. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 28 Growe 3e and he 3e multiplied and fulfilled 3e the erthe. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 102 Aftirward I fulfilled þe wounde with hoot oile of rosis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 79 b/2 All the londe therof shal be fulfilled with deserte. 14 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) ii. 68 All Beastes I byd yow multiply... the earth to fulfill. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1838) 22 Simple and pure fleshe, which fullylleth the

concauties of voyde places. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 676 The world has received animals . . and is fulfilled with them.

b. in immaterial applications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 852 (Gött.) God . . fulfild þis world al wid his grace. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 80 The Apostles were fulfilled with the holy ghost. 1480 *Robt. Deyll* 5 Hys hearte was fulfilled all with thought. 1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1151/2 Theyr owne conscience . . may fulfil their heartes wyth spiritual ioy. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* i. (1859) 475 He . . fulfilleth both heaven and earth with his presence. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Be not drunke with wine, but be fulfilled with the spirit. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxiv. I have never known knight more fulfilled of nobleness. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 35 Her subtil, warm, and golden breath Which mixing with the infant's blood Fulfills him with beatitude. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 2120 Filling thine eyes And fulfilling thine ears With the brilliance of battle. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 313 When he was fulfilled of this delight.

† c. To spread through the whole extent of; to pervade. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxiii. 24 Whether not heuene and erthe Y fulfille? seith the Lord. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ii. 35 The stone . . became a greates mountayne which fulfilleth the whole earth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 436 The glorie of the Lord fulfilling the house.

† 2. To furnish or supply to the full with what is wished for; to fill as with food; to satisfy the appetite or desire of. Obs.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii[fi]. 16 Be fulefilled sal trees ofe felde ilkan. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6842 (Fairf.) þe seyende here lete hit stille þe pouer men hunger for to fulfille. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xv. 33 Therefore wherof so many loouys to vs in desert, that we fulfille so grete a compaignie of peple? 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* III. i. (1554) 70b, Thyne empty wombe eche day to fulfill, If thou mightest haue vittayle at thy will. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. l. 3 þe eye is not fulfilled wip þe sijn nor þe ere wip heringe. c 1500 *Lancelot* 941 Your plesance may ye wel fulfill Of me. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* Fij. Not to sustaine nature . . but to fulfill insaciabie gurmardize. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 114 To fulfill his greedy and endless appetite.

3. To fill up or make complete; to supply what is lacking in; † formerly sometimes with forth. Also, to fill up or supply the place of (something); to compensate for (a defect). Obs. exc. arch.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Al swa fele þe me mihte þat tiode hape fulfellen. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 305/214 Parefore man is i-wrou3t, To fulfille þe teope orde þat was out of heouene i-brou3t. c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Chirche* p. xxvii, Cristen men hauen xxi lettris . . and 3eyunge to eche c þe newe Testament was endid whanne þe nombre of þes assigned lettris was fulfilled. 1382 — *Phil.* ii. 2 Fulfille 3e my ioye. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 29 þo .ij. defautis þe medlynge of þe ligament fulfillip. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 182 Fulfyllyn or make a-cethe in thyng þat wantythe, *supple.* 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1877) I. 30 Item iij quarters of blak to fulfill furth the lynnyng of the Queynis goone. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 107 The new Faderis chosin . . to fulfill the auld nowiner of Faderis afore minist. 1556 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (ed. 2) II. (Arb.) 90 Then they fulfill and make vp the nombre with cytezens. 1850 MRS. BROWN-ING *Poems* I. 9 Glory and life Fulfil their own depletions.

† b. absol. or intr. To supply what is wanted.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 Where lacketh good the word fulfilleth To make amendes for the wronge.

† 4. To fill, hold, or occupy (a position that has been vacant); to take (the place of something). Obs.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Man sholde fulullen englene sete. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 221 þat it mi3te fulfille þe place of þe prote. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 289 Whiche gete turfes . . to fulfille the stede of woode. 1509 BARCLAY *Skypp of Folsy* (1570) 168 His wretched Carcas shall the voyde graue fulfill. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* II. (1888) 18 Some [bones] to fulfill the hollowe places, as in the handes and feete.

5. To carry out or bring to consummation (a prophecy, promise, etc.); to satisfy (a desire, prayer).

In origin a Hebraism; a literal transl. of the Vulgate *adimplere, implere*, Hellenistic Greek *πληρουν*, used in an unclassical sense after Heb. מָלַא, literally 'to fill'. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 104/119 Juit it scholde bi-foren eov alle bi folfuld bi me her. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26254 His fleis lust to ful-fill. c 1320 *Cash. Love* 1201 The profecy of Symeon Wes fulfilled thon. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 694 *Cleopatra*, Thilke comenant . . I wele fulfille. 1400 G. AP DAVID in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 6 Other thinges he behist me the quich he fulfult not. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Fulfill thy promise, I praye the now begynne. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 43 His purpose was onely to get money; but God's purpose was (thereby) to bring Mary to Bethlehem. Hee, to fill full his Coffers, God, to fulfill the Prophecies. 1769 J. BROWN *Dict. Bible* (1818) s. v. To fulfil requests and desires is to grant the things desired. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. i. (1872) 101 The universal prayer therefore is to be fulfilled. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xvi. 112, I fulfilled to the letter my engagement . . to ask no help. 1864 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1875) 145 Full of bright promise never fulfilled. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 15 Nature leads men by purely personal motives to fulfil her ends.

refl. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 233 My desire . . By its own energy fulfill'd itself. 1847 — *Princ. vii.* 121 If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream, I would but ask you to fulfil yourself.

6. To carry out, perform, execute, do (something enjoined); to obey or follow (a command, the law, etc.).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1222 To fullillen godes reed. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9736 þi will i sal euermar full-fill. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 264 That thing may he nought fulfille. 1484

CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvi. My mayster . . whiche constrayneth me to fulfille his wylle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 So to study this present treatyse, that they may fulfill it in theyr luyng. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 353 Let not therefore under the name of fulfilling Charity, such an unmercifull . . yoke, bee padlockt upon the neck of any Christian. 1667 — *P. L.* XII. 402 The Law of God exact he shall fulfil. 1777 BLAIR *Serm.* I. iv. 111 Let us carry on our preparation for heaven . . by fulfilling the duties and offices of every station in life. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 644 To praise him is to serve him, and fulfil . . his unquestioned will. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. v. 76 In what sense do we fulfil the words of Christ? 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 310 Still each hand fulfilled its pious labour eternal.

† b. To perform, execute, accomplish (a deed).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 3if þer were eise uorto fullullen þe dede. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 53 Thei fullillen first the more longe Pilgrimage, and after retournen agen be the nexte Weyes. 1582 A. MUNDAY *Discov. E. Campion* in *Arth. Garner* VIII. 205 The deaths of these noble personages should be presently fulfilled. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1635 Where you did fulfil The loathsome act of lust.

c. To fill the requirements of, answer (a purpose), comply with (conditions).

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 93 If all . . Fulfill the purpose, and appear design'd Proofs of the wisdom of th' all-seeing Mind. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 304 Every stone fulfils its place inside and out. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. ii. The numerous haunts which fulfilled with that idle people the office of cafés and clubs at this day. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 112 If in two triangles, either of the conditions of similarity be fulfilled, the other condition must also be fulfilled. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 1/1 To inquire what form of government is best fitted to fulfil those purposes. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 (1875) 174 Before a truth can be known as necessary, two conditions must be fulfilled. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxvii. 320 A street speaker and his audience fulfilling the condition of moving on. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 200 The Cretan laws . . fulfil the object of laws, which is to make those who use them happy.

7. To bring to an end, finish, complete (a period, portion of time, a work, etc.).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 5/145 3wane þe time were folfuld. 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 þis boc is uoluelid ine þe eue of þe holy apostles Symon an Iudas. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 Þere is fulfilled þe firste digestoun of þe guttis. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 71 Turne þe vpon þy left syde, and fulfille þy sleepe vpon þat syde. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 A thyng that is infynyte maye not be fulfilled. 1526-33 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 25 When John had fulfilled his course, he sayde, whome ye thinke that I am the same am I not. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vii. 12 When thy tyme is fulfilled y^e thou shalt slepe with thy fathers. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 786 Six thousand years of sorrow have well-nigh Fulfilled their tardy and disastrous course Over a sinful world. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxix. Whose ill-timed speed Fulfill'd my soon-repent'd deed.

Hence Fulfilled ppl. a.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. Wks. (1847) 329/1 All our past and fulfill'd miseries.

Fulfiller (fulf'i-lər). [*f. FULFIL v. + -ER*]. One who fulfils, in various senses of the vb.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. 108 The hooly ghost that is the ender and the fulfiller. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 24 b, Christ wolde not breake the lawe, but was the fulfiller of the lawe. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1718) II. 102 God himself is first the author, and then the fulfiller of them. 1752 LAW *Spirit of Love* II. (1816) 138 A fulfiller of all righteousness. 1843 HOOD *Forge* i. xiii. Of his duty so true a fulfiller. 1860 POSEY *Min. Proph.* 110 The faithful Fulfiller of His promises.

Fulfilling (fulf'i-lin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FULFIL v. + -ING*]. The action of the vb. FULFIL in various senses; an instance of this; also *concr.* that which fulfils. Cf. FULFILMENT, now usually substituted.

1340 *Ayenb.* 260 God þet is þe ende and þe uoluellinge and þe somme of his wylninges. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiii. 10 Therefore loue is the plente, or fulfilling, of the lawe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxviii. 263 For vnmesurable fulfilling of his lust his lyf shorted the sonner. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 43 The accomplisshynge or fullyllynge of his commaundementes. 1628 J. GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 22 He could haue indured any thing rather than a Prophecies not fulfilling. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 109 With thoughts Meekly compos'd awaited the fulfilling. 1715 DE FOE *Fann. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) I. 29 The fulfilling of Old Testament types, and Old Testament promises.

Fulfilling (fulf'i-lin), *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. That fulfils, in senses of the vb.; † hence, complementary or suitable to (*obs.*).

1340 *Ayenb.* 113 þaz ha leuede an hondred year . . he ne mi3te nart do uoluellinde penonce of one dyadliche zenne. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 A Batylment by nethe with a Crest above and a Casement fullylling to the werk. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 18 With massie Staples And correspondie and fulfilling Bolts.

Fulfilment (fulf'i-lmēt). [*f. FULFIL v. + -MENT*]. The action or an act or process of fulfilling; accomplishment, performance, completion. (Not in Johnson 1755.)

1775 in ASH. 1777 BLAIR *Serm.* I. v. 141 With what entire confidence ought we to wait for the fulfilment of all his other promises, in their due time. 1786-1805 J. H. TOOKE *Purley* (1860) 586 Gage. By which a man is bound to certain fulfilments. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. iii. (1851) 42 There are consequences and fulfilments of the laws of nature. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* II. Sbe exacted a fulfilment of all prescribed duties from her nuns. 1891 LAW *Rep.* Weekly Notes 76/2 The fulfilment of the condition literally became impossible.

† Fulgence. Obs. [*f. as next: see -ENCE*]. = next.

?a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) i. 180 And here were now

the Trynitie, We sholde him pass by our fulgence. a 1645 HEYWOOD *Epil.* Wks. 1874 VI. 343 May Venus and the Moones bright constellations, With their best fulgence smile on all your Nations. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. lviii. Sols radiant Fulgence in meridian Skies Seem'd shade unto those Clarities.

† Fulgency. Obs. [*f. next: see -ENCY*]. Fulgent quality; brightness, splendour.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 480 A flower that will constantly expose itself unto the fulgency of the Sun. 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat.* II. 412 The great fulgency and clearness of the sun's light.

Fulgent (fʊldʒənt), *a.* [*ad. L. fulgent-em*, *pr. pple. of fulgere* to shine: see -ENT]. Shining brightly; brilliant, glittering, resplendent. Now *poet. or rhetorical*.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 Asches or sonde, whiche semenge as thynges impure and wontenge ly3hte be wonte to yelde pure materes and fulgent. ?a 1500 *York Myst.*, *Inholders* (1885) 514 Hayle! fulgent Phebus. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 563 It doth lesse hinder the fulgent brightnes of the cristalline. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistress* 2nd Prol. Wks. 1874 V. 88 Liquid Gold Of fulgent beautie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 449 At last, as from a Cloud, his fulgent head And shape Starr-bright appear'd. 1770 GLOVER *Leonidas* iv. 518 Other Thracians . . fulgent morions wore, With horns of bulls in imitating brass Curv'd o'er the crested ridge. 1807 WORDSW. *Gipsies* 16 Then issued Vesper from the fulgent west. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 401 Brighter . . than the stream Which in Pirene shed its fulgent gleam.

fig. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. ii. 32 The studious mind . . throws off acids and crusty particles in the piling of the years, until it is fulgent by clarity.

b. Her. (See quot.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Fulgent*, having rays, as a star fulgent.

Hence Fulgently adv., Fulgentness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fulgentness*. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 36 Her hero faced about and stood up, looking at her fulgently.

Fulgid (fʊldʒid), *a.* [*ad. L. fulgid-us*, *f. fulgere* to shine.]

1. Flashing, glittering, shining.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fulgid*, shining, glistering, bright. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* II. i. iii. vi. 74 Of most . . fulgid Splendor. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* x. 547 Through the brown shade the fulgid weapons shined. 1773 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 16 This beauteous substance is at the surface, most fulgid. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 51 The fulgid sunbeams spread abroad their animating light. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* xi. 261 A very black robe fulgid with a dark splendour. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* viii. 163 Demons with fulgid eyes.

2. Nat. Hist. (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 279 *Fulgid*, a bright fiery red.

Hence Fulgidity, fulgid state or condition.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Fulgor, fulgour (fʊlɡɔr, -ɔr). *arch.* [*a. L. fulgor, f. fulgere* to shine.] A brilliant or flashing light; dazzling brightness, splendour.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Intro., By the resplendent fulgor of this Steele, I will defende the feminine to death. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. x. 128 Glowwormes alive, project a lustre in the darke, which fulgour notwithstanding ceaseth after death. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 302 Chabins of burnished Gold or Brass, whose fulgor they delighted in. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 13 The fulgour and rapidity of the streams of lightning . . exhibited a very awful scene. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv. There had risen . . quite another variegated Glitter and nocturnal Fulgor. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epil. Hades* II. 103 Leaped up the hot red sun above the sea, And lit the horrid fulgour of his scales.

fig. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 278 Those Mindes and Essences diuine By nature with Miraculous Fulgor shine. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xiv. (1713) 28 *Hyl.* There shines from them such an intellectual fulgor. 1834 FRASER'S *Mag.* X. 699 Their influence shall enable us to make this article . . glow with a fulgour not otherwise its own.

Fulgorous (fʊlɡɔrəs), *a. rare.* [*f. FULGOR + -OUS*]. Flashing, brilliant, lustrous. *lit. and fig.*

1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 204 Their waxen wings dissolving at the inflamed and sparkling rays of so fulgorous and resplendent a defender. 1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* Misc. 1857 III. 194 He heard him [Diderot] talk one day . . with a fulgorous impetuosity almost beyond human.

|| Fulgur. Obs. [*L., f. fulgere* to lighten.] Lightning, a flash of lightning.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 27 Fulgur is that kinde of lightning which followeth thunder. 1695 D'URFEY *Gloriana* ix. 2 Till by some Flashes of Ætherial Fire, And fatal Fulgur glimmering Light was lent.

fig. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 175 The King . . by the fulgur of his eye can dart them dead.

Fulgural (fʊlɡjʊrəl), *a. rare.* [*a. F. fulgural*, *ad. L. fulgurālis*, *f. fulgur* lightning: see -AL]. Of or pertaining to lightning. *Fulgural science* (*Fr. science fulgurale*): divination by lightning.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fulgural*, belonging to lightning. 1813 T. BUSBY *tr. Lucretius* vi. Comm. iv, The Romans, it is well known, derived from the Tuscans the system of their fulgural superstition. *Ibid.* v. Comm. v, Their skill in fulgural divination. 1891 *tr. De la Saussaye's Man. Sc. Relig.* xvi. 139 This fulgural science was considered of Etruscan origin.

† Fulgurance. Obs. rare. [*f. next: see -ANCE*]. Dazzling brilliance (as of lightning).

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vi. xxiv. Who, like a full-orb'd Moon, our stars out-shin'd In glorious Fulgurance of minde. *Ibid.* vii. xxviii, From this Fulgurance such splendors fly.

Fulgurant (fɔlgiüränt), *a.* [ad. L. *fulgurant-em*, pr. pple. of *fulgurare* to lighten, *f.* *fulgur* lightning: see -ANT.] Flashing like lightning.

1647 H. MORE *Resolution Poems* 175 [Though] Nature play her fiery games In this forc'd Night, with fulgurant flames. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 43 Careful Jove's face be duly fulgurant. 1868 — *Ring & Bk.* vi. 1600 That erect form, flashing brow, fulgurant eye.

Hence **Fulgurantly** *adv.*

1873 DOWDEN in *Contemp. Rev.* July 193 This eruption [in V. Hugo's *Châtiments*], which is meant to overwhelm the gewgaw Empire goes on fulgurantly, resoundingly, and not without scoriae and smoke.

Fulgurate, *v.* [*f.* L. *fulgurāt-* ppl. stem of *fulgurare* to lighten, *f.* *fulgur* lightning: see -ATE³.] *intr.* To emit vivid flashes like lightning.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 867 [It] doth now and then fulgurate, and sometimes also raise it self as 'twere into waves of light. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. iii. 179 As soon would we have believed that two Diamonds could Fulgurate. 1756 [see FLAGRATE *v.*]

Hence **Fulgurating** *ppl. a.*; also *transf.* (of pains) darting like lightning through the body.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 867 This fulgurating substance carries its light alwaies with it. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exp.* ii. (1719) 36 A brisk Fulgurating Light was produc'd. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 276 The individual may first notice the commencement of the disease by fulgurating pains which dart from the feet up the legs and thighs.

Fulguration (fɔlgiüränt'sjən). [ad. L. *fulgurāt-ion-em*, n. of action *f.* *fulgurare*: see FULGURATE and -ATION. Cf. F. *fulguration*.]

1. The action of lightning or flashing like lightning; chiefly in *pl.* flashes of lightning. Now *rare* in literal sense.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 57 Your Eyes, were so incournted with the order and splendor of the workes . . so as you should be forced to turn them elsewhere or not too stedfastly behold their Fulguration. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 12 Though thunder be first in Nature being by the violent eruption it makes out of the cloud the cause of such fulgurations. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. 93 These signs are chiefly . . the fulgurations of the air, and the falling of stars. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phaenon.* (1815) 76 The vespertine fulgurations, called summer lightning, are not followed by any thunder at all.

fig. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 88 Angels are the fulgurations of His power. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 86 The continual fulgurations of deity.

2. In *Assaying*. (See *quots.*) Cf. BLACK.

1676 COLES, *Fulguration*, a reducing metals into vapours by the help of lead (in a copel) and a violent fire. 1758 REID *tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 323 The surface of that metal will at once dart out a dazzling splendour: but, if the fire be strong enough to keep the Silver in fusion . . this change of colour, which is called its fulguration, will not be so perceptible, and the Silver will appear like a bead of fire. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 98 When the lead is wasted to a certain degree, a very thin film of it only remains on the silver, which causes the iridescent appearance, like the colours of soap-bubbles; a phenomenon, called by the old chemists, fulguration.

|| **Fulgurator**, *rare*. [L. *fulgurātor*, *f.* *fulgur* lightning.] A priest who interprets lightning.

1813 T. BUSBY *tr. Lucretius* vi. Comm. v. The Tuscan fulgurators . . were induced . . to direct sacrifices which they knew would be unacceptable to the Gods.

† **Fulgure**, *Obs. rare*. [*a.* OF. *fulgure*, *f.* L. *fulgur* lightning.] = FULGOR.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 88 The Light or fulgure in it [star] was purely Supernatural. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Centry* i. iii. 34 Noble by reason of fulgure and transparence.

Fulgureous, *a. rare*—¹. [*f.* L. *fulgureus* (*f.* *fulgur* lightning): see -EUS.] Of the nature of lightning.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 224 Generated in the sky by a fulgureous exhalation.

Fulgurite (fɔlgiüräit). [*f.* L. *fulgur* lightning + -ITE.]

1. *Geol.* (See *quot.* 1865.) Also written (less correctly) *fulgorite*.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. (1835) 312 Dr. Fiedler exhibited several of these fulgurites in London . . dug out of the sandy plains of Silesia and Eastern Prussia. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1852) 60 At Paris MM. Hachette and Beudant succeeded in making tubes in most respect similar to these fulgurites. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Fulgurite*, *Fulgorite*, any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning. More strictly applied to a bore or tube produced by the passage of lightning into a sandy soil. 1884 CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 526 In sand or rock, where lightning has struck, it often forms long hollow tubes, known to the calmly discriminating geological intelligence as fulgurites.

2. An explosive substance (see *quot.* 1889).

1882 H. S. DRINKER *Tunnelling* (ed. 2) 102. 1889 CUNNILL *Dict. Explosives*, *Fulgurite* consists of nitro-glycerine mixed with some coarsely ground farinaceous substance. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/5 At Geneva a trial has been made in a quarry with the new explosive, 'fulgurite', under the direction of the inventor, Raoul Pictet.

† **Fulgurity**, *Obs.*—^o (See *quots.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Fulguritie*, lightning. [In eds. 1631–2 printed *Fulgurite*, in 1637–9 *Fulguric*.] 1721 BAILEY, *Fulgurity*, Shining, Glistering.

Fulgurous (fɔlgiürəs), *a.* Also 7 *fulgurous*. [*f.* L. *fulgur* lightning + -OUS.] Resembling lightning; full of or charged with lightning. Also *fig.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* viii. 217 The pitchie cloudes of fulgurous heavn. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xix. viii.

VIII. 261 The angry similitude had shot, slightly fulgurous and consolatory, athwart the gloom of one's mood. 1876 LOWELL *Ode Poet.* Wks. 1890 IV. 94 Of Rome, fair quarry where those eagles crowd Whose fulgurous vans about the world had blown Triumphant storm and seeds of polity.

Fulham (fʊl'həm), *slang*. Forms: 6 *fullan*, 6–7 *fullam*, 6–8 *fullom*, (7 *fullum*), 7– *fulham*. [Of uncertain origin: by some conjectured to be derived from the place-name *Fulham*, once a noted haunt of gamesters. Another conjecture is that the oldest form *fullan* = 'full one', which would suit the sense.] A die loaded at the corner. (A *high fulham* was loaded so as to ensure a cast of 4, 5, or 6; a *low fulham*, so as to ensure a cast of 1, 2, or 3.)

c 1550 *Dice-Play* Ciiija, Fullans . . be square outward. Yet being within at the corner with lead, or other pondorus matter stopped, minister as great an advantage as any of the rest. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 337 Those are called high Fulloms. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 94 Let Vultures gripe thy guts: for gourd, and Fullam holds: & high and low beguiles the rich & poore. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* i. i. Two bale of false dice, videlicet, high men and low men, fulloms, . . and other bones of function. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 12 This they do by false Dice, as High-Fullams 4, 5, 6. Low-Fullams 1, 2, 3. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 21 At dice they have The Doctors, the fulloms. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 A bale of fulhams. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxx. 316 There is no loading of the dice, or throwing of fulhams.

fig. 1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* (1677) 108 Now a Scotch-man's Tongue runs high Fullams. There is a Cheat in his Idiom. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. i. 642 One cut out to pass your tricks on, With Fulhams of Poetick fiction.

† **Fuliginated**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* L. *fuligināt-us* (*f.* *fuligo* soot) + -ED I.] Of a sooty colour, as if powdered black.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 Such the misery of these fuliginated creatures, who as they use all Ceremonies of devotion usually on the nights and not at daytime, tis they say because the Devill is then sole Ruler. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 310 It is formed either by the union of the Yellow Calx with an excess of Volalkali, and this may be called the Fuliginated Calx.

† **Fuliginose**, *a. Obs.*—^o [ad. L. *fuliginōs-us*: see FULGINOUS and -OSE.] = FULGINOUS 1 and 3. 1721–36 in BAILEY. 1866 in *Tras. Bot.*

Fuliginosity (fʊli'dʒɪnə'sɪti). [ad. F. *fuliginositē*, *f.* L. *fuliginōs-us* (see next) + -ITY.] The condition or quality of being fuliginous or sooty; sooty matter, soot.

1758 REID *tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 185 A short tapering funnel . . which will serve for a chimney to carry off all fuliginosities. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 471 All fuliginosities arising from combustion on the surface of the earth are finally carried into the sea.

fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau, Ess.* (1840) V. 136 In the old Marquis there dwells withal . . a latent fury and fuliginosity very perverting. 1895 *Expositor* Nov. 350 This might be due to intentional fuliginosity—(if I may coin a word) but it cannot be the case that the whole of the Talmud has been wilfully obscured.

Fuliginous (fʊli'dʒɪnəs), *a.* Also 7 -enous, -inus. [ad. L. *fuliginōs-us*, *f.* *fuligo* soot: see -OUS. Cf. F. *fuligineux*, -euse.]

1. Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling soot; sooty.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11. v. It offends commonly if it be to . . fuliginous, cloudy, blustering, or a tempestuous Aire. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 73 This Fuliginus matter, which did thus obscure the Sun, must needs be very near his Body. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 334 A sootish and fuliginous matter proceeding from the sulphur of bodies torified. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan., London . . was so filled with the fuliginous steam of the sea-coal, that hardly could one see across the streets. 1731 HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 260 In great cities where the air is full of fuliginous vapours. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Praise of Chimneysweepers*, The fuliginous concretions, which are sometimes found (in dissections) to adhere to the roof of the mouth in these unfluffed practitioners. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. VIII. 222 A huge octagon lamp, that apparently never had been cleaned from smoke and fuliginous tarnish.

fig. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 107 Prayer compar'd with praise, is but a fuliginous smook issuing from the sense of sin. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xix. His ideas . . all obfuscated and darkened over with fuliginous matter! 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 3 A very fuliginous set of doctrines. 1860 TROLLOPE *Cast. Richmond* II. 80 The debate went on . . with many sparks . . of eager benevolence, and some few passing clouds of fuliginous self-interest.

b. Covered or blackened with soot. Chiefly in humorously bombastic use.

a 1763 [see FULGINOUSLY]. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. xv. To that dingy fuliginous Operative, emerging from his soot-mill. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 32 A fuliginous suburb of factories. a 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 59 The pleasant gardens . . are a delight and a luxury to the Londoner escaped from some close fuliginous domicile. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 1/1 All the world is peering down the fuliginous chimney.

† 2. In old physiology applied to certain thick 'vapours' or 'exhalations' said to be formed by organic combustion, and noxious to the head and vital parts. *Obs.*

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 53 Those apples . . repel and drive away all fuliginous moyste vapours which trouble the harte and strike up into the head. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. i. iv. It is not amiss to bore the scull with an instrument to let out the fuliginous vapours. 1664 POWER *Exp.*

Philos. i. 57 The grosser Steams that continually perspire out of our own Bodies . . are the fuliginous Eructations of that internal fire, that constantly burns within us. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bath*, It will be attended with these two Advantages, viz. the Dissipation of the fuliginous Excrements, and drawing out the superfluous Humours.

3. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*) Soot-coloured, dusky.

[1688 R. HOLME *Armonry* ii. 290 The upper part of the Body is brown, or Fulgineous (*sic*).] 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 339 A morbid deep-coloured bile, fulvous, greenish, or fuliginous. 1826 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* IV. 282 *Fuliginous*, the opaque black of soot. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Cinders from Ashes in Old Vol. Life* (1891) 247 An older and much bigger boy, or youth, with a fuliginous complexion. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 642 Entire plumage deep sooty or fuliginous blackish.

Hence **Fuliginously** *adv.*, **Fuliginousness**.

1576 NEWTON *Lumie's Complex.* (1633) 222 When this sinke of Melancholy is once exhausted, and all fuliginousness banished. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 27 According to the fuliginousness of vapours more or less recoiling, the fire is more or less choked. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 114 To rear some breathless rapid flow'rs Or shrubs fuliginously grim. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. ii. iii, Military France is everywhere full of sour inflammatory humour, which exhales itself fuliginously, this way or that.

|| **Fuligo** (fʊli'go). [L.] Soot. (See also *quot.* 1727.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 335 Thus Camphire of a white substance, by its fuligo affordeth a deepe black. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Conpl. Gard.* Advt. to Curious 4 Wax, or Oyl-Olive (for such it ought to be, to avoid the intolerable smell and fuligo of gross and cheaper Materials). 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fuligo*, sulphureous, foul and thick Vapours, breath'd out at the Mouth, or thro' the Pores of the Body. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 387 The book before us smells pestilently of orange peel and the lamp . . nor is the fuligo wanting.

Fulimart, *obs. form* of FOMART.

Fulk (fʊlk), *v. dial.* Also *fullock*. [Of obscure origin; cf. FULKAT.] (See *quots.*) Hence **Fullocking** *vbl. sb.*

a 1784 in MILLER *MS. Gloss.* (Halliwell). 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Fulk*, to use an unfair motion of the hand in plumping at taw. *Schoolboy's term.* 1843 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* IV. 311 Come, down with your taw—no fulking. . . I like to see boys manly, even in their boyhood. 1874 HALLIWELL, *Fulk*, a phrase made use of by boys playing at taw, when they slyly push the hand forward to be nearer the mark. *Fullock*, to jerk the band unlawfully. A term at marbles. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Fullock*, to jerk the hand and arm unlawfully at marbles, instead of shooting from the thumb-joint with the hand perfectly steady. 1875 WHITLY *Gloss.*, *Fullock*, to fire a marble . . from the hand by a jerk of the bent thumb. 'That was well fullock'd.'

Fulk, *obs. form* of FOLK.

† **Fulkat**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. (See *quot.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armonry* iii. 263/1 Fulkat, or Fulkating over hand [in the Game of Truck] is to make your Ball jump over his through the Argolis, when his Ball lies directly in the way before you.

† **Fulker**, *Obs. rare*—¹. [Corruption of Ger. *fucker*, *fugger*: cf. FOGGER, FOKKER, FOWKER.] 'A pawnbroker or usurer' (Halliwell).

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* ii. iii. A pretty paune, the fulkers will not lend you a farthing upon it.

† **Full**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [OE. *ful* = OS. *ful*, ON. *full*, str. neut.; perh. originally the neuter of the adj.] A cup, goblet; a bumper.

Beowulf 616 þa freolic ful ful ȝe-sealde ærest Eastdena ebel-wearde. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* l. 88 Drince ðonne þreo ful fulle. c 1205 *LAY.* 14325 Oðer uul me þider fareð . . þenne bat uul beoð icumen þenne cuseoð heo þreoien.

† **Full**, *sb.*² *Obs. rare*—¹ [Identical with Sc. *fow* (see *quot.* 1673 below) of which FOOSE seems to be the plural, and FOUAT a derivative or compound.

It is not clear whether Bullen's *full* is the original form (? from FULL *a.*, with reference to the fleshy leaves), or due to his own conjectural identification of the *sb.* *fow* with *fow*=full.]

Houseleek.

1562 BULLEIN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 35 It is called Houslike . . in the South parts of England, but in the North it is called Full. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Vocab.*, *Sedum majus*, Fow.

Full (fʊl), *a.*, *sb.*³, and *adv.* Forms: 1–7 *ful*, 3–5 *fol*(le, *south*), *vol*(le, 4–5 *fulle*, 6 *Sc. fow*, 8 *Sc. fou*, 1– *full*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *full* = OFris. *fol*, *ful*, OS. *ful*(l) (Du. *vol*), OHG. *fol*(l) (MHG. *vol*, mod. Ger. *voll*), ON. *full-r* (OSw. *fuld-er*, mod. Sw. *full*, Da. *fuld*), Goth. *full-s*:—OTeut. **follo-*, *fullo-*:—OArvan **pl-nō*, represented also in Lith. *pilna-s*, OSl. *plünā*; cf. also the synonymous Skr. *pūrṇa*, L. *plēnus*, OIr. *lán*, Welsh *llawn* (:—pre-Celtic **plāno-*, *plōno-*), which though not formally identical contain the same root and suffix. From the Arvan root **pel-*, *pol-*, *pl-*, and its extended forms *plē-*, *plō-*, etc. are derived many words expressing the notion of abounding, filling, etc., as Skr. *puru*, Gr. *πολύς* (see FELE *a.*); Gr. *μυπλάναι* to fill, *πλήρης* full, *πλήθος* multitude, L. (*com-*, *im-*, *re-*, *super-*) *plēre* to fill, *plūs* more.

In this and in several other words (Sievers *Agg.* Gr. § 55), the OE. *u* represents WGer. *o*; when this is the case a labial consonant is almost always present, but the precise conditions have not been determined.]

A. adj.

1. Having within its limits all it will hold; having no space empty; replete. Const. *of* (in OE. with

genitive). Often with intensive phrases, as *full as an egg*, *full to the brim* (see *BRIM* sb.² 4 b), *full to overflowing*, *full up* (colloq.), etc. For advbl. phrase *full mouth*: see *MOUTH*.

a 1000 *Judith* 19 þær wæron bollan steape boren. swylce eac bunan and orcas fulle flettsittendum. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 193/45 A fat þare stod fol of baþe-water. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii. 14 Cleues ofe þa fulle ere yhte [*promptuaria eorum plena*]. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 41 Heelde into þe hooole. .hoot oile of roses. .til al þe wounde be ful. c 1483 *Caxton Vocab.* 12 Hit is of a fulle fatte. 1563 *W. Fulke Meteors* (1640) 56 The ignorant in Philosophy must be admonished, that all things are full, nothing is empty, for nature abhorreth emptinesse. 1590 *Nashe Pasquil's Apol.* 1. Cij b. To preach to Gods people vpon a full stomach. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* 11. iv. 68 Can a weake emptie Vessel beare such a huge full Hogs-head? 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* vi. 19 Filling them [boats] so fast and so full, that some sunke. 1694 *Acc. Sen. Late Voy.* 11. (1711) 175 When many Whales float on the Sea, they [birds] bave their Bellies full. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 112 A Board plastered over, which with Cotton they wipe out, when full, as we do from Slatess. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 187 ¶ 5 The full House which is to be at Othello on Thursday. 1711 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 9 When he is playing at Backgammon, he calls for a full glass of Wine and Water. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* 11. iv. 49 When she came into any full assembly. 1764 *FOOTE Patron* 11. Wks. 1799 I. 353 Full. As an egg. 1786 *BURNS Dream* 131, I have seen their coggie fou. 1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 126 An ancient flying, a signal indicative in the whale fishery of a full-ship. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 32 A few full sacks, tight tight at the mouth. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. ii. 37 The coach was completely full. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* I. 131 All the stables were full. 1892 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/3 Because they [cemeteries] are full up. .this additional one is required.

b. Locutions in which *full* is in concord with a preceding sb. denoting a receptacle are sometimes used *transf.* to signify either (1) the contents viewed with respect to quantity, or (2) a quantity equal to the capacity of the receptacle. In the latter of these applications, this usage is now almost superseded by the practice of forming derivatives ad libitum with the suffix *-FUL* 2.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 268 Sele þonne cælic fulne to drincanne. c 1205 *LAY.* 1285 In þære sæ heofunden vtlawen . . fifti scipen fulle. *Ibid.* 6470 A kene sword and enne koker fulne flan. 1563 *W. Fulke Meteors* (1640) 52 He that hath seene an eggess shell full of dew drawn up by the Sunne . . in a May morning. 1884 *G. MOORE Mummer's Wife* (1887) 179 A theatrefull of people.

c. *fig.* (see 2 c); *esp.* of the heart: Overcharged with emotion, ready to overflow.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19404 (Edin.) Steuin of strenþe and godis grace was fillid ful in ilk a place. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 175 Speake, for my heart is full. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. 1, His heart was so full, he could say no more. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xii, My heart was never so full in my life.

† d. Of an office: Occupied, not vacant. Const. *of. Obs.*

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 38 b, Where a villeyne purchaseth the avowson of a Church full of an incumbent. a 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) II. 11 He laid his eye on the place of Chief Justice of Chester, which was full of Sir Job Charneton.

e. Of an animal: Pregnant. Of a fish: Charged with roe. † *Full of (foal)*: big with.

a 1618 *Rates Merchandise* Gib, Hearings white, full, or shotten, the barrell viijs. iiij. d. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6120/4 A large Black Mare . . very full of Foal. 1864 *MITCHELL Herring* 114 If the herrings are assorted, namely, the full herrings (herrings full of milt and roe) separated from *maties* (herrings with the milt and roe of a small size), and these separated from 'ylen', empty or shotten herrings, the fishery officer has authority to apply a brand with the word 'full' to the first, and the word 'maties' to the second description. .in addition to the crown brand.

† f. Having the outline filled in; solid, not open. *Full flower* (= *F. fleur pleine*) = 'double flower'.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. Annot.*, There were . . foure maners of pricking, one al blacke, which they tearmed blacke full, another which we vse now which they called blacke void, the third all red, which they called red ful [etc.]. 1683 *ROBINSON in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 It hath no full, or double flower. 1715 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 118 Make three openings in it. .the space *in*, which is 6 Inches wide, must be left full. .leave *q* open 6 Inches wide, *be* and *qy* full, being 6 Inches each.

absol. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 128 Let the Doors . . be right over one another, that the void may be upon the void, and the full upon the full.

2. a. Containing abundance of; plentifully charged, crowded. † Rarely const. *with*.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 174 (Gr.) Hateþ ðonne heahcynning helle betynan, fyres fulle. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 11 Engelande is vol ino3 of fruit and ek of tren. 1340 *Ayeb.* 28 þet corn . . is uol of fruit and al ripe. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1288 A wrethe of gold . . set ful of stones brighte. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 53 But if þe membre þat was brusid be ful of senewis, as þe hand ouþer be foot. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* xxxi. 257 a, The fylde was strowed full of caltropis. 1582 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xl. 94 Great adders, which are very full of poison. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 341 Which the people take with boords bored full of holes. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 229 As full of spite and ill nature as a Spider with poyson. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 147 Some Horses will be too full of flesh. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 436 His bedchamber is full of Protestant clergymen. 1878 *SMILES Robert Dick* vii. 76 The sky was full of fire.

† b. Formerly sometimes of a surface: Covered (with). Const. *of. Obs.*

1563 *W. Fulke Meteors* (1640) 36 b, The lidde will be all full of small drops of water. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 We . . turne him away with his backe full of stripes. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 133 Here be the dice. How full of dust they be. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 75 The rind of a pure ash colour, full of wrinkles.

c. In non-material sense: Abounding (in), abundantly characterized (by). Const. *of, occas.* † *with* (in OE. with *genit.* or *instrumental*).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1292 (Gr.) He . . 7eseah unrihte eorðan fulle. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1784 Crisstedd þed. .iss All full off halizdomess. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 110 Ouer ðat . . An oder heuene ful o blis. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1917 A loghe þai founden made, Was ful of gamen and play. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 551 þus may a man his bygynnyng se ful of wrechednes and of caytiþe. 1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 379/2 He that hathe ever bene ful of mercy and of grace to all his lyeges. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* 111. Prol. 13 Of uncouth dangeris this nixt buik hail is full. 1569 *TURBERV. Trag. T. etc.* (1587) 199, I found him full of amours euery where. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xiii. 10 O full of all subtilty and all mischiefe. 1650 *TRAPP Comm.* Deut. vi. 12 Full with Gods benefis. 1682 *NORRIS Hierocles* 24 The fuller it is of labour & slavery. 1715 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* (1837) II. 12 Your whole letter is full of mistakes. 1754 *SHEBBEARE Matrimony* (1766) I. 150 Mr. Sharply being retired, full with Self-applause of his deep Cunning. 1857 *LD. HOUGHTON in Life* (1891) II. xii. 18 M. Guizot is . . full of political and literary gossip. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 200 The Protestant cause remained full of vitality.

d. A full man: (After Bacon) One whose mind is richly stored.

1597-8 *BACON Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 10 Reading maketh a full man. 1868 *LOWELL Dryden* Pr. Wks. 1890 III. 105 For, like Jobnson, Burke, and the full as distinguished from the learned men, he was always a random reader.

3. Engrossed with or absorbed in; fully occupied with the thought of (something). Now only with const. *of*. † Formerly also with *that* or *infinitive*.

1607 *FENTON in Lisnore Papers* Ser. 11. (1887) I. 116 We are now so full to prouide for the daungers which the tyme doth threaten on all sides, that [etc.]. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts* 403 Those that are most full, and most conscious of their owne infirmities. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 26, I could not go my self about it, being full of other business. 1669 *PEPYS Diary* 24 Jan., The king seemed mighty full that we should have money to do all that we desired. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 79 These Sort of *Petit Maitres* are so full of themselves, that they reject all wise Counsel. 1765 *REID Lett.* in Wks. I. 43/1 Your friend. . was very full of you when he was here. 1853 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 238, I am full of business, owing to the sudden movements. 1866 *ALGER Solit. Nat. & Man* 111. 130 The lonely man, if full, is quite likely to be full of himself.

4. Having eaten or drunk to repletion. (Cf. *Fou.*) Also *fullof food, wine, etc.* Now arch. (and vulgar).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lviii[i]. 15 Gif þi fulle ne beoð [hi] fela gnorniað. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* ii. 13 Thei ben ful of must. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 229 And he schal not, whanne he is ful, slepe anoon þerupon. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 290 Full of wine, and intoxicated with Bacchus berries. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 43 Hast thou no list to eat? Art thou full? 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xxvii. 7 The full soule loatheth an bonie combe. 1710 *SWIFT Jmt. to Stella* 7 Dec., I . . have eaten cold pie . . and I am full. 1737 *RAMSAY Scot. Prov.* (1776) 33 He's unco fou in his ain house that canna pike a bane in his neighbours. 1787 *G. GANBADO Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 26 Horses full of grass are very subject to scourings. 1875 *DASENT Vikings* III. 176 So they ate and drank and drained the mead-horn once more, and, when they were all full, they made a raft.

b. Having one's needs or appetite satisfied; having 'had one's fill' of anything. *Obs.* exc. in the Hebraisms *full of days, years, children*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Heo [Auaricia] is helle illiche, forðon þet hi ha habbed unafillendliche gredinesse, þet hi nefre ne beoð fulle. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Upo hwæs nebschaft þe engles ne beoð neuer fulle to bihalden. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* xlii. 17 He diede old, and ful of dazis. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy. Ded.* ¶ iij, An example of Jacob, an old man, and ful of yeres. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xvii. 14 They are full of children. 1715 *TICKELL Hlad* 1. 292 Full of Days was He; Two Ages past, he liv'd the Third to see. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. ii, The first Viscount Castlewood died full of years.

c. † Sated, weary of (*obs.*). Similarly in mod. colonial slang, *full up* (*of*).

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 32 Heo [Regan] was al ful of hym [Lear] er þe 3eres ende. c 1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 993 3yf 3e be ful of my der sone. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 21 Anone. . . ye shal be wery and full of her. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions* App. 322 He maye waxe full of the lawe, and vtterly contempne it. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 418 The Athenians being full of him, tooke pleasure to raise slanders and contumelious reproches of him [Themistocles]. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* i. 11, I am full of the burnt offerings of rammes. 1625 *BACON Ess., Masques*, The Alterations of Scenes. . . feed and relieue the Eye, before it be full of the same Object. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* xxiii. 213 She was 'full up' of the Oxley. . . a rowdy, disagreeable gold-field. 1891 *E. REEVES Homeward Bound* 33 The men. . . get tired, or as the colonial slang goes, 'full up', soonest.

† 5. Abounding in wealth; amply supplied with means; also in weaker sense, having sufficient for one's needs. *Obs.*

1855 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* 11. iii. 74 b, To have a new [emperor] ful, and ready to give. 1611 *BIBLE Phil.* iv. 18, I haue all, and abound. I am full. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 651 He is a full man, *omnium rerum affluentibus copiis ditatur*. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* 1. 118 Of the Poor and Needy no remembrance can be expected, as of the Rich and Full.

6. Abundant, amply sufficient, copious, satisfying, satisfactory. Said both of material and immaterial things.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 38 Syllað and eow byþ 7eseald God 7emet and full. 1052-1067 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 211 Ic wille habban fulne dome of ðam menn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9560 His witherwin him wrought ful wa. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 37 Of þese mundificatyves þou schalt haue a ful techinge in þe laste tretis. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 342 note, He had full experience and prooffe of his qualities in frendship. 1630 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commw.* 53 Of diets. . . that of Germany is full, or rather fulsome. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 9 Thus I doe but tast of that whereof you make full meales. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* 1. (1701) 31/2 They who want means Believe themselves of full estates possesst. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* 11. 756 The falling Man For greedy Swine provides a full Repast. 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 316, I want a full Experience in these low Pulses. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* 11. § 7 Suppose you saw a fruit of a new untired kind; would you recommend it to your own family to make a full meal of? 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* 1. 29 He turned his studies to full account.

b. Of an account or report, hence of a writer, etc.: Complete or abundant in detail.

1656 *DENHAM Destr. Troy Pref.*, Where my expressions are not so full as his. 1662 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sac.* 1. ii. § 8 They who were so famed for wisdom and antiquity, should be able to give a full and exact account of themselves through all the ages of the world. 1712 *BERKELEY Pass. Obed. Wks.* III. 139, I have endeavoured to be as full and clear as the usual length of these discourses would permit. 1845 *GRAVES Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 778/1 For the basis of his Greek text, Contius took, as the best and fullest, the edition of Scrimger. 1866 *LORD BLACKBURN in Hurlstone & Colman's Rep.* IV. 275 The case is reported . . by Lord Raymond, whose report is the fullest. 1871 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. 1. iv. 90 We might have expected him [Roger] to be very full on that part of his history. 1882 *PEBODY Eng. Journalism* xx. 152 You will find in its columns all the latest and fullest telegrams from every part of the world. 1884 *SIR E. E. KAY in Law Times Rep.* 26 Apr. 257/2 The audience are quite at liberty to take the fullest notes they like for their own personal convenience.

7. Complete, entire, perfect. † (To be) *in full will to*: quite ready, eager to. Also *full point, stop*, for which see those words.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 917 þa land leode. . . 7ebrohton hie on fullum fleame. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxi. 8 Sece him eft hræde fulne friodom. c 1205 *LAY.* 29047 We wulleð mid þe uechten mid fullere strenden. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 2611-2 þe bodys sal . . outher þan haue ful loy togyder, Or ful sorow. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 22 Þei were . . in fulwille to suffre. . . for þe love of ihesu Crist. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 Whiche States . . gafen hem full auctorite and power. 1417 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 28 This testament is my volle & hole wille. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* 11. xlii, Foure long squares. . . and one full square. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 17 Seen only in the morning and evening, when the light of the Sunne is not in his full force. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 240 Taking a view of ourselves by this looking glasse to make full and just account. 1582 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxvi. 156 b, He gaue them for ful answer, that [etc.]. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 399 We shall make full satisfaction. 1622 *SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 313 For our fuller persuation of this. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrow* iv. xiii. 391 In his time the Gospell shined out in her full brightness. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 115 When a comely personage comes in place. . . you shall have all hush. . . only to take a full view. 1652 *C. B. STAPYLTON Herodian* 11. 21 To make the matter full, there souldiers came Unknown unto Perennus. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* 1. 20 That the Prize may receive our full Broadside. 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 33 Entering the scene in the time of a full peace. 1717 *tr. Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 14 When it was full day [we spy'd] a very high Land. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* 1. § 5 We assured him, he was at full liberty to speak his mind. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 132 Full vomiting. . . has also been very advantageously employed. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xx. 131 They received each a full suit of armour. 1843 *LEFEVRE Life Trav. Phys.* 1. i. 10, I was introduced to him in full form. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 36 White batenbrier often in full flower. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 439 When he declared himself a Roman Catholic, he was in full possession of his faculties. 1849 *CLARIDGE Cold Water-cure* (1869) 211 The rabbit is now in full health and vigour. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 192 A seven years' apprenticeship formed the necessary prelude to full membership of any trade-gild. 1875 *FORTNUM Majolica* xii. 113 The Gubbio fabrique was in full work previous to 1518.

b. Answering in every respect to a description; possessed of all the qualifications, or entitled to all the privileges implied in a designation. *Full brother, sister*: born of the same father and mother (opposed to *HALF-BROTHER*). *Full man*: see quot. 1867.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 1036 He wæs þæth full cyng ofer eall Engla land. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 33 Belzebub thy full brothir will clame To be thine air. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156 Agnes my wyfe I doo ordeine and make my full executrix. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* 11. i. 36 For I haue ser'd him, and the man commands Like a full soldier. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* 11. xiii. 87 One that but performs The bidding of the fullest man. 1634 *CANNE Necess. Separ.* (1849) 238 Their deacons are not to administer the sacraments, neither any of those which are full priests, but according to a popish liturgy. 1738 *SWIFT Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 803 He proved the fullest rogue. . . in either kingdom. 1760 *R. HEBER Horse Matches* ix. 143 Chub is full brother in blood to Mirza. 1810 *NUVAL Chron.* XXIII. 94 The term 'full passenger' is explained. . . Every person above 16 years of age falls under that description. a 1825 *Fair Annie* xxxi. in *Child Ballads* 111. lxii. (1885) 73/2 'Then I'm your sister, Ann', she says, 'And I'm a full sister to thee'. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Full man*, a rating in coasters for one receiving whole pay, as being competent to all his duties; able seaman. 1883 *AMERICAN* VI. 125 Mr. Frank Holl has been elected a full Royal Academician. 1891 *D. MACRAE G. Giffillan* 78 One full sister of Dr. Ander-

son and three full brothers died in youth. 1894 DOYLE S. Holmes 148 A gallant veteran, who started as a full private.

† c. Of a foe: Avowed, open. Of a friend: Thorough, trusty. (Cf. ENTIRE 3 c.) Obs.

972 *Will of Elfred* in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* III. 603 *Þæt he beo... min fulla freo[n]d & forespreca.* c 1275 *Passion* 174 in *O. E. Misc.* 42 *Per him cumeþ iudas, þat is my fulle i-vo.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14780 *Þai him held þair ful fa.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* 1. 1059 *Pandarus... desirous to serve His fulle freend, than seyde in this manere.*

8. Complete in number, quantity, magnitude or extent; reaching the specified or usual limit. Of the moon: Having the disc completely illuminated: cf. FULL MOON. Of the face, or front: Entirely visible to the spectator; advb. phr. (*in*) full face. Full pay (see quot. 1867).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen. l.* 10 *Ðar hig wæron seofon dægas fulle.* a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1013 *Bead þa Swegen full zild.* *Ibid.* an. 1031 *Whenne þæt flod byp... calra fullost.* *Ibid.* an. 1106 *Wæron zesewen twegen monan... begen fulle.* c 1205 LAY. 1632 *Fullle seouen nihte heo somenede cnihtes.* c 1315 SHOREHAM 45 *So thes beth ordres folle sevene.* c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2745 *At þe fulle flod þei ferden to sayle.* c 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 416 in *Ritson* II. 287 *Ahte ant twenti folle yer.* 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 *Alle other that hath take the full ordur of preesthood.* c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 76 b, *The whiche deyde assone as it was born for it had not his full time.* 1535 COVERDALE I *Chron.* xxii. 22 *For y^e full money shalt thou geue it me.* 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 98 *When as the mone unto the world... shining with face both full and round.* 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 250 *Thou didst promise To bate me a full yeere.* 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 401 *And over ten thousands, which made a full regiment.* *Ibid.* 740 *One of their ships... happened to strike on a great Whale with her full stemme.* 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 43 *To visit Mexico (which was not two full miles from us).* 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 38/2 *He lived to a full Age, about Seventy Years, or (following the account of Suidas for his Birth) Eighty.* 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 287, *I knew the time Now full, that I no more should live obscure.* 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 6 *The full and regular pay begins only after they are passed the Tonnen.* 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3756/15 *Irish Usquebagh... to be sold in full Quart Bottles.* 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 538 *The head of a Roman Emperor drawn with a full face.* 1710 *In full Front* [see *FRONT* sb. 5 b]. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5351/3 *He will be... pleased to allow Full-Pay to such Half-Pay Officers.* 1723 SIR R. BLACKMORE *Hist. Conspiracy* 36 *His Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Captains, being named, and the Troops almost full.* 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 11 *The Flour of the Grain will remain in its full Quantity.* 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 250 *When the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Jurisdiction there.* 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 100/1 *The moon was... full.* 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 262 *Measure... of the polar diameter 21" 15" full measure, that is, certainly not too small.* 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 102 *A concert of sacred music was performed by a full band, with vocal parts.* 1817 W. SELWYN *Lav Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1252 *The plaintiff shall have full costs.* 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxix. 360 *There Philammon waited a full half-hour.* 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 355 *The muster was not a very full one.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Full pay*, the stipend allowed when on actual service. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 153 *Full Charges*, in artillery, are the ordinary charges used with rifled projectiles. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* vi. 54 *The head of Apollo on the gold coin... appears in full face.* 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund at Bury* 51 *At top is Christ in a mandorla seated full-face with a book.*

b. Of an assembly, council, etc.: One from which none or few of the members are absent.

1557 *Order of Hospitalis Civ.* Item That no Lease, alienation... be... done, of Lands or Tenements except at a Full Court. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 275 *Is this the Noble Moore, whom our full Senate Call all in all sufficient?* 1834 WALLACE in *Mackintosh Hist. Rev.* p. viii, *He... kept the academic senate waiting for him in full conclave.* 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 78 *James... in full council declared it to be his pleasure that [etc.].*

† c. Of a point in the compass: Exact, due (east, etc.). Cf. C. 3 b. Obs. rare.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 77 *The Island is situated almost full North.* *Ibid.* 122 *On the full East doe the Alps divide it [France] from Italie.*

d. In various phraseological combinations: as full flood, sea, tide (lit. and fig.) indicating the greatest height of the water, or the time when it is highest. Also full tide, used attrib. and as adv. Full summer: the height of summer. Cf. B. 4 b.

c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5174 *It was full se.* *Ibid.* 5178 *And so it was full fode.* 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* 7 b, *The Moone dooth make a full Sea at that place.* 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 395 *Thinke you... that your ebb is so lowe, that you are never like to have a full tyde?* 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xiv. 83 *Although the courteous Sun With free and full-tide Raies about it flows.* 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 16 *Not so swift near full Sea as at other times.* 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bustie Boly* ii. ii, *Such Swi-ming in the Brain... carries many a Guinea full-tide to the Doctor.* 1845 G. MURRAY *Isaford* 78 *Fortune's full-tide flowing Shall bring him back to me.* 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 5 *It was full summer at Belton.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Full sea*, high water. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 140 *The surf breaking over the rock at full flood.* 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 859/2 *At this Jubilee-time, when the whole nation is in the full tide of rejoicing.*

9. Possessed of, delivered with, or exerting the utmost force. † With a full arm, eye, mouth, soul: with the utmost strength of (the arm, etc.).

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. i. 86/93 *Loude he gradde with folle Mouth.* c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 392 *He... toke hym wyth a full arme... in lyke wyse in maner of wrastelyng.* 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Polys* (1570) 99 *It neuer*

loket on man with eyes full But euer his heart by furious wrath is dull. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 230 *Whom so euer he strake a full stroke neded after no surgyon.* 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 121 *Was better fixed in the memorie... if I did speake with a full voice.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* ix. 12 *The Philisthims... shal deuoure Israel with full mouth.* 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. i. 44 *For seuerall vertues Haue I lik'd seuerall women, neuer any With so full soule, but [etc.].* 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ero-mena* 28 *Rush't into the chamber... and... thrust at him a full stocada.* 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 124 *Presently favouring us... with a full gale of wind.* 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 29 *Bread... has not here that full taste it has in England.* 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 38 *If in a brisk Gale of a full Wind the Sails are all full and Round.* 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 207 *The Javians set up a full Huzza.* 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 142 *Pulse 68, full and strong.* 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 21 *His pulse full and regular.*

b. Of light: Intense. Of colour: Deep, intense. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 66 *These leaves being... of a full green.* 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 26 *View her with a full light transmitted through a Burning-glass.* 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. 19 *The colour of the wool will be much more full and intense.* 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 17 *In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast.* 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xi. 303 *Under the application of heat, amounting to a full red in iron.*

c. In various phraseological combinations: as full butt, cry, drive, gallop, jump, pack, pelt, pitch, retreat, sail, scent, speed, stretch, swing, till, etc.: for which see the words.

10. Having a rounded outline; large, swelling, plump, protuberant.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 268 *Ealle eorþlice lichaman beoþ fulran on weaxendum monan.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 115 *The hooft that is ful and fleshy, is not to be liked.* 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 *The longer a ship is, the fuller should be her Bow.* 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. (1677) 178 *A round Head, somewhat full on the top.* 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2320/1 *This Sultan Soliman is of a long, lean and pale Visage, with a full black Eye.* 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 32 *Full round Faces, small black Eyes... full Lips, and short Chins.* *Ibid.* vi. 131 *It is a high bluff, or full point of Land.* 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 53 *Where we took in fuller and larger Pepper than any yet.* 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 125 *The Women... fine large full Eyes, round Faces, and every Feature exact.* 1803 *Med. Grnl.* IX. 36 *In proportion as the patient was full, robust and vigorous.* 1840 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 109 *She is... full enough to prevent the haggard look which comes upon women who grow thin at fifty.* c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 152 *Its use is to take out the snying edge occasioned by a full bow.* 1894 J. E. HUMPHREY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 494 *The fruit is cut as soon as it is 'full'.*

b. Of portions of dress: Containing a superfluity of material which is arranged in gathers or folds.

1789 MRS. POZZI *Journ. France* I. 306 *White silk petticoat, exceedingly full and short.* 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 213 *An open gown... whose very full tail... would have formed an inconvenient little train.* 1862 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* ii. 42 *Alpaca frocks, rather long and not very full.* 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 *Velvet sleeves, full and high on the shoulders.*

11. Naut. (with mixed notion of I and 10). Of a sail: Filled. Of the ship: Having her sails filled with wind; and in phrase keep (her, i.e. the ship) full. Full and by: see BY adv. I d. Full for slays: see quot.

1627 [see BY adv. I d]. 1697 *Occasional Conformity* 10 *'Tis like a Ship with her Sails hal'd some back, and some full.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Z 211j, *You are all in the wind; keep her full!* 1805 ADM. STIRLING in *Naval Chron.* XV. 80 *We... had our main-top-sail full.* 1838 POE A. G. *Pym Wks.* 1864 IV. 15 *We... kept full, and started boldly out to sea.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Full for Slays!* *The order to keep the sails full to preserve the velocity, assisting the action of the rudder in tacking ship.* 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 148 *When the fore sail is full, 'Let draw'.*

12. Comb. a. with sbs. forming combinations used attrib.; as full-cream, -draught, -dug, -hand, -page, -plate, -power, -top, -value, -way, -weight.

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. *The 'full-cream' cheese manufactured in the states of Wisconsin and Illinois.* 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. iii. 46, *I have manufactured a 'full-draught' pipe for our smoky stove.* 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 79 *Where 'full-dug' foragers at evening meet in Cow-bell concert.* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 22 *The... profuse sacrificatory expences of 'full-hand' oblationers.* 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 849 *We may select for notice the 'full-page' illustrations of 'Dundee' and 'Stirling'.* 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 108 *A 'full plate' watch has a top plate... of a circular form.* 1890 *Times* 18 Sept. 4/2 *The Skipjack... left Sheerness yesterday for the 'full-power' official trial of her machinery.* 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6206/9 *He is... pale fac'd, a 'full-top' Wig.* 1896 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 9/3 *Any 'full-value' gold pieces in circulation will have to be called in.* 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 49 *Excelsior 'full-way' hot water valves.* 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV, *Full Way Valve*, a pipe valve which lifts entirely out of the current. Also called a clear-way valve. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 234 *The Bank... would supply new and 'full-weight' coin.*

b. with pres. and pa. pples. forming combinations in which full stands as a complement; as full-built, -charged, -crammed, -faced, -fed, -flowering, -flowing, -fright, -freight, -freighted, -gorged, -made, -opening, -pulsing, -resounding, -stuffed, -swelling; also full-feeding vbl. sb.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510 *The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun, very 'full built' forward.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 3, *I stood i' th' leuell Of a 'full-charg'd' confederacie.* 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 1st Sund. in Lent, *Thy full-charg'd vial*

standing hy. 1613 WITHER *Satir. Ess.* ii. ii. P. ja, *Emptying their 'full cram'd' bags.* 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* i. 56 *Unknown to this full-crammed and much-examined generation.* 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 189 *The place... so 'full-farssed' and stuffed up.* 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 594 *The 'full-fed' hound or gorged hawk, Make slow pursuit.* 1887 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 320/1 *We... have a notion that full-fed authors do bad work.* 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 20 *Other seuen oxen... the whiche... no merke of 'fulfeddyng' 3ounen.* 1577 St. *Aug. Manual* (Longm.) 12 *The place of fulfeddyng by the plentiful running streames.* 1821 KEATS *Lamia* i. 44 *The taller grasses and 'full-flowering' weed.* 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 74 *Lady I am not well, else I should answer From a 'full-flowing' stomach.* 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 67 *While I look'd And listen'd... the fullflowing river of speech Came down upon my heart.* c 1606 FLETCHER *Woman Hater* i. ii, *His tables are 'full fraught' with most nourishing food.* 1694 EICHARD *Plantus* 103 *I'll teach her how t' act... and send her 'full-fraught' with my Tricks.* 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* iii. 356 *A full-freight Ship, Blest in a rich Return of Pearl, or Gold.* a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 319 *His 'full-freighted' Thought, Back on his Tongue, Hymn and Heroick brought.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 194 *She [my Faulcon] must not be 'full gorg'd', For then she neuer lookes vpon her lure.* 1781 COWPER *Hope* 509 *The full-gorged savage.* 1790 *Pol. Misc.* 58 *With 'full-made' sleeves and pendant lace.* 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 421 *The pack 'full-opening' various.* 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 189 *No feeling for broad force and 'full-pulsing' vitality.* 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. i. 268 *Dryden taught to join the 'full-resounding' line.* 1613 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 118 *When twist their burly Stacks and 'full-stuff' Barnes they stand.* 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. 297 *Each spacious room was one 'full-swelling' bed.*

c. parasynthetic, as full-bagged, -banked, -bellied, -bloomed, -blossomed, -bosomed, -bowed, -brained, -busted, -buttocked, -checked, -cheded, -clustered, -cared, -feathered, -flanked, -fleshed, -flocked, -foliated, -formed, -fortuned, -fronted, -fruited, -gaskined, -haired, -haunted, -happinessed, -haunched, -headed, -hipped, -jointed, -leaved, -licensed, -limbed, -measured, -minded, -natured, -necked, -paunched, -personed, -powered, -proportioned, -rayed, -rigged, -roed, -sailed (lit. and fig.), -shouldered, -sized, -skirted, -souled, -speeched, -sphered, -statured (lit. and fig.), -stomached, -streamed, -throated, -timed, -toned, -tushed, -uddered, -voiced, -weighted, -whiskered, -winged, -witted, -wombed.

1613 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 227 *The 'full-bagd' Cow.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 15 *No full bag'd man would euer durst haue entered.* 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxviii. 205 *Many a 'full-bank't Flood.* 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1638/8 *Stolen... a dark Brown Nag... pretty 'full-bellied, and reasonable fat.* 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 21 *Lo! a mouth, whose 'full-bloom'd' lips At two deare a rate are roses.* 1840 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* i. iii, *The 'full-blossomed' trees filled all the air with fragrance.* 1603 DRAYTON *To Maestie K. James* A iv, *The fruitful and 'full-bosom'd' Spring.* 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 376/2 *The 'full-bowed' schooners lean over on the beach at low tide.* 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 26 *Whose 'full-brain'd' temples deck't with laurell crowne.* 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 539 *Her 'full-busted' figure head Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bows.* 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 657/4 *A Bay Mare... with... a black List down the Buttock, and 'full Buttocked.* 1686 *Ibid.* No. 2145/4 *Elizabeth Tidel... short and black, 'full-cheek'd'.* a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 92 *It chanc'd, just as the full-cheek'd Moon Reach'd her nocturnal Noon.* 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1620/4 *A black brown Gelding... short Neck, 'full Chested.* 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 19 *'Full cluster'd' Vineyards.* 1635 — *Emblems* i. ii. Epig. 2 *A 'full-ear'd' Crop, and thriving.* 1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 107 *Whose mass of full-ears'd sheaves the reapers bind.* 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 254 *Barton is a 'full-feathered' pigeon.* 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 208 *Many a plump-thigh'd moor & 'full-flank'd' marsh.* 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1847) 48 *In 'full-fleshed' pride, Bright roses burst in June.* 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi. 38 *The large, and goodly 'full-flock'd' Oulds.* 1807-8 W. IRVING *Sabnag.* (1824) 187 *The whispers of the 'full-foliaged' grove fall on the ear of contemplation.* 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 823 *The 'full-formed' maids of Afric.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xv. 24 *Th' Imperious shew Of the 'full-Fortun'd' Caesar.* 1895 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 7/1 *A 'full-fronted' coat.* 1853 HICKETIER *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 543 *Shaking the 'full-fruited' chaplet about your head.* 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1768/4 *A white grey Roan Gelding... well Crested... 'full gascoign'd.* 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2513/4 *A grey Mare... only gallops and trots, and a 'full haired' bob Tail.* 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 35 *Mercies... have been granted... with 'full-handed' favours.* 1815 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 294 *My 'full-happiness'd' friend is picking his crackers.* 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2019/8 *Stolen... a brown bay Nag... 'full Haunched, and small Bodied.* 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 152 *'Full-headed' trees... have been left at judicious intervals.* 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 343 *The... slovenly-looking 'full-hipped' tunic.* 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2355/4 *A dapple grey... 'full jointed' in both his hinder Legs.* 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elysium* 199 *With 'full leav'd' lilies I will stick Thy braided hair.* 1883 *Goole Weekly Times* 14 Sept. 5/3 *To be let, the 'Royal Oak Inn'... a 'full-licensed' House.* 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 4 *Those whom God had made 'full-limb'd' and tall.* a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 114 *God oft makes Thunder, Lightning, Storm, Hail, Snows, Pour on full-measur'd Sin, 'full-measur'd' Woes.* 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* L xxvii. 58 *To be poor, is to be made a pavement for the tread of the 'full-minded' man.* 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Child Angel*, *Those 'full-natured' angels tended it by turns.* 1670 NARBOROUGH *Grnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 59 *They are 'full-necked, and headed and beaked like a Crow.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 332 *To be ministered... when the horse is not altogether 'full panned', but rather empty.* 1873 HOWELLS *Chance Acquaint.* i. 14 *The 'full-personed' good-humored looking gentleman.* 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* ii. 317 *To-day is yesterday return'd... 'Full-pow'r'd.* 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 762 *Two 'full proportioned' figures in brasse.* 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 762 *'Full-rayed' sensibilities*

which blend Truth and desire. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Frnl.* 342 A *full-rigged [French] baggage waggon is a curious spectacle. 1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* May 869/2 Full-rigged foreign ships. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 5/5 The *full-roed Norway herrings. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* A3 Mercenarie attendants on his *ful-sayld fortune. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XIX. 178 Arthur's full-sail'd Fleet. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii. Such is my full-sailed confidence in her virtue. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 1. 623 The fullsail'd ship .. Dash'd into fragments by the floating rock. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix. A *full-sized wine-bottle carefully corked. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2416/4 A *full skirted Leather Saddle. 1882 OGLIVIE, *Full-souled, magnanimous; of noble disposition. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2809/4 Timothy Phillips .. *full speech'd, in a light grey.. Suit.. went away.. with a.. Sum of Money. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 84 *Fullspher'd contemplation. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2631/4 A Black named Johanna .. *full Statured. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* lxxvii. And my soul .. sprang, full-statured in an hour. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 63 Grosse *full-stomach't tautology. 1611 TOURNEUR *Atth. Trag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 I. 40 The full-stomack'd Sea. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 38b. Hearing riche London was the *full-streamed wel-head. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 72 And joins, with opened banks, the full-streamed Clyde. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 10 Thou, light-winged Dryad of the trees.. Singest of summer in *full-throated ease. 1889 *Daily News* 5 June 6/7 Just preceding or at the time of her death she had been delivered of a *full-timed child. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. SS.* Simon and Jude, Mild As evening blackbird's *full-ton'd lay. 1611 COTGR., *Miré* .. long-tusked, *full-tushed, as a full-grown Boare. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 222 The *full-uddered mother lows around The cheerful cottage. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 162 There let the pealing organ blow, To the *full-voiced quire below. 1888 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 The Bank of Germany does not refuse *full-weighted gold to those who can demand it. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvii. Such a *full-whiskered dashing young man. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 21 The *full-wing'd Eagle. c1630 DRUMMOND OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 41/1 Full-winged argoses. 1884 *American* VIII. 251 Any *full-witted American. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 34 The *full-womb'd Women very hardly went Out their nine months.

d. Special comb.: full-back (*Football*), position in the field behind the other 'backs'; a player in this position; also *attrib.*; + full-belly, one who has or makes a point of having his belly full; full-bodied *a.*, having a full body (*esp.* of wine: see BODY 25); also *fig.*; full-breasted *a.*, having a full breast; also *transf.*; full-brimmed *a.*, full to the brim, overflowing; full-centre arch [*Fr. arc à plein-cintre*] (see *quot.*); + full-charge, *v.*, to charge to the full (*cf.* full-charged in 12 b); full-circle *adv.*, with the form of a full circle or disc; full-eyed, + (*a.*) perfectly visible; seen in the front; (*b.*) having full eyes; full-flavoured *a.*, having a full or strong flavour (said *esp.* of cigars); also *fig.*; full-front *v.*, to present a full front to; + full-mouth, one whose mouth is full (of words), a chatterer; also *attrib.* = FULL-MOUTHED; full-orbed *a. poet.* (of the moon), having its disc completely illuminated; also *fig.*; (hence full-orbedness); + full-trussed *a.* (of a horse), having full hind-quarters.

1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* 324 Last but not least comes the *full back .. Two things only are required of him, that he should be an admirable and accurate drop, and a safe and strong tackler. 1893 A. H. HARRISON in *Assoc. Football Handbk.* 18 Let the full-backs keep close to their halves. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 9/4 A splendid little bit of full-back work. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 30 Lazy lubbers, and *full bellies, drowned in worldly delights. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2162/4 He is about 21 years of age .. broad-shoulder'd, *full-bodied. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 336/2 A Bleke .. is a full bodied little Fish .. with red eyes. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) 177, I put in a Quart of full-bodied Red Wine. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. ix. 60 It is a ripe, rich, full-bodied liquor. 1890 *Standard* 10 Mar., To the full-bodied humour of .. Hogarth. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 125/1 A provident and *full-breasted mother. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* (1673) 51 The men, they are .. full breasted, well filleted. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 120 Our Wheat is large, full-breasted, and thin-rim'd. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxix. 110 Two faire and *full-brim'd Floods. a 1845 HOOD *To Mrs. Fry* xiii. I like the pity in your full-brimmed eye. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Full-centre Arch, a semi-circular arch or vault. One describing the full amount of 180°. 1766 SPRY *Locked Jaw* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 89, I now .. several times *full-charged her with the electric matter. 1879 BROWNING *Phidippides* 39 The moon, half-orbed, is unable to take *Full-circle her state in the sky! 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Glaucé* iii. What wonders shall we feel when we shall see Thy *full-ey'd love. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 One of the persons a little Man, full eyed, in a cinnamon colour'd Coat. 1891 DUNCAN *Amer. Girl* in *Lond.* 231 A very frank and *full-flavoured criticism. 1855 BROWNING *Saul*, Perfection, no more and no less, In the kind I imagined, *full-fronts me. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 54 Some propheticall *full mouth. 1646 CRASHAW *Musick's Duel* 156 A full-mouth Diapason swallows all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 42 Now reigns *Full-orbed the moon. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxiv. 260 The moon, full-orbed, is sweeping up towards the zenith. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *Life Thomas Aquinas* II. 644 The steady full-orbed revelation of Jesus Christ. 1895 *United Presbyt. Mag.* 259 We confess to the impression that he lacks somewhat of full-orbedness. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1846/4 A *full trust Nag, a good Trot, short Rack.

B. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

1. The *adj.* used *absol.*, passing into *sb.* In various adverbial phrases.

a. At (the) full: + (*a.*) In various uses, now chiefly expressed by the other phrases below: Fully,

completely; at full length; to the full extent (*obs.*). (*b.*) At the position or moment of fullness; in the state of fullness (*cf.* 4 c).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4008 (Trin.) But who so god helpe wol May sauely go at þe fol. c 1380 WYCLIF *Church & Members* Sel. Wks. III. 347 Lord! where he were not charged at the fulle as apostlis weren. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxxxvii. (1495) 536 A penne maye not wryte at full the praysonge of this kyngdom. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxii. 81 They ben wel ioynted and myghtely boned so that they ben strong at the fulle. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Gluttony* (1859) 299 They that use to drinke deeply and to feed at full. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 171 Satisfying .. the rest of his demands at full. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 35 Eight Foote in length, heing at full the space which the Horse doth possess when .. he lyeth stretcht on his Litter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 641 His regal state Put forth at full. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 22 Nov., Giving his Reasons at full. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 878 He drops his mask; Frowns out at full. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 66 The power of the house of commons .. is .. great; and long may it be able to preserve its greatness .. at the full. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 186 Having certain jets turned on at full.

b. In (+the) full: (*a.*) with reference to a statement, etc.: At full length, in extenso; (*b.*) Of payments, receipts, etc.: To the full amount. In full of: in full discharge or satisfaction of. + A leg in the full: one that is plump and well rounded.

1552 J. CAIUS *Succating Sickness* 4 A woorke of Erasmus .. I dyd gene .. not in the ful as the authore made it, but abbreviate. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 36, I have a good head of haire .. a legge, faith, in the full. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 35, 37¹ 5⁹ 9¹, in full of a former bill for that service. 1704 J. PIRTS *Acc. Mahometans* 23 The Cause .. may be for not paying in full to two or three Shillings. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 368 To assign her Five Hundred Pounds, in full of all her Demands upon her Family. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 177 Eight hundred and fifty pounds a day, in full of their subsistence. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 201 A satisfactory receipt in full. 1879 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 814 A sufficient sum to pay the trade-creditors of my aforesaid sons in full. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* Nov. 3/2 Reproducing in full instead of simply summarising the .. documentary material.

c. To the full (also + to full): to the utmost extent, completely, fully, quite. Also + to satisfy. 1393 LAGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXI. 413 May no .. presious drynkes Moyst me to be fulle. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 682 The angele Gabryelle, Wol kepe hem to the ful welle. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longm.) 114 Although I cannot do it to the full in this lyfe: yet let me profite from day to day untill it may come to the full. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xvi. 3 When we did eate bread to the full. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theorists* Paneg. 60 Done, Done to full, whatsoe're he came to doe. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. 190 We thought our money had satisfied them .. to the full. 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 53, I must expect my right to the full. 1708 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 73 To keep them out of it; or which is to the full as likely, to direct them into another course. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 June 5/4 The University match promises to illustrate to the full the delightful uncertainty of cricket.

2. = FILL *sb.* 1. Now rare.

1377 LAGL. *P. Pl. B.* vi. 266 Arise vp ar appetit haue eten his fulle. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 187 If they eat Walnuts (and not to their full) unripe. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiii. 76 Here is now enough, drink thy full of it. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlv. 281 These flies, he said, have nearly sucked their full. 1874 DASENT *Tales Fr.* *Fjeld* 152 Tom Toper had eaten his full. *Ibid.* 178 They had all stared their full.

+ b. The quantity that fills (a receptacle). *Obs.* [app. evolved from -FUL 2.]

1799 *Spirit Publ. Ymbs.* (1800) III. 7 The full of his hat is the standard of his corn measures.

3. Complete scope, entire range; entire amount or sum total; completeness, fullness. + In adverbial phrase, *All the full*: in all its fullness or completeness (*obs.*). Now rare.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8433 What þou se al þe fulle, Wiche socour don we schulle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13855 When the freike had the fulle of xvth yeres. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 689 They shulde playnly shewe the full of his entencion and mynde. 1592 DANIEL *Delia* Poems (1717) 409 Her tender Bud doth undisclosed That Full of Beauty, Time bestows upon her. 1670 COTTON *Esperson* I. II. 49 The Lords of Guise had the full of their own demands. 1720 DE FOR. *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 172, I should not be able to recollect the full .. of the great variety. 1734 SNELGRAVE *Guinea & Slave Trade* 55 Afterwards we experienced the full of what he told us. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* (1864) 358 With my opinions, to the full of which I dare not confess. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xix. 134 Sleeping as he did, right in the 'eyes', he got the very full of the motion.

4. The period, point, or state of the greatest fullness or strength.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxxxix. (1495) 287 One manere medicyne nedeth in the begynnynge of the euyl, and a nother in the fulle, and a nother in passynge therof. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12560 [The] stones at the full of the flode [were] flet all aboute. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxi. 317 Empires .. haue their risings, their fuls, and their fairs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 399 Their [the Romanes'] Empire was growing to the full. c 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 97 Whiles he was .. in the full of his prosperity.

b. Of a month or season: The height, the middle.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 143 The perfect season to sow Melon-seeds is in the full of february. 1855 BROWNING *Another Way of Love* I, June was not over Though past the full. 1858 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. 327 The highest circles of London in the full of the season.

c. The full of the moon (also *clipt. the full* and in *phr. at full*): the period or state of complete illumination of the moon's disc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 341 Thanne shal she [the moon] been euene atte fulle alway. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvi. (1495) 174 Beestes and trees haue passynge plente of humours and of marowe in the fulle of the mone. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 149 Before the Full, and after the change, she shineth presently, the sonne being set. 1598 YONG *Diana* 309 The fuls and wanes of the Moone. a 1652 BROME *Queene's Exch.* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 473 Bright Cynthia in her full of Lustre. 1664 BUTLER *Ind.* II. iii. 262 He made an Instrument to know If the Moon shine at full or no. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 431 The Paschal Moone, whose Full fell .. next after the Vernal Equinox. 1720 DE FOR. *Capt. Singleton* vii. (1840) 123 The moon was near the full. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 245 Every full and change of the moon. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Frnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 28 She is to be at her full to-morrow. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* I, The moon is past the full, and she rises at nine. *fig.* 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C, Heere his wit is at the fullest, and presentlie it beginneth to wane againe.

5. The full grasp (of the hand).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 59 The bridoon rein .. to be held in the full of the bridlehand.

6. Crown fulls: Herrings of the best brand (see *quot.* 1864 in A. I. e).

1892 *Berwick Advertiser* 16 Sept. 3/6 Not a single barrel of crown fulls has been branded this summer.

+ 7. A set (of kettles). *Obs.* (? Another word.)

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 206 My mastyr paid .. for iij. kettelles calde a fulle, iij. s. vj. d. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 237 Fullis off ketellis redy bownde, the full, at iij. s. iij. d. 1528 SIR R. WESTON in DILLON *Calais & Pale* (1892) 91 Item, of every fulle [printed full] of kettles j^l. 1660-1 *Newcastle Merch. Advent.* (Surtees) 202 Railph Fell .. petitioned for a full of battery seized on.

C. *adv.*

1. Simply intensive: Very, exceedingly.

a. with *ads.* of quality. Now only *poet.*

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 1 Manege beop þeah ægher 3e ful æbele 3e full wellice and beop þeah full unrote. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxviii. [3] 4 [1c .. geworhte full sefte seld, þæt hit sæton on. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 75 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 Heuene and erde he ouersihð his eien beð ful brihte. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21061 (Edin.) Ful elde [quen þæt] he seich his endedai him neizand neich. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 309 3ee, ful deer breperen. c 1400 *Laufnanc's Cirurg.* 110 Pese boonys in oon partie ben ful hard. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxvii. Sir Amadace toke leue atte alle, Un-semand with fulle glad chere. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 7 Praye for oure right poure and full wretched soule. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 416 11, 51 To my full worshipfull .. maister. 1482 *Inv. of W. Pelle* (Somerset Ho.) The Full Reverend Fadur in God John Archepysshop of Canterbury. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. I. iii. Fou yellow yellow was hir heid. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 17 Came hurtling in full fierce. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 133 Anger is like A full hot Horse. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 56 Full faine wilt thou be to have Christ Jesus to receive thy soule. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 70 And I suppose too, she'll say, I have been full pert. 1869 JEAN INGELW *Lily & Lute* II. 104 O, full sweet, and O, full high, Ran that music up the sky.

b. with *ads.* of quantity or indefinite numerals. Now only *arch.* in *full many*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 39 Ful litel while it was þat he in ioy wald bee. 13 .. E. E. Allit. *P. C.* 18 For þay schal comfort encroche in kyfes ful mony. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 40 Fulle fo [printed so] frendes he had. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 198 In that Lond is full mochelle waste. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1278 [She] lete falle fulle many a tere. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Arch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 10 Full few Clerks. 1557 NORTH *Gueuain's Diall* Pr. i. j a, Gen. Prol., Q iv b, Ful few are the pleasures which Princes enioy. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xiv, Full many a gem of purest ray serene. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes v.* Old dames full many times declare. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xiv. 168 Philammon would have gone hungry to his couch full many a night.

c. with *advbs.* Now *arch.*, chiefly in *full well*.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 5 þa men þe habbaþ unhalæ eagan, ne mazon ful eabe locian ongan þa sunnan. a 1000 *Eyrhthnoth* 311 (Gr.) He ful baldlice beornas lærde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 þa inguleres and þa ord sottes alle heo habbaþ an þonc fulneþ. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 'Vbi amor, ibi oculus'; wite þu fulwele. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1800 (Gött.) Allas! fule late þai þaim began. c 1300 *Harrov. Helt* 100 Jesu, wel y knowe the! That ful sore reweth me. 1382 WYCLIF *I Macc.* vi. 62 The kyng .. brake fulsoone the ooth that he swore. c 1450 *Mertin* 25 Full euell haue ye sped that thus haue slayn youre kyng. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 35 He thenne kyssed his childe alle bloody full often. 1529 FRITH *Wks.* (1573) 98 Christ full lowly and meekely washed his disciples feete. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxxviii. (1609) 310 Let them buy it full deely. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 206 Full litel slept the Duke that night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 536 The imperial ensign .. full high advanced, Shone like a meteor. a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 523 Full well I know my Jesus present there. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 79 Full slowly pacing o'er the stones. 1818 WORDSW. *Hat this effulgence* iv, Full early lost, and fruitlessly deplored. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Transact. Business* 73 Those who can seem to forget what they know full well.

2. Completely, entirely, fully, quite.

a. with *ads.*, *esp.* numerals. Also *Full due* (see *quots.* 1867 and 1895).

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 33 Auxilices .. sæt longe þæs tyn winter full. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9227 (Trin.) Siþ þis world higon to be Is foure þousonde six hundride fol. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 378 Thus argumentyd he, in his bygynnyng, Ful unavysed of his wo cominge. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordination*, Full xxxiii. yeres olde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 27 It waxeth greater, and .. is within fourtie dayes after full ripe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 396 Full fadom fine thy Father lies. 1653 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 6 Being now not full 13 years of age. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 11 We were full an hour passing that hill. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 634/1 New Beans are full 6s. per quarter lower; but old ones fully support their price. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 245 A hill of full a mile high. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 9 He weighed

full fifteen stone. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Full due, for good; for ever; complete; belay. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 35 She.. Blushed like the full-ripe apple. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 50 As being a full-free member of the community. 1884 READE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 637/2 'I condemned it ten years ago'. 'Full that..', said Pierre. 1895 E. *Anglian Gloss.*, Full due, final acquittance, for good and all.

b. with advbs. Now rare.

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* vi. 5 And the wallis of the cyte [Jericho] shulen fuldoun falle. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlii. 200 Kyng Johan was that day a full right good knyght. 1550 *Frere & Boye* 134 in *Ritson Anc. P. P.* 40 Than drew it towarde nyght, Jacke hym hyed home full ryght. 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. cv. 288 He articulated every word.. full loud enough to be heard the whole length of my library. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vi. 116 Adam, as I told you, I saw full enough of.

c. with advbl. phrases. Also in full as, full as (or + so) . . . as.

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1215/2 Though menne shoulde neuer stande full out of feare of fallynge. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 52 Some Swans but not full so large as ours. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 215 The Topaz is a Stone very hard, full as hard as the Sapphire. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi. They lived, though.. concealed, yet full at large. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* III. i. To mount full rebel-high. 1762 FOOTE *Lyr.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 302 You will be full as useful to it by recruiting her subjects at home. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 53 Butter put into the dripping-pan does full as well. 1825 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 38, I should get full as much by keeping it [the story] to myself. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 92 To the English reader they are full as interesting as to Americans.

†d. Ful iwis, fuliwis, to fuliwis: full certainly, for certain, assuredly. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2529 Patt witt to fuliwiss. c 1205 LAV. 26841 Ich wulle bitachen þe ful iwis minne castel inne Paris. c 1220 *Bestiary* 563 Fro ðe noule niðward ne is 3e no man like, Oc fis to fuliwis. c 1300 *Harrold. Hell* 55 Fore Adames sunne, fol y-wis, Ich have tholed al this.

e. Full out: to the full, fully, out and out, quite, thoroughly. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xii. 6 Ful out io3e, and preise, thou dwelling of Sion. c 1400 *Prymer, Litany* in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* (1846-7) II. 106 Lord, make saaf the king: and ful out heere thou us in the dai that we shulen incelepe thee. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 2138 Archbishop and archdiacre song full out the servise. 1600 ABB. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 624 This number must definitely be taken for so many thousands full out, that [etc.]. 1615 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1629) 485 Sacrilege the Apostle ranks with Idolatrie; as being full out as evil. 1676 HALLEY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 226 Mr. Mercator is full out as obscure in his treatise of Mars. 1699 T. CLOCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1706) 201 And Lucius Crassus.. was full-out as generous. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

3. Of position and direction: Exactly, directly, straight.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Coug. E. Ind.* lxvii. 137 Our Ordinance beeing shot off, did all light full amongst the enimies. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* II. v. (1886) 20 [They] dare not looke a man full in the face. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 248 An olde Arch of stone.. standing ful in the high Way. 1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* III. (1677) 13 Always.. shoot.. rather side-ways, or behinde the Fowl, than full in their faces. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 25 For which the Winds served them well enough, though full in our Teeth. 1702 POPE *Jau. & May* 456 Full in the centre of the flow'ry ground A crystal fountain spreads its streams around. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* x. xvii, Full in his face the lightning-bolt was driven. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Demerara* II. 16 With these principles full in his mind, he began to observe all that surrounded him. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 196/1 A sudden escape from curtaining oak branches brought us full upon the summit.

b. With reference to the points of the compass: Due. See DUE B. 2. ? *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 146 Untill she cometh to the Meridian Circle, and is full South. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 79 Before Zacyanthus 35 miles full East, are the two Strophades. 1670 E. CHARD *Cont. Clergy* Pref. A school that stands full south. 1708 *Brit. Apol.* No. 93. 2/1 The.. Wind is.. Full East. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 154 The one [way] was to travel full west.

†4. With vbs. or pples.: Fully, completely, entirely, quite, thoroughly. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 144 Bi fulcuðum strætum. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1083 Hi comon into capitulan on uppon þa munecas full zewepneðe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 107 Huer-by we ssolle by zuo uol drone of pine loue þet [etc.]. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 173, He was brought forth and recured And full made hole of his woundes sore. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. 1182/2 Then he feareth that he bee neuer full confessed, nor neuer full contrite. 1611 BIBLE *John* vii. 8 My time is not yet full come. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 508 Our Reader.. being before full cloyed with our tedious Narrations. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 319 When once he's broken, feed him full and high. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 237 He had the small-pox.. again very full.

5. Comb. †a. with vbs.: full-bring [cf. OFris. *ful-branga*, Ger. *vollbringen*] *trans.* to accomplish; full-burn *intr.*, to blaze forth, follow hotly; full-forth [+ FORTH v.] *trans.*, to accomplish, complete; full-make *trans.*, to complete, perfect; full-serve *trans.*, to serve fully; full-sound *intr.*, to sound loudly; full-timber *trans.*, to build completely; full-thrive *intr.*, to thrive to the full; full-work [OE. *full-wyrkan* = OHG. *fol(l)awuran*] *trans.*, (a) OE. to perpetuate; (b) to complete. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 16335 Jure temple timmbredd was, & all *fullbroht till ende. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 36 For what my synne, has thou thus *fulbrent [Vulg. *exarsisti*] after me. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 His ziaf niht and strenche þurl þe gief of his gaste his hesne to *fulfordie. c 1200 ORMIN 15597 Ær þann biss temple mihhte ben Fullwroht & all fullforþedd. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xviij. 5 *Fulmake mi steppes in sties pine. 1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 104 Fulmake thoblaycon to pluto. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 And me kan zigge huo þet serueþ and na3t *uol-serueþ his ssepe he lyst. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* vii. 18 Whanne the trompe *fulsowneth in myn hoond. c 1200 ORMIN 5130 Swa *fullþrienn þatt itt noht Ne ma33 na mare waxxenn. *Ibid.* 16321 Godess temple.. wass i sexe zereß all and fowwertiz *fulltimbredd. a 1035 *Cnut's Laws* II. c. 61 (Schmid) Gif hwa on fyrdre grifþryce *fulwyrce. c 1200 Fullwroht [see quot. for *fullforth* above].

b. with pres. and pa. pples. (cf. A. 12 b, to which some of these might be referred), as full-accomplished, -acorned, -adjusted, -armed, -assembled, -assured, -beaming, -bearing, -born, -bound, -buckramed, -descending, -digested, -distended, -drive(n), -exerted, -extended, -fashioned, -fast, -fatted, -fledged, -glowing, -greased, -knowning, -known, -levelled, -manned, -nerved, -plumed, -ripened, -spread, -strained, -trimmed, -tuned, -waxen; † full-begotten, lawfully begotten, legitimate; full-blown¹, filled with wind, puffed out (*lit.* and *fig.*); see BLOW v. 1 22; full-blown², in full bloom (*lit.* and *fig.*); see BLOW v. 2 1; full-stated (see quot.).

1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 668 Indulge her fond ambition.. To mark thy various *full-accomplished mind. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 16 Like a *full Acorn'd Boare. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 835 The *full-adjusted harmony of things. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoes' Lusid* 31 *Full-arm'd they came, for brave defence prepared. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 260 Her *full-assembled Youth innumeros swarm'd. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 220 The *full-assured faith. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 142 Had not her Eyes, With Life *full-beaming, her vain Wiles betray'd. 1866 *Daily News* 17 June 4/5 The thousand acres is never all *full-bearing altogether. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 182 Your Father counteth you not a bastard: *full-begotten bairns are nurtured. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 3 With cheeks *full blowne Each man will wish the case had bene his owne. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 A time in which (for externals) she was full blown. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* II. 735 Some did the Way with full-blown Roses spread. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* I. 254 Who at enormous Villany turns pale, And steers against it with a full-blown Sail. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 414 Full blown with the opinion of his wonderfull Acuteness. 1749 JOHNSON *Vanity Hum. Wishes* 99 In full-blown dignity, see Wolsey stand. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 20 Flower that's full-blown tempts the butterfly. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 172 Whither fled Lamia, now a lady bright, A *full-born beauty new and exquisite. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 319, 45 barrels *full bound mess-beef. 1851 *Offic. Catal. G. Exhib.* II. 545 Bible, 8vo., full-bound in maroon Turkey morocco. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 7 The *full-buckramed fancy dresses of the young gentlemen. 1715-20 POPE *Iliaid* xx. 460 The impatient steel with *full-descending sway Forced through his brazen helm its furious way. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 419 We shall.. partake in the expertness and *full-digested remembrance belonging to that. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 185 The *full-distended clouds Indulge their genial stores. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 502 This bargayn is *ful dryne, for we been knyht. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 171 Before the breath Of *ful-exerted heaven they wing their course. 1730-46 — *Autumn* 1119 The long lines of *full-extended war In bleeding flight commixed. 1883 *Glasg. Weekly Her.* 21 Apr. 8/2 Ladies' *full-fashioned black Lisle thread hose. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Pa odre weren *fulfeste sone. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxiii. 15 Ful fat maad is the lound, and agen wynsed; *ful-fattid, fulgresid, outlargid. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Nov. 8/2 A tutor's pay is only about a third of that of a *full-fledged professor. 1895 SIR W. HARCOURT *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 14 May, A full-fledged butterfly. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. viii. (1874) 89 The sun.. Blending them in the golden blazonry Of his *full-glowing orb. 1382 *Ful-gresid [see *full-fatted*]. 1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Poly-ob.* To Rdr., What the Verse off with allusion, as supposing a *full knowing Reader, lets slip. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Nichol Brembre.. with stronge honde, as it is *ful knownen.. was chosen Mair. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 6 This is.. staring, with a *full-levelled eye, the great luminary of spirits in the face. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 52 Our ouer-plus of shipping will we burne, And with the rest *ful mann'd, from the head of Actone Beate th' approaching Cæsar. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vii. (1848) 70 Dare with *fullnerved arm the rage of all. c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Elegy on G. Adolphus* Wks. (1711) 54 With *ful plum'd wing thou faulcon-like could fly. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 58 He will be a full-plumed Royal Academy Student. 1878 *Masque Poets* 214 Brings to northern shores *full-ripened tropic fruits. 1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 64 With *ful-spread sails to run before the wind. 1748 THOMSON *Castl. Indol.* I. 209 Slow from his bench arose A comely full-spread porter, swol'n with sleep. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Full spread, all sail set. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 405 (E. D. S.) Ya know es kep Challacombe-Moor in Hond; tes *ful stated. *Ibid.* Full-stated, spoken of a Leasehold Estate that has Three Lives subsisting thereon. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 169 Siney arms of men, with *ful strain'd strength, Wring out the latent water. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malag.* II. 59 A *ful-trimmed suit of black silk, or velvet. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 40 When thy low voice, Faltering, would break its syllables, to keep My own *full-tuned. c 1200 ORMIN 10890 He wass *ful-waxenn mann.

† Full, v. 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 ful(l)wian, fullian, 3-4 folle(n, 3 south, volle(n, 3 fulhe(n, vulzen, fulewen, folowen, 2-4 fulwe(n, ful3e, 2 fule(h)-3en, 4 folwen, fologho, 5 folowe, 4-6 fulle, (4

fully). [OE. *fullian*, *fulwian*, f. FULL adv. + OTeut. **wihējan*, *wihjan* (OHG. *wihen*, mod. Ger. *weihen*) to consecrate, f. **wiho-* (OS., OHG. *wih*, Goth. *weihs*) holy.

The word thus means 'to consecrate fully'. A convert who was deemed not sufficiently instructed for baptism, or who shrank from assuming the responsibilities which it involved, was frequently *prime-signed*, i.e. marked with the sign of the cross only, the 'full consecration' by baptism being deferred till a later period.]

trans. To baptize.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. xv. [xxvi.] (1890) 62 Ongunnon heo somnian & singan.. & men læran & fulwian. a 1000 *Martyrol.* (E. E. T. S.) 80 He was gefullwad æt Rome. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John I. 33 Se þe me sende to fullianne on watere. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Heo setteð heoran handan ofer iful3ede men. c 1205 LAV. 2402 Þe king heo lette fulwen æfter þon lawen. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1391 Hwi ne hihe we for to beon ifulhet [v. r. ifulhnet] as he het his. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 239 As 3oure fader dude, do, And be yuolled in holy watery. 13. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 164 Alle ærn laped luslyly.. Pat euer wern fulzen in font þat fest to hawe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5697 He wolde fully.. þan Amyral þat was þere. c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 369 The sixte was fulwedde cheuelere assigne. c 1450 MYRC 85 To folowe the chylde 3ef hyt be ned. 1483 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 32 b, Cryste.. was fulled in water.

Full (ful), v. 2 Also 4 follen, fulle(n. [f. FULL a.

OE. had *fullian* to fulfil (*Cædmon's Gen.* 2317), but continuity is doubtful; in the early ME. *fulle* the *n* prob. represents *ð*, so that the examples belong to FILL v.]

†1. *trans.* To make full. Cf. FILL v. 1. *Obs.* 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 184 In couenant that Clement schulde the cuppe fulle. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 39 Thanne is oure mouth fulled of joye. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Æsop* (1889) 72 He was.. fulled with sorowe. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxvii. 270 Surely travail fulleth the man.

b. *intr.* To be or become full. *Const. of Obs.* exc. *dial.* and in U.S. of the moon.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 44 Thei.. demeth god in-to the gorge whon heore gottus follen. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 343 Myn heed dullyth Myn herte fullyth Of slepp. 1864 WEBSTER, The moon fuls at midnight. *Mod. Suffolk dial.* (F. Hall) 'The moon will full to-night'.

†2. *trans.* To fulfil, complete. *Obs.*

1380 [see FULING vbl. sb.]. 1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 247/1 Pe saidis persons sall mak na payment of the said soume quibill the poyntis of þe said decret be fullit efter the forme of þe samyn. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* III. viii. Wks. 1873 III. 290 Before he has given her satisfaction I may not full my suit.

3. *Dressmaking.* To make full; to gather or pleat. Also with *on*.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 424 The milliner with her fulling, and quilling, and puckering, come[s] in to supply the retiring graces of nature. 1832 E. *Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 261 A petticoat fulled and stiffened into the dignified rotundity of a hoop. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 2 June 7/2 Plastrons.. are composed of a straight piece, fulled into a small band at the top. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 3/4 Many pretty little jackets.. are composed of black lace fulled on over a foundation of silk or gold gauze.

b. *intr.* To draw up, pucker, bunch.

1889 *Century Dict.*, The skirt fuls too much in front. Hence *Fulled ppl. a.*, gathered or pleated; arranged in folds; *Fu'lling vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; †a. the action of fulfilling; b. the action of gathering or pleating; in quots. *coner.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Sei. Wks.* III. 257 Her matere schulde be trupe and fullynge of Goddis lawe. 1760 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr. Ser.* II. III. App. 504 There was very little fulling, but the whole design was to be seen without many folds. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* I. ii. 24 She gathered in the skirt of her frock and the fulling of her cloak. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 6/5 Coats.. finished off at the neck with a fulled shoulder cape.

Full (ful), v. 3 Also 5 ful(1e. [ad. OF. *fuler* (F. *fouler*): see FOIL v. 1]

1. *trans. spec.* To tread or beat (cloth) for the purpose of cleansing and thickening it; hence, to cleanse and thicken (cloth, etc.).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 445 Cloth that cometh fro the weuyng is nou3t comly to were, Tyl it is fulled vnder fote or in fullyng-stokkes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 182/1 Fulle clothe, *fullo*. c 1483 CANTON *Vocab.* 15 b, Colard.. Can well fulle cloth. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 The Walker and Fuller shall truly walke fulle thikke and werke every webbe of wollen yerne. 1598 FLORIO, *Follare*, to full, as clothes in a presse. 1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gl. Scale* 20 One.. man should be assigned.. to seale the Clothes that shall be wrought and fulled in London. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3086/4 A new Invented Engine, which Fuls all sorts of Stuffs by Hand or Mans Labour. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 63 In this manner a girl can full twenty pair of hose in four or five hours. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 147 English cloths, at the outset were sent to be fulled and dyed in the Netherlands. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 233, I shall.. weave for her and full her yarn.

†2. *gen.* To beat or trample down; also, to destroy. *Obs.*

c 1400 Rowland & O. 112 Fulle the under my horse fete. c 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 118 Nowe kyng Pharo fuls thare childir ful faste. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 78 Hee threw his hey abroad a nights afore hee lette them in, because then they did not runne over it and full it so much.

† Fullage. *Obs.* [a. OF. *foullage* (F. *foullage*), f. *fouler* to FULL.]

1. Money paid for the fulling of cloth. 1611 in *Cotgr. s.v. Foullage*. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

2. [Cf. *FULYIE sb.*; the lit. sense is 'what is trampled under foot'.] Refuse, street-sweepings, filth. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 51 Some storm or other must be near at hand, To sweep away the fullage of the Land. 1780 A. Young *Tour. Irel.* I. 9 They go much to Dublin for fullage of the streets to lay on their hay grounds.

Full age.

Adult or mature age, esp. (in opposition to *nonage*) the age of 21 years. Cf. *AGE sb.* 3.

1622 BACON *Holy War* (1629) 129 That after full Age the Sonnes should Expulse their Fathers and Mothers out of their Possessions. 1675 BROOKS *Godd. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 320 God had a respect to the non-age and full-age of his people. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 428 Those... who are of full age and sufficient understanding, should have power to suffer a common recovery. 1885 GLADSTONE in *Chr. World* 15 Jan. 37/1 The anniversary... which will to-morrow bring your Royal Highness to full age.

attrib. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Poor Cavalier* 11 E'er ripe Rebellion had a full-age Power.

Hence † **Full-aged ppl.** *a.*, being of full or mature age. Of a horse: Exceeding the age of 6 years (now simply, *aged*). *Obs.*

1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* xlii. 31 A full ag'd Lyon, who had sought... his long-desired prey. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1737/4 A chesnut sorrel Nag, with a bob Tail, full aged. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 514 ¶ 4 There stood by her a man full-aged, and of great gravity. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6310/3 A sorrel Horse... full aged.

Full-blood, a. *a.* Of a brother or sister: Born of the same parents (opposed to *HALF-BLOOD* 1. *attrib.*). *b.* Qualifying an ethnic designation: Of pure or unmixed race.

1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 17 Brother, full-blood = male child of male and female parents. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. LXXVI. 602 The full-blood [Cherokee] is always present in the national Legislature. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 2 Oct., His mother [was] a full-blood Potawatomi squaw.

Similarly **Full-blooded a.** = *FULL BLOOD*, *lit.* and *fig.*; also, having plenty of blood. Hence **Full-bloodedness** *lit.* and *fig.*

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 68 A full-blooded republican 'driver'. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. 171. 220 His general appearance and actions, those of a full-blooded and wild Indian. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 42 The full-bloodedness, the large feet and hands. 1894 *Athenaeum* 5 May 571/3 His unquestioned ability has not the roundness, the ripeness, the mellow full-bloodedness of the style of 'The Heptameron'.

Full-bottom. [*f. FULL a. + BOTTOM sb.*] A full-bottomed wig.

1713 *GAY Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 5 Little master will smile when you... thrust its little knuckles in papa's full-bottom. 1759 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 169/2 A flaxen full bottom suitable to the age between forty and fifty. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 296 Full-bottom, tie, perriwig, curl, or toupee.

Full-bottomed, a. [*f. as prec. + -ED 2.*]

1. Of a wig: Having a full or large bottom.

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 ¶ 7 My Banker ever bows lowest to me when I wear my full-bottom'd Wig. 1797 *The College* 15 A huge full-bottom'd wig, and college gown. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 52 Their hero... wore a Greek helmet over a full-bottomed wig.

2. *Naut.* (See *quot.*)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Full-bottomed*, an epithet to signify such vessels as are designed to carry large cargoes.

† **Fullcome, v.** *Obs.* [*f. FULL adv. + COME v.* Cf. Ger. *volkommen* adj., perfect.] *trans.* To finish; to perfect.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 16 An other spere that he [Jason] had taken of his esquier for to fulcome his emprise. c 1483 — *Vocab.* 47 *Dieu leur laisse leur voye Bien employer*, God late them their waye Well fulcome.

† **Fulldo, v.** *Obs.* [*f. FULL a. + DO.*] *trans.* To accomplish, fulfil, complete.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 372 Me schal fuldon flesches pine ase uord ase euerie efne mei polien. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 To destrue... alle guod by hit lite by hit lesse by hit uoldo. c 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 23 Which make very confession. And their penance fuldo. c 1500 *Melusine* i. 1 He wyl helpe me to bring vnto a good ende & to fuldo it att hys glorie & praysyng. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 29 Willing to full-doe their too-falne lot.

Hence † **Fulldo sb.**, completion, finish. (Perh. the source of the *Naut.* phrase for a full due: see *DUE sb.* 8.)

1631 [see *Do sb.* 1 2].

Full dress. See *DRESS sb.* 2 a. Also *fig.*

1790 COWPER *Lett.* 17 June, Here am I at eight in the morning in full dress. 1875 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1870) 465 The habitual full-dress of his well-bred mind. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 764/2 A crown that could be worn, like a tiara of diamonds, as an adjunct of full dress.

b. attrib. as in *full-dress coat, dinner, rehearsal, suit*, etc.; also *fig.*, as in *full-dress debate*, a formal debate in which important speeches are delivered on each side.

1812 J. NORR *Dekker's Gulls Horne-bk.* 41 note, Not a full-dress coat is made without it. 1834 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 47 A Tory of the full dress school. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 526 Pair of full-dress boots. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* i. viii, A rusty, black, full-dress suit. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commv.* III. vi. cxi. 600 At present the 'full-dress debates' in the Senate are apt to want life. 1893 *Times* 8 July 12/2 Mr. Heneage's amendment is not the best possible text for a full-dress debate.

Full-dressed, a. Fully dressed; wearing full dress. † Of a coat: = *prec. b.*

1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 14 ¶ 2 In a full-dressed Coat, with long Skirts. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 161, I have no objection in the world to full-dressed assemblies. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 I. 206/2 There are hours and occasions when she needs not be full-dressed.

† **Fulle'nd, v.** *Obs.* [OE. *fullendian* (= Ger. *vollenden*): see *FULL adv.* and *END v.*] *trans.* To end fully, accomplish, complete, fulfil.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xxiii. (MS. B in Smith 554 note), He bæd Cynebill... þæt he ða arfaestan ongennesse fullendode and gefylde. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 239 in *O. E. Misc.* 66 Þeo þæt gode weorc by-gunne and ful-endy hit nolden. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 We hauen ure penitence fullendod. c 1300 *Beket* 2322 If he ful in feble stat, that he ne mihte hit ful enden. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxiv. 8 With oute lesing shal be ful endid the word of the lawe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv. (1495) 349 The Cycle and the Course of the Mone is fullendod in the nineteenth yere. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 134 He that al thyng fulle endet.

Fuller (*fu'lar*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-4 fullere, 3 follare, 4 south. vollere, 4-6 fullar(e), (6 fullor, furler, 7 fullner), 4- fuller. [OE. *fullere*, ad. L. *fullō* (of unknown origin), assimilated to agent-nouns in *-er*, *-er* 1. If there existed an OE. **fullian* vb., ad. late L. *fullāre* to *FULL*, the agent-noun may have been derived from it.]

1. One whose occupation is to full cloth.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 3. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 366/53 Mid one follares perche; þat men tetsieth opun cloth. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 188 The webbes ant the fullaris assemblen hem alle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 167 Mochel is defouled mid þe uet of uolleres þe robe of scarlet. 1511-2 [see *FULL v.* 1]. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 24 Compounding with the Fuller to thicke it [wool] very much. 1645 BR. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 118 The Fuller treades upon that cloth which he means to whiten. 1764 BURN *Poor Law* 156 Tree weavers... six spinners, one fuller and burler. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 103 There are twelve clergymen... six fullers and six girdlers. 1885 *Instructions to Census Clerks* 66 (In list of workers in textile fabrics). Fuller.

2. In the names of various materials, plants, etc. used in the process of fulling; as fuller's clay = FULLER'S EARTH; fuller's grass, herb, weed, (*Saponaria officinalis*); fuller's teazel, thistle (*Dipsacus fullonum*); fuller's thorn? = *prec.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* viii. (1869) II. 238 *Fuller's earth or fuller's clay. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk.* Geol. v. 101 Fuller's clay or earth. 1526 GRETE *Herball* cccxxxiii, Saponaria... is called... *fullers grasse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 262 The *Fullers herb in wine honied. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 486 There is an herb called Fullers-herb which doth soften wool. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. lx. 522 This kinde of Thistel is called... *Fullers Teasel. 1653 CULPEPER *Eng. Phys.* 356 *Fullers Thistle, or Teasel. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 661 An Herbe called Hippophæstion [that groweth] upon the *Fullers Thorne. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fullers-Weed, or Fullers-thistle, an Herb.

Fuller, sb. 2 [*f. FULL v.* 2 (sense 3) + *-ER* 1.]

1. *Blacksmithing*, etc. A grooved tool on which iron is shaped by being driven into the grooves.

1864 WEBSTER, *Fuller*, a die, a half-round set-hammer. 1896 *Farrier's Price List*, Best Cast Steel, for Fullers, Stamps, &c.

2. A groove made by a fuller.

1855 MILES *Horse-shoeing* 9 The 'fuller' should be carried quite round the shoe to the heels, and the fulling iron should have both sides alike. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fuller*, the fluting groove of a bayonet. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 1 Mar. 5/8 The present pattern is too thin in the 'fuller'.

Hence **Fuller v.**, to stamp with a fuller; to groove by stamping; also *diag.* to goffer (linen). **Full-ered ppl. a.** **Fullering vbl. sb.**, the action of the vb.; also *concr.* the groove thus formed.

1820 BRACY CLARK *Descr. New Horse Shoe* 14 Our old English custom of fullering. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 170 The shoes being fullered or grooved near the outer edge to receive the heads. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiq.* Gloss. 434 *Fullaring*, a groove into which the nails of a horse's shoe are inserted. 1855 *Fullering* iron [see sense 2 above]. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 573 The horse's Shoe is not to be grooved or fullered. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I. xi. 159 His linen clothes are dry, and even quite lately fullered—ironed you might call it. *Mod. Advt.*, Sandal horse shoe... made of plain, fuller'd, or Rodway bar.

Fuller's earth. A hydrous silicate of alumina, used in cleansing cloth; also *Geol.* a group of strata characterized by the presence of this earth.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 31 Mynes of tynne, lead, ore, cole... lymestonne, chalke, furlers [sic 1526; ed. 1534 fullers] erthe, Sande, cley. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. xvii. II. 560 This Fullers earth Cimolia, is of a cooling nature. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 7 Fullers Earth is nowhere else produced in that abundance and excellency as in England. 1738 CHESTERF. *Comm. Sense* 11 Nov. (1739) II. 238 Fuller's Earth, the Exportation of which is strictly prohibited by our Laws. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 9 Like fuller's earth, defiling for the moment but purifying in the end. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 50 The bed of clay called fuller's earth... may be considered merely local. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 36 This Fuller's earth forms a thick bed of clay which retains the water that reaches it.

fig. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 56 The hlots of sin will be easily taken out by the soap of sorrow, and the fullers-earth of contrition. 1727 *GAY Beggar's Opera* i. ix, Money, Wife, is the true Fuller's Earth for Reputations, there is not a Spot or a Stain but what it can take out.

attrib. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 31 The Fuller's Earth Rock... in many places is imperfectly lapidified.

† **Fullery. Obs.** -o [*f. FULLER sb.* 1 + *-Y* 3.] A place where the process of fulling is carried on.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in *mod. Dicts.*

Full-fac'd, a. [*f. FULL a. + FACE + -ED 2.*]

1. Having a full face; *esp.* of persons, having a full or plump face.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 31, I was a yong Lad, ruddy-cheek't, full-fac't, and plumpe withall. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 980/4 Stolen... a large silver Cnp... by a Lodger... a Full-fac'd man. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Sept. 2/2 David Hallett, stout made, of a low stature, and full faced. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 230 One side consisting of a full-faced damask rose.

b. said of the moon at full.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xxvii, Not from full-faced Cynthia.

2. Having the face turned fully on the spectator or in some specified direction.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. 265 The full faced Helmet doth signifie direction or command. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 79 When all the full-faced presence of the Gods Ranged in the halls of Peleus. 1894 J. P. MORRIS in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 2/1 As full-faced to the sunshine as you are to-day.

† **Fullfre'me, v.** *Obs.* Also 5 full-ferm. [OE. *ful(f)remian*, *-fremman*: see *FULL adv.* and *FREME v.*] *trans.* To accomplish, fulfil, perfect.

Hence † **Fullfre'med ppl. a.**; † **Fullfre'medly adv.**, perfectly; † **Fullfre'medness**, perfection.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 5 Þine unriht gitsunga æwill to fulfremmanne. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xix. [xxvii.] (1891) 244 Lifde he his lif in micelre æaðmødnesse... and in fulfremmednesse. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Gif we þa dazas fulfremmedlice for Gode lifæap. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iv. 34 þæt ic full fremme [c 1160 *Latton* fulfremie] his weorc. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Ne meþ nan iscefte fulfremmedlice smeazan ne understonden embe god. c 1200 ORMIN 2530 Fullfremmedd herrsumnesse. *Ibid.* 5135 Þatt te birþ e33þerr lufess mahht Fullfremmeddlike fillenn. *Ibid.* 6083 þatt mann þatt tiss Fullfremmeddnesse follþhepp. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, Thos same barris shall telle you when she is full summed or full fermeyd.

Full-grown. [*f. FULL adv. + GROWN.*] Fully grown; having attained full size or maturity.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 456 Innumerable living Creatures... Limb'd and full grown. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 30 Wickedness presented itself full-grown. 1767 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 43 Fig. II. The same view of the same bone in a full-grown Elephant. 1859 DARWIN *Orie. Spec.* iii. (1873) 52 In a state of nature almost every full-grown plant annually produces seed. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 151 He had two sons, one full-grown.

transf. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* x. (1858) 374 Four springs pour their almost full-grown rivers through the plain.

Hence **Full-grow'ner colloq. or slang**, a full-grown person.

1867 P. FITZGERALD 75 *Brooke St.* III. 251 A full growner: no 'Miss' at all in the case.

† **Fullhead** 1. *Obs.* In 4-5 fulhed(e). [*f. FULL a. + -HEAD.*] Fullness.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxv. 9 [xxxvi. 8] Þai sal be drunken, als of wine, Of þe fulhed of house þine. 1340 *Ayenb.* 119 Alsuo wes he... suo uol of grace... þet of his uolhede we nimeþ al. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (1494) III. xxii, In hyr was fulhede of all vertues without me of synne.

† **Fullhead** 2. *Obs.* [*f. FULL a. + HEAD sb.*] A castrated stag.

1803 J. SLEIGHT in *Ann. Agric.* XXXIX. 556 The full-heads... always herd with the bucks, excepting in the rut.

Full-hearted, a. [*f. FULL a. + HEART + -ED 2.*] Having a full heart. *a.* Full of courage and confidence; hence of a work: Carried on with zeal. *b.* Full of feeling; indicative of strong emotion. Hence **Full-heartedly adv.**

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 7 The Enemy full-hearted, Lolling the Tongue with slaughter'ring. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* 31 The sky above... seemed to... palpitate in glory, like a dove Who has flown too fast, full-hearted. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xii. (1860) 323 The most effective work is always the full-hearted work. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxiii. 240 Full-hearted silence. 1882 J. L. LUDLOW in *Homilet. Monthly* May 451 For you be lived... and sends his Holy Spirit as full-heartedly as if there were no other human being.

Fullmart, obs. form of *FOUMART*.

† **Fulling, vbl. sb.** 1 *Obs.* Also 5 folowynge. [*f. FULL v.* 1] Baptizing.

1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 257 Som acounteþ from þe fullynge of Crist. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 207 Ther is follyng of font and follyng in blod-shedyng. c 1450 MYRC 146 Eghte dayes they schullen abyde That at the fonte halowynge They mowe take here folowynge. 1483 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 48 This trynete was knownen in the fullynge of Cryst as the gospel setteth.

Fulling, vbl. sb. 2: see after *FULL v.* 2

Fulling (*fu'lin*), *vbl. sb.* 3 [*f. FULL v.* 3 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The process of cleansing and thickening cloth by beating and washing; also called *millling*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 348/2 This trade of Milling or thickning Cloth is termed Fulling. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. II. i. 127 He has explained the effects of fulling by the external conformation of the hair or wool of animals. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 63 The women perform the work of fulling by treading the cloth in a tub. *transf.* 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Fulling*, in massage, a valuable method of kneading, named from the motion used by fullers in rubbing linen between their hands.

2. *attrib.* as *fulling-boy, -hammer, -mace, -stone*; † *fulling-clay, -earth* = *fuller's earth*; *fulling-*

mill, a mill in which cloth is fulled or milled by being beaten with wooden mallets, which are let fall upon it (or in modern use, by being pressed between rollers) and cleansed with soap or fuller's earth; † **fulling-stocks**, wooden mallets worked by machinery, used for fulling cloth.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 109, If I had not been an old Clothier, and a *Fulling-Boy when I was young. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2338/1 We do... straightly Charge... that no manner of... *Fulling Clay, be... exported. **1720** *Ibid.* No. 5853/1 Any Fuller's-Earth, or Fulling-Clay. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 591 A certain poor man... went to the Sea, minding to have gone into Kent for *Fulling Earth. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 186 Some fulling Earths, it is said, effervesce slightly with acids. **1712** MOTTEUX *Quixote* III. vi. (1749) I. 160 Let the six *fulling-hammers be transform'd into so many giants. **1612** SHELTON *Quixote* III. vii. 175 Without being able to attribute it to the little knowledge of the *fulling Maces or the darkness of the night. **1417-18** *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 88 *note*, The reparacions done this yere at y* *Fullingmilles. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9 b, Fullingmylnes, sythe mylnes, cutlersmylnes. **1612** in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* 8 The wholl yeares rent of the fulling mill. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xvi. (1804) 97 My heart went knock, knock... like a fulling-mill. **1805** LUCKOCK *Nat. Wool* 161 Nor will the cloth... endure without injury the violent strokes of the fulling mill. **1896** HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* I. 2 Below this two or three saw-mills... and a fulling-mill. **1377** *Fulling-stokkes [see FULL v. 3] 1. **1879** Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 342/2 The 'fulling-stocks'... consist of heavy wooden mallets. **1884** J. PAYNE *1000 Nts. & One Nt.* VIII. 135 Making the ship fast to one of the *Fulling-Stones.

Fullish (fu-līsh), *a.* [f. FULL *a.* + -ISH.] Some-what full.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 164 Rather pompous and dullish; of falsetto, too, fullish. **1871** G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* (1886) 206 Her nose firm, her lips fullish. **1880** *National Rev.* XIII. 686 The most noticeable features of the face are the rather prominent nose and fullish lips.

† *app.* misused for *fulliche*, FULLY *adv.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 208 It is not fullyss a moneth complet syn that we departed thens.

Full length. The entire length or extension of any object.

1. In *advbl.* phrase, (*at*) *full length*.

1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 4, I have... drawn at full length, the Figures of all sorts of Men. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vi. By constructing... a temporary sofa of three chairs... and lying down at full-length upon it. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 47 Of polished marble thou full-length shalt stand.

2. *attrib.*, as *full-length figure*, *portrait*, etc. Also ellipt. *a full-length*.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xiv. 141 A full-length portrait... of a little girl. **1894** A. D. WHITE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 722 A full-length woodcut showing the Almighty in the act of extracting Eve. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 1/2 Just above the line, hangs a full-length of the German Emperor. **1897** *Daily News* 8 Apr. 8/1 This is, we understand, the first full-length novel he has written.

fig. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 296 What may be called a close and full-length portrait [of a disease].

Full moon.

1. The moon with its entire disc illuminated.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxviii. 81 Hwa is on weoruld þæt ne wundrige fulles monne. **1530** PALSGR. 223/2 Full moone, *plaine lune*. **1681** OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i. 'Twas a Full-moon, and such a Moon, Sir! **1812-16** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 597 The full moon rises at sun-set. **1883** OUIDA *Wanda* I. 58 The full moon was rising above the Glöckner range.

2. The period at which this occurs (= *L. plenilunium*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 & 72 Þese thre thinges a-bod our lord, or he to ded wald goo, Vre leudey day & friday als and ful moyne als-soo. **c 1475** *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 800 *Hoc plenilunium*, *fulmone*. **1563** W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 61 b, From the new moone, to the full, all humors do encrease and from the full to the new Moone, decrease againe. **1676** WISEMAN *Wounds* v. ix. 393 Towards the Full-moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his Legs faulter. **1796** H. HUNTER *tr. St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 34 They [tides] exhibit no sensible rise till the second or third day after the full Moon.

3. *attrib.*

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 282 The breach, though small at first, soon opening wide, In rushes fully with a full-moon tide. **1797** SOUTHEY in *J. Cottle Remin.* (1847) 211 A very brown-looking man of... full-moon cheeks. **1894** G. MEREDITH *Lord Ormont* I. iii. 91 Howling like full-moon dogs all through their lives.

Full-mouthed, *a.* [f. FULL *a.* + MOUTH *sb.* + -ED².] Having a full mouth.

1. Of cattle: Having the mouth full of teeth; having the full complement of teeth.

1577 HARRISON *England* I. iv. Now forasmuch as in such as bee full mouthed, eche chap hath 16 teeth at the least. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1998/4 A brown bay Mare above 14 hands high, full Mouth'd. **1709** *Ibid.* No. 4521/4 Stolen... a blood-bay Mare... full mouth'd. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 93 These six teeth tolerably developed... probably misled Mr. Parkinson... to say that at four years old cattle were full-mouthed. **1892** *Salisbury Jnl.* 6 Aug. 4/1, 100 grand full-mouthed ewes.

† 2. Having the mouth filled with food; hence, Festive. *transf.* Of a sail: Filled with wind. Also *fig. Obs.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. vii. Epig. 271 Cheare up, my soule: call home thy spirits, and beare One bad Good-Friday; Full-mouth'd Easter's neare. **1645** G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 12 Where, where resides content? 'Tis neither in Extent Of Power, nor full-mouth'd gaine. **1645** QUARLES *Sol.*

Recant. iv. 39 Force and bold-fac'd Wrong May hap to roar upon thy full-mouth'd Sailes. **a 1701** SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 16 Like murr'm'ring full-mouth'd Isra'elites we stand.

3. *a.* Having a loud voice or sound; sounding or talking loud. Of dogs: Baying loudly. *b.* Produced or uttered with a loud voice or with violence.

a. **1648** JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. 161 Whom both the full-mouth'd Elders hastened To catch th' Adulterer. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 314 He came to me full mouth'd in the King's Name. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 410 The full-mouth'd Pack With dreadful Consort thunder in his Rear.

b. **1605** *Narr. Murthers* Sir J. Fitz (1860) 6 The fulmouth'd report of infamous rumour. **1620** QUARLES *Jonah* Kjb, Had Boreas blown His full-mouth'd blast. **c 1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. 76 A full-mouth'd Language she [German] is, and pronounc'd with that strength as if one had bones in his tongue instead of nerfs. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxxvii. (1737) 276 With a full mouth'd laugh. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxii. 279 These faithful servants generally hayed their full-mouthed welcome from afar off.

Hence **Fullmouthedly** *adv.*, with a full mouth; uncompromisingly.

1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iv. (1890) 154 The earlier Satires... denounce lewd verses most fullmouthedly.

Fullness, fulness (fu-l'nēs). [f. FULL *a.* + -NESS. OE. had *fullnes* = OHG. *folnissi* = OTeut. **fullinassu-s*; but as the existing word does not appear before the 14th c. it was prob. a new formation rather than a refashioning of the older word.

The spelling *fullness*, though less common (exc. in the U.S.) than *fulness*, is here adopted as more in accordance with analogy: see the remarks s.v. DULLNESS.]

The quality or condition of being full.

1. The condition of being filled so as to include no vacant space.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 80 b, The equal medley of heat and cold, drieth and moisture, fulnesse and emptinesse. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 254 How commeth it to passe... that the Lake it selfe never diminisheth, nor increaseth, but always standeth at one fulnesse. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* VII. 223 If the presence of this aetherial Matter made an absolute Fulness. **a 1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. iv. 145 Like water in a well, where you have fulness in a little compass.

b. fig. Of the 'heart': The state of being overcharged with emotion.

1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 165 A principall Fruit of Friendship, is the Ease and Discharge of the Fulnesse and Swellings of the Heart. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xx. (1824) 636 He yielded to the fulness of his heart. **1885** R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* vi, Father only speaks out of the fulness of his heart.

2. The condition of containing (something) in abundance, or of abounding in (a quality, etc.).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 2 Fulnes of wisdom & gastly sauour. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 215 That Fulnesse [of the Holy Ghost] is not to be understood for Infusion of the substance of God. **1878** L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 19 He... died in consequence of fulness of blood.

b. concr. All that is contained in (the world, etc.). A Hebraism.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. [l.] 13 Þe world and þe fulnes of it is myn. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xvii. 32 Let the See make a noyse, and the fulnesse therof. **1738** WESLEY *Ps.* xxiv. 1, The Earth and all her Fulness owns Jehovah for her sovereign Lord!

3. Completeness, perfection; complete or ample measure or degree.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 283 Of oone volnes they were ful ryght. **1548-9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 8 b, The Fulnesse of thy grace. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 35 Such is the Fulnesse of my hearts content. **1610** BR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 2 They yeeld to the Pope a fulnesse of power as they tearme it, from whence all Spirituall Iurisdiction must proceed to others. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xvi. 11 In thy presence is fulnesse of ioy. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* III. 225 The Son of God, In whom the fulness dwels of love divine. **a 1704** T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 10 Houses where I shall be entertained with such fulness of delight... that [etc.]. **1843** MIALI in *Nonconf.* III. 401 Christianity is distinguished by... a fulness of generosity. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. vii. ii. 44 The papacy in the fullness of its strength.

b. Phrases. *The fullness of time* (= Gr. *πλήρωμα τοῦ χρόνου*): in Biblical language, the proper or destined time. *In its fullness*: in its full extent, without exceptions or qualifications.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Gal.* iv. 4 When the fulnes of time was come, God sent forth his Sonne. **1640** HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 41 And this work was done in a fulness of time. **1751** JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 4 Which in the fulness of time should be made manifest. **1842** MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 134 Admitting the suggestion in its fulness. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 728 That tale he adopts in its fulness.

c. Copiousness or exhaustiveness (of knowledge, statement, or expression).

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 410 The words, with a Divine fulness, express [etc.]. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* I. 5 To illustrate the principles of linguistic science... with as much fulness as the limited space at command shall allow. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/2 The study of the ancient languages is one which peculiarly demands fullness of knowledge to make it fruitful. **1887** *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1188 The interesting matters which he describes with more or less fullness.

† 4. The condition of being satisfied or sated; satiety, repletion; the condition of having indulged to excess. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvi. 10 Vnshamefast doggus knewen not fulnesse. **c 1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 182/1 Fulnesse of mete, *sacietas*. **c 1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 109 Their wes

nowdir lad nor [pr. not] loun Mycht eit ane baikin loche For fowness. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 115 As for me, if I may enjoy the fulnesse of my desyres, the residue of my lyfe will I lead in Rhodes. **c 1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* lvi. 6 Although today thou fill Thy hungry eyes even till they wink with fullness. **1666** STILLINGFL. *Serm.* (1696) I. i. 43 When God hath made us smart for our fulness and wantonness, then we grew sullen and murmured and disputed against providence. **1682** NORRIS *Hierocles* 93 In the third place he puts Exercise, as that which corrects the fulness of diet.

† 5. The condition of being well supplied with what one needs. Hence, of things, abundance, plenty. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 182/2 Fulnesse or plente, *habundancia, copia*. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 12 To lapse in Fulnesse Is sorer, then to lye for Neede. **1648** *Eikon Bas.* ix. 57 The Houses; to whom I wished nothing more then Safetie, Fulness, and Freedom. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 225 Amidst this Fulness of every thing. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 180 Before I revelled in fulness, and here I struggled with hard fare.

6. Of sound, colour, etc.: The quality of being full; 'volume', 'body'.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 182/2 Fulnesse of sownde, *sonoritas*. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII.* 7 The... Applauses of the People... were true and vnfeigned, as might well appear in the very Demonstrations and Fulnesse of the Crie. **a 1744** POPE *Pastorals* I. *note*, This sort of poetry [pastoral] derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and fulness of both. **1851** *Illustr. Catal.* *Gl. Exhib.* I. 131 Ochres... Exhibited on account of their clearness, fulness of colour, body. **1879** Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I. 230/2 A subtle mingling of colour, an exquisite delicacy and refinement of treatment, a fulness such as always results from a rich mingling of hues. **1881** *Standard* 18 Oct. 3/4 The wort is... passed into a copper with 20 per cent. of malt-flour, to impart fullness and flavour.

7. Full habit of body; roundness or protuberance of outline.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 Crabbes heere with us have a sympathy with the Moone, and are fullest with her fulnes. **1638** BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 173 To heare of your health, and that you keepe your bodie in that reasonable fulnesse of flesh, which contributes something to your gravitie. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 378 Most of them by a Fulness of Body are subject to the Hemorrhoids. **1798** FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 7 A certain degree of fulness improves the figure. **a 1822** SHELLEY *Pericles* *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot) 140 The face is of an oval fulness. **1841** BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. ii, In a family notorious for fulness, she is considered superfluously fat.

b. A feeling of internal pressure or distension.

1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 364, I perceived a sense of fulness in the head, and throbbing of the arteries. **1807** *Ibid.* XVII. 528 'Internal distress, a sense of fulness and aching' may be felt.

8. *Dressmaking.* The condition of being 'full'. Also *concr.* the portion of material arranged in folds to produce this.

1884 *West. Daily Press* 2 June 7/2 An ordinary short skirt... trimmed with flounces, or other fulnesses. **1897** *Globe* 18 Feb. 6/3 The fulness of this blouse effect is drawn in close at the waist.

Fullock: see FULK *v. dial.*

† **Fullonical**, *a.* *Obs.*— [f. *L. fullōnic-us* (f. *fullōn-*, *fullō*, a fuller) + -AL.] 'Belonging to a fuller' (Bailey 1721).

† **Fu'llought**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *ful*(l)wiht, 1-2 *fulluht*, 2-3 *fuluht*, *ful(e)ht*, 3 *fulleht*, 4 *foluht*, *fulluht*, *folloht*, *fulluht*, *fullou(g)ht*, 5 *folghthe*. [OE. *ful(l)wiht*, noun of action f. *fulwian* (prehistoric *-wihan*): see FULL *v.*] Baptism.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 25 Hwæðer was iohannes fulluht þe of heofonum þe of mannum. **c 1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Underfoð fuluht on cristes nome. **c 1205** *LAY.* 6617 þa þe time was ifulleð þæt hit [þæt child] fulleht sculde habben. **a 1225** *Ansr. R.* 160 He was Godes baptiste—þe muclehe heihnesse þæt he beold, ine fuluhte under his honden. **a 1330** *Otuel* 316 þou nost what foluht is. **a 1375** *Joseph Arim.* 682 Þenne com Seraphes and foluht furst askes. **1393** *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xviii. 76 Foluht is trewe. **c 1450** *Myrc* 177 Alle these be cosynes to hym for ay... The preste þæt folowep... þe godfader & hys Wyf knowe be-fore folghthe.

Hence in early ME. **Fu'l(e)htles** *a.* [see -LESS], without baptism. **Fu'lhte** *v.*, also **Fu'lhtne** (*fulcne*), *v.* [see -EN] *trans.* to baptize. **Fu'lhtninge**, *fulcninge*, *vbl. sb.* **Fu'lcnere** [see -ER I], (John the) Baptist.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Mon scule childe fulhten. *Ibid.*, þa weren monie childe dede fulhtles. **c 1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 15 Dre þing... þat on is rihte bileue, þæt oðer is fulobhtninge, þe þride þe faire lifode. *Ibid.* 131 Iohan þe fulcnere. *Ibid.* 139 Seint iohan baptiste was send into þis midden erd to donde þrefolde wike, an is to kiden cristes to come, oðer is bodien fulcninge, þæt þride is fulcnen. **c 1200** *ORMIN* 9149 Sippenn toc he þær þe folle to spellenn & to fullhtenn. **c 1205** *LAY.* 29769 Peo he alle fullehted and to gode fuseoð. **a 1225** *Leg. Kath.* [see FULL *v.*].

Full-summed, *a.*

1. *Falconry.* Of a hawk or its wings: In full plumage.

1486 [see FULLREME]. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 169 Byrdes wynges once full sumd byrdes wyll hardly be catcht. **1640** HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 72 The King of Birds... with fullsummd wings fastning his Talents East and West. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* I. 14 Inspire... my prompted song... And bear through highth or depth of Nature's bounds, With prosperous wing full summed.

2. *nonce-use.* Fully developed or accomplished.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 272 These twain, upon the skirts of Time, Sit side by side, full-summd in all their powers.

Full-timer. [f. phrase *full time* + -ER¹.] A child that attends school during the whole of the school hours; opposed to **HALF-TIMER** b.

1870 *Morning Post* 2 June 2/1 There is no uniform rule as to the period either of age or knowledge when the 'full-timer' shall become the 'half-timer'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 2/2 He [the half-timer] needn't read so well, write so well, draw so well, cipher so well as the full timer at school.

† **Fully**, a. Obs. [f. **FULL** a. + -Y¹.] Complete, perfect, thorough, without defect. Also, of a full or rounded form.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxviii[i]. 22 With fulli hatereden hated I þa. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 9862 All es fulli þat be wrought. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 232 The said queen's [Joanna, of Naples] breasts be somewhat great and fully... they were trussed somewhat high... the which causeth her grace to seem much the fuller, & her neck to be the shorter. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* 1. 1366 Well bylound father this is my fully mynde.

Hence † **Fully** adv., completely, fully; † **Fully**-ness, fullness.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 10404 (Cott.) Þe taking of a hundret tale Al fullnes it takens hale. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 424 And haid till erd gane fullyly, Ne war he hynt him by his sted. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 207 Al þe lafe... of his gret fullness has tane. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 127 All the laif... wes... with the said bischop fullleie remittit. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 174 S. Johne... is fullalie occupied in commendand vnto vs brotherlie charitie.

Fully (fuli), adv. Forms: see **FULL** a. and -LY². [OE. *fullice*, f. **FULL** a. + *lice* -LY² = OS. *fulliko*, OHG. *follich*o (MHG. *volliche*o).]

In a full manner or degree; to the full, without deficiency; completely, entirely; thoroughly, exactly, quite. † **Fully** and by (*Naut.*) = *full and by*: see **BY** B. 1 d.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. iii. (1890) 104 Heo [the church] þa zytta nes fullice geworht ne zehalgod. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Anglia VIII.* 306 Þæt he fullice zefraetwod sy mid feower & twentiz tidum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 He nis noht fulliche cristene mon þet [etc.]. c 1205 *LAV.* 14150 Ich beo i þine londe fulliche at-stonde. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is te blomse þæt beo ha eanes fulliche forcoen, ne spruted ha neuer eft. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 29/6 Þæt fulliche so holi man nas. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 476 Unnetthes es a child born fully That it ne by-gynnes to goule. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 50 We fulliche vnderstondend þour lettres. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 87 Him nedih his medicyn I-maad nouht fulliche so drie. c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 ch. xx. Lete it nat buille fully. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 5 (Harl. MS.) Whenne the candell was list, þey sawe fully the toode sitting on his brest. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 26 More opynner and fullyr than he knewe afore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 230 b. All the powers & desyres of mannes soule shall be fully contented & quyeted. 1611 *BIBLE Rev.* xiv. 18 Gather the clusters of the vine of the earth, for her grapes are fully ripe. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 187 Italian, Spanish, and Greek, who fully pronounce every letter in the word. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts* 275 His eyes... are so fully placed as is most comely. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 19 The things that we thought should be fuller expressed then in the ancient Creed, are these. 1695 *LD. PRESTON Boeth.* II. 63, I know that thou art one who hast been fully perswaded. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 15 Sheep's Wool, that is fully as hard and coarse as Hogs Hair. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* iii. In this I satisfied him fully. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Eee, Fully and by! 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* I. And introduced the strangers more fully to each other. 1845 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Inferior Franks... posted themselves, fully armed, outside. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* v. By the time that exercise was terminated, day had fully dawned. 1891 *Lawn Times* XC. 441/2 Both sides should be heard, and heard fully.

b. with numerals and expressions of quantity. Also (*To eat, feed*) **fully** = to satiety.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 488 þar he badd noht fullik an vre. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 4570 Anticrist... Sal regne there yhere and an half fully. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2092 Fuliche ne is he noht now fram þe vj fet y-mete in brede. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* III Ne take his ese [wolde he] fully half a day. c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 26 By twene an hundryth and a thousand, so þat it be not a bowsande fully. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccvii. 189 The kyng had not yet fullych eten. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordination* Pref. Fully thyrte yerres of age. c 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* cxxxii. x. The poore... with store of bread Shall fully all be fedd. 1720 *POPE Iliad* xxiii. 220 Behold Achilles' promise fully paid. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) II. ii. 25 Hesitation lasting fully two days.

Fullymart, obs. form of **FOUMART**.

Fulmar (fulmæ). [originally belonging to the dialect of the Hebrides, and so prob. of Norse origin; perh. f. ON. *full-l* FOUL (referring to the disgusting odour of the bird) + *már* MEW, gull.

That the word is, as commonly said, a transferred use of *fulmar*, **FOUMART**, seems unlikely. The Gael. *fulmatr* and the scientific Latin *fulmarus* are from Eng.]

A sea-bird of the petrel kind (*Fulmarus glacialis*), about the size of the common gull. Also called *fulmar petrel*.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* 55 The Fulmar, in Bigness equals the Malls of the Second Race. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 275 Another Bird... called Fulmar, about the size of a Moor-hen. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) II. 431 The Fulmar supplies them with oil for their lamps, down for their beds. 1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 126 In consequence of a fulmar's darting upon its back, and plunging its beak in the skin. 1863 *BARING-GOULD Iceland* 406 Still and ghost-like buoyant Fulmars wing their way.

Fulmar (d(e), -mart, obs. forms of **FOUMART**.

|| **Fulmen** (fwlmen). [L. ; = 'lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt'.] A

thunderbolt; thunder, esp. as the attribute of Jupiter.

1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* 79 The fulmeen or thunder-bolt is the same with the lightning. 1747 J. SPENCE *Polymetis* II. vi. 49 In his right hand... he grasps his fulmen; his thunder, as we are used to translate that word, improperly enough. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/1 We recognise the... god... by his fulmen.

fig. a 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (Ogilv.). Reasoning cannot find such a mine of thought, nor eloquence such a fulmen of expression.

Fulmer (d(e), -mert, obs. forms of **FOUMART**.

Fulminancy (fwlminānsi), rare. [f. next: see -ANCY.] Fulminant character.

1858 CARLVE *Fredk. Gt.* I. v. (1865) I. 46 The new King noticed her, and hurled back a look of due fulminancy.

Fulminant (fwlminānt), ppl. a. and sb. [a. F. *fulminant*, or ad. its original L. *fulminant-em*, pr. pple. of *fulmināre*: see **FULMINE** v.]

A. adj.

1. = **FULMINATING**, in various senses.

1602 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 78 Let... his fulminant foolish deity... bee measured by the law of God. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* II. 46 Who... had power over Purgatory and Hell, thither to strike innocent Souls by his fulminant Excommunications. 1693 *SALMON Bates' Dispos.* (1713) 319/1 This Fulminant Gold. 1818 *MOORE Fudge Fam.* Paris vii. 99 Fierce was the cry and fulminant the ban. 1872 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* 117 From whom the fulminant Frenchman knew defeat.

2. Path. Developing suddenly.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 104 The fulminant forms of anthrax. 18... *Med. News* L. 41 (Cent.) The glandular alterations were especially pronounced in fulminant cases.

B. sb. Something that thunders or explodes; a thunderbolt, an explosive. rare.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 557 He bids conflicting fulminants expire The guided blast, and holds the imprison'd fire. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Mandeville*, This book was a pothouse fulminant, levelled against the ethical theories of Shaftesbury.

Fulminate (fwlminēt), sb. [f. **FULMIN** (IC) + -ATE.] A compound of fulminic acid with a base, detonating by percussion, friction, or heat.

1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* I. 456 A class of salts, to which they have given the name of fulminates. 1860 *PIESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 25 Fulminate is prepared with nitric acid... alcohol... and mercury. 1864 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 732 *Fulminate of Copper* is obtained in green crystals. *Ibid.*, *Fulminate of mercury*, *Mercuric fulminate*, *Fulminating Mercury*. *Ibid.* 737 *Fulminates of Zinc*. The neutral salt, also called fulminating zinc, was first obtained by Liebig.

Fulminate (fwlminēt), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. 5-6 fulminat, 6-8 (pa. pple.) fulminate. [f. L. *fulmināt-* ppl. stem of *fulmināre* to lighten, strike with lightning, f. *fulmen* lightning.]

I. In physical senses.

1. intr. To thunder and lighten. rare.

1610 J. DAVIES *Wits Pilgrim* I iv b. With a fry Wreath bind thou my Brow That mak'st the Muse in Flames to fulminate. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 60 It tonitruated horribly, fulminating promiscuously from all parts of the troubled Hemisphere. [Meant for ludicrous bombast.] 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* IX. 490 Loud Ætnas fulminate in love to man.

2. To issue as a thunderbolt.

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* iv. 164 It was on the latter body that the bolt of Roman vengeance first fell, and it was as sudden and as terrible in its effects as if it had really fulminated from the throne of Capitoline Jove.

† 3. *Metallurgy*. Of gold: To become suddenly bright and uniform in colour. Obs.

1727 P. SHAW tr. *Boerhaave's Chem.* (1741) I. 71 note, Till... the gold have fulminated, as the refiners call it.

† 4. trans. To strike with lightning. Obs. rare. 1666 *SANROFT Lex Ignea* 40 Shall our Mountain... be fulminated, and thunder-strook.

5. To flash forth like lightning.

1630 *RANDOLPH Panegy. to Shirley's Gratef. Serv.* A iij, I cannot fulminate or tonitruate words... nor make a iusurand, that [etc.]. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* II. 46 The one [Beatrice's wit] is fulminated in brilliant coruscations... the other [Rosalind's wit] shines with gentle, genial radiance.

6. † † a. trans. To cause to explode with sudden loud report (obs.). b. intr. To explode with a loud report, detonate, go off.

1667 *HENSHAW in Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* 275 If you fulminate it [salt-petre] in a Crucible. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 235 The nitre and tartar will soon begin to fulminate. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 255 A dark powder is formed, which fulminates violently when heated.

II. fig.

[Originally a rendering of med. L. *fulminare*, the technical term for the formal issuing of condemnations or censures by the pope or other ecclesiastical authority; afterwards used with wider application and with reference to the literal sense.]

7. trans. To 'thunder forth'; to utter or publish (a formal condemnation or censure) upon a person.

c 1450 *HENRYSON Tale of Dog* 80 The Arbiters... The sentence gaif, and proces fulminat. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 2 Notwithstanding... it should happen any Excommungement... to be fulminated, promulged, declared, or put in Execution. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* III. 17 The mater was to be fulminat. 1682 *News fr. France* 37 The Pope sent... a Bull of Excommunication, which he required him... to fulminate in his Name against all the Assembly. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 157 All Ecclesiastical Persons... to whom an Ordinary Jurisdiction is given... may fulminate these Church-Censures. 1750 *WARBURTON Doctr. Grace* II. v. Wks. 1811 VIII. 339 Judgments... fulminated with the air of one who had the divine Vengeance at his disposal. 1816 J.

SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) Pref. 27 The maledictions he [Napoleon] fulminated against our Island. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xii. 272 The pope fulminated a bull against him... for having hanged an archbishop. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. iii. 112 Kings have fulminated their decrees against it.

8. To strike with the 'thunderbolts' of ecclesiastical censure; hence *gen.* to denounce in scathing terms, condemn vehemently.

1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* II. 584 For all of ancient that you had before... Was Errour fulminated o'er and o'er. 1688 T. BROWNE *Reasons Bays Changing Relig.* 15, I fulminated Johnsons affected Style. 1760 *HURD in Lett. late eminent Prelate* (1809) 311, *Burnet's Exposition* I find was fulminate; and, had the Convocation been as busy, twenty years ago, as Dr. Atterbury would have it, I should have been in pain for the *Divine Legation*. 1773 *BURKE Sp. Prot. Diss. Bill* Wks. X. 37, I would have the Laws rise in all their majesty of terrors, to fulminate such vain and impious wretches. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 263 The catholic church... fulminates without hesitation a Julian or an Elizabeth.

9. intr. Of the pope, etc.: To issue censures or condemnations (against); *gen.* to 'thunder', inveigh violently against.

1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xxx. (1647) 162 Before his time the Imperiall majesty... was never fulminated against with excommunication. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 215 Pope Paul... after he had fulminated so dreadfully against him, proposed him for an Example to be imitated. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica* II. (ed. 2) 65 The Vatican from whence the holy father used... to fulminate with serious effect against the greatest powers in Europe. 1792 *Bar. Munchausen's Trav.* xxxiv. 159, I... seized the Speaker, who was fulminating against the Aristocrats. 1849 *SIR J. STEPHEN Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 466 Pulpits fulminated, presses groaned. 1852 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) IV. xxii. 157 It will be the duty of the Pope himself to fulminate against them.

Hence **Fulminating** vbl. sb., the action of the vb. 1693 W. SALMON *Bates' Dispos.* (1715) 537/1 You need not fear its fulminating in the drying.

† **Fulminate**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *fulminat-us*, pa. pple. of *fulmināre* (see **FULMINE** v.).] Fulminated, emitted as a thunderbolt.

1659 *BAXTER Key Cath.* xlv. 315 They [the Jesuits] were the only cause that incensed the Pope to send so many fulminate Breves to these Kingdoms.

Fulminating (fwlminētīng), ppl. a. [f. **FULMINE** v. + -ING².] That fulminates.

1. Detonating, violently explosive.

Fulminating gold, mercury, platinum, silver, various fulminates or salts of fulminic acid. *Fulminating pane* (see quot. 1879). *Fulminating powder*, formerly, a mixture of nitre, potash, and sulphur; now sometimes applied to other violently explosive powders, chiefly containing fulminate of mercury.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 89 These afford no fulminating report. 1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* 35 These I found to have quite lost all their fulminating or flying quality. 1691 *RAY Creation* I. (1704) 80 For fulminating Engines. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 227 The Fulminating Damp will take Fire at a Candle. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 210 This fulminating composition. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 12 This powder is fulminating gold, which is composed of five parts of yellow oxide of gold and one part of ammonia. *Ibid.* 423 Mr. Howard... has given it the name of fulminating mercury. 1858 *GREENER Gunnery* 22 Nothing can resist the exceeding intensity of the action of fulminating powder. 1879 *KOSSETER Dict. Sci. Terms, Fulminating pane*, glass plate coated on each side with tin-foil, which, when electrified, can be discharged with a spark. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 146/2 Fulminating silver, even when moist, will explode by percussion.

b. Producing a brilliant flash when ignited.

1676 *LISTER in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124 The fulminating powder, which the spikes of *Muscus Lycopod.* yield.

2. fig. That thunders or hurls forth censures, denunciations, or the like; also, that is thundered forth.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassin's Holy Crt.* 127 Rome, from whence came all the fulminating thunders, and bloody Edicts agaynst Christians. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xii. 93 A powerful and fulminating Goddess. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 91 This fulminating decree. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 16 All things in this his fulminating bull are not of so innoxious a tendency. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 273 Hits Sent slyly out by little wits, A fulminating breed.

Fulmination (fwlminētīŋ). [ad. L. *fulmināt-ion-em*, n. of action f. *fulmināre* (see **FULMINE** v.).]

1. The bursting forth of thunder and lightning. In quot. only fig.: cf. 4.

1623 *COCKERAM, Fulmination*, thundering. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 126 Like wicked Outlawes despising the fulmination of divine Anger. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* IX. 606 St. Paul... Deplored the check o' the puny presence, still Cheating his fulmination of its flasb. 1869 *GOULBURN Purs. Holiness* 96 He beats down with His fulminations the old idols of prejudice.

2. The action of fulminating or detonating; loud explosion.

1667 *HENSHAW in Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* 275 The Volatile part that was separated from it in the fulmination. 1765 *HAMILTON in Phil. Trans.* LV. 176 Mariotte... calls these bubbles [in boiling water] fulminations. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 232 Another species of explosion, which has been termed fulmination. 1885 *Syt. Soc. Lex., Fulmination*, an explosion with noise, resulting from the sudden decomposition of a chemical substance.

† 3. *Metallurgy*. (See **FULMINE** v. 3.) Obs.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Fulmination... is a metallical gradation, with excoction to an absolute perfection in Cimerion, whose purity is declared by an effulgent splendor.

4. The formal emission of an ecclesiastical condemnation or censure (see FULMINATE *v.* II). Subsequently with a more general sense: Violent denunciation or threatening; an instance of this, a terrific explosion of indignation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. viii. 191 For the twenty fulminations that they make at this day comenly. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 3 The sayde fulminacions of any of the same interdictions. 1606 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) l. 63 Their protestation against the Pope's fulmination. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 132 These Fulminations from the Vatican were turn'd into Ridicule. 1809 *KNOX & JEBB Corr.* l. 556 Gross vice is not, in the first instance, to be encountered with menaces and fulminations. 1845 *H. ROGERS Ess.* l. iii. 122 Awaiting the fulmination of the bull. 1858 *Times* 6 Aug. 11/2 His . . . generals were more strictly bound down by great fulminations never to attack without permission. 1861 *Miss C. Fox Frls.* II. 280 John Bright is great fun, always ready for a chat and a fulmination.

Fulminatory (fŭl'minātōrī), *a.* [ad. F. *fulminatoire*, f. L. *fulmināre*: see FULMINATE *v.* and -ORY.] Sending forth fulminations, thundering.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Fulminatoire*, fulminatorie, thundering, lightning, destroying, terrible. 1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 171-92 in *BAILEY*. 1820 *Examiner* No. 641. 475/2 One of the framers of the fulminatory preamble. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. y. ii. Its speculatory Height or Mountain, which will become a practical fulminatory Height. 1840 *J. QUINCY Hist. Harvard Univ.* l. 134 Their violent and fulminatory measures.

Fulmine (fŭl'mīn), *v.* [ad. L. *fulmin-āre*: see FULMINATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To send forth (lightning or thunder).

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. ii. 5 As it had beene a flake Of lightning through bright heaven fulmīnd. 1830 *W. PHILLIPS Mt. Sinai* iv. 381 A sound As 'twere of thunder fulmīnd nigh at hand, O'erwhelm'd his hearing.

b. *fig.* To 'thunder' or flash out.

1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* II. 118 She fulmīnd out her scorn of laws Salique And little-footed China.

2. *intr.* To 'thunder', speak out fiercely or energetically. Now chiefly in echoes of Milton's use (quot. 1671).

1623 *tr. Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 276 He had interdicted and fulmīnd against the Emperour. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 270 Whose resistless eloquence Welded at will that fierce Democratic, Shook the Arsenal and fulmīnd over Greece. c 1820 *S. ROGERS Italy, Luigi* 35 How unlike him who fulmīnd in old Rome! 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 384 Listening to him who fulmīnd over Greece.

Fulmineous (fŭl'mīn'ēŭs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *fulmine-us* (f. *fulmin-* FULMEN) + -OUS.] Pertaining to thunder or lightning.

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1744 *J. Claridge's Shepherd of Banbury's Rules* 31 The fulmineous matter in the air is set on fire. 1766 *G. CANNING Anti-Lucretius* iv. 318 Than the flame fulmineous fiercer far.

Fulminic (fŭl'mī'nīk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. L. *fulmin-* (with sense derived from FULMINATE *v.*) + -IC.] In *Fulminic acid* C₂H₂N₂O₂, nitro-acetonitril, an acid (not yet isolated) forming explosive salts with some metals.

1825 *HAMILTON Dict. Terms, Fulminic Acid*, in Chemistry, an acid capable of combining in different proportions, with different bases, and thus forming as many detonating salts. 1850 *DAUBENY Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 215 Cy 2+oxygen 2+4q. i forms fulminic acid. 1864 *H. SPENCER Biol.* l. 8 The various fulminating salts are all formed by the union with metals, of a certain nitrogenous acid called fulminic acid.

Fulminous (fŭl'mīn'ēŭs), *a.* [f. L. *fulmin-* FULMEN + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to thunder and lightning; fulminating.

1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch.* II. 63 In his hand A Trisulc thunderbolt or Fulminous brand. 1665 *SIR T. BROWNE Wks.* (1835) IV. 354 The like fulminous fire killed a man in Erpingham church. 1876 *F. HARRISON Choice Bks.* (1886) 122 Sad as those fulminous imprecations on mankind, when Lear bows his head to the storm.

Fulminate (fŭl'mīn'ēŭt), *Chem.* [f. as next + -ATE: see URATE.] A salt of fulminuric acid. 1864 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 739 *Fulminates*. Fulminuric acid appears to be monobasic; at all events all the fulminates hitherto obtained contain only 1 at. metal in place of hydrogen.

Fulminuric (fŭl'mīn'ēŭrīk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. FULMIN-IC + URIC.] Only in *Fulminuric acid* (see quots.); *Fulminuric ether*.

1864 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 738 *Fulminuric Acid* C³H³N³O³ Isocyanuric acid. An acid isomeric with cyanuric acid. *Ibid.* 741 *Fulminuric ether*: see Fulminate of Ethyl. 1879 *ROSSITER Dict. Sci. Terms, Fulminuric acid* . . . an anhydrous crystalline substance obtained from fulminic acid.

Fulness: see FULLNESS.

† **Fulsamic**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [? corruptly f. FULSOME + -IC.] = FULSOME.

1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* III. x. O filthy Mr. Sneer; he's a nauseous figure, a most fulsamic Fop, Foh!

† **Fulsion**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [as if ad. L. **fulsiōn-em*, f. *fulgēre* to shine.] The action of shining forth; an instance of this.

1690 *W. LEYBOURN Cursus Math.* 782 Fourteen of the Extream Fulsions, or of the brightest shinings of Mars.

Fulsome (fŭl'sŏm), *a.* Forms: 3-5 fulsum, 4-8 fulsom, 5- fulsome; also 5 folsome, 6 ful-som, 7 folsome, (9 folsome), 6 *Sc.* fowsum, 7, 9 *Sc.* fousome. [f. FULL *a.* + -SOME.

It is possible that there may have been a ME. *fulsum* (f. *ful*, FOUR, *a.*) which has coalesced with this; but the supposition is not absolutely necessary to account for the development of senses.]

† 1. Characterized by abundance, possessing or affording copious supply; abundant, plentiful, full.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2153 De. vii. fulsum 3eres faren. ? a 1412 *LYDG. Lyse our Ladye* (Caxton) A v. For alwey God gaf hyr to her presence So fulsom lyght of heuenly influence. *Ibid.* B v b. Like as a fulsum welle Shedyth his stremys in to the ryuere. c 1440 — *Secrees* 723 At Ellyconys welle This philisoffre by fulsom habundance Drank grettest plente. 1481 *EARL WORCESTER Tulle on Friendsh.* B vii b. Though he . . . were sette in moost folsom plente. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) C iij b. Fowlowe fulsome feldes habundant of frument. 1515 — *Egloges* IV. (1570) C iij a. Suche fulsome pasture made him a double chin. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps. lxxiii.* 26 Much more fulsome is Davids confession [orig. *Longē plenior est Davidis confessio*]. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut. xcii.* 571 Likewise of their firstfrutes instede of making good fulsome sheaves and bundels vnto God, they gelded them, and made them verie thinne and lanke. [1868 *HELPS Realms* II. xi. 80 My complaint of the world . . . is this—that there is too much of everything. . . and so I could go on enumerating . . . all the things which are too full in this fulsome world. I use fulsome in the original sense.]

† b. Growing abundantly, rank in growth. *Obs.*

1633 *Costlie Whore* iv. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, Plucke up the fulsome thistle in the prime.

† 2. Of the body, etc.: Full and plump, fat, well-grown; in a bad sense, over-grown. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 497 Wip þe siht clene We ben as fulsom l-founde as þouȝ we fed were. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3068 With a necke . . . Nawper fulsom, ne fat, but fetis & round. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* vii. (1567) 85 a. His leane, pale, hore, and withered corse grew fulsome, faire, and fresh. 1593 *RICH Greene's Neues* G iij b. A chuffe-headed Cardinall with a paire of fulsome cheekes. 1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* vi. 637 For either arme in such a mould is cast As makes it full as fulsome as their waste. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 238 A fulsome and over-grown and unwholesome Flesh. 1678 *OTWAY Friendship in F.* II. i. 'Tis such a fulsom overgrown Rogue!

† b. Overfed, surfeited. Also *fig. Obs.*

1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 24 Lazy, Laodicean temper of a fulsome, careless, surfeited spirit. *Ibid.* 346 Dobt he not deserve at our hands more then a faint fulsome grant with Martha, thou canst doe all things. 1805 *A. SCOTT Poems* 40 (Jam.) Nor fall their [read they] victims to a fulsome rift.

† c. App. used for: Lustful, 'rank'. *Obs.*

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* l. iii. 87 The fulsome Ewes. [Cf. *rancke* in line 81.]

† 3. Of food: Satiating, 'filling', tending to cloy or surfeit; also, coarse, gross, unsuited to a dainty palate: *Obs.*

c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* lxxiii. It shulde so soone be fulsome and not comfortable deynte. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions* l. vi. 94 This kinde of meate onely, serueth them all their life tyme. . . and neuer waxeth fulsome vnto them. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. vi. (1877) l. 160 Our ale . . . is more thicke, fulsome and of no continuance. 1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam.* Wits xii. (1596) 198 Though the same were a meat of such delicacie and pleasing relish, yet in the end, the people of Israell found it fulsome. 1614 *BR. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 488 A little bonie is sweet; much, fulsome. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 229 A gross and fulsome Nourishment, unless they meet with a strong and good Stomach. a 1668 *DAYENANT News fr. Phyn.* (1673) 3 Their gross feedings On fulsome Butter, Essex Cheese. 1735 *POPE Donne Sat.* II. 118 Carthusian fasts, and fulsome Bacchanals. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vii. 263 Why starv'd, on earth, our angel-appetites; While brutal are indulg'd their fulsome fill? 1770 *WILKES Let.* 29 July in *Corr.* (1805) IV. 76, I dined with the lord-mayor . . . We had two turtles, and a fulsome great dinner.

† b. Having a sickly or sickening taste; tending to cause nausea. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 434 The oile . . . is very fulsome and naught to be eaten. 1614 *BR. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 248 The very sight of that cup, wherein such a fulsome potion was brought him, turnes his stomacke. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 6 The common Anise-Seed-Water . . . is the most fulsom and insalubrious of Strong-waters. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 107 A certain sour, fulsome Quality that the former Wort left behind.

† c. *fig.* Cloying, satiating, wearisome from excess or repetition. (Cf. sense 7.) *Obs.*

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* I. xxi. Lest in repetyng a thinge so frequent and commune, my boke shulde be . . . fastidious or fulsome to the reders. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. Y.* i. 112 If it be ought to the old tune, my Lord, It is as fat and fulsome to mine eare As howling after Musicke. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 43 The Spanish majesticall, but fulsome, running too much on the O. 1633 *ROGERS Treat. Sacram.* l. 163 Who then wonders if the Supper of Christ. . . be as a fulsome thing unto you? 1694 *ADDISON Eng. Greatest Poets* Misc. Wks. 1726 l. 36 The long-spun allegories fulsom grow, While the dull moral lyes too plain below. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 70 ¶ 4 As too little Action is cold, so too much is fulsome.

† 4. Offensive to the sense of smell: a. Strong-smelling, of strong, rank, or overpowering odour.

b. Foul-smelling, stinking. *Obs.*

1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Each path was fulsom with sent of sulphurus orpyn. 1606 *SIR G. GOOSCE capte* l. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 14 Heres such a fulsome Aire comes into this Chamber. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 507 They are commonly of rank and fulsome smell; as May-Flowers and White Lillies. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 119 That is the reason why fryed, baked and stewed Food does send forth a stronger and fulsomer scent than other Preparations. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, The Kiln ought to have convenient Windows, that your gross Steams, fulsom Damps, and stupifying Vapours may pass freely away.

† 5. Offensive to the senses generally; physically disgusting, foul, or loathsome. *Obs.*

? 1507 *Communc.* (W. de W.) A ij, Man is but fulsome erthe and claye. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 130 Whereby they noted the great dislyking they had of their fulsome feedinge. 1595 *SHAKS. John* III. iv. 32, I will . . . stop this gap of breath with fulsome dust. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. II. i. ii. (1651) 53 She vomited some 24 pounds of fulsome stuffe of all colours. *Ibid.* II. ii. i. i. 232 Calis . . . would use no Vulgar water; but she died . . . of so fulsome a disease that no water could wash her clean. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt* etc. 199 A thousand silken Puppets should haue died, And in their fulsome Coffins putrified, Ere [etc.]. 1642 *DAVENANT Unfort. Lovers* IV. Who once departed, know this fulsome world So much unfit to mingle with their pure Refined ayre, that they will returne. 1720 *T. BOSTON Hum. Nat. in Fourfold St.* (1797) 152 They cleave fondly to these fulsome breasts. [1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 120/2 Hundreds of dogs . . . are annually committed to the abysses of these fulsome waters.]

6. Offensive to normal tastes or sensibilities; exciting aversion or repugnance; disgusting, repulsive, odious. ? *Obs.* exc. as in sense 7.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Julian* 496 Of his wykytnes Pat fulsome til al gud-men wes. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1061 There thou lygges, flor the fulsomeste freke that fourmeed was euer! 1532 *MORR Confut. Tindale* Wks. 713/2 Tindall . . . with hys fulsome feeling fayth. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 464/2 It is a foule and fulsome thing, whiche shew must leaue off. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Robin*, A filthie knaue with a fulsome queane. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* III. ii. (1718) 133 Seest thou this fulsom ideot? c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 188 A phlegmatic dull wif is fulsome and fastidious. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* I. i. (1691) 3 Now half the Youth of Europe are in Arms, How fulsome must it be to stay behind, And dye of rank diseases here at home? 1684 *SIR C. SCROPE Misc. Poems* 112 Let not his fulsome armes embrace your waste. 1702 *POPE Wife of Bath* 173 Fulsom love for gain we can endure. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 291 And lest the fulsome artifice should fail, Themselfes will hide its coarseness with a veil. 1819 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 29 Have at a fousome kirk, and batter Her lustfu' banes untill they clatter! 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* III. In a booth at the fulsome fair.

† b. Morally foul, filthy, obscene. *Obs.*

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* IV. i. 37 Lye with her: that's fulsome. 1680 *DRYDEN Pref. to Ovid's Epist.* (1683) A iij b. A certain Epigram, which is ascrib'd to him [the emperour] . . . is more fulsome than any passage I have met with in our Poet. 1682 *SHADWELL Meda* 3 Thy Mirth by foolish Bawdry is exprest; And so debauch'd, so fulsome, and so odd. 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* (1872) I. 327 And earn a hated living in an odious Fulsome way. 1726 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* xxvi. 144 What followed was too fulsome for the eyes of my chaste readers.

7. Of language, style, behaviour, etc.: Offensive to good taste; esp. offending from excess or want of measure or from being 'over-done'. Now chiefly used in reference to gross or excessive flattery, over-demonstrative affection, or the like.

1663 *BP. PATRICK Parab. Pilgr.* 201, I never heard anything so fulsome from the mouth of man; and found my self . . . impatient of such silly stuff. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* vi. 189 They were puffed up with the fulsome Flatteries of their Philosophers and Sophists. 1702 *ROWE Tamerl.* III. i. 1081 Bear back thy fulsom Greeting to thy Master. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xviii. Concealed disgust under the appearance of fulsome endearment. 1782 *J. WARTON Ess. Pope* II. xii. 338 This fawning and fulsome court-historian. 1784 *COWPER Task* VI. 289 The fulsome cant and pedantry that coxcombs learn with ease. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. 226 The fulsome strains of courtly adulation. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* vi. 169 Pindar was never fulsome in his panegyric. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* xiii. 778 This fulsome publicity I have described.

b. quasi-*sb.*

1742 *H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xxiv. 104 Some choice letters from Queen Anne, little inferior in the fulsome to those from King James to . . . Buckingham.

† **Fulsomehead**. *Obs.* [f. FULSOME + -HEAD.] Plentifulness, abundance.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1548 Heuene dew and erðes fetthed, Of win and olie fulsum-bed. *Ibid.* 2128 D. viij. 3er ben 3et to cumen In al fulsum-hed sulen it ben numen.

Fulsomely (fŭl'sŏmli), *adv.* [f. FULSOME + -LY².] In a fulsome manner.

† 1. Abundantly, plentifully, fully. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17805 (Götl.) Ga we þan fulsumli þeder. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4325 Pann were spaci spises spended al a boutte fulsumli at þe ful to eche freke þer-inne. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy*, The foyson and plente Of kyngly fredom unto hye and lowe So fulsomly gan there to reygne and snowe. c 1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvii. He that woll . . . fulsomly fele the loue of Jhesu in his sowle.

2. In a way that causes surfeit or nausea; in a way that offends the senses; cloyingly, sickeningly; disgustingly, loathsomely.

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot., Cosmogr. & Descr. Albion* iv. (1541) B iij b. Thow sall fynd thaym throw thair intemperance and surfet diet sa fowsumlie growin. 1563 *IONILLIES II. Repairing Ch.* (1859) 274 Suffered Gods House to bee in ruine and decay, to lye uncomely, and fulsomely. 1572 *J. JONES Bathes Buckstone* 10 b. Neyther with such [euill ayre] as cometh of houses fulsomely kept. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stiffe* (1871) 91 The very embers whereon he was singed . . . fumed most fulsomely of his fatty droppings. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* (1650) 34 It is nauseous and fulsomely sweet. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 78. 3/1 Who but in the Lushious delight, Which fulsomely Cloyes.

3. In a way that is offensive to good taste (see FULSOME 7). † Also, coarsely, obscenely (*obs.*).

1677 *SEDLEY Ant. & Cl.* IV. i. Your slighted love . . . Can you forget? and fulsomely pursue The man with kindness

who despises you? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 553 Apuleius also. grossly and fulsomely imputes the same to Plato. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 34 The Act of Consummation fulsomely describ'd in the very Words of the most Modest amongst all Poets. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. v. That nauseous cant, in which men and their wives are so fulsomely familiar. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lxxv. 377 Mr. Belford seems, although very complaisant, not so fulsomely so as Mr. Tourville. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 225 The language of these compositions was. fulsomely servile. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 444 Praising a king fulsomely during his lifetime.

Fulsomeness (fʊlsəmənes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being fulsome.

† 1. Abundance, plentifulness, fullness. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 397 The knotte, why that every tale is told, If it be taryed til that lust be cold. The savour passeth ever lenger the more, For fulsomnes of his prolixite. a 1400 *Primer* (1891) 95 Y seyde in my fulsumnesse [in abundantia mea]. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy) 14 Bochous schewed ther his fulsomnes Off holsome wyne to every maner wighte. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 274 Of wych ioye kyng dauyd þus seyde expresse, I lord with þi fulsumnesse sacyat shal be.

† 2. The quality of cloying, surfeiting, or nauseating the palate; grossness, sickness, or offensiveness of savour. Also, the state of being cloyed or surfeited. Also *fig. Obs.*

1481 EARL WORCESTER *Tulle on Friendsh.* C ij a, Ther is not suche fulsomnesse in friendshp, as ther is in other thynges, ffor friendshp fareth as wine which may be kepte many yerres. 1576 NEWTON *Lemni's Complex.* 156 a, The body lacking exercise, gathereth fulsomnes & pestilent saours. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam.* Wits xii. (1596) 191 Our soule hath a fulsomnesse at this slight meat. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 169 They induce fulsomnesse, and subuert the stomacke. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 11. (1651) 238 To absterge belike that fulsomnesse of sweet, to which they are there subject. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus.* Tri. 20 Quickened and actuated. (as the fulsomnesse of sugar is by the acrimony of Lemons). 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 979 A strong sort of Tobacco, in which the Smoakers say they can plainly taste the fulsomness of the Dung. 1876 TRENCH *Synon.* N. T. lxi. 219 By 'fulsomness' is indicated the disgust and loathing from over-fulness of meat as well as of wine.

† 3. The quality of being offensive or disgusting to the senses; foulness, loathsomeness. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Repairing Ch.* (1859) 277 All these abominations they. have cleansed and purged the churches of England of, taking away all such fulsomnes and filthiness as [etc.]. 1610 PRICE *Creat. Prince* B j b, Others haue described them by some diseases, to manifest the fulsomness and loathsomenesse thereof.

4. The quality of being offensive to good taste (esp. by over-adulation or the like). † Also, coarseness, obscenity (*obs.*). (See FULSOME 6-7.)

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 60 No Decency is consider'd, no Fulsumness omitted. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 50 How a man may commend himself, without Envy or Fulsumness. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. lviii. 179 Rather a proof of the bad taste in pulpit oratory prevailing, than of any peculiar servility or fulsumness. 1881 *Times* 13 Mar. 9/3 Adulation became an art, and was carried to a pitch of fulsumness beyond modern conception.

Fulsun, var. of FULSEN *v. Obs.*, to aid.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 99 As fortune wolde fulsun hom þe fayrer to haue.

Fulth. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *Sc. FOUTH.* [f. FULL *a. + -TH*; cf. *length, depth*.] Fullness. Also = FILL *sb.*, in to eat one's fulth.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 7 Ar the fulthe of tim was comen. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 863 Quhare hele beis ay but seknes. . fulth but hungir. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2171 Þare his forrayouris fand þe fulth of vitail. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xiii. 12 Fra fulth of mete. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 A lambe will fall. . to eatinge of grasse, when it is aboute a moneth. . olde; yett if it haue its fulth of milke it will forebare the longer. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Take and eat your fulth on 't. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, Fulth, fullness, full growth, perfection, as applied to flowers, &c.

Fulthe, early ME. form of FILTH.

† **Fultum.** *Obs.* Also 1 fultēam, 3 foltom. [OE. *fultum*, *fultēam*, f. **fultōn* (= OHG. *follazian*) to assist, f. FULL *adv. + -ton* to draw, TEE *v.* Cf. TEAM f. the root of the simple vb. With regard to the sense-development see the remarks s.v. FOLLOW *v.*] Help, assistance, support; also *concr.* one who or something which helps.

Beowulf 698 Ac him dryhten for-geaf. . frofor and fultum. a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 360 *Enolumentum*, fultum [Corpus Gloss. fultum]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Þurh drihtnes fultum. c 1205 LAY. 417 Þat Troynisece folc mid his fulle fultume nomen. . Brutus & makeden hine to duke. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2824 Of me sal fultum ben þe broȝt.

† **Fulve**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [ad. L. *fulv-us*: see FULVOUS.] = FULVOUS.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 252 Whose surcles are very slender, fulve, odorate.

Fulvescent (fʊlvəsənt), *a.* [f. L. *fulv-us* (see FULVOUS) + -ESCENT.] Passing into a fulvous tint, somewhat tawny.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xix. 124 *note*, The ventral segments are fulvescent. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 287 Those of a fulvescent colour.

Fulvid (fʊlvɪd), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. med.L. *fulvid-us*, f. L. *fulvus* reddish-yellow.] = FULVOUS.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabellhouer's Bk. Physicke* 40/1 Take a fulvide or blewie woollen cloth. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. iii. The fulvid Eagle with her sun-bright eye. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* 27 A Beast of a fulvid or Golden colour. 1860

Sir Rohan's Ghost vi. 133 Something in the softened light, through the fulvid noon, was moving here.

Hence **Fulvidness**.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 304 The fulvidness of the Sand of the Sea.

† **Fulvify**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *fulv-us* (see next) + -IFY.] *trans.* To make fulvous.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabellhouer's Bk. Physicke* 142/2 Fulvesfy, or make it yellow with the poulder of pomegranate shelles.

Fulvous (fʊlvəs), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *fulv-us* reddish-yellow + -OUS.] Reddish-yellow, dull yellowish-brown or tawny.

1664 BEALE *Aphor. Cider* xxxix, in Evelyn *Pomona* 26 A more fulvous or ruddy colour. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 246/1 A Thistle-finch. . hath. . Neck & Back of a fulvous or reddish Ash colour. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 93 Fur shining fulvous brown. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 312, I now clearly distinguished an expansive eagle. . on the fulvous panel of the hinder boot. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 8 A Nemean lion, fulvous, torrid-eyed.

† **Fulwa** (fʊlwā), [corruptly ad. Bengali *phulwara*, the native name of *Bassia butyracea*.] (See *quots.*) Also *fulwa-butter*.

1835 PENNY *Cycl.* IV. 2 *Bassia butyracea*, the Indian butter-tree, also the *Fulwa*, or *Phulwara-tree*. This phulwara butter will keep many months. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Fulwa*, a solid butyry oil obtained from *Bassia butyracea*. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fulwa butter*, the concrete oil of the seeds of *Bassia butyracea*.

Fulyie (fʊlyi), *sb.* *Sc.* Also 5-9 fulye, 6 fulze, 9 fulzie, foolyie. [var. of FOIL *sb.*]

† 1. A leaf. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 89 Euery faill Ourfret with fulzeis of figuris full diuers. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 113 Sae thick they [Bees] owr the fulzie stalk.

2. Gold-leaf.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 939 The fulye of the fyne gold fell in the feild. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 85 A buke with levis of gold, with xiiij levis of gold fulze. 1808-80 JAMESON, *Fulye* 2. Leaf gold. . We still use fulye in the same sense, without the addition of the term gold.

Fulzie, *fulzie*, *sb.* *Sc.* Also 5-6 fulze, 8 foulzie, 9 foulzie, fulzie. [app. f. next vb.; the primary sense appears to be 'what is trampled underfoot'. Cf. FULLAGE.

The prevailing spelling in official documents and newspapers is *fulzie*, which often receives the anglicized pronunciation (fʊ'li:). The *z*, however, historically represents ȝ = y, and the purely popular pronunciation is (fʊ'lyi) or (fʊ'li:).

1. The sweepings or refuse of the streets.

1538 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) 154 Assis nor fulze. 1692 *Act Scederunt* 4 Aug., The muck and fulzie of the towne. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 174 When towns' bodies. . are pestilential wi' filth and foulzie. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 46 § 111 Scavengers. . to remove the dung or fulzie thereof. 1863 *Daily Rev.* 22 Oct., They received about £7000 for the fulzie of the town

2. Manure.

1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 289/2 Þe tatht & fulye of þe said nolt & scheip. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 308 The Master's Foot is the best Foulzie.

3. Comb. : fulyie-man, a scavenger.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 197 A ginshower aneuch to sicken a fulzie-man.

† **Fulyie**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [Sc. var. of FOIL *v.*] *trans.* in various senses of FOIL. a. To trample on. b. To injure, destroy. c. To defeat, overcome. d. To dishonour, violate (a woman).

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 928 He. . Pertly put with his pith at his pesane, And fulyeit of the fyne maille ma þan fyfty. c 1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 456 Sone wndir feit fulzeid was men of wer. *Ibid.* xi. 22 Hagus, alais, be laubour that was thar, Fulzeit and spilt. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 350 Seand his men so fulzeit in that fecht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 165 He, with unbridlit lust, fulyeit his anttis. a 1807 *Christmas Ba'ing* xxvi. in J. Skinner *Misc. Coll. Poet.* (1809) 131 Tam Tull. . Saw him sae mony fulzie [ed. 1805 foolyie].

Hence **Fulyeit** *ppl. a.*, exhausted, worn out. Also **Fulyear**, one who dishonours (women).

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 63 Birdis. . lattis thair fulzeit feiris flie quhair thai pleis. *Ibid.* 86 Nothir febill, nor fant, nor fulzeit in labour. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 20 He wes ane. . fulyear of matronis.

Fum (fʊm), *sb.* Also *fung*. [corruption of Chinese *fung* (hwang).] A fabulous bird (by Europeans commonly called the phoenix), one of the symbols of the imperial dignity in China.

1820 MOORE *Fum & Hum* Wks. V. 132 One day the Chinese Bird of Royalty, Fum, Thus accosted our own Bird of Royalty, Hum. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 332 The fum or Chinese bird of royalty.

† **Fum**, *v. Obs.* [echoic.]

1. *intr.* To play (on a guitar) with the fingers. Cf. STRUM, THRU *vb.*

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* v. Wks. 1873 II. 349 Follow me, and fum as you goe. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* II. iii. He fums on the Guittar.

2. *trans.* ? To thump, beat. (The quot. is negro-Eng.; but cf. FUM-FUM *b.*)

1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Indies* 154 Then missess fum me wid long switch. . Me fum'd when me no. . me fum'd too if me do it.

So with reduplication Fum-fum, (*a*) expressing the sound of a stringed instrument; (*b*) a thumping or beating.

1656 EARL MONM. *Adv't. fr. Parnass.* 326 Trivial Fidlars, who play fum fum in the meanest Assemblies. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 522/2 He got fum-fum for purloining again.

Fumacious, *a. rare*-. [f. L. *fūmā-cious* to smoke, after the analogy of Lat. adjs. in -*ac-em*: see -ACIOUS.] Fond of smoking.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Fumade (fʊmā'd). Also 6-9 fumado, (7 fumatho). Also corruptly FAIR MAID. [app. ad. Sp. *fumado* (fūmā'do) *ppl.*, smoked; the spelling *fumatho* seems to indicate retention of the original pronunciation.] A smoked pilchard.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stufte* (1871) 61 Cornish pilchards, otherwise called Fumados. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* (1728) 23 The dried ware they carrye into Spayne, Italie, Venice. . and in those partes tooke name Fumados, for that they are dried in the smoake. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 33 a. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 194 Then (by the name of Fumadoes), with Oyle and a Lemon, they [Pilchards] are meat for the mightiest Don in Spain. c 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 105 This sort [of salted Herrings] are commonly called Fumathos. 1859 WALCOTT *Guide Devon & Cornw.* 525 Pilchards, which elsewhere are known as 'Fair maids', are here called Fumados.

Fumage ¹. *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *fūmāgium*, f. *fūm-us* smoke.] Hearth-money.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 323 As early as the conquest mention is made in domesday book of fumage or fuage, vulgarly called smoke farthings; which were paid by custom to the king for every chimney in the house. 1876 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* (1888) I. 1. 10 A fumage, or tax of smoke farthings, or hearth tax. . ranges among those of the Anglo-Saxon period.

† **Fumage** ². *Obs.*-. [a. F. *fumage*, f. *fumer* to dung.] (See *quot.* 1725.)

1676-1732 COLES, *Fumage*, manuring with dung. 1725 BRAULEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Fumage*, a Term in Agriculture signifying Dung, or manuring with Dung.

† **Fumago** (fʊmā'go). [mod.L., f. *fūm-us* smoke.] (See *quot.*)

1887 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 2 Sept. 918/1 The soot dews, or fumagos, are a genus of fungi which are mainly epiphytes. . The fumago settles upon the upper sides of leaves.

Fumant (fʊmānt), *a. Her.* [a. F. *fumant* pr. *ppl.* of *fumer* to smoke.] (See *quot.*)

1828-40 BERRY *Enycl. Her.* I, *Fumant*, emitting vapour or smoke. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

Fumaric (fʊmā'ric). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Fumaria* FUMITORY.] (See *quot.* 1864.) So **Fumaric acid** (see *quot.*); **Fumarate**, a salt of this acid.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 741 *Fumaric acid*. C₄H₄O₄. . An acid isomeric with maleic acid. . It is produced by the dehydration of malic acid. *Ibid.* 743 Some of the fumarates are crystalline, others pulverulent, and most of them have a mild taste. *Ibid.* 747 *Fumarine*, an organic base, contained in fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*). 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 362 The lichen contains. . a little fumaric acid.

Fumarole (fʊmārōl). Also fumarol, fumerole. [ad. F. *fumerolle* (*fumarolle*): see FUMERELLE.] A hole or vent through which vapour issues from a volcano; a smoke-hole.

1811 PINKERTON *Petril* II. 548 A more proper name for these ignited hills and spots would be fumarols. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 342 Fumeroles or small crevices in the cone through which hot vapours are disengaged. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 522 Cracks. . are produced in the solid rocks; smoking fumeroles appear. 1881 W. G. MARSHALL *Thro. Amer.* xv. 315 The Californian Geysers are rather fumaroles—an immense collection of vents from which hot air is emitted.

Fumart, var. of FUMART.

Fumatho, *obs.* form of FUMADE.

† **Fumatic**. *Obs. rare*-. [f. L. *fūm-us* smoke; ? a derisive parody of PNEUMATIC.]

1641 *True Char. Untrue Bishop* 7 He hateth his enthusiastsick fumatics, who talk so much of the Spirit.

Fumatory (fʊmātōri), *sb.* Also incorrectly fumitory. [f. Lat. type **fūmātōrium*, f. *fūmāre*: see next and -ORY.]

† 1. A censer. *Obs. rare*-.

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 318 The mending of a Fumitory waying more then it dyd before by d. oz.

2. A place set apart for smoking or fumigating purposes.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1730) II. 179 To sot away your time in Mongo's fumitory among a parcel of old smoak-dry'd cadators. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 361 The great united talent of the age. . had alighted. . on this great 'fumatory' [Manchester]. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. v. (1871) 238 We have erected a Fumitory for the more complete cleansing of all that pass this way.

Fumatory (fʊmātōri), *a.* [f. L. type **fūmātōri-us*, f. *fūmāre* to smoke, f. *fūmus*: see FUME *sb.* and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to (tobacco-) smoking.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 744 This fumatory process proceeded for some time almost in silence.

† **Fumay**, *v. Hunting. Obs. rare*. Also 5 femay, femy, fymay. [? ad. AF. **fū-*, *femeier*; cf. OF. *femeis* and *femier*, *fumier* dunghill, *femer* (mod.F. *fumer*) to manure; the ultimate source is L. *finus* dung.] *intr.* Of certain animals, esp. the hare: To evacuate excrement.

1486 [see CROTEY *v.*, FEN *v.*].

Fumble (fʊmb'l), *v.* Also 6 fomble. [Of obscure origin: equivalent forms exist in other Teut. langs.; cf. Du. *fommelen*, LG. *fummeln*, *fommeln*, Sw. *fumla*, to fumble, grope; prob.

onomatopœic; cf. *bumble, jumble, mumble, stumble*, also *FAMBLE, FIMBLE vbs.* Possibly the formation of the word may have been in part suggested by the sb. which appears as OE. *folm(e)*, OS. **folm* (pl. *folmos*), OHG. *folma* hand; cf. ON. *fálma* (Icel. *fálma*) to grope, with which Sw. *famla*, Da. *famle* (= *FAMBLE v.*) are commonly regarded as identical.]

1. *intr.* To use one's hands or fingers awkwardly or ineffectually; to grope about. *To fumble at:* to make clumsy attempts at doing or handling (something). *To fumble for or after:* to make clumsy attempts to reach or grasp. Also *to fumble about*.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1293/1 The dyuel.. should not be able to reache hys [Christe's] heade.. but only to fumble about his foote. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1858/2 She desired him to looke in his Testament. Then he fumbled and sought about him for one. 1599 SHAKS. *Ilen. V.* ii. iii. 14 For after I saw him fumble with the Sheets, and play with Flowers.. I knew there was but one way. 1602 DEKKER *Satirum*. Wks. 1873 I. 219 What made these paire of shittle-cockes heere? What doe they fumble for? a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 108 Those, that cannot play, delight to fumble on Instruments. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 251 He vainly fumbles at the fatal Door. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 288 If you set a man with gloves on, or a rustic whose hands are hard by labour to take off a single sheet, he will fumble about a long while. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 169 Seeing him lay down his pipe and begin to fumble with his walking-staff. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 361 The soldiers were still fumbling with the muzzles of their guns.. when the whole flood of Macleans, Macdonalds, and Camerons came down. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 139 He.. fumbled for the bible in his boot. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xiv. 119 'Let me see' said [he].. fumbling about in all his pockets.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 5 He will be nibbling and fumbling at all these as far as he dare. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1662) i The foulness of his Mind makes him fumble very dotingly in the use thereof. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 683 Our Mechanick or Atomick Theists, will have their Atoms, never so much as once to have Fumbled, in these their Fortuitous Motions. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 47 If he [horse] fumbles with his Corn, then give him no more at that time. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 223 Any artist.. fumbling through three or four strata of colour before he can find them. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxiii. 267 Englishmen are still fumbling about Mount Sinai in the East.

c. ?quasi-*trans.* with complement.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 110 A hostler fumbled the door open. 1887 *Punch* 19 Mar. 143/2 Dizzy, then Premier, fumbled his eyeglass into position.

2. *trans.* To handle awkwardly or with nervous clumsiness. Also with *on, out, over*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 174 And with a palsie fumbling on his Gorget, Shake in and out the Riuet. a 1658 CLEVELAND *To T. C.* 17 A Nut which when thou'st crack'd and fumbled o'er Thou'lt find the Squirrel has been there before. 1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* i. i. His greasy bald-pate choir Came fumbling o'er the beads, in such an agony, They told 'em false for fear. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 134 (1774) IV. 228 The old women.. fumbling over their tattered testaments till they have found the text. 1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husband* I. 235 The fugitives.. having fumbled out their bundles in the dark, first handed them to him. 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford Row Conspir.* i. (He) came forward, looking very red, and fumbling two large kid gloves. 1894 SALA *Things I have seen* II. xx. 254 The coin.. I very soon tarnished by fumbling it.. between my hot, moist little fingers.

fig. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 3/1 His incident must come to him naturally or he fumbles it.

b. *spec.* In games with a ball, *To fumble the ball:* to fail to take it 'cleanly'; to stop or catch it clumsily.

c. *To fumble one's way:* to find it by groping.

1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husband* III. 80 She started up, and fumbled her way down the dark stairs. 1879 G. W. CABLE *Old Creole Days* 13 Late that night a small square man.. fumbled his way into the damp entrance.

3. To wrap up clumsily, huddle together. Also with *up*.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* (1831) 212 Constreynd to sit.. Close in a corner fumbled vp for feare. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 58 What dost thou wrap and fumble in thine armes? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 48 As many farwels as be stars in heauen, With distinct breath, and consign'd kisses to them, He fumbles vp into a loose adiew. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iii. xiii. 189 They send them [their women] forth so couered, vailed, and fumbled up. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 140 So many fumble this, last and next weeks devotion all in a prayer. 1681 [see FUMBLING *ppl. a. d.*] 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 342 The attenuated, sham, filagree work.. wherewith Mr. Thomas Moore has thought fit to fumble up the personages of his 'Lalla Rookh'.

4. *slang.* (Cf. FUMBLE b, FUMBLING *ppl. a. c.*) Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit women* 134 Jit leit I neuer that larbar.. fumyll me, without a fee gret. c 1690 Sat. on *Laywers in Collect. Poems* 18 Old Maynard.. Who mumbles all Day, and fumbles all Night. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Marri-mony* (1766) II. 239 The old Man.. rejoicing to see her return in Good-Humour, fumbled away the Night. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 180 Impotent posterity would in vain fumble to produce his fellow.

5. *intr.* To hesitate in speaking; to speak haltingly or indistinctly; to mumble, mutter.

1593 *Homilies* II. Agst. *Gluttony* (1859) 305 A drunkard.. fumbleth and stammereth in his speech. 1591 *Troub. Raigene K. John* II. (1611) 110 He fumbleth in the mouth, His speech

doth faile. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy XLII. XXVI.* (1609) 1130 Being.. found fumbling in their answer [*hasitantibus in responsis*] they were commaunded to void out of the Counsel-chamber. 1611 [see *FAMBLE v.*] 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 38 His tongue did so fumble and falter in his head. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* i. i. How silly a man fumbles for an excuse, when he is a little ashamed of being in love. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. Never lose time fumbling and prating about it.

b. *trans.* To speak (words, etc.) indistinctly or hesitatingly. Also with *out, up*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 46 He fumbleth certeyne confounded woordes with hym selfe. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 370 M. Heskins fumbleth out the matter with a foolish caueat. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 74. I.. With stutting stammering at length thus fumbled an answer. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 121 He blameth vs for fumbling vp those things, which we answered distinctly inough. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 127 She fumbled out, thanks good, and so she dide. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. ccxiii. 319 As soon as I had fumbled out this answer.

Hence *Fumbled ppl. a.* Also *Fumble sb.*, a piece of fumbling, a bungling attempt at something; *spec.* in ball games, a clumsy handling of the ball; † also, confused utterance, mumbling.

1647 WARD *Stimp. Cobler* 84 The world's a well strung fiddle, mans tongue the quill, That fills the world with fumble for want of skill. c 1831 J. WILSON in *Lang Life & Lett. Lockhart* (1897) II. 109 He [Wilson] called Lockhart's remarks 'a feeble fumble of falsehood'. 1884 F. D. MILLET in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 134/1 The newspapers grew sticky, fumbled, and worn at the hands of the frequent readers. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 17 Jan. 6/4 At the first fumble of a Surrey back, Maturin rushed round.

Fumbler (fʊmblər). Also 6 *fumblar, Sc. fumer*. [f. FUMBLE v. + -ER l.] One who fumbles, in senses of the vb. *Cake fumbler:* see *CAKE sb. 9.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 No man shulde rebuke.. a stuttar or fumbler. c 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* II. 49 The work of, Sir, your humble Servant (Who, though I say't, am no such fumbler). 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 92, I must not let down the character of the work, to flatter a few feckless fumlbers. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* viii. 145 A man.. may be a mere fumbler in physiology and yet show a keen insight into human motives.

b. *slang.* (See quot. a 1700.)

1640 PROME *Sparagus Garden* II. ii. What stay we for, can you tell fumbler? 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Woman* 129 Wks. (1698) I. 147. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fumbler*, an unperforming Husband, one that is insufficient. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 349 Wench Fumlbers give ear ev'ry Man. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xi. (1804) 56 In the mean-time give me a kiss, you old fumbler. 1818 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 90 A married couple, who have had no children, after a certain number of years, are compelled by their neighbours to give what we call a Fumbler's Feast.

Fumbling (fʊmblɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FUMBLE v. + -ING l.] The action of the vb. FUMBLE.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 217 This man in his breech feeling such fumblingyng. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Cij. Now are we dwarfs, they [our issue] will be pismires then, This is the fumbling of our aged men. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 351 Your second Argument, without more tedious fumbling is briefly thus. 1762 STEVENSON *Crazy Tales* 49 There's a disorder we call Fumbling, Amongst the men call'd Fighting shy. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crinca* (1877) V. i. 366 That impotent fumbling after carbines or pistols. 1892 JESSOP *Stud. by Recluse* Pref. (1893) 15, I do not call these stray papers Essays, but mere Studies — fumlblings if you will.

Fumbling, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

a. That fumbles or gropes about; also, characterized by fumbling.

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 62 The frost-king ties my fumbling feet. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxiv. She attired herself, with fumbling fingers. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 286 The fumbling efforts of gentlemen in removing their gloves before shaking hands. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englism. of Rue Cain* v. A spare individual.. entered.. after a fumbling rap at the door.

b. *fig.* That does something clumsily or awkwardly; also, hesitating in speech, mumbling.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 698/1 Not any true feelynge faythe, but a false fumblingyng fantasye. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Herbs, Weedes, etc.* Wks. (1587) 114 Wyth hollow voice and fumbling toong thus spoke. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 14 Such are their fumbling shifts. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. i. Wks. 1856 I. 75, I could eate Thy fumbling throat, for thy lagd censure. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 258 He hath.. but a very fumbling speech. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Truth* II. 36 A fibling.. fumbling Arch-Deacon. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* v. iii. There are wrongs The fumbling piecemel law can never touch.

c. Sexually impotent. Cf. FUMBLE v. 4 and FUMBLER b.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* 81 b, They be vnto carnall coiture fumbling, slow, and not greatly therto addicted. a 1703 POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 17 Dull old age, with fumbling labour, cloyes Before the bliss. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 77. 3/2 Their Fumbling Neighbours.. cannot Enjoy The Pleasure of getting a Girl, or a Boy. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xii. How fumlbin cuifs their dearies slight.

fig. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Gardninges* 32, *Herbs* (1587) 164 If barreyn soyle, why then it chaungeth hewe, It fadeth faste, it flits to fumbling yeares. 1684 OTWAY *Procl. Lee's Constantine*, Fumbling, itching Rhimers of the town [proud] 'T' adopt some base-born Song that's not their own. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* *Introd.* Wks. (1716) II. 500 Impotency is supply'd by Fumbling Registers.

d. (See FUMBLE v. 3.)

1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI.* i. 3 Pox o' these fumbling robes!

How came my warlike spirit wrapt in these Formalities, that hold my hands from blood?

Hence **Fumblingly adv.**

1598 FLORIO, *Palpegone*, gropingly, fumblingly. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov., Perspicuitas* (Rtdg.) 760/2 Many good scholars speak but fumblingly. 1870 *Daily News* 9 Nov., He is obliged to put on his spectacles fumblingly.

Fume (hūm), *sb.* Also 5 *feum*, 6 *fewmo*. [a. OF. *fum* masc. = Pr. *fum*, Sp. *humo* (earlier *fumo*), Pg., It. *fumo* :—L. *fūmus* smoke; also OF. *fume* fem. in the same sense, a derivative (like *fumée*, which has been retained in mod.F.) of *fumer*, FUME v. The Eng. sb. may be in part a direct adaptation from the Latin.]

1. The volatile matter produced by and usually accompanying combustion; smoke. Also with *a* and in *pl. Obs.* or *arch.*

? a 1400 *Pety Iob* 279 in *Hampole's Wks.* (Horstn.) II. 384 As frome the fyre departeth fume, So body and sowle a-sundre goth. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seynlys* (Roxb.) 56 Wyth the fume he [angel] toke to heven his flyht. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xxi. 9 Like an Oven burn them, Lord, in fiery flames and fume. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iv. 176 By this kinde of mockage defiling death as well with fire as fume. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 600 While yet thin fumes from dying sparks arise. 1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 403 A copious black fume came from it. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in II.* II. Epil. (1879) 259 A fresh-lit fire Sends forth to heaven great shows of fume.

b. Odorous smoke (e.g. that of incense, tobacco).

† *Indian fume:* tobacco smoke.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 681 Thai brente Frankensense That smoked up so stronge The Fume in her presence. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34 b/1 It hath vertue tascende by the lightnes of the fume [of encence]. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Cij. Fume made of Roes leather, doth myghtly sterre hym vp. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 138 Whose fume is holsome ageynst reumes and heaunnesse of the heade. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xi. (1626) 230 Meane-while Alcyone holy fumes presents To all the Gods. 1627 DRAYTON *Moon Calf Poems* (1748) 172 In some six days journey, doth consume Ten pounds in suckets, and the Indian fume. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxx. 35 One of the most antient Ways of worshipping God; the first Men making a Fume, by burning parts of Trees, and Shrubs. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 473 Curling clouds Of Indian fume. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii. And the fumes of choice tobacco scent the air.

† c. Something used or prepared for producing aromatic vapour. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 41 Duryng the time of his execucion the Emperour commaunded the beedile to crie, With fume shall he die, who fumes hath sold. 1566 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 219 Rulandus makes a fume of one dram of white Amber to take at the Mouth. 1665 PEYVS *Diary* 4 Nov., They suspect by their sending for plaister and fume, that it may be the plague. 1679 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 451 A julep, 3s. 6d.; a fume 2s. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 207 They had burnt a great variety of Fumes and Perfumes in.. the Rooms.

2. Odour or odorous exhalation (either fragrant or offensive) emitted from a substance, flower, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 251 Breke hem [braunchis of fenel] a litil with þi teep, and þan þou schalt blowe in his iþe.. þat þe fume of þe fenel mowe entre into his iþe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 10 b/1 The fume & stenche of donge. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. iv, Aromatyke lycoure, Fra-graunt of fume. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 47 The fume of hilicampana is very pleasing. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherdess* v. ii. Send a fume, and keep the air Pure and wholesome. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xiv. 115 When these [poultesses] are taken off.. there comes a great fume from the Wound. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 92 ¶ 6 She.. cannot bear the Fumes of the Table. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 17 A horrid Fume shall straight your Crime proclaim To ev'ry Nose. 1865 SWINBURNE *Hymn to Proserpine* 96 And the wind falls faint as it blows with the fume of the flowers of the night.

† 3. Vapour or steam given out by bodies when heated. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 278 Stoppe it [þe vessel] faste, þat þer mowe come out þerof no fume. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) Civ b, Receyuing the fume of the sayd decoction wythin the eyes. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 93 The liver of a Roe sod in salt water, and the eyes of a purblind man held over the fume or reek thereof, are cured of their blindness. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 236 Flowing out of the Mouth in Form of a Fume, or crasser Vapour.

b. The vapour given off by acids and volatile substances; said esp. of exhalations or vapours which are irritant, stifling, or the like. Rare in *sing.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 229 Looking at bodies through the fumes of *Aqua fortis*. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* I. 87 The Predominant Fire will Carry up all the Volatile Elements Confusedly in one Fume. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 319 The fumes of hot iron, copper, or any other heated metal. 1800 *Med. Juml.* IV. 467 The nitrat of pneum.. discharges the acid in red fumes. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 65 The inhalation of acid fumes.. sometimes gives rise to pulmonary catarrh. 1879 GEO. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 17/1 The fume when given off from the furnace appears as a dense white smoke.

c. An exhalation or watery vapour rising from the carth, the sea, etc.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Al corruptit humidities, ande caliginus fumis.. that had bene generit in the sydne region of the ayr. 1602 MARSTON *Aut. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 11, I descry a fume Creeping from out the bosome of the deepe. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. i. 12 The vpper face of the Earth.. sendeth forth many times certaine hot fumes and vapours. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* xv. 103 A prodigious Quantity of Fume and Vapours flying off from the Body of the Comet. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.*

(ed. 20) 127 The sun's rays upon the earth cause vapours or fumes to be continually rising from it. 1875 M. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 62 The fissure is filled with fume and spray.

4. A vapour or exhalation produced as an 'excrement' of the body; esp. a noxious vapour supposed formerly to rise to the brain from the stomach (now chiefly as the result of drinking 'strong' or alcoholic liquors).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 163 Pe lungis drawip eir into þe herte, for to do awei þe fume and þe untemprid heete of þe herte. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3880 When the paunch is fulle, A fume clymbethe up into the hede. 1548-77 *Vicary Anat.* ii. (1888) 24 The Nayles..are a superfluitie of members, engendered of great earthly smoke or fume. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1050 Grosser sleep, Bred of unkindly fumes. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* ii. xiii. (1715) 309 Dreams were believ'd to proceed from the Fumes of the last Night's Supper. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* ii. viii. The wine..rais[d] disagreeable fumes from the stomach into the head. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 203 The fumes of the whisky had taken possession of his brain. 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece VIII.* lxiii. 240 The fumes of the wine at length thawed their reserve.

II. Figurative senses.

5. Something comparable to smoke or vapour as being unsubstantial, transient, imaginary, etc.

When used with reference to flattery, the word has often a mixture of the notions of 'incense' (1 b), and of sense 6.

1531 *ELVOT Gov.* ii. i. Fainte praise that is gotten with feare or by flaterars gyuen..is but fume whiche is supported by silence prouoked by menaces. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 196 Lone, is a smoke made with the fume of sighes. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. i. § 6, to Such Naturall Philosophie..shall not vanish in the fume of subtile, sublime, or delectable speculation. 1613-18 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 4 Claudius..hauing much of the fume of glory, and little fire to raise it otherwhere. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 34 To smother him with fumes and eulogies. 1648 *MILTON Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 566 As if the known and try'd Constancy of that valiant Gentleman were to be bought with Court fumes. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 172 Great pity too..That..They should go out in fume and be forgot. 1843 *LEFEVRE Life Trav. Phys.* i. ix. 198 The fumes of philosophical reasoning were dissipated by more material..ingredients. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catulus* liv. 3 Libo's airs to a fume of art refine them.

6. Something which 'goes to the head' and clouds the faculties or the reason.

1574 *Mirr. Mag., Sabrina* viii. For gelouzie..With frensies fume, enrage hir restles braine. 1620 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 67 Their rising senses Begin to chace the ignorant fumes that mantle their clearer reason. 1691 *HARTCLIFFE Virtues* 391 Vertue doth refine and purifie our Minds, by stifling the fumes and steams of every Vice and Passion. 1712 *ADNISON Spect.* No. 281 ¶ 14 It dissipated the Fumes of Sleep and left me in an instant broad awake. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. ix. 517 The fumes of enthusiasm presently dissipate. 1865 *M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* ii. 75 Sometimes his head gets a little hot with the fumes of patriotism.

7. A fit of anger, an irritable or angry mood. Chiefly in phrase in a fume.

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 421 In a fume or an hete Waydeyn of the Flete Set hym faste by the fete. 1535 *JOYE Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 27 Softe & patient, good wordis Tindale; and no furious fumes. 1539 *TAVERNER Gard. Wyses.* i. 27 b, He was in suche a fume, that he ranne vpon the yonge man, to haue beaten him. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* i. v. Wks. 1856 I. 88 Tis not true valors pride..To stab in fume of blood. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Neh.* iii. 20 He burst out in a heat, being angry both at himself and others..and in an holy fume, finished quickly. 1775 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, Every now and then a lady in a fume withdraws her name. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 96 There's Serjeant Cross, in fume and fret. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* xxi. vi. X. 103 Kaiser Joseph, in a fume at this, shot-off an express to Bohemia.

b. One who is apt to 'get into a fume'. rare-1. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 123 The notary's wife was a little fume of a woman.

III. 8. attrib. and Comb., as fume-black, -blind; + fume-gallant (humorously), a smoker; fume-words, a book-name for plants of the N. O. *Fumariaceæ* (Lindley *Veg. K.* 1846, p. 435).

1573 *Art of Limning* 6 To make a fume blacke called Sable. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas, Panaretus* 791 A rash Excesse of Courage boiling fell; whose fume-blind force.. Resembles right a sightlesse Polyphem. 1621 *VENNER Tobacco* C 4 b, Let these fume-gallants enjoy their vanity.

Hence *Fumeless* a., free from fumes.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Fume (*fūm*), v. Also 7 *fūm*. [a. F. *fumer* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *fumar*, It. *fumare* :—L. *fūmāre*, f. *fūm-us* : see prec. sb.]

1. trans. To apply smoke or fumes to; to fumigate. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 179 Herwiþ anyoynte hise heeris, and firste þou schalt fumie hem wiþ sulphur. 1544 *PHAER Pestilence* (1553) L vja, The Egiptians were wont to fume their houses..with turpentine or rosin. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 74 *Succinum*..is good..to fume a ship or house in time of infectious aires. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 217 Fuming the holes with Brimstone, Garlick, and other unsavoury things, will drive them out. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. v. 267 First fume the Vessel with Brimstone.

b. To perfume with incense; to burn incense before or offer incense to.

1641 *MILTON Reform.* i They hallowed it, they fumed it, they sprinkled it. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 241 She fum'd the temples with an od'rous flame. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 186 The celebrant..went up to the altar, and..fum'd it all about with incense.

fig. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 266 They demi-deify and fume him so.

+ c. To perfume. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 40 That the kings robes, doublettes, shetes & sheortes be fumyd, by all tbe yere, of the yeoman potlicary. 1592 *GREENE Poems* 113 Crisps and scarfs, worn a la morisco, Fumed with sweets. 1607 *MARSTON What You Will* iii. i, Now are the Lawne sheetes fum'd with Violets. 1680 *SHADWELL Woman-Captain* II. Wks. 1720 III. 361 Let me have costlier scents, and fume the room. 1740 *DYER Ruins of Rome* 501 Chian Wines with Incense fum'd.

+ d. To preserve by smoking; to smoke-dry (provisions). *Obs.*

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* i. (1723) 33 Those [fish] that serue for the hotter Countries of Spaine and Italie, they vsed at first to fume, by..drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire. 1661 *EVELYN Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) i. 228 If one hang up gammons of bacon, beefe, or other flesh to fume, and prepare it in the chimnies.

e. *Photogr.* To expose to the fumes of ammonia. 1890 *ARKNEY Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 164 By fuming the film with the vapour of ammonia..increased vigour is imparted to the print. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 68 Some say fume ten minutes, and some say an hour.

2. intr. To emit fumes, smoke, or vapour.

c 1532 *DEWEES Introduct. Fr. in Palsgr.* 946 To fume, *fumer*. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* viii. 74 Like boyling liquor..That fumeth, swelleth high and bubbleth fast. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 539 A Censer is there left fuming all the day and night. 1621 *G. SANDYS Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 29 The Poles alone At either end do fume. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 306 It will make the Drink fret and fume at the Bung. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 56 A short tube That fumes beneath his nose. 1791-1823 *D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit.* (1839) II. 259 On other occasions, they put burnt old shoes to fume in the censers. 1853 *W. GREGORY Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 119 The acid appears as a very volatile liquid..fuming in the air. 1878 *C. D. WARNER In the Wilderness* vi. 143 The fire sputters and fumes.

fig. 1620 in *Farr S. P. Jas. I.* (1848) 74 Lust's a fire.. Lighting never, ever fuming. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Nature* ii, If thou shalt let this venome lurk, And in suggestions fume and work. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* iv, The spiritual essence or soul of Sim would sometimes fume within that precious cask, his body.

+ b. trans. To cause to emit fumes. *Obs. rare.* 1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 248 Frankincense being fumed, and candles being lighted. 1666 *W. BOGHURST Loimographia* (1894) 62 Burning or fuming vinegar and rose water. 1681 [see *FUMING vbl. sb.*]

3. intr. Of smoke, a vapour, etc. : To issue, rise, pass off; to rise and pass away.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1043 As smoke..which from discharged annon fumes. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 720 Even such is all their vaunted vanitie, Nought else but smoke, that fumeth soone away. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* (1650) 309 The vapours..do slowly fume and ascend to the head. 1643 *WITHER Campo Musæ* 17 Whence, may fume Into thy nostrils, that sweet-smelling savour. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 600 Incense Clouds Fuming from Golden Censers, hid the Mount. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* II. xiv. 67 From it fumes A stifling smell of sulphur.

+ b. Of food, wine, etc. : To rise as fumes (to or into the head). Also with up. *Obs.*

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxxv. 9 Stronge wyne fuming quickly and strongly into the brayne. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 407 One of them when the wine had a little fumed up into the head, began both to speake and doe foolishly. 1620 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* i. ii. (1639) 3 He must abstaine from milke, and meates that fume into the head. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 782 They haue a manner to prepare their Greek-Wines, to keepe them from Fuming and Inebriating. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 9 To prevent their fuming up to the head and inebriating.

c. To pass away or off in fumes or vapour. *rare.*

1705 *CHEYNE Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. § 38. 78 Their parts are kept from fuming away by their fixity. 1866 *MRS. WHITNEY L. Goldthwaite* x. 253 They..did something to it—applied heat, I believe—to drive away the sulphur. That fumed off, and left the rest as promiscuous as before.

fig. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 244 Their light slumbers gently fum'd away, And up they rose. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 4 The madness of joy will fume away. 1852 *JAMES Agnes Sorel* (1860) II. 2 The Gamin spirit fumed off in a metaphor. a 1859 *DE QUINCEY Post. Wks.* (1891) I. 73 Yet all this marvellous learning fumes away in boyish imperitence.

+ 4. trans. To send forth or emit as vapour, disperse in vapour. Also with away, forth, out. *Obs.*

1563 *HYLL Art Garden.* (1593) 38 The snake and Adders..be driuen away with euery sharpe and stinking sauour fumed abroad. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 Some..will..fume out a most stinking..smoke. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 36 That golden censer, Christ's body; which through the holes that were made in it..fumed forth a sweet savour. 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Conn.* 116 Which being Poppishly fumed into their Noses, Eyes, and Ears, has the Vertue to make them Talk. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb. Bees* 213 Otherwise the beat will fume away most of the Scent.

fig. 1606 *WAXNER Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. (1612) 369 An Indian weede, That feum'd away more wealth than would a many thousands feed. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vii. 1370 How vicious hearts fume phrensy to the brain! 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xv. (1878) 320 The worship of one's own will fumes out around the being an atmosphere of evil.

+ 5. intr. Of the head or brain : 'To be clouded' with fumes (of liquor). *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. i. 24 Tye vp the Libertine in a field of Feasts, Keepe his Braine fuming.

6. fig. To give way to or exhibit anger or irritation. Often in phrase fume and chafe, fret and fume. Also with up.

1522 *MORE De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 85/1 As the fire of the burnyng hyl of Ethna burneth only it self, so doth the enuious parson, fret, fume, & burne in his owne hert. 1535, 1581

[see *CHAFE v.* 10]. 1551, 1631, 1875 [see *FRET v.* 10]. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* 187 He..fum'd Both for the loss of the good spear he brake, And of the victory he had presum'd. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 313 How much he will fret and fume when he comes to discover the roguery. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xxxii, Nicholas, who had been fuming and chafing until he was nearly wild. 1839-40 *W. IRVING Wofert's R.* (1855) 211, I walked up and down the bar-room, fuming with conscious independence and insulted dignity. 1859 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* II. lxxxii. 44 People who would fume up at any intimation that they were indifferent. 1872 *BLACK Adr. Phaeton* v, The Lieutenant..was fuming about the yard to rout out the ostler's assistants. 1878 *MISS BRADDON Open Verd.* I. i. 9 Your wisely selfish man knows his own interest too well to fret and fume about trifles.

Hence *Fumed ppl. a.*

1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* v. iv, Isabella..was poisoned By a fumed picture. 1617 *MORVSON Ith.* iii. iv. 96 They exported..pickled and fumed Herrings. 1890 *WOODBURY Encycl. Photogr.* 308 Fumed paper should be used within a day or two after fuming.

|| **Fumé** (*fūmé*), a. [Fr.; pa. pple. of *fumer* to smoke.] a. Of glass : Having a smoky tint. b. Of oak : Subjected to the process of fuming. (See *FUMING vbl. sb. b.*)

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 79 Venetian Blown Glass.. in..opal, aventurin, fumé, corniola. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 6/6 The case is of solid oak, fumé, relieved by scrolls.

+ **Fumee**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *fumée*, f. *fumer* to FUME.] Smoke, a cloud of smoke.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* ii. viii. 85 They sette by them fyre and encence. And they were certaynly that their thoughtes goo vp vnto our lord in this fumee. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 302 a/2 He vanysshed away as a fumee or smoke.

Fumer (*fū-mæ*). [f. FUME v. + -ER¹.]

+ 1. A perfumer. *Obs.*

1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Triumph Time* i, An endless troop of tailors, Mercers, embroiderers..fumers.

2. One who fumes or 'gets into a fume'.

1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 29 Mar., Fumers and fanatics who do nothing but talk about corrupt politics.

Fumerel (1, -ill, obs. forms of *FUMERELL*).

+ **Fumet**¹. *Obs. or arch.* Chiefly pl. Also 5 pl. fumes, 7 pl. fumers, 6-9 fewmet. [app. a. AF. **fumctis* (**fumez*) pl., f. *fumer* (repr. I. *fūmāre*) to dung. The continental Fr. word in this sense was *fūmctis*, of parallel formation.] The excrement (of a deer). *rare in sing.*

14.. *Maystre of the Game* MS. Bodl. 546 (Halli.) And 3if men speke and aske hym of the fumes, he shal clepe fumes of an hert. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 66 There is difference betweene the fewmet of the morning and that of the evening. 1598 [see *FUMISHING*]. 1637 *B. JONSON Sad Sheph.* i. ii, By his..fewmets, he doth promise sport. 1668 *DAVENANT Rivals* iv, That [Game] both his Slot and Fumers do proclaim. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. i. 290 Take up the Fewmet, as well made in the Evening Relief, as in the Morning. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. v. 324 The stag's tail is called the single; i.e. the excrement the fumet. 1871 *TENNYSON Last Tour.* 371 The..fewmets of a deer.

+ **Fumet**², *fumette*. *Obs.* [a. F. *fumet*, f. *fumer* to FUME.] The scent or smell of game when high; game flavour.

1723 *SWIFT Stella at Wood Park* 14 A haunch of ven'son made her sweat, Unless it had the right fumette. 1753 *SMOLLETT Ct. Fathom* (1784) 64/1 A roasted leveret very strong of the fumet. 1755 *JOHNSON, Fumette*, a word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat. 1786 *MACKENZIE Lounger* No. 89 ¶ 11 [He] gave the venison a reprieve to a certain distant day, when it should acquire the exact proper *fumet* for the palate of a connoisseur.

transf. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 109 The rest were cramming every crevice they could find with paper, to exclude the fumette arising from the well-dressed field.

+ **Fumid**, a. *Obs.* Also 7 *fumide*. [ad. L. *fūmid-us*, f. *fūmus* FUME sb.] Fuming, vaporous.

1597 *LOWE Chirurg.* (1634) 210 The canse..is..drinking of strong and fumide drinke. 1634 *T. JOHNSON Percy's Chirurg.* i. ix. (1678) 14 Every smell, or fumid exhalation breathing out of bodies. 1661 *EVELYN Fumifugium* ii. 16 Two or three of these fumid vortices are able to whirle it about the whole City. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 31 The Vegetable Spirit is of the same Nature with the Plant..the Fumid Spirit with the Odour. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 445/2 The comet..appeared like..a rude mass of matter illuminated with a dusky fumid light. 1889 *ELVIN Dict. Her., Fumid*, emitting smoke.

Hence + **Fumidity**, + **Fumidness**, the condition or quality of being fumid.

1623 *COCKERAM, Fumiditie*, smoake. 1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr., Fumidity*, smoakiness. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Fumidness*.

Fumiduct. *rare.* Also *fumeduct*. [f. L. *fūmus* smoke; after *AQUEDUCT*.] A passage for smoke.

1854 *Chamb. Jyrl.* I. 106 He would have all the smoke led downwards by a series of fumiducts. 1867 *Morn. Star* 26 Dec. 7 The smoke from the stoves is conveyed by what may be called a fumeduct to a further distance, and there passed into an ordinary chimney.

+ **Fumier**. *Obs. rare.* In 5 *fumyer*. [a. OF. *fumier* :—L. *fūmārium* (in class. Lat. a chamber for smoking wines), f. *fūm-us* smoke.] Smoke.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 278 He shuld conduyte the vanwarde, puttyng fyre vpon the way where he went to thenthen he shuld not fayll to fynd hym by the trasse of the fumyer.

+ **Fumiferous**, a. *Obs. rare-1*. [f. L. *fūmifer* producing smoke (f. *fūmus* FUME sb. + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing fumes or smoke.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1742 *Lond.*

& Country Brew. i. (ed. 4) 12 This Malt . . being very much impregnated with the fiery fumerous Particles of the Kiln.
 † **Fumific**, *a. Obs.*— [ad. L. *fūmific-us*, f. *fūmus* smoke + *-ficus*: see *-fic*.] (See quot.)
 1727-36 BAILEY, *Fumific*, making Smoak, Perfuming.
 † **Fumificate**, *v. Obs.*— [f. L. *fūmificāt-* ppl. stem of *fūmificare*: see FUMIFY.] To make or cause smoke. Hence **Fumificated** *ppl. a.*, **Fumification**.

1721-92 BAILEY, *Fumificate*. 1721 *Ibid.*, *Fumification*, a Perfuming. 1727 *Ibid.* vol. II, *Fumificated*, incensed.
Fumifugist, *rare*— [f. L. *fūm-us* smoke + *-fuge* + *-ist*.] 'One who or that which drives away smoke or fumes'.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1864 in WEBSTER.
Fumify (*fūmifai*), *v. rare*— [ad. L. *fūmificare*, f. *fūmificare*: see FUMIFY.] *trans.* (jocularly) To fumigate.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 190 We had every one rammed a full charge of sot-weed into our infernal guns, in order to fumify our immortalities.

† **Fumigal**, *a. Obs. rare*— [? Badly f. L. *fūmigāre* to FUMIGATE.] ? Productive of fumes.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 70 Pleasant Odours ingendered he shall Of cleane and Pure substance and fumigale [fumigall, *M.S. margin*] As it appeareth in Amhor, Narde, and Mirrhe

Fumigant (*fūmigant*), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *fūmigant-em*, pr. ppl. of *fūmigāre*: see next.]

† **A. adj.** That fumes. *Obs.* **B. sb.** That which fumigates. *rare*.

1727-36 BAILEY, *Fumigant*, smooking, fuming. 1890 *Scott. Leader* 7 Feb. 7 The production of the fashionable little fumigant [cigarette] has trebled in the last two years.

Fumigate (*fūmigeit*), *v.* [f. L. *fūmigāt-* ppl. stem of *fūmigāre* to smoke, f. *fūmus* FUME *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To apply smoke or fumes to; *esp.* to disinfect or purify by exposure to smoke or fumes.

1781 COWPER *Lett. to Newton* (1884) 69 You never fumigate the ladies, or force them out of company. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. n. i. 136 The silks . . are fumigated with sulphur. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 460 Acid fumigations bid fair to stop the progress of the complaint . . though it might not always have been proper to fumigate the apartments of the sick. 1845 *Floris's Jnrl.* 170 Let them [plants] be frequently well fumigated.

fig. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xix. 7 These fine words with which we fumigate . . unpleasant facts.

b. To scent with fumes; to perfume.

1530 PALSGR. 559/2, I fumygate a place with a swete fumygacion, *je enfume* or *je parfume*. Let the place be well fumygate, or ever they come. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i, You must be bath'd and fumigated first. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 350 With fragrant Thyme the City fumigate. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I. v. 171 The Egyptians take great delight in perfumes, and often fumigate their apartments. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 259 The Cathedral had been thoroughly fumigated with frankincense.

† c. 'To medicate or heal by vapours' (J.). *Obs.* 1713 SWIFT, etc. *Frenzy of J. Dennis Wks.* 1755 III. i. 142 Fumigate him, I say, this very evening, while he is relieved by an interval.

† 2. To extract in fumes, vaporize. *Obs. rare.* 1663 [see FUMIGATED *ppl. a.*]

3. To darken (oak) by the process of fuming. See FUMING *vbl. sb. b.*

Hence **Fumigated** *ppl. a.*

1663 BOYLE *Useful. Nat. Phil.* ii. v. vii. 183, I shall only subjoyn this secret, which a friend of mine practises in preserving the fumigated Juyces of Herbs. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 18. . . Beck's *Jnrl. Dec. Art* II. 346 (Cent.) A high dado, 8 ft. high, of fumigated oak.

Fumigating (*fūmigeitig*), *vbl. sb.* [f. FUMIGATE *v.* + *-ING* ¹.] The action of the vb. FUMIGATE. 1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* I. 40 Washings, fumigatings, and burnings.

attrib. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 218, I applied the nitrous gas . . by means of a tube from the top of a patent fumigating lamp. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 332 Fumigating-room. 1881 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 6/6 The fumigating walking sticks carried by physicians when visiting plague and fever cases.

Fumigation (*fūmigeitig*), *vbl. sb.* [ad. L. *fūmigāt-ion-em*, n. of action f. *fūmigāre* to FUMIGATE. Cf. F. *fumigation*.]

1. The action of generating odorous smoke or fumes, *esp.* as one of the ceremonies of incantation; the action of perfuming with aromatic herbs, perfumes, etc. Also *concr.* the preparation used to produce this, or the fumes resulting from it.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 174 Olde wicchis, sorceresses, That use exorsisaciouns, And eek thise fumigaciouns. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh. Ord.* (1790) 40 These ij wardrobers have all theyre fumigations. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 696 It was by necromancy Under a certeyne constellacyon, And a certeyne fumygacyon. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 148 Perfect deuotion & the knowledge of Gods law . . smelleth far more sweetly before Him, then any earthly fumigation . . doth pleasantly smell in the nose of man. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, It is the sorting, and the dividing, and the mixing . . that makes the fumigation and the suffumigation. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) II. 235 These Spirits they use to catch by the Noses with Fumigations. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 35 ¶ 9 She . . keeps the rooms always scented by fumigations. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 36 A divine efficacy is attributed to rites and formulas, sprinklings or fumigations. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* viii. (1875) 91 On these the sorcerer threw tobacco, producing a stifling fumigation.

b. jocularly. Tobacco-smoking.

1800 *Freemason's Magazine in Spirit Publ. Jnrls.* (1801) IV. 157 Taciturnity and fumigation are now two essential requisites in a candidate . . Every member of this society must, immediately after supper, take a pipe.

2. The action or process of fumigating or applying fumes or smoke, *esp.* as a disinfectant.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 49 Defend them from the frost (if there come any) with fumigations or smokes, made on the winde side of your Orchards. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 956 You may make a Fumigation or Perfume of Pomegranat Pills . . Sulphur, and Vitriol, which will drive them away. 1757 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* L. 252 The fumes of boiling water were conveyed upon this ball . . and, after a fumigation for thirty seconds, it shewed signs of electricity. a 1777 FAWKES *Argonautics* II. note (1780) 347 It was the custom of the ancients to force bees out of their hives by fumigation. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 489 The day after the fumigation not the slightest vestige of any offensive odour could be perceived. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 2/4 The vessel is detained for fumigation.

† b. *spec.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 271 Fumigation is calcination of metals, by the sharp corroding vapour of Mercury, Philosophers Lead. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 80 Calcine it by fumigation, i. e. by the fume of some very sharp Spirit as of *Aqua fortis*. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 21 There are other ways of Calcination especially of Metals; viz. by . . Fumigations.

3. *Med.* 'Exposure to fumes, especially the exposure of the body or a part of it, such as the skin or the respiratory mucous membrane, to fumes in order to produce a therapeutic effect' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885). Also *concr.* the fumes generated for this purpose.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 256 Make him a fumigacioun to his eere wip hoot watir. *Ibid.* 291 Drie hem with fumygaciouns maad of pulpa colcoquida. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Tijh, A fumygacyon made of the same water is good for hering. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, The friction with fumigation, cannot save him From the chine-evil. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I. i. 3 Fumigations if they be not too strong, do well to consume moisture. 1713 SWIFT, etc. *Frenzy of J. Dennis Wks.* 1755 III. i. 142 Let fumigations be used to corroborate the brain. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 219, I also applied the nitrous fumigation in cases of synochus. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 129 In . . maladies of the respiratory organs, it [arsenic] is used with advantage by the process of fumigation.

4. *Comb.*: fumigation-lamp (see quot.).

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Fumigation Lamps*, a recent invention for the purpose of expelling foul air from the holds and other confined places of ships. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Fumigative (*fūmigeitv*), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod. L. *fūmigativ-us*, f. L. *fūmigāre*: see FUMIGATE *v.* and *-IVE*.]

† **A. adj.** That is used in (medicinal) fumigation. *Obs.* **B. sb.** (*nonce-wd.*) = FUMIGANT *sb.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 200/2 Cause the loyncte, or the whole hodye, to sweate in a fumigative bath. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 6/4 Whether he uses tobacco thus openly as a friendly fumigative only I know not.

Fumigator (*fūmigeitv*), [agent-n. f. L. *fūmigāre*: see FUMIGATE *v.* and *-OR*. Cf. F. *fumigateur*.] One who or that which fumigates; *spec.*, see quot. 1874.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xxi, We feel no malice toward these fumigators. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 924/2 *Fumigator*, an apparatus for applying smoke, gas, or perfume. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LIX. 177 A corps of physicians and fumigators . . thoroughly disinfected and fumigated the room.

Fumigatory (*fūmigeitv*), *a. and sb. rare*. [f. mod. L. type **fūmigatōri-us* (med. L. *fūmigatōrium* censer) f. L. *fūmigāre*: see FUMIGATE *v.* and *-ORY*. Cf. F. *fumigatoire*.]

A. adj. Having the quality of fumigating; concerned with fumigation. **B. sb.** 'A room or an apparatus used for fumigation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 224 The commission for quelling the contagion caused three receipts for making fumigatory powders to be published. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 675 A brother-officer . . sitting down to join in our fumigatory conclave.

Fuming (*fūmin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. FUME *v.* + *-ING* ¹.] The action of the vb. FUME in various senses.

1529 *More Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1172/2 Rather of his pacyence to take both ease and thanke, then by frettyng and fumingye to encrease hys presente payne. 1578 *Mirr. Mag.*, Harold xvi, O Fancy fonde, thy fuminges hath mee fed. 1620 DEKKER *Dream Christ's Coming* Wks. (Grosart) III. 22 Learning burnt bright, without Contentious fuming. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. vii. 197 This fuming of the Incense by the Priests . . was nothing but a mystical Oblation of those Prayers to God. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* (1713) 712/1 They are used for the fuming of the Bed Chambers of sick People. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* II. 40 No fuming and fretting will make any difference.

b. The treatment of oak with fumes of ammonia in order to give it an antique appearance.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 8/1 Oak . . shaded to the . . tint of the antique work by the process known as 'fuming'.

c. *Photogr.* (See quot. 1890.)
 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 347 Paper must be thoroughly dried before fuming. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.*, *Fuming*, a process of subjecting aluminised paper to the fumes of ammonia.

d. *Comb.*: fuming-box, † (a) 'a pastile-burner' (Halliwell 1847); (b) (*Photogr.*), an apparatus in which the sensitive paper is exposed to the fumes of ammonia; fuming-pot, 'a brazier or censer' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 925/1 *Fuming-box*. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 68 If paper is . . dry when put in the fuming box, long fuming does no harm.

Fuming (*fūmin*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* ².]
 1. That emits smoke, steam, or vapour; that rises in fumes. Of acids: Emitting fumes on exposure to the air. *Fuming liquor* of Boyle (see quot. 1807).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 309 A fumingye heate that ascendeth up from the liver to theyr [hawks'] heads. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxliv. 3 Lord . . make the stormes arise From mountaine's fuming crown. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 282 He doth sophisticate his fuming Beere, to breed a skirmish the sooner. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* viii. 474 The fuming waters bubble o'er the blaze. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 347 Fuming Vapours rise And hang upon the gently purling Brook. 1791 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 55 The fuming nitric acid immediately turns the fixed oil black. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 10 Hydrogureted sulphuret of ammonia, known formerly by the name of fuming liquor of Boyle, because it was first described by that philosopher. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 233 Terchloride of Arsenic . . is a colourless, volatile, fuming liquid. 1862 GOULBURN *Fers. Relig.* v. (1873) 286 A fuming caldron. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 393 All Delphi's city . . Blithely receiv'd their god on fuming festival altars.

fig. 1820 WORDSWORTH *Sky Prosp.*, All the fuming vanities of Earth.

b. Applied to foaming or seething water; also to waves perh. with allusion to sense 3. *Obs. or poet.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iv. 151 So haue I seene the fuming waues to fret. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 6 Th' only sound Of leaves and fuming rills. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe Wks.* 1755 IV. 1. 155 Strephon who heard the fuming rill. 1805 W. RICHARDSON *Poems & Plays* I. 28 By the brooks and fuming rills Come, Smiling Health.

2. That emits odorous fumes, aromatic.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 380 The fume and smoke of the Cedar and the Citron trees onely, the old Troians were acquainted with when they offered sacrifice: their fuming and walmng steame . . they vsed. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 244 They make a burning fire with sticks, putting therein certain fuming herbs.

3. That fumes, angry, raging. Also, characterized by or exhibiting anger.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arh.) 46 With fuming fustian anger . . I vowd to be kindlye reuenged. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 44 He will raile . . For I haue often heard such fuming stuffe Presented to an Audience. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 113 The baron . . was naturally a fuming bustling little man. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 1/1 His fuming protests against English occupation.

Hence **Fumingly** *adv.*, in a fuming manner; manifesting 'fume' or rage.

1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. xxii. § 7 They answer fumingly, that they are ashamed to defile their penes with making answer to such idle questions. 1611 COTGR., *Fumeusement*, smoakily, fumingly. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxviii. 441 Hereupon he departed fumingly. 1894 *Argosy* May 356 It was an insult—as he fumingly told himself.

† **Fumish**, *a. Obs.* [f. FUME *sb.* + *-ISH*.]

1. Emitting smoke or vapour. Of a chimney: Smoky. Of waves: = FUMING *ppl. a.* i b.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 63 Little chimneyes alwayes be somewhat fumishe or smokie. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuff Wks.* (Grosart) V. 204 Firmly piled and rampierd against the fumish waues hattry.

2. Of the nature of fume, vapour, or smoke.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. viii. 43 The fumish and dryer part of the cloude yeelding a purplish, the waterie, a greenish sea colour. 1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. late Comet* 39 Who may not from these smoakie parents feare a fumish generation?

3. Belonging to or of the nature of fumes which rise in the body or stomach. Of meat or wine: Causing or emitting fumes.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 28 b, Heare is genderd of superfluous humours and fumyshe vapours. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Fijh, White wyne . . is lesse fumishe and lesse vaperous than other. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) G v, The paciente oughte . . to abstaine from . . poudered meates and fumyshe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxxxv. 94 This infirmitie [pleurisy] doth come of a fumyshe blood. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 12 a, If it be to fumish, then lay . . a peace of bread in the wine. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 109 The fumish Steam of Meat.

4. fig. Inclined to fume, hot-tempered, irascible, passionate; also, characterized by or exhibiting anger or irascibility.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxvi. 547 He was a fumisshe man and malincolyous. 1539 CRANNER in STRYPE *Life* (1694) II. 248 Wee go not about . . to abate our fumish and rancorous stomacks. c 1546 JOYE in GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) 92 b, Let him . . not dispute with poore men in his fetters and presons with his fumisshe thearits. 1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* II. To *Lollins* Cij, Of foolish kinges . . a fumishe flame. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* 133 a Yet is nothing more noysome and preiudiciall then . . fumish anger and testynesse. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 650 A more fumish, testy, angry, Waspshe . . generation.

Hence **Fumishly** *adv.*, **Fumishness**.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 71 Fury and fumysshnes is the hlynde snare of right iugement. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* H ja, Be ware howe they drinke stronge wyne . . For the fumishenes therof hurteth y^e heed. 1540-7 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less. Passion* (1593) P ja, O drie thou out of vs all fumishnesse, indignation, and selfe will. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 661/1 So wildly he writeth, so fumishly

he fareth. 1608 TOSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 652 Their naturall inclination to anger, and the hasty fumishness of Wasps.

† **Fumishing**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 fewmishing, (6 femysshyng, femishing), 7-8 fimashing. [app. f. OF. *femer*, *fumer* to dung (see FUMET 2), + *-ish* (on the analogy of vbs. a. Fr. vbs. in *-iss-*, *-ir*) + *-ING* 1.] The excrement (of a deer). Cf. FUMETS.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 598 The scantlyn and femysshyng of such deir. 1575 [see CROTEY sb.]. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 32 Doth not the keeper...shew you his fumishing? 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. § 6 (1615) 45 Of all Deere, the ordure is called fewmets or fewmishing. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Fumishing* (among Hunters), the Dunging of any sort of wild Beasts.

† **Fumist**. *Obs. rare* 1. [a. F. *fumiste*, f. L. *fūm-us* smoke.] One who 'cures' smoky chimneys; a chimney-doctor.

1785 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) VI. 526 The nostrums of pretending chimney doctors and fumists.

Fumitory (fūm'itōri). Forms: a. 4-5 fumer(e), 4, 6 -terre, 4-7 fumerterre, 4-5 -ytere, (5 fumtere, fynterre), 6 femiter, -ar. β. 6 fum(e)n'torie, femetary, fumitarie, -orie, (fumyterry, -tory), 7 fume-, fumiter, 8 fumetory, 6- fumitory. [a. OF. *fumeterre*, ad. med.L. *fūmus terræ* lit. 'smoke of the earth'; so called because 'it spryngyth... out of the erthe in grete quantyte as smoke dooth other fumosityte that comyth of the erthe' (Trevisa, tr. *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lix). In the 16th c. the ending was confused with -ARY, -ORY.

The med.L. name is also represented by Pr. *fumterra*, and corruptly by It. *fummosterno*; translated forms are Ger. *erdrauch*, Sw. *jordrök*, Eng. *earth-smoke*; cf. the Sp. Pg. *fumaria*, whence the mod.L. botanical name.]

A plant of the genus *Fumaria* (or the related *Corydalis*), usually *F. officinalis*.

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 143 Of lauriol, centaure, and fumeterre. a 1387 *Sinen. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon) 221 *Fumus terre*, fumeter. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 161 Fynterre, herbe, *fumus terre*. c 1450 M. E. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 158 Take þe jus.. of fumtere, [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67, I sau fumeterre, that tempris ane heyt lyuyr. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xv. 23 There is two kindes of Fumeterre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 247 Fumiterre the herb whosoeuer do eat, shal purge choler by vrine.

β. 1516 *Grete Herbal* Kvja, De Fumo terre, Fumyterry. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 58 a, Wyldie hoppelles: Wormewode: Centorie: Fumitorie. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 23 Capnos called in latin Fumaria, and in englishe Fumitarie.. in frenche fumiterre. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* xci. (1878) 182 Get water of Fumetorie, Luer to coole. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 53 Whey with Fumitory. 1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angl.* 122 Climbing-Fumitory. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 295 Fumitory is good to cure the itch, scurf and tetter. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 346 Fumitory has two filaments, each terminated by three anthers. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 90 The *Fumaria bulbosa*, or great bulbous fumitory. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 88 Fumitory—*Fumaria* of the old botanists, *Corydalis* of the moderns.. The Tuberous Fumitory, *C. bulbosa*.

b. attrib.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 199 b, Taken with Fumyterre water.. it cureth the Leprie.

Fumitory, incorrect form of FUMATORY.

† **Fumity**. *Obs. rare* 1. = FUMOSITY.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 15 b, It diminisheth the fumity, or juyce hurtfull.

Fumivorous (fūmivōrəs), a. *nonce-wd.* [as if f. L. **fūmivōr-us* (f. *fūm-us* smoke + *-vorus* devouring) + *-ous*.] Feeding or living on smoke.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 316 Citizen.—A fumivorous being, much given to making money.

Fummel: see FUMNEL 2, sort of mule.

Fummerel(l), obs. form of FEMERELL.

Fumose (fūmōs), a. [ad. L. *fūmōs-us*, f. *fūmus* smoke.]

1. Full of fumes, giving off fumes, vaporous, flatulent.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 25 To entempren þe fumose hete of þe same herte. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 162 To feche the fumose wine. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 354 Y pray yow for to telle me Certene of how many metes þat ar fumose in þeire degre. 1861 *Wheat & Tarcs* 199 The 'Publican and Sinner' wafted its praises aloft on a cloud of fumose panegyric.

2. Smoky, thick with smoke, like smoke.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 He..seyde ofte tymes when wyndes scholde folowe by fumose vapores ascendenge. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fumose*. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 733 What a fumose volume comes from the sheets!

3. Bot. (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fumous*, *Fumose*, grey, changing to brown, smoke-coloured.

† **Fumosity**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *fumosité* or med.L. *fūmōsitās*: see FUMOSE, FUMOUS, and -ITY.]

1. The quality of being full of fumes or vapours. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. vi. (1495) 607 For fumosityte of the stomacke greuyth the heed and makyth it ake. c 1570 *Pride & Lovell* (1841) 5 Engendering in the head fumosityte. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Colmenero's Chocolate* 19 Benzoin the Head frees from Fumosityte.

2. The flatulent quality of various articles of food; the heady quality of wine, etc.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 105 Jiff dyuerse drynkes of their fumosityte haue þe dissesid. *Ibid.* 350 Ye must thus know..þe fumositytes of fysch, flesche, & fowles. 1542

BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 254 Bycause wyne is full of fumosityte.

b. Ill-smelling breath; smell of food or drink in the breath.

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 230 Belche thou neare to no mans face with a corrupt fumosityte. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 83 b, Rubbe your teeth wel..to take awaye the fumosityte of the meate.

3. Vaporous humour rising into the head from the stomach.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 358 Ful were hir hedes of fumosityte. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 þis drynke is alteratijf..and it lettif fumosityte to arise to þe brayn. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 325 The fumositytes that trouble and dim the eiesight. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* II. i. 1. iii. 28 Their Brain repleat with many Fumositytes cannot receive the true Intention.

4. a. The state of fuming or giving off fumes. b. *concr.* A funny or vaporous exhalation from anything, a fume; the volatile part given off from a mineral or the like.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 Infused with a thick Fumosityte congregate Of Water, and alsoe of Erth succeded. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 58 That water receiveth the fumosityte of brimstone, and other minerals, thorow which it runneth. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 620 His burned stalks with strong fumositytes Of piercing vapours, purge the French disease. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 132 So that Mercury be made hot even to Fumosityte. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 31/2 Rain is..an Earthly humor, or fumositytes drawn up out of the Water and Earth. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archil.* I. 3/1 Whether the Wind be occasioned by a dry Fumosityte of the Earth. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 37 The Red colour happens in perspicuous stones, when a lighted fumosityte and a tender fire is infused in a perspicuous light.

Fumous (fūmōs), a. [f. L. *fūm-ōsus* (f. *fūmus* smoke) + *-ous*. Cf. F. *fumeux*.]

† 1. Giving off fumes; *esp.* tending to generate wind or gas in the stomach, flatulent. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 73 Fumous things alone. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. i. iv. 90 If it [an aposteme] came of to muche eatynge of fumous meates. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxiv. (1639) 40 He must abstaine from Garlick, Onions..and such like fumous things. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 430/2 The Stopple, which hath a large Head..contains the fumous Medicine. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fumous*, apt to fume up, that sends Fumes into the Head, heady.

† 2. Consisting of fumes; vaporous, windy. *Obs.*

1534 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* iv. xii. 94 b, Let them abstain from meate, that ingender botches..fumouse ructuacions or vapours. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* II. (1888) 21 That Artere bringeth with him from the lunges ayre to temper the fumous heate that is in the harte. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 98 Since the Subject is but of Smoke, I thinke the fume of an idle braine, may serue for a sufficient battery against so fumous and feeble an enemy. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 21 The Glister Instrument, fit for the exact giving of a vaporous, fumous, or dry Glister, &c. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* II. i. 1. ii. 41 The subtile fumous Humidity.

3. Pertaining to smoke or smoking. Now *jocular*.

1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* I. 7 Those fumous Works many of them were either left off or spent but few Coales. 1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* II. iv. 100 As soon as the revellers had provided themselves with their wonted luxuries, potatory and fumous.

† 4. Full of passion, angry, furious. *Obs.*

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* VII. ii. (1554) 166 b, Hasty, fumous, with furies infernal Of wilful malice innocents blood to shede. 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 349 I. 514 Here hevedy and fumows langage. c 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 88 A man's enemy..gathereth together all that he can imagine, and so accuseth a man more of a fumous heat than of any verity. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 617 With fax and face fumous. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 84 Each maintaining their cause with like fumous Animosity.

5. Bot. = FUMOSE a. 3.

1866 [see FUMOSE a. 3].

Hence **Fumously** *adv.*; in quots. † angrily, furiously.

1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 349 I. 512 Whan he seyde so fumowsly, 'Who so ever sey that of me, he lyeth falsly in hise hede, &c.' 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2522 And fumously addresse you. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 151 An other beyng sore offended..said fumouslylly unto hym, dooest thou heare me? a 1652 BROOME *Covent Garden* I. Wks. 1873 II. 17 Some have by the phrensie of despair Fumously run into the sea to throw Their wretched bodies.

Fumrell, obs. form of FEMERELL.

Fumy (fūm'i), a. [f. FUME sb. + *-y* 1.] Composed of, or full of, fumes, vapours, or smoke; of the nature of fume or fumes.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 101/40 Fumye, *fumosus*. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1006 Blent With fumie mixture of grosse nourishment. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. ix. 36 Ashes..have in them partly that which is earthie, and partly that which is fumie. 1635 SIR H. WOTTON in *Lisamore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 219 This fumie Citie [London]. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 953 The fumy Vapours And mounting Spirits of the deep-drunk Bowl. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1803) 368 The fumy tint [of a smoked glass]. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Parable in Wks. Fancy & Imag.* IV. 71 Through the fumy, thickened air. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. i. 4 It knows enough for its fumy dubiousness.

† b. **Fumy ball**: ? 'a puff-ball' (Halliwi.); ? a bubble.

1598 HALL *Sat.* IV. iv, All soft as is the falling thistle-down, Soft as the fumy ball, or *Morrians* crowne.

Hence **Fumily** *adv.*, smokily.

1855 in OGILVIE *Supp.*

Fun (fʌn), sb. [prob. f. FUN v.]

† 1. A cheat or trick; a hoax, a practical joke.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fun*, a Cheat or slippery Trick. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) V. 259 A Hackney Coachman he did hug her, And was not this a very good Fun?

2. Diversion, amusement, sport; also, boisterous jocularity or gaiety, drollery.

(Johnson 1755 stigmatizes it as 'a low cant word'; in present use it is merely somewhat familiar.)

1727 SWIFT *Misc. Epit. By-words*, Tho' he talk'd much of virtue, his head always run Upon something or other she found better fun. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vi, Partridge..was a great lover of what is called fun. 1751 E. MOORE *Gil Blas* Prol. 25 Don't mind me tho', for all my fun and jokes. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. 99 Vindex..looked smilingly about him with much fun in his face. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 313 It is fun to them to break off an ornament, or disfigure a statue. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 144 The mirth and fun grew fast and furious. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, 'What's the fun?' said a rather tall thin young man. 1845 S. C. HALL *Bk. Gems* 90 His wit and humour delightful, when it does not degenerate into 'fun'. 1849 E. E. NAHER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 331 Being better mounted than the rest of his troop, [he] pushed on to see more of the fun. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* 325 Most footballers play for the fun and the fun alone. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 42 There is no fun in doing nothing when you have nothing to do. 1891 BARING-GOULD in *Troubadour-Land* IV. 50, I do not see the fun of going to hotels of the first class.

b. Phr. *To make fun of, poke fun at* (a person, etc.): to ridicule. *For or in fun*: as a joke, sportively, not seriously. (*He, it is*) *good, great fun*: a source of much amusement. *Like fun*: energetically, very quickly, vigorously. *What fun!* how very amusing!

1737 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 17, I can't help making fun of myself. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 157 The American..in a dry way began to poke his fun at the unfortunate traveller. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 250 Then you won't make fun of me, will you? 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. iv. 98 Stickin' together like fun. 1849 LYTTON *Castons* 10 You would be very sorry if your mamma were to..break it for fun. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, The bolts went to like fun. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxvi. 82 Who knows but Volunteer Rifles may make a campaign in the Holy Land, and mount guard over the production of the holy fire at Easter? 'What fun!' 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 151 He may pretend in fun that he has a bad memory. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* III, The races are great fun. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* I He's such good fun, and he's so obliging. 1895 H. A. KENNEDY in *19th Cent.* Aug. 331, I suppose the wood-carver was poking fun at him?

3. *Comb.*, as *fun-loving* adj.

1775 PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) II. 119 This fun-loving Alicia. 1892 *Daily News* 14 July 5/1 A fun-loving, jolly, prankish elf of a woman.

Fun (fʌn), v. [Perh. a dialectal pronunc. of FON v., to befool (not recorded after 15th c.).]

1. *trans.* To cheat, hoax; also, to cajole. Const. *of, out of.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

1685 ROXB. *Ball.* VII. 473 She had fun'd him of his Coin. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., What do you Fun me? Do you think to Sharp or Trick me? 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* (ed. 2) 44 He that funs me out of her, may boldly say, he has fun'd the best Sword in France. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Do you think to fun me out of it. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 86 Sure your lordship wouldn't be funning me. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Fun*, to cheat, to deceive, *Somerset.* 1886 ELWORTHY IV. *Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., He've a-fun me out o' vower poun.

2. [from the sb.] *intr.* To make fun or sport; to indulge in fun; to fool, joke.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* x, If it be..Christian-like..to be after funning and fuddling, while a fellow-creature..stands before you, all but dead. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. vii. 83 In later days he was often funning—I can find no other word to express it—in 'Blackwood'. 1886 E. L. BYNNER *A. Surriage* VI. 77 'Ye must be funnin', sir-r', she almost gasped.

Hence **Funning** *vbl. sb.*

1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. Air xix, Cease your funning, Force or Cunning Never shall my Heart trapan. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wand.* xxv. 377 He took upon him to furnish amusement during the..journey by a succession of funning. 1879 SEGUIN *Black Por.* xiii. 222 He generally contrives that his victims shall not materially suffer from his funning.

Fun, obs. and dial. pa. pple. of FIND.

† **Funambulant**. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **fūnambulānt-em*, pr. pple. of an assumed vb. **fūnambulāre* to walk on a rope, f. *fūnambulus* (see FUNAMBULE) or its elements.] A rope-walker, a funambulist. So **Funambulate** v., to walk on a stretched rope (in mod. Dicts.). **Funambulation**, the action of walking on a rope. **Funambulator**, a rope-walker. **Funambulatory** a., pertaining to rope-walking; that walks on a rope.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 911 Hee's fain to stand like the *Funambulant Who seems to tread the air. 1623 COCKERAM II, A Rope walker, *Funambulate*. 1721-92 BAILEY, **Funambulation*. 1797 E. DARWIN *Cond. Fem. Educ.*, Skating on the ice in winter, swimming in summer, funambulation or dancing on the straight rope. 1676-1732 COLES, **Funambulator*..a dancer on the Ropes. 1883 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Aug., The apprenticeship of young children to acrobats and funambulatores. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 1 Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulatory Track and narrow Path of Goodness. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Funambulus*, In the floralia..held under Galba, there were funambulatory

elephants. 1880 J. H. INGRAM in *Academy* 28 Feb. 153/2 Funambulatory labours.

† **Funambule**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 7 funamble. [ad. *L. funambul-us*, *f. fun-is* rope + *ambul-are* to walk. Cf. *F. funambule*.] A rope-walker.

1697 EVELYN *Namism*. 277 The late Famous Funamble Turk.

Hence **Funambulic** *a.*, of or pertaining to rope-walkers or rope-walking.

1867 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Apr. 480 M. Blondin created, as we are told, an era in the funambulist art.

† **Funambule**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *FUNAMBULE sb.*] *intr.* To walk on a stretched rope.

Hence † **Funambuling** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the *vb.* Also † **Funambuler**, a rope-walker.

1650 B. *Discolliminius* 5 Now go I a funambuling, I wish I may go steady lest I tumble. 1659 TORRIANO, *Artégatère*, a tumbler, a funambuler, a dancer on ropes.

Funambulist (*funæmbiilist*). [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] A performer on the tight (or slack) rope, a rope-walker, a rope-dancer.

1793 *Looker-on* No. 80 ¶ 3 What man will withhold from the funambulist the praise of justice, who considers his inflexible uprightness? 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (ed. 2) II. xx. 334 Tricks which proved him to be a funambulist of considerable merit. 1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 95 That would be a sad task for the most skilful of funambulists or theological tumblers. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3 A Funambulist is a gentleman who . . . on a rope . . . turns somersaults, leaps thro' a ring, and plays on a fiddle while whirling like a Catharine wheel.

So **Funambulism** [see *-ISM*], rope-walking.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Conversation* Wks. 1890 X. 280 A sort of monster hired to play tricks of funambulism for the night. 1886 A. JESSOP in *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 264 Horrible lessons of ghastly grammar and dreary funambulism yecept analysis of the sentence.

|| **Funambulo**. *arch.* [Sp. or It., ad. *L. funambulus*: see *FUNAMBULE*.] A funambulist.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 2. 58 The Trickes of Tumblers, Funambules, Baladynes. a 1626 — *Let. & Disc.* H. Saville in *Resuscitatio* (1657) 227 We see the Industry, and Practise, of Tumblers, and Funambulo's. 1895 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VIII. 251 The conjurors and funambules of our adventurously impudent century.

† **Funambulous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. funambul-us* (see *FUNAMBULE sb.*) + *-OUS*.] Of or pertaining to a rope-walker.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* (1690) 9 Tread softly and circumspectly in this funambulous track and narrow Path of Goodness [cf. quot. 1682 in *FUNAMBUATORY*].

|| **Funambulus**. *Obs.* Pl. funambuli. [*L.*: see *FUNAMBULE sb.*] A rope-dancer.

a 1614 JAS. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 487, I saw a funambulus, a Frenchman, play strang and incredible prattiks upon stented takell in the Palace-close. a 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1651) 484 Walking not like a Funambulus upon a Cord, but upon the edge of a razor. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 240 Our Funambuli and Tumblers. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* vii. 239 Spiders . . . will winde up the thred shorter till it is very straight, as the Funambuli strain their roaps.

Function (*fʊŋkʃən*), *sb.* Also 6 *funcction*. [a. OF. *function* (f. *function*, cf. It. *funzione*, Sp. *funcion*), ad. *L. function-em*, n. of action f. *fungi* (*fungor*) to perform.]

† 1. In etymological sense: The action of performing; discharge or performance of (something).

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. xciii. His hand, his eye, his wits all present, wrought The function of the glorious Part he beares. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1701 SWIFT *Centests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 50 A representing commoner in the function of his public calling. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† 2. Activity; action in general, whether physical or mental. Of a person: Bearing, gestures, *Obs.*

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 142 A trifold kinde of life, Active, which is about civil function, and administration. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 582 Teares in his eyes. A broken voyce, and his whole Function suiting With Formes, to his Conceit. 1605 — *Mach.* I. iii. 140 Function is smother'd in surmise.

† 3. The special kind of activity proper to anything; the mode of action by which it fulfils its purpose. Also in generalized application, esp. (*Phys.*) as contrasted with *structure*.

a. of a physical organ; in early use of animal organisms only; later of vegetable. Often preceded by some defining word, as *animal*, *organic*, *vital*, etc.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 177 Dark night, that from the eye his function takes, The care more quicke of apprehension makes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 500 The Earth . . . modified into a frame fit for the functions of life. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 284 If our Air had not been a springy Elastic Body, no Animal could have exercised the very Function of Respiration. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 22 Animal Spirits . . . serve to execute other Functions besides that of Motion. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 285 There is little disadvantage to the animal functions produced by this variety. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 386 Before we can . . . understand the functions of the nerves, we must understand those of the brain. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 34 The same . . . law . . . is . . . essential to the functions of vegetable life. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. (1833) 51 Some accidental and temporary derangement of the vital functions. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 988 The functions of the leaves during the day are very different from what they are during the night. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* ii. 65 These points of structure and function. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 730 If the . . . limits mentioned . . . are

exceeded, the functions of the plant may . . . simply come to rest. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 260 They [Pterosaurs] foreshadowed birds . . . in the flying function.

b. of the intellectual and moral powers, etc.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. ii. 354 As her Appetite shall play the God, With his weak Function. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 596 Nature within me seems In all her functions weary of herself. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 192 The functions of comparison, judgment, and interpretation. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* II. (1875) 33 'The first function of the conscience is to warn.

c. of things in general.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galien's Therap.* 2 Cj, There be two fyrste differences of the functions and actions of medycyne. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iv. (1869) I. 25 These rude bars, therefore, performed at this time the function of money. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 189 The letters are placed as if all the angles and edges had different functions. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* v. 93 The sun has a great function to perform in controlling the movements of the whole system. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 2 (1875) 8 They assert that the sole function of the State is the protection of persons against each other, and against a foreign foe. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 210 The function of historical painting.

4. The kind of action proper to a person as belonging to a particular class, esp. to the holder of any office; hence, the office itself, an employment, profession, calling, trade.

1533 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 761/1 [Barnes values his own prayers above those of Our Lady and the saints] because the sayntes be al departed hence . . . and be no longer of our function. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ****, Garmentes make not the person known by name, but his common function. 1574 ORD. in D. IRVING *Hist. Scot. Poetry* (1861) 451 The contraveners hereof, if they be ministers, to be secludit fra the function. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* I. (1627) 1 A Discourse betweene two Schoolemasters, Concerning their function. 1662 Bk. *Com. Prayer* Prayer Ember Week, To those which shall be ordained to any holy function. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Exam.* IV. i, If I don't succeed here, I'll renounce the Honour of my Function. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 210 Exercise no other function than that of a physician. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 85 With perfidy to their colleagues in function. 1795 — *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. IX. 81 One of the very first acts, by which it auspiciated its entrance into function. 1811 LAMB *Good Clerk* Misc. Wks. (1871) 385 The quill, which is the badge of his function, stuck behind his dexter ear. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 369 The Jewish Prophets . . . included within their number functions so different as those of king and peasant. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 118 Then at thy noble function toil. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* VIII. 252 It is our function as ministers to satisfy the wants . . . of the higher life of man.

† b. *collect.* The persons following a profession or trade; an order, class. *Obs.*

c 1580 in RYE *Croner* (1870) p. lxiii, The Peere . . . will yealde further meanes of trade and wourke to every function. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 146 The Scribes are not a Sect, but a function. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 145 The Earl of Essex was rather Displeased with the Person of the Arch-Bishop . . . than Indevoted to the Function. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 19, I went . . . to hear the Minister of Chinner; and this was the last time I ever went to hear any of that Function. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XXI. 177 Thy coward function ever is in fear [said to a priest]. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* III. iv, Never was a person of my function so used.

c. *pl.* Official duties.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 105 b, Preferrynge vyrgynyte as . . . more free to all godly functions. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* II. 71 Eyther Prince or Subject fayling in their seuerall functions and places. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 71 More . . . exact in their functions than the other Monks. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 335 They were in some particular functions the most accurate . . . of any creatures upon earth. 1792 J. BARLOW *Const.* of 1791, 5 The quantity of prejudice with which their functions called them to contend. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 44 The mule performs in Spain the functions of the camel in the East. 1868 HELPS *Realms* III. (1876) 43 Ministers are worked to death by their double functions—parliamentary and official. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* 86 Caiaphas and Annas were dividing the functions of a priesthood which they disgraced.

5. A religious ceremony; orig. in the Roman Catholic Church. (Cf. It. *funzione*.)

1640 in *Trans. St. Paul's Eccles. Soc.* I. 46 Wee have had neyther prayers nor any other function her thes two yers. 1670-98 LASSLETS *Voy. Italy* II. 33 A cross set with Diamonds and Pearls which the Pope wears at his breast in great functions. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. VI. 416 The dedication was not performed with any of the solemn words and rites which such a function required. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 83 The Christmas functions here were showy. 1818 H. V. ELLIOTT *Let. in Bateman Life* IV. (1870) 70 These were the finest parts of the 'Function' as it is called. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xi, The function over, one almost expects to see the sextons put brown hollandes over the pews. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* IV. 439 After function's done with, down we go. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 745/2 On Wednesday and Thursday last week there were functions in two adjacent Cathedrals.

b. [after Sp. *funcion*: see quot. 1858.] A public ceremony; a social or festive meeting conducted with form and ceremony.

[1858 W. STUART *Let. in Hare Story Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 431, I hope that Char. s journal will have done justice to the Rajah of Mysore and his function along the road to receive her.] 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Tent.* 123 'Then was held a grand function. Dietrich . . . had Italy ceded to him by a 'Pragmatic' sanction. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxvii, There was a Function of some kind—a Launch—a Reception—a Royal Visit—going on in the Dockyard. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 5/2 The American people are fond of functions. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 333 A prandial function which did not promise to be very amusing.

6. *Math.* A variable quantity regarded in its relation to one or more other variables in terms of which it may be expressed, or on the value of which its own value depends.

[This use of the *L. function* is due to Leibnitz and his associates. A paper in the *Acta Eruditorum* for 1692, pp. 169-170, signed 'O. V. E.', but prob. written by Leibnitz, uses *functiones* in a sense hardly different from its ordinary untechnical sense, to denote the various 'offices' which a straight line may fulfil in relation to a curve, viz. its tangent, normal, etc. In the same journal for 1694, p. 316, Leibnitz defines *functio* as 'a part of a straight line which is cut off by straight lines drawn solely by means of a fixed point, and of a point in the curve which is given together with its degree of curvature'; the examples given being the ordinate, abscissa, tangent, normal, etc. As the *functiones* (in Leibnitz's sense) of a curve are variable quantities having a fixed mutual relation, this use of the word easily developed into the modern sense, which occurs in the writings of the Bernoullis early in the 18th c. A somewhat peculiar use occurs about 1713, in Leibnitz's *Hist. et Origo Calc. Diff.* (*Math. Schriften* ed. Gerhardt V. 408), where he says that just as constant quantities have their 'functions', viz. powers and roots, so variables have also 'functions' of a third kind, viz. differentials.]

1779 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v., The term *function* is used in algebra, for an analytical expression any way compounded of a variable quantity, and of numbers, or constant quantities. 1789 WARRING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 184 Let a quantity P be a function of x, or the fluent of a function of x x x. 1816 BARRAGE, etc. tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 2 Let us take a function a little more complicated, $u = ax^2$. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 145 Whether the quantity and deviation at any point could be expressed by any function of the latitude and longitude of that point. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 242 The functions ϕ_a and ϕ_b may be positive or negative. 1892 J. EDWARDS *Diff. Calculus* I. § 6 (ed. 2) 2 When one quantity depends upon another or upon a system of others, so that it assumes a definite value when a system of definite values is given to the others, it is called a function of those others. 1893 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 8 A complex quantity w is a function of another complex quantity z when they change together in such a manner that the value of $\frac{dw}{dz}$ is independent of the differential element dz . This is Riemann's definition.

transf. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 110 A man's fortitude under given painful conditions is a function of two variables.

Hence **Functioned** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or having a function.

1882 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 657/2 Imagine a spiritual being so placed, so surrounded, and so functioned.

Function (*fʊŋkʃən*), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. *F. fonctionner*.]

1. *intr.* To fulfil a function; to perform one's duty or part; to operate; to act.

1856 MASSON *Chatterton* II. iv. (1874) 227 Debt, though negative property, still is a kind of property, and functions as such to the advantage of its possessor. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 40 When played upon by an expert operator it functioned, as the French say, very well. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* v. 328 The mind will function along certain definite lines or paths. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 533 No instrument of despotism . . . has ever functioned with so little noise. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 257 In the higher groups the nutritive system is . . . the first to function, and the last to cease its work.

b. *Phys.*

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 7 We . . . know Vertebrata in which the clefts function only for a time as respiratory organs. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 572/1 Groups . . . having the nephridia functioning as efferent ducts for the gonads. 1896 *Life & Lett. G. F. Romanes* 16 But in no case had it been shown that they [nerves] functioned as such.

2. To hold a 'function' (see *FUNCTION sb.* 5 b) or ceremonial meeting. ? *nonce-use*.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 10 May 554/1 Two other Societies . . . 'functioned' on the same day.

Hence **Functioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1881 W. S. TUKE tr. *Charcot's Clin. Lect.* 232 Disturbances resulting from the abnormal functioning of the affected organ. 1894 *Westm. Mag.* 8 May 2/3 The mere show, the social functioning and ceremony, remains, although everyone knows that the life of the metropolis no longer expresses itself through the City Corporation. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* II. 117 The still functioning muscles of the forehead.

Functional (*fʊŋkʃənəl*), *a.* [f. *FUNCTION sb.* + *-AL*.]

1. Of or pertaining to some function or office; official. In weaker sense: Formal.

1631 J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* 205 The title of holines is not alwaies personall, but often functionall . . . thus . . . the Levites and Priests . . . were stiled holy. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Ordin.* 23 The validity . . . of . . . functional acts . . . is not affected by the unworthiness of the appointed agent. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 3. 351 He had certain national . . . offices to fill, for which He needed specific and functional introduction. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 5/1 Some . . . functional speeches followed.

2. *Phys. a.* Of or pertaining to the functions of an organ. Of diseases: Affecting the functions only, not structural or organic. b. Of an organ: Serving a function (opposed to *rudimentary*).

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 53 It seems probable that more than functional error in the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow exists in this case. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 164 It would appear . . . that the lachrymal glands do not . . . come to full functional activity at a very early period of life. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* II. 44 It is with so-called functional diseases

such as epilepsy, chorea, neuralgia. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 143/2 Functional disease of the heart.

transf. 1864 *Reader* 24 Dec. 192/2 The stage never needed a tonic more. There are many indications of returning health, amid all its symptoms of weakness and functional derangement. 1875 *Blake Zool.* 25 The hoofs may be... 2 functional and 2 rudimentary, as in the greatest number of ruminant types. 1879 *Sir G. Scott Lect. Archit.* II. 190 My last lecture brought the subject of vaulting to its full functional development.

3. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a function: see *FUNCTION sb.* 6.

1806 *Gompertz in Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 176 This theorem evidently supposes that the functional values of pz are distinct in the general expression for the sum of the series. 1815 *Babbage Ibid.* CV. II. 390 A functional equation is said to be of the first order, when it contains only the first function of the unknown quantity. *Ibid.*, α, β, γ , &c. are known functional characteristics. 1860 *Bdole Finite Diff.* xi. 218 The most general definition of a functional equation is that it expresses a relation arising from the forms of functions; a relation therefore which is independent of the particular values of the subject variable.

Hence **Functionality**, functional character; in *Math.*, the condition of being a function. **Functionalize v.**, to place or assign to some function or office (Webster 1864).

1871 *Earle Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 252 The old native Latin, whose vitality and functionality was all but purely rhetorical. 1879 *Cavley in Encycl. Brit.* IX. 818/1 Functionality in Analysis is dependence on a variable or variables.

Functionally (*fʊŋkʃənəli*), *adv.* [f. *FUNCTIONAL a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a functional manner; with respect to the functions; in the discharge of the functions.

1820 *W. Lawrence Lect.* ii. 163 The organ is said to be functionally disordered. 1846 *Owen Brit. Fossil Mamms.* 433 The horned Ruminants, for example, manifest transitionally in the embryo-state the germs of upper incisors and canines, which disappear before birth, but which were retained and functionally developed in the cloven-footed Anoplotheres. 1854 *Woodward Mollusca* (1856) 256 Its muscle becomes (functionally) an adductor. 1879 *H. Spencer Data of Ethics* xi. 188 Functionally produced modifications. 1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 919 The male organs of species-hybrids are functionally weak to a higher degree than the female organs.

Functionarism (*fʊŋkʃənərɪz'm*). [f. *FUNCTIONARY + -ISM*.] The system of administration by means of functionaries; the characteristic bearing and manner of functionaries; officialism.

1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 177 That new power which in this country is termed official patronage, and which Mr. Laing calls Functionarism. 1851 *Ht. Martineau Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiii. 121 By a rapid and perpetual extension of functionarism... he was casting a net over France. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 432 Functionarism is one of the most characteristic phenomena in Germany. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Oct. 463 What Mr. Newmarch called 'functionarism' in opposition to individualism—the State undertaking the functions of the individual.

Functionary (*fʊŋkʃənəri*), *sb.* [f. *FUNCTION sb.* + *-ARY* 1, after *F. fonctionnaire*.] One invested with a function; one who has certain functions or duties to perform; an official.

1791 *Burke Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 19 Their republic is to have a first functionary (as they call him) under the name of king, or not, as they think fit. 1816 *J. Scott Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) Pref. 61 Several houses have been burnt, and an unfortunate functionary cut to pieces. 1844 *Dickens Mart. Chuz.* (C. D. ed.) 195 A female functionary, a nurse. 1879 *Froude Caesar* xviii. 303 Legitimate functionaries to carry on the government.

Functionary, a. [f. *FUNCTION sb.* + *-ARY* 2.] 1. = *FUNCTIONAL* 2.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 59 The disease may... commence in some structural or functionary affection of the abdominal organs.

2. *Official*; = *FUNCTIONAL* 1.

1862 *Merivale Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 118 In order that these offices should be adequately filled... it was necessary to maintain this functionary reservoir constantly at the same exalted level. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1310 The functionary duties of the Levites. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 2/3 Let us have done with these fictions of functionary superiority.

Functionate (*fʊŋkʃənət*), *v.* Somewhat rare. [f. as prec. + *-ATE* 3.] *intr.* To perform one's function; to work, operate; to officiate. Hence **Functionating vbl. sb.**, in quot. *attrib.*

1856 *Lever Martins of Crd M.* 149 The worst of the class is, they'll only functionate for your grand dinners, and they leave your every-day meal to some inferior in the department. 1869 *Daily News* 11 June. The reflective faculty remains in undisturbed repose. As the French say, it does not 'functionate'. 1873 *E. H. Clarke Sex in Educ.* 40 The muscles and the brain cannot functionate in their best way at the same moment. 1891 *D. Wilson Right Hand* 187 The existence, then, of greater nutrition and greater functionating ability in the left hemisphere might well be assumed.

Functionize (*fʊŋkʃənəɪz*), *v. rare.* [f. *FUNCTION sb.* + *-IZE*.] = *FUNCTION v.* 1.

1868 *N. Porter Human Intellect* Introd. iv. § 41. 55 A soul that is self-conscious is not so singular as a brain functionizing about itself and its own being.

Functionless (*fʊŋkʃənləs*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-LESS*.] Having no function: chiefly in physiological sense. Cf. *FUNCTION sb.* 3 a.

1836 *Fonblanque Eng. under Seven Admin.* (1837) III. 296 Its nominal functionless minister. 1839-47 *Todd Cycl.*

Anat. III. 238/1 Clavicles... almost obsolete and functionless. 1871 *Darwin Desc. Man* I. i. 29 The os coccyx in man, though functionless as a tail, plainly represents this part in other vertebrate animals. 1879 *A. W. Bennett in Academy* 32 A fifth stamen, which however is functionless, so far as the ordinary purpose of stamens is concerned. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 6/2 These organs are quite functionless as wings. 1894 *J. R. Illingworth Personality* ii. (1895) 52 Capabilities... which we cannot conceive ultimately frustrated and functionless.

Fund (*fʊnd*), *sb.* [ad. L. *fund-us* the bottom; also, a piece of land. Cf. *FOND sb.*]

Fund and *fond* were used indiscriminately in the 17th c.; in the 18th c. *fond* went out of use. The senses represent those of *F. fond, fonds*, rather than those of *L. fundus*.]

† 1. The bottom; in various applications; occas. *Phys.* = *FUNDUS*. In the fund (= *F. dans le fond*, *au fond*): at bottom. *Fund of grass*: a low-lying grass-plot. Cf. *BOTTOM* 4 b. *Obs.*

1677 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* II. iv. 36 An adventitious joy, which hath no funde or bottom. 1682 *H. More Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 18 Objects of Sight, whose Chief, if not only Images, are in the fund of the Eye. 1705 *Vanbrugh Confed.* iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 431/2 In the fund she is the softest, sweetest, gentlest lady breathing. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 77. 2/1 A Glass-Bubble... fix'd... to the Fund of a Vessel. 1712 *J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 61 Bowling-Greens, or hollow Funds of Grass. 1737 *Bracken Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 281 So that the Wound may be closed in its whole Length, from the Fund to the outward Orifice. 1761 *Law Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 58 This depth is called the center, the fund or bottom of the soul.

† 2. A coach-seat. (Cf. *F. carrosse à deux fonds*.) *Obs.*

1699 *M. Lister Journ. Paris* 12 The Coaches... of the great Nobility... have two Seats or Funds.

C. of a medal.

1697 *Evelyn Numism.* vi. 214 Moulding Medals... in case they polish the Fund with any Tool, 'twill seem to have been trimm'd with more Niceness and Formality than is Genuine.

† 2. Foundation, groundwork, basis; only in immaterial sense; = *FOND sb.* 1. *Upon one's own fund*: on one's own account. *Obs.*

1677 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* II. iii. 143 A secret desire of Independence... is graven on the very fund of our corrupt nature. 1699 *Bentley Phil.* 75 The only Fund for this Conjecture is Hermippus's Relation of Pythagoras's Death. 1729 *Burker Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 12 Weak ties indeed, and what may afford fund enough for ridicule. 1745 *De Foe Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 3 The... British product, being the fund of its inland trade. 1748 *H. Walpole Corr.* (1837) II. xciii. 239, I took to him for his resemblance to you; but am grown to love him upon his own fund.

3. Source of supply; a permanent stock that can be drawn upon:

† a. of material things. Rarely *pl.* *Obs.*

1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 52 The Matter it self [being] restored to its original Fund and Promptuary, the Earth. 1716 *R. Cotes in Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 69 For let A B, represent the plane of the Horizon... E F, a fund of Vapours or Exhalations at a considerable height above us. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 231, I know not what funds they have of the papers of those times. 1757 *A. Cooper Distiller* i. xviii. (1760) 79 Nor is this the only Fund of their Brandies. 1793 *N. Vansittart Ref. Propriety Peace* 127 An inexhaustible fund of recruits may be drawn from Hungary. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 757 The northern parts are covered with wood, among which is an inexhaustible fund of large timber.

b. of immaterial things; = *FOND sb.* 2; sometimes with mixture of sense 2. † *Out of one's own fund* [= *F. de son propre fonds*]: from one's own stock of knowledge, out of one's own head.

1704 *T. Brown Wks.* (1707) I. ii. 81 The translating most of the French letters gave me as much trouble as if I had written them out of my own fund. 1723 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 185 Nor had I a fund of religious knowledge. 1769 *Juntus Lett.* xvi. 73 There is a fund of good sense in this country, which cannot be deceived. 1770 *Langhorne Plutarch* (1879) I. 400/1 Learning... ought not to be considered as mere pastime and an useless fund for talk. 1832 *Ht. Martineau Life in Wilds* vi. 80 When we get such a fund of labour as this at our command. 1863 *Mrs. C. Clarke Shaks. Char.* xii. 300 Beatrice possesses a fund of hidden tenderness beneath her exterior gaiety and sarcasm. 1877 *A. B. Edwards Up Nile* vi. 134 The Painter... brings a fund of experience into the council.

4. a. *sing.* A stock or sum of money, esp. one set apart for a particular purpose. Cf. *FOND sb.* 3. *Sinking fund*: see *SINKING vbl. sb.*

1694 *Massachusetts Law* 27 Oct., A fund for the repayment of all such sums. 1726-7 *Swift Gulliver* i. vi. Or, if that fund be deficient, it is largely supplied by the crown. 1764 *Goldsm. Trav.* 202 And e'en those ills, that round his mansion rise, Enhance the bliss his scanty fund supplies. 1795 *Genil. Mag.* 544/2 The principal projector of the fund for decayed musicians. 1838 *Dickens Nich. Nick.* xvi. A small fund raised by the conversion of some spare clothes into ready money. 1868 *G. Duff Pol. Surv.* 25 There is a reserve fund, valued at from two to three times the amount of the yearly expenditure.

b. *pl.* Money at a person's disposal; pecuniary resources. (*To be or put in funds*: in possession of money.

1728 *Young Love Fame* i. (1757) 86 By your revenue measure your expense; And to your funds and acres join your sense. 1798 *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 225 Your Committee has little doubt of its bringing into the Corporation Funds a sum of money. 1848 *Mill Pol. Econ.* i. v. § 2. (1876) 41 Funds which have not yet found an investment. 1849 *Thackeray Pendennis* (1885) II. 17 When he had no funds he went on tick. 1873 *C. Robinson N. S. Wales* 93 An

additional guarantee from the public funds of one-half the cost of building. 1879 *Miss Braddon Clow. Foot* II. i. 11 When he was in funds he preferred a hansom. 1895 *Rudd in Law Times* XCIX. 545/1 With a view to putting the society in funds to pay its out-of-pocket disbursements.

5. † a. *sing.* A portion of revenue set apart as a security for specified payments. *Obs.*

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., A Staunch Fund, a good Security. a 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1734) II. 209 The parliament went on slowly in fixing the fund for the Supplies they had voted. 1726-31 *Tindal Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 135 Some good fund should be assigned her for the payment of what was due. 1740 *W. Douglass Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 13 The 500,000, lately proposed without Fund or Period. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N.* v. iii. (1869) II. 513 The first general mortgage or fund, consisting of a prolongation to the first of August 1706, of several different taxes which would have expired within a shorter term.

fig. 1819 *J. Marshall Const. Opin.* (1839) 152 Industry, talents and integrity constitute a fund which is as confidently trusted as property itself.

b. *The (public) funds*: the stock of the national debt, considered as a mode of investment.

(The origin of this sense may perh. be illustrated by phrases like 'to invest in securities'.)

1713 *Steele Englishm.* No. 55. 353 Methought my Mony chink'd... for joy of the Safety of the rest I have in the Funds. 1783 *Cowper Lett.* 23 Nov., If he be the happiest man who has least money in the funds. 1809 *R. Langford Introd. Trade* 52 Funds is a general term for money lent to government, and which constitutes the national debt. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xx, Look what the funds were on the 1st of March. 1875 *W. S. Hayward Love agst. World* ii. 10 He... must have close on a hundred and fifty thousand in the funds.

† 6. In sense of *L. fundus*: A farm. *Obs.*—1

1708 *Motteux Rabelais* (1737) V. 230 You to your... rural Fund migrate.

7. *Printing.* = *FOUNT* 2. Also *attrib.*

1683 [see *FOUNT* 2]. 1695 *Specimen of Lett. to Univ.* by Dr. John Fell, 5 Pair of Fund Cases. 1709 *Tanner Lett.* 3 Oct. in *Hearne Collect.* II. 458 They can have a new fund of Letter from Holland.

8. *Comb.*, fund-holder, one who has money invested in the public funds; so *fund-holding* ppl. adj.; fund-lord (formed by Cobbett after *land-lord*), a magnate whose position is due to wealth invested in the funds; fund-monger, one who speculates in the public funds; whence *fund-mongering* vbl. sb.

1797 *Fox Sp. Assessed Tax Bill* 14 Dec. *Sp.* (1815) VI. 375 Would you tax the property of the fund-holder? 1812 *H. Campbell in Examiner* 25 May 333/1 In 1688... the fundholder received about 80 quarter loaves for his pound sterling annuity. 1878 *F. Harrison in Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 697 If the Sovereign State borrows money at 3 per cent., it... confers on the fundholder a legal right. 1825 *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 81 The taxes being, in fact, tripled by Peel's Bill, the 'fundlords' increase in riches. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 3/1 The Rothschild family... those land-absorbing Fund-lords. 1862 *N. Y. Tribune* 12 June (Cent.) Importing that the present civil war has been got up by jobbers, swindlers and *fund-mongers. 1886 *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. CXLIII. 210 Thoroughly imbued with its hostility to perpetual debt and *fund-mongering.

Fund (*fʊnd*), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* Originally, to provide a 'fund' (see *FUND sb.* 5) for the regular payment of the interest on (an amount of public debt); hence, to convert (a floating debt) into a more or less permanent debt at a fixed rate of interest.

1776 [see *FUNDED ppl. a.*]. 1789 *T. Jefferson Writ.* (1859) II. 584 If they fund their public debt judiciously... I believe they will be able to borrow any sums they please. 1802 *Addington in G. Rose Diaries* (1860) I. 513 Exchequer bills, which he says he shall... fund. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* iii. ii. (1852) 454 Had it been funded in a six and a quarter or six and a half per cent. stock, the interest might have been reduced five and twenty years ago to 4 or 4½ per cent.

2. To put into a fund or store (see *FUND sb.* 3 b); to collect; to store (immaterial things).

1806-7 *J. Beresford Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vii. Introd., I have been little in a humour for... noting them down in my tablets;—I have funded a few loose agonies, however. [? Allusion to sense 1.] 1845 *Ford Handbk. Spain* i. 50 Every day and everywhere we are unconsciously funding a stock of treasures and pleasures of memory. 1879 *Family Herald* XLIII. 109 A reserve of lion-like courage was funded ready for use in that dull mass of matter.

3. To put (money) in the 'funds' (see *FUND sb.* 5 b); to invest.

1855 *Thackeray Newcomes* II. 48, I. R. sent a hundred pounds over to his father... who funded it in his son's name. 4. *intr.* To fund up: to 'pay up', provide funds.

1888 *Fenn Man with Shadow* II. xix. 223 You will have to fund up among the rest, if you don't want to see your poor parson in rags.

Hence **Funding ppl. a.**, in sense 1.

a 1852 *Moore Country Dance & Quad.* 98 [John Bull] unfleeced by funding block heads.

Fund, Fund-: see *FOUND, FOUND-*.

Fundable (*fʊndəbəl*), *a.* [f. *FUND v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being funded.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 11/2 As for the Ten-Forties, they are now selling at their fundable value.

Fundaco, *obs.* form of *FONDACO*.

Fundal (*fʊndəl*), *a.* [f. *FUND-US* + *-AL*.] Relating to the fundus or base of an organ.

1889 *J. M. Duncan Lect. Dis. Wom.* x. (ed. 4) 59 Inflammation... of the fundus uteri, fundal endometritis.

† **Funda'li'ty.** *Obs.* *Feudal Law.* [ad. med. L. *fundalitas*, f. *fundalis*, f. L. *fundus* an estate. Cf. F. *fundalite'*.] (See quot.)

1611 *COTGR.*, *Fundalite'*, fundalitie; right of, or interest in, the soyle; the title or estate of the Lord of a soyle.

|| **Funda'men.** *Obs. rare.* [L., f. *fundare* to FOUND.] Foundation, basis.

1677 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* II. iv. 168 Plato makes Religion to be the principal Fundamen of a Republic. 1678 *Ibid.* III. 131 The fundamen of clearing God from being the Author of sin is [etc.].

Fundament (fʊndəmənt). Also † **found-ment.** Forms: 3-6 *fond(e)-*, *found(e)-*, *fund(e)-ment*, (4-5 occas. in pl. -mens), 4, 7 *fonda-*, 5-7 *fundament*, 5, 7 *fundamente*, 4- *fundament*. [ME. *fondement*, a. OF. *fondement* :—L. *fundāmentum*, f. *fundāre* (see FOUND v.2), f. *fundus* bottom: see FUND sb. The form *fundament* is directly from the Lat., and is therefore strictly a distinct word from *foundment*, but it is convenient to treat them together on account of the occurrence of mixed forms.]

† 1. The foundation or base of a wall, building, etc. *Obs.*

1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 131 Lat delue vnder þe fundement, & þou schalt bi neþe fynde A water pol. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 2112 (W.) Thai to-rent ston fram ston, The fondement to-brast anon. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xix. 322 Þere-with grace bigan to make a good fondement, And watted it and walled it with his peynes & his passioun. 1426 *AUDE-LAY Poems* 23 3if the fondement be false, the werke most nede falle. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* 248 The fondementes of it ben in the holy montaynes. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 261 Ane castell.. Quhairof the fundament restis 3it to se. 1558 *KENNEDY Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 160 Tbaye did big firmelye on that sure roke and fundament.

transf. and *fig.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21739 It [þe croice] es .. Fondement of ur clerig. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 9 Forþi cane criste apone hym lay þe fundament of haly kirk. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 199 Elles is al owe labour loste .. if fals be þe fundement. 1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* viii. 29 Whan he heeng vp the foundemens of the erthe. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 438 It [Cephas] is also a word of Sire tunge in which it is as micbe to seie as fundament or ground or stable. 1521 *FISHER Sermon. agst. Luther Wks.* (1876) 321 That grete fundament of the chirche and most stable stone. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. ii. 1598 As in Bodies Natural The Rump's the Fundament of all.

† b. A surface on which to stand, footing. *Obs.* c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243 Ther fete failen fondement.

† 2. *fig.* = FOUNDATION 6. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 100 (Camb. MS.) The which thing sustenyd by a stronge fowndement of resouns. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 71 The first fondement of Justyce is that no man shold noye ne greue other. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. xxv. 117 The sonne is the fondement of alle hete and of alle tyme. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (1888) 27 Articulis.. as thay ar content in the creid quhair thay haiff thair grund and fundment prowine be the halie writ. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 105, I think it expedient.. to preche first the foundment of the Cristin faith. 1554 *KNOX Godly Let. Cj.* The fundament and reason, why, he wil neither offer sacrifice to Idols, neither yet defyle liys moutbe with thair names. 1677 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* II. iv. 45 There is nothing in Morality but has some relation to .. human nature as its subject and fundament.

3. The lower part of the body, on which one sits; the buttocks; also, the orifice of the intestines, the anus. In birds, the vent.

1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 6340 þe luper þef. smot him þoru þe fondement. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22395 (Fairf.) Alle þe filþ of his magh salle breste out atte his fondament for drede. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxvii. 174 He .. with a spere smote the noble knyght in to the fundament soo that his bowels comen oute there. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v, Anoynt hir fundement with Oyll. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 56 b, It amendeth the affectes of .. the fundement. 1607 *TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 148 The falling of the fundament. 1656 *RINGLEY Pract. Physick* 35 Cock chickens made bare at the Fundament. 1698 *SIR R. SIBBALD in Phil. Trans.* XX. 266 He hath passed Three by the Fundament. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. v, The orifice of the fundament. 1754 *CONNOISSEUR* No. 5 ¶ 12 Applying his foot directly to my fundament. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iv. 546 The end may be attained by the pressure of a warm cloth against the fundament.

b. *Comb.*, as **fundament-bot** (see quot.).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 261 The *Æstrus hæmorrhoidalis*, or fundament-bot.

4. (See quot.)

1894 *GOULD Illustr. Dict. Med.* etc., *Fundament*, in embryology, the rudiment.

† II. 5. The action of founding or establishing; also, something that is founded, an institution. *Obs.* c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 250 Our foundement was first of þe opere. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. i. 37 Begouth I first set wallis of a cite Allthocht my fundment was unfortunate. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 6 Thay .. maid the first fundement of the nobil realme of France.

Fundamental (fʊndəməntəl), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *fundamentālis*, f. *fundamentum*; see FUNDAMENT and -AL. Cf. F. *fondamental*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Of or pertaining to the foundation or base of a building. *Obs.*

1611 *CORVAT Crudities* 503 Conrade .. placed the first fundamētall stone with his owne handes. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* III. 123 The fundamētall walls yet extant. c 1650

Z. *BOYD in Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 50 Christ the fundamētall stone. 1769 *Middlesex Jnl.* 12-14 Sept. 2/2 Near 300l. expended in fundamētall repairs [of a tavern].

† b. Having a foundation, fixed, not temporary. *Obs. rare*—1.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 18 'Let us build here three tabernacles', movable tilts? No; fundamētall and constant habitations.

2. Of or pertaining to the foundation or ground-work, going to the root of the matter.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. xix. 413 Aftr sure fundamētall enperche. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. vi. 25 The true signs, whereby you may have a fundamētall information of a wounds condition. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 5 If there be any fundamētall distinction in the authority of the testimony. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. viii. 80 Before they could submit to such a fundamētall change. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. i. 227 The fundamētall analogy of sound and light is thus before us. 1868 M. PATISON *Academ. Org.* v. 120 The consideration involves the fundamētall question of what is a University.

3. Serving as the foundation or base on which something is built. Chiefly and now exclusively in immaterial applications. Hence, forming an essential or indispensable part of a system, institution, etc. Const. to (rarely of).

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. i. 2 Now haue you heard The fundamētall reasons of this warre. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnus* iv. 56 Fundamētall laws are not subject to alteration. 1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 223 The Sheath and plough-head, which is the material fundamētall peece in the Plough, must be made of heart of Oak. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. xi. 235 Samson applied himself to the two pillars most fundamētall to the roof of Dagon's Temple. a 1705 *HOWE in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 2 Former mercies are fundamētall to later ones. 1718 *PRIOR Power* 217 Their illall built on life, that fundamētall ill. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* lix. 304 The fundamētall principles of christianity may still be preserved. 1785 *REID Int. Powers* 608 The fundamētall rules of poetry and music and painting, and dramatic action, and eloquence, have always been the same, and will be to the end of the world. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gl. Teacher* (1837) 87 The existence of the Deity is a truth fundamētall of every other. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* III. xx, The ideas of strict law and order were fundamētall to all his political teaching. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* iv. (1877) 88 How low down in a man sometimes .. lies the fundamētall motive which sways his life!

b. Primary, original; from which others are derived.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. xii. 350 Noon fundamētall cronicle or Storie writith therof saue Giralde. 1868 *CARPENTER in Sci. Opin.* 6 Jan. 174/2 Of the most varied shapes, apparently referable to the *Astrorhiza limicola* as their fundamētall type. 1874 *SAYCE Compar. Philol.* vii. 262 In the noun the nominative was regarded as the fundamētall case. 1879 *tr. Seneca's Anim. Life* 11 To show .. how such a change in the organ might be effected side by side with permanence of the fundamētall form. 1881 *WESTCOTT & HORT Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 15 The fundamētall editions were those of Erasmus .. and of Stunica.

c. esp. *Math.* and *Cryst.*

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 30 Diuide the side of your Fundamētall Cube into 50 many aequal partes. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* II. 47 Therefore we will demonstrate the fundamētall Diagram of the Mathematical Scale. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Fundamētall Diagram*, a Projection of the Sphere in a Plane &c. 1721-92 in *BAILEY*. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 120 A fundamētall figure is said to be acuminated when [etc.]. 1875 *EVERETT C. G. S. Syst. Units* II. 7 The quantities commonly selected to serve as the fundamētall units are—a definite length, a definite mass, a definite interval of time. 1882 *MINCHIN Unipl. Kinemat.* 235 In virtue of the fundamētall equations (2) of No. 2, we have [etc.]. 1888 *LOCKWOOD'S Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Fundamētall Circle* or *Base Circle*, a curve which is rolled over by a generating circle in the production of cycloidal curves. 1893 *FORSYTH Th. Functions* 591 There is considerable freedom of choice of an initial region of reference, which may be called a fundamētall region. *Ibid.* 603 It is a circle being the inverse of a line; it is unaltered by the substitutions of the new group, and it is therefore called the fundamētall circle of this group.

4. Of strata: Lying at the bottom.

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 42 Mr. Eversman .. tells us that the fundamētall rock of Scotland is a mass of the granitic kind. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 202 The fundamētall rock .. is a black slate. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, He has proved the existence of a fundamētall gneiss, on which all the other rocks repose.

5. *Biol.* and *Bot.* (See quot.)

1856 *HENSLOW Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Fundamētall-organs*, the nutritive organs absolutely essential to the existence of the individual. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fundamētall*, constituting the essential part of anything; in a plant, the axis and its appendages. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 155 Epidermal and fundamētall tissues. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fundamētall organs*, term applied by von Baer to the primary structures which directly issue from the blastoderm in the form of tubes, and from which the permanent organs or structures are developed. 1894 *GOULD Illustr. Dict. Med.*, etc., *Fundamētall Tissue*, in biology, unspecialized parenchyma; those tissues of a plant through which the fibro-vascular bundles are distributed.

6. *Mus.* Applied to the lowest note of a chord, considered as the foundation or 'root' of it; also to the tone produced by the vibration of the whole of a sonorous body, as distinguished from the higher tones or HARMONICS produced by that of its parts.

Fundamētall bass, a low note, or series of low notes, forming the root or roots of a chord or succession of chords. *Fundamētall chord*, an old name for the common chord; now extended to any chord formed of harmonics of the fundamētall tone.

1752 *tr. Rameau's Treat. Mus.* II. 9 Of the Fundamētall

Bass. *Ibid.* x. 28 Any one of the Notes contained in the fundamētall Chords. 1825 *DANNELEY Encycl. Mus.*, *Fundamētall Movement*, progression or movement of that species of bass. *Ibid.*, *Fundamētall Sound*, the gravest sound or generator. 1828 *BUSBY Mus. Man.*, *Fundamētall Bass*, that bass on which the superincumbent harmony is founded; or of which the superior parts of the accompanying chord constitute the third, fifth, and eighth. *Ibid.*, *Fundamētall Chord*, a chord consisting of the third, fifth and eighth, of the fundamētall bass. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* viii. (1833) 181 This sound is called the fundamētall sound of the string. 1876 *tr. Blaserna's Sound* I. 18 The note is the lowest that the pipe can give, for which reason it is called the fundamētall note of the pipe. 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. T.*, *Fundamētall tones*, the tones from which harmonics are generated. 1889 *E. PROUT Harmony* III. § 61 Our 'fundamētall chord'—that is, a chord composed of the harmonics of its fundamētall tone, or generator. *Ibid.* ix. § 197 We here meet .. with a 'fundamētall discord'.

¶ 7. *jocularly.* Of or pertaining to the fundamēt or 'seat', posterior.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 65, I lingered behind, detained by my fundamētall malady. 1828 *BLACKW. Mag.* XXIV. 184 He fixes his fundamētall feature upon the outer edge of a chair.

Hence **Fundamētallness.**

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

B. *sb.*

1. A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential part. Chiefly in pl.; the sing. is *obs.* or *arch.*

1637 *Crit. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 263 They have composed a symbol of fundamētals, which both the Lutherans and Calvinists do hold without interfering one with another. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnus* iv. 60 How then is Episcopacie one of the fundamētals of the kingdom? 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 24 A fundamētall in Physic. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* VI. v. (1821) 228 Relying upon this known fundamētall, viz. That there is no prophecy revealed but by one of these two ways. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 540 The same Apostle mentions as a Fundamētall, not only .. Baptism but also the laying on of Hands. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 373 They permitted little deviation .. from these great fundamētals. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. i. 16 There is an odd tenacity of life in the fundamētals of .. legends. 1878 *MORLEY Vauvenargues* 11 Very faint and doubtful as to even the fundamētals—God, immortality, and the like.

b. *pl.* Fundamētall requisites. ? *nonce-use.*

1864 E. BURRITT *Walk fr. Lond. to John o' Groat's* 378 Bread, bacon, and butter. Their stock of these fundamētals was exhausted.

2. *Mus.* Short for *fundamētall tone* or *note*: see A. 6. (Formerly = *key-note*.)

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Fundamētall*, in music, denotes the principal note of a song or composition, to which all the rest are in some measure adapted, and by which they are swayed. 1825 *DANNELEY Encycl. Mus.*, *Fundamētall*, the principal note or root of a harmony, concordant or discordant.

Fundamētality (fʊndəməntə'li'ti). [*f. prec.* + -ITY.] The quality or state of being fundamētall.

1721-92 *BAILEY*, *Fundamētality*, the belonging to the Foundation. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 367 More of fundamētality in the research. 1840 *GLADSTONE Ch. Princ.* 301 The fundamētality of a given proposition in religion.

Fundamētally (fʊndəməntə'li), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY.] In a fundamētall manner.

† 1. From the foundation or bottom upwards, thoroughly. *Obs.*

1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 21 Fundamētally learne the Noble Art of Physicke. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iii. 7 It is undeniable, that wounds ought to be cured fundamētally, not superficially. 1662 *PETTY Taxes* 27 Men .. cobble up old houses, until they become fundamētally irreparable.

2. In fundamētall or essential matters or points, as regards fundamētals, essentially.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 236 To conclude this point of Connex axiomes; I hope it doth now appeare, that, they are fundamētally, and indeed no other but simple. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 110 There can be nothing more fundamētally Antichristian than it. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 5 Such as fundamētally, at least understand arithmetic and accounts. 1748 *CHESTERF. Lett.* 16 Feb. (1870) My health .. though not fundamētally bad, yet .. wanted some repairs. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 125 The simple governments are fundamētally defective. 1827 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 325 Fundamētally, the process consists in [etc.]. 1880 H. JAMES *Diary of Man of Fifty* 324, I was fundamētally not the least addicted to thinking evil.

¶ 3. *jocularly.* At the fundamēt or 'seat'.

1836 E. HOWARD R. *Keefer* v, Oh! those floggings, how deceptive they were, and how much I regretted them when I came to understand the thing fundamētally. 1842 [see *DEPHLOGISTICATE* v. 2].

† **Fundamētative**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*f. FUNDAMENT + -IVE.*] Original.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 58 There were in Ierusalem three factions, Eleazers .. was the fundamētative and first.

† **Fundative**, a. *Obs.* [*f. L. type *fundātivus*, f. *fundāre*: see FOUND v.1 and -ATIVE.] Tending to found or originate.

1677 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* II. iv. 14 The Divine Bonitie .. is .. constitutive and fundative of althings.

Fundatorial (fʊndə'tɔriəl), a. *rare.* [*f. L. type *fundātorius* (see next) + -AL.] Pertaining or proper to a founder.

1892 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. II. xvi. 305 The Queen issues the document by virtue of her 'fundatorial' powers.

† **Fundatory**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **fundātorius*, f. *fundāre*: see FOUND v.¹ and -ORY.] Having the function or effect of founding (an institution).

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* iii. (1636) 67 The Fundatory Letters, or Statutes of the Foundation of the said Monastery.

† **Fundatrix**, *Obs.* [mod. L. *fundatrix*, fem. of L. *fundātor*, agent-n. f. *fundāre*: see FOUND v.²] = FUNDRESS¹.

1549 RIDLEY in *Bradford's Wks.* (1853) II. 371 The fundatrix purpose was wondrous godly, her fact was godly.

Funded (fʊndəd), *ppl. a.* [f. FUND v. + -ED¹.] 1. *a.* Of a debt or stock: That has been made part of the permanent debt of the state, with provision for the regular payment of interest at a fixed rate.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* iii. (1869) II. 522 The publick debts of Great Britain funded and unfunded. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 199 Besides the said four funded stocks, a national bank is established at Philadelphia. 1820 SVD. SMITH *Phymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 166a Iteland now supports a funded debt of about 64 millions. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 183 The permanent debt due to the Bank . . . which was included in the national debt accounts as funded debt.

b. Of property: Invested in 'the funds'.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* Prelim. Remarks I. 9 Funded property therefore cannot be counted as part of the national wealth. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xx. 152 In bequeathing your stock, give it generally, as all your funded property.

2. Stored up. Cf. FUND v. 2.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 208 The class of power, the working heroes . . . see that . . . fashion is funded talent. 1888 T. W. HIGGINSON *Women & Men* xv. 77 The traditions and habits of society are to a great extent what might be called funded and accumulated good feeling.

† **Fundible**, *a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **fundibilis*, f. *fundere* to pour.] That may be poured.

1775 in ASH.

Fundie, var. of FOUND v.⁵ (In quot. *trans.* = to benumb.)

1591 JAS. I. tr. *Du Bartas' Furies* 240 The Moone doth deaze and fundie him, Her brother roasts him quite.

Funding (fʊndɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FUND v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FUND (sense 1); conversion of a floating debt into a permanent one.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* iii. (1869) II. 521 We had recourse to the ruinous expedient of perpetual funding. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 517 It remains a subject of infinite curiosity, to see how far the infatuated and blind spirit of funding will now be pursued. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* iii. ii. (1852) 447 Funding is now effected in France as in England, by granting interminable annuities redeemable at pleasure.

attrib. 1790 M. CUTLER in *Life Grnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 463 Congress . . . ought to pay no regard to this matter in their establishment of a funding system. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 428 In the infancy of the funding system it was customary to borrow upon the security of some tax, or portion of a tax, set apart as a fund for discharging the principal and interest of the sum borrowed. 1892 *Daily News* 29 June 2/3 The directors protest against the receipt of funding bonds instead of the cash guarantee.

Fundless (fʊndləs), *a.* [f. FUND sb. + -LESS.] Without funds.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Mar. 278/1 The unhappy anti-Parnellites, bookless, fundless, branchless, denounced him.

Funduck, obs. form of FONDUK.

|| **Fundus** (fʊndəs), [L. *fundus* bottom.]

1. *Anat.* The base or bottom of an organ; the part remote from the external aperture. *Fundus of the eye*: 'the back part of the globe of the eye behind the crystalline lens' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 96 The Uterus . . . is divided into neck and Fundus. 1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 236 The uterus was united with the fundus of the bladder, and projected very little above it. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 608 The upper part or fundus is convex, and covered by peritonæum. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* p. xii, This process gives a very satisfactory view of the fundus with the optic disk and retinal vessels. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 604 The oesophageal opening looks backwards to the fundus of the sac. 1887 G. T. LADD *Physiol. Psychol.* x. § 16 549 Prolonged work with the microscope will cause the images seen in its focus to 'live in the fundus of the eye'.

2. Foundation, groundwork. *rare*—¹.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style in Blackw. Mag.* July XLVIII. 1 Want of principle and want of moral sensibility compose the original *fundus* of southern manners.

Fune, var. of FOIN sb.¹ *Obs.*

Funebrial (fʊnɪˈbrɪəl), *a.* Now *rare*. Also *funebriall*, 7-8 *funebral*. [f. L. *funebris* (f. *fūnus* funeral) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to funerals, funeral. Hence, gloomy, sad, melancholy.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 163 What are funebriall accents, but ruthful lamentations for our friends eclipsed? 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 174 Here I heard a Spanish sermon, or funeral oration. 1664 — *Sylvia* (1776) 291 We have most of our pot-ashes of this wood together with the torch or Funebral Staves. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 91 Their funebrial Garlands had little of beauty in them beside Roses. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 507 A shroud . . . he dressed himself in that funebrial habit. 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 10 July in *Life & Corr.* VI. 108 An air of book-making . . . which is not lessened by the funebrial verses that it contains. 1865 L'ESTRANGE *Yachting round W. Eng.* 100 By some they are considered to have been funebrial, and originally covered with mounds of earth. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Unspoken Sermon*. (1884) 237 Those pagans who in their Elysian fields could hope to possess only such a thin, fleeting, dreamy, and altogether funebrial existence.

† **Funebrious**, *a. Obs.* Also *funebrous*. [f. as prec. + -OUS. With *funebrous* cf. OF. *funebreux*.] = *prec.*

1653 SIR G. WHARTON *Disc. Comets* Wks. (1683) 159 Comets are certain Funebrious Appearances. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* iii. 217 At so funebrous a spectacle I could not refrain from griefe. 1669 R. B. LIFE T. Morton Pref. 16 Funebrious sickness of the plague. 1708 OZELL *Boileau's Lutrin* iii. 42 Here Ravens and Funebrious Birds resort. 1721 BAILEY, *Funebrous*. [In mod. Dicts.]

† **Funel**, *Obs. rare*—¹. Also 3-4 *fonel*. [a. OF. *funel*:—L. *fūnāle*, f. *fūnis* rope.] A rope. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3306 Wantes vs here na uessell, Ne mele, ne bucket, ne funell [*v.r.* fonell].

Funeral (fʊnɪˈræl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5-7 *funerall*, (5) *funerall*, 6 *funyralle*, 4- *funeral*. *Plural*. 5-7 *funeralles*, (5) *funerales*, *funeralx*, *funeralles*, 6 *funiraIs*, 6-7 *funeral(I)s*. [The *adj.* is a. OF. *funeral*, ad. med. L. *fūnērāl-is*, f. *fūnēr-*, *fūnus*, funeral, death, dead body. The *sb.* is ad. OF. *funeraill* (1406 Hatzdarm.), collect. fem. sing., ad. med. L. *fūnērālia*, neut. pl. of the *adj.* Like many other OF. sbs. in -*aille* of similar derivation, the word was used in the pl. with the same sense as in the sing. (mod. F. has only the pl. *funérailles*); this usage was originally followed in English, and continued until the end of the 17th c.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the ceremonial burial (or cremation) of the dead; used, observed, delivered, etc. at a burial. Now usually apprehended as an attributive use of the *sb.* Cf. B. 6.

Funeral-ale (? nonce-wd.) = ARVAL. *Funeral column* (see quot. 1862). *Funeral-house*: (a) the house from which a funeral has started, (b) a mortuary. *Funeral pile*: the pall used to cover the coffin, also *fig.* *Funeral fall*, *pyre*: the pile of wood and other combustibles on which a dead body is burned. † *Funeral pot* = funeral urn. † *Funeral ring*: a ring given at or in remembrance of a funeral; a mourning ring. *Funeral-toll*: the tolling of a bell at a funeral. *Funeral urn*: the urn in which the ashes were placed after cremation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2006 He wolde make a fyr, in which thoffice Funeral he mighte al accomple. 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 115 My byrryng . . . & expenses funerals. 1520 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 328/1 There wer in the funeral service at the burying of the corps, the selfe same psalmes songen. 1548 UDALL, etc., *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 38-9 The syngyng men that syngye wayne funeral songs vnto the deade bodie. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 315 [The people] came . . . to touch the Funerall-pot of his ashes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 84 Is it not lawfull for him to take monie in his cure for preaching funeral sermons? 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 117 My sighing brest, shall be thy Funerall bell. 1601 VEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Dvjb, My Swans last funerall dirgee to the king. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 4 Funerall grieffe loathes words. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 164 After any buriall, the nearest friends returne to the Funerall house. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaad's Lett.* I. (vol. II.) 76 You have had the pleasure to heare your owne Funerall Oration. 1648 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 211 That noe funerall pompe be bestowed at my buriall. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., The Funerall Pyre was out and the last Valediction over. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1789/4 All Persons who shall have occasion for Funerall Kings for time to come. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. lii. 423 The Fuel of the Funerall and bustuary Fire. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. i, The flattery of a funeral sermon. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 315 They were equal as to fame and funeral honours. a 1771 GRAY *Desc. Odin* 70 Hoder's corse . . . Flaming on the fun'ral pile. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, She repaired first to the convent to attend the funeral service. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 191 The funeral-toll, announces solemnly The service of the tomb. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 339 After payment of my just debts and funeral expenses. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* ix. 1180 Thousands that sleep Forgotten beneath the funeral pall of Time. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 131 The praises of Athens were the main topic of every funeral harangue. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 339 Vague terms as Burial-House, or Rest-House, or Funeral-House, will never come into vogue. 1854 C. F. ALEXANDER *Burial of Moses* v. Poems (1896) 84 But when the warrior dieth, His comrades in the war, With arms reversed and muffled drum, Follow his funeral car. 1862 *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Funeral column*, the name applied by some writers to a pillar raised instead of a cenotaph; or over a place of sepulture. 1875 *Edin. Rev.* July CXLII. 208 It is far more likely . . . that the vow was made at his [Harold Harfagr's] father's funeral-ale.

2. = FUNERAL.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 6 To converse with his friends and standers by so as may do them comfort, and ease their funeral and civil complaints. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 226 Many of the Religious Rites and Solemnities, observed by the Pagan Priests, were Mourful and Funerall. 1771 SMOLLETT *Juneph.* Cl. III. 8 Aug., The first . . . look dull and funerals. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* ii. xvi, O'er which the raven flaps her funeral wing.

B. sb. 1. The ceremonies connected with the burial (or cremation, etc.) of the body of a dead person; obsequies; a burial (or its equivalent) with the attendant observances.

a 1512 FABYAN *Will in Chron.* Pref. 6, I will that after my funerals . . . that . . . of the foresaid torches be bestowed as after foloweth. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 b, At complyn where shold be remembered the funerals or buryall of that most holy corps. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 233 Do not consent That Antony speake in his Funerall. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Aug., Went to Mr. Cowley's funeral, whose corse . . . was conveyed to Westminster Abbey in a hearse with six horses. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 ¶ 2 Melancholy Scenes and Apprehensions of Deaths and

Funerals. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* ii, On his return from the funeral, St. Aubert shut himself in his chamber. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 300 Funerals in the country are solemnly impressive. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 168 You must be careful in your expenditure on the funeral.

fig. 1885 TENNYSON *To Princess Beatrice*, The Mother weeps At that white funeral of the single life, Her maiden daughter's marriage. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 5/2 Next election would see the funeral of party government.

† *b.* pl. with sing. sense. *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 475 The duke of Gloucestre kepte the kyng his brothers funeralles. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 88 Some parte of his funeralles let vs here beginne. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xii. 58 Mourners come to meet Thy tear-bedabed fun'rals in the Street. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 280 On the 5 of Sept. following his Funerals were solemnized. 1711 LD. MOLESWORTH tr. F. Hotman's *Franco-Gallia* (1721) 22 Lewis . . . celebrated his Funerals.

fig. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 23, I . . . drinke to the funeral of your Enimie. 1684 SCANDERBERG *Kediv.* iii. 45 Behold, I say, the time which is the Funerals of my Glory.

† 2. *pl.* The expenses attending a funeral. *Obs.*

1496 *Will of Cely* (Somerset Ho.), After that my funerales and dethe be paid. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 104 The lawe of this lande . . . leaueth all the residue to the disposition of the testator, funeralles and debts deducted. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 71 If the Executor or Administrator pay debts, or funeralles, or Legacies of his owne money.

† 3. *sing.* and *pl.* A funeral sermon. *Obs.*

1641 TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* 193 The fiend . . . preacht Sauls funeral, as one calls it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 2 In the absence of Doctor Humfrey designed for that service, Mr. Giles Laurence preached his Funerals. a 1661 — *Worthies, Hereford* (1662) 41, I could learn little from the Minister which preached his funeral.

fig. 1621 CRT. & *Times* *Jas.* I (1849) II. 245, I send you here the funerals of the Bohemian affairs, if that be true which the enclosed reporteth.

4. A burial procession.

a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Chambermaid* Wks. 1824 XI. 443 You are sometimes desirous to see a funeral . . . As they pass by in the street [etc.]. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 103 A city bell Wailed for a funeral passing to the tomb. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. l. 320 There is no funeral so sad to follow as the funeral of our own youth. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Among the Trees* 45 The funeral goes forth; a silent train Moves slowly from the desolate home.

5. In various indefinite applications: *a.* death; *b.* grave; *c.* monument.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 149 Which hast the seed of thine own loin thrust forth to funeral! 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. v. 25 Him deeming dead . . . [he] Fledd fast away to tell his funeral Unto his brother. 1591 — *Ruins of Rome* 37 Rome now of Rome is th'onely funerals. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* ii. iv. 32 He lives to govern us, Or dead, give's cause to mourn his funeral. 1668 DENHAM *Pass. Dido* 199 May he . . . find his funeral I th' Sands, when he before his day shall fall. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 316 Those Funerals which come by gentle and leisurely decays.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *funeral-biscuit*, -*boat*, -*cake*, -*cup*, -*party*, -*undertaker*.

1882 McQUEEN in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 163, I have already referred to what was called the 'funeral biscuit'. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 329 'Funeral biscuits' are baked expressly for those who visit the house on the day of interment. 1843 S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 187 And all in that *funeral-boat repeated 'why—why—why'. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, **Funeral-cakes*, long, narrow, sponge cakes used at funerals. *Ibid.*, **Funeral cups*, drinking vessels used at funerals. 1832 E. Ind. *Sketch Bk.* II. 124, I watched the *funeral-party as they stood . . . in all the pride of their military array. 1797 EARL OF BONDIN in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4339/3 Divers Abuses . . . have been committed . . . by Painters, *Funeral-Undertakers.

† **Funeral**, *v. Obs.*—¹ [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To bury. Also (? nonce-use), *To funeral it*: to mourn for the dead.

1595 HUNNIS *Joseph* 76 The purchase of the field and caue; and all that therein stood Of Heth his children purchast was, to funerals the good. 1641 R. HARRIS *Abners Funerals* 1 'Tis an bard thing to Funerals it well . . . God . . . helps us here by David. He has the art of mourning.

† **Funeralize**, *v. Obs.*—¹ [f. FUNERAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render sad or melancholy.

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* ii. 119 It transfixes my soule, that the first day in which I have had the fortune to reverence you should be funeralized with things most molestfull.

† **Funerally**, *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a funeral manner; with funeral ceremonies.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 3 For when even crows were funerally burnt, Poppæa the wife of Nero found a peculiar grave enternment.

Funerary (fʊnɪˈrəri), *a.* [ad. late L. *fūnērārius*, f. *fūnēr-*, *fūnus*: see FUNERAL. Cf. F. *fūnérāire*.] Of or pertaining to a funeral or burial.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxiii. 185 Those Funerary and Obsequial Festivals. a 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1880) III. 62 It was probably an altar to Bacchus, possibly a funerary urn. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/3 The deciphering of Egyptian funerary rolls. 1890 A. B. EDWARDS in *Century Mag.* Jan. XXXIX. 328 The sacred cats . . . bad their funerary bronzes laid beside them in the grave.

† **Funerate**, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. 6 *funerat*, *funerated*. [f. L. *fūnērāt-* ppl. stem. of *fūnērāre*, f. *fūnēr-*, *fūnus*: see FUNERAL.] *trans.* To bury with funeral rites.

1548 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 66 My body to be funerat within the churchyard of Fyngell. 1568 *Ibid.* My bodye to be funerated or buried within the church of Est Witton.

So **Funeration** [late L. *fūnērāt-ion-em*], the performance of funeral rites.

1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 311 To the..funeration be-
longeth the embalming of the dead body. 1693 KNATCHBULL
Difficult Texts 41 The rites of funeration.

Funereal (fünē'riāl), *a.* [f. L. *fünere-us* (f. *fünēr-, fūnus*: see FUNERAL) + -AL.] Of or pertain-
ing to a funeral; appropriate to a funeral. Hence,
gloomy, dark, dismal, melancholy, mournful.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 740 You timely will return a welcome
guest, With him to share the sad funereal feast. c1750
SHENSTONE *Elegies* iv. 2 Near some lone fane, or yew's
funereal green. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ii. 725 Cyparissa veiled
With broad redundancy of funereal shades. 1818 SCOTT
Rob Roy xxxv, A chill hung over our minds, as if the feast
had been funereal. 1841 THACKERAY *2nd Funer. Napol.* i,
A car., decked with funereal emblems, had been prepared.
1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. iii. 239 We marched at
a funereal pace through the forest. 1875 RENOUF *Egypt.*
Gram. 66 The funereal papyri.

Hence **Funereally** *adv.*, in a funereal manner.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 39. 294 Strangely and
really suggestive of a mausoleum. 1886 W. J. TUCKER
E. Europe 332 The hearse.. was drawn by four black
funereally-draped horses.

† **Funerous**, *a.* Obs. -^o [f. L. *fünēr-, fūnus*
FUNERAL.]

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 in COLES.

Funest (fünē'st), *a.* Now rare. Also 7 funeste.
[ad. F. *funeste*, ad. L. *fūnestus*, f. *fūnus*: see
FUNERAL.] Causing or portending death or evil;
fatal, deadly, disastrous; deeply deplorable.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 96 How funest and direfull
must my conceptions be, looking upon her prison all hanged
with black. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 418 This execution was..
one of the funeste effects of the war. 1727 SWIFT *God's*
Rev. agst. Punning Wks. 1755 III. i. 169 Scarce had this
unhappy nation recovered these funest disasters. 1865
LONGF. *To Italy* 3 The dower funest of infinite wretchedness.

Hence † **Funest'al**, † **Funest'ous** *adjs.* [see -AL,
-OUS] = FUNEST. † **Funest'ate** *v.* [f. L. *fūnestāt-*:
see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make funest or disastrous
(Cockeram 1623). † **Funesta'tion** [see -ATION],
'pollution by touching a dead body' (Coles 1676).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 151 A court or yarde nere vnto this
funestal place. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* I. 90
Have pity on a wretch to whom both life and death are
equally funestous. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffe's Rev.* Naples 69
With such funestous preparatifs. 1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 10
That funestous War betwixt Charles the First and the
Parliament.

Fung (fŭŋ), *rare.* Anglicized form of FUNGUS.
1882 [see ALG.]

Fungaceous (fŭŋgē'jəs), *a.* [f. L. *fung-us* +
-ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a fungus or fungi.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 270 Circumstances which cause
the destruction of the primitive fungaceous vegetation.

Fungal (fŭŋgāl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L.
fungālis, f. L. *fungus* FUNGUS.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a fungus; of the
nature of a fungus. *Fungal Alliance*: Lindley's
name for the group of fungi.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 119 The Fungal
Alliance. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 16 Unnatural union
between a captive algal damsel and a tyrant fungal master.
1882 Quain's *Med. Dict.* 523 Assuming the filaments to be
of undoubted fungal origin. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June
5/2 The peculiar parasite or fungal formation, for the
removal of which he has had to undergo an operation.

B. sb. A fungus.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 156 Fungi—Fungals. 1849 SIDNEY
in *Grnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* X. ii. 382 Fungals most com-
monly grow upon animal or vegetable substances in a state
of decomposition. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 36 Many of them
are now proved to be imperfect in themselves, and only
forms or conditions of other fungals.

† **Fungate**, *sb.* Obs. [f. FUNG-US + -ATE 1.
Cf. F. *fongate*.] *Chem.* A salt formed by the com-
bination of 'fungic acid' with a base.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem., Fungates*, the saline compounds
of a peculiar acid, which M. Braconnot has lately extracted
from mushrooms. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies*
941 Fungate of potash.

Fungate (fŭŋgēt), *v.* Path. [f. FUNG-US +
-ATE 3.] *intr.* To grow up with a fungous form
or appearance; to grow rapidly like a fungus
(Gould *Illust. Dict. Med.* 1894): see FUNGUS *sb.* 2.
Hence **Fungating** *ppl. a.*

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 132/1 The fungating sore
produced in the tongue or cheek by a carious tooth. 1878
T. BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 107 An irregular, fungating,
bleeding surface. *Ibid.* I. 124 It may fungate, crack, fissure,
or ulcerate.

† **Funge**, *Obs.* [a. OF. **funge*, *fonge*, ad. L.
fungus FUNGUS.]

1. A mushroom or fungus.

1c1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culini.* 5 Take
Funges and pare hem clene and dyce hem. 1398 TREvisa
Barth. De P. R. xvii. cxxiv. (1495) 686 Asshen of wylde
perys dronken helpyth ayenst Funges: todestoles.

2. A soft-headed fellow. [After L. *fungus*.]

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xiv. (1651) 123 Whenas
indeed, in all wise mens judgments.. they are mad empty
vessels, funges, beside themselves. *Ibid.* ii. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 306
Drink drowns more than the sea (meer Funges and Casks).

b. ? attrib.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxviii. 3 There liueth not
thy lyke (for a flie) I trow, For funge wit: thou arte the
fly for the nonse.

† **Fungeous**, *a.* Obs. Also 6 fungious. [ad.
OF. *fongeux*, f. *fonge* FUNGUS.] = FUNGIOUS.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. lvi. § 2. 78 Blew Panick hath
a reddish stalke.. full of a fungious pith. 1682 T. GIBSON
Anat. 34 They are soft and fungious.

† **Fungiate**, *Obs.* [f. FUNGI-C + -ATE 1.] =
FUNGATE *sb.* 1848 in CRAIG. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Fungible (fŭndzib'l), *a.* and *sb.* Law. [ad.
med. L. *fungibilis* ('res fungibiles' Du Cange), f.
fungi (with sense as in *fungi vice*, to take the place,
fulfil the office of).]

The adj. belongs to Civil Law and to the general theory
of Jurisprudence; the sb. is in addition a current term of
the law of Scotland.]

A. adj. (See quot. 1832.)

1818 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 64 In the
instance of money and other fungible articles. 1832 AUSTIN
Jurispr. (1879) II. xlv. 807 When a thing which is the
subject of an obligation.. must be delivered in specie, the
thing is not fungible, i.e. that very thing, and not another
thing of the same or another class in lieu of it must be
delivered. Where the subject of the obligation is a thing
of a given class, the thing is said to be fungible, i.e. the
delivery of any object which answers to the generic descrip-
tion will satisfy the terms of the obligation. 1886 *Sat. Rev.*
25 Dec. 853 A certain number of persons.. do not.. regard
books as 'fungible', but exercise a choice as to the books
they read.

B. sb. A fungible thing.

a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst.* iii. i. § 18 (1773) I. 418 Grain and coin
are fungibles, because one guinea, or one bushel or boll of
sufficient merchantable wheat, precisely supplies the place
of another. 1865 McLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* i. in *Stud.*
Anc. Hist. (1887) 8 The Libripens with his scales, officiating
at a will or act of adoption.. illustrates the sources whence
all ideas of formal dispositions were derived—the sale of
fungibles. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 15 Casualties..
paid in money or in fungibles at fixed periods or intervals.
1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains Digest* 489 If he.. had been guilty
of immorality, he was punished by being required to restore
fungibles at once.

Fungic, *a.* [f. FUNG-US + -IC. Cf. F. *fongique*.]
Of or pertaining to fungi or mushrooms. *Fungic*
acid (see quot. 1885).

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 275 M. Braconnot has
discovered another acid in fungi, which.. he has named
fungic acid. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 747 *Fungic acid*
.. According to Dessaignes.. the acid in question is nothing
but a mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acids. 1883
Sword & Trowel Sept. 480 A John Chinaman was passing
the Consulate just then, and was soon introduced to the
fungic fare.

Fungicide (fŭndzisið), [f. *fungi-* FUNGUS +
-CIDE 2.] Something used for destroying fungi.

1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 June, Paris Green, being composed
in part of sulphate of copper, may act to a limited extent as
a fungicide. 1894 *Times* 10 Dec. 10/2 The latest im-
provements in.. appliances for the distribution of.. fungici-
des upon growing crops.

† **Fungiferous**, *a.* Obs. [f. *fungi-* FUNGUS
+ L. *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing fungi; covered
with fungi.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 76/2 The Fungiferous Stone.

Fungiform (fŭndzifŕm), *a.* [f. *fungi-* FUN-
GUS + -FORM. Cf. F. *fongiforme*.] Having the
form of a fungus; having a termination resembling
the head of a mushroom. Said esp. of papillæ on
the tongue.

1823 PHILLIPS *Mineral.* p. lxxxviii, *Fungiform*, certain
substances.. are occasionally met with having a termination
similar to the head of a fungus; whence they are said to be
fungiform. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 589 Fungiform
Papillæ. Their number is indeterminate. 1868 WRIGHT *Ocean*
World v. 120 Hapallinus.—Mass fungiform, pedicellate
below, expanding conically. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 172 The
fungiform papillæ are much smaller and more numerous
than the circumvallate ones.

† **Fungify**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. L. *fung-ī* to per-
form + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To fulfil or perform (an
office).

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 109 Bending the several
parts of the body in a devout posture to fungifie their
several offices. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 62
Every Minister of the Church.. should be in a capacity of
fungifying his office in preaching the Gospel.

† **Fungillus** (fŭndziflŕs). [mod. L. *fungillus*,
dim. of L. *fungus* FUNGUS.] A little fungus.
Hence **Fungilliform** *a.* [-FORM.] = FUNGIFORM.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 13 Embryo fungilliform,
seated at the base of firm somewhat fleshy albumen. 1885
P. MACOWAN *Rep. Cape Town Bot. Gard.* 12 Our spec-
imens of the fungillus being decayed.

Fungin (fŭndzin). (Incorrectly fungine). [f.
FUNG-US + -IN. Cf. F. *fongine*, *fungine*.] The
substance which forms the cell-walls of a mush-
room or fungus.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 299 Fungin is to the
fungi, what woody fibre is to trees. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17
Dec. 333/1 The nutritive part is in the fungin.

Funginous (fŭndziŕns), *a.* [f. L. *fungin-us*,
f. *fungus* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to a fungus.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Fungite**, *Obs.* [f. FUNG-US + -ITE.] A kind
of fossil coral.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 102 Fungites, which grow upon
the rocks like Shrubs. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 514 The
.. most remarkably shaped fungites I ever saw.

Fungivorous (fŭndzi'vŕrs), *a.* [f. L. *fungi-*,
fungus + -vor-us devouring + -OUS.] Feeding on
mushrooms or fungi.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* let. xlix. (1828) IV. 492

Among the phytiphagous insects the fungivorous ones form
about a twentieth. 1849 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club*
II. No. 7. 361 Other species whose larvae are considered.. to
be either fungivorous or saprophagous.

† **Fungo**, *Obs.* Also 6 funga. [? a. It. or Sp.
fungo FUNGUS.] A mushroom or fungus.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 3 b, Rotten Moushrimpes called
Fungas. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 73 Pure fungo's, such
as Claudius ate, before His wife's came, after which he ne're
eate more. 1682 *Loyal Satirist* in Somers *Tracts* (Scott)
VII. 68 Are frogs, fungos, and toadstools the chiefest dish
in a spiritual collation?

Fungoid (fŭŋgŕid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. FUNG-US +
-OID. Cf. F. *fongŕide*.]

A. adj. Resembling a fungus or its qualities; of
the nature of a fungus.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252/3 *Fungoid*, resembling a fungus;
that is, irregular in form and fleshy in texture. 1853 KANE
Grinnell Exp. xlv. (1856) 411 The familiar mushroom or
fungoid appearance which is shown in many of the plates.
1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* n. (ed. 4) 133 Minute fungoid
moulds. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 100 *Peziza venosa* has the most
decided nitrous odour, and also fungoid flavour. 1875
DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xi. 272 Yeast and other low fungoid
forms flourish in solutions of ammonia.

b. Path. (See FUNGUS 2.)

1844 DUFORT *Deafness* 89 An inert substance in the ear..
surrounded by fungoid growths. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN
Phys. Anat. I. 100 Cancer, or fungoid disease. 1875 B. W.
RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 30 The malignant growths
include fungoid tumour. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen*
42 The diphtheritic membrane is fungoid in character.

B. sb. A fungoid plant. Also attrib.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page Nat.* 211 The highest
development of fungoid life. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/1
They lived on a spoonful or two of arrowroot, with such
fungoids as they could gather in the forest.

Fungology (fŭŋgŕlŕdʒi). [f. FUNG-US +
-(O)LOGY.] The science or study of fungi. Hence
Fungolo'gical *a.* [+ -IC + -AL], of or pertaining to
fungology. **Fungolo'gist** [+ -IST], one who studies
or is learned in fungology.

1860 BERKELEY (*title*), Outlines of British Fungology.
1865 *Athenæum* No. 1980. 463/3 A philanthropic fungologist.
1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 73 The seeker after fungological
knowledge. 1885 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 769 Harkness.. is
absorbed in fungology. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 26 Aug. 3/2
The fungologist may not be altogether unwilling to part
with a group which has always been a source of some
perplexity to him.

Fungose, *a.* [ad. L. *fungŕsus*, f. *fungus*.]
= FUNGIOUS 1.

1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 217 The weltd
Bark or Fungose excrescencies which grow to its Branches.
1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 412/2 *Fungose*, spongy in texture,
fungus-like.

Fungosity (fŭŋgŕsiti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The
quality or condition of being fungous; in quotes.
concr. a fungous growth.

1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Bibl.* I. 292 Certain little Pustulæ
and Fungosities on its Surface. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly*
Rev. LXXXVIII. 107 A fibrous, excrecent, and feeble
fungosity. 1861 BUNSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 404 An extensive
cavity is exposed, covered with fungosities of a bluish color.

Fungous (fŭŋgŕs), *a.* [ad. L. *fungŕsus*, f.
fungus: see FUNGUS and -OUS. Cf. F. *fongueux*.]

1. Of or pertaining to fungi; having the nature
of a fungus. † Also, formerly, Resembling a fungus
in texture; spongy.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Insb.* ix. 42 And chaf is bettir for hem
than is donge, For they therof wol be right fungous stronge.
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 8 The tables of the bones of y^e
head whiche shut betwene them the Fungous substance.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xxxv. I. 613 We may be sure of
raine, in case wee see a fungous substance or soot gathered
about lamps and candle snuffs. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.*
& *Min.* Introd., Their lungs are single, fibrous, divided by
pipes, very long and fungous. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs*
I. 27 Rhubarb is a thick fungous Root. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour*
Irel. I. 397 Twenty-five acres of spongy fungous bog. 1781
COWPER *Conversat.* 54 The sapless wood, divested of the
bark, Grows fungous. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 274
There is a deep soil, with a crust of fungous moss. 1830
LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 221 *Placentæ* either single and
fungous, or double and thin. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems*
237 No fungous weeds invade thy scanty soil. 1876 T. HARDY
Ethelberta (1890) 84 An afternoon which had a fungous smell
out of doors.

transf. and *fig.* 1652 J. HALL *Height Eloq.* p. vi, Fungous
and empty inflations are evill in an Oration, as well as in
a naturall body. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vii. § 47. 269
The base principles of modern building.. some fungous wall
of nascent rottenness that a thunder-shower soaks down.
1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jynls.* II. 267 Antiquity, with
merely the natural growth of fungus human life upon it.

b. Path. (Cf. FUNGUS 2.)

1667 R. LOWER in *Phil. Trans.* II. 614 What the cause may
be of that fungous Excessence, or why Horses are peculiarly
obnoxious to it. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *White honey*
Charge, Verdigrase or Vitriols keep down the growth of
proud fungous Flesh. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 207 The
following case of fungous excrecence from the tongue.
1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 669 Desault
mistook a fungous tumour of the bladder for a calculus.
1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 275 This form of
cancer may produce very vascular fungous growths.

2. Growing or springing up suddenly like a mush-
room, not durable or substantial.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* iii. v. (1765) 424 That fungous growth
of Novels and of Pamphlets. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xiv.
86 The fungous production of the common novel-wright will
be too insignificant to attract his notice. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK
Headlong Hall vii, Those manufactories, which have

suddenly sprung up, like fungous excrescences. 1829 W. G. MEREDITH *Mem. Chas. K. of Sweden* Introd. § 33. 89 One of the mushroom monarchs of Napoleon, fortunate in not being as evanescent as his fungous brethren. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt. i.* § 6. 59 These temporary elements have been fungous in their growth.

Hence **Fungousness**, fungous quality.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Fungus (fʊŋɡʊs), *sb.* Pl. *fungi* (fʊŋdʒi), **funguses**. Also 7 fungous. [a. L. *fungus*, commonly believed to be cognate with or ad. Gr. σπόγγος, σπόγγος SPONGE; in sense 2 prob. through OF. *fungus* (F. *fongus*).]

1. A mushroom, toadstool, or one of the allied plants, including the various forms of mould. In *Bot.*, a cryptogamous plant, characterized by the absence of chlorophyll, and deriving its sustenance from dead or living organic matter. Also *collect.* in *sing.*

1527 ANDREW BRUNSUYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* E vj h, Water of fungus. The heste parte and tyme be the whyte tode stoles or muscheroms whan they be full ripe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 132 Those excrescences in manner of Mushromes, which he named Fungi. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 115 Cork seems to be by . . . the pores, a kind of Fungus or Mushrome. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 152 Like unto the Fungus that grows on Elder, which we call Jew's-ears. 1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 385 Case of Poison from a Vegetable Fungus. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 947 This black matter is a species of small fungus, which draws its nourishment from the wheat. 1847 BADHAM *Escul. Funguses* p. xiii, No country is perhaps richer in esculent Funguses than our own. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 243, I shall . . . treat separately the forms which contain chlorophyll (so-called Algæ) from those destitute of chlorophyll (so-called Fungi).

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Often used *fig.* for something of rapid growth.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Introd. (1751) 45 Exsuding from her [the Church's] sickly Trunk a number of deform'd Fungus's. 1757 FOOTE *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 156 The offspring of a dunghill born in a cellar . . . and living in a garret; a fungus, a mushroom. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 107 They began to consider aristocracy as a kind of fungus growing out of the corruption of society. 1862 FRASER'S *Mag.* Nov. 631 Nor, when criticising this architectural fungus [Exhibition Building], must its cost be forgotten. 187 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxviii. 36 A mere unsubstantial fungus of unabiding excitement. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine* i. 2 That significant fungus, the Chinaman.

2. *Path.* A spongy morbid growth or excrescence, such as exuberant granulation in a wound.

1674-7 MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* (1896) 17 An old Man having a Contusion upon his Skin there threw out such Fungus that all the Escharoticks signified nothing. 1721 BAILEY, *Fungus* [in Surgery], soft spongy, Flesh which grows upon Wounds. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. ii. 152 Bitters and Acids applied to Funguses of the Brain. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 91 It is no uncommon circumstance to meet with wens, that have burst spontaneously, and have thrown out a fungus. 1844 DUFFON *Deafness* 41 Sometimes small vegetations can be observed on its surface, and the commencing existence of polypos or fungus.

fig. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 248 The comick genius was apply'd as a kind of caustick, to those exuberances and fungus's of the swoln dialect, and magnificent manner of speech.

b. A skin disease in fish.

1892 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/4 Though the disease of the skin of fish known as 'fungus' is common . . . they never had a better supply of salmon in the river than at present.

† 3. An excrescence of lamp-black or charred fibre on the wick of a candle or lamp. *lit.* and *fig.* (So in Latin.) *Obs.*

1775 FLETCHER *Last Check* § 18 Wks. 1795 VI. 243 Is a spiritual lamp trimmed when its flame is darkened by the black fungus of indwelling sin? 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 150 The excrescence of fungi about the wicks of lamps and candles; the flaring and snapping of the flame.

4. The vegetable growth employed as tinder.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1697) 27 Nor may we here omit to mention the . . . fungus's to make Tinder.] 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic.* xiii. (1833) 320 The heat of the wire is always sufficient to kindle a piece of German fungus.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fungus disease* (see 2 b above), *growth*, *production*, *tree*; *fungus-covered*, *-like*, *-proof* adjs.

1880 BURTON *Q. Anne* III. xvii. 169 *Fungus-covered cabins. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 9/1 Fish affected with *fungus disease. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i, The Literature of the present day, a *fungus production which has flourished from the artificial state of our Society. 1887 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 348 Raising *fungus-proof varieties of the potato. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, *Fungus trees grew in corners of the cellars.

Hence **Fungus v. intr.**, to grow out rapidly like a fungus; **Fungused** *pa. pple.*, grown over or covered with fungus.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 167 From that little boss has fungused out a terrible hump. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 209/1 From a celebrated cellar, cobwebbed and fungused with the dirt and dust of half-a-century of neglect.

Fungusy (fʊŋɡʊsi), *a.* Also **fungousy**. [f. FUNGUS + -Y.] a. Covered with a fungous growth. b. Of a fish; affected with a fungous disease.

1856 CANNING in *Hare 2 Noble Lives* (1893) II. 89 Despatch-boxes not opened for some time assume the appearance of a bottle of curious old port—white and fungus-y. 1880 F. BUCKLAND in *Scotsman* (1883) 10 Nov. 6/6 He received a pike . . . which after a while became fungously.

† **Fungy**, *a. Obs.* [f. FUNGE + -Y.] Like a fungus in texture, cellular, spongy.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 7 The Bones of the Head are neither altogether Solid, nor yet wholly fungie. 1721 BAILEY s.v. *Funk*, A fungy Excrement of some Trees.

† **Funible**, *Obs.* = FUNNEL I. (The orig. has *trüchter*.)

1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* III. vi. 234 The fume . . . which the party took down at his mouth going to-bed, in a funible or pipe.

Funic (fiŋnik), *a.* [f. FUN-IS + -IC.] Pertaining to the funis or umbilical cord.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1876 PLAYFAIR *Treat. Midw.* I. II. iv. 159 One of these [sounds heard in auscultation] is the so-called *umbilical* or *funic souffle*.

† **Funicul**, *a. Obs.* [f. FUN-IS + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the funis or umbilical cord; supplied through the funis.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 13 The Opinion of the funicular Nourishment is also defensible from another Circumstance.

Funicle (fiŋnik'l). [Anglicized form of FUNICULUS.] In various senses of FUNICULUS, *esp. a.* = FUNICULUS 2. b. *Bot.* = FUNICULUS 3.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 134 The uppermost Surface of the Quicksilver being sliced off, is dilated into a tenuous Column or Funicle. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Funicle*, a little stalk, by which the seed is attached to the placenta. 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, *Funicle*, in Anat., an aggregation of fibres into a little round cord. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 87 Cytisus, Broom . . . seeds with a tumid funicle.

Funicular (fiŋnik'ul-), *a.* [f. L. *funicul-us* + -AR. Cf. F. *funiculaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a funiculus in various senses. † *Funicular hypothesis*: see FUNICULUS 2. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 138 A Confutation of this Funicular Hypothesis of Linus. 1709 F. HAUKEBEE *Phys. Mech. Exp.* III. (1719) 89 The Objections of the Favourers of Suction, and the Funicular Hypothesis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 735 The name *funicular sclerosis* is given to sclerosis following certain definite columns of the cord, such as lateral and posterior spinal sclerosis.

2. Of or pertaining to a rope or its tension; depending on or worked by a rope. *Funicular machine*: an arrangement of a cord, pulleys, and suspended weights, designed to illustrate statical principles. *Funicular polygon*: the figure assumed by a cord supported at its extremities, and having weights suspended from it at various points. *Funicular railway*: one worked by a cable and stationary engine; a cable railway.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 296 The whole is called the Funicular Machine. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 13 Stevin . . . applies his principle of equilibrium to cordage, pulleys, funicular polygons. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 14/1 The ascent . . . will be by means of a funicular railway. 1892 *Tablet* 3 Sept. 365 A funicular railway runs up the mountain's side.

3. Resembling a cord; *spec. in Anat. and Bot.*

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 702/1 Small muscles . . . to which Poll has given the name of funicular muscles. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 70 Funicular, rounded cords of white fibrous tissue. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 465 The knotted funicular torc. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Funicular chord*, a cord-like appendage, by the intervention of which . . . the seeds are attached, instead of being seated immediately on the placenta.

4. Pertaining to the funis or umbilical cord.

1873 KENNEDY in Leishman *Syst. Midwif.* ix. 179 Except under such circumstances, it must be very difficult to discover the funicular soufflet.

Funiculate (fiŋnik'uleit), *a.* *Bot. and Zool.* [f. FUNICUL-US + -ATE.] Having a funiculus.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 349 *Funiculate*, when it [the postfrænum] forms a narrow ridge. In mod. Dicts.

|| **Funiculus** (fiŋnik'ul-), *a.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis* rope.]

† 1. A little rope. *Obs. rare*—o.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

† 2. A hypothetical 'string' or filament of extremely rarefied matter, imagined to be the agent operating in the suspension of the mercury in the Torricellian experiment. *Obs.*

The hypothesis was propounded by Franciscus Linus (the Jesuit F. Line or Hall) in his book *De Corporum Inseparabilitate* 1661, which attempts to refute the correct explanation of the phenomenon that had been given by Boyle.

1662 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. i. (1682) 18 That the things we ascribe to the weight or spring of the air are really performed by neither, but by a certain Funiculus, or extremely thin substance provided by Nature . . . which . . . does violently attract bodies whereunto it is contiguous if they be not too heavy to be removed by it. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 5 Who attribute the suspension of the Quicksilver in the Torricellian experiment to a certain rarefied matter, which some call a Funiculus.

3. The umbilical cord; = FUNIS. Hence *transf.* in *Bot.* A little stalk by which a seed or ovule is attached to the placenta.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* III. Ovules ascending from the axis, attached to a short funiculus. 1854 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Funiculus*, a name for the umbilical cord. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 326 The funiculus is parallel to the ovule, instead of being at right angles to it. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 492 The nucellus . . . is seated on a stalk, the Funiculus.

4. *Ent.* 'A term for the part of the antenna which lies between the scape and the club in certain insects' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iv. 262 Lamellar appendage of the outer antennæ reaching to the middle of the second joint of the funiculus.

5. *Anat.* 'Applied to the primitive cord or bundle of nerve fibres, bound together in a sheath of connective tissue, called the perineurium or neurilemma' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

6. In *Polyzoa*. (See quot.)

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 455 Very generally, the gastric division of the alimentary canal is connected with the parietes of the body by a sort of ligament, the funiculus, or gastro-parietal band.

Funiform (fiŋni'fɔrm), *a.* [f. L. *funi-s* rope + -FORM.] Having the form of a cord or rope.

1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Funiform*, cord-like, rope-like. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 61 The whole is overlaid with funiform wire ornaments.

Funiliform (fiŋni'li'fɔrm), *a. Bot.* [as if f. L. **funili-s* adj. (f. *funis* rope) + -FORM.] (See quot.)

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Funiliform*, tough, cylindrical, and flexible, like a chord; as the roots of arborescent monocotyledones.

Funipendulous (fiŋni'pendi'ul-), *a.* [f. L. *funi-s* rope + *pendul-us* hanging + -OUS.] Hanging from a rope; connected with a hanging rope.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 290 The greater the Funipendulous Body is, the less does the Medium Resist it. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* vi. 92 The exhibition of some half-dozen funipendulous forgers might have shocked . . . his humanity. 1863 DE MORGAN *Budget* (1872) 386 And so, having shown how the reviewer has hung himself, I leave him funipendulous.

Funipotent (fiŋni'pɔt-), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *funi-s* rope + *potent-em* POTENT.] Playing tricks with ropes.

1880 F. POLLOCK *Spinoza* 60 Believers in table-moving, slate-writing, funipotent and other goblins.

|| **Funis** (fiŋnis). *Anat.* [L. *funis* rope.]

† a. Short for *funis brachii*, 'an old name for the median vein' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. The umbilical cord.

c 1400 Lanfranc's *Cirurg.* 159 Bis veyne . . . is eftsoones dyvydid, and be oon partie is spred bi be arm manye weies wipoute forþ, þat is clepid funis. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 8 The Funis, the Placenta, with its Amnion and Chorion, and Allantoides. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 323 With the other [hand] we take hold of the funis and make a gentle distension. 1855 RAMSBOTTOM *Obstetr. Med.* 64 One coil of the funis is seen twisted round the neck, and another round the left angle.

† **Funk**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 *funk*, 4-7 *funke*, 7 *founck*. [Corresponds to MDu. *wonke* (Du. *wonk*), OHG. *funcho* (MHG. *vunke*, mod. Ger. *funke*) wk. masc., spark; the Eng. word may have been adapted from Du., or it may represent an OE. **funca*. The existence of the ablaut-var. MHG. *vanke*, mod. Ger. dial. *fanke*, renders it unlikely that the word is a diminutive of the sb. represented in Goth. by *fōn* (gen. *funins*) fire.]

1. A spark. (The sense in the quots. from R. Brunne is quite uncertain.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 Pat was not worth a funk. 1611 *Ibid.* 211 Þe kyng an oth swore, He suld him venge on Steuen. . . & of þo fourtene monkes . . . Be heten alle fonkes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 18 Of lust that ilke fryr funke Hath made hem as who saith half wode. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 335 For al the wretchednesse of this worlde and wicked dedes Fareth as a funk of fyrr that ful a-myde Temese. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 182/2 Funke or lytyle fyrr, igniculus, foculus.

2. Touch-wood. Cf. PUNK, SPUNK.

1673 [see 3]. 1704 E. WARD *Dissenting Hypocrite* 35 Burn it as Funk, or keep 't as Fodder. 1721 BAILEY, *Funk*, a fungy Excrement of some Trees dress'd to strike Fire on. 1754 GOOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 817 They gather an excrement, growing . . . upon oaks, and call it Funk, which impregnated with nitre, is used as a match to light pipes. a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Funk*, touch-wood.

3. *Comb.*, as *funk horn*, ? a horn case containing touchwood.

1673 CHANNON in *Col. St. Papers, Amer. & W. Ind.* (1889) 538 A flint and 'founck horn,' which a man had put in his pocket the day before to strike fire in the night.

† **Funk**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. FUNK v.] A strong smell or stink; also, tobacco smoke.

1623 W. CAPPS in P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* (1896) I. 136 Betwixt decks there can hardly a man fetch his breath by reason there ariseth such a funke in the night that it causes putrefaction of blood. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Funk*, Tobacco Smoak; also a strong Smell or Stink. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s. v., What a Funk here is! What a thick Smoak of Tobacco is here! Here's a damn'd Funk, here's a great Stink.

fig. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 491 note, I would either run out of the stinke of swearing, or make them to run out of the ship that should . . . make such a filthy funke in it.

Funk (fʊŋk), *sb.* *slang.* [First mentioned as Oxford slang; possibly, as Lye suggests, a Flemish *fonck* (Kilian), the origin of which is unknown.]

1. Covering fear; a state of panic or shrinking terror. *Blue funk*: see BLUE a. 3.

1743 LVE in *Funius' Etymologicum* s. v., Funk vox Academicis Oxon. familiaris. to be in a funk. vett. Flandris *fonck* est Turba, perturbatio. in *de fonck siin*, Turbari, tumultuari, in perturbazione versari. 1765 E. SEDGWICK in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 390 Poor Todd . . . is said to be in a violent funk. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., I was in a cursed funk. 1827 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 204 The horrid panic or 'funk' (as the men of Eton call it) in which Des Cartes must have found himself. 1839 SIR C. NAPIER 9 Apr. in W. N. BRUCE *Life* iv. (1885) 127 Funk is the order of the day. 1861

HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlv. There is no sign of anything like funk amongst our fellows. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* II. xi. 183 With all my heroism, I was in a frightful funk.

2. One who funks; a coward.

1850 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Funk... a coward. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 13 Apr. 5/2 The public opinion among youth would... dub a 'fellow' a 'funk'.

Funk (fʌŋk), *sb.* ⁴ *Sc.* and *north.* [*f.* FUNK *v.* 3] 1. A kick.

1808-80 in JAMIESON. 1838 J. HALLEY in *Life* (1842) 145 He placed his hand... unluckily just on the spot where Mr. Pony is rather touchy. Sundry vehement funks... were the immediate consequence.

2. Ill-humour, passion.

1808-80 JAMIESON *s. v.*, In a funk, in a surly state, or in a fit of passion. *Loth.* 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* *s. v.*, 'The gaffer's in a fine funk'.

Funk (fʌŋk), *v.* ¹ *slang.* [*perh.* a. F. dial. *funkier* = OF. *funkier*, *fungier* :—L. **fūmicare* (It. *fūmicare*), *fūmigāre*, *f. fūmus* smoke. (FUNK *sb.* ², though app. *f.* this *vb.*, is recorded earlier.)]

1. *trans.* To blow smoke upon (a person); to annoy with smoke.

1699 W. KING *Furmetry* iii. 56 What with strong smoke, and with his stronger breath, He funks Basketia and her son to death. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 303 He... with a sober Dose Of Coffee funks his Nose. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 119/1 He proposed that we should retire into a corner, and funk one another with brimstone. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* *s. v.*, To funk the cobbler, a school boy's trick, performed with assa fetida and cotton, which are stuffed into a pipe... and... the smoke is blown... through the crannies of a cobbler's stall. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxv. Do look how the old gentleman is funking Mary, and casting sheep's eyes at her through the smoke. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre Tappington*, An arrangement happily adapted for the escape of the noxious fumes up the chimney, without that unmerciful 'funking' each other, which a less scientific disposition of the weed would have induced.

b. To smoke (a pipe, tobacco). † Also, to blow (tobacco smoke) on (a person).

a 1704 T. BROWN *Inscript. Tobacco-box* Wks. 1730 I. 65 Since Jove... Gives us the Indian weed to funk. 1733 *Revolution Politics* II. 67 When the King was upon his Trial, did not the Soldiers funk Tobacco in on the King as he sat, to offend him. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 54 Where a round dozen pipes they funk, And then return to town dead drunk. 1791 HUDDSFORD *Salmag.* 114 A pipe I did funk.

c. *intr.* To smoke.

1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* I. iv. 211 The grain having funked for six and twenty weeks in the ship's hold. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 29 At Jenny Brown's she'd smoke and funk. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 174 My straw-fire flared and funked. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *s. v.*, When the smoke puffs out from a chimney place or stove, we say 'it funks'.

2. To cause an offensive smell.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxii. 92. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, Funk, to smoke or rather to cause an offensive smell.

Hence **Funking** *ppl. a.*

1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 54 Many a funking I'oor may have had his Pipe lighted by a Flash.

Funk (fʌŋk), *v.* ² *slang.* [Belongs to FUNK *sb.* 3]

1. *intr.* To flinch or shrink through fear; to 'show the white feather', try to back out of anything.

1737-9 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1886) I. 15 The last time I saw him here [Eton], was standing up funking over against a conduit to be catechised. 1813 L.D. CAMPBELL *Lett. Apr. in Life* (1881) I. 295, I funk before Ellenborough as much as ever. I almost despair of ever acquiring a sufficient degree of confidence before him to put me in possession of my faculties. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Nov. 360/2 It occurred to me that the change of temperature would be disagreeable, and I rather funked. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ix. Poems 1890 II. 137 To Funk right out o' p'lit'cal strife aint thought to be the thing. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 79, I hope you will not think I am funking.

2. *trans.* To fight shy of, wish or try to shirk or evade (an undertaking, duty, etc.). Also, to funk it.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two P. Ago* III. 103 He'll have funked it, when he comes to the edge, and sees nothing but mist below. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xlv. Not that he liked good-byes—he always funked them.

3. To fear, be afraid of (a person).

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* 154 The rich men fear him, And he is funked by all the poorer class. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 385, 'I rather funk the governor' replied, in turn, Mr. Spooner.

4. To frighten or scare.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 197 The Frenchman, funked at the superiority of his antagonist. 1831 SCOTT *Fru.* 20 May, Jeffrey is fairly funked about it. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 496/2 The jury, 'funked' by the Anarchists, returned extenuating circumstances in the miscreant's case.

5. *Comb.* as funksticks (*Hunting*), one who 'funks' the 'sticks' or fences.

1889 *Univ. Rev.* III. 76 The 'funksticks' immediately slacken rein.

Hence **Funking** *obl. sb.* Also **Funker**.

a 1845 HOOD *Jack Hall* xi, Funking, indeed, was quite a thing Beside his function. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii. While he [Flashman] was thrashing them, they would roar out instances of his funking at football. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* II. 115 Martyr and Dickenson are both funkers. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* iv. (1879) 64 Of all riders 'the hard funk' is the most unmerciful to his beast.

Funk (fʌŋk), *v.* ³ *Sc.* and *north.* [*app.* onomatopoeic; a variant *fung* is common (see JAMIESON).] *trans.* and *intr.* To kick.

c 1709 Auld Grey Mare i. in *Jacobite Songs* (1887) 56 You've curried the auld mare's hide, She'll funk nae mair at you. *Ibid.* v. The good auld yaud Could nowther funk nor fling. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. X. 393 The horse funkit him aff into the dub. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxxv. 294 The beast's funkling like mad. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 375 The quadruped funkling up her heels and tossing the dry sand with her horns. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Funk, to kick, to kick up the heels as a horse or donkey does. 'To funk off' is to throw the rider.

Hence **Funking** *obl. sb.* Also **Funker**.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. XIII. 313 It's hard to gar a wicked cunt leave off funkling. 1825-80 JAMIESON *s. v.*, Dinna buy that beast, she's a funker. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 219 The move of the hounds caused a rush of gentlemen to their horses, and there was the usual scramblings up, and fidgetings, and funkings.

Funkite (fʌŋkɪt), *Min.* [Named by Dufresnoy in 1837, presumably after some person surnamed Funk.] A variant of pyroxene containing ten per cent. or more of iron.

1850 DANA *Min.* 268 Funkite is a green coccolite.

Funky (fʌŋki), *a.* ¹ [*f.* FUNK *sb.* 3 + *-y* ¹.] In a state of 'funk', frightened, nervous, timid.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* [The nervous junior counsel in Bardell v. Pickwick is named 'Mr. Phunky'.] 1845 S. NAYLOR *Reynard* 46, I do feel somewhat funky. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* lii. (1889) 501 If he did not give up to you like a funky traveller to a highwayman.

Hence **Funkiness**.

1896 *Punch* 22 Aug. 88/2, I subdued my native funkiness so far as to make the revolution of the great wheel.

Funky (fʌŋki), *a.* ² *Sc.* [*f.* FUNK *sb.* 4] 'Given to kick, as a horse' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

† **Funky**, *a.* ³ *Obs.*

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* II [Faults in Cheese] Sweet or Funky Cheese. *Ibid.* 30 A means of preventing Sweet, or Funky Cheese.

Funnel (fʌnəl), *sb.* ¹ Forms: 5 fonel (le, 6-7 funell, 6-8 funnell, (6 fonnell, funnelle), 7-funnel. [ME. *fonel* (15th c.; a supposed earlier example belongs to FUNEL, rope), app. a. OF. **founil* (whence Breton *founil*). Mod. Pr. dialects have *founil*, *enfounilh*, which are probably corrupted adoptions of L. *infundibulum*, *f. infundere* to pour in (the Lat. word may have been familiar from its use in pharmacy); the unrecorded OF. form, and the Sp. *fonil*, Pg. *funit*, may be adoptions from Pr.]

1. A cone-shaped vessel usually fitted at the apex with a short tube, by means of which a liquid, powder, or the like, may be conducted through a small opening.

1402-3 DURH. MS. *Alm. Roll.*, j funell. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxvii. (1869) 155 A gret old oon... bat a foul sak, deep and perced, heeld with hire teeth, and hadde with inne it a fonelle [F. *entonnoir*]. c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 170/1 Fonel, or tonowre, *fusorium*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 The parfume... taken into the mouth through the pipe of a funnell, or tunnell. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i. With a funnel, I make shift to fill the narrow vessel. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dede-kindus' Grobianus* 202 To ev'ry Mouth by Turns the Funnel guide, Let Streams of Wine, thro' pewter Channels, glide. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 179 Make a paper funnel, and put it in the hole of the globe. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 221 The whole fire-box is then filled up with fuel by means of a funnel. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 549 The juice being poured into the tun by means of a funnel. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 49 A circular metallic funnel for catching the rain, and a vessel for storing it.

fig. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 228 ¶ 2 The Inquisitive are the Funnels of Conversation... They are the Channels through which all the Good and Evil that is spoken in Town are conveyed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 2/1 If they... become the 'animated funnels' of the executives of their associations. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug., The funnel through which legislation can trickle down to the country is... nearly blocked up.

b. *spec.* in *Casting*. The hole through which the metal is poured into a mould. Cf. GATE, INGATE, TEDGE.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 925/1.

c. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A funnel-shaped organ or limb; an infundibulum.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* vi. 493 Some [muscles] the long Funnel's curious Mouth extend Thro' which ingested Meats with Ease descend. 1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 200 Funnel [of cuttle-fish] white. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 623 The surrounding element being alternately drawn into the branchial cavity... and again expelled in powerful streams through the orifice of the funnel.

2. A tube or shaft for lighting or ventilating purposes; also, the metal chimney of an engine, steam-boat, etc. † Formerly also, the soil-pipe of a privy.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 333 A funell or trunke of woodde or such other open instrument wherby the ayer maye be conueyed into the caue. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xiii. 92 Priuy Funnels or Vaults may also bee made by the Pressware Art so close and so sweete that there can no annoyance or vsnauory smels euapoure out... Many houses... are much annoyed by the leaking and sinking through the funnels of Brick. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 39 Admitting neither Light nor Air, more than what the Lamps, always burning, are by open Funnels above suffered to ventilate. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 36 Sir Christopher Wren has made this day 4 funnells on the top of the house of commons, to lett out the heat, in case they sitt in the summer. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xv. The funnel to carry the smoke. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. (ed. 4) 506

These funnels served to communicate the air to the hold. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 480/2 There are... eight funnels for letting out the steam through windows. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix. Mr. Chucks slapped his fist against the funnel. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 127 The chimney, or funnel, is made of sheet iron, and rivetted on to the uptake. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 315 All this while the steam has been fiercely chafing through the funnel.

b. The flue of a chimney, somewhat resembling an inverted funnel (see quot. 1859).

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 787 The Funnel of the Chimney. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 51 The outward Hole of the Funnel ought to be small, always less than the Bore of the Funnel. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) 949 The cavity or hollow [of a chimney] from the fireplace to the top of the room is called the funnel.

3. Applied to a funnel-shaped opening, shaft, or channel in rocks, etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 102 The sides of the funnel are actually often burst with the great violence of the flame. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 246 The ground... presenting to view, those funnels, sinks and wells in groups of rocks... as already recited. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 106 The number of funnels, or sink holes, formed by the washing of the earth into fissures of the limestone rock. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 137 A narrow gap or funnel in the mountains through which the river forces its way between perpendicular precipices. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Funnel, the excavation formed by the explosion of a mine. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 105 The crater now became a funnel which was accessible to the bottom.

4. Applied to anything of conical shape with an extension at the apex.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 108 This [cloud] gradually changed into a filmy funnel, from the narrow end of which the 'cord' extended to the cloud in advance. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* x. He lay back, sent funnels of smoke to the ceiling.

5. A cylindrical band of metal; esp. that fitted on to the head of the topgallant and royal masts, to which the rigging is attached.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 161 The Wooden Stick is fastened within the Iron Coller or Funnel of the Harpoon, with Packthread wound all about. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 The head is round to receive the funnel. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 31 The rigging of a royal mast, topgallant mast and topmast, is placed upon a copper funnel fitting the mast head.

6. A channel, leading from a pond, over which a net is spread forming a 'pipe', broad at the mouth but narrowing to a point, into which wild fowl are decoyed.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 138 This little animal [dog]... keeps playing among the reeds, nearer and nearer the funnel, till they [wild fowl] follow him too far to recede.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *funnel-pipe*, *tube*; similitive, as *funnel-fashioned*, *-formed*, *-like*, *adjs.*; *funnel-wise* *adv.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, **Funnel-fashioned flowers*. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xviii. (1887) 176 The smoke was caught and carried back under a *funnel-formed canopy into a hollow central pillar. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 757/2 The fibrous *funnel-like sheath. 1846 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/5 Narrow, up-hill, funnel-like streets. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* 13 A piece of *funnel-pipe fitted loosely into the hole. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 231 Through one aperture in the cork passes the *funnel tube. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii. The landlord... applied himself to warm the same in a small tin-vessel shaped *funnel-wise.

b. Special comb., as *funnel-casing* (s (see quot. 1883); *funnel-form* = *funnel-shaped*; *funnel-hood* (see quot.); *funnel-net*, the net of a funnel (sense 6); *funnel polype* (see quot.); *funnel-shaped a.*, shaped like a funnel, infundibuliform, *esp.* in *Bot.*; *funnel-stays* (see quot.); *funnel-top* (see quot.).

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 18 An excellent drying-room has been discovered in a space in the *funnel-casings. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, *Funnel-casing*, a portion of the funnel of a steamer extending from the smoke-box to some distance upwards. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 249 Infundibuliform, or *Funnel-form, such as the corolla of common Morning-Glory, denotes a tube gradually enlarged upwards from a narrow base into an expanding border or limb. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, **Funnel-hood*, a projected portion of or protection to the funnel, raised some feet above the deck. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 138 The decoy-ducks never enter the *funnel-net with the rest. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *s. v.* *Polype*, The *funnel polype nearly resembles a funnel, from which it has its name. *Ibid.*, *Infundibuliform*... There are properly two species of the *funnel-shaped flowers. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 147 Over this a kind of funnel-shaped supplier is to be made fast. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 77 The surface is honeycombed throughout with circular, funnel-shaped holes. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* *s. v.* *Funnel*, This [funnel] is secured by ropes or chains, called the *funnel-stays, leading from eye-plates near the top of the funnel to the ship's sides. 1854 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, **Funnel-Top*, common name for the genus *Periza*.

Hence † **Funnel** *v.* a. *intr.* of smoke: to issue out or rise up in a funnel-shaped cloud; b. *trans.* to feed with a funnel. **Funnelled** *ppl. a.*, funnel-shaped; also *fig.*; in *Bot.* infundibuliform.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 125 Before a gun is shot off, a stinking smoake funnels out. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 102 A dampe (like the smoake of a Cannon) ... would strugglingly funnell vp. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dede-kindus' Grobianus* 202 To ev'ry Mouth by Turns the Funnel guide, Let Streams of Wine, thro' pewter Channels, glide

Adown the Throats. [Note] Whenever this Comedy is represented, the Gentlemen of the upper Gallery are exceedingly delighted with seeing Teague funnel Obadiah. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 67 p. 14 The auditory passage was extremely narrow, and not funnelled as in other subjects. 1849 *Florist* 194 [A pelargonium] too funnelled, and the blotch on upper petals not even. 1883 D. PIGEON in *Nature* 23 June, The double funnelled stem of whirling mist [of a waterspout]. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 130 Quivering to the swell of funnelled uproar.

Funnel (fʌnəl), *sb.*² *dial.* Also fummel. (See quot.; the form *fummel* seems of doubtful genuineness.)

1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 323 The Little Mule, or Hinny, the produce of a Stallion and a She-ass. In some counties, it is called a Fummel. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Funnel*, a mare mule produced by an ass covered by a horse. *Linc.* 1866 BROGOEN *Linc. Gloss.*, *Funnel*, a mule whose sire is an ass.

Funniment (fʌnɪmənt). *jocular.* [f. FUNNY a. + -MENT. Cf. *merriment*.] Drollery, humour; also, a joke, a comicality.

1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg. Fam.* xix. (1887) 65 His first funniment took place amongst the macaws. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 138 A man with heaps of funniment and plenty of talk. 1898 E. YATES *Wrecked in Port* xxviii. 319 I'll take care to repay you that little funniment on the first convenient opportunity.

Funny (fʌni), *sb.* [perh. f. next adj.] A narrow, clinker-built pleasure-boat for a pair of skulls. Also loosely, any light boat.

1799 *Caldron or Follies Camb.* 9 While others woo The well-oar'd funny or the slim canoo. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 109 A young couple... took a sail in a funny off Fulham. 1843 ATKINSON in *Zoologist* I. 293, I was in a 'funny'—as the small boats at Cambridge are called. 1870 DASENT *Annals Eventful Life* (ed. 4) I. 140 The funnies, cutters, wherries... that thronged the river daily.

Funny (fʌni), *a.* [f. FUN *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Affording fun, mirth-producing, comical, facetious.

1756 TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* II. 151 Tom Heartley and Richmond said a great many funny things. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i. Is it damn'd funny and comical? 1787 BURNS *Halloween* xxviii, Unco tales, an' funnie jokes. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 22 He became very sociable and funny. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xiii, Popping in his little funny head.

absol. 1820 PRAED *Eve of Battle* 297 A mixture of the grave and funny.

2. Curious, queer, odd, strange. *colloq.*

1806 METCALFE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 809 This study to decrease our influence is funny. I cannot understand it. 1838 JAMES *Robber* i. That was a funny slip of mine. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix, 'What funny things you are making'... 'I'm trying to write to my poor old woman.' 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 527 Lady Ellesmere was very funny about Mrs. Gaskell, wanting very much to see her, and yet quite shy about it. 1889 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'To keap fun' rals waaitin' time after time is a strange funny way for a parson to go on.'

† 3. *slang.* Topsy. *Obs.*

1756 TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* I. 62 More brandy was drank, and Tom Throw beginning to be what is called funny, the house was full of uproar and confusion.

4. *Comb.*, as *funny-looking* adj.; *funny-bone*, the popular name for that part of the elbow over which the ulnar nerve passes, from the peculiar sensation experienced when it is struck; *funnyman*, a professional jester.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Bloudie Jacke*, And they smack, and they thwack, Till your 'funny bones' crack. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 4 It is like rapping a man... over the funny-bone. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xv, Even the fiddlers three... worked their funny-bones more gently. 1895 M. E. FRANCIS *Prieze & Fustian* 283 'Yon's a 'funny-lookin' lass. Let's chase her!' 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 119 What I've earn'd as clown, or the 'funnyman, with a party of acrobats.

Hence **Funnily** *adv.*, in a funnymanner; **Funniness**, the quality or state of being funny; a funny saying or joke. Also **Funnyism** *nonce-wd.*, a joke.

1814 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 18 Nov. (1894) I. 51 [He] says she... talks so funnily and sweetly. 1839 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 37 His stories and funnyisms of all descriptions. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 317 note, It was funnily done; which was not always the case, for it was often with bitter gravity. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *André Alt.* I. xi. 57, I did bear one or two members... make a kind of school-boy titter at the funniness of a man's not being seconded. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 Dec. 4/6 Marching... to the sound of their own... irrepressible funninesses. 1882 J. BROWN *Howe Subs.* Ser. III. 35 A man... whose absolute levity and funniness became ponderous.

Funny (fʌni), *v.* *Sc.* [mod. form of *fundy*, FOUND *v.*⁵] *intr.* To become stiff with cold, to be benumbed. Hence **Funnied** *ppl. a.*

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 52 An eating Horse never funnied. 1785 *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 3 in *Poems Buchan Dial.*, The while limmer was sae dozen'd an' funied w' cauld. 1845 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. (1890) I. 418 The funniet too cam forth.

Funster (fʌnstə). *jocular.* [f. FUN *sb.* + -STER after PUNSTER.] One who makes fun.

1887 *Through the Long Day* I. 234 Punster is universally recognised as a permissible and legitimate word, and why not 'funster'? 1892 *Dram. Opin.* 13 Jan. 3/1 The greatest punster since Hood, and greatest funster of his age.

Fuor, mistake for, or var. **FUR** *sb.*¹ (sense 7).

1858 9 WEALE *Dict. Arch.* (ed. 2) *Fuor*, among carpenters, a piece nailed upon a rafter to strengthen it when decayed.

Fur (fɜː), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-7 *furre*, 7-9 *furr*, 8 *fir*, 6- *fur*. [f. **FUR** *v.*

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The OF. *forre*, *furre*, sheath, case, is commonly given as the immediate source; but it does not appear to have had the sense of the Eng. *sb.*, though the derived *vb.* *forrer* (mod. F. *fouirer*), originally to encase, developed the sense 'to line', and 'to line or trim with fur.' The Fr. word for fur is *fouurre* (OF. *forrure*): see **FURRURE**.]

1. A trimming or lining for a garment, made of the dressed coat of certain animals (as the ermine, beaver, etc.: see 2); hence, the coat of such animals as a material for trimmings, linings, or entire garments (worn either for warmth or for ornament). Also a garment made of, or trimmed or lined with, this material; now chiefly *pl.*, exc. as denoting a piece of fur to be worn about the neck.

† a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 228 A burnet cote... Furred with no menivere, But with a furre rough of here, Of lambes-skinnes. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 401 Pei schal were no manere fures. 1418 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 34, I bequethe... my furre of Calabre. c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* (Surtees) 163 They are so gay in furrys fyne. 1551 in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* (1721) II. xxxiii. 539 A fur of black Irish lamb. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, Thou wrapt in fures... Forbidst the frozen zone to shudder. 1681 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 525 Blak gownes, fac'd with furr. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 231 The inhabitants go... clothed in furs or feathers. 1814 SCOTT *Ed. of Isles* II. vi, The costly furs That erst had deck'd their caps were torn. 1836 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi, Greta bad returned to the parlour, muffled in furs.

fig. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xiv. 374 Ill will, envie, grudgings, the right linings and fures of the soule.

b. worn as a mark of office or state, and as a badge of certain degrees at the Universities.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 707 Those budge doctors of the Stoic fur. 1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* I. i, Heavy Gown-men clad in formal furs. 1729 WATERLAND *Lett. Wks.* 1823 X. 320 The picture of Sir William Cecil... in his gown and furs. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 148 And add strange wisdom to the furs of Pow'r.

2. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals (as the sable, ermine, beaver, otter, bear, etc.) growing thick upon the skin, and distinguished from the ordinary hair, which is longer and coarser. Formerly also, † the wool of sheep.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors. Shepe & G.* 49 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 16 The shepe... berythe fures blake and whyte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 165 Thy Ball is a bold bigge curie, And could make a lolly hole in thy furre. 1608 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 14 (Qo. 1) This night, wherein... The Lyon, and the belly pinched Wolfe Keepe their furre dry. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 176 To want the strength of Bulls, the fur of Bears. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 189 Leave the Hair on Skins, where the Fleece or Fir is soft and warm, as Beaver, Otter, &c. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 310 Coney Wool, or Rabbits' Fur... principally used by Hatters. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. ii. 10 Cold would the winter be, for thick was the fur of the foxes. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. i. 46 All the cats are covered with short stiff hair instead of fur.

b. *fig.* in *phr.* to stroke the fur the wrong way (i. e. to cause irritation); to make the fur fly (U.S. *slang*: see quot.).

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, To make the fur fly. To claw; scratch; wound severely. Used figuratively. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* I. vii. 100 He stroked all the fur the wrong way. 1888 *Denver Republican* 29 Feb. (Farmer), 'Wait until the National Committee assembles... and you will see the fur fly from the Cleveland hide'.

3. *pl.* Skins of such animals with the fur on them. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 214 In this lande are many excellent fures as martens, sables. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. vi. iii. 9, I shall be careful to bring with me those Fures, I had instructions for. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 156 The Skins of those Beasts, which are killed in Winter being only of Value, and what we call Firs. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, This his old host and friend, with whom he had transacted many bargains for hides and furs. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 168 Mr. Clarke accordingly packed all his furs on twenty-eight horses.

4. *Her.* A tincture representing tufts upon a plain ground, or patches of different colours supposed to be sewn together.

The eight principal furs are ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, countervair, potent, and counterpotent.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. iv. (1660) 20 Fures (used in Armes) are taken for the Skins of certain beasts stripped from the bodies and artificially trimmed for the furring, doubling, or lining of Robes and Garments. 1708 [see DOUBLING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Furs*, in Heraldry are used in the Doublings of Mantles pertaining to a Coat of Arms, and sometimes to the Coat it self: They are usually of two Colours. 1766 [see DOUBLE *v.* 6a]. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* III. (ed. 3) 55 Furs are known by the name of Doublings, when used in the linings of mantles; but when coming under the denomination of Tinctures, they are called each by their respective name.

5. *collect.* Furred animals. Also in phrase *fur and feather*. See **FEATHER** *sb.* 4.

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v. 1025 Hunted thence the fur To Labrador. 1875 'STONEHENG' *Brit. Sports* I. i. vii. § 7. 106 They will readily hunt fur when nothing else is to be had. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Aug. 4/2 Farmers... find it somewhat difficult to carry on their coursing meetings because of the scarcity of fur.

6. Applied to something resembling fur or adhering to a surface like fur; e.g. a coat or crust of mould, of deposit from wine, etc.

1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vi. (1878) 38 The ill-omened fur one sees on an antiquated apple-pie. 1852 MRS. C. MEREDITH *Home in Tasmania* I. ix. 134 Projecting ridges [in shells], fringed beneath like the fur of a mushroom. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. v, Empty wine-bottles with fur and fungus choking

up their throats. 1864 WEBSTER, *Fur*, the soft, downy covering on the skin of a peach. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xix, Covered the thick top-coats of the two men with a fur of wet.

b. *esp.* A coating formed on the tongue in certain diseased conditions of the body.

1693 DRYDEN tr. *Persius* III. 172 My Pulse unequal, and my Breath is strong; Besides, a filthy Furr upon my Tongue. 1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commun.* I. 277 Her tongue had a whitish fur on it. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 508 Her tongue, teeth, and lips were covered with a black fur. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1139/2 Variation in the quantity of fur on the tongue from day to day.

c. A coating or crust formed by the deposit of carbonate of lime on the interior surface of a kettle, boiler, etc.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 38 Boiling... drives off the excess of carbonic acid, and thus causes the chalk to be precipitated; hence the earthy crust, or furr, on kettles. 1837 *Mech. Mag.* XXVIII. 96 An invention for dissolving the 'fur' which collects in kettles and boilers. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 7/2 For the purpose of removing the fur from the steam boiler.

7. *Carpentry.* (See quot.) Cf. **FURRING** *vbl. sb.* 3 b, **FUR** *v.* 6.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 146 When Rafters are... sunk hollow in the middle, and pieces (cut thickest in the middle, and to a point at each end) are nail'd upon them to make them straight again... those pieces so put on are call'd Furs. [1858-9: see **FUOR**.]

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of fur.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Bullion*, Ilk serplaith of furlles, con. 4000. iiij. ounce. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 58 A Velvet Cape or Fur Gorget about her Shoulders. 1792 *Descript. Kentucky* 49 Fur-muffs and tippets. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 5 Jan. 10/1 The dogs... should then be protected by fur-boots. 1885 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 202/1 Fur balls, fur fringe, and fur tails seem the most usual finish on all mantles.

9. General *comb.*, as *fur-trade*, -trader; objective, as *fur-dressing* *vbl. sb.*; instrumental, as *fur-clad*, -lined, -trimmed, -wrought *ppl. adjs.*; parasynthetic, as *fur-capped*, -collared, -cuffed, -gowned *ppl. adjs.*

1837 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (1892) 68 Here comes a stout, *fur-capped Mossos. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 129 Imperial mistress of the *fur-clad Russ! 1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Proph. Capys* xxxi, Where fur-clad hunters wander Amidst the northern ice. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 136 A grey cloth spencer being drawn over his coat, *fur-collared and cuffed. 1888 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 7/2 A *fur-dressing patent. 1757 J. G. COOPER *Apol. Aristippus* iii. 160 The... *fur-gown'd Pedants' bookish Rules. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 202 He muffled himself in his *fur-lined cloak. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 42 People connected with the *fur trade. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 14 One small leaden bullet, and some colored beads, the last to be referred, perhaps, to early *fur-trader days. 1860 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE *Vac. Tour* 98 Long, straight, *fur-trimmed coats. 1731 GAY *Rur. Sports* I. 270 Let me, less cruel, cast the feather'd hook... And with the *fur-wrought fly delude the prey.

10. Special *comb.*: † *fur-man* *slang* (see quot.); *fur-puller* (see quot.); so *fur-pulling* *vbl. sb.*; *fur seal*, the seal which affords the valuable fur known as seal-skin.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Fur-men*, Aldermen. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Fur-pullers*, those who scrape the loose down off rabbit and other skins, and do various minor parts of fur-making. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 5/5 A widow, working at *fur pulling. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 102 The *fur seal has its name from its coat, which is a fine soft fur, and is thinner skinned than any of the others. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 191 Group of Fur Seals... stuffed Ribbon Seal... cast of Harbour Seal.

Fur, *sb.*² ? *Obs.* [? Cf. OF. *forre* sheath, case.] = **Box** *sb.*² 16.

1740 *Lond. Mag.* 382/1 While a Wheel is turning round once, all the Parts of the Fur or Box in the Nave, rub against the Axletree. The Fur or Box in the hinder Wheels, is no bigger than the Fur or Box in the fore Wheels. Now, if the hind Wheels be as high again as the fore ones... the rubbing round the Fur or Box in the hind Wheels, will carry the Load twice as far as the fore Wheels.

Fur, *sb.*³ *dial.* Also 5 *fyre*, *firre* (*fyir*, *fyre*), 6 *fyrr*, *furre*, 9 *furr*. [See **FURZE**.] = **FURZE**. Chiefly in *Comb.*, as *fur-bill*, -bush (-bush), -stack; *fur chuck*, the bird furze-chat.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/1 Fyyre, sharpe brusche (K. *firre*, whyne, P. *fyir* or *qwyne*), *salinca*. c 1540 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 A gentleman... toke a fyrr bush on... a pitchfork, and being all sett on fyrr thruste it into his moth. 1562 W. BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 69 a, The Brome and the Whin or Furre bush. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 22 He that shooteth at a starre, aineeth higher then he that shooteth at a furbush. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 13 We are guarding the place now with duck-guns, fur-bills, and other spears. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 11 Whinchat (*Pratincola rubetra*)... Furr chuck (Norfolk). 1889 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Fur-bill*, a bill-hook: perhaps a furze-bill. *Fur-bush*, a bush of gorse. *Fur-stack*, a stack of gorse.

Fur (fɜː), *v.* [a. OF. *forre-r* (mod. F. *fouirer*) to line, envelop, encase, sheathe, = Sp., Pg. *forrar*, It. *foderare*, a Coni. Rom. *vb.* f. **fod(e)ro* case, sheath (OF. *fuerre*, *forre*, Sp., Pg. *forro*, It. *fodero*), a. Teut. **fōdro-* (Goth. *fōdr*, OE. *fōddor*, OHG. *fuotar*, mod. Ger. *futter*). In all senses exc. 6 and 7 the Eng. *vb.* is closely connected with **FUR** *sb.*¹, of

which it is commonly apprehended as a derivative. Cf. FOTHER v.]

1. *trans.* To line, trim, or cover (a garment) with fur.

13. *K. Alis.* 5474 The kyng dude of his robe, furred with meneuere. ?a 1366 [see *FUR sb.* 1]. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 Y wolle furre her gowne, coleres, sleues, and cotes, the here outwarde. a 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Huon* xlviii. 160 They gaue her... a mantell furred with ermyns. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 98 The rich Tartars sometimes fur their gowns with pelluce or silke shag. 1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 266 In Winter 'tis furr'd with a Skin, call'd Samour. 1841 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 73 A pair of fur boots (furred on both sides). 1842 *H. AINSWORTH Tower Lond.* II. i. A robe of violet-coloured velvet, furred with powdered ermine. fig. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xiv. 96 A Supper, that should strongly support our empty stomachs, and furre and line them well for the next four and twenty houres.

b. To serve as a lining or trimming for.
1576 *TURBURY. Venerie* 198 His [Raynard's] case will serue to fur the Cape of Master huntsmans gowne. 1631 *T. POWELL Tom All Trades* 165 As many Fox-skins as will furre his Long-lane gowne.

2. To clothe or adorn (a person) with fur.
?1370 *Robt. Cygyle* 56 The aungelle... clad them alle in clothys of pryse, And furred them with armyne. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 She shalle be beter purfild and furred thanne other ladies and gentille women. a 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ij. I am furred with the fures that thou hast sent me. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 So to ribband, to fur, to tassell, and to fringe... men is... degrading their humanity. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xx. Miss Mannerling was furred and mantled up to the throat. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 49 It was the 29th May... and still the fair were furred.

b. *pass.* Of an animal or his skin: To be covered with fur. Also fig.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, f. Fox 383 Rare Fox (well furr'd with patience). 1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 109 The skin which was very white, and well furred.

3. To coat or cover with fur or morbid matter. To fur up: to stop up or 'clog' with this.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 31a, Her Alabaster walls were all furred and some-painted, with the bespraying of mens braines. 1601 ?*MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* I. 34 Yee shall haue me an emptie caske that's furd With nought but barmie froth. 1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 354 Arejected Sordes of the blood, which furs up the Orifices. 1700 *ADDISON Eneid* vi. Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 60 The walls On all sides furr'd with mouldy damp. 1792 *S. IRELAND Views Thames* II. 89 This water has the property of not furring any vessel it is boiled in. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Axholme* 25 II [the water]... furs every thing in which it is kept. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* xi. 375 The surface of the vessel... is now white-furred all over with hoar-frost.

fig. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* (1851) 220 We... after all these spiritual preparatives, and purgations have our earthly apprehensions so clam'd and furr'd with the old levin. 1684 *J. LACY Sir H. Buffoon* iv. iii. Thy love to her is furred all over like a sick man's tongue. 1863 *Hants. (Otterbourne) Dial.* One can't do nothing, one's so furred up with things.

4. *intr.* To become furred or coated with morbid matter. Also, to collect as fur. To fur up: to become 'clogged' with fur.

1550 *BECON Forth. Faithful Prol.* Avij b, Nowadays y^e archedecons aske not for y^e pore... but whether y^e hosts be wel kept in y^e pyxe from moulding & furring. 1601 *Hotland Pliny* II. 520 Take it forth, and scrape from it the mouldinesse or vineing that doth furre or gather about it. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 401 A little skill to cleere and dresse the wheeles may keepe this watch of his life [the heart] in motion, which otherwise will furre vp and stand in his dissolution. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, Upon *Glisco* (1869) 46 Teeth... Which though they furre, will neither ake or rot. 1649 *BUTHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 71 The better will they [Spades] rid off work by far... and not fur and clog with Earth. a 1706 *E. BAYNARD Health* (1740) 6 For too much Meat the Bowels fur. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 245 Their rough Inside, that is sooner apt to furr, taint and leak. *Mod.* This kettle soon furs.

† b. To fur up: to become fluffy. *Obs.*
1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 395 The thread is slightly twisted, in order to enable it to bear the action of the hot liquor without the fibres separating or furring up.

5. *trans.* To clean off the fur of (a boiler).
1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Furring the boilers, in a steamer, cleaning off the incrustation or sediment which forms on their inner surfaces.

6. *Carpentry.* To fix strips of wood to (floor-timbers, rafters, etc.) in order to bring them to a level, or to the required surface. Also with off. (Cf. *FUR sb.* 1 7.)

1678, 1703, 1823 [Implied in *FURRING vbl. sb.* 3 b]. 1842 *GWILT Archit.* 977 The timbers of a floor, though level at first, oftentimes require to be furred. 1852 *P. NICHOLSON'S Encycl. Archit.* I. 436. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 312/1 Some sod walls are furred off, lathed, and plastered.

¶ 7. (? nonce-use after *F. fourrer*). To foist or thrust in.

1592 *BACON Disc. in Praise of Sovereign* in *Spedding Life* I. 134 But only by furring in audacious persons into sundry governments.

Fur, obs. or dial. f. *FAR*, *FIR*, *FIRE*, *FURROW*.
Furacious (fū'ē'jəs), a. Now *pedantic* or *humorous*. [f. *L. fūraci-* (nom. *fūrax*), f. *fūrārī* to steal + *-OUS*.] Given to thieving, thievish.

1676 in *COLES*. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 194 There could be no stop given to his furacious exorbitancies any way but one. 1831 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 393 How like is man in one place, to man everywhere; equally prosing, fraudulent, and furacious. 1842 *DE*

QUINCEY Pagan Oracles Wks. VIII. 208 note, Greece was mendax, edax, furax (mendacious, edacious, furacious).

Hence **Furaciousness**, **Furacity**, the quality of being furacious; inclination or tendency to steal. 1623-6 *COCKERAM, Furacity*. 1644 *BULWER Chirol.* 134 In their way of Hieroglyphique when they figured furacity or theft by a light fingered left hand. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Furaciousness*. 1790 *UMFREVILLE Hudson's Bay* 36 They [Indians] glory in every species of furacity and artifice.

Furbelow (fū'iblə), sb. Forms: 7-8 furbelo(e), 8 furbellow, (forbulo, forbulo(e), 8- furbelow. [An alteration of *FALBALA*.]

1. A piece of stuff pleated and puckered on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the pleated border of a petticoat or gown. Now often in *pl.* as a contemptuous term for showy ornaments or trimming, esp. in a lady's dress.

1706 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Basset Table* IV. H 2 b, Lady Revel... Discovers a purse in the Furbeloes of her Apron. c 1710 *C. FIENNES Diary* (1838) 15 Their petticoates silke y^t were with furbelows one above another with Ribbons. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 15 ¶ 4 A Furbelow of precious Stones, an Hat buttoned with a Diamond. 1760 *C. JOHNSTON Chrysal* (1822) I. 275 Here, Jane, settle the furbelows of my scarf. 1827 *PRAED Poems* (1865) II. 353 The Baron bows low to a furbelow, If it be not my Lady's dress. 1862 *MISS BRADDON Lady Audley* xxxiii. 249 My lady smiled as she looked at the festoons and furbelows which met her eye upon every side. fig. 1883 *D. G. MITCHELL Bound Together* I, Rhetorical furbelows or broiery that belong to the wardrobes of the past.

2. Anything resembling a flounce.
1742 *H. BAKER Microsc.* II. xxvi. 203 Its Wings are encompassed with a Furbelow of long Feathers. 1875 *CARPENTER Microscope* ix. § 481. 534 The beautiful *Chrysaora* remarkable for its long 'furbelows' which act as organs of prehension.

3. A name for *Laminaria bulbosa*, a seaweed with a large wrinkled frond.

1846-51 *HARVEY Phycologia Britannica* III, Plate ccxli. This is the largest British species of the Laminariæ... Its common name is Furbelows. 1864 *TENNYSON Sea Dreams* 257 You... made The dimpled flounce of the sea-furbelow flap... to please the child.

† 4. *Conchol.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*
1776 *tr. Da Costa's Conchol.* 289 The Furbelow from Falkland Island; *Baccinium Fimbriatum*.
5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*; chiefly in the sense 'having furbelows', pleated. † Also as the name of a kind of pear.

c 1680 *Crys of London in Bagford Ballads* I. 116 Will you buy any Furbelow Pears. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4177/4 Lost... a blue Furbelow Coach-Box Cloth. 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruit. Officer* IV. i, I'll buy you a furbelow scarf. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* III. i, Crimpt ribbons in her head-dress, furbelow-scarfs, and hooped-petticoats. 1803 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress* III. 221 If you were to put round you a heap of furbelow veils, you would look picturesque enough.

Furbelow (fū'iblə), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To ornament with a furbelow, or with something resembling a furbelow.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3743/4 Lost... a Deal Box... having in it a rich Scarf forbul'd with a rich Gold Lace. 1731-7 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Chelone*, Many flat Seeds, that are furbelow'd on the Edges. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 157 It is furbelowed with a richer stuff, near half a yard in depth. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* (1849) 74/2 Many a private chair too, inclosing some fine lady, monstrously hooped and furbelowed. 1865 *L. OLIPHANT Piccadilly* (1870) 222 Trains of daughters, furbelowed and flounced by the same dressmakers.

fig. 1709-10 *ADDISON Tattler* No. 116 ¶ 2 Very florid Harangues, which they did not fail to set off and furbelow (if I may be allowed the Metaphor) with many periodical Sentences. 1717 *PRIOR Abna* II. 44 To break their points, you turn their force, And furbelow the plain discourse.

absol. 1784 *R. BAGE Barham Downs* I. 171 They could trim, flounce, and furbelow to admiration.

Hence **Furbelowed ppl.** a.
1703 *FARQUHAR Inconstant* II. i, Have you got home your furbelowed smocks yet? 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 142 ¶ 5, I am now rearing up a set of fine furbelowed dock-leaves. 1835 *BECKFORD Recoll.* 104 Under a most sumptuously fringed and furbelowed canopy of purple velvet. 1861 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 123 It terminates in four furbelowed lips.

† **Furber.** *Obs.* Also 5 fourbour, forbyrer, 6 forborer, 7 forbere. [a. OF. *forbere*, *forbeor*, agent-n. f. *forbir* to FURBISH.] = FURBISHER.

c 1415 in *Davies York Rec.* (1843) 233 Coupers, ... Fourbours. 1492 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 24, j. forbyrer pretii vjd. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B. (Percy)* 9 Gyrdelers, forborers, and webbers. 1609 *D. ROGERS in Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xxi, Smythes, forberes, Pewterers.

Furbery, var. **FOURBERRY**, *Obs.*
Furbish (fū'ibif), v. Forms: 4-6 furbusshe, 4-7 furbush, (4 forbisch, fourbosh, 5 forbesh, foorbush, 6 furbisshe, 7 forbush), 5 forbyssch (yn, 5-7 f(ou)rbysch(e, 4- furbish. [ad. OF. *forbiss*-lengthened stem of *forbir* (= Pr. *forbir*, It. *forbire*), ad. OHG. *furban* in the same sense.]

1. *trans.* To remove rust from (a weapon, armour, etc.); to brighten by rubbing, polish, burnish. Also with up.

1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xxi. 9 The swerd is whettid and furbishid. c 1483 *CAXTON Vocab.* 16 A swerde, Whiche me ought to furbyshe. c 1530 *Ld. BERNERS Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 327 Varlettes were furbushynge... of theyr maysters harneys. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 70 In heaven... your swords are furbushed and sharpened, by him that made their

metall. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. xii, I... furbished up one of the... cutlasses. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xiii. 415 Corslets furbish'd bright. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Tanglewood T.*, *Golden Fleece* (1879) 215 As soon as they could furbish up their helmets. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* II. xxi, Old arms duly furbished.

absol. 1624 *QUARLES Div. Poems*, *Job* III. li, Or if, by forbushing, he [the potter] take more paine To make it fairer, shall the Pot complaine?

fig. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 224 Men shulden not holde al gold þat shyneþ as gold, for many þingis ben fourboshid ful falseli. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 134 b, He hath somewhat furbushed the old rusty Argumentes of other raynebeaten souldiours. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* I. iii. 76 With thy blessings Steele my Lances point, That it may enter Mowbrayes waxen Coate, And furbish new the name of John a Gaunt. 1654 *TRAPP Comm.* *Job* xxix. 25 He had so fourbished the sword of Justice with the Oyle of Mercy.

2. To brush or clean up (anything faded or soiled); to give a new look to (an object either material or immaterial); to do or get up afresh, renovate, revive. Chiefly with up, occas. over.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xvii. (1617) 304 The soule, which must be fain to be, as it were, new furbished. 1598 *E. GILPIN Skial.* (1878) 65 Theile flowt a man behind his backe, if he Be not trim furbish'd and in decencie. 1629 *N. CARPENTER Achitophel* III. (1640) 131 He shewed himselfe ambitious to file and furbish over the staine of his shamefull life. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 397 This infection [Pelagianisme] was to come to this land in after-ages, furbished up under a new name. 1687 *DRYDEN Iliad & P.* III. 582 Their ancient houses, running to decay, Are furbish'd up. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 28 The University Statutes... were afterwards corrected, methodized, and furbisht over with excellent Latine. 1715 *ROWE Lady Jane Gray* III. i, They furbish up their Holy Trumpery. 1774 *J. Q. ADAMS in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 5, I might be furbishing up my old reading in Law and History. 1837 *SOUTHEY Doctor* IV. cxxiii. 228 Some part of the furniture was to be furbished, some to be renewed. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* viii. iii, What we want... is not to... furbish up old baronies, but to establish great principles.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs. rare*—1.
1697 *DENNIS Plot & no Plot* I. 12 Go, get you gone and furbish, you little young Dog.

Hence **Furbished ppl.** a.; **Furbishing vbl. sb.**; also *attrib.* and used gerundially with the omission of *in*. Also **Furbish sb.**, the action of the vb.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. iii. (1869) 2 A foorbushed swerd wel grownden. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 226 My mastyre payd to Robyn the armerere... for xij. dayis werke in forbeshynge. iij. s. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. ii. 32 The Norweyan Lord... With furbusht Armes, and new supplies of men, Began a fresh assault. a 1640 *BALL Answ. J. Can* I. (1642) go A new furbishing over of the same broken staffe. 1713 *STEELE Englishm.* No. 40. 264 These... are lately furbishing up to shine out at some favourable Conjunction. 1775 *S. J. PRATT Liberal Opin.* II. 159 For all the furbish'd up stuff it contains. 1839 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 171 Had a general furbish of all the gear and stores. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 438 To this the arts of fulling and... furbishing attend in a number of minute particulars. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 188 The tarnished lace having been subjected to a furbishing process.

† **Furbishable**, a. *Obs.*—0 Capable of being furbished or polished.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Polissable*, burnishable, furbishable.
Furbisher (fū'ibifsh), [f. FURBISH v. + *-ER* 1. Cf. *F. fourbisseur*.] One who furbishes.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 470/x Foorbyschowre, *eruginator*. c 1483 *CAXTON Vocab.* 16 Denis the fourbysshour Hath of me a swerd. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 257 The which Armourers, Furbishers, Cutlers, and such like doe furnish. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. xxx. 199 Ogier the Dane was a Furbisher of armour. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 344 Wherein are... employed about 14 furbishers, in cleaning, repairing, and new-placing the arms. 1840 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 172 About getting long the appointment of furbisher at the Tower. 1881 *J. EVANS Anc. Bronze Implem.* 5 A furbisher of every cutting instrument in those metals.

fig. 1617 *J. MOORE Mappe Mans Mortal.* II. v. 126 As furbushers, to varnish vs from the rust and canker of our corruption.

Furbishment (fū'ibifshmənt), [f. FURBISH v. + *-MENT*.] The action of the vb. FURBISH.

1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* I. Pref. 8 Every sort of fine flourishing and delicate furbishment.

¶ **Furca** (fū'rkā), *Rom. Ant.* (and *allusively*). [L.] A gallows.

1653 *JER. TAYLOR XXV Serm. Gold-Grove* xii. 162 They shall escape the furca and the wheel. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 460 The American General deserved a furca rather than a *mischianza*.

Furcate (fū'ike't, -ēt), a. [ad. med. *L. furcātus* (of a hoof) cloven, f. *L. furca* fork.] Formed like a fork; forked or branched.

1819 *G. SAMOUELLE Entomol. Compend.* 248 Converted into a furcate tail. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 149 The furcate horn of the caterpillar of *Parnassius Apollo*. 1841-71 *T. R. JONES Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 729 The insect, being seized by its furcate extremity, is... brought between the jaws of its destroyer. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 148 A variety of venation may be therefore called Furcate or forked.

Hence **Furcately adv.** Also **Furcato-**, used as combining form = forkedly-.

1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 163 Segregato-gemmate, furcately ramose. *Ibid.* 511 Glomerate or furcato-ramose. *Ibid.* 669 Furcato-dichotomous, two feet high, axils arcuate.

Furcate (fū'ike't), v. [f. ppl. stem of assumed *L. *furcare*, f. *furca* FORK sb.] *intr.* To form a fork; to divide into branches.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 79 These lines frequently furcate or give out lateral branches. *Ibid.* 198 Stems straight, furcating. 1852 — *Crust.* 1. 142 Another small fissure, which furcates a short distance above.

Furcated (fŭr'kāt'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. med.L. *furcat-us* + -ED¹.] = FURCATE *a.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 426 Ramuli furcated at the apex. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 401/1 Chætonotus and Ichthyidium possess a furcated foot. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 174 The dôm-palm . . invariably divides at a certain height into two branches, and these again . . become furcated. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 52 Each of these . . branch out into a furcated form.

Furcation (fŭr'kāt'jən). [f. L. *furca* fork; see -ATION.] A forking or branching; hence, a fork-like division or branch.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 124 When they [deer] grow old, they . . first doe lose their . . brow Antlers or, lowest furcations next the head. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 71 There are two modes of branching:—1. By a simple furcation of the extremity of a branch. 1862 — *Man. Geol.* 36 Another furcation of it passes by Eastern Borneo. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 52 The furcations being made in such a manner that the ends of the branch at last so stand together that their surface forms a ball.

Furch (fŭtʃ). Also FOUCH. [ad. F. *fourche* FORK *sb.*]

† 1. = FOUCH 2. *Obs.*

1491 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 181 Item . . till a man of the Chanslaris that brocht a furch of venyson to the King v.s. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xi. My heart like the furch of a hart in rut doth beat within my breast.

2. *Vet. Surg.* = FRUSH, FROG. Also *attrib.* in *furch-stay*.

[App. introduced by B. Clark, as a more etymologically correct substitute for the current forms. The Fr. equivalent is *fourchette*.]

1842 BRACY CLARK *On Running Frush* (ed. 3) 2 The part diseased, and which in my Treatise on the Foot of the Horse published in 1809, I called the Furch-stay, as being the part which held the base of the Furch together. *Ibid.* 3 This remarkable part was without any name and very little noticed, till I gave it the epithet Frog-stay or Furch-stay.

Furch, *obs.* form of FURROW.

Furchur(e), *var.* of FORCHURE, *Obs.*

13. . K. *Alis.* 4995 Another folk there is bisyde That habbeth furchures swithe wide.

Furciferous (fŭr'si-fē-rəs), *a.* [f. L. *furcifer* (f. *furca* FORK *sb.* + *fer* bearing) fork-bearer, hence (with reference to the 'fork' or yoke placed on the necks of criminals) rascal, jail-bird + -OUS.]

1. *Ent.* Bearing a forked process; said of the larvæ of certain butterflies (*Cent. Dict.*).

2. *Rascally. rare* (somewhat *jocular*).

1823 *Monthly Mag.* LV. 222 Long addicted to furciferous practices. 1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tail's Mag.* II. 81 Observe the dilemma into which these furciferous knaves must drop.

|| **Furcula** (fŭr'kŭl-ā). *Ornith.* [L. *furcula*, dim. of *furca* fork.] A forked bone below the neck of a bird, consisting of the two clavicles and an interclavicle; the merry-thought or wish-bone.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1878) 16 Relative size of the two arms of the furcula. 1868 — *Anim. & Pl.* I. v. 175 The sternum, scapulæ, and furcula are all reduced in proportional length.

Furcular (fŭr'kŭl-ār), *a.* Also 6 *furculare*. [ad. OF. *furculaire*, f. L. FURCULA; in later use f. FURCULA + -AR.] Of or pertaining to the furcula; in early use, to the collar-bone.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F 4 b, Howe many bones are in y^e sholdre? . . the bone sholdre blade and the bone furculare. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 609 Two clavicles, a coracoid and a furcular.

† **Furcule**. *Obs.* Also 6 *furculle*, *furkle*. [ad. L. *furcula*: see FURCULA.] = FORCEL. Also *attrib.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D 3 b, Some be properly lacertes that brede nyghe the eares tyll they come to the furcules or forks of the breast. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* vii. (1888) 56 In the vpper ende of Thorax is an hole . . in which is set the foote of the Furlkbone or Canel bone.

|| **Furculum** (fŭr'kŭl-ŭm). *Ornith.* [mod.L. *furculum*, incorrectly formed dim. of *furca*.] = FURCULA.

1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 54 The furculum or fork bone, which in carving, we detach after removing the wings of the fowl, corresponds with the clavicle. 1863 LYEAL *Antiq. Man* xxii. 451 The furculum, or merry-thought . . marks the forepart of the trunk. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* App. 525 The furculum of a gull was found in brick-clay at the Bridge of Johnston, near Paisley.

† **Furdel, furdle**, *v. Obs.* [var. of FARDEL, *v.*] *trans.* To furl or fold. Also with *up*.

1594 GLENHAM *News fr. Levane Seas* 16 Their sayles furdeld. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Peace France* Wks. III. 114 1 The Colours furdled vp, the Drum is mute. 1635 *Fox's Voy. N.-W. Pass.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 496 Westrooke all our sayles and furdled them up. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 34 Which being a drie and ligneous Plant . . though crumpled and furdled up, yet, if infused in Water, will swell and display its parts.

Hence **Furdled** *ppl. a.*, † **Furdlings** *vbl. sb.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 128 To urge the thwart enclosure and furdling of flowers, and blossomes before explication.

Furder, *obs.* form of FURTHER.

† **Fure**, *v. Obs. Sc.* [f. **fure*, Sc. form of FORE a journey.]

1. *trans.* To bear, carry.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace III. 222 With flour and wyne als mekill as thai mycht fur. 1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 178/2 That na gudis be furit be þe master apoun his ouerloft. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xvi. 1 How sulli my febill body fure The dowble dolour I indure? 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 141 Na gudis could be fured vpon the over-loft of the shippes.

2. To lead, conduct. Also *absol.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme p. vi. So far as labour and his wisdom furis. 1637 MONRO *Exped.* 1. 45 To his Master the Kings Majesty or Generall, that furs or leads the warre.

Hence **Furing** *vbl. sb.*, freight.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 246 For birth and wecht hir furing wes so hie, With thame ilkane scho sank into the se.

Fure, *obs.* form of FIRE.

† **Furel**. *Obs.* [Possibly a mistake of some kind: cf. FORCHE.] ? A gallows.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) 1. 310 It is not lawfull for arie subject . . to . . set vp furels, tumbrell, thew or pillorie . . within his owne soile without his [the king's] warrant and grant.

Furel, *obs.* var. FOREL, sheath.

Furen, *var.* FIREN *a.*, *Obs.*, fiery.

Furfur (fŭr'fŭr). *Path.* Pl. *furfures*. Also 7 *furfaire*, 9 *arch. furfair*. [a. L. *furfur* bran.] Dandriff, scurf; *pl.* particles of epidermis or scurf; also, a bran-like sediment in the urine.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. iii. (1651) 7 Grievances, which . . are inward or outward . . belonging to the brain, as baldness, falling of haire, furfaire. *Ibid.* II. i. iv. iii. 231 Leprosie, Ulcers, Itches, Furfures, Scabs, etc. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 1358 Those excrementitious particles which are evacuated with the urine, are also called furfures. 1798-1808 R. WILLAN *Cutaneous Dis. in Cullen's Nosol. Method.* App. (1820) 320 *note*, Furfur (scurf), small exfoliations of the cuticle which occur after slight inflammation of the skin. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV. 117 My outward crust Of lies, which wrap as tetter, morphew, furfair, Wrap the sound flesh. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Furfur*, a term applied, especially in France, to the layers of cuticle, like to bran, which are detached from the skin in such diseases as pityriasis.

Furfuraceous (fŭr'fŭr-ē-jəs), *a.* Also 7 *erron. -acerous*, 8 *-acious*. [f. late L. *furfurace-us* (f. *furfur* bran) + -OUS.] Resembling bran; scurfy, scaly; in *Bot.* covered with bran-like scales.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 101 The furfuraceous excrements of the Temples. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 26 The upper Chap of the Bill is half cover'd . . with a naked, white, tuberosus, furfuraceous Flesh. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 674 The urine is peculiarly distinguished by a natural furfuraceous separation. 1860 BERKELEY *Brit. Fungol.* 177 Stem somewhat flexuous, brittle, furfuraceous, then smooth. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 45 The epidermis, on being scratched, was raised in furfuraceous scales.

Furfuramide (fŭr'fŭr-ā-mīd). Also *furfuro-l-amide*. [f. FURFUR(OL + AMIDE.) A white crystalline substance produced by the action of ammonia on furfural.

1845 Furfuramide [see FURFUROL]. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 747 Furfuramide [see FURFURINE].

Furfuration (fŭr'fŭr-ē-jən), *rare-o.* [f. L. *furfur* bran + -ATION.] 'The shedding of the skin in small branny particles'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Furfuration*, the falling of Dandriff or Scurf from the Head, when it is comb'd. 1721 in BAILEY. 1854 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Furfurine (fŭr'fŭr-īn), [f. L. *furfur* bran + -INE.] (See quot. 1864.)

1845 [see FURFUROL]. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 747 *Furfurine* . . an organic base, isomeric with furfuramide, and produced therefrom under the influence of caustic potash, or simply of heat.

Furfurol (fŭr'fŭr-ŭl). [f. L. *furfur* + -OL.] A volatile oil obtained by distilling bran with dilute sulphuric acid.

1845 FOWNES in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXV. 261 The following . . will be the provisional nomenclature:—Oil produced by the action of sulphuric acid on bran, &c., termed 'furfurol'. . . Product of the action of ammonia on furfural or 'furfuramide'. . . Vegeto-alkali, 'furfurine,' produced by the duplication of the elements of furfuralamide.

† **Furfurose**, *a. Obs.-o* [ad. L. *furfurōs-us*, f. *furfur* bran.] Full of bran.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Furfurous (fŭr'fŭr-ŭs), *a.* [f. L. *furfur* bran + -OUS.] Resembling bran; containing bran or bran-like particles; made of bran.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 23 A furfurouse water or urine that is lyke as branne were in it. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 144 Furfurous Desquamations. 1822 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1867) I. 359 Furfurous bread and the water of the pool constitute his food.

Furgen (fŭr'gən). Also 6 *furgene*, 9 *furgen*, *dial. FRUGGAN*. [ad. F. *fourgon* poker.] † a. An oven-fork, a poker (*obs.*). b. (See quot. 1881.)

14. . *Fundale's Vis.* 1059 The turmentowris com remnand With furgens and with tongis glowand. 1530 PALSGR. 223/2 Furgone for an ovyn, *uavldree*. 1534 *Eng. Ch. Furnit.* (1866) 211, iij furgens of yron. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Furgen*, a round rod used for sounding a bloomy fire.

† **Furial**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *furial*, ad. L. *furiāl-is*, f. *furia* FURY.] Furious, raging.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 440 This furial pyne of helle. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* 43 Meanwhile, the young Prince, furial lust doth move.

Furibund (fŭr'ibŭnd), *a.* Also 5 *furybound*, 6 *Sc. furebund*, 8-9 *furibond*. [ad. L. *furi-*

bund-us (f. *furere* to rage); the earlier forms through F. *furibond*.] Furious, raging, mad.

1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xix. 72 As a persone furybounde and furyous. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 610 All in ane mynd and will, Richt furebund. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii. M 3 b, [In a list of affected words] Oblatrant—Obcæcate—Furibund—Fatuete. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 Enragements of that furibund animal the Matrix. 1753 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* xiv. cxix. Brutal, superb, audacious, furibond. 1837 CARLILE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. (1872) 120 A waste energy as of Hercules not yet furibund. 1855 R. R. MADDEN *Life of St. Blessington* II. 104 Strangely jocular in his furibond movements. 1880 *Standard* 16 Jan. 4 The furibund utterances of Ultramontane journalism.

† **Furibundal**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 17 The furibundall Champion of Fame.

Furicane, -cana, -cano: see HURRICANE.

† **Furie**, *v. Obs.-1* [ad. OF. *furrer*, *fouerrer* to fource.] *intr.* To search.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 377/26 To furie after a Carpenter.

Furied (fŭr'īd), *a. rare*. [f. FURY + -ED².] Having fury, furious.

1878 P. W. WYATT *Hardrada* 6 The fight Unbroken raged in its first furied might.

† **Furifuff**. *Obs. rare-1*.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 14 Timon Misanthropos (though churl enough) I think, was better than this Furifuff.

Furify (fŭr'īfī), *v. rare*. [f. FURY + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To render furious.

1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxix. Some real man . . must thwart And furify and set a-fizz this counterpart O' the pismire.

Furio'sant, *a. Her.* [? f. FURIOUS *a.* + -ANT.] (See quot.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Furiosant*, is a term applicable to the bull . . and other animals, when depicted in a rage, or madness: it is also termed *rangant*.

Furiosity (fŭr'ī-ŭs-ī-ti). [ad. late L. *furiōsī-tāt-em*, f. *furiōsus* FURIOUS: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being furious; fury; an instance of this. Now *rare*.

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fols* (1570) 69. His owne madnes and cruell furiositie. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 578 We reid greit furiositie Of slaughter maid be Leui and Simeon. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Furiosity*, furiousness. 1894 PHIL. ROBINSON in *Monthly Packet* Feb. 152 His furiosities do not count for much.

2. Madness, *esp.* in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1882). *Brieve of furiosity*: a BRIEVE directing an inquiry as to a person's sanity.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 371 After the dethe of whom, Claudius . . as in furiosite, wolde say ofetymes, and inquire . . why Messalina his lady come not to table. 1475 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 112 Pat in tyme tocum þe said brefe be reformit and a clausut put þarin to Inquire of þe foly and furiosite. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 75 The quenis grace commandit him to pas to the castell of Edinburgh induring hir will, to appeis the furiositie foirsaid. 1707 in *Athenæum* 1 Feb. (1896) 143/1 A person, because of her Furiosity, unfit to be dealt with according to Discipline. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 286 Services of Idiocy and Furiosity to pay as General Services. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xii. As it is expressed in the breves of furiosity. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 100 § 101 The breives of furiosity and idiocy hitherto in use are hereby abolished. 1882 W. BELL's *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Furiosity*, or madness, by which the judgment is prevented from being applied to the ordinary purposes of life.

|| **Furioso** (fŭr'ī-ŭs-ŭ), *a.* and *sb.* [It. :—L. *furiōsus*: see FURIOUS *a.*]

A. adj. (*Mus.*) See quot. 1825. Also *quasi-adv.*

1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.*, *Furioso* (*Mus.*) or *con furia*, Italian, signifying furiously or with vehemence. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Furioso* denotes a quick movement, but principally that species of movement which requires a wildness of character in the execution.

B. sb. A furious person. (Also *furiosa* fem.)

Presumably suggested by the title of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. § 202 (1693) 218 A violent Man, and a Furioso. 1710 *Age of Wonders* vi. in Wilkins *Pol. Ball.* (1860) II. 69 The furiosas of the Church Come foremost like the wind. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. viii. (1840) 290 He gave Oliver the protectorship, but would not let him call himself king, which stuck so close to that furioso, that the mortification spread into his soul. 1784 *Lett. to Honoria & Marianne* I. 74, I have heard one of these pitiful furioso's raving to a most amiable woman.

Furious (fŭr'ī-ŭs), *a.* Also 4 *furyus*, 5-6 *Sc. -ius*, 5 *Sc. furiouss*, -eous, 5-6 *furyous*, 6 *furiouse*. [a. OF. *furius* (mod.F. *furieux*), ad. L. *furiōsus*, f. *furia* FURY.]

1. Of a person, an animal, etc.: Full of fury or fierce passion; mad with anger, zeal, or the like; raging, frantic. Also of actions, attributes, utterances: Proceeding from or exhibiting fury; fierce, raging, destructively or menacingly violent.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 143 Now wol I speke of Mars, furious and wood. c 1430 LYG. *Min. Poems* 157 Whan he [the lion] is moost furiale in his myhte, Ther comyth a quarteyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* vii. 6 Lift vp thyself ouer the furious indignacion of myne enemies. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheida's Cong. E. Ind.* xxxvi. 87 a, Heerevpon, they began in a furious outrage, running out of their dores like madde men. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* v. 15 When I shall execute iudgments in thee in anger and in furie, and in furious rebukes. 1641 in Hearne *Collect.* 15 Aug. (1706) (O. H. S.) I. 285 Ye furiosest Presbyterians. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* To Parlt., Wks. (1847) 175/2 The

furious incitements which have been us'd. 1697 Dryden *Ving. Georg.* iii. 419 The furious Mare, Barr'd from the Male, is frantick with Despair. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 62 Parties of religion are more furious. a 1853 Robertson *Lect.* ii. (1858) 58 Furious against every one whose words make them tremble at their own insecurity. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* i. iii. (1866) 112 The King, already enraged, was furious at the presentation of this petition. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 14, I cannot help being astonished at the furious and ungoverned execration.

b. *transf.* Of the elements: Moving with or as if moved by fury, violent, raging.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. vii. 80 If the water be too furious and deepe. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 259 Feare no more...the furious Winters rages. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 126 It got a head after so furious a manner, that it set fire on the Ship itself. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 119 From the top is a view of the furious Stream. 1799 COWPER *Castaway* iv, The furious blast. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 196 Blowing a furious gale.

† c. Of pains, diseases, evil influences: Raging, cruel. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 373 In langour and in torment furys. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* i. viii. (1544) 14 Folke were there blent with furious darkenes. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ii. 211 In furious payne. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. li. 270 Furious agues. 1627 ABP. ABBOT *Narr.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) i. 434 Some furious infirmities of Body.

d. *Fast and furious*: (of mirth) eager, uproarious, noisy.

1790 [see FUN 3]. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xviii, Fast and furious grew the mirth of the parties.

2. *Hyperbolically* (after Fr. use): Excessive, extravagant. *rare*.

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* iii. i, What a furious indigence of ribbons is here upon my head! *Ibid.* v. i, I will do my best to disingage my Heart from this furious Tender which I have for him. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 7 Without a suspicion of his own furious romancing.

3. Mad, insane. Obs. exc. in *Scots Law*.

1475 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* (1814) II. 112 The Inquest fyndis pat he was ouden fule or furiosus. 1564 *Child Marriages, etc.* (1807) 135 She, beinge seruauit with the testatrix, did neuer knowe that euer she was Lunatike or furiose. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. INIV. § 4 Neither furious persons nor children may receive any ciuill stipulation. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I.* 33 Fvrius men sould be taken, and kepte be their friends. 1642 *View Print. Book int. Observat.* 10 Except the King be Captive, furios, or in his infancie. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 66 Idiots...and furious persons cannot marry.

† 4. Foolish, absurd. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 b, In theyr moost furuous & false opynion they iudged hym a dissembler and an ypocryte. 1608-11 HALL *Medit. & Poros* i. § 62, I have ever found, that to strive with my superiour is furious, with my equall doubtfull.

5. Comb., as *furious-curious*, *faced* adjs.; *furious-wise* adv.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iv, *Handie-Craftes* 630 Dauncing, foaming, rowling furious-wise. 1614 — *Little Bartas* 407 The furious-curious Spell Of those Black-Artists. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 174 To go through a furious faced death to life eternal!

Furiously (fū'ri-əsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. With fury, in a mad or frantie manner, to an irrational degree, madly.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 2 They furiously cryed out againste him. c 1610 *Women Saints* (E. E. T. S.) 46 The king raging at these wordes and full of concupiscence, furiously sayd vnto her [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxiii. 25 They shall deale furiously with thee. 1751 WARBURTON *Julian* (ed. 2) i. v. 99 An inference so furiously sceptical, as would overturn the whole Body of civil history. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 362 His scheme was...furiously attacked. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* (1874) 18 To see how furiously jealous you would become. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Oct., Furiously interested classes.

2. With impetuous or boisterous motion or agitation; swiftly, violently, vehemently.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barthol.*, *Reporters Concl.* xix, So staires the streame, when furiously it flouth. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 20 Iehu...drieth furiously. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 391 The water...is furiously hot. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 72 The Piece recoiled so furiously. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 279 The Phosphorus took fire, burnt furiously, and burst the vessels. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, Perceiving his master beset, he came furiously to his aid. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Before the words had passed my lips, he rode upon me furiously. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* vi. § 312 Here...the sea-breeze blows furiously. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xv. (1878) 269 Where the molten lava dashed up furiously against the rocks.

3. Excessively, 'awfully'. Cf. F. *furieusement*.

1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 35 The lady of 1752 if living in 1800 must be furiously wrinkled.

Furiousness (fū'ri-əs-nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being furious; madness, fury.

c 1500 *Melusine* xlvi. 321 Makynge...by her furyousnes suche horryble crye & noyse that it semed all thayer to be replete with thundre & tempeste. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii(f). 49 He sent vpon them y^e furiousness of his wrath. 1628 *Wither Brit. Rememb.* iii. 1125 Unlesse God had, in mercy, curb'd their furiousnesse. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 180 Instead of discharging the furiousness of his wrath upon this guilty head. 1840 in SMART; and in later Dicts.

Furison. Obs. exc. *Her.* [a. MDu. *vuur-ijzen* (Kilian *vierijzer*), f. *vuur* FIRE sb. + *ijzen*, *ijzer*, IRON. (Perh. FLEERISH is a corruption of this.)] (See quot. 1889.)

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lvii, He that was found in the army but flint and furisine, or but his sword. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Furisons*, the steel used for striking fire from a flint.

Furl (fūrl), sb. [f. next vb.]

1. A roll, coil, or curl of any furled body.

1643 WITHER *Cambo Musæ* 17 [Who] Hath taken downe, one furl of his proud sailes. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 180 Ye vernal Clouds, furls of finer air, folds of softer moisture.

2. The action of furling or state of being furled, the manner in which a sail is furled.

1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefer* xxxii, That part of the sail...was wanted to be rolled in with the furl. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 70 Every sailor knows that a vessel is judged of, a good deal, by the furl of her sailes.

Furl (fūrl), v. [prob., as Prof. Skeat suggests, an alteration of FURDLE v.]

This cannot, however, be considered certain, as *furdle* may have been due to a mixture of *furl* and *fardle*. Cf. the synonymous F. *ferler* (by Littré regarded as adopted from Eng.), also early mod. F. *fresler* (cited s.v. FRILL.)

1. *trans.* 'To roll up and bind (a sail) neatly upon its respective yard or boom' (Adm. Smyth); to roll or gather up (a flag) into small compass. Also with *up*. To furl in a body, the bunt (see *vbl. sb.* 1).

1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 113 Offering vs, if wee woulde, to furlle his flagges, and to be at our commaundement in all things. 1626 Sir F. Drake *reviv'd* in Arb. *Garner* V. 500 A ship...which...had not yet furled her sprit-sail. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 33 By furling up all the Ensignes. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 24 A Sailor going up to furl the Main-Top-Gallant Sail, fell. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5917/3 They furled their Colours and began to fly. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ii. (ed. 4) 413 We were full five hours in furling our sailes. 1775 *Tender Father* II. 142 The method of furling up a pair of colours. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 127 Till...the battle-flags were furl'd In the Parliament of man. 1876 SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* vii, The fisherman furls his sail.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 232 All the hopes of your reward you furl. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 318 When providence has been pleased to furlle up the foggy curtains of the Heavens. 1713 *Guardian* No. 11 ¶ 8 She on a sudden...furl'd her fan. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brev.* i. (ed. 4) 65 This Paper must be furled or twisted round the Bung. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iii. v, Moath furl'd the tent. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xi, I hope my sister-in-law is well—furl up the bed-curtain. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* viii. (1879) 84 The umbrella was directly furled. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 15 But, furl'd beneath that florid surface, lurk'd A vice of nature, breeding death, not life. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 69 The eagle...furled his great wings.

† 2. To twist or curl (hair). In quot. *absol.* Cf. FRILL v. Obs.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 11, *Magnif.* 742 One...Combs out at length her goodly golden locks...Th'other...Frizzles and Furls in Curls and Rings a-part.

† b. Of a lion: To ruffle (its mane). Obs.

1682 TATE *Ab. & Achit.* ii. 837 [The lion] Disdaining furls his mane and tears the ground.

† 3. To make undulations on (a surface); to furrow, wrinkle. Obs.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* x. § 1 (1689) 98 Cloudy and windy day that furls the Water. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 261 He...furls his wrinkly front, and cries, 'What stuff is here!' a 1763 — *Odes*, etc. (1765) 206 Nor bite your lip, nor furl your brow.

4. To swathe or envelope in or with something twisted or folded. Now *rare*.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 8 A Purple Canopy furled with curious Wreaths of Drapery. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 29 His staff tipped with silver, and furled with sarsnet. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 184 When its flesh is furl'd Within a shroud.

5. *intr.* To become furled: to be rolled or gathered up in a spiral or twisted form; to curl up.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1130/4 Her Foresail and Foretop-sail furling aloft. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ii. 2 It [a fog] sometimes casts it self into Threads or Ropes, and by the warmth of the Sun furls up into Gossamers. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xi, The banners drooped along their staves And as they fell around them furling. 1821 — *Juan* iii. lxxii, Her...Turkish trousers furl'd Above the prettiest ankle in the world.

b. (with *from, off*.) To roll away (like passing clouds). Also (*nonce-use*) of the sky, to furl asunder.

1814 *Prophetess* iii. v, The Trojan ruins burning, and the skies Furling asunder, that the Gods may view Their dreadful warrants rig'rously fulfill'd. 1844 LOWELL *Poems, Forlorn* viii, And years of misery and sin Furl off, and leave her heaven blue. — *Captive* v, The dread, like mist in sunshine, Furl'd serenely from her mind. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Romant. T.* 206 The clouds furled off from the sky.

† 6. Misused for unfurl.

1798 PENNANT *Hindustan* II. 153 A lady...laid hold of an umbrella, and furling it full in the animal's face, terrified it so that it instantly retired.

Hence **Furled** ppl. a. Also **Fur'ler**, one who furls: only in comb., as *sail-fur'ler*.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *May Day* i, Why shroud Ye up your selves in the furl'd Sails of Night? c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 The sailfur'lers go below. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gasket*, a cord...to secure furled sails to the yard.

† **Furlength**. Sc. Obs. [= *furrow-length*, q.v. under FURROW.] = FURLONG.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2893 3it hase þe flode, as I fynd

a furelenth of brede. c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1279 And furelenth before his folk, on feildis so faw.

Furless (fū'rlēs), a. [f. FUR sb. + -LESS.] Having no fur.

1855 GEO. ELIOT *Jrnl.* in *Life* (1884) I. 301 Though he was wrapped in fur; and we, all fur-less as we were, pitied him. 1882 MISS WOOLSON *Anne* 7 The degeneracy of the furless times.

Furlet, -ot, obs. forms of FURLLOT.

Furling (fū'rlɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. FURL v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *Furling in a body, in the bunt* (see quot. 1867).

1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefer* xxxii, That they might practise furling. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 345 The instinctive furling off...of a conceived external world of possibilities from a conscious and persisting personality. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Furling in a body*, a method of rolling up a topsail...by gathering all the loose part of the sail into the top, about the heel of the topmast, whereby the yard appears much thinner and lighter than when the sail is furled in the usual manner, which is sometimes termed, for distinction sake, furling in the bunt.

2. Comb., as *furling-system*; *furling-line*, a line or cord used in furling sails.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 15 The...gassits or furling lines. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 Furling lines are small lines made fast to the top saile, top gallant saile, and the missen yards armes. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 Captain Finlay intended to confine his furling system...to schooners. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Furling-line*, a generally flat cord called a gasket.

Furlong (fū'rlɒŋ). Forms: 1 furlang, -ung, 2 -eng, 3-5 fur(e)lang(e, 4 ferlong, fourlonge, 4-5 for(e)lang(e, 4-6 -long(e, 4-5 fur(e)longe, 4- furlong. Pl. 4-5 for-, furlong. [OE. *fur-lang* str. neut., f. *furh*, FURROW + *lang*, LONG a.]

1. Originally, the length of the furrow in the common field, which was theoretically regarded as a square containing ten acres. As a lineal measure, the furlong therefore varied according to the extent assigned at various times and places to the ACRE, but was usually understood to be equal to 40 poles (rods, perches). As early as the 9th c. it was regarded as the equivalent of the Roman *stadium*, which was $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Roman mile; and hence *furlong* has always been used as a name for the eighth part of an English mile, whether this coincided with the agricultural measure so called or not. The present statute furlong is 220 yards, and is equal both to the eighth part of a statute mile, and to the side of a square of 10 statute acres.

a. as a measure in current use. (Early examples are wanting.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6693 V. forlong he dede hem recoile. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 5 Er I hadde faren a fourlonge feyntise me hente. 14. — *Sir Beues* 752 (MS. M.) Ther was no hors in the world so stronge That myght folowe hym a fur longe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3856 A foure furlange or fyue it was of full brede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xi, Thenne he...departed his waye a furlonge. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 56 There is also diversitie what a Furlong should containe in length. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 48 Fifteene furlongs, that is, a mile and $\frac{3}{4}$ parts. 1653 WALTON *Angler* v. 128 For Gesner observes, the Otter smells a fish forty furlong off him in the water. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 15 About two furlongs out of Town. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., In Scotland the furlong is equal to forty fells. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. (1853) 68 This noise may be heard a furlong or more. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxix, The fresh and desperate onset hore The foes three furlongs back. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc*, His day's ride is a furlong space.

b. *Antiq.* as a rendering of L. *stadium* or Gr. *στάδιον*.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. xxv. (1890) 56 Se is þreora furlunga brad. c 1000 *Agx. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 13 Syxtiz furlunga fram hierusalem. 13. — *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 1030 Twelue [thousand] forlonge space. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 13 A castel, that was fro Jerusalem in space of sixty furlongis. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* iii. xxi. H hij, A furlonge is the eyght parte of a myle and containeth a hundreth and xxv. paces, which is in length vi. hundreth and xxv. fote. 1625-35 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. viii. (ed. 2) 195 A Furlong contains according to Herodotus 600 feet. 1760 FAWKES *Hero & Leander* 23 note, The narrowest Part of the Channel is about seven Stadia, or Furlongs.

† c. *Furlong way*: a short distance, hence the time taken in walking this, a brief space. Obs.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fancie* iii. 974 Or hyt a forlonge way was olde. c 1386 — *Miller's T.* 451 They sitten stille wel a furlong way. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* ii. 91 Penne take hem downe...and lete stonde a forlonge wey or ij. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. v, I had leuer...that I hadde ben a forlonge way to fore hym.

† 2. Used (on the analogy of 1 b) to render L. *stadium* in the sense of 'the course for foot-races'. (Chiefly *fig.*) Obs.

The course for runners at Olympia was a stadium in length; hence the use of *στάδιον*, *stadium* in this sense.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 93 (Camb. MS.) Yif a man rennep in the stadië or in the forlong for the corone. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 258 Þei þat rennen in þe ferlong for þe pris. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 328 After the forlonge of thys presente lyfe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 62 b, For every thyglyuous persone sholde renne in the forelonge of perfeccyon.

3. An area of land a 'furlong' each way, containing ten acres.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., The furlong as a superficial measure, is generally to acres, according to the acre of different counties.

† b. The eighth part of an acre. *Obs.*—
Perh. only a blunder of Minshew.
1617 MINSHAW *Ductor, Furlong*.. is otherwise the eight part of an acre. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

4. The headland of a common field. *Obs. exc. dial.*
1854 *Charter of Ethelwulf of Wessex in Cod. Dipl. V.*
111 Of twelf ækeran ut forð bufon scortan hlince æt ðæs furlanges ende. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 10 One Furlong butting or Hadlanding upon other Furlongs. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, Furlong, the road or boundary upon which the separate lots abut in an 'open field' or piece of unenclosed ground divided into several occupations.

5. An indefinite division of an unenclosed field.
12.. *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 122 Usque ad Gaeulok furlang. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 424, I can fynde in a felde or in a furlonge an bare. 1438 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 170 Quinta acra jacet super eundem furlong. [But is this 4?] 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 38 b, At a furlong called Dale furlong y^e whiche furlong conteyneth .xxx. landes and two heed landes. 1637 HARRISON in *Sheffield Gloss.*, A piece of land enclosed lying in furlongs. 1825 FORB. *Voc. E. Anglia, Furlong*, a division of an unenclosed cornfield. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholm* 302 Two selions of land containing one acre, lying in a furlong called Foxholes. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.*, Furlong, an indefinite number of lands or leys, running parallel to each other.

6. = LAND. (See quot. 1893.) *Obs. exc. dial.*
1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 97 The land must be cast into furlongs, that the furrows may convey the water one to another into a general trench. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, Furlong, the strip of newly-ploughed land lying between two main furrows.

7. 'The line of direction of plowed lands' (Marshall).

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk I.* (1795) 131 Endeavouring to lay their 'furlongs' north-and-south, that the sun may have an equal influence on either side the narrow ridges.

Furlough (fū'lou), *sb.* Forms: 7 vorloff, fore-loofe, forloff, furloff, -ogh, 7, 9 furlo, 8 furloe, foreloff, 7-9 furlow, 7- furlough. [a. Du. *verlof*, app. formed in imitation of Ger. *verlaub*, f. *ver-* FOR- *pref.* + root *laub-*: see BELIEVE v., LEAVE *sb.* Cf. Da. *forlov*, Sw. *förlof*. The Eng. word, having from the beginning been stressed on the first syll., seems to show influence of the synonymous Du. *oorlof*, = Ger. *urlaub* (OHG., MHG. *urlouf*), abstract noun corresp. to the OTeut. vb. **islaubjan*, -*laubjan* to give leave, allow (Goth. *uslaubjan*, OHG. *irloubôn*, mod.G. *erlauben*, OE. *allefan*): see A- *pref.* and LEAVE *sb.*]

1. Leave of absence, esp. a permit or licence given to a soldier (or more rarely, an official) to be absent from duty for a stated time.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v. i.*, The deed.. is a thing of greater consequence, Then to be borne about in a blacke boxe, Like a Low-Country vorloff, or Welsb-briefe. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* I. 34 The Lieutenent Colonell taking a fore-loofe, did go unto Holland. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* clxxvii, They'd feigned Furloughs, of Sloth, or Feare. 1707 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* I. i, Enter him a grenadier.. absent on furlo. 1749 MS. *Desp.* 14 Nov., *Bd. of Trade*, S. Carolina T. 68 In Charles-town living on the license of your Excellency's third foreloff. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 198/1 Macaulablan.. was sent off upon a furlo for three months. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* III. 41 Officers not on furlough.. are to join their corps without delay. 1835 MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxvi, My uncle James came home on furlough, for he held a very high and lucrative situation under the Company. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gl. Mutiny* 71 Over fifty men.. were found to have furloughs, or leave-certificates.. in their pockets.

attrib. 1845 STOCQUER *Haudbk. Brit. India* (1854) 51 The salaries are large.. the furlough allowance and retiring annuity handsome and all-sufficient. 1876 VOYLE'S *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Furlough*, The furlough pay is as follows. *fig.* 1816-7 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 378 One of those short furloughs from the service of the body, which the soul may sometimes obtain even in this, its militant state.

b. extended to general use.

1763 COWPER *Lett.* 9 Aug. Wks. (1876) 5 My destination is settled at last, and I have obtained a furlough. 1793 MAD. *D'ARBLAV Lett.* 22 Feb., You.. could not refuse to her request the week's furlough. 1843 LEFEBVRE *Life Trav.* *Phys.* I. i. vii. 158, I.. demanded a furlough of a fortnight, to enable me to see my friends in England. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i, Would but her saintship leave her gold behind, We'd give herself her furlough.

† 2. A passport; a licence, or permit.

1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 7 The greatest Honours on the aged hūl'd are but gay Furlows for another World. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* II, Or what else will your uncle Everard do for us? Get us a furlough to beg?

Furlough (fū'lou), *v.* Chiefly U. S. [f. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To grant (a person) a furlough; to give leave of absence to.

1783 N. GREENE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 38 The Northern Army does not choose to be furloughed. 1799 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 208 The practice of furloughing officers, and then renewing the furloughs from time to time. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day & Other Pieces* Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 Amid the hue and cry Of scholars furloughed from their tasks. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* 236 With outward senses furloughed.

2. *intr.* To spend a furlough.

1892 *Black & White* *Christm.* No. 31/2 The unsteady white gaiters of two Grenadiers furloughing in the village.

Furloughed (fū'lou), *pp. a.* [f. FURLOUGH *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having a furlough or leave of absence; hence, unoccupied, inactive.

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 5 Ten thousand furlow'd Heroes. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* *Poems* 1890 II. 23 She.. Patted the furloughed ferule on her palm. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., All furloughed officers and men have been ordered to return immediately.

† **Furnage**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *fournage* (mod.F. *fromage*):=popular L. **formaticum*, f. *forma* mould, FORM.] Cheese.

14.. HENRYSON *Two Myss* 124 Bannatyne MS. vii. (1881) 963 Furnag full fyne scho brocht in steid of geill.

Furme, *obs. form of FORM.*

Furmente, -ty, *furmetry*, -ity: see FRUMENTY.

Furnace (fū'nēs), *sb.* Forms: 3 furneise, 4-5 f(o)urneys(e), fo(u)rneys(e, founas, fornayce, fornes, (5 fornas, furnasee), 4-6 forneys(e, f(o)urneis, furnes(s, (5 furnoys, 6 furneyse, founres), 6-7 fornace, (6 founnace, furnise), 6- furnace. [a. OF. *fornais*, masc. (=Pr. *fornatz*, *fornaz*, It. *fornace*), also *fornaise* (mod.F. *fournaise*, = Sp. *hornaza*), repr. L. *fornāc-ent*, *fornax*, fem., f. *forn-us*, *furn-us*, oven.]

1. An apparatus consisting essentially of a chamber to contain combustibles for the purpose of subjecting minerals, metals, etc. to the continuous action of intense heat.

In modern use it chiefly denotes a building of masonry lined with firebrick, used for metallurgical operations, the baking of pottery, or the like; but it is also applied to smaller apparatus (usually constructed of iron) used in chemistry, assaying, etc.

a 1225 *Juliana* 32 As þu.. te þreo children.. biwistest unweomet from þe ferliche fur of þe furneise. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 4 þe founas þat purges metall. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 30 The heye of the feed, that to day is, and to morwe is sente in to the founneise. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. vii. 55 With fyre pykes they cast them in the forneis. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvii. 3 Like as syluer is tried in the fire and golde in the fornace. 1544 PHAER *Regym. Lye* (1553) I iij b, Baken or dyed as clay is in the founneis. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. vii. 148 The Louer, Sighing like Furnace. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 A plain single Furnace, (such as Chymists use in their Laboratories for common Operations). 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 272 Running like liquid metal out of a furnace. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 130 The furnaces, retorts and other apparatus are too numerous to be described. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* i. 11 On the signal being given, the furnaces were tapped, and the metal flowed.

b. *transf.* The fire of a volcano; the volcano itself.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Bland's Trav.* 376 One of the most conspicuous furnaces of the Indies.. for the hill.. hath five mouths.. for casting out fire. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 344 Volcanos must have emitted their fiery currents more frequently in the earlier ages, when.. the Ocean, loaded with it's vegetable spoils, supplied more abundant matter to their furnaces. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 99 The existence of this furnace agrees with all the traces of earthquakes hitherto mentioned.

c. *fig.*, *esp.* used to express any severe test or trial. Also, a place of excessive heat; a 'hot-bed'.

1340 *Ayenb.* 131 Þise wordle þet ne is bote.. a fornays anhet mid ur of zenne and of 203e. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* iv. 20 The Lord took þow, and ladde þow oute fro the yren forneys of Egipte. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij, He lyved here in purgatory and in the fornays of temptacyon. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. l, He.. open set Of his broad gaping iawes the fornace wide. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlvi. 10, I have chosen thee in the fornace of affliction. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 962 Breathed hot From all the boundless furnace of the sky.. A suffocating wind the pilgrim smites With instant death. 1844 KINGLAKE *Editha* xxiv. 320 Nabious is the very furnace of Mahometan bigotry.

† 2. Applied to an oven or chamber for producing a moderate continuous heat; in quot. an incubating chamber. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 49 There is a comoun Hows in that Cytee, that is alle fulle of smale Furneys; and thidre byngren Wommen of the Toun here Eyren of Hennes, of Gees and of Dokes, for to ben put in to the Furneyses. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 7 b, Furnaces, made in maner like unto.. stoves of Germanie in the whiche with a small heate they do.. hatch their egges. 1616 [see FURNER 1].

3. A closed fireplace for heating a building by means of hot-air or hot-water pipes; also, 'the fireplace of a marine boiler' (Adm. Smyth).

1691 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Dec., Saw the effect of my greenhouse furnace. 1881 FAWKES *Horticult. Build.* 218 Stoke-holes, furnaces, and boilers, should always be protected by an enclosed shed from rain and wind.

4. A boiler, cauldron, crucible. *Obs. exc. dial.* (See quot. 1884 and 1886.)

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 295/61 A forneis he let maken of bras; and fullen it ful of led. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1011 As a fornes ful of flot þat vpon fyr boyles. c 1400 *Laurance's Cirurg.* 171 þe heete of þe lyvere makip þe stomac to sepe as fier makip a furneise to sepe. 1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 30 Unum fornes de plumbo. 1540 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 154 To sawyng y^e quyrbyss to y^e Furnes of Chyrtche howse vj^d. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 486 Seethe all these [herbs] (being well washed) in a furnace of fair water. 1884 Upton on *Severn Gloss.*, Furnace, a large boiler set in brickwork, for brewing, making soup, &c. 1886 W. Somerset *Gloss.*, Galvanized iron Furnace, 27 gals.. 11s. 9d.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *furnace air-pipe*, *chink*,

-*coke*, -*feeder*, -*filler*, -*fire*, -*firer*, -*glow*, -*heat*, -*house*, -*smoke*; *furnace-burning*, -*like* adjs.; *furnace-ward* adv. Also *furnace-bar* = *fire-bar* (see FIRE B. 5); *furnace-bridgo* (see quot.); *furnace cadmia* or *cadmium* (see quot.); *furnace-drift*, † *earth* (see quot.); *furnaceman*, one who tends a furnace; *furnace-pumice Metall.*, 'a slag often produced in smelting pisolitic iron ores, having the cellular appearance of pumice-stone' (Cassell); *furnace-tube* (see quot.).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 231 The *Furnace Air-pipes.. are placed to pass through the Fire and Brick-work. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Furnace Bars. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 926/2 *Furnace-Bridge, a barrier of fire-bricks or of iron plates containing water thrown across the furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draft by contracting the area. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 80 All my bodies moisture Scarse serves to quench my *Furnace-burning bart. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Furnace cadmium or cadmia, the oxide of zinc which accumulates in the chimneys of furnaces smelting zinciferous ores. a 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1850) 35 That the flame, with subtle flood, Through the *furnace-chink may fly. 1889 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 2/7 This week *furnace coke has been selling at 22s. 6d. to 23s. per ton at the ovens. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Furnace-drift, a passage leading into an 'upcast' pit provided with a furnace for the purpose of ventilating the mine. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 114 *Furnace-earths.. where-with you build up your Furnaces. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Furnace-feeder, a stoker or fireman; one who supplies fuel to the furnace. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Furnace Fillers, men who remain at the top of the furnace and empty therein the loaded barrows sent up from the bottom. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxix. 41 If this small *furnace-fire bath virtue to convert such a small lump of Dark Dust and Sand into such a precious clear Body as Crystal. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/6 A *furnace firer.. stated that [etc.]. 1863-65 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* vi, The East resumes its *furnace-glow. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 407 Alternate *furnace heat and chilly dampness. 1882 OUIDA *In Maremma* I. 62 A *furnace-house to make the salt that was raked upon the beach. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 77 b, The Furrow must be made *Furnace like, straight above, and broad in the bottom. 1825 HEBER *Narrative* (1828) III. 33 Such a furnace-like climate. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Furnaceman. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 Wanted two little Mill Furnacemen. 1797 *College* 20 Like *furnace-smoke in volumes rolling down. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Furnace-tube, the tube within which the fuel is enclosed in an internally fired boiler. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1087 First floore hit ij feet thicke enclynyng softe The *furneis ward.

Furnace (fū'nēs), *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. a. *trans.* To exhale like a furnace. b. *intr.* To issue as from a furnace.

1598 CHAPMAN *Achilles Shield* Ep: Ded. Aivb, That raging vicer, which.. Furnaceth the vniuersall sighes and complaints of this transposed world. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 66 He furnaces The thicke sighes from him. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sion's Sonn.* xx, Represse those flames, that furnace from thine eye.

2. *trans.* To subject to the heat of a furnace.

1612 [see the vbl. sb.]. 1842 T. GRAHAM *Chem.* v. 474 It has been proposed, instead of furnacing the sulphate of soda, to decompose it by caustic barytes. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kensington* No. 2726 This mixture is furnaced during a period of 5½ hours.

fig. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 33 The faithful must be damnd before they die, And, like th' asbestos, furnac'd to be white. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890 III. 50 Every word that he speaks has been fierily furnace'd In the blast of a life that has struggled in earnest.

3. To make a furnace in.

1833 [see CHIMNEY v.].

Hence **Furnaced** *pp. a.*, in quot. *fig.*; **Furnacing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* Also **Furnacer**.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 58 All kinde of ouens, lamps, stoves, kilnes, hearths, all which we generally comprehend vnder the name of Furnacing. *Ibid.* 59 Furnacing may be briefly touched as being a necessary instrument in most Inuentions. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 680 The dexterous management of this transposition characterizes a good soda-furnacer. 1862 H. C. KENDALL *Fainting by Way* 5 *Poems* 20 Furnaced waste lands.. like to stony billows rolled. 1869 — *Glen of Arrawattia* 167 In soft Australian nights; And through the furnaced noons. 1880 J. LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 4 The manufacturer should be.. able.. to.. perform the furnacing operation himself.

Furnage. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4-8 fornage, (6 firnage), 5- furnace. [a. OF. *fornage* (F. *fournage*), f. OF. *foru* (F. *four*):=L. *furn-us* oven.] a. The process of baking; the price paid for baking. b. *Feudal Law.* (See quot. 1753; the interpretation is justified by the med.Lat. quot. in Du Cange s.v. *Furnagium*.)

1468 in *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. 443/1 The Baker shall be allowed.. two Lofs for Fornage. a 1470 TIPTOTT *Cesar* v. (1530) 7 They shulde have no corne to furnage. 1572 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 48 Wood for firnage of breed by the yere. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw.* II. § 43 (1876) 26 This seriant shal take for fornage of pain de main for the kinges mouth. 1676-1732 in COTES. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Fornage*, the fee taken by a lord from his tenants, bound to bake in the lord's oven, or for a permission to use their own. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Furnage*, a sum formerly paid by the tenants of the Lord of the manor for right to bake in his oven. 1882 A. W. ALEXANDER *Preston Guilds* 6 A burgess may make an oven upon his grounds, and bake for his furnage for one borse load of flour or meal, one halfpenny.

attrib. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 112 A seignorial oven in which all the tenants were obliged to bake their bread and pay furnace dues.

Furner (furnər). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5-6 **furnour**, 7 **furnar**. [late ME. *furnour*, ad. OF. *forrier*:—late L. *furnarius*, f. *furn-us* oven.]

1. One who has charge of an oven; a baker.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 70 One yoman furnour also in this office [the Bakehouse] making the weight of brede. 1555 *Will of T. Clayton* (Somerset Ho.), To Christofer Strongman my furnour xxs. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 117 Glasse windowes..so that thereby the Furnar may continually see and behold his Rawe-matters .. and how his fire and Furnace worketh upon them. 1616 *Trav. Eng. Pilgr.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 338 The country people bring their eggs..to this place, where there is an oven, or furnace, purposely kept temperately warm; and the furner, or master thereof standeth ready at a little door, to receive the eggs. 1736 LEWIS *Hist. Isle Tenet* (ed. 2) 36 *Furner*, a baker. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Furner*, a baker.

2. (See *quots.*)

1598 FLORIO, *Bisciere*, a furner or a maulkin. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Furner*, a maulkin for an oven. *Linc.*

† **Furney**, *v.* *Obs.* In 4 **furneye**. [ad. OF. *furnier*: see next.] *trans.* To procure.

13.. *Coe de L.* 5517 *Furneye* a tree, styff and strong.

† **Furniment**. *Obs.* Also 6 f(o)urnymment, (furnament). [ad. OF. *fourniment*, f. *fournir* to FURNISH.] a. The state or condition of being furnished. b. *pl.* Accoutrements, decorations, fittings.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III. 14 Neither the men nor the horse .. glistered .. with golde nor precyous furnymmentes. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) Sija, I wyll not have the Courtier bereaved from hys due honoure and the furnymmentes whiche youre selfe promised hym yesternyght. 1596 SPENSER *F.* Q. IV. iii. 38 They spyde with speedie whirling pace One in a charet of straunge furniment.

Furnish (furnɪʃ), *sb.* [f. next vb.] † a. A furnishing or providing; *concr.* a provision or stock of anything (*obs.*). † b. The state of being furnished or fitted (*obs.*). c. *collog.* A setting off or embellishing.

1500 *Will of Treffry* (Somerset Ho.), A Furnyssh of bras. 1604 DANIEL *Funeral Poem Earl Devonsh.*, That furnish perfect held. 1613-21 — *Hist. Eng.* 169 He sends him a whole Furnish of all Vessels for his Chamber of cleane gold. 1617 *Greene's Groat's W. Wit A 3*, To lend the world a furnish of witte, she lays her owne to pawne. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 115 Very liberall .. chiefly to have in regard the Furnish for these grave and reverent Persons. *Ibid.* 179 Furniture for the whole furnish of a chamber. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/3 The chin..is often the better for the 'furnish' of the strings.

Furnish (furnɪʃ), *v.* Forms: 5-6 **fourn**, **furnis(s)he**, -ys(s)he, (6 **furnyssh**, **furnesshe**, -ice), 6-7, 9 *Sc.* **furneis**, -ess, -ich, -ise, -yse. [a. OF. *furniss*-lengthened stem of *furnir*, also *fornir*, *fournir* (F. *fournir*) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *fornir*, It. *fornire*, app. a Com. Rom. alteration of an earlier **formire*, **fromire* (Pr. *formir*, *furnir*, *fromir*), ad. WGer. **frumman* (OS. *frumman*, OHG. *frummen*, MHG. *wriemen*) to further, promote, accomplish, supply, f. **frum-* (as in OHG., OS. *fruma* fem., profit, advantage) ablaut-var. of **fram-* forward: see FROM.]

† 1. *trans.* To accomplish, complete, fulfil. Also with *that* and obj. clause: To bring about, ensure.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 87, I shall not departe me but that I shal furnishe myn auowe. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* ix. (1890) 39 The knyght..shewed hym the waye that he muste holde for to furnyshe his entrepise. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 126 For to see and furnyshe that this were doon. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* lxxxiv. 62 To furnyshe or perfourme the Story of Vortiger. c 1500 *Melusine* xx. 111 Behighte no thing but that ye may furnyshe & hold it. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 245, I sawe that I hadde furnysshed your message. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* I. (1895) 212 Aman maye see..furnished..those thinges whiche husbendenmen doo commonly in other countreys.

† 2. To fill, occupy, garrison (a place, etc.). *Const. of, with*, also simply. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* (E. E. T. S.) 33 The houses were all fornyssht with folkes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxviii. 52 The cyte was strong, and well furnysshed of men a warr. 1526 *Housch. Ord.* 153 There shall be a boord..furnished with lords spirituall and temporal. 1533 CRANMER in *Furniv. Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 384 Four rich charettes, one of them empty, & three other furnished with divers ancient old ladies. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 278 The Gouverneur commandes to furnice the castell of Edr. be al meines. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* Pref. (1732) 11 A World already filled & furnished.

† b. To fill, occupy (a position); also with *out*.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 257 There is a place voide and to be furnished. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 108 That they haue neede to be instructed or els that they cannot furnish out the place to performe their dutie.

† 3. To supply, provide for (needs, occasions, expenses). *Obs.*

1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1877) I. 304 Item..giffin..to furnys Margaret Drummond's costis in Linlithquho. 1555 L. SAUNDERS in *Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 191 My need concerning bodely necessaryes is..furnysed by Gods provision. 1666 MARVELL *Corr.* iii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 192 The House is much in earnest to furnish his Majestye's present occasions.

4. To provide or supply *with* (something necessary, useful, or desirable, either material or immaterial). † Also *const. in* (cf. FIND *v.* 19), *of*.

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Of evry thyng mete for houshold vnprovydyd and furnyshyd. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvii. 154 Whan the shyppe was furnyshyd with vytayles, than he put therein his horses. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 326 Let your wifes .. furnishe them selues with al pointes of honest housewifery. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* x. 5 To furnishe them of iron, hemp and sails. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 301 Scotland had furnist Ingland in all necessaryes to the Weiris. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 147 Come, sweare to that: kisse the Booke: I will furnishe it anon with new Contents. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. xv. § 9. 1660 Parmezan, of which the Bailo of Venice doth alwayes furnishe them. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III. (1677) 38 Ending at May, at which time the Trees begin to be furnished with Leaves. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 319 A man may be furnished with genteel accomplishment. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 18 An inhabitant..who has furnished one .. in meat, clothes, or other merchandise. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* II. iv. (1823) 470 There was too much innocence in the breast of Lucy, to suffer it to be furnished with disguise. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 638 The officers..had orders to furnish him with whatever military aid he might require. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 192 He [Plato] has furnished us with the instruments of thought.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* To provide oneself *with* (something). *Obs.*

1631 NATH. WARD *Let. in Simp. Cobler* (1843) 93, I expect measure hard enough and must furnish apace with proportionable armour.

c. (Chiefly in *pass.*) To provide (an instrument, organ, etc.) *with* (some appendage subsidiary to its function).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 15 Rockets may be both within and without furnished with crackers. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 352 Each of the bladders should be furnished with a stopcock. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 19 Bones .. which .. are furnished with a great mass of muscles. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 252 The..tail of this bird..is furnished with proper quills.

† 5. *simply.* To supply with what is necessary.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. iv. 9 'Tis now but four of clock, we haue two houres To furnish vs. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxviii. 19 Can God furnish a table in the wilderness? 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 76 It is succoured and furnished by the neerenesse of the Port of Ascalon [etc.]. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat. Man.* II. iii. 318 The outer [branch] ..furnishes the Cheeks and Muscles of the Face. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 185/1 The Abbots Table must be furnished for Strangers. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 93 The English..thinking themselves compleatly furnished by Barley and Oat-Malt-Liquors, have supinely neglected the Improvement of the best of all others.

† b. To decorate, embellish. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 103 He shew thee some attires, and haue thy counsell, Which is the best to furnish me tomorrow. 1690 HALIFAX *Epist. Earl Dorset* 185 The wounded Arm wou'd furnish all their Rooms, And bleed for ever Scarlet in the Looms.

c. in *Ilop-growing*. (See *quot.*)

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 555 It is not..necessary for the hill-tiers to wait until there are three bines for every pole long enough to tie, that is, for the hills to furnish, as they term it..When every pole is furnished with three bines pull the remainder out of the hills. *Ibid.* 556, I have known bine that has been kept back .. by cold weather .. so as not to furnish the poles before the middle of June.

† 6. *esp.* To prepare for work or active service; to equip (a person), caparison, harness (a horse), fit up (a weapon, etc.), fit out (a ship). *Obs.*

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 197 Hand-goones furnished, cc. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* v. ix. (1619) 494 Chosroes, being now furnished to battell. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* IV. i. 39 He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort, Doth but vsurpe the Sacred name of Knight. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 242 How sune the schip was now furnished, sayle they laus. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 18 He shall not suffer any souldier to come thither without his Armes fully furnished. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 244 Bucephalus..being saddled and furnished..could endure none but Alexander. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 22 Far better..to purchase a Plantation there ready furnish'd. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 34 There is sufficient to furnish them against all attempts whatsoever. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 127 Six led Horses, all of excellent shape, and nobly furnish'd. 1725 DEFOR *Voy. round World* (1840) 2 Every sailor is able to do it if his merchants are but qualified to furnish him for so long a voyage.

7. To fit up (an apartment, a house) with all requisite appliances, including a supply of movable 'furniture' (see FURNITURE 7), which in mod. use is the predominant notion.

[1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxii. 12 He shall shew you a large vpper roume furnished. (Strictly to sense 5.)] 1650 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 270 A stately chamber furnished to have entertained a prince. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. i. 2 The apartments are lofty and enormous and they knew not how to furnish them. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xli. 159 He had taken more pains to furnish his house, than his mind. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 342 A church may be furnished, as well as built, by degrees. *absol.* 1837 HOOK in *Life* I. 407 My lady is very busy a-furnishing.

8. To provide, contribute, afford, supply, yield.

The general currency of this sense appears to date from the 18th c., and is perh. due to mod. Fr. influence. The Sc. instances (16-17th c.) quoted below may belong to 6.

[1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1806) II. 6, I may nocht furnish to this excellent werk every kind of necessar waippin. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 142 The Committie finding that Johnne Wilson, runaway, in Crocemicheal, is unable to goe upon service..ordaines the said parochie of Crocemicheal to furneis an uther in his place.] 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 110 Philosophy has furnished Difficulties on every Side. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 5 Un-

fort. *Merit* 9 The host..refused to furnish him a dinner without previous payment. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 78 The idea of inheritance furnishes a sure principle of conservation. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 390 The exhalents .. furnish a fluid similar in use to the secretion of the lachrymal gland. 1849 RUSKIN *Sci. Lamps* IV. § 29. 119 The pinnacles furnish the third term to the spire and tower. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 453 The proof which you desire has been already furnished. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. iii. 25 *note*, Rhode Island..has furnished the most abundant analogies to the Greek republics of antiquity.

9. *dial.* = BURNISH *v.* Hence in *Stable slang*, of a horse: To fill out, gain in strength and 'condition'. (Cf. FURNISHED 2 b.)

1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* II. x. 103 The horse had furnished so since then. 1883 *Standard* 19 May 3/3 Being a big horse he is not quite furnished yet. *Mod.* (Suffolk) 'She is tall for age, and thin; now, it is to be hoped, she will begin to furnish'.

10. With adverbs.

a. **Furnish forth.** Used by Shaks. with the sense = 5, 6 above; echoed by later writers (by Scott in the more recent sense 8).

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 251 Will your Lordship lend mee a thousand pound, to furnish me forth? 1602 — *Ham.* I. ii. 181 The Funeral Bake-meats Did coldly furnish forth the Marriage Tables. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xxii, Our broad nets have swept the mere, To furnish forth your evening cheer. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 188, I got myself well furnished forth as a defence against the rain.

b. **Furnish out.** (a) To supply what is lacking in; to complete. (b) To supply adequate materials or provision for. (c) To send out with proper equipment or training. *Now rare.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* IV. (1586) 184 b, When ..you are to furnish out the number, you must [etc.]. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* II. (1887) 5 To furnish out all knowledge in the cunning, and all iudgement in the wise. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iv. 116 There's not so much left to furnish out a moderate Table. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. v. (1647) 236 They..improved their interest with all their benefactors, to furnish out a fleet. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 22 Whose great example..furnished out many undaunted Champions of the Christian Faith. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* I. 16 How many Heroes would Moor-fields have furnished out in days of old. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 1 P 15 He may yet have enough to furnish out an essay. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. xiv. 268 Modern customs..often leave to the imagination the task of furnishing out the proper quantity of beauty.

† c. **Furnish up.** (a) To supply the necessary material for, make up, bring into a complete form. (b) To fit up with proper equipment. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 9 Here was stuff gud plente to furnish up a trim tragedi. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* III. xiii. 115 Before a Nationall Synode be celebrated, let it be called three monethes afore, that they may prepare and furnish vp those thinges, that belong vnto it. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 26 a, With al dilligence..he furnished vp his Navy to the sea. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 221 As many rows, as furnish up a sheet.

Furnishable (furnɪʃəbəl), *a.* [f. FURNISH *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being furnished.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 121 Hast thou not a Brain ..furnishable with some glimmerings of Light?

Furnished (furnɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. FURNISH *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

† 1. Possessed of one's faculties physical and mental. *Obs.*

1473 *Writ* 10 Nov., *Patent Roll* 13 Edw. IV. I. m. 3 Oure deerest sone..whom it hath pleased God to yeve unto us hool and fornished in nature.

2. Generally preceded by a qualifying adverb, and often only with the force of the *pass. ppl.*

† a. Provided or stocked *with* (something, material or immaterial). *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 34 A wylie wicht..With worldly wit weill furnisist at will. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 5 These Rivers are very well furnished with Fish. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 56 Our own Nation was never better furnished with able and skilful artists. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. viii. 231 It was plentifully furnished with groves of Green Trees. 1751 J. STUART in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 382 Gentlemen..abundantly furnished with Literature. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 237 The city is plentifully furnished with a very excellent coal.

b. Covered with flesh, filled out. [= F. *bien fourni*.]

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Arthur* (1814) 258 He was byg, and mighty..with byg armes and longe, wel furnished.

c. Equipped; formerly in material sense, † Ac-coutred, dressed, provided with necessities; now only in immaterial sense, Informed, instructed, prepared. † *Of a tree*: Clothed with foliage.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet. Epist.* A ij, Some other not so well-furnished as your Lordeshypp is. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1569) 150 b, The sight of his sonne richly furnished..did more astonne him. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 83 Readie furnished against all manner of misfortunes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. i. 1 b, Two Gallies of the best and best furnished that were within the haven of Marseillie. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 21 A gallant Knight he was..Sembably furnish'd like the King himselfe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 263 The Scottis sal rais ane furnist armie, nocht withstanding vpon the French expenses. 1611 BIBLE *2 Tim.* iii. 17 That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished vnto all good workes. 1647 tr. *Malvezzi's Fourtract* 47 The Englishmen were expected with so furnished a preparation, that [etc.]. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 148 This Shrub grows very well furnish'd. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* Pref. 9 For the composition of which its writer is

by no means furnished. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. i. (1876) 4 A remarkably clear, and richly furnished intellect.

d. Of a house or apartment: Stocked with furniture: e.g. in phr. to let, furnished.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3905/4 The Three Colts Inn.. is to be let.. furnished. 1734 *BERKELEY Let. to Prior* 2 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 220 We would.. have a furnished house to ourselves. 1801 *WINDHAM Speeches Part. 4* Nov. (1812) II. 45 A ready-furnished lodging. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 519 Their cottages are, for the most part, comfortable and well furnished. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* vii. At this other private house.. apartments were let furnished.

e. *Her.* (See quot.)

1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Her. I*, *Furnished* is a term used when a horse is borne bridled, saddled, and completely caparisoned; in blazon he is then said to be furnished or completely furnished.. It is, likewise, applicable to.. the attire of a stag, furnished with six antlers, &c.

Furnisher (furnish). [f. FURNISH v. + -ER 1.] One who furnishes, in senses of the vb.; spec. one who supplies furniture. b. *Australian mining* (see quot. 1869).

1611 *COTGR. Fournisseur*, a furnisher. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vi. 269 Their victuals are brought daily.. each furnisher ringing the Bell, giveth warning to his friends, to come receive their necessaries. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 158 The Line-furnisher, or the Man that doth look after the Ropes. 1759 *FOUNTAINHALL Decis.* I. 303 Some gave out the Duchess of Lauderdale as a.. furnisher of him with money. 1869 *R. B. SMYTH Goldf. Victoria* 612 *Furnisher*, a capitalist who by erecting machinery for, or otherwise assisting a party of miners working a claim, becomes entitled to a share of the profits. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/2 The furnishers of pantomime properties. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/1 Diversity is the aim of the modern furnisher.

Furnishing (furnish), *vbl. sb.* [f. FURNISH v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FURNISH, in senses of the vb.; an instance of this. Also gerundial with omission of *in*.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 13 *Preamble*, The behouful chargis and expencis for the fornysshynge and contynuaunce of the same armyes. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cclxxxii. 421 For y^e furnysshynge of his vowe. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 237/2 The Queen of Swadeland.. for whom a Palace is already furnishing. 1691 *T. HALE Acc. New Invent.* 35 Rudder-Irons.. of this Company's furnishing. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* i. x. (1872) 61 Due furnishings began to be executed in it [a ship]. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A complete furnishing for war.

attrib. 1887 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 2/5 General furnishing goods.

b. *concr.* A sum of money furnished; a supply. 1833 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1849-50) II. lxxvi. § 22. 432 The war.. cost.. in subsidies or furnishings to foreign powers, ten millions four hundred thousand pounds.

2. Decoration.

1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 63 Those two who thus in one coyntoynd goe And parrell white, white have their furnishing. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 394/3 The Fruiting Duckweed.. is now largely used in London for what is termed 'furnishing'. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 6/7 Hats provided for young girls have a floral furnishing.

3. *pl.* † a. Unimportant appendages; mere externals. b. Articles of furniture; apparatus, etc. c. (See quot. 1892.)

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. i. 29 Something deeper, Whereof (perchance) these are but furnishings. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* ii. v. (1865) I. 76 Now a Penitentiary, with treadmill and the other furnishings. 1877 *M. M. GRANT Sun-Maid* ii. The furnishings were small and dainty. 1885 *Lavo Times LXXX.* 113/1 All the furnishings of an hotel. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 5/5 Carpets from Fontainebleau, furnishings from Saint Cloud. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Furnishings*, Scotch term, equivalent to the English term 'grindery'; that is, rivets, sprigs, &c., used by the men to fasten the bottoms of boots to the uppers; and also the materials used in the process of finishing.

Furnishment (furnishment). [f. FURNISH v. + -MENT. Cf. F. *fournissement*.]

1. The action of furnishing or supplying; the state of being furnished or supplied.

1563 *MAN Musculus' Commonpl.* 43 b, They bestow a great deal upon the furnishment of images. 1592 *DANIEL Epist. Bp. Winchester Poems* (1717) 426 Yet, Rev'rend Lord, vouchsafe me Leave to bring One Weapon more unto your Furnishment. a 1627 *HAYWARD Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 96 He sent Brigueuant into England to deal with the Queen for some furnishment of men. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 12 A feast of magnificent furnishment. a 1639 *WOTTON in Kelig. Wotton.* (1651) 317 The culture and furnishment of the mind. 1644 *VICARS Jehovah-Jireh* 68 Cambridge Countie also petitioning the Parliament for furnishment of Armes. a 1670 *BP. HACKET Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 176 Yet with all this furnishment, out of a custom which modesty had observed, Sir Thomas deprecated the burthen. 1895 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 3/1 The grannies had no real cause for complaint of the furnishment of the tea table.

2. *pl.* Supplies in general; munitions (of war). Now rare.

1558-9 *ABP. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 58 And as for other furnishings I am too far behind. 1617 *DANIEL Hist. Eng.* 93 No other thing was thought or talked on, but onely preparations, and furnishings for this businesse. 1619 *tr. P. Mexia Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. iii. xxi. 345 The Castle.. was munited with Artillery of all sorts, and other furnishings for warre, in great plenty. 1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* 346 Purveyor for the army.. vastly rich; grown so as contractor of furnishings which he never furnishes.

† **Furnitor**, *Obs.* rare⁻¹. = FURNER I.

1601 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 294 The Yeoman furnitor hath for his fee all the burnt coales drawne out of the oven.

Furniture (furnitur). Forms: 6 *forniture*, (*furniture, furnitur*), 6-7 *furnytur*, 6- *furniture*. [ad. F. *fourniture* (*forniture*, 13th c.), f. *fournir* to FURNISH. Cf. Sp., It. *fornitura*. (Many of the applications, including the important sense 7, have been developed in Eng.)]

† 1. The action of furnishing: a. The action of fitting out or equipping, of accomplishing (a design), or of providing with (supplies); occas. *furniture forth*. *Obs.*

1529 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 Appoyntyng such thyngs as shuld be convenient for my furniture. 1531 *ELVOR Gov.* i. xvi, Exercises, apt to the furniture of a gentileman's personage. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 The said owners shalbe more charged for the furniture of their shippes.. with vitales. 1550 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. xxxiv. 282 The King.. granted 200 mark.. toward the charge of the said Earls furniture. 1563 *SHUTE Archit.* Blij b, You must devide all your seuerall places of offices appartayning to the furniture of your house. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 855/2 That he should be at so great charges for his furniture forth at this time. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* ii. iv. (1583) 172 For the more complete furniture of the Justice of the Peace in this service. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 226 There shalt thou know thy Charge, and there receive Money and Order for their Furniture. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 711 Toward the furniture of his hostile designs hee had extraordinary Subsidy granted. 1668-83 *OWEN Exp. Heb.* (1790) IV. 33 The furniture of the Lord Christ.. to the discharge of his work of mediation, was the peculiar act of the Father. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 359 For a hundred years after the beginning of the Thurian Government, the Expense and Furniture of Tragedy was very moderate.

† b. The action of decorating or embellishing; a means of doing this. Hence *concr.* a decoration, an embellishment; also *collect.* *Obs.*

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 132 As they [the gospel and epystell] be inserted and placed in the pryvee masse to the furniture, worship, and commendation thereof. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 25 Nothing wanting.. that pertyneyth to the perfite absolute furniture of the godlynes of the Gospell. *Ibid.*, 1 *Cor.* xi. 15 It is to a womanne a furniture to haue long heare. 1561 *Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) X 6 a, Laughters, gestures, and all the other pleasaunte furnitures of beautye. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 138 They adorne themselves with plumes and feathers of eagles.. These and such like furnitures do cause them to be discerned of their fellows. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. i. 99 See the Barge be ready; And fit it with such furniture as suites The Greatnesse of his Person. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Affliction* ii, I looked on thy furniture so fine. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. Wks. 1716 II. 21 That God.. should erect this stately fabrick of heaven and earth decked with so rich and goodly furniture.

† c. The action of supplying, affording, or yielding. *Obs.*

1646 *EVELYN Diary* (1889) I. 227 Passing by the Euganean hills, celebrated for the furniture of rare simples, which we found growing about them. a 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH.* *Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 93 They.. stop all furniture of food and victuals. 1690 *E. GEE Jesuit's Mem.* 141 The provision and furniture of Vestments.

2. The condition of being equipped whether in body or mind; equipment in dress or armour; preparedness for action; mental cultivation, culture. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* † *Furniture of (arts):* the being equipped with or accomplished in. Cf. 5, 5 b.

1560 *DAUS, tr. Sleideane's Comm.* 260 b, They.. through their [cities'] force, & furniture, haue gotten the landes & possessions of others. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* ii. 4 David hath rehersed.. the furniture and powers.. of his enemies. 1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 129 The perfection of pleading required the notice and furniture of all the arts in the world. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 183 Neither art thou the worse For this poore furniture, and meane array. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 662 Souldiers.. differing.. in language, countenance, and manner of furniture. a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 17 Great defect of inward Furniture and Worth. 1657 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 83 You will inform yourself of the.. furniture of the French on the Mediterranean Seas. 1748 *J. MASON Elocut.* 8 A Thing that hath been often attempted by Men of mean Furniture. 1846 *URWICK Life Horse in H's Wks.* p. ii, The Gospel had to grapple with antagonists of no common nerve, furniture and skill.

† b. The condition of being occupied (by persons); complement of occupants. *Obs.*

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 153 There shall be a boord.. furnished with lords spirituall and temporal.. being above the degree of a baron; and lacking such furniture to supply and fulfill the same boord with barons.

† 3. That with which one is provided; a provision, stock, or supply of anything (whether material or immaterial); stores in general, provisions; necessities. *Obs.*

1549 *SOMERSET Let. to Hoby in Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. FF. 106 Their victuals and other provisions, wherof they had gotten large furniture. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* II. i. 62 Great increase and furniture of knowledge. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 210 He left.. his own treasure not empty, but abundantly stored with gold, silver and other furniture. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 235 Wee were particularly searched, to the effect wee carried in no Furniture of Armes, nor Powder with us. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnrl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 95 Ships.. which come from Lima with Furniture for the People. 1683 *CAVE Ecclesiastici, Chrysostom* 528 Having thus ransack'd the Sacred Treasuries, and carried away a noble Furniture of Divine Learning. 1725 *WATTS Logic* III. iv. § 2 Enlarge your general acquaintance with things daily, in order to attain a rich furniture of topics. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 4 Fishes considered as a food, make a considerable addition to the furniture of the table.

b. That with which something is or may be stocked; something to fill or occupy (a receptacle, etc.), contents. Now rare.

1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i. 15 For first, whose are the heavens and earth, and the furniture of them? 1692 *RAY Dissol. World* III. xi. (1732) 415 The Earth remaining without any Furniture or Inhabitants. 1788 *COWPER Let. to Mrs. Hill* 17 Mar., I am likely to be furnished soon with shelves.. but furniture for these shelves I shall not presently procure, unless by recovering my stray authors. 1828-31 *MISS BERRY Soc. Life Eng. & Fr.* 107 The modern furniture of a circulating library. 1851 *D. JERROLD St. Gills* xi. 109 The furniture of his pocket, and his outside chattels in no way harmonising together.

4. Means of equipment.

† a. Apparel, dress, outfit, personal belongings. Also *pl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 52 His wife sitteth vpon the ground, appalled with those furnitures that he did weare. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 322 The office of providing furniture for the armie. 1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* II. iv, How shall we know them?.. if horsemen, by short boots, And riding furniture of several counties. 1672-3 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* I. 111 The king would find himself incommoded with all that furniture upon his back. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1760) I. viii. 44 My companion being charged with the furniture of us both, crammed into one knapsack.

† b. Armour, accoutrements, weapons, munitions of war. Also, a suit of armour. *Obs.*

1569 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. lv. 603 They shall want furniture; your self shall have abundance. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 Sallet, shield, sword, and.. many other partes of defensive and invasive furniture. 1582 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxviii. 158 b, The Boates went very heaue laden with their furniture. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 77 It is thought that there is enough to arme 70,000, of which may be som x or 12,000 furnitures for horsemen. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 214 Caused.. most part of his furniture to be conuayed by the Caspian Sea. 1626 *Impeachment. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 63 Two warlike furnitures and their bandeliers. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 209 My horse and horse armo^r, pistols, and the other furniture belonging thereto. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. 62 They showed him all manner of furniture which their Lord had provided for Pilgrims.

fig. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr., Sufficient furniture to arme.. them against ignorance. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Ausw. Osor.* 207 He armed hym with sufficient furniture agaynst sinne.

c. The harness, housings, trappings, etc. of a horse or other draught animal; rarely in *pl.* a single article of this kind. Similarly, the hood, bells, etc. of a hawk.

1553 *EDEN Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Precious stones.. wherewith y^e trappers, barbes and other furnitures of his horse are couered. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1171/1 He kept in his stable.. twentie great horses.. and had in a readinesse furniture for them all to serue in the field. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 127 They are able.. to set out with furniture 300 Elephants. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxxi. 34 Rachel had taken the images, and put them in the camels furniture. 1674 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 180 A Hawk newly taken ought to have all new Furniture. 1716 *B. CHURCH Hist. Philip's War* (1863) I. 20 They provided him a Horse and Furniture. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* II. xxxv. 299 The saddles and rich furniture of the cavalry were collected. 1806 *A. DUNCAN Nelson's Funeral* 35 Six led horses, in elegant furniture. 1851 *D. WILSON Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. vi. 159 Bridle-bits and other portions of horse furniture. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 53 The seats and furniture of the camels stowed within the covering of the tents.

d. Hangings and ornamental drapery; also, the coverlets and linen for a bed.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 245 His bed, and the necessary furniture thereunto belonging. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 586 Most People take care that their Furnitures are daily brushed and rubbed. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 34 The way before him not covered with Tapestry or rich Furniture. 1728 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* ii. 241 Menes taught them to adorn their beds and tables with rich furniture. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* viii, She.. perceived a broken bedstead, with some decayed remnants of furniture. 1855 *BROWNING Fra Lippo* 64 Curtain and counterpane and coverlet, All the bed-furniture.

5. Apparatus, appliances, or instruments for work. a. material: Implements, tools, utensils; rigging, stores, and tackle of a ship; military engines and defensive works. Now chiefly *Naut.*

1577 *B. GOOGE Hereshach's Husb.* i. (1586) 11 Hesiodus would have a husbände have all his furniture redy. 1582 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxix. 73 b, The tackling with the other furniture of the Shippes.. made such a terrible noyse. 1590 *SPENSER Muirpot.* 56 Yong Clarion.. did cast abroad to fare; And theretoo gan his furnitures prepare. 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* i. xxi. 125 A cow is not of so great charge to maintaine and keepe.. neither yet of her handling.. neither yet in furniture. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commonw.* 30 Ladders, bridges, shot, powder, and other furnitures. 1602 *SEGAR Hon. Mil. & Civ.* 173 A Fained fortresse, with Trenches, Baracadoes, and other furniture of defence was erected. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 77 It was provided that Antiochus should surrender his long ships and their warlike furniture. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 34 Tilting Furniture, emblazon'd Shields, Impreses quaint, Caparasons and Steeds. 1680 *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 125 Images or Idols, and such gross furniture of their worship. 1795 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. xxvii, The yawl astern swamped, and was lost with all her furniture. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 182 A very useful and commendable piece of furniture. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Furniture*, the rigging, sails, spars, anchors, cables, boats, tackle, provisions, and every article with which a ship is fitted out.

b. immaterial; esp. Of intellectual faculties, or

aptitudes; now only with *mental* or some equivalent defining expression.

In the quots. the sense borders closely on 2.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 146 He now refuseth and abhorreth the sacrificing of beastes, and al that furniture of the Leuiticall Presthode, wherewith in the olde time he was delited. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* vii. 32 That qualitie . . is the onely furniture to a Courtier thats but a new beginner, and is but in his A B C of Complement. 1677 GULPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 52 All the malice, power, cruelty, and diligence of which we have spoken . . are but his furniture and accomplishment which fit him for his subtle contrivances of delusion. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* II. § 2. 26 Thus the whole furniture of the human mind is presented to us at one view. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* I. 21 His faculty and furniture of mind would have been employed in defending himself. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.*, etc. 52 Impressed with the statesmanlike furniture of his mind. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/8 Lord Russell . . had a mental furniture fit for repose.

6. Accessories, appendages. (Formerly also *pl.* in the same sense.) Now only *techn.* in specific applications; used, e.g., for the finger-plates, handles, locks, etc. of a door; the plates and handles, etc. of a coffin; and the like.

1568 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) I. 282 One syde saddle wth the furnitury. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 52 The woman . . was nothing else but the addition and furnitury of the man. 1615 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 339 16 musketts or bastard musketts, and furnytures to them. a 1718 PENN *Tracts Wks.* 1726 I. 870 A plain Coffin, without any Covering or Furnitury upon it. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* III. 149 To force up the Rocket and all its Furnitury. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 125 The stag and fallow deer. Alike . . in the superb furnitury of their heads. 1808 *Beverley Lighting Act* 20 The posts, irons, cover, or other furnitury of any such lamp. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 299 The two competitors for the enemy's furnitury [fox's brush]. 1859 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Furnitury*, the visible brass work of locks, knobs to doors, window-shutters, and the like. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 544 Sometimes the cart with the whole furnitury . . is bought. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1493 The new kind of door-handle or 'furnitury' as it is technically called. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 8/2 A massive oak coffin, with heavy brass furnitury.

† b. *pl.* Adjuncts or condiments of a salad. Cf. *F. furnitury*. Obs.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard. Dict.*, *Furnitures*, are all hot and spicy Herbs, mixed with . . cold Herbs in Sallets to temper and relish them. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 196 Melesse, is an odoriferous Herb, whose Leaf, when tender, makes a part of Salad-Furnitures. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* I. III. 19 Tarragon, basil, burnet, mint, and other sallet furnitures.

c. *Printing*. (See quot. 1874.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. viii. 28 By Furniture is meant the Head-sticks, Foot-sticks, Side-sticks, Gutter-sticks, Riglets, Scabbords and Quoyns. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xv. 534 If letters, quadrats, or furnitury, rise up and black the paper, they should be put down with the bodkin. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Furniture (Printing)*, the wooden inclosing strips and quoins which surround the matter in the chase.

d. (See quot.)

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Furniture of a Dial*, are such Lines as are drawn thereon for Ornament; as the Parallels of Declination, Length of the Day, Azimuths, &c.

7. (The prevailing sense.) Movable articles, whether useful or ornamental, in a dwelling-house, place of business, or public building. Formerly including also the fittings. († Occas. const. as *pl.*)

1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* viii. (1878) 16 Be house or the furnitury neuer so rude. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* [x]xxii. 78 b, All the furnitury for his Chamber and Kitchin. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynn* (Camden) 99 My interest in the lease of Swanswick, and my hangings, pictures, and furnitury there. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 86 Their Furnitury is not commonly very Rich, if we except the Pictures. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 412 He might . . take some sly opportunity to slit holes in our furnitury. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 197 The furnitury were all in their places. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. lv, The groups of poor peasants flocking in, with cart-loads of furnitury . . present very distressing spectacles. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 10 There was a great deal of . . dinginess on the walls and furnitury of this smaller room.

8. *Mus.* (See quots. and cf. *F. furnitury*.)

1690 *Specif. Organ Magd. Coll.*, *Oxf.* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 594/2 *Furniture* of 3 ranks. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. I. x. 147 The compound stops are the Furniture, and sundry others. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Furniture*, the name of one of the mixture stops in an organ.

9. *Bell-founding*. (See quot.) ? Obs.

1756 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Bell*, The waist or furnitury viz. the part of the Bell, which grows always wider or thicker by a supply of metal, which is larger and larger quite to the brim.

10. *attrib.*, as *furniture-broker*, -*polish*, -*remover*, -*shop*, -*van*; and in names of fabrics used for covering furniture, as *furniture-plush*, -*print*, -*silk*. Also *furniture-pad* (see quot.); *furniture-picture* (see quot.); *furniture-pin*, a pin for fixing the furnitury (see 6) of a gun; *furniture-stop Music* (see 8); † *furniture-tree*, ? an ornamental tree.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 80/1 The small shops . . occupied . . by *furniture-brokers. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Furniture-pad*, a piece of india-rubber or similar thing attached to a piece of furnitury to prevent rubbing or striking against objects. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang.*, **Furniture pictures*, pictures painted by the dozen for the trade. Of the same class as 'pot-boilers'. 1881 GREENER

Gun 262 After having removed the *furniture-pins, the trigger-plate and triggers may be taken from the stock. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 363 **Furniture Plush* (*Fabric*), also known as Utrecht velvet. 1895 MASKELYNE in *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 3/5 She has more methods of lifting a table than any *furniture remover has ever dreamt of. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 337, I saw in an old *furniture-shop window . . a copy of the Frederick picture. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 310 Those . . gardeners who . . expose their tender *Furniture-trees of the green-house too early. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishism. of Rue Cain* IV, A dismal *furniture-van.

Fur-nut. [? f. *fur* FURROW + NUT.] = EARTH-NUT I.

1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 361 Earth, kipper, pig, hawk or fur-nut.

† **Furole.** ? Obs. [*F. furole*, earlier *fuirole*.] = CORPOSANT.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Furole* (Fr.), a little blaze of fire, appearing by night on the tops of Souldiers Launces or at Sea on Sayl-yards, where it whirls and leaps in a moment from one place to another. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Furole*, a kind of little Meteor appearing amidst the Sails of a Ship, especially upon an approaching Storm. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Furole*, the luminous appearance called the *corpo santo*.

† **Furor** (fūrōr). Forms: 5 fourour, fureur, 5-6 furour (e, 6- furor. [Originally a. F. *fureur*, ad. L. *furor-em*, n. of state f. *furere* to rage, be mad. Now only as an occasional use of the Lat. word.]

1. Fury, rage, madness, anger, mania.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 22b, Considerest thou not the strengthe and force of my body and the furour of my swerde? 1489 — *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 219 A madde man during his fourour may not be reputed nor taken for enemy. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 70 Where . . wrath doth reign with his furours. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlvii. 162 Some oppressed . . with the furoure of the see. a 1541 WYATT *To his unkind love Poet. Wks.* (1861) 46 What rage is this? what furor? of what kind? 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 191 Hoping that the Lord might be . . turned from the furor of hys wrath. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* II. 85 The furors of Nero. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) II. 122 A Lord, who with . . some derangement of his intellects was so unlucky as not to have his furor of the true poetic sort. 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* III. (1848) 413 The enthusiastic furor of the God of War. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi. In mixed terror and furor. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. vi. § 5. 209 The anti-papal furor of the king's youth.

2. The inspired frenzy of poets and prophets; in weaker sense, a 'glow', excited mood.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. i. (Arb.) 20 This science in his perfection can not grow, but by some diuine instinct, the Platonicks call it furor. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. 13, I am afraid the poetic Furor may have betray'd me into some Indecency. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. i. (1872) 102 Rises into furor almost Pythic. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 218 Of these two kinds of divining . . the latter is [characterized] by a fervency and elevation such as the ancients styled furor. 1860 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) II. 159 They [the pages] were written in a furor; but I dare say there is not a word different from what it would have been, if I had written them at the slowest pace.

3. Great enthusiasm or excitement, a 'rage' or craze which takes every one by storm. (Cf. next.)

1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc.* (1711) 301 He seldom was without some female Patients among them, for the furor. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* July 100 Like most old churches, Earndale had suffered under the beautifying furor of the eighteenth century. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 316 The mastery which the athletic furor has established over all minds in this place.

† **Furore** (fūrōre). [It. form of prec.] Enthusiastic popular admiration; a 'rage', 'craze'.

1851 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1884) II. 83 This blockhead . . is . . making quite a furore at Glasgow. 1864 LEWINS *H. M. Mails* 263 It was little thought that . . they would excite such a furore among stamp collectors. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* 25 Nov., If we make a furore there.

Furred (fūrd), *pp. a.* [f. *FUR sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Made of fur, lined or trimmed with fur.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II, 148 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 330 But if he have hod and cappe furred, he nis noht i-told. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 485 The richmond commonly Wes wound that furrit hat to wer. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 175 A Fisicien with a forred hood. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cc. 181 He lete hym vnclothe of his furred taberd and of his hode and of his furred cotes. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyslm.* (Percy) p. lxi, His furred mittens were of a cures skin. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 57 Prince of Orange, in a furred and almost like alderman's gown. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 216 The original painted by himself with a black cap and furred gown. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* I. (1874) 43 He generally wore the furred greatcoat even within doors.

2. Of an animal: Provided with or having fur.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 61 As thou maist know a foxe by his furred tayle. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. vi, Man . . Whom, when his Furr'd and Horned Subjects knew, Their sport is ended. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 218 The furred, the provident, and the torpid tribes. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 179 A map . . showing the routes and resorts of furred and feathered creatures.

b. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 278 *Furred*, when shorter decumbent hairs thickly cover any space.

3. Wearing fur; wrapped up or clothed in furs.

1593 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 186 Empson and Dudley, furr'd Esquiers. 1642 EGLISHAM *Forerunner* *Revenge in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 276 Buckingham came out muffled and furred in his coach. 1798 S. ROGERS *Epist. to Friend*, The furred Beauty comes to winter there. 1809 HEBER in *Q. Rev.* II. 295 The furred and muffled

nobles. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 3/4 You . . will pass in graceful sweep many a furred damsel.

fig. c 1596-1603 in Hargrave *Coll. Tracts Law Eng.* I. 314 For heretofore in 5. R. 2. there was a complaint exhibited against them in parliament, that they were over fatt, both in boddie and purse, and over well furred in ther benefices.

4. Covered or coated with morbid matter, incrustated; esp. of the tongue: 'Covered with a more or less thick substance consisting of epithelial scales, granular matter, food particles, and often fungoid growths' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (Percy) 159 Right anone a lady gan to scrape His furred tonge. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 72 Take a torch or linke, and hold it under the bottome of a latten basen, and as it groweth to be furd and blacke within strike it with a feather into some shell or other. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 149 My . . Teeth were . . all fir'd. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 16 Musty vaults, Furr'd round with mouldy damps. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 510 Teeth furred, and throat sore. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* 16 A furred tongue is generally caused by the excessive formation of the epithelial coat.

† b. *transf.* of the voice: Husky. Obs.

1666 PERYS *Diary* 12 Oct., Her voice, for want of use, is so furred that it do not at present please me.

c. Of a boiler: Encrusted.

1873 R. WILSON *Steam Boilers* vii. 118 The objection . . is their liability to become furred up when the water contains a considerable quantity of lime salts.

† 5. (See quot.) Obs.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 213 Monetaries have melted old Coins, and taking a slight Proportion of Silver, cover'd the Copper, and new stamp'd it; these among Medalists are called Plated, or Furr'd Medals.

Furrene, var. FERREN, Obs.

† **Furrer**. Obs. [? aphetic form of *afurer*, AFFEEROR. Cf. FEEROR.] ? = AFFEEROR.

1486 *Ord. Lichfield Gild* (Stanley) 12 The presentment by the xij men, and the furrers of the court, vnto my lord reserved notwithstanding.

Furres, obs. form of FURZE.

† **Furriel**. Obs. [Sp. (obsolete); perh. a corruption of F. *fourrier*.] = FURRIER¹, FORAYER².

1598 R. BARRET *Mod. Warres* 150 All the furriels, maiors, or chiefe Harbingers of the Tertios of the Infantry. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* 59/2, I would to God such were the health of the Furriel which gaue it vs.

† **Furrier**¹. Obs. Also 6 furriour, furrior, -yer, 7 furriour. See also FORAYER, FOURRIER. [ad. F. *fourrier*, OF. *forier*, f. *fourre* FORAGE.]

One who went in advance of an army, etc. to secure and arrange accommodation, etc.; a purveyor, quartermaster; hence also a courier, harbinger. *Comb.*, as *furrier-major*.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clix. [clx.] 456 The nexte day [the Erle of Foiz] departed fro Tholous, and lefte his furriers behynde hym to paye for euery thyng. 1581 STWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 18 Ther must by him be appointed, a furrior or harbinger, who shall . . lodge y^e whole companie. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 4 Our two faithful furriers Enoch and Elias. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* I. 33 The Furriers sent before, to divide the Quarters. 1704 *Lond. Mag.* No. 4022/4 Deserter . . Jacob Fulk . . a Furrier.

Furrier² (fūrriēr). [f. *FUR sb.* and -IER; cf. *clothier*. Fr. has *fourreur*, agent-n. f. *fourrer* *FUR v.*] A dealer in or dresser of fur or furs.

[c 1330: see FURROUR.] 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 12 Skynnes sent to the furrers and pellytours of France. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 156 Certaine Furriers of London . . haue had a great part of the sayd goods, namely of the Furrres. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 323 Of this [skin] the furriers make a covering that is warm and durable. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 28 Mr. Astor became acquainted with a countryman of his, a furrier by trade. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1872) 107 It is well known to furriers that animals of the same species have thicker fur the further north they live.

† **Furriery**. ? Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. prec. + -Y.] The business of preparing furs.

1784 KING in King & Cook *Voy.* III. vi. vi. 340 No labour can ever be turned to so good account as what is employed upon their furrieries.

Furring (fūr'rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FUR v.* + -ING I.]

1. a. The action of clothing or adorning with fur.

b. *concr.* A lining or trimming of fur. Also *collect.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 344 Per is also costlewe furring in here gownes. c 1394 P. *P. Crede* 604 Hem faileþ no furringe ne clobes at full. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxxiii, Mony martiris, hevers, quhitredis and toddis; the furrings and skinnis of thaim ar coft with gret price amang uncouth marchandis. 1554 T. MARTIN *Bk. Priests' Marriages* (R.), Their whole life is spent . . in providing for furring of their backs. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers*, etc. Wks. (1587) 38 Their garments . . fret for lack of furring. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxiii. 62 He shall have the whole furring of a long gowne . . for fourescore or a 100 ducats. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 209 He sent me his own Night-Gown furred with rich Furrings. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. vi. (1743) 416 None might wear Silk or costly furring except Knights & Barons. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 53 Among the clergy of the lower grade in a cathedral, there was a distinction marked by the furring of the amys. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LV. 129/2 A sort of bedgehog with heavy furring and short legs.

2. The process of becoming furred or incrustated; the state of being furred; also, a coating of fur.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xiv. II. 59 With Honie it [Mint] cureth the roughnes & furring of the toung. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 217 The furring of the mouth and

the throat in fevers. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. i. 9 Their chief inconvenience arose from the furring up of the small hole through which the water passed. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 212 The lime salts are deposited in an insoluble form, such as the 'furring' in a tea-kettle or boiler.

3. a. *Shipbuilding*. The action or process of double planking a ship's side; also, a piece of timber used for this. Cf. DOUBLING 3 b.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 120 Another manner is used with double planks as thicke without as within after the manner of furring. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 Ripping off the planks two or three strakes vnder water and as much above, and put other Timbers vpon the first, and then put on the planks vpon those timbers, this.. is called Furring. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 346/2 Another Sheathing is with double Planks.. like a Furring. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Furring, doubling planks on a ship. Also, a furring in the ship's side.

b. *Building*. The nailing on of thin strips of board in order to level or raise a surface for lathing, boarding, etc. Also, the strips thus laid on.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 167 Furrings, the making good of the Rafters Feet in the Cornice. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 146 When Rafters are.. sunk hollow in the middle, and pieces (cut thickest in the middle, and to a point at each end) are nail'd upon them to make them straight again; the putting on of those pieces is call'd Furring the Rafters. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 223 Furrings, slips of timber nailed to joists or rafters, in order to bring them to a level. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5), Furrings, or Shreadings, short pieces attached to the feet of the rafters of a roof. 1850 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, Furring, the fixing of thin scantlings or laths upon the edges of any number of timbers in a range, when such timbers are out of the surface they were intended to form. 1883 HARPER'S *Mag.* Nov. 884/2 The only combustible material.. is the wood used in the floors and their furrings.

c. *Building*. 'A lining of scantling and plaster-work on a brick wall, to prevent the dampness of the latter reaching the room' (Cassell).

† **Furroure**. Obs. Also forroure. [a. OF. *forreor* (mod. F. *fourreur*), agent-n. f. *forrer* to FUR.] A furrier.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12453 Til a pane, as a furour [v. r. forour], he did him tewe.

Furrow (fʊrɒw), sb. Forms: a. i furh, fyrrh (dat.), 3 fur3, 3-4 furgh(e, 3-5 forw(h, 4 fo(o)-rew, forwe, for3, furch, 4-5 forgh(e, 4-6 for(r)ough(e, for(r)ow(e, (6 furrough, furrowe, 7 forrwe), 6- furrow. β. 4-5 fore, south. vore, 5 fure, (foure, fowre), 6 feure, 7 furr(e, 9 furr, 4- Sc. fur. [Com. Teut.: OE. *furh* str. fem. (gen. *fyrrh*, *fure*, dat. *fyrrh*) = MDu. *vōre* (Du. *voor*, *vore*), OHG. *furuh* (MHG. *furch*, mod. Ger. *furche*) furrow, ON. *for* trench, drain: -O Teut. **furh*:-pre-Teut. **fygk*:-; cf. L. *porca* ridge between furrows, OIr. *rech*, Welsh *rhych* (-: -*prich*, *priced*).

Some scholars connect this word with L. *porcus*, Eng. FURROW, assigning to the common root the sense 'to root like a swine'.

1. A narrow trench made in the earth with a plough, esp. for the reception of seed. To sow under the furrow (see quot. 1523).

† To spare neither ridge nor furrow: a proverbial phrase in ME. poems expressive of reckless speed on the part of a rider.

a. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 2 Þonne dysegap se þe þonne wile hwile sæd ofþæstan þam drium furum. 955 *Charter of Eadred* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 70 Andlang weges to ðære 3edrifonan furh, andlang fyrrh of hit cymð [etc.]. c 1220 *Bestiary* 398 [This der] goð o felde to a fur3, and falled ðar inne.. forto bilirten fuzeles. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 12 No man yit knew the forwes of his lond. 14.. *Tretyce in W. of Henley's Hush.* (1890) 47 Yeff [ye] sowe your lande vnder þe foroughe let it be ereyd. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 746 He stroke the stede with the spurrys. He spared nodur rygge nor forows. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 34 Wheate is mooste commonlye sowen vnder the forowe, that is to saye, caste it vpon the falowe, and than plowe it vnder. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 77 A man.. should take his plow, and go draw a furrow in a field. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 797 The lab'ring Swain Scratch'd with a Rake, a Furrow for his Grain. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 37 The well-us'd plough Lies in the furrow. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* l. 658 The straightest furrow lifts the ploughman's heart. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR'S *Corr.* II. 365 The chief furrows, which conduct the choaked-up water, are always laid out by the agriculturist himself. 1883 MACFADYEN in *Congregat. Year Bk.* 47 The furrow is uneven because an ox and an ass draw the plough.

β. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1565 Pay.. Ne spared rigges nover vore3; til þay mette þat pray. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE l. 405 The suerd flaw fra him a fur breid on the land. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. l. 20 A lityll fur, To mark the fundment of his new cite. 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 42 Men.. hidd themselves lyke fearefull hares in the furres. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 44 The furre on your lefte hande is the best for the fore-furre; for then the come falleth the fittest for the hande. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 238 The plough will.. go upon the points of the irons, which will make her.. make a bad fur. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv. 'I wad.. turn sic furs on the bonny rigs o' Millwood bolms, that it wad be worth a pint bot to look at them.' 1877-89 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, Fur, a furrow. 'Th' furs was all full o' watter on pag-rag daay, an' soa th' taaties rotted.'

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. in allusion to the track of a vessel over the sea.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* vii. 3 Sowe thou not eueles in the foorewes of vnri3twisnesse. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxviii[i]. VOL. IV.

3 The plowers plowed vpon my backe, and made longe forowes. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* Ch. God shall.. punish euery forrow they haue plowed vpon his backe. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii. When in three times forrwe I behould. 1814 CARY *Dante*, Par. ii. 15 Marking well the furrow broad Before you in the wave. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 59 Push off.. smite The sounding furrows. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 157 Each with her long keel ploughing in lengthened furrows the brine.

c. *poet.* Used loosely for arable land, a piece of ploughed land, the cornfields.

a. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5593 Ac sone sterte he vp of þe for3. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. l. 135 You Sun-burn'd Sicklemen of August weary, Come hether from the furrow, and be merry. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 292 What time the laboured ox In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 130 See how they thread The Brakes, and up yon Furrow drive along.

β. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 12 Barronis takis.. All fruct that growis on the feure.

d. (In form *fur*.) A ploughing. Now only Sc.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* l. xi. 43 Their seuerall orders and seasons for fallowing, twifallowing, trifallowing and seed-furre. 1743 MAXWELL *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scotl.* 21 It is advised to plow it with all convenient Haste, that so it may have got three Furs betwixt and the latter End of April or Beginning of May; the first to be cloven, the second a cross Fur, the third to be gathered.

† 2. In extended sense: A trench, drain. Obs.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3460 þe kni3t fel ded in a fowre. *Ibid.* 8784 He cleued thurch.. king Beas down in a furch. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xviii. 32 And he made a water cundid, as by two litiil forwis in envyrour of the auter. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 36 A forgh iij footes deep thy landes thorgh. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 121 Out of a fountaine water is somtime dronk.. somtime by forrowes is conueied to the watering of groundes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 72 If you will needes plante the same yeere.. let the furrowes be made at least two moneths before. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xvii. 7 That hee might water it by the furrowes of ber plantation. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 600 Carrying it [Water] in some long Furrowes; And from those Furrowes, drawing it trauerse. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 144 The soil.. will not give it a passage into the furrows or drains. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 134/3 Fortunately, our water furrow is a swift-flowing stream.

† 3. A quantity (of land) having the length or breadth of a furrow. Obs.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1094 Ne shulde he hauen of Engeland Onlepi fur in his hond. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 372 þat a fote londe or forwe fecchen I wolde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 Til they have with a plough to-broke A furch of lond. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. v. 135 þat nowþir Fure na Fute of Land Wes at þaire Pes þan of Ingland. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 22 Off him I held neuir a fur of lond.

4. Anything resembling a furrow; a. generally, c. g. a rut or track, a groove, indentation, or depression narrow in proportion to its length.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. v. 132 (Camb. MS.) Som of hem.. drawn after hem a traas or a forw I-kountynued. 1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. R. xix. cxxix. (1495) 938 Orbita is the forough of a whele that makyth a depe forough in the wyndynge and trendlyng abowte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. xi. 32 Thair followis [the sterne] a stremie of fire, or a lang fur. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 282 The first furrow of the mouth—I mean that which is next unto the upper fore-teeth. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 4 There were several great and deep scratches, or furrows. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 ¶ 2 The different Furrows and Impressions of the Chisel. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 205 The middle waters.. sink in a furrow. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 615 This ligature produced a slight furrow in the arm.

b. on the face: A deep wrinkle.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Loue Wks.* (Grosart) VII. 204 If it [my brow] once proue full of angrie forrowes. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* i. 7 Now those furrowes are fill'd vp with Ceruse and Vermilion. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi. Habitual discontent had fix'd the furrows of their cheeks. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. ii. II. iv. 86 They make.. furrows in the cheeks of the sufferers.

c. *Milling*. One of the grooves in the face of a millstone. *Furrow and land* (see quot. 1880).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 144 When the furrows become blunt and shallow by wearing, the running stone must be taken up, and both stones new dressed with a chisel and hammer. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 485/2 Cutting all the short furrows into the master furrow. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Furrow and Land*, the hollows and heights on the surface of a mill-stone.

d. *Anat.*, *Zool.*, etc. (= L. *sulcus*).

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 301 The lateral sinuses.. occupy the deep transverse furrows in the middle of the inner surface of the os occipitis. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 327 Whorls.. divided by eight or ten furrows into as many imbricating joints. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 26 A furrow which forms the line of contact with the forehead. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. v. 140 The external orifice or furrow of the nostrils was also twice as long. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met.* Ins. iii. 45 The median furrow easily discerned. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Minul & Br.* ii. 12 The soft mass [of the brain], being arranged alternately in ridges, and in grooves or furrows.

e. *Bot.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Furrow*, among Botanists.. signifies a Ridge or Swelling on the Sides either of a Tree, Stalk, or Fruit. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 151 Seed single.. marked with a furrow lengthways. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iii. 118 If the furrow be touched very gently by a needle.. it instantly splits along its whole length. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 396 The arrangement of.. projecting longitudinal ridges, and depressions or furrows, is exactly repeated.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *furrow-water*; *furrow-cloven*, -like adjs. Also *furrow-board* = MOULDBOARD; *furrow-drain* (see quot.), hence *furrow-drain* vb., -*draining*; † *furrow-face*, one who has a wrinkled face; *furrow-faced*, -*fronted* a., having furrows or wrinkles on the face or forehead; *furrow-* (*dial.* *fur-*) *side*, the side of the plough towards the furrows already made; *furrow-slice*, the slice of earth turned up by the mould-board of the plough; *furrow-weed*, a weed that grows on the 'furrow' or ploughed land.

1649 **Furrow-board* [see EARTH-BOARD]. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 192 The furths of ice That huddling slant in *furrow-cloven falls. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Furrow-drain*, a deep open channel made by a plough to carry off water. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 593 The new practice of *furrow-draining has been the most important of the recent improvements in Scotch agriculture. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. iv. 130 b, Pale, and leane, *furrow-faces. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. i, I.. expose no ships To threatnings of the *furrow-faced sea. 1640 RAWLINS *Rebellion* ii. i, The *furrow-fronted Fates have made an Anvil To forge diseases on. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* xi. 225 The loose surface.. sometimes forming hilly undulations, at others *furrow-like ripples. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 215 This lessens the resistance from the *furrow-side. *Ibid.* 235 If the beam points to the fur-side, the plough will have too much land; and if it points to the land-side, the plough will have too little land. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 5 The perfect turning over of the *furrow-slice. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* 206 In ploughing for a seed-bed the furrow-slice is usually cut about 5 inches deep. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii, *Furrow Water Is all the Wine we taste. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. iv. 3 He was met euen now As mad as the vext Sea, singing aloud, Crown'd with ranke Fenitar and *furrow weeds.

Furrow (fʊrɒw), v. Also 5 forow, 6 furow, 7 furr. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make furrows in (earth) with a plough; to plough.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 354 They [oxen] drawe the plough, they furrowe the soyle. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 48 They furrow the earth like a draught of Oxen with a plow. 1804 T. ROOSEVELT in *Forum* (U.S.) Apr. 202 Fields already fifty times furrowed by the German ploughs.

fig. 1847 JAMES *Convict* v. Heaven.. furrows the heart with griefs to produce a rich crop of joys hereafter.

b. *transf.* To make a track or tracks in (water); to cleave; to plough.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 43 Certeyne shypmen at sandwyche, glad and mery with a prosperous cownre forowid the dowtable see. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. 1038 Long to furrow large space of stormy seas. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 76 With wooden vessel thee rough seas depeelye we furrowe. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 39 Prince Meleneone furrowed the surging waves. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 10 They pass down the strong current of Time with the same facility that a well built ship.. doth furrow the Ocean. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* iv. xiii. Now launch'd once more, the inland sea They furrow with fair augury. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. 39 The whole sea was in places furrowed by them [porpoises]. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. I. 171 We.. saw sundry shoals of fish furrowing the water.

2. To make furrow-like depressions, indentations, or channels in. Also with up.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxix. i. 354 When.. they began to.. varie in their words, after their sides were thrughly furrowed [L. *fodicitis*]. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 298 Furrowed from Pole to Pole with the Deep Channel of the Sea. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 656 The chapt Earth is furrow'd o'er with Chinks. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 83 They furrow'd their bodies with sharp stones. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 328 After furrowing up the sand, it hides itself under it, horns and all. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 287 A hard and irregular surface, furrowed by linear marks. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 116 Then [the wind] rolls onward to furrow the snows on Eiriks Jokull. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 225 O God, the feel of the fang furrowing my shoulder! see! It grinds—it grates the bone.

b. To make wrinkles in.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. iii. 229 Thou canst helpe time to furrow me with age. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xiii. 20 Another lives hardly here, with a heavy heart, furrowing of a mournful face. 1661 SIR A. HASLEWIG'S *Last Will & Test.* Supp. 6 The intraged Tygre.. furrowed his Front. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 595 Sev'nty years have furrow'd o'er her Face. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* l. v, The lordly features.. furrowed by petty cares. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. l. 5 Their brows seem furrowed deep with more than years.

c. *fig.* Said of the action of tears.

1523 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. ix. Iija, Howe can she weep for her sinne, y^t muste bare her skynne there with, and forowe her face? a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 184 We may furrow our cheeks with our tears. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xx, Fair cheeks were furrowed with hot tears. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* ix. 113 The Apostle.. with a tear.. furrowing his cheek.

d. To gather up in folds or wrinkles. *rare* -1.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 66 note, Cotta, the short surplice worn in Rome.. is usually furrowed up in a full and tasteful manner.

3. *intr.* To make furrows or grooves; to make wrinkles.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 356 Let us catche the ploughe by the handle, and fall to furrowing. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers*, etc. Wks. (1587) 45 We furrowing in the foaming floods to take our best avails. 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 2 Where the ploughshare furrows in spring.

b. quasi-trans., as in *to furrow (out, up) one's way*. Of a river: To excavate (a channel), to force *itself* along a channel.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 820 Maragnon is far greater, whose waters having furrowed a Channell of six thousand miles, in the length of his winding passage [etc.]. a 1639 WOTTON *Ps. civ.* in Farr S. P. *fas. I* (1848) 248 There go the ships, that furrow out their way. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* iii. 241 Let thy choler furrow up and make a way to that Island whereto none can arrive. 1791 COWPER *Odyss. v.* 492 And I have pass'd, Furrowing my way. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi. The circular wrinkle slowly furrowed its way round Barker's mouth. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 259 The Rami-lulu had eventually furrowed and grooved itself deeply through.

Hence **Furrowing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* Also **Furrower**, one who or that which furrows.

1611 COTGR., *Canelure*, a channelling, or furrowing in stone, or in timber; a fluting. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb. i.* 3 Upon the utmost end of Cornwall's furrowing beake. *Ibid.* xviii. 78 She learn'd... To steel the coulter's edge, and sharpe the furrowing share. 1841-3 *Anthony's Class. Dict.* 380 Gyes (the part of the plough to which the share is fixed) is the Furrower. 1891 *Athenaeum* 17 Oct. 523/1 The greater number of them have been crushed and broken by the deep furrowing of the steam cultivator.

Furrow (cow): see **FARROW a.**

Furrow, obs. form of **FORAY**.

Furrowed (*furrowd*), *ppl. a.* [f. **FURROW v.** + -ED.] In senses of the vb. † **Furrowed-grass**: see **CHAMELEON sb.** 6 c, and quot. (1598) there.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. Prol. 12 The thredens Sayles.. Draw the huge Bottomes through the furrowed Sea. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 18 Another doth conceal the furrowed wrinkles of his tawny skinn. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 64 While the ploughman, near at hand, Whistles o'er the furrowed land. 1646 GAULF *Sel. Cases Cons.* 4 Every old woman with a wrinkled face, a furr'd brow.. is pronounced for a witch. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 114 ¶ 1 The features are strong and well furrowed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xvi. The furrowed bosom of the deep. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 305 Thorax furrowed and crenated on the margin. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* ii. 205 The furrowed marble walls.

Furrowless (*furrouless*), *a.* [f. **FURROW sb.** + -LESS.] Having no furrows, grooves, or wrinkles. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *River Thought* v. The furrowless brow. 18.. LOWELL *Pioneer Poet. Wks.* (1890) I. 248 When all before him stretches, furrowless and lone.

Furrowy (*furrowi*), *a.* [f. **FURROW sb.** + -Y 1.] Full of furrows or wrinkles.

1611 COTGR., *Rayonner*, to furrow; make furrowes, or make furrowie. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 267, I should have known, though furrowy, sunk and wan, That face. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 71 We view their furrowy track. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iii. 158 A double hill ran up his furrowy forks Beyond the thick-leaved platans of the vale.

† **Furruere**. *Obs.* Also 4 for(r)-, furroure(e), 5 forer, forur(e), furure, furrur. [a. OF. *forrière*, *fourière* (mod.F. *fouirre*), f. *forer*, *fouirer*, **FUR v.**] Fur; a trimming, lining, or adornment of fur.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 373 He usede forours of symple prys. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 247 The folk of that Contree use alle longe Clothes with outen Furroures. 1420 E. F. *Wills* (1882) 54 Also I will bat all þe ffururs bat I haue, be sould and doon for my saule. 1439 *Ibid.* 118 All my.. clothis of silke, with-oute furrureur [sic]. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 151 Item, he owyth flor the forer off the same gowne, x. li. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv. 229 No clothe that was wrought oute of Englonde.. ne furrur of beyonde the see.

attrib. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 475 Furrour skynnes.

Furry (*fūri*), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. **FUR sb.** + -Y 1.] **A. adj.**

1. Of or composed of fur; consisting of furs. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* ii. (1851) 483 The Furs which clothe them; the furry side in Summer outward. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xvii. 40 Euryclæ spreads With furry spoils of beasts the splendid beds. 1881 R. ROUTLEDGE *Hist. Sc. i.* 1 Man is even unprotected from the vicissitudes of the seasons by the furry coat which covers the beasts of the field.

2. Of animals: Covered with fur; furred. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 25 The time When all her furry sons in frequent senate met. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. xxvi. Bear-skins black and furry. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* viii. 59 A furry little water-rat swimming along by the edge of the bank.

fig. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 11 He is one of those sleek 'furry' little men who are met with in all close religious communities.

3. Of persons: Wearing fur, clad in furs.

1717 FENTON *Ode Ld. Gover* 36 From Volga's Banks, th' imperious Czar Leads forth his Furry Troops to War.

4. Made of fur, lined or trimmed with fur.

1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* vi. His furry cloak shewed him to be no common man. 1872 BRYANT *Poems, Little People of Show* 97 With ample furry robe Close-belted round her waist.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* iii. ii. Awake, awake, And winter from thy furry mantle shake. 1716 ROWE *Ode for N. Year 1717* i. Winter! thou hoary, venerable Sire, All richly in thy furry Mantle clad. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xlv. 591 We wrap ourselves up in a sort of furry contentment.

5. Resembling fur, fur-like, soft.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 88 An open space.. floored at the bottom with.. cushions of furry moss.

6. Of the nature of, or coated with, fur or morbid matter.

1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 222 Laughter misbecomes Foul furry Teeth. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney*

III. i. 31 Two foggy decanters, half full of the remnants of yesterday's libation, with a sort of furry rim just over the surface. 1856 CANNING in Hare 2 *Noble Lives* (1893) II. 89 One's shoes get furry with mildew in a day. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* iii. ii. 624 Yellowish furry coating [of the tongue].

† **B. sb.** A hairy caterpillar. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Millepiedi*, a worme having manie feete, called a furrie or a palmer.

Furry (*fūri*), *sb. dial.* [Perh. in some way connected with **FAIR sb.**, L. *fēria*.] A festival observed at Helston, Cornwall, on the eighth of May; also, a peculiar dance used on that occasion. (The *W. Cornwall Gloss.* gives *Faddy* and *Flora* as synonyms.) Also *attrib.*

1790 in *Gentl. Mag.* LX. 1. 520 At Helstone.. it is customary to dedicate the 8th of May to revelry.. It is called the Furry-day. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 225 A large party of ladies and gentlemen.. commence a peculiar kind of dance, called 'the furry'. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 87 A spring festival.. annually celebrated at Helston.. named the 'Furry', or gathering.

† **Furry**, *v. Obs. rare.* [? back-formation from **FURRIER** 1.] *trans.* To quarter (soldiers).

1579 FENTON *Gucciard.* ii. 89 The armie being furried in many partes of the realme.. lived in such vnbridled incontinencie [etc.].

Fursday, *Sc. var. of THURSDAY*.

Furse, *obs. form of FIERCE*.

† **Fursell**. *Obs.* [dim. of **FURZE**.] = **FURZE**.

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* 5 Underwoods, Bushes, Fursells, Broome.

† **Furshe**, *a. Her. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *foursché*: see **FORCHE a.**] = **FORCHE a.**

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 136 Beareth party per pale Sable and Argent, a crosse Furshe of the one and the other.

Furst, *var. of FRIST and obs. f. of FIRST, THIRST*.

[**Furt**, in Dicts. explained 'theft', is a misprint in the later edd. of Tomkis's *Albumazar* for *furie*.]

Furth, *obs. and Sc. form of FORTH*.

† **Further**, *sb. Obs.* [f. **FURTHER v.**] The action of the vb. **FURTHER**; = **FURTHERANCE**.

1526 Q. MARGT. (Scotl.) *Let. Wolsey* (MS. Caligula B. viii. 160) in M. A. Everett Wood *Let. R. & Illustr. Ladies* II. 9 The said beader, whom pleasest you, my Lord, cause have good further and expedition of his errands. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* i. 522 Commending him that he had done sic thing, In so greit forder of the common weill. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxviii. 87 For the increase of Religion and further of the Gospel. 1785 BURNS *3rd Ep. to J. Lapraik* 1 Guid speed and furdur to you, Johnny.

Further (*fūrdra*), *a.* Forms: 1 *furdra* (*Northumb. forðora*), 2 *furpur*, 4-5 *furper(e)*, 3-7 *forper(e)*, -ther, *Orm. forrtherr*, (5 *forthre*), 6-7 *furder*, 4-7 *forder*, 6 *forthir*, 6- further. See also **FARTHER**. [OE. *furdra* = OFris. *fordera*, OS. *forthoro* (MLG. *vordere*), OHG. *ford(e)ro*, *fordaro*, *fordoro* (MHG. *vordere*, mod.G. *vorder*) :- O'Ent. **furperon*-wk., f. **furpero*-str. (the acc. neut. of which appears in **FURTHER adv.**) :- pre-*Teut. p̃r-tero*, f. root of **FORE adv.** + comparative suffix as in *af-ter*, *o-ther*.]

On this assumption the Eng. *further* adj. and adv. have nothing but their ultimate root in common with the Goth. *faurpis* adv. :- O'Ent. **furp-iz* or **furp-joz*, f. the stem of **FORTH** + comparative suffix = -ER 3. A different hypothesis (Kluge in Paul's *Grdr.*, ed. 2, I. 483) is that *further* and its cognates are f. the stem of **FORTH** + compar. suffix (not -izon-but) -eron-, -uron-, as in *inner*, *outer* (see -ER 3 A. 2). The OHG. *furdar* adv. is explained by Kluge as repr. a locative **furpirt* 1.]

† 1. That is before another in position, order, or rank; esp. of an animal's limbs or a part of the body: *Front. Obs.* (Cf. **FARTHER B. 1.**)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiii. 16 Sopllice ic eow scege nys se ðeowa furðra þonne his hlaforð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28169 He was for-þer mar þen þi. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 187 A wounde receyved in þe furþer partie of his body [in *anteriori parte corporis*]. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 113 Brood toward þe forþere side þe heed & schapere toward þe hyndere syde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij b. The ij. forþer legges the hede layde by twene. 1539 *Invent. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 36 Lynit the forþir quarteris with blak taffeteis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 134 Gif ane horse slayes ane man passand before him, with his forþer feete.

† b. With reference to time: *Former*. Also in comb. *further-ealdefader* (cf. L. *proavus*): great grandfather. *Obs.*

1155 *Proc. Henry II.* in *Anglia* VII. 220 Þæt hi beon ælc þære lande wurþa þe hi eafdon in Edwardes kinges dege & on Willelmes kinges mines furþur ealdefader. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *fas. v.* 7 The forther and the latter rayne. 1561 CHRIST. HINDALL *Depos.* in *Bp. Chester Eccl. Crt.* 1561-6, ff. 10 b. Mr. Holden did knowe of his forther wief beyng on lyve. 1562 *Child Marriages*, etc. (1897) 192 She was temptid by daily sute of the said Dilon, & did forget her forther promesce.

2. More extended, going beyond what already exists or has been dealt with; additional, more. † **Further age**: advanced age. † **Further way**: a further-continued road. (Cf. **FARTHER B. 2.**)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10327 Child to gett, Bituix and pair forþer eild. 1495 in *Forksh. Archæol. Soc.* (Record Ser. 1895) XVII. 127 Oure forþre pleisir in that behalf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 50 b. For a forther knowledge of this tree, you must vnderstande that [etc.]. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxiii. 58 Without any further delay, the King sent them away. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Forme of Procs* 22 He..judicially renunes all

forder probacion. 1634 W. TIRWHYTT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 44 Without further ambiguity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 174 To th' ascent of that.. Hill Satan had journed on.. But further way found none. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 65 ¶ 2 Without further Preface, I am going to look into some of our most applauded Plays. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (ed. 2) I. v. 97 We find.. two of them.. seized.. and threatened with further punishment. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Prob.* 201, I now proceed to some further instances. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. iv. 315 This was a further stimulus to Scotch industry.

3. More distant, remoter, esp. the remoter of two. Of a horse: The off (side). (Cf. **FARTHER B. 3.**)

1578 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 396 One grey.. mare, crapped on the further yeare. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* xiii. 41 They would.. goe foorth into a further cuntry. 1675 A. BROWNE *Arts Pict.* 90 Work your further Mountains so that they should seem to be lost in the Air. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. 58 With kicks and bangs he ply'd The further and the nearer side [of a horse]. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Wallace* lvi. In the further rear. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 396 Not ever to be question'd any more Save on the further side.

† 4. *absol.* **Further of the day**: a later hour.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* ix. 113 b, Fyrst at mydnight.. the seconde in the mornyng.. the thyrd at further of the day.

Further (*fūrdra*), *adv.* Forms: 1-2 *furd-*, *furpor*, 1 *Northumb. forðer*, -ur, -or, 2-4 *furd-*, *furper* (*further*), 3-5 *forðere*, -ðre, -þer(e), -þir, -thir(e), 3-6 *forther(e)*, (3 *forer*), 4-5 *furpere*, 4-7 *furder*, 5 *forder*, (6 *further*), 6- further. See also **FARTHER adv.** [OE. *furdor* = OS. *further* (early mod.Du. *voorder*); for the formation, and the relation to Goth. *faurpis*, OHG. *furdar*, etc.: see **FURTHER a.**]

1. To or at a more advanced point of progress: a. of space; *lit. and fig.*; occas. with omission of *go*. Proverb, *To go further, and fare worse*. (Cf. **FARTHER A. 1 a.**)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh. x.* 12 Ne gang þu mona onæan Achialon anne steþe furþor. c 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1039 Eode se sæster hwætes to lv penega and eac furðor. c 1205 LAY. 4880 He furðer lað, to Seguine duc. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 203 Nere þe heorte so cold þat ne schulde neuer sunne habben for-ðer in-song þer þis brune were. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 128 in *O. E. Misc.* 110 Nere he for þis weole neuer þe furþer. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* Prol. 182 Vnto þe Cadwaladres; No forer, þer makes he ses. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 440 Parfor I wille, ar (I) forthir pas, Shew yhou what a man first was. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10156 (Fairf.) As furþir in this boke we rede. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 221, I lete make a pipe of silvir and putte it in at her moup & passede forþere þan þe wounde was. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) I. cxxvii. 107 Forþere then y^e chapel dore noon of them wold enter. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxviii. 11 Hither to shalt thou come, but no further. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 51 You.. might have gone further, and haue faren wurs. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 60 But or we further proceed, marke this figure. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 169 His eye balles further out, than when he liued. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 26 Go tell a trades-man he deceives.. And he will answer.. Go further on, you will be cheated worse. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 187 Ere a foot furder we must bee content [etc.]. 1655 SIR E. NICOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 336 Taken out of their bedds.. and carryed on shipboard, and whence further is vnkownen. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. v. They kept out of sight further and further. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* i. Wks. 1799 II. 214 Folks may go further and fare worse, as they say. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* ix. 182 Whose stings bade thy heart look further still. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1 It was not thought safe for the ships to proceed further in the darkness.

b. of time. (Cf. **FARTHER A. 1 b.**)

c 1290 *Beket* 2321 in *S. Eng. Leg. i.* 173 So þat forþere in þe zere: it was wel onder-stonde.. In 3wat manere he was a-slawe. 1896 *Act* 59 & 60 *Vict. c.* 39 § 1 The acts.. shall.. be continued until the 31st day of December 1897 and shall then expire unless further continued.

2. To a greater extent; more. (Cf. **FARTHER A. 2.**)

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 299 Nu wille we furðor geican þurh godes mihta. a 1225 *Juliana* 47, & 3ef ich mahte [wurche his wil] forðre ich walde beo þe feinre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28869 (Cott.) And for þer mater es gode to knau, Of almus sal i for-þer drau. c 1340 *Ibid.* 858 (Trin.) Leue we now of þis spelle Of oure story furþere to telle. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 523 And if 3ow likis of þis lare to lysten any forthire. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 2 There saffeli to be kepte until the kinges majesties pleasure be therin furder knowen. 1559 HETHE in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 7 That the doings of this honourable assembly may.. be allwayes further honourable. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. Wks. (1847) 48/2 To the intent of further healing man's deprav'd mind. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 7 Men who pretend to believe no further than they can see. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 90 All the western Merchants declined.. from being further Adventurers. 1862 STANLEY *Jeru. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 252 When we inquire further into the worship.

3. In addition, additionally; moreover. (Cf. **FARTHER A. 3.**)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 57 3iet hie seið furðer. 1450 W. SOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Forther the maister desyrd to wete yf the shipmen would holde with the duke. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 22, I do furder perceive that [etc.]. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 40 And furder we think it expedient [etc.]. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* vii. 16 b, What further than followed. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 58 What further keeps the Cold from the Arm-pits is, that [etc.]. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 100 And, further, God is the only end that can.. satisfy the soul with bliss. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/2 The sketching-case may be.. further provided with a cover.

4. At a greater distance in space; sometimes with mixture of sense 1. Also † more further, further off. (Cf. FARTHER A. 4.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 306 Oþer Yles þat ben more furbere bezonde. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* ii. iv. The furdur off I wretched finde both comfort and reliefe. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. ii. 125 So neere will I be that your best Friends shall wish I had bene further. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 68 Island disjoyned no further than a ship in one day may saile unto. 1710 TATLER No. 254 ¶ 7 The Dutch Cabbin, which lay about a Mile further up into the Countrey. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 572 It was calculated to be 18,000 times further from us than the sun. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 156 There is nothing further from his thoughts than scepticism.

b. Phrases. † To be further: to get on. † I'll be further, if (etc.); I'll see you further (first): strong forms of refusal. To wish any one further: i. e. to wish him away. See also FARTHER A. 4.

1526 DARRELL *Let.* i Aug. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. II. 163, I. I. intend to be further and doo. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 16 She . . wished the beast further, yet taking her wonted strength of heart. she said thus. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 320 And so that I must not wish to incur [his Displeasure] to save any body else. I'll be further if I do. *Ibid.* 377, I bow'd to him, but I could have wish'd him further, to make me sit so in the Notice of every one. 1873 PUNCH 3 May 1851 He'll see me further first.

† c. Used as the comparative of far, as in further-fetched, compar. of far-fetched.

1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 23 But God being infinitely more perfect then man, the phrase is further fetcht, and less proper of God then of man.

Further (fɜːðə), *v.* Forms: a. 1 fyrðran, -ian, 2-4 furdrien, 3 *Orm.* firrprenn, north. firther, 4 ferthren, -ther, furthren, 4, 6 Sc. furthir, (6 furthur), 6-8 furdur, 4- further. β. 3-4 forthren, 4 forper, -thor, 4-6 forther, -ire, 5, 8 forder. See also FARTHER *v.* [OE. *fyrðr(i)an*, f. *furdor*, -ðra FURTHER *adv.* and *adj.*; equivalent forms are OHG. *furdiren* (MHG. *vürdern*, mod. G. *fördern*); cf. also OHG. *fördarön* (MHG. *vordern*, mod. G. *fördern*) to further, call forth, demand.]

1. *trans.* To help forward, assist (usually things; less frequently † persons); to promote, favour (an action or movement). Cf. FARTHER *v.* † Also to further forth, on.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 þæt hi mazen hnanan ða yllan and fyrþrian þa godan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Ac alle þe þe leueð þæt swilch þing me muze furdrie oðer letten, ben cursed of godes muðe. c 1200 ORMIN 1250 3iff þu firþresst fremme menn. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 156 Ðet tet swiðest auanueð & furdreð hit, þet is onlich stude. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27918 Sua vr flexs to firþer and fede, þæt it fale in na dedli dede. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 99 God, that deþedest on the rod, Al this world to forthren att fylle. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. iv. 41 (Camb. MS.), I haue sumwhat auanueð and forþerþ þe, quod she. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. x, For me to further Clio came to late. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicles* 18 Ire. furthereth all euyl. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 112 And furthir hym eik sall I Ontil Avern, cleit the loch of hell. 1566 in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scoll.* (1734) 331 The saids Rebels. . . promittit they should forder him to the Crown Matrimoniall. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 158 You must . . further their laying, by giving them meates for the purpose. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 877 Furthered with a faire gale of wind. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 20 A more wary Builder may be very much further'd by it. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 172 Barnevelt's hard Fate was occasion'd or further'd on by Maurice. 1777-1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* iii. xxv, Here Discord strave new broils to forder. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xi, To remain together in arms for furthering the covenanted work of reformation. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ix, I came to see . . if you had any wishes that I could further. 1869 ROGERS *Pref. to Adam Smith's W. N.* I. 6 The necessity of furthering a general system of school training.

absol. 1560-78 BIBLE (Genev.) To Chr. Rdr. 52 Some notable worde . . which may greatly further . . for memorie. 1607 S. HIERON *Defence* 1. 160 Whereas the addition of 2 or 3 words oftentimes furthereth to the meaning.

† 2. To honour. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 273 And thenken yee that ferthered be your name To love a newe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11170 To further þæt fre with fynall seruys.

3. *intr.* To go on, continue; to advance, make progress. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Eft sone sum godes giue is bigunnen alse rihte leue and furdreð alse trust. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5397 And touche we ferre as þis tale forþeres. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 378 Wald thow further and prosper in thy wais. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons, etc.* 182 Wha fastest rides does aft least forder. 1794 BURNS *Hee Balou* 10 Thro' the Lawlands, o'er the border, Weel, my babe, may thou furdur.

† 4. *trans.* To put (an event) further; to defer, postpone. *Obs.*

1529 WOLSEY *Let. to [Crumwell]* in *St. Papers* (1830) I. 351 The ferdering and puttyng ovyr of your comynge hyther hath . . increasyd my sorowe.

Furtherance (fɜːðərans). Forms: a. 5-7 forp-, fortheraunce, -ans, forderance, (5 firtherance, foderance), 6 fordraunce, 7 fortherance. β. 5-7 furtheraunce, (7 -ence), 6-7 furdurance, -aunce, -auns, 5- furtherance. See also FARTHERANCE. [f. FURTHER *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. The fact or state of being furthered or helped forward; the action of helping forward; advance-

ment, aid, assistance. Also *concr.* a means or source of help.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 48 Yf þat false faytor Your fortheraunce may fang. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1448 (1559) II. 446 For the furtheraunce of this purpose. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* ii. Pref. All suche . . shall finde greute ease and fortheraunce by this simple . . forme of writinge. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 286 For the greater forderance and better executioun of justice. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* i. xi. (1620) 19 The pompes of the funeralles are rather solaces to the living then furtherances to the dead. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 72 Expecting your fortherance in all. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 89 Thinking of the many Furtherances this Voyage received from that honourable Knight. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1853) 4 Issuing . . with every external furtherance, it is of such internal quality as to set Neglect at defiance. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 422 In furtherance of this project, she kept her son in a state of ignorance and vice. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Organ. Daily Life* 174 Some few furtherances have been shown.

2. *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1833.)

1851 in GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* 27. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Furtherance* (North), an additional sum of money paid per score to hewers, putters, &c. as an allowance in respect of inferior coal, a bad roof, a fault, &c.

Hence † **Furtherancer** *Obs. rare* -1. One who gives furtherance to (anything).

1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV.* 6A dissolute and dishonest life, which findeth some followers when it findeth no furtherancers.

Furtherer (fɜːðərə), *n.* Also 5 furtherar, 6 ford-, fortherer. See also FARTHERER. [f. FURTHER *v.* + -ER1.] One who or that which furthers or helps forward; a helper, promoter, supporter; an aid or encouragement.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 111 The brighte sonne . . furtherer of the daies light. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camd. 1856) 23 He was our furtherer and promoter. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps. Eij.* The Psalme . . is a furtherer to them which go forwarde to vertue. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. i. i. (ed. 7) 278 Leaving to speak of the first inventors, or of the furtherers of these Sciences. 1630 LORD *Banians* 32 Making the profits. the furtherers of ryot and exccesse. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 297 He was a continual favourer and furtherer of learning. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 315 Ploughs and oxen are not instruments and furtherers of disobedience. 1867 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Oct. 535/1 The fate which seems to turn men . . into furtherers of a cause which they know to be evil.

† **Furtherforth**, *adv. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *adv.* + FORTH *adv.*] Further on; to a greater distance or extent.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 182 Further-forth he starts With venom'd breath. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vi. 33 Not to be inquisitiue of Gods trueth furtherforth than it is vittered in the holy scriptures. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxi. (1617) 355 Open the booke furtherforth at all aduenteure wheresoeuer you list.

† **Furtherhead**, *Obs.* In 4 forper-, furperhed(e), -heed. [f. FURTHER *a.* + -HEAD.] Priority. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 75 Joon spekiþ of forperhede of manhede of Crist bifore loon in grace, and also in worþynes. *Ibid.* III. 78 þe first furperhede is forperhed of comynge forþ and þe toþir forperhede is furperhed of kynde.

Furthering (fɜːðəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* *Exc. arch.* [OE. *fyrðring* furtherance, f. *fyrðrian*: see FURTHER *v.* and -ING1.] The action of the *vb.* FURTHER.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 208 Sæ smylte gesihð ceapas fyrðrunge æftacnað. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 128 Thou . . ever mo of love enditest. . . in his folkes furtherynges. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 182 Take a newe faith, Which shall be forthinge of thy life. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 174/1 Fortheryng, *promocio.* 1526 TINDALE *Phil. i.* 12 The gretter furtheryng off the gospell. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 8 They are a great furthering to diuers Ships voiaiges. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. i, There is eager Furthering of the Husbandries.

† **Furthering**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *v.* + -ING2.] That furthers, aids, or helps; helpful. Of a gale: Favourable.

1418 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 38 Y pray hem þæt þey be well wyllæt and forderyng to here. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 486 Ye mayre . . was nat quyk or fortheryng in that mater. 1599 HAKLUVY *Voy.* II. i. 102 The winde . . blew a furthering gale.

Furtherly, *a. and adv.* [f. FURTHER *a.* and *adv.* + -LY1 and 2.]

a. adj. Obs. exc. dial.

a. Adapted to further, favourable. *b.* In a forward condition, advanced. *c. dial.* (see quot. 1855.)

1513 MORE *Rich.* III Wks. 38/1 He . . thought that their deuision shoulde bee . . a fortherlye begynnynge to the pursuite of his intente. 1571 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 238 The matter was so furtherlye bytwix them 2, that neither his frends nor hir frends can hynder the same. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Furtherly*, forward and flourishing.

† *B. adv. a.* In an onward direction, in advance; hence, completely, thoroughly. *b.* = FURTHER *adv.*

c 1200 ORMIN 14812 He [Faraon] comm swa forrferli 3 batt all hiss folc was inne. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 236 Þet oðer is, þet he furdrluker eched his pine. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1585 Þe find wend . . þat . . Man kind war til his wil bekend Sua forþerli þat [etc.]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 Þir husband sall hafe his actioun agaynes him before þe iustice of þe land, als fortherly as he had hene aboute for to slae him. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxi. 127 To the correccioun of suche as be lerned, & not vooly to Englysshe reders as there is fortherly declared. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 2 That it pleas your Highnes with th' assent . . furtherlie to enacte ordeign and stablishe that [etc.].

Furthermore (fɜːðərmɔː), *adv.* See also FARTHERMORE. [f. FURTHER *adv.* + MORE *adv.*]

† 1. To a more advanced point of progress, still further; = FURTHER *adv.* 1 a. Occas. with omission of *go.* *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 7338 Þe sternne comm riht till þatt hus & flæh itt ta na forþerr mar. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6543 Þar-wit forþer-mar he yede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 8 [Bruce] said he mycht no forþirinar. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 991 Com furder more and folow me. c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 8 Do away þe cifer & þat 1. & sette þere 8. þan go forthermore. 1552 LYNDESAV *Monarchie* 4401 Father, or we passe forther more, Quhen did begyn thare temporall glore?

† 2. To a greater extent, more; = FURTHER *adv.* 2. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27958 Forthermar o þis lecheri agh i þe noght to specifie. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2892 Now wille I rede forthermare, And shew yhow of sum paynes þat er þare. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7247 3it forþir mar er þe same.

3. Besides, also, moreover; = FURTHER *adv.* 3.

c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 67 in O. E. *Misc.* 149 A hwel of stele is furþer mo. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/2 Furthermore, the forsaid Lord the Roos . . schall forgyvyn the forsaid Robert. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 400b/1 Yet he sayd furthermore who so compleyneth is no monke. 1555 SPURGE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xl. 110 Furthermore . . we humbly beseech thee. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. iv. § 3 Furthermore . . the leaues, body, and boughes, of this Tree . . exccede all other Plants. 1730 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 109 And furthermore, I think myself in honour bound to acknowledge, that [etc.]. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* lviii, And, furthermore her brethren wonder'd much Why she sat drooping. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 55 Furthermore, to direct the power of the home ariht, women. . . need [etc.].

† 4. Of time: Henceforth, subsequently. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28677 Þis man sais . . þat him reuys his sinnes sare, and will forþere þam forþire mare. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 29 Rede Rose—Take þe same, saue a-lye it with þe 3olkys of eyroun & forþer-more as vyolet.

Furthermost (fɜːðərmɔːst), *a.* Also 4 forthimaste. See also FARTHERMOST. [f. FURTHER *a.* + -MOST.]

† 1. Foremost, first. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3331 The forthimaste was . . The faireste of fyssnamy þat fourmede was euer. c 1400 *Melayne* 721 One the forthimaste daye of Auerille.

2. Most distant or remote.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 16 The furthermost cushion in the window. 1786 S. HASWELL *Victoria* I. 51 We were sitting in an arbour at the furthermost part of the garden. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 266 He instantly sets himself to flee to the then furthestmost West.

† **Furtherous**, *a. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *v.* + -OUS.] = FURTHERSOME 1.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 3 Vessells for his glorie, furtherouse to his church. 1620 tr. Boccaccio's *Decameron* 6 b, Wee may very well hope that Fortune will be furtherous to our purposed journey.

† **Furtherover**, *adv. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *adv.* + OVER *adv.*] Besides, moreover.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 231 Forther ouer contricion . . moste be continueel. 1623 LISLE *Ælfyric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 16 Furthermore, these monuments of reverend antiquitie . . will in many places convince of affected obscurity some late translators.

Furtherosome (fɜːðərsəm), *a.* Also 9 *Sc.* for-, furdersome. [f. FURTHER *v.* or *adv.* + -SOME.]

1. Adapted to further or help forward, advantageous, helpful. *Const. to.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 3 That state, that is furtherosome to Gods seruice. 1637 *Declar. Pfaltzgrave's Faith* 19 It is most comfortable and furtherosome vneuasurably to the believers. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 242 A principle which he had often . . perceived for himself to be furtherosome and reasonable. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 387 So furtherosome an instrument Honorio never leave behind. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 68 Two little pieces of advice which may prove furtherosome to him. 1880 *Academy* 23 Oct. 301/1 An interesting performance, highly furtherosome to the interests of the drama.

2. Inclined to go forward; rash, venturesome.

1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 195 They are eith hindered that are no furdersome. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* (ed. 2) 118 He's young and fordersome (rash), but gude stuff for a' his pliskies (frolics).

† **Furtherward**, *adv. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *adv.* + -WARD.] Forward; straight on. Of time: Henceforth.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5480 In egipt held he þam sa hard, Als i sal tel yow forþer-ward. *Ibid.* 7525 Ne forþerward ne yeitt o bake. *Ibid.* 13958 Ai fra þis dai forþerward þe Iues . . soght ihesu at do to ded.

Furthest (fɜːðəst), *a.* and *adv.* Also (? 4) 5 fyrthest, fertherest, forthest(e), 6 furdest. See also FARTHEST. [superl. formed (app. in the 14th c.) to correspond to the comparative FURTHER.]

The instances in the 14th c. are somewhat doubtful (at least with regard to the precise form of the word), owing to the absence of contemporary MSS.]

a. adj.

1. Most advanced in any direction. Also as the superl. of FAR *a.* (now usually superseded by FARTHEST): Situated at the greatest distance, most remote. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. (Skeat) 86 Þilke [cercle] þat is outterest . . is unfolden by larger spaces in so moche as it is forthest [MS. C. and ed. *Thynne* fertherest] fro þe middel simpitce of þe poynt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 108 Whan I wende nexte have be . . Than was I furthest ate laste. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 60 Ports-

mouth, whiche is the furdest place on the south shore of Engleland. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 275, I will fetch you a tooth-picker now from the furthest inch of Asia. 1725 SWIFT *Corr. Wks.* 1841 II. 576 The furthest corner of Naboth's vineyard. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 293 Those who are the furthest in the world from you in religious tenets. 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* x, He who seeks her beauty's furthest goal.

2. †a. In past time: Earliest, first (*obs.*). b. In future time: Latest. *Obs. exc. absol. in at (the) furthest.*

1552 EDW. VI. *Jrnl.* 25 Oct., That they might be in such place..by Christmas or Candlemas at the furdest. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 85 He should take the towne in fifteen dayes, or a moneth at the furthest. 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 30 When I came to talk, one of the furthest inquiries I made was, how I came into this world? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* i. 2 The funeral pomp of King Emanuel was celebrated at Lisbon, namely..December 1521, which is the furthest thing I can remember.

B. *adv.* To or at the greatest distance, farthest. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. (Skeat) 91 Thilke thing that departeth forthest (*MSS. A and C* furthest) fro the first thoght of god. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 156 Th'other part furdest Weast, noted wyth F. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Weedes, etc. Wks.* (1587) 185 The stille and strongest arme..shootes furdest still. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 192 Ideas..the furthest removed from anything sensual. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* II. 68 Even when his thoughts wandered furthest, he was mechanically accurate.

Comb. 1880 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 28 Feb. 3/2 From the highest Tory to the furthest-going Home Ruler.

Furthy, a. Sc. Var. of FORTHY a. Hence **Furthiness.**

a 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Commandm.* (1675) 360 There is a gadding, and a so called furthiness, especially in women..which is exceedingly offensive. 1777-1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* II. xlv, Less furthy dames (wha cou'd resist them b) Th' example take. 1810 T'ANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 58 Thy furthy, kindly, takin' gait.

Furtive (fūr'tiv), a. [a. F. *furtif*, *furtive*, ad. L. *furtivus*, f. *fūr* thief; cf. *furtum* theft, *furtim* adv., by stealth.]

1. Done by stealth or with the hope of escaping observation; clandestine, surreptitious, secret, unperceived.

1490 [implied in FURTIVELY]. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 301 In wounds, where no Gangrena may be suspected..nor furtive hemorrhage, &c. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* Stolen embraces and furtive births prov'd to be ever the best. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 96 By a furtive simulation. 1787-9 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 423 Tender cares and mild domestic loves With furtive watch pursue her as she moves. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 106, I noticed the same singular, and, as it were, furtive glance, over the shoulder. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 128 The proprietor of the house covered over a bed-candle, and a furtive tea-pot in the back drawing-room. 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. xx. 354 It does not at once appear how the Canal could be secured against the furtive scuttling of ships.

b. *Hebrew Gram.* (See quot.)

1852 tr. *Gesenius' Hebr. Gram.* 42 [Between a strong and unchangeable vowel and a final guttural] there is involuntarily uttered a hasty *ā* (*Pathach furtive*).. Analogous to this is our use of a *furtive* *e* before *r* after long [vowels]; e.g. *here* (sounded *hēr*), *fire* (*fīr*).

2. Of a person, etc.: Stealthy, sly.

1858 LYTTON *What will he do* II. xiv, There was something furtive and sinister about the man. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Eyeing him with furtive eyes. 1867 M. ARNOLD *St. Brandan*, That furtive mien, that scowling eye.

3. Obtained by theft, stolen; also in milder sense, taken by stealth or secretly.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 500 Do they [planets].. Dart furtive beams, and glory not their own? 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 293 He clear'd, manur'd, enlarg'd the furtive ground. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. i. 25 The patches from which a furtive harvest was thus gathered. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* *Introd.* 53 Columba's furtive copy from St. Finian's psalter.

4. Thievish, pilfering.

1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 30 Ants whose employment is to mine for gold and from whose vengeance the furtive Indian is constrained to fly on the swift camel's back. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 208 The Highlander could not be absolutely trusted to withhold his furtive hand from the flocks of his chief's friend. 1885 *That Very Mab* viii. 129 The farmers were so much plagued by the furtive bird.

Hence **Furtively adv.**, **Furtiveness.**

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 69, I wold not have departed furtively out of thy land. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxiv, One lambent delicious fire, furtively shooting out from every part of it. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxvi, Sir Mulberry..had been furtively trying to discover whence Kate had so suddenly appeared. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* viii. 55 My lady's pale-faced maid, who looked furtively under her white eye-lashes at the two young men. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 211 The implied idea by which, whether furtively or explicitly, we console ourselves. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 1/3 Strolling, as we do..through the press and bustle, we can sometimes capture a small basty furtiveness.

† **Furtuose, a. Obs. rare.** [ad. med. L. *furtuosus*, f. L. *furtum* theft; see -OSE.] 'Much given to theft or stealing' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Furuncle (fūr'nykl'), [ad. L. *furuncul-us*, orig. 'little thief', dim. of *fūr*. Cf. F. *furuncle* FRONCLE.] A boil or inflammatory tumour.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. vii. 43 Sorely afflicted with a Furuncle within his Nostrils. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 195 A Boil or Furuncle is a small resisting Tumor.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 204, I had relieved her from much suffering by opening a furuncle. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 105 The peculiar blood state which results in the development of furuncles and carbuncles.

Furuncular (fūr'nykylār), a. [f. L. *furuncul-us* (see FURUNCLE) + -AR.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by furuncles or boils.

1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 457 Furuncular disease of cellular tissue. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 438/1 The scapular region is sometimes the seat of furuncular inflammation. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 569 A most painful furuncular eruption.

So **Furunculoid a.** [-OID], resembling a furuncle or boil.

1860 R. FOWLER *Med. Vocab.*, *Furunculoid*.

Furunculous (fūr'nykylās), a. [f. L. *furuncul-us* FURUNCLE + -OUS.] = FURUNCULAR.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. vii. 367 A furunculous tumour produced by a Filaria. 1890 GOULD *Nerv. Dict. Med.*, *Furunculous*, pertaining to the continuous production of furuncles.

Fury (fūr'i), sb. Forms: 5 furey, 4-6 furye, 4-7 -ie, 5- fury. [a. F. *furie* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *furia*, related to *furere* to rage, be mad. (Ofr. had originally *fuire*.)]

1. Fierce passion, disorder or tumult of mind approaching madness; esp. wild anger, frenzied rage; also, a fit or access of such passion.

The pl. is sometimes used in imitation of F. *furies* or L. *furiæ*.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 817 (845) Anoy, smert, drede, fury and eek siknesse. *Ibid.* v. 212 To bedde he goth and weyleth there and torneth In furie, as dooth he, Ixion, in helle. 1430 LVDG. *Min. Poems* 206 Sobre and appeese suche folk as falle in furey. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 15 Certeyn persones..murdered..in an outrageous hedy furey..John Mountagu late Erle of Sarum. 1564 *Child Marriages*, etc. (1897) 123 Bicause the wordes were spoken in a furey. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvii. 44 Tary with him a few dayes, untill thy brothers furie turne away. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. i. 706 As Plato doth in his Conuio make mention of two distinct furies; and amongst our Neotericks, Hercules de Saxonia..doth expressly treat of it [religious melancholy] in a distinct Species. 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* I. xix. (1704) 46 A Poison that would fill the gentlest Spirits with the most violent Furys. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evermont's Ess.* 351 He..fell into such strange furies, that [etc.]. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1705) 159 (*Hypochondria*), 'Tis the first Fury that is the most Dangerous and Violent. 1713 SWIFT, etc. *Frenzy* 7. *Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 146 He flung down the book in a terrible fury. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 37 When Alexander had in his fury inhumanly butchered one of his best friends. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* XII. 410 Such furies in his bosom rise. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 118 He could hardly have addressed them in words more calculated to kindle their fury.

b. of beasts.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 111 Thy wild acts denote The vnreasonable Furie of a beast. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* vii. 20 The natures of living creatures, and the furies of wilde beasts. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 298 A large Camel raging with Lust for the Female..This Fury lasts Forty Days. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii, Unable to defend himself from..the fury of wilde beasts. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 288 In such a case, there was no method of appeasing its fury, but by giving it something to eat.

2. Fierce impetuosity or violence; esp. warlike rage, fierceness in conflict, attack, or the like. † Rarely, fierce cruelty.

1534 ELYOT tr. *Isocrates' Doctr. Princes* 9b, Dooe thou nothyng in furie, sens other men knowe what time and occasion is meetest for the. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IV. 42b, Two thousand whome the furey of the slaughter had left on lyue. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 41 In assaulting of townes and fortresses, I confesse furie to be of great moment. 1630 *Ibid.* 13 If ever your eares heard of more hellish furies than those which these Princes have put in execution. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 7 'Tis fit the Fury of the Coursers should not be too great for the Strength of the Charioteer. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 155 The Fight continu'd half an Hour with the utmost Fury. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 65 The extremes of alternate indolence or fury..have governed your whole administration. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. vii, The furies of the Border war. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 31 To hunt with fury..all the game that is in nature.

b. *Hist. The (Spanish) Fury:* the massacre perpetrated by the Spaniards at Antwerp in Oct.-Nov. 1576.

1576 HETON *Lett.* 10 Nov. in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 166 To answer and content the Spanish soldiers and others who, in the Fury, entered our said House. 1855 MOTLEY *Rise Dutch Repub.* III. 116 It was called the Spanish Fury, by which dread name it has been known for ages.

3. *transf.* of things (e.g. of a tempest, the wind, a raging malady, etc.).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xi. 46b, In despite of the rayne, wind, and furey of the sea. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* Vija, Those places which, by the ardent furie of the sunnes vertue, become drie. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. iv. § 5 These waters falling down with so much fury and violence. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiii. 348 Before the Winds abated of their fury. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 235 Had not the late unusual Rain something allayed the Fury of the Heats. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 127 Leaving their naked Bodies expos'd to the Fury of the Storm. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brev.* I. (ed. 4) 51 For retarding and keeping back any Drink that is too much heated in working..it may be broke into several other Tubs, where, by its shallow Lying, it will be taken off its Fury. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 217 All his former complaints rage with more than double fury. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 69 Arm with fury the wiuds.

b. phr. *Like fury:* furiously, 'like mad'. *colloq.* 1840 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 359 The last eighteen miles it rained like fury.

4. Inspired frenzy, as of one possessed by a god or demon; esp. poetic 'rage'. Now rare.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. xix. 33b, When they prophesie in manner of furie, and rausinge of mynde. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* i. (Arb.) 32 O Cypide kynge of fyerye Loue..with Furey fylly my brayne, That I may able be to tell, the cause of Louers payne. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 They are so beloued of the Gods, that whatsoever they write, proceeds of a diuine fury. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 35 This hath been a mightie musically furie, which hath caused him to shewe such diuersitie in so small bounds. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 72 A Sybill..In her Propheticke furie sow'd the Worke. 1676 HOBBS *Introd. Pref.* (1686) 5 The Sublimity of a Poet, which is that Poetical Fury which the Readers for the most part call for. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 3 A sacred fury fires My ravish'd breast, and all the Muse inspires. 1707 CURVIS in *Husb. & Gard.* 74 All that Enthusiasm or poetick Fury could inspire.

5. One of the avenging deities (L. *Furia*, *Dira*, Gr. *Ἐρινύς*, *Ἐρινυίδες*), dread goddesses with snakes twined in their hair, sent from Tartarus to avenge wrong and punish crime: in later accounts, three in number (Tisiphone, Megæra, Alecto). Hence *gen.* An avenging or tormenting infernal spirit.

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2252 *Philomela*, The furies three with alle hir mortel brond. 1386 — *Knt's T.* 1826 Out of the ground a furie [*v.rr.* fyr(e), fir(e)] infernal sterte. From Pluto sent, at requeste of Saturne. 1574 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Cordila* xxiv, Art thou some fury sent? My wofull corps with paynes to more tormente? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 26 For she at first was borne of hellish brood And by infernall furies nourished. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 111 Thou shalt neuer want furies so long as thou hast thy selfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 620 Had not the folly of Man Let in these wastful Furies. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 3 Thunder, Furies, and Damnation! I'll cut your Ears off. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* VI. iii. § 4 Be thou a fury [*orig.* *Ἐρινύς*] to these seditious varlets. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. vii. 106 All prayed that the furies of her father's blood might visit her with vengeance. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Clive* (1865) II. 104/1 He [Surajah Dowlah] sat gloomily in his tent, haunted, a Greek poet would have said, by the furies of those who had cursed him with their last breath in the Black Hole.

b. Used for: One of the three 'Fates' or *Parcae*.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 75 Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears And slits the thin-spun life.

6. *transf.* One who is likened to an infernal spirit or minister of vengeance; esp. a ferociously angry or malignant woman.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1498 And of the holy serpent, and the welie, And of the furies, al she gan him telle. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. iv, Come, sir, you put me to a woman's madness, The glory of a fury. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* vii. 9 Thou like a fury takest vs out of this present life. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. Wks. 1883 V. 224 Remember, sir, your fury of a wife. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 73 Here's a termagant fury, St. Ursula by name. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvi, He flew upon his murderers like a fury. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, There was the old deaf dowager, as usual, bidding like a fury against herself. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess. Mad. D'Arblay* (1865) II. 307/1 The card-table of the old Fury to whom she was tethered. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxi. v. 149 When the King's confessor went to Oxford, he was stoned by female furies in the Market Place.

b. *humorously*, of things.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 167 Facing the little lobster-red fury of a stove.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fury-form*, *rage*; *fury-haunted*, *-moving* adjs.; *fury-like* adj. and adv. † Also *fury fire*, app. a technical term for a white heat.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. iii. 21 When the smith and the glassmender drue theire white and *fury fires (as they terme them). 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* VIII. 282 There Catiline Hangs poised above the infernal deep With *Fury-forms behind. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 468 So the poor *Fury-haunted Wretch..still seems to hear The dying Shrieks. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI. lvi, My angrie soule..*furie like in snakes and fire brands drest, Shall ale torment thee. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 49 All dream'd that Herod Fury-like appear'd. 1748 THOMSON *Song*, Come, gentle God of soft desire, Come, and possess my happy breast; Not, fury-like, in flames and fire, In rapture, rage, and nonsense, drest. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xlv, Forthwith, began these *fury-mouing sounds. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 129 With sykkin *fury rage catchit is he.

† **Fury, v. Obs. rare-1.** [f. prec. sb.] *refl.* To drive oneself to fury, become infuriated.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. x. (1631) 29 As I would not neglect a suddaine good opportunity; so I would not fury my-selfe in the search.

So **Furying ppl. a.**, raging, moving with fury.

a 1861 CLOUGH *Life & Duty* vii, The wild sea's furling waters.

Fury, obs. form of FIERY.

Furze (fūz), Forms: 1 fyrs, 4-6 firse, (5 virse), 4, 6-7 furs(e), 5 fyrrys, 6 fyrs, 6-7 firr(e)s, firze, (6 fyrze), furres, 7-9 furz, 7-9 dial. fuz, 8 fuuz, 6- furze. Also pl. 4 firsen, fursyn, 5 fyrsyn, 6 fursen, 6-7, 9 dial. furzen, (7-on), 9 dial. fuzzen. See also FUR sb.3 [OE. *fyrz* str. masc.; no connexions are known; the Gr. *φάρσος*, Lat. *porrum*, leek, might be cognate so far as the form is concerned, but the difference

of sense is unfavourable to this supposition. The dissyllabic forms *fyrrys*, *fyrres*, etc. seem to have been apprehended as plural, and a new sing. was formed from them: see *FUR sh.*³

1. The popular name of *Ulex europæus*, a spiny evergreen shrub with yellow flowers, growing abundantly on waste lands throughout Europe. Also named *gorse*, *whin*; common, *great* or *French furze*. † Sometimes, a bush or piece of this.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiii. Swa hwa swa wille sawan westmære land atio ærest of þa þornas & þa fyrzas. c 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 324 *Ramus*, fyrz. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. v. 195 All that herde... weschte that hit weore i-wipet with a wesp of fisren. 1382 WYCLIF *Micah* vii. 4 A palyure, that is, a sharp bushe, or a thistil or frijse [v. r. furze]. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498 Pasture, Wode, Hetthe, Virses, and Gorste. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 6b. All the wode, brome, gorse, fyrz, braken. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* liii. (1878) 119 With whinnes or with furzes thy houell renew. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 180 Tooth'd briars, sharpe firzes, pricking gosse. a 1626 BRETON *Daffodils & Primr.* (Grosart) 23 Forrestes full of furres and brakes. 1647 COWLEY *Mississ.* *Discovery* ii. The humble Furzes of the Plain. a 1701 SEDLEY *Virgil's Fast.* Wks. 1722 I. 296 May I to thee more bitter seem than Rue, More course than Fuz. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 42 Thick with entangling Grass, or prickly Furze. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 192 With blossom'd furze unprofitably gay. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* iv. ii. A broad patch of green heath, covered with furz. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* i. 3 The hounds are making the furze crack and shake in their eager efforts.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 Oh, to have a husband... with a bush of furs on the ridge of his chinne. 1705 ELSTON in Heame *Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 107 From Fuzz and Bramble to the downy beard He whisk'd them off.

2. In popular names of other plants, as **Dwarf furze** (*Ulex nanus*); **Ground furze**, the Rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*); **Needle furze** (*Genista anglica*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. x. 669 This herbe is called... in Englishe Rest Harrow, Cammocke, Whyn, Petty Whyn, or ground Furze. 1650 *Phytologia Brit.* 45 Genistella... Needle Furze or Petty Whin. *Ibid.*, Creeping Dwarf Furze or Whins. 1738 C. DEERING *Catal. Stirp.* 89 Needle Furze.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. chiefly attributive, as *furze-bed*, *-brake*, *-cover*, *-croft*, *-cutter*, *-down*, *-faggot*, *-flower*, *-hill*, *-lea*, *-top*, *-toppings* (pl.); *furze-clad* adj.

1644 VICARS *Jehovah-Fireh* 133 His *Furze-bed was the best bed that ever he lay on. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 5, I saw a Hare pop out from a small *Furze-brake. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 38 The higher sides of the hills... are advantageously appropriated for furze-brakes. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* viii. 370 Upon the skirts Of *furze-clad commons. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* June 462 The custom of setting fire to the *furze-covers on midsummer-day. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 63 A green down stretches up to bright yellow *furze-crofts far aloft. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 45 Here and there a *furze cutter. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. v. 157 Flat and open *furze-downs. c 1555 in *Strype Cranmer* 392 One load of *Furs-Fagots. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 355 Laying at the bottom... a range of furze-faggots. 1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* ii. We sip the 'furze-flowers' fragrant dews. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 174 How elegant yon *furze-hill clothed in gold. 1794 *Act Inclosing S. Kelsey* 1 *Furze Leas, and Waste Grounds. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 126 The action of which effectually bruises the *Furze-tops intended for Fodder. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xx. 347 Who was often glad enough... to rob his own ponies of their *furze-toppings and boil them down for want of kale.

b. *esp.* in *furze-bush*, also (*obs.* and *dial.*) *furzen bush*.

1530 PALSGR. 220/2 *Fyrzbusse*, *joymarin*. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw.* IV. ii. ii. So many men in the moon, And every one a furzen bush in his mouth. 1644 VICARS *Jehovah-Fireh* 133 Many other young Gentlemen... lay all that night... upon Furze-bushes on the ground. 1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 51 If you will graft a white rose upon a Broom-stalk, or on a furzon bush. 1738 C. DEERING *Catal. Stirp.* 89 Genista spinosa minor... The lesser Furze Bush. 1882 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxiii. Miss Patience asked me if I had combed it [my hair] with a furze-bush.

4. Special comb. † *furze eat*, a name given to the hare; *furze-hueck dial.*, a heap or stack of furze; *furze-owl*, a cockchafer; *furze-pig*, the hedgehog.

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The *furze-cat. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiii. The *furze-hucks of the summer-time, were all out of shape in the twist of it. 1847-78 HALLIWELL. *Furze-owl, a cockchafer. Somerset. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 40 As in Gloucestershire, *furze-pig for hedgehog.

b. In popular names of various birds, as **furze-chat**, the whinchat (*Pratincola rubetra*); **furze-chirper**, **-chucker**, the mountain finch or brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*); **furze-hacker** = *furze-chat*; **furze-** (*dial. fuz-*) **kite** (see *quots.*); **furze-lark**, the tit-lark (*Anthus pratensis*); **furze-wren** = *FURZELING*.

1839-43 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* I. 249 The Whinchat, or *Furzechat. 1847-78 HALLIWELL. *Furze-chirper, the mountain finch. It is also called the *furze-chucker. 1862 J. R. WISE *New Forest* (1863) 270 The whinchat, known... from its cry, as the *furze hacker. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcaid. Princesses* 237 Where choughs and *fuskites built their nest. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, *Fuz-kite*, the ring-tailed kite. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Vus-kite*, a kestrel. a 1854 CLARE *MS. Poems* in Miss Baker North-

ants. Gloss., I wept to see the hawk severe Murder the *furze-lark whistling nigh. 1839-43 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* I. 313 The *Furze Wren.

Hence **Furzed a.** [-ED²], made or covered with furze. Also **Furzeling** [-LING], the Dartford Warbler (*Melizophilus undatus*).

1855 OGILVIE *Supp.*, Furzeling, Furze-wren, *Melizophilus provincialis*. 1873 *Daily News* 21 May 5/5 There are a ditch, a bank with a drop, a kind of furzed fence, and a low wall of turf and stones. 1885 W. ALLINGHAM *Flower Pieces* (1887) 14 Harbours the wren, the furzeling, and the coney.

Furzery (fō'zəri). [f. *FURZE sb.* + -ERY.] A mass of furze, furze collectively.

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* i. A heavy-browed crest of furzery.

Furzy (fō'zi), *a.* Also 7 *fursy*. [f. *FURZE sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to furze; composed of furze; covered or overgrown with furze.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iv. No furzy tuft... shall harbour Wolfe. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 344 Their broomy, gorsy or fursy, hot sandy land. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 249 Where the cover is thick... particularly if it be furzy. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* (1847) I. 127 We crossed an angle of furzy common. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xli. All things had... a kind of furzy colour.

2. Fuzzy, fluffy.

1719 H. BARHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 1037 When the loose furzy Substance is taken off. 1880 SENIOR *Trav. & Trout in Antip.* 127 The old fellow is very furzy in the matter of hair.

b. Fuzzy, indistinct, blurred.

1825 MOORE *Sheridan* 664 Those painters, who endeavour to disguise their ignorance of anatomy by an indistinct and furzy outline.

Fus, var. of *Fous a.* *Obs.*, eager, ready.

|| **Fusain** (fū'zæn). A charcoal crayon made of the wood of the Spindle Tree (*F. fusain*); also *attrib.*, as in *fusain drawing*. b. A drawing executed with this.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 638/3 Fontanesi, of Geneva, is well known for his fusain drawings. I have seen some admirable drawings in fusain (charcoal). 1884 *Gd. Words* Feb. 917 Good as Lalanne's etchings are, his fusains are better.

Fusarole (fū'zārōl). *Arch.* Also 7 *fuserole*, 9 *fusurole*. [a. *F. fusarolle*, ad. It. *fusaruola*, later *fusajuola*, alteration of *fusaruolo* (*fusajuolo*) spindle-whorl, f. *L. fūsus* spindle.] (See *quots.*)

1664 EVELYN tr. *Fraser's Archit.* 128 A smaller Bracelet again which incircles the Capital under the Voluta in the Composita, taken for the Fuserole. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* [1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 23 The Composite Order has... the Voluta, Ovolo, and Fusarole, or Fuse, which are Members of the Ionic Capital.] 1852 P. NICHOLSON'S *Dict. Archit.*, *Fusurole*, *Fusarole*. 1859 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Fusarole*, a member whose section is that of a semicircle carved into beads. It is generally placed under the echinus, or quarter round of columns in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

Fusate (fū'set), *a.* rare -o. [f. *L. fūs-us* spindle + -ATE.] = *FUSIFORM*.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Fusball, *obs.* form of *FUZZBALL*.

Fusby. ? *Obs.* [? = *FUSBY*.] A contemptuous designation applied to women. Also *attrib.*

1719 D'URFEE *Pills V.* 108 With that the Flat-capt Fusby smiled. 1845 *Punch* 29 Nov. 240 A fusby woman who has indulged in the vulgar weakness of giving her children fine names.

Fusc: see *FUSK a.*

† **Fuscation**. *Obs.* -o [agent-n. f. *L. fuscāre* to darken, f. *fuscus* dark, dusky: see -ATION.] 'A darkening; obscurity; obfuscation' (W.).

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fuscation*, a darkening or clouding. 1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Fuscescent (fū'sēsnt), *a.* rare -l. [f. *L. fuscus* (see *FUSCOUS*) + -ESCENT.] Passing into a dark or dusky hue; 'brownish; approaching to darkish brown in colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1881 JOHNSON in *Jrnl. Bot.* No. 220. 113 Their colour is fuscescent.

Fuscin (fū'sin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. *L. fuscus* (see *FUSCOUS*) + -IN.] 'A brown substance obtained by Unverdorben from the animal oil of Dippel after exposure to the air' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1864 WEBSTER, *Fuscine*.

† **Fuscite** (fū'sait). *Min.* [f. *L. fuscus* (see *FUSCOUS*) + -ITE.] *Obs.* synonym of *WERNERITE*.

1808 T. ALLAN *Alphabet. List* 32 *Fuscite*. a mineral from Arendal resembling the Pinite.

† **Fuscitā**. *Obs.* -o [ad. late *L. fuscitās*, f. *fuscus*: see *FUSCOUS*.] 'Darkness, dimness' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Fusco- (fū'skō), used as combining form of *L. fuscus* 'dusky', in certain adjs., as **fusco-ferruginous**, dull rust-coloured; **fusco-piceous**, dull reddish-black; **fusco-testaceous**, dull reddish-brown.

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 237 Antennæ black, fusco-piceous at the apex. *Ibid.* 244 Elytra... with nearly parallel sides, flat, black, or fusco-testaceous.

Fuscous (fū'skəs), *a.* [f. *L. fuscus* dark, dusky + -OUS.] Of a dark or sombre hue; dusky, swarthy. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*)

1662 RAY *Itin.* in *Rem.* (1760) 247 The 5 or 6 first Feathers

of the Wing above of a dark or fuscous Colour, near Black. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvi. 235 A fuscous or darkish redness. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. xvi. Sad and fuscous colours, as black, or brown, or deep purple. 1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* IV. 282 *Fuscous*, a dull brown. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 210 Back fuscous brown, with four lines of white spots. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* *Descr.* pl. 44 *Ptilotis fusca*, FUSCOUS Honey-eater. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) XIV. 390 The other sad, fuscous, begrimed with the snuff of ages. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 57 Seeds fuscous acutely tubercled.

fig. 1855 DE QUINCEY *Lett.* 31 July in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 106 Some confused remembrance I had that we were or ought to be in a relation of hostility, though why I could ground upon none but fuscous and cloudy reasons.

† **Fuse**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* rare. [perh. ad. OF. *fuisse*, pl. of *fuisse*: -L. *fuga* flight.] The track of an animal. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Foulee*, the Slot of a Stag, the Fuse of a Bucke. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* 1. (1692) 14 There wants a Scholar like a Hound of a sure Nose, that would not miss a true Scent... to trace those old Bishops in their fuse.

Fuse, **fuze** (fū'z), *sb.*² Also 8 *feuze*. [ad. It. *fuso* (-L. *fūsus*) spindle, hence applied to the spindle-shaped tube originally used as a 'fuse' for a bomb, etc. Cf. *FUSEE* 2.]

1. A tube, casing, cord, etc., filled or saturated with combustible material, by means of which a military shell, the blast of a mine, etc. is ignited and exploded.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 63 Every Ball hath a hole, left to put in a Fuse or piece of wood just like a Faucet for a spigot... made taper. 1692 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 145 It is far more certain to fire a Morter-piece with Fuses then with Match. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) CCiv. The fuse... is generally a conical tube, formed of beech, willow, or some dry wood, and filled with a composition of sulphur, salt petre, and meal powder. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 240 The other was the man standing by with a lighted match and determined to touch the fuse. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 *Fuse*, *Fuze*, a small cylindrical cord filled with powder or other combustible matter used for igniting the powder in a bore-hole. 1879 FIFE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* II. 25 The shrapnel... did execution around us, the time fuses acting well.

b. Prepared material of which fuses may be made by cutting it into lengths.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) II. x. 86 Having bound some feuze round... the extremity of each of their tails. 1884 [see *quot.* for *fuse-bag* in 2].

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fuse-bag*, *-composition*, *-hole*. Also *fuse-cutter*, *-extractor*, *-gauge*, *-saw*, *-setter*, *-tape* (see *quots.*).

1884 *Mil. Engin.* I. II. 109 Each *fuse bag to contain eight pieces of Bickford fuze. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 49, I therefore venture to suggest the possibility of the *fuse composition becoming altered in its properties, by the action of time and moisture. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 920/2 **Fuse-cutter*, an implement for gaging time-fuses to the desired seconds and fractions. The cutter for paper fuses for rifled guns... is more usually called a fuse-gage. It is a block of wood with a graduated brass gage let into one side, and having a hinged knife... by which the fuse... is cut off so as to burn any required length of time. *Ibid.* 930/1 **Fuse-extractor*, this implement is designed for extracting fuses from shells. 1874 **Fuse-gage* [see *fuse-cutter*]. 1692 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 146 Try your Shells... by putting in a little Powder, and firing it, immediately stopping the *Fuse-hole with Clay. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 83 A light cast-iron hollow ball, with a fuse hole. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 930/2 **Fuse-saw*, a tenon-saw used by artillery-men. *Ibid.*, **Fuse-setter*, an implement for driving home wooden fuses. *Ibid.*, **Fuse-tape*, a flat form of fuse, coated externally with pitch or tar.

† **Fuse**, **fuze**, *sb.*³ *Obs.* rare. [alteration of *FUSEE*, assimilated to *prec.*] = *FUSEE* 2. Also *fuse-wheel*.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dufl. Proportion* 119 In the Fuze of a Watch, the greatest Strength of the Spring is made to work upon the shortest Vectis. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. vi. § 86. 61 Thinking Men considered how it [a clock] might be made portable... and so... put the Spring and Fuse-wheel, which make a Watch.

† **Fuse**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* rare -l. = *FUSAROLE*.

1715 [see *FUSAROLE*].

† **Fuse**, *a.* *Obs.* rare -l. [ad. *L. fūs-us* lit. 'poured out', pa. pple. of *fundere* to pour.] = *DIF-FUSE*.

1724 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 160 His style is fuse, and reasonings... pretty magisterial.

† **Fuse**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fýsan*, 3 *fusen* (*ii*). Also 3 *fouse* (see under *Fous a.*). [OE. *fýsan*, f. *fūs* *Fous a.* (Not identical with *FEEZE*.)]

1. *intr.* To hasten, set off hastily. Also *refl.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2860 (Gr.) He... sona ongan fýsan to fore. a 1000 *Andreas* 1698 (Gr.) He... Ogan hine þa fýsan & to flote ȝýrwan. c 1205 LAY. 1865 Forð com Corineus & fúse hine sulfne. *Ibid.* 13534 Alle we mote fúsen.

2. *trans.* To forward or send forth speedily; to dispatch.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 269 (Gr.) He fýsde forð flæn ȝenehe. c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* li. 7 (Bosw.) He fýsþ ðe of getelde. c 1205 LAY. 1511 Brutus nom al his ȝunge folc & hem to scipe fúsede.

Fuse (fū'z), *v.*² [f. *L. fūs* - ppl. stem of *fundere* to pour, melt, *FOUND v.*]

1. *trans.* To make fluid by means of intense heat; to liquefy, melt. Also with *apart*, *together*.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *fuse*, to melt as metals. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 321 If it be still exposed to heat, it... becomes fused into a transparent glass. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 756 As soon as the colours

are fused, the intensity of the fire should be abated. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xiv. § 113 A quantity of silver which had been fused in a ladle was allowed to solidify. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* (1873) I. iv. 85 The strata fused together by heat. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. i. 58 As by fierce heat, the chains be fused apart.

absol. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 134 The volcanic fire that smoulders and fuses in secret. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 359/2 Collect the crystals, dry, and fuse.

b. Of a flux: To facilitate the fusion of.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 6 They [fluxes] fuse lime without effervescence. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 378 Ammoniacal phosphate of soda fuses this matter perfectly.

c. *fig.* Often with the sense: To blend intimately, amalgamate, unite into one whole, as by melting together.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 149 He diffuses a tone and spirit of unity, that blends, and (as it were) fuses, each into each. 1851 ROBERTSON *Sermon*. Ser. III. xi. 136 The threat of foreign invasion had fused down and broken the edges of conflict and variance. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* iv. 136 Fused by the heat of poetic genius and poured out in one glowing and glittering flood. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 159 To fuse myself amongst them as if I had been an old acquaintance. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 12 The Scotch nation, nobles and commons, ministers and people, wonderfully fused together by fiery enthusiasm, poured like a lava torrent on the aggressor. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 121 A Chinese grammar cannot be fused into the moulds of our Aryan logic.

d. *transf.* To liquefy, attenuate, thin (the blood).

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gynaec.* (1711) 111 They fuze and divide [the blood] and break its Globules. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. iv. § 4 (1734) 147 Purgatives are either . . . to cleanse the *Prima Viæ*, or to fuse and thin the Blood. 1822-34 [see *Fused ppl. a.*]

2. *intr.* To become fluid or liquefied with heat; to melt.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 167 A mixture of these three substances fuses much easier. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 16 The crystals . . . fuse into a liquid. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 74 They were to fret and chafe till the dust was beaten off, and the grains of gold could meet and fuse. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1500. 678 By hard solder is meant one that only fuses at a high temperature.

b. *fig.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii, Eyes so small and near together, that his broken nose alone seemed to prevent their meeting and fusing into one of the usual size. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. III. iii. 131 These passions fused and centred in one radiant point.

3. *Anat.* Of contiguous vessels, bones, etc.: To coalesce.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 56 There are two systemic aortæ which either fuse, or anastomose. 1872 MIYART *Elem. Anat.* 39 In Tortoises all the trunk vertebrae are fused. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 456 In the Anura these fuse together on either side to form a frontoparietal.

Hence *Fu'sing ppl. a.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 171 The blinding, fusing power of Imagination and Passion. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 10 The fire of moulding, fusing and controlling genius.

Fuse, fuze (*fiŭz*), *v.* 3 [f. *FUSE sb.* 2] *trans.* To furnish with a fuse.

1802 WELLINGTON *Jrnl.* 30 Nov. in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 382 Ordering . . . 2500 four and half inch shells, 600 to be filled, fused, etc. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 396 Slate is extracted . . . by making perforations between its beds, into which gunpowder is placed and fused. 1869 *Daily News* 3 July, The projectiles can be fused and adjusted.

Hence *Fused ppl. a.*, *Fu'sing vbl. sb.*

1869 *Daily News* 3 July, The Horse Artillery . . . obtained 265 impressions with the Shrapnell; 323 with the segment, double fused. 1884 *Mil. Engin.* I. II. 104 Each man will throw four fused grenades across the ditch. 1895 *Daily News* 23 July 6/1 They failed in one important point—the correct fusing of the shells.

Fused (*fiŭzd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *FUSE v.* 2 + *-ED* 1.] Liquefied by heat, melted.

1699 SALMON *Pharm. Bateana* (1713) 144/1 Fine cleanly powder'd fus'd Salt. a 1763 BYRON *Verses intended to have been Spoken v.* 10 The Forge wherein his fused Metals flow'd. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 135 He used a cylindrical needle of fused steel. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 213 The fused rocks in the depths of the earth which are vomited forth by volcanoes. *fig.* 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. II. ii. 178 The fused set of sounds we call a word. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 30. 63 If the dialects . . . again become completely fused.

b. Of the blood: Attenuated, thin.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 372 How are we to account for that crude, fused, or dissolved state of the blood?

Fusee, fuze (*fiŭz*), *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. F. *fusil* (pronounced *fiŭzi*): see *FUSIL* 2.] A light musket or firelock.

1661 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. App. 430 Horsemen well appointed with . . . carbines, musketoons, or fusees. 1705 S. SEWALL *Diary* 26 Mar. (1870) II. 127 A souldier from Deerfield accompanied us with his Fusee. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/1 A handsome double barrel'd fuzees valued at twelve or fifteen guineas. a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters Poet.* Wks. (1846) 211 His light fuzees across his shoulder thrown.

† b. One who is armed with a fusee; a fusilier.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 29 That brave Gallant number of Fusees were squandered all to peices, knockt o' the head, or starved.

Fusee, fuze 2 (*fiŭz*). Also 7 fus(s)ie, fusey, phusee, 8 fusy. [a. F. *fusée*, primarily, spindleful of tow (:—med.L. *fūsāta*, f. L. *fūsus* spindle); hence used for spindle, and in senses 2-4 below. Sense 5 is an Eng. development from 3.]

† 1. A spindle-shaped figure: = *FUSIL* 1. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 105 The Fuzie or spindle, called Romboides.

2. A conical pulley or wheel, *esp.* the wheel of a watch or clock upon which the chain is wound and by which the power of the mainspring is equalized.

1622 in *Narworth Househ. Bks.* 199 Making a fuisse to my Lords cloke. 1658 S. CROOKE *Div. Char.* I. ix. 82 This is the first wheele, yea, the Phusee, the inward spring that moves his watch so swiftly. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 50 In the Watch . . . the reason of the motion of the Ballance is by the motion of the next Wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the Fusee. 1713 *London Gaz.* No. 5555/4 A Gold Watch . . . going with a Spring, without Fusey, Chain or String. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art II.* 284 From the fusy to the balance the wheels drive the pinions. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 146 Chains acting on a spiral in the manner of a fusee. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 112 The mouth at this time represents the going fusee of a chronometer. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 108 In modern watches and clocks the fusee is furnished with maintaining power to drive the train while the fusee is being turned backwards during the process of winding.

3. = *FUSE sb.* 2. 1.

1704 *London Gaz.* No. 4062/7 The Enemy . . . set Fire to great quantities of Powder, with Intent to spring their Mines; which . . . was prevented from taking Effect, by cutting off the Fusees. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Secret d'un brulot*, that part of the train of a fire-ship where the match or fusee is laid. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 287 Cones, containing . . . 12 lbs. of powder, to burst by fusees. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 139 The aperture [of the shell] is securely screwed up: fusees not being necessary in this arrangement.

4. *Farriery.* An exostosis upon one of the cannon-bones.

1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lxxviii. (1738) 233 Sometimes a double Splent is formed which is called by the French a Fuzee. 1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Fuzee* [in Horses] two dangerous Splents, joining above and downwards. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Commonly a fusee rises to the knee and lames the horse. Fusees differ from screws or thorough splents in this, that the latter are placed on the two opposite sides of the leg.

† Some modern Dicts., by an obvious misapprehension, define it as 'a kind of splint applied to the legs of horses'.

5. A kind of match with a large head of combustible material tipped with brimstone for ignition by friction; a lucifer, vesuvian.

1832 *Specif. Jones' Patent* No. 6335. 2, Fusees for the purpose of lighting cigars, pipes, etc. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 433 The 'fusees', as I most frequently heard them called . . . are chiefly German made. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxiv, It was one of those flaming fusees, and burnt with a blue light.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fusee-maker*, *-wheel*. Also *fusee-engine*, *-machine*, a machine for cutting fusees for watches; *fusee-piece*, *-sink*, *-snail*, *-windlass* (see *quots.*).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Fusee-engine*, a clock-maker's machine for cutting and shaping fusees. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 930/1 **Fusee-machine*, a machine for cutting the snail-shaped or spirally grooved wheel on which the chains of certain descriptions of watches are wound. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Fusee-maker*, a manufacturer of parts of watch-work. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 110 **Fusee Piece* . . . the circular plug screwed to the top plate in which the upper pivot of the fusee works. *Ibid.*, **Fusee Sink* . . . the sink cut in the top plate of a watch to give space for the fusee. *Ibid.* 247 The **fusee snail*, a projecting nose on the end of the fusee. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 303 (art. *Horology*) The spring . . . gives motion to the fusee, and with it the **fusee-wheel* and the rest of the train. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 930/1 **Fusee-windlass*, a pump-windlass with a conical barrel.

Fusel (*fiŭzəl*). [a. Ger. *fusel* bad brandy or other spirits; formerly applied in LG. dialects also to bad tobacco. Cf. Ger. *fuseln* to bungle (see *FOOZLE*).] *attrib.* in *Fusel oil*, 'a term for a mixture of several homologous alcohols, chiefly amylic alcohol, and especially applied to this when in its crude form' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 227 Being abundantly obtained during the distillation of potatoes . . . the name of oil of potato spirit, or fusel oil, has been assigned to it. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 128 Fusel oil . . . makes oil of pear, used in perfumery and the so-called 'jargonelle pear drops'. 1868 *Q. Rev.* No. 248. 350 A peculiarly fetid oil, termed 'fusel' oil, is formed in making brandy and whisky.

Fushionless: see *FOISONLESS*.

Fusht (*fʊst*), *intr.* [Sc. dial. pronunciation of *WHIST*.] Hush!

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii, 'Fusht, fusht,' said Francie.

Fusibility (*fiŭzibīliti*). [ad. F. *fusibilité*, f. *fusible*: see next.] The quality of being fusible.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 20 Observing in that Material . . . a Fusibility. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 3 Metals . . . lose their metallic splendor, fusibility, ductility and other properties. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 433 Its fusibility is proportionate to the amount of the magnesian salt present. 1880 W. C. ROBERTS *Introd. Metallurgy* 29 Carbon, it is well known, gives to iron fusibility.

Fusible (*fiŭzibəl*), *a.* Also 7 fusable. [a. F. *fusible*, ad. mod.L. **fūsibilis*, f. L. *fūs*-, ppl. stem of *fundere* to pour, melt, FUSE.] Capable of being fused or melted. *Fusible metal* (see *quot.* 1853). *Fusible plug* (see *quot.* 1874).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 303 Also of hir induration, Oiles, ablucons, and metal fusible To tellen al, wolde passen any bible. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 104 Salt is fusible. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 203 Sand . . . becoming fusible with the heate of the fornace. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* iv. 36 The burning fluid . . . may be made . . . to melt . . . the more fusible metals. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Ojb, That called Potter's Ore . . . is so frim and fusible that [etc.]. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 297 These mixtures are more fusible than either of their constituents. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 472 The most contorted and irregularly figured calculus is the triple or fusible. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 46 The fusible metal consisting of 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin . . . melts at the heat of boiling water or 212° Fahr. though the melting point deduced from the mean of its components should be 514°. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fusible plug*, one placed in the skin of a steam-boiler, so as to be melted and allow the discharge of the contents when a dangerous heat is reached. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 5/4 The explosion . . . was partly due . . . to a defective fusible plug.

Hence *Fu'sibleness*, the quality of being fusible. 1684 BOYLE *Porous. Anim. & Solid Bod.* viii. 130 He had reduced . . . real Gold, to that degree of Fusibleness and subtlety, that . . . the finer part of the Metal would sweat through his Glasses.

† *Fusie*, var. of *FOWSIE*. *Obs.*

1617 *Sc. Acts* 7as. VI (1814) IV. 536/2 Ditches and fusies.

Fusiform (*fiŭzifŕm*), *a.* [f. L. *fūs-us* spindle + *-(i)FORM*. Cf. F. *fusiforme*.] Spindle-shaped; tapering from the middle towards each end; *esp.* in *Bot.*, *Entom.* and *Zool.*

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 404 The cylindric, fusiform, and other Belemnites, of which the two Ends or Extremes terminate pointed. 1805 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* (1806) 311 Root caulescent, fusiform. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 14 The great ganglion of the rhinoceros-beetle is fusiform. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 154 Seeds indefinite, very minute, fusiform. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 108 Shell fusiform, elongated. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inver. Anim.* II. 79 Each of these elongates, and surrounds itself with a delicate, fusiform, silicious case. 1881 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXV. 2 A genus of Palæoniscid fishes, possessing a fusiform body. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 427/2 This torpedo . . . is fusiform, or cigar-shaped.

Fusil (*fiŭzil*). *Her.* Forms: 5-6 fusille, 7 fusile, -ll, 7- fusil. [ad. OF. *fu(z)sel* (F. *fuseau*) :—popular L. **fūsill-us*, dim. of *fūsus* spindle.

The mod. Fr. heraldic term is *fusée*; but the adj. *fuselé*, = *FUSILLY*, seems to show that *fusil* was formerly used in this sense.]

A bearing in the form of an elongated lozenge; understood to have been originally a representation of a spindle covered with tow.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Eij a, It is calde fusillit for it is made all of fusillis. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Amorie* II. 34 b, Fusilles, which are so termed, for that they be made like Spindles. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xiv. 79 Embrodered round about with a border of flames, fusils and fleeces. 1653 A. ROSS *Ilavoeβeia* (1658) 351 The great Collar was made of double Fusiles interwoven with Stones and Flints, sparkling flames of fire. 1765-87 in *PORNY Her. Gloss.* 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s.v., The fusil nearly resembles the lozenge in shape, but is longer.

Comb. 1860 J. HEWITT *Anc. Arm.* II. 235 Fusil-shaped spikes [of a Rowel-spur].

Hence † *Fu'silled ppl. a.* (see *quot.* 1486 above).

Fusil 2 (*fiŭzil*). Also 6 fusill, 8-9 fuzil; and see *FUSEE* 1. [a. F. *fusil* (OF. *fusil*) = It. *focile* :—late L. **focile*, f. *foculus* hearth (in pop. Lat. fire).]

† 1. A fire steel for a tinder-box. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vn *Fusil*, a Fusill to strike fire in a tinder box.

2. A light musket or firelock.

1680 *Eng. Milit. Discipl.* I. 20 The Mousqueton is not so long as the Fusil or Fire-Lock. 1682 *London Gaz.* No. 1684/1 Six Men of the tallest Stature, with long Fusils. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx, We were . . . armed with a fusil . . . each man. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 137 The dew . . . had made his fusil rusty, and . . . he was scraping and cleaning it. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 28 Seize the fusil with the left hand. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxii. 555 The sentry snapped a fusil at him.

Fusile (*fiŭzil*), *a.* Also 7-9 fusil. [ad. L. *fūsil-is*, f. *fūs*-, ppl. stem of *fundere* to pour: see *FOUND* v. 3, *FUSE* v. 2 and *-ILE*.]

1. Capable of being melted. Now *rare*.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 105 Metall is nothing else but a certaine fusil salt. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 162 We teach, that every Cup in which the Eucharist is consecrated be Fusil. 1758 A. REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 358 Mix with this powder . . . one part of fusile glass. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 641 Water, again, admits in the first place of a division into two kinds; the one liquid and the other fusile.

2. Running or flowing by the force of heat; made liquid by heat. Now *rare*.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 220 Metal may be soft, and yet not fusile. 1639 FULMER *Holy War* II. xii. (1647) 59 The glassie sand . . . could not be made fusile till it was brought hither. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 70 A fusil sea That in his furnace bubbles sunny red. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 278 And o'er the silver pours the fusil gold.

fig. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 461 The fusile capacity of a language for running into ready coalitions of polysyllables aids this tendency.

3. Formed by melting or casting.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxvi. (1495) 564 Bras that is wrought wyth hamour is callid Regular, and bras that oonly is meltid hyghte Fusile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 573 He formd First, his own Tooles; then, what might else be wrought Fusil or grav'n in mettle. 1796

MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 490 The fusile or moveable types were undoubtedly Dutch or German inventions. 1837 WHITTLOCK, *ed. Bk. Trades* (1842) 386 To Peter Schoeffler belonged the honor of inventing 'fusil' types.

fig. 1624 DONNE *LXXXA Sermon*. xlvii. (1640) 460 S. Paul was borne a man, an Apostle, not carved out, as the rest, in time; but a fusile Apostle, an Apostle poured out, and cast in a Mold.

Fusilier (fūziliə'r). Forms: 7-8 *fuzil*(1)eer, (7) *fuseleer*, *phusilier*, 8-9 *fusileer*, (8) *fuzeleer*, 7- *fusilier*. [a. F. *fusilier*, f. *fusil* FUSIL 2.] Originally, a soldier armed with a fusil (see FUSIL 2). In the British army, the designation of 'Fusiliers' is still retained by certain regiments (at present ten) which are distinguished from the other regiments of the line only by wearing a kind of busby and by some small peculiarities of costume.

1680 *Eng. Milit. Discipl.* iv. 132 The Fusiliers have for Arms the Sword, the Bayonet, and Fusil or Fire-lock. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2135/1 His Majesties Company of Fusileers of this City, Commanded by Captain Graham. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xciii. 429 Some of the fusileers, who are smaller bodied men, have their arms proportioned. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 272/2 Lieut. Brownson, of his Majesty's 23d Regiment Royal Welch Fusileers. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 128 Her [Madras] illustrious Fusiliers . . have been dispatched bodily to Calcutta.

attrib. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., All officers belonging to fusileer corps have two epaulettes. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 785 All grenadier and fusilier Regiments are . . to march to the tune of the British Grenadiers.

Fusillade (fūzilād), sb. Also 9 *fusillade*. [a. F. *fusillade*, f. *fusiller* to shoot, f. *fusil* FUSIL 2.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms; a wholesale execution by this means.

1801 *Times in Spirit Publ. Jnls.* (1802) V. 53 From hence were shot those diabolins and cardanoins, which have been so much admired for their happy illustration of the mitraille and fusillades. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desc.* XI. 359 The enemy have a considerable force . . and are keeping up a fusillade. 1835 MACAULAY *Ess., Mackintosh's Hist. Rev.* (1887) 336 Then came . . revolutionary tribunals, noyades, fusillades. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 283 This wanton fusillade must have been the result of a panic. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Oct. 6/2 Notwithstanding the fusillade, no one . . appears to have been hurt.

transf. and fig. 186. B. HARTE *Sanitary Message* i, I heard the welcome rain, A fusillade upon the roof, A tattoo on the pane. 1863 LONGE *Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingw.* xxiii, O'er woodland crests, The ceaseless fusillade of terror ran. 1881 GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 429 The men found relief in fusillades of swearing. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 1/1 The din of controversy, the fusillade of personalities.

Fusillade (fūzilād), v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To assault (a place), to shoot down (persons) by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 56 A whole corps . . were marched apart by one of Stofflet's officers and fusilladed. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. xiii. (1872) 77 Give them shriving if they want it; that done, fusillade them all. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 560 The Mahdi's adherents fusilladed his palace at Khartoum.

Hence **Fusillading** vbl. sb. Also **Fusillader**. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 141 Lyons fusilladings . . these . . were but a new irrefragable preaching abroad of that. 1898 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. iv. 119 The butcher of women and fusillader of children.

Fusillation (fūzilād'jən). rare. [n. of action f. F. *fusiller* to shoot; see FUSILLADE sb. and -ATION.] Capital punishment by shooting.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* vii. 83 The black cutty [pipe] . . was with him when under sentence of fusillation for sketching a droschky in the Nevski Perspective.

Fusilly (fūzili), a. *Her.* Also 6 *fusile*, 7 *fusillee*, 8 *fusilley*, 9 *fusilé*. [a. OF. *fusellé*, f. *fusel*; see FUSIL 1.] Of a field: Covered with fusils (see FUSIL 1).

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 116 Two Pillers in pile fusile Dargent. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 149 Fusillee is like unto Masculy, but your fusils must be made long and small in the middle. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 165 The old Manner of Ingrailing in Arms is like Fusilley. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 309 The Tabley family, whose armorial ensign was; Argent, a pale fusilé Sable. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* viii. 35 In a Field Fusilly . . the divisions are narrower than in Lozeny.

b. **Fusil-shaped**. 1860 HEWITT *Anc. Arm.* II. 235 The rowels . . may be divided into three kinds—the star shaped, the indented, and the fusilly.

Fusing (fūzɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. FUSE v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action or process of fusing (see FUSE v. 2), lit. and fig.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 192 This, in fusing, was converted into a black glass. 1886 *Athenæum* 22 May 684/1 A little fusing into harmony would do wonders for this picture.

b. attrib., as **fusing point** or **temperature**, the point or temperature at which fusion takes place.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxxi. 409 The fusing point has been elevated by the pressure. 1863—*Heat* vi. § 240 (1870) 188 The fusing-point of cast iron is 2,000° F. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 101 The fusing temperature now existing within [the earth].

Fusion (fūzən). [ad. L. *fusio*-em, n. of action f. *fundere* to pour. Cf. FOISON and F. *fusion*.]

1. The action or operation of fusing or rendering fluid by heat; the state of flowing or fluidity in consequence of heat. Also in phrases †*of easy, hard fusion*: melted with ease or difficulty. †*Watery*

fusion: the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 327 To brynge it to fusion or meltynge. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 14 Although some sortes of them [Ashes] bee of harder fusion or melting than others. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Flints and pebbles are subject unto fusion. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 5 Oars . . of an easier Fusion. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 12 This Operation is . . seldom perform'd without Melting or Fusion. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 53 When exposed to the heat of boiling water, they undergo the watery fusion; that is to say, the water which they contain becomes sufficient to keep the barytes in solution. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 5 The texture of steel is rendered more uniform by fusion. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 70 That degree of heat must be employed which will give perfect fusion to the glaze. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 199 It [the earth] existed at one time in a state of fusion.

fig. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 227 That wonderful religious movement which . . threw men's minds into a state of fusion.

b. **concr.** A fused mass.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 138 The fusion is to be raised to the tempering height. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 61 Clouds, which appeared but a fusion of the great orb of light. 1882 T. COAN *Life in Hawaii* 330 Drawing out small lumps of the adhering fusion, they moulded it, before it had time to cool, into various forms.

† 2. **Path. and Phys.** a. Thinning, attenuation (of the blood). Cf. FUSE v. 2 1 d. b. In etymological sense: A pouring; pouring forth (of the blood); ? = CIRCULATION. Obs.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extensp.* 54 A Decoction of Burdock . . keeps the blood in a due mixture, and hinders its Fusion. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 114 The Arteries, on whose Forces the Division and Fusion of the Blood entirely depend.

3. The union or blending together of different things (whether material or immaterial) as if by melting, so as to form one whole; the result or state of being so blended. *Const. into, with.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* iv. (1869) I. 24 By fusion of the parts they can easily be reunited. 1830-3 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xxxviii. 353 There seems to have been a partial fusion of the mammalia at some remote period.

1831 LAMB *Etha Ser.* II. *Ellistoniana*, That harmonious fusion of the manners of the player into those of everyday life. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 10 The fusion of the sensual into the spiritual. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. I. 434 A fusion of nations . . and an assimilation of races.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. vi. 206 This absolute fusion of the religion of peace with barbarous warfare. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 22 Everything English is a fusion of distinct and antagonistic elements. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xiii. 398 He argues for a fusion of law and equity. 1880 EASTMAN *Brain* 28 Fusions of ganglia may occur during the development of some animals.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 582 The embryo-sac is formed by the fusion of two cells equivalent to spore-mother-cells.

b. **Politics.** The coalition (of parties or factions).

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 22 Political conciliation became the slang of the day, and the fusion of parties the babble of clubs. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 8 A new reign was favorable . . to the fusion of parties. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* vi. 33 Their union was the result of no direct policy of fusion.

attrib. 1864 GREELEY *Amer. Conf.* I. xxii. 328 The refusal of part of the Douglas men to support the Fusion ticket (composed of three Douglas, two Bell, and two Breckinridge men). 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 7/5 Great difficulties are inevitable in making a fusion ticket in the various States.

Fusion, -ou(n)n(e), obs. forms of FOISON.

Fusionism (fūzəniz'm). [f. FUSION sb. + -ISM.] The principle or practice of supporting a coalition or coalitions between political parties.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 683 Fusionism means . . a renunciation of the Revolution of July, 1830, its deeds and principles [etc.].

Fusionist (fūzənist). [f. FUSION sb. + -IST. Cf. F. *fusionniste*.] One who strives to promote fusion or coalition between differing associations, parties, or opinions.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 683 The man . . now comes forward as a fusionist. 1856 *Westm. Rev.* XXI. 479 Its [the French Academy's] elections are pitched battles between the Imperialists and the Fusionists. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 399/1 Ready to break a lance one day for the Orleansists, another for the fusionists.

b. attrib. passing into adj.

1858 J. W. DONALDSON *Lit. Greece* III. 41 Neglecting the reactionary or fusionist schemes of Philo or Antiochus. 1873 *Daily News* 22 Aug., The Fusionist negotiations have suddenly and finally ended in failure. 1875 M. PATTON *Casaubon* 504 After a short period of irresolution . . he settled down in the attitude which we may call fusionist. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Apr. 6 Among Canadian Railway Securities there is the fusionist conflict with its ups and downs of prices.

Fusionless: see FOISONLESS.

† **Fusive**, a. Obs. [irregularly f. L. *fūs*- ppl. stem of *fundere* to pour.] Of or pertaining to fusing or melting.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 75 Whereby the liquative or fusive Art is enriched.

† **Fusive**, a. and sb. Obs. rare. [f. L. *fūs*- ppl. stem of *fundere* to pour + -IVE.] A. adj. Tending to fuse; in quot., tending to thin (the blood). Cf. FUSE v. 2 1 d. B. sb. Something which fuses.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 262 Esula is . . sharp, incisive, tenuous, fusive, aperitive and siccative. 1678 R.

[RUSSELL] *Geber* III. II. xii. 197 The special fusive of it [i. e. Iron] is Arsnick of every kind.

Fusk, a. rare. Also *fusc*. [ad. L. *fuscus* in same sense.] Dark brown, dusky, fuscous. Hence † **Fuskish** a. Obs., somewhat dark or dusky; † **Fusky** a. Obs. = FUSK.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 13 The seeds be then ripe to be gathered, when the grapes bee full ripe, which ripeness of them by their fuskish and browne colour . . may be known. 1577 DRE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 75 That about the center is of fuskish or leadish colour. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 56/1 Till such time as the fusccke coloured oyle come therout. 1610 TOPPE *Hon. Acad.* II. 44 The dreadful lodge of the fuskie daughters of blacke Night. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 715 Verdigrease makes it sometimes citreous, sometimes fusk. 1669 SIR R. PASTON in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1848) III. 513, I found it, from its fuscye red color, looke like white lead ground with oyle. 1829 LAMB *Lett. to H. C. Robinson* 27 Feb., Your strange-shaped present, while yet undisclosed from its fusc envelope.

† **Fuskin**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *fuscina* in same sense.] A three-pronged spear.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 52 A one syde, Neptune wyth hiz Tridentall Fuskin.

Fusle, var. of FUZZLE v., Obs.

† **Fusoe**. Obs.-1 [Anglicized spelling of Fr. *fuscau*.] A spindle.

c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 119 People both in Suffolk and Norfolk knitt much and spin, some with y^e Rock and fusoe as the French does, others at their wheelies.

Fusoid (fūzoid), a. [f. L. *fūs-us* spindle + -OID.] = FUSIFORM 2.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

† **Fusory**, a. Obs.-1 [ad. L. *fūsōri-us*, f. *fūs-* ppl. stem of *fundere* to pour.] Adapted or tending to fuse or melt.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* v. v. 276 The Fusory Furnace is that in which all Bodies are easily melted by themselves.

Fusoun, obs. form of FOISON.

† **Fuss**, sb. 1. Obs. = FUSOCK 1, FUSTILUGS.

1667 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* III. iii. This [his Bosen's Whistle] . . is a Badge of my Sea-Office; my fair Fuss, thou dost not know it. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque on B.* 113 That great ramping Fuss, thy Daughter. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* III. (1734) 51 O' Sunday Morning at Church I curtsied to you; and look'd at a great Fuss in a glaring light dress next Pew.

Fuss (fʊs), sb. 2. [Perh. echoic of the sound of something sputtering or bubbling, or expressive of the action of 'puffing and blowing'. Cf. also *fuss*, FUZZ (= *fuzzball*). The common view that the word is connected with Fous a., 'eager, ready,' is baseless; the adj. is not found later than the 15th c., and has little affinity of sense with the sb.]

1. A bustle or commotion out of proportion to the occasion; a needless or excessive display of concern about anything; ostentatious or officious activity. Phrase, † to keep a fuss with = the later to make a fuss about.

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir II. Wildair* III. i. Ah! I hate these Congregation-women. There's such a fuss and such a clutter about their Devotion. 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady in Johnson Eng. Poets* XLIII. 79 Come to use and application; Nor with senates keep a fuss. c 1730 LD. LANS-DOWNE *Wild Boar's Def.* Wks. 1732 I. 140 With your Humanity you keep a Fuss; But are in truth worse brutes than all of us. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., I felt so fagged with the preceding day's fuss. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miserics Hum. Life* (1826) XI. 271 You have both been making a great fuss about nothing. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 71 She got under weigh with very little fuss. 1850 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 175 It is only foolish little men that are fond of mysteries and fusses. 1879 DIXON *Brit. Cyprus* vi. 58 They were to ask no leave, and make no fuss. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commntv.* III. ci. 424 There is a good deal of fuss about trotting-matches.

b. **Fuss-and-feathers**, bustle and display; hence **fuss-and-featherdom**.

1866 *Temple Bar* May 198 Their [hen-women's] fuss and featherdom have . . a different direction. 1891 WOLSELEY in *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 7/2 It was no fuss-and-feathers and gold-lace army.

2. A state of (more or less ludicrous) consternation or anxiety.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 431/1 Why, here's your Master in a most violent Fuss, and no mortal Soul can tell for what. 1746 HAWLEY in *Albemarle* 50 *Yrs. of my Life* (1876) I. 114, I could not tell you . . the fusse the battalions of Guards are in upon this sudden embarkation. 1813 LADY BURGHESH *Lett.* (1893) 74 Madame Legoux . . had been in a fine fuss about us.

3. [f. the vb.] One who fusses.

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 98, I am a fuss, and I don't deny it.

Fuss (fʊs), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a fuss; to be in a bustle; to busy oneself restlessly about trifles; to move fussily (about, up and down, etc.)

1792 *Elvina* II. 132 The Thorntons were among the first, Sir Gilbert fussing about, with his large white wig and gouty legs, as happy as any of them. 1797 POLWHELE *Old Eng. Gentl.* 62 She fuss'd to form arrangements with the cook. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xv. 78 He had been fussing about it not long before . . dusting the portrait of himself. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 456/2 Forth would fuss Achmet, with a huge crowd of staff. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. iv. 34 Sir John . . fussed and fumed about the Court. 1876 MRS. F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. xi. 143 His wife

liked to he fussing about in kitchen and store-room. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* II. But the more he was fussed over the more he infidelled. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xiv. 293, I remember the host fussing in and out of the room during the quarter of an hour before dinner. 1889 *The County vi.* in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., They may be fussed over as novelties.

transf. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II.4 By the coal fire, where, through volumes of smoke, fussed and flickered a pretension to flame, 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 340 Little steam gondolas with onion-funnels, puffing and fussing like busy water-beetles in a microscope.

2. *trans.* To put into a fuss; to agitate, worry; to bother about trifles. Also *To fuss up* (? dial.): to flatter, treat with fussy politeness.

1816 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 98 Safe arrived,—quite well, but more pulled about, fussed, and bustling than ever. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 14 Since Hope's deluding tongue inclin'd me To fuss myself. 1821 — *Vill. Minstr.* I. 157 Since he fussed me so up in the grove. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womanhood* xxviii. 245 It is generally the safest way to take care to be in time ourselves, but to guard against fussing other people. 1885 MRS. WALFORD *Nan*, etc. II. 163 The going in and out...always fusses me.

Hence **Fussed** *ppl. a.*, in a fuss; agitated, disconcerted; **Fussing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fussation** [see -ATION], the action, habit, or practice of fussing; **Fusser** [see -ER 1], one who fusses.

1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. Nov.* in *Early Diary*, She dispelled all sort of ceremony, distance, or fussation. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* II. (1863) 317 She was addicted to a fussing and fidgety neatness. 1832 SCOTT *St. Roman's* Intro. 9 The character of the traveller, meddling, self-important, and what the ladies call fussing. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. i. (1861) 245 His obstinacy is but the fussing of his weakness. 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secr.* v. (1880) 228 David is taking up his slate, and looking a little fussed because there is a scratch in the corner. 1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* xv. (1874) 108, I have finished all my little fussings about the house. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM to *Yrs. Police Judge* xv. 161 Every witness, affiant, loafer, fusser, and teazer of this jurisdictional region. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 2/3 The *Standard* with its fellow fussers and fogies abroad sits down and waits the event. 1895 *World Christm.* No. 61/2 That idiotic fussation...all the excitement, and all those people staring at her.

Fuss, Fuss-ball: see FUZZ, FUZZ-BALL.

† **Fusse**. *Her. Obs.* [ad. F. *fosse* a ditch.] A foss, ditch, or pool represented as a charge on a shield.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxi. 171 b, The blasure of his armes was goulles, two fusses sable [a deux fosses noires] a border sable.

|| **Fussefall**. *Obs.* —1 [Ger. *fussfall*, f. phrase (*einem*) zu *fuss* or zu *füssen* fallen to fall at one's feet.] Prostration before a sovereign.

1547 THIRLBY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 402 The Commissaries of the Duke of Wynterberghe have made theyr fussefall and kneled before th'Emperour.

Fusses: see FUST sb.²

Fussify (*fʊsɪfaɪ*), *v.* [f. FUST *v.* + (-i)FY.] *intr.* To make a fuss, to go about fussily. So **Fussification** [-(-i)FICATION], the action of making a fuss.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 311 How to escape formal fussifications. 1868 Q. Rev. Apr. 317 Johnson was constantly fussifying about the brewery with an ink-horn in his button-hole. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Phantom Fort.* xli, Fussification about her carriage.

Fussily (*fʊsɪli*), *adv.* [f. FUSSE *a.* + -LY².] In a fussy manner.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxiii, Who...getting but a nibble at a time, Still fussily keeps fishing on. 1864 J. FORSTER *Life Sir J. Eliot* I. 114 He had to make answer by fussily quoting his own book against Bellarmine. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* I. 33 He had acted, a little fussily perhaps, but nobly.

Fussiness (*fʊsɪnəs*), [f. FUSSE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or habit of being fussy; restless or ostentatious activity about trifles.

1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xi. (1874) 192 That freedom from small fussiness. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 316 Her religious exhortations are backed by fussiness and fussiness. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 The fussiness of Thiers, who would have a finger in every pie that was being made.

† **Fussle**. *Obs.*

1607 BREWER *Lingua* IV. vi, Such stirre with.. Muffles, Fussles, Fussles.. Fillets, Croslets, and so many lets, that yet shee is scarce drest to the girdle.

Fussock, fuzzock. Also 7 fussocks. [Cf. FUST sb.¹; also *fuss*, FUST sb.¹, FUZZ-BALL.]

1. A fat, unwieldy woman. *dial.* or *slang.*
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., A Fat Fussocks, a Flusom, Fat, Strapping Woman. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 55 This broddling Fussock lookt feaw os Tunor [a dog] when id done. 1868 WAUGH *Sneck Bant* II. 40 'Nay,' cried Billy; 'thae't noan beawn to run off th' bargain becose o' this fuzzock makin' her din, arto?'

2. *Sc.* A fluffy mass (of cotton).

1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* xxiv. (1883) 153 A fussock o cotton-'oo' rowed roon a bit o' stick.

Hence † **Fussock** *v.* *Obs. intr.*, to roll about in an unwieldy way. Implied in † **Fussocking** *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.*

1782 CHARLOTTE BURNEY in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 297 Mrs. Percy is a vulgar, fussocking, proud woman; but very civil to us. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Fussocking*, large and fat.

Fussy (*fʊsi*), *a.* [f. FUST sb.² + -Y 1.]

1. Of persons, their habits and actions: Fond of fuss, moving and acting with fuss; habitually busy about trifles.

1831 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 201 Lucky for him that he is so little of an irritable or fussy nature. 1850 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLI. 163 She is fussy and fidgetty (if there be such words). 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 *F. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 46 Foreign travel may..make them, if not wiser, at any rate less fussy. 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* III. 41 The fussy dowager..swooped down upon her nephew. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xlv, The fussy charlatanism..of ambitious sciolists. 1892 JESSOP *Stud. Recluse* Pref. (1893) 11 There were no schools then; no fussy visiting of the poor. *transf.* 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* ix. (1894) 212 The butterfly..is much too fussy an insect to enjoy himself properly. 1895 *Daily News* 5 July 9/1 The fussy little Conservancy tug.

2. *dial.* and *U.S.* Of places: Full of bustle, bustling.

1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, etc.* s.v., The shops will be quite full and fussy. 1853 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 161 A populous, busy, fuming, fussy, little world like this.

3. Of dress, etc.: Full of petty details. Also, in dressmaking language, without depreciatory implication; With many founces, puffs, pleats, etc.

1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* I. 92 Let every garment be well fitted..fussy in no point. 1881 *Queen* 1 Oct. Advt., The skirt..puffed more or less fussy, according to figure. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 7/3 The latter [medal] had been withheld, the designs being fussy and of doubtful construction. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 3/1 The fussy sunshade is much befouled with lace-edged chiffon.

† **Fust**, sb.¹ *Obs.* Also 6 foust. [a. OF. *fust* (mod. F. *fût*): see FOIST sb.²]

I. 1. A wine-cask.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 85, xxx. pipes here, and a toon wyn x.s., the here x.li. and for the fustes xxx.s. 1601 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 295 The Serjant..hath for his fee, all the empty foustes of wine.

2. 'A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel' (Johnson 1755).

Whence in mod. Dicts.

II. 3. (See quot. 1819.) [So F. *fût*, It. *fusto*.]

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 35 The Column..diminishing (from the third Part of the Fust upwards). 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 48 They were neither Channell'd, nor altogether plain; but their Fusts cut into Angles. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 27 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 550 The wreaths along the fusts of the columns. 1819 NICHOLSON *Dict. Archit.*, *Fust*, the shaft of a column, or trunk of a pilaster.

† **Fust**, sb.² *Obs.* In pl. 6-7 fusses, fusts. [ad. It. *fusto* lit. 'stick'. Cf. F. *fût de girofle*.]

With the plural form *fusses* cf. *dial. fisses* for *fists*. It is somewhat doubtful whether the first quot. belongs to this word.]

(See quot. 1657.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 240 Moche worth is the lytwary y-makyd of fuste and aloes, for that fuste confortyth the stomake..Then sethe he fuste in wyne, and drynke hit erly. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. cxliv. 1352 Those grosse kinde of Cloues..which of the fustes are called Fusti, whereof we have englished them Fusses. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxxiv. 199 Those [Cloves] that do abide longer on the trees..being called by most Fusses, yet some call the stalks of the Cloues Fusses. *Ibid.* Table. Fusses or Fusts.

Fust, sb.³ *Obs. exc. dial.* [var. of FIRST sb.] The ridge of the roof of a house: see quot. 1819.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 142 The Fust of the House. 1819 NICHOLSON *Dict. Archit.*, *Fust*, a term used in Devonshire, and perhaps in some other counties, for the ridge of a house.

† **Fust**, sb.⁴ *Obs.* [short f. FUSTIC.] = FUSTIC. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 307 There groweth Fust also, or Yellow-wood, used to dye with.

Fust (*fʊst*), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also FOIST *v.* 2 [f. FUST sb.¹ 1, 2.] *intr.* To become mouldy or stale-smelling; *esp. a.* Of corn: To become mouldy; also *fig.* b. Of wine: To taste of the cask; also *fig.*

a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 440 As the Manna which the Jewes gathered over an Homer did them no good, but mould and fust. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 39 (Qo. 2) He that made vs..gaue vs not That capabillite and god-like reason To fust in vs vnvsd. 1755 JOHNSON, *Fust*, to grow mouldy; to smell ill. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 429 To prevent wine from fusting, otherwise tasting of the cask. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Fust*, to mould as corn does.

Hence **Fusted** *ppl. a.* = FUSTY 1.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 117 Of fusted hoppers now lost for lack of sale. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. i. vi. 63 If the spirits of the brain be fusted..the children will be fusted in the brain; they will be dull..all their lives. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 432 To restore a wine fusted, or tasting of the cask. 1897 G. MACDONALD *Salted with Fire* 203 To me it was like the fuistit husks o' the half-faimisht swine!

Fust, obs. f. of FIST sb.¹, var. of FOIST sb.¹ *Obs.*

Fustage (*fʊstɛdʒ*), *Cape Colony*. [f. FUST sb. + -AGE.] 'The vats, tubs, and all the wooden utensils used in making wine' (*MS. Let.* Nov. 1865).

1868 *Cape & Natal News* 7 Dec. 18 A large vintage in prospect, and no fustage in which to store it.

Fustanella (*fʊstənelə*). Also fustinella, fustanelle, (badly) fustanelli. [a. It. *lingua franca fustanella*, dim. of the name by which the garment is known in Greece and Turkey: mod. Gr. *φούστάνι*, Albanian *fustan*, believed to be a. It.

fustagno FUSTIAN.] A stiff full petticoat of white cotton or linen worn by men in Modern Greece.

1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 266 Gentlemen in dirty white jackets and fustanellas. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Lands of Saracen* 359 The spruce young Greeks, whose snowy fustanellas were terribly bespattered, came off much worse. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. vii. 407 The Pellicaria..walking jauntily along the Street of Æolus..in tasselled fez, embroidered jacket, snowy fustanelli. 1882 G. F. ARMSTRONG *Garl. fr. Greece, Brigand Parnass.* 10 You see him yonder..his fustinella white and bright as it should be.

Hence **Fustanella** *a.*, wearing a fustanella.

1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xli. (1865) 310 He was a fustinelled fellow, with a villainous..look. 1883 A. J. EVANS in *Archaeol.* (1884) XLIX. 24 These fustanella'd peasants.

Fuste, obs. form of FIST sb.¹

† **Fuster**. *Obs.* Also 5 fuystour, 6 fustar, 6-7 foystor. [a. AF. *fuster*, *fuyster*, f. *fust* (mod. F. *fût*) piece of wood. In continental OF. *fustier* had the wider sense of worker in wood, carpenter, etc.] A saddle-tree-maker.

[1309 *Lib. Custum. Lond.* (Godef.), Que nul fuster face arçons de seales, sinoun de sealer.] 1415 in *York Myst.* Intro. 26 Fuystours. 1530 PALSGR. 223/2 Fustar that maketh saddell trees, bastier. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1603) 542 Foystors, the wardens and two persons, one messe. 1609 D. ROGERS *Harl. MS.* 1944 lf. 26 in *Digby Myst.* (1882) Forewords 22 Saddlers, fusters. 1611 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.) 7 Oct., Joh'em Morcetur de Challock, fuster.

† **Fusterer**. *Obs. rare* —1. = prec.

1600 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) I. 7 Saddlers and fusterers.

Fusteric (*fʊstɛrɪk*). [f. FUST-ER, after *turmeric*.] The colouring matter of fustet. Cf. FUSTIN. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 318 This wood contains a large quantity of yellow colouring matter, named fusteric.

Fustet (*fʊstɛt*). [a. F. *fustet*, ad. Pr. *fustet* = Sp. *fustete*, an etymologizing corruption (as if dim. of Pr. *fust*, Sp. *fuste* stick, piece of wood) of the Arab. source of FUSTIC.] A small European shrub (*Rhus Cotinus*), from which a yellow dye is extracted; called also *young fustic*. (See quots.)

1821 *Ure Dict. Chem.*, *Fustet*, the wood of the *rhys cotinus*, or Venus's sumach, yields a fine orange colour, but not at all durable. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 834 *Fustet*, the wood of the *rhys cotinus*, a fugitive yellow dye. *Ibid.* I. 837 *Fustic*, the old fustic of the English dyer, as the article fustet is their young fustic.

Fustian (*fʊstɪən*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3 fustane, 4-5 fustain, 4 fustayn, 4-6 fustiane, -yan(e), fusten(e), (5 fustien, fustyn, 6 fustien, fuschain, fustheyn, fushtyayne, fustyam, fusteen, fosten, Sc. fustean), 5-7 fustion, -yon, 4- fustian. [a. OF. *fustaigne*, -aine, mod. F. *futaine* fem. = Pr. *fustani*, Sp. *fustan*, Pg. *fustão*, It. *fustagno*, repr. med. L. (*pannus*) *fustāneus*, (tela) *fustānea*; conjecturally derived from *Fostat*, the name of a suburb of Cairo where cloth was manufactured.]

A. *sb.*

1. Formerly, a kind of coarse cloth made of cotton and flax. Now, a thick, twilled, cotton cloth with a short pile or nap, usually dyed of an olive, leaden, or other dark colour.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De meshakele of medeme fustane [or perh. fustani]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 75 Of fustyan he wored a gepoun. c 1450 *Melvin* 279 His clothinge was blakke fustyan with bendes on the sleues. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp.* *Eliz.* of York (1830) 16, ij yerdes of white fustyan for sokkes for the Quene. 1558 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 162, ij blanketts of fustheyn. 1586 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 49 Where's the Cooke..the seruicemen in their new fustian. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxix. 149 Commonly I used..some pieces of fustions, cutting them of two fingers breadth. 1666 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 8 Dimetty..which is called Pillus fustian, is of great use to put Feathers in for Pillows. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 44. 418 Fustian and corduroy that was neither sound nor fragrant.

† b. A blanket made of this material. *Obs.*

1424 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 56, I will he haue to be one bed a peyre fustyans. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 922 Fustian and shetis clene by sight and sans ye taste. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 121 Then shall the yeoman of the stuffe take a fustian..& caste it upon the bedd..& the sheete likewise..then lay on the other sheete..then lay on the over fustian above. 1500 *Inv.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1768) 134 A paire of old Fustians.

† c. **Fustian of Naples**. Also 6 fustian in napes, or aplis, fustyan(e aples or napes, fusti-napes, fustianapes, fustniapes, 6-7 fustian anapes or an apes. App. a kind of cotton velvet. Cf. A-NAPES. *Obs.*

1465 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505 Fustian, hustian, nor fustian of Napuls. 1534 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 207 A new cushion of fustian in napes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 Fustianapes of Vellures, and of Wool, Bayes, Silke, Parchment lace, Sarcenet and Inkle. 1575, 1611, a 1627 [see A-NAPES].

2. *fig.* Inflated, turgid, or inappropriately lofty language; speech or writing composed of high-sounding words and phrases; bombast, rant; in early use also † jargon, made-up language, gibberish. For the development of sense cf. BOMBAST.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* IV. 76 *Wag.* Let thy left eye be diametrically fixed upon my right heel, with *quasi vestigis nostris insistere*. *Clown.* God forgive me, he speaks Dutch fustian. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of his Humour* II. i, Prithee let's talk fustian a little, and gull them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. III. II. (1651) 316 If he can..wear his clothes in

fashion..talk big fustian. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 41 With humble service, and such other Fustian. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* Ded., I am much deceiv'd if this be not abominable fustian, that is, thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 187 And he, whose fustian's so sublimely bad, It is not Poetry, but prose run mad. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1848) I. viii. 111 Glover..uttered a speech in most heroic fustian. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 123 They flounder about between fustian in expression, and bathos in sentiment. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* June 838 It was all nonsense, and the basest kind of political fustian.

b. occas. Clap-trap.

1880 BEACONSFIELD *Endymion* xci, Sensible Englishmen..looked upon the whole exhibition as fustian.

3. (See quot.)

1832 HONE *Year Bk.* 62 Rum fustian is a 'night-cap', made precisely in the same way [as egg-flip].

4. Comb., as *fustian-maker*; *fustian-clad*, -suited adjs. Also *fustian-cutting*, the action or process of cutting the surface-threads of weft of fustian; so *fustian-cutter*, one who performs this; † *fustian-man*, a fustian-maker; *fustian-picker*, a workman who dresses fustian.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 54 *Fustian clad men. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* *Fustian cutter, one who finishes off fustian by cutting it to a sort of velvety pile. 1885 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, Where is your sister? Gone *fustian-cutting. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3987/4 Robert Dunn, of Bolton in Le Moors..*Fustian-maker. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5909/8 William Nabbs, late of Halifax, *Fustianman. 1865 *Public Opinion* 21 Jan. 55/1 If the makers of lucifer-matches are not henceforth to be poisoned..nor *fustian-pickers to be rendered deformed by bad conditions of work. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/5 A gardener..assisted by one of his *fustian-suited fellows, is staking and pruning a tree.

B. adj.

1. [attrib. usc of the sb.] Made of fustian.

1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 128 Item I gave to Wylliam Polo* my fosten doblett. 1554 *Ibid.* 144 A paier of fustian blankets. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 465 For my clothes being but a threadbare fustian case were so meane. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 *3 A lively young fellow in a fustian jacket. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1781) 63/2 For all my bit of a fustian frock..I have more dust in my fob, than all these powdered sparks put together. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 538 The plain fustian jacket used by English sportsmen. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxii, He wore a plain fustian cloak.

fig. 1589 PAPPE *w. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Botching in such frize iestes vpon fustian earnest. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 158, I could smile at a frise jest when the good man would be pleasurable and laugh at fustian earnest when the merry man would be surly. 1885 E. W. LIGHTNER in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 533/1 To gain some individuality which will remove the impression that it is a fustian counterpart of a genuine and admirable fabric.

b. dial. (See quot., and cf. FUSTIAN.)

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III.1. 66 There are four several sorts [of Marl], viz.—the Fustian, the Cowshit, the Black-steel, and the Shale; The Fustian Sort is an Earth composed of a fat Loam and Sand, of a reddish Colour.

2. Of language: Of the nature of fustian; ridiculously lofty in expression; bombastic, high-flown, inflated, pompous. † Also, belonging to cant or made-up jargon.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 37 Then comes he out..with his fustian eloquence. 1598 FLORIO, *Monelle*, a roguish or fustian word, a word in pedlers French, signifying wench. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. ii, Haue 'hem vp, and shew 'hem Some fustian booke, or the darke glasse. 1623 COCKERAM *Premont.*, The fustian termes, used by too many who study rather to bee heard speake, than to understand themselves. 1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.*, *Fustian Language*, Barragoin; la lingua furbesca; Jerigonca. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. vii. 329 The Queen..writ a letter to the Duke..in a fustian style. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* III. vii. 482 Notwithstanding the fustian eulogiums bestowed upon them by the Catholic Missionaries. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. II. 73. 229 Pope censures the haste, negligence and fustian language of Chapman. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Seawaring* II. 26 The fustian ornament of somewhat spirited talk.

† b. Hence of a writer or speaker. *Obs.*

[1597: see 3.] 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. 9 Let Fustian Poets with their Stuff be gone. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. x. 149 note, Ridiculing the false pomp of fustian writers.

† c. *Fustian fume*: a great display of anger. So *fustian anger*. *Obs.*

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 30 b, The Treasurer, beyng in hys fustiane fumes, stoutly demanded a determinate answer. 1583 STANYHURST *Eneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With fuming fustian anger. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 3 Vpon this the Monke in a Spanish fustian-fume, cryed out. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* IV. 173 The Chanter netled heard in fustian fume Rejoyning Girard thus sawcily presune.

3. Worthless, sorry, pretentious.

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 1206 This fustian maistres and this giggishe gase. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 203 Thrust him downe stayres, I cannot endure such a Fustian Rascall. 1600 DR. DODYPOLL I. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 103 A fustie Potticarie ever at hand with his fustian drugges. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 108 Now what a selfe Losungeous flow hath this fustian companion proved. 1861 K. H. DICKY *Chapel St. John* (1863) 325 The fustian rascal and his poor lack-linen mate.

† b. 'Made up', imaginary. *Obs.*

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (1692) Induction, The scene Gargaphie; which I do vehemently suspect for some fustian country.

† 4. *Sc.* ? Coarse, plain, homely. *Obs. rare*—1.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Thai hed na breyd bot ry caikis and fustean skonnis maid of flour.

Hence *Fustianed a.*, clothed in fustian; *Fustianist*, one who writes fustian; *Fustianize v.*

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intr., to write fustian; *Fustiany a. dial.* (see quot., and cf. FUSTIAN B. 1 b).

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* viii, Preferring the gay rankness of Apuleius, Arnobius, or any modern Fustianist, before the native Latinisms of Cicero. 1830 O. W. HOLMES *Poet's Lot* 4, To get a ring, or some such thing, And fustianize upon it. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 62 The fustianed keeper winked at the gorgeous Roman warrior. 1883 T. HARDY *Wessex T.* in *Longm. Mag.* I. 572 Hob-nailed and fustianed peasantry. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fustiany*, applied to sand with a good deal of earth (the colour of fustian) in it, that prevents its being used for mortar.

Fustic (*fʊstɪk*). Also 6-7 fusticke, (7 fust-wick, 8 fustoc, -ue), 7-9 fustick. [a. *F. fustoc*, a. Sp. *fustoc*, a. Arab. *فستق fustuq*, ad. Gr. *πιστάχιο PISTACHIO*. The name was transferred from the pistachio to the closely-allied sumach-tree (*Rhus Cotinus*), and thence to another tree which resembles the latter in yielding a yellow dye.]

1. The name of two kinds of wood, both used for dyeing yellow. a. The wood of the Venetian sumach (*Rhus Cotinus*). Now only with defining word, *young* or *Zante fustic*. b. The wood of the *Cladrastis* (*Chlorophora*, *Maclura tinctoria* of America and the West Indies. Sometimes called for distinction *old fustic*.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 123 Steles [of arrows] be made of dyerse woodes, as..Fusticke [etc.]. 1646 *Royalist Composition Papers* (Yorksh. Archæol. Soc.) II. 47 In goods viz. Oyles, Mathers, Gales, Copperis, Retwood, fustwick. 1652 *Perfect Account* No. 101. 2071, 2 Cannestrees of Cochinele, a good quantity of Fustick. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvi, It was very like the Tree we call Fustic. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 97 The snowy web is steep'd, with grains of weld, Fustic, or logwood, mix'd, or cochineal. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 290 Fustick imported from the Greek islands is in very small sticks, and is denominated by the trade young Fustick. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* *Bodies* 414 Before fustic can be employed as a dye-stuff, it must be cut into chips. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 218 Fustic is brought to market in long pieces or logs.

2. A yellow dye extracted from the wood of the fustic trees.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 367 The dye termed Fustic..is extracted from the wood of a species of Mulberry tree. 1863 *Life in South II.* 306 Fustic, and copal, with other dyes and varnishes.

3. attrib., as *fustic-tree*, -wood.

1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav.* & *Adv.* xxvi. 56 Fusticke trees are very great and the wood yellow, good for dying. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 70 The People of Provence and Italy, after they have peeld off the Bark, sell the Fustick Wood. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 339 The Fustic tree. This is a fine timber wood, and a principal ingredient in most of our yellow dyes.

Fustied (*fʊstɪd*). [f. FUSTY + -ED¹.] Made fusty; deprived of brightness or freshness.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* II. vi. 141 b, Affections and perplexities..making him to loke lyke syluer all fustied with chimney soote.

Fustigate (*fʊstɪɡeɪt*), *v.* Now humorously *pedantic*. [f. L. *fūstīgāt-* ppl. stem of *fūstīgāre* to cudgel to death, f. *fūstis* cudgel.] *trans.* To cudgel, beat.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fustigate*, to beat with a staff, to cudgel. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 136 Falling out with his Steward..and fustigating him for his faults. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. viii. (1872) 131 These serpent-haired Extreme She Patriots do now..shamefully fustigate her. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 168 Our panting steeds, whom the Veterino was fustigating. 1879 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 31 May 813 She may now leave the business to the small patient himself, provided he be old and sensible enough to fustigate himself systematically.

fig. (absol.) 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 2 June 667 He brands, he bruises, he fustigates; he stamps his victims ridiculous.

Hence *Fustigated ppl. a.* Also *Fustigator*, one who fustigates or beats (another).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fustigated*, beaten with a Cudgel. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 9 We shall hear by an early mail of the magistrate himself having been assaulted..as soon as the gallant fustigator is liberated on bail.

Fustigation (*fʊstɪɡəˈʃən*). [ad. L. *fūstīgāt-ion-em*, n. of action f. *fūstīgāre* to FUSTIGATE. Cf. *F. fustigation*.] The action of cudgelling or beating. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 609/2 This penance..to be done..that is to say, six fustigations or displings about the parish church of Aldborough. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 64 That punishment of Fustigation is it seems, instituted by Antoninus and Commodus. 1667 EARL OF BRISTOL *Elvira* II. in *Hazl. Dodsley XV.* 32 Heaven send him a light hand To whom my fustigation shall belong. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 205 Don Pedro cry'd so loud at that fustigation. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. 1, Martyrdom not of massacre, yet of fustigation. 1860 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. about Doctors I.* 7 For many centuries fustigation was believed in as a sovereign remedy for bodily ailments.

fig. 1858 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. 249 Lord Clarendon in the Lords administered a most serious fustigation.

† **Fustilarian**. *Obs.* (? *nonce-wd.*) [? Comic formation on next.] ? = next.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 66 (Qo. 1600) Away you scullian, you rampallian, you fustilarian [1623 *Fustillirian*], ile tickle your catastrophe.

Fustilugs (*fʊstɪlʊgz*). *Obs. exc. dial.* [? f. FUSTY a. + LUG in the sense of something heavy or slow.] A person, esp. a woman, of gross or corpulent habit; a fat, frowzy woman.

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* Pref. 10 The country swains contenting themselves though they haue not

the fairest, take the wooden-fac'd wenches and the ill-fauour'd-foule-fustilugs for a small summe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. II. iv. i. (1651) 519 Every lover admires his mistress, though she be..a vast virago, or..a fat fustylugs. 1639 tr. *Junius' Sin Stigmat.* xv. 39 You may dayly see such fustilugs walking in the streets, like so many Tunnes, each moving upon two pottle pots. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 118 (E. D. S.) Ya gurt Fustilugs! 1778 *Ibid.* *Gloss.*, *Fusty-lugs*, —spoken of a big-boned Person,—a Great foul Creature. 1867 W. F. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* lxii. (E. D. S. No. 76) 'Nell isn't a gurt fustilugs O' cart-hoss heft, an' hulking dugs.'

Fustin (*fʊstɪn*). *Chem.* [f. FUST-IC or FUST-ET + -IN.] 'The name given by Preisser to the colouring matter of *Rhus Cotinus*' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1864). Cf. FUSTERIC.

Fustle (*fʊsəl*), *sb. Sc. and dial.* Also *fussle*. [onomatopœic; cf. FUSS, BUSTLE.] (See quots.)

So **Fustle v. dial.**, to make a fuss; **Fustling ppl. a. dial.**, fussing, fussy.

1832-53 J. BALLANTYNE in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II. 116 Thou jaggy, kittly, gleg wee thing..Soon scamper aff, hap stap an' fling, Wi' cousing fustle. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Fussle*, a slight confusion. *Suffolk.* *Fustle*, a fuss, or bustle. *Wario.* 1867 W. F. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* cxxxiv. (E. D. S. No. 76), Zum foreward, fustling youth. 1891 *Harland Gloss.*, *Fustle*, to make a fuss.

† **Fustler**. *Obs. rare*—1. ? = FUSTER.

1605 *Depos. in Wells Depos.* (MS.), Johannes Webb, de Brushford in comite Somerset, Fustler.

Fusty (*fʊsti*), *a.* Also 6 fewesty; and see FOISTY. [f. FUST sb.¹ 2.]

1. That has lost its freshness, stale-smelling, musty. a. Of a wine-cask or vessel. Also of the wine: Tasting of the cask. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xii. (1495) 57 Wyne and other licour takyth infection of a vessel that is fusty. 1520 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1527) 15 The wyne bottell is somewhat fusty. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 152 To renew their wines, and make them seem freshe and new, after they haue by long lying gotten a fusty rotten tast. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 617 To restore againe into his former and sound estate, the Wine that is growne fat, fustie, and hath taken winde. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Fusty*, musty; fetid; stale: generally applied to malt liquors, or vessels containing them.

fig. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 375 His farewell, which is to be a concluding taste of his jabberment in law, the flashiest and the fustiest that ever corrupted in such an unswill'd hogshhead.

b. Of bread, corn, meat, etc.: Smelling of mould or damp.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) 6 He..founde brede..the whyche was not fayre, but fusty and spotted. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 76 If a feaste..had fewesty and noughty bread, all the other daynties shulde be vnsauery. 1596 BR. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* II. 59 Who had rather the corne should waxe fustie in their garners then to sell it out. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 111 If he knocke out either of your braines, he were as good cracke a fustie nut with no kernell. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 339 You must not presently mould up your Meal after grinding..nor keep it too long, lest it prove fusty. 1884 *J. Bull's Neighb. in True Light* xii. 88 He will take a piece of diseased horse or fusty beef, and make a ragoût that will cause you to smack your lips.

fig. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Numbers* ix. 11 That fusty, swelling, sowing, spreading corruption of nature and practice.

2. Of persons, places, etc.: Having an unpleasant, 'close', or 'stuffy' smell such as arises from dirt, dust, or damp.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 77 Fusty bawdyas. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Hang him, fustie Satire, he smells all goat. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 223 Farewell musty, dusty, rusty, fusty London. c 1648-50 BRATHWAITE *Barnabes Jnl.* X. va, Ins are nasty, dusty, fustie. 1798 A. SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 147 Old fusty stuff-beds. 1840 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* Jan. (1894) II. 299 Intense heat in the mild, fusty weather. 1842 DICKENS in *Forster Life* III. 101 Dirty clothes-bags musty, moist and fusty. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* iv. iv, Stifling her with fusty sighs. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv, A fusty old gown which had been about college probably for ten generations.

3. fig. That has lost its freshness and interest; bearing marks of age or neglect; of old-fashioned appearance or behaviour, 'fogyish'.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 161 At this fusty stuffe, The large Achilles..laughs out a lowd applause. 1609 W. M. MAN in *Moone* (1859) 84 True is the proverbe, though fustie to fine wits. 1674 J. D. MALL I. i. in *Dryden's Wks.* 1884 VIII. 513 All pretty Ladies will shun thee for a fusty Husband. 1728 CAREY *Song* in *Vanbr. & Cib. Prov. Husb.* iv, If I stay 'till I grow gray, They'll call me old Maid, and fusty old jade. 1743-4 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Deves* in *Life & Corr.* 249 Old fusty physicians, you know, are full of ceremony. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. x, What could ever induce you to give up your charming estate for the sake of coming into his fusty old family! 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 153, I forgave you all the blame, Musty Christopher; I could not forgive the praise, Fusty Christopher. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascin.* 164 Létorière is too good a rider..to lose his time with fusty Latin and Greek. 1883 *Gd. Words* 183 The doctors say we get musty and fusty if we stay in one place.

† b. ? Ill-humoured, peevish, dull. *Obs. rare*—1. 1668 PEPPYS *Diary* 18 June, My wife still in a melancholy, fusty bumour, and crying, and do not tell me plainly what it is.

† c. Used as *sb.*: A 'seedy' person. *Obs.*

a 1732 GAY *Distress'd Wife* II. v, If Mr. Forward calls, I think—Yes—You may let him in..But, be sure you let in no Fusties.

4. Comb., as *fusty-framed*, -looking, -rusty adjs.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 4 After the finishing of whose fustie framed speech. 1782 COWPER *Lett. to Unwin* 5 Jan. in *Life* 1804 III. 110 But what shall we say of his [Johnson's] fusty-rusty remarks upon Henry and Emma? 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i, A fusty-looking old personage with a large umbrella.

Hence **Fustily** *adv.*, **Fustiness**; also (jocular nonce-wds.) **Fusticate** *v.*, to make fusty; **Fustified** *a.* = **FUSTY** *a.* 3.

1526 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 218 Item, that the Brewers do brew good and seasonable stuff without Weevell or Fustines. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 333 If any fustiness be found in his writings, it comes not from the grape, but from the cask. a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1752) 169 'Tis not only the loss of those grains that actually grow, but a foulness and fustiness also. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 150 This most consequential of equeries... invited us... to screen ourselves from the meridian heats... Preceded by the right pompous and fustified equerry, we diverged from the mended track. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 734 When there was a sort of golden age... and shepherds had nothing to do but pipe... The country pipes now-a-days, are terribly fusticated with tobacco. 1864 *Realm* 18 May 8 We have so long associated him [an actor] with Meltzer Moss, that rustiness and fustiness seemed a normal part of his being. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 30 A student, and smells fustily of books, as an inveterate smoker does of tobacco. 1883 J. PAIN *Thicker than Water* 151 The one is fustiness, the other is skimpiness. In the former case... the air is rather difficult to breathe. Flue is everywhere.

Fusun, obs. form of **FOISON**.

Fusure, *rare* *o.* [ad. L. *fūsūra* founding, *f. fundere* to found (metals).] Fusing, smelting.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Fusure**, a flowing or melting of Metals. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Fut**, *int. Obs.* [? an instinctive exclamation; but cf. **Foot** *sb.* 1 b.] Used to express surprise.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 23 Fut, how he tickles yon trout under the gills. *Ibid.* III. 35.

Fut, obs. and Sc. form of **FOOT**.

Futchel (fʊtʃəl). [Of obscure origin.

Possibly repr. some compound of **FOOT**; cf. *pole-foot*, 'the hind end of a pole which goes into the cleaves of the futchels' (Knight).]

One of the pieces of timber carrying or supporting the shafts, or pole, or splinter-bar of a carriage.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 50 The futchels are 2 light timbers fixed in The fore axletree bed. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 260 Friction plates attached to futchells. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 940 The futchel or socket for the pole of the carriage, must also be jointed to the middle of the fore-axletree bed and splinter bar. 1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Futchels** are strong pieces of wood or iron, three in number, uniting the splinter-bar and the axle-tree bed of a gun-carriage or limber.

† **Fute**, *v. Obs.* [?echoic.] *intr.* To whistle. c 1650 *Robin Hood* 52 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 29 Now fute on, fute on thou cutted fryar... it is not the futing in a fryers fist that can doe me any ill.

Fute, obs. Sc. form of **FOOD**, **FOOT**.

Fute, **Futerer**, var. **FEUTE**, **FEWTERER**, *Obs.*

Futher, *ir*, obs. forms of **FOTHER** *sb.*

Futhorc (fʊtʰɔrk). Also futhark, -ork. [Named from the first six letters, *f, u, þ, o, r, k*.] The Runic alphabet.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 285 The name futhork is applied to all systems of phonetic signs of the Teutonic Stock, for the same reason as those of classical derivation are called alphabet. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* App. (1878) 618 We possess no less than 61 Runic Futhores. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. vii. Shown by a couple of the later futhores.

Futile (fjʊˈtɪl, -ɔɪl), *a.* [a. F. *futile* or ad. L. *fūtilis* (more correctly *futillis*) that easily pours out, leaky, hence untrustworthy, vain, useless, usu. supposed to be *f. fund-* stem of *fundere* to pour out.]

1. Incapable of producing any result; failing utterly of the desired end through intrinsic defect; useless, ineffectual, vain.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (Camden) 252 How weak and futile it is... we have already shown. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elgies* ix. 31 Disdaining riches as the futile weeds. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 8 Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of futile tapestry. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. VII. 113 Render it as futile in its effects, as it is feeble in its principle. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 12 All complaint is futile which is not followed up by appropriate remedies. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xvii. These struggles with the natural character... may seem futile and fruitless, but in the end they do good. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 112 An inference that Protagoras evades by drawing a futile distinction between the courageous and the confident. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* Pref. (1878) 13 This is indeed an appeal which is made by every futile dreamer.

2. Occupied with things of no value or importance, addicted to trifling, lacking in purpose. ? *Obs.*

1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot*. (1749) 112 These judgments and these reasonings may be expected in an age as futile and as corrupt as ours. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 152 The polite conversation of the men and women of fashion at Paris, though not always very deep, is much less futile and frivolous than ours here. *Ibid.* 192 Frivolous futile people. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 27 Mar. an. 1775 'Davy has some convivial pleasantry about him; but 'tis a futile fellow.'

† 3. Unable to hold one's tongue, addicted to talking, loquacious. *Obs.* [From the etymological sense, 'leaky'.] Cf. **FUTILITY** 3.

1612 BACON *Ess., Counsell* (Arb.) 320 One futile person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt, then manie that know it their dutie to conceale. 1625 — *Simulation* (Arb.) 508 Talkers and Futile Persons.

4. quasi-*sb.* A futile person.

1892 T. DUNCAN *Canaanitish Woman* x. 130 After all, why should he remain for ever among the futiles?

Hence **Futiley** *adv.*, **Futileness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Futileness**, **Futility**, Blabbing, Silliness, Lightness, Vanity. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 80 Being without arms, and in an unknown country, my inconsequence and futileness lay heavy on my spirit. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 353 Regnault met his death, futiley in almost the last engagement of the war. 1888 Mrs. M. HUNGERFORD *Hon. Mrs. Vereker* I. xvii. 232 The Chinese lanterns that so liberally, but so futiley, sought to light the pleasure grounds.

Futilitarian, *a. and sb.* [A humorous coinage, *f. FUTILITY*, after **UTILITARIAN**.]

A. adj. Devoted to futility or futile pursuits.

B. sb. One who is devoted to futility. 1827 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life & Corr.* V. 290 If the Utilitarians would reason and write like you, they would no longer deserve to be called Futilitarians. 1834 — *Doctor* xxxv. (1848) 85 The whole race of Political Economists, our Malthusites, Benthamites, Utilitarians, or Futilitarians. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 19 note, The word *international*, introduced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle's *gignamity*... are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist and of the utilitarian misanthropist, respectively.

† **Futilitous**, *a. Obs. rare* *1*. [irreg. *f. FUTILITY* + *-OUS*.] = **FUTILE**.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xiii. Love is... one of the most Agitating, Bewitching... Futilitous... of all human passions.

Futlity (fjʊˈtɪlɪtɪ). [ad. F. *futlité* or L. *futlī*, *futlilitatem*, *f. futillis*: see **FUTILE** and *-ITY*.]

1. The quality of being futile; triflingness, want of weight or importance; *esp.* inadequacy to produce a result or bring about a required end, ineffectiveness, uselessness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Futlilitie*, vanitie. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 477 Divine Poems... might well absolve Poetry of its objected Futlity, and Levity. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 19 Whatever futlity there may be in their notions. 1777 PRÆSTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* 204 Shew the futlity of these replies, if you can. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 253 We have already seen the futlity of all attempts to assess taxes proportionally to real profits. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 117 The manifest futlity and absurdity of the explanation. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Irish Cathol.* 104 We should recognize the futlity of contending against the most rooted of prejudices.

2. Disposition to trifle or be occupied with trifles, incapacity for serious affairs or interests, lack of purpose, frivolousness.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 28 The same trifling futlity appears in their xii Signs of the Zodiac. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clvi. 57 If they [diversions] are futile and frivolous, it is time worse than lost, for they will give you an habit of futlity. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 25 ¶ 11 Leave foppory and futlity to die of themselves. 1856 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. (1863) 507 If they go wrong, it is from utter futlity and incapacity to keep out of harm's way. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xliii. 128 The noisy futlity that belongs to schismatics generally.

† 3. Talkativeness, loquacity, inability to hold one's tongue. Cf. **FUTILE** *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1640 WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* viii. ii. 383 The Futlity of vaing Persons, which easily utter, as well what may be spoken, as what should be secreted. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxvii. This Fable does not strike so much at the Futlity of Women in General, as at the Incontinent Levity of a Prying Inquisitive Humour.

4. Something that is futile.

1667 Bp. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* 100, I am sure that those Notions... were but grand and pompous Futilities. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1841) 163 *He* was but a loud-sounding inanity and futlity; at bottom, *he* was not at all. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* I. i. His mouth full of loud futilities. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 222 A patchwork of second-hand memories is a laborious futlity, hard to write and harder to read. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 To reduce the faith to a vague futlity.

Futilize (fjʊˈtɪlaɪz), *v. rare*. [*f. FUTILE* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make futile.

1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* II. ix. 119 Her whole soul and essence is futlized and extracted into shew and superficials. 1867 R. M. PHILLIMORE *tr. Dupanloup's Stud. Wom.* vi. (1869) 35 Not to futlize (if I may be allowed the word) the mind of men, who are already too much inclined to futlity.

† **Futlulous**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. *f. L. futlī*, *futlilis* **FUTILE** + *-OUS*.] = **FUTILE**.

1607 S. HIERON *Defence* I. 171 These arguments... are futlulous. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 11 A futlulous distinction of *of* and *to*. 1643 *True Informer* 30 The Authors... were worthless and meane futlulous persons. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26 It is a most unworthy thing, for men, to spend their lives in making fiddle-cases for futlulous womens phansies. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 201 Which is enough to discover how futlulous you are, to say, as you have done, that it was a Pope. 1703 Bp. PATRICK *Comm.* 2 Sam. vi. 20 Not with a futlulous, lascivious, and petulant joy, but with a pious and moderate.

Futra: see **FOUTRE**.

Futtling (fʊtˈlɪŋ). *Naut.* = **FOOT-WALING** (see **FOOT** *sb.* 35).

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 119 *Footwaling*, or *Futtling*, or *Celling*, the inside plank of the ship's bottom.

Futtock (fʊˈtɒk). *Naut.* Also 8 foot-hook. [prob., as already suggested in quot. 1644, a pronunciation of *foot-hook* (see quot. 1769).]

1. One of the middle timbers of the frame of a ship, between the floor and the top timbers.

1611 COTGR., *Cour-baston*... (in a ship) a crooked peece of tymler, teamed a Knee, or Futtocke. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.*, **Futtocks**, this word is commonly pronounced but I thinke more properly it should be called Foote-hooks; for the Futtocks are those compassing timbers, which give the bredth and bearing to the ship, which are scarfed to the ground-timbers. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), **Futtocks**, the middle division of a ship's timbers; or those parts which are situated between the floor and the top-timbers... As the epithet *hooked* is... applied... to several crooked timbers in a ship, as the breast-hooks, fore-hooks, after-hooks, &c., this term is evidently derived from the lowest part or *foot* of the timber and from the shape of the piece. 1789 G. KRATE *Pelaw Isl.* 94 The jolly-boat was dispatched to... fetch some timbers for futtocks. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* iii. Several of the lower futtocks and timbers still hung together. 1846 ADDISON *Contracts* II. vii. § 2 (1883) 998 The twenty-two broken futtocks of the vessel were concealed only by the ballast. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 120 Futtocks... are named according to their situation, that nearest the keel being called the first futtock; the next above, the second futtock, etc.

2. *Comb.*, as *futtock-mould*, *-rigging*, *-timber*. Also *futtock-head*, *-hole*, *-hoop* (see quot.); *futtock-plank* = **LIMBER-STRAKE**; *futtock-plate*, one of the iron plates crossing the sides of the top-rim perpendicularly, to which the futtock-shrouds are secured; *futtock-rider* (see quot. 1867); *futtock-shroud*, one of the small shrouds which secure the lower dead-eyes and futtock-plates of top-mast rigging to a band round a lower mast; *futtock-staff*, *-stave* (see quot.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Futtock-head*, in ship-building, is a name for the 5th, the 7th, and the 9th diagonals. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s. v. *Futtock-shrouds*. They are often formed by a continuation of the topmast rigging coming down through holes in the top, called **futtock-holes*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Futtock-holes*, places through the top-rim for the futtock-plates. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 931 **Futtock-hoop*, a hoop encircling the mast at a point below the head, and serving for the attachment of the shackles of the futtock-shrouds. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 19 The... **futtock-Mould* is hauled downward. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Limber-strake*. sometimes called the **futtock-plank*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M m ij, An iron band, called the **foot-hook-plate*. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 106 *Futtock-plates*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Eguillettes*... the **futtock-riders*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Futtock-riders*, when a rider is lengthened by means of pieces batted or scarped to it and each other, the first piece is termed the first futtock-rider, the next the second futtock-rider, and so on. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 17 What is the name of the rigging from the necklace to the top rims? **Futtock-rigging*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M m ij, A rope called the **foot-hook-shroud*. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vi. 13 He fell from the star-board futtock shrouds. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* vi. Clinging to the futtock shrouds. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 106 **Futtock-staff*, a short piece of wood or iron, seized across the upper part of the rigging, to which the catharpin legs are secured. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 166 **Futtock-stave*, a short piece of rope served over with spun-yarn, to which the shrouds are confined at the catharpins. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 107 **Futtock-timbers*, those timbers between the floor and navel timbers and the top timbers.

† **Futurable**, *a. Obs.* *1* [*f. FUTURE* + *-ABLE*.] That may happen in the future.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. iii. § 51. 175 What the issue... would have been, is only known to him... whose prescience extends not only to things future, but futurable, having the certain cognisance of contingents, which might, yet never actually shall, come to passe.

† **Futurality**, *Obs.* *1* [*f. med. L. futūralis* (*f. futūr-us* future: see *-AL*) + *-ITY*.] Futurity; the future (of a person).

1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 101 What the futurality of my days will bring forth, I know not.

Future (fjʊˈtʃʊr, fjʊˈtʃɜːr), *a. and sb.* Also 4 *futur*. [*a. OF. and F. futur* masc., *future* fem., ad. L. *futūrus*, fut. pple. of *esse* to be, *f. stem fu-* (see *BE* etym. 3).]

A. adj.

1. That is to be, or will be, hereafter. Often qualifying a *sb.*, with the sense: The person or thing that is expected to be (what the *sb.* denotes).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 748 *Futur* tyme, er I was in the snare, Coude I not seen. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 105 (Harl. MS.) Vyneger was gode, and that is for the preterit tyme; wyne is gode, and *pat* is for the presente tyme; and muste shalle be gode, and that is for the future tyme. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 860 There is no likelihood of future sedition... in any of the kingdoms. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii. The trifling doubts and jealousies of future sects. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 7 We attain the greatest assurance of things past and future by divine faith. 1816 M. GREENLEAF *Dist.* Maine 136 Like every thing future, all speculations on this subject must... be in a measure uncertain. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 25, I wish I were the future Lady Vargrave. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 228 The little embryo bears no resemblance whatever to the future animal. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvi. 374 To help future observers to place this point beyond doubt, etc. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 428 The series of events which the future Cardinal thus indicated in outline. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 264 If to one and the same consciousness it is to become Present which was previously Future to it. 1895 *Law Times* XCVIII. 280/1 The injury... blighting the plaintiff's whole future career.

b. In certain contexts used *spec.* with reference to the condition of the soul after death. *A future state, life*: existence after death, *esp.* as an object of belief.

1733 POPE *Ess. Man* 1. *Contents*, It is partly upon this Ignorance of future Events, and partly upon the Hope of a Future State, that all his Happiness in the Present depends. 1799 WILLES & DURNFORD *Comm. Pleas Cases* 550 Supposing an infidel who believes a God...but does not believe a future state, be examined on his oath. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 207 The theory of a man's future state depending simply on the preponderance of his good or bad actions.

c. *absol.* or *ellipt.*; esp. in plur. *in future*.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* 1. i. 141 Three Talents on the present; in future, all. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas.* 1, 155 It utterly cast him out of all favour from the King in future. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 78 Him God beholding from his prospect high, Wherin past, present, future he beholds. 1808 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* 28, I shall be obliged to endure a dark room in future.

2. Of or pertaining to time to come; esp. in *Gram.* of a tense: Relating to time to come; describing an event yet to happen. Also *ellipt.* (= *future tense*).

Future perfect (tense): expressing an event or action viewed as past in relation to a given future time.

1530 PALSGR. 84 The future tens, as *je parlerai*. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 768 Hee maketh them...plainer by changing the pretence into the future. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 34 What time speaks the Future Tense of? A. Of the time to Come. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 32 Man is a future creature, the eye of his soule looks beyond this life. 1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 51. 1/2 Tho' the first Aorist be...used for the second future. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 124 The first Future Tense...The second Future.

3. Loosely used for: Subsequent (to a specified past epoch).

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 120 Since those times by future times were changed. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 114 Scotland...in times past began at the Mountaine Grampius...But in future times, by the extinguishment of the Picts, it reached also unto Tweed. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 107 Prognosticks...made good by the future event of the Experiments. 1858 W. L. SARGANT *Soc. Innov.* 27 This rhapsody will not be intelligible to those unacquainted with St. Simon's future history.

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* Future events. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 133 (Camb. MS.) It...procedith fro preteritiz to futuris. *Ibid.* 134 It ne hath nat the futuris pat ben nat yit. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 476 Providence against all sorts of Futures that fall under our Care.

2. *The future.* a. Time to come; future time. *Phr.* *For the future*: in all future time.

c. 1400 ROM. *Rose* 5015 Aforn hir she may see In the future som socour. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. ii. 63 That what in time proceeds, May token to the future, our past deeds. 1693 HUM. & CONV. *Town* 63 All the Fury of Minor Criticks follow...all his Opinions for the future. 1796 CAMPBELL 1793-4 II. viii. 52 I'll...teach him to take better care for the future. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. iii. 52 The future is like a dead wall or a thick mist hiding all objects from our view. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. *Carlyle* 197 The industrial organization of the future.

personified. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* i, Till the Future dares Forget the Past.

b. What will happen in the future.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. i. 157 The future comes apace. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* 1. 81 Oh blindness to the future! Kindly giv'n. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix. (1787) 85 The future [is the object] of hope and fear. 1820 LAMB *Elia*, *Oxf. in Vac.*, The mighty future is as nothing, being everything! 1866 GLADSTONE in *Pall Mall G.* 28 July (1892) 1/2 You cannot fight against the future...time is on our side.

3. a. A condition in time to come different (esp. in a favourable sense) from the present.

1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 61 Every little present has its little future for which we live. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* v. 132 Making all futures fruits of all the pasts. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmorale* 86, I would soon carve out a new future for us both.

b. The prospective condition (of a person, country, etc.).

1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* ii. viii, My sacrifice to Jasper's future might not have been in vain. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 263-4 See everything which belongs to the future of Greece. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xx, 152 Its future is a future which...is likely to add fresh lustre to the Newspaper Press.

4. *Gram.* = *future tense*; see A. 2.

1881 RUTHERFORD *New Phrynichus* 405 It affords the necessary authority to supply deponent futures to a group of verbs...of which by a singular fatality no future form has been preserved.

5. One who is affianced in marriage, one's betrothed. [After *F. futur, future*.]

1827 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 196 Lord Charles took his pretty future to Church this morning to receive the sacrament.

6. *Comm.* in *pl.* Goods (esp. corn, cotton and other produce) and stocks sold on an agreement for future delivery. Also, contracts to sell or buy on these terms. Also *attrib.*, as in *future system*.

1880 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 3/8 American futures are in better demand. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 4/4 Amongst the new developments of the cotton trade, the buying of futures may be looked upon as the most prominent. 1888 *Times* 26 June 12/1 Coffee very dull on the spot and not much done in futures. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 8/4 The question on the programme was that of 'futures'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 9/1 The future system had created...in New York...an enormous market.

† *Future, v. Obs.* [f. *FUTURE a.*; cf. med.L. *futurare* in the same sense.] *trans.* To make future, put off to a future day. Also *absol.*

1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 15 And who knows but that therefore God hath futured other hopes, and frustrated other means, to the intent that he might honor his ordinance? 1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* xii. 35 So they trifle, and by futuring, fool away their own salvation. 1647 — *Matt.* xxv. 11 Trifling...with Christ and their souls, futuring their repentance. 1650 — *Gen.* xx. 8 So [they] are shut out, with the foolish Virgins, for their lingering and futuring.

Futureless, a. [f. *FUTURE sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without a future, having no future before one.

1863 *All Year Round* July 477/1 An animal, a brute beast, soulless and futureless. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1882) I. 141 The ordinary, futureless young girl.

† **Futurely, adv. Obs.** [f. *FUTURE a.* + *-LY* 2.] In future, at a future time, hereafter. Also *loosely*, at a time later than a certain epoch, thereafter.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* vi. 201 This field the Lycians futurely...the Errant call'd. 1628 STRAFFORD in *Browning Life* (1891) 293 A distinction by which I shall futurely govern my self. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* iii. xv. 78 Jesus...foretold great sadnesses...futurely contingent to it. 1673 GARROWAY in *Debates Ho. of C.* (Grey) II. 213 As for Duncombe's argument of building ships futurely, Money may be had. 1793 G. READ in *Life & Corr.* (1870) 547 That I may not be thought concluded from asking for an increase of allowance futurely.

Futureness. [f. *FUTURE a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being future.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. § 5. 118 You have pastness, presentness, and futureness. 1875 MCCOSH *Scot. Philos.* li. 386 Time is pastness, presentness, and futureness joined by Association.

Futurist (*fi-tū-rist*), *sb. (a.) Theol.* [f. *FUTURE sb.* + *-IST*.] One who believes that the Scripture prophecies, esp. those in the Book of Revelation, are still to be fulfilled in the future.

The sense 'one who has regard to the future', given in Worcester 1846, and expanded in later Dicts., is prob. a figment.

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 88 note, Dr. Todd and Mr. Mac-Causland...are alike staunch Antiprotestant Futurists. 1854 D. S. DESREZ *Apocal. Fulfilled* i. 2 We have Præterists and Futurists—one class of interpreters believing that the Apocalypse was fulfilled in the first three or four centuries of the Christian æra; another class maintaining that, with the exception of the three first chapters, none of it is fulfilled. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 227.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1878 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* Pref. (1880) 5 The futurist school of prophetic interpreters. 1881 *Ch. Times* 25 Feb. 121 To give themselves up...to idle futurist speculations.

Futuritional (*fi-tū-ri-jāl*), *a. Obs.*—o [f. *FUTURIT-Y* + *-(I)AL*.] Relating to what is to come; pertaining to future time or events.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing HAMILTON); hence in mod. Dicts. **Futurition** (*fi-tū-ri-jōn*). *Philos.* [ad. med. L. *futurition-em*, irreg. f. *futur-us* *FUTURE*.]

As a metaphysical term the med.L. word is used e.g. by St. Bonaventura *Opera* ed. Peltier 1864 II. 65 b, in discussions relating to God's foreknowledge of events. A different sense, 'the act of forecasting the future', occurs in a letter of Bp. Jewel, 1 Aug. 1559, in *Zurich Lett. ser.* 1 (Parker Soc.) App. 22. The Parker Soc. translator renders Jewel's *valde deditum futuritionibus* by 'mightily addicted to futuritions'; but the sense is not otherwise authenticated either in Lat. or Eng.]

1. Existence or occurrence in the future; future existence or accomplishment. Now rare.

1641 D. CAWDREY 3 *Serm.* 72 In the one there shall be a succession of punishments, and so there shall be a respect of futurition or time to come. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* ii. 64 A certainty of divine Prescience touching the precise period of every mans life, as also the order or maner of its futurition. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1682) I. 115 In which words is clearly expressed the futurition of salvation certain by him. 1684-5 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 207 Is it imaginable, that the great means of the worlds redemption...should hang so loose in respect of its futurition as [etc.]. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 147 The word *shall*...does not mean, to promise...in the third person, but the mere futurition of an event. 1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2524/1 While foreknowledge may insure the certain futurition of a volition.

b. *quasi-concr.* A future event or existence; a futurity.

1668 SHIELLS *Naphtali* Pref. 49 Let us not be anxious about futuritions. a. 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 996 There is a futurition of glory for the Soul. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 107 Seeing thorough the possibilities and futuritions of each [world]. 1840 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLVIII. 144 Some mere futurition, as metaphysicians love to speak, some event in futurity.

2. The quality, attribute, or fact of being future; the fact or circumstance that (something specified) will be.

1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 79 Futurition in respect of existency of things, is no prejudice to the Eye of Faith, in the beholding of them as present. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xvii. (1700) 153 When God decrees that anything shall be, it has from that a certain futurition. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* iv. viii. 251 The Acts and State of the Wills of moral Agents, which had a fix'd Futurition from Eternity. 1839 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLV. 462 The Romans...had...forms expressing futuration and desire. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* vii. (1861) 166 If there is any law of futurition.

Futurity (*fi-tū-riti*). [f. *FUTURE* + *-ITY*.]

1. The quality, state, or fact of being future; = *FUTURITION* 2. rare.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* i. 11 The hope of my blessednes is not here: the futurity of which doth no way mitigate my comfort. 1660 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* viii. 74 The bare

Possibilities, which never commence into a Futurity. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 56 The comforting elements of futurity and uncertainty.

2. Future time; the future; a future space of time.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 117 Nor present Sorrowes, Nor purpos'd merit in futurity. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 60 A white Spot...which in futurity proves the Heart with its Veins and arteries. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 159 Involved in the dark bosom of futurity. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 58 Futurity's blank page. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* i, These events were still in the womb of futurity. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. xxxiii. 346 The particular events and personages of a distant futurity. 1876 MOZLEV *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 64 Throwing forward into the darkness of futurity an image of himself here.

3. What is future.

a. What will exist or happen in the future; future events as a whole. Also † those that will live in the future, posterity (*obs. rare*).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 17 And perhaps not out of the reach of futurity to exhibit. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 35 ¶ 5 A wretch racked...with...a secret dread of futurity. 1738 SWIFT *Let.* 24 Aug. I will...contrive some way to be known to futurity, that [etc.]. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 19 We must have no Share or Lot in the Glories of Futurity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* III. 60 An Egyptian monk, who possessed...the knowledge of futurity. 1884 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxiv. 389 The caprices of fate and the uncertainty of futurity.

b. *pl.* Future events.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 304 In the futurities of our performances. 1694 J. HOWE in H. ROGERS *Life &c.* (1863) 285 Such sad futurities God, in mercy to us, bides from us. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke xxi. 7 What an itching curiosity there is in the best of men, to know futurities. 1779 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1889 VI. 420, I must one of these days go back to see him...but futurities are uncertain. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 177 O centuries That roll, in vision, your futurities My future grave athwart. a. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posthum. Wks.* (1891) I. 85 note, The reader whose scholarship is still amongst his futurities.

c. State or condition in the future. Also, existence after death.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. iii. 166 The expectation of a futurity. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* 1. iii. 355 Rules...which teach Mankind how to secure a happy Futurity. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* in Boswell an. 1775, This futurity of Whiggism. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 173 Futurity...what we are to be, determined by what we have been. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 39/1 The practical dangers to which the futurity of representative governments will be exposed.

Futurize (*fi-tū-ri-ze*), *v. rare.* [f. *FUTURE* + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To form the future tense; to express the idea of futurity.

1859 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 194 But it is in the Romance languages that this mode of 'futurizing' (if we may so call it) has shown itself on the largest scale.

Fuyl, *-ol*, *-ul*, *obs.* forms of *FOWL sb.*

Fuyl, *obs.* Sc. form of *FOOL*.

1533 GAU *Richt Vay To Rdr.* (1888) 3 As sum fuyl or munk maid.

Fuyle, *obs.* form of *FILE v. 2* or *FOIL v. 1*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 882 (Trin.) She hap me fuyled wip her synne.

Fuyt, var. *FEUTE*, *Obs.*

Fuzil: see *FUSIL*.

Fuzz (*fʌz*), *sb.*¹ In sense 2 also 7 *fuss*. [Perh. imitative of the action of blowing away light particles. Cf., however, *FOZY* and the cognate words there cited.]

1. Loose volatile matter; a mass of fine, light, fluffy particles.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 125 A Snayl...which is...to our feeling, very cold, is fain to brood its as cold sweaty eggs...bespiewing them about with the fuzze of a cold clammy froth. c. 1720 PRIOR *Pontius & Pontia* ii. Misc. Wks. (1740) 107 One ask'd, if that high fuzz of hair Was, bona fide, all your Own. 1840 SMART, *Fuzz*, volatile matter. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* II. 319 Blankets with the woollen fuzz upon them. 1865 MISS CARY *Ball. & Lyrics* 61 Your hair! why, you've only a little gray fuzz! 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1320. 203 The expensive valentines are gaudy chromolithographic objects, fluttering in a fuzz of paper-lace.

† 2. = *FUZZ-BALL*, *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 7 Puffes, Fusbals or Fusses. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 45 The most conservent is that Toadstool which is called a Fuss. 1701-2 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 249 The bottom part of a great cup mushroom or fuz.

3. *Photogr.* = *FUZZINESS*.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 370 The importance of knowing beforehand by what standard (focus or fuzz) we are to be judged.

4. *Comb.*: fuzz-type, a jocular name for a photograph with (intentional) blurred effect; fuzz-wig, a wig of crisp curls; so *fuzz-wigged* *adj.*

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xi, A shovel-hatted fuzz-wigged Silenus. 1854 — *J. Leech's Pict.* (1869) 327 There was Rowlandson's...Doctor Syntax in a fuzz-wig. 1893 *Brit. J. Nat. Photogr.* XL. 750 However tolerable a 14×12 fuzztype (as they have been jocularly called) may be.

† **Fuzz**, *sb.*² *Obs. rare.* [cf. *FUZZ v. 3*.] A fuddled or muddled state.

1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 155, I think I'm in a fuzz, and don't know what I say.

† **Fuzz**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* [echoic; cf. *buzz*, *fizz*.] *intr.* To buzz. Hence *Fuzzing* *vbl. sb.*

1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon.* ii. iv. 57 You may discover the least Crack or Looseness of any Barr, by the shattering or Fuzzing it will make.

Fuzz (*fʌz*), *v.* ² *slang*. (See quot. 1754; it is doubtful whether the later explanations represent a change of sense or a misunderstanding.)

1753 E. MOORE in *World* No. 41 ¶ 7 As to shuffling, fuzing, changing of seats... he was an absolute ideot. 1754 CHESTERF. *Ibid.* No. 101 ¶ 5, I was also a witness to the rise and progress of that most important verb, to *fuzz*; which, if not of legitimate birth, is at least of fair extraction... it means no less than dealing twice together with the same pack of cards, for luck's sake, at whist. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 60 ¶ 3 They can scarce tell what is meant by... fuzzing the cards. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3). To *Fuzz*, to shuffle cards minutely; also, to change the pack.

† **Fuzz**, *v.* ³ *Obs.*—¹ [Perh. connected with FUZZ *sb.* ¹, *v.* ⁴ through the notion of blurring or confusing.] *trans.* To make drunk, fuddle.

1685 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 152 The University troop dined with the Earl of Abendon at Ricot, and came home well fuz'd.

Fuzz (*fʌz*), *v.* ⁴ [f. FUZZ *sb.* ¹]

1. *intr.* (See quot.) Also to *fuzz out*.

1702 in J. K. *Dict.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Fuzz*, to ravel or run out, as some sorts of Stuff and Silk do. 1753 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Deuces in Life & Corr.* (1862) 258 Have you begun the shade for your toilette? If not, I believe you must do it to wash, for the catgut in time grows very limp, and the silk fuses. 1840 SMART, *Fuzz*, to fly out in small particles. 1862 MISS YONGE *Cress Kate* ix. (1881) 93 A flounced frock of dark silk figured with blue, that looked slightly fuzzed out.

2. *trans.* To cover with fine or minute particles.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xvii, The fine grail glancing in her eyes and fuzzing her face.

Hence *Fuzzing ppl. a.*

1775 ASH, *Fuzzing*, flying off in small parts, fretting out in small particles.

Fuzz-ball (*fʌzbɔːl*). Forms: 6-7 *fus(se)bal* (1, 7, 9 *fuss-*, 7-9 *fuz-*, 7- *fuzz-ball*. [f. FUZZ *sb.* ¹ + BALL.] A popular name of the fungus *Lycoperdon Bovista*, puff-ball.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. clxiii. 1386 Puffes Fistes & Fusseballs. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Adelphi* ii. ii, He hath made... my head as soft as a fushall with buffets. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 328 With a Fusse-hall, or some sharpe smooke, smooke them to death. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 245 As soon as touched... [they] like a fushall, resolve all into dust and smook. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 585 The spongy internal part of the common fuz-ball. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* i. i. 107 Tread on it, and like the fushall it will break into dust. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY F. *Gartney's Girlhood* iv. 25 Short, sandy hair standing up about the temples like a fuzz-ball.

transf. and fig.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 7 The Gray or Horse-Fly. Her legs... slit at the ends into two toes, both which are lined with two white sponges or fuzballs. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus* ii. iii, You empty fuzz-balls, your heads are full of nothing else but proclamations. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 291 When they [Hedge Hogs] fear any harm towards them, gather themselves into a round Fuz-hall.

attrib. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Feast* (1869) 126 A little fuz-ball pudding stands By.

Fuzzle. ? *Obs.* [dial. var. FUZZ *sb.* ²] (See quot.)

1802 MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* 204 *Fuzzes*, straws, or hollow briars, reeds, &c., filled with powder. *Fuzzle-borer*, an iron made red hot to bore a fuzzle to hold powder.

Fuzzen, *obs.* f. FOISIN, and dial. f. FURZE.

Fuzzily, *Fuzziness*: see under FUZZY.

† **Fuzzle** (*fʌzəl*), *v.* *Obs.* In 7 *fusle*. [cf. FUZZ *v.* ³, FUDDLE.] *trans.* To intoxicate, make drunk, confuse, muddle.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. l. vi, If the spirits of the brain be fuzled... at such a time, their children will be fuzled in the brain. 1632 SHERWOOD, To fuzzle, *enivrer*.

Fuzzy (*fʌzi*), *a.* [f. FUZZ *sb.* ¹ + -Y ¹. Cf. FOZY.] 1. Not firm or sound in substance; spongy. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Cf. FOZY.)

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* iv. iv. 498 If your ground be subject to anie filthie soft mosse, or fuzzie grasse, which is both vnsauourie and vnnwholesome for beasts. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 5 A fuzzy kinde of substance like little sponges. 1725 KELLY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 122 A fuzzy sort of Earth, that we call Moss. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* (1739) 21 As dry and fuzzy as an old Branch spread over with Spungy Cork. 1824 *Craven Gloss.*, *Fuzzy*, light and spongy. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

2. Frayed into loose fibres; covered with fuzz; fluffy, downy.

1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 40. 259 Their Linnen of the same Hue, and so fuzzy that it was not easy to distinguish. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s. v., The fine ends of silk or cotton... when they appear make the article 'wear fuzzy'. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v, Those fuzzy, dusty, padded first-class carriages. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46. 460 Nine pennyworth of muslin with gilt fuzzy ends. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 808 Seen through a magnifying glass, rough or plain paper has a surface... made up of fuzzy elevations and depressions, not unlike that of cotton cloth, but on a smaller scale. 1894 *Times* 9 Feb. 8/3 There are so many fuzzy politicians who have not hearts but only cotton wool in the place of them.

3. Blurred, indistinct.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 401 Venus appeared very dim and fuzzy. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 30 The fuzzy glass. 1871 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 2/4 It makes the picture more 'fuzzy'. 1884 *Gd. Words* Dec. 819/2 His drawing is rougher and fuzzier.

4. Of hair: Frizzy, fluffy.

a 1825 FORB V. *E. Anglia*, *Fuzzy*, rough and shaggy. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owllet Owllet*, 171 A... black man, with thick lips and fuzzy hair. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xxi. 83 Fuzzy red wigs, stuck with jewels.

5. *Comb.*, as *fuzzy-headed*, -legged adjs.; *fuzzy-ball* = FUZZ-BALL; *fuzzy-wuzzy*, a soldier's nickname for the typical Soudanese warrior, from his method of dressing his hair.

c 1850 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 48 The dust of a *fuzzy ball cast in the eyes will cause blindness. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1043/1 They were... *fuzzie-headed. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* xii, A couple of *fuzzy-legged hens. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 10 So 'ere's to you, *Fuzzy-Wuzzy, at your 'ome in the Soudan.

Hence *Fuzzily adv.*, *Fuzziness*. Also *Fuzzys-ism* [-ISM], *Photogr.*, the studied production of 'fuzzy' pictures.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* H ij, A little paire of round wheeles, which... doth so certainly guide the Plough... that it can neither... drown through the easie lightnesse of the earth, nor runne too shallow through the fussenesse of the mould. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2042. 801/1 A certain 'fuzziness', as artists say, appears in many examples. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Not Wisely* (1869) 10 They [locks of hair]... thence went off crisply, fuzzily, in a most unaffected wave. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* II. xiv. 221 Her hair was a hunch of fuzziness. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 477 Tomotose appearance of stem or fuzziness of stem. 1894 *Brit. J. Nat. Photogr.* XLI. Supp. 5 A prelude to a descent into Fuzzysim.

Fwde, *obs.* Sc. form of FOOD.

† **Fy**, *v.* *Obs.* [aphetic form of DEFY *v.* ²] *trans.* To digest.

13... *Knowe þi self* 65 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 Þi flesche foode þe wormes wol fy. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 159/2 Fyyn, or defyyn mete and drynke... digero.

Fy, *obs.* form of FIE.

Fy-: see also FI-.

-fy (*fai*), *suffix*, forming *verbs*. The older Eng. vbs. in *-fy* are adoptions of Fr. vbs. in *-ficāre*, which are either adapted from Lat. vbs. in *-ficāre* or formed on the analogy of vbs. so originating. (The form *-fier* was used as the representative of L. *-ficāre* on the analogy of words like *santificāre*:—*santificāre*.) The Lat. vbs. in *-ficāre* were originally derivatives of adjs. in *-fic-us* (see -FIC), though subsequently the suffix could be used to form vbs. without the intervention of an adj. They may be divided into three classes (corresponding to three classes of adjectives in *-ficus*: see -FIC), all of which are represented by adapted words in Eng.: (1) vbs. f. sbs., with the sense 'to make, produce', as *pacificāre* (orig. *intr.* to make peace) *pacify*, *edificāre* *edify*, or 'to make or convert into something', as *deificāre* *deify*; (2) f. adjs., with the sense 'to bring into a certain state', as *santificāre* *sanctify*; (3) f. vb.-stems, with causative sense, as *horrificāre* *horrify*. In med.L. there was a tendency to substitute *-ficāre* for *-facere* in the few Lat. vbs. so ending, and hence Fr. and Eng. vbs. in *-fier*, *-fy* sometimes correspond to Lat. vbs. in *-facere*; e.g. F. *stupéfier* (but in pa. pple. *stupéfait* as well as *stupéfié*) *stupefy*, OF. *satisfier* (but mod.F. *satisfaire*) *satisfy*, F. *liquéfier* *liquefy*, F. *rubéfier* *rubefy*, med.L. *caleficāre* *calefy*. Exc. in the case of these few vbs. the ending has normally the form *-ify* (for the reason see -FIC). It is now used as the regular rendering of *-ficāre* in new words adopted from Lat. or formed on assumable Lat. types, and is also freely added to Eng. adjs. and sbs. to form vbs., mostly somewhat jocular or trivial, with the senses: 'to make a specified thing', as *speechify*; 'to assimilate to the character of something' (chiefly in pa. pple., as *countrified*); 'to invest with certain attributes', as *Frenchify*. (A large proportion of these vbs. are from sbs. and adjs. ending in *-y* or *-ey*, the suffix then having the form *-fy* instead of the usual *-ify*. An early example is *beautify*, but the analogy on which this word was formed is not clear.) In a few cases the suffix has been quite irregularly added to vb. stems, but the words are either obsolete, as *dedify*, *hindrify*, *ornify*, or merely jocular or illiterate, as *argufy*. The noun of action related to vbs. in *-ify* normally ends in *-ification*, though, by confusion of suffix, *pétrification* is used in Eng. where Fr. has more correctly *pétrification*. The words in which *-fy* represents L. *-facere* have their corresponding nouns of action ending in *-faction*.

The following examples illustrate the freedom with which this suffix has been used in the formation of nonce-words.

1602 DEKKER *Satirromastix* Liva, Nay by Sesu you shall bee a Poet, though not Lawrefeyd, yet Nettleyfed so. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ephes.* iv. 15 But speaking the truth... Doing the truth... Truthifying. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) II. 260 Not that I would have you suppose I am higgoted to frippery, even though you now see me so apified. 1790 A. SEWARD *Let.* (1811) II. 381 Though fashion has now huffed us all. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* II. Inter-ch. vi. 119 Either of these misfortunes would have emasculated his mind, unipessifying and unegoifying the *Ipissimus Ego*. 1844 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick* in *Eng.* I. viii. 135 He might have known bow to feel for other folks, and not funkify them so peskily. 1872 [EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY] *S. Sea Bubbles* viii. 206 The boom of the pigeon is wondrous pleasant and drowsyfyng.

Fyall, var. FILIOLE ¹, *Obs.*

Fyar, *obs.* form of FIRE.

Fyble, -bull, *obs.* forms of FEEBLE.

Fych(e), *obs.* form of FISH, FITCH *sb.* ²

Fyciscien, *obs.* form of PHYSICIAN.

Fye, *obs.* form of FAY *v.* ¹, FIE.

Fyell, var. FILIOLE ¹, *Obs.*

Fyen, -ene, *obs.* forms of FAY *v.* ², FAIN.

Fyers(e), **Fyest**, *obs.* ff. FIERCE, FIST *sb.* ²

Fying, *vbl. sb.* [f. FIE *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of saying FIE!

1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) II. 63 Which put pretty Maids to pishing and fying.

Fyke (*fɔik*). U. S. [a. Du. *fuik*.] A bag-net used for catching fish, esp. shad.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Fyke*, the large bow-nets in New York harbor, used for catching shad, are called shad-fykes.

b. *Comb.*, as *fyke-net*; also *fyke-fisherman*, one who fishes with a fyke (*Cent. Dict.*).

1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 181 The shores... are now so lined by fyke nets... that the number of shad which reach the spawning grounds at all is proportionally much less than it was in 1880.

Fyld(e), **Fylet**(te, *obs.* forms of FIELD, FILLET.

Fylfot (*fɪlfɒt*). [The sole authority on which this word has been accepted by modern antiquaries as the name of the mark in question is the passage from the Lansdowne MS. quoted below. The context in which the word there occurs seems to favour the supposition that it is simply *fill-foot*, meaning a pattern or device for 'filling the foot' of a painted window. There is nothing to show whether the word denoted specifically this device as distinguished from others used for the same purpose, and it is even possible that it may have been a mere nonce-word.] A name for the figure called also a cross cramponnee (see CRAMPONNEE), and identical with the SWASTIKA of India, the *gammadion* of Byzantine ecclesiastical ornament; it has been extensively used as a decoration (often, apparently, as a mystical symbol) in almost all known parts of the world from prehistoric times to the present day. Also *fylfot cross*.

a 1500 *Instruct. Memorial Wind*, in MS. Lansdowne 874 ff. 190 Let me stand in the medyll pane... a rolle abo[ve] my hede] in the hyst... [pane]l vpw[ar]d, the fylfot in the nedermast pane vnder ther I knele. [The words defaced or torn off are supplied conjecturally. In the sketch, below the effigy of the writer, is a 'fylfot' composed of broad fillets, with tricking app. intended for 'ermine'.] 1842 J. G. WALLER *Brasses*, Priest & Franklin, This device is denominated 'the fylfot' on the authority of some ancient directions for the execution of two figures in painted glass... preserved in Lansdowne MS. 874. 1852 PLANCHÉ *Pursuiv. Arms* 135 The Fylfot is a mystic figure, called in the Greek Church, Gammadion. It is very early seen in Heraldry. 1861 HAINES *Mon. Brasses* p. cix, The Fylfot, a kind of cross potent rebated, or cross cramponée. 1868 BARING-GOULD *Curious Myths* Ser. II. iii. 89 Bells were often marked with the 'fylfot', or cross of Thor. 1887 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 249/2 It comprises a fylfot cross set with studs.

Fym(e)rel, -elle, *obs.* forms of FEMERELL.

Fymterre, *obs.* form of FUMITORY.

Fynd(e), **Fyne**, *obs.* ff. FIEND, FIND *v.*, FAIN.

Fynerall, *obs.* form of FUNERAL.

Fynt, *obs.* form of FIEND.

Fyrble, *obs.* form of FIMBLE *sb.* ¹

Fyrd (*fɔɪd*, *fɔɪd*). *Hist.* [OE. *fyrd*: see FERD.]

The military array of the whole country before the Conquest; also, the obligation to military service.

1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 99 'The... fyrd!' cried Edwal, 'raise the fyrd.' 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 83 A threefold obligation lay on all the holders of land in the Kingdom. This consisted of the Bricghote, Burhote, and Fyrd. 1861 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 147 When the king summoned his fyrd to his standard. 1895 MEIKLEJOHN *Hist. Eng.* I. 105 In 1181 a regulation called the Assize of Arms was issued for the Fyrd or National Militia.

Fyre, *obs.* form of FIR, FIRE.

Fyrette, *obs.* form of FERRET *sb.* ¹

Fyrmentie, -mete: see FRUMENTY, FIRMITY ².

Fyrrys, **fyrs**, *obs.* forms of FURZE.

Fyrst, var. FRIST, and *obs.* form of FIRST.

Fyry, -ie, -e, *obs.* forms of FIERY.

Fysegge, **Fysel**(l), *obs.* ff. VISAGE, FIZZLE *v.* ¹

Fysnomye, *obs.* form of PHYSIOGNOMY.

Fysoun, **Fysyke**, *obs.* ff. FOISON, PHYSIC.

Fytch, *obs.* form of FITCH *sb.* ¹ = VETCH.

Fythall, -el(e, -il, -ylle, *obs.* ff. FIDDLE.

Fytlo(c)k, *obs.* form of FETLOCK.

Fyton, var. FITTEN, *Obs.*, untruth.

Fytte: see FIT *sb.* ¹ *Obs.*

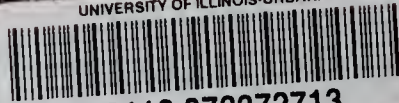
Fyver(e), *obs.* form of FEVER.

Fyxyl, var. THIXELL, *Obs.*, pole of a wagon.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. *fyxyl* ijd.

Fyz, *obs.* form of FIEZ.

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